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**Kentucky Chautauqua®**

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Find this catalog and much more on our website: kyhumanities.org.

On the cover: Jim Sayre as President Abraham Lincoln. Photo by Charles Bertram/Lexington Herald-Leader.
Kentucky Chautauqua

Introduction

Kentucky Chautauqua® has brought to life nearly 70 people from Kentucky’s past — both famous and unknown.

Our Chautauqua performers travel to schools and community organizations throughout the state delivering historically accurate dramatizations of Kentuckians who made valuable contributions.

The current Kentucky Chautauqua cast includes 26 figures from Kentucky’s rich and colorful history. From John G. Fee’s fight to abolish slavery and Mary Todd Lincoln’s life as America’s First Lady, to Alice Lloyd’s struggle to bring education to Appalachia and the humorous stories of Harland “Colonel” Sanders, Kentucky Chautauqua offers something for every classroom and community group.

Booking Fees

$200  $450
non-profit organizations  for-profit organizations

Guidelines:

• Thanks to our generous underwriters and sponsors, the Kentucky Humanities Council will again offer reduced-cost Chautauqua performances in 2014-2015.
• These reduced-cost Chautauqua performances will again be available to Kentucky schools. Please see pages 20-23 for details.
• A non-profit community sponsor may host reduced-cost Kentucky Chautauqua programs for $200 each.
• Chautauqua is intended for audiences of 40 or more. Please do not schedule smaller groups.

For More Information: Catherine Ferguson
859.257.5932, 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 dashing, handsome and creative (and often unreliable) genius as was Audubon, but Lucy rose above it all. Without her support, *The Birds of America* may never have been published. This is the story of their marriage though 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 • P.O. Box 4254; Midway, KY 40347
859.846.9177 (H) or 859.806.6592 (C) • KellyBrengelman@windstream.net

On January 1, 1863, 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. 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 joined 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.

Portrayed by Robert Bell • 1509 Alpha Avenue; Louisville, KY 40223
502.245.0732 (H) or 502.594.7658 (C) • robertlb502@aol.com
George Rogers Clark
Revolutionary War Hero
1752-1818

George Rogers Clark, a tall, talented Virginian, came to Kentucky as a surveyor, but it was as a military leader during the Revolutionary War that he made his mark. In 1777 Clark won approval from Virginia governor Patrick Henry (Kentucky was then a Virginia county) for a secret mission to attack British posts north of the Ohio River. Clark’s party — 175 soldiers and a small band of settlers — set up camp on Corn Island near the falls of the Ohio River in May, 1778. The next month Clark launched a brilliant campaign into present-day Illinois and Indiana, defeating the British and their Indian allies and securing the Northwest Territory for the young United States. Meanwhile, the settlers Clark had brought along moved from Corn Island to the Kentucky shore, founding the city of Louisville in late 1778. His war exploits marked the peak of Clark’s career. Plagued by debts, drinking and poor health, he spent his later years living in Louisville. Overshadowed by his brother William, of Lewis and Clark fame, he never got the credit he thought he had earned.

Henry Clay
Kentucky’s Great Statesman
1777-1852

Above all, 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.
**Kentucky Chautauqua**

*This program is targeted at high school audiences and older.*

**Rosemary Clooney**

**A Sentimental Journey**

1928-2002

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, Duke Ellington, 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, 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 singing 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 • 1427 Thompson Heights Avenue; Cincinnati, OH 45223
513.542.2231 • bet@intuitiontheatre.com

**Lilley Comett**

**A Voice for the Forest**

1888-1958

In 1918 Lilley Comett and many other mountain boys were drafted and sent to training camps in the East in preparation to ship out to the frontlines in France. Comett suffered an injury during basic training and never left the country. After spending a year in wartime hospitals in Baltimore, he was discharged from the Army and returned to Letcher County with a small pension and discharge payment.

But in his absence, Letcher County had been transformed. The coal mines were booming and Comett went to work shoveling coal, living in a rooming house for unmarried men, and saving his wages to purchase land around Line Fork, his birthplace.

Local timber buyers became interested in Comett’s land. His 500 acres was lush with white oak, poplar, and hemlock, many as large as six-feet in diameter. A conservationist before his time, Comett refused to sell his forest property to developers seeking to get rich from the timber.

When he died in 1958, Lilley Comett owned the entire tract of land known today as the Lilley Comett Woods. His estate sold the 500 acres to the State of Kentucky and it is now managed for education and research by Eastern Kentucky University. Bought on a miner’s wage in the 1920s and 1930s, the Lilley Comett Woods is the only place in Kentucky that looks as it did before the 18th century European invasion.

Portrayed by David Hurt • 2367 Sullivan Lane; Frankfort, KY 40601
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Telling Kentucky’s Story
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 it.

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.

Private William Greathouse
Proud Kentucky 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 mustered 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 Upper 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.”
Johnny Green was 19 when the Civil War broke out. He was one of the few 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, Massachusetts, 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.

Justice John Marshall Harlan
The Great Dissenter
1833-1911

During his 33-year tenure on the U.S. Supreme Court, Justice John Marshall Harlan dissented in some of the court’s most important civil rights cases, earning him the title of “The Great Dissenter.”

In one of the most famous dissents in history, Plessy v. Ferguson, which upheld the constitutionality of segregation, Harlan wrote: “Our constitution is color-blind, and neither knows nor tolerates classes among citizens. In respect of civil rights, all citizens are equal before the law.”

His words were an inspiration during the Civil Rights Movement to Thurgood Marshall, NAACP chief counsel who would later be appointed to the Supreme Court. Marshall cited the dissent as he argued to end segregation in the 1954 case Brown v. Board of Education.

Though Harlan was born in Boyle County to a prominent slaveholding family, and once a slaveholder himself, he 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 he became a major force in the Republican Party.

He was often chastised for contradicting himself politically, 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.
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. Three consecutive presidents appointed her postmistress. Helm attended many Confederate reunions, where she was hailed as the mother of the Orphan Brigade.

*This program is targeted at high school audiences and older.*

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.

A native of Kentucky’s Green County, 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.
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.
Kentucky Chautauqua

Simon Kenton
Frontiersman
1755-1836

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.

Portrayed by Mel Hankla • P.O. Box 167; Hitchins, KY 41146
270.566.3370 • melhankla@amhiss.com

Lily May Ledford
Coon Creek Girl
1917-1985

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 • 843 Watson Lane; Henderson, KY 42420
270.827.2983 • honeytours@twc.com
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.

Mary Todd Lincoln
A House Divided
1818-1882

Mary Todd Lincoln lived a life of tremendous achievement and great tragedy. Born to a prominent Lexington family in 1818, she was uncommonly educated and politically-minded. She followed her older sisters to Springfield, Illinois, and in November 1842 she married lawyer and state legislator Abraham Lincoln.

Mary had high ambitions for her husband’s political career, in which she was both influential and instrumental. He was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1846, and was inaugurated as president in 1861. Mary’s years in the White House were some of its most tumultuous; while her husband worked to unite a nation divided by the Civil War, Mary controversially spent her time renovating the run-down presidential residence into a stately and symbolic mansion — cementing her reputation among both admirers and critics as a force to be reckoned with.

While politically triumphant, the Lincolns’ personal lives were filled with tragedy. Three of their four sons died before reaching adulthood, and a number of Mary’s siblings and relatives died in the war. And, of course, at the war’s end, President Lincoln was assassinated. In 1871, the last remaining Lincoln son, Robert, committed his mother to a private asylum for the insane.

