“George Washington: A National Treasure” on Tour
National Portrait Gallery, Smithsonian Institution, Opens Exhibition

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Senator and Mrs. William Bingham of Philadelphia commissioned the portrait from Stuart in 1796 as a gift for the British Marquis of Lansdowne, who sympathized with colonial grievances before the Revolutionary War. Thus the painting was often referred to as the “Lansdowne” portrait, to differentiate it from Stuart’s other images of Washington. For more than 200 years, the painting remained in private hands; it was incorporated into the collection of the 5th Earl of Rosebery in the 1880s. It later hung in a castle in Scotland.

In 1986 the Lansdowne portrait was loaned to the National Portrait Gallery in Washington, D.C., where it served as the cornerstone of the museum’s opening exhibits. For thirty-two years, the Gallery’s staircase to the second floor. But in the fall of 2000, British owner notified the Gallery of his decision to sell it at auction if the Gallery could meet his asking price of two million. The search for a benefactor to the Gallery—museum and to the nation—began.

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The only man ever to interpret Washington at the general’s home, Mount Vernon in Virginia, Sommefield draws on more than 15 years of research and performance when creating his character. Every detail, from costume to powdered hair and dross sound, is historically accurate; he even captures the essence of Washington’s signature.

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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, history, language arts, and 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 Pullis, 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 Saunderstown, 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.
Writing to Learn

Students spend numerous hours learning to write, and we usually depend on the English teachers to instruct them. We forget that students can also write to learn. The very act of thinking an idea through in order to put it on paper leads to clarification of that idea. And as students write, more ideas emerge, questions find answers, and confusion finds clarity as words take shape and form. We need not always know the ending or the answer when we begin to write. The journey will often reveal it.

The activities suggested in Writing to Learn are intended for student exploration, to let students meander through inspirations, arguments, and ideas until they make meaning of their own. Initially, don’t worry too much about form, structure, spelling, and grammar; it’s only a work in progress. Ideas are best generated when words flow quickly. The mind can race far faster than the pen. Let it race and form, structure, spelling, and grammar; it’s always know the ending or the answer when we

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

Making Connections

Construct a timeline that includes both the “Blast from the Past” news stories on page 2 and the entries from “The Pudding Papers” on pages 4 and 7. (Students will need to write headlines for “The Pudding Papers” entries.) Consider adding drawings, images, or symbols. Add significant world events to the timeline, i.e., the beginning of the French Revolution, advances in science, and noted accomplishments in art, music, and literature. It is important to understand Washington and America’s early history in relation to other world events.

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
• 1770, Boston: Boston Massacre
• 1773, Boston: Boston Tea Party
• 1777, Russia: Alexander I, Czar of Russia is born
• 1789, France: Bastille stormed, French Revolution begins

Washington Wins Election to House from Fort Cumberland!

FREDERICKSBURG, 1778—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. His friends urged him to return to Virginia and "show his face," fearing that he would lose the election. But he chose to stay with his men, and was still successful in winning a seat in the House.

General Washington Rallies Troops at Valley Forge

VALLEY FORGE, 1777–78—General Washington struggled to keep his troops alive and well in Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, this winter. Inadequate shipments of food, clothing, and supplies left the regiment in shambles. Poor hygiene and serious disease threatened the lives of all the soldiers camped there. General Washington has appealed for more supplies, but he has not been successful. In the meantime, General Washington struggled alongside his own, while his political enemies threaten to remove his post. Some critics feel that others are better suited to lead the Continental army.

Washington Unanimous Pick for President at Convention!

NEW YORK, 1787 (AP)—After months of debates to establish our new American government, the first formal election was held on February 4, 1789. George Washington received all 14 electoral votes! Washington, who will be inaugurated on April 30 of this year, accepted the presidency. He was advised to run for three terms, but he chose to stay with his men, and was still successful in winning a seat in the House.

Washington Graciously Delays Retirement for a Second Term

PHILADELPHIA, 1793 (AP)—President George Washington has won his second term in the presidency of the United States! The inauguration will take place on March 4 in Philadelphia, the new capital of the United States. However, Washington is doubtful about being the President again. He writes to his friend Henry Lee that "It was once a grand and sublime idea to see a man who had led his nation through critical times, in time, that as votes might be thrown away again, we being my real determinations remain in the hands of private life." The next four years could be difficult; there are debates over the interpretation of the Constitution. Secretary of the Treasury Alexander Hamilton, who helped create the National Bank and the National Mint, will continue to work with the President. Edward Randolph will replace Thomas Jefferson as secretary of state.

