

YOUR LETTERHEAD

Name of your community * Address * Phone number * Fax number * Other information



Celebrating August

Read a Romance Month

Golf Month

Family Fun Month

Bargain Hunting Week

August 1–5

Social Security Day

August 4

Root Beer Float Day

August 6

Purple Heart Day

August 7

Vinyl Record Day

August 12

Motorcycle Week

August 14–20

Senior Citizens' Day

August 21

Kiss and Make Up Day

August 25

South America's First Olympics

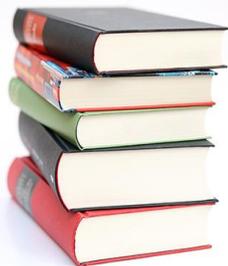
The Olympic torch arrives in Rio de Janeiro on August 5 to begin the summer Olympic games. For 17 days, over 10,000 athletes from over 200 countries will compete for Olympic gold, including in two sports that have not been part of Olympic competition for a century: golf and rugby. Even more momentous, this is the first time the Olympic games have ever been held in South America. In many ways, tensions are running high for the games to be a success.

Rio won the bid to host the 2016 Olympics back in 2009, when it appeared that Brazil was a stable and energetic country. Since 2009, Brazil has suffered some setbacks. Its economy began to stall in 2011, eventually leading to the impeachment of Brazil's president, Dilma Rousseff, in April 2015. To complicate matters, mosquito-borne diseases are on the rise in Brazil. Dengue fever and the newly discovered Zika virus are spreading toward Rio, which may likely deter people from buying tickets to the games. And while Rio is famous for its beaches, its two main bodies of water, in which athletes will compete in events like the triathlon, rowing, and sailing, are terribly polluted.

Despite this gloomy outlook, the Olympic spirit is shining bright in Rio. American swimmer Michael Phelps has come out of retirement in an effort to add more gold to his 22 Olympic medals. South African swimmer Chad le Clos will do his best to challenge Phelps. Newcomer Simone Biles is already being called America's greatest gymnast ever, but Russian powerhouse Aliya Mustafina could defeat her if she has fully recovered from a 2011 injury. Can Jamaica's Usain Bolt, the "World's Fastest Man," win gold in the 100-meter dash? Host Brazil is favored to win gold in beach volleyball, but can they take gold in their national sport of soccer? Will Northern Irishman Rory McIlroy win gold in golf's modern Olympic debut? These questions can be answered only after the Olympic torch is lit in Rio.

By Any Other Name

Many of us are familiar with the work of the 19th-century Irish writer Margaret Wolfe Hungerford, although we may not even know it. After all, she was the one who first coined the phrase “Beauty is in the eye of the beholder,” in her book *Molly Bawn*. Perhaps the reason she is not well known is because she first began writing anonymously and later wrote under the pen name “The Duchess.” In honor of this writer, and the many others who write under pseudonyms, August 27 is the Duchess Who Wasn't Day.



Hungerford may not have been a real-life duchess, but she was quite a success story. Historical accounts show that she was a master at balancing work and family. In addition to raising six children, she also wrote nearly 60 novels and collections of short stories, as well as newspaper articles. Her fiction was typical of the Victorian time period: light and romantic, entertaining and intensely popular in Ireland, England, and abroad in America. Indeed, Ireland's foremost man of letters, James Joyce, even referenced Hungerford by name in his masterwork *Ulysses*.

What compels a writer to use a pseudonym? Early women authors sometimes wrote as men in order to have their work equally judged. Some use pseudonyms to write fiction (such as crime or horror) that may be less sophisticated or proper than the award-winning type. Most of all, writers use pseudonyms to place some distance from earlier work. For example, J.K. Rowling, the world famous writer of the *Harry Potter* children's novels about wizards and magic, wrote a series of new books using the name Robert Galbraith. Why? To find a new adult audience. Agatha Christie, that master of mystery and suspense, wrote under the name Mary Westmacott when she turned to writing romance novels. Perhaps the most famous pseudonym of all is Mark Twain. Before Samuel Langhorne Clemens took the name Mark Twain, he also wrote under the names Josh and Thomas Jefferson Snodgrass. But truly, the more famous one becomes, the harder it is to remain anonymous.

