

September 2023



640 W. Randall St., Coopersville (616) 997-9253 www.coopersvillefountainview.org



Celebrating September

Classical Music Month

Sewing Month

World Alzheimer's Month

Nutrition Week

September 1–7

Victory Over Japan Day

September 2

Labor Day (U.S.)

September 4

International Day

of Charity

September 5

Grandparents Day

September 10

Patriot Day (U.S.)

September 11

Rosh Hashanah

September 15–17

Yom Kippur

September 24–25

World Tourism Day

September 27

Biking for Baruch



**Please help us
continue to raise money for
various projects & programs
here at Fountain View! Bike or
walk and collect donations!
Drop off a check or go to the
link below!**

<https://baruchseniorministries.regfox.com/crowd/biking-for-baruch-2023-moving-for-miles/fundraiser/13084>

Join or support: Andrea Steffes / Coop Riders

All proceeds to benefit:

Fountain View Assisted Living of Coopersville



REGISTER



DONATE



MORE INFO

Living a Fantasy



For those unfamiliar with the literary works of J.R.R. Tolkien, the word *hobbit* and the celebration of Hobbit Day on September 22 might sound like utter nonsense. But for those well-versed in Tolkien’s great works of high fantasy *The Hobbit* and *The Lord of the Rings*, this day is not just a celebration of the birthdays of the fictional characters Bilbo and Frodo Baggins but a day to honor all the contributions Tolkien has made to the fantasy genre.

In many ways, Tolkien single-handedly created the genre of epic fantasy that is filled with magic, mages, wizards, elves, and orcs. Fantasy as a genre existed and even thrived before Tolkien, but this early fantasy consisted of formulaic fairy tales and fantastic medieval romance. Many of the stories predating Tolkien were meant for children and filled with whimsy, such as L. Frank Baum’s *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz*, Lewis Carroll’s *Alice in Wonderland*, and J. M. Barrie’s *Peter Pan*. Tolkien, while fighting as a British soldier in the trenches during World War I, began to formulate not just a novel but an entirely new world and mythology filled with its own gods, goddesses, races, and continents. Moreover, the conflicts found in these novels were not whimsical but were dark and foreboding.

Much of Tolkien’s inspiration came from Norse mythology. He was profoundly influenced by the Old English epic poem *Beowulf*, within which we can find templates for Tolkien’s giants, elves, orcs, and dragons. As a linguist, Tolkien found many of the names for his fantastic creatures in Old English manuscripts like the *Codex Junius*. Tolkien was also a devout Roman Catholic. There is no denying the influence of Catholicism on his writings, from the creation of his fantastic universe harkening to Genesis, to the conflict of good and evil between God and Satan, to the fall of humankind reminiscent of the Garden of Eden. Whatever Tolkien’s influences, what remains are novels that have profoundly influenced not just fantasy but pop culture all around the world.



Shirley Heyt.....6

Amy Whiteman.....13

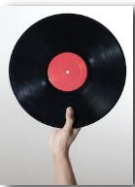
Julianne Richards.....23

Carl Zimmer.....27

PJ Jones.....28



Hit Parade



If you had only one chance for greatness, would you really make it count? September 25, One-Hit Wonder Day, honors those artists who took their one chance and made a lasting musical impression on popular culture. In 1957, Dale Hawkins wrote the rockabilly hit “Suzy Q,” a one-hit wonder that was remade into a hit by Creedence Clearwater Revival in 1968. In 1969, Norman Greenbaum was inspired to write a gospel song, so he penned “Spirit in the Sky” in 15 minutes. The ode to Jesus became a massive hit despite Greenbaum being Jewish. The single went gold, selling two million copies. It wasn’t the first one-hit wonder to go gold. In 1966, “96 Tears” by ? [Question Mark] and the Mysterians hit No. 1 on the pop charts and went gold. Frontman Rudy “Question Mark” Martinez never questioned the song’s mysterious popularity.

Making History in Venice

As if the Grand Canal of Venice isn't romantic enough, each September it hosts an event that charms both locals and tourists alike—the Regata Storica. Venice is famous for its traditional gondolas, but this regatta takes Venice's love of rowing to grand new heights.



