

FIRST FRONTIER AUDIO ADVENTURE TOUR

"DISK 2: The Waters of the Cumberland River"

An audio driving tour by

Boyd Shearer Jr.

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"DISK 2: The Waters of the Cumberland River"

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.
RICK FULLER	Kingdom Come State Park Manager.
ARTHUR JOHNSON	Cumberland Singer and Songwriter.
DAVE ROBINSON	Martin's Fork Lake Ranger.
IRENE CHEEK	Long-time quilter.
DAVID JOYCE	Former President of Union College.
LYNN JOYCE	Wife of David Joyce.
MARK SOHN	Appalachian Food Writer
KING SOLOMON WARREN	Author, Historian and Poet.
SUSAN ARTHUR	Teacher and Historian.
SCOTT NEW	Professional Daniel Boone Reenactor.
JEFF HAVERT	Professional Black Fish Reenactor.
ROSEMARY COMBS	Long-time resident of Pinveville.

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 contractor approves of other Characters' content.

FIRST FRONTIER AUDIO ADVENTURE TOUR

"DISK 2: The Waters of the Cumberland River"

TRACK LIST

- TRACK 1 (00:00 - 07:35) ITALIANS IN THE COAL CAMP
07:35 From [6] Kentucky Coal Museum to Portal 31.
- TRACK 2 (07:35 - 13:55) UP FROM ALABAMA
06:20 From Portal 31 to [7] Kingdom Come State Park.
- TRACK 3 (13:55 - 20:55) BLACK BEAR IN KINGDOM COME STATE PARK
07:00 From Kingdom Come State Park to [8] Cumberland
Tourism Commission.
- TRACK 4 (20:55 - 24:25) THE SECLUDED COVES OF PINE MOUNTAIN
13:20 From Cumberland Tourism to [9] Kentucky
Communities Crafts Village.
- TRACK 5 (24:25 - 31:20) IF QUILTS COULD TALK
06:55 From [9] Kentucky Communities Crafts Village to
Union College.
- TRACK 6 (31:20 - 34:35) AUTUMN IN BARBOURVILLE
03:15 From Union College to Knox County Courthouse
Square.
- TRACK 7 (34:35 - 54:15) THOMAS WALKER, DANIEL BOONE, & BLACK FISH
19:40 From Knox County Courthouse Square to [10] Dr.
Thomas Walker SHP *OR* Bell County Courthouse
Square.
- TRACK 8 (54:15 - 57:20) FLOODING IN BELL COUNTY COURTHOUSE SQUARE
03:05 Enter Bell County Courthouse Square and
Exit
- TRACK 9 (57:20 - 61:05) MOUNTAIN HIGH
03:45 From Bell County Courthouse to [1] Cumberland
Gap National Historical Park Visitor Center.

--EXIT PASSPORT PIT-STOP 6: KENTUCKY COAL MUSEUM--1 TRACK: ITALIANS IN THE COAL CAMP (00:00 - 07:35)

00:00 SOUND: RESUME PLAY.

00:05 * HOST: Welcome traveler to the First Frontier History Driving Tour. You begin this leg of the Tour at the Kentucky Coal Museum. You will follow the majestic waters of the Cumberland River as it flows through First Frontier tourism corridor. Please listen to the first track on CD or cassette 1. It gives basic tour information.

00:30 ** NAVIGATOR: Benham offers many unique destinations. The museum offers an adventure guide to plan your stay. Drive to Portal 31, about 2-miles east on Kentucky-One-Sixty. The map is on page-3 of the guidebook. When you arrive, please park and finish the audio.

00:45 * HOST: As you leave the museum, look across the street into the large grassy open area. That's the center of Benham, a National Register Site. Many renovated buildings surround this common area. The School House Inn was built in 1926 as a school for camp children. Today it is a premier mountain inn with 30 guest rooms, a honeymoon suite, and restaurant that serves traditional area cuisine.

The lockers still hang in the hallways and the gymnasium has been converted for group events.

01:25

In the early days, Benham was called "Yowell," a name given by pioneer settlers who heard mountain lion, growling in the shadows of Black Mountain. International Harvester came into this valley before the First World War and built the Benham you see today. Workers came by the tens-of-thousands to mine coal here. They came from the mountains, from the American south, from as far away as Italy and 20 other countries. Benham, like her larger neighbor Lynch up Looney Creek, was a company town that gave the miner his job, his family a home, and his money as script.

02:10

Between the World Wars, this valley often had the most productive mines in the country. At one point, it was the most productive in the world. At the peak of coal production, thousands of men in 3-shifts a-day, labored miles into low, dark mines. Sometimes they only had 3 feet from ceiling to floor.

Both Benham and Lynch were different than many coal camps. They were designed and built as model towns to showcase how efficiently large companies could produce coal. In the 1920's this valley had

hospitals, segregated schools, and richly stocked commissaries. The companies engineered roads, power plants, and water systems. People called Benham and Lynch, "Cadillac Coal Camps."

03:05

When US Steel built Lynch after the First World War, the company imported Italian stone masons to hand cut and lay the handsome sandstone buildings you see today. Other Italians also came to work in the mines. Joseph Scopa followed his father here from Italy. Let's listen to him describe going back into one of those low, dark coal mines:

03:30 JOSEPH SCOPA:

Well it's a, we call a dungeon. You never see the daylight, 5 or 6 days a week, you never see the daylight. We leave at dark and come out at dark. Well they was life, if you want to make a living, you go on with it. Well it, you got a big 'ol shovel and you load that coal by hand. You load the cars everyday, that's all you do. That's hard work. And I worked a place we got about 30-inch coal, that's all. That's right. You didn't have but that much over the car. But back in that day nobody would complain.

My name is Joseph Scopa and I was born in Italy, 1919 and I come to this country in 1938 and I started working in the mine when I was 19 years

old. And United States Steel got me a job in the mining before I even come to this country and I work for United States Steel for 37 years.

04:40

I grew up on a farm in Italy, it is a state in Calabria, way down in the south, as far as you can get. Calabria is on the foot of the country you know. We come over here and my dad as working in Lynch, my brother, my cousins, because my daddy, even his grandfather worked in the Tom's Creek back in 1800.

They recruited the Italian fellow because most of them was rock masons. They was rock masons see and all these all these big companies like Lynch had about five, six hundred Italian, they all a cutting rocks and build Lynch Hotel, Motel, all the offices, bath house. Real Italians, that's all they was doing. Except a few went into the mine, but the majority was rock masons.

