Kentucky Humanities Council Catalog 2011-2012

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Reverend Newton Bush
Company E
5th Regiment
United States Colored Cavalry

Whole HUMANITIES Catalog

Mustering in five new Chautauqua — page 21

Kentucky Humanities Council, Inc. 2011-2012
www.kyhumanities.org
Our sponsors have us flying high

We are thankful to our underwriters for their generous gifts to the Kentucky Humanities Council, Inc. Their regional sponsorship makes it possible for thousands of Kentuckians to experience the speakers and Chautauqua performers offered by the Kentucky Humanities Council.

If you or your company are interested in supporting one of the many programs offered by the Kentucky Humanities Council, please contact Executive Director Virginia Carter at 859.257.5932 or virginia.smith@uky.edu.
### 2011-2012 CATALOG

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**Telling Kentucky’s Story**

Kentucky Humanities Council, Inc.

The Kentucky Humanities Council, Inc. is an independent, nonprofit corporation affiliated with the National Endowment for the Humanities. The Council is supported by the National Endowment and private contributions. We are not a state agency, and we do not receive state funds. We are, however, a proud partner of Kentucky's Tourism, Arts, and Heritage Cabinet.

In addition to sharing the unique experience of Kentucky Chautauqua and the diverse knowledge of our Speakers Bureau, the Kentucky Humanities Council celebrates literacy by bringing PRIME TIME Family Reading Time® to libraries across the Commonwealth, produces Kentucky Humanities magazine, and brings Smithsonian Institution traveling exhibits to community museums throughout the state.

Find this catalog and much more on our website: [www.kyhumanities.org](http://www.kyhumanities.org).
SPEAKERS BUREAU

Introduction

The Whole Humanities Catalog is your source for all things Kentucky. From the Commonwealth's participation in the Civil War and the War of 1812 to music and southern cuisine, our Speakers Bureau features a fantastic group of Kentucky scholars, writers, poets, and historians. A description of each presentation is provided to assist you in finding the talk best suited for your occasion. Still not sure about your choice? Call us at 859.257.5932.

Some presenters have additional equipment needs.

- Projection screen
- Projector (will stipulate type in parenthesis)
- Lectern
- Table tops
- Microphone
- Projection stand
- Tuned piano or keyboard

Civil War  Presentations related to the Civil War

War of 1812  Presentations related to the War of 1812

Guidelines

- Speakers are available to community groups anywhere in Kentucky. Minimum audience size: twenty-five adults.
- A non-profit organization is limited to two reduced-cost Speakers Bureau programs, or one speaker and one Kentucky Chautauqua® performance, each season (August through July)
- The Speakers Bureau is not available at reduced cost to college sponsors as part of course credit. It is available at full cost ($300) to these groups and for-profit organizations. There is no full-cost limit.
- Admission to Speakers Bureau programs must be free if you are hosting a reduced-cost event. Admission may be charged at full-cost programs.
- The Kentucky Humanities Council pays each speaker's honorarium and travel directly. Sponsors are responsible for overnight accommodations, if needed.
- All “featured speakers” will travel statewide. Those listed under “more speakers” may, as noted in the listings, restrict their travel to certain regions.
- This booking season will end July 31, 2012. Apply early to get your event on the calendar. Application instructions and forms are on pages 34 and 35 of the catalog.
- An assisted-listening device for people with hearing loss is available from the Kentucky Humanities Council. Your sponsor’s packet will include instructions.

For more information: Catherine Ferguson, 859.257.5932 or catherine.ferguson@uky.edu

TELLING KENTUCKY’S STORY
History & Writing

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Kilroy Was Here: Children on the Home Front, World War II

Seventy years ago on December 7, 1941, the USA was plunged into World War II. Inspired by a series of oral history interviews, award-winning writer Constance Alexander tells the story of one Kentucky family through letters from GIs, a recipe, a jump rope rhyme, and radio ads. Ms. Alexander's presentation features excerpts from her book, Kilroy Was Here, and allows time for discussion of oral history as a way to capture family history and community stories.

The Way Home: What the Dying Teach Us About Living & Life

As producer of an award-winning radio documentary project on end-of-life issues called “Promises to Keep,” Constance Alexander examined a range of issues associated with death and dying through a series of interviews with two women who were fighting cancer. Their stories were so compelling that Ms. Alexander wrote a theater piece that has been performed around the country to raise community awareness and spark discussion of issues such as cancer, the uninsured, hospice, caregiver challenges, and families facing the death of loved ones. This talk includes excerpts from the theater piece and allows for discussion of the role of community, friends, and families at the end of life.

Who Needs June Cleaver?

Constance Alexander's weekly newspaper column has been recognized for excellence by the Kentucky Press Association and the Pew Center for Civic Journalism. This talk celebrates the importance of local newspapers in small communities, especially in rural areas. Ms. Alexander has found that readers’ favorites are the stories of growing up in a small town in the 1950s and 1960s. Her presentation features excerpts from her memoir, Who Needs June Cleaver?

Wildlife & Environment

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Kentucky’s Unbridled and Uncommon Natural Heritage

Kentucky has a unique and beautiful natural world. Join us as we travel around the Commonwealth in search of what makes Kentucky unique. Kentucky has more miles of freshwater streams than any state except Alaska, resulting in more freshwater fish than any state except Tennessee and Alabama. View outstanding photography showcasing the best Kentucky has to offer from beautiful mountain vistas to southern swamps, from tiny wildflowers to showy waterfalls, and from large antlered animals to creepy, crawly creatures. Learn about a Kentucky you never knew and why its natural world may be in peril.

Wildflower Myths and Realities

Did you know that poison hemlock is so toxic that just three leaves will kill you? Or perhaps you enjoy a dose of “poke salad” in the spring, or go on the annual “dryland fish” hunt. Barnes, author of Rare Wildflowers of Kentucky, says humans and plants have a fascinating history: we have affected plants through artificial selection and plants have affected us. Barnes tells many plant stories and discusses what is happening to rare plants in Kentucky.

Caring for Creation: Scriptures and Environmental Stewardship

Kentucky’s loss of 130 acres per day to development and global warming will alter the environment in ways we could never envision. Who is responsible for this assault on nature? Many believe that the Christian and Jewish religions, which preach man’s “dominion” over creation, deserve a large part of the blame. In fact, there is empirical evidence that supports this thesis, but what is often overlooked is that religion also holds they key to protecting nature. Learn what scripture really has to say about caring for God’s creation, including the unbridled natural beauty and diversity of Kentucky.
Lincoln & Frontier Life

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The Underground Railroad in Kentucky

In this multimedia presentation, Brown will demonstrate the influences of slavery on Abraham Lincoln's early years in Kentucky. A National Park Service research grant made it possible for Brown to document slave-owning neighbors and Underground Railroad activity in all of Kentucky.

Abraham Lincoln: Exploring Greatness

Abraham Lincoln’s formative years in Kentucky had a lasting influence on his life, shaping him into the man he was destined to become. Primary documents from recent research into his father’s land speculation offer insights into the turbulent years spent in Kentucky. Excerpts from a research paper, “The Misunderstood Mary Todd Lincoln,” counter charges of insanity and explain how her immersion in Kentucky politics proved invaluable to Lincoln’s political career.

Grab a Glut: Pioneer Life in Kentucky

Grab a glut, hang on to that froe and let’s rive some shingles: This is an interactive talk about pioneer life and early Kentucky history. Learn about Kentucky’s native son, Abraham Lincoln, his rail splitting skills, the clothes he wore, the food he ate, and how tools changed the frontier.

Music & Culture

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African, African-American Musical Connections in Appalachia

In this talk/demonstration, Bullock explores the connections between African-American and Appalachian music. Beginning with African musical heritage, she moves to the United States, revealing the origins of African-American folk songs, spirituals, work songs and blues and their substantial influence on Appalachian culture. Through stories and songs, she invites the audience to explore and participate in the exciting musical experiences shared by African-American and Appalachian cultures.

Singing in the Spirit: The African American Sacred Music Tradition

Spirituals and gospel music are much more than pleasing songs to listen to — they are powerful representations of the triumphant spirit and faith that have defined African-American music and people. Bullock takes the audience on a musical journey from West Africa, through the middle passage, to the North American shores where the African-American culture was forged. Through songs, stories, and performance, this participatory program lets the audience experience the beauty, joy, and power of this music and culture.
**History**

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**Women of the Settlement Schools in Eastern Kentucky**

Late in the 19th century, women from Central Kentucky and New England were instrumental in creating centers of learning in Southeastern Kentucky called Settlement Schools. Alice Geddes Lloyd and June Buchanan started Caney Creek Community Center in the 1920s. This learning center eventually became Alice Lloyd College, a private work-study college in Pippa Passes. Katherine Pettit and May Stone started the Hindman Settlement School in 1902. Other settlement schools include Pine Mountain Settlement School, Stuart Robinson School, and Kingdom Come School. Many of these schools are still in existence, though some have a new mission. The women who led these efforts often spent their lives in these small, rural communities in Appalachia, dedicated to educating people in the mountains of Kentucky.

