



September News 2026



September 2026

Summer Ends School Begins

Volume: 68

Brentwood Academy News



Monday September 7 **Labor Day**
School Closed

Tuesday September 8
First Day Of School



Parents please have your child well prepared for the first day of school by wearing the correct attire and having the supplies needed.

Tiny Tots Playroom News



Monday September 7 **Labor Day**
School Closed

Tuesday September 8
First Day Of School

Make sure your child's medical and personal information is up to date. Medical forms you can find at our web site ready to print

Blue Bird Dayschool News



Monday September 7 **Labor Day**
School Closed

Tuesday September 8
First Day Of School



School Uniforms
Tuesday September 8
2nd School uni-

Blue Bird of Alexandria News



Monday September 7
Labor Day
School Closed

Tuesday September 8
First Day Of School

Announcement

Parents: Effective September 1st the tuition fees will be changing . The new Fees are listed below

	Weekly	Monthly
Infants	\$465.00	\$2,015.00
Non toilet trained toddlers	\$445.00	\$1,925.00
Toddlers	\$430.00	\$1,860.00
Pre-K	\$430.00	\$1,860.00
K-2	\$465.00	\$2,015.00
2 Children	\$755.00	\$3,270.00
3 Children	\$950.00	\$4,115.00

Blue Bird of Alexandria II News



Monday September 7 **Labor Day**
School Closed

Tuesday September 8
First Day Of School



The Summer's over - no more vacation, But I have had a lot of fun! And I am happy, and excited ' Cause now at last the school year has begun!

Blue Bird of Vienna News



Monday September 7
Labor Day
School Closed

Tuesday September 8
First Day Of School



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First Day of School Checklist

Your child's first day at school can be a nerve-wracking experience for both parents and children. In order to keep your child organized and make the experience a little less unnerving, it is a good idea to prepare your child with a first day of school checklist. This checklist covers the basic information as well as instructions if your child should get lost.

Make sure your child knows his or her teachers name.

This will help ease the fears of not knowing where to go. If your child gets lost, another teacher can easily guide your child to the right place. If your child happens to forget his or her teacher's name, they can still get help from another teacher who will likely guide them to the main office.

Most schools send home a list of items children will need to bring on their first day of school.

Review the checklist and pack your child's backpack a few days before school begins. You can double-check the backpack the night before to ensure your child has not removed any of the items.

Sit down with your child and explain in simple terms what the first day of school is going to be like.

While you may not be able to remember as far back as your first day of kindergarten, as a parent your child relies on you to ease any fears they may have. Allow your children to ask questions about their first day at school and answer them as best as you can.

If possible, take your child to school on that first day of kindergarten.

Your child may feel more at ease if he or she has you to direct them to the proper location. Be aware that your child may panic when you have to leave and the experience may be hard on you as well.

Make sure your child has an emergency contact card to present to the teachers.

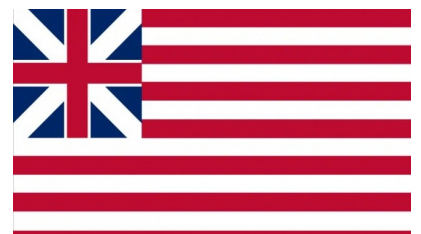
This card is important because it will have all of the necessary information for your child's school to contact you should they need to. Also ensure that your child knows or has your home phone number written down. This way they can contact you if the need arises.

It is very easy to get caught up in your child's first day of school which can be a nerve-wracking experience for both parents and children. You can help to ensure your child gets off to a great start by making sure they are prepared. If you cannot take your child to school on that first day, at least make sure they know their teacher's name and where they will be going.

Fill out all emergency contact information and make sure the information reaches your child's teacher. Also be sure that your children know their home phone number so they can contact you if the need arises. Be sure to congratulate your child on a job well done after they arrive home.

September 3 1777, The Stars and Stripes flies in battle for the first time

The American flag is said to have flown in battle for the first time, during a Revolutionary War skirmish at Cooch's Bridge, Delaware. Patriot General William Maxwell ordered the stars and stripes banner raised as a detachment of his infantry and cavalry met an advance guard of British and Hessian troops. The rebels were defeated and forced to retreat to General George Washington's main force near Brandywine Creek in Pennsylvania.



Three months earlier, on June 14, the Continental Congress adopted a resolution stating that "the flag of the United States be thirteen alternate stripes red and white" and that "the Union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new Constellation." The national flag, which became known as the "Stars and Stripes," was based on the "Grand Union" flag, a banner carried by the Continental Army in 1776 that also consisted of 13 red and white stripes. According to legend, Philadelphia seamstress Betsy Ross designed the new canton for the Stars and Stripes, which consisted of a circle of 13 stars and a blue background, at the request of General George Washington. Historians have been unable to conclusively prove or disprove this legend.

