

November News 2026

Happy Thanksgiving!



November 2026 Conferences Volume: 85

Brentwood Academy News

Wednesday, November 11 School Closed- Veterans Day

Thursday & Friday November 26, 27 School Closed- Thanksgiving

We do not want to see your car towed. PLEASE park in the designated area ONLY. We are receiving complaints from neighbors when their spaces are occupied

Blue Bird of Vienna News

Wednesday, November 11 School Closed- Veterans Day

Thursday & Friday November 26, 27 School Closed- Thanksgiving



Blue Bird of Alexandria News

Wednesday, November 11 School Closed-Veterans Day

Thursday & Friday November 26, 27 School Closed- Thanksgiving

"When one side only of a story is heard and often repeated, the human mind becomes impressed with it insensibly."
George Washington (1789-1797)



Blue Bird of Alexandria II News

Wednesday, November 11 School Closed- Veterans Day

Parent/Teacher Conferences– November 16, 17, 18

Thursday & Friday November 26, 27 School Closed- Thanksgiving

Brief history of Daylight Saving Time

Benjamin Franklin first suggested Daylight Saving Time in 1784, but modern DST was not proposed until 1895 when an entomologist from New Zealand, George Vernon Hudson, presented a proposal for a two-hour daylight saving shift to the Wellington Philosophical Society.

The conception of DST was mainly credited to an English builder, William Willett in 1905, when he presented the idea to advance the clock during the summer months. His proposal was published two years later and introduced to the House of Commons in February 1908. The first Daylight Saving Bill was examined by a select committee but was never made into a law. It was not until World War I, in 1916, that DST was adopted and implemented by several countries in Europe who initially rejected the idea.

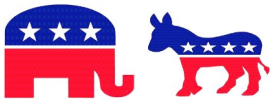
Daylight savings ends Sunday, November 1, 2026

Blue Bird DaySchool News

Wednesday, November 11 School Closed-Veterans Day



Thursday & Friday November 26, 27 School Closed- Thanksgiving



YOUR VOTE COUNTS!
Vote, Tuesday November 7

Tiny Tots Playroom News

Wednesday, November 11 School Closed-Veterans Day

Thursday & Friday November 26, 27 School Closed- Thanksgiving



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Veterans Day

In 1918, on the eleventh hour of the eleventh day in the eleventh month, the world rejoiced and celebrated. After four years of bitter war, an armistice was signed. The "war to end all wars" was over.

November 11, 1919 was set aside as Armistice Day in the United States, to remember the sacrifices that men and women made during World War I in order to ensure a lasting peace. On Armistice Day, soldiers who survived the war marched in a parade through their home towns. Politicians and veteran officers gave speeches and held ceremonies of thanks for the peace they had won.

Congress voted Armistice Day a federal holiday in 1938, 20 years after the war ended. But Americans realized that the previous war would not be the last one. World War II began the following year and nations great and small again participated in a bloody struggle. After the Second World War, Armistice Day continued to be observed on November 11.



