

July Horoscopes and Birthdays



In astrology, those born between July 1–22 are Cancer’s Crabs. Crabs care deeply about their family and home. Guided by their hearts, Crabs are sympathetic and loyal friends and imaginative collaborators. Those born between July 23–31 are Leo’s Lions, the zodiac’s natural-born leaders. Dramatic, confident, and humorous, Leos rally people to a common cause and find creative solutions to tricky problems.

- Princess Diana – July 1, 1961
- Thurgood Marshall – July 2, 1908
- Bill Withers – July 4, 1938
- Della Reese – July 6, 1931
- Tom Hanks – July 9, 1956
- Mavis Staples – July 10, 1939
- Andrew Wyeth – July 12, 1917
- Ginger Rogers – July 16, 1911
- Nelson Mandela – July 18, 1918
- Ernest Hemingway – July 21, 1899
- Jennifer Lopez – July 24, 1969
- Peggy Fleming – July 27, 1948
- Wesley Snipes – July 31, 1962

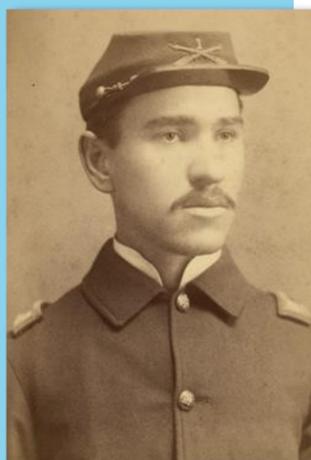
Notable Quotable

“As an actor I am always waiting for my luck to run out.”

~ Tom Hanks, actor



The Buffalo Soldiers



Buffalo Soldiers Day on July 28 remembers the formation of the very first all-African American army regiments. On July 28, 1866, after the end of the Civil War, the U.S. Congress passed the Army Reorganization Act, which called for the creation of six all-black infantry and cavalry regiments. They were deployed to the Western frontier, where they were ordered to protect settlers, stagecoaches, wagon trains, and railroad crews while fending off Native Americans and capturing cattle rustlers. Why were they called

“buffalo soldiers” by the Native Americans they so often fought against? One story tells that they fought as fiercely as the buffalo of the plains. Other theories suggest that the soldiers’ dark curly hair resembled that of the buffalo. Whatever the reason, the name stuck, and buffalo soldier regiments served courageously until the desegregation of the Army in the 1950s, all the while boasting the lowest desertion rates and number of courts martial of any regiments during their time.

Whisperwood Villa

July 2020



Celebrating July

Ice Cream Month

Parks & Recreation Month

Canada Day
July 1

Independence Day: U.S.
July 4

Collector Car Appreciation Day
July 10

World Emoji Day
July 17

Space Exploration Day
July 20

Tell an Old Joke Day
July 24

Support Public Education Day
July 30

JULY BIRTHDAYS

July 3rd Lois Conohan

July 4th Donald MacEachern

July 6th Alan Douglas

July 11th Rupert Roe

July 14th Fannie Gallant

July 16th Josie Doyle

July 21st Eugene Field

July 27th Arthur Johnstone



Happy Canada Day!

You might hear people say that Canada is turning 153 years old this year. What this really means is that we’re celebrating the 153th anniversary of the [Constitution Act of 1867](#), which established Canada as a country. In actuality, this place is a whole lot older than 150 years! Long before European settlers showed up, this land was inhabited by Canada’s First Nations. In fact, they’ve been living in the place we now call Canada for at least 12,000 years



A Message from our C.E.O



The lives of cowboys were often slow, boring, dull, and dusty.

Indoor visits for long term care residents are returning. Since March, we have made changes and taking extra precautions to keep the residents and staff of our homes safe and healthy. It has been a collective effort from everyone, especially the families who have been separated from residents. While we are still a long way from our previous open-door policies, we are encouraged by this week's announcements of new Health PEI policies and the latest Public Health Orders from the Chief Public Health Officer.

