

CHISHOLM TRAIL

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Celebrating October

Fall is here!
It's amazing.
Leaves are falling.
From red, orange,
yellow and brown.
Where friends and family
Come together.
Maple trees and all kinds of
Leaves falling down.
Pick the best of them all.
But don't forget that ...
I LOVE FALL!!
By Cleopatra



The Big History of Small Toys

Few toys can light up a child's face like a dollhouse, complete with its rooms full of miniature furniture and housewares. This October, Dollhouse and Miniature Month, we look at the evolution of dollhouses from ostentatious displays of wealth to mini classrooms of domestic chores, from children's toys to adult hobbies.

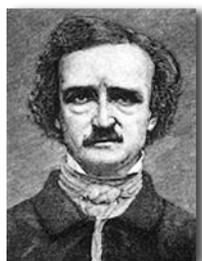
The very first dollhouses, engineered in Germany, Holland, and England in the 17th century, were designed for one audience: adults. These "cabinet houses" were elaborate displays of wealth. Cabinet doors opened to reveal tiny rooms outfitted with priceless little trinkets and objects. In the late 17th century, designs moved away from display and toward pedagogy. Miniature "Nuremberg kitchens" contained tiny pots, brooms, and other domestic tools. Such displays taught girls their domestic duties. These dollhouses even contained miniature people so that girls could also learn how to direct servants.

In the 18th century, England saw the creation of "Baby houses," so-called because they were miniature versions of real-life dwellings. Rather than display expensive trinkets, the houses boasted miniature replicas of all the home's wares: grandfather clocks, rugs, wallpapers. Today, visitors to the Art Institute of Chicago enjoy similar reproductions in the Thorne Miniature Rooms, tiny models of European and American interiors from the 13th to 17th centuries.

Attitudes about childhood and play evolved during the 19th century, and so the importance of toys was elevated, and dollhouses became playthings. Thanks to the industrial revolution and advent of mass production, dollhouses were made on a massive scale, reducing costs and widening availability. A growing middle class hungered for the toys. Dollhouses have returned as an adult pastime, allowing grownups to live out interior design and architecture fantasies in expensive and custom-made miniatures. These high-end toys don't come cheap and cost thousands.

Mysterious in Life and Death

The writer Edgar Allan Poe's most famous works were dark and horrifying, macabre and mysterious. Perhaps it is fitting that Poe's death on October 7, 1849, is as mysterious and strange as the stories he wrote throughout his life.



It was October 3, 1849, election day, when an employee of the *Baltimore Sun* newspaper named Joseph W. Walker discovered a man lying in the gutter outside of his polling station. It was Edgar Allan Poe,

but the writer was so delirious that he was unable to move or communicate. Many questions still lingered when Poe died just four days later. The night before his death, still in an incoherent state, Poe repeatedly shouted out the name "Reynolds." Who was Reynolds? Why was Poe discovered wearing another man's clothes? And most importantly, what had befallen Poe to leave him in such a state? There are countless theories about his cause of death, including suicide, murder, cholera, tuberculosis, alcoholism, carbon monoxide poisoning, a brain tumor, the flu, and even rabies. Others claim that since Poe was discovered delirious on election day, he was the victim of cooping. This is when a person is drugged against their will and forced to vote for a candidate. Sadly, definitive evidence does not exist to prove any of these theories. To this day, no one really knows how Poe died.

There is yet another twist in the mystery of Poe's death. Every year from 1949 to 2009, on the anniversary of Poe's birth, an unknown person visited Poe's grave. For 60 years they laid three roses on Poe's gravestone and left a bottle of cognac. The person donned black clothes and a large fedora, carried a cane, and covered their head in a white scarf. Sometimes the "Poe Toaster," as they were known, kissed Poe's gravestone or left a note that read, "Edgar, I haven't forgotten you." The disappearance of the Poe Toaster left yet another mystery to be solved, a fitting tribute for such a renowned master of the mysterious.

