George Washington Visits George, Washington
National Portrait Gallery Exhibition Tours Country, Opens in Oklahoma City

The van wasn’t that unusual—a two-door, three-passenger Ford van. It was what was inside that caused all the commotion. Most people don’t expect George Washington, in uniform, to come riding through town. Nor would they stop for gas or eat at the local diner; that’s what he did in the state of Washington, in the month of March 2003, and the locals took note.

Dubbed “The George Tour,” this journey across Washington State was organized by the Seattle Art Museum in conjunction with its visiting exhibition “George Washington: A National Treasure.” The National Portrait Gallery, Smithsonian Institution, has teamed this exhibition to tour the famous Lansdowne portrait painted by Gilbert Stuart in 1796. The painting has already visited five of eight venues across the country; the tour is made possible through the generosity of the Donald W. Reynolds Foundation of Las Vegas, NV.

George Washington, played by historical reenactor William Sommerfield, left Seattle on a cold, windy, 50-degree morning with four traveling companions: Carol Wyrts, education program director of the National Portrait Gallery, Matt Gamez, director of the Seattle Art Museum, and Jennifer Voly and Lisa Lindley, SAM staffers.

Climbing up into the mountains, surrounded by snow, George and company arrived at their first destination, the small town of George, population 560 homes of “The World’s Largest Cherry Pie.” George Washington was everywhere—on street signs, road signs, billboards, and even at the Phillips “Six Station that proudly displayed a bronze bust in its parking lot. Mayor Elliot Keery and his wife Debbie joined them for lunch at a place where else but Martha’s Inn, where baking secrets were guarded, “Was he real?”

The three-day tour came to a close at the Governor’s Mansion in Olympia. And reminiscent of Washington, the tour ended with a four-foot-square portrait of George Washington made entirely of jelly beans. The question: How many beans make up the portrait? The mission, should you decide to accept it, is to compare the famous Lansdowne portrait of George Washington to the Jelly Belly portrait, without sampling a single bean!

The three-day tour ended at the Governor’s Mansion in Olympia, a city of 50,000 homes in Washington, DC, in the spring, the cherry blossoms were in full bloom for the occasion. Joined by National Portrait Gallery Deputy Director Carolyn Carter and Lansdowne Project Manager Michael Fox, congressmen, and educators, the National Portrait Gallery presented the state of Washington with a reproduction of the Lansdowne portrait. Governor Gary Locke declared Washington Art Day. And for one last time, they pushed the cherry trees, the legacy of George Washington, to its knees. Then it was off to the airport and back to reality. But we can’t help wondering, “Does George Washington also fly in jelly beans?”

“Jelly Belly” George: Wow! What a Sweet Deal!

It wasn’t the Pied Piper of Hamlin leading the way at the Seattle Art Museum (SAM) on July 2, 2003. It was a fife and drum corps, but the 54 kids gathered in the lobby followed the leader just the same. The excitement of a four-foot-square portrait of George Washington made entirely of jelly beans. The question: How many beans make up the portrait? The mission, should you decide to accept it, is to compare the famous Lansdowne portrait of George Washington to the Jelly Belly portrait, without sampling a single bean!

The jelly bean portrait is part of an original series designed by San Francisco artist Peter Rech. Working from photographs, this self-proclaimed “king of jelly bean art” captures the famous faces through rough pencil drawings. He then paints a tight color composition and finishes his annual work by applying a mosaic of Jelly Belly beans. Favorites in the growing collection include portraits of Elvis Presley, Abraham Lincoln, Martin Luther King Jr., the Statue of Liberty, and the American eagle.

Thanks to SAM and the Jelly Belly Candy Co. for sponsoring the event and treating everyone to goody bags of jelly beans and a 25% off what a sweet deal! Ah yes, the answer: 10,008 jelly bean jelly beans.

SOME PIE!

George, Washington, is the home of the world’s largest cherry pie, which is right consistency. The pie was baked each July 4 and served to the public by the Georgettes, a local ladies’ club.

