On February 15, 2002, the National Portrait Gallery’s life-sized painting of the father of our country began its first national tour at the Museum of Fine Arts in Houston, Texas. This portrait is so important to American history that it has been compared to the Liberty Bell and the Declaration of Independence.

What makes this painting so valuable? Why is it more important than a photograph of President Bush today? First, it is one of the few visual documents we have of George Washington. In the 18th century, photography, film, and video cameras did not exist. Portrait painters were the most important image-makers of Washington’s time, capturing their subjects on canvas. The process was time consuming, so often the artist painted only the face and used someone else to stand in for the body.

The size of this painting is also unique. It is almost 8 feet high. Washington is life-size! Only eight or nine full-length portraits of Washington exist, and this is the first full-length portrait to show him in civilian clothing rather than a military uniform. Stuart was given as a gift to the British Marquis of Lansdowne, and this is the first full-length portrait to exist, and this is the first full-length portrait to be painted only the face and used someone else to stand in for the body.

The museum turned to America for help, and the Donald W. Reynolds Foundation of Las Vegas, Nevada, gave a gift of $30 million so that the painting could remain in the United States and tour the country. The portrait will visit 8 cities before it returns home to the Portrait Gallery. Hopefully, it will visit a city near you. Join the tour and learn more about our first President, the father of our country. Or follow the tour online at our website, www.georgewashington.si.edu.

The National Portrait Gallery, Smithsonian Institution, acquired Gilbert Stuart’s Lansdowne portrait in 1968, the National Portrait Gallery opened in Washington, D.C., and the painting was loaned to the museum. For 32 years, it has stayed at the Smithsonian. But in the fall of 2000, its British owner decided he wanted it back so that he could auction it off. The Portrait Gallery was given the chance to buy it first, but the price was $20 million.

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 Adams, Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe. His most famous portrait of Washington is recognizable today on the one-dollar bill and on postage stamps.

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
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 writing helps to make meaning of their own ideas. 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 catch those ideas on the fly.

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

Find the dates to these main events. Many are in the newspaper. Construct a simple timeline that puts these major events in chronological order. Use images, drawings, or symbols to represent each event.

- Boston: Boston Tea Party
- France: Bastille stormed, French Revolution begins
- Thomas Jefferson writes the Declaration of Independence
- American Revolution ends
- Washington becomes first President
- Gilbert Stuart paints Washington’s portrait
- President and Mrs. Washington move into residence on High Street in Philadelphia

Word find key

A BLAST FROM THE PAST

Washington Unanimous Pick for President at Convention!

NEW YORK, 1789 (AP)—After months of debate among various American governments, the first official election was held on February 4, 1789. George Washington received all 69 electoral votes! Washington, who will be inaugurated on March 4, is accepted the presidency, even though he wished to return to estate at Mount Vernon and retire. “I was summoned by my country,” said Washington. He and his wife Martha will soon move to the country’s capital, New York City.

Washington Graciously Delays Retirement for a Second Term

PHILADELPHIA, 1793 (AP)—President George Washington has won his second election to 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 wrote to his friend Henry Lee that he accepted the presidency only “after a long and painful conflict in my own breast.” He really wanted to return to Mount Vernon and retire. The next four years could be difficult. There are arguments over the interpretation of the Constitution. Secretary of the Treasury Alexander Hamilton and Secretary of State Thomas Jefferson strongly disagree. President Washington fears this will divide the country.

Where’s George?

- Yorktown, 1781—After losing two children to infancy and her daughter Patsy to smallpox, Martha Washington lost her last child to camp fever.
- Philadelphia, into residence on High Street in 1788
- Valley Forge, 1777-1778—General Washington struggles to keep his troops alive and well in Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, this winter. Inadequate shipments of food, clothing, and supplies have left the regiments in shambles. Poor hygiene and serious disease threatens the lives of all the soldiers camped there. General Washington has asked for more supplies, but has not been successful. While General Washington struggles alongside his men, his political enemies threaten to remove his power. Some critics feel that others are better suited to lead the Continental army.

