

The USA Tavern To Tavern Origin Story

13 Founding Ways to Restore U.S. Prosperity

The United Colonies of America began with a caucus in Philadelphia's *City Tavern* on Sept. 4, 1774 and the United States unicameral federal government faded away in NYC's Fraunces Tavern on March 4, 1789. This presentation covers the 1774-1789 U.S. Founding time period with pithy discussions on measures enacted at the eleven Forgotten Capitols by the 14 Founding Presidents pertinent to 2010 along with 13 ways to restore prosperity to the United States of America. (http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZOhhJx_wC3c) Topics include:

- a. **WAR:** United Colonies Declare War on King and Country on July 6, 1775 and then appoint a Commander-in-Chief.
- b. **SECRECY:** Continental Congress orders all delegates to sign *Pledges of Secrecy* on November 7, 1775 which continues through to the great Constitution Convention of 1787 ending with the implementation of the new 1789 Federal government.
- c. **INDEPENDENCE:** Twelve Colonies declare themselves as "*Free and Independent States*" on July 2, 1776. NY assents on July 9, 1776 making Independence and the July 4th, 1776 Declaration unanimous.
- d. **FIRST U.S. CONSTITUTION:** the Pollyanna Articles of Confederation was passed on November 15, 1777 but not ratified until March 1, 1781 creating the "*Perpetual Union*" of the USA.
- e. **U.S. DOLLAR & HYPER-INFLATION:** 1779-1781 dollar hyper-inflation and its 1000:1 collapse due to spending, debt, British counterfeiting & profiteering.
- f. **TREATY OF PARIS:** Commissioners agreed on Sept. 3, 1783, it was ratified four months later by President Thomas Mifflin on January 14, 1784 ending the Revolutionary War. First trade mission to china follows
- g. **GEORGE WASHINGTON'S RESIGNATION** – The first Commander-in-Chief, George Washington, resigns on Dec. 23, 1783 to a US President who conspired to fire him in 1778.
- h. **GROUNDHOG DAY:** The surprising U.S. founding significance of February 2, 1787 and a foreign born U.S. President
- i. **THE SECOND U.S. CONSTITUTION:** Philadelphia Convention approves it on Sept. 17, 1787; the USCA sends it to the States unaltered on Sept. 28, 1787; New Hampshire, the ninth State ratifies the new constitution meeting the 2/3rds requirement on June 21, 1788; the Confederation is dissolved and the new U.S. Republic is born on March 4, 1789; U.S. House of Representatives achieves a quorum on April 1, 1789; U.S. Senate achieves a quorum on April 6, 1789; George Washington is inaugurated as U.S. President on April 30, 1789; U.S. Supreme Court Convenes with Chief Justice John Jay presiding Feb. 2, 1790; Rhode Island becomes the 13th State to ratify averting a constitutional crisis on May 29, 1790.
- j. **THE GENIUS OF THE NEW CONSTITUTION, "ONLY AMBITION CAN CHECK AMBITION:"** To insure "*We The People*" maintain the inalienable rights of Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness a check and balance system was established by the founders. What are the real checks and balances in the federal government & how have they changed? Discussion on the 17th Amendment and Public Law 62-5. (<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eINgRz2QF8A>)
- k. **REAL ESTATE:** Its pivotal role in causing the U.S. revolution, forming and funding the post war United States of America. Parallels to the current "*boom to bust*" market and how to fix it. (<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ztLg0Y-u6i4>)

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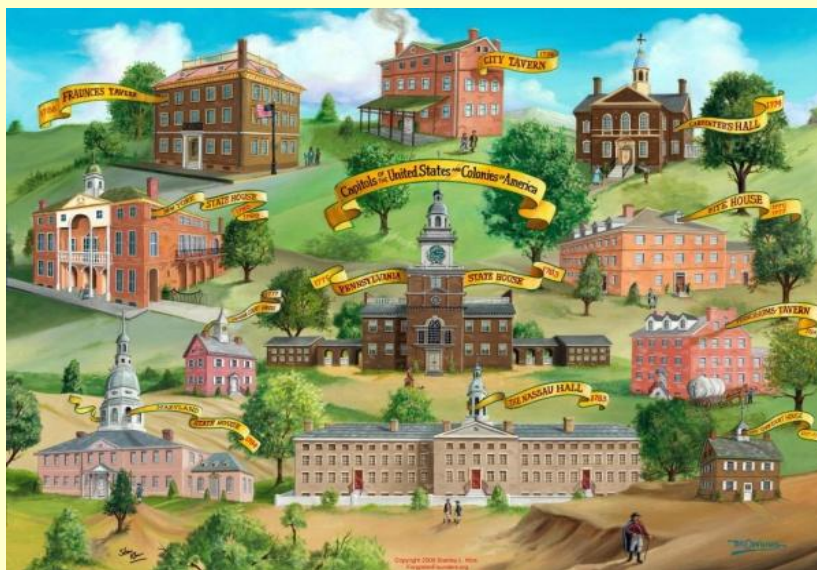


AVAILABILITY: FL, nationwide by arrangement, via telephone & internet video.

Author Since 2002

There are four distinct stages in the United States of America’s formation:

1. Continental Congress of the United Colonies of America – September 4, 1774 to July 1, 1776
2. Continental Congress of the United States of America - July 2, 1776 to February 28, 1781
3. United States in Congress Assembled of the United States of America – March 1, 1781 to March 3, 1789
4. The President, House, Senate and the Supreme Court of the USA – March 4, 1789 to Present.



