Springfield Rehab & HealthCare Center 2020 Care Connection

November Highlights

Aviation History Month Native American Heritage Month Adopt a Turkey Month 11-1 Daylight Savings 11-3 US General Election 11-5 American Football Day 11-10 Sesame Street Day 11-11 Veterans Day: U.S. 11-26 Thanksgiving: U.S.



November is upon us! And with it comes the promise of colder and shorter days. The trees start to loose the rainbow of foliage that brightly paint their branches, marking the coming of winter.

As the days grow colder animals will seek shelter in warmer places, including under vehicles. Please remember this before starting your car and give the hood a few taps to scare off any critters trying to keep warm underneath.

The Thanksgiving season reminds us we should be grateful for the many blessings in our lives. This year has been especially challenging in a world dealing with Covid-19 and its been tricky to say the least to stay connected with the people that mean the most to us. Families and friends aren't able to gather to celebrate as in years passed, but technology has enabled us to connect in different ways. Springfield Rehab is continuing to offer connectivity through video chat, window visits, and will soon offer a space for family to enter out of the winter weather and visit with their loved ones inside. So this November remember stay warm, stay healthy, and stay connected.





Springfield Rehab & HealthCare

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Springfield Rehab & HealthCare

Administrator: Troy Lacey

Director of Nursing: Lysandra Harmon

Assistant DON: Gail Redfearn

Director of Rehab: Rodel Ravela

Social Services Director: Amy Devane

Head Bookkeeper: Jerome Irmen

Dietary Manager: Drew Martin

Plant Operations Director/Laundry & Housekeeping: **Tony White**

Health Information Mgr: Recreation Director: **Joshuah Hyde**

Medical Director: William Rosen MD

Marcelo Mantala MD



November Resident Birthday's

- 11-5 Teresa Layton
- 11-8 Melody Sanders
- 11-13 Rosemary Fiero
- 11-13 William Webb
- 11-27 Dorothy Davis
- 11-30 Evalena Mode

Scorpio-born are passionate and assertive people. They are determined and decisive, and will research until they find out the truth. Scorpio is a great leader, always aware of the situation and also features prominently in resourcefulness.

Scorpio is a Water sign and lives to experience and express emotions. Although emotions are very important for Scorpio, they manifest them differently than other water signs. In any case, you can be sure that the Scorpio will keep your secrets, whatever they may be.

Pablo Picasso – October 25, 1881. Hilary Clinton – October 26, 1947. Bill Gates – October 28, 1955. Julia Roberts – October 28, 1967. Matthew McConaughey – November 4, 1969. Jimmy Kimmel – November 13, 1967. Whoopi Goldberg – November 13, 1955. Marie Antoinette – November 2, 1755.

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.





The Great Comet of 1680 over Rotterdam as painted by Lieve Verschuier.

Remembering Old Clem

November 23 is a special holiday for metalworkers and blacksmiths. It is St. Clement's Day, more casually known as Old Clem's Night, honoring Pope Clement I, the patron saint of metalworkers and blacksmiths. Celebrating the holiday, or "Clementing," has died out in all but a few places. The festivities began at sundown with the firing of the anvil. Gunpowder was packed into a small hole in the anvil so when it was struck by a hammer, it exploded in a shower of sparks. Then the smith (or often an apprentice) dressed in a wig, cloak, and mask transformed himself into "Old Clem." Old Clem led a procession through the streets, visiting tavern after tavern, soliciting donations of ale and money to pay for the holiday dinner.



A Bridge to the Past

Historic bridges are links to our past. They are exemplary of an era's architecture, engineering, art, and technology. They also tell the story of a region. The oldest bridge in America is a humble stone arch crossing of Pennypack Creek in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Built in 1697, men from the surrounding communities were expected to contribute to its construction either through labor or with money. Over the centuries, the three-span bridge has gone by many names: Pennypack Creek Bridge, the Holmesburg Bridge, the Frankford Avenue Bridge, and the King's Highway Bridge. It was originally built to carry America's first highway, the King's Road, from Philadelphia to New York. It was just 18 feet wide when it was built, large enough to accommodate two teams of horses. It is said that in April of 1775, a rider from Boston sped across the bridge into Philadelphia, delivering news of the Battle of Lexington and the start of the American Revolution.

Historic bridges range from the humble to the magnificent. On November 21, 1964, the Verrazano-Narrows Bridge opened, a massive two-span suspension bridge connecting Brooklyn to Staten Island over the "Narrows," the mile-wide entrance to New York Harbor. When it was built, it was the longest bridge in the world, and it is still the longest suspension bridge in the Americas. New York's master planner Robert Moses, engineer Othmar Ammann, and the thousands of workers who risked their lives to construct such a marvel created more than a bridge; it is New York's grandest entrance and an enduring work of art. Its two monumental 70-story steel towers support four massive cables, which contain enough steel wire to stretch halfway to the moon. These bridges-artifacts of art, engineering, and history-are just two reminders out of thousands around the world that it is always better to build bridges than to burn them.



Verrazano-Narrows Bridge-New York Harbor



Golden Gate Bridge - California



Bollinger Mill Covered Bridge, MO









Crafter'noons in October have been busy and fun!

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Taking advantage of nice weather with a courtyard party and donuts courtesy of Seasons Hospice.

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Enjoying the last warm day of the month with some tie dying!









A huge thank you to all of our OTC students, you guys were a huge help! Best of luck in your career!!





