

The Courier

September 11, 2024 Volume 25 Number 2

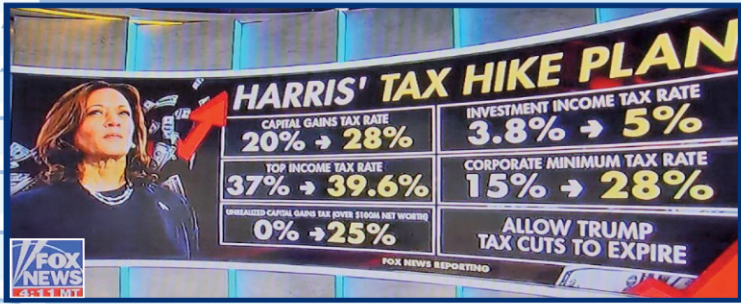


Longtime Ocean Pines resident has jersey retired at Navy game. See page 3

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Ocean Pines resident has jersey retired at Navy game

By **Josh Davis**

Bob “Reif” Reifsnnyder, an Ocean Pines resident for more than 30 years, was once the top college football player in the country, winning the Maxwell Award in 1957 for the Navy Midshipmen.

Reifsnnyder had his jersey number, 58, retired during halftime ceremonies on Saturday, August 31 at Navy-Marine Corps Memorial Stadium in Annapolis.

snyder stepped back onto the field for what he said was a surreal and humbling experience.

“My wife’s sister said, ‘What was it like speaking in front of 30,000 people?’ Well, it was a lot easier than playing in front of them!” he said with a laugh.

During his playing days, the crowd would chant, “Reif! Reif!” when he was on the field. On Saturday, Reifsnnyder said he could hear some of his

and every once in a while a full game. And, of course, I got season tickets. I’ve never lost touch with people there.

“Going to school, you make a lot of good friends, and not just football players, but your classmates,” he continued. “It wasn’t the easiest thing in the world, but it was a great experience going to the Naval Academy, and obviously the accomplishments we’ve had in football just made it even better.”

Reifsnnyder ruptured his Achilles tendon during the preseason of his senior year and did not play. He graduated from the Naval Academy, but a medical discharge prevented him from serving.

“In today’s world I don’t think that would have happened, and it really disappointed me, because I was looking forward to a career in the Navy,” he said. “I went there with the idea of being a pilot, and then I guess be-

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“It’s a great honor and they only do it for a few people,” he said. “But the big thing is, I’ve always looked upon those type of things as honoring your team, because if you weren’t on a good team with good players, you wouldn’t go and get that kind of recognition.”

Navy would only lose two games from 1956 to 1957 during Reifsnnyder’s heyday, and the team finished ranked #5 in the country in 1957.

“We worked hard, and we also had great coaching,” he said. “It was a good couple of years that I had there.”

During halftime on Saturday, Reif-

former classmates doing that familiar chant from the stands.

“It was just a great feeling, and it brought back a lot of great memories,” he said. Reifsnnyder stuck around for the game, as the Navy Midshipmen went on to win 49-21 over the visiting Bucknell Bisons.

Reifsnnyder said he still enjoys attending Navy games on a regular basis.

“It’s one of the benefits of living over here in Ocean Pines – we’re only a couple hours away,” he said. “I watch some of the spring practices,

“It’s a great honor and they only do it for a few people”

tween my size and my eyes that got ruled out. But I was thinking of going into the Marine Corps, and then this leg issue happened, and that was it.”

Despite not playing his senior year, Reifsnnyder was drafted into the NFL by the Los Angeles Rams. However, he never played for the team because of his injury.

“They didn’t have MRIs in those days, so I got hurt in August and they didn’t operate on me until March, and you can imagine what happened in the meantime,” he said.

The Rams later traded Reifsnnyder to the New York Giants, where he remained on injured reserve.

“The next year, the AFL opened up, so I took a jump and I went over there. But I just couldn’t compete anymore,” he said. “You have to be 100% to play in pro football, and I never was.”

Instead of playing football, Reifsnnyder would go on to have a long career as a schoolteacher and administrator – and as a coach.

“I was a dean of students in charge of discipline at two big high schools on Long Island, and the head football coach,” he said. “And in between those two high schools, I coached for

height, weighed 230 pounds, and played tackle for Navy. In 1957, his junior year, Navy went 8-1-1, won the Lambert Trophy as the best team in the East and beat Rice in the Cotton Bowl. Reifsnnyder was named a first-team All-America and won the Maxwell Trophy, given to the nation’s best player. This was the first time the Maxwell Award was given to a guard or tackle. Reifsnnyder suffered a knee injury before the 1958 season began, and his playing time was limited to 27 minutes of the entire schedule. He graduated from Navy as a member of the 1959 class but did not receive a commission because of his physical disability. He had a brief professional football career (New York Giants 1959, New York Titans 1960-61). Reifsnnyder coached football at Berner High School, Massapequa, New York, from 1963-1980, with a career record of 104-39-3. For the period 1981-84 he was an assistant coach at Columbia University. For the years 1985-86 he was football coach at Friends Academy. In 1987 he became coach at Patchogue-Medford High School in New York. He added the title of Dean of Students at the school in 1990.”

Chorus plans open house

The Delmarva Chorus, a chapter of Sweet Adelines International, is planning an open house/guest night on Monday, September 16 from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. at the Ocean Pines Community Center. Come sing with the group. All ladies are invited to attend and spend an evening to find out all about our chorus. Fun, smiles, laughter and cookies are expected. For more information, call Mary at 410-208-4009, www.delmarvachorus.org, or search "The Delmarva Chorus" on Facebook or Instagram.

Discover the joy of birding

Ocean Pines Recreation & Parks is hosting a birding interest meeting Wednesday, September 18 between 10:30 a.m. and 11:30 a.m. at the Ocean Pines Community Center. Wayne Klockner, executive director of the American Birding Association, will lead a discussion to gauge the interest in a birding class planned for spring 2025. The meeting is open to birders of all interest levels. To learn more or to sign up for the meeting, call 410-641-7052.

Kiwanis returns to community center

The Kiwanis Club will return to holding its regular Wednesday meetings at the Ocean Pines Community Center. Doors open at 7:30 a.m. and the meeting begins at 8 a.m. The third Wednesday meetings are offsite and will be updated monthly on the website and Facebook. For more information go to www.kiwanisofopoc.org.

Irish Grove Sanctuary bird walk scheduled

Delmarva Birding Weekend and Lower Shore Land Trust are joining together to host a morning bird walk through the Maryland Ornithological Society's Irish Grove Sanctuary from 8 a.m. to 11 a.m. on Friday, October 11 as part of the OktoBIRDFest x DogFish Head Weekend Festivities. The event is made possible through a grant from the Rural Maryland Council.

Jim Rapp of Delmarva Birding Weekends and Jared Parks and Beth Sheppard of Lower Shore Land Trust will guide bird enthusiasts around the Rumbly Point peninsula in southern Somerset County where they will encounter a variety of over 235 reported species of birds, including Saltmarsh Sparrows, Seaside Sparrows, and Virginia Rails.

In addition to spotting critical lower shore bird species, participants will also get firsthand experience with marsh migration, where their old trail maps might not match the current route that guides will take them on due to shifting vegetation zones, ghost forests, and sea level rises. Most of the property is less than five feet above sea level, with a majority the sanctuary being tidal marsh and some pine forest.

Bird watchers are encouraged to dress and prepare for hiking on trails that may be wet and muddy by wearing waterproof boots and other rain gear, wearing and bringing insect repellent, sunscreen, sunglasses, and a hat, and preparing for ticks. Arriving early to ensure an on-time departure is also considered courteous, as is speaking quietly and turning off cell phones during trips. There are restrooms on site at Irish Grove.

Other events happening during the OktoBIRDFest x Dogfish Head weekend include a Friday evening sunset cruise behind Assateague Island and Ocean City, a biking birding tour Saturday morning at Cape Henlopen State Park, a sunset cruise in Lewes Saturday evening, and a birding tour at the Delaware Botanic Gardens in Dagsboro on Sunday morning.