The Eight Founding U.S. Capitols

Conceived in a Philadelphia Tavern, delivered from a New York City Tavern and cradled in a newly renovated N.Y. City Hall the United States Republic founding, 1774-1789, was a complicated but most remarkable birth. The United Colonies and States conducted their central government from eight different Capitol City/Town locations and they are as follows: ⁱ (http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZOhhJx_wC3c)

| | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Philadelphia | Sept. 5, 1774 to Oct. 24, 1774 | City Tavern Carpenter’s Hall |
| Philadelphia | May 10, 1775 to Dec. 12, 1776 | Pennsylvania State House |
| Baltimore | Dec. 20, 1776 to Feb. 27, 1777 | Henry Fite’s House |
| Philadelphia | March 4, 1777 to Sep. 18, 1777 | Pennsylvania State House |
| Lancaster | September 27, 1777 | Lancaster Court House |
| York | Sept. 30, 1777 to June 27, 1778 | York-town Court House |
| Philadelphia | July 2, 1778 to June 21, 1783 | College Hall - PA State House |
| Princeton | June 30, 1783 to Nov. 4, 1783 | Prospect House - Nassau Hall |
| Annapolis | Nov. 26, 1783 to Aug. 19, 1784 | Maryland, State House |
| Trenton | Nov. 1, 1784 to Dec. 24, 1784 | French Arms Tavern |
| New York City | Jan. 11, 1785 to Nov. 13, 1788 | NY City Hall |
| New York City | Nov. 1788 to March 3, 1789 | Fraunces Tavern |
| New York City | March 3, 1789 to August 12, 1790 | NY City Hall |
| Philadelphia | December 6, 1790 to May 14, 1800 | Congress Hall |
| Washington DC | November 17, 1800 to Present | Two US Capitol Buildings |

15 Founding U.S. Presidents

One Commander-in-Chief

▣ The Journals of the Continental Congress, the United States in Congress Assembled, and United States Congress report that there were:

- One Commander-in-Chief under the Continental Congress and United States in Congress Assembled, who was George Washington serving from June 15, 1775 until December 23, 1783.
- Three Presidents of the Continental Congress of the United Colonies of America

| | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Peyton Randolph | September 5, 1774 | October 22, 1774 |
| Henry Middleton | October 22, 1774 | October 26, 1774 |
| Peyton Randolph | May 20, 1775 | May 24, 1775 |
| John Hancock | May 25, 1775 | July 1, 1776 |

- Four Presidents of the Continental Congress of the United States of America:

| | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| John Hancock | July 2, 1776 | October 29, 1777 |
| Henry Laurens | November 1, 1777 | December 9, 1778 |
| John Jay | December 10, 1778 | September 28, 1779 |
| Samuel Huntington | September 29, 1779 | March 1, 1781 |

- Ten Presidents of the United States in Congress Assembled under the Articles of Confederation

| | | |
|--------------------------|--|---------------------|
| Samuel Huntington | September 28, 1779ⁱⁱ | July 6, 1781 |
| Samuel Johnson | July 10, 1781 | Declined Office |
| Thomas McKean | July 10, 1781 | November 4, 1781 |
| John Hanson | November 5, 1781 | November 3, 1782 |
| Elias Boudinot | November 4, 1782 | November 2, 1783 |
| Thomas Mifflin | November 3, 1783 | June 3, 1784 |
| Richard Henry Lee | November 30, 1784 | November 22, 1785 |
| John Hancock | November 23, 1785 | June 5, 1786 |
| Nathaniel Gorham | June 6, 1786 | November 13, 1786 |
| Arthur St. Clair | February 2, 1787 | October 29, 1787 |
| Cyrus Griffin | January 22, 1788 | March 4, 1789 |

- 44 Presidents and Commander-in-Chiefs of the United States under the 1787 U.S. Constitution

1787 U.S. Constitution Presidents - 1789 to 2009

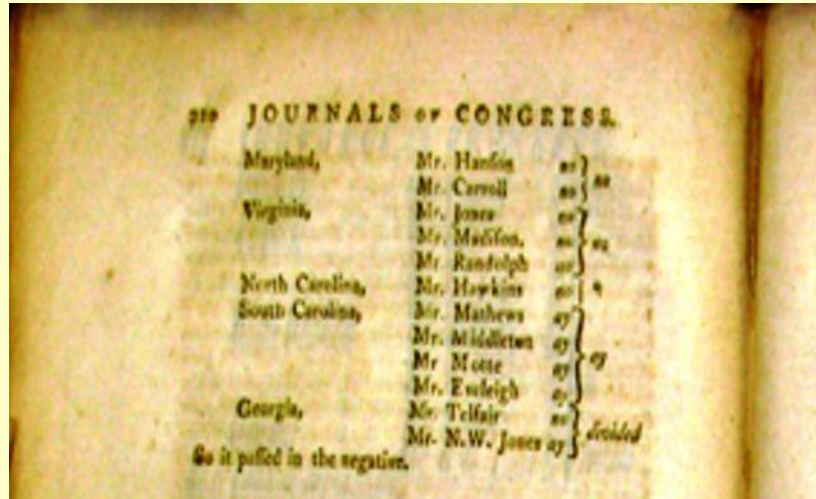
D- Democrat Party, F- Federalist Party, I-Independent, R-Republican Party, R -
Republican Party that Split into the National Republicans and Democrats Party 1828
& W- Whig Party*