** CPLING:**
- 11⁄2 c. red food coloring
- 100 gallons cherries
- 200 lbs. sugar

** FILLING:**
- 159 lbs. flour
- 72 lbs. shortening
- 200 lbs. sugar
- 75 s. tapioca
- 2 c. dried excerpt

** CRUST:**
- 11⁄2 c. red food coloring

Making Connections

Imagine you are an actor who portrays a historical figure. Who would you be? How could you talk, dress, and behave to be like this person? Create this character.

High School Teacher’s Edition

Fellow educators: The Patriot Papers was developed as a vehicle for enrichment in the classroom. As a teaching tool it seeks to put George Washington in context, realizing that while Washington influenced America, America also influenced Washington. The news of the day, the social scene, the fashion, the gossip, the political events, his family, and his contemporaries all had their impact. This interdisciplinary approach to studying Washington should serve a variety of subjects—literature as well as history, language arts as well as visual arts. Designed to coincide with national curriculum standards in both social studies and the language arts, The Patriot Papers provides opportunities to sharpen critical thinking skills, interpret primary source materials, arrange events chronologically, determine cause and effect, summarize and analyze historical events and ideas, and discover relationships between America’s early history and the present day.

The paper also encourages student involvement. We challenge all to become actively involved in service to country and share their efforts with students across the United States. We hope to publish student art and poetry, as well as stories of service through our website and publication. Pledge it Forward and enjoy the journey.

—Felice Pulles, editor-in-chief

Related national standards in historical thinking

- Chronological thinking
- Historical comprehension
- Historical analysis and interpretation
- Historical research

Related national standards in language arts

- Reading for perspective
- Reading for understanding
- Applying knowledge
- Evaluating data
- Developing research skills
- Developing writing skills

About the Artist

Gilbert Stuart was born on December 3, 1755, in Saugusland, Rhode Island. He began to study painting in his early teenage years, while traveling around Europe. After painting the Lansdowne portrait, Stuart painted Presidents John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, and James Monroe. His most famous portrait of Washington is recognizable today on the one-dollar bill and on postage stamps.

*George Washington: A National Treasure* is organized by the National Portrait Gallery, Smithsonian Institution, and made possible through the generosity of the Donald W. Reynolds Foundation.
Washington Wins Election to House from Fort Cumberland!

FREDERICKSBURG, 1756—George Washington, son of Augustine and Mary Ball Washington, has been elected to the Virginia House of Burgesses while serving with the British regulars at Fort Cumberland. Although urged by friends to return to the colony of Virginia and “lose his face” in Washington opted to remain with his men and was successful in winning a seat in the House from Frederick County.

General Washington Rallies Troops at Valley Forge

VALLEY FORGE, 1777—George Washington struggles to keep his troops alive and well in Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, this winter. Inadequate supplies of food, clothing, and supplies have left the regiment in shambles, while pestilence and sickness threaten the lives of all the soldiers camped there. General Washington has repeatedly appealed for increased supplies, but the interior secretary of the supply trade has yet to respond. In response, General Washington struggles alongside his men while political rivalries threaten to ruin his plan. Valley Forge, military and civil leaders, particularly Thomas Conway and Dr. Benjamin Rush, feel that the nation’s future is at stake to keep the Continental army.

Suggestions for the timeline:

- 1761, Austria: Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart begins writing minuets at age five
- 1763, Europe: The Treaty of Paris ends the French and Indian War. France cedes Canada to England and gives up all territories in the New World except New Orleans and a few scattered islands.
- 1765, Massachusetts: Chocolate is first produced in America
- 1770, Germany: Composer Ludwig van Beethoven is born
- 1777, Boston: Boston Tea Party
- 1778, France: Bastille stormed, French Revolution begins

For Discussion and Debate

Have students do further research on slavery. Good websites include Mount Vernon’s site at www.mountvernon.org, the Hubbard House Underground Railroad Museum in Ohio at www.hubbardhouseugrmuseum.org, or the Decatur House at www.decaturhouse.org.

Whiskey Rebellion

Shakes Pennsylvania

PHILADELPHIA, 1794—Women, Pennsylvania, has turned their resentment over recent taxes on whiskey into a violent opposition. They are launching the first major civil demonstration of President Washington’s term in office. Last week, U.S. Marshal David Lane met with resistance in Westmoreland County while trying to collect taxes on locally distilled liquor. Military action will be taken, much to the regret of the President. “I have accordingly determined to do, feeling the deepest regret for the occasion, but, while the most serious decisions, that is the essential interests of the States demand it.” The army is being organized from other northern states, and it will advance into Pennsylvania shortly.