You, the audience, get to decide if she belonged there.

Portrayed by Trish Clark, script by Bo List • 886 Wyndham Hills Drive; Lexington, KY 40514
859.806.7429 • trishclark@hotmail.com
Kentucky Chautauqua

Alice Lloyd
Stay On, Stranger
1876-1962

Born in Athol, Massachusetts, in 1876, Alice Spence Geddes Lloyd was afforded the luxury of being educated at Chauncey Hall and Radcliffe College. Once she completed her schooling, Alice worked as a journalist in New England, which exposed her to people suffering because they lacked education, proper housing, and medical care. These experiences developed within her a passion for social reform.

At the age of 39, health problems forced her to find a home in a milder climate. In 1915, Alice packed up her printing equipment and left her New England home for the mountains of Kentucky.

Despite the difficulties Alice faced gaining the acceptance of the eastern Kentucky mountain people, she remained in the area because she believed in the good that one person can do for others.

With the help of her friend and co-worker June Buchanan, Alice established Caney Junior College in 1923. The college sought to provide a liberal arts education while teaching students to think critically and understand complex philosophical issues.

Alice had great passion for her students and wanted to provide them with a free education. To accomplish that goal, she worked without salary and was forced to seek outside financial assistance.

Despite suffering from partial paralysis on her right side, Alice successfully directed the college for almost 40 years. Upon her death in 1962, the school was renamed Alice Lloyd College.

Portrayed by Jacqueline Hamilton • 26 Cardinal Lane; Winchester, KY 40391
859.771.1711 • alieontheroad1955@gmail.com

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.

Mrs. Crawford 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 L. Henry Dowell • 329 Biloxi Drive; Nicholasville, KY 40356
859.553.2059 • lhenryd@yahoo.com
Caleb Powers
Who Shot Governor Goebel?
1869-1932

On January 30, 1900, Caleb Powers, recently elected Kentucky Secretary of State, found himself at the center of an assassination in Frankfort. The victim was William Goebel, President of the Kentucky Senate, who had just been defeated in the governor’s race, but was contesting the results. The day after the shooting on the Capitol grounds, Goebel was sworn in as governor. Three days later Governor Goebel died.

Powers was one of three men arrested and indicted as an accessory to the murder of Governor William Goebel, Powers’ political rival. Through a series of trials Powers was convicted three times. Each time, however, Kentucky’s Appellate Court reversed the decision. His fourth trial resulted in a deadlocked jury.

After spending eight years in prison, Powers was pardoned by Kentucky Governor Augustus Willson. He went on to be elected to the United States Congress, and served four consecutive terms as a Kentucky representative. In 1918, he chose not to seek a fifth term and, for the next 13 years he served as counsel to the U.S. Shipping Board in Washington, D.C.

The murder has never been solved.

Portrayed by Duane Murner • 1842 Rivers Landing Drive; Prospect, KY 40059
502.292.2701 (H) or 502.648.6284 (C) • murner@aol.com

Pee Wee Reese
Hall of Famer
1918-1999

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, Ky., 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, N.Y., 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 • 194 Capp Springs Road; Benton, KY 42025
270.354.8058 (H) or 270.703.0467 (C) • ushm01@yahoo.com
During the 42 years he coached the University of Kentucky men’s 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 • 209 S. Miller Street; Cynthiana, KY 41031
859.235.0225 (H) or 502.863.8042 (O) or 859.492.9163 (C) • ed_smith@georgetowncollege.edu

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’ Café, 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 • 329 Biloxi Drive; Nicholasville, KY 40356
859.553.2059 • lhenryd@yahoo.com
Frank and Mary Settles were planning to move from Louisville to Missouri, purchase a farm, and have a large family to 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 his family to Pleasant Hill, leaving them with the Shakers, and headed to Missouri alone.

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.

Mark Twain, born Samuel Clemens, was a powerful observer of human nature. Born November 30, 1835 in Florida, Missouri, Twain penned several novels including two major classics of American literature, *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer* and *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*. He was also a riverboat pilot, humorist, lecturer, journalist, publisher and inventor. His mother, Jane Lampton, was born in Adair County, Kentucky, where she met Clemens' father, who was clerking at a law office in Columbia, Kentucky. They married and lived two years in Columbia before moving to Tennessee and then on to Missouri.

Through his characters and stories, Twain single-handedly put American literature on the map. Ernest Hemingway was quoted as saying, "All modern American literature comes from one book by Mark Twain called *Huckleberry Finn*. American writing comes from that. There was nothing before. There has been nothing as good since." Mark Twain lived many lifetimes in one, traveled much and entertained multitudes with his particular sense of humor. But that humor was borne on the back of great sorrow and many personal tragedies. He was irreverent, irascible, and had a razor-sharp wit. He is an American icon.
How Do I Book a Program?

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 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.) The Kentucky Humanities Council logo will be supplied upon request.

• Confirm more than once. One week before your program, call the presenter to review arrangements.

• The presenter may have a long drive, so please put the Kentucky Humanities Council presentation before the business part of your agenda.

• 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.

Steps to Schedule a Program:

☐ 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 contacting the Kentucky Humanities Council. If you don’t, your program will not take place as you planned.

☐ 2. Complete the booking request (in this catalog or online at 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 booked. 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.
2014-2015 Request Form
Speakers Bureau & Kentucky Chautauqua®

2013-2014 Speakers Bureau/
Kentucky Chautauqua Request Form
(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/Chautauquan requested: ____________________________

Speaker’s topic/Title of program: ____________________________

Date and time of program: ____________________________

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

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

Booking Fees

Speakers Bureau: Kentucky Chautauqua:

$125 $300 $200 $450

non-profit organizations for-profit organizations non-profit organizations for-profit organizations

No limit while funding is available

Telling Kentucky’s Story
The Kentucky Humanities Council’s educational mission is to assist educators and administrators in any way we can to meet and exceed the expectations that they set for their classrooms, their students, their schools, and themselves. We also know that textbooks and the Internet will only go so far, and traditional off-site field trips — which cost precious dollars and require downtime from the classroom — are becoming harder for administrators and school councils to justify. That’s where bringing a Kentucky Chautauqua program to an elementary, middle, or high school makes sense and makes an impact that is dramatic.

Kentucky Chautauqua programs provide a unique experience that is both entertaining and educational, making it the perfect addition to every classroom. Generous funding from our supporters allows the Kentucky Humanities Council to underwrite the majority of the cost of sending these living history dramas to schools throughout the Commonwealth. School programs are booked on a first-come, first-served basis while funding lasts. Don’t delay, book Kentucky Chautauqua for your classroom today!

**Booking Fee**

$175

Chautauqua in the Schools

Available on first-come, first-served basis while funding lasts

Mel Hankla portrayed George Rogers Clark at Clinton County Middle School last year. Kentucky Chautauquans gave nearly 200 school performances in 2013-2014.

The Kentucky Humanities Council will provide:

- A Kentucky Chautauqua presentation of about 45 minutes followed by a discussion. Please limit the audience to 75 or fewer for each performance. You may book more than one performance on a single day.
- Common core content and Program Review guides by grade level, for each character, 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.
Kentucky Chautauqua® can be an effective classroom tool when you integrate a Chautauqua performance into a unit in your curriculum. This chart outlines many unit topics you are likely to be teaching throughout the year. The Kentucky Humanities Council will provide teachers with a complete guide to Chautauqua and the Program Review as well as common core standards.