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| George Washington (I) (1789-1797) | Abraham Lincoln (R) (1861-1865) | Herbert C. Hoover (R) (1929-1933) |
| John Adams (F) (1797-1801) | Jefferson Davis** (D) (1861-1865) | Franklin D. Roosevelt (D) (1933-1945) |
| Thomas Jefferson (R*) (1801-1809) | Andrew Johnson (R) (1865-1869) | Harry S. Truman (D) (1945-1953) |
| James Madison (R*) (1809-1817) | Ulysses S. Grant (R) (1869-1877) | Dwight D. Eisenhower (R) (1953-1961) |
| James Monroe (R*) (1817-1825) | Rutherford B. Hayes (R) (1877-1881) | John F. Kennedy (D) (1961-1963) |
| John Quincy Adams (R*) (1825-1829) | James A. Garfield (R) (1881) | Lyndon B. Johnson (D) (1963-1969) |
| Andrew Jackson (D) (1829-1837) | Chester Arthur (R) (1881-1885) | Richard M. Nixon (R) (1969-1974) |
| Martin Van Buren (D) (1833-1837) | Grover Cleveland (D) (1885-1889) | Gerald R. Ford (R) (1973-1974) |
| William H. Harrison (W) (1841) | Benjamin Harrison (R) (1889-1893) | James Earl Carter, Jr. (D) (1977-1981) |
| John Tyler (W) (1841-1845) | Grover Cleveland (D) (1893-1897) | Ronald W. Reagan (R) (1981-1989) |
| Millard Fillmore (W) (1850-1853) | William McKinley (R) (1897-1901) | George H. W. Bush (R) (1989-1993) |
| Franklin Pierce (D) (1853-1857) | Theodore Roosevelt (R) (1901-1909) | William J. Clinton (D) (1993-2001) |
| James Buchanan (D) (1857-1861) | William H. Taft (R) (1909-1913) | George W. Bush (R) (2001-2009) |
| James K. Polk (D) (1845-1849) | Wilson Woodrow (D) (1913-1921) | Barack H. Obama (D) (2009-present) |
| Zachary Taylor (W) (1849-1850) | Calvin Coolidge (R) (1921-1929) | |

**Confederate States of America

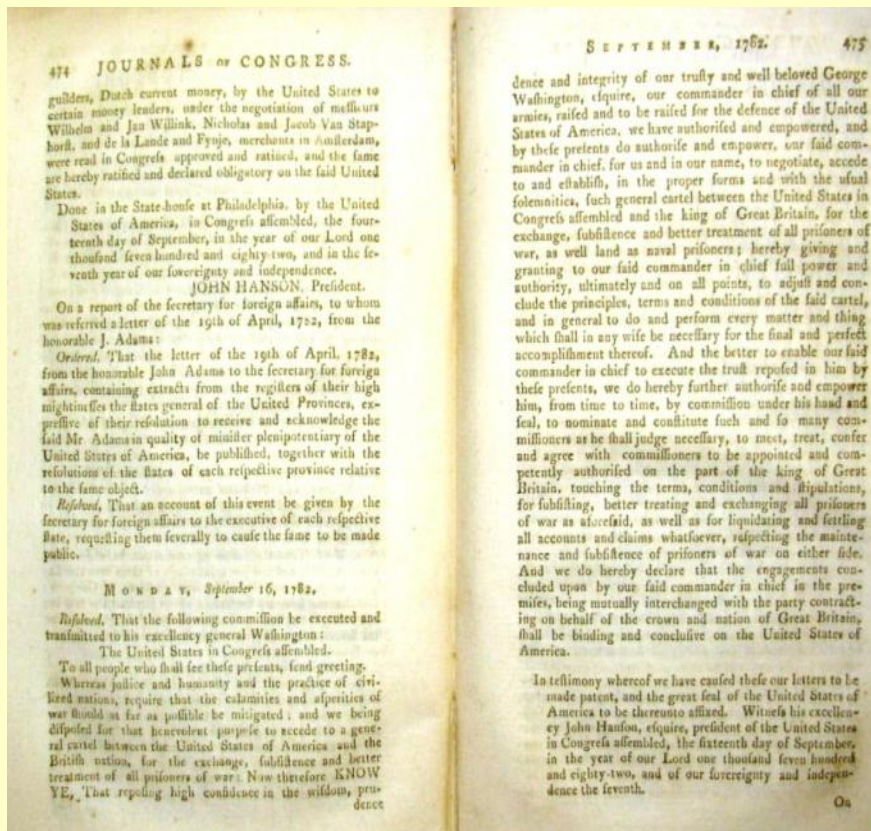
Election and duties of the Continental Congress and USCA Presidents

- ▣ Each Colony/State elected or appointed a delegation to the Continental Congress and the United States, in Congress Assembled.
- ▣ Each State, regardless of population or delegation size, had only one vote in both the Continental Congress and the United States, in Congress Assembled. Presidents were elected by a simple majority of the states in attendance once a quorum was formed.



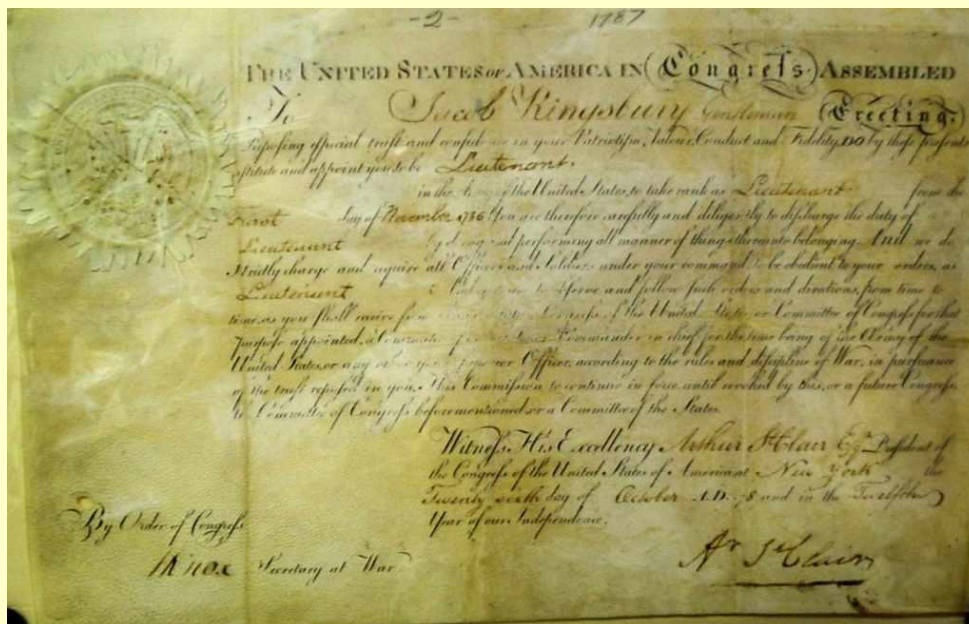
18th Century Journals of Congress and United States in Congress Assembled for 1781 showing no matter how many delegates a state had they had only one vote. Original Manuscript – Stan Klos Collection

