Mamaw's Kitchen

By Regina Poynter Hoskins

COCONUT CHOCOLATE

1 bag (1 pound) cream filled chocolate cookies 1/2 cup butter, melted 1 can (14 ounce) sweetened condensed milk

3 and 1/2 cups flaked coco-

1 cup sliced almonds 1 tub (8 ounce) Cool Whip®--do not thaw 8 ounces semisweet choco-

Additional coconut and al-

monds, if desired Preheat oven to 350°. Finely crush cookies; add melted butter. Press into a buttered 9 x 13 baking pan. In a large bowl, combine condensed milk, coconut, and almonds. Mix well. Drop by spoonfuls over crust; spread evenly. Bake for 20 to 25 minutes or until edges begin to brown. Cool completely on a wire rack. In a microwave safe bowl melt frozen Cool Whip® and chocolate chips. Microwave on high for 2 minutes, stirring after each 30 seconds, until chips have melted. Stir until smooth. Spread on top and sprinkle

with additional coconut and

almonds. Refrigerate until

firm. Cut into bars.

FUDGE FROSTED **BROWNIES**

3/4 cup butter, melted 1 and 1/2 cups sugar 2 teaspoons vanilla 3 large eggs 3/4 cup flour 1/2 cup cocoa

1/2 teaspoon baking powder 1/2 teaspoon salt Preheat the oven to 350°. Butter a 9 or 13 baking dish; set aside.

Blend butter, sugar, and vanilla in bowl. Add eggs, beat well with spoon. Combine flour, cocoa, baking powder, and salt. Gradually add to egg mixture until well blended. Spread into prepared baking dish. Bake for 35 to 40 minutes. Frost brownies while still warm. Frosting sets up as it cools. FROSTING:

1/2 cup butter

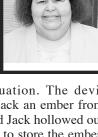
4 tablespoons cocoa

1 box (1 pound) powdered

6 tablespoons milk or cream 1 cup chopped pecans or walnuts

Melt butter and cocoa over medium heat, but do not boil. Take off heat. Add powdered sugar, vanilla, and milk. Mix well. Stir. Spread over still warm brownies.





The History of the Jack O' Lantern

At this time of year, you can drive all over the country in every state to see practically the same thing: porches and yards decorated with fall mums, fodder shocks, scarecrows, gourds, and colors of the season. One of the central figures of the season is the carved pumpkins known as the "Jack O' Lantern". Children as well as adults enjoy carving a face, or in some more decorative scenarios, a landscape or such on the pumpkins, and then placing a candle on the inside. However, have we ever stopped to wonder about the history or the meaning behind this time-honored tradition?

According to sources, the tradition is at least three hundred years old and goes back to Ireland. The term originally meant "night watchman", and is closely associated with the "will o' the wisp" as was discussed earlier in this series. The first-known written use of "jack o' lantern" is from 1663. In the 1800s, it became associated with carrying a light.

Legend has it that there was a man named Jack who was a drunkard. He loved to play tricks on people. One night, he played a trick on the devil himself. He tricked the devil into climbing up in a tree. While he was "treed", so to speak, Jack carved a cross on the tree trunk, trapping the devil up the tree. The devil and Jack made a deal, so when Jack finally died, he was too evil for heaven and the devil refused

him in hell. This left Jack in a peculiar situation. The devil tossed Jack an ember from hell, and Jack hollowed out a turnip to store the ember. Jack was forced to wander the earth for all eternity. Some say the face on the pumpkin is Jack, and others say it is the devil.

The tradition of placing a "jack o' lantern" near the front door was originated in the British Isles. A turnip or potato was usually used; the use of the pumpkin is uniquely American. They believed the spirits of demons, the dead, witches, and goblins walked the earth on All-Hallows Eve, or "Halloween". To ward off and frighten these personages, the "jack o' lantern" was

Other legends say that Stingy Jack tricked the devil into changing himself into a coin by telling him that if he would change himself into a coin, that Jack would buy them a drink. The devil changed himself into a coin, but Jack put the coin into his pocket, thereby tricking the devil. Jack also had a silver cross in his pocket that trapped the devil there. Jack bargained with the devil, and finally released him. Jack made a deal with the devil not to take his soul at death. One day Jack finally died, but once again, he was too evil for heaven, but the devil kept his end of the bargain. The devil gave him an ember to light his way, as he had to wander the earth forever. He became known as "Jack of the Lantern".

Hopefully, this will "shed some light" on the "jack o' lantern".

Sources:

Wiki.answers.com Nosajanimus.hubpages.com

Too Late to Classify...

Yard Sale: Friday and Saturday, November 1st and 2nd in building behind Bride Of Christ on High Street. Lots of clothes, shoes, coats, lots of every-





"Points East"

(Cont. from A2)

Pound, VA. 24279. Check out the website www.heritagenook.com or call Brenda Salyers at 276-796-4604.