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Facts about November

Crawford W. Long, physician who first used ether as an anesthetic in surgery, born November 1, 1815.
Daniel Boone, American frontiersman, born November 2, 1734.
Marie Antoinette, French queen, born November 2, 1755.
James K. Polk, 11th President of the United States, born near Pineville, N.C., November 2, 1795.
Warren G. Harding, 29th President of the United States, born near Blooming Grove, Ohio, November 2, 1865.
North Dakota became the 39th state, November 2, 1889.
South Dakota became the 40th state, November 2, 1889.
First regular radio broadcasts began, over station **KDKA** in Pittsburgh, November 2, 1920.
Stephen Austin, colonizer of Texas, born November 3, 1793.
Iranian revolutionaries took over the U.S. Embassy in Teheran and seized a group of U.S. citizens as hostages, November 4, 1979.
Gunpowder Plot to blow up the English Houses of Parliament failed, November 5, 1605. England celebrates this day as Guy **Fawkes Day**.
First intercollegiate football game in United States, **Rutgers v. Princeton**, at Rutgers, November 6, 1869.
Gen. William Henry Harrison defeated Indians in **Battle of Tippecanoe**, November 7, 1811.
Marie Curie, French physicist, born November 7, 1867.
Last spike driven in **Canadian Pacific Railway** (now CP Rail), November 7, 1885. French author
Mount Holyoke Seminary (today Mount Holyoke College) opened for women, November 8, 1837.
Montana became the 41st state, November 8, 1889.
Ivan Turgenev, Russian novelist, born November 9, 1818.
Edward VII of England born November 9, 1841.
Kaiser Wilhelm II abdicated German throne, November 9, 1918.
Martin Luther, German religious leader, born November 10, 1483.
Russian novelist **Fyodor M. Dostoevsky** born November 11, 1821.
Washington became the 42nd state, November 11, 1889.
Armistice signed ending World War I, November 11, 1918.
Veterans Day first celebrated in United States, November 11, 1954.
Holland Tunnel opened in New York City, November 13, 1927.
Claude Monet, French painter, born November 14, 1840.
Prince Charles, heir to British throne, born November 14, 1948.
Draft of **Articles of Confederation** approved by Congress, November 15, 1777.
First meeting of **League of Nations** Assembly, November 15, 1920.
Oklahoma became the 46th state, November 16, 1907.
Congress first met in Washington, D.C., November 17, 1800.
Suez Canal opened, November 17, 1869.
United States and Panama signed treaty providing for **Panama Canal**, November 18, 1903.
James A. Garfield, 20th President of the United States, born November 19, 1831.
Abraham Lincoln delivered **Gettysburg Address**, November 19, 1863.
Indira Gandhi, first woman prime minister of India, born November 19, 1917.
Voltaire, French author and philosopher, born November 21, 1694.
North Carolina ratified the Constitution, November 21, 1789.
French explorer **Sieur de La Salle** born November 22, 1643.
George Eliot, English novelist, born November 22, 1819.
Charles de Gaulle, French statesman, born November 22, 1890.
First transpacific air-mail flight began, November 22, 1935.
U.S. President **John F. Kennedy** assassinated, November 22, 1963.
Franklin Pierce, 14th President of the United States, born in Hillsboro, N.H., November 23, 1804.
Zachary Taylor, 12th President of the United States, born near Barboursville, Va., November 24, 1784.
French painter **Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec** born November 24, 1864.
Andrew Carnegie born November 25, 1835.
Pope John XXIII born November 25, 1881.
Joe DiMaggio, American baseball star, born November 25, 1914.
First national Thanksgiving Day in United States proclaimed by **President George Washington**, November 26, 1789.
Charles A. Beard, American historian, born November 27, 1874.
Commander Richard E. Byrd and crew of three became first to fly over South Pole, November 29, 1929.
Jonathan Swift, who wrote Gulliver's Travels, born November 30, 1667.
Mark Twain, American author, born November 30, 1835.
British statesman **Sir Winston Churchill** born November 30, 1874.

The other November Holidays

All Hallows or All Saints Day(November 1)
Roman Catholic Holy Day of Obligation. Commemorates the blessed, especially those who have no special feast days. Observed on November 1 since Pope Gregory IV set the date of recognition in 835. All Saints Day is a legal holiday in Louisiana. Halloween is the evening before All Hallows Day.

American Diabetes Month
American Diabetes Month is designed to communicate the seriousness of diabetes and the importance of proper diabetes control and treatment to those diagnosed with the disease and their families.

Aviation History Month (November 1-30)
Anniversary of aeronautical experiments in November 1782 (exact dates unknown), by Joseph Michel Montgolfier and Jacques Etienne Montgolfier, brothers living at Annonay, France. Inspired by Joseph Priestly's book Experiments Relating to the Different Kinds of Air, the brothers experimented with filling paper and fabric bags with smoke and hot air, leading to the invention of the hot-air balloon, man's first flight and the entire science of aviation and flight.

Epilepsy Awareness Month (November 1-30)



To increase public awareness that despite dramatic gains in treatment, epilepsy is a serious and chronic health condition for which there is no cure. Annually, the month of November.

Family Stories Month (November 1-30)
November starts out with crisper weather and ends with the gathering of family and friends around the table, which makes November the perfect month to start telling and saving family stories.

I Am So Thankful Month (November 1-30)
This month is dedicated to giving thanks and counting your blessings daily. Share with others the things you are thankful for!

International Orphan Disease Month (November 1-30)
A month dedicated to the awareness of medical orphans - rare disorders/diseases. Includes campaign, stories, publishing of from submissions sent in by the public and volunteer internship/study programs.

Lung Cancer Awareness Month (November 1-30)
A month created to increase awareness of the need for screening, early detection, more research and compassion for lung cancer survivors. ALCASE is the only organization in the world solely dedicated to helping people at rish for and living with lung cancer.

National Adoption Month (November 1-30)
By Presidential Proclamation.

National AIDS Awareness Month (November 1-30)

Daniel Boone Explorer, Folk Hero (1734–1820)

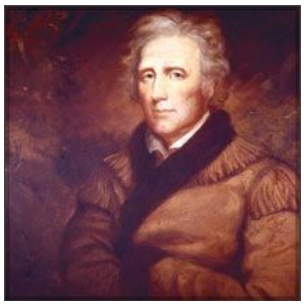
Daniel Boone was born on November 2, 1734, near Reading, Pennsylvania. In 1755, he left home on a military expedition during the French and Indian War. In 1769, Boone led an expedition and discovered a trail to the far west though the Cumberland Gap. In 1775, he settled an area he called Boonesborough in Kentucky, but faced Indian resistance. On September 26, 1820, Boone died in Femme Osage Creek, Missouri.

Early Life

American explorer and frontiersman Daniel Boone was born on November 2, 1734, in a log cabin in Exeter Township, near Reading, Pennsylvania. His father, Squire Boone, Sr., was a blacksmith and a weaver who met his wife, Sarah Morgan, in Pennsylvania after emigrating from England.