- ▣ These Presidents utilized their office to exercise much influence on United States public affairs and legislation.
- ▣ The Presidents and his delegation each had one vote of thirteen possible votes in the unicameral government. Quite often their yes or no represented 1/9th of all the votes required in quorums necessary to enact legislation under the Articles of Confederation.
- ▣ All the Presidents presided, in a voting “*Speaker of the House Capacity*,” over the judicial, legislative and executive business of the unicameral government.
- ▣ Presidents also had the power to call for the unicameral government’s assembly and adjournment.
- ▣ Presidents received, read, answered, and at their own discretion held or disseminated the official state and foreign unicameral correspondence.
- ▣ Presidents chaired the *Committee of the States* that governed the United States of America when the United States, in Congress Assembled was not in session.ⁱⁱⁱ
- ▣ Presidents received both United States and foreign dignitaries when they arrived at the Capitol as the Head of State extending the nation’s official hospitality.^{iv}
- ▣ Presidents acted similar to Supreme Court Chief Justices presiding over cases such as Federal Court Appeals,^v Death Penalty Appeals,^{vi} Military trials^{vii} and State boundary disputes.^{viii}
- ▣ Presidents, although not serving as Commander-in-Chief, issued military orders:

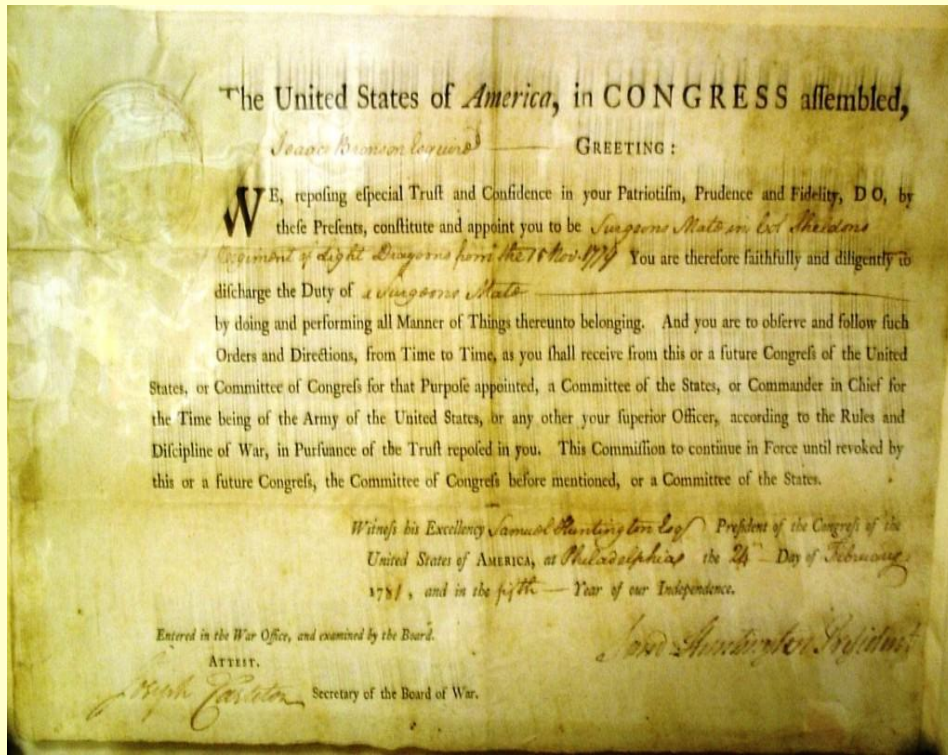


September 14, 1782 President John Hanson U.S. Military directive to George Washington, Journals of The United States in Congress Assembled, ix – Stan Klos Collection.

▣ The Presidents signed military commissions:

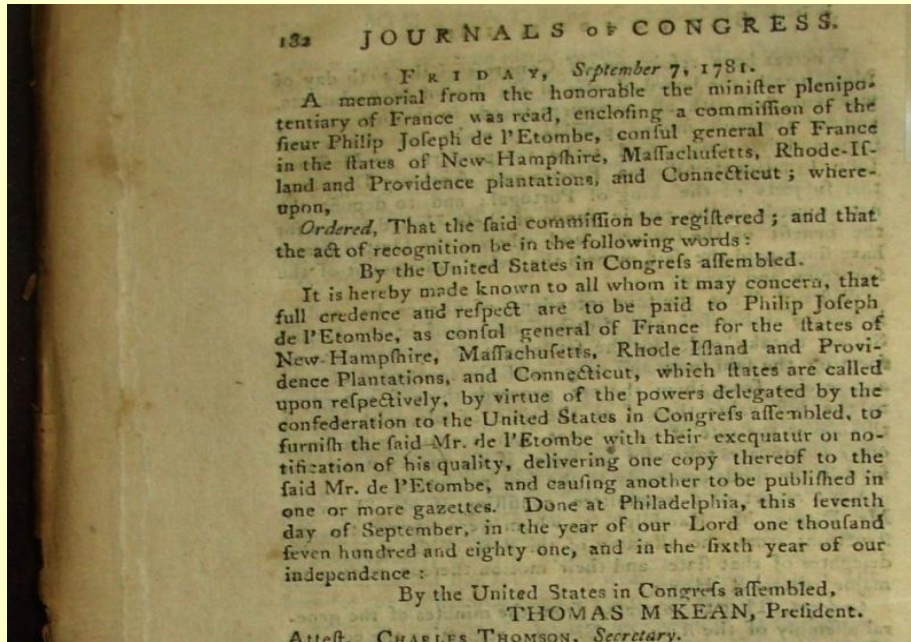


President Arthur St. Clair signed U.S. Military Commission October 26, 1787
Original Manuscript Stan Klos Collection



