Kentucky Humanities Council Catalog 2012-2013

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Celebrating 20 Years of Historical Drama
Kentucky Chautauqua®

2012-2013 Whole Humanities Catalog
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kyhumanities.org
Our sponsors have us soaring!

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

Interested in supporting one of the many programs offered by the Kentucky Humanities Council? Contact Executive Director Virginia Carter at 859.257.5932 or virginia.smith@uky.edu.
Kentucky Humanities Council, Inc.

Telling Kentucky's Story

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

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

Find this catalog and much more on our website: kyhumanities.org.
Our 2012-2013 Speakers Bureau features some of Kentucky's finest historians, writers, poets and scholars. From Kentucky cuisine and country music to colorful politicians and Kentucky's role in the War of 1812, our speakers have a variety of talks available to you. To assist you in finding the perfect program for your group, this catalog provides a description of each presentation.

Some presenters have specific equipment needs.

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

Civil War  Presentations related to the Civil War

War of 1812  Presentations related to the War of 1812

Guidelines

- Speakers are available to community groups anywhere in Kentucky. Minimum audience size: twenty-five adults.
- 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. There is no full-cost limit.
- Admission to Speakers Bureau programs must be free if you are hosting a reduced-cost event. Admission may be charged at full-cost programs.
- The Kentucky Humanities Council pays each speaker's honorarium and travel directly. Sponsors are responsible for overnight accommodations, if needed.
- All "featured speakers" will travel statewide. Those listed under "more speakers" may, as noted in the listings, restrict their travel to certain regions.
- This booking season will end July 31, 2013. Submit your request early to get your event on the calendar. Booking instructions and forms are on pages 34 and 35 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.

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

Booking Fees

$125  
non-profit organizations

$300  
for-profit organizations
Wildlife & Environment

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

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

Possibilities: Creative Nature Photography
View stunning images of iconic North American landscapes, flowers, and wild creatures. Travel along a journey of discovery learning about light, color, design, and composition as award-winning photographer Thomas Barnes takes you to Yellowstone, the Tetons, the beach, prairies, and other beautiful natural areas.

Music & Culture

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

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

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

Mattice Griffith Browne — CIVIL WAR

(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 and her family. Yet she freed the slaves she inherited. Browne is best known for her book, Autobiography of a Female Slave, printed in 1857, followed by Madge Vertner, published in serial form in the National Anti-Slavery Standard in 1859-60. Through her writing, Browne gives us an insight into the thoughts and fears of an enslaved woman. She took a great risk in writing a book that would provide sympathy for the enslaved Africans throughout the South and an even greater risk in freeing the slaves she inherited from her family. Browne was a single woman and poor for many years. She married late in life to a man who supported her abolitionist work and efforts. As a part of this talk Burnett will read short selections from her books.

Giving Voice to Rebecca Boone

In 18th century America, Kentucky was seen as the New Eden and Rebecca Boone was its Eve. All the world knows Daniel Boone, but Rebecca’s story is known only as a corollary to the historical narrative. We find her in glimpses and hints. The same is true of most other women who helped settle Kentucky. Poet Sherry Chandler has given these women voice in her book Weaving a New Eden. Taking Rebecca Boone as the focus, Chandler will talk about how she unraveled the threads of frontier women’s stories from the historical narrative and gave them each a voice to tell their stories.

Women Weaving History

Weaving women are featured in mythologies as disparate as those from Ancient Greece and pre-historic Native America. Weaving, clothing the family, is quintessentially woman’s work. In Weaving a New Eden, Sherry Chandler explores a metaphor of weaving in Kentucky’s history from Rebecca Boone to her own grandmothers in rural Owen County. In this talk, Chandler will read from her book and discuss ways she used poetry to weave a tapestry of history in women’s voices from the Revolution, through the Civil War, and into the 20th century.

Kentucky’s Forgotten Women Poets

In 1854, Maysville’s Mary Elizabeth Wilson Betts penned the poem that later would become a rallying piece for the Spanish-American War, “A Kentuckian Kneels to None but God.” Between 1871 and 1895, Lexington’s Sarah Morgan Bryan Piatt published 15 volumes of poetry. In 1921, Perryville’s Elizabeth Madox Roberts won the University of Chicago’s Fiske Prize for a group of poems she published as Under the Tree. This talk will discuss these and other forgotten Kentucky women poets of the 19th and early 20th centuries with readings from their works.
Politics & History

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Andrew Jackson Smith - Civil War
During the Civil War, Andrew Jackson Smith escaped slavery in Lyon County to fight for his freedom. His bravery in battle earned him the Medal of Honor, but not until 2001, more than 136 years after his act of "extraordinary valor in the face of deadly enemy fire." Seventeen African Americans won the Medal of Honor for their participation in the Civil War. Smith was the only one from the Bluegrass State.

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

History

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What Really Happened at Pearl Harbor?
In the years since that "day of infamy" in 1941, no less than nine investigations have attempted to get at the facts determining how the Japanese managed to totally surprise the American Navy. Despite these studies, the attack still remains shrouded in mystery. One indisputable fact is that Henderson native Husband E. Kimmel was in command of the of the Pacific Fleet on that December morning and subsequently took the brunt of the blame. In this talk, Elliott follows Kimmel's rise through the ranks in his outstanding naval career, presents some of the lesser-known aspects of the attack and highlights Admiral Kimmel's side of the story.