**Mattie Griffith Browne — Kentucky Abolitionist**

Mattie Griffith Browne was a driven, self-motivated woman from Kentucky. She was born in Louisville in the early 19th century to a family of wealth and privilege. She received a formal education, became a prolific writer and was raised with slaves serving her family. Browne is best known for her book, *Autobiography of a Female Slave*, printed in 1857, followed by *Madge Vertner*, published in serial form in the National Anti-Slavery Standard in 1859-60. Through her writing, Browne gives us an insight into the thoughts and fears of enslaved Africans. She took a great risk in writing a book that would provide sympathy for the enslaved Africans throughout the South and an even greater risk in freeing the slaves she inherited from her family. Browne was a single woman and poor for many years. She married late in life to a man who supported her abolitionist work and efforts. As a part of this talk Burnett will read short selections from her books.

**History & Archaeology**

### Kelli Carmean
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**Creekside: An Archaeological Novel**

*Creekside: An Archaeological Novel* takes place in two time periods: the present, and the early Kentucky frontier. The setting is a Bluegrass pasture beside a creek slated for destruction prior to the construction of a subdivision named Creekside. Before the bulldozers roll in, a team of archaeologists race against time to uncover the remains of an early settler family that built their log cabin beside the creek. These stories provide a human context for the audience to engage with the realities of archaeology: daily experiences in a dig: tight contract deadlines; the use of heavy equipment; damage from looters and collectors; report writing and artifact analysis; and the reality of site destruction in the path of modern development. The stories also allow audience members to ponder the region’s history: early Euro-American settlement of Kentucky; Indians defending their land; the immigrant stampede down the Ohio River; and the persistent question of social class and land.

**Prehistoric Occupation in Madison County: Archaeological Investigations**

Four EKU archaeological field schools have been carried out at the Broaddus site, located on a ridge overlooking the Muddy Creek floodplain on the Blue Grass Army Depot in Madison County. The Broaddus site dates to the Late Prehistoric Period; radiocarbon dates identify an occupation that occurred around A.D. 1300, and likely spanned about 25 years. Fieldwork has documented the site as a medium-sized, sedentary circular village, with a cleared plaza area in the center of a dense midden ring. A low-burial mound, approximately seventy centimeters in height and twenty-five meters in diameter, is located in the west-southwest corner of the plaza. This presentation not only summarizes what has been learned, dispelling the myth that Native Americans did not live in Kentucky, but also how we have learned it — through field and lab methods.
Len G. Faxon: Kentucky’s “Rebelest” Editor

CIVIL WAR ★

Len G. Faxon, editor of the fiercely pro-Confederate Columbus Crescent. They were “bow-legged, wooden-shod, sour crust stinking, bologna sausage eating, hen roost robbing Dutch sons of ———.” Their commander, according to Editor Faxon, was “a miserable hound, a sociable fellow, a treacherous villain, a notorious thief, a lying blackguard...” Col. Benjamin Prentiss was also a drunk who “embodies the leprous rascals of the world,” declared Faxon, who is proof, as if proof were needed, that the Civil War was a mother lode of media bias.

The Three Bs of Old-Time Kentucky Politics: Bombast, Burgoo, and Bourbon

Kentucky politics was characterized by the three Bs — Bombast, Bourbon, and Burgoo. This talk examines each element singularly and ends by combining all three in a story that proves that politics is indeed “the damnedest in Kentucky.” This talk is non-partisan and features many stories that Craig included in his book, True Tales of Old-Time Kentucky Politics: Bombast, Bourbon, and Burgoo, which is in its second printing.

Ronald Elliott: Kentucky Author

Writers, Politicians, & History

Marse Henry

Most Kentuckians’ knowledge of Henry Watterson is defined by the Louisville expressway which bears his name. However, in his day, the man who earned the respectful title “Marse Henry” was one of the most admired men in the newspaper business and a prime mover in the Democratic party. Watterson’s influence on media and politics was not confined to Kentucky’s borders, but extended across the country. He served as editor of Louisville’s Courier-Journal for more than thirty years. Watterson literally put his paper and Kentucky on the map.

The Veep

In 1913, Graves County native Alben Barkley was elected a Western Kentucky congressional representative. He wasted no time in becoming a force on the national political scene. Following his stint as representative, he was elected a senator, and went on to become vice president in 1948. In this talk, Elliott will recount Barkley’s political career and explain how the Kentuckian missed being President by a mere whisker not once, but twice, and impart a selection of Barkley’s wit and humor.

Irvin S. Cobb — Kentuckian

One of America’s most outstanding journalists, Irvin S. Cobb is the author of many memorable quotes. Among them: “being a New Englander is a chore and being a Virginian is a profession, but being a Kentuckian is an incurable disease.” In addition to being a famous newspaperman, author, lecturer, war correspondent, and humorist, Cobb was, indeed, the quintessential Kentuckian. Elliott will pass along the wit, humor, charm, and literary genius from the remarkable career of the man who, despite residing in Hollywood and New York, always signed in as “Irvin S. Cobb, Paducah, Kentucky.”
Religion & Popular Culture

**Outrageous Offenses and Insults: Religious Films that Riled the Faithful**

At least since Cecil B. DeMille produced “King of Kings” in 1927, religion has been the subject of popular motion pictures. “Ben Hur,” “The Greatest Story Ever Told,” and “The Ten Commandments” have been favorites of commercial television for a half century. But beginning with “The Passion of Joan of Arc” in 1929 and continuing through such recent Hollywood blockbusters as “The Passion of Christ” and “The Da Vinci Code,” a number of movies about religion have offended the sensibilities of Protestants, Catholics, Jews, and Moslems. This talk examines the charges of sacrilege, immorality, and slander leveled against cinematic religion from the beginning of film until today.

**Animals are People Too: Pet Heaven in Popular Books**

Three out of four Americans may believe in heaven, but if the proliferation of books with titles such as Cold Noses at the Pearly Gates and Spirit Dogs: Heroes In Heaven is any indication, their belief extends beyond humans to the pets that they care for. In this presentation, Ferré will examine the reasoning in dozens of popular books to show how religious orthodoxy in America is in a state of flux.

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History & Culture

**Infectious Disaster! The 1833 Lexington Cholera Epidemic**

During the 19th century, cholera raged through the United States several times, and Kentucky had very high fatality rates. In 1833, cholera killed one-tenth of Lexington’s population in just a few weeks. Foody will examine the devastation in Lexington from many angles — environmental, commercial, social, and medical. She will discuss early altruistic efforts, the black woman behind the white hero, the toll at the lunatic asylum, and societal trends revealed in death reports. Despite great medical advances, cholera is still a worldwide killer. Foody will explain why and compare it to other threatening global diseases, such as SARS and pandemic flu.

**A New Yorker Finds Her Old Kentucky Home**

When Terry Foody moved from New York state to Kentucky, her mother revealed that her family had lived in Kentucky and Missouri for several generations. Armed only with a list of their names, Foody went on a mission to find and stand on her ancestors’ land. In this talk she’ll describe the obstacles she ran into, including murky records and barbed wire, and the discoveries that made it all worthwhile: a hidden church, a lost road, an 1830s grave, and a special letter in a chocolate-covered-cherries candy box. She says it’s a journey of discovery any of us can make.
Baseball: America's and Kentucky's Game

Baseball evolved out of the English games of cricket, rounders, and several American versions like the New York game. From 1876 to present there have been approximately 300 Kentucky-born Major League baseball players. Earle Combs was born in Pebworth, Kentucky, in 1899, and played baseball at Eastern Kentucky State Normal School. He is one of four Kentucky-born members of the Baseball Hall of Fame. Combs played his entire career for the New York Yankees (1924-1935). Combs batted leadoff and played center field on the fabled 1927 Yankees team, often referred to as “Murderers' Row.” Nicknamed the “Kentucky Colonel,” Babe Ruth said Combs was more than a good ball player; he was always a first-class gentleman. There are many more players, teams, and of course, the Louisville Slugger baseball bats that make Kentucky part of baseball history.

A Confederate Veteran's Life After the War

In the wake of America's Civil War, more than 40,000 Kentucky men who had worn the gray returned to the bluegrass. Most returned home to quiet, productive lives, but some were unable to cope with the postwar life. There was no institutional support, no pension, and no veteran's benefits. By the 1880s, disabled Confederates grew more visible on the streets of Louisville, Frankfort, and Lexington. Some ended up in publicly funded almshouses, poor farms, or asylums typical of the time. The Confederate Home in Peewee Valley opened in 1902 to provide a respectable retirement home for Confederate Veterans. This talk describes a Confederate Veteran's final years of life at the home in Peewee Valley.

