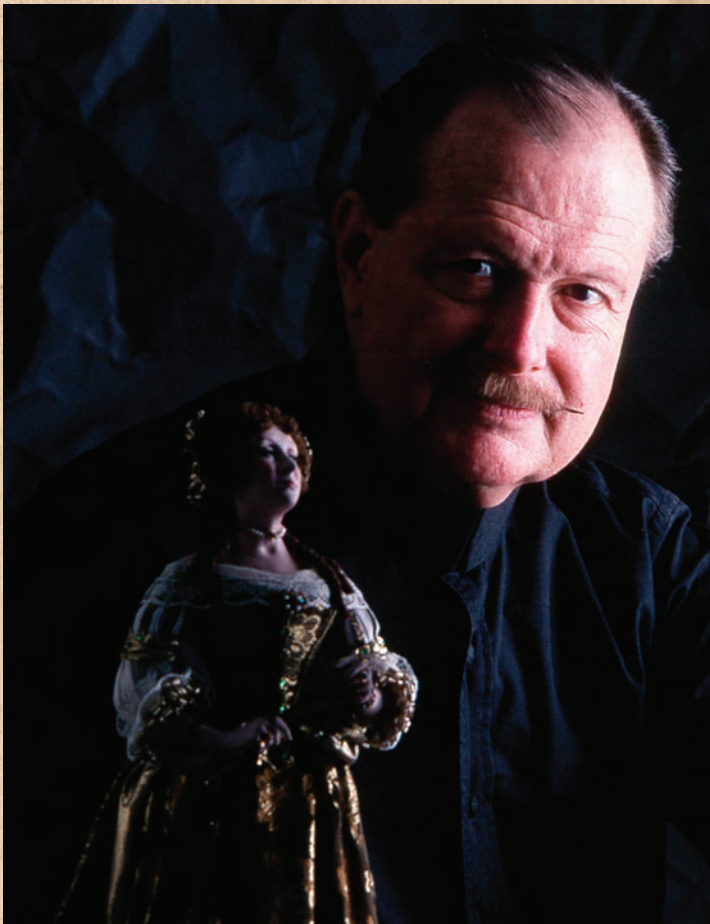


AMERICA'S REVOLUTION

GEORGE STUART HISTORICAL FIGURES®

GALLERY GUIDE



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that are part of the exhibit!

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GEORGE III
(1738-1820)

Figure depicts George III in 1760. "King of Great Britain and Ireland" and then "King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland" after bringing about their unification. He ruled during the American War of Independence.



SAMUEL ADAMS
(1722-1803)

A Massachusetts brewer, propagandist, and active revolutionary who helped organize the Boston Tea Party.



RICHARD HENRY LEE
(1732-1794)

Lee was instrumental in the campaign for independence and was a delegate to the Continental Congress. He opposed adoption of the Constitution because he felt it restricted states' rights.



PATRICK HENRY
(1736-1799)

A proponent of the Revolution, and a fiery orator who uttered the famous slogan, "Give me liberty or give me death!"



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN
(1706-1790)

An accomplished diplomat, writer, printer, scientist, and philosopher. He rallied French support for the new nation and was a key architect of both the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution.



MERCY OTIS WARREN
(1728-1814)

Warren used her talents as a writer to promote the Revolutionary cause. Her three-volume history of the Revolution was the first by an American author.



THOMAS PAINE
(1737-1809)

Paine wrote the 1776 pamphlet, "Common Sense" that galvanized Revolutionary sentiment and led to the writing of the Declaration of Independence.



LOUIS XVI
(1754- 1793)

Figure depicts Louis VXi in 1778. A well-meaning, but stubborn king who at the age of 19 succeeded to the throne and took on the disastrous baggage of the French and Indian War.



MARTHA WASHINGTON
(1731-1802)

Figure depicts Martha Washington accompanying her husband to Valley Forge, where she undoubtedly encountered hardships that were a far cry from her privileged upbringing in Virginia.



GEORGE WASHINGTON
(1732-1799)

Depicted here at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, during the harsh winter of 1777-1778. The Revolutionary Army rallied behind him to defeat the British at Trenton on Christmas Eve.



MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE
(1757-1834)

A French aristocrat and soldier, joined Washington's army in 1777 as a major general. He worked to gain French support for the new United States and was a great popular hero.



BARON VON STEUBEN
(1730-1794)

A Prussian officer who joined the Continental army in 1777. He spent winter at Valley Forge training Washington's troops and led them at the battle of Monmouth.