Dubble Bubble

What do penicillin, the microwave, potato chips, and bubble gum all have in common? They were invented by accident. Walter Diemer was an accountant for the Fleeer Chewing Gum Company in Philadelphia. When he wasn't working on the books, he spent his free time mixing new recipes for bubble gum. The problem was that current gums were too sticky and would break apart too easily. He wanted to invent a gum that was less sticky and could be blown into a perfect bubble. In 1928, Diemer mixed a successful batch but failed to write down the recipe. He spent four months trying to duplicate it. Then, in August of that year, he succeeded. The only food coloring available at the factory was pink, so that became the color of his 300-pound batch of bubble gum. Pink has been the standard color ever since. When he brought the first 100 pieces to a candy store, he priced his gum at one penny apiece and sold out in one day. To help sell his gum, Diemer taught store owners how to blow bubbles so they could teach their customers. The Fleeer Chewing Gum Company called Diemer's gum “Dubble Bubble,” and in the first year of production, earned \$1.5 million.

Garage Sales of the Century

If you believe that one person's trash is another person's treasure, then you'll be happy to hear that the second Saturday in August is Garage Sale Day. Some lucky folks do find rare treasures at garage sales. In 1989, a man bought an ugly painting for four dollars at a flea market because he liked the frame. Imagine his surprise when under the painting he found an original printed copy of the Declaration of Independence worth \$1 million. Then there's the story of the scrap metal dealer who found a Russian Fabergé Egg, which was one of only 50 created as an Easter gift for Alexander III's wife, Empress Maria Feodorovna. Valued at more than \$30 million, that is one valuable “nest egg.”



Historic Eruptions

August brings two very ominous anniversaries: the cataclysmic volcanic eruptions of Mount Vesuvius in Italy and Krakatoa in Indonesia.



The eruption of Mount Vesuvius might be the most famous in history. On August 24, in the year 79 AD, the volcano began to erupt. Two authors, a father and son, described the events firsthand. Pliny the Elder, living across the bay from Vesuvius, noticed a cloud of ash spewing from the mountaintop. He sent ships to investigate, but they turned back due to a rain of flaming rocks. Pliny the Elder himself ventured closer to investigate. Sadly, he died the next day, likely from inhaling poisonous sulphur gas.

Pliny the Elder's 18-year-old son, Pliny the Younger, also witnessed the eruption. He described people climbing over waves of ash to escape. He also wrote of how a larger eruption on the next day devastated the region. Ash mixed with rain created a sort of concrete that blanketed the town of Pompeii, perfectly preserving its contents for hundreds of years.

Rumblings began on the uninhabited island of Krakatoa as early as May 20, 1883. Over the next weeks, the rumblings grew until the eruption began on August 26. The volcano exploded at noon, sending ash 20 miles into the air. The next morning, four massive eruptions occurred, the last of which produced the loudest sound ever recorded on Earth. The sound waves ruptured the eardrums of sailors 40 miles away. The blast itself was heard 3,000 miles away.

Enormous flocs of volcanic rock plunged into the ocean, triggering massive tsunamis that wiped out hundreds of nearby coastal villages. Waves reached as far away as South Africa. So much gas was pumped into the atmosphere that global temperatures dropped over 2°F. Weather patterns did not normalize until 1888. Krakatoa left no doubt that volcanic eruptions are some of nature's most awesome events.

