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CHAUTAUQUA FESTIVAL  
**JUNE 12-23**



*Presented by:*

**Greenville Chautauqua Society**  
 Greenville SC

**Spartanburg County Public Libraries**  
 Spartanburg SC

**Friends of Transylvania County Library**  
 Brevard NC

Captain Henry Felder	p.4
Rebecca Motte	p.6
Edgar Allan Poe	p.8
Mother Jones	p.10
Paul Robeson	p.12





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**F**or the 250th anniversary of America’s Revolutionary War – Chautauqua explores “Revolutionary Americans.” We celebrate not only those in the Carolinas who fought for freedom but also those who continued to fight to make America a more perfect union in the centuries that followed.

We invite you to join us as we hear the voices of the past and ask you to spread the word of our Chautauqua programs with your friends and neighbors.

**Captain Henry Felder** – Brought from Switzerland as a boy, Felder settled in the South Carolina backcountry. To fight British tyranny in 1776, Felder wrote a Declaration of Separation from the English King and, along with his sons, led a militia company to fight “all for liberty.”

**Rebecca Motte** – A prominent early Patriot supporter, Motte’s wild adventures during the British siege of Charleston included her later escape upriver to help destroy the British headquarters in her occupied home!

**Edgar Allan Poe** – Orphaned as a child, Poe became one of America’s great literary innovators. As an unsurpassed teller of tales he created the detective genre as well as dark romantic poetry and short stories that set new literary standards.

**Mother Jones** – Following the deaths of her family from yellow fever and the destruction of her business in the Great Chicago Fire, Jones became a labor leader, organizer and activist. She helped secure bans on child labor and co-founded the Industrial Workers of the World. She was called “the most dangerous woman in America.”

**Paul Robeson** – A two-time All-American college footballer who played on two NFL teams, Robeson completed a law degree and became a star on stage as well as a famed concert singer and an A-list movie star. He was one of the greatest inspirational figures of the Harlem Renaissance and an outspoken crusader for social justice.

So come! Join us! And remember to do a Paul Revere and spread the word: “Chautauqua is coming! Chautauqua is coming!”



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# FESTIVAL SCHEDULE JUNE 12-23

## GREENVILLE, SC

<b>FRI</b>	6/12	7:30p	<b>Edgar Allan Poe</b> Greenville Tech, bring lawn seating
<b>SAT</b>	6/13	2:00p	<b>Mother Jones</b> Hartness Performing Arts Center on the Christ Church School Campus
		7:30p	<b>Captain Henry Felder</b> Greenville Tech, bring lawn seating
<b>SUN</b>	6/14	2:00p	<b>Rebecca Motte</b> Hartness Performing Arts Center on the Christ Church School Campus
		7:30p	<b>Paul Robeson</b> Greenville Tech, bring lawn seating
<b>MON</b>	6/15	10:00a	<b>*DISCUSSION: Edgar Allan Poe</b> Senior Action
		7:30p	<b>Mother Jones</b> Greenville Tech, bring lawn seating
<b>TUE</b>	6/16	10:00a	<b>*DISCUSSION: Captain Henry Felder</b> Senior Action
		11:30a	<b>Edgar Allan Poe</b> Centre Stage
		7:30p	<b>Rebecca Motte</b> Greenville Tech, bring lawn seating
<b>WED</b>	6/17	10:00a	<b>*DISCUSSION: Mother Jones</b> Senior Action
<b>THU</b>	6/18	10:00a	<b>*DISCUSSION: Paul Robeson</b> Senior Action
<b>FRI</b>	6/19	10:00a	<b>*DISCUSSION: Rebecca Motte</b> Senior Action
<b>SAT</b>	6/20	2:00p	<b>Paul Robeson</b> Hartness Performing Arts Center on the Christ Church School Campus
<b>SUN</b>	6/21	2:00p	<b>Captain Henry Felder</b> Hartness Performing Arts Center on the Christ Church School Campus

\*DISCUSSIONS are NOT costumed performances as are the other festival events. They are an opportunity to get to know the performers and discover what they think about their characters.

**Centre Stage** — 501 River St, Greenville, SC 29601 | No on-site parking.

**Greenville Tech Barton Campus** — Corner of S. Pleasantburg and E. Faris Road, 29607. Outdoor location to be determined — Before the event visit [HistoryComesAlive.org](http://HistoryComesAlive.org) for the exact location.

**Hartness Performing Arts Center on the Christ Church Episcopal School Campus**  
245 Cavalier Dr, Greenville, SC 29607

**Senior Action** — 3715 E. North St., Greenville, SC 29615

**Indoor Shows** — Only Spartanburg events require advance reservations. The other indoor events have limited seating. Come early to get a seat. First come, first served. Doors open one hour before show time.

