

Revolution
and
Rebellion:
The George Stuart
Historical Figures®

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The William J. Clinton
Presidential Library



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The A



The Royal Couple

King George III was a dedicated, hardworking monarch. He took his role seriously, but was plagued by his wrong-headed policies. He was never a monster or a villain. Charlotte his queen birthed 16 children, among them the future George IV. It was from the armies of her

family in Hesse, Germany that George obtained the mercenaries to support his very unpopular war in the colonies.

In later years, he may have suffered from bouts of porphyria, a disease that earned him the epithet "Mad King George."



Traitor and Trophy Wife

Washington considered Benedict Arnold the ablest of his field generals. Arnold's historic defection was caused by his perception that Washington failed to support Arnold in battling corruption charges. His young society bride, Peggy Shippen had British Army ties and encouraged the defection.

Constitution Creators

Franklin's endeavors to form a more perfect government made him the choice for the Republic's first president, but for his great age and ill health. Like Franklin, Thomas Jefferson's constant public service and concepts of democracy, including his insistence on a Bill of Rights, was ahead of revolutionary contemporaries.

American Founders and P



Rabble-Rousers and Writers

Early political connections between colonies began with Sam Adams' Committees of Correspondence. Their correspondence fired agitation throughout most of the colonies, which led to forming a Continental Congress in 1774 for the purpose of confronting royal policies. The clash was

carried forward by such radicals as Patrick Henry (R) in the Virginia colony and the movement was given focus by Thomas Paine (L) with his pamphlet *Common Sense*, containing its message of 'independence not reconciliation'.



The Adams Family

Adams was one of the most distinguished families in early United States history. Both John (R) and son served as presidents, but their early lives were spent in constant public service. Massachusetts has provided a vast number of outstanding citizens over the centuries, but few could eclipse the contribution of the Adams'.

Mrs. Adams was not only a remarkably independent businesswoman, she also promoted women's rights.

John Quincy Adams (L) gave most of his energy and political capital to anti-slavery efforts, two generations before the Civil War.

atriots



Revolutionary Warriors

George Washington gained support from several prominent foreigners in his desperate resistance to the Royal armies. The most colorful was the Marquis de Lafayette, whose main contribution was his work to obtain recognition of the young United States by the King of France in 1778.

Washington and Lafayette became like father and son. Washington was also blessed with having a loving wife in Martha. Her patient support would go far in comforting him throughout the eight miserable years of the conflict.

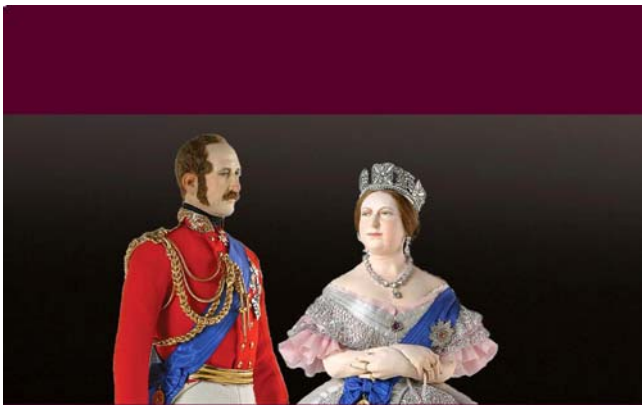


End of a Generation

President Washington ended his second term as president by admonishing Americans not to let commerce and the military gain an undue influence in government. Then he and Martha dashed for Mount Vernon. They were so grateful to be 'home' at last! Love of his farm and his dreams of western settlement engrossed him to the end.

The Madisons

A young widow with a son married a middle aged bachelor. She was big and bucksom; he, short and thin. Dolley's talents as hostess were honed entertaining for President Jefferson and later as First Lady to her husband. During the War of 1812 her presence of mind saved some of the nation's most valuable treasures.



Albert & Victoria

In 1861, Queen Victoria, and England in general, were very pro-Southern, in part as major importers of Southern cotton. When the Queen voiced her sympathies, Albert hushed her quickly. England did not need yet another major conflict. Victoria realized her gaffe and said no more.