05:40 SOUND: ROCK MASONS AT WORK. CONTINUE UNDER.

05:50 JOSEPH SCOPA: They don't build wood houses over there. They build stone houses because there ain't enough wood. But anyway they can build something to stay. They really have a style back in the days.

All over the country doing a job like that, all over the country.

06:10 * HOST: Passenger trains connected life in Harlan County with the Nation. When a train car left Corbin, Kentucky, it eventually made it all the way up here to the Lynch Depot. It turned around and made its way back down the Cumberland River stopping at every little town along the way:

06:30 SOUND: TRAIN WHISTLE--FADE.

06:35 JOSEPH SCOPA: Well we have a train, back then there was a train and there was a bout 20 stops from Harlan to Lynch, they had two train a day. Then they had a bus that run at least every hour from Harlan to Lynch. It come to Rosspoint, to down there, what you call that Putny, then they come to Splint, then Totz then come to Dion and it come to Hiram, Chad right on up to Covington. They had a platform because people get off and on. They bring in mail and everything.

07:20 ** NAVIGATOR: Visit the Lamhouse Museum by Portal 31 and ask about the electric flag that once hung above Lynch's Commissary. Visit the RV Park and restored L & N Train Depot.

07:30 SOUND: PAUSE AUDIO NOW.

07:35 END TRACK 1

VISIT LAMPHOUSE MUSEUM AND PORTAL 31

LEAVE LAMPHOUSE MUSEUM AND PORTAL 312 TRACK: UP FROM ALABAMA (07:35 - 13:55)

00:00 SOUND: RESUME PLAY.

00:05 ** NAVIGATOR: Drive to Kingdom Come State Park, 7-miles ahead. Drive west to Cumberland on Kentucky-One-Sixty. Take a right at the 3-way stop onto Kingdom Come Drive. Follow the signs up the mountain to the park. Stamp your Passport at the gift shop between May & October, when it is open. The park offers numerous mountain overlooks, which are always open. Map is on page-3 in the guidebook.

00:35 * HOST: This valley had the largest black population in eastern Kentucky at one point. US Steel recruited black families from the south to work in Lynch's mines. This black community has long contributed a unique style and culture to the valley. A few old-timers still do it today, through a gospel group called the Tri-City Messengers:

01:00 BENNIE and AL: (Singing intro).

01:30 AL SIMMS: I'm Alfonso Sims and I'm one of the Tri-City messengers. I was born April 15th 1927 at Earlington, Kentucky and lived there most of my

life. I worked down there in the coal mines, as a boss there, of course I worked my way up to that.

01:55 BENNIE MASSIE: My name is Bennie Massie. I'm a Tri-City Messenger, and I worked in the coal mine for 30 years. I was born here in Lynch, Kentucky and my father was a coal miner, with 7 boys and 4 of 'em worked in the coal mine. I can remember back when there was right at 5,000 people working here and over 10,000 people lived around here. My dad he originated from Alabama, down in Butler Alabama. Back there the history he gave me, Alabama they used to run coal mines down in Alabama. They come up here and went into the mine because they got home, they gave them a home and place to stay. Better benefits up here in Lynch, in U.S. Steel. They used to have all the denominations here. They used to have Russian, Hungarians all denominations working in the coal mine. And you had stone builders. You can look at some of these buildings right here were they used to cut stone bout a mile up the road. To cut the stone out to build these buildings

03:10 AL SIMMS: Out of the Mountains.

BENNIE MASSIE: Ya. Out of the Mountians.

AL SIMMS: Al Simms: They cut those stones out of the mountains. Hewn 'em out of the mountains. You heard about hewn out the mountians, that's what those stones were..

03:25 MUSIC: [M-16] HAUNTING CHOIR--UP FULL. LET FINISH. UNDER.

04:40 * HOST: That was the Macedonia Baptist Church Choir from Cumberland just miles down the road. They sung in an old-time mountain gospel style, unique to many southern black churches. Cumberland was first settle in 1820. It was known as Poor Fork. During the Coal Boom Era, city boosters renamed Cumberland.

05:00 At the entrance to Kingdom Come State Park is a roadside historic marker entitled, "Inspiration Mountain." You will understand when you summit Pine Mountain. The name derives from the author John Fox Jr., a popular color writer from the early 20th century. He lived and wrote in these mountains and published a novel in 1903 called, "The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come."

05:25 Clinging to the narrow crest of Pine Mountain is the Little Shepherd Trail, which commemorates Fox's novel. This 38-mile trail offers access to remote portions of the mountain. The section that

traverses the park from Creech Overlook to Hurricane Gap is paved. It is a great introduction to the trail. The park has numerous short hiking trails that can be connected for a full day of adventure. Sites include Raven's Rock, named for Ravens that converged on the sandstone peak at dusk, and Log Rock, a sweeping rock arch.

06:05 ** NAVIGATOR: Stamp your passport at the gift shop by Black Mountain Overlook from May until October.

06:15 SOUND: PAUSE AUDIO NOW.

06:20 END TRACK 2

--ENTER PASSPORT PIT-STOP 7: VISITOR CENTER AT KINGDOM COME STATE PARK--

--EXIT PASSPORT PIT-STOP 7: VISITOR CENTER AT KINGDOM COME STATE PARK--

3 TRACK: BLACK BEAR IN KINGDOM COME STATE PARK (13:55 - 20:55)

00:00 SOUND: RESUME NOW.

00:05 ** NAVIGATOR: If you have not already visited the overlooks on the north side of Pine Mountain, then drive to Creech Overlook, about 1-mile ahead. When the road forks, bear right, following the sign to the overlook. When you finish, proceed to Pit-Stop-8, Cumberland Tourism Commission, in downtown Cumberland. There you can learn about the Appalachian Center on the Campus of Southeast Community College and local events. Map is on page-3.

00:35 * HOST: For centuries, Native Americans & pioneers sustained their families on both the meat and skins of wild game. Villagers would ask long-hunters after months in the forest, "How many bucks do you have?" A skinned male deer, a buck, fetched about a dollar on the frontier. Hunting drove deer, buffalo, elk, and bear out of Kentucky. Further, the chestnut blight killed the chestnut tree here in the mountains and there was

no more chestnuts to eat. That devastated the bear population in particular. Only through wildlife conservation, on our state and federal lands, were we able to save these beautiful animals.

01:20

Since 1990, black bear have made a dramatic return to this park. People get nervous about bears getting close, especially at night, when you're camping. Don't worry. You will enjoy your trip and you will be safe, but you must follow some basic rules. Do not feed bears and obey all park regulations. In May, Cumberland hosts the Black Bear Festival. If you're a bear lover, that's one event you can't miss.

