

# The Liberty Letter

Liberty Commons, 390 Orleans Rd., North Chatham, MA 02650

Tel - 508 945 4611 x 245



## Celebrating January

### Braille Literacy Month

### Soup Month

### Fruitcake Toss Day

*January 3*

### Cuddle Up Day

*January 6*

### Make Your Dream Come

### True Day

*January 13*

### Popcorn Day

*January 19*

### Martin Luther King Jr. Day

*January 21*

### Australia Day

*January 26*

### Puzzle Day

*January 29*

## New Year, Lasting Traditions

Another new year begins, and all around the world people will be popping champagne, singing “Auld Lang Syne,” and kissing loved ones at the stroke of midnight. But just why, exactly, do we repeat these New Year’s traditions year after year?

Bubbly champagne is the drink of choice on New Year’s. Its invention is often credited to Dom Perignon, the Benedictine monk who oversaw the wine cellars of his abbey in the year 1697. While others saw bubbles as a problematic sign that wine had spoiled, Perignon perfected the production of this new fermented drink known as champagne. From its beginnings in the abbey cellar, champagne was regularly used in religious celebrations such as consecrations and coronations. It then made the natural transition to secular celebrations, most notably at the soirees of the French aristocracy. As champagne became cheaper and more accessible, it became the classiest beverage to offer during the holidays.

This month we will be celebrating New Year's Day, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Hobby Month, Elvis Presley’s Birthday, Activity Professionals Week and the National Football League playoffs.

The New England Patriots will be competing in the NFL playoffs in January. We hope to crack the champagne again in February with another Super Bowl Win! “Go Patriots” We welcome you to come in and watch the games with us.

Just a reminder: if you would like to send an e-mail rather than letters to residents, they can be sent via my e-mail: [Steve.Franco@broadreachhealth.org](mailto:Steve.Franco@broadreachhealth.org). Please remember to put the resident’s name as the subject.

**We wish you a very happy new year, full of blessings, and good health.**

*~ The Staff of Liberty Commons*

## A Birthday Mystery

Happy birthday to Sherlock Holmes, who is believed to have been born on January 6, 1854. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, the creator of Sherlock Holmes, never explicitly stated the date of his fictional detective's birth, so how, exactly, have we arrived at this birth date?



The January 6 date was first asserted by Christopher Morley, a literary essayist and Sherlock Holmes superfan. Morley decided on the date after noticing Holmes' penchant for quoting Shakespeare's play *Twelfth Night*. He deduced that Holmes' birthday must fall on the twelfth night after Christmas, which is January 6. On that date in 1934, Morley arranged a meeting of the Baker Street Irregulars, a group of Sherlock Holmes fans and scholars who gathered together to enjoy all things Sherlockian over the course of a few days, including lectures, dinners, cocktail parties, and performances. Morley's group has included such esteemed members as Isaac Asimov, Franklin D. Roosevelt, and Harry S. Truman. The original Baker Street Irregulars appeared in various Sherlock Holmes stories. They were a band of street kids who aided Holmes in gathering tidbits of information.

Sherlock Holmes scholar William S. Baring-Gould corroborates the January 6 date in a roundabout fashion. He points out that in Doyle's final Sherlock Holmes mystery, *The Valley of Fear*, Holmes awakes very cranky on January 7. Why is he cranky? He must have a hangover. Why a hangover? He was up late celebrating. What was Holmes celebrating? Baring-Gould postulates that it was his birthday. However, many attest that this is all rather shoddy detective work.

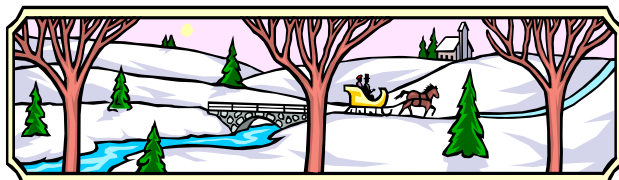
Not everyone agrees that Sherlock Holmes' birthday is January 6. Many instead celebrate Holmes' birthday on December 2, the real-life birthday of Dr. Joseph Bell, the surgeon and professor after whom Sir Arthur Conan Doyle modeled his detective. Yet all agree on the year 1854, for in a 1914 tale, Holmes was described as 60 years old. Elementary, my dear.