Hail to the Red, White & Black: A Look at “the Colored Troops” of the Civil War

This talk looks at the roles of African-American soldiers during the American Civil War. Oddly enough, these soldiers fought on both sides of the conflict. This talk focuses particularly on Kentucky's Camp Nelson where, according to some figures, more than 10,000 African-American soldiers were encamped (including the recently reactivated 12th U.S. Colored Heavy Artillery) making it the third largest recruiting and training depot for African Americans in the nation.

Wanted: Freedom — Dead or Alive!

This talk explores and honors the lives and legacies of Kentucky travelers on the Underground Railroad. Rare newspaper “wanted notices for runaways” that provide fascinatingly detailed insight into these courageous individuals inspired this talk. These and other archival newspaper clippings along with texts from “Slave Narratives,” poems, and Negro spirituals give further texture to the lives, personalities, and plights of those who sought freedom by any means necessary: some via the Underground Railroad, others via the “Train to Glory.”

Lift Ev’ry Voice and Sing!

For African Americans throughout Kentucky and the country, spirituals were the soundtracks upon which the Underground Railroad movement rolled. Freedom songs later helped pave the way toward true liberation. Because of its particular geographical and political positioning, Kentucky gave birth to its own unique musical expressions. Not all African Americans in Kentucky were enslaved; therefore the reservoir of folk culture from which they drew their characteristic forms of expression was rich and deep — often without fixed boundaries between the sacred and the secular. In this talk, Harris takes the audience on a musical history tour through hurt, healing, and happiness.
Dying Proper: A Century of Kentucky Funerals

Since 1870, Kentuckians have increasingly employed undertakers to perform many of the last duties for their deceased loved ones, yet core elements of the process and ceremony remain constant. As the services provided have changed, communities have changed their expectations for showing respect and the elements of a proper burial. From her knowledge of Kentuckians' use of Victorian customs, McDaniel now explores what has been customary, what appears unique, and how location impacts our citizens' understanding of death, burial, and mourning practices.

Funny Little Thing Called Love

At the turn of the twentieth century, the rules and American society's expectations concerning courtship prior to marriage were changing. Etiquette books and popular literature warned young men and women against being casual in their interactions with the opposite sex. Leap year, in particular, was celebrated at a time when young women could bend the rules and be more direct in their conquests of potential husbands. Across the state of Kentucky, men and women kept diaries and letters that give insights into their interpretations of appropriate behavior. Yearbooks and school literary magazines commented on daily life. Through their eyes, we view this funny little thing called love, Kentucky style.

When the Stars Go Dark

Jim McGarrah is the author of seven books including the 2010 winner of Eric Hoffer Award for Legacy Nonfiction, A Temporary Sort of Peace, and two prize-winning collections of poetry. He has performed for audiences in Europe, Asia, and throughout the United States. Barbara Shoup, Director of the Indiana Writing Center, says McGarrah’s nonfiction “is insightful, heartbreaking, and at times, hilarious.” Of his poetry, Richard Jackson states, “From Vietnam to Biloxi to Guernica, investigating the back alleys, battlefields, and marketplaces that define us, McGarrah’s poems are characterized by the myth of love that grants us grace beyond our own humanity.” Readings are typically thirty to forty minutes with time for question and answer sessions and may consist of poems, essays, or both, depending on theme and audience requests.

Defying Expectations: How Famous Writers Get Misunderstood

Hosts may choose from one of three forty-five minute lectures centered on influential writers of the twentieth century. The first, “Ernest Hemingway: Latent Feminist” is an examination of female characters in Hemingway’s early novels in historical context. The second, “Ray Carver: The Poet Who Wrote Prose,” explicates Carver’s famous fiction by looking at his not-so-famous poetry. “Never Such Innocence Again” traces the evolution of war poetry from the trenches of World War I through the jungles of Vietnam and the deserts of Iraq.
History & Folklore

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One-Room School Days ★▼
Stories told by former teachers about the one-room school era are truly insightful and relative to life and times prior to television — and even after, in many instances. Teachers and students walked along dirt or muddy roads, crossed creek beds or rode horses or mules to reach the secluded areas that were home to one-room schoolhouses. In this talk, Montell relays the stories he collected, which describe school-day events, teacher-student relationships, students’ personal relationships, lunch-time foods and activities, stories about other teachers, and the importance of one-room schools as viewed by their teachers.

More Kentucky Ghost Stories ★▼
Much of Kentucky's rich historical legacy is preserved in ghost stories including those related to the Civil War, ancestors, graveyards, murder victims, haunted spots on the landscape, haunted houses, and ghostly lights and screams. Montell’s talk will also discuss the historic value of hearing and preserving Kentucky's verbal legacy.

Super Humorous Stories ★▼
Special professional and public groups located across the Commonwealth know how to spin lengthy, truthful, humorous yarns relative to their own personal careers, and their colleagues. The truly humorous stories told during this presentation focus on descriptive accounts told by Kentucky lawyers, judges, physicians, funeral directors, school teachers, and preachers. All stories included in this talk were recorded by Montell during interviews with each storyteller for inclusion in relative books.

Poetry

Maureen Morehead
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POET LAUREATE

The Role of Place in Poetry
It is generally known that Southern writers anchor their work in place. Though she is not a native of Kentucky, having spent her childhood in central Illinois, Maureen Morehead's longtime residency in the Commonwealth has resulted in poetry that is filled with the images and stories of her adopted state. As a Kentucky writer, she is part of a large, strong literary tradition that has always celebrated the state's natural beauty and looked out for its best interests. In this talk, Morehead will discuss how living in and learning about Kentucky has influenced and shaped her poems. She will read from her work to illustrate that influence.

Introduction to the Poetry of Thomas Merton
In 1941, when Thomas Merton entered the Abbey of Gethsemani, a Trappist Monastery in Kentucky, monks were allowed to write two half-page letters four times a year. At the time of his death in 1968, Merton had become one of the most prolific writers of the twentieth century, publishing poetry, religious writings, autobiography, essays, reviews, and photography. At his death, he left 800,000 words of unpublished personal writings, letters and journals, and tape recordings of talks he had given, since transcribed, edited, and released. What we know about Merton is that his life was a paradox: he was a man who loved the silence afforded a monk, yet needed the political platform of a social activist. So he wrote about the beauty of the world, the individual's search for meaning, the unity of creation, silence and contemplation; and he wrote about the atrocities of the modern world: the nuclear bomb, Hitler's death camps, protest against the Vietnam War, frustration over his country's racism. This lecture will take a close look at Merton's poems written from both the contemplative and the activist sides of his nature. For Merton these two poles, which became inseparable, were each vital for salvation.
Music & Culture

Nikos Pappas
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#1
Lexington, KY 40502
859.533.2814
nikos.pappas@uky.edu

Music and the Genteel in Mid-19th Century America

Civil War ★ ▼[no keyboard or electronic piano]

Before the days of recorded sound, the only music anyone heard was performed live. Because of this phenomenon, a musical ability served an integral part in polite society throughout the 19th century. Further, musical works also functioned as items of topical interest, relating to newsworthy events, famous people and places, societal issues, and many others. This talk will explore the role of music in polite society, drawing upon Kentucky compositions to explicate music among the genteel and its role in shaping people's understandings of topical events in the era of the War Between States. Focus will be given to both Union and Confederate sides of the conflict, featuring detailed historical context and live performance.

History & Culture

Hugh Ridenour
Historian and Author
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Hanson, KY 42413
270.825.1533
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Reluctant World War II Hero and the Elusive Medal of Honor

Garlin M. Conner, one of Kentucky's most decorated World War II soldiers, perhaps the most decorated, failed to receive the Medal of Honor. This talk will reveal the details of the heroic soldier's exploits, praise from his commanders, and the story of efforts to posthumously award him the nation's highest honor and thereby rectify and obvious oversight.

A Confederate Surgeon's Tale: Life and Death in the Orphan Brigade

Civil War

As a surgeon for various regiments of the famous Orphan Brigade and John Morgan's partisans, Kentucky native John Orlando Scott practiced his trade at numerous Civil War battles, including Shiloh. Ridenour will display Scott's personal scrapbooks, from which this presentation is taken.

From Pantry to Table: History, Recipes, and Other Gifts

Hear the saga of the Green family dynasty of Falls of Rough and share Kentucky's culinary past through an heirloom recipe collection rescued from the pantry of the Greens' 1839 mansion. Carolyn Ridenour joins her husband for this journey into a bygone time when food preparation required perseverance and talent and setting a fine table was a social necessity. Green family dining items will be displayed.
Creating Food Memories
Everyone has a memory of food from their past; some good and some bad. The good memories stand out and create a life-time reference point, from which all future similar experiences are judged. What if you could create such a memory for your children and grandchildren? Albert Schmid will discuss ways that you can create food memories for the people you love that will last a lifetime.