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<th>TOPIC</th>
<th>CHAUTAUQUA CHARACTER</th>
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<td>Growth and Expansion, Lewis &amp; Clark, Railroads</td>
<td>George Rogers Clark, Simon Kenton, Dr. Ephraim McDowell</td>
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<td>War of 1812</td>
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<td>Immigration</td>
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<td>Kentucky Music</td>
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<td>Sports History</td>
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<td>World War I, II</td>
<td>Lilley Cornett, John G. Fee, Justice John Marshall Harlan, Private William Greathouse, Lily May Ledford, Simon Kenton, Mary Todd Lincoln, Abe Lincoln, Alice Lloyd, Dr. Ephraim McDowell, Caleb Powers, Mary Settles</td>
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<tr>
<td>Civil Rights</td>
<td>Lilley Cornett, John G. Fee, Justice John Marshall Harlan, Billy Herndon, Alice Lloyd, Dr. Ephraim McDowell, Harland &quot;Colonel&quot; Sanders, Mary Settles</td>
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<td>Economics in Kentucky</td>
<td>Lucy Bakewell Audubon, George Rogers Clark, Henry Clay, Lilley Cornett, John G. Fee, Private William Greathouse, Johnny Green, Justice John Marshall Harlan, Emilie Todd Helm, Billy Herndon, Alice Lloyd, Dr. Ephraim McDowell, Caleb Powers, Mary Settles</td>
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<tr>
<td>Geography</td>
<td>Lucy Bakewell Audubon, George Rogers Clark, Henry Clay, Lilley Cornett, John G. Fee, Private William Greathouse, Johnny Green, Simon Kenton, Lily May Ledford, Dr. Ephraim McDowell, Mary Settles</td>
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<tr>
<td>Environment and Conservation</td>
<td>Lilley Cornett</td>
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</table>

Telling Kentucky's Story
How Do I Book a Program?

Schedule a 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 present to your group. Please make contact before making your request to the Kentucky Humanities Council. If you don’t, your program will not take place as you planned.

2. Complete the form (on this page or online at kyhumanities.org) and return it to the Kentucky Humanities Council office, along with the $175 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 booked. 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 a confirmation form to your presenter. The Kentucky Humanities Council will pay the presenter’s honorarium and lodging.

Please complete this form for each presentation.

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

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2014-2015 Chautauqua in the Schools Request Form
(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):

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Return this form, with $175 booking fee for each presentation, to:
Kentucky Humanities Council, Inc.
206 East Maxwell Street
Lexington, KY 40508
kyhumanities.org
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHAUTAUQUA CHARACTER</th>
<th>Dates</th>
<th>Appropriate Grades</th>
<th>KCAS/Program Review Available</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lucy Bakewell Audubon</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reverend Newton Bush</td>
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<td>Grades 4-12</td>
<td>Elementary, Middle, High School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Rogers Clark</td>
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<td>Grades 4-12</td>
<td>Elementary, Middle, High School</td>
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<tr>
<td>Henry Clay</td>
<td>1777-1852</td>
<td>Grades 4-12</td>
<td>Elementary, Middle, High School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosemary Clooney</td>
<td>1928-2002</td>
<td>Grades 9-12</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lilley Comett</td>
<td>1888-1958</td>
<td>Grades 6-12</td>
<td>Middle, High School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John G. Fee</td>
<td>1816-1901</td>
<td>Grades 6-12</td>
<td>Middle, High School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private William Greathouse</td>
<td>1794-1876</td>
<td>Grades 5-12</td>
<td>Elementary, Middle, High School</td>
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<tr>
<td>Johnny Green</td>
<td>1841-1920</td>
<td>Grades 4-12</td>
<td>Elementary, Middle, High School</td>
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<tr>
<td>Justice John Marshall Harlan</td>
<td>1833-1911</td>
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<td>Emilie Todd Helm</td>
<td>1836-1930</td>
<td>Grades 5-12</td>
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<td>Billy Herndon</td>
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<td>High School</td>
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<td>Price Hollowell</td>
<td>1895-1975</td>
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<td>Elementary, Middle, High School</td>
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<td>Grandpa Jones</td>
<td>1913-1998</td>
<td>Grades 4-12</td>
<td>Elementary, Middle, High School</td>
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<tr>
<td>Simon Kenton</td>
<td>1755-1836</td>
<td>Grades 3-12</td>
<td>Elementary, Middle, High School</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lily May Ledford</td>
<td>1917-1985</td>
<td>Grades 4-12</td>
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<tr>
<td>Abraham Lincoln</td>
<td>1809-1865</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mary Todd Lincoln</td>
<td>1818-1882</td>
<td>Grades 9-12</td>
<td>High School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alice Spencer Geddes Lloyd</td>
<td>1876-1962</td>
<td>Grades 5-12</td>
<td>Elementary, Middle, High School</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dr. Ephraim McDowell</td>
<td>1771-1831</td>
<td>Grades 6-12</td>
<td>Middle, High School</td>
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<tr>
<td>Caleb Powers</td>
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<td>High School</td>
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<td>Pee Wee Reese</td>
<td>1918-1991</td>
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<td>Elementary, Middle, High School</td>
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<td>Adolph Rupp</td>
<td>1901-1977</td>
<td>Grades 6-12</td>
<td>Biographical Information</td>
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<tr>
<td>Harland “Colonel” Sanders</td>
<td>1890-1980</td>
<td>Grades 7-12</td>
<td>Middle, High School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Settles</td>
<td>1836-1923</td>
<td>Grades 6-12</td>
<td>Middle, High School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mark Twain</td>
<td>1835-1910</td>
<td>Grades 9-12</td>
<td>Biographical Information</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This catalog is your source for all things Kentucky. From unique Kentucky cuisine and music to government and African American history, our Speakers Bureau features a fantastic group of the Commonwealth’s finest scholars, historians, writers, and poets. A description of each presentation is included to assist you in finding the perfect program for your group.

Guidelines:

- Speakers are available to community groups anywhere in Kentucky. Minimum audience size: 25 adults.
- 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 to for-profit organizations.
- 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 “roster” may, as noted in the listings, restrict their travel to certain regions.
- This booking season will end July 31, 2015. Submit your request early to get your event on the calendar. Booking instructions and forms are on pages 18 and 19 of this 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 acquiring it.

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

Speakers Bureau Regional Travel Map

Some speakers have travel restrictions. Please review their listing and check the map before booking your event.

For More Information: Catherine Ferguson
859.257.5932, catherine.ferguson@uky.edu

kyhumanities.org
Kilroy Was Here: Children on the Home Front, WWII
On December 7, 1941, the USA was plunged into World War II; life changed for everyone on the home front, regardless of age. *Kilroy Was Here* makes use of oral histories conducted with people who grew up in that turbulent era to tell the story of one Kentucky family. Artifacts from that time — including soldiers’ letters, a recipe, radio advertisements, and quotes from one of FDR’s most famous speeches — make *Kilroy Was Here* a history lesson and a moving family saga. Alexander’s presentation features excerpts from her book, *Kilroy Was Here*, and allows time for questions and discussion of oral history techniques as a way to capture family history and community stories that should not be forgotten.

Journey Stories: Celebrating the Rich Cultural Heritage of Between the Rivers
When dams and bridges were built and the land between the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers in western Kentucky and Tennessee became Land Between The Lakes, the history and heritage of Between the Rivers communities was disrupted. Families that lived on land that had been handed down the generations since the end of the American Revolution were forced to move, leaving behind homes, businesses, schools, churches and even family cemeteries. Alexander conducted scores of oral history interviews with former residents of Between the Rivers and wrote and edited a documentary radio series based on the interviews. This presentation celebrates the cultural heritage of the people and communities, and focuses on the challenges overcome by the people displaced.