Registration is currently open, and early registrants get a 50% discount until September 27th. There are no cancellations and trips will go on rain or shine. More information can be found online at <https://delmarvabirding.com/friday-oct-11-irish-grove-mos-sanctuary/>.

If you would like to know more information about this topic, please call Jim Rapp at (443) 614-0261 or email dmvbirds@gmail.com.

First Friday event to celebrate anniversary

The Art League of Ocean City invites the public to an expanded First Friday opening reception that includes the Second Annual Neighborhood Block Party and a celebration of the Art League's 61st birthday. The event is Friday, September 6 between 5 p.m. and 7 p.m. at the Ocean City Center for the Arts, 502 94th St. bayside. Admission is free.

"This is a golden opportunity to come out and meet your neighbors at our second end-of-summer First Friday block party and birthday party," Rina Thaler, executive director of the Art League, said. "You'll enjoy a taste of the neighborhood eateries plus art projects you can put your hands on and family fun for all ages. We invite everyone to join us. And it's free!"

The block party will include an Art League 61st birthday cake, live music by eScape hAtch, and a pottery demonstration by Robert Johnson. The party also includes a bake sale, photo spots with the OC Film Festival robots, raffles, and games for children.

Three plein air painters will demonstrate their work – Jacki Bruce-Yamin, Kathy Huegel, and Gerilyn Gaskill – and Barbara Buford will demonstrate painting in Studio A. Art projects include felted soap making with Alicia Rappold, a community weaving project with Beth Deeley, and decoupage oyster shells with Lisa Guerriero.

First Friday will spill into the bayfront courtyard and parking lot of the Arts Center or move indoors in case of rain. Complimentary refreshments and tastings from area restaurants will be available. Area businesses contributing to the event including Blue Fish, Lombardi's Pizza, Kirby's Pub, Coffee Beanery, and Clare's Nutty Concoctions. Art League Corporate Partner Montgomery Financial is sponsoring complimentary beverages. Kona Ice will be selling snowballs.

Inside the Arts Center, the Sisson Galleria continues the exhibition and sale of 2024's Plein Air paintings, the original landscapes created during August's Artists Paint OC Festival where 50 artists painted iconic scenes around the area, including the award-winning pieces.

The Thaler Gallery hosts the "See-

ing Sound" all-media group show visualizing music through art. Eric Shuster, a classically-trained percussionist and Lecturer of Music at Salisbury University, and Tara Gladden, an interdisciplinary artist and Cultural Affairs and Engagement Specialist for SU, will judge the show and award cash prizes to the winners.

Susan Macintire of Rehoboth Beach, Delaware shows her paintings in Studio E. A painter and pastelist, she uses fun and bold colors to make her style unique. Flowers are her specialty, and the former nurse paints from still life, plein air, memory, and photos.

Deborah Maklowski of Ellicott City, Maryland is the Spotlight Gallery artist. Her mixed media "Beascapes" are a fusion of two-dimensional, wall-mounted art with the kinetic vitality of three-dimensional work, bearing a deep connection to the familiar forms of the landscape.

Alicia Rappold of Ocean Pines, Maryland shows her felting creations in the Artisan Showcase. Felting is an ancient textile art form of rolling and pressing wool, and Rappold transforms it into modern art and collectible whimsical creations.

The Staircase Gallery continues "Different Imagination" by Elizabeth Grey. Art shows at the Art League's satellite galleries continue through September. Joel Trotta exhibits his work at the Coffee Beanery on 94th St. and Coastal Hwy. Siobhan Duggan shows her artwork in the Princess Royale lobby, 9110 Coastal Hwy.

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Nostalgic?

Flipping through the Netflix online catalog I came across a heading entitled, "Nostalgic '90s" which caught my attention. Not so much for the movies that were included in this category but for the heading. When did the '90s be-

We've added on to it a couple times through the years and it's now imbued with many family memories.

Shortly after we moved in to our new home, our third child was born. Our family was complete: a daughter and two sons. Who could ask for more?

I changed jobs several times during the decade, advancing along the way. There was a lot of travel. Sometimes too much.

My wife became active in our children's activities that included little league baseball, soccer, swimming and after school events. She began to teach Sunday School, something she would continue to do for 18 years.

During 90s I enjoyed playing a fair amount of golf with my father-in-law at what had been Pine Shore Golf on Beauchamp Road. I enjoyed that time with him. Neither one of us was a great golfer. We walked much of the course if you know what I mean. Sadly, the course and my father-in-law are no longer with us.

During the latter part of the decade I bought a small 15-foot boat. It was nice to once again have a boat. I had sold my previous boat shortly before we moved to the Eastern Shore. The enjoyable aspect of boating is that it fosters family togetherness. And we "togethered" the heck out of that boat. During the season my wife and I often gathered up the kids, dropped the boat in the water and cruised the local waters, spending many of those days anchored behind Assateague picnicking and frolicking in the water. Those were enjoyable times that gave us all many memories.

During the decade we experienced loss. My wife lost a grandmother, a grandfather and great-aunt. I lost my grandmother and my gall bladder.

By the time December 31, 1999 arrived, our lives were moving along at such a pace that we didn't have time to give any thought to how our lives had changed during the decade. We were looking forward. There was no time for reflection. Our oldest child would soon be a teenager and we were discussing starting a local newspaper.

I guess the 1990s could be considered nostalgic. But it's still hard for me to believe that it's been 30 years since I saw "Lion King" in the theater.



It's All About. . .

By **Chip Bertino**

chipbertino@delmarvacourier.com

come nostalgic? It was only last year wasn't it?

I don't consider myself having aged during the nearly 30-plus years since the 1990s started. When I look in the mirror and see past the silver hair, the heavy jowls and creases around my eyes (which I regard as laugh lines), I see the same person I've always seen, just a little wiser.

At 12:01 January 1, 1990, we had one child, our daughter. Our second child arrived 10 months later. Our third child arrived six years into the decade.

We lived in New Jersey. We had only one car, a Subaru Legacy wagon. We struggled to make ends meet, living in a house we couldn't afford. We were learning the ropes of being adults and being parents, at times struggling to convince ourselves and others that we knew what we were doing. Sometimes we did. Sometimes we didn't. Fake it 'til you make it.

It was during year one of the decade that my wife and I prepared to move to the Eastern Shore, following a job that had been offered to me. We looked upon it as an adventure. The reality was that when we put our house on the market there was a recession. Our house remained on the market for 18 months. We were eventually forced to sell it for less than what we paid for it. The realtor made money on the transaction. We did not. We had just enough money for the ferry fare to get to Delmarva. It was a difficult time for us but we made it through, realizing that Maryland's Eastern Shore was where we wanted to call home.

Eventually we scraped together enough money to build a very modest home in Ocean Pines. It wasn't big by any stretch of the imagination but it was ours and we loved it. We still do.



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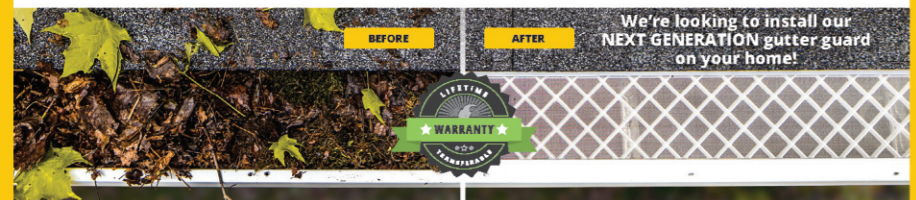
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Starting over

Editor:

Now that the primary is over, winning the general election is our new goal. It is like starting at the beginning. I have learned a lot, both from my conversations with hundreds of people and from attending many meetings and events. I am certainly not saying I know everything, but in a few months I have learned a great deal. One thing I know for sure, is that the board would benefit from another member that has common sense, listens well, and votes as her constituents wish rather than her political "obligations" demand.

I know that my beliefs coincide with many of the people of District 5 and those beliefs will help us move to a better educational experience and a safer environment for our students, parents, and teachers. I know that people are afraid to go up against the powers that be and need someone who will back them and speak up for them.

I know that many parents do not want to speak up for fear of reprisals to their children, but will talk to me. They relax when their child graduates and they can be more free to share aloud what things were like for their child.

