

BRAVURA NEWS

A NEWSLETTER FOR THE RESIDENTS OF THE BRAVURA CONDOMINIUM ASSOCIATION

Volume 14 Issue 5 December 2021

BRAVURA I CONDOMINIUM

3201 N. Country Club Drive Aventura, Florida 33180

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OFFICE HOURS

Monday-T	hursday	9 am – 5	pm
Friday		9 am – 3	pm



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RULES AND REGULATIONS

- 1. All unit owners, occupants, renters, and their guests shall observe all laws, ordinances, rules, and regulations now or hereafter enacted by governmental authorities and this Association.
- 2. Unit owners shall be responsible and liable for a violation of these Rules and Regulations by an occupant, lessee or guest staying in the unit owned or visiting person staying in the unit owned.



- 3. **Quiet Hours**: No unit owner, lessee, or guest shall play or permit to be played, any musical instruments, phonograph, and radio, T.V., loudspeaker, or any other methodof creating noise in such a manner as to disturb or annoy any other resident at any time. No resident or guest shall permit any noise from any source whatsoever to emote from a condominium unit so that it may be heard outside such condominium unit between the hours of 10 p.m. and 8 a.m. Sunday through Thursday and between 11 p.m. and 8 a.m. Friday and Saturday.
- 4. No cooking shall be done on the terrace of any apartment, nor shall a barbecue apparatus or open cooking flame of any kind be used in the condominium unit or the common elements.
- 5. Cleaning of mops, brushes or sweeping over the terraces or walkways onto common areas is expressly prohibited. Nothing should be hung over railings of the walkways.
- 6. Nothing should be visible from the outside of a condominium unit that will detract from the outward appearance of the building. This includes limited common areas such as balconies. Unit owner, occupant, renter or guest shall NOT cause anything to be affixed, attached to, hung, displayed or placed on the outer portion of the front door, the balcony or the windows of any unit.
- 7. No unit owner, lessee, or guest shall cause litter or in any way contribute to any unsightly, unhealthy, unsanitary, or generally un-kept condition of any part of the condominium property. Any service or support animal owner caught NOT cleaning upafter their animal will receive a notice of violation and could be subjected to a fine.
- 8. A unit owner shall be responsible and liable for the expense of any maintenance, repair, or replacement to the common elements, limited common elements, or the condominium property if damaged or destroyed by unit owner, lessee, or guests.

It is your community take care of it!

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UPCOMING HOLIDAYS



Christmas is an annual festival commemorating the birth of Jesus Christ, observed primarily on December 25 as a religious and cultural celebration among billions of people around the world. A feast central to the Christian liturgical year, it is preceded by the season of Advent or the Nativity Fast and initiates the season of Christmastide, which historically in the West lasts twelve days and culminates on Twelfth Night. Christmas Day is a public holiday in many countries, is celebrated religiously by a majority of Christians, as well as culturally by many non-Christians, and forms an integral part of the holiday season organized around it.

The traditional Christmas narrative, the Nativity of Jesus, delineated in the New Testament says that Jesus was born in Bethlehem, in accordance with messianic prophecies. When Joseph and Mary arrived in the city, the inn had no room and so they were offered a stable where the Christ Child was soon born, with angels proclaiming this news to shepherds who then spread the word.

Although the month and date of Jesus' birth are unknown, the church in the early fourth century fixed the date as December 25. This corresponds to the date of the winter solstice on the Roman calendar. It is exactly nine months after Annunciation on March 25, also the date of the spring equinox. Most Christians celebrate on December 25 in the Gregorian calendar, which has been adopted almost universally in the civil calendars used in countries throughout the world. However, part of the Eastern Christian Churches celebrate Christmas on December 25 of the older Julian calendar, which currently corresponds to January 7 in the Gregorian calendar. For Christians, believing that God came into the world in the form of man to atone for the sins of humanity, rather than knowing Jesus' exact birth date, is considered to be the primary purpose in celebrating Christmas.

The celebratory customs associated in various countries with Christmas have a mix of pre-Christian, Christian, and secular themes and origins. Popular modern customs of the holiday include gift giving; completing an Advent calendar or Advent wreath; Christmas music and caroling; viewing a Nativity play; an exchange of Christmas cards; church services; a special meal; and the display of various Christmas decorations, including Christmas trees, Christmas lights, nativity scenes, garlands, wreaths, mistletoe, and holly. In addition, several closely related and often interchangeable figures, known as Santa Claus, Father Christmas, Saint Nicholas, and Christkind, are associated with bringing gifts to children during the Christmas season and have their own body of traditions and lore. Because gift-giving and many other aspects of the Christmas festival involve heightened

economic activity, the holiday has become a significant event and a key sales period for retailers and businesses. Over the past few centuries, Christmas has had a steadily growing economic effect in many regions of the world.

"Christmas" is a shortened form of "Christ's mass". The word is recorded as *Crīstesmæsse* in 1038 and *Cristesmæsse* in 1131. *Crīst* (genitive *Crīstes*) is from Greek *Khrīstos* (Χριστός), a translation of Hebrew *Māšîaḥ* (מַשְיִה), "Messiah", meaning "anointed"; and *mæsse* is from Latin *missa*, the celebration of the Eucharist.

The form *Christenmas* was also historically used, but is now considered

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Holidays (cont. from page 2)

archaic and dialectal. The term derives from Middle English Cristenmasse, meaning "Christian mass". Xmas is an abbreviation of Christmas found particularly in print, based on the initial letter chi (X) in Greek Khrīstos (Χριστός), "Christ", though numerous style guides discourage its use. This abbreviation has precedent in Middle English $X \rho \bar{e} s$ *masse* (where "Xρ" is an abbreviation for Xριστός).

Other Names

In addition to "Christmas", the holiday has been known by

various other names throughout its history. The Anglo-Saxons referred to the feast as "midwinter", or, more rarely, as Nātiuiteð (from Latin nātīvitās below). "Nativity", meaning "birth", is from Latin nātīvitās. In Old English, Gēola (Yule) referred to the period corresponding to December and January, which was eventually equated with Christian Christmas. "Noel" (or "Nowel") entered English in the late 14th century and is from the Old French noël or naël, itself ultimately from the Latin nātālis (diēs) meaning "birth (day)".

UPCOMING OFFICE HOURS

The office will be Fully closed on Friday December 24, 2021 in observance of Christmas Day

The office will reopen on Monday **December 27, 2021**



The office will be closed on Friday December 31st, 2021

The office will reopen on Monday January 3rd, 2022



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New Year is the time or day at which a new calendar year begins and the calendar's year count increments by one. Many cultures celebrate the event in some manner. In the

Gregorian calendar, the most widely used calendar system today, New Year occurs on January 1 (New Year's Day). This was also the first day of the year in the original Julian calendar and the Roman calendar (after 153 BC).

Other cultures observe their traditional or religious New Year's Day according to their own customs, typically (though not invariably) because they use a lunar calendar or a lunisolar calendar. Chinese New Year, the Islamic New Year, and the Jewish New Year are among well-known examples. India, Nepal and other countries also celebrate New Year on dates according to their own calendars that are movable in the Gregorian calendar.

During the Middle Ages in Western Europe, while the Julian calendar was still in use, authorities moved New Year's Day, depending upon locale, to one of several other days, including March 1, March 25, Easter, September 1, and December 25. Since then, many national civil calendars in the Western World and beyond have changed to using one fixed date for New Year's Day, January 1— most doing so when they adopted the Gregorian calendar.