Culinary Tourism in Kentucky
Kentucky has a unique culinary tradition. Schmid will discuss the development of Kentucky cuisine and will place some of the dishes in historical perspective. In addition, Schmid will define the culinary tourist as well as the concepts related to culinary and gastronomic tourism. His talk will explore the industries that create tourism and expenditures by tourists. Schmid will also touch on culinary dishes that are considered authentic in the Bluegrass State and discuss the development of culinary tourism.

The Revolutionary Impact of Steamboats on the Western Waters
Two hundred years ago, in 1811, the first steamboat made its maiden voyage on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, inaugurating revolutionary changes in the life of the new country. This talk will examine the impact of steamboats on life in pioneer Kentucky, the Ohio Valley, and the first West.

The Civil War: Irrepressible Conflict or Avoidable Tragedy?
For 150 years people have been arguing whether or not the Civil War was an avoidable and hence unnecessary conflict, a thesis which historian David Goldfield revives in his new 600-page history America Aflame. This talk will examine both sides of this argument with particular reference to the life's work of Kentucky's greatest statesman, Henry Clay, known as the "Great Compromiser."

The Titanic Disaster in American Culture
On the night of April 14-15, 1912, the reputedly “unsinkable” luxury liner Titanic sank on its maiden voyage. As we approach the 100th anniversary of this landmark event this talk will assess the impact of the Titanic disaster on American culture, which it has affected in myriad ways for the past century.
Jefferson's Nephews and the Murder at Rocky Hill: How the People Enslaved were Affected

In 1811 in western Kentucky, President Thomas Jefferson's nephews brutally murdered a teenage boy named George who was enslaved by the family. It was a gruesome event. Were it not for the seismic New Madrid earthquake the crime may never have been uncovered. The story was prominent in local newspapers at the time and is chronicled in the book Jefferson's Nephews: A Frontier Tragedy by Boynton Merrill. Pam Smith, a descendant of a woman enslaved on one of the family's farm, retells the story from the possible perspective of the people held in bondage there. What can we learn from this tragedy? Can it help us move forward together?

If Records Could Talk: What Kentucky's Loose Court Bundles Might Say

Records can't talk. Or can they? We need only read them to know. The back rooms of courthouses across Kentucky and many other states are home to string-tied loose court bundles dating back to frontier times. These 200-year-old pieces of paper, tax, and probate records are often the sole source of evidence regarding slaveholding and slavery. They paint a clearer picture of Kentucky from its founding as a frontier settlement through the Civil War. Piecing a story together from records like these is an archeological task. Join us as we brush off the dust to reveal what these official documents can teach us about black and white people's lives.
Kentuckians are Storytellers: Are You Writing Yours Down?

Storytelling is bred into the DNA of Kentuckians, or as Stamper says, “Storytelling was the only thing that kept generations of Kentuckians from going stark-raving mad during those long, cold winters in the tobacco stripping room.” The stories play an essential role in binding family and community, and defining people. With humor and reflection, Stamper reads from her personal stories of place and kin, encouraging listeners to remember and treasure their own.

You Can Go Anywhere from the Crossroads of the World

Stamper, a seventh-generation Kentuckian, grew up on an Owen County tobacco farm near one of the state’s forgotten crossroads. Her life was straight out of a Wendell Berry novel, she says, and like Berry, her father taught her to respect their unique rural culture. Its values, he said, would sustain her wherever she might go if SHE didn’t let them go. With humor, pathos, and respect, Stamper celebrates the stories of others who lived at the place she calls home. From farmers in bathrobes who taught her the true meaning of Christmas, to a shell-shocked housepainter who took her to Hell on a train, to the 400-pound Nat Lee whose sour mash whiskey won first prize at the Chicago World’s Fair, Stamper’s real-life Kentuckians will stir the hearts of audiences.

You Might as Well Laugh Mother Always Said

From country stores to country clubs, Kentuckians are known for their humorous stories about the everyday. In this entertaining presentation culled from her most popular NPR commentaries, Stamper continues in this tradition. She explores challenges of her ordinary life in Kentucky including her misadventures as a counterfeit southern cook and her experience as a Decades Diet group leader in one of America’s plumpest states. And always she tiptoes along Erma Bombeck’s “thin line that separates laughter and pain, comedy, and tragedy.”

Tools, Implements, and Devices of the Civil War Era

Professor Tucker will display a selection of tools, implements, and devices that would have been used on the farm at the time of the Civil War. He will demonstrate how they were used and share the fascinating stories associated with them. Tucker has spent more than 40 years collecting these items and the stories.

The Kitchen: The Warmest Room in the House

From Professor Tucker’s extensive collections come these household devices that were supposed to lighten the loads of the average housewife. Used by our grandmothers and our great-grandmothers circa 1900-1940s, they seem quaint by today’s standards and not as efficient as we once thought them to be. Electric appliances have replaced almost all of these devices, but they continue to fascinate people who are interested in the past.
History & Horses

Maryjean Wall
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Between North & South: Kentucky Horses and the Civil War
Abraham Lincoln said, “I hope to have God on my side, but I must have Kentucky.” Many others engaged in the Civil War felt the same way about Kentucky horses. Soldiers, guerrillas, and outlaws prized Kentucky horses for their speed, endurance, and agility in battle. They raided Bluegrass farms with impunity and on one occasion, rode off with arguably the best racehorse in America. This talk covers a wide range of matters “equine” relating to Kentucky Thoroughbreds, trotters, and saddlers during the war and the Bluegrass farms they came from. The talk also covers racing which took place in Kentucky and in the North during the war years — and how the horse auctions in Kentucky were negatively affected by the war.

My Old Kentucky Home: Fast Horses and African American Free Towns
Numerous “free towns” or rural hamlets established during or after slavery in Central Kentucky produced much of the workforce needed to maintain the horse farms that became iconic to the region. This talk is built around one of the most famous African American horseman that these hamlets produced: champion jockey Jimmy Winkfield. Racism and lack of opportunity drove him from the United States to Russia, where he rode for royalty and then escaped the Bolsheviks.

Road to the Triple Crown
Maryjean Wall wrote about the Kentucky Derby, Preakness, and Belmont Stakes for thirty-five years while a sportswriter for the Lexington Herald-Leader. This talk runs a range of topics from getting horses prepared for the Triple Crown races to personal remembrances and anecdotes gathered along the road to many Kentucky Derbies throughout a long career. The talk also addresses the culture of race horses in Kentucky.

Kentucky & The Peace Corps

Angene & Jack Wilson
Kentucky Authors
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The Peace Corps: An Historical and Kentucky Perspective
With the Peace Corps celebrating its 50th anniversary, this talk will discuss the early history of the Peace Corps, which was founded by President Kennedy and brought to life by Sargent Shriver. The talk will be based on research, oral history interviews, and the Wilsons’ experience as volunteers in the first group in Liberia. They will also read from their book, Voices from the Peace Corps: Fifty Years of Kentucky Volunteers, focusing on the Kentucky backgrounds of volunteers and the contributions many returned volunteers have made to the Commonwealth.

Chicken Heads, Weddings, and “The Principal’s Sugar Cane Field is on Fire”
In celebration of the 50th anniversary of the Peace Corps, the Wilsons will read especially interesting stories from Kentucky connected volunteers. These stories were shared with them when they conducted eighty-six oral history interviews from 2004-2009 for their book, Voices from the Peace Corps: Fifty Years of Kentucky Volunteers, published in March 2011 by the University Press of Kentucky. The book follows the Peace Corps experience or life cycle with chapters entitled: “Why We Went,” “Getting In,” “Training,” “Living,” “Telling Stories,” “Friends Can Become Family,” “Coming Home,” “Making a Difference,” and “Becoming Citizens of the World.”
SPEAKERS BUREAU
More Speakers

James C. Claypool
Professor Emeritus of History
Northern Kentucky University
Co-Editor, *Encyclopedia of Northern Kentucky*
1004 Park Drive
Park Hills, KY 41011
859.620.8846 (C)
jcclaypool@fuse.net
Travel: Statewide
• The Songs that Johnny Reb and Billy Yank Sang
• The Derby: A Celebration of Kentucky and its Heritage
• Rascals, Heroes and Just Plain Uncommon Folks from Kentucky

Pamela Hall
1533 Eagle Drive
Ashland, KY 41102
606.923.1848
stagemom5@zoominternet.net
Travel: Regions 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8
• Jean Thomas, Traipsin' Woman

Mel Hankla
106 Bunny Trail
Jamestown, KY 42629
270.566.3370
melhankla@amhiss.com
Travel: Statewide
• Kentucky's "Humble" Gunsmiths

Tammy Horn
Apiculturist & Director of Coal County Beeworks
Environmental Research Institute
Eastern Kentucky University
BTC 033
Richmond, KY 40475
859.200.2207
tammy.horn@eku.edu
Travel: Regions 6, 7, 8
• Beeconomy: Faith, Finances, and Flowers
• Apiforestation: Hives, History, and Honey Corridors in Kentucky

John L. Morgan
Historian & Teacher
6 Sylvania Avenue
Winchester, KY 40391
859.744.1609
Travel: Statewide
• Kentucky Frontier Fundamentals: How We Can Benefit From Hard Lessons Learned During the Settlement of Early Kentucky
• It's All About the Land: Whose is it? How did they come by it?