Kentucky BBG from the Big Muddy to Appalachia
Kentucky’s mom and pop barbecue joints serve some of the most soulful food you can find. The pit tenders and owners (often the same person) burn a lot of hardwood and work long hours to delight us with their smoky arts. From 2009-2012, Berry hit the blue highways of Kentucky to eat the barbecue and interview the pitmasters. He features his favorite places in The Kentucky Barbecue Book. Berry will talk about regional styles of Kentucky barbecue and the colorful people he met during his journeys; offer a slide show featuring the people, pits, and plates; and share selections from the book.

Kentucky’s Environmental Heritage: A Literary Perspective
Kentucky’s natural resources — water, forests, coal, fertile farmland, and wildlife — have been celebrated in art from John James Audubon to James Archambeault. This gift of good land has also brought conflict to the Commonwealth — disagreements on how to best manage and use these resources. Various Kentucky writers have responded to the land issues in fiction, poetry, and essays. This talk surveys Kentucky’s environmental literary legacy, focusing on key conflicts and writers of the 20th and 21st centuries.
Kentucky History
Charles H. Bogart

Guardsing the Kentucky Central Railroad 1861-1865
The Kentucky Central Railroad ran from Covington via Falmouth, Paris, and Lexington to Nicholasville. It was the railhead for Camp Nelson. The rail line was twice attacked by John Hunt Morgan’s command and heavily damaged during the occupation of Central Kentucky by General Kirby Smith’s Confederate Army. The Battle of Cynthiana centered around the protection of the Kentucky Central. The great failure of Morgan’s 1864 Raid was that while he captured Lexington, Union forces prevented him from destroying the city’s railroad shops. This presentation covers the importance of the Kentucky Central to the war effort, the attacks upon it, and the defensive fortifications built to defend the line.

Streetcar and Interurban Lines of Kentucky 1850-1950
Louisville was the first city in Kentucky to have a horsecar line and Covington the last city to have streetcar service. Between 1850 and 1950, Paducah, Bowling Green, Owensboro, Henderson, Louisville, Frankfort, Covington, Newport, Georgetown, Lexington, Richmond, Winchester, Maysville, Somerset, Barbourville, Middlesboro, and Ashland all had streetcar service. Interurban lines tied Ashland to Huntington, West Virginia, and Ironton, Ohio; Lexington to Paris, Georgetown, Versailles, Frankfort and Nicholasville; Louisville to Shelbyville and LaGrange; and Henderson to Evansville, Indiana. This talk provides a short history by each city of the operations of each streetcar and interurban line in Kentucky. A map is provided for each city showing where the lines ran, and supporting photos show the cars that operated in that city.

Folklore
Roberta Simpson Brown

Ghosts in Kentucky’s Heritage and Tradition
This talk will provide true Kentucky ghost stories from Brown’s books that will entertain and remind audiences of customs and beliefs that comprise an important part of our heritage. Beekeeping, weather forecasting, turkey drives, pie suppers, berry picking, and chivarees are just some of the subjects that come from an almost forgotten way of life. This combination of ghostly commentary and ghostly encounters promotes the importance of preserving our family stories and passing them on to future generations. Audience members are encouraged to ask questions and to share their own stories.

Kentucky Holiday Hauntings
This talk relates stories from Brown’s books that are focused on true holiday hauntings in Kentucky. Some people do not know that Christmas, not Halloween, used to be the traditional time for ghost stories. Families and friends usually came for extended visits at holidays, and not having modern means of entertainment, they gathered around a fireplace or stove in winter or outside on the porch or under the stars in warm weather, and entertained themselves by telling ghost stories. This program reminds us of long ago Kentucky customs that are an important part of our heritage.
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. In addition, 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.

Farming in the Black Patch
Bryant will speak about the social and cultural experience of life on the farm, through a fun and educational storytelling approach, rooted in the 10-generation dark-fired tobacco farm where she grew up in Western Kentucky. Bryant is a rising Kentucky author with two recent publications, Passions of Black Patch: Cooking & Quilting in Western Kentucky and Forty Acres & A Red Belly Ford: The Smith Family of Calloway County. Bryant also co-produced a one-hour documentary titled Farming in the Black Patch. This film was recently awarded the 2013 Education Award from the Kentucky Historical Society and it continues to air on Kentucky Educational Television.

Quilting: A Legacy of Love
Learn how the simple act of making something beautiful from scraps gave women a voice in the days when they had little or none. This presentation pays tribute to the great quilters we have in Kentucky. Participants will get an overview of quilting as craft, and learn about the impact of quilting on women in America.
**History**

Megan Burnett

Assistant Professor of Theatre  
Bellarmine University  
3309 Colonial Manor Circle  
#3B  
Louisville, KY 40218  
502.299.7156  
herstoryproductions@yahoo.com

**Mattie Griffith Browne: Kentucky Abolitionist & Suffragist**

(Martha) Mattie Griffith Browne was a driven, self-motivated woman from Kentucky. Born in the early 19th century in Louisville, to a family of wealth and privilege, she received a formal education, became a prolific writer and was raised with slaves serving her family. Yet she freed the slaves she inherited. Browne is best known for her book, *Autobiography of a Female Slave*, followed by *Madge Verrier* published in serial form in the *National Anti-Slavery Standard*. Browne gives us an insight into the thoughts and fears of the slave, Ann, in her book. She took a great risk in writing a book that would provide sympathy for the enslaved Africans throughout the South. She took an even greater risk in freeing her slaves. Browne was an important, albeit unknown figure and provided an important voice for the abolitionist movement in Kentucky and in the United States.

**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 Lloyd and June Buchanan started Caney Creek Community Center, which 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, Lotts Creek Community School, Henderson Settlement School, Redbird Mission School, Stuart Robinson School and Kingdom Come School. Many of these schools are still in existence, though some have a new mission. These women often spent the rest of their lives in these small, rural communities in Appalachia, dedicated to the education of the people in the mountains of Kentucky. This presentation will share their story and their legacies.

**Popular Culture**

Diane Calhoun-French

Provost and Vice President for Academic Affairs  
Jefferson Community & Technical College  
10613 Sycamore Court  
Louisville, KY 40223  
502.500.2176 (C) or  
502.213.2621 (O)  
diane.calhoun-french@ketcs.edu

**Reading in the Age of the Kindle**

Do you have a Kindle? Read on an iPad, a Nook, or another electronic reader? This talk will explore how the traditional experience of reading has changed or been adapted in the digital age. Topics will include how print features (like turning pages and bookmarking) have been adapted to simulate “real” reading, how companies are trying to reintroduce serialized novels through digital means, and what it means to “own” a digital book. And, of course, no discussion would be complete without arguing which is better — print or electronic!

**Margaret Mitchell’s Tara: Myth & Reality**

Perhaps no home in popular American literature is more famous than Margaret Mitchell’s Tara, the home of Scarlett O’Hara in *Gone With the Wind*. This slide presentation will examine Mitchell’s Tara, David O. Selznick’s interpretation of Tara in the 1939 film, and Tara as an icon that continues to wield its power even today.

