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

The van itself wasn’t that unusual—a two-door, three-seater 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 he stop for gas or eat at the local diner. But that’s what he did in the state of Washington, in the month of March 2003, and the kids 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 renamed this exhibition to tours the famous Lansdowne portrait painted by Gilbert Stuart in 1796. The painting has already toured four 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 Sommerfeld, left Seattle on a cold, cloudy, 50-degree morning with four traveling companions: Carol Kooy and his wife Debbie joined them for lunch at a local bakery, Mayor Elliot Kozy and his wife Debba joined them for lunch at a local diner, and Art Center in Moses Lake and to St. George’s Georgettes, a local ladies’ club.

The tour continued on to the Moses Lake Museum and Art Center in Moses Lake and to St. George’s Washington, is the home of the world’s largest cherry pie, which is baked each July 4 and served to the public by the Georgettes, a local ladies’ club.

“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 50 kids gathered in the lobby followed the leader just the same. The excitement: to accept it: compare the famous Lansdowne portrait of George Washington to 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: compare the famous Lansdowne portrait of George Washington to the Jelly Belly portrait, without sampling a single bean!

The tour continued on to the Moses Lake Museum and Art Center in Moses Lake and to St. George’s School in Spokandy. Everyone President Washington commanded respect, his mustache, three-inch frame and 18th-century manners somehow demanded it. Everywhere, heels raised and kids were left wondering, “Was he real?”

The three-day tour came to a close at the Governor’s Mansion in Olympia. At commencement of Washington, DC, in the spring, the cherry blossoms were in full bloom for the occasion. Joined by National Portrait Gallery Deputy Director Carolyn Carr 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 March 26, 2003, Washington State Education Day. And for one last time, there beneath the cherry trees, the legacy of George Washington came to life. Then it was off to the airport and back to reality. But we can’t help wondering, “Does George Washington also fly in costume?”

About the Artist

Gilbert Stuart was born on December 3, 1755, in Saunders, 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.

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
The Women of Valley Forge and the American Revolution

Martha Washington and other women 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 pages.aug.com/captbarb/index.html.

Washington Unanimous Pick for President at Convention!

NEW YORK, May 28 (AP)—After many months of debate to establish our own American government, the first official election was held on February 4, 1789. George Washington has received all 69 electoral votes. Washington, who will be inaugurated on April 30 of this year, accepted his own office, despite his overwhelming desire to return to his estate at Mount Vernon. "I was summoned by my country . . . from a retreat which I had chosen with the fondest predictiveness, and . . . with an inexpressible desire, as the authorities of my declining years." Washington and his wife Martha will move to the country's capital, New York City.

Whiskey Rebellion Shakes Pennsylvania

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 24—Pennsylvania has turned their resentment over recent taxes on whiskey into a violent opposition. They are launching the first major civil disturbance of President Washington's term in office. Last week, U.S. Marshal David Lewis met with resistance in Westmoreland County while trying to collect taxes on local distilleries. Military action will be taken, much to the regret of the President. "I have accordingly determined to do nothing, feeling the deepest regret for the occasion, but withal, the most sincerest endeavors, that the essential interests of the Union demand it." The army is being organized from other states, and it will advance into Pennsylvania shortly.

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.
December 1790

PRESIDENTIAL RESIDENCE, 120 HIGH STREET, PHILADELPHIA. Secretary Robert Morris dwelling at 120 High Street has turned out the best house available for the President’s use, and Mrs. Morris has graciously agreed to move around the corner. Additional will be made to accommodate Mrs. Washington and her two granddaughters, Nelly, who is about twelve, and Sarah, who is about ten, as well as the President’s secretary and numerous servants. The bathing room has been turned into a study to provide for a room in which the President can do business, but unfortunately, it will be necessary for visitors to walk up three flights of stairs and pass by the public rooms and private chambers prior to his exit. The President has invited all the house in to hisfinish in a plain and neat manner and has ruled out tapestry or very rich and costly wallpaper. He has also ruled that the house is to be finished in within the best manners in the house.

RUN away SLAVE. Mrs. Washington narrowly escaped the loss of Olney Judge, her Mount Vernon servant so skilled in woodwork. The girl, who bore, was tended by a Frenchman who feared for her if she left his quarter in Pennsylvania. President Washington had the word that all will be forgiven if she returns to her mistress, but he has refused to come back unless provided her freedom.

December 1790

FREEDOM TO A GREAT TEMPTATION, President Washington has brought a handful of servants from Mount Vernon, but he still finds difficulty in complying with the Pennsylvania law freeing adult slaves who have lived in Pennsylvania for six months. In a letter to his friend, he says that although he is sympathetic to her demand, he will declare that no violent means should be used to bring her back, but rather that she be treated with dignity.