James M. Prichard
Civil War
Historian & Teacher
2023 Sherwood Avenue
Apartment 1
Louisville, KY 40205
502.797.4306
jamesmprichard@gmail.com
Travel: Statewide
• Embattled Capital: The Civil War in Frankfort
• Pariah! The Dark Legacy of General Stephen Burbridge

Nancy Richey
Kentucky Library
1906 College Heights Boulevard
Bowling Green, KY 42101
270.745.6092
Nancy.Richey@wku.edu
Travel: Regions 2, 3, 4, 5, 6
• Crowing Hens: Pioneering Kentucky Women Performers
• Another World: Kentucky’s First Penitentiary

Alice Shaughnessy-Begay
Folklorist
P.O. Box 70
Caneyville, KY 42721
270.879.3319
AliceShaughnessy@wku.edu
Travel: Statewide
• Folk Medicine in Kentucky
• The Painted Quilt Block: An Eight Foot by Eight Foot Story of Kentucky Folklife

TELLING KENTUCKY'S STORY
SPEAKERS BUREAU
More Speakers

Graham Shelby
Educator & Journalist
Louisville Public Media
619 South 4th Street
Louisville, KY 40202
502.889.7937
gshelby3@gmail.com
Travel: Statewide
- Bowing to Learn: Making Successful Connections Amid Cultural Differences
- Victory in Vietnam

Sandra Staebell
Kentucky Museum Registrar/Collections Curator
Department of Library Special Collections
Western Kentucky University
1906 College Heights Boulevard
#11092
Bowling Green, KY 42101
270.745.6260
sandy.staebell@wku.edu
Travel: Statewide
- Fabulous Flappers: 1920s Fashion in the Jazz Age
- Nature’s Bounty as Interpreted in Quilts & Textiles

Tom Stephens
Journalist & Author
414 Whiteheath Road
Louisville, KY 40243
502.254.9167
tomstephens@insightbb.com
Travel: Regions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6
- Daniel Boone, Superman
- Bird Man of Kentucky: John James Audubon
- The Derby Before the Derby

When booking these speakers, please be sure to ask about equipment needs.

Regional Travel Map
Some speakers have travel restrictions. Please review their listing and check the map before booking your event.
Now in its twentieth season, Kentucky Chautauqua has brought to life sixty fascinating people from Kentucky history. Kentucky Chautauqua performers bring historically accurate dramatizations of important Kentucky figures — both famous and little known — to communities throughout the Commonwealth.


This year's Kentucky Chautauqua cast features twenty-four intriguing stories from Kentucky's past. Now is the perfect time to bring our Kentucky Chautauqua performers who have connections to the Civil War or the War of 1812 to your community.

Application Process

For more information and detailed instructions for booking a Kentucky Chautauqua performance please see pages 34-35 of this catalog or visit www.kyhumanities.org.

Guidelines

- Thanks to our generous underwriters and supporters, the Kentucky Humanities Council will again offer reduced-cost Chautauqua performances in 2011-2012.
- Through support from the National Endowment for the Humanities, reduced-cost Chautauqua performances will be available to Kentucky schools. Please see pages 36-39 for details.
- A non-profit sponsor is limited to one reduced-cost Kentucky Chautauqua program during the year. The reduced cost is $175.
- Chautauqua is intended for audiences of forty or more. Please do not schedule smaller groups.
- A sponsor who desires additional Chautauqua performances may purchase them at full cost — $450 per program. You may charge admission to performances your group has purchased at full price.
- Kentucky Chautauqua performances are scheduled through the application process using the form on page 34 of this catalog or logging on to www.kyhumanities.org.
- Please remember to contact the performer and confirm arrangements for programs before submitting an application. If you don't, your program will not take place as planned.

For more information: Catherine Ferguson, 859.257.5932 or catherine.ferguson@uky.edu
They say well-behaved women rarely make history. Lucy Bakewell Audubon is an exception to that rule. Her proper behavior and strength helped secure the legacy of her husband, John James Audubon (famed naturalist, artist, and author of the larger-than-life *The Birds of America*). Theirs is a story about art, ambition, devotion, deception, resentment, redemption, and above all, love. It's a fascinating story because it's so implausible: Highly educated and born to wealth and privilege, Lucy not only endured her husband's eccentricity, but successfully adapted to life on the frontier. Follow the Audubons from their immigration to America in the early 1800s, to their adventures in evolving Louisville, their pioneer days in the wilderness of Henderson, economic depression during the Panic of 1819, and their times of separation when John James explored and sought his fame, while Lucy stayed behind and kept the home fires burning. It wasn't easy to be married to a dashingly handsome and creative (and often unreliable) genius as Audubon, but Lucy was able to rise above it all. Without her support, *The Birds of America* may never have been published. This is the story of their marriage through Lucy's eyes. It is one of the greatest, yet relatively unknown Kentucky love stories. In the words of John James, "With her, was I not always rich?"

Portrayed by Kelly O'Connell Brengelman
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kellybrengelman@windstream.net

Daniel Boone was a legend even before his death, but much of what Americans think they know about him is off the mark. Neither a backwoods bumpkin nor an epic slayer of Indians, Boone was an intrepid explorer and natural leader whose actual exploits amply justify his larger-than-life reputation. He played a crucial role in the exploration and settlement of Kentucky and the American west. Scott New has prepared two Boone programs. Please tell him which you prefer when booking.

**Coming into Kentucky:** Boone first seriously explored Kentucky in 1769 as a market hunter. In 1775, he led the expedition that founded Fort Boonesborough in Madison County. This is the exciting story of those early days of Kentucky settlement.

**The Siege of Boonesboro:** In 1778, the Shawnees captured Boone and almost thirty of his men while they were making salt at the Blue Licks. He escaped and led the defense of Fort Boonesborough against a Shawnee and British siege. Boone's testimony to new Kentucky settlers tells the dramatic story of a key episode of the American Revolution in Kentucky.

Portrayed by Scott New
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January 1, 1863 was an historic day in United States history. President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation took effect, freeing most slaves in the United States. But for enslaved men living in Kentucky and other border states, it was a bittersweet occasion. Lincoln desperately wanted to keep Kentucky loyal to the Union. It was not until 1864, when Kentucky became the last state allowing their enlistment, that slaves could join the Union Army. Like many Kentucky slaves, Newton Bush risked his life to escape from his owner and travel to Camp Nelson and enlist in Company E of the 5th Regiment United States Colored Cavalry.

Fighting for their freedom and a better life for the people they loved, Bush was one of 24,000 men of color from Kentucky who served as part of the United States Colored Troops. It didn't take long for them to discover that joining the Army didn't result in being treated with respect and dignity or that more value was placed on a horse than a colored soldier. But their loyalty to the Union and bravery in battle eventually earned the respect of the white soldiers.

For Bush and the troops in the Colored Cavalry, the fighting didn't end when the Civil War was over. They had endured slavery and risked their lives to preserve the Union, yet they spent the rest of their days in fear of being harassed and killed while fighting for freedom and equal citizenship.

Note: Mel Hankla also is a member of the Speakers Bureau. For more information on his presentation "Kentucky's 'Humble' Gunsmiths" turn to page 18.
Anna Mac Clarke didn’t put up with second-class treatment from anybody, including the U.S. Army. A native of Lawrenceburg, Clarke graduated from Kentucky State College in 1941. Rejecting domestic work — the only job a black college graduate could get in Lawrenceburg in those days — she left Kentucky to work at a Girl Scout Camp in New York state.

After the bombing of Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, Clarke volunteered for the Women’s Auxiliary Army Corps (renamed Women’s Army Corps in 1943). During officer’s training in Iowa, she led the successful opposition to a proposal to segregate black soldiers in their own regiment. At Douglas Army Airfield in Arizona, Lt. Clarke made history when she became the first black WAC officer to command a white unit. And she made national news after her protest against segregated seating in the base theater convinced the commanding officer to ban segregation on the base. Just a few weeks later, Clarke died of complications from a ruptured appendix. She was 24.

Henry Clay wanted to be president of the United States. Despite never quite making it — he ran and lost three times between 1824 and 1844 — Clay played a large role in the history of his country, which he served as a senator, speaker of the house, and secretary of state.

