

FIRST FRONTIER AUDIO ADVENTURE TOUR

"DISK 1: Vistas into the Mountain Frontier"

An audio driving tour by

Boyd Shearer Jr.

Boyd Shearer Jr.
P.O. Box 2054
Lexington, KY 40588
(859) 806-3938
Boyd@firstfrontier.org
<http://firstfrontier.org>

PRODUCTION SCRIPT
October 14, 2004
© 2004 Boyd Shearer Jr.
& SEKTDA.
All rights reserved.

FIRST FRONTIER AUDIO ADVENTURE TOUR

"DISK 1: Vistas into the Mountain Frontier"

CAST

* HOST	The Tour Guide.
** NAVIGATOR	The Navigator who gives Driving Instructions.
JOSEPH SCOPA	Retired coal miner. Italian immigrant.
BENNIE MASSIE	Retired coal miner. Tri-City Messenger.
ALFONZO SIMS	Retired coal miner. Tri-City Messenger.
ARTHUR JOHNSON	Cumberland Singer and Songwriter.
SUSAN ARTHUR	Teacher and Historian.
SCOTT NEW	Professional Daniel Boone Reenactor.
TOM SHATTUCK	Cumberland Gap area Tour Guide.
TOMMIE SUE WATKINS	Cumberland Gap NHP Interpretive Ranger.
STEVEN WILSON	Assistant Director and Curator, Abraham Lincoln Library and Museum.
MATTHEW GRAHAM	Cumberland Gap NHP Interpretive Ranger.
BOB CARDIN	Director of P38 Museum.
MARK SOHN	Appalachian Food Writer.
DEAN HENSON	Pine Mountain SRP Park Manager.
ANN SHERTZ	Professor of Music, SECC.
CLARA ADKINS-POPE	Musician and Teacher.
BURLEY WRIGHT	Mine Engineer and Tour Guide.
MUSIC [M-xx]	Field recordings. Published recordings, mostly from Appalshop.
SFX SOUND	Many sound effects. All generated from sample field or studio recordings and mixed together in post-production.

NOTE: * HOST and ** NAVIGATOR Characters have not been recorded. All other Characters are recorded and edited into the timeline. * HOST and ** NAVIGATOR Characters will be recorded after sufficient approval of content of other Characters.

NOTE:

FIRST FRONTIER AUDIO ADVENTURE TOUR

"DISK 1: Vistas into the Mountain Frontier"

TRACK LIST

<u>TRACK 1</u> 04:10	(00:00 - 04:10)	<u>DRIVING TOUR INTRODUCTION</u> Play regardless where tourist starts tour.
<u>TRACK 2</u> 09:10	(04:10 - 13:20)	<u>DANIEL BOONE'S FIRST VISTAS INTO THE FRONTIER</u> From [1] Cumberland Gap National Historical Park Visitor Center to Pinnacle.
<u>TRACK 3</u> 07:15	(13:20 - 20:35)	<u>CLEOPATRA'S POOL & A CIVIL WAR SOLDIER'S SONG</u> From to Pinnacle to Cumberland Gap Tunnel.
<u>TRACK 4</u> 04:35	(20:35 - 24:50)	<u>THE TUNNEL UNDER MASSACRE MOUNTAIN</u> Cumberland Gap Tunnel to [2] Abraham Lincoln Library and Museum.
<u>TRACK 5</u> 04:40	(24:50 - 29:30)	<u>CROSSING THE GAP & DREAMS OF AN IRON CITY</u> From Abraham Lincoln Library and [3] Bell County Tourism.
<u>TRACK 6</u> 05:00	(29:30 - 34:30)	<u>OPERATION GLACIER GIRL</u> From [3] Bell County Tourism to P38 Museum.
<u>TRACK 7</u> 03:00	(34:30 - 37:30)	<u>MIDDLESBORO'S ANCIENT METEORITE IMPACT</u> From P38 Museum to KY-190.
<u>TRACK 8</u> 07:10	(37:30 - 44:40)	<u>KENTUCKY'S FIRST STATE PARK</u> From KY-190 to [4] Pine Mountain State Resort Park Lodge.
<u>TRACK 9</u> 10:40	(44:40 - 55:20)	<u>HUMOR IN THE MOUNTAINS</u> From [4] Pine Mountain State Resort Park Lodge to Harlan County Line.
<u>TRACK 10</u> 02:50	(55:20 - 58:10)	<u>HARLAN COUNTY, HOME OF BIG BLACK MOUNTAIN</u> Harlan County Line to Blanton Forest.
<u>TRACK 11</u> 02:50	(58:10 - 61:00)	<u>SHADY GROVE MY DARLIN'</u> Blanton Forest to [5] Harlan County Tourism And Convention Commission.
<u>TRACK 12</u> 02:40	(61:00 - 63:40)	<u>COAL</u> From [5] Harlan County Tourism Commission to Harlan County Courthouse Square.
<u>TRACK 13</u> 12:50	(63:40 - 76:30)	<u>KINGDOM COME SCENIC PARKWAY</u> Harlan County Courthouse Square to [6] Kentucky Coal Museum.

1 TRACK: DRIVING TOUR INTRODUCTION (00:00 - 04:10)

00:00 MUSIC: [M-1] FRONTIER THEME--UP. ESTABLISH. CONTINUE UNDER.

00:20 DANIEL BOONE: I will ne'er forget the day we beheld at last this beautiful level of Canetucky. We felt we indeed had reached the promised land. It was a new garden of Eden! Why any wither as far as a Man's eye could stretch, was this vast...[FADING]

00:35 ARTHUR JOHNSON: I think when the lord made the world he first thought, "Let's build Pine Mountain, and let's put the rest of the World around it..." It goes back, way back...[FADING]

00:45 SUSAN ARTHUR: Great-great-great-grandfather came over the Gap after the Revolutionary and built a house at Flat Lick...[FADING]

00:55 JOSEPH SCOPA: My name is Joseph Scopa. I was born in Italy in 1919 and I come to this country in 1938 and I started working in the mines when I was 19 years old...[FADING]

01:10 MUSIC: [M-2] HAUNTING MOUNTAIN CHOIR--UP. UNDER. SLOW FADE.

01:25 BENNIE MASSIE: They used to cut stone bout a mile up the road to build these buildings.

AL SIMMS: Out of the Mountains

BENNIE MASSIE: Ya. Out of the Mountians]

AL SIMMS: They cut those stones out of the mountains. Hewd
'em out of the mountains. You heard about hewd out
the mountains, that's what those stones
were...[FADING]

01:40 MUSIC: [M-3] MOUNTAIN MELODY--UP. SLOW FADE. UNDER.

01:55 * HOST: Welcome traveler to the First Frontier History
Driving tour. I am your tour guide. These rugged
Cumberland Mountains were America's First
Frontier. After the Revolutionary War, nearly a
quarter-million pioneer Americans made the hard
trip through Cumberland Gap. They traveled the
Wilderness Road. First by foot, and later by
wagon. They were looking for a better life. They
saw it in the Great Meadows, a land of great cane
and bluegrass -- Canetuck as the pioneers called
it.

Over the next 220 miles, I will guide you through
the same places and over the same roads these
early pioneers traveled. I will introduce tour
guides, museum curators, park rangers, old-time
musicians, artists, and just good people from the
mountains.

- 02:45 ** NAVIGATOR: Hi! My name is Navigator. I give driving instructions. The goal of the tour is to stamp your passport at each Pit-Stop. You may keep the passport as a souvenir, but please return everything else to any Pit-Stop.
- 02:50 You can start, and end, the tour at any Pit-Stop. Mileage and driving time are labeled for the tour starting at Cumberland Gap.
- 03:15 Please look through the guidebook. You'll discover side tours and a more detailed itinerary. Let a non-driving passenger read the book and be a second navigator. Please be safe driving. For road conditions and area events, dial 511 on your cellphone. For more detailed, current information call your tourism host listed in the guidebook.
- When you hear this: [BING] "*Pause audio now.*" That's your cue to pause the audio. After you restart, you should hear: [BONG].
- 03:45 MUSIC: [M-xx] OLD TIME MELODY--UP FULL. FADE AND UNDER.
- 03:55 HOST: Thanks Navigator! Now let's begin the tour. If you're at Cumberland Gap National Historical Park, then keep this audio playing. If you're starting at a different Pit-Stop, please skip the audio to where your tour starts.