There are students who see

certain student's bad behavior being ignored while other student's similar misbehavior gets punished. I could give you many examples. This is very demoralizing and frustrating and gives a very poor message. There needs to be a strong code of conduct that is enforced consistently for all students. Consistent consequences should be attached to misbehaviors no matter who you are. This consistency will deter misbehaviors and give a consistent message to all students. This will help the classroom as well as school discipline. Behaviors should not be knocked down to a lower behavior or not reported at all. Working with our sheriff, SRO, and other law enforcement members of our community should be a top priority. We need them and the help they offer.

I know that teachers are afraid to speak up for many of the same reasons students and parents are not comfortable doing so; yet they are unhappy with what they see. I know that the one group of teachers that are the most vocal do not represent the bulk of teachers who work hard to teach their students, communicate with their students' parents and guardians, and want the best for the students in their care.

Many of our parents and

grandparents are concerned about biological boys in girls' bathrooms, locker rooms, and competing in girls' sports. This is a safety issue as well as a comfort issue for 50% of our population (girls). If we have biological males that are not comfortable using the boys' room (1%) then they should be able to understand the girls discomfort with them in their bathrooms. If they need a place to go, using the girls' room is not the answer. Let's find a separate bathroom for them where they will be comfortable and safe. Maybe we need to have a separate bathroom for them to use or make the nurses office available for them.

If you fall into any of their categories or if you just want the best for our families in Worcester

County, I am the conservative common sense candidate for which you need to vote. Please support me so we can work to prevent sexually explicit age inappropriate books in our schools and biological boys using the girls' bathrooms, locker rooms, and participating in their sports.

Please come out and vote for what you believe and what is best for our students and our learning and safety environment. We need you to vote. Make sure you cast your vote to improve the students of Worcester County's education and their safety. This is too important to sit out.

Dorothy Shelton Leslie
Candidate for Worcester
County Board of Education
District 5

The Parke garage sale scheduled

The Parke at Ocean Pines is holding its community sale on Saturday, October 5 (rain date is Sunday, October 6) from 7:30 a.m. to noon in the driveways of residents. The Parke is an active 55+ Adult community of 503 homes. Parke residents are selling their treasures for others to enjoy. There are clothes, lamps, artwork, household items, electronics, furniture and more.

On October 5, maps will be available at the main entrance of the Parke community at Central Parke West and south Ocean Parkway.

For additional information, contact the Parke Clubhouse Staff at 410-208-4994.

Courier Almanac

Former Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev, one of the most significant figures of the Cold War and certainly one of the most colorful, dies on September 11, 1971. During the height of his power in the late 1950s and early 1960s, Khrushchev was involved in some of the most important events of the Cold War.



School sports participation continues to grow. According to the High School Athletics Participation Survey, conducted by the National Federation of State High School Associations for the 2022-2023 school year, participation in high school sports was quite high. A total of 7,851,833 girls and boys were involved in school sports during the 2022-2023 academic year. That number marked an increase of 232,779 participants from the previous school year. Among the surveyed participants, the most popular boys programs were football and outdoor track and field. For girls, the most popular programs were outdoor track and field and volleyball.



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The Courier

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Constitution Week

A special feature of *The Courier*

We the People

insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence,
and our Posterity, We ordain and establish this Constitution for

Article

Section 1. All legislative Powers herein granted shall be ve
Representatives.

Section 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of
Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most
shall be a Representative who shall not have att
when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which
and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the
determined by adding to the whole Number of
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Constitution Week is September 17-23. To celebrate the importance of this document to the history of our nation, *The Courier* presents this special feature that includes the text of the Constitution, the Bill of Rights and the Constitution Amendments thanks to the included sponsors.

The Constitution: How Did it Happen?

Concern about the Articles of Confederation

Just a few years after the Revolutionary War, James Madison, Alexander Hamilton, and George Washington feared their young country was on the brink of collapse. America's first constitution, the Articles of Confederation, gave the Confederation Congress the power to make rules and request funds from the states, but it had no enforcement powers, couldn't regulate commerce, or print money. The states' disputes over territory, war pensions, taxation, and trade threatened to tear the young country apart. Alexander Hamilton helped convince Congress to organize a Grand Convention of

redesign the government. There was little agreement about what form it would take.

One of the fiercest arguments was over congressional representation—should it be based on population or divided equally among the states? The framers compromised by giving each state one representative for every 30,000 people in the House of Representatives and two representatives in the Senate. They agreed to count enslaved Africans as three-fifths of a person. Slavery itself was a thorny question that threatened to derail the Union. It was temporarily resolved when the delegates agreed that the slave trade could continue until 1808.

On September 17, 1787, 38 delegates signed the Constitution. George Reed signed for John Dickinson of Delaware, who was absent, bringing the total number of signatures to 39. It was an extraordinary achievement. Tasked with revising the existing government, the delegates came up with a completely new one. Wary about centralized power and loyal to their states, they created a powerful central government. Representing wildly different interests and views, they crafted compromises. It stands today as one of the longest-lived and most emulated constitutions in the world.

enacted the new government. But at the time, only 6 of 13 states reported a pro-Constitution majority.

The Federalists, who believed that a strong central government was necessary to face the nation's challenges, needed to convert at least three states. The Anti-Federalists fought hard against the Constitution because it created a powerful central government that reminded them of the one they had just overthrown, and it lacked a bill of rights.

The ratification campaign was a nail-biter. The tide turned in Massachusetts, where the "vote now, amend later" compromise helped secure victory in that state and eventually in the final holdouts.

-National Archives

George Washington as Statesman at the Constitutional Convention.

Oil on canvas by Junius Brutus Stearns. 1856



state delegates to work on revising the Articles of Confederation.

The Constitutional Convention assembled in Philadelphia in May of 1787. The delegates shuttered the windows of the State House and swore secrecy so they could speak freely. Although they had gathered to revise the Articles of Confederation, by mid-June they had decided to completely

Writing the Constitution

After three hot summer months of equally heated debate, the delegates appointed a Committee of Detail to put its decisions in writing. Near the end of the convention, a Committee of Style and Arrangement kneaded it into its final form, condensing 23 articles into seven in less than four days.

Ratification

The founders set the terms for ratifying the Constitution. They bypassed the state legislatures, reasoning that their members would be reluctant to give up power to a national government. Instead, they called for special ratifying conventions in each state. Ratification by 9 of the 13 states

Creating the Parchment Document

The state delegates approved the draft of the Constitution on September 15, 1787. The signing was set for the very next Monday. Jacob Shallus, the assistant clerk for the Pennsylvania General Assembly, agreed to engross (copy in a fine, clear hand) the document. Over the course of about 40 hours, he created an accurate transcription of the draft. He was paid \$30 for his efforts. On September 17, the document was ready for signing.

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The Constitution of the United States of America

We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, 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.

Article. I.

Section. 1.

All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Section. 2.

The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty five Years, and been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons. The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct. The Number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty Thousand, but each State shall have at Least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to chuse three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New-York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania

eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the Representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue Writs of Election to fill such Vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall chuse their Speaker and other Officers; and shall have the sole Power of Impeachment.

Section. 3.

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six Years; and each Senator shall have one Vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in Consequence of the first Election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three Classes. The Seats of the Senators of the first Class shall be vacated at the Expiration of the second Year, of the second Class at the Expiration of the fourth Year, and of the third Class at the Expiration of the sixth Year, so that one third may be chosen every second Year; and if Vacancies happen by Resignation, or otherwise, during the Recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary Appointments until the next Meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such Vacancies.

No Person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty Years, and been nine Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice President of the United States

shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no Vote, unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall chuse their other Officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the Absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the Office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole Power to try all Impeachments. When sitting for that Purpose, they shall be on Oath or Affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: And no Person shall be convicted without the Concurrence of two thirds of the Members present.

Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from Office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any Office of honor, Trust or Profit under the United States: but the Party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to Indictment, Trial, Judgment and Punishment, according to Law.

Section. 4.

The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the Places of chusing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every Year, and such Meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by Law appoint a different Day.

Section. 5.

Each House shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns and Qualifications of its own Members, and a Majority of each

shall constitute a Quorum to do Business; but a smaller Number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the Attendance of absent Members, in such Manner, and under such Penalties as each House may provide.