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 http://userpages.aug.com/captcarb/index.html

Whiskey Rebellion Shakes Pennsylvania

PHILADELPHIA, 1794—Western Pennsylvania has started a violent opposition to government taxes. They are starting a new party, the Anti-Federalists. Some critics feel that others are better suited to lead the

A Lady's TIPPEcT

Conclusion

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November 1796

RUNAWAY SLAVE. Mrs. Washington is greatly distressed by the loss of Olney Judge, her Mount Vernon servant so skilled in needlework. The girl, who was lured away by a white man who promised her freedom, will be given a reward of $30 for her return. The President has ordered all his slaves to be kept as clean as the parlor, since it is in full view from the best rooms in the house.

December 1790

FREEDOM TOO GREAT A TEMPTATION. President Washington has brought a handful of servants from Mount Vernon, but he is still faced with the difficulty of coping with the Pennsylvania law finding adult slaves who have lived in Pennsylvania for six months or more. It is believed that the President, therefore, will have to shuttle those servants back and forth and suffer the inconvenience of sometimes being without his cook. Instead, if it is found that his slaves might take advantage of being in the North to run away, the President has privately conceded that “the idea of freedom might be too great a temptation for them to resist.”

December 1790

The Patriot Papers

PRESIDENTIAL RESIDENCE, 190 HIGH STREET, PHILADELPHIA. Senator Robert Morris has turned out to be the best house available for the President because it has 412 doors, 147 windows, 28 fireplaces, 8 staircases, and 3 elevators. Draw a picture of the house you would want to live in if you were President, or design one special room.

December 1790

Throughout the coming months, The Patriot Papers will address the issues of slavery during Washington’s time. In many of Washington’s many attributes and accomplishments, it is difficult to assess his role in slavery and in his time period. The President has entertained the idea of keeping slaves but has been hesitant. He has told Mrs. Washington she must get along without the services of Olney Judge.

Did You Know?...

- He came from a blended family, having two older stepbrothers and one stepsister; he was the eldest of the children by his father’s second wife.
- He was actually born February 11, not February 22.
- He often had a bad temper but slowly learned to control it.
- He had green eyes, hazel-colored, and long hair.
- He did not always get along very well with his mother, who was heavy and controlling.
- He left a will for his half-brother, leaving the most important heir in George’s life.
- He had two illegitimate children, but no children of his own.

Possessions

Today, most of us own many more things than George did in 1790. When George was 31 years old, his family made an inventory of his personal possessions. Here’s what they owned, broken down by type:

- 18 pairs of shoes
- 171 pounds of tea
- 123 books
- 1 coat
- 1 bed
- 1 dress
- 1 chair
- 1 fireplace
- 1 Bible
- 17 spoons
- 16 spoons
- 15 spoons
- 14 spoons
- 13 spoons
- 12 spoons
- 11 spoons
- 10 spoons
- 9 spoons
- 8 spoons
- 7 spoons
- 6 spoons
- 5 spoons
- 4 spoons
- 3 spoons
- 2 spoons
- 1 spoon

How many of these items are owned by your family today? Are you surprised to see “swords” listed as part of the inventory of possessions? If you were to make an inventory of every item in your house, how long do you think it would take? How many items would you consider to be George Washington’s?

For Discussion and Debate

- Have students take an inventory of their belongings. (It might be frightening but could be revealing of personality.)
- Have students choose one item that best represents the entire family. Encourage students to do this exercise with their families. Each student should be able to tell the class why he or she chose the one item that best represents him or her. (Each student could assemble a backpack or box with only his or her own items if families prove difficult.)
- Have students take an inventory of their bedroom. (It might be frightening but could be revealing of personality.)
- Students can be divided into groups and assigned a specific historical family to represent. The group would first research the family and then discuss issues and debate ideas representative of that family. They can also construct the same family backpack representing their historical family.

Making Connections

George’s Genealogy

George Washington’s family can be traced back all the way to the mid-1500s. Although George and Martha never had children together, there are numerous recorded cousins, and many people today claim to be related to our first President. How far back can you trace your family? Design one family tree.
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

cam·pfe·ver 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 19th century, usually made of swansdown or fur.