Born and educated in Virginia, Clay moved to Kentucky and set up a law practice in Lexington in 1797. Elected to the state legislature in 1803, he took a seat in the U.S. Senate in 1810. For more than 40 years he was a major player on the national political scene, renowned for his oratory and devotion to the Union. Slavery posed a great political and personal quandary for Clay. A slaveholder himself, he advocated gradual emancipation and colonization in Africa. He opposed extension of slavery into the new western states, but argued Congress had no right to interfere with slavery where it already existed. Attacking abolitionists in 1839, he said he would “rather be right than president.” The speech cost him the 1840 Whig presidential nomination.
What makes Rosemary Clooney's life so fascinating, so charmed and charged with intrigue and great challenge? First and foremost, it is the sheer power of her talent, her girl-next-door appeal, her love of music, art and drama, and her love for her home state of Kentucky. But behind this small-town-girl-rises-to-fame story is also one of extraordinary perseverance and dedication, one that teaches that it is possible to overcome the worst to become the best.

Rosemary was born in Maysville in 1928 and became an internationally known singer of pop, big band, and jazz music. She recorded with big-name labels and some of the greatest musicians of her time — Bing Crosby, Gene Autry, Nelson Riddle, and Frank Sinatra. However, through her rise to fame she encountered many obstacles — having a constantly traveling mother and alcoholic father, raising five children through the turmoil of a failed marriage, witnessing the assassination of friend and presidential candidate Bobby Kennedy, and eventually suffering from drug-induced psychosis. Yet, she always rebounded with resilience, just as her mother told her she would. "You're the oldest, Rosie. You'll manage," her mother would say. Before her death in 2002, Clooney resurrected her career, married the love of her life, and continued to keep her family and her love of Kentucky as her top priorities.

Portrayed by Bet Stewart
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John G. Fee
Abolition...Amen!
1816-1901

As the son of a slave-holding father, John Gregg Fee witnessed firsthand the benefits of having slaves and the profits that could be made from their labor. When he graduated from college and enrolled in Lane Theological Seminary, Fee began to understand the inherent wrong and destructiveness of slavery. He was determined to become an Abolitionist and work for the immediate end to slavery. Feeling betrayed, his father took him out of school and forced John to return home. Rather than staying in the relative safety of the North and writing anti-slavery pamphlets, Fee committed his life and work to ending slavery and discrimination at home in Kentucky.

Fee's anti-slavery efforts garnered the attention of Cassius Clay, a prominent politician and outspoken emancipationist from Kentucky. Although the two agreed that slavery in the Commonwealth should end, their relationship became hostile when they couldn't agree on how to go about ending slavery. Fee's dedication and passion for the abolishment of slavery gave him the strength to persevere through the wrath and disappointment of his father, financial hardship, and threats to his safety. His work led to the founding of Union Church of Christ, an anti-slavery, non-denominational church, which planted the seeds for what would become Berea College.

Portrayed by Obadiah Ewing-Roush
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Margaret Garner was a Kentucky slave who ran away and got caught — a common story. We remember Garner because she was the runaway who killed one of her own children rather than see the child returned to slavery. The story began in January 1856 when 17 northern Kentucky slaves made a mass escape across the frozen Ohio River to Cincinnati, where they took refuge in the house of Elijah Kite, a former slave who had once been their neighbor.

Before Garner and her family — husband Robert and four children — could leave to head farther north, the slave owners and several deputies surrounded the Kite house. After a gun battle, the slaves were subdued, but not before Margaret had cut her daughter Mary's throat and tried to kill her other children. She later said she wanted to end their suffering rather than have them “taken back to slavery and be murdered by piece meal.” The case drew national attention. Instead of being tried in Ohio, Garner was sent to a Covington jail and later sold down the river. She died in Mississippi.

Portrayed by Erma Bush
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Private William Greathouse
Proud Kentuckian Militiaman
1794-1876

When Kentucky Governor Isaac Shelby was tasked with raising troops for a war with the British and the Indians, Kentuckians responded with fervor. William Greathouse was one of more than 3,500 Kentuckians who answered Shelby’s call to arms in 1813. Just a teenager, Greathouse joined the troops because he strongly opposed the British occupation and the Indian Confederacy led by Chief Tecumseh. Greathouse marched in on August 24, 1813 in Nelson County, joining Colonel Renick’s 5th Kentucky Regiment.

Greathouse took part in the Thames Campaign, marching into Canada to drive out the British forces who were assisted by Chief Tecumseh. He took part in the Battle of the Thames, considered the turning point of the war. In a battle that lasted less than an hour, the American troops, the majority of whom were from Kentucky, destroyed the Indian Confederacy and drove the British occupants out of Canada.

With great humor and pride in his home state of Kentucky, Private Greathouse’s story not only tells of his personal contributions to American history, but also explains Kentucky’s vital role in America’s “Second War for Independence.”

Portrayed by Harry Smith
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TELLING KENTUCKY’S STORY
Johnny Green was 19 when the Civil War broke out, and was one of the only soldiers in the Orphan Brigade alive when it ended. Orphan Brigade soldiers were unable to return to their home state of Kentucky until the war was over — lest they be tried for treason — because they chose to fight for the Confederacy. Though he had learned to love the Union, as his mother was from Boston, Green felt passionately that states should have the right to govern themselves. And when President Abraham Lincoln called for men and arms, Green left his job in Florence, Ala., to travel to Bowling Green, Ky., to join the Confederacy on the day before his 20th birthday. Green's story, as detailed in a journal he wrote for his daughters years later, provides extraordinary accounts of courage and bravery, and brings the story of the Orphan Brigade to life.

Portrayed by Ethan Sullivan Smith
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Justice John Marshall Harlan was born in Boyle County to a prominent slaveholding family, and was once a slaveholder himself, but fought for the Union during the Civil War after graduating from Centre College and earning his law degree at Transylvania. As he became involved in Kentucky politics — being elected as county judge of Franklin County and Kentucky attorney general, and running two unsuccessful campaigns for governor in the early 1870s — his political leanings shifted, and he became a major force in the Republican Party. He was often chastised for contradicting himself politically, being once a slaveholder and later one of slavery's biggest opponents. But Harlan always maintained that the law afforded him the right to change his mind — and his support for equal rights after the Civil War never waned.

Portrayed by Dr. Edward B. Smith
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Emilie Todd Helm
Rebel in the White House
1836-1930

As the sister of Mary Todd Lincoln and the wife of Confederate Gen. Benjamin Hardin Helm, Emilie Todd Helm had a front row view of history during and after the Civil War. She and her husband knew the Lincolns very well. Benjamin Helm turned down a personal offer from Lincoln to become paymaster of the Union Army with the rank of major, choosing instead to join the Confederacy and become the president’s “rebel brother-in-law.” After Helm was killed at Chickamauga, President and Mrs. Lincoln invited Emilie to come to the White House. As a southern loyalist and widow of the commander of the famous Orphan Brigade, her presence in the White House aroused protests. Lincoln defended his right to have anyone he chose as his guest, but Helm soon departed for Kentucky, where she lived out her long life.

She weathered the ordeals of the war and reconstruction and landed in Elizabethtown, where three consecutive presidents appointed her postmistress. Helm attended many Confederate reunions, where she was hailed as the mother of the Orphan Brigade.

Portrayed by Betsy B. Smith
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edwardbetsy@bellsouth.net

Billy Herndon
One Man’s Lincoln
1818-1891

Friends and law partners for 18 years, Billy Herndon felt he knew Abraham Lincoln better than Abraham Lincoln knew himself. That’s why he was confident his biography of Lincoln would tell a story that was honest and true to Lincoln’s character. In 1861, as he was leaving to be inaugurated president, Lincoln told Herndon to keep his name on the shingle outside their office because he intended to return someday. But he would not.

After Lincoln’s assassination, Herndon dedicated his life to collecting materials for a definitive biography of the 16th president. When it was published 24 years later, Herndon’s critics labeled him as an angry, contemptuous alcoholic who painted a negative portrait of Lincoln and his wife, Mary Todd. In Herndon’s eyes, however, he presented Lincoln unvarnished, a great man in all his humanity, neither saint nor villain. Is Herndon’s story the true story of Abraham Lincoln? You be the judge.

Herndon presents an intimate portrait of Lincoln’s political awakening and the development of his views on slavery in the years leading up to and through the Civil War.

Portrayed by Robert Brock
370 Colonial Heights Road; Glasgow, KY 42142
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When the Night Riders attacked the Hollowell farm in Caldwell County on the night of May 2, 1907, one of them boasted, "We Night Riders fear no judge or jury!" Young Price Hollowell, who saw everything they did, made them eat those words in one of the most remarkable episodes of the Black Patch War, a western Kentucky conflict that featured mayhem and murder not seen in those parts since the Civil War.

Low tobacco prices caused the Black Patch War, named after the dark leaf grown in west Kentucky and Tennessee. The American Tobacco Company was paying less for dark tobacco than it cost farmers to grow it. Farmers fought back by forming the Planters' Protective Association, whose members withheld tobacco from the market. When this strategy did not produce higher prices, some members — the Night Riders — resorted to violence against farmers like the Hollowells, who refused to honor the boycott. The Night Riders ran the Hollowells out of the state, but they returned, filed a federal lawsuit, and, thanks in large part to Price's testimony, won damages of $35,000.