Each House may determine the Rules of its Proceedings, punish its Members for disorderly Behaviour, and, with the Concurrence of two thirds, expel a Member.

Each House shall keep a Journal of its Proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such Parts as may in their Judgment require Secrecy; and the Yeas and Nays of the Members of either House on any question shall, at the Desire of one fifth of those Present, be entered on the Journal.

Neither House, during the Session of Congress, shall, without the Consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other Place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

Section. 6.

The Senators and Representatives shall receive a Compensation for their Services, to be ascertained by Law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all Cases, except Treason, Felony and Breach of the Peace, be privileged from Arrest during their Attendance at the Session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any Speech or Debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other Place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the Time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil Office under the Authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the Emolu-



Maryland Signers of the United States Constitution

Daniel Carroll

James McHenry

Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer

April 28, 1788

Senator Mary Beth CAROZZA

Friends of Mary Beth Carozza, James R. Bergey, Jr. CPA Treasurer

ments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no Person holding any Office under the United States, shall be a Member of either House during his Continuance in Office.

Section. 7.

All Bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with Amendments as on other Bills.

Every Bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a Law, be presented to the President of the United States; If he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his Objections to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the Objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such Reconsideration two thirds of that House shall agree to pass the Bill, it shall be sent, together with the Objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of that House, it shall become a Law. But in all such Cases the Votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and Nays, and the Names of the Persons voting for and against the Bill shall be entered on the Journal of each House respectively. If any Bill shall not be returned by the President within ten Days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the Same shall be a Law, in like Manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their Adjournment prevent its Return, in which Case it shall not be a Law.

Every Order, Resolution, or Vote to which the Concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of Adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the Same shall take Effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the Rules and Limitations prescribed in the Case of a Bill.

Section. 8.

The Congress shall have Power To lay

and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow Money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;

To establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures;

To provide for the Punishment of counterfeiting the Securities and current Coin of the United States;

To establish Post Offices and post Roads;

To promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries;

To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court;

To define and punish Piracies and Felonies committed on the high Seas, and Offences against the Law of Nations;

To declare War, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water;

To raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a longer Term than two Years;

To provide and maintain a Navy;

To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces;

To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress

Insurrections and repel Invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining, the Militia, and for governing such Part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the Appointment of the Officers, and the Authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten Miles square) as may, by Cession of particular States, and the Acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like Authority over all Places purchased by the Consent of the Legislature of the State in which the Same shall be, for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, dock-Yards, and other needful Buildings;—And

To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

Section. 9.

The Migration or Importation of such Persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the Year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a Tax or duty may be imposed on such Importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each Person.

The Privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in Cases of Rebellion or Invasion the public Safety may require it.

No Bill of Attainder or ex post facto Law shall be passed.

No Capitation, or other direct, Tax shall be laid, unless in Proportion to the Census or enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

No Tax or Duty shall be laid on Articles exported from any State.

No Preference shall be given by any Regulation of Commerce or Revenue to the Ports of one State over those of another: nor shall Vessels bound to, or from, one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay Duties in another.

No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law; and a regular Statement and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time.

No Title of Nobility shall be granted by the United States: And no Person holding any Office of Profit or Trust under them, shall, without the Consent of the Congress, accept of any present, Emolument, Office, or Title, of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or foreign State.

Section. 10.

No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal; coin Money; emit Bills of Credit; make any Thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts; pass any Bill of Attainder, ex post facto Law, or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts, or grant any Title of Nobility.

No State shall, without the Consent of the Congress, lay any Imposts or Duties on Imports or Exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing it's inspection Laws: and the net Produce of all Duties and Imposts, laid by any State on Imports or Exports, shall be for the Use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such Laws shall be subject to the Revision and Controul of the Congress.

No State shall, without the Consent of Congress, lay any Duty of Tonnage, keep Troops, or Ships of War in time of Peace, enter into any Agreement or Compact with another State, or with a foreign Power, or engage in War, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent Danger as will not admit of delay.

Article. II.**Section. 1.**

The executive Power shall be vested in a



Matthew Crisafulli

Sheriff of Worcester County



President of the United States of America. He shall hold his Office during the Term of four Years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same Term, be elected, as follows

Each State shall appoint, in such Manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a Number of Electors, equal to the whole Number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress: but no Senator or Representative, or Person holding an Office of Trust or Profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by Ballot for two Persons, of whom one at least shall not be an Inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a List of all the Persons voted for, and of the Number of Votes for each; which List they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the Seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the Presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the Certificates, and the Votes shall then be counted. The Person having the greatest Number of Votes shall be the President, if such Number be a Majority of the whole Number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such Majority, and have an equal Number of Votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately chuse by Ballot one of them for President; and if no Person have a Majority, then from the five highest on the List the said House shall in like Manner chuse the President. But in chusing the President, the Votes shall be taken by States, the Representation from each State having one Vote; A quorum for this Purpose shall consist of a Member or Members from two thirds of the States, and a Majority of all the States shall be necessary to a Choice. In every Case, after the Choice of the President, the Person having the greatest Number of Votes of the Electors shall be the Vice President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal Votes, the Senate shall chuse from them by Ballot the Vice President.

The Congress may determine the Time of chusing the Electors, and the Day on which they shall give their Votes; which Day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No Person except a natural born Citizen, or a Citizen of the United States, at the time of the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the Office of President; neither shall any Person be eligible to that Office who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty five Years, and been fourteen Years a Resident within the United States.

In Case of the Removal of the President from Office, or of his Death, Resignation, or Inability to discharge the Powers and Duties of the said Office, the Same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by Law provide for the Case of Removal, Death, Resignation or Inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what Officer shall then act as President, and such Officer shall act accordingly, until the Disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated Times, receive for his Services, a Compensation, which shall neither be encreased nor diminished during the Period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that Period any other Emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter on the Execution of his Office, he shall take the following Oath or Affirmation:—"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my Ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Section. 2.

The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the actual Service of the United States; he may require the Opinion, in writing, of the

principal Officer in each of the executive Departments, upon any Subject relating to the Duties of their respective Offices, and he shall have Power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for Offences against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment.

He shall have Power, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the supreme Court, and all other Officers of the United States, whose Appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by Law: but the Congress may by Law vest the Appointment of such inferior Officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the Courts of Law, or in the Heads of Departments.

The President shall have Power to fill up all Vacancies that may happen during the Recess of the Senate, by granting Commissions which shall expire at the End of their next Session.

Section. 3.

He shall from time to time give to the Congress Information of the State of the Union, and recommend to their Consideration such Measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary Occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in Case of Disagreement between them, with Respect to the Time of Adjournment, he may adjourn them to such Time as he shall think proper; he shall receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers; he shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed, and shall Commission all the Officers of the United States.

Section. 4.

The President, Vice President and all civil Officers of the United States, shall be removed from Office on Impeachment for, and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors.

Article. III.

Section. 1.

The judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behaviour, and shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services, a Compensation, which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office.

Section. 2.

The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under their Authority;—to all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls;—to all Cases of admiralty and maritime Jurisdiction;—to Controversies to which the United States shall be a Party;—to Controversies between two or more States;—between a State and Citizens of another State,—between Citizens of different States,—between Citizens of the same State claiming Lands under Grants of different States, and between a State, or the Citizens thereof, and foreign States, Citizens or Subjects.

In all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be Party, the supreme Court shall have original Jurisdiction. In all the other Cases before mentioned, the supreme Court shall have appellate Jurisdiction, both as to Law and Fact, with such Exceptions, and under such Regulations as the Congress shall make.

The Trial of all Crimes, except in Cases of Impeachment, shall be by Jury; and such Trial shall be held in the State where the said Crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the Trial shall be at such Place or Places as the Congress may by Law have directed.

Section. 3.

Treason against the United States, shall



Kris Heiser

Worcester County State's Attorney



consist only in levying War against them, or in adhering to their Enemies, giving them Aid and Comfort. No Person shall be convicted of Treason unless on the Testimony of two Witnesses to the same overt Act, or on Confession in open Court.