**Outdoor Shows** — **Greenville Tech Barton Campus** — Inclement weather plan (extreme heat or rain) — Show will be moved into the Dreisbach/Anderson Student Success Center Auditorium, 506 S. Pleasantburg Drive. You will need to come early to get a seat. First come, first served. Doors will open 45 minutes before show time

## SPARTANBURG, SC

Spartanburg County Public Libraries —  
Headquarters Library  
151 South Church St, Spartanburg, SC 29306

<b>MON</b>	6/15	3:00p	<b>Rebecca Motte*</b> 
		7:00p	<b>Rebecca Motte*</b>
<b>TUE</b>	6/16	3:00p	<b>Mother Jones*</b> 
		7:00p	<b>Mother Jones*</b>
<b>WED</b>	6/17	3:00p	<b>Captain Henry Felder*</b> 
		7:00p	<b>Captain Henry Felder*</b>
<b>THU</b>	6/18	3:00p	<b>Edgar Allan Poe*</b> 
		7:00p	<b>Edgar Allan Poe*</b>
<b>FRI</b>	6/19	3:00p	<b>Paul Robeson*</b> 
		7:00p	<b>Paul Robeson*</b>

Doors open 30 min. before show time.

\*registration required at all Spartanburg shows

Go to: <https://www.spartanburglibraries.org/Events>

 ASL Interpreted shows

## BREVARD, NC

Rogow Room, Transylvania County Library  
212 S Gaston St, Brevard, NC 28712

<b>SAT</b>	6/13	6:00p	<b>Rebecca Motte</b>
<b>TUE</b>	6/16	6:00p	<b>Paul Robeson</b>
<b>THU</b>	6/18	6:00p	<b>Mother Jones</b>
<b>SAT</b>	6/20	6:00p	<b>Captain Henry Felder</b>
<b>TUE</b>	6/23	6:00p	<b>Edgar Allan Poe</b>

## ABBEVILLE, SC

Abbeville Opera House  
100 Court Square #102, Abbeville, SC 29620

<b>FRI</b>	6/12	2:00p	<b>Captain Henry Felder</b>
<b>WED</b>	6/17	2:00p	<b>Rebecca Motte</b>

## LIBERTY, SC

Pickens County Performing Arts Center  
314 W. Main Street, Liberty, SC 29657

<b>MON</b>	6/15	2:00p	<b>Captain Henry Felder</b>
<b>THU</b>	6/18	2:00p	<b>Rebecca Motte</b>



This program is funded in part by the Metropolitan Arts Council which receives support from the City of Greenville, BMW Manufacturing Company, and SEW Eurodrive.



This project is funded in part by the South Carolina Arts Commission which receives support from the National Endowment for the Arts.



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## Captain Henry Felder (1725–1780)

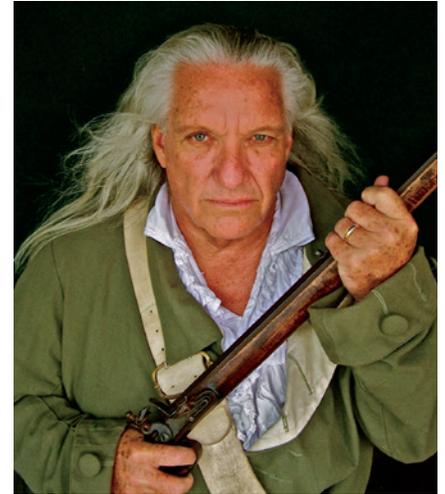
- 1725** — Born Hans Henrich Felder, Zurich, Switzerland
- 1735** — Comes to America, age 10, with parents to Orangeburg Township in colonial South Carolina
- 1738** — Parents granted 350 acres by King George II of England
- 1738** — Father dies and the following year his mother passes. Orphaned at 13. Local friend named guardian
- 1745** — Gathers more land. Creates cobbler's shop in home
- 1747** — Marries Mary Elizabeth Schaumlauffel (born 1722); has seven sons and one daughter. Mary passes on in 1761.
- 1755** — Acquires more land as merchant and farmer
- 1762** — Marries Anna Catherina Schnell (born 1758); has 3 sons and 4 daughters. Anna dies in 1787.
- 1770** — Appointed by British to be Justice of the Peace, Foreman of Royal Grand Jury for Orangeburg District and member of legislature, serving St. Matthew's Parish
- 1775** — Elected to South Carolina Provincial Congress. Aware of growing injustices and corruption in his district
- 1775** — Appointed by Provincial Congress to maintain Continental Association Boycott and establishes a militia in the Orangeburg district
- 1776** — Elected to South Carolina Congressional General Assembly; elected Grand Jury foreman
- May 20, 1776** — Delivers Address and Declaration Of Separation from the English King to William Henry Drayton, seven weeks prior to Thomas Jefferson delivering Declaration of Independence July 4th, 1776
- 1778** — Felder homestead attacked, plundered, burned by Loyalists. Felder family begins rebuilding.
- 1779** — Felder re-appointed to Grand Jury.
- Feb 12, 1780** — Homestead attacked a second time; Felder fatally wounded near South Fork of Edisto River, Orangeburg