**A Cultural History of Paper Dolls**

More than just toys that little girls used to play with, paper dolls have a long and interesting history intertwined with the rise of consumer products aimed at women. This illustrated presentation will give a brief history of the paper doll and discuss its place in women’s culture. Bring any paper dolls you have to share.
Speakers Bureau

Rascals, Heroes, and Just Plain Uncommon Folks from Kentucky

In this talk, Claypool will profile a choice selection of the many colorful Kentuckians — male and female, noted and notorious — whose stories make our history so interesting and entertaining. The format of the program contains an exciting and stimulating surprise for the audience.

The Derby: A Celebration of Kentucky and its Heritage

Claypool traces the origins and development of the Kentucky Derby, the world’s most famous horse race and a powerful influence on Kentucky society and culture. He will use memorabilia collected during his decades-long passion for the race.

The Songs that Johnny Reb and Billy Yank Sang

This program offers a lively presentation with recordings of some of the most popular songs from the North and South during the American Civil War. Claypool discusses the origins, importance, and placement in historical context of each song.

Kentucky History

Did Big Harp Lose His Head to a Witch?

The pirates who preyed on unsuspecting Ohio River wayfarers were some of the most bloodthirsty brigands in American history. The siblings “Big” and “Little” Harp were the worst of the bunch. Harp’s Head, in Webster County, is named for Big Harp’s noggin, which was stuck in a tree as a warning to other outlaws. Supposedly, a witch swiped it. A state historical marker near Dixon, the county seat, commemorates the grisly spot.

Gone, But Not Forgotten

Western Kentucky seems to have more than its share of cemetery oddities. Two men are buried standing up — one with a hatchet or a brickbat in one hand and a bottle of whiskey in the other. He said he wanted to meet the devil prepared. One tombstone wouldn’t do for a Mayfield man. He figured 18 was more like it. His memorial statuary was dubbed “The Strange Procession that Never Moves.” In the same cemetery is a single grave that contains — in one coffin — the charred remains of four adults and seven children who perished in a 1921 house fire whose cause was never determined, though a coroner’s jury ruled the blaze was foul play by a person or persons unknown. Orphan Annie is buried in Paducah, though she is not the cartoon kid.
The Kentucky Giant: Martin Van Buren Bates
Martin Van Buren Bates was one of the most famous people of his era. He knew U.S. Presidents and European Royalty. He was also listed in the Guinness Book of World Records as the tallest man in the world. Bates lived in Letcher County, Kentucky, where he was a young school teacher in a one-room schoolhouse south of Whitesburg. He later served for the Johnny Rebs during the Civil War. Following the War he toured with various circuses throughout the U.S., Canada, and Europe. But the greatest aspect of his life was his love affair and marriage to Anna Swan, the tallest woman in the world. Together they shared a special life and left behind a love story that needs to be heard.

James Still: The Voice of the Mountains
James Still was a contemporary writer who spent his adult life living in Knott County. He mastered the speech and cultural patterns of mountain people, living in a simple log house that still sits along Dead Mare Branch of Little Carr Creek. His house had neither running water nor plumbing when he moved there. Still worked at the nearby Hindman Settlement School library in exchange for room and board, which allowed him the time to study well-written pieces in the best magazines of the day. In 1940, he wrote his masterpiece, The River of Earth, which was published that February. It told the story of a mountain couple struggling to survive during the Great Depression. The River of Earth shared the Southern Author’s Award that year. He lived to the age of 94 and is buried on the campus of the Hindman Settlement School, which houses the James Still Learning Center.

Kentucky’s Water — Topic of Our Time
This presentation will look at the importance of Kentucky’s abundant water — surface and underground — and how that resource has shaped the geology and fate of the Commonwealth. Kentucky has more miles of waterways than any state other than Alaska. How we use and protect this resource will shape our future as it has our past. Our water has been a source of economic development and growth and it is some of that development that now threatens this irreplaceable resource. This talk looks at how the waters of the Commonwealth have shaped our history and what must be done to protect them for the future.

Yours for Liberty and Justice, Josephine K. Henry
Dew traces the career of Josephine Henry — dynamic speaker, prolific writer, and early, strong voice for women’s rights in Kentucky. She worked closely with better known leaders like Laura Clay for women’s suffrage and property rights, and was the first woman to run for statewide office in Kentucky. Henry’s outspoken views on religion, marriage, and divorce eventually caused a split between her and other women’s leaders. She died in obscurity in 1928.

Women During the Civil War in Owensboro — One Town’s Experience
This talk delves into the often ignored history of ordinary women during the Civil War. These women experienced illness, loss of loved ones, financial uncertainty, shortages, and the constant fear of guerrilla attack in the river town of Owensboro. Because Owensboro represented a microcosm of the divided border state, the experience of the women of that small town, is of interest to all Kentuckians. This presentation will provide audiences with an opportunity to discuss and discover more about their own communities during the Civil War.
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 Peebles, 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 famed 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.
**African American History**

Daryl L. Harris

*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.

*Someone’s in the Kitchen with Dinah*  
Inspired by John Fox, Jr.’s account of Aunt Dinah, whose divine cooking could “shatter the fast of a pope,” Harris explores the contributions of African-American women to the traditions of Southern culinary excellence. He describes the legacy and subsequent empowerment of “those turbaned mistresses of the Southern kitchen.”

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**Music**

John Harrod

*In Search of the Lost Hornpipe: Kentucky’s Diverse Fiddling Traditions*  
The traditional fiddling of Kentucky is drawing the attention of a new generation of audiences, performers, and scholars. Because of its situation along the two main routes of western migration, the Wilderness Road and the Ohio River, Kentucky became an early melting pot of the cultures that settled the interior of North America in the 18th and 19th centuries. The elements of this cultural mixing were still to be found in the fiddle dialects Harrod recorded throughout the state between 1970 and 2000. From the African-American Monk Estill, the first fiddler to be mentioned by name in Kentucky history, to Luther Strong who was released from jail to be recorded by Alan Lomax, Harrod tells the story of the old fiddlers, their personalities, eccentricities, and exploits, as well as his own adventures documenting the last generation of performers who learned their music before the advent of radio and phonograph records.

*Kentucky Women in Traditional Music*  
While it may have taken women some time to break into the world of bluegrass music, they had always been carriers of the old music traditions that bluegrass drew upon. With the changes wrought by the Great Depression and World War II, they were getting out of the home, into jobs, and onto radio. A musician and scholar, Harrod, who knew and recorded some of these pioneering performers, plays disc jockey with field and commercial recordings of white female singers, banjo players, and fiddlers who continue to inspire young women today who are finding a calling in Kentucky’s rich legacy of traditional music. From Lily May Ledford who left home at age 17 to begin her radio career in Chicago to Dora Mae Wagers who played on a haunted banjo, with interviews and stories he puts their lives and achievements into context and recalls some great music that continues to remind us who we are.
The Importance of Duncan Hines
To many people, Duncan Hines may simply be a name on a cake mix package. What they may not know is that he shaped our nation's expectations of restaurant service and the quality of its food. Before Hines came upon the American scene in the mid-1930s, it was routine for people to become sick or die from restaurant food poisoning. Duncan Hines, a traveling salesman, changed this state of affairs, from his home in Bowling Green, by telling people where they could go to avoid this calamity. Soon Americans only wanted to dine in restaurants that were recommended by Duncan Hines. Other restaurants across the country, aware that the public wanted what Hines was demanding of them, soon changed their ways. Eventually, the name Duncan Hines became a synonym for the last word in excellent quality. Hatchett tells the remarkable story of how this development in America's cultural history came about, and how Hines's effort culminated in his name being placed on those cake mix boxes.