The Congress shall have Power to declare the Punishment of Treason, but no Attainder of Treason shall work Corruption of Blood, or Forfeiture except during the Life of the Person attained.

Article. IV.

Section. 1.

Full Faith and Credit shall be given in each State to the public Acts, Records, and judicial Proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general Laws prescribe the Manner in which such Acts, Records and Proceedings shall be proved, and the Effect thereof.

Section. 2.

The Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in the several States.

A Person charged in any State with Treason, Felony, or other Crime, who shall flee from Justice, and be found in another State, shall on Demand of the executive Authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having Jurisdiction of the Crime.

No Person held to Service or Labour in one State, under the Laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in Consequence of any Law or Regulation therein, be discharged from such Service or Labour, but shall be delivered up on Claim of the Party to whom such Service or Labour may be due.

Section. 3.

New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the Jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the Junction of two or more States, or Parts of States, without the Consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Con-

gress.

The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

Section. 4.

The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government, and shall protect each of them against Invasion; and on Application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic Violence.

Article. V.

The Congress, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution, or, on the Application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, which, in either Case, shall be valid to all Intents and Purposes, as Part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three fourths thereof, as the one or the other Mode of Ratification may be proposed by the Congress; Provided that no Amendment which may be made prior to the Year One thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any Manner affect the first and fourth Clauses in the Ninth Section of the first Article; and that no State, without its Consent, shall be deprived of its equal Suffrage in the Senate.

Article. VI.

All Debts contracted and Engagements entered into, before the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the

supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the Members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial Officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious Test shall ever be required as a Qualification to any Office or public Trust under the United States.

Article. VII.

The Ratification of the Conventions of nine States, shall be sufficient for the Establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the Same.

The Word, "the," being interlined between the seventh and eighth Lines of the first Page, The Word "Thirty" being partly written on an Erasure in the fifteenth Line of the first Page, The Words "is tried" being interlined between the thirty second and thirty third Lines of the first Page and the Word "the" being interlined between the forty third and forty fourth Lines of the second Page.

Attest William Jackson Secretary

done in Convention by the Unanimous Consent of the States present the Seventeenth Day of September in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and Eighty seven and of the Independence of the United States of America the Twelfth In witness whereof We have hereunto subscribed our Names,

G^o. Washington
Presid and deputy from Virginia

Delaware

Geo: Read
Gunning Bedford jun
John Dickinson
Richard Bassett
Jaco: Broom

Maryland

James McHenry
Dan of St Thos. Jenifer
Danl. Carroll

Virginia

John Blair
James Madison Jr.

North Carolina

Wm. Blount
Richd. Dobbs Spaight
Hu Williamson

South Carolina

J. Rutledge
Charles Cotesworth Pinckney
Charles Pinckney
Pierce Butler

Georgia

William Few
Abr Baldwin

New Hampshire

John Langdon
Nicholas Gilman

Massachusetts

Nathaniel Gorham
Rufus King

Connecticut

Wm. Saml. Johnson
Roger Sherman

New York

Alexander Hamilton

New Jersey

Wil: Livingston
David Brearley
Wm. Paterson
Jona: Dayton

Pennsylvania

B Franklin
Thomas Mifflin
Robt. Morris
Geo. Clymer
Thos. FitzSimons
Jared Ingersoll
James Wilson
Gouv Morris



Chip Bertino
Worcester County Commissioner
Ocean Pines District

Authority: Bertino for Commissioner; Susan Bertino, Treasurer



Amendments to the U.S. Constitution

THE Conventions of a number of the States, having at the time of their adopting the Constitution, expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added: And as extending the ground of public confidence in the Government, will best ensure the beneficent ends of its institution.

RESOLVED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following Articles be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as amendments to the Constitution of the United States, all, or any of which Articles, when ratified by three fourths of the said Legislatures, to be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the said Constitution; viz.

ARTICLES in addition to, and Amendment of the Constitution of the United States of America, proposed by Congress, and ratified by the Legislatures of the several States, pursuant to the fifth Article of the original Constitution.

Note: The following text is a transcription of the first ten amendments to the Constitution in their original form. These amendments were ratified December 15, 1791, and form what is known as the "Bill of Rights."

AMENDMENT I

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

AMENDMENT II

A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

AMENDMENT III

No Soldier shall, in time of peace

be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

AMENDMENT IV

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

AMENDMENT V

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

AMENDMENT VI

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the As-

sistance of Counsel for his defence.

AMENDMENT VII

In Suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

AMENDMENT VIII

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

AMENDMENT IX

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

AMENDMENT X

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

AMENDMENT XI - Passed by Congress March 4, 1794. Ratified February 7, 1795.

Note: Article III, section 2, of the Constitution was modified by amendment 11.

The Judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by Citizens of another State, or by Citizens or Subjects of any Foreign State.

AMENDMENT XII - Passed by Congress December 9, 1803. Ratified

June 15, 1804.

Note: A portion of Article II, section 1 of the Constitution was superseded by the 12th amendment.

The Electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate; — the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted; — The person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. [And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next fol-



Wayne Hartman

Maryland Delegate District 38 C

Authority: Friends of Wayne Hartman; Jay Knerr, Treasurer

lowing, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. —]* The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

**Superseded by section 3 of the 20th amendment.*

AMENDMENT XIII - Passed by Congress January 31, 1865. Ratified December 6, 1865.

Note: A portion of Article IV, section 2, of the Constitution was superseded by the 13th amendment.

Section 1.

Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Section 2.

Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

AMENDMENT XIV - Passed by Congress June 13, 1866. Ratified July 9, 1868.

Note: Article I, section 2, of the Constitution was modified by section 2 of the 14th amendment.

Section 1.

All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State

deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Section 2.

Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age,* and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Section 3.

No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

Section 4.

The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obli-

gation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Section 5.

The Congress shall have the power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

**Changed by section 1 of the 26th amendment.*

AMENDMENT XV - Passed by Congress February 26, 1869. Ratified February 3, 1870.

Section 1.

The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude—

Section 2.

The Congress shall have the power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

AMENDMENT XVI - Passed by Congress July 2, 1909. Ratified February 3, 1913.

Note: Article I, section 9, of the Constitution was modified by amendment 16.

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

AMENDMENT XVII - Passed by Congress May 13, 1912. Ratified April 8, 1913.

Note: Article I, section 3, of the Constitution was modified by the 17th amendment.

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislatures.

When vacancies happen in the rep-

resentation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: Provided, That the legislature of any State may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointments until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct.

This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution.

AMENDMENT XVIII - Passed by Congress December 18, 1917. Ratified January 16, 1919. Repealed by amendment 21.

Section 1.

After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

Section 2.

The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Section 3.

This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

AMENDMENT XIX - Passed by Congress June 4, 1919. Ratified August 18, 1920.

The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

AMENDMENT XX - Passed by Congress March 2, 1932. Ratified

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January 23, 1933.

Note: Article I, section 4, of the Constitution was modified by section 2 of this amendment. In addition, a portion of the 12th amendment was superseded by section 3.

Section 1.

The terms of the President and the Vice President shall end at noon on the 20th day of January, and the terms of Senators and Representatives at noon on the 3d day of January, of the years in which such terms would have ended if this article had not been ratified; and the terms of their successors shall then begin.

Section 2.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall begin at noon on the 3d day of January, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Section 3.

If, at the time fixed for the beginning of the term of the President, the President elect shall have died, the Vice President elect shall become President. If a President shall not have been chosen before the time fixed for the beginning of his term, or if the President elect shall have failed to qualify, then the Vice President elect shall act as President until a President shall have qualified; and the Congress may by law provide for the case wherein neither a President elect nor a Vice President shall have qualified, declaring who shall then act as President, or the manner in which one who is to act shall be selected, and such person shall act accordingly until a President or Vice President shall have qualified.

Section 4.

The Congress may by law provide for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the House of Representatives may choose a President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them, and for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the Senate may choose a Vice President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them.

Section 5.

Sections 1 and 2 shall take effect on the 15th day of October following the ratification of this article.

Section 6.

This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission.

AMENDMENT XXI - Passed by Congress February 20, 1933. Ratified December 5, 1933.

