



August News 2023



Getting Ready For School !

Volume: 79

Brentwood Academy News



Summer Camp Ends—
Friday September 1

School Closed— Monday
September 4 Labor Day

First Day Of School—
Tuesday September 5

School Uniforms
Tuesday September
6th School uniforms
resume

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

Blue Bird of
Alexandria II
K—2
School Hours
8:30—3:30



Parents ask and make sure your child/children's
file is complete and up to date with all the state
licensing regulations

Tiny Tots Playroom News

August 28 - Sep-
tember 1 Transition-
ing to Blue Bird of
Alexandria

Summer Camp Ends— Fri-
day September 1

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First Day Of School—
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School Supply List

Parents of Pre-K—
2 nd Grade, supply
lists are located On
The School's Web-
site

Blue Bird of Alexandria II

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Announcement

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

	Weekly	Monthly
Infants	\$420.00	\$1,820.00
Non toilet trained toddlers	\$400.00	\$1,730.00
Toddlers	\$385.00	\$1,665.00
Pre-K	\$385.00	\$1,665.00
K-2	\$420.00	\$1,820.00
2 Children	\$675.00	\$2,925.00
3 Children	\$850.00	\$3,680.00

Blue Bird of



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Blue Bird of Vienna



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Blue Bird Dayschool News

Summer Camp
Ends— Friday Sep-
tember 1

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Table Of Contents

- **Announcement**
- **Things to do in August**
- **Purple heart**
- **19th Ammendment**
- **Tyrannosaurus Rex**
- **Lunch Menu**

- **Your toddler may be able to open a child resistant medication bottle.** Researchers at New York Hospital found that 40 percent of 2 to 5 year olds can remove the cap from twist off bottles and 10 percent can access them in less than 5 minutes. Store medication out of children's reach.
- **High Salt Diets may trigger exercise induced asthma,** so limit your 4 to 8 years old intake of sodium to 1900 milligrams daily.
- **Visualization and hydrotherapy may soothe kids headaches, tummy aches and other complaints.** According to *Relieve Your Child's Chronic Pain* (Fireside), a new book from the director of Stanford University pediatric pain clinic.
- **Lawnmowers injure 9000 children annually.** Keep children under age 6 indoors when you operate one, and if you own a riding mower, be sure to use the "no mow in reverse option" which will prevent you from accidentally backing over a child.

How to Stay Sun Safe This Summer

- *Seek shade from 10 to 4.
- *Compare the skin on your belly or buttocks with the skin on your forearms. You'll see how ultraviolet light ages and dries the skin.
- *Use sunscreen after a few minutes in the sun. (You can let the sun shine on face, arms, back, or legs without sunscreen ten to fifteen minutes a day three times weekly. That's enough to produce the body's requirement of vitamin D.)
- *Use sunscreens with a SPF (sun protection factor) of at least 15 protect from 93 percent of UVB radiation; SPF 30 protects from up to 97 percent of UVB rays. But sunscreens do not block all the damaging rays. Some tanning lotions do not contain sunscreens. Check the label.
- *Don't burn. But if you do:
 - *Use a moisturizer to lubricate areas where the burn will rub against skin or clothes.
 - *Try a cream or gel with menthol or camphor. Either will help take away the sting.
 - *If small blisters develop from your sunburn, leave them alone. Popping blisters risks introducing bacteria to the wound.

Are you ready for Back to School?

The following checklist is intended to assist new and returning students and their parents/guardians prepare for the upcoming school year.

Bring in

- Outstanding forms, i.e. Medical, Information or Emergency Contact forms
- Clearly labeled sleeping bag which will be sent home for laundering at the end of each week
- Seasonally appropriate change of clothes

Notify Teacher or Director:

- Any food allergies, and complete an allergy alert/treatment form
- Present medications
- Any specific health issues
- Any confidential custody issues (Director or Assistant Director)

Sign-In and out:

- Each child must be signed in and out daily, no exceptions
- Provide updated emergency contact information
- Complete the parent/guardian contact information form for each classroom at the beginning of the school year

For Safety:

- Drive slowly on school grounds
- Please do not drive through the cones. They indicate children are on the playground
- With written notifications to Director of alternative pick-up arrangements. Photo identification will be required before child is released to this person

Please be Aware:

- Your emergency contact information must be kept current so you may be reached for emergency contact and sick child pick-up
- Clearly label all backpacks, sleep items and clothing (i.e. coats, hats, etc.)
- Misplaced items will be placed in the 'lost and found' bin located near the entrance desk



On **August 5, 1861, President Lincoln imposes the first federal income tax** by signing the Revenue Act. Strapped for cash with which to pursue the Civil War, Lincoln and Congress agreed to impose a 3 percent tax on annual incomes over \$800.