Word find

XCTYCVTQHVGUY LR

M V F H Z C G R J N Q W Z G U

G Y S H T A O Y T L A Y O L L

N Q O A E W O A U A Y S R J F

RC  NHBR J DL CI QS EC

E T L T N N T S S L B E I F I

R C N H B R J D L C I Q S E C

N Q O A R O W A U A T S R J F

O J I R B W H B R F P T M O

N H L K N N F S R Q Y N I S S

L I P E N N S Y L V A I N 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

XCTYCVTQHVGUY LR

False teeth
- Jefferson
- John Adams
- Hamilton

Federick
- General
- Gilbert Stuart

George
- Loyalty oath
- Martha

Mount Vernon
- Rules of Civility

Washington
- Buries Fourth Child
- Born
- Selected

Inadequate shipments of food, clothing, and supplies have left the regiments in shambles. Poor hygiene and serious disease threatens the lives of all the soldiers camped there. General Washington has asked for more supplies, but has not been successful. While General Washington struggles alongside his men, his political enemies threaten to remove his power. Some critics feel that others are better suited to lead the Continental army.

W H Y W O U L D Y O U S I G N A L O Y A L T Y O A T H ?

During the Revolutionary War, the British would require you sign an oath similar to this:

“...I voluntarily take this OATH to bear Faith and Allegiance to His MAJESTY乔治三世，and to defend the Interest of my Power, His sacred Person, Crowns, and Government, against all Enemies whatsoever...”

Would you have signed? How many colonists do you think were loyal to the British crown?

Mr. Finne

Respectfully informs the gentlemen amateurs of Turns, that he Proposes opening a FENCING ACADEMY on the 5th of February on River Street, the second door from King Street, where that noble art will be taught every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

A HISTORY OF THE SOUTH-"Such Gentlemen & Ladies are respectively invited to attend this delightful spectacle To the amusement of all, the

[By permission of the Smithsonian Institution and the National Portrait Gallery]

Mr. Finne respectfully informs the gentlemen amateurs of Turns, that he Proposes opening a FENCING ACADEMY on the 5th of February on River Street, the second door from King Street, where that noble art will be taught every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. 

The Patriot Papers

Teaching materials to accompany the exhibition "George Washington: A National Treasure" are available in the Newsroom, www.georgewashington.si.edu or calling 1-866-NPG-KITS.

Smithsonian National Portrait Gallery
December 1790

PRESIDENTIAL RESIDENCE 190 HIGH STREET PHILADELPHIA

Additional will be made to accommodate Mrs. Washington and her two grandchildren, Nelly, who is about twelve, and George Washington, who is about ten, as well as the President’s secretary and numerous servants.


Throughout the coming months The Patriot Papers will address the issue of slavery during George Washington’s time. In view of Washington’s many attributes and accomplishments, it is difficult to acknowledge his role as slave owner. Guest historians will share their perspectives; we invite you to share yours. Hopefully, through dialogue, we will increase our understanding.

—F.A. Fuller, editor patriotpapers@npg.si.edu

December 1796

RUNAWAY SLAVE. Mrs. Washington is greatly distressed by the loss of Olney Judge, her Mount Vernon servant so skilled in needlework. The girl, we hear, was lured away by a Frenchman who tired of her and left her stranded in Portsmouth, New Hampshire. President Washington has sent word that all will be forgiven if she returns to her mistress, but she has refused to come back unless promised her freedom. This puts the President in an awkward situation. Privately he has said that although he is sympathetic to her demand, setting her free would only reward her for running away and would spread discontent among the rest of his servants (as he calls them), who by being faithful are more deserving of their freedom than the runaway. Above all, the President cautioned that no violent means should be used to bring her back, lest a mole of riot be excited. Rather than risk this happening, he would tell Mrs. Washington she must get along without the services of Olney Judge.

freedom too great 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 Pennsylvania for six months in a row. It is believed that the President, therefore, will have to shuttle these servants back and forth and suffer the inconvenience of sometimes being without his cook, Hercules. Asked if he feared his slaves might take advantage of being in the North to run away, the President has privately concede that “the idea of freedom might be too great a temptation for them to resist.”

NOT OUR FINEST HOUR

PROSPECTIONS

Today, most of us own many more things than we really need to live on. When George was 17 years old, his family made an inventory (or list) of their possessions. Here is what they owned, besides their land:

• 20 slaves
• 11 china plates
• 18 small spoons
• One silver-plated soup spoon
• 13 beds
• A couch
• A fireplace set
• Tablecloths
• Napkins
• 7 teaspoons
• 1 8 large spoons
• A sword
• A watch
• A wig
• 7 teaspoons
• 20 slacks
• A bundle
• A looking glass (mirror)
• One silver-plated spoon
• 1 8 small spoons
• 7 teaspoons
• A watch
• 11 china plates
• 20 slacks

Some of these items are owned by your family today. How many of these items are owned by your family today? Are you surprised to see “slaves” listed as part of the inventory of possessions? If you were to make an inventory of every item in your home, how many items would be unfamiliar to George Washington?