Section 1.

The eighteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed.

Section 2.

The transportation or importation into any State, Territory, or Possession of the United States for delivery or use therein of intoxicating liquors, in violation of the laws thereof, is hereby prohibited.

Section 3.

This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by conventions in the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

AMENDMENT XXII - Passed by Congress March 21, 1947. Ratified February 27, 1951.

Section 1.

No person shall be elected to the office of the President more than twice, and no person who has held the office of President, or acted as President, for more than two years of a term to which some other person was elected President shall be elected to the office of President more than once. But this Article shall not apply to any person holding the office of President when this Article was proposed by Congress, and shall not prevent any person who may be holding the office of President, or acting as President, during the term within which this Article becomes operative from holding the office of President or acting as President during the remainder of such term.

Section 2.

This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission to the States by the Congress.

AMENDMENT XXIII - Passed by Congress June 16, 1960. Ratified March 29, 1961.

Section 1.

The District constituting the seat of Government of the United States shall appoint in such manner as Congress may direct:

A number of electors of President and Vice President equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives in Congress to which the District

would be entitled if it were a State, but in no event more than the least populous State; they shall be in addition to those appointed by the States, but they shall be considered, for the purposes of the election of President and Vice President, to be electors appointed by a State; and they shall meet in the District and perform such duties as provided by the twelfth article of amendment.

Section 2.

The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

AMENDMENT XXIV - Passed by Congress August 27, 1962. Ratified January 23, 1964.

Section 1.

The right of citizens of the United States to vote in any primary or other election for President or Vice President, for electors for President or Vice President, or for Senator or Representative in Congress, shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State by reason of failure to pay poll tax or other tax.

Section 2.

The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

AMENDMENT XXV - Passed by Congress July 6, 1965. Ratified February 10, 1967.

Note: Article II, section 1, of the Constitution was affected by the 25th amendment.

Section 1.

In case of the removal of the President from office or of his death or resignation, the Vice President shall become President.

Section 2.

Whenever there is a vacancy in the office of the Vice President, the President shall nominate a Vice President who shall take office upon confirmation by a majority vote of both Houses of Congress.

Section 3.

Whenever the President transmits to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that he is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, and until he transmits to them a written declaration to the contrary, such powers and duties shall be discharged by the Vice President as Acting President.

Section 4.

Whenever the Vice President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive departments or of such other body as Congress may by law pro-

vide, transmit to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice President shall immediately assume the powers and duties of the office as Acting President.

Thereafter, when the President transmits to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that no inability exists, he shall resume the powers and duties of his office unless the Vice President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive department or of such other body as Congress may by law provide, transmit within four days to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office. Thereupon Congress shall decide the issue, assembling within forty-eight hours for that purpose if not in session. If the Congress, within twenty-one days after receipt of the latter written declaration, or, if Congress is not in session, within twenty-one days after Congress is required to assemble, determines by two-thirds vote of both Houses that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice President shall continue to discharge the same as Acting President; otherwise, the President shall resume the powers and duties of his office.

AMENDMENT XXVI - Passed by Congress March 23, 1971. Ratified July 1, 1971.

Note: Amendment 14, section 2, of the Constitution was modified by section 1 of the 26th amendment.

Section 1.

The right of citizens of the United States, who are eighteen years of age or older, to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of age.

Section 2.

The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

AMENDMENT XXVII - Originally proposed Sept. 25, 1789. Ratified May 7, 1992.

No law, varying the compensation for the services of the Senators and Representatives, shall take effect, until an election of representatives shall have intervened.

We the People



“ 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. ”

Celebrating Constitution Day September 17

The Constitutional Convention convened in May 1787 at Philadelphia. The Convention was initially organized to amend the Articles of Confederation, America’s original governing document, in an attempt to save the increasingly fractious union between the states. Delegates to the Convention ultimately constructed a new plan to create a stronger, more centralized government with three branches and a system of checks and balances in place to help ensure a balanced distribution of power. The plan, named the Constitution of the United States, was signed by delegates to the Constitutional Convention on September 17, 1787. The Constitution became law when it was ratified by nine of the 13 states in 1788, and government under the U.S. Constitution began the following year. In 1791, ten amendments granting individual protections like freedom of speech and religion were ratified by the states and became part of the Constitution as the Bill of Rights.



Constitutional Q&A

Who was the oldest delegate to the Constitutional Convention?

Benjamin Franklin, 81, of Pennsylvania

Who was president of the Constitutional Convention?

George Washington, by a unanimous vote

Who was the youngest delegate to the Constitutional Convention?

Jonathon Dayton, 26, of New Jersey

What state refused to send delegates to the Constitutional Convention?

Rhode Island

How many men signed the Constitution?

39. While only 38 men physically signed the document, George Reed signed for an absent John Dickinson of Delaware, creating a total of 39 signatures.

What was the ninth state to ratify the Constitution, making it law?

New Hampshire

Who was known as Sage of the Constitutional Convention?

Benjamin Franklin

How many words are in the Constitution?

4543, including signatures but not amendments

How many Constitutional amendments are there today?

27

Who was known as Father of the Constitution?

James Madison of Virginia

Who penned the Constitution?

Jacob Shallus, Pennsylvania General Assembly assistant clerk

Where is the Constitution displayed today?

The National Archives Museum in Washington, DC

We must never forget that our liberties are protected because of the Constitution of the United States of America

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Memorable games from the last decade of NFL football

The return of the National Football League season is a cause for celebration in millions of households. The NFL season has started and fans know there will be no shortage of memorable games as the season unfolds over 18 weeks of the regular season and the ensuing playoffs. As fans pre-

pare for another exciting NFL season, they can look back on these memorable matchups from the last decade.

but fans will likely point to the fourth quarter of the game as some of the most memorable football they've ever seen. Star quarterbacks Josh Allen of the Bills and Patrick Mahomes of the Chiefs put on a show, and the teams combined for 25 points over the final two minutes of regulation. Those final



two minutes included a stunning drive orchestrated by Mahomes, who led the Chiefs on a 44-yard drive in just 13 seconds to score a game-tying field goal and force overtime. The Chiefs won the subsequent overtime coin toss and scored a touch-

down on their first drive to pull off an improbable 42-36 win.

tions related to the COVID-19 pandemic were in place. Those lucky fans got a night to remember, as the game proved to be the highest scoring battle between the two AFC North rivals. Lamar Jackson led a Ravens comeback after briefly exiting the game with cramps. The teams combined to score 35 points in the fourth quarter, including a 44-yard strike from Jackson to wide receiver Marquise "Hollywood" Brown on his first play after returning. The Ravens won the thriller 47-42.

Kansas City Chiefs at Los Angeles Rams, November 19, 2018: Though the 54-51 final score in the Rams' favor suggests this game was all about offense, even the defenses got in on this high-scoring affair, combining to score 21 of the game's 105 points. This matchup was so high-scoring that the Chiefs' 51 points remain the most points ever scored by a team on the losing end in NFL history. Fourteen touchdowns and 56 first downs marked a game that was iced when Rams quarterback Jared Goff threw a go-ahead, 40-yard touchdown pass to Gerald Everett with less than two minutes to play.

New England Patriots vs. Atlanta Falcons, Super Bowl LI, February 5, 2017: Sometimes a season's most memorable game unfolds on its biggest stage, and that was certainly the case with the 2016 NFL campaign. Super Bowl LI is sometimes referred to as "28-3," a nickname that alludes to the Patriots' stunning comeback against a Falcons team that looked all but certain to secure the first Super Bowl victory in franchise history. The Falcons dominated much of the game's first three quarters, building a 28-3 lead midway through the third quarter. But Patriots quarterback Tom Brady and running back James White went to work in the third quarter and beyond, and the Patriots rallied to score 31 unanswered points en route to a 34-28 overtime victory.

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TidalHealth's drive-thru flu clinic returns

TidalHealth's Salisbury Drive-Thru Flu Clinic is returning for its thirtieth season on Friday, September 27 at Arthur W. Perdue (Shorebirds) Stadium at the intersection of Route 50 and Hobbs Road from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Seasonal quadrivalent flu vaccinations will be administered to individuals 8 years of age or older (8-17 please bring a parent or legal guardian to sign consent). The quadrivalent flu shot is designed to protect against four different flu viruses to provide broader protection against circulating flu viruses.

