
CALRA FREE PRESS

Cadbury at Lewes Residents' Association

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From the President's Pen

The significance of the change in branding from Cadbury Continuing Care Community to Cadbury *Senior Lifestyles* struck home as I banged the gavel to open the January 2015 CALRA meeting—my first act as president of our residents association. Looking out at faces of new friends and of others I look forward to getting to know, I not only sensed a spirit of community, but I also registered an array of expressions and impressions. Each face represented a unique *life* and a distinct *style*.

While the security of continuing care is fundamental to decisions to settle at Cadbury at Lewes, it is that very certainty that frees us to live for each day—each of us doing our own thing. The founders of our residents' association already knew that it's all about lifestyles! They had the foresight to ensure that our lifestyle is resident-driven by creating committees that focus directly on what we residents can and want to do.

Our jam-packed activities calendar is an ongoing grass roots project, inspired by our particular needs and desires. Our Program Committee attends to our continuing quest for knowledge, bringing in speakers who link us to the broader community as well as encouraging residents to share experiences or expertise. Our impressive resident-run library invites us to explore for all those books we never had time to read, to catch up on world news—or simply to spend some quality time with the bees. Our Dining Committee ensures that we have a voice in the most fundamental lifestyle choices of what and how we will eat.

While CALRA committees are, in a sense, “self-service,” organized by and for residents, they also enable us to give back. Our gift shop is stocked by our neighbors, serves us as customers, and funnels proceeds back to the community. Our Woodshop craftsmen not only create and sell quality products to benefit the Residents' Reserve Fund, but they also offer personal fix-it service. And, our Employee Appreciation Committee enables us to give back to the dedicated staff who serve our daily needs.

If “life” is characterized by activity, capacity for growth, and continued change and if “style” is a manner of doing or presenting (as per Wikipedia definitions), then CALRA embodied the lifestyles brand long before “branding” became a fashionable word. The ever-shifting mix of lives and styles that comprise our community inspires me to continue to act, to grow, and to remain open to change.

To all who lead, participate, contribute, create, support, suggest, or serve—or just flash me a smile along the way—*thank you!*

Jane

Jane T. Lord, CALRA President

CALRA BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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(at-large Member ; Jim Sylvanus)
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Monthly Board Meetings:

Second Monday

Association Meetings:

Third Monday



Ron Gerber - Apt - 233

Frances Mason - C 3

John Saupp - Apt. 233

BRRR IT'S COLD OUT THERE

Cadbury Group on Hike



left to right

Ellen Goldman, Elaine Showers, Curt Christensen. Tom Lord, Mildred Wiedmann and George Sumereau

In recent years, the state has tried to encourage people to get active and participate in a hike at one of the state parks on Jan 1st. So a small group of Cadbury residents did so. We went to our wonderful CAPE HENLOPEN State Park and walked the point, which has the Delaware Bay on one side and the Atlantic Ocean on the other. It is about a two-mile hike. This area is not always

available since there are birds that nest in the region of the beach, it's usually closed from March to September.

It was a sunny day, quite cold but not too much wind. It was a great hike. There are a lot of nice trails located nearby. Everyone who is able should try to walk these trails often.

Mildred Wiedmann

Who's Who at Cadbury

Who is Lori Chandler ?

Lori Chandler, activities assistant, is the petite blonde who shows up every day around Cadbury, grinning and teasing, while she encourages people to exercise and socialize. She wants residents to take trips, stretch, use the fitness room, move and laugh.

Since she values laughter, she puts up with the cheekiness of some residents. "Okay, eight more repetitions," she'll say.

"Really?" "Must we?" And "NO!" respond some impertinent, grizzled, gray-haired or bald participants. Most of the others who are participating ignore them or laugh with Lori.

"Posture!" "Hydrate!" she calls out again and again until residents hear the words repeated over and over in their heads as they walk the halls.

Where did she come from? Pennsylvania, Delaware, Manhattan, Brooklyn, Los Angeles. How did she get to the position she has now? Her first love is dance. She has studied ballet, jazz, some tap, and has had training in dance for Parkinson's patients. She was chosen by Sussex County to attend the Mark Morris Dance Center in Brooklyn to study dance for Parkinson's patients. She is certified by the Aerobics and Fitness Association of America in group fitness and maintains her certification through continuing education at association conventions, in classes and on line. In addition, she maintains her

own fitness through her classes at Cadbury, jogging (for cardio), yoga and mat exercises.

