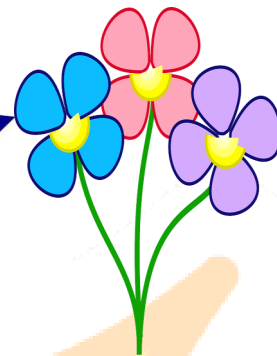


Milestone Senior Living

MAY



Contact Information:

Executive Director:

Angie Starcer

#608-807-9533

Life Enrichment Coordinator:

Nicole Hoerig

Currently w/out a phone

Culinary Coordinator:

Joe Smith

#608-413-0451

Maintenance Coordinator:

Mike Starcer

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Monday
May 31st, 2021



Sunday May 9th, 2021

Reminder: Wear your pendant!
If you need help or
assistance from an
RCA push your
pendant.



Wednesday
May 5th,
2021

May Birthdays

Margaret 5/10



Resident Council will be every first Tuesday of every month. In the Livingroom.

*5/4 at 9:00am



Vermont Church

Thursday, 20th

11am

Please pay attention to the
activities board



Important dates in

May

5/2 Orthodox Easter Sunday

5/5 Cinco de Mayo

5/9 Mothers day

5/15 Armed Forces Day

5/31 Memorial Day

Monday, May 24th 2021

Victoria day

Victoria day is a federal Canadian public holiday celebrated on the last Monday preceding May 25. Initially in honor of Queen Victoria's birthday, it has since been celebrated as the official birthday of Canada's sovereign. It is informally considered to be the beginning of the summer season in Canada.

The holiday has been observed in Canada since at least 1845, originally falling on Victoria's actual birthday (May 24). The holiday has always been a distinctly Canadian observance and continues to be celebrated across the country. It falls on the Monday between the 18th and the 24th and so is always the penultimate Monday of May (May 24 in 2021 and May 23 in 2022).

Victoria Day is a federal statutory holiday, as well as a holiday in six of Canada's ten provinces and all three of its territories. In Quebec, before 2003, the Monday preceding 25 May of each year was unofficially the *Fête de Dollard*, a commemoration of Adam Dollard des Ormeaux initiated in the 1920s to coincide with Victoria Day. In 2003, provincial legislation officially created National Patriots' Day on the same date.

Memorial Day (previously, but now seldom, called **Decoration Day** is a federal holiday in the United States for honoring and mourning the military personnel who have died in the performance of their military duties while serving in the United States Armed Forces. The holiday is observed on the last Monday of May. The holiday was formerly observed on May 30 from 1868 to 1970.

Many people visit cemeteries and memorials on Memorial Day to honor and mourn those who died while serving in the U.S. Military. Many volunteers place an American flag on graves of military personnel in national cemeteries.

Memorial Day is also considered the unofficial start of summer in the United States,^[4] while Labor Day, the first Monday of September, marks the unofficial start of autumn.

Two other days celebrate those who have served or are serving in the U.S. military: Armed Forces Day (which is earlier in May), an unofficial U.S. holiday for honoring those currently serving in the armed forces, and Veterans Day (in November 11), which honors those who have served in the United States Armed Forces.

The history of Memorial Day in the United States is complex. The U.S. Department of Veterans' Affairs recognizes that approximately 25 places claim to have originated the holiday. At Columbus [Georgia] State University there is a Center for Memorial Day Research, and the University of Mississippi incorporates a Center for Civil War Research that has also led research into Memorial Day's origins. The practice of decorating soldiers' graves with flowers is an ancient custom. Soldiers' graves were decorated in the U.S. before and during the American Civil War. Many of the origination claims are myths, unsupported by evidence, while others are one-time cemetery dedications or funeral tributes. In 2014, one scholarly effort attempted to separate the myths and one-time events from the activities that actually led to the establishment of the federal holiday.



Mother's Day is a celebration honoring the mother of the family, as well as motherhood, maternal bonds, and the influence of mothers in society. It is celebrated on various days in many parts of the world, most commonly in the months of March or May. It complements similar celebrations honoring family members, such as Father's Day, Siblings Day, and Grandparents Day.

The modern Mother's Day began in the United States, at the initiative of Anna Jarvis in the early 20th century. It is not directly related to the many traditional celebrations of mothers and motherhood that have existed throughout the world over thousands of years, such as the Greek cult to Cybele, the mother god Rhea, the Roman festival of Hilaria, or the Christian Laetare Sunday celebration (associated with the image of Mother Church). However, in some countries, Mother's Day is still synonymous with these older traditions.

The American version of Mother's Day has been criticized for having become too commercialized. Founder Jarvis herself regretted this commercialism and expressed that this was never her intention. In response, Constance Adelaide Smith successfully advocated for Mothering Sunday as a commemoration of a broader definition of motherhood in many other parts of the English-speaking world.

The modern holiday of Mother's Day was first celebrated in 1907, when Anna Jarvis held a memorial for her mother at St Andrew's Methodist Church in Grafton, West Virginia. St Andrew's Methodist Church now holds the International Mother's Day Shrine. Her campaign to make Mother's Day a recognized holiday in the United States began in 1905, the year her mother, Ann Reeves Jarvis, died. Ann Jarvis had been a peace activist who cared for wounded soldiers on both sides of the American Civil War, and created Mother's Day Work Clubs to address public health issues. She and another peace activist and suffragette Julia Ward Howe had been urging for the creation of a Mother's Day dedicated to peace. 40 years before it became an official holiday, Ward Howe had made her Mother's Day Proclamation in 1870, which called upon mothers of all nationalities to band together to promote the "amicable settlement of international questions, the great and general interests of peace." Anna Jarvis wanted to honor this and to set aside a day to honor all mothers because she believed a mother is "the person who has done more for you than anyone in the world".