American El Dorado
"While many things are too strange to be believed," said Thomas Hardy, "nothing is too strange to have happened." That quote is particularly apt concerning the swindle Hardin County native Philip Arnold pulled off in 1872. A moderately successful "49er," Arnold convinced several influential (and wealthy) California financiers that he had found that mythical spot somewhere in the largely unexplored West where not only diamonds, but emeralds, sapphires, and rubies waited to simply be picked up off the ground by those who were savvy enough to have invested with him. In an almost unbelievable tale of greed and egotism, before he was through Arnold had hoaxed some of the biggest names in America. In the end, Arnold returned to Elizabethown with nearly $500,000 in scam money in his pocket. Mr. Elliott will detail the hoax and illustrate that crime does not pay: Arnold did not live long enough to enjoy his ill-gotten gains.
Lewis and Milton Clarke: From Slaves to Abolitionists

Slave narratives are some of the most compelling historical documents we have that relay the day-to-day experiences of enslaved men and women. This talk is based on the narratives of the lives of two extraordinary slave brothers, Lewis and Milton Clarke, who published their narratives in 1846 after escaping from slavery in Kentucky. In 1842, Lewis and Milton made their escapes from their respective masters to Ohio and later fled to Cambridge, Massachusetts, where with the aid of the Reverend Joseph C. Lovejoy, they published their narratives. After the release of the narratives the brothers’ popularity grew as they toured the abolitionist circuit speaking to audiences about their experience as slaves. Although not as widely read as Frederick Douglass’ narrative, the Narratives of the Sufferings of Levi/is ar/d Milton Clarke provides us with valuable insight to how slavery in Kentucky operated and just how contentious life was even for free blacks residing in the antebellum Ohio Valley.

“In Mae ... Let People See Who You Are”: The Life of Mae Street Kidd

In 1972, Kentucky state legislator Mae Street Kidd finally secured enough votes in the General Assembly to pass House Bill No. 27, establishing the Kentucky Housing Corporation which would finance mortgages for low-income Kentuckians. Her tenacious fight for the passage of the bill was emblematic of Mae Street Kidd’s life-long battle for respect and dignity. Drawing on Passing for Black: The Life and Careers of Mae Street Kidd by Wade Hall, this talk will recount how she fought both racial and gender discrimination during the Jim Crow era to continuously recreate herself as an accomplished businesswoman, an ardent civil rights leader, and an adroit politician, representing Louisville’s 41st district in the Kentucky House of Representatives from 1968-1984.

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 John 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, John 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.

Country Music Beginnings: Early Recorded Hillbilly Music in Kentucky

No other state contributed as much talent to early recorded country music as Kentucky. During the Golden Age of American vernacular music in the 1920s and 30s, Kentucky musicians traveled to studios in Tennessee, Virginia, and Indiana to record the indigenous music of the Commonwealth. Some of these early performers were never heard from again, while others, such as Lily May Ledford, David “Stringbean” Akemon, Molly O’Day, and Bradley Kincaid launched careers that gave them a national audience. Musician and scholar John Harrod plays disc jockey while conducting a guided tour featuring recordings of some of the more interesting rural musicians who entered the studio for the first time during the Great Depression. The presentation can be tailored to reflect contributions from different parts of the state.
Apiforestation: Hives, History, and Honey Corridors in Kentucky

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The United States loses one in three hives every year. Based on ongoing work with surface mine companies, author Tammy Horn will talk about the importance of establishing three-season blooms and creating honey corridors. Framing the discussion using the global pollinator crisis as the backdrop, Horn will discuss the progress in eastern Kentucky of re-establishing a forest-based beekeeping infrastructure. Pollinator habitat increases the quality of life for all Kentucky citizens, and this presentation reminds audiences why honey bees are Kentucky's official agricultural insect.

Beeconomy: Faith, Finances, and Flowers

Women tend to live longer than men, earn less money than men, and have more direct access to food supplies and nutrients fed to the family than their male counterparts. Simultaneously, the U.S. imports honey from China and Argentina, beeswax from Africa, and queen bees from Hawaii and southern states. Beeconomy is about redefining an economic infrastructure in which women supplement incomes via beekeeping in creative ways. Loosely defined, beeconomy is a combination of faith, finances, and flowers. Kentucky's history in beekeeping will be briefly discussed as well as international and domestic examples of women defining careers as swarm removal specialists, top bar hive beekeepers, migratory beekeepers, queen producers, artists, wax chandlers, extension agents, and researchers will be included in the presentation.

Housing the Dead: Kentucky's Grave Houses

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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, ranging from Calloway County east to Harlan County and north to Robertson County, Jeffrey explains how and why these architectural oddities found their way into and now out of Kentucky cemeteries. He also relays poignant stories about the people — often children — who are buried beneath these "posthumous displays of affection."