04:10 END TRACK 1

EXIT VISITOR'S PARTICULAR PIT-STOP (1 THROUGH 10)

VISIT PINNACLE OVERLOOK2 TRACK: DANIEL BOONE'S FIRST VISTAS INTO THE FRONTIER (04:10 - 13:20)

00:00 SOUND: RESUME PLAY.

00:05 ** NAVIGATOR: Drive up to Pinnacle Overlook, 4-miles ahead on Pinnacle Road. Map is on page 2.

00:15 * HOST: Daniel Boone crossed the Gap in 1769. Let's listen Scott New, a professional living history interpreter. He'll perform, "Daniel Boone: First Vistas into the Fabled Bluegrass:"

00:20 DANIEL BOONE: I dare say God willing, the settlin' of this region may well deserve a place of worthy accounts some day. In truth, many memorable days hath I found myself in. I suffered many hardships and escaped many dangers, yet friends, I am but the very commonest of men. So many of my companions have barely seen the same as I. Many fellow officer in the Virginia Militia, William Preston, he tells me a parson friend of his asked, "What is this great buzzel amongst these people about that Canetucky country?" To hear folks speak of it, one would think it were a new found paradise. Ah it

was! It is, as ye shall, and I do pray that it e'er shall be.

01:15

A scraggy little Irish packhorse trader, John Finely by name. It were this man that first fired my heart, my desires to seek this country of the Caintucky. The Land of the Great Meadows as he says the Indians calls it. I was always one to dispise scratch farming. The ways of the hunter, the green woods was always my portion. With good hunting grounds getting as scarce as hen's teeth and more mouths to feed, I felt a grand hunt was the very thing that may help me claw up out of this backset mire of debt and hardtimes. So made to raise a few men and horses and strike while the iron was hot. In my company was Finely, my brother-in-law John Stewart, and 3 neighbor boys to act as camp tenders, fellas by the names of Holden, Mooney, Cooly. My brother Squire was to attempt join us after the fall harvest you see. With a fresh recruit of fresh horses and provisions

02:15

We traveled blistering hard for well 'nigh six whole weeks through rainy soaked season or wild roughly country. As we approached White Rocks of yon Cumberland Mountain we'd struck upon it. This

Warrior's Path we've been told of, marked in the most clever fashion with curious blazes and figures the Indians cut into the trees. Figures of little men, wild beast, even the sun and the moon, and they all dolled them up in red paint. We followed this thence through the great Cumberland Gap, the great mountain pass, and on through the saddle of the Gap and upwards into what we reckon had to be this wild, unbroken underbelly of Kaintucky country.

03:05

I will ne'er forget the day, not as long as I am to draw breath, when climbing to top aof a great, sugar loaf looking hill, not a fur piece from here, we beheld at last, with the wonder of little children, this beautiful level of Caintucky. Sunlight at least grazing are faces. We felt we had indeed reached the promised land. It was a new garden of Eden! It was everything Finely had said it would be, and more! Why any wither as far as a Man's eye could stretch, was this vast, deep forest. A sea of green. Broken only hither and yon by a meadow, cane break, a stream, I though I would leap out of my skin. I said, "Boys, will just look at this! Why we are as blessed as Jacob in the days of the Bible. They say he has cattle

in a thousand hills. We have ten thousand." And we did.

04:05

Why the buffalo here are more in number than the cattle back in the settlements. They thunder about in such great herds that the ground will tremble beneath your feet. Why their traces are worn so wide and deep they look more akin to waggon roads back to the east. And the cane breaks, acres upon acres. Stalks grow so tall that a man could sit on horseback and hide in the midst of it. I should know as I've had to do it. There's turkeys here in such abundance they seem as one continuous flock scattered through the forest. Deer, bear, elk, ever kind of wild beast a man could hope for. Why they gather so prodigiously at the salt springs, that the numbers would stagger ya! For six months or thereabouts, we were right jolly old dogs. Enjoying this rousing in this bountious country until the 22 day of the December following.

04:55 MUSIC: [M-4]REVOLUTION WAR ERA--UP FULL. FADE AND UNDER.

05:15 * HOST:

Cumberland Gap, National Historical Park, offers guided shuttle tours up to the Hensley Settlement. Check at the visitor center. Sherman Hensley walked up the mountain in 1903 with his pregnant wife,

family, and all farm animals and tools he could muster. They built a self-sufficient mountain-top community that lasted for decades. Let's listen to Matthew Graham, Interpretive Park Ranger, describe the tour:

05:45 MATTHEW GRAHAM: Two families moved on top of Brush mountain to live a very self-sufficient lifestyle for nearly 50 years. The drive up the mountain takes about one hour, the elevation gain is about 1200 feet the last five miles. If nothing more than just the solitude and the peace and quiet of the settlement, the chance of seeing white tail deer, wild turkey, black bear, bobcat on the way up the mountain is really something to behold.

In the spring of the year, during a spring rain, the Shallalah Creek produces a beautiful, beautiful 30-foot waterfall, at the Shallalah Falls. As we park on top still in the woods, a short 5 minute walk we walk out into an open meadow, an open plain where you can see forever, like being in a prairie. It's a very gentle rolling landscape with old split-rail fences, old garden picket-rail fences, old homes, hewn out of American Chestnut log. To look at the construction of these homes the timber that they cut had to

have been enormous, because some of the beams in the homes, and some of the barns are over 40 feet long. And the floorboards, called the old ponchon floor are up to two feet in width, one piece.

07:25 MUSIC: [M-xx] OLD TIME MELODY--UP FULL. FADE OUT.

07:35 * HOST: In the 1920s this road was the Skyland Highway. Tourists paid a toll to visit the Pinnacle. That's when Model-T's rumbled up this rocky road.

Civil War era forts can be found here on the mountain. In 1861 the Confederate Army built 7 forts up here on the mountain. Then they cleared all trees within 1 mile. Ft. McCook, ahead on the right, is an artifact of those tremulous times. The Wilderness Road, which was used by many pioneer Americans through the Gap, offered a natural invasion route for the north and south armies. This area traded hands 4 times during the Civil War, but saw few tragic battles.

08:25 At the Pinnacle, view the handsome bronze mural that depicts the westward migration of America through the gap. Many hiking trails start here, such as the Ridge Trail which traverses the 25-mile length of the park. Please get a detailed map and discuss your trip with a park ranger before

you hike. Backcountry camping permits must be acquired at the Visitor Center.

08:55 ** NAVIGATOR: Continue to Pinnacle. After enjoying the views into 3 states from the overlook, please resume playing the audio.

09:05 SOUND: PAUSE AUDIO NOW.

09:10 END TRACK 2

VISIT PINNACLE OVERLOOK

LEAVE PINNACLE OVERLOOK3 TRACK: CLEOPATRA'S POOL & A CIVIL WAR SOLDIER'S SONG (13:20 - 20:35)

00:00 SOUND: RESUME NOW.

00:05 ** NAVIGATOR: Drive to Pit-Stop-2, Abraham Lincoln Library and Museum. It is in Harrogate Tennessee, 6-miles ahead on U.S.-Twenty-Five-E. Map is on page-2.

00:20 * HOST: Cumberland Gap, National Historical Park, was designated a national park in 1940. Prior to becoming a national park, city boosters considered honoring the old pass with a statue of Daniel Boone on horseback looking down from the Pinnacle, and even a 200-foot-high statue of Lincoln with an observation deck at the top.

Restraint prevailed. Today the park is over 20-thousand acres with 80-miles of hiking, backcountry camping and equestrian use. Wilderness Road campground offers modern RV sites and maintained bath houses. The Visitor Center has a museum, an arts and crafts gift shop, and 2 stunning interpretive films about the park.

01:05

Geological features inside the park include the 500-foot-high cliffs of White Rocks and Sand Cave, an impressive half-dome chamber with floor of deep sand.

