



Flat Juliette Project

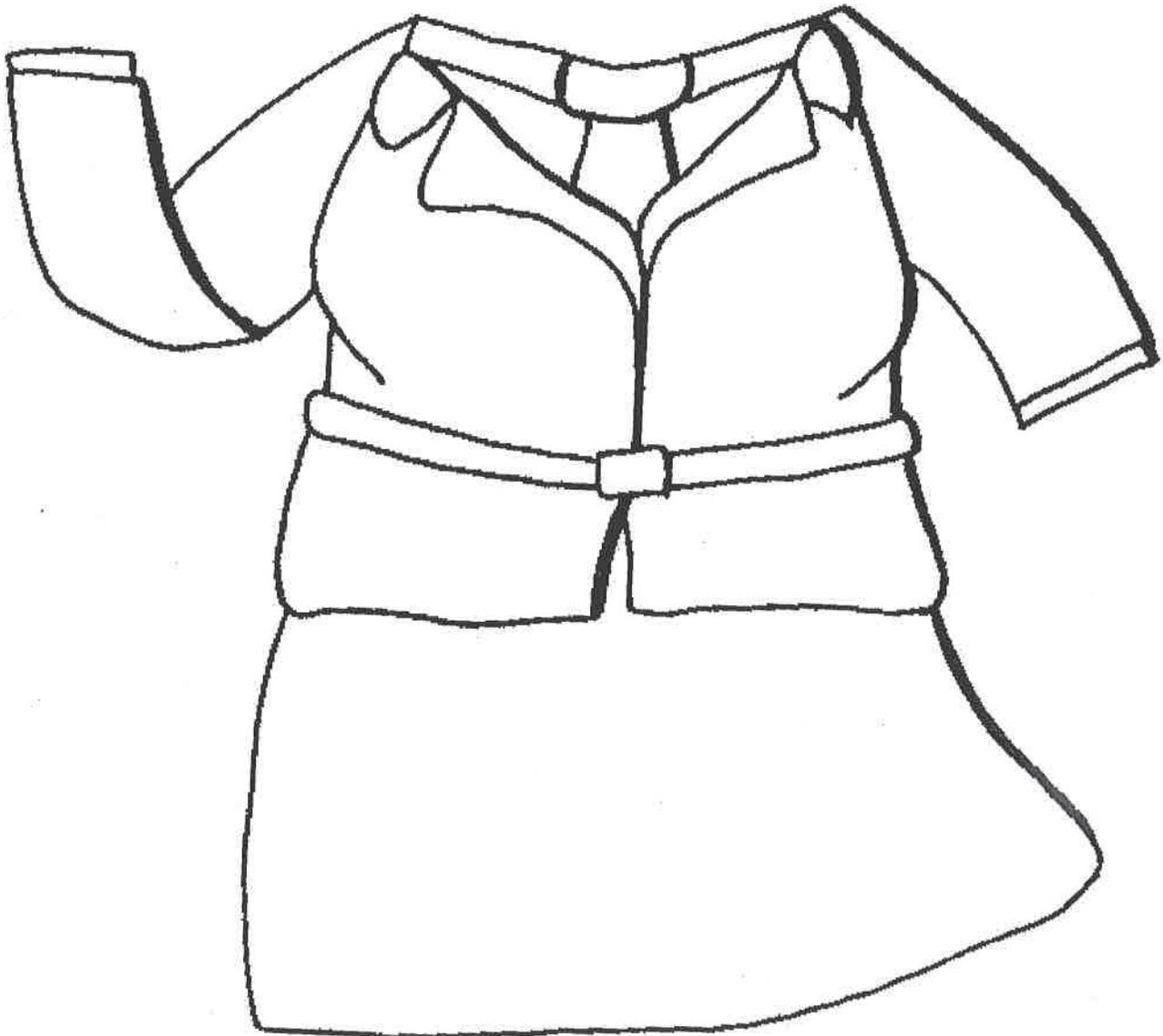
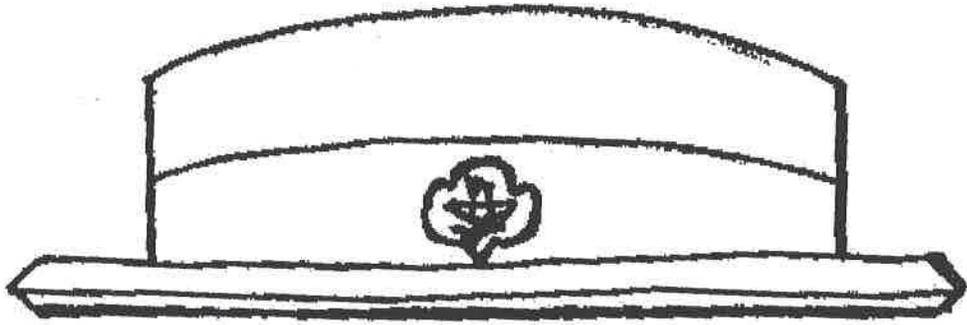
The Flat Juliette Project The Flat Juliette Project is a pen pal-type activity that promotes international literacy and friendship. Girls/troops may celebrate our founder, Juliette Gordon Low, by participating - and make friends in the process! Choose friends and family to send Flat Juliette to and include photos and stories. Ask those receiving to add their photos and stories and send back to you and choose new friends to forward Flat Juliette to for more fun!