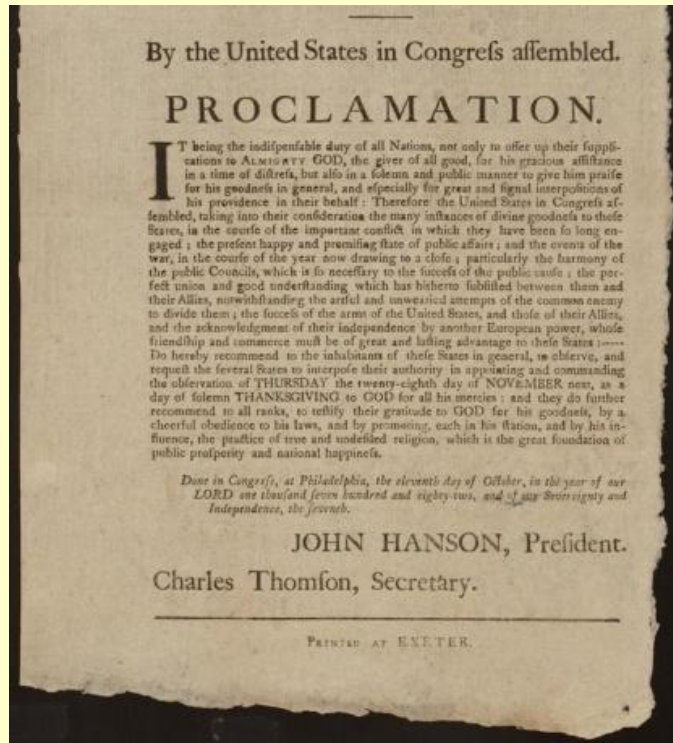
*President Samuel Huntington signed U.S. Military Commission
Original Manuscript Stan Klos Collection^x*

▣ The Presidents signed U.S. Diplomatic Commissions:



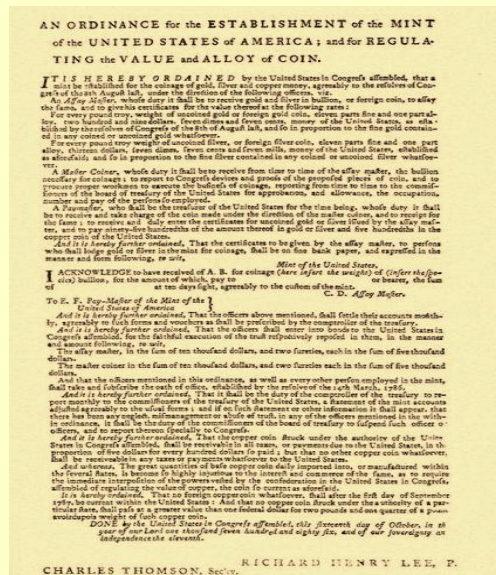
*President Thomas McKean signs Joseph de L' Etombe Consul General of France U.S. Commission
Journals of the United States in Congress Assembled^{xi} – Stan Klos Collection*

▣ The Presidents executed National Proclamations:



*Thanksgiving to God Proclamation By President John Hanson October 11, 1782
The Library Of Congress Broadside Collection^{xii}*

▣ The Presidents executed United States Ordinances:



*U.S. Ordinance For the Establishment of the Mint of the United States of America signed Richard Henry Lee, P (President)
Library of Congress Broadside Collection^{xiii}*

- The government of the United States did provide for the President’s expenses, servants, clerks, housing, and transportation. Their home state was provided their salary as a delegate.

| ESTIMATE of the ANNUAL EXPENDITURE of the CIVIL DEPARTMENTS of the UNITED STATES, on the present Establishment. | |
|---|----------------|
| PRESIDENT'S HOUSEHOLD. | |
| Private Secretary, his salary per annum, is | 950 Dollars. |
| Steward, to the household, his salary is | 550 Dollars. |
| Expenses of the household for the year 1785, was | 1,500 Dollars. |
| CONGRESS. | |

*From The Estimate of the Annual Expenditure of the Civil Departments of the United States Presidential Household Budget for the year 1785
Library of Congress Broadside Collection^{xiv}*

The First U.S. Constitution: The Articles of Confederation

- The first federal constitution, the Articles of Confederation, was passed on November 15, 1777 in York, Pennsylvania but it required ratification by all thirteen states. Virginia was the first to ratify the Articles of Confederation on December 16, 1777. Delaware, which claims to be the First U.S. State, did not ratify the Articles of Confederation until February 9, 1779. Maryland was the last state to ratify delaying the constitution’s approval until March 1, 1781. On March 2, 1781 the Continental Congress was dissolved and replaced with a new constitutional government named the United States, in Congress Assembled.^{xv}
- It is important to establish here that the framers viewed their Articles of Confederation as a federal constitution. The words “*federal constitution*” were exhaustively used in the pre-1787 Constitution **United States resolutions** – “*and further provisions as to render the federal Constitution adequate to the Exigencies of the Union*”;^{xvi} **United States treaties** – “*That these United States be considered in all such treaties, and in every case arising under them, as one nation, upon the principles of the federal constitution*”;^{xvii} **United States Finances** – “*The federal constitution authorizes the United States to obtain money by three means; 1st. by requisition; 2d., by loan; and 3d., by emitting bills of credit.*”;^{xviii} and in **United States Delegate debates**: “*A requisition of Congress on the States for money is as much a law to them as their revenue Acts when passed are laws to their respective Citizens. If, for want of the faculty or means of enforcing a requisition, the law of Congress proves inefficient, does it not follow that in order to fulfill the views of the federal constitution, such a change sd. Be made as will render it efficient? Without such efficiency the end of this Constitution, which is to preserve order and justice among the members of the Union, must fail; as without a like efficiency would the end of State Constitutions, which is to preserve like order & justice among its members.*”^{xix} These are U.S. founding acts and laws that also include a resolution empowering the U.S. President to reconvene the “*federal government*” in N.J. after he and the Congress were held hostage in Independence Hall, by mutinous soldiers: “*There is not a satisfactory ground for expecting adequate and prompt exertions of this State for supporting the dignity of the federal government, the President ... be authorized and directed to summon the members of Congress to meet on Thursday next at Trenton or Princeton, in New Jersey.*”^{xx}