Years ago, a stint at the 92nd Street Y in Manhattan showed her that she liked working with seniors. She liked connecting with them and enjoyed their energy and willingness to respond to her. Therefore, when she moved to Delaware to be nearer her folks, she applied for employment with seniors.

She finds that she thrives on seniors' energy and willingness to extend their movement and strength. She enjoys seeing people 80 and 90-some years old improving their posture, their walking and social interactions. She considers it important to be aware of one's body, and she hopes that Cadbury residents are taking adequate advantage of the opportunities Cadbury offers them to keep mobile and active.

She is convinced that exercise at any level increases people's flexibility and range of motion. For instance, even if bound to a wheelchair, people want to reach, turn, or pick up something. All that is easier with regular, gentle range of motion exercises.

She likes the fact that people seem to trust her and that she can trust them to decide for themselves how far and how long to push their limits. The variation among the people in her classes is great, yet everyone willingly works to do what he or she can. She finds the mutual trust between her as leader and the residents of great value.

And meanwhile, she can dream of having mirrors, a ballet bar and chairs without arms to give Cadbury's workouts a greater boost.

Exercising at Cadbury—open to all residents—see activities calendar

M, W, F 9:15 body balance

10:15 chair exercise

11:15 water works

T, Th 1:15 circuit training

F 9:00 water volleyball

Open times: fitness room (with introduction)

Swimming pool (with buddy)

Walking the halls and perimeter road

Ping-pong (upper west side stair landing)

Wii bowling

Socializing at Cadbury--Open to all residents-- -See Activities Calendar

Bank, grocery, drug store, post office trips by bus

Lunch and supper trips, sometimes museums and points of interest

Dominoes, scrabble, tea & trivia, canasta, bridge, mahjong, bingo, poker

Book club, watercolor society, needlework

Religious activities—Bible study, Episcopal services, prayer time, Quaker meeting, ecumenical services, Catholic communion

Movies and videos—DVD night, Thursday morning films, movie night

Tea and trivia, afternoon tea, happy hour

CALRA and its committee meetings and programs

Chorus

Sharon Hoover

The Battle of Lewes, England in 1264

The now-sleepy town of our namesake Lewes in Sussex, England was at one time the focus of one of the most important wars of early England, cited as a landmark in the political evolution of the English Monarchy and of parliamentary governance. It happened in 1264, only about two hundred years after William, known as the Conqueror (sometimes also as the Norman or the Bastard) bested Harold at Hastings. Five more kings followed William until Henry III wore the crown.

The rule of these early kings was poor and the local barons were often at odds with the Crown, even leading to the Magna Charter in 1215, which limited the power of the king. But Henry III did not abide by the provisions of that document nor of subsequent agreements like the Provisions of Oxford, agreed to in 1258. These Provisions established a working Parliament, thereby giving the Barons some input to law, so for the moment the Barons once more swore allegiance to the King.

But Henry ignored his part in that agreement too, probably never having intended to give up any power to Parliament, and there was nothing for the

local barons to do but band together and fight the King. Their leader was Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, and together they took the field in two wars known as the Baronial Wars of 1264 and 1265.



It was the War of 1264 that took place around and within the town of Lewes. Though disagreements continue to this day about exactly where the first parts of the battle were fought, there is no argument that Henry III's troops were forced back into the town itself, where Henry's son Prince Edward (aka Edward Longshanks) capitulated in the priory of Lewes Castle. Chronicles of the day report that the King's forces fought valiantly, and the King himself, having two horses killed from under him, stayed in the battle until a tactical error by Prince Edward gave de Montfort's forces direct access to Henry who was then forced to surrender.



Simon de Montfort

Because the barons themselves were not a homogeneous group, and a number soon split off from de Montfort's leadership, the King's forces were able to recover their captive King and Prince Edward, who then soon led the Royal forces to victory in the Second Baronial War of 1265. De Montfort died there on the battlefield at Evesham, but his cause was not lost, as Prince Edward, when he ascended the throne in 1272 as Edward I, decided to fully implement parliamentary rule, giving the locals much of the advantages they sought in the earlier battles.

Thus the Battle of Lewes, while only the start of the Baronial Wars, is considered to have been extremely important in the movement to more firmly establish parliamentary governance to England. It would be tested again and again in the future but never was lost for long.

Gil Kaufman

Metallurgically Speaking

Do you use the language of metallurgists? Heaven forbid! You may not think so, but I suspect there are times when you do!

First, what is metallurgy and what is a metallurgist? Metallurgy is the study of metals, their properties and internal structure, the methods of their extraction from the ground, and the procedures for refining, alloying, and making useful things from them. A metallurgist is a specific type of engineer/scientist who does some or all of these things.