Let's listen to Park Manager Rick Fuller help us understand Black Bear:

02:00 RICK FULLER:

We don't have problems with black bears, I reside on the park and I've had them in my front yard. We've never had anybody go missing. Campers sometimes report the black bears coming by their tents, and they can hear them walking around outside, smelling the edge of the campsite. Some of the people, this is ok with, some of them, some people it bothers a little bit. And I can understand that when you realize that you're dealing with an animal, standing on its hind legs

is close to 6 feet in height. The largest black bears ever caught in the state all came off of this park, all within the past 3 to 4 years, they were all over 300 pounds with one bear caught in the summer of 2002 at 560 pounds. Now that's a bear that could play football on any team. But they can travel so quiet. You can be so close to a Black Bear, and all of a sudden you look and there it is, you never heard it coming.

03:00

Probably one of the rarest things to happen in nature is for an animal to reintroduce itself into an old habitat. There are records dating back when Dr. Thomas Walker and Daniel Boone were in this state that in many hunting trips, they took more Black bears than they did deer. It is hard for us to realize that the animals were so common at one point. Many people have seen pictures of Napoleon from the late 1700 early 1800s his armies had these big black hats. Those hats were made from bearskin. A lot of those hats came from bears here in Kentucky. There was a large bear hunting industry in this state at one time. By about the late 1800s, nearly a hundred years after Napoleon, black bears were pretty much gone from the state of Kentucky. White tailed deer were pretty much gone from the state of Kentucky.

03:55

A lot of people find it very hard to believe as they drive around nowadays and just see deer all over the place, that they were pretty much gone a hundred years ago. And that they were reintroduced, man brought them back. They went out, got white tailed deer, **breeded them,** brought them back, released them. In the case of the Black bear, nobody brought them back. They have just come back into this region on their own. This is almost totally unheard of in nature, for an animal that has basically been extinct as far as the state of Kentucky is concerned.

04:25

It is kind of strange, but what we almost fantasize about is that two or three bears came in here, found all this habitat, one of them went back and said, "Hey fellas! I have this great place to go!" Almost like Daniel Boone of the bear kingdom. Of course, that didn't really happen but that is almost the effect we are seeing. In a relatively short time period, in less than 15 years, we've gone to a bear population of almost none, to a breeding population.

05:00 MUSIC: [M-17]HUMOROUS ANIMAL-TROPIC JINGLE--UP AND OUT QUICK.

05:10 RICK FULLER:

Sunrise on the park can be two distinctive areas. The south face of the mountain gets sun almost

immediately as soon as it rises. In the case of north of the park, Pine Mountain casts a very long and very wide shadow. The fog may be coming up as much as half and three quarters of the way up the valleys, with just the peaks sticking up out of the fog. Gradually as the sun rises and the day gets brighter on brighter, the fog takes on kind, almost a cotton candy type of look to it. Kind of a grayish, whitish cotton candy feel. The valleys and everything are still in complete shadow, they're dark.

05:50

When the sun finally does rise above Pine Mountain, it just lights up the whole top of everything. And the valley is still in fog but the mountain tops are aglow, the glow goes to the fog, the fog turns this pearly white coloration, it kind of glows . The colors can be just out of this world. Being on top of the mountain during a clear day in the fall or spring, the sun just seems to kind of sit, right on the top of one of the ridge lines just being cut in half by the edge of the earth.

06:20 ** NAVIGATOR:

Proceed to Pit-Stop-7, Cumberland Tourism Commission in downtown Cumberland. The commission is housed on west Main Street in the old Kentucky

Utilities building, on the same block as the Rebecca Caudill Public Library. Ask about the downtown walking tour and the many seasonal festivals. Swappin' Meetin' has been first weekend in October for over 60 years and the Grand Reunion is in mid-June. Visit Poor Fork Arts & Crafts for unique gifts.

06:55 SOUND: PAUSE AUDIO NOW.

07:00 END TRACK 3

--ENTER PASSPORT PIT-STOP 8: CUMBERLAND TOURISM COMMISSION--

--EXIT PASSPORT PIT-STOP 8: CUMBERLAND TOURISM COMMISSION--

4 TRACK: THE SECLUDED COVES OF PINE MOUNTAIN (20:55 - 24:25)

00:00 SOUND: RESUME PLAY.

00:05 ** NAVIGATOR: Drive to the Kentucky Communities Crafts Village, about 70-miles ahead. This is Pit-Stop-9. Map is on pages 4 and 5. This is the longest driving leg in the tour, but it provides numerous Alternative Tours. Look on pages 6 and 7 for these side driving tours.

00:25 * HOST: Churches are important anchors in mountain communities. They also have a unique style of singing. Let's listen to Arthur Johnson, writer, musician, and long-time resident of Cumberland, explain the old way of singing Amazing Grace:

00:45 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... Couple hundred years ago, the oldest Old Regular Baptist Church I know about is 1820, at Oven Fork and they didn't have many if any books. Sometimes they sang by memory. But there was a book published in 1857, which is called the Sweet

Songster, and it was a book of just poems. No lines or spaces or shape notes or anything. So they just sang the poems, and they never sang it twice the same way, but they sang it from their hearts, the best source of folk singing.

01:15

And if they had one book the song leader had it. And to make sure everybody knew the words, he would read, or in case he was singing just from memory he would recite a line, and then they would sing it very slowly after. And they still do it, thank the good Lord, I hope they always do. There is only one congregation of that kind in this county, it is located right across from the Cumberland Baptist Church, it's the Poor Fork, it still has its name Poor Fork Old Regular Baptist Church established 1834, it is not quite as old as the Oven Fork church. But they usually know the first verse to Amazing Grace, they just sang that unison, and then the next verse:

01:55

"Was grace I taught my hear to fear..." (Sings 2 more verses)

So that was the kind of singing you would have hear here in the early part of the 19th century. And even among those congregations they are still doing it and like I say I hope they always will.

02:45 MUSIC: [M-18] JOYFUL ORIGINAL TUNE. UP FULL. LET FINISH.