BENEDICT ARNOLD
(1741-1801)

A military leader in the Revolutionary War, he became embittered when others were promoted ahead of him. As West Point commander in 1780, he planned to betray the fort to the British. The plot was discovered, and he was exiled.



PEGGY SHIPPEN
(1760-1804)

The daughter of a prominent Philadelphia loyalist, married Benedict Arnold in 1779. She was suspected of aiding her husband's treason and accompanied him into exile.



SIR JOHN BURGoyNE
(1722-1792)

A general in the British army, led the British campaign at Saratoga, New York, in which poorly prepared British forces were defeated by the Americans.



SIR HENRY CLINTON
(1730-1795)

A veteran of the French and Indian wars and of the early battles of the Revolution. Named Supreme Commander of British forces in America in 1778, he tried unsuccessfully to halt the tide of Revolution.



JOHN ADAMS
(1735-1826)

The second President of the United States, served as vice president under Washington. He was a signer of the Declaration of Independence and acted as an envoy to France, the Netherlands, and Great Britain during and after the Revolutionary War.



ABIGAIL ADAMS
(1744-1818)

The wife of John Adams, was known for her lively intelligence and wit. She was a proponent of women's rights.



JOHN JAY
(1745-1829)

A colonial New York lawyer, signed the Declaration of Independence and was president of the Continental Congress. He was one of the authors of the Federalist Papers and was the first chief justice of the United States Supreme Court from 1789 to 1795.



GEORGE WASHINGTON
(1732-1799)

The first President of the United States, from 1789-1797. Washington received his military training in the colonial militia and saw action in the French and Indian Wars. Named commander in chief of the Continental forces in 1775, Washington led the army to victory.



MARTHA WASHINGTON
(1731-1802)

Martha Washington was a widow with two children when she married Washington in 1759. Her granddaughter married Robert E. Lee.



JOHN MARSHALL
(1755-1835)

Marshall was born on the Virginia frontier and served as an officer in the Continental Army. A staunch Federalist, he was appointed chief justice by John Adams, and established the direction of the judiciary in the new democracy.



AARON BURR
(1756-1836)

Vice President to Thomas Jefferson. He ran for governor of New York in 1804, but lost. Burr later became involved in a colonization scheme in Spain that led to a trial for treason, but he was acquitted.



ALEXANDER HAMILTON
(1757-1804)

Hamilton was Secretary of the Treasury under George Washington. He attempted to set the financial course of the new nation and was the primary architect of the Federalist Party.



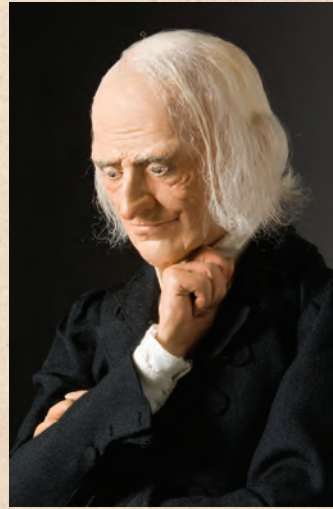
THOMAS JEFFERSON
(1743-1826)

The third President of the United States, from 1801-1809. Jefferson was the chief author of the Declaration of Independence. Among his many accomplishments were the Louisiana Purchase and the organization of the Lewis and Clark expedition.



SALLY HEMINGS
(1773-1835)

Hemings was a mixed-race daughter of John Wayles and a slave. Thomas Jefferson married Martha, Sally's infant half-sister, so Sally came to Jefferson's household as part of Martha's inheritance. Jefferson freed Sally's children, but never Sally.



JAMES MADISON
(1751-1836)

The fourth President of the United States who played a key role in formulating the Constitution and drafting the Bill of Rights. His two terms as president were marred by the renewed war with Great Britain in 1812.



DOLLEY MADISON
(1768-1849)

The First Lady to her husband, James Madison. When the British set the White House on fire in 1814, Madison saved important state papers and a Gilbert Stuart portrait of George Washington.



JAMES MONROE
(1758-1831)

The fifth President of the United States. Monroe studied law under Thomas Jefferson. He presided over a period of growth as the nation settled the vast territory acquired in the Louisiana Purchase.



JOHN QUINCY ADAMS
(1767-1848)

The sixth President of the United States was the son of John and Abigail Adams. As a Secretary of State under James Monroe, he was the principal author of the Monroe Doctrine, warning European powers to stay out of American affairs.



Each Figure portrayed was important to the political power structure of their time. Mr. Stuart sculpts each subject as a three-dimensional, quarter life-size portrait. Viewers get a firsthand look at how these special people appeared during their lifetimes.