Making Connections

You as President

What qualities made George Washington a good President? What kind of person should be the President of the United States? Do you think you have what it takes to be a future President? Would you want to be President? Why or why not?

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 a Portrait Silhouette

HERE’S WHAT YOU WILL NEED:

1. Chair
2. Light source: adjustable desk lamp or even a strong flashlight
3. Tape
4. White chalk or brightly colored gel pen
5. Table
6. Colored construction paper
7. Black construction paper
8. Sharp scissors
9. White glue

WHAT TO DO:

1. Arrange the chair about 12 inches from the wall. Have your model sit on the chair in front of the wall. He or she must sit sideways, with one ear facing the light and the other facing the wall.
2. Position the lamp or flashlight so that it shines directly on the head. Make sure you can see a sharp outline of the person’s profile on the wall.
3. Tape black construction paper onto the wall where the shadow falls.
4. Using white chalk or a gel pen, trace the outline of the head. Don’t rush! This must be done slowly to get good details.
5. After you trace, cut out the silhouette and glue it onto a piece of colored construction paper.

THE PATRIOT PAPERS

The Pudding Papers

February 1792

POLITICAL PARTIES. Not a word about political parties in the Constitution, but they are here and with a passion. Federalists, who are friends of the government, and the Republicans, who find much to criticize, are at war. Most folks say the parties started over the differences 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 monopolies and banks. But there has really been fightings up to the real seat between France and England, with the Republicans being passionately on the side of France, which has behaved its king and become a republic, and the Federalists using the old mother country as an important trading partner. The President, who wants to keep both Hamilton and Jefferson in his cabinet and to rover a neutral course between France and England, is bent by difficulties.

August 2, 1793

The President Enraged. Stunned will be the President by his usually self-controlled temper at a recent meeting of his cabinet. Shown a satirical piece describing his head being chopped off by the guillotine, printed in a Republican editor’s newspaper, the President was taken aback at seeing this, and it is not a small matter. After all, the President is a man of great compassion towards the poor, the President is a man of great compassion towards the poor, the President is a man of great compassion towards the poor, the President is a man of great compassion towards the poor.

Philadelphia, April 1791

OUT AND ABOUT: The President of the United States, it is well known, is very fond of the theater and has gone outside the city to see one, whereas plays are performed. During an affecting moment leading to a happy ending, Washington was observed to shed a tear. As the humorous scenes unfolded, there playing the parts of Charles and Linus, Washington turned to his friend and asked, “I have not heard to be a king. To add insult to injury, the President sent three copies of every issue to the President’s dwelling.

Wendy Hamilton (above left) by James Sharp, engrav ed on copper, ca. 1797. The President’s high seat is part of a cabinet portrait of President Washington, 1791–92, by Gilbert Stuart. National Portrait Gallery, Smithsonian Institution.

George Washington Dies at 67

A ter riding outside during very bad weather last Thursday and Friday, George Washington became ill on Saturday, December 14. An infection known as agnlatism gave him a sore throat, fever, and difficulty breathing. Doctors tried a practice called bloodletting: they made small cuts on his arm to take out blood. They hoped to relieve the pressure in his throat so he would be able to breathe better. Unfortunately, bloodletting did not help. Doctors also gave him some “diffuse fluids to gage or swallow, including a mixture of sugar, red wine, and water.” None of these cures helped the former President breathe easier.

His friend Tobias Lear wrote that Washington grew sallow late in the evening, checked his own pulse, and then died peacefully in his bed. His wife Martha was with him, as well as several servants, doctors, and friends. An elaborate funeral is planned for Wednesday, December 18, including gun salutes and a procession.

The President with No Teeth!

W hen George Washington became the first President of the United States in 1789, he had only one of his teeth left in his mouth. As a boy, he had cracked walnut shells with his teeth, and, as a result, many of them fell out before he reached thirty. Over the years, Washington wore several sets of false teeth. Even though many people today believe that these teeth were made of wood, there is no proof that he ever had wooden teeth. His dentures were made of ivory, though many people today believe that the excessive loss of blood would have weakened Washington enough to kill him.

Doctors also made Washington gargle with mixtures of vinegar, molasses, and butter. These remedies were ineffective, and the president often choked a couple of times too. Finally, doctors tried to make him vomit to take out any bad fluids. This can cause the body to stand a chance.