Virginia First to Ratify
Constitution of 1777



Delaware First to Ratify
Constitution of 1787

US Statehood Order

Articles of Confederation – 1 to 13 States

| | <i>State</i> | <i>State Ratification</i> | <i>Reported to Congress</i> | <i>Delegates Sign</i> |
|----|----------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 | Virginia | 16 December 1777 | 25 June 1778 | 9 July 1778 |
| 2 | South Carolina | 5 February 1778 | 25 June 1778 | 9 July 1778 |
| 3 | New York | 6 February 1778 | 23 June 1778 | 9 July 1778 |
| 4 | Rhode Island | 16 February 1778 | 23 June 1778 | 9 July 1778 |
| 5 | Georgia | 26 February 1778 | 25 June 1778 | 9 July 1778 |
| 6 | Connecticut | 27 February 1778 | 23 June 1778 | 9 July 1778 |
| 7 | New Hampshire | 4 March 1778 | 23 June 1778 | 7-9-1778–8-8-1778 |
| 8 | Pennsylvania | 5 March 1778 | 25 June 1778 | 7-9-1778 -7-9-1778 |
| 9 | Massachusetts | 10 March 1778 | 23 June 1778 | 9 July 1778 |
| 10 | North Carolina | 24 April 1778 | 25 June 1778 | 21 July 1778 |
| 11 | New Jersey | 20 November 1778 | 25-26 Nov. 1778 | 26 Nov 1778 |
| 12 | Delaware | 1 February 1779 | 16 February 1779 | 2-22-1779-5-5-1779 |
| 13 | Maryland | 2 February 1781 | 12 February 1781 | 1 March 1781 ^{xxi} |

- ▣ Under the first federal constitution, the Articles of Confederation, the United States in Congress Assembled (USCA) was the unicameral federal government of the United States of America. The USCA lasted for only eight sessions:

First USCA: March 2, 1781 - Samuel Huntington and Thomas McKean Presidents

Second USCA: November 5, 1781 - John Hanson President

Third USCA: November 4, 1782 - Elias Boudinot President

Fourth USCA: November 3, 1783 - Thomas Mifflin President

Fifth USCA: November 29, 1784 - Richard Henry Lee President

Sixth USCA: November 23, 1785 -John Hancock and Nathaniel Gorham Presidents

Seventh USCA: February 2, 1787 - Arthur St. Clair President

Eighth USCA: January 21, 1788 - Cyrus Griffin President

- ▣ In the seventh session newly elected President Arthur St. Clair brought the report of the Annapolis Commissioners before the seventh USCA “... *to render the constitution of the Federal Government adequate to the exigencies of the Union.*” On February 21, 1787 USCA enacted legislation to “... *render the federal Constitution adequate to the exigencies of Government and the preservation of the Union*” ^{xxii} Specifically, the seventh USCA resolved:

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*“Resolved that in the opinion of Congress it is expedient that on the second Monday in May next a Convention of delegates who shall have been appointed by the several States be held at Philadelphia for the sole and express purpose of revising the Articles of Confederation and reporting to Congress and the several legislatures such alterations and provisions therein as shall when agreed to in Congress and confirmed by the States **render the federal Constitution** adequate to the exigencies of Government and the preservation of the Union.” ^{xiii}*

This historic resolution produced the Philadelphia Convention of 1787, which called for it to convene on May 12, 1787 and resulted, on September 17, 1787, with 12 State delegations framing the current U.S. Constitution. The Convention recommended that the USCA send it unchanged to the States for ratification.

Unicameral Government Dissolves & New Republic Established

- ▣ On September 28, 1787 – USCA resolves to send the U.S. Constitution to the States unaltered adopting the 2/3rds ratification requirement.
- ▣ On June 21, 1788 New Hampshire became the 9th State to ratify the U.S. Constitution of 1787 thereby meeting the 2/3rds requirement and dissolving the Articles of Confederation. On July 2, 1788 the USCA officially adopted the 11 States’ ratification and creates a transition committee.
- ▣ In 1788 the President of the United States, in Congress Assembled, under the unicameral federal government, ceased to exist as Cyrus Griffin’s one year term expired on January 21, 1789. A quorum was never formed to elect an 11th President of the United States, in Congress Assembled.
- ▣ Charles Thomson, Secretary of the United States, in Congress Assembled continued to conduct the business of this body from offices located in Fraunces Tavern in New York City until March 2, 1789. On March 4, 1789 the new government went into effect.
- ▣ On March 4, 1789, the unicameral federal government of the United States was officially replaced by the new government with three distinct branches:
 - Legislative: U.S. House convenes April 1, 1789 Speaker Frederick A.C. Muhlenberg U.S. Senate convenes April 6, 1789 President John Adams.
 - Executive: President George Washington inaugurated April 30, 1789
 - Judicial: Supreme Court convenes February 2, 1790 with John Jay as Chief Justice.
- ▣ May 29, 1790 – Rhode Island becomes the 13th and final State to ratify the current U.S. Constitution meeting the legal requirement that only all thirteen States can alter or discard the Articles of Confederation.

