

Ring in the New Year around the Globe

Around the globe New Year's is celebrated with different traditions. In Spain at the stroke of midnight they eat 12 grapes which represents prosperity in the future 12 months. In Scotland they call it Hogmanay. It is believed that the first person to cross the door to your home after midnight should be a dark haired male if you wish to have good luck in the new year. In the Netherlands you would eat pieces of deep-fried dough. In Russia they get two divers to venture into a frozen lake and take a New Year's tree which is usually a decorated spruce which they plant 100 feet below surface.

In Brazil people float white flowers and candles on the ocean to promote good fortune in the coming year. In Italy to ring in a new year they wear red underwear in hopes of having a fertile new year. Greeks hang onions on their doors to ensure growth in the New Year. In Chili they hold new year masses in cemeteries. This allows them to be close to their departed loved ones as they usher in a new year. In Japan they eat a bowl of soda noodles in hopes of having strength in the new year. In Denmark people take pride in the number of broken dishes they have outside their door. You are supposed to throw dishes at your friends and neighbors door. Some believe that by throwing the dishes you are leaving any aggressions behind before the new year begins. The bigger the pile of dishes outside your door means the more luck you will have in the new year.

In Greece people throw pomegranates against their front door and count the seeds that are symbolic of the amount of good luck they will have in the upcoming year. The Czech cut an apple to predict their luck in the new year, a star will bring health and happiness, and a cross means sickness. In Turkey it is good luck to sprinkle salt on your doorstep as soon as the clock strikes midnight. It is said to promote peace and prosperity. In Ireland, single ladies are to sleep with mistletoe under their pillow which is to help them find their future husband.



- Betty L. (Resident) January 1**
- LaShawn (Staff) January 5**
- Charles P. (Resident) January 15**
- Dewayne B. (Resident) January 22**



- Betsy Ross (upholsterer) – January 1, 1752
- Zora Neale Hurston (writer) – January 7, 1891
- Elvis Presley (musician) – January 8, 1935
- Max Roach (drummer) – January 10, 1924
- Martin Luther King Jr. (minister) – January 15, 1929
- Michelle Obama (first lady) – January 17, 1964
- Etta James (singer) – January 25, 1938
- Oprah Winfrey (TV host) – January 29, 1954
- Jackie Robinson (ballplayer) – January 31, 1919



Make plans to join in on the National Fun at Work day on January 28. Staff will be asked to wear their pajamas to work. Residents are encouraged to join in on the fun by wearing their pajamas. It should be a fun day for eating fresh popcorn...and having fun!



THREE FORKS TRIBUNE

Three Forks Senior Living~335 S. F.M.548~Forney, TX. 75243 972-552-3426



Three Forks Team

Emily Whitson
Executive Director

Corie Ford Gonzales
Resident Care Director

Tony Jackson
Clinical Director

Alex Davis
Community Relations Director

Shelby Mathis
Business Office Manager

Bill Lawson
Maintenance Director

Angela Tyler
Life Enrichment Director



The Greatest Generation

It was the journalist Tom Brokaw who coined the phrase “The Greatest Generation” as a tribute to those born in 1924 and earlier. This generation faced more than its fair share of hardship, coming of age during the Great Depression and fighting the evils of World War II. There are still many lessons to be learned from this generation, and if we listen carefully enough, we might even learn that any generation can be called the “greatest.”

The Greatest Generation has also been called the G.I. Generation by historians, due to the fact that 16 million Americans served in the military during World War II. This shared trial created what has been called a “collective ethos,” a united mindset that grew out of the rally against the oppressive tyranny of the Nazis in defense of freedom. America was a small country reeling from the Great Depression. The United States Army was smaller than that of Portugal. The Great Depression had also decimated government coffers, making it difficult to find money to support the military. But thanks to a never-say-die, can-do attitude forged in the hardships of the Great Depression, Americans went to work and by 1945 had built a massive army capable of fighting the Pacific, Asia, Europe, and in the Mediterranean, as well as a civilian workforce to support it. Surely there were defeats and missteps in battle, but the Greatest Generation never did cast blame or look for a scapegoat. They instead forged ahead to the next challenge. Perseverance, bravery, and mutual respect would become their generational hallmarks.

Lessons learned during the war were put to use in postwar America. There was little room for patience or endless hemming and hawing on the battlefield. So, too, in the boardroom, in laboratories, and in politics. The most vicious policy fights on the floor of Congress gave way to mutual respect when the day was done. An entire generation had struggled together, fought together, and sacrificed together. This common experience united the Greatest Generation in bonds that could not be broken.