## Bye-Bye to Dry

The cold, dry winter air can wreak havoc on sensitive skin and cause chronic dryness. Luckily, January 8 is Winter Skin Relief Day, a day to take some small steps to ease the discomfort of dry skin. Skin lotions and moisturizers are helpful, but dermatologists also recommend taking shorter showers. This may be the number one cause of dry skin. A long, hot shower strips the skin of its natural oils, degrading our best barrier against cold, dry air. Dermatologist Joshua Zeichner recommends showers less than 10 minutes and no hotter than 84 degrees. Many common cleansers and soaps are alkaline, and washing often disrupts the natural acidic pH of our skin. Look for soaps that are pH balanced. These will have a less deleterious effect on the skin. Moisturizer is key. Applying a thick and oily cream while the skin is still damp will improve absorption, but don't apply too much. Dr. Zeichner explains that constant moisturizing may tell the skin that it doesn't need to maintain its own hydration. These small changes to your routine may ease some uncomfortable symptoms of dry skin.

## Liberty Commons Special Events for January 2019

- Dec 31<sup>st</sup> 2:00p.m. *Chatham First Night Music and "Champagne Toast"*
- Jan. 2<sup>nd</sup> 2:30p.m. *The Music of Dave Cuddy*
- Jan. 9<sup>th</sup> 2:30p.m. *The Judy Charland Show*
- Jan. 11<sup>th</sup> 10:45a.m. *400 East Lunch Outing*
- Jan. 15<sup>th</sup> 10:30a.m. *"Art Conversation" with the Cape Cod Museum of Art*
- Jan. 16<sup>th</sup> 2:30a.m. *The Kalifornia Karl Show Elvis Presley Tribute*
- Jan. 16<sup>th</sup> 2:30p.m. *Piano w/Christine on the Pond*
- Jan. 23<sup>rd</sup> 2:30p.m. *The Ken Leray Show*
- Jan. 24<sup>th</sup> 2:15p.m. *Resident Council Meeting*
- Jan. 30<sup>th</sup> 2:30p.m. *Resident Birthday Party w/ Paul Ashley*



## A History of Exploration

On January 13, 1888, an elite group of 33 explorers, scientists, academics, and wealthy financiers met at the Cosmos Club in Washington, D.C., with a common goal: “the increase and diffusion of geographical knowledge.” Their organization was officially incorporated two weeks later, on January 27, as the National Geographic Society. The Society’s first president, Gardiner Greene Hubbard, was not a scientist but a lawyer and philanthropist. He embodied the organization’s mission to share scientific knowledge with the layperson and to open up the world to everyone.



It took nine months for National Geographic to publish its first magazine, and it was not meant for a popular audience. It was a scholarly journal filled with short, technical articles mailed to only 165 charter members. Then in

1899, Gilbert H. Grosvenor was hired as the magazine’s full-time editor by Society president Alexander Graham Bell. Grosvenor changed the publication from a scholarly journal into a popular magazine full of general interest articles and full-color photography. Its images were so striking and beautiful that circulation grew from just 1,000 to over two million. Grosvenor became known as one of the “fathers” of photojournalism and one of the champions of creating a national parks system in America. Grosvenor’s legacy continues today, with the magazine’s worldwide circulation at 6.7 million.

The *National Geographic* magazine is certainly the Society’s most important and well-known outlet for spreading knowledge, and all revenue from the magazine is used to sponsor new expeditions and research. Indeed, the National Geographic Society has aided some of the world’s most fascinating explorations: Robert Peary’s journey to the North Pole, Jacques Cousteau’s dives to the deepest parts of the seas, Hiram Bingham’s uncovering of Machu Picchu, and Jane Goodall’s communes with chimpanzees. For over 130 years, it has stood by its original motto, and it continues to make important discoveries, such as an ancient megalopolis hidden in the Amazon jungle and new species of tarantula living in the Andes mountains.

## Healthy Skepticism

Once you hear that January 13 is International Skeptics Day, you might want to check the date for yourself, because some people claim that this holiday falls on October 13, while others insist that it always falls on the first Friday the 13th of the year. It turns out that a little skepticism is healthy, even when it comes to science. Skepticism, after all, urges us to corroborate what we learn by seeking supporting facts, whether in the field of science, politics, relationships, or just about anything. Too much skepticism, though, can lead to cynicism and denial, even in the face of overwhelming evidence. Similarly, a lack of skepticism can lead to naivete and being taken advantage of. When psychologists talk about healthy skepticism, they are talking about that “Goldilocks” area—not too much, not too little, but just the right amount. If this sounds plausible to you, perhaps you should consider joining the Skeptics Society, a group emphasizing critical thinking as a means to resist pseudoscience, superstition, and irrational belief. Then again, you might want to do a background check on those folks first.