Do you still doubt that we sometimes use the language of metallurgists? A few examples may convince you.

Let's say that you have gone to the Gourmet store on First Street in Lewes and found they have an excellent supply of your favorite dark chocolate; seeing that, you may have said to your partner or to yourself: "Ah, I've struck the mother lode!" What is a "mother lode?"...it is a large source of metal ore that metallurgists look for, the rock or shale usually underground from which a metal is produced. Yes, you have just spoken like a true metallurgist.

Or, when you found that excellent supply of chocolate goodies, you may decide you'd better buy them up in case you don't get back to that store for a while.... you'd better "strike while the iron is hot." To a metallurgist the phrase means to do the forging and forming of a metal part when it has reached the desired high temperature; don't wait or it will cool down too far for satisfactory mechanical working. In our normal conversation, it means: don't procrastinate....do it now, expressed as a metallurgist might.

Perhaps your partner while shopping that day does not like dark chocolate, in which case he/she may respond to your discovery "Oh, I don't give a tinker's dam." Its origin: a tinker is a worker in metals, usually working to repair metal components for any of a wide variety of applications from cookware to automotive body parts. When the tinker is soldering metal parts together, he/she may build a little dam around the work piece to contain the overflow of molten (fluid) metal solder. That dam is typically made of some low quality lead or tin, and has no permanent value...it is thrown away when the work is done. So "not worth a tinker's dam" means the subject (in this case, the source of dark chocolate) is of no interest at all to the speaker.

For yet another example, consider when you are faced with what looks like a very tough task, you may have said to yourself or anyone close by: "this will test my mettle!" Mettle is a variant of "metal" and metallurgists are always testing metals to determine their strength, elasticity, toughness, and many other properties. So the expression means the chore you have is tough enough to test how good you are in getting that kind of thing done. It may test the limits of your capability, your own mettle. Another phrase borrowed from the metallurgist's world.

On a related note, when you were carrying out that tough task, you may have expressed the fact that "you feel fatigued"; yes, another metallurgical term. Fatigue is the property of metals (and some non-metals) that they weaken upon repeated applications of even small loads, and may eventually fail. So we relate our tiredness upon long durations of hard work to being fatigued, borrowing the metallurgist's term.

A final example of borrowing from the metallurgist's vocabulary is our reference to "heavy metal" music, i.e., typically music that is very harsh and loud. Why call it "heavy metal?" Because most metals tend to be solid, rigid, and harsh abrasively. That also explains why this metallurgist does not like heavy metal music!

Gil Kaufman

Delaware's Representatives to the Constitutional Convention of 1787

It is a startling story and rightly described as the Miracle at Philadelphia*. The year was 1787, a decade after the Revolutionary War, where fifty-five delegates from twelve states (Rhode Island refused to attend) sat from May to September to create a national government under the guidance of George Washington who was elected President of the Convention at its outset. Of that number, five represented the state of Delaware – a large number from a small state comprising as they did almost a tenth of the number attending.

*The book *Miracle at Philadelphia* is a great account of this fascinating history. It and Wikipedia are the major sources for this report

Who, one wonders, were these five and what role did they play in what is known as the Constitutional Convention? Indeed, they and the others had no idea what they would devise other than to amend the existing Articles of Confederation which the thirteen states had adopted earlier but which seemed inadequate to guide the newly formed nation of the United States of America.

The Delaware delegates were given one injunction: They were forbidden to change Article V of the Confederation which gave to each state one vote only in the Congress. Representation based on population of the states was out of the question. Delaware wished its delegates to be fully prepared to oppose any attempt to alter the existing rule since the smaller states would be overwhelmed by a vote based solely on population. Other than that, the five delegates were left to participate as their consciences dictated.

The five were listed in the following order: George Read, Gunning Bedford, Junior, John Dickinson, Richard Bassett and Jacob Broom.

George Read was born in Maryland in 1733 but moved to Delaware when an infant. His education led him to the study of law. He was admitted to the Bar in Pennsylvania in 1753 and a year later he established a practice in New Castle, Delaware. He was appointed Crown Attorney General in 1763 for Delaware's three counties. He also served in the Colonial Assembly of the lower counties from 1764 to 1776 leaving in 1774 for a position in the Continental Congress. He was essentially in favor of reconciliation with the British Government. When Congress voted on American independence on July 2, 1776 he voted against it but when the Declaration of Independence was finally adopted he signed it. He spent the years from 1776 to 1782 actively involved in Delaware's legislature.