In 1908, the U.S. Congress rejected a proposal to make Mother's Day an official holiday, joking that they would also have to proclaim a "Mother-in-law's Day". However, owing to the efforts of Anna Jarvis, by 1911 all U.S. states observed the holiday, with some of them officially recognizing Mother's Day as a local holiday^[16] (the first being West Virginia, Jarvis' home state, in 1910). In 1914, Woodrow Wilson signed a proclamation designating Mother's Day, held on the second Sunday in May, as a national holiday to honor mothers.

Although Jarvis was successful in founding Mother's Day, she became resentful of the commercialization of the holiday. By the early 1920s, Hallmark Cards and other companies had started selling Mother's Day cards. Jarvis believed that the companies had misinterpreted and exploited the idea of Mother's Day and that the emphasis of the holiday was on sentiment, not profit. As a result, she organized boycotts of Mother's Day, and threatened to issue lawsuits against the companies involved. Jarvis argued that people should appreciate and honor their mothers through hand-written letters expressing their love and gratitude, instead of buying gifts and pre-made cards. Jarvis protested at a candy makers' convention in Philadelphia in 1923, and at a meeting of American War Mothers in 1925. By this time, carnations had become associated with Mother's Day, and the selling of carnations by the American War Mothers to raise money angered Jarvis, who was arrested for disturbing the peace.

Internationally, there were immediate concerns surrounding the exclusive association of Mother's Day with a biological definition of motherhood. Constance Adelaide Smith instead advocated for Mothering Sunday as an equivalent celebration. She referred to medieval traditions of celebrating Mother Church, 'mothers of earthly homes', Mary, mother of Jesus, and Mother Nature. Her efforts were successful in the British Isles and other parts of the English-speaking world.

Cinco de Mayo (pronounced in Mexico, Spanish for "Fifth of May") is an annual celebration held on May 5. The date is observed to commemorate the Mexican Army's victory over the French Empire at the Battle of Puebla, on May 5, 1862, under the leadership of General Ignacio Zaragoza. The victory of the smaller Mexican force against a larger French force was a boost to morale for the Mexicans. Zaragoza died months after the battle due to illness. A year after the battle, a larger French force defeated the Mexican army at the Second Battle of Puebla, and Mexico City soon fell to the invaders.



More popularly celebrated in the United States than in Mexico, the date has become associated with the celebration of Mexican-American culture. These celebrations began in California, where they have been observed annually since 1863. The day gained nationwide popularity in the 1980s thanks especially to advertising campaigns by beer and wine companies. Today, Cinco de Mayo generates beer sales on par with the Super Bowl.^[8] In Mexico, the commemoration of the battle continues to be mostly ceremonial, such as through military parades or battle reenactments. The city of Puebla marks the event with an arts festival, a festival of local cuisine, and re-enactments of the battle.

Cinco de Mayo is sometimes mistaken for Mexico's Independence Day — the most important national holiday in Mexico — which is celebrated on September 16, commemorating the Cry of Dolores, which, in 1810, initiated the war of Mexican independence from Spain.

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	6			5			4	
			8		7			
	5			4			9	
6		9	5		3	4		2
		4	9		2	5		
5			1	6	4			9



Memorial Day - USA

W F N D H C D V X C T U P R H R Z
A Y E U S S E R V I N G O E B Y P
R I Z D G T C K H L I N P T X R T
D I N N E R O N T H E G R O U N D
E O T S H R R R P E S T A L B G U
A D I C L V A W O E M N C A T N H
D V Q U T A T L C N N A I S I I C
S E V A R G I R H U O S U T Y R N
M E F S C Z O R A O Y H E M P E Y
G A R G H F N L O Z L D O O P B R
N F Y V D H D O W M S I K N O M A
G H Z E I J A R M T E N D D P E T
R C M I R C Y K A S Q M W A V M I
W R S E I R E T E M E C C Y Y E L
A T K R E M E M B R A N C E O R I
F L A G Y S Y A D L A I R O M E M
Q Y R P U C P B J A C V H K O X S

ANNUAL
CEMETERIES
DIED
FEDERAL HOLIDAY
GRAVES
LAST MONDAY
MEMORIAL DAY
MILITARY
REMEMBERING
SERVICE
UNITED STATES

ARMED FORCES
DECORATION DAY
DINNER ON THE GROUND
FLAG
HONOR
MAY
MEMORIALS
POPPY
REMEMBRANCE
SERVING
WAR DEAD



Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic

Confirmed:

Deaths:

Recovered:



30,297,583

550,699

22,447,892



11,700,431

285,136

10,287,057



11,475,212

159,256

11,061,534



4,428,239

93,824

4,037,036



4,274,579

125,831

Confirmed:

Deaths:

Recovered:

Global:

121,959,217

2,695,044

98,260,825

Wisconsin:

627,266

7,203

490,043

Dane:

42,929

305