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

—Thomas Jefferson

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 life-long 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 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 a slave who speaks through dialect, we will include our understanding.

NOT OUR FINEST HOUR

George Washington was an 11 years old when he inherited 10 slaves from his father in 1743.

By the time he was 22 years old, Washington owned approximately 36 slaves.

At his death in 1799, Washington had 316 slaves at Mount Vernon, 123 of whom belonged directly to him. The remaining 193 were “dower” slaves—those he acquired through his marriage to Martha.

Approximately 75 percent of the slaves at Mount Vernon worked in the fields. Of these, nearly 65 percent were women.

Washington did not buy or sell his slaves after the Revolutionary War.

Washington allowed his slaves to marry, although such arrangements were not legally binding at that time.

In his will, Washington freed all of the slaves he owned. His personal valet, William Lee, was released with a payment of $30 per year for the rest of his life, a considerable sum in those days.
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 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 public’s right to know?

April 21, 1789

HE COMES! HE COMES! George Washington, President-elect of the United States, has just got to the New York shore after an eighty-mile triumphant journey from Mount Vernon. The ex-champion here is unapproachable. Thousands line the street and all can see him in the glare of light that casts a shadow on the faces of those near him, as if in the dark. He has been entirely awakened that he was arrived in the city, he should have known at a glance that he was General Washington. I never saw a man being led to great and noble achievements. I could fall down on my knees before him. Washington, it is well believed, is more popular now than the same government is held.

May 14, 1789

WHAT IS THE PRESIDENT TO BE CALLED? Debate, May 14, 1789. What is the title to be applied to the President of the United States? What honor do we wish to give him, especially in view of the preceding tragic events of September 11, 2001. How is the phrase “no man is an island” more meaningful in view of the preceding tragic events of September 11, 2001.

May 30, 1789

THE PRESIDENT’S LADY. Mrs. Washington, who said she would arrive some time to prepare for her journey, has now arrived in New York. The President’s Lady will give an interview to a correspondent. It is said that the President’s Lady was very friendly and likes to talk, but never about politics. “If little thought that when the war was finished that I would rather be a farmer than emperor of the whole country had

July 9, 1793

WHERE IS THE CAPITAL? To be! Ever since the old Congress left Philadelphia in 1793, the President’s residence has been in the Charleston, South Carolina, which has beheaded its king and become a republic, and the Federalists using the old mother country as a convenient trading partner. The President, who was neither Hamilton nor Jefferson, is in his cabinet and set to a neutral course between France and England, is honored by difficulties.

February 1792

POLITICAL PARTIES. Nor a word about political parties. They are here and have a purpose. Jeffersonians, who are friends of the government, and the Republicans, who find much to criticize, are at it thin and supple. Most folks say the parties started over the difference between Secretary of the Treasury Alexander Hamilton and Secretary of State Thomas Jefferson. Hamilton, the friend of business and manufacturers, has pushed for a strong federal government, Jefferson, who wants to see America stay a land of farmers, is deeply suspicious of commerce and banks. But what is really hinted things up in the war between France and England, with the Republicans being primarily on the side of France, while his favoring being king and becoming a republic, and the Federalists using the old mother country as a convenient trading partner. The President, who was neither Hamilton nor Jefferson, is in his cabinet and set to a neutral course between France and England, is honored by difficulties.

August 2, 1793

THE PRESIDENT ENRAGED. Sources tell us that the President lost his usual calm temperament at a meeting this August 2, 1793. He was in a towering rage, spoke bitterly of the newspaper abuse to the President’s cabinet. Shown a satiric piece describing his head as a royal portrait, he was tell the cabinet to do nothing more to prepare for his journey. He gave some time to prepare for his journey. He arrived in New York, the President’s Lady will give an interview to a correspondent. It is said that the President’s Lady was very friendly and likes to talk, but never about politics. “If little thought that when the war was finished that I would rather be a farmer than emperor of the whole country had

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 his 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 families, 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, belived general and first President of the United States, died at his home at Mount Vernon at the age of 67. His illness was short: after riding out in bad weather on December 15, 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 close friend and personal secretary, Tobias Lear, was with the general through all his illness. Recommended by Lear are the recollections of these final hours:

"friend the General breathing with difficulty and feverishly to move a word... A mixture of Molsassa, Vange, and butter 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 in soon after lunch, and prepared to bleed him. When he was ready, the General observed that Rawlins appeared to be agitated, and said, as well he could speak, 'Don't go to it.' Dr. Craik came in soon after, and, upon examining the General, put a little of Calomel on the throat, which produced some spasm from the neck, and had a gargle of Vinegar and sage tea, and ordered some Vinegar and hot water for him to inhale the steam, which he did, but in attempting to use the gargle, he was almost suffocated. Upon Dr. Dick's seeing the General... he was died again the blood came very slow, was thick, and did not produce any symptoms of fainting. About half past four o'clock, he desired me to call Mrs. Washington to his bedside, when he expressed his desire to go down the river, and take from his desk two Wills... and beg some knife, which he took, but did not use. He then gave her a paper, which he had been watching over... and desired her to burn it. He said to me, 'If I am going my funeral should last but I believe of the first the discussion would prove fatal...'

About two minutes before his expiration... his breathing became slower; he lay quietly, withdrew his hand from mine and his last words were, 'I am about to make a change.'... The General's final words from his water... 'Drink it in mix and part it in brandy.' Dr. Craik held near his ears and he enjoyed without struggle or a sigh.

During his whole illness he spoke but seldom, and with great difficulty, and at no time broken a voice as at times hardly to be understood. His patience, fortitude, and resignation never forsaken him for a moment. In all his distress, he suffered not a sigh, nor a complaint; always endeavoring to take what was offensive, and to do as he was desired by the Physicns.'

Did George Washington Stand a Chance?

Colonial Practice of Bloodletting Helped Cause Washington's Death

—by Vicki Russo, assistant editor

Today it is easy to criticize the medical methods performed in colonial times. When we read that George Washington died of a simple bacterial infection, we wonder why resources were not more currently practiced, each with bloodletting, more care was needed in the flight to save the first President's life. Medical training was primitive as well. Although some American doctors were fortunate enough to study in England or Scotland, others were less fortunate. American medical schools did not yet exist; thus, many doctors were trained. In view of our present medical understanding, did George Washington ever stand a chance of being saved?

Colonial medicine was based on European medical methods and theories; more was understood of diseases or infection spread. One of the main theories focused on the need for a total balance of moisture and fluids to be healthy; this delicate balance was essential to both physical and mental health. This concept played an important role in Washington's death.

On the evening of December 14, 1799, George Washington, who had felt ill for several days, went for a plantation worker who could bleed him. Bloodletting was a common practice by releasing blood from the body of sick persons, doctors believed could alleviate excesses processes and remove toxins to the body in a healthy balance. Washington's doctors may have thought that bloodletting would thus extract the constricting fluids around his throat. However, within two hours, Washington was killed several times, using an estimated five pints of blood—approximately one-third of his blood in his body! This was certainly a factor in his death.

The doctors also tried other methods of withdrawing fluids. Washington was given a brown vinegar, which induced vomiting. Again, this practice would have depleted him and hastened his chance of recovery. Washington was also subjected to the intake of fluids. Doctors tried to administer mixtures of molasses, vinegar, and butter, hoping to heal his throat from the inside. They also used a gargle of vinegar and sage tea for the same purpose. But because of the severe swelling of Washington's throat, both attempts were unsuccessful and even threatened to take the sick General.

The most dramatic medical treatment, proposed by Dr. Eliza Wiks, was a tracheotomy (the creation of an air hole in the throat to allow for easier breathing). While the other physicians treating Washington rejected the idea, some variation today believes that a tracheotomy could have been beneficial. Nonetheless, the lack of equipment and anaesthesia might have easily caused a deadly infection or par Washington's body to die, as equally threatening possibility.

The doctors who saw for the dying George Washington did not that they thought medically possible. While it is tempting to judge their methods with the benefit of hindsight, we should appreciate the context and limitations of the colonial era. George Washington died the way he lived, with courage and strength a greater force than mankind.

Studying the Sonnet

Sixteenth-century English sonnets, also known as Shakespearean sonnets, consisted of fourteen lines written in iambic pentameter, a rhythmical device with ten syllables per line, alternating between stressed and unstressed syllables. The rhyme scheme of the sonnet was divided into three four-line stanzas, called quatrains, followed by a two-line rhyming couplet. The quatrains had an alternating rhyme scheme that could be represented by “abab,” while the final ending couplet could be represented by “gg.” The overall resulting rhyme scheme is “ababcdcdefeg.

Italian, or Petrarchan, sonnets were written as early as the 13th century but they were more popular during the 14th century. Petrarchan sonnets followed the rhyme scheme of “abbaabba,” ending in either “cdecde,” “cdcdcd,” or “cdecde.” Often divided into an octave (eight lines) and a sestet (six), there was usually a rotta, or turn, in the poem’s message at the end of the octave. Frequently the first eight lines presented a question or problem, and the last six provided an answer or solution.