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. These books document both cultural and culinary trends, products, ingredients, and processes. In 1999 Jeffrey began processing a gift of over 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. He examines the evolution of the cookbook genre as well as the gastronomic creations found in these popular works.
**African American Culture**

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**African American Women’s History in the Quilting Arts in Kentucky** *(Power Point)*

Pearlie Johnson is Assistant Professor of Pan-African Studies and Art History at the University of Louisville. Her work, *African American Quilts: An Examination of Feminism, Identity, and Empowerment in the Fabric Arts of Kansas City Quilters*, explores a complex system of symbols and encoded images. Having recently moved to Louisville, Dr. Johnson began a similar study on quilters in the Louisville metropolitan area and wider Kentucky regions. Based on oral history interviews conducted by Dr. Johnson, this presentation looks at African American quilters in Kentucky.

**The Global Connection between African and African American Arts** *(Power Point)*

As art historian at the University of Louisville, Dr. Johnson’s teaching load includes “African Art and Perspective,” “Survey of African American Art,” “A Visual History of Africa and the Diaspora,” and “Images of the Black Family in Art and Literature.” Her approach to research involves an African-centered perspective, which examines the retention, adaptation, and reinterpretation of African traditions throughout the Diaspora. From a global perspective, this talk examines the ways in which black people living in Central and South America, as well as blacks living in the United States demonstrate African traditional heritage in their American cultural arts and religious beliefs.

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**Writing**

**Jim McGarrah**
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**When the Stars Go Dark**

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

**Defying Expectations: How Famous Writers Get Misunderstood**

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

**Native American Literature and the American Voice**

This talk provides an exploration of Native American literature from the earliest oral traditions of the tribes through contemporary fiction and poetry. Following this is a brief explication of how this art form has influenced our uniquely American literary voice. This talk will cover mythology origins, trickster tales, tribal distinctions, and common traits and end with connections to and value for our cultural history.

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kyhumanities.org
**Kentucky History**

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*In the Shadows of Henry Clay: John Crittenden a Kentucky Statesman* ★★★△△ (PowerPoint)

Next to Henry Clay, John J. Crittenden was likely the most influential Kentuckian of the 19th century. Born in 1787 in Woodford County, Crittenden was a lawyer in Logan County when he was elected to Kentucky's House of Representatives. He also served as an aide to Kentucky Governor Isaac Shelby in the War of 1812's Battle of the Thames. Crittenden went on to become the youngest U.S. senator, Kentucky governor, and attorney general (he served under three presidents). While serving in the Senate, Crittenden became well-known for his "Crittenden Compromise," a proposal to avert the Civil War in 1860. Despite the compromise's failure, Crittenden continued working to keep Kentucky in the Union.

**Cassius M. Clay: Emancipationist and Diplomat** ★★★△△ (PowerPoint)

Always controversial in his public life, Cassius Marcellus Clay was an emancipationist who lived in slave-holding Kentucky during the 19th century. Vocal in his support for the emancipation of slaves, Clay made many enemies and faced numerous assassination attempts throughout his life. While in Lexington, he was publisher and editor of an anti-slavery newspaper, *The True American.* He was forced to move to Cincinnati because of threats to his life. But Clay was more than an emancipationist; he also served as a captain in the Mexican War and later as a politician, appointed Minister to Russia by President Lincoln.

**History & Folklore**

**Dr. Lynwood Montell**
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*One-Room School Days* ★★★★ (PowerPoint)

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

*Ghost Stories from the 1930s* ★★★★

Ghost stories included in this presentation were gathered throughout Kentucky by employees of the Federal Writer's Project during the years 1935-1943. Persons who obtained the stories were former school teachers, factory workers, artists, musicians, etc. who had lost their jobs during the Great Depression era but were receiving monetary support from the U.S. Government for services performed. Archival stories included in this presentation are truly informative and interesting.

*Super Humorous Stories* ★★★★

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

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Arab and Jewish Women in Kentucky: Stories of Accommodation and Audacity

Based on her book, Arab and Jewish Women in Kentucky: Stories of Accommodation and Audacity, this talk will focus on Arab and Jewish families, some of whom peddle their way through Kentucky communities to establish themselves in the new world. Unlike previously told stories of the southern Jewish peddler, however, this talk will center on women and their role in family businesses. It will also highlight parallels between the lives of Jews and Arabs in Kentucky, a place where their presence is often overlooked. Moosnick will use oral histories to tell the stories of ten Arab and Jewish women whose families currently or at one time had stores in Kentucky. She will share the stories of Jews and Christian Arabs who are long-time residents and compare them with those of Muslim women relatively new to the state. The accounts in Arab and Jewish Women in Kentucky and this talk offer an opportunity to explore, by way of women's words, how cultures interconnect in unexpected places.

Poetry

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The Role of Place in Poetry

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

Introduction to the Poetry of Thomas Merton

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

Ancient and Modern Religious Stories about Earth  ▲ ▼ ▲ (Power Point and DVD Player)
This talk will look at three ancient stories about Earth that explain prevalent attitudes toward nature. Dr. Mukonyora will first offer a critique of the story that Earth was chaotic matter before things were given form and an order that supports life (Plato’s Timean Worldview.) In the second version, Mukonyora will identify a story from the many goddess traditions from the ancient past to show the extent to which Earth was also understood in biological terms, capable of giving life. Finally, she will use the story of Genesis to pinpoint the basis for an argument that Earth is doomed due to human folly. Dr. Mukonyora will end with a conversation about how new stories about the environment, as told by local communities, promote their understanding of life on Earth.

