

APRIL 2018

A CLOSER LOOK



April Hi-Lights

April 2nd – 1:10pm
**BREWERS
TAILGATE PARTY**
Cardinals at Brewers
(KCC)

April 6th – 1pm
HEALTH CHAT
*How the Five Senses
Change With Age*
(KCC)

April 8th – 2:00pm
**JAZZ ENSEMBLE & SING
ALONG**
(KCC)

April 20th 2:00pm
**DICK CAMPBELL'S
HISTORICAL
PRESENTATION:**
The Last Squadron
(KCC)

April 23rd – 2:00pm
APRIL BIRTHDAY PARTY
*w/ Music by Arlie
Schneider* (KCC)

MILWAUKEE BREWERS TAILGATE PARTY MONDAY, APRIL 2nd!!!



On Monday, April 2nd at 1:10pm in the KCC, we will be holding our first **Brewers Tailgate Party** of the season. Residents are free to come down for a hot dog, a bag of chips and some crackers and venison sausage as the Brewers take on the St. Louis Cardinals in the Brew-Crew's HOME opener. Residents are free to "eat, and then run"- or stay and watch the game on the big screen. The only thing we ask is that no one simply come down, grab some food, and leave to eat it in his/her room. This is meant to be a **social** event, and it is impossible to socialize while eating alone in one's room.

Because the game is shortly after lunch, we have no problem if you wait until 2pm or so to join in on the fun. However, as of 2:45pm, the food will be cleared out and will no longer be available. Of course, residents are still free to watch the game on the big screen to its conclusion. Hope to see you there!!!

A Bell Cast into History



Big Ben, the famous bell housed in the Clock Tower of London's Palace of Westminster, is a British icon. Tourists flock to the place so they can hear it ring out. Big Ben has rung even during the worst of

times, such as the Blitz, Germany's eight-month bombardment of London during World War II. On April 10, Big Ben will ring out still another milestone, for it will turn 160 years old.

The story of Big Ben begins on October 16, 1834, when fire destroyed the Palace of Westminster, the seat of Britain's government. While the palace was being rebuilt, it was decided that it needed a clock tower. The tower's design fell to George Airy, Astronomer Royal, and Edmund Beckett Denison, a lawyer and self-described expert on clocks and bells. Denison designed the first bell for the tower, including its unique shape and the metal with which it was cast. The 16-ton behemoth did not last long: it cracked under its first test. It was then that Denison turned to Whitechapel Bell Foundry to cast a new bell.

George Mears was the master bellfounder who undertook the re-casting of Big Ben. It took one week to break up the old bell and repurpose its metal. Three furnaces were used to melt the metal. It took 20 minutes to fill the mold and another 20 days for the metal to cool and harden. Mears tested the bell in every way possible before Denison allowed it to leave the foundry, and it left for the Palace of Westminster with great fanfare, pulled by 16 horses along decorated streets with cheering crowds. Big Ben would not ring out until a year later on May 31, 1859. Sir Benjamin Hall, known as "Big Ben," gave a long speech during a debate about what to call the bell. When at last he sat down, members shouted out that the bell be dubbed "Big Ben." Just two months later, Big Ben cracked, the result of a hammer more than twice the necessary weight designed by Denison. Big Ben was simply turned, and the sound we hear today is that distinct, less-than-perfect tone.

DICK CAMPBELL PRESENTS *The Lost Squadron*

On April 20th at 2pm in the KCC, local historian Dick Campbell will present *The Lost Squadron*, another in the series of his fascinating examinations of little-known history!

In July of 1942, a World War II flight of eight U.S. Army Air Corps P-38 fighters and two B-17 bombers, with a total of 27 crew members on board, took off from Goose Bay, Labrador, headed for England. What followed was a harrowing and life threatening landing of the entire squadron on a remote ice cap in Southeast Greenland. Miraculously, none of the crew was lost and they were all rescued, but their brand new airplanes were left on the ice cap, undisturbed for the next fifty years.

Join us and learn a little more about the Lost Squadron of 1942!!!

Pampered and Purposeful

April 27 is Little Pampered Dog Day, but before you poo-poo the notion of honoring little lap dogs, bear in mind that humans lived with lap-sized canines 15,000 years ago. Scientists have traced our history with small dogs to France, where our cave-dwelling ancestors may have used the dogs to both keep them warm and assist them in the hunt. Wild canines called *dholes* grew to less than 17 inches tall, about the size of a beagle or cocker spaniel. Many small dog breeds today bear similarities to these ancient companions: they are tenacious hunters of small ground-dwelling prey animals, they are alert watchdogs that let out loud warnings when intruders are near, and yes, during the Renaissance, miniature poodles were used by nobility as handwarmers. The small dogs were put inside sleeves of shirts, becoming known as "sleeve dogs." Others were used to warm laps in damp castles or on chilly carriage rides. All of these are good reasons to pamper the little dog in your life.