05:10 MARK SOHN: I am Mark Sohn and I have been writing about Appalachian foods for over 18 years. When people came from England and settled here one of the skills they brought with them was the skill of making moonshine. Of course, people knew had to make wine, and beer and all the other drinks. Moonshine kinda gotta start here in the mountains, because we had really good clean, clear water. Back at home they hadn't made a lot of corn whiskey. Back home they made it with oats, barley, and different grains. Here corn was the grain. So early settlers knew how to make a still and a worm. They knew the parts. They knew the value of the water. So they made moonshine. They used it themselves. They drank it themselves. They sold it. In early times it was bartered for other things like salt.

06:05 One of the reasons people made moonshine in history is because they were selling their corn. A large amount corn is reduced to a small amount of whiskey. So people living in the west were able to ship their corn to the east. If you go back 150 years you can ship corn by whisky cheaper and more efficiently than you ship it could straight corn.

(shaking jar of shine) Here it is. You know so often it comes in a quart jar. I've got a quart jar here in my hand. When you shake it makes a little noise, not much, but what you can't see is the bubbles. It looks just like water. This is clear moonshine it is not flavored. A lot of our moonshines today are flavored. They're blackberry, they're peach, they're strawberry, and these are colored. But this particular moonshine is completely and it almost looks soapy, but you know it is not soap because the bubbles pops so fast. So let me unscrew the lid (unscrewing). It's in a quart jar and the smell, it's a strong smell. You can tell right away when you put it to you nose that it is moonshine. I mean to taste it, it goes down hot, I can tell you that. It goes down hot...a little taste of this stuff...let me taste it

07:20

...(choking). Wup! I was in the wrong angle so it went down the wrong tube just a little bit. It's a good drink, I can tell you that.

07:40 MUSIC: [M-19] IF THE OCEAN WAS WHISKEY. UP FULL. LET FINISH.

08:45 SOUND: NIGHT ON THE LAKE. CONTINUE UNDER

08:50 * HOST: Martin's Fork Lake is Harlan County's largest lake and recreation area. Rainbow Trout can be caught

in the tailwater fishing area and turkey and ruffed grouse can be found upland. Let's listen to Dave Robinson, Park Ranger, describe the area's attractions as the morning sun dissolves foggy mists above the lake:

09:00 DAVE ROBINSON: My name is Dave Robinson and I am a park ranger at Martin's Fork. It's early morning, the fog is lifting over the lake, and looking forward to another beautiful day. We got so caught up in work, doing our chores. I get so envious of guys when they come out and putting their boat in first thing in the morning. I'm just sitting here in my office and it is a pretty day and I'm going, "I wish I was there with them." To me being a park ranger is all about offering safe, nice place to come and enjoy themselves and enjoy the outdoors.

09:35 One of the really neat features close to the wildlife management area is what is called in this area the Hole in the Rock. Back in the 1820s, 1830s when people started settling in this area of course there wasn't a lot of places to trade. People that settled on this side of the mountain had to go over into Hubbard Springs, Virginia, which is just over the mountain. It is a real small community now. There was a rail stop there,

and there were stores, and places where people could trade for goods and for services.

10:10

Stone Mountain is a very rugged mountain. Somehow folks had a bright idea to cut a tunnel through the top of the mountain. The top of the mountain is really steep. These folks somehow or another chinked out a hole through the mountain just big enough for a wagon to travel through to allow them to go down into Hubbard Springs to trade. It was all hand done, pick and maddox. On a real clear day of the top of Stone Mountain, you can see Powell Mountain, Clinch Mountain. On a real clear, especially in the fall and spring, you can see the lights of Knoxville.

11:25 * HOST

Wagon hauling with horses or mules was often the only connection to commerce for mountain settlements in the 19th century. A typical team included a team of sturdy horses, a steely-eyed driver, and a wagon full of everything you couldn't make or grow yourself. Climbing a steep mountain required a scotcher, usually an athletic boy. He ran behind the wagon and chocked the wheels to prevent the whole operation from falling backward when the horses stopped and rested. On

descent, the team dragged a chain attached to log to prevent a deadly crash down the mountain.

12:10 ** NAVIGATOR

Continue to the Kentucky Communities Crafts Village, Pit-Stop-9. After you pass Barbourville and the train tracks, look for a billboard on the right-hand side of the road that reads "K-C-E-O-C Community Action Agency." Turn right into the parking lot and walk up to the vine-covered trellis that arches over the walkway. If you do not see people around the cabins, use the intercom to announce your visit. The Cabin Crafts Shop is open throughout the year.

12:45 * HOST

The Kentucky Communities Crafts Village is an exciting destination. The village offer arts-crafting classes to local community residents, which make crafts that tourists could purchase. If you are looking for ceramics, quilts, weavings, yard art, birdhouses, or a cornucopia of mountain sweets, this is your place. It's also Passport Pit-Stop-9 where you can learn about events and destinations in Barbourville. I'll see you there!

13:15 SOUND: PAUSE AUDIO NOW.

13:20 END TRACK 4

--ENTER PASSPORT PIT-STOP 9: KENTUCKY COMMUNITIES CRAFTS VILLAGE--

--EXIT PASSPORT PIT-STOP 8: KENTUCKY COMMUNITIES CRAFTS VILLAGE --

5 TRACK: IF QUILTS COULD TALK (24:25 - 31:20)

00:00 SOUND: RESUME PLAY.

00:05 ** NAVIGATOR: Drive south to the Union College campus in Barbourville about 5-miles ahead. Take a right onto Kentucky-Eleven at the 2nd light. Follow signs to Union College and park in the visitor area in front of campus. Map is inset on page-4.

If you need a refreshing swim in a water-filled playground, I encourage you visit the Barbourville Water Park on your right.

00:35 * HOST: Mountain people are very resourceful. In days without electricity or Wal-Marts, families made their own blankets, quilts, and did necessary clothing repairs. Quilting bees occurred when community women gathered at one woman's home, let's say on Monday, and all would help her quilt out family necessities. On Tuesday, the women visited another home - and so went the quilting bee until all families were served. Today quilting falls into the realm of fine art and quilts hang in the most prestigious international galleries.

01:10

Irene Cheek is a long-time quilter. She has managed the community quilting self-help program here since the early 1980's. Let's listen to her explain her experience quilting:

01:20 IRENE CHEEK:

Our workshop here is a self-help program, where people can come in and get assistance for emergency needs. In return they help us make the crafts which is quilting. If they never quilted any we have a quilt that we call the beginners quilt. That will teach them how to quilt.

I've been here 25 years, but we had this one guy who couldn't contribute any money to the household. He would make quilt tops. The quilt tops that he would make would be like the little prong on the star he would have four or five pieces of material sewed together to form that star. His stitches were as small as any woman's stitches and it was as neat and the colors were as any woman could do.