Possessions

Playing with Possessions

• Possessions tell us a lot about a person. Have each student choose one item to represent each member of his or her family (including the student) and assemble these in a backpack or box. Then each student should 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.

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.hubbardhousemuseum.org, or the Decatur House at www.decaturhouse.org.

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 a simple family tree.

The White House

President John Adams was the first to live in the White House, even though construction was not complete. During the War of 1812, the British set fire to the White House, but it survived. The original stone walls, built two centuries ago, are still in place today. The White House now has 132 rooms, 35 bathrooms, and 6 levels, with 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.

Extension activities:
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 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?

The Portrait Puzzler answer key

1. Martha Washington
2. Alexander Hamilton
3. Thomas Paine
4. Benjamin Franklin
5. Thomas Jefferson
6. John Adams
7. Abigail Adams
8. John Hancock

What Did George Really Look Like?

George Washington towered over most men of the time. Standing about 6 feet, 3 inches tall, with long arms and legs, huge hands and feet, and pale blue eyes, Washington attracted notice. When young, his hair was reddish brown, but it lightened as he aged.

As a young man he was strong and athletic looking, weighing about 175 pounds. Later in life, he weighed closer to 200 pounds.

Portraits of the 18th century captured a personality on canvas, much as photographers do today. Both the artist and the photographer try to show the real person through their art. But it is easier for a painter to hide flaws or alter unattractive features than a photographer. The Lansdowne portrait is considered quite realistic, but there are some things the portrait does NOT show about George Washington:

• His face was scarred from smallpox (especially his nose)
• He had a strong “Roman” nose
• Already in his 50s, GW had wrinkles in his skin and fat on a stomach pouch
• He was wearing ill-fitting dentures that may have distorted his face
• He wore eyeglasses for reading

If you compare this portrait to portraits of other important people during the same time period, you’ll see some very serious faces. Most people did not smile for portraits the way we often are told to “smile” when we have our pictures taken. Portraits were a way to show status and dignity, and to communicate character. People valued a dignified, formal manner, especially in their President.

Look carefully at the Lansdowne portrait on page 3. Identify 3 things the portrait tells us about President Washington:

1. ____________________________________________
2. ____________________________________________
3. ____________________________________________

Compare this portrait with two others of Washington: (you can find them in this paper) Do you notice any similarities?________________________________________

Any differences?________________________________________

Did You Know?...

• He came from a blighted family, having two older stepbrothers and one stepsister?
• He was actually born February 11, not February 22? England changed its calendar when he was a boy, causing his birthdate to become February 22.
• His father died when he was 11 years old?
• He often had a bad temper but slowly learned to control it?
• He loved horseback riding, dancing, and farming?
• He was not always a good student?
• He did not always get along very well with his mother, who was busy and controlling?
• His older half-brother Lawrence was one of the most important people in young George’s life?
• He had two stepchildren, but no children of his own?

Making a Portrait Silhouette

HERE’S WHAT YOU WILL NEED:

• A person to be your model
• Chair
• Light source: adjustable desk lamp or even a strong flashlight
• Tape
• White chalk or brightly colored gel pen
• Table
• Colored construction paper
• Black construction paper
• Sharp scissors
• 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. TIP: You may have to change the distance between the light and the model until the shadow is clear.

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.
Six Reasons For Greatness

More than 200 years after his death, we still speak of George Washington's greatness. Why? What makes a person great?

1. By age 23, Washington was renowned for his physical courage: he continued to fight in one battle despite having a bullet pierce his clothing and 2 horses shot out from under him.

2. Washington risked his wealth, his reputation, and his life when he agreed to lead the fight against Britain; had he failed, he would have been hung as a traitor!

3. Washington learned to "act like a fox, not like a wolf." He understood that to win the war against Britain, he had to outlast his enemy, not win every battle.

4. Washington agreed to become the first President of the United States, when he could easily have been the first king.

5. He was the only President to be elected unanimously, not once but twice!

6. He was the only Founding Father to free his slaves when he died, although this was not effective until after Martha Washington's death.

Is there anyone alive today who you think is great and will be remembered by history? Defend your choice.

George Washington Dies at 67

Friday, George Washington got sick on Saturday, December 14, 1799. An infection gave him a sore throat. He also had a fever, and it was hard for him to breathe.

An infection gave him a sore throat. He also had a fever, and it was hard for him to breathe.

The President's friend Tobias Lear writes that the President grew calm late in the evening and checked his own pulse. Then he died peacefully in his bed. His wife Martha was with him, as well as some servants, doctors, and friends.