The Changing Face of Christianity in Today’s World  ▲ ▼ ▲ (Power Point and DVD Player)
This talk will draw upon two books by the same famous historian, Philip Jenkins, to address the shift in focus from questions about Christianity that Kentuckians might typically associate with the Judaic-Christian Bible in America to others about religion in changing cultures where Christianity has traveled since the 19th century. Short video clips on the interpretation of Jesus in Africa, Asia, and Latin America will be used to create a conversation with the audience.

Kentucky History

Widder’s Landing  ▲ ▼ ▲ (Power Point)
*Widder’s Landing* is an historical novel that weaves research on Kentucky life with fictitious and real-life characters. Set in 1811-1815 it examines agriculture, commerce, politics, slavery, religion, laws, taxes, and the impact of the War of 1812 on the Ohio River Valley — but the adventure and romance will draw the reader into the post-pioneer era when Kentucky shed its frontier image and began to play a bigger part on the national stage. This makes the book different from the myriad of pre-statehood and Civil War stories about Kentucky. National phenomena add a dash of drama: the great Comet of 1811, eclipses, the New Madrid Earthquakes, and the largest passenger pigeon flight in recorded history.

Kentucky’s Contribution in the War of 1812  ▲ ▼ ▲ (Power Point)
Kentucky’s contribution in the War of 1812 was vital to the American War effort. Price’s historical novel, *Widder’s Landing*, deals with every day life from 1811-1815 and shows how the war impacted Kentuckians living in the Ohio River Valley — economically, politically, militarily, and emotionally (Kentucky lost 64 percent of all the casualties in the war). The massacres at River Raisin and Fort Meigs brought grief to the settlement of Cottonwood Bend in Widder’s Landing as they did to most Kentuckians. The book’s main character, Craig Ridgeway, twice refuses to fight on the northern frontier, but answers Governor Shelby’s call for militia to help defend New Orleans. The epic battle on the sugarcane plantations below the city provides redemption for the young American nation — and for Craig who resumes his life at Widder’s Landing.
Chairs to Sugar Chests: Furniture in Early Kentucky Households

An introduction to early Kentucky furniture illustrating the range of forms used in households from seating furniture to storage and a discussion of the influences on furniture design. The presentation will address styles and forms, an overview of craftsmen working in Kentucky, where they were from, their early training and how they contributed to the transmission of styles. Consumer preferences and tastes and the concept of regionalism in furniture design will also be included in this visual presentation.

Early Kentucky Furniture & the Artistry of Inlaid Decoration

In 1949, at the prestigious Colonial Williamsburg Antique Forum, a prominent scholar claimed: "little of artistic merit was made south of Baltimore." A Kentuckian in the audience that day inquired of the speaker, then curator for the American Wing of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, whether he had spoken from "prejudice or ignorance." Their exchange challenged widely held notions that Southern decorative arts lacked the aesthetic qualities of objects produced elsewhere in the country. This lecture will dispute inaccurate perceptions regarding the artistry of Kentucky furniture by presenting a visual survey of stunningly beautiful, inlaid furniture produced during the late 18th and early 19th centuries.

Reluctant World War II Hero and the Elusive Medal of Honor

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

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

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

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

Hear the saga of the Green family dynasty of Falls of Rough and share Kentucky’s culinary past through an heirloom recipe collection rescued from the pantry of the Greens’ 1839 mansion. Carolyn Ridenour joins her husband for this journey into a bygone time when food preparation required perseverance and talent and setting a fine table was a social necessity. Green family dining items will be displayed.
Henry Clay: Symbol for an Age

In 1955 historian John William Ward published an influential book entitled *Andrew Jackson: Symbol for an Age*. Mr. Share has always believed that Kentucky's Henry Clay was an equally good — and perhaps an even better — symbol for the pivotal period often referred to as the "Age of the Common Man." This talk will highlight the reasons why Henry Clay can serve as an ideal symbol for the era which he influenced in so many ways.

The "Great Compromiser" and the Pre-Civil War Crisis

Henry Clay had a number of nicknames, but the most famous of them was "the Great Compromiser." Clay's three great compromises profoundly influenced the republic during the pre-Civil War crisis years. This talk will examine the importance and the circumstances of each of Clay's compromises and assess the overall impact and legacy of all three of them.

Lincoln's Gettysburg Address: A 150th Anniversary Appraisal

Historian Garry Wills argued that President Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg Address "remade America" and concluded that "the power of words has rarely been given a more compelling demonstration." This talk will analyze Lincoln's 272 word address and appraise its significance and legacy on the occasion of the 150th anniversary of what the president termed "a new birth of freedom."

Hearing Kentucky's Voices

Anne Shelby is the author of ten 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,* and award-winning books for children (*Homeplace, The Man Who Lived in a Hollow Tree,* She is also a playwright and storyteller. In all genres, Shelby's work grows out of Kentucky's rich soil for writers. Her reading will feature works based on the voices of Kentuckians with something to say and their own unique way of saying it.