Mencken's Americana
American writer and acerbic wit, H. L. Mencken, sometimes called America “Moronia.” His view was shaped by what he read in the nation’s newspapers, magazines, and pamphlets; what he heard in public speeches; and what he saw plastered on billboards, signs and doorways across the country, among many other forms of media. From 1924 to 1933 he collected and recorded the most hilarious examples of these observations in the “Americana” section of his magazine, The American Mercury. Hatchett gives an introduction to Mencken, discusses the social changes that were going through America during that era, and gives many examples of the zaniness that shaped Mencken’s opinion of fellow Americans.

Native Bees, Honey Bees and Appalachian Trees
Because of fragmented land use, native bees are disappearing at alarming rates with very little documentation. Through generous grant funding, Horn, along with her graduate student, are collecting native bees in Appalachian counties (and working with elementary schools during the 2014-2015 school year). She will discuss Coal Country Beeworks, the introduction of honey bees, native bees, existing floral diversity, and conclude with a holistic picture about landscape fragmentation and the need for more floral diversity. This talk will evolve over time as she discovers more about what types of native bees are appearing on surface mine sites.

Women and Bees
Women beekeepers have been neglected for much of the world history of beekeeping. Yet, in the artwork and archival manuscripts, there are brief and fascinating glimpses of women apiarists as wax chandlers, queen producers, swarm catchers, and especially in Appalachia, as bee charmers. While some of the material is based on Horn’s travels around the world visiting contemporary beekeepers, this talk also includes archival research from Appalachian archives.
If These Stones Could Talk
For decades, Jeffrey has been prowling the Commonwealth's cemeteries collecting information about landscape architects, stone cutters, grave houses, monuments and their construction, and the people interred in these "alabaster cities of the dead." In this presentation, Jeffrey talks about the typical, the bizarre, and the always fascinating stories found in these cultural assets. He has selected 15 examples of cemetery monuments that emphasize the dash, that short lifeline between birth and death found on most grave markers.

Cooking by the Book
Cookbooks seem to be the kudzu of the publishing industry. You find them everywhere. Kentucky cooks and organizations have produced a plethora of these printed guidebooks, and they continue to be churned out at a maddening pace. In 1999 Jeffrey began processing a gift of more than 3,000 cookbooks, most of which were printed in Kentucky and surrounding states. Find out what he discovered as he studied cookbooks ranging from The Kentucky Housewife (1839) to more recent publications on barbecue and tailgating.

Housing the Dead: Kentucky’s Grave Houses
Grave houses, structures built directly over interred remains, once liberally peppered Kentucky’s cultural landscape. Most, but not all, grave houses protect the grave, the tombstone, and other graveside mementoes, and on occasion even offer shelter for those paying their respects to the deceased. Using photos and drawings of the remaining 100 grave houses in Kentucky, Jeffrey explains how and why these architectural oddities found their way into and now out of Kentucky cemeteries.

Quilt Art: Examining the Narrative in Kentucky Quilts
As a result of oral history interviews with quilters across Kentucky, Johnson has gathered a small, yet powerful group of quilters whose work she discusses in her presentation. Her work explores women’s history, storytelling, identity politics, and empowerment. This presentation includes quilts made by women of all cultural groups. Her study of quilts in Kentucky is aimed at examining cross-cultural parallels in technique and assemblage, as well as revealing unique designs.

Aesthetic Traditions in West African Textiles
This talk explores African culture through an examination of textile production and design. This includes Adinkra (used in funerals and ceremonies), and Kente (royal cloths that express wisdom, bravery, and strength), which are made by the Fante, Asante, and Ewe cultures in Ghana. This presentation also examines Bogolanfini cloth made by the Bamana culture in Mali, Adire cloths of the Yoruba from Nigeria, and the Raffia cloths of the Kongo and Kuba cultures in the Democratic Republic of Kongo. This presentation also includes a short video on the textile production based on Johnson’s research in Ghana.
Media Coverage of Crime and Wrongful Punishment

News outlets often fail to report crime as it occurs most commonly, to whom it affects most frequently, and who the perpetrators are more often than not. Additionally, politicos regularly position themselves as the crime fighting heroes when in fact the real crime fighters are often social activists. Katz will also explain that most crime occurs within racial groups rather than between racial group members. Finally, the problem of convicting the innocent across the nation will be examined and discussed.

Corporate Crime

Most Americans are unaware that the most viable threat to their well-being and safety is not street crime or terrorism but rather the production of unsafe consumer products and corporate environmental pollution. Such deceit is promulgated by corporations professing to provide us with improved health through medication, surgical practices, food products, or other quick fixes that are often based upon pseudoscientific research or a campaign to improve profit margins. Americans are most likely to be harmed by corporate malfeasance defined as criminal rather than street crime. Corporate criminals generally serve less time in prison than street offenders, cost more damage to society, and are more likely to benefit from their offenses than any other type of offender. Katz will provide evidence of this to the audience through a variety of visual aids including hand-outs, short videos, and examples of corporate crime and the sentences that these offenders receive.

Kentucky History Mysteries & Myths

Do myths about Kentucky still lurk out there? In this talk, Klotter examines some of the historical “truths” many people think are correct, and looks at the origins and accuracy of such stories. Among the subjects viewed under the historical microscope are Native Americans, slavery, the Civil War, Appalachia, literature, and politics.

A Power Trio: Henry Clay, Mary Todd, and Honest Abe

Lincoln called Clay his beau ideal of a statesman. What influence did Clay have on Lincoln? How were the two men similar and how were they different? And what role did Mary Todd play in both men’s lives? Klotter will focus on this power trio’s personalities while emphasizing their Kentucky connections.

Kentucky in World War II

As the number of surviving World War II veterans shrinks with each passing day, Klotter says we should pause to remember that momentous conflict and those who fought it. This talk looks at Kentuckians who fought abroad, those who did their part at home, and the price paid by both. Klotter will conclude with an intriguing look at post-war predictions of the future.
Shakers on the Trans-Appalachian Frontier

Shakers are one of America’s oldest communal religious groups, and after dramatic origins in late 18th century New England, their movement spread west to Kentucky, Ohio, and Indiana beginning in 1805. By 1830, the Shaker world more than doubled its population and geographic expanse, and Shakers had become a major force in the religious life of the trans-Appalachian region. This presentation addresses the reasons that the Shakers sought expansion to what was then the American “west,” and it will introduce some of the colorful and vibrant figures who made this expansion possible. As part of exploring the reasons that Shakerism was appealing to the settlers in the region, it will examine Shaker attitudes towards race and gender and their unique perspectives on music and dance in worship.

Shakers and the “World’s People” in the Kentucky Region

Although the Shakers practiced strict separation between their communities and the surrounding areas, there was nonetheless considerable interaction between Shakers and the “world’s people.” Regular visitors to the communities of the Shaker “West” (Kentucky, Ohio, and Indiana) included politicians, celebrities, business leaders, Native Americans, soldiers, and more. This presentation explores the many interesting relationships that developed between Shakers and their non-Shaker neighbors, and it highlights the many “simple gifts” that the Shakers contributed to the surrounding region.

