



It's all about learning

FEBRUARY

Volume IV Issue II
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DIRECTOR'S CORNER

January is filled with new beginnings, hope, and promises for the new year and continues all throughout the year. My new beginning is that I will no longer be serving as Director of Curriculum and Student Services at the Learn More Center. My hope is that the good work that has brought fruition to the dream of a Learn More Center in Wabash County by the Community Foundation of Wabash County (with funding from the Lilly Endowment), will continue for many years to come. The promise is that the students, staff, volunteers and community members will continue to support the Learn More Center by their gifts of time, talent, energy, and financial support.

I will continue to provide my time as a volunteer trainer and look forward to serving Wabash County and other counties in this capacity. I am very appreciative for your generosity of spirit and giving, support and love shown to the Learn More Center staff and students from 2002 to today. This has been a tremendous experience and opportunity—thank you very much. Sincerely, Deb Brauneller

TEACHER'S CORNER

Learn More Center

Hours

Monday 9-6

Tuesday 9-8

Wednesday 9-6

Thursday 9-8

Friday - CLOSED

Learn More Center

Board Members:

Gene Strohallen

Patty Grant

Bob Krouse

Sally Krouse

Theresa Tyner

Brad Thurmond

David Grandstaff

Sara Hernandez

T.J. Poole

Allen Miracle

Terri Camp

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Matching Grant

A very special “thank you”, to every one who donated to our Matching Funds Campaign. Your generosity is greatly appreciated and it will help the Learn More Center run successfully another year. Our final total for this year was \$25,051.41.

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Extended Learning

Elizabeth Blackwell

First Woman Physician

By [Jone Johnson Lewis](#), About.com Guide

Dates: ([February 3](#), 1821 - May 31, 1910)

Known for: Elizabeth Blackwell was the first woman to graduate from medical school (M.D.) and a pioneer in educating women in medicine

About Elizabeth Blackwell

Born in England, Elizabeth Blackwell was educated in her early years by private tutor. Samuel Blackwell, her father, moved the family to the United States in 1832. He became involved, as he had been in England, in social reform. His involvement with abolitionism led to a friendship with William Lloyd Garrison

Samuel Blackwell's business ventures did not do well. He moved the family from New York to Jersey City and then to Cincinnati. Samuel died in Cincinnati, leaving the family without financial resources.

Elizabeth Blackwell, her two older sisters Anna and Marian, and their mother opened a private school in Cincinnati to support the family. Elizabeth became interested, after initial repulsion, in the topic of medicine and particularly in the idea of becoming a woman physician, to meet the needs of women who would prefer to consult with a woman about health problems. Her family religious and social radicalism was probably also an influence on her decision. Elizabeth Blackwell

Laura Ingalls Wilder

Laura Elizabeth Ingalls Wilder (February 7, 1867 – February 10, 1957) was an [American author](#) who wrote the [Little House series](#) of children's books based on her childhood in a [pioneer](#) family.^[1]



Early life and marriage

Laura Elizabeth Ingalls was born February 7, 1867, near the village of [Pepin](#), in the "Big Woods" of Wisconsin.^[2] to [Charles Phillip Ingalls](#) and [Caroline Lake \(Quiner\) Ingalls](#). She was the second of five children; her siblings were [Mary Amelia](#), who went blind;^[3] [Caroline Celestia](#), called Carrie; Charles Frederick, who died when nine months old; and [Grace Pearl](#). Her birth site is commemorated by a period [log cabin](#), the [Little House Wayside](#).^[4]

Her paternal immigrant ancestor was Edmund Ingalls born 27 June [1586](#) in Skirbeck, [Lincolnshire, England](#), and died 16 September 1648 in [Lynn, Essex County, Massachusetts](#).^[5]

In Laura's early childhood, her father settled on land not yet open for homesteading in what was then [Indian Territory](#) near [Independence, Kansas](#)--an experience that formed the basis of Ingalls' novel [Little House on the Prairie](#). Within a few years, her father's restless spirit led them on various moves to a preemption claim in [Walnut Grove, Minnesota](#), living with relatives near [South Troy, Minnesota](#), and helping to run a hotel in [Burr Oak, Iowa](#). After a move from Burr Oak back to Walnut Grove, where Charles Ingalls served as the town butcher and Justice of the Peace, Charles accepted a railroad job in the spring of 1879 which led him to eastern [Dakota Territory](#), where he was joined by the family in the fall of 1879. Over the winter of 1879-1880, Charles landed a homestead, and called [DeSmet, South Dakota](#), home for the rest of his, Caroline, and Mary's lives. After staying the cold winter of 1879-1880 in the Surveyor's House, the Ingalls family watched the town of DeSmet rise up from the prairie in 1880. The following winter, 1880-1881, one of the most severe on record in the Dakotas, was later described by Wilder in her book, *The Long Winter*. Once the family was settled in DeSmet, she attended school, made many friends, and met homesteader [Almanzo Wilder](#) (1857-1949). This time in her life is well documented in the [Little House](#) Books.