On Tuesday, being the 14th instant, a new COMEDY, called

FALSE DELICAC

By the author of A WORD TO THE WISE.

The Patriot Papers serves students of all ages. It is published quarterly by the National Portrait Gallery, Smithsonian Institution, P. O. Box 37000, Washington, D.C. 20013-7012. (It may not be improper to give notice that the Theatre in Washington, and the Americ Company, engagee acting from the American Company, will, on the 12th inst., perform Mr. Shaw's ‘A Lady's Tippet.’)


Visit userpages.aug.com/captbarb/index.html

© 2003 Smithsonian Institution. All rights reserved. Teaching materials to accompany the exhibition “George Washington: A National Treasure” are available to educators at www.georgewashington.si.edu or by calling 202-633-1000.

The Women of Valley Forge and the American Revolution

Martha Washington and other wives assisted with cooking and entertaining the men at Valley Forge. Did you know that some women actually fought in the American Revolution? Deborah Samson served in the Continental army for three years, under the name Robert Shurtleff. She maintained her identity as a man until she was discovered in 1781. Margaret Corbin replaced her husband on the battlefield at Fort Washington, performing all of his duties. Anne Bailey rode hundreds of miles alone to gather ammunition to bring to Fort Lee. For more information on women and war, visit userpages.aug.com/captbarb/index.html.
Valley Forge: An Eyewitness Account

In the winter of 1777–78, Commander-in-Chief George Washington moved his army to a winter camp at Valley Forge, some 10 miles outside of Philadelphia. For the next few months, the soldiers suffered from starvation, the lack of adequate clothing, and poor hygiene. Although morale was low, Washington managed to keep the soldiers together against a large and well-organized British army. The following diary entry from Dr. Abigail Adams describes the physical and emotional suffering endured by the troops at Valley Forge.

“December 4th—Patriots are continually coming in. The Army which has been surprisingly healthy lately, now begins to grow sickly from the continued fatigue they have suffered this Campaign. They tell all the stories of Adversity & Consternation not to be expected from so young Troops. I am sick—disconsolate—and out of humor. Poor friend—hardStuff—Cold Weather—Fragile—Nancy—Clarissa—Mary Cooksey—Ten half my Train—stray out of my arms [my note: crossed out by the pen]—the Devil to ‘ere I shall ever see them—Why am I not here with you in the house? and have a child in tow? There are several near here who are sick and Feverous—Most of them have got the bone at home. A charming Wife—pretty Children—Good Beds—good Food—good Company—All agreeable—all harmonious. Here all Confederation—Consulate & Cold—harsh & Frightful—a joy as my own bad heart. There comes a boat of bread north—fall of bone here and fire. —Away with a bow—F— You think this is a Chuckawhuck again you will find it worse within doors—You talk like a fool. Your being Covers your mind with pox on my bad luck. There comes a bowl of beef soup—full of gruel & gruell, to me, in a written essay. They should consider the value of Washington’s many attributes and accomplishments, it is difficult to acknowledge the role he played. Great historians will shift their perspectives, so we reply to the same questions year after year. Hopefully, through dialogue, we will increase our understanding.

November 1796

RUNAWAY SLAVE. Miss Washington, a lady of the town of Olney, and Miss Vernon servant to Mr. W., have escaped from this Town. They are believed to have left the Town by a Steamer, on the 1st of November. The said Miss Washington is a lady of about twenty, and Miss Vernon is a female of about twenty-five. They are both black, and are supposed to have left this Town to go West. They are both of a genteel appearance, and are supposed to be in search of employment. Whoever shall bring them into the hands of the above-named persons, shall have TEN POUNDS for each. The above advertisement is published by Authority.——F. A. Pullee, editor

Throughout the coming months The Patriot Papers will address the issue of slavery during Washington’s time. In view of Washington’s many attributes and accomplishments, it is difficult to acknowledge the role he played. Great historians will shift their perspectives, so we reply to the same questions year after year. Hopefully, through dialogue, we will increase our understanding.

