

The Kentucky Museum Patch

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

Juniors – complete 5 activities

Cadettes – complete 6 activities

Seniors & Ambassador Scouts – complete 7 activities



Activities marked with this symbol are mandatory and must be completed by all those earning the patch.

Activities in RED are online activities that may be done prior to visiting the museum.

Bring or mail in the completed packet to:

Christy Spurlock or Lynne Ferguson

Kentucky Museum, Western Kentucky University, 1906 College Heights Blvd. #11092, Bowling Green, Kentucky 42101-1092

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 of the worksheets 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? Read page 5 of the worksheet to answer these questions:

- 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? _____

Explore three exhibits at the Kentucky Museum:

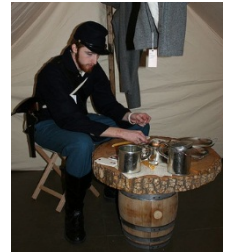


4. **A Star in Each Flag: Conflict in Kentucky** is a Civil War exhibit about life in Kentucky and Bowling Green. Try on a Civil War hoop skirt and dress, and take a snapshot. Have fun cracking the spy code on page 6.



5. **Highbrow, StickWorks Project**

This sculpture designed by Patrick Dougherty is woven entirely of sticks. Read more about the construction on page 7.





6. Felts Log House

Read the Felts House informational panel to answer these questions:

- a) Who built the house _____
- b) 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 8.



7. Visit the Kentucky Museum's website: <http://www.wku.edu/kentuckymuseum/index.php>

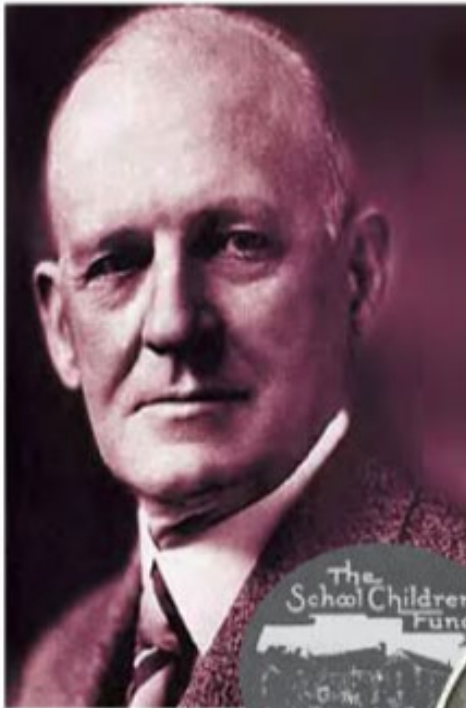
On the red bar on the website, select "Learn," and then click on "Collections." Read about items that the Museum collects. List three things that the Museum collects here:

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____

8. Schedule a Kentucky Museum group workshop with your Girl Scout Troop. Call the Artist-in-Residence for more information at (270)745-2594.

9. Volunteer for the Kentucky Museum – the Kentucky Museum has different volunteer opportunities. Call (270)745-6082 for more information.

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.



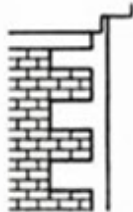
Did you know?

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.



Quoins
 Stones used as cornerstones.



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



Photograph of the front of the Kentucky Building.



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



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



Keystone
 A central wedge-shaped stone above a window.



Dormer
 A roofed structure containing a window.

Abe Lincoln Timeline – *from the wilderness to the White House!*

- 1809** Abe Lincoln is born on February 12th in a log cabin in Kentucky.
- 1834** Lincoln serves in the state government of Illinois.
- 1836** Lincoln becomes a lawyer.
- 1842** Lincoln marries Mary Todd.
- 1846** Lincoln becomes a U.S. Congressman.
- 1860** Lincoln is elected the 16th President of the United States.
- 1861** The South leaves the Union, and the Civil War begins.
- 1863** Lincoln signs the Emancipation Proclamation. It frees slave in the rebelling southern states.
- 1864** Lincoln is reelected President.
- 1865** The Civil War ends. Soon after, Lincoln is shot. He dies on April 15th.

EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION

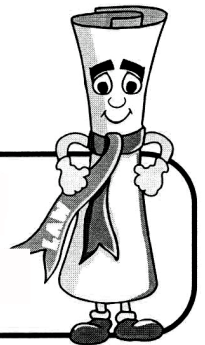
During the Civil War, President Lincoln announced the Emancipation Proclamation. It stated that all slaves in Confederate states were free, but it did not free any slaves in the border states. Using his special wartime powers, Lincoln enacted the Proclamation with the Approval of Congress.

It went into effect on January 1st, 1863. Unfortunately, the Confederate states ignored the proclamation because they did not recognize Lincoln as their leader.



Enact: to pass a law

Slavery was not abolished in the United States until the 13th Amendment to the Constitution was passed in 1865.



Can You Crack The Code?

A man on a tall, fast horse just rode up quickly, handed you a message and turned and galloped away.

Opening the message, you find:

UIFFOFNZJTSJHIUCFIJOEZPVCFDBSFGVM

What does this jumble of letters mean? During the Civil War, spies put letters in code so the enemy couldn't read them. So this must be a secret code!

Let's try something, what if you changed each letter in the code message to the one that comes before it alphabetically?

U = T

I = H

F = E

We've just spelled The! This must be the way to break the code!

~~U~~ ~~I~~ ~~F~~ F O F N Z J T S J H I U C F I
J O E Z P V C F D B S F G V M

Keep going, what do you get?

T H E _ _ _ _ _

_ _ _ _ _

_ _ _ _ _

_ _ _ _ _

Now, break your secret message up into words!

_ _ _ _ _

What you need:

♦ Pencil

♦ Your thinking caps!

Send your own secret message!

What you need:

♦ Pencil

♦ Scrap Paper

♦ A super secret message!

Using your secret message, take out all the spaces and punctuation, then capitalize every letter. Next, on a new sheet of paper copy your message by changing every letter to the next one in the alphabet (A=B, B=C, C=D, etc).

Send your coded message to a friend!

A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
I
J
K
L
M
N
O
P
Q
R
S
T
U
V
W
X
Y
Z



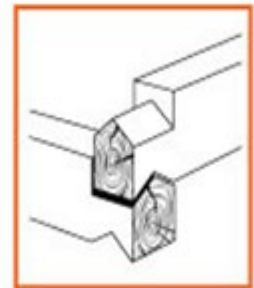
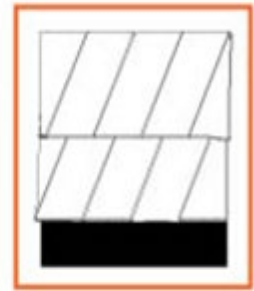
Highbrow – Stickworks Project

Western Kentucky University host award winning artist Patrick Dougherty in October 2018. Dougherty, his son Sam, along with hundreds of volunteers constructed *Highbrow* on the museum's front lawn. They used saplings cut from land in Allen and Warren Counties. The saplings are woven together to create this sculpture on the Museum's front lawn. Be sure to take some photographs of you and your troop touring *Highbrow*.

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.