

October Newsletter

Legacy Reserve at Fairview Park | 544 Harrison Bridge Road Simpsonville, SC 29680 | (864) 710-8812 |



Celebrating October Birthdays

Residents

Roberta Kuykendall
10/01

Edward Key
10/15

James Wingate
10/11

Staff

Jacqueline Butler
10/21

Amy Kirby
10/06

Mary Robertson
10/12

Clocking In to October

October is Clock Month, a month when time is of the essence. Time. Why does it seem as if there is never enough of it? Soon, we will be turning the clocks back and returning to standard time just to steal a little bit of daylight. But what if we could really turn back the clock and travel through time? Hollywood has given us several movies about time travel and the wondrous machines that blip us forward and back through the eons. Not just Hollywood writers, but scientists, too, have been studying time travel. They have determined that yes, in fact, time travel is theoretically, if not realistically, possible.

Physicist Pascal Koiran has postulated that time travel could be facilitated through wormholes. A wormhole, also known as an Einstein-Rosen Bridge, acts as a tunnel between two distant points in space. Spacecraft could theoretically enter one end and be transported to a distant part of the universe, defying the rules of both space and time. Unfortunately, not a single wormhole has been discovered yet.

Another physicist, Amos Ori, has gone as far as to propose the design of a time machine. He proposed theoretically manipulating gravitational fields in order to curve the linear structure of spacetime. Essentially, the future bends backward, allowing visitors from the future to visit the moment that the curvature was created. Again, several significant problems exist with this model, the first one being that there is no known way to use gravity to bend spacetime.

Despite these nearly impossible challenges, physicists and astronomers continue to explore the nature of time and how to manipulate and control it. Scientific luminaries like Albert Einstein and Stephen Hawking have attempted to answer questions about time and space. While we wait for the invention of a time machine, we can enjoy fanciful movies featuring time machines like *Back to the Future*, which incidentally enjoys its own holiday on October 21.

Carving a Legend

One of the most beloved traditions of the Halloween season is carving pumpkins into jack-o'-lanterns. The term *jack-o'-lantern* comes from an old Irish folktale about a clever and miserly old man known as Stingy Jack.

Legend has it that Stingy Jack invited the Devil to have a drink with him. True to his nickname, Jack did not want to pay the bill, so he convinced the Devil to transform into a coin that Jack could use to pay for their drinks. The Devil agreed to go along with the trick, but then Jack decided to keep the coin, placing it in his pocket alongside a silver cross, which prevented the Devil from transforming back.

Jack then made a bargain with the Devil, allowing him to transform back on the condition that the Devil would not bother Jack for a year and, if Jack should die, the Devil would not claim his soul. The Devil had to agree, and Jack was safe for the year. When the year was up, Jack cleverly tricked the Devil into climbing a tree to pick some fruit. Jack once again trapped the Devil by carving a cross into the tree's bark. A new bargain was struck for the Devil's release. This time the Devil agreed to not bother Jack for 10 years.



Soon after, Jack died. God would not allow him into Heaven, and the Devil would not allow him into Hell. The Devil instead sent Jack off into the dark of night with nothing but a lump of coal to guide him. Jack put the burning coal into a lantern carved from a turnip and has been wandering the earth ever since. The Irish call his wandering spirit Jack of the Lantern, or jack-o'-lantern.

The Irish carved their lanterns out of turnips and potatoes and placed them at their doors and windows to scare away Stingy Jack and other malevolent spirits. The English carved large beets. When Irish immigrants arrived in the United States, they discovered that pumpkins made the best lanterns of all. We've used them as jack-o'-lanterns ever since.

On Guard

October 2 is Guardian Angels Day, a day to appreciate the protection of these mysterious guardians. A guardian angel is a *tutelary* being, a god or spirit that protects a person, place, or culture. Guardian angels figure prominently in both the Hebrew Bible and the New Testament. They act as God's emissaries sent to the world to carry out His wishes and watch over individuals. But most every culture has its version of a guardian angel.

The ancient Greeks called these benevolent spirits *daimons*, from which we get the word *demon*, while the Romans believed that individuals, places, and objects were guided by *genius*. Buddhists have their *Dharmapalas*, or Dharma protectors, while Indigenous tribes enjoy the help of *guardian spirits* or *dream walkers*. All these spirits have something in common. They pass us the strength and knowledge to avoid harm in all its forms. In this manner, they provide us with good common sense.

Cooking Up Fun

Something special is cooking on October 20, International Chefs Day. This is a day to pass on cherished recipes and cooking techniques to a new generation of chefs, ensuring a healthy and delicious future.



The role of chefs has dramatically transformed over the years. While chefs have always cooked food, developed recipes and menus, and managed cooks in a kitchen, top chefs are now expected to be public figures and role models. This can be on scales small and large. Where chefs once stayed in the kitchen, they are now often a visible presence in the dining room, mingling with guests. Some high-profile celebrity chefs even use their fame and financial clout to bring sustainability to the food industry and provide food for the hungry.

Broadcasting Chaos

On October 30, 1938, a purported 12 million people were listening to the Columbia Broadcasting System's evening radio program when the broadcast was interrupted with startling news. Explosions were reported on Mars. A strange and unknown object had fallen onto a farm in New Jersey. Then the unthinkable happened: a Martian emerged from an alien spacecraft, marking the start of a full-scale invasion of Earth.



The only problem was that these news reports were an elaborate radio play, a fantastic retelling of H. G. Wells' science-fiction novel *The War of the Worlds*, directed and narrated by a 23-year-old actor named Orson Welles. What

happened next is perhaps the most infamous event in the history of American pop culture. Millions of listeners, believing that the invasion was real, fled their homes in a panic. Some armed themselves to defend the world against the aliens. Others called the police, demanding protection. Still others fled, causing mass stampedes. The country was thrown into a state of chaos... or was it?

