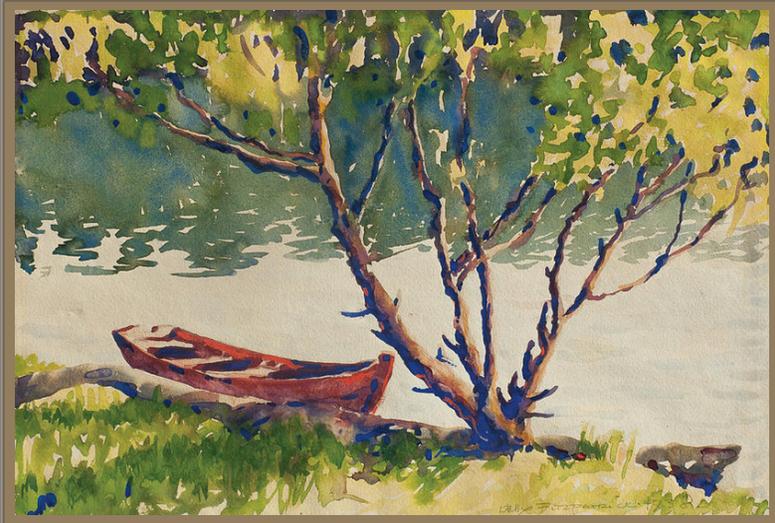


LEGENDS & LEGACIES

FROM THE PERMANENT COLLECTION
connections

John Kelly Fitzpatrick



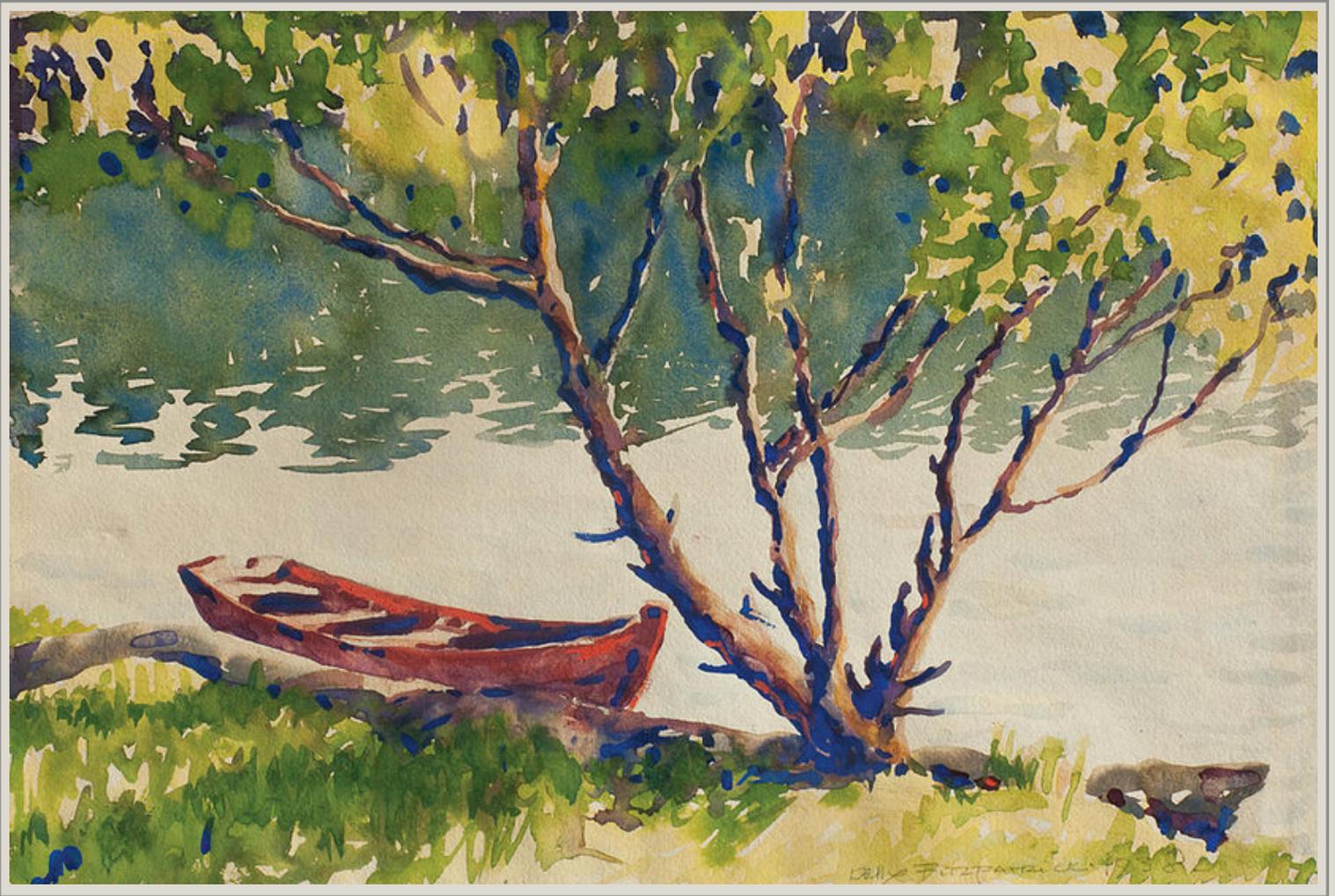
Frank Woodberry Applebee



Row, Row, Row Your Boat

THE KELLY

Kelly Fitzpatrick Memorial Gallery



John Kelly Fitzpatrick, 1888-1953

The Red Boat, 1938, Reproduction of Watercolor Painting, 19 " x 13"

John Kelly Fitzpatrick was born in 1888 in Wetumpka, Alabama. His father, Phillips Fitzpatrick (1830-1901), was a physician, and his mother was Jane Lovedy Fitzpatrick (1850-1913). His paternal grandfather, Benjamin Fitzpatrick (1802–1869), served as the Governor of Alabama from 1841 to 1845.