Gap Cave sprawls through Cumberland Mountain beneath the Pinnacle. Dr. Thomas Walker made note of the cave in his 1750 journal. The cave has been explored for centuries and been called: Soldier's Cave, King Solomon's Cave, Saltpeter Cave, and Cud-jo's Cave.

01:35 SOUND: [M-X] CAVE. UNDER THEN FADE OUT.

At the mouth of the Cave, you can feel chilled air and hear the waters of a spring. Let's take a tour with Tommie Sue Watkins, a Park Interpretive Ranger. All tours start at the Visitor Center:

01:50 SOUND: FOOTSTEPS IN CAVERN.

01:55 T. SUE WATKINS: The formations from the floor up are stalagmites, and from the ceiling down are stalactites, here in this area, is very unique stalactite here. And these are called soda straws because they are hollow inside. There is one here, where I am shining my light, that it feels up with water and it empties itself out, sort of like a siphoning hose effect. And it makes a gurgling sound and it

sounds like a tree frog, so we are going to pause here, sometimes it takes as high as two minutes, and you are listening for the sound of a tree frog. You have to be perfectly silent, try not to scuff your feet and hold your lights down to your side so you don't hit them on the handrail.

Did you hear that, that was right on cue wasn't it. (laughs) And you can actually see the water dripping from the soda straw now.

02:45

Before we go up the stairs, I just want to point out a few formations for you. This is a huge flowstone here, it is probably one of the largest collections of flowstone in the cave. And we call this little Niagara, or the frozen Niagara. Then when you get to the top on your right is a pool of water that we call Cleopatra's pool, it is absolutely beautiful. It's about 2 foot deep and also you'll notice that the water is in constant motion. And that's because there are soda straws above the water, constantly dripping. And this causes ripples on the water, and that is where you get your rim stone dams that form around the water, so that there is a large lip around the pool. And that is because the minerals are constantly being pushed to the sides.

03:35 MUSIC: OLD TIME VIOLIN MELODY--RM2--UP, UNDER, AND FADE.

03:45 * HOST: Kentucky old-time musicians would adapt the words and tunings of songs to their own unique style. One such musician is Lee Sexton, born in 1928, just north of Pine Mountain. He'll play "Cumberland Gap," an old mountain tune that was sung, as one story goes, by a lonely soldier stranded at the Gap after the Civil War. He had no way home - but to walk:

04:45 MUSIC: [M-5] TRADITIONAL SONG--UP FULL. LONG. FADE AND UNDER.

06:05 * HOST: Let's listen to Rich Kirby play an instrumental version of Cumberland Gap.

06:15 MUSIC: [M-5] KIRBY GAP --UP FULL. FADE AND UNDER.

06:50 * HOST: You're about to go underneath Cumberland Gap. You will soon drive through the tunnel that takes you from Kentucky to Virginia, and on to Tennessee, our next destination.

07:00 ** NAVIGATOR: Continue to Pit-Stop-2, the Abraham Library and Museum. As you leave the park go south on U.S.-Twenty-Five-E to Harrogate Tennessee. Resume audio before you enter the tunnel under Cumberland Gap.

07:10 SOUND: PAUSE AUDIO NOW.

07:15 END TRACK 3

DRIVE TO CUMBERLAND GAP TUNNEL

DRIVE THROUGH CUMBERLAND GAP TUNNEL4 TRACK: THE TUNNEL UNDER MASSACRE MOUNTAIN (20:35 - 24:50)

00:00 SOUND: RESUME PLAY.

00:05 ** NAVIGATOR: The museum is about 2-miles ahead. After you leave the tunnel, continue straight on U.S.-Twenty-Five-E-south. You will pass a small ridge. Turn right at the statue of Lincoln, who welcomes you on the right-hand side of the road. Map is on page-2.

00:20 * HOST: Nearly a mile long. That's the length of this tunnel. It opened for traffic in 1996. While drilling the pilot bore through the mountain, they found caves 85-feet high, a lake 35-feet deep, and discovered that the mountain discharges 450 gallons of water a minute through this tunnel. The flow is diverted beneath the twin bores.

This tunnel begins a new chapter in crossing Cumberland Gap. Before humans, bison used the gap as natural pass through the mountains. The Shawnee and Cherokee Indians, following game animal, first marked the trail across the Gap. Daniel Boone chopped out the Wilderness Road in 1775. The road was improved for small wagons 20 years later.

01:10

In 1908, a federal Object-Lesson road was built over the Gap. The project was an experiment with different road surfaces. It produced the best road in the area. To ride over the Gap then was still a risky undertaking. Washouts, loose boulders, and hair-raising drop-offs discouraged all but the most determined. 50 years later, this road became known as Massacre Mountain, from all of the automobile accidents.

Today, there is no paved road over the Gap. It has been restored to its 1775 appearance. Visitors can now walk in the footsteps of pioneers along the historic Wilderness Road.

01:55

The Abraham Lincoln Library and Museum is located on the scenic campus of Lincoln Memorial University. The museum offers one of the largest and most complete Lincoln and Civil War collections in the country. The exhibits give an intimate glimpse into the personal life of Lincoln and the era.

02:15 MUSIC: [M-6] CIVIL WAR MUSIC--UP FULL. FADE.

02:35 HOST

Exhibits include the chair that Lincoln sat in during portrait photography by Matthew Brady, a famous Civil War photographer. A series of

detailed dioramas depicting Lincoln during the War. In the Assassination Gallery, you can find nineteenth Century toys, one called, "Pallor Monuments to the Dead."

Lincoln's ancestors walked across Cumberland Gap. Let's listen to Steven Wilson, Assistant Director and Curator at the Museum:

03:05 STEVEN WILSON: Abraham Lincoln's grandparents were a well-to-do, middle-class family, and they decided to move from Rockingham, County in Virginia Virginia and they came down the Wilderness Road and moved in to Kentucky through the Cumberland Gap. Their purpose was to find better land and more land in Kentucky. They settled down in 1780 and began building their farm. Abraham, the grandfather of Abraham Lincoln was shot and killed by an Indian. Thomas Lincoln, Abraham Lincoln's father, was in the position of being kidnapped by the same Indian when his older brother shot and killed the Indian, thus saving Thomas' life. So if it wasn't for the older brother, Thomas Lincoln would not have survived and then, Abraham Lincoln, the president of course, would never have existed.

03:50 HOST You will find much more history and many more good tales about the life of Lincoln at the museum. Ask

about the walking tour around this beautiful
campus.

04:00 ** NAVIGATOR: Even Lincoln's grandparents walked across the Gap.
Please get your Passport stamped!

04:05 SOUND: PAUSE AUDIO NOW.

04:15 END TRACK 4

--ENTER PASSPORT PIT-STOP 2: ABRAHAM LINCOLN LIBRARY AND MUSEUM--

--EXIT PASSPORT PIT-STOP 2: ABRAHAM LINCOLN LIBRARY AND MUSEUM--5 TRACK: CROSSING THE GAP & THE DREAMS OF AN IRON CITY (24:50 - 29:30)

00:00 SOUND: RESUME PLAY.

00:05 ** NAVIGATOR: Drive north on U.S.-Twenty-Five-E to Pit-Stop-3, Bell County Tourism, 4-miles ahead. After you exit the tunnel, take a left onto Kentucky-74, which is Cumberland Ave. Drive through 4 lights. Look for the Commission of your left.

00:25 * HOST: You will now approach Cumberland Gap from the south, just as the early pioneers did. The Park Visitor center has two interpretive films that you can enjoy for free. They describe the great westward migration of Americans through Cumberland Gap and the hardships they faced. Let's listen to Tom Shattuck, author and tour guide, explain why Cumberland Gap was so important.

00:55 TOM SHATTUCK: The reason the Cumberland Gap was the gateway to the west, you know the Cumberland Mountains extend all the way from Pennsylvania down into Alabama. And it was a series of mountains that was like a big wall that prevented the people who lived on the east coast getting west. And along that series of

mountains there are a lot of low places, or gaps that are similar to Cumberland Gap. But when you go through them you're just in more mountains you have to turn around and go back.