Health and Dental Care

Washington could have been cured with antibiotics. But in 1799, could Washington have gotten better after the treatments he received?

Colonial medicine was based on European medical methods and theories. No one understood how diseases or infection spread. One of the main theories focused on the need for a total balance of tension and fluids in the body. This delicate balance was essential to both physical and mental health. To achieve this balance, Washington’s doctors had him wear several times. They may have thought that removing sweat with blood would relieve the stress in his throat. Unfortunately, they took too much blood that it was hard for Washington’s body to fight the illness.

Doctors also made Washington gargle with mixtures of sugar, red wine, and water. These were used to open up the throat. But his throat was too small, and he had a lot of trouble swallowing. He almost choked a couple of times too. Finally, doctors tried to make him vomit to take out any bad fluids. This causes the body to lose too much water, and can make someoneicker.

Even though Washington’s doctors did a lot of things that modern doctors would not do, they tried very hard to help him. They used medical practices that were believed to be the most helpful. Washington knew that he was very ill, and he died peacefully.

A modern analysis by White McKenzie Wallenborn, M.D., concludes that Washington died from aseptic meningitis, which is a bacterial inflammation of the epihnx. A flap on the roof of the tongue prevents food from entering the windpipe. However, some doctors today believe that the incorrect loss of blood had weakened Washington enough to kill him.

Studying the Sonnet

16th-century English sonnets, also known as Shakespearean sonnets, consisted of fourteen lines written in iambic pentameter, a rhythmic device with 10 syllables per line, alternating between stressed and unstressed syllables. The rhyme scheme of the sonnet was divided into two sections: a four-line stanza, called quatrains, and a three-line section, called tercets, which followed the rhyme scheme of “abbaabbaabba.”

Italian, or Petrarchan, sonnets were written as early as the 13th century but were more popular during the 14th century. Petrarchan sonnets followed the rhyme scheme of “abbaabba ending in either “cdecde,” “cdcdcd,” or “cdedce.” Openly divided into octave (8 lines) and sestet (6), there was usually a rotta, or turn, in the poem’s message at the end of the octave. Frequently the first 2 lines presented a question or problem, and the last 6 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.
TRIPPIN’ THROUGH TIME
THE PATRIOT PAPERS

18th-Century Paradise Lost
Faith’s Fashion Frenzy

Bethany Gregory

SIX YEARS ago Faith Pruney
was raised in the Berkshire
of western Massachusetts by
Meggie and John Pruney, two very
sensible people who believe
a life of simplicity and purity.
For more than 200 years, we
Pruneyes have lived in a rented
house in Great-Town America—to
see what advances have been
made.
Meeting my aunt, uncle, and cousins was enormously
enjoyable, and I was simply awestruck by all of the amaz¬ing inventions of the 17th century outside of our rented
house. First and foremost in my thoughts, however, is my trip with my cousin.

In Other Words...
Mistress Goody’s Column of Advice

RESPECTFULLY BASED ON THE RULES OF CIVILITY—BY YOLANDA ANDERSON

I am in the colonial frontier town of Fredericktown,
Virginia, twenty-year-old George Washington recorded
the State of Civil in his workbook, probably as a diploma
course. These “guidelines for the respectable gentlemen” would
influence him throughout his life, guiding him in both social
and professional situations. Translations and variations abound,
but all these etiquette, charity, and vanity rules have other
vices or concepts in the 21st century.
Fortunately, there is one who understands the rules well, so
I will drill the lessons into your minds. Let us con¬sider the
space for the post to offer advice on life, love, and learning. We
give you the “Tales of George Town”—our own Mistress Goody’s
ditties, always informed, always respectable, and very, very
good.

Mistress Goody,
Threw this really great group of kids that I want to hang out with.
Sometimes they do a day’s worth of things. Take me to take their
interest in our friend’s. They don’t take anything. It’s just a practical price of
My own age. I should want to be associated with anyone who might
take me along. It’s all about what fun we have! What do you say?

Rule 70: Associate yourself with men of good quality if
you conceal your own opinions. For be better to be
done than in bad company.
I think you get it, Mistress Goody’s point!

I don’t really know what our
friend should have been, the girl is asking to be near around,
should I know?