The Regata Storica is a historical reenactment, an opportunity for Venetians to display their Serenissima heritage to the world. In 1489, Caterina Cornaro, queen of Cyprus, returned to Venice in an elaborate procession over

water. Cornaro was from a powerful Venetian family and had been given in marriage to the king of Cyprus. Upon the king's premature death, Cornaro maintained control over the island for 16 years until she was forced to abdicate the throne and hand the island of Cyprus over to the powerful Venetians.

The Regatta Storica is a reenactment of the queen's return. Renaissance-era boats parade along the Grand Canal powered by rowers in period costumes. *Bissone*, the long, snake-like boats reminiscent of ancient warships, glide alongside the Bucintoro, a replica of the doge's luxurious galley. Other smaller boats swarm about these larger barges, creating joyous chaos on the water for all to enjoy. Once the historical procession has ended, the boat races begin.

There are four races, all showcasing different traditional boats. The first race involves the *pupparini*, small, swift crafts that were once used to cruise the canals and train would-be gondoliers. The *mascarete* boats come next, oared exclusively by women. The third race features the wide *caorline* boats, traditionally used for fishing and for transporting fruits and vegetables. These large, heavy boats require six oars and are often steered by men who sometimes struggle to control the boats' sheer heft. Last come the *gondolini*, gondolas modified for racing. These light, fast boats offer an exciting finale to a momentous day.

Podcast Popularity

Podcasts, those instantly accessible online audio series, are among the most popular forms of modern entertainment. They are so popular, in fact, that they enjoy their own holiday on September 30, International Podcast Day.

The allure of podcasts lies in their variety and availability. You can listen to stories about just about anything: cooking, home renovation, celebrities, hard news stories, pop culture, and more. And thanks to smartphones, you can listen whenever and wherever you want: on a walk, at the gym, at home, in the car. While many podcasts are deeply researched and professionally produced, even hosted by established radio and television personalities, it is still possible to record your own podcast about whatever topic you like in your basement. In many ways, the medium is surprisingly free, both in terms of cost to stream and in terms of creativity. Neither internet nor media companies control content. If you love listening to the radio, podcasts are its modern extension. Why not try them?



We will sadly miss...

Jerrie Eckert, Edith Zimmer & Donna Nestell who recently passed away. Our thoughts and prayers are with their families and friends.



The Space Race



On September 12, 1962, President John F. Kennedy was at Rice University in Houston, Texas, and his mission was clear: deliver a speech that would get the nation excited about sending a man to the moon.

This speech stands as a seminal moment in the Space Race between the United States and the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union struck first in the Space Race, launching the world's first satellite, Sputnik 1, in October 1957. Then, in April 1961, Russian cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin became the first person in space. By the time Kennedy became president, the United States' space efforts seemed woefully behind the Soviets. And after the Bay of Pigs disaster in April of 1961, America's reputation as a world power was severely tarnished.

Kennedy needed a win, an achievement that would demonstrate American superiority over the Soviets. Could the Americans beat the Russians in launching a space station? Orbiting a man around the moon? Landing a man on the moon? NASA administrator James E. Webb identified landing a man on the moon as the most feasible—but also the most expensive—option.

In May of 1961, Kennedy asked Congress for billions in funding for a space program called Apollo that would land a man on the moon. Not everyone was impressed. Polls showed that 58 percent of Americans were opposed to the idea. But Kennedy moved forward, spending billions to build a new Manned Spacecraft Center in Houston, Texas.

In September 1962, Kennedy toured the new facility. He met astronaut John Glenn and reviewed models of the Apollo spacecraft. Then, before a crowd of 40,000 at Rice University, he delivered his speech, famously saying: "We choose to go to the moon in this decade and do the other things, not because they are easy, but because they are hard." The speech was a great success, and Kennedy finally had the public support he needed for his ambitious and history-making initiative.

Leadership Team

Connie Clauson
Chief Operating Officer

Kelly Smith
Regional Operations Director

Tara Frazier
Administrator

Nancy Brewer
Business Manager

Andrea Steffes
Life Enrichment & Volunteer Director,
Fundraiser

Gary Lutz
Food Service Director

Kandy Jo Peters
Staffing Director

Welcome...

Judie Brown
**to Fountain View! We are so
glad you are here!**



Podiatry here 9/26 (9-11a)