Read was called to active service again in 1786 when he represented Delaware at the Annapolis Convention and its follow-on the Constitutional Convention a year later. He was a leader in the fight for a strong central government. He was also a jealous guardian of smaller state's rights.

His role in promoting ratification of the Convention was paramount in Delaware being the first state to ratify it.

Read was elected as one of the state's two senators in 1789 and served two terms until 1793 when he accepted an appointment as Chief Justice of the Delaware Supreme Court where he served until his death in 1798.

Gunning Bedford, Jr. was born in 1747 in Philadelphia and was raised in Delaware. He attended Princeton University, studied law and turned politician in 1783 when he began a four year career as an elected representative in the Delaware House of Representatives. He then served three more years in the State Senate. He was the first Attorney General of Delaware serving from 1778 to 1790. During that period he served in 1787 as a member of the Federal Constitutional Convention. In the latter position he was a forceful fighter for the rights of small states. He eventually agreed to sit on the committee that had drafted the Great

Compromise (voting representation in the House based on population and in the Senate on equal representation), which settled the question of representation and voted for the new Constitution. Bedford was a delegate to Delaware's ratification convention in 1787 and thanks to his efforts he helped to make Delaware the first state to approve the Constitution.

In 1789 he was nominated By President Washington and confirmed by the U.S. Senate to be the first judge for the United States District Court for the District of Delaware a position he held until his death in 1812 in his hometown of Wilmington.

John Dickinson was born in Maryland in 1732. He was educated at home by his parents until age 18 when he began the study of law in Philadelphia. He was admitted to the Bar in 1757 beginning his career as barrister and politician. He served as a politician from Philadelphia and Wilmington. He was active in the first Continental Congress in 1774 and the second in 1775-6 as a delegate from Pennsylvania. In that role he opposed declaring independence and absented himself from the votes on July 2 and 4 and without signing the document he left voluntarily and joined the Pennsylvania militia as a brigadier general. He resigned his commission in 1776 and went to his farm in Kent County, Delaware. Delaware tried to appoint him as a delegate to the Continental Congress in 1777 but he refused and offered his services as a private in the Kent County military. Over the years he became Delaware's wealthiest farmer and biggest slaveholder. In 1777 he decided to free his slaves and became the only Founding Father to do so in the period between 1776 and 1786.

Oddly enough, while objecting to the Declaration of Independence he ended up in 1776 preparing the first draft of the Articles of Confederation while serving as a delegate from Pennsylvania to the Continental Congress. Later in 1779 he was appointed a delegate to the Congress from Delaware. In 1781 he was elected to represent Kent County in the State Senate and shortly afterward was made President of Delaware. Still playing a role in Pennsylvania politics he found

himself President of that state as well. He was criticized for holding both positions at the same time and so he resigned from the former one serving in Pennsylvania until 1785 when he was succeeded as President by Ben Franklin.

Dickinson then returned to Delaware and was promptly appointed to represent the state at the Annapolis Convention in 1787 where he served as its President. This, in turn, led to his arrival as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention in that same year. With the issue of state representation settled he strongly endorsed the Constitution and helped lead to its early ratification. In later years he returned to the State Senate in 1798 but only served one year due to declining health. He died in 1808 in Wilmington where he was buried.

Various places in the state are named in his honor including Dickinson College and in Pennsylvania the Dickinson School of Law at Penn State University.

Richard Bassett was born in 1745 in Maryland. Through his mother he gained an inheritance that included property in New Castle County, Delaware. He studied law in Maryland and was admitted to the Bar. He then moved and began his practice in Dover.

He was a reluctant revolutionary and as a conservative was elected to the Delaware State Assembly. He served in subsequent political positions until 1787 when he was sent to attend the Constitutional Convention. Once there he did not contribute in any meaningful way. He did, however, sign the final agreement. At the Convention he was described as gentlemanly, a religious enthusiast and a man of plain sense modest enough to hold his tongue. Bassett was, in the end, only one of six delegates who all summer faithfully attended the sessions yet, as in the case of those same six, he never uttered one word on the Convention floor.

He had a distinguished career which began as a veteran of the Revolutionary War and as one of the Founding Fathers of the United States. He went on to become a United States Senator from 1789 to 1793. He served the state as Governor of Delaware from 1799 to 1801. Due to his service in the Senate he holds the Senate rank of 1 as the senior member

during the first Congress of the United States. He died in 1815 in Wilmington.