# Captain Henry Felder

**SC 250**  
ANNIVERSARY  
*American Revolution*

by Clarence Felder

**H**enry Felder arrived in the colony of South Carolina from Zurich, Switzerland in 1735 at age 10 with his parents, Hans Heinrich and Ursula Felder. Sadly, they soon died. Henry's care and 300 acres of property were entrusted to a fine man who promised he would treat Henry and the land as his own. He helped Henry in many ways. It was in part due to his assistance that by the time Henry was murdered by Loyalists later in life, he was a highly respected leader of the district and owned more than 3,000



Clarence Felder as Captain Henry Felder

acres of land. Felder was dedicated to Judeo-Christian principles and willing to place himself in great danger years later by writing his Articles of Separation from the English King and then gathering and leading his own militia, which included his seven sons.

The driving force for Captain Henry Felder's campaign for political and personal liberty was fueled by his experiences in the South Carolina Royal Court as foreman of the Royal Grand Jury of Orangeburg District. At that time the position was an elected office. Consequently, those voting for him appealed to him for justice. The colonists were suffering under great corruption. They hoped he would take action and right wrongs perpetrated by royal judges who'd been appointed in London by King George III, four thousand miles away.

Felder tried to reason with the king's judges to punish those guilty and clear those not guilty. However, he received repeated rejections from the Royal Court. In fact, the judges exhibited even more contempt. They commenced to actually exacerbate previous misdeeds. To Felder, the Royal judges were completely derelict in their duties. They granted only one brand of "justice" which came from political power and its odious pressures, privilege and gold. The essence of a line in Shakespeare's *King Lear* is the spear of justice that is often blunted by the shield of gold. And Hamlet also proffers, "The law's delay, the insolence of office." All these influences created the need for more action.

Felder and other colonists of South Carolina created a "provincial congress" believing it to be not only equal to judges sent from England but able to do a much better job of seeing justice done. Congress members lived in the colony, farmed and worked there and could deal more fairly with complaints. The abuses of power continued from the Royal government, so the colonists created a separate, parallel government. They were actually inventing a new form of government without a king — a self-government — previously unknown in the world.

Royal judges and governors became frightened at the growing strength of colonists and complained to King George. The King ordered those loyal to him, "Loyalists," to punish the free-thinking communities. So Colonists

“...the King’s Judges refuse the execution of their offices...to the great danger to the lives liberties and properties of the good people of this colony... Great Britain has forced us into a new Form of Government.”

— From Captain Henry Felder’s Address and Declaration of Separation from the English King read publicly May 20 in 1776

reached for muskets and created ways to protect themselves. Knowledge of the land and the need for safety for their families and neighbors made local men capable defenders. The rest is history.

Henry Felder believed life without freedom and the choice of what one does with divinely allotted time is a life not worth living. He was religiously opposed to human slavery. In South Carolina at the time, some neighbors were slave owners, but he was not. He insisted on paying any servants who worked for him. To him, all people were human beings. That seems simple now, but at that time it was not a reality in the colony of South Carolina—or in the larger world. Felder was willing to lay down his life, not only for his own welfare but for the welfare and liberty of all. And he did.



Clarence Felder as Captain Henry Felder



**Clarence Felder**, co-founder of Actors’ Theater of South Carolina, is an executive producer, writer, director, actor and playwright. His career in film, TV and stage spans five decades. He co-starred in various major films and TV series including with John Ritter in ABC’s comedy cop series *Hooperman*, with Danny Devito in *Ruthless People* and with Bruce Willis in *The Last Boy Scout*. He starred as his ancestor, Captain Henry Felder, in the award-winning film *All for Liberty*, as Daniel Morgan in *Echoes of Glory*, *Heroes from the American Revolution* and as Henry Laurens in *John Laurens’ War*. He wrote and starred in *John at Patmos*, *An Allegory*. He spent 20 years in New York co-starring in 10 Broadway productions as well as starring in New York’s Shakespeare in the Park and the Great Lakes Shakespeare Festival with some of our greatest stars, writers and directors. He has adapted seven plays of Shakespeare. Clarence has also starred in or directed most of ATSC’s 98 stage productions since 1995.