A large funeral is planned for Wednesday, December 18, including gun salutes and a procession.

The identified artist of the etching George Washington in His Last Illness captured the nation's sorrow when he added an inscription and verse beneath the picture. It reads:

"F. Washington in his last illness attended by Docs Craik and Brown." 

Americans behold & shed a grateful tear

For a man who has gained your freedom most dear
And now is departing into the realms above
Where he may ever rest in lasting peace above.

Lost & Found

Find the following items in The Patriot Papers. Circle each item. Then count the number of times that object appears. Include the number in the blank to the left. Some objects appear more than once.

1. ___ silhouette
2. ___ pig
3. ___ American flag
4. ___ globe
5. ___ music
6. ___ false teeth
7. ___ sword
8. ___ portrait
9. ___ black boots
10. ___ rainbow
11. ___ dollar bill
12. ___ inkwell
13. ___ medicine bottle
14. ___ pocket watch
15. ___ dancer
16. ___ bonnet
17. ___ military uniform
18. ___ star
19. ___ portrait pendant
20. ___ pictures of George Washington
21. ___ eagle
22. ___ ruffled shirt
23. ___ a fencing academy
24. ___ the word "patriot"

Capture It in Words

The unidentified artist of the etching George Washington in His Last Illness captured the nation's sorrow when he added an inscription and verse beneath the picture. It reads:

"G. Washington in his last illness attended by Docs Craik and Brown."

Americans behold & shed a grateful tear

For a man who has gained your freedom most dear
And now is departing into the realms above
Where he may ever rest in lasting peace above.

Write this verse out for the students. Ask them what it adds to the work of art. Why would Americans shed a grateful tear? Then let them choose 2 or 3 other pictures from this paper and try writing a title or verse of their own. They could even print out the best captions, mount them under photocopies of their paintings, and display them.
The Patriot Papers
Page 6

Writing to Learn

Take any character from the past and write a journal entry, a page from a diary, or a letter from his or her perspective.

Make up your own Rules of Civility for the 21st century—on dating, on dining, on education, on politics.

Time Travel

Take any modern personality, celebrity, or politician and send them back in time to comment on an event. (“Future Flash” is really the opposite—a character from the past comments on a current event.)

Use George Washington and other people mentioned in The Patriot Papers as characters for a skit. Act out what you think George Washington’s first inaugural address would have been like. Or re-create a scene from Valley Forge using the information you know. Imagine what a typical dinner would be like for George and Martha, and act this out. How would this be different from a dinner with your family? Don’t forget to use dress and language to make the skits more authentic.

Crossing the Delaware answer key

Across
1. Civility
2. Lansdowne
3. Whiskey
4. George Washington

Down
1. Teeth
2. Federalists
3. Gilbert Stuart
4. Epiglottitis
5. Martha
6. Mount Vernon
7. Valley Forge

Make Your Own Portrait of George

WHAT YOU WILL NEED:
• Thin newprint or tracing paper
• A new quarter (or one that is not worn down)
• Peeled crayon

WHAT TO DO:
• Put a quarter on a sheet of thin newprint or tracing paper.
• Hold the coin steady as you rub it over 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.

As you rub the crayon over the coin, you will begin to see the head of President Washington appear!

QUIZ: On which paper bill can you see President Washington’s face?
Philadelphia, July 13, 1793

RICKETTS’ AMPHITHEATRE. Word that the President and his family were to attend a performance of Mr. John Bill Ricketts’ dangerous feats on horseback brought a large crowd this evening to what is called the Circus. The acrobatic performance was held to raise money to buy firewood for the poor during the coming winter. Mr. Ricketts, demonstrating his agility by drinking a glass of wine while on horseback, raised his glass to the health of “The Man of the People.” This produced an immediate clap of applause and a loud hurrah from every part of the Circus. 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 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 who am a professor of horsemanship, would go to him and learn to ride.”

Philadelphia, September 1796

A visit to Mr. Peale’s museum, President Pudding tells us, is well worth the admission fee of one fourth of a dollar, if only to see the huge American buffalo. Peale’s rooms are filled with monsters of the earth and sea, a rich array of birds, and a great collection of the horns, jaws, and teeth of tigers, sharks, and many other fearful animals. In one room are nattle, black, and spotted snakes, concealed in cases enclosed with wire and glass. She was astonished to see Mr. Peale take out a black snake about four or five feet long for 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-footed cow. 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 Washington.

POET’S CORNER… SOME VERY BAD POETRY

GEORGE

There was a young General
named George
Who led troops in the Valley at Furge
His horse was a daily
He took bullets in jolly
And now he has a horse no more.