## A Life in Words



Amazing. Stupendous. Astounding. Those are just a few ways to describe Thesaurus Day on January 18. This day commemorates the birth of Peter Mark Roget, who published the world’s first thesaurus in 1852. Roget enjoyed making lists as a young boy but then moved on to a life of medicine and science. However, he never forgot his passion for words. In 1840, Roget retired from medicine and spent the rest of his life on his dictionary of synonyms, which he called *Roget’s Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases Classified and Arranged so as to Assist in Literary Composition*. His thesaurus was originally organized not alphabetically, but by concepts like *Space*, *Matter*, *Intellect*, and *Existence*. His handy tome has never been out of print and has sold more than 40 million copies—a countless, innumerable, and multitudinous number.



## Nothing Trivial



It is a little-known fact that January 4 is Trivia Day. Ahh, trivia, which for many is considered useless or trivial knowledge. But the word *trivia* has nothing to do with the useless or unimportant.

Rather, it comes from the Latin word *trivium*, which means “crossroads” or “place where three roads meet.” From *trivium* came the word *trivialis*, meaning “found everywhere” or “commonplace.” In medieval times, the *Trivium* of academia referred to a threefold curriculum of grammar, logic, and rhetoric, as opposed to the *Quadrivium* of arithmetic, music, geometry, and astronomy. In fact, the *Trivium* was considered the essential foundation of a full liberal arts education as far back as in ancient Greece, as explained by Plato in his dialogues. As you can see, there is nothing at all trivial about the *Trivium* or about the meaning of the word *trivia*.

Researchers even argue that trivia games are good for the brain. People enjoy guessing answers to questions about little-known facts. Psychology professor John Kouinos explains that your brain experiences a dopamine rush when getting the answer right. It just makes the brain feel good. Kouinos compares collecting facts to a person who collects stamps. “The more, and the rarer, the better,” he says. Psychologist Deborah Stokes also points out that retaining information, no matter how useless that information may be, is like exercise for the frontal cortex of the brain as it ages. Moreover, trivia games often don’t happen in isolation. People enjoy playing trivia games in social settings, which is an added bonus to brain health.

To get you ready for your next trivia challenge, check out these weird bits of knowledge: Oscar the Grouch was originally orange and didn’t turn green until the second season of *Sesame Street*; Hydrox creme-filled chocolate sandwich cookies were invented four years before Oreos; and Wayne Allwine, the voice of Mickey Mouse, married Russi Taylor, the voice of Minnie Mouse.

## January Birthdays

In astrology, those born between January 1–19 are Capricorn’s Goats. Goats are focused on lofty goals; these hardworking and determined souls will prevail with grit and resilience. Those born between January 20–31 are Water Bearers of Aquarius. Water Bearers are deep-thinking intellectuals, unafraid of exploring outlandish ideas. Their strong sense of community makes them good friends and valuable team members.

Betsy Ross (folk hero) – January 1, 1752  
Zora Neale Hurston (writer) – January 7, 1891  
David Bowie (musician) – January 8, 1947  
Alexander Hamilton (politician) – January 11, 1755  
Faye Dunaway (actress) – January 14, 1941  
A.A. Milne (writer) – January 18, 1882  
Edgar Allan Poe (writer) – January 19, 1809  
Benny Hill (comedian) – January 21, 1924  
Virginia Woolf (writer) – January 25, 1882  
Bessie Coleman (aviator) – January 26, 1892  
Tom Selleck (actor) – January 29, 1945

## Making Sense



In January of 1776, just months before America made its Declaration of Independence from Great Britain, American propagandist Thomas Paine published his pamphlet *Common Sense*. In *Common Sense*, Paine not only set forth a list of compelling reasons for independence but he also was able to transform the colonists’ vision of themselves. Paine argued that England was not the parent country of America and that colonists were not simply aggrieved subjects. Rather, colonists had fled to America from the whole of Europe, seeking peace from violent oppression and self-realization from monstrous tyranny. Many historians believe that Paine’s pamphlet was the glue that united average folk with American political leaders, turning a colonial squabble into a full-fledged war. Paine’s 47-page pamphlet sold 500,000 copies, and although it was published anonymously, Paine’s name would enter history books alongside heroes like Washington and Revere.