Aunt Molly Jackson: Pistol Packin' Woman

In the 1930s, Aunt Molly Jackson (1880-1960) 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 in New York and 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. This presentation includes songs and quotations from this fascinating and important Kentuckian.
Tracing Slavery and Slaveholding on the Kentucky Frontier

In this presentation Pam Smith of Chicago will discuss her African-American family research in Kentucky. Pam begins her talk with a discussion about how she got started in genealogy with the help of her grandmother, and then moves to the discovery she made 20 years ago of Professor Ann Neel, a white descendant of the family that owned her second great grandfather, Baltimore Robinson, during slavery. From there she will talk about her Kentucky family line that connects with Thomas Jefferson’s sister, Lucy Jefferson Lewis, of Livingston County, Kentucky. Along the way she will share stories about finding other white Kentucky descendants of the people who enslaved her ancestors and what those initial encounters were like. Pam will tell her story through pictures, oral histories, census and probate records, information from research trips, and DNA testing. This presentation is intended for both black and white audiences, and anyone interested in exploring the past to better the future.

Digging in the Vault: What Buried Courthouse Records Can Tell Us

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

Kentuckians are Storytellers: Are You Writing Yours Down?

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

You Might as Well Laugh Mother Always Said

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

Butter in the Morning

A seventh generation Kentuckian, Stamper grew up in Wendell Berry country on her family’s tobacco farm. Her understanding and appreciation of the region’s character is on display in Butter in the Morning, her latest collection of NPR commentaries and newspaper columns. Like the frog that fell into the cream but kept paddling so it wouldn’t drown, Stamper’s “extraordinary-ordinary Kentuckians” come up sitting on a pad of butter in the morning. Part humorist, part folklorist, part memoirist, Stamper’s presentation celebrates and reflects on Kentucky’s unique agrarian culture and the perseverance inspired in its people.
**History & Folklore**

**Ernest M. Tucker**  
Department of History  
Ashland Community College  
510 West Pamela Drive  
Ashland, KY 41101  
606.326.2030  
ernie.tucker@kctcs.edu

**Flax, The Forgotten Fiber**

The beautiful, durable fiber in use for thousands of years, saw its initial decline in the 19th century with the advent of cheap American cotton. In the last half of the 20th century, synthetic fibers, spun, dyed, and woven, in incredible variety with scant human labor, further reduced the need for labor-intensive fibers like flax. The fact that linen, the cloth made from flax, has never lent itself to “washing-and-wearing” also helps to explain why so little is being produced today. Professor Tucker will show some of the implements which were used in the tedious processing of flax and tell about the fascinating journey from common plant to beautiful cloth.

**Tools, Implements, and Devices of the Civil War Era**

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

**The Kitchen: The Warmest Room in the House**

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

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**History & Horses**

**Maryjean Wall**  
Kentucky Author  
maryjeanwall@yahoo.com

**A Gallery of Rogues: Characters on (and under) the Turf**

Racing historian and longtime horse racing writer Maryjean Wall recounts the tales of some of the most eccentric, daring, outrageous, and memorable persons who helped develop horse racing into a worldwide enterprise.

**My Old Kentucky Home: Fast Horses and African American Free Towns**

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

**Between North & South: Kentucky Horses and the Civil War**

Abraham Lincoln said, “I hope to have God on my side, but I must have Kentucky.” Many others engaged in the Civil War felt the same way about Kentucky horses. Soldiers, guerrillas, and outlaws prized Kentucky horses for their speed, endurance, and agility in battle. They raided Bluegrass farms with impunity and on one occasion, rode off with arguably the best racehorse in America. This talk covers a wide range of matters “equine” relating to Kentucky Thoroughbreds, trotters, and saddlers during the war and the Bluegrass farms they came from. The talk also covers racing which took place in Kentucky and in the North during the war years — and how the horse auctions in Kentucky were negatively affected by the war.
Constance Alexander  
Kentucky Writer, Columnist  
634 Robertson Road South  
Murray, KY 42071  
270.753.9279  
calexander9@murraystate.edu  
Travel: Statewide  
• Kilroy Was Here: Children on the Home Front, World War II  
• Who Needs June Cleaver?  
• Journey Stories from Between the Rivers

Spencer & Linda Brewer  
15632 US 431 N  
Central City, KY 42330  
270.543.5326 (C) or 270.754.9317 (H)  
dalin8509@att.net  
Travel: Statewide  
• Kentucky Flags = Kentucky History

Stephen A. Brown  
Former Education Specialist  
Abraham Lincoln Birthplace NHP  
Kentucky Author  
8009 Schroering Drive  
Louisville, KY 40291  
270.307.0150  
hellostephenb@gmail.com  
Travel: Statewide  
• The Underground Railroad in Kentucky  
• Abraham Lincoln: Exploring Greatness  
• Grab a Glut: Pioneer Life in Kentucky

James C. Claypool  
Professor Emeritus of History at Northern Kentucky University  
Co-Editor, Encyclopedia of Northern Kentucky  
1004 Park Drive  
Park Hills, KY 41011-1919  
859.620.8846  
JimClaypool38@gmail.com  
Travel: Statewide  
• The Songs that Johnny Reb and Billy Yank Sang  
• The Derby: A Celebration of Kentucky and its Heritage  
• Rascals, Heroes and Just Plain Uncommon Folks from Kentucky

Normandi Ellis  
2367 Sullivan Lane  
Frankfort, KY 40601  
502.352.7503  
ellisisis@aol.com  
Travel: 3, 4, 5, 6  
• My Mother was a Character — Aren’t Most Mothers?  
• From the Kentucky River and Down the Nile