A charming Wife—pretty Children—Good Beds—good Food—good Company—All agreeable—all harmonious. Here all Confederation—Consulate & Cold—harsh & Frightful—a joy as my own bad heart. There comes a boat of bread north—fall of bone here and fire. —Away with a bow—F— You think this is a Chuckawhuck again you will find it worse within doors—You talk like a fool. Your being Covers your mind with pox on my bad luck. There comes a bowl of beef soup—full of gruel & gruell, to me, in a written essay. They should consider the value of Washington’s many attributes and accomplishments, it is difficult to acknowledge the role he played. Great historians will shift their perspectives, so we reply to the same questions year after year. Hopefully, through dialogue, we will increase our understanding.

Duck of London and Mrs. Purcell (detail) by Johann Gotthard von Müller, after John Vanderlyn. © 2010, National Portrait Gallery, Smithsonian Institution

December 1790

REDEEMER TO GIVE A TEMPTATION. President Washington has brought a handful of servants from Mount Vernon, but he will be faced with the difficulty of complying with the Pennsylvania law freeing adult slaves who have lived in the State for more than six months. Above all, the President cautioned his callous masters that no violent means should be used to bring back their former slaves, for it would be more than possible that the man who was so harsh in his treatment of his former slaves might tell Mrs. Washington she must get along without the service of Olney Judge.

November 1796

“White and black history are invariably entwined together. To suggest that you can tell a story about whites and not talk about blacks, or blacks and not talk about whites, is preposterous.” —Paul Reber, Decatur House

“Slavery is like holding a wolf by the ears.” —Thomas Jefferson

Writing to Learn

“Valley Forge: An Eyewitness Account” This very personal and rather disturbing diary entry of Dr. Abigail Waldo attests to the power of primary sources and to the power of the first-person narrative. The personal recollections of Tobias Lear in Washington’s Final Hours on page 5 are equally powerful. Have students write their own diary entry as a real or imaginary historical figure. They could write as a colonist, a soldier, runaway slave Olney Judge, or Strawbury, the slave sought through an actual advertisement.

George Washington’s fundamental dilemma: How to reconcile the proclaimed ideals of the revolution with the institution of slavery? As a Virginia plantation proprietor and a lifetime slaveholder, Washington had a substantial private stake in the economic system of the South. However, in his role as acknowledged political leader of the country, his overriding concern was the preservation of the union. Have students discuss Washington’s fundamental dilemma as President and slaveholder in a written essay. They should consider the entries on page 3, as well as the facts bulleted in the box to the left.
Building Vocabulary

Define the terms “Federalist” and “Republican” as used in Washington’s time. What did each political party represent? Which parties did Jefferson and Hamilton support? Why? How do these terms relate to the Republican and Democratic parties of today?

Vocabulary Words

camp fever n. 1. Typhus: an infection characterized by high fever, headache, and dizziness; a.k.a. camp diarrhea

cede vt. 1. To surrender possession of, formally or officially. 2. To yield or grant, as by a treaty.
tippet n. 1. A long, slender boa used like a scarf. It was considered a fancy accessory in the 18th century, usually made of swansdown or fur.

For Discussion and Debate

The Role and Responsibility of the Press

The entry for August 2, 1793, “The President Enraged,” reminds us that criticism of the press is nothing new.

- Research the role of the press and its effect on major moments in history.
- Research the effect of the press on political campaigns and elections. How has its role affected election results? Candidates elected?
- Debate freedom of the press vs. the necessity for national security. Today, more than ever, the issue is a difficult one. Does the need for national security ever override the public’s right to know?

Writing to Learn

Research colonial medicine

- Find early medical treatments for some common ailments today.
- Research and chart the rising number of female doctors from 1800 to the present day. Devise a graph to present your data.