01:55

My name is Irene Cheek. Well I've been quilting about 25 years myself, but now my mother used to quilt. My father was a railroader and he started out work when he was 13 years old on the railroad as a waterboy. We always lived by the railroad tracks. You know like the mining camps used to be

but we were raised by the railroad tracks. There was nine children so we saw a lot of quilting going on (laugh).

02:15

My memory of first beginning quilts was that there was nine in our family and when my mother made quilts they were to keep us warm on the beds, because we didn't have all this electric heat. We didn't have all that. So we had to have covers to keep warm. And we didn't have store bought material. My Mother...they used old dresses or anything that they could cut up to get their quilt pieces. One of them would be old blue jeans that my brothers would wear them out and that was real heavy. My mother would sew them together. Well she didn't have the batting to go in them, but she may have an old sheet or old blanket or something like that you know that was warm. That's what she would put in between for the batting. That was a real heavy quilt.

03:00

Not all the time was they were quilted. They would tack them. That's another form that is real old is the tack quilts. You would take pieces of yarn and make big stitches in the quilt and you would cut between those stitches and then tie them in a

knot. That held it together. That's my first memory of quilts.

03:20

The only thing I've said, "If our quilts could talk, they would be people in Knox County would leave the county, because you know there's a lot talk that goes on over those quilts." Well you know who's a goin' where, who's a doing what, and who's neighbors doing what... And all those good tales, you know, like where get a group of women over a quilt. They do a lot of talking.

03:45 MUSIC: [M-20] BRIAR PICKER BROWN. UP FULL. FADE.

04:40 SOUND: BELLS OF UNION COLLEGE.

04:50 * HOST:

Union College was founded in 1879. Behind the main campus was an area called the Brick Yard Ponds, where brick makers handcrafted bricks for campus buildings. Today, you can see the brick makers' fingerprints when you inspect these bricks closely.

Let's listen to David Joyce, a former Union College president, along with his wife, Lynn, talk about their favorite part of campus:

05:15 DAVID JOYCE:

I enjoy walking in the front of campus. I think with the trees, the history that is embellished by

the campus, you have the brick walkway that separates the north and the south sides of campus, which was originally where men and women courted each other. Men were on one side, and women on the other, and they weren't allowed to cross. I enjoy and appreciate the history of that.

05:35

I think it is an attractive campus, probably one of the most attractive campuses in the state of Kentucky and it invites you to sit and enjoy that area. There is a coffee shop in the Sharp Academics Center so it is nice to get a cup of latte and stroll in the front of campus. The backside of campus, the north side, with the natural ponds and where students tend to hang out and recreate is one of my favorite because you can interact with the people.

06:00 LYNN JOYCE:

The prettiest part of campus is, environmentally, is around the ponds. My favorite building on campus, though, is Speed Hall. And it was the first building, it was the women's residence hall and it has recently been renovated and a part of doing that renovation. And it is a fun building, the Victorian building and it is a very romantic building.

06:20 DAVID JOYCE: And it's haunted, supposedly Fanny Speed still haunts it, I think it's old building with a lot of creaks and groans and moans and all, but we claim that Fanny still lives up in the attic where it used to house women, about a hundred years ago.

06:35 SOUND: BELLS

06:40 * HOST: Walk around campus and read the historic marker on the front lawn. Behind the college are the brick yard ponds. Don't worry about Frannie, she's old, she's cranky, but she's harmless.

06:50 SOUND: PAUSE AUDIO NOW.

06:55 END TRACK 5

VISIT UNION COLLEGE CAMPUS

LEAVE UNION COLLEGE CAMPUS6 TRACK: AUTUMN IN BARBOURVILLE (31:20 - 34:35)

00:00 SOUND: RESUME PLAY.

00:05 ** NAVIGATOR: Drive south on College Avenue and take a right onto Knox Street at the first light. Drive to Knox County Courthouse Square and find a parking space. Map is inset on page-4.

00:20 * HOST: Barborville is the county seat of Knox county. Around 1795, Richard Balinger's tavern was established here on the Wilderness Road. Travelers regarded it as the best inn between Cumberland Gap and Crab Orchard to the north. In the early 19th century, Barbourville was the most sophisticated and progressive city in southeastern Kentucky. State senators, governors, and even a U.S. Supreme Court justice came from Barborville. The L & N railroad reached here by 1888. The great timber and coal boom of eastern Kentucky was born. The county has had 5 courthouses since the first was built in 1802. The most impressive was built here in 1875, Italianate in style. The one you see now was completed in 1964.

01:15

During the first full week of October, the Daniel Boone Festival happens right here in downtown Barbourville. The leaves are golden, the dry fall air is filled with the hearty aroma of grilled food, and joyous visitors amble about the courthouse. Downtown is packed with events and demonstrations related to Daniel Boone and frontier life. It's been annual tradition in the mountains since the 1940s.

01:45 MUSIC: [M-20]TRADITIONAL MOUNTAIN FIDDLE. UP FULL. FADE.

03:00 ** NAVIGATOR:

Weather permitting, stroll around downtown. The Knox Historical Museum is located one-block south of the Square. Map is inset on page-4.

03:10 SOUND:PAUSE AUDIO NOW.03:15 END TRACK 6VISIT KNOX COUNTY COURTHOUSE SQUARE

LEAVE KNOX COUNTY COURTHOUSE SQUARE7 TRACK: LOCUST HOLLER IN THE SUMMERTIME (36:00 - 54:00)

00:00 SOUND: RESUME PLAY.

00:05 ** NAVIGATOR: You have two driving tour options. Map is inset on page-4. You can drive the Replica Cabin Alternate Tour to Dr. Thomas Walker State Historic Park, which is 11-miles roundtrip. Or you can continue the tour south on U.S.-Twenty-Five-E to the Bell County Courthouse Square, 16-miles ahead.

For both options, exit the south side of the square onto Main Street. At the next 4-way stop with Main Street and Daniel Boone Street, here's where you make your decision. To follow the side tour, take a right and follow Kentucky-Four-Fifty-Nine to the Park. To follow the main tour, take a left, and drive to U.S.-Twenty-Five-E. There you will take a right and continue south.

00:55 * HOST: How do you name a city? Knox County was formed in 1799 and embraced the entire upper Cumberland Valley. The first court was split as to where to place the county seat. One half wanted Flat Lick to the south. The other half wanted the land here

around the mouth of Richland Creek. James Barbour was clever. He previously purchased 5,000 acres around here and offered 2 acres for a public square and 36 acres for town lots around the square. Barbour benefited two ways in this deal. He received half of the profits from the town lot sales. He also gave his name to county seat, Barbourville. And that's how you name a city.