Jacob Broom was born in Wilmington in 1752 and received his early education there. He became a prosperous farmer, surveyor and local politician serving in the latter capacity as Wilmington's Vice Mayor six times and as Mayor four times. He never lost an election.

Although he was not involved in national politics until his involvement in the Annapolis Convention and the Constitutional Convention he was a dedicated supporter of a strong central government. He was a faithful delegate to the Constitutional gathering but was unable to attend the Annapolis one. At the Constitutional meeting he spoke several times on matters of special interest to him but left most of the speechmaking to his more influential and experienced colleagues.

After the Convention he returned to Wilmington where he remained locally active until his death in Philadelphia in 1810 where he was traveling on business.

When the Convention agreed on the afternoon of September 17, 1787, to present the Constitution as drawn to the Congress then meeting in New York of the five Delaware members only John Dickinson was absent. He had not been feeling well and had gone home to Wilmington. However, George Read had a letter from him authorizing Read to sign for him.

So it was that the Constitution was signed by all members present except Randolph and Mason of Virginia and Gerry of Massachusetts. With that, the Convention dissolved itself that day.

Congress acted quickly and within eight days passed a recommendation that the states call conventions for its ratification. It included no bill of rights. That would come later with its ratification on December 15, 1791.

Delaware with a unanimous vote on December 6, 1787, was the first state to ratify it followed by New Jersey ten days later. Ratification by the states, however, was not an easy process and it took until August 1788 for eleven states to do so. Rhode Island and North Carolina would follow in due course.

And so it was that this miracle, the word used by Washington to Lafayette and Madison to Thomas Jefferson, came about with its grand opening declaration: **We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.**

W. J. Gehron.

Discovering Three Delaware Connections on a Day in Manhattan

For many years, we have had the good fortune to house and dog sit for friends in the Cobble Hill area of Brooklyn while they vacationed abroad. We are members of the Delaware Bibliophiles, an organization of book and ephemera collectors. Our membership includes the privilege to use the resources of the Grolier Club, a private society of bibliophiles dating from 1884. On our last dog and house sitting we decided to spend a day in Manhattan for our first visit to the Grolier Club and then visit Argosy Books an old hangout. We chose a clear mid-week day for our visit

We exited the F train at Lexington Avenue and walked west on 63rd Street for several blocks, when we saw a building called Museum of American Illustrators. This was not on our agenda, but we must investigate it. The building is narrow with four or five stories built in 1875 as a carriage house. It is now home to *The Society of American Illustrators* founded on February 1, 1901 by a group of nine artists and an advertising businessman. We were delighted to find that Delaware native, Howard Pyle, a Quaker and founder of the Brandywine School of Illustrators, along his student N.C. Wyeth were founding members of the Society. The Society owns over 2000 works of American illustrators. We visited their current exhibit of contemporary illustrators. However, we were more interested in climbing the staircase where the walls were hung with older illustrations. The third floor has a large meeting

room where again the walls were hung with works of illustrators. The Society also lends its art to universities and museums. The University of Delaware and the Delaware Art Museum are borrowers. We were pleased that our detour resulted in a Delaware connection.

We continued walking west to the Grolier Club at 47 East 60th St. We were warmly received by the receptionist who ushered us to the current exhibit while she arranged for a staff person to take us on a tour of their facility. The exhibit was entitled *The Pursuit of the Western Dream*. It contained 150 objects from the collection of Kenneth W. Rendell, an American collector. The exhibit started with European settlers of our East coast and moved across the country to the West coast. Glancing into the second showcase, our eyes were drawn to an open book with a map of the Delaware Bay and River on one page and text on the opposite page in Swedish. The map showed Fort Christiana (Wilmington, DE) and other Swedish settlements. The book is entitled, *Description of the Providence New Sweden published in Swedish by Thomas Campanius in 1702*. Thomas was the grandson of John Campanius (1601-1683), and a clergyman who arrived on the fourth expedition to Fort Christiana with Governor Printz who will govern New Sweden. Campanius stayed for six years ministering to the local Indians, learning their language and translating it into Swedish. He also was known for keeping journals of the weather and the activities of the settlers. It was from this journal that grandson Thomas wrote this book. We were happy to find another Delaware connection in Manhattan.