Making Connections

Some familiar phrases and famous titles originate from the work of 17th-century poet John Donne. Students may find them familiar. “Death Be Not Proud” was used as the title for John Gunther’s famous novel about his son’s death at age 14 from leukemia. “For Whom the Bell Tolls” titled Ernest Hemingway’s famous World War I novel. And “no man is an island” is captured in everything from poster to song. Students may recall hearing the musical refrain played repeatedly during the 2002 Winter Olympic games held in Salt Lake City, Utah. Ask them why Donne’s words from Meditation XVII were especially relevant to the Olympics, especially in view of the preceding tragic events of September 11, 2001. How is the phrase “no man is an island” relevant to their lives today? Have students explore the meaning of the last line, “Never send to know for whom the bell tolls, it tolls for thee.”
George Washington, beloved general and first President of the United States, has died, at his home at Mount Vernon at the age of 67. Illness was short after riding out in bad weather on Tuesday, December 13. General Washington was taken with a fever and respiratory problems. Although doctors made numerous attempts to save his life, Washington passed on with dignity and courage he had displayed throughout his many years of military and civic service.

Washington's dear friend and personal secretary, Tobias Lear, was with the general throughout his illness. Recommended by Lear as a source of these final hours:

"I fixed the General breathing with difficulty and hardly able to utter a word. . . . A mixture of Molasus, Vinager, and bitters was prepared to try its effects in the throat, but he could not swallow a drop. Whenever he attempted it, he appeared distressed . . . and almost suffocated. Rawlins came to see after varies, and prepared to bleed him. When the man was ready the General, observing that Rawlins appeared to be agitated, said, as well as he could speak, 'Don't do it!' Dr. Craik came in soon after and, upon examining the General, he put a blister of Cantharides* on the throat, made some more wine from him, and held a peg of Vinager and sage tea, and ordered some Vinager and her name for him to take the swves, which he did, but in attempting to use the glass, he was almost suffocated.

"Under Dr. Pickel's care . . . he was msgbad again, the blood same very slow, was thin, and did not produce any symptoms of thinking. About half past one o'clock, he desired me to call Mrs. Washington to his bed side, when he expressed his horror towards the more, and took from his desk two Wills . . . and desired her to burn it. About ten minutes before he expired . . . his breathing became easier; he lay quietly; he withdrew one, which he observed was useless . . . and desired her to burn it. He said to me, "If I am going, my friends please last but I believe on first the disordered power must" . . .

"About two minutes before he expired . . . he breathed heavy, heavy; he lay quietly, he withdrew his hand from mine and the man of his life, I am his consciousness change . . . The General's hand from me . . . Dr. Craik in pain and put around me. Dr. Craik had a band over his eyes, he was suffused without strength or a sight. During his whole glass he spoke not a word, and with great difficulty, and so low and broken a voice as at times barely to be understood. His patience, fortitude, and resignation never brought him for a moment. In all his distress, he suffered not a sight, nor a complaint, always endearing to take what was offered him, and to do as he was desired by the Physicians."
The President with No Teeth!

When George Washington became the first President in 1783, he had only one tooth left in his mouth. As a boy, he had cracked walnut shells with his teeth. As a result, many of them fell out before he was 30! Over the years, Washington wore several sets of false teeth. There is no proof that he ever had wooden teeth. His dentures were made of many things. They were often made from human teeth, animal teeth, and ivory. They were put together with wire and a spring. This allowed the dentures to open and close. Throughout his life, Washington had trouble speaking, chewing food, and smiling. His false teeth could be painful. They sometimes made Washington’s cheeks and lips puff out. Fortunately, modern dentistry now allows painless smiles for even the greatest of walnut lovers!
Philadelphia, January 1791

WASHINGTON DRAMING ROOM. On Friday evening at eight, your humble correspondent was among the ladies and gentlemen in attendance at Mrs. Washington’s weekly receptions. Mrs. Washington, plumply dressed, but in gown of rich silk, sat on a sofa by the fire-place and amicable to her guests with a smile which each lady returned. Each gentleman bowed low, coffee tea, and cake were served, and had it were in the manner, I would have offered homophony and to eggs. The ladies wished aloud, and as candidly as a great instrument of beauty, they appear to great advantage. President Washington cir-culated among the crowd, chattering equally with all the ladies. It is said that he keeps count of the numbers who come to pay their respects to Mrs. Washington and was pleased to find the room so crowded.