What makes Cumberland Gap the gateway to the west is 12, 14 miles north of Cumberland Gap, is Pine Mountain. The Cumberland River cuts through Pine Mountain and it is really a water pass that represented a second gap. So the pioneers could get into these mountains through Cumberland Gap, take the 14-mile trip to Pineville and get out of the mountains where the Cumberland River cuts through Pine Mountain. Now they still have mountains ahead of them, like the Rockcastle country which was very rough, but the rugged Cumberlands were behind them.

01:55 MUSIC: [M-6] OLD TIME MELODY - UP, UNDER AND FADE.

02:05 * HOST: Middlesboro had a grand beginning. It was named for the iron city of the English Midlands. Wealthy people believed this town could become the iron city of Appalachians. By 1890, a group of investors obtained 100,000 acres around the town and cut a long train tunnel under Cumberland Gap. They built luxurious homes and attracted over 10,000 people:

02:30 TOM SHATTUCK: The Scotsman by the name of Alexander Arthur was working over in Newport, Tennessee for a lumber company east of here, and the lumber company sent him into this area to see if it was feasible to get a railroad system over to the east coast so they could tap into the natural resources in the area: coal and iron, wood. And while he was here he saw that they had the resources of iron ore and coking coal and limestone all necessary to make steel. So he got the vision of making this valley, the Pittsburgh of the south. And with his English connections he got in touch with the Bering Brothers Bank in London. And they sent some engineers over and they agreed that this would be an excellent location for a major investment, so they made available to Arthur.

03:25 This group of Englishmen they called themselves the American Association, a credit line that would be equivalent to a billion and a half dollars today to start this town. So in 1888, they staked out Cumberland Avenue, that's the main thoroughfare through town a hundred feet wide just like you see it today. Then all the streets parallel to Cumberland Avenue were given English names like Dorchester and Hillchester and Winchester. And all the streets perpendicular were

numbered. So the town was actually and laid out before anyone lived here. There was just scattered farms. Mostly it was swamp land.

04:00 * HOST: By the close of the 19th century, two events killed Arthur's dream. A financial crisis in 1893 dried up investments, and iron deposits were not as rich as other sites in America. As you can see today however, the swamp did not take back Middlesboro.

04:20 ** NAVIGATOR: Park in front of the American Association Building and visit the tourism staff. Ask about walking the historic canal walk and visiting the Bell County Historical Society Museum and the Coal House Display.

04:35 SOUND: PAUSE AUDIO NOW.

04:40 END TRACK 5

--ENTER PASSPORT PIT-STOP 3: BELL COUNTY TOURISM COMMISSION--

--EXIT PASSPORT PIT-STOP 3: BELL COUNTY TOURISM COMMISSION --6 TRACK: OPERATION GLACIER GIRL (29:30 - 34:30)

00:00 SOUND: RESUME PLAY.

00:05 ** NAVIGATOR: Drive to the Lost Squadron Museum 1-mile west on Cumberland Avenue. You will drive through 2 lights. Follow signs to the Middlesboro Airport. The museum is located at the airport. Map is on page-2.

00:20 BOB CARDIN: The only crazy weather we have is fog. Middlesboro especially in the fall and into the winter has fog almost every morning. And it'll be foggy till about 10:30, when the sun will eventually burn off the fog. Looking at Middlesboro from above, it looks like a big bowl of clam chowder just sitting there, spilling over the edge. It is beautiful.

My name is Bob Cardin, I'm the director of Lost Squadron Museum and we are located at the airport in Middlesboro, Kentucky.

00:55 * HOST: We'll get back to Bob in a moment. It's 1942. The Second World is raging. B-17 bombers and P-38 fighters were flying Operation Bolero, code name

for the growing allied force that would soon liberate Europe. The planes left a base on the west coast of Greenland. As they approached Iceland, they flew into a colossal North Atlantic storm. To save themselves, they flew higher, but ice accumulated on their planes. They became dangerously heavy. The storm intensified. In desperation, they turned back, but it was too late. They crash landed on the glacial wastes of Greenland.

One crashed P-38 is now in this museum. It is hard to believe, but this plane is in mint condition and it can fly too. I will not give you the terrific story of how this plane was rescued. You'll discover the story in the museum.

Let's listen to Bob give describe the P38 warplane:

02:10 BOB CARDIN:

I would say that the P-38 is the most significant fighter of WWII for many reasons, it had a lot of firsts. It was the P-38 that was used by America's top two leading aces, Richard Bong and Thomas McGuire. Richard Bong had 40 victories, Thomas McGuire had 38. It was the P-38 that shot down the first German aircraft of the war. It was the P-38 that was used to shoot Admiral Yamamoto,

the P-38 is the only fighter that was available to our forces before, during, and after WWII. It had a significant place in the air war of United States. I can sit here and say without question, that when you walk in and look at this P-38 you are looking at something that you cannot see any other place on the face of this earth. Except right here, think about that, and it's 60 years old.

03:10 SOUND: AIRPLANE.

03:15 Compared to the Japanese Zero, the P-38 was much faster, but not as maneuverable. It's unique characteristics of being able to fly high and fast enabled American pilots to take advantage of those characteristics. Even though they couldn't turn as quickly as a Zero, we developed tactical techniques to dive on top of them and then pull straight up in actually out performing them, when we could turn and shoot down the Japanese enemy aircraft. Shoot at 'em, and if you miss 'em, you go back up, straight up, P-38 could climb straight up, the Japanese couldn't. So they get to a point where they run out of inertia, they'll fall off and when they fall off and start down, almost out of control, then the P-38 pilot could go back and

get them. And that's a technique that was not only used by Richard Bong but Thomas McGuire.

04:00 SOUND: AIR ATTACK.

04:10 BOB CARDIN: What we have here is a whole bunch of a 50 caliber rounds, there's well over 150 bullets, and if you'll notice that each bullet has a signature on it, and those signatures are from WWII P-38 pilots that have been here to the museum and visited with us. I get each of those men to sign a bullet. When we fly the airplane for the first time, I'm going to take these bullets, put them in the guns and take those men's good luck with us so we can't fail.

04:40 * HOST: Operation Glacier Girl. Your mission is to find out why this plane is called the "Glacier Girl."

04:50 SOUND: PAUSE AUDIO NOW.

4:55 END TRACK 6

VISIT LOST SQUADRON MUSEUM

--EXIT LOST SQUADRON MUSEUM--7 TRACK: MIDDLESBORO ANCIENT METEORITE IMPACT (34:30 - 37:30)

00:00 SOUND: RESUME PLAY.

00:05 ** NAVIGATOR: Drive to Pit-Stop-4, Pine Mountain State Resort Park, 12-miles ahead. Leave the museum and turn left onto Cumberland Ave. Drive 2 miles to U.S.-Twenty-Five-E. Turn left and drive 10 miles to State Park entrance. Maps are on pages 2 and 5.

00:25 * HOST: Why is the mountain town of Middlesboro so flat? Until the 1950's, few scientists speculated that this broad valley was flattened by a meteorite impact. Today we know this valley formed by a violent, catastrophic event that happened about 300 million years ago. At that time, the Appalachians were slowly rising to become a formidable mountain range. A chunk of cosmic debris, about a quarter-mile wide, came out of the sky at 40,000 miles per hour. It struck where the Middlesboro Country Club Golf Course is today. The impact left a crater about 4 miles across, and devastated life within 100 miles. The meteorite responsible for the global extinction of dinosaurs, left an 80-mile-wide crater in Mexico.

01:20

No impact of this magnitude has happened during human history, but it could happen anytime.

Although erosion has lowered the mountain peaks and crater wall a couple-thousand feet since impact, you can still find evidence in the rock, if you look closely.

Let's listen to Tom Shattuck, author and tour guide, describe some of the features of the impact:

01:45 TOM SHATTUCK:

The City of Middlesboro is the only town in the United States that's actually built in the basin of a meteorite impact. We know this is a meteorite, it is identified in 3 categories. One of course is the configuration, the circular mountains around that the actual strike made as it exploded. The second item is what they call a shatter cone. This is material that is struck with such force and heat, and it shatters a way and leaves striations in this silt stone and this has been found at the Middlesboro golf course, the oldest golf course in the United States, is supposed to be the center of the meteorite. And the third item is what they call an ejecta flap e-j-e-c-t-a flap. I love that word. And what that is at the very rim of where this explosion

occurred, rather than blow the material away. All three of these items are present here in Middlesboro.