Welles awoke the following morning to find that he had become the most famous man in America. His face graced newspapers under headlines telling stories of panic and mayhem caused by the fake news broadcast. Welles apologized and lamented the end of his career.

Yet, over the decades, investigations have revealed that the hysteria was severely overblown. While there is evidence that some people believed that an invasion was truly happening, records show that there were nowhere near 12 million listeners tuned into the radio program. The actual number of listeners was in the low thousands, with even fewer believing the invasion was real. The real hysteria was created by a newspaper industry hoping to discredit radio as an untrustworthy and unreliable news medium.

A Shocking Discovery

While American Founding Father Ben Franklin was not the first to hypothesize that lightning was made of electricity, he was one of the first to conduct experiments to prove it. On October 19, 1752, Franklin published an account of his now-famous kite experiment in the *Pennsylvania Gazette*.

Before Franklin's ingenious use of a kite to harness electricity from lightning, he used pointed metal rods, the first lightning rods, to draw electricity "out of a cloud silently." Franklin placed these rods atop weathervanes and ship masts, with wires running down to the ground or water, to protect buildings and ships from lightning strikes. His key and kite experiment logically followed. Franklin's account in the *Pennsylvania Gazette* described exactly how to both build and fly a kite to repeat his experiment. The kite was outfitted with a long metal lightning rod to draw the electricity from the storm clouds. The electricity then traveled down the length of string, wet with rain, to a metal key tied near the hand. It was from this electrified key that "all the other Electrical Experiments be perform'd."

Putting a Stamp on History



World Postcard Day on October 1 celebrates the invention of this delightful little piece of mail. In truth, the postcard wasn't so much invented as it evolved over many decades. The need for reliable communication resulted in the founding of national post offices and postal stamps. The postcard evolved from a desire to reduce the costs and materials of sending a short message through the post. Emanuel Herrmann, a professor of Economics from Vienna, Austria, convinced the Austrian Post to develop the first postcard, a small, stiff rectangular card with room for the address on the front and a short message on the back. First put into circulation on October 1, 1869, the *Correspondenz-Karte* cost half the price of a normal letter.

Miniature Masterpieces

It is no small feat that October is Dollhouse and Miniature Month. Miniatures are a multi-million-dollar industry, with trade conferences, museums dedicated to displaying fine art miniatures, collectors, and artisans. While it is obvious that people love tiny things, it is less clear why we love it when things get miniaturized.



Psychologists believe that creating miniature settings provides life-sized humans with feelings of power and control. Humans assume the role of godlike creators who create and manipulate

elaborate miniature dreamlands that fulfill all our desires. This is why children, who often lack control, so enjoy playing with dollhouses. Kids can control both the environment of the house and the social actions of the dolls themselves.

Miniatures are also especially pleasing to our senses. Vast amounts of detail are crammed into tiny surface areas. The human eye is drawn to detail, tempting our brains to process vast amounts of input. Miniatures are like candy for our sensory-hungry brains.

Dollhouses did not originate as children's toys but as pursuits for wealthy adults. The first "cabinet houses" of the 17th century were built so that the rich could show off collections of precious miniature objects. Tiny "Nuremberg kitchens," complete with hearths, brooms, and even servants, were constructed for mothers to teach their daughters how to set up and run households.

In many ways, little has changed in the world of miniatures. They are often still a hobby of the rich. The world's most expensive and elaborate dollhouse is the Astolat Dollhouse Castle, a seven-story, 29-room, miniature masterpiece valued at \$8.5 million. The nine-foot-tall house was built by famed miniaturist Elaine Diehl over 13 years. Every one of its 10,000 miniatures was handcrafted, including its working fireplaces, stained glass, gold chandeliers, and the world's smallest antique Bible.

Celebrity October Birthdays

In astrology, those born from October 1–22 balance the scales of Libra. Libras strive for equilibrium and symmetry and flourish in harmonious partnerships. Libras surround themselves with balanced environments. Those born from October 23–31 are Scorpios. Scorpios cherish the truth and are not afraid to go to extraordinary lengths to uncover mysteries and get what they want.

Kelly Ripa (talk show host) – October 2, 1970
 Susan Sarandon (actress) – October 4, 1946
 Bernie Mac (comedian) – October 5, 1957
 Jesse Jackson (minister) – October 8, 1941
 Hugh Jackman (actor) – October 12, 1968
 Usher (singer) – October 14, 1978
 Naomi Osaka (tennis pro) – October 16, 1997
 Mae Jemison (astronaut) – October 17, 1956
 Chuck Berry (musician) – October 18, 1926
 Kamala Harris (vice president) – October 20, 1964
 Ryan Reynolds (actor) – October 23, 1976
 Winona Ryder (actress) – October 29, 1971

Drawing Success



In 1923, the talented cartoonist Walt Disney moved to Los Angeles, California, after his Laugh-O-Gram animation studio went bankrupt. On October 16 of that year, Walt and his brother Roy founded

the Disney Brothers Cartoon Studio, the studio that would eventually become the Walt Disney Company. It would be five years before Disney created Mickey Mouse, who debuted in the cartoon short *Steamboat Willie*. Mickey would become so popular that Walt used the character in several cartoon shorts. Walt's ambitions then grew. In 1934, he decided to produce a feature-length cartoon. The film employed over 300 animators, artists, and assistants and went 400% over budget. Some called it "Disney's Folly," but we now know it as *Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs*. This smash-hit would make the Walt Disney Company the most successful media company in the world.