## GOOD READS

### **Full text of Felder’s Address and Declaration Of Separation from the English King (1776)**

<https://actorstheaterofsc.org/declaration-of-separation/>

This document is a historical masterpiece. It was written and delivered by Henry Felder to William Henry Drayton, more than seven weeks before Jefferson delivered his Declaration of Independence in Philadelphia.

### **The South Carolina Militia in the Revolutionary War, Captain Henry Felder and the Backcountry Defense**

by John Brian Eleazer (2025)

Mr. Eleazer does a masterful job in showing how important the South Carolina Backcountry militias were in winning and holding our freedoms.

### **South Carolinians in the War for American Independence**

by Alexia Jones Helsley (2000)

Professor Alexia Jones Helsley provides impeccable scholarship and insightful exploration of a very diverse cross section of unknown men and women who fought bravely for independence.

### **Salley History of Orangeburg County**

Salley Archives, Orangeburg County Historical Society (1898)

Mr. Salley focuses on Captain Felder and his family and the personal cost of the Revolutionary War to them and many others.

### **South Carolina Gazette, ad, October 7-14, 17th Edition 1778**

A clipping of the advertisement on the front page posted by Captain Felder after a Tory Raid destroyed his house, barns and possessions, including paper money amounting to 2,000 pounds. Revealing an aspect of his character, he adds if he owes money to anyone he wants to pay all debts.

# Rebecca Brewton Motte

SC 250  
ANNIVERSARY  
*American Revolution*

by Chris Weatherhead



## Rebecca Motte (1737–1815)

**1737** — Born in Charlestown, Provincial South Carolina

**1758** — Marries Jacob Motte Jr., descended from a refugee Huguenot family. They have seven children. Tragically, only three grow to adulthood.

**1776–1782** — Rebecca and Jacob supply Continental Army as able with food and resources.

**May 1780** — The British invade in disastrous Siege of Charlestown Battle. Patriot Army forced to surrender. British general takes possession of Rebecca's house on King Street for his headquarters.

**1781** — Rebecca and family now living in country home on Congaree River are surprised as British suddenly seize this home too — as their midlands headquarters!

**May 1781** — General Nathanael Greene sends Brigadier General Francis Marion and "Lighthouse Harry" Lee with troops to take back "Fort Motte" for the patriots. Rebecca offers incendiary arrows to help burn her house to force British surrender.

**1800–1815** — Rebecca spends years dealing with war debts, living simply at Eldorado Plantation with son-in-law Thomas Pinckney and daughter Frances.

**June 1812** — The War of 1812 begins. It ends February 1815.

**January 12, 1815** — Rebecca dies, not knowing how that war would end.

**W**omen of the Southern Campaign of the American Revolution in South Carolina had few choices: support patriot fathers, husbands, brothers and sons fighting against King George III; support them fighting as Loyalists on the side of the King; or just try to survive as the wind blew. Women had private dreams for the future, but had no vote, no power. Most often they were left alone to defend the homestead and pray for the best.



Chris Weatherhead as Rebecca Motte

Rebecca Brewton Motte was clearly on the patriot side long before the war. Her heart was set on liberty. But the price was high. Even though reared in a wealthy family, she suffered the death of her brother in a shipwreck, the loss of four of her seven children and, during the war, the death of her husband Jacob.

Rebecca's family was active in her parish church so she likely had her faith to help overcome waves of tragic news and threats of harm as they rolled in. She had to care for her children, nurse the sick, find supplies, food and clothing and attempt to secure her family.

After Major General Benjamin Lincoln surrendered Charlestown (later Charleston) in 1780, the British commander Lord Rawdon chose Rebecca's home on King Street as his headquarters. She had inherited the magnificent mansion from her brother who had died at sea as he was traveling to the Second Continental Congress in Philadelphia. Rebecca and her family likely joined others fleeing the siege. By June 1780 she had moved her family to Mt. Joseph, a newly built country home on a commanding hill overlooking the Congaree River. Ironically, the British soon after decided to seize that home as well because it was near a key supply road and ferry for both armies.

Rebecca, resigned to her fate, sadly watched as the British moved in nearly 200 soldiers, turning her new home into a British garrison with an impenetrable earthen palisade around the house. After the British captured Charlestown, they established many such forts to secure their hold on South Carolina. Their strategy was to overtake the Southern Colonies and win the war with the support of Loyalists.