The Son of Music



Mariachi music is an enduring musical tradition in Mexico, played wherever celebrations take place. There will certainly be plenty of mariachi music to enjoy at the Tuscon Mariachi

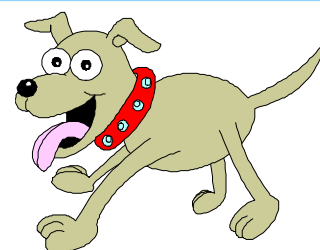
Conference from April 25 to 28. Mariachi's roots go back hundreds of years, to the arrival of Spanish Conquistador Hernán Cortés in Mexico in 1519. Indigenous music, played as part of a religious ceremony, was played with rattles, drums, flutes, and conch shells. The Spanish brought with them harps, guitars, violins, and brass horns, instruments that were played during Catholic mass but quickly became popular outside of church services. Natives created a new type of music, incorporating the new instruments with local musical styles and African musical influences that arrived via the slave trade. Many identify the west Mexican state of Jalisco as the center of this new folk music style known simply as *son*, or *sound*. It was from the *son* of Jalisco that modern mariachi developed.

In the late 1800s and 1900s, the biggest form of entertainment was listening to radio and records. This is when the first modern mariachi bands formed. Violins and trumpets were added to musical orchestras featuring harps, guitars, and woodwinds. These bands became popular, and the music made its way into the rural countrysides. Mariachi was played at parties, on holidays, and in church, and the sound accompanied dances as varied as foxtrots, waltzes, pasodobles, fandangos, pokes, and jarabes. During the Mexican Revolution, many Spanish haciendas had to let workers go, including mariachi musicians. These mariachis wandered and played everywhere they could, and the new Mexican government, eager to promote a unified Mexican identity separate from their Spanish colonizers, presented mariachi as the national music for their young country. While Jalisco may be the "birthplace of mariachi," the reach of this music is now global, with mariachi bands playing as far away as Sweden, Egypt, and Croatia.

PB&J Day

Can you even imagine a world without peanut butter and jelly? April 2 is Peanut Butter and Jelly Day in honor of this ubiquitous sandwich staple. Before the average American finishes high school, they will have consumed 2,000 PB&Js. When did this sandwich achieve celebrity status? The first record of peanut butter and jelly on bread came in 1901, when Julia David Chandler mentioned the recipe in a book detailing the preparation of finger sandwiches for small parties. She wrote, "The combination is delicious, and, so far as I know, original." Then, in 1922, Joseph Rosefield transformed the peanut butter industry by devising a method to keep peanut butter from separating. He called his new peanut butter *Skippy*. At the same time, American manufacturing evolved to mass produce peanut butter and lower the cost, making it affordable to all. When sliced bread was invented in 1928, sandwiches became easier to make and, thanks to lobbying efforts by the peanut butter industry, the PB&J sandwich became standard fare in lunchboxes around the country. If peanut butter and jelly isn't your favorite sandwich, then just wait until April 12, Grilled Cheese Day.

SODA PUPS DOG SHOW



On Friday, April 27th at 2pm in the Keller Community Center, Jack Zolkowski and his SODA PUPS will be returning to perform for our residents. Feats of agility and obedience will be featured in a 45 minute show. Residents can pet and hold the dogs for a short time after the performance. Our dog lovers won't want to miss this performance!!!

The Short-Lived Pony Express



On April 3, 1860, two horseback riders left simultaneously, one from St. Joseph, Missouri, heading west, and the other

from Sacramento, California, heading east. After 10 days of relay-team riding and 1,800 miles, riders arrived at both locations bearing mail packets. The mail had never been so speedy, and the legend of the Pony Express was born.

The Pony Express debuted before the advent of radio or telephone, when California was cut off from the rest of the country. Any mail sent from the east arrived by ship or stagecoach several months later. In this world, the arrival of a letter in 10 days' time was lightning fast. The Pony Express was conceived by three owners of a freight business: William H. Russell, William Bradford Waddell, and Alexander Majors. They, along with route superintendent Benjamin Ficklin, devised a route of over 150 relay stations set up across the frontier through Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and California. Riders, who carried up to 20 pounds of mail, were changed every 100 miles, with their horses switched out every 10 to 15 miles. Over 400 horses were purchased and multiple relay stations built and staffed for the endeavor. Speed was the key to the success of the Pony Express, with their fastest delivery being news of the election of President Abraham Lincoln in a record five days' time. However, as telegraph lines began to move westward, the need for the Pony Express began to dissipate.

On October 24, 1861, a mere 18 months after its historic first run, the Pony Express was discontinued as the first transcontinental telegraph line was completed. Despite its brief existence, the Pony Express has long encapsulated the romance of the Wild West: speeding horses, attacks by American Indians, and famous cowboys who worked for the Pony Express, including "Wild Bill" Hickock and "Buffalo Bill" Cody. Perhaps this is why the Pony Express remains a vivid memory in America's history.

OUR APRIL BIRTHDAYS

April 1st: Helen W.

April 3rd: Dorothy A.

April 7th: Gloria W.

April 14th: Nancy B.

April 15th: Enice P.



*If you have a Birthday in April
and your name is not on the list,
please let Bill know ASAP.*

Thanks!

Of Gum and Gumption



The Wrigley Company may be the world's largest manufacturer of chewing gum, but when the company was founded on April 1, 1891, by William Wrigley Jr., its primary business was selling soap. Wrigley journeyed from Philadelphia to Chicago with just \$32 in his pocket and an innovative idea to offer free baking soda with every purchase of his Wrigley's Scouring Soap. This model proved so successful that he later went into the baking soda business, now offering two free packages of chewing gum for every can of baking soda he sold. Once again, his giveaway proved more popular than the original product, and he ended up dedicating his company entirely to gum, a move that not only made him his fortune but made "Wrigley" a household name in Chicago and beyond.