As early as March 1861, Lincoln had begun to take stock of the federal government's ability to wage war against the South. He sent letters to cabinet members Edward Bates, Gideon Welles and Salmon Chase requesting their opinions as to whether or not the president had the constitutional authority to "collect [such] duties." According to documents housed and interpreted by the Library of Congress, Lincoln was particularly concerned about maintaining federal authority over collecting revenue from ports along the southeastern seaboard, which he worried, might fall under the control of the Confederacy.

The Revenue Act's language was broadly written to define income as gain "derived from any kind of property, or from any professional trade, employment, or vocation carried on in the United States or elsewhere or from any source whatever." According to the U.S. Treasury Department, the comparable minimum taxable income in 2003, after adjustments for inflation, would have been approximately \$16,000.

Congress repealed Lincoln's tax law in 1871, but in 1909 passed the 16th Amendment, which set in place the federal income-tax system used today. Congress ratified the 16th Amendment in 1913.

The world's **first electric traffic signal** is put into place on the corner of Euclid Avenue and East 105th Street in Cleveland, Ohio, on August 5, 1914.

In the earliest days of the automobile, navigating America's roads was a chaotic experience, with pedestrians, bicycles, horses and streetcars all competing with motor vehicles for right of way. The problem was alleviated somewhat with the gradual disappearance of horse-drawn carriages, but even before World War I it had become clear that a system of regulations was necessary to keep traffic moving and reduce the number of accidents on the roads. As Christopher Finch writes in his "Highways to Heaven: The AUTO Biography of America" (1992), the first traffic island was put into use in San Francisco, California in 1907; left-hand drive became standard in American cars in 1908; the first center painted dividing line appeared in 1911, in Michigan; and the first "No Left Turn" sign would debut in Buffalo, New York, in 1916.

Various competing claims exist as to who was responsible for the world's first traffic signal. A device installed in London in 1868 featured two semaphore arms that extended horizontally to signal "stop" and at a 45-degree angle to signal "caution." In 1912, a Salt Lake City, Utah, police officer named Lester Wire mounted a handmade wooden box with colored red and green lights on a pole, with the wires attached to overhead trolley and light wires. Most prominently, the inventor Garrett Morgan has been given credit for having invented the traffic signal based on his T-shaped design, patented in 1923 and later reportedly sold to General Electric.

Despite Morgan's greater visibility, the system installed in Cleveland on August 5, 1914, is widely regarded as the first electric traffic signal. Based on a design by James Hoge, who received U.S. patent 1,251,666 for his "Municipal Traffic Control System" in 1918, it consisted of four pairs of red and green lights that served as stop-go indicators, each mounted on a corner post. Wired to a manually operated switch inside a control booth, the system was configured so that conflicting signals were impossible. According to an article in *The Motorist*, published by the Cleveland Automobile Club in August 1914: "This system is, perhaps, destined to revolutionize the handling of traffic in congested city streets and should be seriously considered by traffic committees for general adoption."

On August 10, 1776, news reaches London that the Americans had drafted the Declaration of Independence.

Until the Declaration of Independence formally transformed the 13 British colonies into states, both Americans and the British saw the conflict centered in [Massachusetts](#) as a local uprising within the British empire. To King [George III](#), it was a colonial rebellion, and to the Americans, it was a struggle for their rights as British citizens. However, when Parliament continued to oppose any reform and remained unwilling to negotiate with the American rebels and instead hired Hessians, German mercenaries, to help the British army crush the rebellion, the Continental Congress began to pass measures abolishing British authority in the colonies.

In January 1776, [Thomas Paine](#) published *Common Sense*, an influential political pamphlet that convincingly argued for American independence from the British monarchy. It sold more than 500,000 copies in just a few months. By the spring of 1776, support for independence had swept through the colonies, the Continental Congress called for states to form their own governments and a five-man committee was assigned to draft a document declaring independence from the British king.

The Declaration of Independence was largely the work of Virginian [Thomas Jefferson](#). In justifying American independence, Jefferson drew generously from the political philosophy of [John Locke](#), an advocate of natural rights, and from the work of other British theorists. The declaration features the immortal lines "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness." It then goes on to present a long list of grievances that provided the American rationale for rebellion.