Louis Marshall Jones, better known as Grandpa, was the son of Henderson County sharecroppers. Hard times drove the family north to Akron, Ohio, in the late 1920s. Jones, who had a repertoire of songs learned from his parents and the radio, won a talent contest that led to regular work on an Akron radio station. That launched a career that lasted more than 60 years. It was during tours with country music star (and fellow Kentuckian) Bradley Kincaid in the 1930s that Jones developed the Grandpa persona he used the rest of his life.

Jones wrote many of his most popular songs. Like many old-time musicians, he struggled during the rock-and-roll craze of the 1950s — he toured Canada and tried his hand at early television. Beginning in 1969, television brought Jones fame as a member of the original cast of "Hee Haw," which showcased his skills as a vaudeville comic. Grandpa Jones was inducted into the Country Music Hall of Fame in 1978. He never retired, suffering a fatal stroke after a performance at the Grand Ole Opry in 1998.
Thinking he had killed a boy in a fight over a girl, Simon Kenton fled from Virginia at age 16. He was wrong — he had only knocked his rival unconscious — but the incident launched him on a life of high adventure. By the time he was 20, Kenton had fetched up on the Kentucky shore of the Ohio River in what is now Mason County. He proceeded to carve out a remarkable career as an explorer and frontiersman. A self-appointed welcomer-in-chief, he greeted early settlers as they arrived in what was then the far west. Kenton became a wealthy man, but lost his land. Unable to read or write, he spent his final years in poverty in Ohio.

His Life and Period: A crippled up old Simon reminisces telling his life’s story. Respected for his knowledge of the land and competence as a woodsman by pioneers and Indians alike, Kenton was a key figure in opening up and keeping the frontier safer for all of north and central Kentucky.

Kentucky Scout: The Indians knew Kenton as “the man whose gun is never empty” for his skill of running and reloading his faithful flintlock at the same time. He risked his life to save many future Kentuckians, not the least of whom was his lifelong friend Daniel Boone.

Note: Mel Hankla also is a member of the Speakers Bureau. For more information on his presentation “Kentucky’s ‘Humble’ Gunsmiths” turn to page 18.

Portrayed by Mel Hankla
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270.566.3370 (C)
melhankla@amhiss.com; www.AmericanHistoricServices.com

When Lily May Ledford was a young girl growing up in a musical family in eastern Kentucky’s Red River Gorge, she wanted a fiddle so badly that she traded her most precious possession — a box of crayons — for a broken-down instrument that didn’t have strings, tuning pegs, or a bow. She eventually became better known for banjo picking than fiddling, but that old fiddle helped launch a career that brought Lily May and her Kentucky mountain music to a national audience.

In 1936, Ledford went to Chicago to perform on WLS Radio’s National Barn Dance. The next year her manager, John Lair, assembled a string band featuring Ledford’s distinctive banjo style. Called the Coon Creek Girls, it was the first all-female string band. In 1939, the group began an 18-year run on the Renfro Valley Barn Dance radio show. That same year they played at the White House for President and Mrs. Roosevelt and their guests, the King and Queen of England. The king tapped his toe in spite of himself. The Coon Creek Girls disbanded in 1957.

Portrayed by Sandy Harmon
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Abraham Lincoln
“"I, too, am a Kentuckian”
1809-1865

Born on a farm in what is now LaRue County, Ky., Abraham Lincoln spent his early years in the Commonwealth. His family moved to Indiana when he was 7, partly because of his father’s opposition to slavery, and never returned. But as his native brilliance and burning political ambition carried him to the presidency and greatness — a panel of historians recently chose him as the most influential American who ever lived — Lincoln always had connections with his native state.

In his law office in Springfield, Ill., he had a law partner from Green County, Ky., named William Herndon, who later wrote a biography of Lincoln. His best friend in Springfield was Joshua Speed, a son of Louisville’s prominent Speed family; and in Springfield he found a wife from Kentucky, Mary Todd, the daughter of a well-known Lexington family. Lincoln visited Kentucky to see the Speeds and his in-laws, and took the great Kentucky statesman Henry Clay as his political hero. During the Civil War Lincoln was unpopular in Kentucky, but when he said, “I too am a Kentuckian,” no one could dispute it.

Dr. Ephraim McDowell
Frontier Surgeon
1771-1830

On Christmas Day 1809, 1,000 miles away from the nearest hospital and 35 years before the discovery of anesthesia, Dr. Ephraim McDowell removed a 22-pound ovarian tumor from the abdomen of a 46-year-old woman. It was the world’s first ovariotomy, and it eventually brought McDowell worldwide acclaim as the father of abdominal surgery.

The patient, Jane Todd Crawford, had ridden three days on horseback to reach McDowell’s home in Danville, Ky., to have the operation. The medical authorities of the day were convinced that opening the abdomen meant certain death, so McDowell was far from sure that the surgery would succeed. He told Crawford he would proceed only if she “thought herself prepared to die.” She said she was ready, but they needn’t have worried. She came through with flying colors and in less than a month was on the way home to Green County.

She lived another 32 years. Dr. McDowell’s boldness had saved Crawford’s life, and paved the way for surgeries that have since saved an untold number of lives.

Portrayed by Jim Sayre
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502.839.7191 #
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Portrayed by L. Henry Dowell
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lhenryd@yahoo.com

TELLING KENTUCKY’S STORY
H  Harold Henry Reese got his famous nickname "Pee Wee" from a marble he used when he was a boy. The name fit because he did turn out to be a man of modest stature, but by every measure you could apply to an athlete — teamwork, leadership, determination, winning, grace under pressure — Pee Wee Reese was a giant. Born in Meade County, Kentucky, Reese grew up in Louisville. At 19, he quit his job at the telephone company to play professional baseball for the Louisville Colonels. By 1940, he had reached the big leagues, playing for the Brooklyn Dodgers at storied Ebbets Field. As captain, shortstop, and lead-off man, he led the Dodgers to seven pennants and, in 1955, a World Series win over the New York Yankees. Inducted into the Baseball Hall of Fame in Cooperstown, New York, in 1984, his plaque there also records the powerful example he set when Jackie Robinson joined the Dodgers in 1947 as the major leagues' first black player. Reese's acceptance and support of Robinson were instrumental in breaking down baseball's color barrier.

Portrayed by Dick Usher
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ushmd01@yahoo.com

D  During the forty-two years he coached the University of Kentucky basketball team, Adolph Rupp raised the game to near-religious status in the Commonwealth. Basketball took its place next to horses, coal, and bourbon as a Kentucky cultural icon. Rupp's teams won 880 games, four national championships, and one Olympic gold medal. There was a flip side to all this success — the team was suspended for the 1952-53 season after a point-shaving scandal, and Rupp was heavily criticized for taking too long to integrate the Kentucky basketball program.

Adolph Rupp grew up in Kansas, the son of immigrant farmers. He played three years of varsity basketball at the University of Kansas, but never scored a point. He began his coaching career in Kansas, but soon moved on to high schools in Iowa and Illinois. The University of Kentucky hired him in 1930. Rupp's genius for public relations and his team's winning ways combined to make Kentucky basketball a statewide phenomenon, a point of pride around which Kentuckians of all stripes still rally.

Portrayed by Dr. Edward B. Smith
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Harland “Colonel” Sanders
More than Fried Chicken
1890-1980

Although he is most well-known for the eleven herbs and spices that made Kentucky Fried Chicken famous world-wide, Harland “Colonel” Sanders’ life was about much more than fried chicken. The man whose face became synonymous with “finger-lickin’ good” chicken used hard work and perseverance — not to mention a little luck along the way — to become recognized as Kentucky’s most famous citizen.

Armed with only a sixth-grade education, Sanders worked a number of jobs over the years — an army mule tender, railroad worker, tire salesman, and farmhand.

In 1930, he moved to Corbin and opened a lunchroom behind a service station that had room for six people sitting at one table. His restaurant grew rapidly, and in a short time, he was operating Sanders’ Cafe, which seated 142 patrons. His customers made fried chicken the most popular item on the menu. He might have worked in that cafe for the rest of his life if it weren’t for the building of Interstate 75, forcing him to sell his place at auction.

Sanders was now in his mid-sixties, an age when most people take the opportunity to retire. He decided to go out on the road, traveling the country showing restaurants how to make Colonel Sanders’ Kentucky Fried Chicken. By 1963, there were more than 600 outlets selling his chicken.

Portrayed by L. Henry Dowell
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Mary Settles
The Last Shaker at Pleasant Hill
1836-1923

Frank and Mary Settles were planning to move from Louisville to Missouri, where they would purchase a farm and have a large family to help work the land. Following the birth of their second child, the midwife told Mary she would die if she became pregnant again.

With their plans derailed, Frank took Mary and the children to Pleasant Hill, leaving them with the Shakers, and headed to Missouri alone. With no rights to their money or land, Mary had no place to go and no means to care for her children.