02:45 ** NAVIGATOR: Resume audio as you turn left onto Kentucky-One-Ninety at the entrance to Pine Mountain State Resort Park. The turn is at the public golf course Wa-sio-to Winds. Map is inset on page 4.

03:00 SOUND: PAUSE AUDIO NOW

3:05 END TRACK 7

--DRIVE TO KENTUCKY 190--

--DRIVE TOWARDS PINE MOUNTAIN STATE RESORT PARK--8 TRACK: KENTUCKY'S FIRST STATE PARK (37:30 - 44:40)

00:00 SOUND: RESUME PLAY.

00:05 ** NAVIGATOR: Drive to the Lodge at the Pine Mountain State Resort Park, 3-miles ahead. Map is on page 4. Look for the Clear Creek Baptist Bible College on your left. This historic campus was established in 1926 as a Mountain Preacher's Bible School. They're friendly people so stop in and say "Hi!"

00:25 * HOST: You should see the public 18-hole golf course Wa-sio-to Winds on your right. Wa-sio-to means "Valley of the Deer," used by the Shawnee to describe the Appalachian Mountains. Buffalo were as plentiful as deer 250 years ago. Native Americans and pioneer long-hunters, who hunted months at time, harvested deer, buffalo, bear, and other skins in these mountains for peltry. A large male deerskin would fetch about a dollar on the frontier. "How many bucks do you have?"

01:00 These animals provided commerce on the frontier. They also supported the pioneer diet. Many families left the eastern settlements for the

frontier simply to improve the bounty of their table. Buffalo was good meat on the frontier and if you could make salt, you would preserve your food and master the wilderness. Our diets have change over the centuries and gone are the days of slowly roasting buffalo tongues in the campfire.

01:30

One thing hasn't changed over the centuries: our love for rustic vacations. At the lodge, each of the 30 rooms has a private balcony to enjoy the mountain vista. Or you can choose a secluded one-bedroom cabin with a stone fireplace. You can admire wildlife prints by world-famous artist Ray Harm throughout the lodge. Laurel Cove is a natural forest cove transformed into an amphitheater. With seating for 2,000, Laurel Cove is the site of the Mountain Laurel Festival, held the last weekend in May. The festival features the crowning of the Mountain Laurel Queen, a coveted prize by many young women in Kentucky.

02:20

On the mountain, hikers can explore miles of foot trails through Pine Mountain's hidden coves of ancient hemlocks, rugged overlooks, and mountain laurels that bloom on craggy exposures. This unique mountain was a natural choice for establishing Kentucky's first state park in 1924.

Let's listen to Dean Henson, Park Manager of Pine Mountain State Resort Park, describe the early days of the park:

02:50 DEAN HENSON:

Back at that period of time, one of the primary recreations on leisure days would have been referred to as recreational motoring, and that would be that you would get out drive around the country side and stop at places that you were interested in. And visiting the Pine Mountain State Park, of course you would make the entrance and make the gradual climb towards the crest of Pine Mountain, which would traverse about 1300 feet in elevation from the valley floor to where the side of the present day lodge is.

02:35

The lodge is situated on a false summit which is only about two-thirds the way up the mountain, though you have quite a different sensation as you look out over the vista there from the lodge. The lodge is historic because of, chiefly because of its construction. This central structure which is the upper lobby today is fabricated American Chestnut logs which then in 1940s would be designated by the Chestnut blight. So to go in there today and take in those logs that have been put together to make that structure it is easy to

realize if there should be some calamity, it would be a terrible loss since it couldn't be replaced with original type of material, for sure.

03:20

It is the hub of a good number of hiking and nature study trails that afford visitor opportunities to get out and get close to nature, close to the earth. Most of the trails traverse areas that are covered in mature old growth forest remnants, with trees that are 3 to 4 hundred years old. And as much as 4 feet in diameter growing 100 feet high. And then as you stand among those trees and think a moment you might realize it might be realized that those trees were standing there when Daniel Boone made his first trip through the gap.

03:50 SOUND: [M-vv] NATURE SOUNDS--UP, UNDER AND FADE.

03:55 MUSIC: [M-9] UNCLOUDY DAY--UP FULL. LET END

04:25 * HOST:

That was Ann Shertz, Professor of Music at Southeast Community College. She played the dulcimer. We'll learn more the dulcimer. First if you have some children that need a nap, I have a mountain lullaby:

04:40 ANN SHERTZ:

This is called, *What do I do with the Baby O*, and it's a Jean Ritchie tune. I have a feeling that this tune might have been a fiddle tune also and

then they were putting the babies to bed in the backroom and they wanted something to sing to them to make them go to sleep, right? Although it has a funny twist, the words have a funny twist to them. A lot of good humor in this..

05:00 MUSIC: [M-8] DULCIMER LULLABY--UP FULL. FADE.

06:25 ANN SHERTZ: People equate Appalachia with this dulcimer, this particular dulcimer, although it is not the oldest instrument in the mountains. The folk revival of the 50s and 60s really sort of heightened attention on this instrument, and then people like, Jean Ritchie who was born in Viper, Kentucky and then in the 1950s I think she went to New York State to be a social worker, and people were very excited and interested in her lap dulcimer. And she started making it really popular, especially with people who were traveling the folk circuit.

Then they started to associate this instrument with the Appalachian Mountains, but fiddle music was probably the first instrumental music here in the mountains. The early string bands, if they would have accompanied dancing, they probably would have had maybe just a banjo and a fiddle. And string bands then developed into the bluegrass

sound, and added the mandolin and the guitar. The guitar came into the mountains relatively late.

06:15 MUSIC: [M-XX] OLD TIME MELODY--UP FULL. FADE.

07:00 ** NAVIGATOR: Stamp your passport at the Lodge's welcome desk!

07:05 SOUND: PAUSE AUDIO NOW.

07:10 END TRACK 8

--ENTER PASSPORT PIT-STOP 4: PINE MOUNTAIN STATE RESORT PARK--

--EXIT PASSPORT PIT-STOP 4: PINE MOUNTAIN STATE RESORT PARK--9 TRACK: HUMOR IN THE MOUNTAINS (44:40 - 55:20)

00:00 SOUND: RESUME NOW.

00:05 ** NAVIGATOR: Drive to Passport Pit-Stop-5, Harlan County Tourism, 38-miles ahead. From the Lodge, take a left onto the county highway. Please visit Chained Rock ahead on your left. A side road goes 1-mile out to overlook. Map is inset on page-4.

00:20 * HOST: Mountain frontier life needed humor. As much as they had to work, they needed to laugh a little. Without access to radios or televisions, families created entertainment through singing and story telling. Jean Ritchie was born in 1922 in Viper, Kentucky. Her childhood was filled with music that accompanied work and play. Whether picking apples or churning butter, her family sung from a mental library of over three-hundred songs. Later in life, Jean Ritchie became internationally known for her folk music.

Let's listen to a duet sung by Jean and her sister Edna called "Reckless Boy." This piece was

recorded at the "Seedtime on the Cumberlands"
festival.

01:10 MUSIC: [M-9] COURTIN' IN THE HILLS--FULL. LET FINISH.

04:00 ** NAVIGATOR: Chained Rock overlook affords a spectacular view of the Narrows, where the Cumberland River cuts through Pine Mountain. The turn is ahead on your left.