Fitzpatrick attended the Stark University School in Montgomery and went to the University of Alabama to study journalism for two years. He then spent a semester at the Art Institute of Chicago in Chicago, Illinois. In 1918, he joined the United States Army and served in France during the First World War. In 1929, he spent a few months at the Académie Julian in Paris, France. His formal education was somewhat limited, never receiving a degree from an institution of higher education.

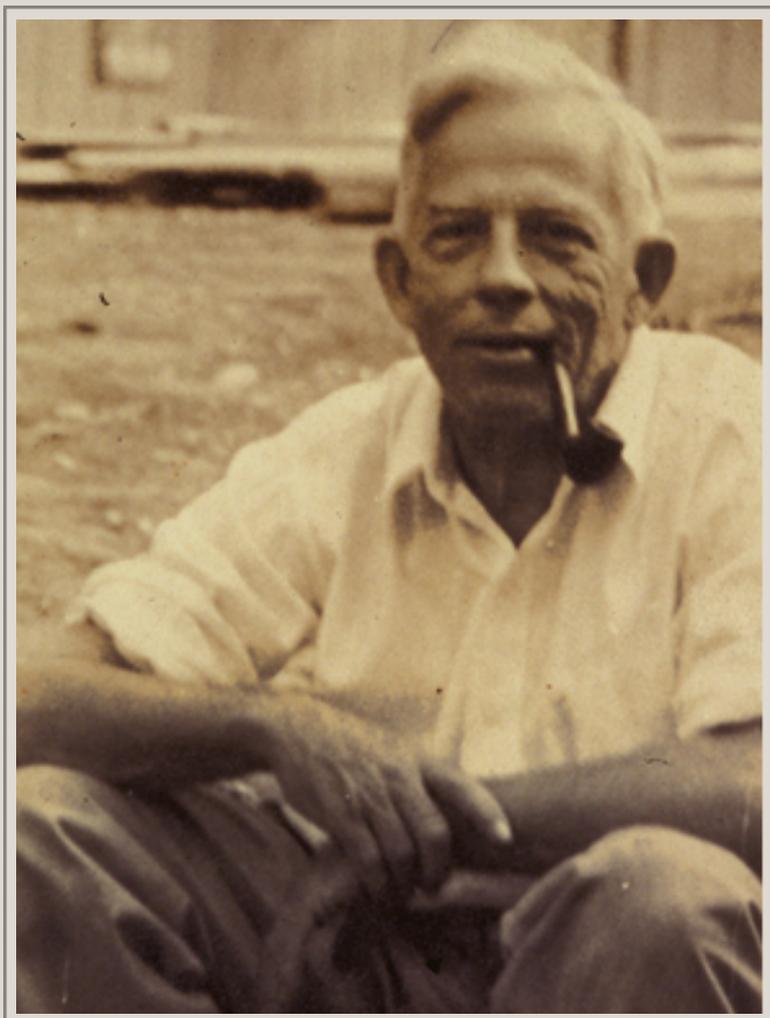
As a regionalist painter, he is best known for his paintings of rural Alabama, especially his home county of Elmore County, Alabama. He was inspired by French painters like Paul Cézanne (1839–1906), Vincent van Gogh (1853–1890), and Henri Matisse (1869–1954). In the French tradition, he often painted out in the open, near lakes or creeks in the Alabama countryside.