01:45

How do you name a river? It takes a little more effort. Dr. Thomas Walker and 5 companions explored these mountains in 1750, 25 years before Daniel Boone blazed the Wilderness Road. Walker kept a daily journal of his party's adventure: Let's read from the entry dated April 28th, 1750:

02:05

[HIGH PROPER ACCENT] "We kept up the River to our Company whom we found all well, but the lame horse was as bad as we left him, and another had been bit on the nose by a snake. I rubbed the wounds with Bears Oil and gave him a drench of decoction of Rattle Snake Root. The people I had left had built a house 8 x 12, cleared and broke up some ground, and planted corn and peach stones. They also had killed several bears and cured the meat. This day Colby Chew and his horse fell down the

bank. I bled and gave him volatile drops and he soon recovered."

02:55

That's rough traveling! On old French maps, the rive he mentions was named the River of the Ancient Shaw-wa-noe, or simply the River Shaw-nee. When Walker arrives in 1750, he named the river the Cumberland River, in honor of the Duke of Cumberland. That's how you name a river.

03:15

The 8 x 12 cabin he mentions is memorialized as Kentucky's first home built by a pioneer at the Dr. Thomas Walker State Historic Park. Walker was a 35-year-old physician during his exploration into Kentucky. Had a big heart for the dogs and horses that supported his expedition. During a chase for a buck elk, one of his dogs was injured in the confrontation. Walker couldn't save Tumbler, but honored the place where the he fell by naming the area Tumbler's Creek, after his dog's name. And that's how you name a creek.

04:00 MUSIC: [M-XX] MUSIC.

04:25 MARK SOHN:

Old of the things you'll see sold here in the mountains is sorghum. And sorghum comes from a plant, a sweet sorghum plant. Sorghum is different than molasses. Molasses and sorghum look a lot

alike, and sometimes they are used in the same situations, and they're both sold in a jar. But Sorghum comes from the sweet sorghum plant and molasses is a by-product of sugar production. When you buy white sugar in the store, someone is getting some molasses off of that. Sorghum on the other hand is pressed from the stem of a sorghum cane plant and that liquid then is evaporated and most of the water goes away and what's left is a wonderful sorghum syrup. We have a sorghum producers here in the mountains.

05:05

If you are driving in the mountains you will see in the summer, you're gonna see sorghum plants, and they looked corn plants. It's a stalk. It's a green field. And then in the fall it's gonna have a whole bunch of berries on top. It's like a bunch of grapes, but these berries are only an eighth-of-an-inch across. And so then the sorghum is mature and that's grain sorghum on top of the cane. But then late in the fall people cut their sorghum and put it on a trailer and it will be stack the whole trailer full of sorghum. That goes to the press, the sorghum press on the farm.

05:40

You might see a sorghum press in a museum or on a farm where heavy wheels will press out the juice.

The juice then goes into an evaporator pan. These are large pans eight or ten feet across.

Eventually it gets real thick and dark and it is ready to be put in jars and sold as 100-percent pure sorghum. We don't want any molasses and we don't any corn syrup put into that sorghum. And then we take that sorghum home and bake some biscuits and get some butter and pour that sorghum over the biscuits and butter. That is good, good, good eaten!

--ALT PASSPORT PIT-STOP 9: DR. THOMAS WALKER STATE HISTORIC PARK --

06:15 * HOST: The changing seasons offer simple pleasures in the mountains. Have you heard the rhythmic sounds of summer locusts as they bloom in a slow, swirling buzz? K. S. Sol Warren, a Knox county historian and poet, wrote a poem about this pleasure:

06:45 K.S. WARREN: This is Locust Year. "What are these strange songs I hear up and down the greening hills? Songs I haven't heard so far in year, for 17 years in trees and hills. This is the year of the locust return 19-hundred and 74. You here the lonesome call wherever you go in which they seem to say Phar-ae-yo. Came millions of locusts this spring to lay their eggs in every twig and tree. To make

May Day songs to make the valley ring, and prepare to exit, no more to see for another 17 years, when they emerge from the earth and shell to have their day."

07:35

My full name is King Solomon Warren. Alright, I was born at Walker, Kentucky on Stinkin Creek at the mouth of roaring fork in September 4, 19 and 16. Well, there's all kinds of things get started about it, but when the long hunters came through this area before it was settled. They did a lot of hunting up in there, and they skinned, or dressed their varmints that they had killed, they'd skin them out and just leave the carcass laying. And a couple days later, it'd be smellin'. And so that's what, they said this was Stinking Creek and I guess it was.

08:15 MUSIC: [M-21] REVOLUTIONARY WAR JIG. UP FULL. FADE AND UNDER.

08:25 SUSAN ARTHUR:

My name is Susan Arthur and I was born in 1915 on the banks of the Cumberland River in Flat Lick and we had a small house there great, great, great grandfather after the Revolutionary War came over the Gap and built a house at Flat Lick. And he sent goods back to Virginia and North Carolina and sold them. Maybe sheep, turkeys, or cows, or something like that.

They were driven across the Cumberland Gap.

Turkeys were the worst they said to drive, because they were fluttering up in the tree. So you took those and moved them that direction. Well they had them over here, the pasture was good, the land was wore out over in the other sections, so these were fat, nice ones, and they sold well. For flour you had to have the mills, and for sugar you had to have the mills, and in my grandfather's store, in Flat Lick, sugar was in a big block, and you cut off a block of that, and if you wanted sugar, you scraped it off, as you need it.

09:50 * HOST: How 'bout some of this sugar:

09:55 SOUND: CIVIL WAR CANNON AND BATTLE--UP FULL. FADE. UNDER.

10:00 * HOST: Barbourville was the site of Kentucky's first Civil War conflict. On September 19, 1861 confederate troops moved up from Cumberland Gap to attack a union recruiting station in Barbourville. Camp Andy Johnson. Many eastern Tennesseans were unionists, and came up the Wilderness Road to volunteer. The Confederate Generals would have none of this. On a foggy dawn, the confederates attacked Barbourville. 20 hours later, General Felix Zollicoffer, the rebel commander, reported

the town was captured. Later in the war, General Grant stayed a night here inspecting the road to Cumberland Gap.