04:10 * HOST: Sometimes humor in the mountains would go further than the stage. Go out to Chained Rock and imagine adults comforting small children with,
[PATRONIZING] "Go to sleep darlin, that rock won't tumble down the mountain. We chained it up there."
Let's listen to Dean Henson, Pine Mountain Resort Park Manager explain how one little white lie can turn into a comical undertaking:

04:35 DEAN HENSON: The story of Chained Rock unfolds with its beginnings as a legend. One day in the early 30s a couple was passing through the area from New Hampshire. They stopped in a store, downtown Pineville, and they inquired of the shop keep, "where's this chained rock we've been hearing about?" And he walks outside and he motions up to the top of the mountain and he says "Well it's right up there." And they say, "well I don't see

a chain." And he had to come clean then and say, well it is not really a chain, it is just what we've been telling kids. It got them to thinking about it and they decided to have a town meeting and come up with a criterion, let's make the myth a reality. And so the town meeting was composed of the Kiwanis Club, and other influential people in town and they set a criteria. They said it has to be long enough to span the gap, it has to be large enough to be believable, and also visible from town. So they knew what they were looking for, let's go out and find it.

05:40

Scouring the countryside they went and looked at many sites looking for such a chain and they found one at the Kentucky Virginia Stone Quarry. It was an operation that was no longer in business but they managed to find the quarry master and ask him about this chain that they had been eyeballing. It turns out it was a steam shovel chain. He says, "Yeah you can have the chain. But you better bring all hands and the cook because it gonna take them all to load it up." So they went there with a flatbed truck and loaded up this enormous chain, I think it is on the order of two or three tons altogether. They brought it back to Pineville. He'd given them some advice. He said

you want to anneal it, which is to harden the steel. And they pulled it up, rather like a snake, and built a fire over it for a couple of days and maintained the coals there until they were convinced it was sufficiently hardened. And he had also advised them to paint it. So they did that.

06:30

Now they were ready to put the chain on the rock. So here they are in Pineville, their chain all spread out and they realized now they can't move it. So they cut the chain in half, they take it up the mountainside with mules. First one piece then again the other and they get it up there through the efforts, I'm thinking many grunting boy scouts which were involved. Probably several herniated Kiwanis Club members, and they get it up there, they fabricate a link and put it back together, they stretch it across the gap with block and tackle and get it just as tight as they can. And still there is a definite swag in the chain when you look at it.

07:10

It was in 1933 that the chain was put in place, and when it happened it was apparently carried by scores of newspapers across the country and is known as a publicity stunt of great renowned.

Apparently the whole idea was to draw attention to the mountain country side. And really rather it being not only a historic doing, but it also a tongue-in-cheek doings to. Kind of almost like a prank. And that's the story of chained rock.

07:40 MUSIC: [M-10] JOLLY FIDDLE--UP FULL. FADE. UNDER.

08:35 RICH KIRBY: My name is Rich Kirby. I work at Appalashop in Whitesburg Kentucky, work for the radio station WMMT 88.7. I play the banjo, the fiddle, and a couple of other things.

Old time music is for all that it is very vigorous it can be very fast and moving it is very economical to play. Fiddling involves sorta of short bow strokes. The Claw hammer banjo lick with the drop thumb is a very smooth rhythmic motion. If you think about literally playing all night at a dance, you're not going to wear it out with flashy notey kinds of things. You're gonna wanna get something that kinda have pulse to it and your whole body can get into a rhythm. One old banjo player said, "You wanna have es...do as little work as possible with your left hand. As many notes as are in the tune if you can get them on to open strings. Having a tuning that has already most of

the notes in the tune in it. It's a big help there.

09:30 Here's an example with a tuning that I learned from George Gibson of Knott County and I don't know what the name of tune is:

09:40 MUSIC: [M-11] EXOTIC MOUNTAIN TUNING--UP FULL. FADE. UNDER.

10:05 ** NAVIGATOR: Continue down the mountain. You will pass many rustic stone buildings. Like most structures in the park, they were built in the 1930s by WPA workers. As you exit the park, Wa-sio-to Winds will be on your right. At U.S.-Twenty-Five-E take a left. At the next light, take a right onto U.S.-One-Nineteen. Drive to Pit-Stop-5, Harlan County Tourism. Resume audio at the Harlan County line. Keep an eye open!

10:35 SOUND: PAUSE AUDIO NOW.

10:40 END TRACK 9

DRIVE TO HARLAN

DRIVE TO HARLAN10 TRACK: HARLAN COUNTY, HOME OF BIG BLACK MOUNTAIN (55:20 - 58:10)

00:00 SOUND: RESUME PLAY.

00:05 ** NAVIGATOR: Continue to Pit-Stop-5, Harlan County Tourism, about 15-miles ahead. Map is on page-6.

00:15 * HOST: Welcome to Harlan County, the Home of Big Black Mountain. Black Mountain is Kentucky's highest point. At over 41-hundred feet above sea level, it is 3-thousand feet higher than the average elevation in Kentucky. The mountains you see now are Pine Mountain to your left and Reynolds Mountain to your right. You might see what appears to be a summit on Pine Mountain, but sorry, that is not the top. This is what geographers call a false summit. Look in the guidebook and study Pine Mountain. You will see many v-shaped ridges. These are all called hogbacks and appear as summits from the mountain's base.

01:05 As you look into the forest, consider that most of this land was cleared at on time. Native Americans burned large areas to better hunting opportunities. As pioneers settled the valleys,

timber was cut for homes and fuel, and cleared for crop and grazing land. By the close of 19th century, timbering companies were logging entire mountainsides, and using the Cumberland River to float logs to sawmills downstream.

01:35

Because of Pine Mountain's rugged slopes, loggers left many tracts uncut. The largest tract of old-growth, the original forest on Pine Mountain, is in Blanton Forest. That's it. Of all the Great Wilderness that Daniel Boone saw, Pine Mountain is the only place where you can see it the way Boone saw it.

02:00 MUSIC: [M-XX] EXOTIC TUNE--UP FULL. FADE. UNDER.

02:15 ** NAVIGATOR:

To visit Blanton Forest, take a left onto Kentucky-Eight-Forty and follow the signs to Blanton Forest. The map is on page-6. When you leave, you can continue on Kentucky-Eight-Forty to U.S.-One-Nineteen.

Next is Pit-Stop 5, The Harlan Tourism and Convention Commission in downtown Harlan. Continue east on U.S.-One-Nineteen and take a right onto U.S.-Four-Twenty-One at your first light. Resume the audio tour at the point when you turn onto U.S.-Four-Twenty-One.

02:45 SOUND: PAUSE AUDIO NOW.

02:50 *END TRACK 10*

VISIT BLANTON FOREST

DRIVE TO HARLAN11 TRACK: SHADY GROVE MY DARLIN' (58:10 - 61:00)

00:00 SOUND: RESUME PLAY.

00:05 ** NAVIGATOR: After you turn south onto U.S.-421, drive south to the 4th light in Harlan and take a left onto Kentucky-38. At the next intersection, take a left onto Main Street. Harlan Tourism will be to your left. Find parking just north of building.

00:25 * HOST: Harlan was first settled in 1796. In 1819, the town was called Mount Pleasant. The town was renamed Harlan in 1912 in honor of Silas Harlan, a pioneer settler and a Major in the frontier militia. While leading an attack at Kentucky's last battle of the American Revolution, in 1782 at the Blue Licks, Silas Harlan was killed, along with Daniel Boone's second son, Israel.

00:55 You might recognize this next tune, "Shady Grove." It is a old time version performed by Morgan Sexton, mountain musician, born in 1911 just north of Pine Mountain. He grew up on a small farm with 6 brothers and sisters. His father died in the Spanish Flu epidemic of 1918. Like many men during

his time, Morgan worked in a series of hard, back-breaking jobs. He logged mountain trees, swung a 15-pound hammer at a rock quarry, and shoveled coal for 65-cents a ton. Despite this rough life, Morgan always found his banjo.

01:40 MUSIC: [M-12] TRADITIONAL SHADY GROVE--ONE-VERSE. FADE OUT.

02:30 ** NAVIGATOR: Take a left onto Kentucky-38, and then take the next left onto Main Street. Harlan Tourism will be on your immediate left. Ask your host about upcoming festivals such as the annual Mountain Master's Music Festival.

02:45 SOUND: PAUSE AUDIO NOW.

02:50 END TRACK 11

--ENTER PASSPORT PIT-STOP 4: HARLAN TOURISM COMMISSION--

--EXIT PASSPORT PIT-STOP 4: HARLAN TOURISM COMMISSION--12 TRACK: COAL (61:00 - 63:40)

00:00 SOUND: RESUME NOW.