John P. Ferré  
Associate Dean of Arts & Sciences  
Professor of Communication  
Department of Communication  
University of Louisville  
Louisville, KY 40292  
502.852.2237  
ferre@louisville.edu  
Travel: Statewide  
• Outrageous Offenses and Insults: Religious Films that Riled the Faithful  
• Animals are People Too: Pet Heaven in Popular Books

Terry Foody, RN, MSN  
Certified Clinical Research Coordinator  
University of Kentucky  
2054 Clays Mill Road  
Lexington, KY 40503  
859.277.5291  
terryfoody@juno.com  
Travel: Statewide  
• Infectious Disaster! The 1833 Lexington Cholera Epidemic  
• A New Yorker Finds Her Old Kentucky Home

Bob Fortunato  
2501 East Highway 42  
La Grange, KY 40031  
502.222.3069  
geniefor@bellsouth.net  
Travel: Statewide  
• Baseball: America’s and Kentucky’s Game  
• A Confederate Veteran’s Life After the War
SPEAKERS BUREAU

Daryl L. Harris
Associate Professor
Department of Theatre and Dance
Northern Kentucky University
FA 205 Nunn Drive
Highland Heights, KY 41099
859.572.1472 or 859.250.1153
harrisda@nku.edu
Travel: Statewide
- Hail to the Red, White & Black: A Look at "the Colored Troops" of the Civil War
- Wanted: Freedom — Dead or Alive!
- Lift Ev'r Voice and Sing!
- Someone's in the Kitchen with "Dinah"

Sue Lynn McDaniel
Associate Professor
Special Collections Librarian
Department of Library Special Collections
Western Kentucky University
1906 College Heights Boulevard
#11092
Bowling Green, KY 42101-1092
270.745.3246
sue.lynn.mcdaniel@wku.edu
Travel: Statewide
- Dying Proper: A Century of Kentucky Funerals
- Funny Little Thing Called Love

Note: When booking these speakers, please be sure to ask about equipment needs.
Additional speakers on page 20.

Speakers Bureau Regional Travel Map

Some speakers have travel restrictions. Please review their listing and check the map before booking your event.
Brian McKnight
2192 Seminary Church Loop
Big Stone Gap, VA 24219
276.376.4574
bdm2e@uvawise.edu
Travel: 8
- Guerrilla Warfare in the Civil War
- The Civil War in Appalachia

John Sparks
1257 Kentucky Route 1428
Hagerhill, KY 41222
606.788.9124
jgsprks@bellsouth.net
Travel: Statewide
- Rev. John Taylor of Kentucky: Advocate for God or the Devil?
- Charles Chilton Moore: Barton Stone’s Grandson, and Kentucky’s Most Hated Man

Sandra Staebell
Kentucky Museum Registrar/
Collections Curator at the Kentucky Museum
Western Kentucky University
1906 College Heights Boulevard
#1092
Bowling Green, KY 42101
270.745.6260
sandy.staebell@wku.edu
Travel: Statewide
- No Ordinary Dame: Kentuckian Mildred Potter Lissauer & The Colonial Revival Movement
- Fabulous Flappers: 1920s Fashion in the Jazz Age
- Nature’s Bounty as Interpreted in Quilts & Textiles

William “Beau” Weston
Centre College
600 West Walnut Street
Danville, KY 40422
859.238.7580
beau.weston@centre.edu
Travel: 3, 5, 6
- The World is Getting Better

Juanita Landers White
10203 Cambrie Court
Louisville, KY 40241
502.327.7885
white5991@bellsouth.net
Travel: 2, 3, 4
- Nancy Green and Edith Wilson: Two Kentucky Women Who Portrayed Aunt Jemima
- Mrs. Elijah P. Marrs

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

In celebration of Kentucky's bicentennial in 1992, the Kentucky Humanities Council introduced Kentucky Chautauqua, debuting 10 historical Kentucky figures. Twenty years later, Kentucky Chautauqua has brought to life sixty people from Kentucky's past — both famous and unknown.

Kentucky Chautauqua performers have traveled throughout the state, bringing historically accurate dramatizations of important Kentuckians to community organizations in every Kentucky county.

Our current Kentucky Chautauqua cast includes more than 20 presentations from Kentucky's storied past. From the heroic wilderness tales of Daniel Boone, to the sacrifices undertaken by John G. Fee in an effort to abolish slavery, to the humorous stories and life lessons shared by Harland "Colonel" Sanders, Kentucky Chautauqua, and its variety of historical dramas, is the perfect entertainment for any organization.

Don't miss out! Schedule a Kentucky Chautauqua performance in your community today!

Booking Information

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

Guidelines

- Thanks to our generous underwriters and supporters, the Kentucky Humanities Council will again offer reduced-cost Chautauqua performances in 2012-2013.
- Through support from our underwriters, reduced-cost Chautauqua performances will be available to Kentucky schools. Please see pages 36-39 for details.
- A non-profit community sponsor can purchase reduced-cost Kentucky Chautauqua programs for $200.
- Chautauqua is intended for audiences of forty or more. Please do not schedule smaller groups.