Why George Washington is Relevant Today

George Washington made great personal sacrifices to achieve independence for the United States. He is, in a very real sense, the Father of His Country and deserved the eulogy he received — first in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his countrymen, at his death. Much of what he did has been overshadowed by myth or forgotten because we take the results for granted. It can be difficult, more than 200 years later, to recover a clear sense of Washington the man and the importance the strength of his character played in our nation’s history. This talk will discuss why the real Washington deserves more attention, more study, and more appreciation. At key points in the early history of the United States, Washington put the good of the country ahead of his own wishes and never forgot that independence and liberty were fragile and needed to be protected and preserved.

The Civil War in Far Western Kentucky

If one looks at the Civil War as having been decided in the eastern theatre, particularly in Virginia, then far western Kentucky would certainly be on the “margin” of the conflict and the extent to which it has been ignored perhaps justified. If however, one considers that while the media of that day were largely focused on events in the eastern theatre, out on the “margin” federal troops were winning a series of victories that demolished the South’s western defenses and cut Kentucky, middle and west Tennessee, and the Trans-Mississippi region off from the South. This talk will explore how these Union victories seriously eroded the South’s ability to sustain the war long enough to succeed. The Civil War was won and lost along the rivers of western Kentucky and Tennessee.
A House Divided: Kentucky’s Civil War in Eastern Kentucky
This presentation spans the Civil War in Kentucky from April 1861 through December 1862, looking at the military, political, and social issues which melded together to make the Civil War in Kentucky, unique from other states. The explosive political climate between unionist and southern politicians and how Polk’s decision to cross into Kentucky affected the status of the state will be examined. Particular attention will be paid to the events that took place in eastern Kentucky, principally the actions of Union and Confederate Commanders at the Cumberland Gap and in the Big Sandy Valley. Oney will also examine the almost miraculous retreat of General George Morgan who led his rag tag Union forces on a 200-mile retreat across the rough eastern Kentucky countryside. The Battles of London, Perryville, Cynthiana, and Mount Sterling will also be discussed.

Revolutionary Kentucky
This talk describes the effect of the Revolutionary War on the early settlement of Kentucky. It will examine the founding of the state and introduce the audience to characters including Daniel Boone, George Rogers Clark, Simon Kenton, and Simon Girty, while discussing the hardships of frontier life and the reliance of frontier families on the forts. Oney will discuss the American Indians, their conflict with the settlers, as well as the military situation on the frontier and its effect on the overall war effort. Topics of discussion include the siege of Fort Boonsboro, the battle of Blue Licks, the siege of Bryant’s Station, and the expeditions led by George Rogers Clark against the British forts.

1812: Remember the Raisin!
“Frenchtown, Fort Meigs, Mississinewa, the Battle of Lake Erie, the River Thames, New Orleans...” Kentucky’s contribution in the War of 1812 was vital to the American War effort. This presentation shows how deeply Kentuckians were involved — economically, politically, militarily, and emotionally. The massacre at River Raisin gave rise to the battle cry of the war: “Remember the Raisin!” Governor Isaac Shelby left Frankfort to lead troops along the northern frontier and commanded victorious soldiers at the Battle of the Thames. After all they had sacrificed, Kentuckians answered the call once more to defend New Orleans. The epic battle on the sugarcane plantations below the city provided redemption for the young American nation — and for a state seeking to shed its pioneer image to become one of the more influential states in the union.

The Cane Ridge Revival of 1801:
The Great Revival that Transformed Kentucky
When people talk about the “Bible Belt” they might be interested to learn that its roots began in the great Cane Ridge Revival, held in today’s Bourbon County. Some people referred to the event as the Second Pentecost; others sought to discredit it entirely. But no one can deny that it changed lives and shaped Kentucky’s (and the Deep South’s) social and cultural development. What happened in those fire-lit groves and cane-covered hills? Take a journey back to 1801. Find out what drew 25,000 people (including Kentucky Governor James Garrard) to Cane Ridge. Sing one of the old hymns that some folks claimed to “make the flesh tremble.”
History
Allen J. Share

D. W. Griffith’s “The Birth of a Nation”: The Most Controversial Film Ever Made
Kentuckian D. W. Griffith’s landmark film “The Birth of a Nation” exploded onto the silver screen in 1915 and became both celebrated as a cinematic masterpiece and reviled as racist propaganda. This talk will assess Griffith’s film on the centennial of its release and reckon with its place in our and in cinematic history.

“To Bind Up the Nation’s Wounds”: Abraham Lincoln’s Second Inaugural Address
One Lincoln scholar concluded that on March 4, 1865, “at this most eloquent moment of his career,” President Abraham Lincoln delivered a speech that “is revered by freedom lovers everywhere,” and which vies with the Gettysburg Address as his greatest oration. This talk will explore the ideas, implications, and meaning of Lincoln’s last major address on its sesquicentennial anniversary.

The Christmas Truce of World War I and its Significance
On Christmas Eve 1914, at various sectors of the Western Front, British, French, and German soldiers decided, on their own initiative, to have a Christmas Truce, and they began singing Christmas carols to each other across “No Man’s Land.” They then got up out of their trenches and greeted each other in fellowship. This talk will look at this remarkable event and assess its meanings and significance.

“Curse You Red Baron”: The Great War and the Birth of Warfare in the Skies
World War I was the first war which featured warfare in the air. This talk will examine the shapes this new type of warfare took and assess its meaning and significance.

History & Storytelling
Anne Shelby

Henry Faulkner: Kentucky Artist
During his lifetime, Kentucky artist Henry Faulkner exhibited and sold his work in galleries around the country. Known for his colorful paintings, eccentric behaviors, and famous friends, the artist and poet was born in Simpson County, grew up in an orphanage in Louisville and a foster home in Eastern Kentucky, and lived more than 20 years in Lexington. This talk about Faulkner’s life and work includes images of the artist and his paintings, and footage from a documentary-in-progress, Understanding Henry.

Hearing Kentucky’s Voices
Shelby is the author of 10 published books, including poems (Appalachian Studies), stories (The Adventures of Molly Whuppie and Other Appalachian Folktales), newspaper columns (Can A Democrat Get into Heaven? Politics, Religion and Other Things You Ain’t Supposed to Talk About), as well as award-winning books for children (Homeplace, The Man Who Lived in a Hollow Tree). She is also a playwright and storyteller, in all genres, as her presentation will show, Shelby’s work grows out of Kentucky’s rich soil for writers.

Aunt Molly Jackson: Pistol Packin’ Woman
In the 1930s, Aunt Molly Jackson was arguably the most famous Kentuckian in the country. Known as the “Coal Miner’s Wife” and the “Pistol Packin’ Woman,” she became a national spokesperson for striking Kentucky miners and their families, singing her songs and telling her stories around the country. This presentation describes Aunt Molly’s years in Kentucky coal camps as midwife, folk musician, and union activist, her move to New York (at the request of Theodore Dreiser,) and her later fall into obscurity.
The Thirteen

“The Thirteen,” is a multimedia narrative which pays homage to thirteen black women and girls who were lynched or otherwise violently murdered throughout Kentucky during the late 19th-early 20th centuries. This period is known as the nadir which began during Reconstruction, a time where racism was at its apex in America as black people were slowly being granted voting and legal rights. Despite the presence of the Freedman’s Bureau throughout the state of Kentucky, the socio-political leanings mixed with economic agendas and the presence of the KKK, resulted in a high number of cases of violence against blacks. In January 2013, through a showcase of original poetry, film, photography, music, and visual art, an ensemble of gifted Kentucky musicians and artists enshrined the shared history of these documented thirteen women and girls at Transylvania University, creating a rare opportunity for an audience to both mourn and celebrate their lives. This talk proposes to recreate a smaller-scale version of “The Thirteen” which will include a sampling of film, music, visual art, and poetry from the original show, as well as a candid discussion regarding the research of lynchings and political sentiments in Kentucky during this time period.