Or order directly from the author, Alfred Patrick. P.O. 2077, Richmond, KY 40476. Al says he can save you a few bucks if he simply hands you the book. You can make arrangements for him to do just that by calling him at 859-623-4209 or e mailing athiker37@bellsouth.net

Memories''

(Cont. from A2)

rienced such a bountiful mess of fish with so little effort. We strung the fish and headed home to clean our catch. Our parents were rather surprised to see the number of fish we had caught. Neither of us ever disclosed how we caught so

I was amazed to learn that pyrotechnics were first developed in China during the 7th century. America's early settlers brought their enthusiasm for fireworks to the United States. George Washington's inauguration was accompanied by a fireworks display. This early fascination with their noise and color continues today, especially with celebrations of patriotism.

Currently, the largest annual pyrotechnic display in North America is located right in Kentucky: Thunder Over Louisville, which kicks off the Kentucky Derby Festival. Another interesting fact: the Walt Disney Company is the largest consumer of fireworks in the United States. Currently, twenty-four states, including Kentucky, permit the sale of all or most types of consumer fireworks for their residents. It seems to me that there has been a growth in fireworks displays in small towns across the state since the laws have changed.

I have remained a fan of fireworks for most of my life. My wife and I live on top of Furnace Mountain in Powell County, where we have a breathtaking view of several counties, including Powell, Montgomery, Clark, and even some of Fayette. On the fourth of July, we can sit on our back deck and watch multiple firework displays from Clay City, Stanton, Winchester, Lexington, and Mt. Sterling. (We often say we have a modest home with a million-dollar view.) Being able to continue to enjoy the fireworks displays from our home is just one of the many assets of living on a mountain ridge.

Won't be long before the next holiday with fireworks rolls around: New Year's Eve. Believe me when I tell you, it'll be here before you know it.

(You can reach me at themtnman@att.net or you can drop me a line at P.O. Box 927 – Stanton, KY 40380. I appreciate

"On Call"

(Cont. from A2)

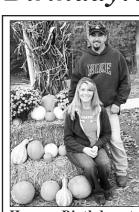
not been pinpointed however a range between 900 degrees and 1,200 degrees has be accepted. Carbon monoxide has an auto ignition temperature of 1,128 degrees. Carbon monoxide is the most common gas produced by pyrolysis. Hence smoke is unburned fuel that is ready to ignite. The third stage is the

fully developed stage. This stage occurs when all the materials are burning and the structure is fully involved with fire. The fire will continue to consume everything in its path until it runs out of a fuel source or oxygen. The final stage is the decay stage. As fuel is consumed or if oxygen levels are insufficient the fire will begin to decay. This stage is very dangerous to firefighters because of the possibility of a backdraft occurring. A backdraft is an instantaneous explosion that occurs when oxygen is introduced into a confined space where oxygen has been depleted. So in a backdraft situation you have low oxygen, high heat, a smoldering fire and high fuel vapor concentrations. Then a firefighter comes along itching to break some glass and BAM they introduce fresh air into the room and causes a backdraft. This is a very powerful explosion and can seriously injury or kill a firefighter. Here are some indicators of a possible backdraft situation;

puffs of smoke leaving the building, little or no flame visible, black smoke becoming grey-yellow, smoke stained windows with heat induced cracking and inwardly drawn smoke (which you probably saw in the movie Backdraft). Watching for these signs before we ventilate is key in avoiding a backdraft situa-

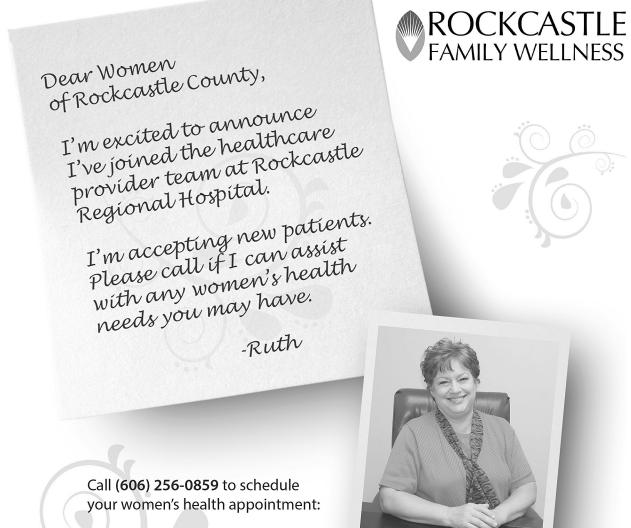
Over the past few weeks I have taught you about fire behavior which involved the fire tetrahedron, pyrolysis were it is not the wood burning but the gases it produces, the different classifications of fire and the stages of fire growth. Now I move into building construction. Knowing how a building is constructed will tell us how a fire will spread throughout that structure. In the fire service we have building construction listed into different classes. How many classes are there? The answer in next week's edition.

Birthday!!



Happy Birthday to Sheila Prewitt McGuire from David Lovell and family.





 Cancer screenings Family planning

Women's health issues

Ruth Lane, APRN