Together with a group of artists known as the Morningview Painters, he founded the Alabama Art League in the late 1920s. This led to the establishment of the Montgomery Museum of Fine Arts in Montgomery, Alabama in 1930. He sat on its original Board of Trustees and helped develop its permanent collection. Some of his work is exhibited there. He also taught painting and served as director of the Montgomery Museum Art School. In 1938 and 1939, he was commissioned by the federal government as part of the Public Works of Art Project to produce paintings, including murals inside the newly constructed post offices in the towns of Ozark, Alabama titled "Early Industry of Dale County" and in Phenix City, Alabama titled "Cotton."

In 1933, Fitzpatrick co-founded the Dixie Art Colony with Sallie B. Carmichael and her daughter Warree Carmichael LeBron. The idea was to establish an artist colony to paint and train burgeoning artists in the South. From 1937, they met at Poka Hutchi ("gathering of picture writers" in Creek Indian parlance), a small cabin on Lake Jordan. Later, Frank W. Applebee, the Chair of the School of Art and Architecture at Auburn University and a painter, joined the colony, as did Genevieve Southerland, Anne Wilson Goldthwaite and Lamar Dodd (1909-1996). The colony last met in 1945.

In addition to John Kelly Fitzpatrick's paintings at "The Kelly" (Kelly Fitzpatrick Memorial Gallery) in Wetumpka, Alabama, his work can be found in the Wetumpka Historical Museum, the Montgomery Museum of Fine Arts and the Alabama Department of Archives and History in Montgomery as well as the Johnson Collection in Spartanburg, South Carolina and the Ogden Museum of Southern Art in New Orleans, Louisiana.

Kelly Fitzpatrick died of a heart attack on April 18, 1953. He was buried in the Wetumpka City Cemetery.



Kelly Fitzpatrick



Frank Woodberry Applebee, 1902-1988

Untitled, Lake Scene, Watercolor on Paper, 13.5" x 9.5"

Frank Woodberry Applebee was the founder and Head of the Art Department of API, now Auburn University, in Auburn, Alabama. He was also an art instructor at the Dixie Art Colony.

1948 – Frank Applebee, Chair of the School of Art and Architecture, arranged for the purchase of 36 paintings for \$1,072 from a government auction for what is now the Jules Collins Museum in Auburn, AL. This formed the core of what was hoped to be a Museum collection. These paintings offer an extraordinary representation of the American art scene with works by such artists as Ralston Crawford, Ben Shahn, Georgia O'Keeffe, John Marin, Jacob Lawrence, Arthur Dove and Romare Bearden. Though funding for the museum was not forthcoming there were those who held fast to the idea.

Periodicals: "Legendary Purchase" *Southern Accents*, March-April 2004.