Daniel, the couple's sixth child, received little formal education. Boone learned how to read and write from his mother, and his father taught him wilderness survival skills. Boone was given his first rifle when he was 12 years old. He quickly proved himself a talented woodsman and hunter, boldly shooting his first bear when most children his age were too frightened. At age 15, Boone moved with his family to Rowan County, North Carolina, on the Yadkin River, where he started his own hunting business.

Expeditions



In 1755, Boone left home on a military expedition that was part of the French and Indian War. He served as a wagoner for Brigadier General Edward Braddock during his army's calamitous defeat at Turtle Creek, near modern-day Pittsburgh. A skilled survivor, Daniel Boone saved his own life by escaping the French and Indian ambush on horseback.

In August 1756, Boone wed Rebecca Bryan, and the couple set up stakes in the Yadkin Valley. Over a 24-year period, the couple would have 10 children together. At first Boone found himself content with what he described as the perfect ingredients to a happy life: "A good gun, a good horse and a good wife." But adventure stories Boone had heard from a teamster while on march ignited Boone's interest in exploring the American frontier.

In 1767, Daniel Boone led his own expedition for the first time. The hunting trip along the Big Sandy River in Kentucky worked its way westward as far as Floyd County.

In May 1769, Boone led another expedition with John Finley, the teamster Boone had marched with during the French and Indian War, and four other men. Under Boone's leadership, the team of explorers discovered a trail to the far west though the Cumberland Gap. The trail would become the means by which the public would access the frontier.

Boone took his discovery a step further in April 1775. While working for Richard Henderson's Transylvania Company, he directed colonists to an area in Kentucky he named Boonesborough, where he set up fort to claim the settlement from the Indians. That same year he brought his own family west to live on the settlement and became its leader.

Local Shawnee and Cherokee tribes met Boone's settlement of the Kentucky land with resistance. In July 1776, the tribes kidnapped Boone's daughter Jemima. Luckily, he was able to release his daughter. The next year, Boone was shot in the ankle during an Indian attack, but eventually recovered. When 1778 rolled around, Boone was himself captured by the Shawnee.

He managed to escape and resume protecting his land settlement, but was soon robbed of Boonesborough settlers' money while on his way to buy land permits. The settlers were furious with Boone and demanded he repay his debt to them; some even sued.

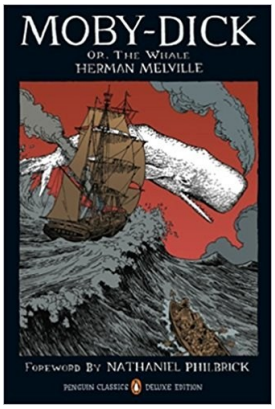
By 1788, Boone left the Kentucky settlement he had worked so hard to protect and relocated to Point Pleasant, in what is now West Virginia. After serving as lieutenant colonel and legislative delegate of his county there, Boone pulled up stakes again and moved to Missouri, where he continued to hunt for the remainder of his life.

Death and Legacy

On September 26, 1820, Daniel Boone died of natural causes at his home in Femme Osage Creek, Missouri. He was 85 years old. More than two decades after his death, his body was exhumed and reburied in Kentucky. Regardless of the outlandish folklore surrounding his figure, Boone indeed existed and is still remembered as one of the greatest woodsmen in American history.

November 14 1851, **Moby-Dick**, a novel by Herman Melville about the voyage of the whaling ship Pequod, is published by Harper & Brothers in New York. Moby-Dick is now considered a great classic of American literature and contains one of the most famous opening lines in fiction: “Call me Ishmael.” Initially, though, the book about Captain Ahab and his quest for a giant white whale was a flop.

Herman Melville was born in New York City in 1819 and as a young man spent time in the merchant marines, the U.S. Navy and on a whaling ship in the South Seas. In 1846, he published his first novel, Typee, a romantic adventure based on his experiences in Polynesia. The book was a success and a sequel, Omoo, was published in 1847. Three more novels followed, with mixed critical and commercial results. Melville’s sixth book, Moby-Dick, was first published in October 1851 in London, in three volumes titled The Whale, and then in the U.S. a month later. Melville had promised his publisher an adventure story similar to his popular earlier works, but instead, Moby-Dick was a tragic epic, influenced in part by Melville’s friend and Pittsfield, Massachusetts, neighbor, Nathaniel Hawthorne, whose novels include The Scarlet Letter.



After Moby-Dick‘s disappointing reception, Melville continued to produce novels, short stories (Bartleby) and poetry, but writing wasn’t paying the bills so in 1865 he returned to New York to work as a customs inspector, a job he held for 20 years.

Melville died in 1891, largely forgotten by the literary world. By the 1920s, scholars had rediscovered his work, particularly Moby-Dick, which would eventually become a staple of high school reading lists across the United States. Billy Budd, Melville’s final novel, was published in 1924, 33 years after his death.