10:40

I am sure you're familiar with Civil War reenacting, where level-headed folk, will dress up in the period clothing, often hot and scratchy, and live a weekend on the battlefield. These are popular events for reenactors and spectators. The event climaxes in a grand battle between the blue and the gray. Ask your tourism host about annual reenactments in the area, such as McNeil's Crossing in September.

Also, visit Flat Lick, where you can find the Daniel Boone Memorial Park. It commemorates the pioneer crossroads where the Wilderness Road, Boone's Trace, and the Warrior's Path intersected.

11:15 SOUND: REVOLUTIONARY WAR DRUMS--UP FULL. FADE. UNDER.

11:20 * HOST

The Kentucky frontier saw numerous battles during the Revolutionary war, and Daniel Boone, a Kentucky icon, fought in many.

Scott New, a professional living history interpreter, has researched Boone's life during

this period, and finds he must dispel many Boone stereotypes:

11:40 SCOTT NEW:

The image of Daniel Boone with a coonskin cap is something that we really need to put to rest. It's very interesting. His youngest Nathan said, "My father despised animal skin hats." He always wore a black beaver felt hat. Nathan said Daniel thought animal skin hats uncivilized and he considered himself a proper country gentlemen and wouldn't be seen in such attire. And of course, what is the popular image? Coonskin cap and poor ol' Daniel must be rolling over in his grave or running off into the woods in the great hereafter saying, "I know they would do something like that to me after my death."

12:20

My name is Scott New. I portray Daniel Boone for the Kentucky Humanities Council's Chautauqua Program. Boone has been far too long buried in myth and in folklore and old wife's tales. There's a tremendous amount of primary source materials on Daniel Boone from his companions, his friends, his family, and his descendents that tells use the true story of his life, and sadly enough, much of it has been neglected. Most folks have been fans in the past of the Fess Parker's television

program. Well, it was a good family program. It did always have a moral in the story. However, historically it could not have any further from the truth. Hollywood has hardly ever been kind to our history.

13:10 MUSIC: [M-22] DANIEL BOONE THEME SONG. UP FULL. FADE AND UNDER.

13:35 SCOTT NEW: Not to insult Mr. Parker, because I was a fan of him and the show, as well as I was growing up. He never had a good buddy named Mingo, who was an Indian. There was no Cincinnatus at Boonesboro. He had many other children besides Israel. Physically Boone was only about 5-foot ten-inches tall, stocky man, reddish hair, blue eyes. Of course that does not describe Fess Parker. Never a day in his life did he wear a coonskin cap, and we have that information from his youngest son, Nathan, from whom historian and antiquarian Draper in the 19th century received a tremendous amount of information about Daniel. A lot folks their perception of Boone is from penny dreadfuls and the media, and not from history, not from his kin, his companions, that accurately describes who and what he really was.

14:30 ** NAVIGATOR: Continue to the Bell County Courthouse Square. You will take a right at the second light in Pineville and find convenient parking around square.

14:40 * HOST: Daniel Boone and the long hunters of the period had a complex relationship with Native Americans. During the Revolutionary War, when the Shawnees, Mingos, and other groups allied themselves with the British, Kentucky saw much warfare. The last battle in Kentucky was in 1782 at the Battle of the Blue Licks. Americans suffered a devastating defeat and a loss of 70 men, some of whom have Kentucky counties named in their honor.

15:10 Before the War, encounters on the frontier were less violent. Long hunters admired the hunting skill, woodsmanship, and art of the Indians. Long hunters were also struck by their vanity. Eastern Woodland Indians are not your Hollywood indians. Our indians would shave all hair except for a lock at the crown of their heads. They painted their faces with vivid red colors. They would coat their bodies with Bear Oil and tan in the sun.

15:45 In 1778, Shawnee captured Boone while making salt on the Licking River. Boone was not treated as a prisoner. He was adopted as a son by Chief Black Fish. Boone lived over 5 months in Old

Chillicothe. He had adopted brothers, sisters, and even took a ceremonial wife. Boone escaped, as most captured pioneers did.

Chief Black Fish had a strong affection for Boone and named him Sheltopee, which in Shawnee meant Big Turtle. Let's listen to Chief Black Fish discuss Boone and the frontier, as performed by Jeff Havert:

16:25 BLACK FISH:

He was given the name Sheltopee, Big Turtle, because he was much respected and honored among the Shawnee people. The turtle is an animal which is honorable, he is held in high esteem he has much power. He is also a symbol of life and strength.

16:40

I am Blackfish. The whites come up from the Cumberland Gap. We come down from the river to chase them out and tell them to go home. More work. Too many. Don't to won't to hurt them, but more come and more come. We cannot loose man-for-man like they can. We cannot replace them That's why we take so many captive among them, we love to take their children. We can take their children and bring them to our villages and raise them from young. You can teach them and train them. The women we can capture them and bring them back and

they will want to stay with us. But we bring very few men. Unless this man, such as Boone, and they call him Kenton, we respect those men because we know how they are in the forest. But the rest of them we don't know that respect.

17:30

We, as warriors pluck the hair out wear scalp locks, or war knots on the crown of our head. And on this make a braid and attach our hairpieces. My hairpiece is what is called hackle feathers. they are colored red and black. And I like them because if you look at them they spread out, they give you a good look. It makes me handsome. And the jewelry, we love to wear the silver. I guess they say we are very vain people.

18:00

And when you are in the woods a lot, as we are, if you have a full head of hair, what happens? That hair collects big nasty bugs and it is very unclean. We look better when we are not like a hairy dog, like some of these Englishmen and these Americans. We pluck the hair out.

18:25 MUSIC: [M-23] AFRICAN NGONI. UP FULL. LET FINISH.

19:15 * HOST:

This song was recorded at the Cowan Creek Mountain Music School by Appalshop. It's an old tune called

Red Rocking Chair and is played on the predecessor of the Banjo, an African N-Gon-e.

19:30 ** NAVIGATOR: Continue to the Bell County Courthouse Square. You will take a right at the second light in Pineville and find convenient parking. Map is inset on Page-4. Resume audio as you turn at the light.

19:35 SOUND: PAUSE AUDIO NOW.

19:40 END TRACK 7

*ENTER BELL COUNTY COURTHOUSE SQUARE*8 TRACK: BELL COUNTY COURTHOUSE SQUARE (54:15 - 57:20)

00:00 SOUND: RESUME PLAY.

00:05 ** NAVIGATOR: Continue to the Bell County Courthouse Square and find convenient parking. Map is inset on Page-4.