Rivers and Boats

Subject: English Language Arts

Grade Level: Grade 2

Common Core Unit: 5: Hand-Me-Down Tales From Around the World

Time: 2 45-60-minute lessons

Focus Skill: main idea

Essential Question(s):

Why do we hand down stories?

How are poems, folk tales, and art alike?

How are they different?

Learning Target:

I can listen to a poem and understand what the author is trying to say.

I can show my understanding by drawing a picture.

I can use a Venn diagram to compare and contrast different versions of the same setting.

Assessment

Product: Use Venn diagram to compare the two different pictures

Materials Needed

copy of the poem "Where Go the Boats?", by Robert Louis Stevenson, written on chart paper; for each student; art paper, colored pencils or crayons

Vocabulary

folktales, diverse cultures compare and contrast, foam

Day 1

Direct Instruction:

- Small model of a boat
- Visualization of characters and settings in other poems and stories we have read

Introduce the unit by asking students about using their imaginations to go places. We use our imaginations as we are reading or listening to reading for the purpose of visualizing a place (setting).

Introduce a poet who lived over 100 years ago and also loved to go places in his imagination: Robert Louis Stevenson. As a child, he was sometimes sick. While confined to his bed, his mother read him many stories and he would imagine going to these places. He loved the sea. Later in his life he wrote many poems to express his love of travel and adventure.

Today you will listen to a poem called "Where Go the Boats?" As you are listening, I know you will be able to form a picture in your head. Read the poem (students listen first). Read the poem again.

Independent practice

Have each student draw his or her visual perception of the poem.

Day 2

Direct instruction

Review what you and the students did in the first lesson.

Reread the poem "Where Go the Boats."

Show the artwork by *Kelly Fitzpatrick* and *Frank Woodberry Applebee* with the scenes of the boats and the river. Whole group: Ask who, what, when, where questions to work on compare and contrast of the poem and work of art.

Use a graphic organizer of your chart.

Tell the students you are going to read a folktale about a river and you will show them a piece of art that you think shows the visual perception from the author of the folk tale.

Read "River Talk" from Aesop's Fables.

As soon as you are finished show the students the art images. Discuss what they see and how it relates to the folktale. Ask who, what, when, and where questions again to help students see the relationship between the folktale and the art piece.

Describe how the beginning of the story may relate to the picture and how the ending of the story may clarify the picture more clearly.

Additional Art Activities:

1. Create a collage from painted paper or found paper depicting water and boats. (see page 7)
2. Learn to draw a fishing boat and create a drawing or painting of the boat and surround it with water, trees, etc. (see pages 9 - 11)
3. Create a line design of water and boats. (see page 12)

Where Go the Boats?

by Robert Louis Stevenson

Dark brown is the river,
Golden is the sand.
It flows along for ever,
With trees on either hand.

Green leaves a-floating,
Castles of the foam,
Boats of mine a-boating--
Where will all come home?

On goes the river
And out past the mill,
Away down the valley,
Away down the hill.

Away down the river,
A hundred miles or more,
Other little children
Shall bring my boats ashore.



RIVER TALK

AESOPS FABLES

The rivers were a disgruntled lot. They had started out as tiny clear streams high up in the mountains and meandered through valleys and plateaus and plains. Their waters had swollen up during monsoons and had then reduced to a trickle during summer. But on the whole, they had flourished.