Redefining the Region: Pushing Poetry Through Cultural Space

In the tradition of the Black Arts Movement and the Harlem Renaissance, through literary and other creative pursuits, the Afrilachian Poets continue to reveal relationships that link identity to familial roots, cultural development, socio-economic stratification and political influence, as well as an inherent connection to the land. This talk proposes to discuss the legacy of their work in Kentucky and the Appalachian Region within the context of how poetry challenges boundaries and borders erected by public perception and historically-steeped prejudices.

Historic Cemetery Preservation in Kentucky: Does Sacred Space Ever Stop Being Sacred?

Kentucky has thousands of historic cemeteries, from Louisville’s grandiose Cave Hill cemetery to small, simple family plots that dot the Commonwealth’s rural landscape. Each has a story to tell and holds the remains of loved ones — even if the markers have vanished or are no longer legible. The treatment of cemeteries and the burials they contain might seem obvious and without need of explanation, however, cemeteries have been and continue to be in danger from a wide variety of activities — neglect, development, agriculture, separation from descendants, and lack of sufficient preservation resources, among others. In this talk, Stackelbeck discusses some of the principal threats facing the Commonwealth’s many cemeteries, highlighting the differences in perspectives on spaces that are sacred to some and hindrances to progress for others. Without advocating for one perspective over another, she poses important questions for society to ponder as we consider the fate of Kentucky’s forgotten cemeteries.

Weeds, Dogs, Mounds, and Mastodons

Did you know that Kentucky was one of a handful of places where select plants were independently domesticated and intentionally harvested? Or that some 5,000 years ago, people along the Green River thought so highly of their dogs that they buried some of them next to humans in specially-demarcated plots? Did you also know that some of the earliest documented mounds and earthworks of ancient North America are right here in Kentucky? Or that Thomas Jefferson commissioned an early exploration of what is now Big Bone Lick State Park? In this presentation, Stackelbeck highlights these and other interesting points learned from archaeology that should make every Kentuckian proud of the prehistory and early history in their own backyard.
Art and Community: Capturing Kentucky’s Stories
In this presentation Gohde and Todorova will discuss two of their collaborative artworks that have become unique ways to capture the photographs and stories of people who call Lexington home: DISCARDED (discarded-usa.com) and the Lexington Tattoo Project (lexingtontattooproject.com). Each artwork not only required community participation, but also drew inspiration from and relied on ideas from the Lexington community. In the end, this is a talk about the power of art to preserve stories, transform lives, and build community. This presentation will also include a screening of the Lexington Tattoo Project video artwork.

Art Beyond the Classroom: Make the World a Better Place by Making Art with Your Neighbors
This presentation will focus on a class Gohde and Todorova have team-taught at Transylvania University for seven years: “Community Engagement Through the Arts.” From creating collaborative public artworks to recording oral history interviews with members of the community to organizing quilting-bee-like workshops, this course seeks to utilize the power of art to challenge preconceived ideas, and to build and sustain community. This talk will include a slideshow of images and a few short videos based on different class projects.

The Living Declaration of Independence
When Thomas Jefferson penned the American Declaration of Independence, he articulated the timeless truths that “all men are created equal and endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights.” Since July 4, 1776, these truths have been invoked, discussed, and debated with new historical circumstances in America and throughout the world. The Declaration is truly a “living” document. In this presentation, Yager will closely examine the religious and political language of the Declaration with special attention given to how Abraham Lincoln invoked the first principles of the Declaration in his debate with Stephen Douglas prior to the Civil War.

From Religious Toleration to Religious Liberty in America
The fundamental natural right to religious liberty is one of the most important features of American religious and political traditions. Both Thomas Jefferson and James Madison made enormous contributions in advancing religious liberty in the early American Republic and their views were significantly informed by the work of English philosopher John Locke. Yager’s presentation will examine Locke’s arguments on religious toleration and how those arguments influenced Jefferson and Madison as they argued not only for religious toleration, but for religious liberty as well. Yager will conclude his talk with an analysis of contemporary understandings of religious liberty and how those understandings square with how Jefferson and Madison understood religious liberty — one of the most important of all natural rights.
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Travel: Regions 3, 5, 6
  - My Mother was a Character — Aren’t Most Mothers  
  - Talking with the Dead — In Search of the Kentucky Spiritualist

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Travel: Regions 3, 4, 5, 6, 7
  - Airpower in American History  
  - The Future of the American Military

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Travel: Statewide
  - Kentucky’s Everyday Heroes  
  - Kentucky’s Everyday Heroes for Kids

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Travel: Statewide
  - Infectious Disaster! The 1833 Lexington Cholera Epidemic  
  - A New Yorker Finds Her Old Kentucky Home

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Travel: Regions 2, 3, 4, 6
  - The Hillbilly, Kentucky, and the American Imagination  
  - Representations of Kentucky in 20th Century Popular Culture
Speakers Bureau

More Speakers

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Travel: Statewide
- "Amazing Grace," Kentucky, and the End of Slavery
- What is a Kentuckian?

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Travel: Regions 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8
- A Kentucky Woman: A Life of Triumph Over Poverty, Polio, and a Woman’s Place in the 20th Century

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Travel: Statewide
- Kentucky’s Leading Family: The Breckinridges
- In the Shadows of Henry Clay: John Crittenden a Kentucky Statesman
- Cassius M. Clay: Emancipationist & Diplomat

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Travel: Statewide
- Kentucky Nurse Stories
- Ghost Stories from the 1930s
- One-Room School Days

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Travel: Statewide
- The Poetry of Thomas Merton: Activist/Contemplative
- A Poetry Reading from Our Brothers’ War: The Martha Buford Jones Civil War Poems

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Travel: Statewide
- The Discovery of Jonathan Swift & His Legendary Silver Mine
- Robert Louis Stevenson’s Kentucky Connections & the Possible Origins of Treasure Island

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Travel: Regions 4, 5, 6, 7, 8
- Religious Belief & Human Development in Appalachia

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Travel: Regions 2, 3, 4, 6
- Crowing Hens: Early Women Musicians
- Another World: History of Kentucky State Penitentiary
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Chair, Department of Modern & Classical Languages, Literature & Cultures, University of Kentucky  
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Travel: Regions 3, 5, 6  
• Russian Folklore: Belief & Change  
• Russian Folk Religion

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Travel: Statewide  
• Kentucky’s Most Hated Man: Charles Chilton Moore  
• Elder Daniel Williams: Eastern Kentucky Religious Pioneer

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Travel: Statewide  
• Fabulous Flappers: 1920s Fashion in the Jazz Age  
• Nature’s Bounty as Interpreted in Quilts & Textiles  
• No Ordinary Dame: Kentuckian Mildred Potter Lissauer & the Colonial Revival Movement

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Travel: Statewide  
• Butter in the Morning  
• You Might As Well Laugh, Mother Always Said  
• Our Own Stories

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Travel: Statewide  
• The Land We Dreamed: Kentucky Before Boone

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Travel: Statewide  
• Tools, Implements, and Devices of the Civil War Era  
• The Kitchen: The Warmest Room in the House

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Travel: Regions 3, 4, 5, 6  
• The World is Getting Better

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Travel: Regions 3, 5, 6  
• My Old Kentucky Home: The Remnants’ Peace  
• Once Upon a Time on Georgetown Street