

Caraton Commons

1500-1550 Arcadian LN, De Pere, WI



Celebrating November

Aviation History Month

**Native American Heritage
Month**

Adopt a Turkey Month

Polar Bear Week
November 1-7

Cliché Day
November 3

Veterans Day: U.S.
November 11

Rock Your Mocs Day
November 15

International Men's Day
November 19

Thanksgiving: U.S.
November 26

Square Dancing Day
November 29

Resident of the Month



Jeanne M.

Jeanne grew up in Two Rivers WI, with her one brother.

When Jeanne was not busy at church, she would clean for others and she also said she worked at the Cranberry plant for nine years.

Some things she enjoys doing would be word searches, keeping up on the weather channels. She also enjoys singing and putting a smile on others faces.

She said one great thing she learned here at Caraton commons is to maintain a positive attitude and leave out the negativity.

When we asked Jeanne if there was any advice she could give us she said, maintain a healthy diet, push water and have snacks, limit pop and go easy on coffee. KEEP SMILING, GOD SMILES WITH YOU.

Shining Star



Brenda D.- C.N.A

Brenda was chosen to be this month shining star because she is dedicated to her residents.

Brenda has been with Caraton Commons for about two months.

When we asked her what her favorite part about her job, she said she loved everything about it, (Mainly asking all the questions). 😊 The conversations with the residents, the stories are always “ fun and engaging”. She always said that making the residents happy makes her feel good.

In ten years, she would like to see herself in a beautiful house with her five-year-old son and 15-month-old daughter.

Brenda grew up in Appleton WI with her five Sisters and one brother. She says her mother always made sure her kids were there for one another, and always willing to help one another no matter what!

Besides being an amazing caregiver, some of Brenda’s other hobbies include spending as much time outside with her children and going on nature walks. She also enjoys scrap booking, doing puzzles, and making pinata baskets (someday she hopes to have her own business making them)

Brenda’s favorite time of the year would be Christmas, because she enjoys the time with her family. Family is the most important part of her life!!

Her favorite meal she says would have to be orange chicken with white rice. But all food is good for her!

If Brenda won the lottery, she says she’d help people in need, and whatever was left over she’d buy a house somewhere where it’s ALWAYS warm!

Thirsty for Customers

The Monday after Thanksgiving is widely known as Cyber Monday. It was created in 2005 by the National Retail Federation as a way to encourage people to shop online. E-commerce businesses are sure to lure hungry holiday shoppers with exclusive Cyber Monday deals and sales. The gimmick worked better than anyone could have hoped. In 2019, online sales surpassed traditional brick-and-mortar store sales for the first time, showing just how far e-commerce has come in the past 15 years. But not all businesses shared the economic success.

Fed up with the declining revenues suffered by traditional stores, a local bookshop in New Hampshire renamed Cyber Monday as *Cider Monday* in 2015. In an effort to draw customers away from their computers and back to main street businesses, Toadstool Bookshops offered free apple cider to shoppers. It did not take long for not just bookshops but all manner of small businesses across the country to follow suit. If you venture out on November 30 to do some local shopping, arrive thirsty for some cider.

Remembering Old Clem



November 23 is a special holiday for metalworkers and blacksmiths. It is St. Clement’s Day, more casually known as Old Clem’s Night, honoring Pope Clement I, the patron saint of metalworkers and blacksmiths. Celebrating the

holiday, or “Clementing,” has died out in all but a few places. The festivities began at sundown with the firing of the anvil. Gunpowder was packed into a small hole in the anvil so when it was struck by a hammer, it exploded in a shower of sparks. Then the smith (or often an apprentice) dressed in a wig, cloak, and mask transformed himself into “Old Clem.” Old Clem led a procession through the streets, visiting tavern after tavern, soliciting donations of ale and money to pay for the holiday dinner.

The Great Comet of 1680

For many of the 17th century, the appearance of a comet in the sky was something horrifying to behold. Comets were believed to be omens of disaster, foretelling earthquakes and storms, the death of kings, and the approach of disease. The year after a comet appeared over the skies of England in 1664, the Bubonic Plague killed 100,000 people in London. Then, in 1666, the Great Fire of London burned much of the central city to the ground. The word *disaster* comes from the Greek *dis*, meaning “bad,” and *aster*, meaning “star.” Indeed, many disasters were presaged by *bad stars*.



In November of 1680, a comet appeared in the heavens so big, so bright, and with such a long tail that it could be seen in the daytime. The appearance of the Great

Comet of 1680 threw many into confusion and dread. One letter from the time read: “God threatens us with dreadful punishments if we do not repent.” Others turned to science to explain the phenomenon.