At the end of the year, Lincoln's navy boarded a British ship and captured two Confederate agents. A big out cry in England followed and Parliament called for war against the Lincoln government. Once more Albert induced a cooler approach and war with the United States was averted.



President & Mrs. Lincoln

The Lincolns' enthusiasm over his being elected President was short lived. After an awkward inauguration and saddled with a derelict White House, Mrs. Lincoln dedicated herself to making it the first home of the nation. Resulting expenses plagued the new administration. The war put a damper on the rest of their

time in Washington. The death of Willie, their youngest son, was a nightmare for both of them. Mary never recovered. Regardless, when she was in charge and entertaining as First Lady, she was the personification of grace, charm and generosity. She could be the perfect hostess

The Civil War Era



The Loves of Lincoln

Lincoln liked ladies, even though he felt awkward with women in social settings. His supposed romance with Anne Rutledge, during his New Salem years, became more legend than fact. Certainly she meant a great deal to him. Later, Mary Owens of Springfield rejected Lincoln's halfhearted proposal.

In 1839, he met and married Mary Todd of Lexington, Kentucky (above), after an on and off courtship. Their love for one another is well established, in spite of a marriage fraught with emotional upheavals. Mary was at the center of much of it.



The Civil Warriors

Lincoln never recognized the existence of a 'State Of The Confederacy' and had only briefly met Jefferson Davis (R) 30 years earlier. Nevertheless, Lincoln attempted to treat the South with respect while firmly determined to preserve the Union. Long before 1861, Davis had a distinguished career in the U.S. military

and government. Neither of the great leaders wasted energy exchanging charges and slanders. The leading generals who had all served under one flag just a few years before were just as respectful. Nevertheless, Grant and Lee were dogged and ruthless military campaigners. Both remain heroes of the War.



The Great Debaters

Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas were both graduates of the Illinois Legislature. But Douglas went on to the U.S. Senate while Lincoln stayed a legislator. During a second election the two debated the main issue of the day - slavery. Lincoln lost, but was soon elected to Congress as a Whig.

Northern Democrat Douglas attempted many failed compromises on slavery with Southern Democrats, and it all came to ruin in the War Between the States. The two foes were reconciled in 1861, when Lincoln was elected president. During the inauguration ceremony, Douglas held Lincoln's hat.



The Assassination

By early April 1865, the war was over and Lincoln's biggest task was to convince the Radicals in Congress to pass an Act of Reconstruction which would have brought the states together once more and would have been his greatest achievement. John Wilkes Booth had long harbored bitter resentment of the Federal Government

and its leaders. Booth's partially successful plan to murder Lincoln and his cabinet eventually plunged the nation into a bitter racial conflict. We continue to deal with what has been the United States' greatest tragedy.

Photography by Peter D'Aprix

The Artist & Storyteller



George Stuart has been creating his exquisite Historical Figures[®] and telling their interesting stories for more than fifty years. He has modeled nearly 400 Figures and written and performed scores of monologs about interesting periods of history. Mr. Stuart resides and works in Ojai, California.

The Historical Figures[®]

The exhibited Figures were selected from the collections of the Museum of Ventura County (www.venturamuseum.org) and the artist. To learn more about the Historical Figures or to contact the artist visit www.galleryhistoricalfigures.com.

The Exhibition Host

The Clinton Library is very pleased to host some of the Historical Figures of George Stuart that represent important characters of the American Revolution, the American Civil War and a few of their European counterparts. The Clinton Library is one of 13 Presidential Libraries administered by the National Archives and Records Administration. To learn more about the Clinton Library, please visit www.clintonlibrary.gov.



Louisiana Purchase

Jefferson is credited with seizing the opportunity to acquire the Louisiana territory.

However, many maneuvers and much statecraft came into play before the deed was done. America's vital need for open access to the Mississippi River, which was controlled by Franco-Spanish governments, needed resolution.

By good fortune, Napoleon wanted to unload the area, hoping the British would try to take it from the Americans.

James Monroe loved the French and facilitated the purchase, whereby the nation was doubled in size for only \$15 million, about 35 cents per acre!