13 Founding Ways to Restore U.S. Prosperity

1. **Move investment real estate out of the *Passive Income Tax* category into the *Portfolio Tax Category*** to offset gains and losses with Wall Street Equities. **Result:** This will restore a strong and balance real estate market saving homeowners, states, counties, banks, and the federal government trillions of dollars in depreciated real property losses. – *Land Ordinance of 1785*
2. **Expand medical, nursing, and health care education institutions** to graduate doctors at the rate the U.S. produces lawyers and nurses at the rate it graduate teachers. **Result:** The newly educated health conscious youth will know how to live vigorous lives and be well equipped to care for 75 million aging baby boomers who think death is a preventable disease. – *1787 Northwest Ordinance 1787*
3. **Waive one year of Federal Income Tax for college graduates** for every 18 dual enrollment credits earned in high school at area community colleges. **Result:** This will expedite the evolution of the secondary educational system into collegiate learning while greatly advancing our children’s education. *Common School Journal Horace Mann*
4. **Provide Federal Tax incentives for superconducting power lines** updating and expanding high voltage electric transmission to service to 500 million Americans. **Result:** As alternative energy sources begin to emerge new lossless and high voltage transmission systems will be in place to efficiently carry the electricity necessary to replace fossil fuels currently powering everything from motor vehicles to microwaves while meeting the ever expanding future energy demands of modern technology. *1936 Rural Electrification Act*
5. **Expand nuclear energy to develop new breeder reactors that run off of the current nuclear waste stockpile and the retired nuclear arsenal** utilizing our U.S. Naval masterminds. **Result:** A new generation of Nuclear reactors will begin consuming its predecessor waste and conserving fossil fuels. *1939 The Manhattan Project*
6. **Negotiate and establish at least ten 250 year term land leases for city states** in strategically located emerging international markets similar to the Hong Kong agreement enacted by Great Britain and China. **Result:** U.S. business and culture will reap the benefits of nationalized safe zones all across the globe maximizing American access to emerging markets for trade. – *1784 The Empress of China*
7. **Repeal U.S. Public Law 62-5 that limits the House of Representatives to 435 members** restoring the House to citizens while providing emerging political parties with a mechanism for meaningful growth. **Result:** Congress will increase to 2400 hundred representatives with limited staff answerable to constituents who know their representatives personally as the founders intended. Corporations, PACS, Lobbyists and the Media will lose their influence on representatives who will once again become the voice of “*We The People.*” -- *1787 US Constitutional Convention*
8. **Lease federal land, not sell it,** with 20% of the proceeds going towards retiring the federal debt and another 20% to the agency responsible for the real estate. **Result:** The National debt will decrease. BLM, National Parks etc... would be funded with lease revenues. Lease will net a much stronger ROI than outright sales. After 99 years the land along with all of its improvements reverts back to “*We The People*” to lease again. -- *1787 Northwest Ordinance*
9. **Repeal the 17th Amendment** with each state bi-cameral legislative body electing a US Senator every six years. **Result:** This will overturn William Randolph Hearts and fellow robber barons scheme to influence the US Senate through funding and media influence peddling of statewide US Senate Campaigns. The States, as the founders intended, will once again check the federal government through the US Senate. – *1787 US Constitutional Convention*
10. **Execute long term maintenance contracts** for federal road, bridge and other infrastructure systems. **Result:** Construction companies will be Johnny on the Spot with maintenance and repair greatly lowering the costs and lengthening the useful life US infrastructure. *1751 Braddock and 1806 National Roads*
11. **Provide federal grants to primary schools** that instruct their students in the Spanish, French and or the Portuguese language which are, along with English, the national tongues of the Americas. **Result:** US citizens will better understand the cultures of their neighbors in the America’s facilitating communication and trade between neighbors. *1839 Ohio Bilingual Education*
12. **Implement the metric system at the federal level.** **Result:** The U.S. is one of three countries that do not officially use the metric system, along with Burma (Myanmar) and Liberia. It will improve our engineering and international competitiveness. *1975 Metric Conversion Act*
13. Contemplate “**The first thing we do, let’s kill all the lawyers,**” William Shakespeare. **Result:** The law is the glue that holds this great nation together. Without the law and lawyers we would rid the land of the frontline defenders of liberty and freedom. Numerous legal reforms, however, are required such as a bill preventing frivolous litigation – *1777 Articles of Confederation*

Key Dates in United States Founding History

September 4, 1774 – First Caucus of the Continental Congress at Philadelphia’s *City Tavern*.

September 5, 1774 – First Continental Congress convenes at Philadelphia’s *Carpenters Hall*.

October 20, 1774 - Continental Congress passes the *Articles of Association*.

July 6, 1775 - Continental Congress passes *Declaration of the Causes and Necessity of Taking Up Arms*

July 2, 1776 - Twelve Colonies declare themselves as “*Free and Independent States.*”

July 4, 1776 - Twelve States vote to approve the *Declaration of Independence*.

July 9, 1776 - New York approves “*The Unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America.*”

August 2, 1776 – Thirteen State Delegations sign the engrossed *Declaration of Independence*.

November 15, 1777 – 13 State Delegations pass the *Articles of Confederation* formulating the United States of America as a “*Perpetual Union*” Confederation.

February 2, 1781 – Maryland, the 13th State, agrees to ratify the *Articles of Confederation*.

March 1, 1781 - *Articles of Confederation* is officially adopted by all 13 States.



June 20, 1782

September 3, 1783 - Treaty of Paris is signed by Peace Commissioners.

January 14, 1784 - Treaty of Paris is ratified by President Thomas Mifflin.

April 9, 1784 - Treaty of Paris is ratified by King George III.

September 17, 1787 - 12 State delegations approve the U.S. Constitution.