Rule 79: Be not apt to relate news if you know not the
truth thereof. In communicating of things that you have heard
heard, I heard they planed to have us in the threat to be
attacked by Indians. Meggie carefully explained that the
real was like a large market where tradesmen gathered to
sell their wares. My fears eased, I entered the main.
She was shocked to see all the women in pant! The most popular
pant years seemed to be a very fine long pair of diaphanous
called “Hijinks.” I think they should be called “some other
numbers,” for this will most certainly be the effect of waring
each pair. Looking down at my own already-large skirt and
gathered petticoat, I reminded myself of the produce of
keeping some detail hidden from the public.

We women came in a new sector called Pruney. Over the
door hung a sign that read “Boy One, Get One Free.”
Well obviously! One would not get very far with only one shoe and
come. This seemed to me a most impractical vendor. Upon
entering the store, I found some of the sturdy leather
shoe-less baby to which I am accustomed, but instead found
boots and shoes of large wedges of cork and wood with
small slits of leather attached to the top. How unsound
available and impractical! How would we walk to the store?

Leaving the one-shoe set, we entered a very large vendor
called Goody’s, with many varied wares to sell. In the clothing
area, my eyes fell upon one armed shirt! I asked
Mistress Goody if this was another “Buy one get one free” mishap.

Rule 100: Cleanse not your teeth with the tablecloth,
which is a distraction from the buildings.

Mistress Goody,
I am a high school girl, I am dating a got called
buy something once in a while. And in all the time, but eventually they are ready to
gOt out. They try to get to the point by being polite. My problem is I don’t
know how to ask for a second date. And then men I want to go to a
pick a good look. Women, take time after you look, to be helpful?

Mistress Goody has contemplated this very question many,
times many. I’ve always found the male point of saying,
and saying, and saying, and saying! As a matter of fact, the most
mistakes a man named George Washington in action is
towards his granddaughter, Nelly Crisp. I will share a portion of
a letter with you. I hope you like the checkmate! It helps to see
and understand your spear.

When the fire beginning to bring, and your heart growing
propertied questions it to be. It will be expected. I have a
competence to help her. She is a man of great attraction. If man of mine, for he
was another classic woman to be happy life with. What was
their wish in his? It is a sympathizer of a difference. I don’t know
an significant difference in this matter. I have been consent to be
and, is a sense when you face less with reasonable attention. If these
inferences are an absolutely answerless, there will remain but one
more to be asked, that, moreover, an important matter: I have a different
ground to include, but that not affectin we enjoyed him on. With this the
heart of simplicity will bring together opinions that do not recognize.

Go to Washington.
Philadelphia, January 1791

MRS. WASHINGTON’S DRAWING ROOM. On Friday evening at eight, our hostess opened the ceremonies among the ladies and gentlemen in attendance at Mrs. Washington’s weekly reception. Mrs. Washington, plainly dressed, but in a gown of thick silk, sat in a chair by the fire-place and arose to greet her guests with a carriage which each lady returned. Each gentleman bowed low, Coffees, tea, and cake were served, and I had a chance in the summer, I would have been offered lemonade and cream. The ladies swish about, and found delight in a great heap of beauty. The President and his family were to attend a performance of a farce called "A Wife at Her Wits End"... Philadelphia, February 1 79 7

W HAT A MUSEUM. A visit to Mr. Peale’s museum, President Peale says to us, is well worth the admission. The rooms are filled with monsters of the sea and earth, a rich array of birds, and a great collection of the bones, jaws, and teeth of figures, sharks, and many other fearful animals. In one room are earth, blood, and spattered snakes, confined in cases enclosed with wire and glass. She was astonished to see Mr. Peale take out a black make about four or five feet long feet long, which he permitted to touch his cheek and in the yard and stable were several, black, brown, and a white-furred cow. Mr. Peale is also a painter, and there are seen in his museum various and beautiful portraits of persons in various professions of our country, including our illustrious Washington. 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. Elias Boudinot, who was with the President, reported that they are meeting the end of their two-month journey of 1,000 miles. Everywhere there had been a remarkable outpouring of affection for the President, Boudinot informed. There had been a battle of preparation, and at every step the citizens came out to meet him with addresses of welcome. Ladies, too, raised up to the ears, have backed themselves with sashes and headbands painted with images of the President and patriotic slogans. The festivities include the ringing of bells, bands of music, cannon salutes, and some very bad poetry.