Nursing homes and community care facilities are now allowed to coordinate indoor visits for residents and families. We have been doing outdoor visits for about a month, and they are going well. Those outdoor visits will continue, as will window visits and Skype calls and phone calls.

Around and Around



Some antique carousel horses are worth up to \$150,000.

The spinning carousel endures as a symbol of youthful joy and the carnivals of yesteryear. Tap into that carefree spirit on July 25, Carousel Day. It may come as a surprise to learn that this carnival ride began as a device for training a cavalry for battle. The word *carousel* comes from the Italian *garosello*, meaning "little war." During the 12th century, Christian knights crusading in the Middle East observed Turkish and Arabian horsemen training for combat. The horsemen rode

in a tight circle, using one hand to rein the horse and the free hand to toss and catch a clay ball filled with a nasty perfume. A rider unable to catch the ball risked it breaking and covering them in an awful smell. The French modified the game, hanging wooden horses by chains from a center post. Soon, the devices were used not for training but for children's entertainment. Thus, the modern carousel evolved from a wartime tool to a carnival ride.

Indoor visits will be like the visits, with the physical distance of 6 feet, screening of visitors to ensure no high risk of Covid-19, hand washing and the use of personal protective equipment. All the same screening as outdoor visits with one extra precaution, masks must be worn by all indoor visitors. Outdoor visitors do not need to wear a mask because they must maintain a 6-foot separation for residents. Indoor visitors must wear a medical-grade mask and maintain the 6 feet of separation. Indoor visits will take place in designated visiting areas and be scheduled for 30 minutes. Packages can be dropped off at the doors of our facilities where staff can sanitize them and distribute them, possibly after some quarantine time for the items. No perishable items can be accepted. No fast food, take out coffee, ice cream, homemade meals or homemade foods of any kind. Clothing, books, DVDs and flowers are all acceptable items to drop off for residents.



The disco scene was originally an underground dance movement beloved by marginalized minorities.



A World War II battleship was named the USS Elizabeth C. Stanton after the famous suffragette.

The Disco Demolition

People are still unsure how Disco Demolition Night at Comiskey Park got so out of hand. Back in July 1979, the Chicago White Sox were owned by Bill Veeck, who came up with promotions to draw fans to watch his struggling ball club. Disco Demolition Night was a tongue-in-cheek swipe at disco, a musical genre that Chicago's working class despised. Fans

who brought disco records to the doubleheader got a ticket for just 98 cents. In between the games, the records would be blown up on the field. No one expected the explosion to leave a crater in center field. And no one expected 7,000 fans to rush onto the field and riot. Needless to say, play was suspended, and the White Sox forfeited the game.

A Fight for Women's Rights

On July 19, 1848, hundreds of women converged upon the Wesleyan Chapel in Seneca Falls, New York, to attend what was billed as the Women's Rights Convention. Organizer Elizabeth Cady Stanton had brought women together to fight for the social, civil, and religious rights of women.

Stanton was a well-educated woman who worked alongside her husband as an abolitionist. While attending an anti-slavery conference in London, Stanton met Lucretia Mott, and the two women discovered that they also shared a disgust for the unequal treatment of women in society. The two friends kept in touch, and eight years later they enjoyed the fruits of their labors: the convention in Seneca Falls. Stanton opened the convention with a stirring speech:

"We are assembled to protest against a form of government, existing without the consent of the governed—to declare our

right to be free as man is free, to be represented in the government which we are taxed to support..."

Stanton, Mott, and others had penned their Declaration of Sentiments, a rewriting of the Declaration of Independence that added the words *woman* and *women* throughout. The document also listed 18 grievances highlighting the disempowerment of women in society. Attendees discussed and passed 11 resolutions on women's rights, resolutions that demanded women be held as equals to men in the eyes of the law and society. Ten of the 11 passed unanimously. The ninth resolution, which demanded the right to vote for women, struggled to pass. It took stirring speeches by Stanton and fellow abolitionist Frederick Douglass to muster support. The Seneca Falls convention remains a watershed moment for women's rights, a struggle that continues to this day.