Philadelphia, July 12, 1793

HECTORIES AMPHITHEATRE. Word that the President and his family were to attend a performance of Mr. John Bill Ricketts, dangerous on horseback brought a large crowd this evening to what is called the Circus. The accu- tate performance was held to raise money (by concession) for the poor during the coming winter. Mr. Ricketts, demonstrate- ing his agility by drinking a glass of wine while on horseback, caused echoes to the health of “The Man of the People.” This produced an immediate display of applause and a loud burst from every part of the Circus. Mr. Ricketts has improved his manner with those who call (Washington) Washington the finest horseman of the age, saying “I delight to see the general ride, and make it a point to pull in with him when I hear that he is abroad on horseback; his seat is so firm, his management so easy and graceful, that I believe a professor of horsemanship, would go to him and learn to ride.”

Philadelphia, September 1796

PEASE MUSEUM. A visit to Mr. Pease’s museum, Prudence Pudding tells us, is well worth the admission fee of one fourth of a dollar, if only from the huge American buffalo. Pease’s rooms are filled with specimens of the earth and sea, a rich array of birds, and a great collection of the bones, jaws, and teeth of figures, choruses, and many other fleshful animals. In one case, birds, snake, and spotted snakes, confined in cases enclosed with wire and glass. He was astonished at Mr. Pease’s collection of four or five feet long, which he permitted to touch his cheek and twine itself around his neck. In the yard and stable were eagles, owls, baboons, monkeys, and a six-foot snake about four or five feet long. The old lady’s pockets were full of gold and silver. She was an island queen.

June 1791

THE PRESIDENT ON TOUR. When he entered upon the duties of his office, George Washington decided he would visit all parts of the United States to please the citizens and to see how they felt about the new government. Silas Silvertongue, who is with the President’s party, reports that they are seeing two and one-half months of their two-month journey of 1,400 miles. Everywhere there has been a remarkable outpouring of affection for the President, Silvertongue informs. Troops have been in a state of preparation, and every stop the citizens have come out to meet him with addresses of welcome. Ladies, some tinged up to the ears, have bedecked themselves with rings and headbands painted with images of the President and patriotic devices. The festivities include the singing of the President, and it will display scenery, machinery, and decorations, the likes of which have never been seen before. A representa- tion of a storm, an earthquake, a volcano eruption, as well as a procession of Indians, await all who enter. Colonel Toms will be followed by a farce called A Wife at Her Wit’s End, and it will display scenery, machinery, and decorations, the likes of which have never been seen before. A representa- tion of a storm, an earthquake, a volcano eruption, as well as a procession of Indians, await all who enter. Colonel Toms will be followed by a farce called A Wife at Her Wit’s End, and it will display scenery, machinery, and decorations, the likes of which have never been seen before. A representa- tion of a storm, an earthquake, a volcano eruption, as well as a procession of Indians, await all who enter. Colonel Toms will be followed by a farce called A Wife at Her Wit’s End, and it will display scenery, machinery, and decorations, the likes of which have never been seen before. A representa- tion of a storm, an earthquake, a volcano eruption, as well as a procession of Indians, await all who enter. Colonel Toms will be followed by a farce called A Wife at Her Wit’s End, and it will display scenery, machinery, and decorations, the likes of which have never been seen before. A representa- tion of a storm, an earthquake, a volcano eruption, as well as a procession of Indians, await all who enter.