Music to Our Ears



On January 31, the world's greatest musicians and recording artists will compete for the coveted Grammy Awards. With or without a live audience, event organizers have carefully planned an awards ceremony full of dazzling performances.

The story of the Grammy awards began with the Hollywood Walk of Fame. In 1953, the Hollywood Chamber of Commerce developed the Walk of Fame as a beautification project that would honor the four major branches of the entertainment industry: motion pictures, television, audio recording, and radio. Representatives of the music and recording industry were asked to submit a list of names to be honored with the famous coral-colored star, but honorees would only be considered eligible based on minimum sales of one million records or 250,000 albums. The committee soon realized that these metrics would exclude some of music's most important names. The sales requirements were done away with and a new association was formed, the National Academy of Recording Arts and Sciences. This Academy was keenly aware of the Oscar awards for motion pictures and the Emmys for television. It was only natural that the music industry should have its own awards, and so the Grammys, named for the gramophone, were invented in 1959.

That very first awards ceremony was held in two locations simultaneously, in Beverly Hills, California, and New York City. Grammys were awarded in 28 categories, with Ella Fitzgerald winning Best Jazz Performance and Best Female Vocalist, Henry Mancini winning Album of the Year, and Domenico Modugno winning Record of the Year. Over the decades, the number of awards and categories has ballooned to nearly 100, but four awards remain the most coveted: Album of the Year, Record of the Year, Song of the Year, and Best New Artist. Only two artists have won all four at once, and this happened last year when 18-year-old Billie Eilish swept all categories. What extraordinary talents could win this year?

Snow Angel

Wilson Bentley was a young farmer in Vermont when he snapped the first photograph of a snowflake on January 15, 1885. He was not a scientist or photographer, but after his parents gave him a microscope at age 15, he became fascinated with the natural world. Taking photographs of snowflakes was not easy. After all, their crystals melt at the slightest hint of warmth. Bentley had to invent his own equipment, rigging together a microscope and camera, to capture his ephemeral subjects. He would stand in the cold for hours, waiting for the perfect flake and then transfer it under the lens using a feather as a tool. Until his death in 1931, Bentley photographed 5,000 different snowflakes and was the first to argue that no two snowflakes were alike. Some scientists attempted to replicate Bentley's work to no avail. They even accused him of fraud. But Bentley's images were more than scientific research; they were artistic masterpieces, secret glimpses into nature's wonderful geometry, and they fascinated the public. Bentley died doing what he loved, struck down by pneumonia he contracted after working in blizzard conditions near his family farm.



**HAPPY
NEW YEAR
EVERYONE!**

Lincoln's Legacy

On January 1, 1863, President Abraham Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation, which he called the "central act" of his administration and "the great event of the 19th century." But this story began over 100 days prior, on September 17, 1862, with the Battle of Antietam.

The Battle of Antietam was not a resounding victory for the Union Army. Union forces, led by General George McClellan, were successful in repelling General Robert E. Lee's push into Union territory, but it cost thousands of lives and casualties. President Lincoln was furious that McClellan had allowed Lee to retreat. Lincoln believed that if McClellan had pursued Lee and wiped out his troops, the Confederate forces would have suffered a setback too powerful to overcome. Lincoln eventually removed McClellan from command, and military historians have called the Battle of Antietam a stalemate.



Lincoln seized on the retreat of Lee as a victory, and the stage was set to make his Emancipation Proclamation on September 22, 1862. Lincoln had long opposed slavery, once proclaiming, "There can be no moral right in connection with one man's making a slave of the other," but thus far his main aim in the war had been the preservation of the Union. The Emancipation Proclamation changed that by making the freedom of slaves one of the North's chief aims of the war. His proclamation called on southern states to rejoin the Union within 100 days, or on January 1, 1863, all slaves in southern states would be declared free.

There was little Lincoln could do to enforce his own proclamation when January 1 arrived. Not to mention, his proclamation did not apply to any northern or border states. But slavery had been officially condemned, Black Americans were permitted to serve in the Union Army, and Lincoln could now work toward a Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery. A defining moment of American history had been made.



Employee of the Month
JACYLN FUSCLIER



Employee of the Month

Congratulations to Jacyln Fusclier for being the employee of the month. Jacyln has been at Three Forks of Forney for five months working as a resident assistant in Memory Care. She says she enjoys that each resident has a unique story to share with her. Jacyln was born in Lake Charles, Louisiana and currently lives in Forney. She is a proud mom to three sons. She also is proud of her Pit Bull dog named Cali.

Jacyln enjoys playing basketball, football, video games, baking, riding four wheelers and exercising with her family. In her free time she likes to sew, paint furniture and watch movies.