With the entrance of new states into the United States after independence, new stripes and stars were added to represent new additions to the Union. In 1818, however, Congress enacted a law stipulating that the 13 original stripes be restored and that only stars be added to represent new states.

On June 14, 1877, the first Flag Day observance was held on the 100th anniversary of the adoption of the Stars and Stripes. As instructed by Congress, the U.S. flag was flown from all public buildings across the country. In the years after the first Flag Day, several states continued to observe the anniversary, and in 1949 Congress officially designated June 14 as Flag Day, a national day of observance.

On September 4, 1888, inventor **George Eastman** secures U.S. Patent No. 388,850 for a small roll-film hand camera and registers the trademark "**Kodak**" (Reg. No. 15,825). Designed with the novice photographer in mind, the device optimizes ease of use. The preloaded roll of film and new box-style camera revolutionizes photography, transforming the field from a specialized profession into a popular, widely adopted pastime.

Measuring just 3.75 by 3.25 by 6.5 inches, the handheld Kodak camera weighed less than 2 pounds and required no adjustments or specialized technical training. The once-cumbersome affair of taking a photograph—which in earlier cameras had required loading heavy glass plates—now only involved pulling on a string to arm the shutter, pointing the camera at a subject and pressing the shutter release.



The Kodak also streamlined photo development. Once the preloaded 100-exposure roll was finished, the camera could be mailed to Eastman's factory in Rochester, New York. The company then developed the film, returning mounted prints, negatives and the camera reloaded with fresh film to the owner. To promote its sheer simplicity, Eastman coined the slogan, "You press the button, we do the rest."

George Eastman was born July 12, 1854, in Waterville, New York. After dropping out of high school at 14 to support his widowed mother and sisters, he took on various jobs—progressing from messenger boy at an insurance firm to junior clerk at the Rochester Savings Bank. A career in banking seemed likely, until a potential land boom in the Dominican Republic caught Eastman's interest.

On a colleague's suggestion, he bought photographic equipment to record his trip. Eastman described the complete outfit as "a pack-horse load": a large camera that required a heavy tripod, a tent for spreading photographic emulsion on glass plates, a plate holder, chemicals and glass tanks. Eastman never made the trip. Instead, he became engrossed in photography and was inspired to simplify the process.

The first Kodak was sold in May 1888, three months before its patent was secured. Within a year, more than 5,000 Kodak cameras were sold. Within 10 years, one photography journal estimated that over 1.5 million roll-film cameras had been purchased, turning snapshot photography into a national hobby.

On September 5, 1836, **Sam Houston** is elected as president of the Republic of Texas, which earned its independence from Mexico in a successful military rebellion.



Born in Virginia in 1793, Houston moved with his family to rural Tennessee after his father's death; as a teenager, he ran away and lived for several years with the Cherokee tribe. Houston served in the War of 1812 and was later appointed by the U.S. government to manage the removal of the Cherokee from Tennessee to a reservation in Arkansas Territory. He practiced law in Nashville and from 1823 to 1827 served as a U.S. congressman before being elected governor of Tennessee in 1827.

A brief, failed marriage led Houston to resign from office and live again with the Cherokee. Officially adopted by the tribe, he traveled to Washington to protest governmental treatment of Native Americans. In 1832, President Andrew Jackson sent him to Texas (then a Mexican province) to negotiate treaties with local Native Americans for protection of border traders. Houston arrived in Texas during a time of rising tensions between U.S. settlers and Mexican authorities, and soon emerged as a leader among the settlers. In 1835, Texans formed a provisional government, which issued a declaration of independence from Mexico the following year. At that time, Houston was appointed military commander of the Texas army.

Though the rebellion suffered a crushing blow at the Alamo in early 1836, Houston was soon able to turn his army's fortunes around. On April 21, he led some 800 Texans in a surprise defeat of 1,500 Mexican soldiers under General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna at the San Jacinto River. Santa Anna was captured and brought to Houston, where he was forced to sign an armistice that would grant Texas its freedom. After receiving medical treatment for his war wounds in New Orleans, Houston returned to win election as president of the Republic of Texas on September 5. In victory, Houston declared that "Texas will again lift its head and stand among the nations....It ought to do so, for no country upon the globe can compare with it in natural advantages."

Houston served as the republic's president until 1838, then again from 1841 to 1844. Despite plans for retirement, Houston helped Texas win admission to the United States in 1845 and was elected as one of the state's first two senators. He served three terms in the Senate and ran successfully for Texas' governorship in 1859. As the Civil War loomed, Houston argued unsuccessfully against secession, and was deposed from office in March 1861 after refusing to swear allegiance to the Confederacy. He died of pneumonia in 1863.