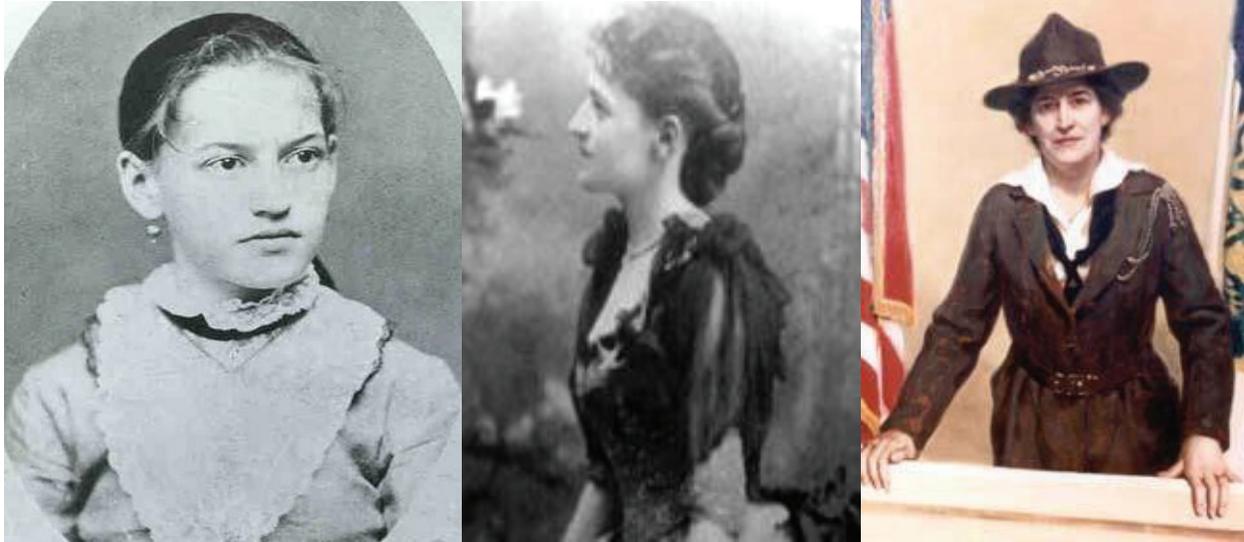
Use the pattern and instructions to make Flat Juliette. Girls may color and cut out these outfits. You can think about how to design additional outfits (what should Juliette wear on your field trip?). Then, photograph Flat Juliette in different locations.