The German astronomer Gottfried Kirch became the first man ever to see a comet from a telescope when he discovered the Great Comet on November 21, 1680. It came to be known as *Kirch's Comet*. A Spanish Jesuit priest, Eusebio Kino, charted the comet's course as he traveled from Cadiz, Spain, to Mexico City. His published account of the comet, the *Exposición astronómica de la cometa*, was one of the first scientific papers published in the New World. But the most famous investigator of the Great Comet was undoubtedly Isaac Newton.

Astronomer Johannes Kepler had previously argued that objects revolved around the sun in elliptical orbits. Alas, he never proved this theory. Newton, using data from the Royal Astronomer John Flamsteed, proved once and for all that the comet did indeed travel around the sun in an elliptical orbit. Newton's study of the Great Comet also led to his well-known theories of gravity.

November Birthdays

Building One:

Steven R. **November 7TH**
Betty D. **November 27TH**

Building Two:

Mel W. **November 11Th**

Building Three:

Marion L. **November 18Th**

Word Unscramble:

1. ETRPWE _____
2. LMKHALR _____
3. LORD EHOSU _____
4. TAR DOEC _____
5. ACPSTAKB _____
6. SIHACE ONGUEL _____
7. LNIYA _____

Word Key:

*Pewter, Chaise Lounge,
Backstamp, Inlay, Doll House,
Art Deco, Hallmark*

Wedding Fit for a Queen

On November 20, 1947, Princess Elizabeth married Lieutenant Philip Mountbatten, Duke of Edinburgh, a former Greek and Danish prince. Two thousand guests were invited to the ceremony at Westminster Abbey, and it was broadcast by the BBC over both radio and on television to the masses, which was groundbreaking coverage at the time. Not only did thousands of well-wishing Britons line the streets of London and swarm in front of Buckingham Palace, but an estimated 200 million people tuned in to the BBC broadcasts.



Princess Elizabeth's wedding dress was designed by Sir Norman Hartnell, designer to a long line of British royalty. His design was inspired by Botticelli's painting *Primavera*, an homage to spring and rebirth, and was submitted for review and accepted in mid-August, giving him just a few months to build the dress. It was made with ivory silk, fashioned with crystals and 10,000 seed pearls, and had a 15-foot silk tulle full court train. Because Britain was still subject to the rationing restrictions of World War II, Princess Elizabeth had to use rationing coupons to pay for her dress. Hundreds of Britons sent their personal coupons to the princess in a show of support. The Queen lent her daughter her grandmother Queen Mary's Russian Fringe tiara for the wedding day. Just as Elizabeth was set to leave for the Abbey, the tiara snapped and had to be quickly repaired on-site.

The royal couple received 11 wedding cakes, but only one was official, baked by Scotland's McVitie and Price. The cake stood nine feet high in four tiers. With food rationing still in place, ingredients from around the world were sent as wedding presents, including sugar from the Girl Guides of Australia. With ingredients coming from far and wide, the cake was known as the "10,000 Mile Cake." In an era of austerity, some balked at the spectacle of such a lavish affair. But most Britons reveled in the royals and their extravagant wedding. It would be decades before another wedding of such import.

November Birthdays

In astrology, those born from November 1–21 are Scorpio's scorpions. Scorpions are passionate and intense, yet you may never know given their calm demeanors. They value truth, loyalty, and justice in friends and family. Those born between November 22–30 are Archers of Sagittarius. The Archer's open mind, optimism, curiosity, and enthusiasm make them the travelers of the zodiac. They treasure freedom: freedom to roam, freedom of thought, and freedom to express themselves.

Will Rogers (cowboy) – November 4, 1879
William Wells Brown (writer) – November 6, 1814
Dorothy Dandridge (actress) – November 9, 1922
Neil Young (musician) – November 12, 1945
Whoopi Goldberg (comedian) – November 13, 1955
Danny DeVito (actor) – November 17, 1944
Dominique Dawes (gymnast) – November 20, 1976
Ricardo Montalbán (actor) – November 25, 1920
Tina Turner (singer) – November 26, 1939
Samuel Clemens (writer) – November 30, 1835

Turbo-Charged Toboggan



On November 22, 1927, Carl Eliason patented his Motor Toboggan after years of experimentation, giving rise to the invention of the snowmobile. Eliason, having grown up in Wisconsin, was an avid outdoorsman, but he suffered a foot disability that prevented him from snowshoeing. So, in 1924, the 24-year-old Eliason decided to attach a pair of skis to the front of a toboggan outfitted with an outboard motor that powered a steel track. His "motor toboggan" became the world's first primitive snowmobile. After receiving the patent, Eliason went on to build 50 of the machines, each one an individual work of art. When an order for 150 came in from Finland, he sold the rights to a major manufacturer. The U.S. Army even ordered 150 of the machines to help soldiers defend Alaska's wild and wintry backcountry.