After studying the poem thematically, have the students study the poem’s structure to determine whether it is an English or Italian sonnet. Marking the rhyme scheme, and searching for an octave, a sestet, or a rhyming couplet provides clues. It also helps clarify meaning.

FORM= abababbb
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. He sometimes made Washington’s cheeks and lips puff out. Fortunately, modern dentistry now allows painless smiles for even the greatest of walnut lovers!

The President with No Teeth!

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I
n 1745, in the colonial frontier town of Fredericksburg, Virginia, thirteen-year-old George Washington recorded his Rule of Civility in his workbook, probably as a dictation exercise. These “guidelines for the respectable gentleman” would influence him throughout life, guiding him in both social and professional situations. Translations and variations abound, but all stress etiquette, civility, and courtesy, often rather elusive concepts in the 21st century. Fortunately, there is one who understands the rules well; in fact, she still recommends their use today. Let us recall a character from the past to assist with our everyday problems. We give you the “Etiquette of George Town” our own Mistress Goody, always informed, always respectable, and very, very good.

Mistress Goody,
My dearest friend has been out of school “sick” for several weeks. We talk on the phone and email one another every day so that she can stay up-to-date on things. But just the other day while I was describing various great times I had at “spring fling” she became upset and hung up on me. I think she is just jealous because I am having fun without her.

Your friend the “missing kindness” is envious of your fun at the seasonal gala because she is having none of her own. Though it may tickle your throat to swallow your delicious tales, spare your friend the tears.

Rule 4: Do not express joy before one who is sick or in pain, for that contrary passion will aggravate his misery.

Mistress Goody, My best friend Valerie, has been out of school “sick” for a few weeks. Her hair and clothing on her clothes that we are late for everything. We never see all of a movie made in it in one or two times. How can I ask her to stop it? She impresses upon Vani Valerie that beauty fades, while some friendships can last forever.

Rule 5: Play not the peacock, looking everywhere about you to see if you be well decked, if your shoes fit well, if your stockings sit neatly, if your fingers or feet.

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Philadelphia, January 1791

Mrs. Washington's Drawing Room. On Friday evening at eight, your humble correspondent was pleased to find the room so crowded.

Philadelphia, September 1796

PEALES MUSEUM. A visit to Mr. Peale's museum, Prudence Pudding well on, is well worth the admission of one fourth of a dollar only to see the huge American Buffalo. Peale's museums are filled with monsters of the earth and sea, a rich array of birds, and a great collection of the bones, jaws, and teeth of tigers, sharks, and many other fearful animals. In one room are tigers, black, and spotted snakes, confined in cases esculled with wire and glass. She was animadverted to see Mr. Peale take out a black snake about four or five feet long, which he permitted to touch his cheek and twitch itself around his neck. In the tank and table were eagles, owls, baboons, monkeys, and a sis-furred cat. Mr. Peale is also a painter, and there can be seen in his museum more than a hundred portraits of the more noteworthy personages of our country, including our illustrious Washingtons.

June 1791

THE PRESIDENT ON TOUR. When he entered upon the duties of his office, George Washington decided he would visit all the parts of the United States in the lifetime and see for himself about the new government. Silas Deane, who is with the President's party, reports that they are now on the end of their three-month journey of 1,000 miles. Everywhere there has been a remarkable outpouring of affection for the President. Silas Babcock has been in a booth of preparation, and every stop the citizens have come out to meet him with addresses of welcome. Ladies, some rang up in the sun, have bedecked themselves with scarfs and handkerchiefs painted with images of the President and patriotic devices. The festivities include the singing of both, hands of teats, canon salutes, and some rare wine made upon the President's return.

Making Connections

Fashion design: Design clothing for a historical character or for a historical novel or play.

Research: Investigate Peale's Museum, Rickett's Amphitheatre, or the history of the circus.

Create: During the 1770s “Poet's Corners” appeared in newspapers throughout America. Anonymous poems, songs, and satires commented on issues of the day. Americans also produced a great number of political broadsides—sheets of paper covered with anonymous poems, songs, and essays—that could be tacked up around the city, left on doorsteps, or even read to groups on street corners. Have your students try their hand at creating broadsides, writing political or social poetry, or producing political cartoons.

Create an Old-Fashioned Advertisement

Ask students to create advertisements of their own using our authentic 18th-century advertisements as models.

