

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. Prince Phillip died in April. The couple was married 73 years.



- Gay (Resident) ---- November 1
- Angie (Staff) ---- November 5
- Karen (Staff) ---- November 14
- Bell (Resident) ----- November 22
- Carol (Resident) ----- November 29

- 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 Montalban (actor) – November 25, 1920
- Tina Turner (singer) – November 26, 1939
- Samuel Clemens (writer) – November 30, 1835



THREE FORKS SENIOR LIVING OF FORNEY WISHES YOU AND YOUR FAMILY MEMBERS A VERY HAPPY THANKSGIVING.



Three Forks Tribune

Three Forks of Forney Senior Living ~ 335 South F.M. 548 ~ Forney, TX. 75126 972-552-3426



Honoring
All Who Served

THREE FORKS OF FORNEY SALUTES OUR VETERANS

Three Forks Team

Emily Whitson
Executive Director

Corie Ford Gonzales
Resident Care Director

Tony Jackson
Clinical Director

Alex Davis
Community Relations
Director

Angela Tyler
Business Office Manager

Bill Lawson
Maintenance Director

Angie Hall
Life Enrichment Assistant

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| Coy ----- | Navy |
| Marian ----- | US Cadet Nurse Corp |
| Marvin ----- | Air Force |
| Wes ----- | Army |
| Richard R. --- | Army |
| Wayne--- | Navy |
| Charles ----- | Army |
| Anthony ----- | Navy |
| Bill C. ----- | Army Infantry |
| Robert D. ---- | Air Force |
| Robert S. ----- | Army |



The Writing Life

Many writers believe that stories are alive inside all of us, just waiting for the moment to come alive when the pen is finally put to paper. November is both Novel Writing Month and Memoir Writing Month, providing inspiration for writers to develop a fantastical fiction or share personal histories.



All peoples and cultures tell stories. It has been said that storytelling is an essential part of human nature and society.

We use stories to establish social mores, preserve history, teach life lessons, explain the inexplicable, and entertain. The act of writing transposes oral stories into lasting works of art. This is a powerful act, one that defies even death, for written stories may last for centuries and even millennia after their creators are forgotten.

November 1 is Author's Day, a perfect day for self-reflection. What do you want to write? Is there a story inside you that you've been meaning to share? If you don't believe that you have a story worth sharing, think again. What is your fondest childhood memory? What moment most impacted your life? Remember, it is also human nature to find losses more powerful than gains. In many ways, sad stories about bad decisions or grave mistakes are just as compelling as those with happy endings. The writing process begins with a thought. The next step is to jot those thoughts down as notes. Only after you've amassed a wild jumble of ideas can you begin to organize them into the cohesive form of a memoir or novel. The human brain loves patterns. Organizing your thoughts into a beginning, middle, and end—creating a pattern—will help you create order out of ambiguity and could feel incredibly rewarding.

Most importantly, keep writing! November 15 is I Love to Write Day, a good reminder halfway through the month, in case you've forgotten. Even if you never publish the book you are writing, research has shown that writing is a valuable tool for personal growth and healing. When you write, you nurture yourself, and that's worth more than the most expensive book contract.



EMPLOYEE OF THE MONTH ANGIE HALL

Congratulations to Angie Hall for being Three Forks employee of the month for November.

Angie currently resides in Forney. She has worked as a life enrichment assistant at Three Forks Senior Living for 15 months. She enjoys getting to know the residents and their family and hearing their life stories. Angie has three children and six grandchildren. Her hobbies and interest are gardening, crocheting and spending time with her grandchildren. She is currently making more blankets to give to her grandchildren.

Great Job

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.

Better Off Red

November 5 is Love Your Red Hair Day, and love it while you still can because rumors persist that the recessive redhead gene is causing redheads to go extinct! Luckily, this rumor is not true. Red hair is caused by a mutation of the MC1R gene, which carries instructions for making a protein called the melanocortin 1 receptor. Due to the mutation, this protein creates a type of melanin, or pigment, called pheomelanin, that causes red hair, freckles, and light skin that can burn easily. Because the MC1R gene is recessive (like blue eyes), two parents both have to carry the gene for the possibility of it being expressed in their offspring. With only about 1–2% of the world's population possessing the recessive genes for red hair, some folks worry that the number of redheads will shrink until there are none left. Luckily, even those who do not have red hair may still carry the gene. All it takes is a lucky roll of the genetic dice for red hair to be expressed in an individual. This is why red hair sometimes skips generations and appears years down a family line.



We welcome our newest community residents

**La Verne
Carol & Wesley
Richard & Henrietta
Catherine N.
Pat K.
Sandra D.
Betty T.
Judy F.
Maureene M.**

WELCOME EVERYONE TO THREE FORKS