After lunch at Bloomingdales, we were off to Argosy Books. We went to the fourth floor where antique prints, maps and ephemera were kept in large folios by states and foreign countries. A staff member retrieved the Delaware folio and gave us space to review the contents. It contained many prints, maps and documents. One document in particular struck Jim's interest. It was 16 5/8 x 20 1/2 entitled *Geographical, Statistical, and Historical Map of Delaware* dated 1820. A map of Delaware 9 1/2 x 11 1/2 is near center on the document. The map shows dangerous shoals that have sank many ships and it outlines the ship channel for safe ship

passage through the bay. This might be the first map to show the ship channel. The rest of the document is information on Delaware including history, government, manufacturing and commerce, religion, climate, and more. There were five copies of the document, three in English and two French. The staff member did not know why there were French copies. We left with the best English copy.

Back home we needed more information on our map. And we knew the man with the answers. He is Kevin Moore*, a fellow Delaware bibliophile, who lives in Lewes and is collector of old maps, prints, and ephemerae. He was glad to help and rolled out facts. Our document is one page of an atlas entitled *The United States and the District of Columbia 1820*. It had been published 4 or 5 times. The atlas was popular with the French since they were fond of Jefferson and Franklin who had spent considerable time in their country. The French supported our revolution and were impressed with our democracy and wanted to know more about us. Kevin added that the French version of the atlas was printed on a better grade of paper than the English version. The atlas was published by Henry Charles Carey (1793-1879) a Philadelphia publisher and Isaac Lea (1792- 1886) a native of Wilmington.

Thanks to Kevin Moore, we are pleased with our antique map and our third Delaware connection on a day in Manhattan.

Frances and Jim Bazzoli

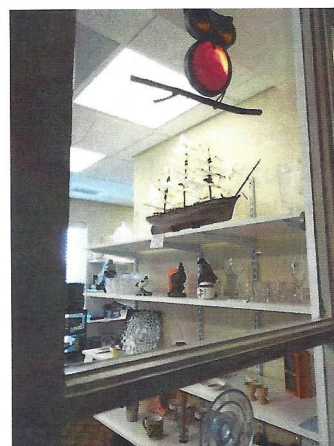
*Kevin H. Moore is a native of Sussex County and long time Lewes resident who wrote and published *Lewes Delaware Celebrating 375 Years of History*. His book is in our library.

Buy-The-Sea Gift Shop Update

The Cadbury at Lewes Buy-The-Sea Gift Shop had a record-breaking 2014, and we look forward to another good one in 2015. Net proceeds for the year were \$4523.60, 100% of which goes into the CALRA treasury to help fund the activities and programs developed by all of our committees. We thank you for your past patronage, and hope you will

continue to look to the Gift Shop for many of your day-to-day needs.

It was also the many donations to the Gift Shop that contributed to a great 2014. Please continue to think of our Shop when you are downsizing, cleaning out unneeded belongings, or have just gotten tired of that item that has been sitting on a shelf for ages. We find that almost everything donated to the Shop finds a new home very quickly.



Yet another factor in the successful year was our fine and reliable sales staff, a group of great volunteers, including Elaine Connell, Becky Goldstein, Maurine Hale, Ellane Hein, Doris Shirk, Llywella Stuchlik, Ruth Thigpen, and Binky Tompkins, plus our helpful substitutes Ruth Barnett, Barbara Carl, Ann Erdman, Elsie Gould, Elaine Levy, Grace Rourk, and Signe Souder. Some of these substitutes have been doing yeoman duty lately, as Doris Shirk and Ruth Thigpen continue on medical leave.

For Cottage Residents, we continue to stock the heavy clear bags required by Delaware Waste Management for recycled materials. We are on the look-out for less expensive and/or somewhat smaller bags, as the 39 gallon ones we now stock are pretty heavy when fully loaded; so far, though, they are the best ones available.

Looking ahead, Spring is coming, and the Gift Shop will be adding some Easter cards and related merchandise on our shelves. And you can always count on the Shop for household items like

AA and AAA batteries, as well as Nos. 10, 13 and 312 hearing aid batteries. In addition, your stationery needs might be met in our office supplies cabinet. So stop in soon and if you don't see what you need, let us know and we'll try to locate something for you.

Gil and Ruth Kaufman

JACK'S WAR

PROLOGUE

The United States declared war on Germany in April 1917. The Great War (World War One) was in its third bloody year.

The U.S. Army was then small compared to the European armies including the German, British, and French forces. Soon the U.S. created a large armed force that in mid-1918, joined its allies in France and Belgium and the conflict against the Germans.

The Fourth Infantry Division was part of that force, and the 39th Regiment, Jack's unit was deployed to the front lines along with the British and French armies. The regiment participated in several of the bloodiest battles of 1918 in France, including Chateau-Thierry, and Meuse Argonne, which contributed to the German retreat and surrender in November 1918. Poison gas was used by the Germans and exposed the 39th regiment to ugly wounds and deaths. Jack, with his fellow soldiers who survived the attacks, earned a disability rating by the U.S. government worth, in his case, \$37.00 monthly for the rest of his life. It helped during the great depression of the 30s.