00:05 ** NAVIGATOR: Please look at the map of Harlan on page-7. You will visit Harlan's historic courthouse square. As you leave Harlan Tourism parking lot, take a left onto Main, then a right onto Clover, a left onto 2nd, and finally a left onto East Central. Find convenient parking by the square. When you are through, drive to Pit-Stop-5, Kentucky Coal Museum, about 25-miles ahead.

00:30 * HOST: Nothing has impacted Harlan County more than coal has in the 20th century. Coal is the rock that fueled America's industrial revolution. A lot of it came from Harlan County. Many northern industrial giants operated coal mines in Harlan, including U.S. Steel, International Harvester, and even Henry Ford had a personal home in Wallins Creek. He supervised his company's coal production there.

Coal is fossilized peat, a black, iridescent rock formed in the compaction of ancient swamps. Today

it is found in thick seams in the peaks around you. Most mines in Harlan are underground drift mines. They tunnel miles into a mountain chasing coal seams.

01:20

Harlan is the 4th leading producer of coal in Kentucky. Kentucky is 2nd leading producer of high-quality coal in the nation. An average miner produces 4 tons of coal an hour. How much electricity is that? Well, when you leave your porch light on for two hours, you burn about a pound of coal. For an average miner, that's about a half-second of work. Most of the energy produced in the US is produced from coal.

Coal mining has brought incredible benefits for this county and the nation. Coal has also taken the lives of many men from Harlan County. On the northwest corner of the courthouse you will see names engraved on large granite stones. This is the Coal Miner's Memorial. As you read its chiseled surface you are reading the names of lives lost in Harlan County mines. It is not a small list and you will read many family names.

02:25 ** NAVIGATOR:

Weather permitting, walk around the square and read the many historic monuments. Walk the side streets for an extra adventure!

02:35 SOUND: PAUSE AUDIO NOW.

02:40 END TRACK 12

VISIT HARLAN COUNTY COURTHOUSE SQUARE

LEAVE HARLAN COUNTY COURTHOUSE SQUARE13 TRACK: KINGDOM COME SCENIC PARKWAY (63:40 - 76:30)

00:00 SOUND: RESUME NOW.

00:05 ** NAVIGATOR: Continue on East Central Street to U.S.-421. Take a right. Continue straight through the light onto U.S.-119 to Cumberland and Kentucky Coal Museum. Map is on Page-7.

00:15 * HOST: When you drive north of Harlan on U.S.-119, you are driving on the Kingdom Come Scenic Parkway. It travels up the headwaters of the Cumberland River into the shadows Looney valley and the once mighty coal towns of Benham and Lynch. The name Kingdom Come refers to when some pioneer families, weary of mountain travel, said upon first viewing this narrow, straight valley, "Thy Kingdom Come."

In 1903 John Fox Jr. published the novel, "Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come." The story tells of a young boy who leaves his mountain cabin here to find a better life in the Bluegrass. The story begins:

01:00

"The days of that April had been days of mist and rain. Sometimes, for hours, there would come a miracle of blue sky, white cloud, and yellow light, but always between dark and dark the rain would fall and the mist creep up the mountains and steam from the tops--only to roll together from either range, drip back into the valleys, and lift, straightway, as mist again.

01:35

"So that, all the while Nature was trying to give lustier life to every living thing in the lowland Bluegrass, all the while a gaunt skeleton was stalking down the Cumberland--tapping with fleshless knuckles, now at some unlovely cottage of faded white and green, and now at a log cabin, stark and gray. Passing the mouth of Lonesome, he flashed his scythe into its unlifeing shadows and went stalking on. High up, at the source of the dismal little stream, the point of the shining blade darted thrice into the open door of a cabin set deep into a shaggy flank of Black Mountain, and three spirits, within, were quickly loosed from aching flesh for the long flight into the unknown."

02:35 MUSIC: [M-7] LITTLE BIRDY-UP FULL. FADE.

03:35 * HOST: Clinging to the crest of Pine Mountain is Little Shepherd Trail, which commemorates this novel. This 38-mile road is paved north of U.S Four-Twenty-One and offers beautiful fall views and access to remote portions of the mountain.

If you lived back in Fox's day, you would have heard mountain ballads sung here. Clara Adkins-Pope from Harlan County is preserving the art ballad singing. Let's listen to her sing Aunt Sal's Song, a curious old tune about courtin'.

04:10 MUSIC: [M-xx] AUNT SAL'S SONG: MOUNTAIN COURTIN

05:45 C. ADTKINS-POPE: This poor man is just too bashful to court properly. You know in the mountains they traveled a long way to court, often the suitor would come to spend the night, and they would sit up all night, to court. It was the only proper way. And the family would sit up in the next room. There was that way of courting. Then there were other ways of courting in which they would actually share a bed, but they were roped in, strapped in so their bodies, wouldn't touch. You can spread your blanket so one lays on top and covers the other, there were techniques. It's called bundling.

06:15 MUSIC: [M-xx] IN CAME A LITTLE BEE?

06:45 MARK SOHN: My name is Mark Sohn and I've been writing about Appalachian food since 1988. One of the well-known and popular wild foods, in the mountains, is Poke. Poke is green plant. It is plant that grows in spring. Comes up in May here in Eastern Kentucky. We eat the shoots. We eat the young shoots and the young leaves when they first come out of the ground. They grow up from a tuber. A tuber could be as big around as your arm, could be six or eight inches around and a foot or two long. Poke will grow up six feet, eight feet tall. It is a really gigantic crop and most all to it goes to waste, but some people recognize its value.

07:45 In the spring that shoots are tender, they're succulent, they're absolutely wonderful, but avoid everything that is old and woody, and purple. We do boil them and we boil them to tenderize them and pour of the water.

06:15 One of the more popular dishes is Poke Sallet and these are the ingredients. We're gonna have 2 cups or a pound of prepared poke stems with there young leaves. Then I am going to use 2 tablespoons of bacon grease, 6 eggs, a half-a-cup of milk, a teaspoon of salt, half a teaspoon of pepper, and a

cup of grated cheddar cheese. Of course that cheese is optional. But basically what we are going to do is have the poke ready, cooked, set aside and then make an omlet. So we'll whip up the eggs, then add the milk, add the salt, and the pepper, and if you wish, the cheese. But we got the egg all mixed up and I am going to pour it into this greased skillet, a well-greased skillet. So on top of the egg I gonna drop the polk. So now I have everything skillet, you just stir. When it is as dry as you like it, then it's ready. That's a real good recipe for Poke Sallet. I'm calling for teaspoon of salt and a half a teaspoon of pepper just to perk it up a little bit.

07:10 SOUND: DISTANT CONVERSATION. FADE. CONTINUE UNDER.

07:15 * HOST: Poke grows on the mountain, but what's happening inside the mountain? Let's take a journey with Burley Wright into Mine Portal 31.

07:20 BURLEY WRIGHT: Can everybody see me? I know that I am shortest one in the crowd almost, but can you see me? See me hand here? You know your fingers are pretty sensitive. Coal miners would take fingers that way right there, cup it, take the hammer (HAMMER TAPPING) see, real soft. Now that's what we call good roof. (WALKING TO NEW AREA) Let's see what

this sounds like. This is gonna be a little drummy-er (HAMMER TAPPING) here it! I can feel that vibration. Not that's what we call drummy top because it had the vibration and it had the different sound. So when a coal miner finds that, he pays more attention because it has potential to fall, but we do have it bolted. OK?

Notice we are going to pick up a little fog.

That's due to the temperatures.

08:20 CROWD: Isn't there a lot of coal in here?

08:30 B. WRIGHT: Oh ya, there's a lot of coal here. You leave a big block of coal to help hold the roof up. That's what we call a pillar in the coal industry. It helps hold the roof. Now we do some mining called robbing or pillaring, where as we get to the back of the mine and get finished, we'll hit those pillars. As we come back, we just let it fall back in as we work our way back out.

09:10 SOUND: CONVENTIONAL MINING OPERATION.

09:20 CROWD: We're you a coal miner?

B. WRIGHT: Yes Mam.

CROWD: Did you every get on those flat carts and go through there and had to lay flat?