At the age of 15, Laura accepted her first teaching position, teaching three terms in one-room schools, when not attending school herself in DeSmet. She later admitted that she did not particularly enjoy teaching, but felt the responsibility from a young age to help her family financially, and wage earning opportunities for females were limited. Laura stopped teaching when she married Almanzo James Wilder on August 25, 1885. Wilder had achieved a degree of prosperity on his homestead claim, owing to favorable weather in the early 1880s, and the couple's prospects seemed bright. She joined Almanzo in a new home on his claim north of DeSmet and agreed to help him make the claim succeed. On December 5, 1886, she gave birth to [Rose Wilder](#) (1886-1968) and later, an unnamed son, who died shortly after birth in 1889.

Hank Aaron

Henry Louis "Hank" Aaron (born February 5, [1934](#) in [Mobile, Alabama](#)) is a retired [American baseball](#) player whose [Major League Baseball](#) (MLB) career spanned the years [1954](#) through [1976](#). Aaron is widely considered one of the greatest baseball players of all time. In [1999](#), editors at [The Sporting News](#) ranked Hank Aaron fifth on their list of "[Greatest Baseball Players](#)."

After playing with the [Indianapolis Clowns](#) of the [Negro American League](#) and in the [minor leagues](#), Aaron started his major league career in [1954](#). (He is the last [Negro league baseball](#) player to have played in the major leagues.)^[1] He played 21 seasons with the [Milwaukee and Atlanta Braves](#) in the [National League](#), and his last two years (1975–76) with the [Milwaukee Brewers](#) in the [American League](#). His most notable achievement was setting the MLB record for most career [home runs](#) with 755, which he held for 33 years until being surpassed by [San Francisco Giants](#) outfielder [Barry Bonds](#) on August 7, [2007](#).

During his professional career, Aaron performed at a consistently high level for an extended period of time. He hit 24 or more home runs every year from [1955](#) through [1973](#), and is the only player to hit 30 or more home runs in a season at least fifteen times.^[2] He is one of only four players to have at least seventeen seasons with 150 or more hits.^[3] Aaron made the [All-Star team](#) every year from 1955 until [1975](#)^[4] and won three [Rawlings Gold Glove Awards](#). In [1957](#), he won the [National League Most Valuable Player Award](#), while that same year, the Braves won the [World Series](#), his one [World Series](#) victory during his career. leagues.)^[1] He played 21 seasons with the [Milwaukee and Atlanta Braves](#) in the [National League](#), and his last two years (1975–76) with the [Milwaukee Brewers](#) in the [American League](#). His most notable achievement was setting the MLB record for most career [home runs](#) with 755, which he held for 33 years until being surpassed by [San Francisco Giants](#) outfielder [Barry Bonds](#) on August 7, [2007](#).

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Aaron's consistency helped him to establish a number of important [hitting](#) records during his 23-year career. Aaron holds the MLB records for the most career [runs batted in](#) (2,297), the most career [extra base hits](#) (1,477), and the most career [total bases](#) (6,856); he is also in the top five for career [hits](#) with 3,771 (third) and [runs](#) with 2,174, which is tied for fourth with [Babe Ruth](#)). He also is in second place in at-bats (12,364), and in third place in games played (3,298). Aaron's nicknames include "Hammer," "Hammerin' Hank," and "Bad Henry".

Youth and professional beginnings

Hank Aaron was born in Mobile, Alabama to Herbert and Estella (Pritchett) Aaron.^{[5][6]} Aaron had seven [siblings](#).^[5] [Tommie Aaron](#), one of his brothers, also went on to play [Major League Baseball](#). By the time Aaron retired, he and his brother held the record for most career home runs by a pair of siblings (768). They were also the first siblings to appear in a [League Championship Series](#) as teammates.^[7]

While he was born in a section of Mobile referred to as "Down the Bay," he spent most of his youth in [Toulminville](#). Aaron grew up in a poor family,^[5] picking cotton on a farm, and to this day people say that strengthened his hands so he could hit more home runs. His family couldn't afford baseball equipment, so he practiced by hitting bottle caps with sticks. He would make his own bats and balls out of materials he found on the streets.^[8] Aaron attended Central High School as a [freshman](#) and a [sophomore](#), where he played [outfield](#) and [third base](#) on the baseball team and helped lead his team to the Mobile Negro High School Championship both years.^{[9][10]} During this time, he also excelled in [football](#). His success on the football field led to several football scholarship offers,^[11] which he turned down to pursue a career in professional baseball. Although he batted cross-handed (i.e., as a right-handed hitter, with his left hand above his right), Aaron had already established himself as a power hitter.^[11] As a result, in [1949](#), at the age of fifteen, Aaron had his first tryout with a MLB franchise, with the [Brooklyn Dodgers](#); however, he did not make the team.^[12] After this, Aaron returned to school to finish his secondary education, attending the Josephine Allen Institute, a private high school in Alabama. During his [junior year](#), Aaron joined the Mobile Black Bears, an independent [Negro league](#) team.^[5] While on the Bears, Aaron earned \$10 per game (\$82 in current dollar terms).^[14]