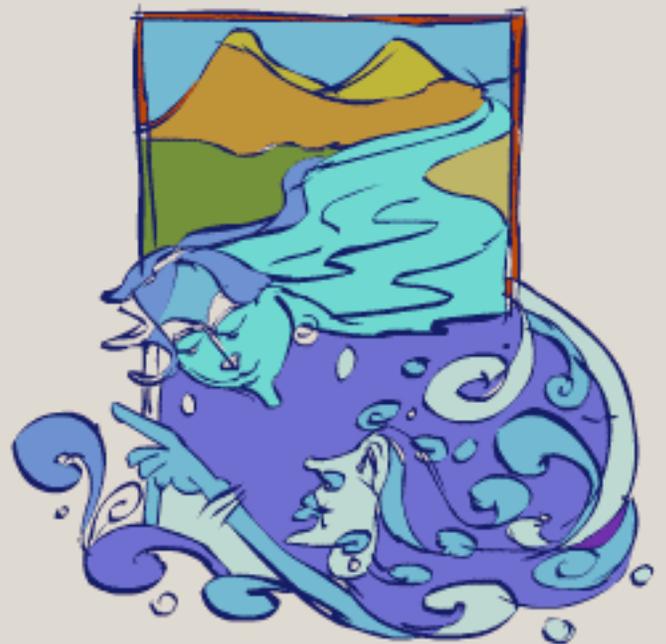
And now, at the end of their journey, they had to merge with the sea. They would lose their precious freedom forever.

And yet, they couldn't stop themselves from flowing, could they? So they flowed till they reached the sea. "This is too unfair!" they said sadly to each other. "It's bad enough that we have to merge. It is worse that our sweet and drinkable water becomes terribly salty and tasteless when we merge with the sea."

The sea heard the rivers and looked amused, "If that's the way you feel, I see no point why you should join me at all. Go away, and enjoy your cool, sweet waters by yourself."

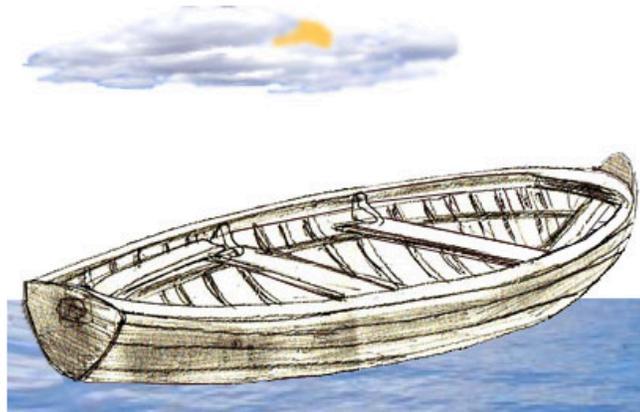
Of course, there was no way the rivers could do that. Even if by some miracle they could change their course and not flow into the sea, their very survival was at stake. For, very few rivers lasted on their own without uniting with the sea. Most dried up and died. What use was independence if one did not live to enjoy it?

So the rivers made peace with their situation and flowed into the sea.



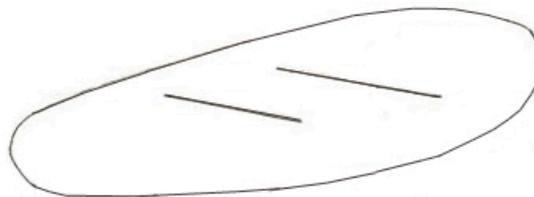
River Talk [Illustration by Shinod AP]

How to Draw a Fishing Boat



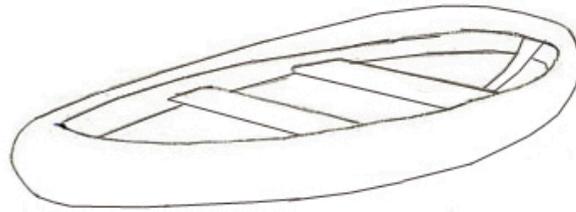
Drawings of boats can serve as a basis for many pictures. You can draw a fisherman on a boat. You can draw a little sailboat out at sea, etc. To begin, you should draw the precise primary contours of a boat. It is better to draw a boat in stages, as shown in my lesson. Boat structure has many straight lines, so you can use a ruler to simplify the drawing process. Now let's learn how to draw a boat step by step in # 2 pencil.