B. WRIGHT: Yes Mam.

CROWD: Oh mercy, that's what I wanted to know.

B. WRIGHT: My history is I was a captain of a mine rescue team, worked two mine explosions, two mine fires.

CROWD: Were you trapped in the mines?

10:00 B. WRIGHT: No. But I have helped. I've worked two mine explosions and helped recover... help recover bodies. But I have also had some good luck. I've had a couple that we've been able to bring out alive. So all not been bad.

Anybody got any questions at this time? This right here is what we call the continuous miner. (hammer tapping). This right here is what cuts the coal. They probably change these bits (hammer tapping) in the morning, cut till lunchtime, but if you get into what we call sandstone roof, you may have to change them ever hour. To operate this thing is 33-foot long, 10-feet wide. Operator sits back about 20-feet... remote-control where you can work the toggle. Now they also have a cut machine that cuts the coal out and then a drill will come in and drill it and then put explosives in it and sets the explosives off and breaks the coal down. That's called conventional mining.

10:50 CROWD: Is it safer?

B. WRIGHT: Well anytime that you can eliminate explosives, it is safer.

CROWD: How do you separate the coal form the rock?

B. WRIGHT: It is called a floatation device... Let me make sure everybody is OK.

11:10 (crowd brakes out in song)

I like this group... I like a group that will sing to me...[FADING OUT]

11:25 MUSIC: [M-15] COAL MINER'S DAUGHTER--UP FULL. FADE AND UNDER.

11:55 * HOST: Do you like Loretta Lynn? Pit-Stop 6, the Kentucky Coal Museum, dedicates an entire floor to the life and music of Loretta Lynn. The museum displays dresses worn by Loretta Lynn during live performances. The museum is housed in the restored coal camp commissary. Benham and Lynch are National Register historic towns and require a full day of exploration. Stop at the museum and get a tour guide.

This ends Disk 1: Vistas into the Mountain Frontier. Resume tour at the museum with Disk 2.

12:35 ** NAVIGATOR: Continue north on U.S.-One-Nineteen to Pit-Stop-5. The Kentucky Coal Museum. When you get to Cumberland, go through 2 lights and follow the signs to the Kentucky Coal Museum. Map is on page-3.

12:50 THE END -- DISK 1.

VISIT KENTUCKY COAL MUSEUM

WRITER/DIRECTOR'S NOTES FOR "DISK 1: VISTAS INTO THE MOUNTAIN FRONTIER"

NOTE: This tour is not a gazetteer for the region nor does it try to tell the story of every building, historic site, commercial area, or tourist activity. Instead, this gives them entertainment while driving between the major tourist destinations in the region (Passport Pit-Stops in this tour, which offer the detail—next note). I provide music, off-beat segments, and edit in a few creative sound effects for good measure.

Second, the tour introduces the visitor to a mix of creative story tellers, musicians, park interpreters, artists, and old-timers - all in the mountains and all want the visitor to better appreciate the region in their own distinct and beneficial way. It is genuine and the listeners appreciate it. People are extremely conscious of the marketing pitch today, because they hear it in endless commercials. Tourists come to the mountains to avoid the *DO THIS THINK THIS* mentality. I wrote the story to strum on many different themes, but ultimately I hope the visitor bonds with the rivers and hollers they wonder up and explore...maybe from a Alt Tour they decided to realign.

NOTE: The Passport is the tourist's key for a memorable visit. The Passport is a document that visitors stamp at each of the 10 Pit-Stop destinations. When a tourist comes into a Pit-Stop, say the Kentucky Coal Museum, the museum should provide discount coupons, detailed maps of local amenities, and schedules for festivals and events. And it should be consistent through all Pit-Stops, which all can at least offer maps and schedules. I wrote the narrative based on this concept. The Passport Stamps should be stylish and include the pit-stop number.

NOTE: I feel that it is important to write content that describes some of the problems one can experience in the mountains. It generates emotion in the listener and then they get engaged with the issues and it pours over into the Pit-Stops. Coal is good and coal is bad, for example. I gamble that a listener would rather hear a story balanced with both sides, than one sprayed with an optimistic patina. The story always needs, and has, a counterbalance. Corridor members have expressed problems with the story around coal. I have capitulated and smoothed it up. I grumbled once, that when you patronize the tourist with unauthentic and artless content, the area has lost a visitor, and gained a bad reputation propagator. I hope this tour does not go in that direction.

CASTING MONOLOGUES: "DISK 1: Vistas into the Mountain Frontier"

* HOST: I'm the tour guide. My confident male voice gives tourist important information in a slightly dramatic fashion. I have a touch of down-home southern flavor and people love me because I'm older and wiser. I create drama by attacking a set of words, or I can sooth 'em by letting 'em roll off the tip of my tongue. I'm casual, but I must keep up the pace since there's only 72 minutes.

** NAVIGATOR: Hello, I'm the tour navigator. I am very stable and relaxed. I calm the tourist and give them good driving instructions. My female voice is articulate and in a low mid-range. I am a balanced and a dependable person. I never yell at people nor whisper behind their back. I give the facts, but I am not deadpan. Accents are OK. I don't S-S-S too much.

MUSIC TITLES: "DISK 2: The Waters of the Cumberland River"

[M-1] "*Daniel Boone and the Westward Migration*" Theme from movie at CUGA Visitor Center.

[M-2] "*I Love the Lord*". Performed by Macedonia Baptist Church Choir, Cumberland, Kentucky. Album: *Seedtime on the Cumberlands, Vol. III*.

[M-3] "*Rye Whiskey*". Performed by Lee Sexton. Album: *Whoa Mule*.

[M-4] "*Swallowtail Jig*" Performed by Linsey Woolsey. Album title: *Unraveled*.

[M-5] "*Cumberland Gap*" Performed by Lee Sexton, with commentary. Album: *Whoa Mule*.

[M-6] "*Uncloudy Day*" Performed by Ann Shertz.

[M-7] "*Butter Beans*". Performed by Papa Joe Smiddy and the Reedy Creek Band. Album: *Butter Beans*.

[M-8] "*Baby O'*" Performed by Ann Shertz, with commentary. Song written by Jean Ritchie.

[M-9] "*Reckless Boy*". Written & Performed by Jean & Edna Ritchie. Album: *Seedtime on the Cumberlands, Vol. III*.

[M-10] "*In Come a Little Bee*". Performed by Owen Snake Cahpman. Album: *Fiddle Ditty*.

[M-11] "*George Gibson Tune*". Performed by Rich Kirby, Musician and WMMT co-founder Appalshop.

[M-12] "*Shady Grove*". Performed by Morgan Sexton. Album: *Shady Grove*.

[M-13] "*Shady Grove*". Performed by Homer Ledford and the Cabin Creek Band.

[M-14] "*Garden Hymn*". Performed by Clara Adkins-Pope, with commentary.

[M-15] "*Coal Miner's Daughter*". Performed by Loretta Lynn in concert.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES: "DISK 1: Vistas into the Mountain Frontier"

AUGUST 25 REVISIONS: Reduced story line for * HOST and ** NAVIGATOR.

JULY 1 REVISIONS: Removed "No Breast Augers in Heaven" and reduced coal story line. Removed length of banjo and fiddle music.

OCTOBER 2004 REVISIONS:

Completely removed the following interviews:

- 1) JAMES GOODE Poet and Artist.
- 2) LEE SEXTON Old-time Banjo Musician.
- 3) CAROL CAMBELL Program and Tourism Director, Abraham Lincoln Library and Museum.

Partially removed/edited the following interviews:

- 4) TOMMIE SUE WATKINS Cumberland Gap NHP Interpretive Ranger.
- 5) CLARA ADKINS-POPE Musician and Teacher.
- 6) MARK SOHN Appalachian Food Writer.
- 7) TOM SHATTUCK Cumberland Gap area Tour Guide.
- 8) MATTHEW GRAHAM Cumberland Gap NHP Interpretive Ranger.

Major rewrites for dialogue:

- 9) HOST The Tour Guide.

Need to remove to 2 minutes to comply with audio CD-ROM standard