September 28, 1787 – United States in Congress Assembled (USCA) resolves to send the new U.S. Constitution to the States unaltered.

June 21, 1788 - New Hampshire becomes the ninth State to ratify meeting 2/3rds requirement.

July 2, 1788- USCA certifies New Hampshire’s ratification and creates a transition committee.

March 4, 1789 – USCA establishes this date to dissolve the Confederation and install the new U.S. Republic.

April 1, 1789 - U.S. House of Representatives achieves a quorum.

April 6, 1789 - U.S. Senate achieves a quorum.

April 30, 1789 - George Washington is inaugurated as U.S. President.

February 2, 1790 – U.S. Supreme Court Convenes with Chief Justice John Jay presiding.

May 29, 1790 – Rhode Island becomes the 13th State to ratify the current U.S. Constitution now unanimous.

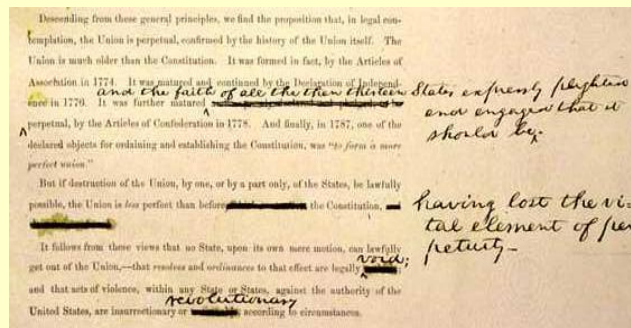


June 14, 1777

Preservation of the Perpetual Union of the United States

- ☐ The Articles of Confederation not only formed the United States but its language was utilized by President Abraham Lincoln, together with the second U.S. Constitution, as the legal grounds to wage war to “*Preserve the Union.*”
- ☐ On July 4, 1861 President Abraham Lincoln appeared before a special session of the United States Congress. At this session Lincoln maintained that original Colonies were legally bound to the United States by both the Constitutions of 1787 and 1777 stating:

“... while that name was first adopted by the old ones in and by the Declaration of Independence. Therein the “United Colonies” were declared to be “free and independent states;” but, even then, the object plainly was not to declare their independence of one another, or of the Union, but directly the contrary, as their mutual pledge and their mutual action before, at the time, and afterwards, abundantly show. The express plighting of faith by each and all of the original thirteen in the Articles of Confederation, two years later, that the Union shall be perpetual, is most conclusive.”



Above is an excerpt from Lincoln's Address with changes in his hand summarizing the birth, formation and the establishment of a “more perfect” Constitution of the Perpetual Union of the United States of America - Courtesy of the Manuscript Division of the Library of Congress.^{xv}

- ⁱ Journals of the Continental Congress and Journals of the United States, in Congress Assembled September 5, 1774 to November 13, 1788.
- ⁱⁱ Elected as Continental Congress President and accepted President of the United States in Congress Assembled on March 2, 1781. It is also noted that David Ramsay of South Carolina served as the Chairman of the United States, in Congress Assembled for the ailing President, John Hancock, from November 23, 1785 – May 12, 1786. Upon Ramsay’s resignation, Nathaniel Gorham assumed the Chairmanship until John Hancock resigned when he was elected President of the United States in Congress Assembled.
- ⁱⁱⁱ Ibid, Articles of Confederation, Article IX, March 1, 1781
- ^{iv} The Comte de Moustier to John Jay, February 19, 1788, Diplomatic Correspondence of the U.S., 348-349.
- ^v Ibid, “*South Carolina appeal for congressional intervention in hearing boundary dispute with Georgia*” September 11, 1786.
- ^{vi} JCC, 1774-1789, United States in Congress Assembled, “*approves acquittal of leaders of the Philadelphia mutiny,*” September 13, 1783.
- ^{vii} Ibid, “*Rejects motion for more severe corporal punishment for Continental troops,*” June 16, 1781
- ^{viii} Ibid, “*Connecticut-Pennsylvania boundary dispute*” June 27, 1782 and January 3, 1783 - first settlement of interstate dispute under Articles.
- ^{ix} Ibid, Hanson Military Directive, September 14, 1782
- ^x United States Military Commission, February 24, 1781, Original Manuscript, Stan Klos collection.
- ^{xi} Opt Cit, Etombe Foreign Minister Commission, September 7, 1781
- ^{xii} Library of Congress, Rare Book and Special Collections Division, Continental Congress & Constitutional Convention Broadside Collection
- ^{xiii} Ibid
- ^{xiv} Library of Congress, Rare Book and Special Collections Division, Continental Congress & Constitutional Convention Broadside Collection
- ^{xv} JCC, 1774-1789, United States, in Congress Assembled, March 2, 1781
- ^{xvi} JCC, 1774-1789, ed. Worthington C. Ford et al, March 15, 1787
- ^{xvii} Ibid, March 26, 1784
- ^{xviii} Ibid, February 3, 1786
- ^{xix} Ibid, January 28, 1783
- ^{xx} Ibid, June 21, 1783
- ^{xxi} *The Documentary History of the Ratification of the Constitution: Vol. 1: Constitutional Documents and Records, 1776-1787*, ed. Merrill Jensen, Madison, Wis.: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1976; *Encyclopedia of American History: Bicentennial Edition*, ed. Richard Morris, New York; Harper & Row, 1976; *Documents of American History*, ed. Henry Steele Commager, Englewood Cliffs, NJ; Prentice-Hall, 1973
- ^{xxii} JCC, 1774-1789, ed. Worthington C. Ford et al. (Washington, D.C., 1904-37), 19:137., Journals of the United States, in Congress Assembled, Resolution to “*render the federal Constitution adequate to the exigencies of Government and the preservation of the Union*”, February 21, 1787.
- ^{xxiii} Ibid
- ^{xxiv} Ibid