REVOLUTIONARY MOMENTS

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

More Bad Poetry

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 drawing political cartoons. Here is a sample to get them started.

REVOLUTIONARY TEA

There was an old lady lived over the sea
And she was an island queen.
Her daughter lived in a new country
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.

“Now, mother, dear mother,” the daughter replies,
“i shan’t do the thing you ax.
I’m willing to pay a fair price for the tea,
But never the three penny tax.

“You shall,” quoth the mother, and
reddened with rage,
“For you’re my own daughter, you see,
And sure ’tis quite proper a daughter should pay
Her mother a tax on her tea,
Her mother a tax on her tea.”

Extension Activities

• Design clothing for a historical character or for a historical novel or play.
• Research Peale’s Museum and give a report on some of the odd animals that were included.
• Draw pictures that illustrate some of those peculiar animals in the museum.
• Research Ricketts’ Amphitheatre or the history of the circus and report back to the class.

Making Connections

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 falls in love with himself, will have no rivals.
• He that lies down with dogs shall rise up with fleas.
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 does he think of America in 2002 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 your students write political poems on “America 2002” and submit them to PatriotPapers@npg.si.edu

Tile Game

Unscramble the tiles to reveal a message.

George Washington

Faith Proctor

Mrs. Washington’s runaway who stayed away! (patriot n.)

Pets on Parade

Washington had many pets. Draw a picture of Patriot the cat, Sweetlips the hound, or your own favorite pet. Send it to us!

”Kids Voting” Campaign Launched in Las Vegas

As the father of our country, President George Washington led the way in the world’s first experiment in democracy. Today we strive to maintain that democracy. Following Washington’s example of patriotism, Las Vegas Valley students will have an opportunity to participate in our democratic process, when they cast their ballots in the fall 2002 general election.

”Kids Voting Nevada” is a nonprofit, nonpartisan organization dedicated to promoting voter registration and educating children in the voting process. On election day, participating students cast their ballots alongside their parents at numerous polling sites throughout the Las Vegas Valley. Launched in 1998, the “Kids Voting” campaign began with 36 schools, 11,588 students cast their ballot on election day. By 2000, the campaign had doubled in size, with 77 schools, 2,600 teachers, 480 community volunteers, and 34,241 students voting. Campaign 2002: “Our Freedom, Our Future,” will be underway shortly.

The Patriot Papers salutes the students of Las Vegas for following in George Washington’s footsteps and strengthening American democracy. Check out the “Kids Voting” display at the exhibitions “George Washington: A National Treasure” when you visit the Las Vegas Art Museum.

Patriotic Events Celebrate Washington:

- 4TH OF JULY FAMILY DAY WEEKEND
- SEPTEMBER 11: A CANDLESFIGHT VIGIL IN REMEMBRANCE OF THE NATIONAL TRAGEDIES
- NEVADA DAY WEEKEND, OCTOBER 25–27

Together, Museums Create Wall of Expression

On the morning of September 11, 2001, Americans watched in horror as we witnessed the sheer force of hatred. As a nation we mourned, and as a nation we must heal.

Visiting our museums is an educational experience and a very healing way to spend time. Vulnerable in the aftermath of the tragedy, the American art community is reaching out to help with an emergency tribute: a Wall of Expression to honor and comfort the victims and survivors of the 11th. The American Art Museum and the National Portrait Gallery, working together on Main Street, in the hallowed halls of this great city, are giving voice to the Americans who so bravely told us their stories. The Wall of Expression is part of the American Art Museum’s exhibition, ”The American Crisis,” and it is a window onto our collective future.

“The American Crisis” will be on view in the American Art Museum through November 10, 2002, and the Wall of Expression will be on view throughout the Las Vegas Valley weekend, October 25–27. The Wall’s opening weekend is a community celebration. The opening day events are free and open to the public—like the Museum, it is a cultural resource for the American people. The exhibition and Wall of Expression will be on view during all regular hours throughout October, 2002.

On September 19, 2002, the American Art Museum will host a special opening event, with a reception in the American Crisis: The American Art Museum. The event will feature the opening of the exhibition and a reception in the gallery. The exhibition will be on view through November 10, 2002, and the Wall of Expression will be on view throughout the Las Vegas Valley weekend, October 25–27. The Wall’s opening weekend is a community celebration. The opening day events are free and open to the public—like the Museum, it is a cultural resource for the American people. The exhibition and Wall of Expression will be on view during all regular hours throughout October, 2002.

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HONORING COMMUNITY SERVICE
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