A physician's order is not necessary. Flu shots at the TidalHealth Salisbury Drive-Thru Clinic will be free. TidalHealth will not be providing any COVID-19 testing or shots at this event.

Flu shots are encouraged for anyone over the age of 6 months, but especially for people over the age of 65, people with heart or lung disorders, at high-risk for diseases or diabetes. TidalHealth will not be offering high

dose flu shots for seniors at this event. Participants are asked to wear a short-sleeved shirt that will provide easy access to the upper arm. The vaccine being given is effective for everyone meeting the age restrictions.



Great start - Ocean City Elementary School students are off to a great start to the 2024-2025 school year. Above: **Tommy Peters.**



Getting ready - Ocean City Elementary held its annual Back to School Open House to kick off the new school year. Students spent the morning dropping off supplies, meeting their teachers and getting familiar with their new classrooms. There was even a special visit from the Kona Ice Truck.

Pictured left to right, Kindergarten teachers, **Brian Mills, Beverley Thompson, Laura Black, Liz Eng** and **Brittany Santoni** ready to welcome their students.

WCAC features new exhibits

The Worcester County Arts Council announces "Scapes," a juried art competition and exhibit featuring 33 entries submitted by 23

artists with work in all media.

The goal of this competition is to encourage artists to interpret their representation of "Scapes" in a literal form such as landscape, cityscape, or waterscape, as well as challenge them to explore it further through the concept of mindscape, moonscape or bodyscape in their creative process. The subject was open to the artist's expression and interpretation.

Entries in this competition were reviewed and judged by local artist and former art educator, Marie A. Cavallaro.

Monetary prizes will be awarded at 5:00 pm during an open-to-the-public reception on September 13 from 4 p.m. to 6 p.m. Light refreshments will be offered.

Exhibit on display: September 3 to November 3.

In addition to the featured exhibit, artwork created by thirty local artists and Gallery members is also on display and available for purchase. Gallery hours: Tuesday through Sunday, 11 a.m. to 3 p.m.



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Father's Day in August

Some folks like to celebrate Christmas in July. This year the town of Ocean City did a variation on that idea by celebrating Father's Day in August. The annual over-the-water air show that annually marks Father's Day at the beach was moved to August 24 and 25 due to scheduling issues. Neither the premier Navy's Blue Angels nor the Air Force's Thunderbird demonstration teams were available.

Instead, we were treated to a pleasant surprise. The Italian air force demonstration team, Frecce Tricolori, that had been touring the US for three months put on a spectacular show. Using ten jets and accentuating their maneuvers with contrails of green, white and red colored smoke (the colors of the Italian flag) they highlighted the OC Air Show and closed out their North American tour with a memorable performance in perfect weather.



However, my favorite act was the F22 Raptor hanging upside down, shooting off anti-missile flares while in a controlled stall. I can't image what Orville and Wilbur Wright would have thought.

Large crowds watched the extravaganza from the relative safety of the beach or boardwalk or condo balconies where this year they could get a two-for because it was also Jeep Week but the biggest safety concern was the recreational boat armada. The great weather drew out every boater whose boat wasn't broken and who still had enough money to buy gas this late in the season.

There were somewhere between eight hundred and a thousand boats in the ocean and in the back bays which is a comparable number to what we see in June; and, like June, crowded anchorages, bright sun, and alcohol still took their toll but not as severe.

The sun is not as big a factor in August. Father's Day is within about two weeks of the summer solstice, when the sun is at its highest point and the chances for sun burn are extreme especially for those who lost last year's tan. Simple practices like using sun screen block and staying hydrated have to be relearned in June but are standard operating procedures by August.

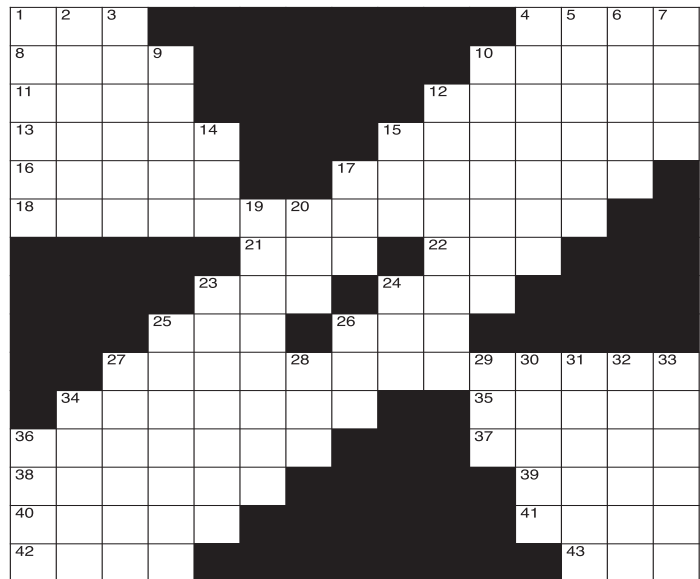
Another issue that is lessened in the later part of the season is poor boat handling. In June, folks are often trying to remember what they forgot over the winter. So we see, for example, poor anchoring techniques such as

dropping the hook too close to another boat in a crowded anchorage thereby running the risks of a collision if the wind shifts.

A more common 'oops' is not paying out enough anchor line to keep from dragging. The recommended scope of anchor rode is a ratio of seven to 10. That means that if you are anchoring in 10 feet of water and your boat has a two-foot freeboard, then you should be paying out 84 feet of anchor rode $[(10 + 2) \times 7]$ on a calm day and 120 feet $[(10 + 2) \times 10]$ when there is wind and current.

Wind and current can be hard to evaluate. The wind could be blowing in one direction while the current could be flowing in the opposite direction. A rule of thumb is that current is twenty-five times more impactful than wind. For example, a one mile per hour current will push your boat as much as a 25 mph breeze.

The massive number of boats also

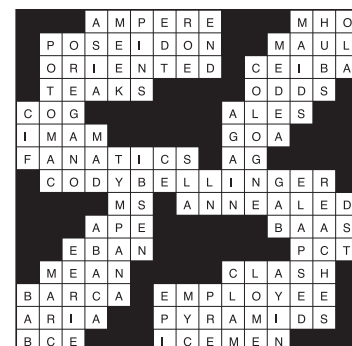


CLUES ACROSS

- 1. Engine additive
- 4. A type of test
- 8. Curtail
- 10. Irish surname
- 11. The opposite of good
- 12. Got rid of
- 13. Central parts of a church building
- 15. Stylistically
- 16. Intestinal
- 17. Negative potential outcomes
- 18. Lived up to a standard
- 21. Snag
- 22. Time units (abbr.)
- 23. Ad __
- 24. "Partridge" actress Susan
- 25. For each
- 26. __ Paulo, city
- 27. League titles
- 34. More intensely black
- 35. Slang for lovely
- 36. Petrarch is known for them
- 37. Old Eurasian wheat
- 38. Body part
- 39. Swedish rock group
- 40. They're worth avoiding
- 41. Rising and falling of the voice
- 42. Wings
- 43. Enzyme import for respiration

CLUES DOWN

- 1. Idyllic
- 2. South Pacific island nations
- 3. Shrub of the olive family
- 4. Boundaries
- 5. Encircle
- 6. Weights
- 7. Samberg is one
- 9. Sheep sound
- 10. European country
- 12. Respected group of people
- 14. Trigraph
- 15. Prosecutors
- 17. Assign a nickname
- 19. Huge size
- 20. Partner to cheese
- 23. Fastballs
- 24. Principle underlying the universe
- 25. Distinct units of sound
- 26. Title of respect
- 27. Against
- 28. Foot (Latin)
- 29. One point east of due south
- 30. Concerning the blood
- 31. Type of pentameter
- 32. North American peoples
- 33. Layers of rock
- 34. Georges __, French philosopher
- 36. Lengthy tale



Answers for September 4

Dispelling popular myths about lightning

Powerful thunderstorms full of lightning can occur at any time of the year, but they are most prevalent when the weather is warm. Moisture and warmth are crucial to thunder-



storms, and they form when the air is unstable.