August Resident & Staff Birthdays:

Cassie Harmon 8-12

Hayley Moeller 8-13

Elda Groen 8-15

Wayne Vaudt 8-17

Merle Moore 8-27

June Weisbrod 8-29

Dorothy (Dot) Dahlgren 8-30

Lois Dau 8-31

Reminder: Assisted Living Week is September 11th - 17th There will be Activities planned throughout that week so please check our website at www.Windsor-Manor.com and also be sure to like us on Facebook at Windsor Manor in Algona

Bowled Over

One of the more striking holidays in August is Bowling Day, which falls on the second Saturday of the month. It's easy to see why 100 million



people regularly enjoy the sport—it appeals to all ages and both genders, and evidence suggests that it has been played thousands of years. British anthropologist Sir Flinders Petrie, upon excavating a tomb in Egypt, discovered a set of children's toys looking like a bowling set that dates back to 3200 BC. A form of bowling was so popular in 14th-century England that King Edward III outlawed the game so that troops would better focus on training. Bowling even debuted as a demonstration sport during the 1988 Olympics in Seoul, Korea. It will once again return to the 2020 games in Tokyo.

Strange Music

New York City composer Patrick Grant founded International Strange Music Day, August 24. As a composer of music that combines very different styles and rhythms, he founded the holiday as a way to urge people to listen to music they have never heard before. Grant believes that diverse musical interests can lessen prejudice and instill harmony and understanding. Not merely an individual artistic expression, music is believed to have the power to bring communities together. Dr. Thomas Currie of the University of Exeter says that music is a kind of “social glue.”



Dr. Currie’s explanation clearly resonates with the throat singers of Central Asia. The Tuva people are trained from childhood to use the folds of the throat as a sort of echo chamber. This cultural singing is an important part of Tuvan identity. As hunters and herders who live on the vast plains, the Tuva people incorporate sounds from the natural world around them into their songs: animals, howling wind, and gurgling streams.

Another collaborative type of music is Gamelan from Indonesia. Gamelan is actually a percussion ensemble, where various members strike different instruments of a large musical apparatus, including gongs, drums, xylophone, and metallophone. Other members play the bamboo flute, bow or pluck strings, or even sing. The bright and metallic sound is uniquely rich and complex. Gamelan is traditionally considered sacred, with each instrument guided by spirits.

But what of strange music that comes from no instrument at all? In 2008, people in Australia, New Zealand, Europe, Canada, the U.S., and the U.K. claimed to hear strange trumpeting sounds coming from the air above. Some found the noise annoying. Others found it scary. No one knows where it came from, although scientists speculate that these sounds are entirely natural in origin, such as from small earthquakes or faraway waves striking cliffs. It seems Earth itself celebrates International Strange Music Day.

August Birthdays

In astrology, those born between August 1 and 22 are Leo’s Lions. Mixing strength, ambition, creativity, and a flair for the dramatic, it is no wonder that the king of the jungle is a Leo’s mascot. Whether it’s in Hollywood or in the home, Leos accomplish their goals. Those born between August 23 and 31 are Virgos. Virginal Virgos are considered shy, pure of spirit, and self-sufficient. They take incredible pride in their work, show diligent habits, and are well respected in their circles.

Herman Melville (novelist) – August 1, 1819
Tony Bennett (singer) – August 3, 1926
Lucille Ball (comedienne) – August 6, 1911
Dustin Hoffman (actor) – August 8, 1937
Danielle Steele (novelist) – August 14, 1947
Roberto Clemente (athlete) – August 18, 1934
Gene Kelly (actor) – August 23, 1912
Mother Teresa (saint) – August 26, 1910
Ingrid Bergman (actress) – August 29, 1915
Buddy Hackett (comedian) – August 31, 1924

Beat the Traffic

On August 20, 1989, the O-Bahn Busway opened in Adelaide, South Australia. This rapid-transit bus system was Australia’s ingenious response to fighting traffic congestion in the fast-growing region.



First developed in Germany, the O-Bahn is actually a cross between a railway and a busway. Instead of a train track, buses run on an elevated concrete track. Specially outfitted O-Bahn buses move from city streets into tunnels that lead to the busway, where they carry 31,000 passengers per day unimpeded at up to 60 mph over the nearly eight-mile length. Each year, drivers keen to avoid traffic attempt to drive their cars onto the O-Bahn, but these traffic cheaters get nowhere fast. The track is equipped with devices that disable cars, which then have to be removed from the track by crane.