

# The Kentucky Museum Patch

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To be eligible for the Kentucky Museum Patch, Boy Scouts must complete the appropriate number of activities for their scout level:

**Cub Scouts** – complete 4 activities

**Boy Scouts** (first phase: Scout, Tenderfoot, Second Class, First Class) – complete 5 activities

**Boy Scouts** (second phase: Star, Life, Eagle) – complete 7 activities



Activities marked with this symbol are mandatory and must be completed by all those earning the patch. Note: Activity #7 is an online activity that may be done prior to visiting the museum. Activity #8 is only required for Eagle Scouts.

Submit completed packets to front desk attendant for patches, or mail in completed packets after visit to:  
Dr. Christy Spurlock, Kentucky Museum, Western Kentucky University, 1906 College Heights Blvd, Bowling Green, KY 42101

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## Activity list:



### 1. Visit the Kentucky Museum:

Plan a visit with your troop or family and friends.

Date of your visit: \_\_\_\_\_



2. **Look at the exterior of the building** and note the old historic front with solid limestone columns quarried in Warren County. Turn to pages 3 and 4 and read the history of the Kentucky Building and match the architectural features.

3. **Check out** the bronze statue of Abe Lincoln on the front lawn. Why do you think that it was placed in front of the Kentucky Building?

a. When and where was Abe Lincoln born? \_\_\_\_\_

b. What major United States conflict happened during his life? \_\_\_\_\_

c. What famous proclamation did he issue? \_\_\_\_\_



### 4. Explore the Museum: Lego Big Red

Lego Big Red was built by two WKU students. Take a selfie next to Big Red and ask one of the student docents on duty to tell you two fun facts about him.

a.

b.



**5. Explore the Museum: Snell-Franklin Decorative Arts Gallery**

This gallery reminds us of change over time. Select two items on display and discuss how they are different from their modern-day versions.

a.

b.



**6. Felts Log House**

Read the Felts House informational panel to answer these questions:

Who built the house?

When and where was it built?

Explore the house to see how the family used each room.

Match the Felt's House architectural features on page 5.



**7. Visit the Kentucky Museum's website: [wku.edu/kentuckymuseum](http://wku.edu/kentuckymuseum)**

On the black bar on the website, select "Learn," and then click "Collections." Read about items that the Museum collects. List and briefly discuss three things that the Museum collects:

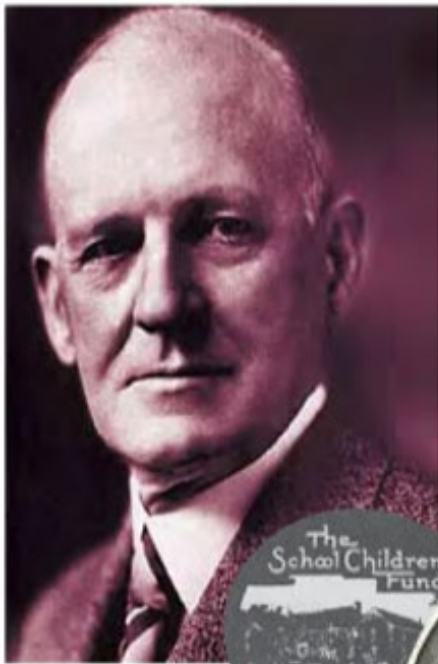
a.

b.

c.

**8. Volunteer for the Kentucky Museum** – Visit [wku.edu/kentuckymuseum](http://wku.edu/kentuckymuseum) and click on Volunteer Page for current opportunities.

# The History of the Kentucky Museum



In the 1920s, WKU President Henry Hardin Cherry conceived an idea to construct a building in which people could learn about the history of Kentucky.

Construction on the Kentucky Building began in 1929 and lasted a decade. It was complete in 1939.

School children were among those 4,000 people. Small coin banks were distributed to schools throughout the state. Students could donate a dime and become a 'stake holder' in the Kentucky Building.

The Kentucky Building now houses the Kentucky Museum and the WKU Special Collections Library.



## Did you know?

Over **4,000** Kentuckians helped to provide financial support for the construction of the Kentucky Building.

The Kentucky Building's architecture style is Georgian Revival.  
 Georgian Revival architectural features found on the building are below.  
 Draw a line from the drawings to the architectural feature in the photographs.



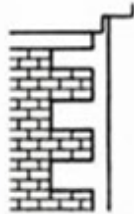
**Palladian Window**  
 Window designed by and named for architect, Andrea Palladio.



Photograph of the front of the Kentucky Building.



**Door With Fanlight**  
 The fanlight is a half-circle window with sash bars arranged like the ribs of a fan.



**Quoins**  
 Stones used as cornerstones.



The front of the Kentucky Building during construction in the 1930s.



**Keystone**  
 A central wedge-shaped stone above a window.

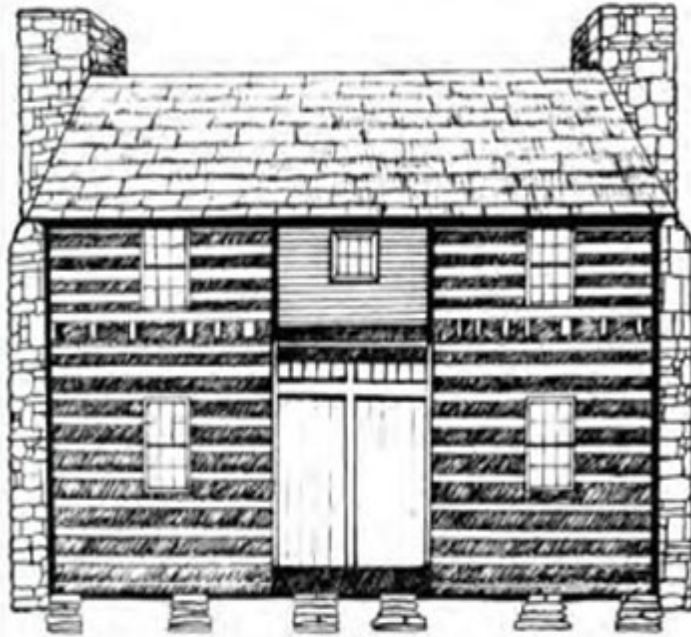


**Column**  
 A supporting pillar. The Kentucky Building columns are solid stone.

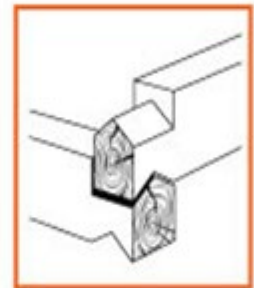
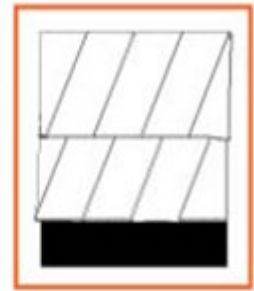


**Dormer**  
 A roofed structure containing a window.

Match the snapshot of the architectural element with its location on the log house by drawing a line.



Drawing of the Felts Log House by Stephanie Brill.



## Vocabulary

**Shakes:** The roof is covered with handmade red oak shingles, or shakes. Each shake is about 5 by 24 inches and there are over 1000 on the roof!

**V-notches:** The logs are notched at the corners of the house to hold the building together. Can you see the "V" that gives the notch its name?

**Hewn logs:** The house's walls are built of oak, walnut, and poplar logs that were hewn with a broadaxe. Hewing flattens the parts of the logs that will show when the walls are finished.

**Dogtrot:** The house is made up of two rooms, or pens, separated by a breezeway, or dogtrot, and covered by a shingle roof.