Step 1



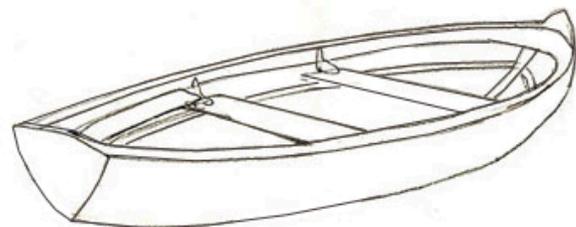
Drawing a boat. The primary sketches. A boat has a very strict symmetry and all proportions must be precise. The first thing you should do is to draw the primary contours of a boat. It is very important to sketch those correctly. As you see here, first you need to draw two straight lines for beams and then draw an oval around it. Despite what you may think, it's not as easy as it first appears. The key is not to press hard on the pencil yet. It may be the case that you will need to erase some pencil strokes and draw new lines. It is very important to convey the right proportions, so double-check your drawing before moving on to the next step.

Step 2



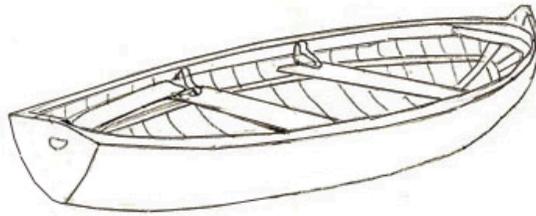
The boat's boards. At this stage you need to draw another oval on the inside of your boat. Its shape will resemble that from the first step to drawing a boat. Note, the seat lines cross its lower part. When drawing the boards, keep in mind that you see the inside of the boat from the left-hand side and the outside of the boat from the right-hand side. Always refer back to my drawing for guidance. It might also help you to look at the photos or drawings of actual boats. Pay attention to the many details of a fishing boat.

Step 3



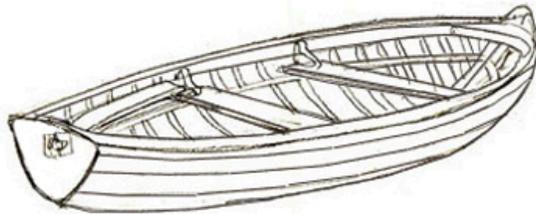
Details of boat. At this stage drawing a boat gets a little easier. Work on the contours of the upper and lower lines, including the nose and the back of the boat. In the end, you should erase the extra lines from your rough draft. A wooden boat is built from many bent lengthwise boards, which are fastened to its sides like ribs. Add those boards as well for a more realistic effect. Now you are almost done with your drawing. All you have to do is go over the tentative lines pressing firmly on your pencil and add more expressive lines to the boat.

Step 4



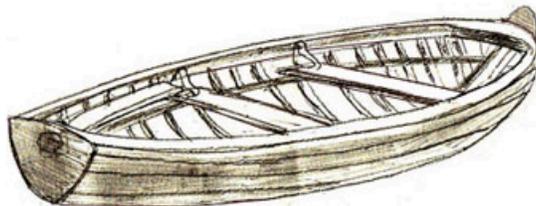
Boat drawing is nearly complete. So far you drew all the mainframe lines and major parts of a boat. Since boats float on water, of course it will be better to draw your boat on the river or sea. Your boat drawing is practically completed. Next step is optional. If you prefer to make your drawing more detailed, let's continue the lesson on how to draw a boat. Well, then you must draw a cross-sectional "skeleton" of the boat.

Step 5



The boat is built using long wooden boards. The boat is built using long wooden boards. Fishermen seal cracks between those boards so as to prevent any leakage. You should draw these joints between the boards. Since you drew the details inside the boat, now draw details on the outer part of the boat. It is easy, just draw a few horizontal parallel lines along the side of the boat. It is very important to convey the right proportions, so double-check your drawing before moving on to the last step. For example, the seat inside the boat must be of same thickness as the boards.

Step 6



The final step of drawing a boat. Now your drawing is finished. A boat can be painted virtually any color you like. This is why you can use color pencils if you decide not to shade in your drawing with # 2 pencil. Draw a river or sea surrounding the boat. You can draw a fisherman or a rower inside the boat. Drawing the rowers is separate and rather difficult lesson. See more in other tutorials on my site.