Aaron's minor league career began on November 20, 1951, when baseball scout Ed Scott signed Aaron to a contract on behalf of the [Indianapolis Clowns](#).^[13]

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Upcoming Events

Submit Tutor Hours

Online

www.learnmorecenter.org

Adult Education Day

State House
Indianapolis
Feb. 23 2010.

TUTOR TRAINING

March
Tuesdays
Huntington Library
Call 260-982-6138
to register

Bridges Out of Poverty Training

Learn More Center
February 12, 2010
9 11 a.m.

STUDENTS' CORNER

GED Graduation and NAEHS Induction

The Learn More Center

The Learn More Center, a great place to be
I learned a lot and did it with ease.
The teachers are great and will always help
In any way they can without a doubt.

We have fun while we learn more
The movies are great in history, we learn from the core.
Reading is fun when the books are the same
I read out loud without any shame.

When I have my GED certificate in hand
I will remember who helped me stand.
This is a big achievement for everyone who is willing
To give it a shot and come out Chillin'.

Thank you all for your support
You always have an open door.
When I came to learn you see
I learned a lot thank you from me.

-Louie-

Six Simple Ways to Help with Colds & Flu

You tried to prevent it, but you caught a cold Now you're miserable. There are ways to help you feel better without over - the - counter medicines. **Sore throat** - make a tea with honey & lemon Use herbal teas with slippery elm or cherry bark, or Yogi Throat Comfort tea, which you can find in supermarkets. **Cough** - Pop a mint in your mouth, menthol is soothing. **Stuffy nose** - You don't need to buy a humidifier. Just lean over a steaming bowl of pasta or soup, Tuck extra pillows under your head while you sleep to relieve congestion. **Sleeplessness** - Put chamomile or lavender fragrances into a warm bath. The steam from the bath also helps soothe nasal dryness. **Fever** - If you're Alternating between hot & cold dress in layers so you can adjust as needed. Headaches - Use a cool, damp towel on your forehead. The cool temperature shrinks dilated blood vessels.

- Allyson Dickman -
USA Weekend

Fun Facts About February

February:

2nd month

Stone

Amethyst

Flower:

Special Happenings

Clean Out Your Computer Day (8th)

[American Heart Month](#)

American History Month

[Black History Month](#)

International Friendship Month

National Snack Food Month



Important Days

1-1st Meeting of the U.S.

Supreme Court—1790

3 - Elizabeth Blackwell - 1821

5 - Hank Aaron - 1934

7 - Charles Dickens - 1812

7 - Laura Ingalls Wilder - 1867

9 - Hershey's Chocolate
founded - 1894

11 - White T - shirt Day

12 - Abe Lincoln'- 1809

13 - 1st Public School
established - 1835

14 - Valentine's Day

15 - President's Day

22 - George Washington -
1731

27 - H.W. Longfellow - 1807

27—John Steinbeck - 1902



REACH FOR HEART HEALTHY SNACKS

Want some popcorn with your movie? Eat up: Research shows that popcorn & other snack foods, such as breakfast cereals, have the potential to reduce the risk of heart disease, cancer, & other chronic diseases . Whole - grain cereals & snacks , good sources of fiber, contain powerful antioxidants which remove harmful chemicals from the body. Popcorn has the highest level of antioxidants comparable to chocolate, coffee, tea, & wine. Consumers must read food labels carefully to make sure the whole grain is listed as the first ingredient. If you make popcorn your go - to snack, skip the butter.

- Bhana Batra -
USA Weekend

BACK PORCH POET

The Heart

The young couple were married just before Valentine's Day,
Oh, so full of love were they.

With scissors and cardboard he cut out a heart.
And wrote on it some verse his love to impart.

The old man and his good wife sit by the fire,
And reminisce of good times and bad,
That over the years have transpired.

Of loving kids that have gone from the nest,
To teach them life's values and standards,
They had tried their best.

Not many days later the wife gone to her final reward,
As they say, "She had went to be with the Lord".

The kids, Home now, as they do their best,
To comfort Dad as Momma is laid to rest.

A faint smile crossed the old man's face,
At something in an old box that had been hidden away.

The box was marked, "Things from which I will never depart",
Right on top was an old faded cardboard heart.

-Eugene Sizemore-