Notes for Flat Juliette Activity:

- 1) Cut her out of cardstock or poster board. You can even laminate her to keep her neat and make a stand to help photograph her. Unless you plan on using tape to hold them on, remember to add tabs to her outfits and accessories.
- 2) Send a cover letter with her in the mail describing your project. Include a return address label to facilitate her return to your proper address.
- 3) Include something from your troop to the recipient such as a patch, postcard, local map or travel brochure, a photo of your troop, etc. This will give an idea of the type of item you'd like to receive from them.
- 4) Don't forget to send her on your parents' or relatives' business trips. You can also try to get photos of her with politicians, soldiers, celebrities, entertainers, etc.
- 5) Keep a notebook/binder of what is returned to you. (journal pages, photos, souvenirs, etc.), along with a map showing where she's been.
- 6) Here are some ideas for outfits and accessories to get you started: doctor with scalpel, firefighter with axe, tennis player with racket, artist with paintbrush, cowgirl with lasso, sailor with life preserver, construction worker with hammer, safari outfit with butterfly net, chef with whisk, baseball player with mitt or bat, zookeeper with animal, pirate with sword, karate uniform, Halloween costume, scuba gear, Greek/Roman toga, international outfits, etc.







Juliette Gordon Low “Fun Facts”

1. Juliette was a very talented sketch artist, painter, and sculptor.
2. Juliette could stand on her head for long periods of time.
3. As a teenager, Juliette wrote poems and plays, acting in many of them.
4. Juliette loved animals: dogs, cats, horses, rabbits, birds, etc. In fact, she organized a burial service for a dead robin she found while in boarding school.
5. Juliette saved a two year old girl from drowning when she herself was quite young.
6. She was fluent in French, but was a bad speller.
7. She helped her mother organize and serve in a hospital for recovering soldiers during the Spanish-American War.
8. She was skilled in horseback riding, fishing, and swimming.
9. Juliette loved shiny jewelry, diamonds, and silly hats. Her favorite watch couldn't tell time since it only had one hand! She also designed many of her own clothes.
10. While at boarding school, Daisy learned how to dance in the styles of the era.
11. She had a very absurd sense of humor and was described as being eccentric and charming. Daisy also loved to tell ghost stories around the campfire.
12. She is of Scottish decent and loved tea parties.
13. Juliette climbed the great pyramids in Egypt and was said to have ridden an elephant during her stay in India.
14. In and out of the business world, Juliette was referred to by her nickname, “Daisy.”
15. By the age of 26, Juliette was almost completely deaf in both ears.
16. On March 12, 1912, she called her cousin Nina Pape and said, “Come right over, I've got something for the girls of Savannah and all America and all the world and we're going to start it tonight!”
17. She designed the original Girl Scout Logo, which looks a bit like the “traditional” membership pin.
18. Juliette was diagnosed with breast cancer in 1923 but kept it a secret so she “wouldn't be pitied by anyone.”
19. In 1927, Juliette passed away. She was buried in her Girl Scout uniform wearing her Silver fish pin, a Thanks Badge from her scouts and a telegram in her pocket from Girl Scouts of America saying, “You are not only the first Girl Scout but the best Girl Scout of them all.”
20. In 1948, President Truman approved a stamp commemorating Gordon Low's achievements. She was the eighth woman to appear on a U.S. stamp.



Juliette Gordon Low Biography

Founder of Girl Scouts of the USA

Juliette Gordon Low, founder of Girl Scouts of the USA, was born Juliette Magill Kinzie Gordon on October 31, 1860, in Savannah, Georgia. "Daisy," as she was affectionately called by family and friends, was the second of six children of William Washington Gordon and Eleanor Kinzie Gordon. Family members on her father's side were early settlers in Georgia, and her mother's family played an important role in the founding of Chicago, Illinois.

A sensitive and talented youngster, Daisy Gordon spent a happy childhood in her large Savannah home, which was purchased and restored by Girl Scouts of the USA in 1953. Now known as the Juliette Gordon Low Girl Scout National Center, or often referred to as the Birthplace, the handsome English Regency house was designated a registered National Historic Landmark in 1965.

Early Years

In her teens, Daisy attended boarding school at Virginia Female Institute (now [Stuart Hall School](#)) in Staunton, Va., and later attended Mesdemoiselles Charbonniers, a French finishing school in New York City. Following her school years, Juliette Gordon traveled extensively in the United States and Europe.