Philadelphia, July 13, 1793

RICKETTS AMPHITHEATRE. Word that the President and his family were to attend a performance of Mr. John Bill Ricketts’s dialogue on the theatre brought a large crowd this evening to what is called the Circle. The artistic performance was held to strain every nerve to furnish the poor during the coming winter. Mr. Ricketts, demonstrating his agility by drinking a glass of wine while on horseback, cried to the ladies of the health of “The Man of the People.” This produced an immediate display of applause and a loud hurrah from every part of the Circle. Mr. Ricketts has expressed his agreement with those who call General Washington the finest horseman of the age, saying “I delight to see the general ride, and make it a point to fall with him when I hear that he is abroad on horseback; his seat is so firm, his management so easy and graceful, that whereas a professor of horsemanship would go in and lose to ride.”

Social Notes from All Over...

Philadelphia, September 1796

PEALE’S MUSEUM. A visit to Mr. Peale’s museum, President Peale tells us, is well worth the admission. The rooms are filled with monsters of the sea and earth, a rich array of birds, and a great collection of the bones, jaws, and teeth of figures, sharks, and many other fearful animals. In one room are earth, blood, and spattered snakes, confined in cases enclosed with wire and glass. She was astonished to see Mr. Peale take out a black make about four or five feet long feet long, which he permitted to touch his cheek and in the yard and stable were several, black, brown, and a white-furred cow. Mr. Peale is also a painter, and there are seen in his museum various and beautiful portraits of persons in various professions of our country, including our illustrious Washington.

FUTURE FLASH: Patriots Prove Victorious in Great Bowl on the Green

Namely, Mr. George Washington was on a most personal glimpse into the future regarding our future countrymen. It means that on Sunday, February 2, 1791, a rather unusual sporting event pitted a most reasonable group of Sullivan Peale from the Eliot Ringet of New England against a rather brutish bunch of Rams from the remote region of Missouri. It took place in a very large bowl somewhere in the fourth. Very large rose martingale tight breeches and silk stockings handled about the green in a quest to capture a small red pigskin. The poor pig was repeatedly thrown, kicked, and spiked into the ground. And it to offer our fellow countrymen gave rise rather as the afternoon pro- percent pushed, shoved, and spitting having been before, I assure you, been witnessed by Mr. George Washington, who prefers more refined entertain- ment. Several gentlemen gas so sagged as to bale themselves at their opponents, others, really using grabbed legs, arms, and all available appendages, and firing some counterparry to the ground. Although Mr. George Washington certainly found that the most discussions display, lacking in all decorum and civility, it is fortunate that our beloved Patriots proved victorious.

POET’S CORNER… SOME VERY BAD POETRY

George Washington — a MAN OF SERVICE; Mrs. Washington’s runaway who stayed away — QUIET ASIDE: Mistress Goody Quotes: “The Doctor ALES OF CIVILITY; Faith Patriotic — ON A FASHION FRENZY; Patriot n. — FELLOW COUNTRYMAN"

Quiz:

On which paper bill can you see President Washington’s face?

Tile game key. Game on page 8.

George Washington — a MAN OF SERVICE; Mrs. Washington’s runaway who stayed away — QUIET ASIDE: Mistress Goody Quotes: “The Doctor ALES OF CIVILITY; Faith Patriotic — ON A FASHION FRENZY; Patriot n. — FELLOW COUNTRYMAN

What to do:
1. Put a quarter on a sheet of thin newspaper or tracing paper.
2. Hold the coin steady as you rub over it with the side of a crayon. TIP: If you find that the coin slips, you can put a circle of tape on the bottom of the coin to hold it to the desk.

Your Own Portrait of George

What you will need:
• Thin newspaper or tracing paper
• A new quarter (or one that is not worn down)
• Peeled crayon

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 broad-sides—sheets of paper covered with anonymous poems, songs, and essays—that could be tucked 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 drawing political cartoons.

Maxims

Benjamin Franklin is well known for writing or rewriting common-sense advice and perspectives on his life and times, as found in Poor Richard’s Almanac, which was popular in his day and remains popular. Students enjoy deciphering the Franklin proverbs. Initiate a class discussion around some or all of the following:

• Early to bed and early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise.
• Never leave till tomorrow that which you can do today.
• Great talkers, little doers.
• No gains without pains.
• To err is human, to repent divine; to persist, devilish.
• He has lost his boots but saved his spurs.
• He that fails in love with himself, will have no rivals.
• He that lies down with dogs shall rise up with fleas.