Small Wonders

October 9 is Nanotechnology Day, a day to appreciate how small things can deliver big results. Nanotechnology is when chemistry, biology, engineering, and technology takes place on a nanoscale, which is one to 100 nanometers. What is a nanometer? It is one billionth of a meter! Why is it so exciting to work on such a small scale? It means that biologists can work inside of microscopic cells. Engineers can work on surface films that coat eyeglasses, computer screens, and cameras. Scientists can manipulate or infuse building materials in ways that make them lightweight, durable, resilient, and durable. Nanotech has been integral in the evolution of computer technology, allowing smaller devices to carry more power and run faster and more complicated programs. Medicine has been revolutionized thanks to nanotech that can deliver cures directly to cancer cells, bones, or diseases, without damaging surrounding tissues. Everything is made up of atomic particles, so there is really no end to the possible application of nanotechnology.

Left, Right, and Center



Logical people are left-brained, and creative people are right-brained, or so goes the persistent myth, a myth so popular that October had been declared Right Brainers Rule! Month. The idea that the brain has two different hemispheres and

that people lean more favorably to one side than the other was largely perpetuated by research conducted in the 1960s. Those suffering from severe epilepsy had the bridge of nerves that connects both sides cut, and doctors showed that each side could act independently of the other. Of course, most of us have our bridges left intact, allowing both sides of our brain to operate together and function in integrated and coordinated ways. For this reason, there is no such thing as a truly right- or left-brained person.

The Funny Pages



Be sure to pick up a newspaper on October 18 so that you can celebrate Newspaper Comic Strip Appreciation Day. The very first comic strips appeared in the giant rivals of New York's newspaper industry during the 19th century. Joseph Pulitzer's

New York World featured the first comic strip in 1894, *The Yellow Kid*, about a down-on-his-luck boy who hung out in Hogan's Alley. Two short years later, William Randolph Hearst's *Morning Journal* jumped on the comic strip bandwagon and introduced a weekly full-color comic strip supplement. Hearst even went so far as to lure *The Yellow Kid* and his creator Richard Outcault away from the *New York World*.

By 1897, comics were in high demand, and Hearst meant to capitalize on the phenomenon. He called upon Rudolph Dirks to create a new strip for the Sunday edition of his *New York Journal*. The strip followed two boys, Hans and Fritz, who were constantly running into trouble with their parents and schoolteachers. *The Katzenjammer Kids*, which ran continuously from 1897 to 2006, remains the longest-running comic strip in history.

Soon, all newspapers wanted in on the comic strip act. In 1915, the *San Francisco Chronicle* debuted the first daily black-and-white comic, Bud Fisher's *Mr. A. Mutt*, which would later become *Mutt and Jeff*. Classics like *Gasoline Alley*, *Popeye*, *Krazy Kat*, *Dick Tracy*, *Li'l Abner*, and *Blondie* began to appear all across the country thanks to syndication. It was only a matter of time before publishers realized that they could create entire books from comics. *Detective Comics* and *Action Comics* soon spawned enduring heroes like Batman and Superman. Even Walt Disney, that beloved master of on-screen animation, started serving audiences a *Mickey Mouse* daily comic strip in 1930. Lucky for us all, comic strips endure with an almost unlimited variety. All we have to do is pick up any newspaper to

Our weekly Activities

10:30 Exercise Mon – Fri south lobby upstairs.

1:00 Sewing Club Mon-Wed-Fri- south lobby

3:00 Bingo Sun-Wed- Fri in dining room

2:00 Ice Cream every Monday

2:00 Walking Club every Tuesday in front lobby
Come join us.

42 Players every night after Supper in south Lobby

I LOVE FALL



Fall is Here !



Happy Fall Yall !!



Come, Little leaves

by George Cooper

"Come, little leaves,"
said the wind one day,
"Come to the meadows
with me and play;
Put on your dresses
of red and gold,
For summer is past,
And the days grow cold."
Soon as the leaves
Heard the wind's loud call,
Down they came fluttering,
One and all.
Over the meadows
They danced and flew,
All singing the soft
Little songs they knew.

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October Birthdays

Ted Thurston 1st
Carolyn Ward 8th
Jimmie Polite 11th
Crosby Key 17th
Teresa Mallonee 30th

Happy Happy Birthday!!!



Fall colors are caused by the amount of sugar in leaves.

The more red in leaf, the more sugar that leaf is storing. That is why maple trees are so vibrant. Evergreens don't change because their leaves have a thick wax covering that protects the chlorophyll green in the leaves.

Did you know that pumpkin spice has nothing to do with pumpkin?

Thankful and Blessed