- For-profit organizations wishing to book Kentucky Chautauqua performances may purchase them at full cost — $450 per program. Admission may be charged to performances purchased at full price.
- Kentucky Chautauqua performances are scheduled through the booking process using the form on page 35 of this catalog or by logging on to kychumanities.org.
- Please remember to contact the performer and confirm arrangements for programs before submitting your request to us. If you don't, your program will not take place as planned.

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

Kentucky Chautauqua's Harry Smith portrayed Kentucky militiaman Private William Greathouse for the Kentucky House of Representatives in March 2012.

Booking Fees

$200
non-profit organizations

$450
for-profit organizations

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

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

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

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

Portrayed by Kelly O’Connell Brengelman
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859.846.9177 (H); 859.806.6592 (C)
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Portrayed by Scott New
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January 1, 1863 was an historic day in United States history. President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation took effect, freeing most slaves in the United States. But for enslaved men living in Kentucky and other border states, it was a bittersweet occasion. Lincoln desperately wanted to keep Kentucky loyal to the Union. It was not until 1864, when Kentucky became the last state allowing their enlistment, that slaves could join the Union Army. Like many Kentucky slaves, Newton Bush risked his life to escape from his owner and travel to Camp Nelson and enlist in Company E of the 5th Regiment United States Colored Cavalry.

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

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

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.

Portrayed by Robert Bell
1509 Alpha Avenue; Louisville, KY 40223
502.245.0732 (H); 502.594.7658 (C)
robertlb502@aol.com

Portrayed by Mel Hankla
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270.566.3370 (C)
melhankla@amhiss.com; www.AmericanHistoricServices.com
Anna Mac Clarke didn’t put up with second-class treatment from anybody, including the U.S. Army. A native of Lawrenceburg, Clarke graduated from Kentucky State College in 1941. Rejecting domestic work — the only job a black college graduate could get in Lawrenceburg in those days — she left Kentucky to work at a Girl Scout Camp in New York state.

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

Note: This program is not available until April 1, 2013.
What makes Rosemary Clooney’s life so fascinating, so charmed and charged with intrigue and great challenge? First and foremost, it is the sheer power of her talent, her girl-next-door appeal, her love of music, art and drama, and her love for her home state of Kentucky. But behind this small-town-girl-rises-to-fame story is also one of extraordinary perseverance and dedication, one that teaches that it is possible to overcome the worst to become the best.

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

Portrayed by Bet Stewart
1427 Thompson Heights Avenue; Cincinnati, OH 45223
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bet@intuitiontheatre.com

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

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

Portrayed by Obadiah Ewing-Roush
4141 South 5th Street; Louisville, KY 40214
502.690.3385; 615.545.4431 (C)
oe.roush@insightbb.com
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
An Orphan's Survival
1841-1920

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, Green felt passionately that states should have the right to govern themselves. And when President Abraham Lincoln called for men and arms, Green left his job in Florence, Ala., to travel to Bowling Green, Ky., to join the Confederacy on the day before his 20th birthday. Green's story, as detailed in a journal he wrote for his daughters years later, provides extraordinary accounts of courage and bravery, and brings the story of the Orphan Brigade to life.

Portrayed by Harry Smith
209 S. Miller Street; Cynthiana, KY 41031
859.235.0225 (H); 859.492.9163 (C)
edwardbetsy@bellsouth.net

Portrayed by Ethan Sullivan Smith
209 S. Miller Street; Cynthiana, KY 41031
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esmith6@georgetowncollege.edu
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 U.S. Supreme Court 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 was 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 — being elected as county judge of Franklin County and Kentucky attorney general, and running two unsuccessful campaigns for governor in the early 1870s — his political leanings shifted, and he became a major force in the Republican Party.

He was often chastised for contradicting himself politically, being once a slaveholder and later one of slavery's biggest opponents. But Harlan always maintained that the law afforded him the right to change his mind — and his support for equal rights after the Civil War never waned.

Portrayed by Dr. Edward B. Smith
209 S. Miller Street; Cynthiana, KY 41031
859.235.0225 (H); 502.863.8042 (W); 859.492.9163 (C)
ed_smith@georgetowncollege.edu

Emilie Todd Helm
Rebel in the White House
1836-1930

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

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

Portrayed by Betsy B. Smith
209 S. Miller Street; Cynthiana, KY 41031
859.235.0225 (H); 859.588.4019 (C)
edwardbetsy@bellsouth.net
Friends and law partners for 18 years, Billy Herndon felt he knew Abraham Lincoln better than Abraham Lincoln knew himself. That's why he was confident his biography of Lincoln would tell a story that was honest and true to Lincoln's character. In 1861, as he was leaving to be inaugurated president, Lincoln told Herndon to keep his name on the shingle outside their office because he intended to return someday. But he would not.

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

Herndon presents an intimate portrait of Lincoln's political awakening and the development of his views.