On December 21, 1886, when she was 26, Juliette married William Mackay Low, a wealthy Englishman, in Savannah, Georgia. Although the couple moved to England, Juliette continued her travels and divided her time between the British Isles and America.

Before her marriage, Juliette had suffered from chronic ear infections. She had lost most of her hearing in one ear because of improper treatment. At her wedding, she lost hearing in her other ear after a grain of good-luck rice thrown at the event lodged in her ear, puncturing the eardrum and resulting in an infection and total loss of hearing in that ear.

During the Spanish-American War, Juliette came back to America to aid in the war effort. She helped her mother organize a convalescent hospital for wounded soldiers returning from Cuba. Her father, who had been a captain in the Confederate army, was commissioned as a general in the U.S. Army and served on the Puerto Rican Peace Commission. At the end of the war, Juliette returned to England and to a disintegrating marriage. The Lows were separated at the time of her husband's death in 1905.

Girl Scout Life

Juliette Gordon Low spent several years searching for something useful to do with her life. Her search ended in 1911, when she met Sir Robert Baden-Powell, founder of the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides, and became interested in the new youth movement. Afterwards, she channeled all her considerable energies into the fledgling movement.

Less than a year later, she returned to the United States and made her historic telephone call to a friend (a distant cousin), saying, "Come right over, I've got something for the girls of Savannah, and all of America, and all the world, and we're going to start it tonight!" On March 12, 1912, Juliette Low gathered 18 girls to register the first troop of American Girl Guides. Margaret "Daisy Doots" Gordon, her niece and namesake, was the first registered member. The name of the organization was changed to Girl Scouts the following year.

In developing the Girl Scout movement in the United States, Juliette brought girls of all backgrounds into the out-of-doors, giving them the opportunity to develop self-reliance and resourcefulness. She encouraged girls to prepare not only for traditional homemaking, but also for possible future roles as professional women—in the arts, sciences and business—and for active citizenship outside the home. Girl Scouting welcomed girls with disabilities at a time when they were excluded from many other activities. This idea seemed quite natural to Juliette, who never let deafness, back problems or cancer keep her from full participation in life.

From the original 18 girls, Girl Scouting has grown to 3.7 million members. Girl Scouts is the largest educational organization for girls in the world and has influenced the more than 50 million girls, women and men who have belonged to it.

Juliette Gordon Low accumulated admirers and friends of all ages, nationalities and walks of life. By maintaining contact with overseas Girl Guides and Girl Scouts during World War I, she helped lay the foundation for the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts. After her death from breast cancer in 1927, her friends honored her by establishing the Juliette Low World Friendship Fund, which finances international projects for Girl Scouts and Girl Guides around the world. Juliette Gordon Low died at her Savannah, Georgia, home on Lafayette Square January 17, 1927. She is buried at Laurel Grove Cemetery in Savannah.

- During World War II, she had a "**Liberty Ship**" named in her honor.
- In 1954, in Georgia, the city of Savannah honored her by **naming a school for her**. A Juliette Low School also exists in Anaheim, California.
- On October 28, 1979, Juliette Low was inducted into the **National Women's Hall of Fame** in Seneca Falls, New York.
- On December 2, 1983, President Ronald Reagan signed a bill naming a new **federal building in Savannah in honor of Juliette Low**. It was the second federal building in history to be named after a woman.
- In 1992, a Georgia non-profit honored Juliette Low as one of the first **Georgia Women of Achievement**. A bust of Juliette Low is displayed in the State Capitol. In 2000, The Deaf World in Wax, a traveling exhibit, featured her as a famous deaf American.
- On October 14, 2005, Juliette Low's life work was immortalized in a commemorative, bronze-and-granite medallion as part of a new national monument in Washington, D.C. The [Extra Mile Points of Light Volunteer Pathway](#) pays tribute to great Americans who built their dreams into movements that have created enduring change in America. The monument's medallions, laid into sidewalks adjacent to the White House, form a one-mile walking path.

Source: http://www.girlscouts.org/who_we_are/history/low_biography/