00:10 ** HOST: Pineville is the county seat of Bell County. It was first settled in 1781. The town was first called Cumberland Ford because the Wilderness Road crossed a shallow run on the Cumberland River here. The courthouse square has had some bad luck over the years. Three courthouses burned here in this square, with the last one in 1944. Despite the fires, this square was the hub of commerce and town life. Pineville is home to the Mountain Laurel Festival, which started here in 1931. It is 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

Let's listen to Rosemary Combs talk about the early days of Pineville:

01:05 R. COMBS: The heyday really was in the 1930s and 40s. Right here on the courthouse as I'm visualizing around

the activity was just really something. Other there in the corner was a A&P Store, there was Kentucky Utilities, there was another hardware store, which was Smith Caywood Hardware store. You had Ms. Mary Shop. You had Morgan's Drugstore. You had the Bell Theater, which they were playing movies every night, and twice on Sunday. The Flocoe Drugstore at that time when I first moved to Pineville, it was the Flocoe Drugstore. Two or three women's shops. We had just all sorts of activities.

01:35 SOUND: BUSTLING CITY NOISE HORNS HONKING.

01:40 R. COMBS: We did fine until 1977.

01:45 ** HOST: Pineville was afflicted by another tragedy in 1977. Eastern Kentucky experienced the worst flooding in generations. Flood waters rose almost 2 stories in this square. The flood wall you see around the town now, with its large locks across road, was completed in 1982, as a result of this devastating flood:

02:05 R. COMBS: I can't remember homes we've lost and numerous businesses just decided they could not go back and rebuild. Absolutely devastated it. If you can see down there were there is a sign bar sticking out

over the Flocoe, the water hit that edge. 17 feet in here if you can imagine. Went 17 feet in the catholic church. Right in here was all water. There was a flood wall, but the water went over the flood wall. Totally wiped us out. A man from Louisville re-sodded the courthouse lawn. If it wasn't for our friends and neighbors. And at that time it was in May. We were getting ready for the Kentucky Mountain Laurel Festival, which is Memorial Day Weekend.

02:50 ** NAVIGATOR: Walk around the square if the weather permits. When you are finished, drive to Pit-Stop 1 about 14 miles ahead. Maps are on Pages 2 and 5.

03:00 SOUND: PAUSE AUDIO NOW.

03:05 END TRACK 8

VISIT BELL COUNTY COURTHOUSE SQUARE

LEAVE BELL COUNTY COURTHOUSE SQUARE9 TRACK: MOUNTAIN HIGH (57:20 - 61:05)

00:00 SOUND: RESUME PLAY.

00:05 ** NAVIGATOR: Drive to Pit-Stop 1, Cumberland Gap National Historical Park. Leave the courthouse square and return back to U.S.-25-E. Take a right at the light. Drive 14 miles to the Cumberland Gap Visitor's Center. Map is on page 2.

00:20 * HOST: You are about to drive through a spectacular mountain pass. If you look up the mountain to your right, you might see a large boulder chained to the mountain. That's Chained Rock. You can learn more about this feature at Pit-Stop 4, Pine Mountain State Resort Park, the oldest state park in Kentucky.

Pine Mountain is 125-miles long, rises about 2,000 feet above the valley floor, and 2 rivers cut through the mountain in Kentucky. The Russell Fork north in Elkhorn City, and the Cumberland River here Pineville. Both rivers cut impressive water gaps. This gap is called the Narrows and is deeper than Cumberland Gap. This is important because

01:10

Cumberland Gap would not be celebrated as the gateway to west if the Narrows wasn't here. Geologists have discovered a fault in earth's bedrock that connects in a straight line the Narrows with Cumberland Gap. A fault makes the bedrock easier to erode and create gaps and passes. Makes you wonder if it was all planned. When you get to Middlesboro, you'll immediately notice that it's very flat. Geologists have discovered that Middlesboro sits in the basin of an ancient meteorite impact. 4-miles wide. Let's hope that doesn't happen again.

Do you like getting high on a mountain? If you have never been to the Pinnacle Overlook, to glow in the sweeping vista of 3 states, then you deserve a treat:

02:05 MUSIC: [M-24] A MOUNTAIN HIGH. UP FULL. LET FINISH.

03:25 ** NAVIGATOR: Tour the Visitor's Center at Cumberland Gap National Historical Park ahead. Watch the 20-minute movie, *Daniel Boone and the Westward Migration*, and then switch to cassette or CD 1 to continue the tour. See you Soon!

03:40 HOST: This ends Disk 2: The Waters of the Cumberland River.

03:45 THE END -- DISK 2.

VISIT CUMBERLAND GAP VISITOR'S CENTER

WRITER/DIRECTOR'S NOTES FOR "DISK 2: The Waters of the Cumberland River"

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 2: The Waters of the Cumberland River"

* 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 have to keep up the pace since there's only 70 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, fair, 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.

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

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

[M-16] "*I Love the Lord*". Performed by Macedonia Baptist Church Choir, Cumberland, Kentucky. Album: *Seedtime on the Cumberlands, Vol. III*.

[M-17] "*Cacklin' Hen*". Performed by Thornton & Emily Spencer. Album: *The Best of Seedtime on the Cumberlands*.

[M-18] - "*My Home up in the Hills*". Written & Performed by Arthur Johnson, Singer & Songwriter.

[M-19] "*Rye Whiskey*". Performed by Lee Sexton. Album: *Whoa Mule*.

[M-20] "*Briar Picker Brown*". Performed by Rich Kirby, Musician and WMMT co-founder Appalshop.

[M-21] "*Fort Boonesboro Tune*". Performed by wandering minstrels.

[M-22] "*Daniel Boone*". Television Theme Tune

[M-23] "*Red Rocking Chair*". Performed by Randy Wilson on Ngoni, African Banjo. Album: *Cowan Creek*

[M-24] - "*High on a Mountain*". Performed by John Harrod, Paul Smith, & Sam Linkous. Album: *Cowan Creek*.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES: "DISK 2: The Waters of the Cumberland River"

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

JULY 1 REVISIONS: Removed length of banjo and fiddle music.

OCTOBER 2004 REVISIONS:

Completely removed the following interviews:

Partially removed/edited the following interviews:

- | | |
|----------------|------------------------------------|
| 1) DAVID JOYCE | Former Union College President |
| 2) JEFF HAVERT | Professional Black Fish Reenactor. |
| 3) MARK SOHN | Appalachian Food Writer. |

Major rewrites for dialogue:

- | | |
|---------|-----------------|
| 9) HOST | The Tour Guide. |
|---------|-----------------|