At war's end the regiment became an element in the army of German occupation and was billeted in western Germany, across the Rhine River, near the city of Coblenz and the ancient town of Trier. Many Allied troops remained until 1920.

STORY

"Ride with Sweeney. You take the sidecar and he will drive the motorcycle. Get some Marks (German money) from the adjutant next door. Get some whiskey. Get back before dark with no trouble, you understand?" So commanded Colonel Frank Boles to Jack who was assigned to Headquarters

Company of the 39th Regiment because he was a first aid man. Boles was a tall man in full uniform except for his shoes. He walked barefooted across the carpeted room in his apartment in an ancient castle. He was smoking a cigar and looked agitated. Boles was a West Point graduate who commanded American troops on the Mexican border with Texas in 1916, a good horseman leading troops against Mexican bandits

raiding US territory. Pancho Villa was known to lead some of the raids. The motorcycle drove into Trier and had no luck finding whiskey. They continued driving into the Coblenz area and found a working tavern. The owner sold six bottles of Scotch whiskey for an inflated price to the soldiers. The motorcycle and sidecar occupants started their drive back to the billet area. It was a two-hour drive. Jack had time to think about the last few bad months of 1918. Gas attacks were the worst. There was little protection until gas masks were produced to protect soldiers. There was nothing one could do medically. The same was true for wounds suffered by gunshots or artillery. Getting shot and killed happened frequently. A French officer and an American lieutenant were standing next to Jack when the Frenchman was shot in the arm as he held up a map of the terrain. A German sniper did his job but did not kill. Field hospitals could offer pain killers and try to stop wounds from bleeding. There were few drugs available. The Red Cross did provide coffee and donuts to those who could have them.

The motorcycle returned late in the afternoon. The whiskey was delivered to Colonel Boles. Jack continued his tour of duty in Germany without major incidents. He did have time to meet a German girl in his off-duty hours and enjoy time with her. The 39th regiment was relieved of occupation duty in late 1919 and returned to the US. Jack was discharged from the Army that same year.

EPILOGUE

After the separation from the military Jack worked in a shipyard in the New York-New Jersey port. The job was pipefitting and plumbing. The work paid good wages. It was 1920 and the American economy was growing. Also growing was the American thirst for alcohol, which was at that time, legally prohibited by the Volstead act known as Prohibition.

Through connections unknown to the writer Jack gave up the shipyard work and entered the illegal work of 'rum running' as it was then identified. The work place was the U.S. east coast with focus on the New York to Boston area. Income was excellent and rose to thousands of dollars weekly. The most desired and lucrative product was Scotch or Canadian whiskey for which customers would pay large sums.

Jack was not a prudent investor and did not purchase any assets. The money was spent on travel and living expenses. The bounty of cash did not continue for more than a few years. All returned to normal living and employment. It was fun while it lasted.

Stanley Goldstein

Cadbury is for the Birds, the Bees and the Butterflies

Since the migrating birds have left us for the winter, the bird population has decreased. But birds that remain still need food and other birds have appeared. We use cracked corn and black oil sunflower seed for most birds and thistle seed for gold finches, house finches and sparrows. We were fortunate in receiving a significant amount of mixed birdseeds from Karen Consolini, who was no longer allowed to feed ducks in the west pond because they damage the lawn. With all this seed, we spread it on the ground and counted up to 30 birds feeding at a time. Soon up to 12 dark-eyed juncos, a pine siskin, sparrows, finches, doves, starlings and occasionally crows and pigeons were ground feeding. Mocking birds daily drank from the birdbath, but they do not feed on seeds but feed on insects, spiders and berries. When the retention pond was frozen over, six mallards and one black duck were unable to find food. They soon arrived at our back yard and helped themselves to ground seed. Now a pair of mallards show up to feed daily. This may be the pair that has nested for the past three years on the second floor patio outside of the skilled care main dining room. So keep an eye for a nest.