Philadelphia, February 1797

NEW THEATER ON CHESTNUT STREET. We are in- formed that the President of the United States intends visiting the theater this evening and has sent his carriage to bring the Vice President and his friends to join him. The play to be performed is Columbus; or, The World Discovered, and it will display scenery, machinery, and decorations, the likes of which have never been seen before. A representa- tion of a storm, an earthquake, a volcano eruption, as well as a procession of Indians, await all who enter. Colonel Toms will be followed by a farce called A Wife at Her Wit’s End, and it will display scenery, machinery, and decorations, the likes of which have never been seen before. A representa- tion of a storm, an earthquake, a volcano eruption, as well as a procession of Indians, await all who enter. Colonel Toms will be followed by a farce called A Wife at Her Wit’s End, and it will display scenery, machinery, and decorations, the likes of which have never been seen before. A representa- tion of a storm, an earthquake, a volcano eruption, as well as a procession of Indians, await all who enter. Colonel Toms will be followed by a farce called A Wife at Her Wit’s End, and it will display scenery, machinery, and decorations, the likes of which have never been seen before. A representa- tion of a storm, an earthquake, a volcano eruption, as well as a procession of Indians, await all who enter. Colonel Toms will be followed by a farce called A Wife at Her Wit’s End, and it will display scenery, machinery, and decorations, the likes of which have never been seen before. A representa- tion of a storm, an earthquake, a volcano eruption, as well as a procession of Indians, await all who enter. Colonel Toms will be followed by a farce called A Wife at Her Wit’s End, and it will display scenery, machinery, and decorations, the likes of which have never been seen before. A representa- tion of a storm, an earthquake, a volcano eruption, as well as a procession of Indians, await all who enter. Colonel Toms will be followed by a farce called A Wife at Her Wit’s End, and it will display scenery, machinery, and decorations, the likes of which have never been seen before. A representa- tion of a storm, an earthquake, a volcano eruption, as well as a procession of Indians, await all who enter. Colonel Toms will be followed by a farce called A Wife at Her Wit’s End, and it will display scenery, machinery, and decorations, the likes of which have never been seen before. A representa- tion of a storm, an earthquake, a volcano eruption, as well as a procession of Indians, await all who enter. Colonel Toms will be followed by a farce called A Wife at Her Wit’s End, and it will display scenery, machinery, and decorations, the likes of which have never been seen before. A representa- tion of a storm, an earthquake, a volcano eruption, as well as a procession of Indians, await all who enter. Colonel Toms will be followed by a farce called A Wife at Her Wit’s End, and it will display scenery, machinery, and decorations, the likes of which have never been seen before. A representa-
Writing to Learn
Make Your Voice Heard
If you could have a conversation with George Washington, what would it be like? Compose a letter to Washington sharing your thoughts about the state of America during his presidency. Do you agree with the decisions he made? What would you suggest he do differently? Next, compose a similar letter addressed to our current President. Send this one!

Or . . . play today’s TV correspondent and conduct a live interview with Washington. What does he think of America in 2023 and the current state of affairs?

Pledge It Forward—Self to Service
Divide students into groups and let them brainstorm about possible service projects they could undertake.

Have the students write political poems on “America 2003” and submit them to PatriotPapers@npg.si.edu.

Where’s George? word puzzle
Answers on page 7.


False teeth
Jefferson
John Adams
Washington
Mount Vernon
Lansdowne
Pennsylvania
Rules of Civility
Martha

Faith Proctor
ON A
ZNY!
FRE
HION
FAS

Mistress Goody Quotes...
ILIT
Y
THE
RULE
CIV
S OF

Pledge It Forward—Self to Service
A Challenge from The Patriot Papers
The Patriot Gallery’s Office of Education would like to recognize those who continue to care about community. We challenge you to Pledge It Forward—pledge time to your schools, youth organizations, or community. Visit our website at www.georgewashington.edu/kids. Projects of particular merit will be published in The Patriot Papers. Get creative; get busy. And together, we can build a community of caring. Write to us at PatriotPapers@npg.si.edu.

Tile Game
Answers on page 7.

Unscramble the tiles to reveal a message.

George Washington
False teeth
Jefferson
Mount Vernon
Federalists
Lansdowne
Pennsylvania
Rules of Civility
Martha

Mrs. Washington’s runaway who stayed away!

False teeth
Jefferson
Mount Vernon
Federalists
Lansdowne
Pennsylvania
Rules of Civility
Martha

Mistress Goody Questions...
ILIT
Y
THE
RULE
CIV
S OF

Pledge It Forward—Self to Service
A Challenge from The Patriot Papers
The Patriot Gallery’s Office of Education would like to recognize those who continue to care about community. We challenge you to Pledge It Forward—pledge time to your schools, youth organizations, or community. Visit our website at www.georgewashington.edu/kids. Projects of particular merit will be published in The Patriot Papers. Get creative; get busy. And together, we can build a community of caring. Write to us at PatriotPapers@npg.si.edu.