According to The Weather Channel, as the sun heats up the air near the Earth's surface, air rises and cools. At this point, it condenses to create moisture and forms a cloud. If conditions are right, the cloud will continue to build. Moisture is carried up high and forms ice crystals or

hail. These ice particles bump into one another and give off electrical charges. Negative charges are attracted to positive charges around them, including on the ground. If the attraction is great enough, negative and positive charges will join together and discharge. It is this discharge that produces lightning and thunder.

Though magnificent to watch and experience, lightning can be very dangerous. That is why it is essential people move indoors when storms are approaching. In addition, it's important to separate fact from fiction regarding lightning. The following are some common myths about lightning, and what the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and the Insurance Information Institute have to say about them.

1. Myth: Lightning never strikes the same place twice.

Fact: Lightning can strike the

same place twice, especially if it is a tall, pointy, isolated object. The Empire State Building has been hit up to a dozen times during a single storm.

2. Myth: Crouching down outside during a thunderstorm is a safe option.

Fact: You are not safe anywhere outdoors. Try to get to a substantial building or hard-topped vehicle.

3. Myth: If the sky is clear you are safe from lightning.

Fact: Lightning can strike more than three miles from the center of the thunderstorm, far outside the rain or thunderstorm cloud.

4. Myth: Lightning victims carry an electrical charge and another person can be electrocuted if he or she touches them.

Fact: The human body does not store electricity. Provide first aid immediately if you are able and call 9-1-1.

5. Myth: You are completely safe in your home.

Fact: While you are much more safe in a sturdy home, lightning will travel toward the ground via the fastest route possible. That can mean along pipes, cables, gutters, water, wires, and metal windows. Using a corded electronic device or even washing the dishes while a storm is overhead can put you at risk.

6. Myth: Rubber tires insulate people from lightning while driving. Fact: It's actually the metal car that protects occupants. The lightning travels through the car frame to the ground. Don't lean on doors during a thunderstorm.

Lightning is a considerable hazard and should be treated as such. There is no completely safe place to be during a lightning event. However, there are ways to reduce risk of injury.

Luna is tops

The American Kennel Club reports that the most popular dog names of 2023 were Luna for girl dogs and Max for boy dogs. Luna beat out Bella for the top spot while Max bested Charlie. In a nod to the popularity of football and the personal life of the world's most recognizable pop star, Kelce was the top trending dog name of 2023 according to data compiled by the online pet ownership marketplace Rover. Kansas City Chiefs tight end Travis Kelce was already wildly popular

among Chiefs fans, but he rose to even greater prominence when he began dating pop star Taylor Swift during the 2023 National Football League season. Rover reports that trending names for felines included Norbert, Soju and Snoop.



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In-home physical therapy is a convenient option

By **Tracy Vosler**

In today's fast-paced world, finding time for medical appointments can be challenging. For those requiring physical therapy, a new trend is emerging that brings care directly to patients: in-home physical therapy services.



Tracy Vosler

Benefits of in-home physical therapy

Convenience: Patients can receive treatment in the comfort of their own homes, eliminating travel time and the need to navigate busy clinics.

Flexible scheduling: In-home services often offer more flexible appointment times, accommodating patients with varying work schedules or family commitments.

Personalized environment:

Therapists can assess and treat patients in their daily living spaces, providing more targeted and relevant care.

Reduced stress: Eliminating the need to travel can decrease stress and anxiety, potentially improving treatment outcomes.

One-on-one attention: In-home sessions typically offer more dedicated, individualized care compared to busy clinic settings.

Who can benefit?

In-home physical therapy can be particularly beneficial for:

- Individuals who work from home
- People with transportation challenges
- Those with busy or unpredictable schedules
- Patients who prefer treatment in familiar surroundings
- Individuals requiring therapy in specific locations (e.g., golf

courses, fitness centers)

Insurance and availability

Many insurance providers, including Medicare Part B, cover in-home physical therapy services when deemed medically necessary. However, coverage may vary, so patients should check with their insurance providers for details.

While not all areas offer in-home physical therapy, the service is becoming increasingly available in many communities. Patients interested in this option should consult their healthcare providers or local physical therapy practices for information on services in their area.

Tracy Vosler, PT, has more than 30 years of experience and provides in-home physical therapy services in Berlin and surrounding

areas. She provides orthopedic rehabilitation and dry needling for her patients in their homes, fitness centers, community pools, or pickleball courts.

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Student artwork to be exhibited

Over 250 students in five elementary schools in Worcester County participated in the Summer Arts Camp program, presented by the Worcester County Arts Council. Students had a unique opportunity to learn about Eastern Shore Farming and Agriculture through hands-on and fun-filled visual



and musical performance workshops. A vibrant selection of artwork created by students is currently on display at the Worcester County Arts Council located at 6 Jefferson Street in Berlin.

The public is invited to attend an opening reception of the exhibit on Friday, September 13 to be held from 4 p.m. to 6 p.m.

The Arts Council is grateful for the partnership with the Worcester County Public Schools and talented art teachers to allow them to reach out to a diverse population of Worcester County students in this art enrichment program.

The Worcester County Arts Council's Summer Arts Camp program is supported by the Ocean City/Berlin Optimist Club. The exhibit will be on display until the end of September.

The weekend did have its share of special circumstance events. Besides the usual no-no's like bow riding and jet skiing without a lifejacket, there was a stranded mariner who claimed he was 70 miles off shore but the USCG could hear his marine radio that only has a range of about 20 to 25 miles. Go figure. There was another incident where a 35-foot boat and a whale collided. Fortunately, both had no fault insurance.

However the most disappointing reported behavior was illiterate boaters who could not read the "Area Closed - April 1 to September 15" signage on Tern Island. That glorified sandbar in Isle of Wight Bay is a protected habitat site for endangered seabirds - skimmers and royal terns and others - who nest and raise their chicks there six months a year. We should respect their privacy. There are plenty of other sandbars and islands in the bays where recreational boaters can beach their crafts and look for shells and party. Tern Island is for the birds.

The air show will return to a June date in 2025. I'm sure it will be great and I'm sure it will still need our collective vigilance to . . .

Stay safe. Stay dry.

Dan Collins can be reached for comment at dancollins.oceanpines@gmail.com.

knots

from page 20

had an influence on what NOAA (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration) radio called 'calm seas.' A thousand motor boats made waves, lots of waves, especially in the bays and channels. The artificially induced rough wave action negated NOAA's 'calm seas' prediction and produced more of a localized Small Craft Advisory condition in the heavily trafficked areas.

The safety concern is overloading a boat. Since the air show is a must-see event, a boat owner can be seduced by the moment to ignore weight limits and take on board the maximum capacity of passengers or even sneak in a couple more. The issue is that the boat manufacturer's maximum capacity is assuming ideal conditions but most recreational boat operators know from experience that their vessel sits lower in the water and handles sluggishly when approaching full capacity.

Pushing the capacity limits may be manageable in calm seas but dangerous in Small Craft Advisory conditions. The prudent boater should keep his/her load well below the theoretical maximum weight capacity when there is a prospect of encountering a local burst of Small Craft Advisory conditions.

Visit the Worcester County Arts Council's website: www.worcestercountycouncil.org to see images of students' work and view a video of the performing art workshop.

The Courier

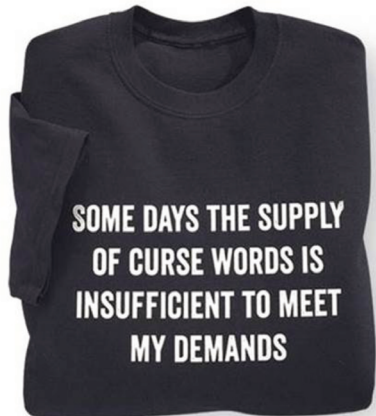
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Some things to think about

Gathered from the internet
by **Jack Barnes**



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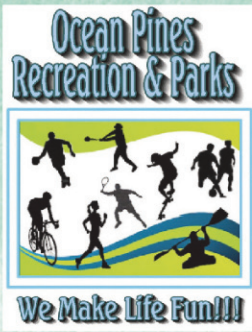
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