Carl Jeffers had a delightful experience when he saw a male wood duck in the east pond. This duck is considered the most beautiful duck in the U.S., if not the world. Wood ducks were hunted to the point of near extinction. Protective laws ended the slaughter and the wood ducks have made a good come back. Bill Gehron saw two great blue herons in the west pond and back pond on several occasions. What are they doing in our ponds? Corinne Lehman found out when she saw a great blue heron stick its head into the water and come up with a white fish. The heron flew to the other end of the west pond and devoured the fish. Speaking of eating, Jim Sylvanus saw a large hawk in his front yard that was looking for food. Elaine Connell watched the same hawk scouting around the west pond. Two days later we saw a cooper's hawk in our back yard tearing a small bird apart. It saw us and flew away with its' prey. It probably was the same hawk that Elaine and Jim saw. It feeds on small mammals and birds.

Glancing out the kitchen window on a December morning we saw a turkey vulture in our yard. We went to the sunroom for a better view and saw six turkey vultures with wings spread. On nights of high humidity or rain their wings get damp and in the morning they open wings to dry them which helps them to fly better. The turkey vulture is a large bird that is black with a rather homely red head. Four crows were eating birdseeds on the ground and took off in unison flying just over the vultures' heads and disappeared. We saw more vultures in the retention basin and four more near the Cadbury entrance with a dead deer. Jim went out to look at the deer and all vultures flew away. The deer was an older doe that had been hit by a car and the vultures had been eating off the carcass. As he walked back to the cottage, he counted 31 vultures sitting on our roof and the neighbors' cottage waiting for him to get lost. They went back to eating until the state came to take the carcass away. The turkey vultures left.

Deer have come to Cadbury to graze on our grass when food is scarce in the woods and fields. They usually arrive at night, but have been seen in daylight. Woody Seamone shot some great photos of two deer lounging in his back yard in broad daylight. The deer will have easier access to Cadbury

with the new construction entrance for the 220 townhouses to be built across from us. Next year, after the townhouses are completed, it will be difficult for the deer get to Cadbury and the snow geese may have to move on.

Cadbury is for the honeybees

"Busy as a bee" can be seen year round at the Cadbury beehive in our library. With the first hint of flowers blooming, they travel near and far to collect nectar and pollen for the hive until the last blossom falls. By then there is a healthy supply of honey stored in combs. Usually there is enough honey to sustain the beehive over the winter with a share left for the beekeeper. But the bees are busy in the winter hive. They form a big ball around the queen and move around generating heat for the hive. Bees on the fringe of the ball get to rotate to the warmer areas of the ball. Since they are expending energy, they need to eat honey so they must leave the hive to release themselves.

Dean Hoover, designer, builder, keeper of our beehive reports that he is concerned there will not be enough honey for the bees until spring. So he is feeding them sugar water that works well. He feels the hive is healthy and still growing.

You can help our bees by setting out flowering plants such as asters, black-eyed susan, goldenrod, bee balm, purple cornflower, sunflower and most flowering plants.

Cadbury is for the monarch butterfly

Recently a resident asked if there was a need to release more butterflies since we released 300 monarchs last summer. The answer is yes! Our monarchs were a drop in the bucket but add up to millions of drops in buckets from all over the U.S that will help save the monarch from extinction. We are not alone. Friends of Cape Henlopen and many groups up and down the State and on the Eastern Shore of Maryland are working to increase the monarch population.

Last year Foundation Executive Director Lynette Palen announced to residents that Cadbury will become a **Monarch Waystation** to create, conserve & protect monarch habitats. Then the work by Lynette, and Patti Griffith, Foundation Coordinator started. Residents also helped. Judy Burgess painted a watercolor of a Monarch signed

print for sale others helped set out plants in the garden. Residents bought butterflies for release when the garden was dedicated. Unknown to Bill and Pat Gehron, their family had donated funds for the garden and placed a placard in the garden as an honor to their parents. The monarchs were released and a light supper was provided to all.

Late in the summer, the monarchs were back to leave eggs that will hatch into the monarch caterpillar. When well fed from the swamp milkweed, the caterpillar crawls to a place where they can attach itself, such as our building siding. They form a pupa or chrysalis and later emerge as a monarch butterfly.

Jeane Wampler, Pat Johnson and we have had caterpillars that look just like the monarch that eats our parsley. Jeane's sister is a volunteer at the Brandywine Museum. She consulted the horticulturist there and found that our caterpillar is the black swallowtail. Thanks Jeane, mystery solved.

Good news!!! Lynette Palen has received funds from Sussex County for a new monarch butterfly garden for this year. It will be located somewhere between the AL dining room and the east pond. That's great.

Frances and Jim Bazzoli

IN MEMORIAM

Josephine Brett-Thorpe

Carolyn Christensen

Harold Lauckner

Jim Lewis

Maryse Neubrand

Jim Sheridan