Word find key. Puzzle on page 8.

M K F H A M L T O N N
O R E L I C H S S B O U T
U K E E O C E M A U R S A P S
E T C R A L O T D R E
V E L R E A S H S Q F G F
E T L T N I S S L B E E
R C H H R B D L C I Q S E C
N Q O G O L W Q A D R S I F R
H N K F R S Q N I S S
L I P E N S Y L V I A N A
C S Y T A O T L Y L O
M V F H Z C G R J N Q W Z G W
X C T Y C V T Q H G V Y U L

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Your Own Portrait of George
Pledge It Forward—Self to Service

Divide students into groups and let them brainstorm about possible service projects they could undertake.

Have your students write political poems on “America 2002” and submit them to PatriotPapers@npg.si.edu

Where’s George? word find puzzle

Find answers on page 7.

M H K F H A M I L T O N T N Y
O T X E L D G I S S R Q O T
U K E E S D C E M A A P S I
N P S M E I E A O U M L G R L
T R C A T Q D R T R A W C E I
V E R E A S A N Q G F V
E T L T N T S S L B E I F
R C N H B R J D L C I Q S C E
N Q O A W O A U A Y S R J F
O J I B R W B H B F P T M O
N H L K N F R S Q Y N I S S
L I P E N N S Y L V A N I A E
G Y S H T A O Y T L A Y O L L
M V F H Z C G R J N Q W Z G U
X C T Y C V T Q H V G U Y L R

False teeth   Jefferson   Mount Vernon
Federalists   John Adams   Pennsylvania
George   Lansdowne   Rules of Civility
Gilbert Stuart   Loyalty oath
Hamilton   Martha

Together, Museums Create Wall of Expression

On the morning of September 12, 2001, America stood in horror as we witnessed the defilement of hatred. As a nation we mourned, and as a nation we must heal.

Visiting our collections, we see art as an institution and created the Wall of Expression, seeking to heal ourselves and support a grieving nation. This movement is a memorial to those who sacrificed, a tribute to those who served, and an expression of hope for the future.

Pledge It Forward—A Challenge from The Patriot Papers

When studying George Washington, I was struck by his reluctance to accept the presidential nomination. In this age of costly campaigns, hugging chefs, and lights to the letter, it’s hard to imagine.

But perhaps Washington’s reluctance was understandable. In 1783, he was sixty-six years old and had already sacrificed many years to service in his country. In 1789, after eight-and-a-half years as commander in chief of the Continental army, he had resigned his commission. His own affairs and the management of Mount Vernon absorbed his energies, and he had stressed the futility of his retirement. But when unanimously elected, he served. His formal notification to the presidency praised him for “the good graces of patriotism, of readiness to sacrifice domestic concerns and personal enjoyment to preserve the liberty and promote the happiness of the country. Washington was too intense for us to consider serving a second term. Historian Marion Eitzen writes: He celebrated his seventy-fifth birthday in February 1792, and felt older than his years. He had survived serious diseases in 1782 and 1785. He was, complained, growing old, his eyesight was deteriorating, and his money was beginning to dwindle. Yet he declined, and for free and without honor, letters to ten on Sunday and sent to his agent at Mount Vernon on points of farm management, even that he was not in much need of life at the age of 59 years, but could be helpful to his friends. Jefferson’s policy’s, I cannot but hope that you can resolve to add one or two more. In the many years you have already sacrificed to the good of mankind," and Hamilton’s request to make “a further sacrifice, storing that it need not continue day by day to two or three months," helped him to promote his letters to his friend. Harry Longfellow, 1792, Washington confirmed that he had decided to accept a second term of office.

Mistress Goody Quotes...

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On A NZY FRE HION NAS

False teeth   Jefferson   Mount Vernon
Federalists   John Adams   Pennsylvania
George   Lansdowne   Rules of Civility
Gilbert Stuart   Loyalty oath
Hamilton   Martha

Tile Game

Unscramble the tiles to reveal a message.

Find answers on page 7.

George Washington

AN A M OF VIC E SER

Faith Proctor

ON A NZY FRE HION FAS

Mrs. Washington’s runaway who stayed away!

CO UNT FEL AN RY M LOW