The Shakers believed in the equality of the sexes, celibacy, simple living, perfecting themselves, and seeking salvation: They lived communally, and shared all of their profits. They welcomed Mary and the children with open arms.

As the Civil War raged around them, the Shakers remained true to their pacifist beliefs. Soldiers from both sides overran their village. The Shakers lived in constant fear, doing what they could to help. The sisters made thousands of meals for the soldiers and carried baskets of food and medical supplies into battle to tend the injured.

In time, the armies moved on, but life at Pleasant Hill was never the same. Mary began teaching again, and for twenty-seven years gave the best of her heart and mind to the young women of Pleasant Hill.

Sister Mary Settles was the last member of The United Society of Believers in Christ’s Second Appearing to live at Pleasant Hill.

Portrayed by Janet Scott
120 East Main Street #2103; Lexington, KY 40507
859.825.8946
Janetscott1@aol.com
Kentucky Chautauqua®

20 years
61 historical dramas
120 counties
3,348 programs
341,660 viewers
740,510 miles traveled
$1,253,200 invested

The impact is dramatic.

TELLING KENTUCKY’S STORY
KENTUCKY HUMANITIES COUNCIL INC.
How Do I Apply?

Tips for hosting a successful program

- Publicize your program effectively. Feel free to duplicate any part of this catalog for use in your publicity efforts. (Kentucky Chautauqua program sponsors will receive a publicity kit.) A few publicity suggestions:
  - Send news releases (preferably by e-mail) to newspapers and broadcast stations
  - Send a newsletter announcing the program to members of your group
  - Post flyers in prominent community locations
  - Send Chautauqua photo postcards to any mailing lists you can get
  - Arrange a telephone publicity campaign
- Sponsors of Kentucky Humanities Council presentations must acknowledge support from the Council and regional underwriters in all publicity materials and event programs. Printed credits should read, “This program was funded in part by the Kentucky Humanities Council, Inc. and [insert regional sponsor here].” (Regional sponsors can be found on the inside front cover of this catalog.) We will supply copies of the Kentucky Humanities Council logo if needed.
- Confirm more than once. One week before your program, call the presenter to review arrangements.
- Remember, the presenter may have a long drive, so please put the Kentucky Humanities Council presentation before the business part of your agenda, especially at evening events.
- When you introduce your presenter, be sure to acknowledge the support of the Kentucky Humanities Council, Inc. and the regional underwriter(s) in your area.
- Immediately after your program takes place, send in the evaluation form.
- The Kentucky Humanities Council will pay the presenter directly.

Schedule a Kentucky Humanities Council Speakers Bureau or Kentucky Chautauqua® program by following these easy steps.

1. Contact your selected speaker or Chautauqua performer at least four weeks before your program to find out if he or she will be available to speak to your group. Please contact your presenter before applying to the Kentucky Humanities Council. If you don't, your program will not take place as you planned.

2. Complete the application form (in this catalog or online at www.kyhumanities.org) and return it to the Kentucky Humanities Council office, along with the appropriate booking fee, at least two weeks before your scheduled program. You can find the appropriate booking fee on the next page. Speakers not listed in this catalog may also qualify for funding with advance Kentucky Humanities Council approval. Call the Council office (859.257.5932) for information.

3. Await notification from the Kentucky Humanities Council that your program has been approved. You will receive a contract packet in the mail.

4. Sign the contract, confirmation form, and the certification form and return them to the Council within two weeks of receipt. This is your contract with us.

5. Send the confirmation form to your presenter. The Kentucky Humanities Council will pay the presenter directly. Sponsors are responsible for lodging, if needed.
2011-2012 APPLICATION
Speakers Bureau & Kentucky Chautauqua®

2011-2012 Speakers Bureau/ Kentucky Chautauqua Application
(Please enclose booking fee)

☐ Non-profit organization       ☐ For-profit organization

Name of group _________________________________

Estimated audience (40 minimum for Chautauqua): _______

Name of program coordinator: ____________________________

Address: ____________________________________________

Phone number: ________________________________

E-mail address: ________________________________

Signature: _________________________________________

Speaker/Chautauqua program requested: ____________________________

Speaker’s topic: __________________________________________

Date and time of program: ____________________________

Location (street address or building, and town): ____________________________

Return application, with booking fee, to:
Kentucky Humanities Council, Inc. • 206 East Maxwell Street • Lexington, KY 40508

Booking Fees

Speakers Bureau: Kentucky Chautauqua:

$125 $300 $175 $450
non-profit organizations for-profit organizations non-profit organizations for-profit organizations

* Limit two per season

* Limit one per season

TELLING KENTUCKY’S STORY 35
The Kentucky Chautauqua programs in this catalog are entertaining and educational and they are available to your classroom! Thanks to We the People funding from the National Endowment for the Humanities, the Kentucky Humanities Council, Inc. is able to underwrite most of the costs of Kentucky Chautauqua living history dramas in Kentucky schools. Programs are booked on a first-come, first-served basis while funding lasts.

The Kentucky Humanities Council will provide:
- A Kentucky Chautauqua presentation of about forty-five minutes followed by a discussion. Please limit audience to seventy-five or less per performance. You may book more than one performance on a single day.
- Core content information by grade level, by character, and for both social studies and arts and humanities.
- A brief history of the character and his or her contributions to U.S. and Kentucky history.
- Pre- and post-performance questions.
- A ready-to-use introduction for the performance.
- Lodging, if needed, for the presenter.

Georgetown College theatre professor George McGee portrays Kentucky's Great Statesman, Henry Clay.
Kentucky Chautauqua.
The impact is \textit{dramatic.}

Kentucky Chautauqua’s Scott New visited Kenton County schools portraying Daniel Boone.

Students at Strodes Creek Elementary School are captivated by Kentucky Chautauqua’s Mel Hankla portraying Simon Kenton.

Ethan Smith portrays Orphan Brigade survivor Johnny Green at Jesse Clark Middle School in Lexington.
One way to make Kentucky Chautauqua effective as a classroom tool is to integrate a performance into a unit in your curriculum. Reference this chart for a number of unit topics you may be teaching.

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<tr>
<th>TOPIC</th>
<th>CHAUTAUQUA CHARACTER</th>
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<td>Colonial Days, Age of Revolution</td>
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<td>Daniel Boone, George Rogers Clark, Simon Kenton, Dr. Ephraim McDowell, Reverend Newton Bush, Henry Clay, John G. Fee, Margaret Garner, Johnny Green, Justice John Marshall Harlan, Emilie Todd Helm, Billy Herndon, Abraham Lincoln, Mary Settles</td>
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<td>Immigration</td>
<td>Lucy Bakewell Audubon, Daniel Boone, Rosemary Clooney, Grandpa Jones, Lily May Ledford, Dr. Ephraim McDowell, Pee Wee Reese, Adolph Rupp</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kentucky Music</td>
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<tr>
<td>Medicine</td>
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<td>Sports History</td>
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<td>Economics in Kentucky</td>
<td>Lucy Bakewell Audubon, Daniel Boone, Price Hollowell, Harland “Colonel” Sanders, All characters</td>
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<tr>
<td>Democracy in Kentucky</td>
<td>All characters, Lucy Bakewell Audubon, Daniel Boone, Price Hollowell, Harland “Colonel” Sanders, All characters</td>
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<td>Kentucky Culture</td>
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<td>Kentucky History</td>
<td>All characters, Lucy Bakewell Audubon, Daniel Boone, Price Hollowell, Harland “Colonel” Sanders, All characters</td>
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Schedule a Kentucky Humanities Council Chautauqua in the Schools program by following these easy steps.

1. Contact your selected Chautauqua performer to find out if he or she will be available to speak to your group. Please make contact before applying to the Kentucky Humanities Council. If you don't, your program will not take place as you planned.

2. Complete the application form (on this page or online at www.ky-humanities.org) and return it to the Kentucky Humanities Council office, along with the $150 booking fee per presentation. Call the Kentucky Humanities Council (859.257.5932) for more information.

3. Await notification from the Kentucky Humanities Council that your program has been approved. You will receive a contract packet in the mail.

4. Sign the contract, confirmation form, and the certification form and return them to the Kentucky Humanities Council within two weeks of receipt.

5. Send a confirmation form to your presenter. The Kentucky Humanities Council will pay the presenter's honorarium and lodging.

Questions? please contact catherine.ferguson@uky.edu 859.257.5932

2011-2012 Chautauqua Application
(Please enclose booking fee)

Name of school_________________________

Estimated audience(s) (75 maximum): __________

Name of program coordinator:

_________________________

School Address:

_________________________

Phone number:_________________________

E-mail address:_________________________

Signature:

_________________________

Chautauqua program(s) requested:

_________________________

Date and time of program(s):

_________________________

Location (street address or building, and town):

_________________________

Return application form, with $150 booking fee for each presentation, to:
Kentucky Humanities Council, Inc.
206 East Maxwell Street
Lexington, KY 40508
www.kyhumanities.org