• Advertise an unusual product
• Publicize an upcoming event
• Place a “Help Wanted” advertisement

More Bad Poetry

Revolutionary Tea

There was an old lady lived over the sea
And she was an island queen.
Her daughter lived off an island near
With an ocean of water between.
The old lady's pockets were full of gold
But never contented was she,
So she called on her daughter to pay her a tax
Of three pence a pound on her tea,
Of three pence a pound on her tea.

Revolutionary Moments

Colonists took action and dumped the tea
They stood strong and would not flee
Some fought at Lexington, some at Concord*
This threat to the British could not be ignored.

*Bostonians pronounce Concord — [kərˈkɔnd].
You're right, that's hard to rhyme!
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 makes? What would you suggest he do differently? Next, compose a similar letter addressed to our current President. Send this one!

Or . . . pair up with a friend and write a dialogue between Washington and one of his contemporaries where you discuss the issues of the day.

Or . . . play today’s TV correspondent and conduct a live interview with Washington. What questions would you ask Washington?

Answers on page 7.

Editor’s Choice:

“All the World’s a Stage”: Red Land High Proves That’s What Friends Are For
Students Raise $6,500 in One Week for Billy Spong

When English as a Second Language (ESL) students planted flowers in front of College Place Middle School in Lynnwood, Washington, few anticipated that the volunteer project would become part of the curricula. The kids had paid for the flowers themselves. But when they asked to plant a second garden, teacher Mette Bengtsson asked the Parent Club for funds and created the project into a lesson plan. Soon students and parents planted side by side. Now the effort has expanded to include the entire School District and a unit of lessons for kindergarten students. “This project has become a focus of community spirit and school pride,” said Bengtsson, who(newValue)

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One young African boy, who began the year speaking only a few words of English, has improved his English along with his gardening skills. “When I plant the flower, I feel great [but] I was so surprised to put the gloves on my hands,” he had planted flowers before, but never with gloves. “This project has become a focus of community spirit and school pride,” said Bengtsson, who expects the students to make gardens both beautiful and environmentally sound. Many TV shows and films on world events are chosen, and the tickets went on sale. In just one week, they sold out 1,000 seats. Local businesses also got involved, donating money and prizes for an auction. The show included everything from dance to a violin solo and contributed to a ‘Red Land’ lecture set that included the breaking of cinder blocks. The winning students interviewed in the show was a 12-year-old who captured first prize. “The courtyard parade,” of Puget Sound Association of Teachers’ Educational Development Division of Public Education and organizer of the contest, remarked that the theme for this year was particularly difficult, making the accomplishment even more impressive.

In April, Vu traveled to Washington, DC, to receive her award and tour the Capitol. “I’ve become aware that it takes a lot of hard work and dedication to be successful,” said Vu. “I’ve also become aware of the importance of working hard and being dedicated.”

Saint Lucy School in Lynnwood, Washington, hosted Vu’s presentation as part of its art show. “I was very happy to see her work,” said teacher Faith Proctor.

Mrs. Washington’s runaway who stayed away!

Mr. and Mrs. Washington’s runaway who stayed away!

Tile Game

Answers on page 7.

Unscramble the tiles to reveal a message.

George Washington

AN A M OF VIC E SER

Faith Proctor

ON A NZY! FRE HION FAS

Mistress GoodyQuote...

ILIT Y THE RULE CIV S OF

Georgetown

AN A M OF VIC E SER

False teeth Jefferson Mount Vernon Federalists John Adams Pennsylvania George Lansdowne Rules of Civility Gilbert Stuart Loyalty oath Martha Hamilton Mrs. Washington’s runaway who stayed away!

patriot n.

GE OL JUD NEY

GE OL JUD NEY

Page 8

FREEDOM—Captured on Film

12-Year-Old Thy Vu Wins Contest

Vu draws from real life to express her observations, hopes, and dreams. Although she still uses drawing, she no longer uses it as an escape.Vu credits her mother, also an artist, for encouraging her interest and teaching her about the use of light and nature in her work.

It was this exceptional use of light and nature that the panel of judges noted in Vu’s winning entry. The photograph captures her classmate Mary Yilma set against a background of fog and rain in a blazing white, holding a gavel and a replica of the torch from the Statue of Liberty. “This girl in white represents power,” explained Vu, “because judges should make fair decisions [and] follow only the law, so we will have fairness. No one has the right to influence them.” This picture illustrates the need for judges to make decisions based on the law, not on personal convictions or politics.

Pledge It Forward—Self to Service

A Challenge from The Patriot Papers

The Patriot Paper’s Office of Education would like to encourage those who continue to care about our community. We challenge you to Pledge It Forward—pledge time to your schools, youth organizations, senior centers. We’ll feature your stories and photos of your projects. 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.