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

Low tobacco prices caused the Black Patch War, named after the dark leaf grown in west Kentucky and Tennessee. The American Tobacco Company was paying less for dark tobacco than it cost farmers to grow it. Farmers fought back by forming the Planters' Protective Association, whose members withheld tobacco from the market. When this strategy did not produce higher prices, some members — the Night Riders — resorted to violence against farmers like the Hollowells, who refused to honor the boycott. The Night Riders ran the Hollowells out of the state, but they returned, filed a federal lawsuit, and, thanks in large part to Price's testimony, won damages of $35,000.
Louis Marshall Jones, better known as Grandpa, was the son of Henderson County sharecroppers. Hard times drove the family north to Akron, Ohio, in the late 1920s. Jones, who had a repertoire of songs learned from his parents and the radio, won a talent contest that led to regular work on an Akron radio station. That launched a career that lasted more than 60 years. It was during tours with country music star (and fellow Kentuckian) Bradley Kincaid in the 1930s that Jones developed the Grandpa persona he used the rest of his life.

Jones wrote many of his most popular songs. Like many old-time musicians, he struggled during the rock-and-roll craze of the 1950s — he toured Canada and tried his hand at early television. Beginning in 1969, television brought Jones fame as a member of the original cast of “Hee Haw,” which showcased his skills as a vaudeville comic. Grandpa Jones was inducted into the Country Music Hall of Fame in 1978. He never retired, suffering a fatal stroke after a performance at the Grand Ole Opry in 1998.

Thinking he had killed a boy in a fight over a girl, Simon Kenton fled from Virginia at age 16. He was wrong — he had only knocked his rival unconscious — but the incident launched him on a life of high adventure. By the time he was 20, Kenton had fetched up on the Kentucky shore of the Ohio River in what is now Mason County. He proceeded to carve out a remarkable career as an explorer and frontiersman. A self-appointed welcomer-in-chief, he greeted early settlers as they arrived in what was then the far west. Kenton became a wealthy man, but lost his land. Unable to read or write, he spent his final years in poverty in Ohio.

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

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

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.

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

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

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

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.
During the forty-two 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.

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

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

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

Sanders was now in his mid-sixties, an age when most people take the opportunity to retire. He decided to go out on the road, traveling the country showing restaurants how to make Colonel Sanders' Kentucky Fried Chicken. By 1963, there were more than 600 outlets selling his chicken.
Frank and Mary Settles were planning to move from Louisville to Missouri, where they would purchase a farm and have a large family to help work the land. Following the birth of their second child, the midwife told Mary she would die if she became pregnant again.

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

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

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

In time, the armies moved on, but life at Pleasant Hill was never the same. Mary began teaching again, and for twenty-seven years gave the best of her heart and mind to the young women of Pleasant Hill. Sister Mary Settles was the last member of The United Society of Believers in Christ's Second Appearing to live at Pleasant Hill.

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KENTUCKY CHAUTAUQUA
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 of Kentucky Humanities Council presentations must acknowledge support from the Council and regional underwriters in all publicity materials and event programs. Printed credits should read, “This program was funded in part by the Kentucky Humanities Council, Inc. and [insert regional sponsor here].” (Regional sponsors can be found on the inside front cover of this catalog.) We will supply copies of the Kentucky Humanities Council logo if needed.

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

• Remember, the presenter may have a long drive, so please put the Kentucky Humanities Council presentation before the business part of your agenda, especially at evening events.

• When you introduce your presenter, be sure to acknowledge the support of the Kentucky Humanities Council, Inc. and the regional underwriter(s) in your area.

• Immediately after your program takes place, send in the evaluation form.

• The Kentucky Humanities Council will pay the presenter directly.

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

☐ 1. Contact your selected speaker or Chautauqua performer at least four weeks before your program to find out if he or she will be available to speak to your group. Please contact your presenter before 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.
2012-2013 REQUEST FORM
Speakers Bureau & Kentucky Chautauqua

2012-2013 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

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

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Each of our Kentucky Chautauqua® programs provides an entertaining and educational experience, making them the perfect addition to your classroom. Thanks to generous funding from our partners, the Kentucky Humanities Council is able to underwrite the majority of the costs of sending Kentucky Chautauqua living history dramas to Kentucky schools. School programs are booked on a first-come, first-served basis while funding lasts. Don’t delay, book Kentucky Chautauqua for your classroom today!

The Kentucky Humanities Council will provide:

- A Kentucky Chautauqua presentation of about forty-five minutes followed by a discussion. Please limit the audience to seventy-five or fewer per performance. You may book more than one performance on a single day.
- Common core content and Program Review guides by grade level, by 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.

Booking Fee

$175

Chautauqua in the Schools
Available on first-come, first-served basis while funding lasts

Robert Bell portrayed Reverend Newton Bush all across Kentucky last season. He visited Shearer Elementary School in January 2012.
From the top, left to right: Haley McCoy as military pioneer Anna Mac Clarke, Ethan Smith portrays Orphan Brigade member Johnny Green, and George McGee is Kentucky’s Great Statesman Henry Clay.
Schedule a Kentucky Humanities Council Chautauqua in the Schools program by following these easy steps:

1. Contact your selected Chautauqua performer to find out if he or she will be available to 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 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 Kentucky Humanities Council within two weeks of receipt.

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

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

Return this form, with $175 booking fee for each presentation, to:
Kentucky Humanities Council, Inc.
206 East Maxwell Street
Lexington, KY 40508
kyhumanities.org
One way to make Kentucky Chautauqua effective as a classroom tool is to integrate a performance into a unit in your curriculum. Reference this chart for a number of unit topics you may be teaching. The council will provide teachers with a complete guide to Chautauqua and the Program Review as well as common core standards.

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