Within a few months, Rebecca Motte — despite her family connections and great wealth — found herself a refugee with several young women to protect and maintain. She was also allowed to care for her wounded son-in-law, a British prisoner waiting to be exchanged. However, nursing his shattered leg was a daily challenge added to managing resources and protecting her daughters from the British soldiers.

By 1781, General Washington placed General Nathanael Greene in command of the Southern Campaign. In a stroke of genius, Greene sent Francis Marion, the "Swamp Fox," and Henry "Lighthouse Harry" Lee with a combined force of 450 men to take back various British forts. Intelligence came to Marion offering a chance to take back Fort Motte in May.

Rebecca did everything in her power to aid Marion and Lee during the battle that followed. Marion demanded surrender, but the British commander refused.

*"...mighty plucky woman wuz Becky Motte...purty as a picture, though she wuz well-nigh forty...a Charleston lady. When Colonel Lee told her about needing to burn the house, the plucky woman clapped her hands and said, 'Good! Do it if they refuse to surrender!' Now wasn't that real grit? Real patriotism?"*

—Quote from an old soldier who fought with Lt. Col. Henry "Lighthorse Harry" Lee sixty years earlier as a young man as interviewed by Journalist Benson J. Lossing

The patriots began siege tactics, but after three days of fighting there was no breakthrough. Then campfires were seen, revealing Lord Rawdon was closing in with reinforcements, so Marion had to act quickly. Rebecca, caring for wounded and feeding troops, was interrupted by Lee, who sadly suggested that the only way to force surrender was to burn the British out of her home.

According to Henry Lee, she smiled and said: "I am gratified with the opportunity of contributing to the good of my country... I should view the approaching scene with delight!" Suddenly remembering a strange foreign quiver of incendiary arrows she had inherited from her brother, she offered them to Francis Marion in hopes that they would help in setting the fire.

Shortly after, the roof began to burn from the arrows shot from a musket and the British surrendered before Lord Rawdon could arrive. Rebecca's willing sacrifice was rewarded by Marion's order to put out the fire quickly. Rebecca was even able to serve supper for all the officers.

The war in South Carolina finally ended in December 1782 when the massive British Royal Naval fleet sailed out of Charlestown harbor. The capture of Fort Motte is considered a turning point in the war.

Unfortunately, Rebecca spent much of her later life dealing with her husband's debts. She died in 1815.

It was noted by her family that Rebecca hung her quiver for arrows on the back of her chair, treasured evidence of her revolutionary spirit. It lovingly held her knitting needles, all arrows having been spent on the victory at Fort Motte!



Chris Weatherhead as Rebecca Motte



**Chris Weatherhead** has been a leading actress in film, television and stage for 50 years on both coasts. She trained with Brewster Mason of the Royal Shakespeare Company (USC, Irvine and London). She is a writer, director and producer of nine award-winning films and co-starred, wrote, directed and co-produced *All for Liberty*, *Echoes of Glory*, *Heroes from the American Revolution*, *The Final Trials of Anne Hutchinson*, *Light for Your Journey* and *John at Patmos*, *An Allegory*. She also wrote/directed *Frederick Douglass*, *No Turning Back* and *John Laurens' War*. She recently co-starred in the thriller *Valley of the Horntak*. On primetime television, she has had numerous guest starring roles including on *Dallas*, *Our Family Honor*, *Moonlighting*, *Night Court*, *Sinatra* (mini-series) and *Equal Justice*. Chris was the evil Alicia Van Dine on ABC's *Edge of Night* for more than two years. She guest starred on *The Young and the Restless* and *Days of Our Lives*. Her historical novel, *Against the Wind, the Rise of Kamehameha the Great* is based on her award-winning screenplay.

## GOOD READS

### ***South Carolinians in the War for American Independence***

by Alexia Jones Helsley (2000)

Extraordinary, historically accurate and covering a diverse group of patriots, including Rebecca Brewton Motte, Captain Henry Felder and even a Catawba warrior soldier. From South Carolina Archives & History.

### ***South Carolina Women, Their Lives and Times, Vol. 1***

by Marjorie Julian Spruill, Valinda W. Littlefield and Joan Marie Johnson (2009)

A marvelous bouquet of fascinating and brilliant women you will not forget. Contains a chapter about Rebecca Brewton Motte written by Alexia Jones Helsley.

### ***"The Patriotic Widow of the Congaree" in Hours with the Living Men and Women of the Revolution***

by Benson J. Lossing (1889)

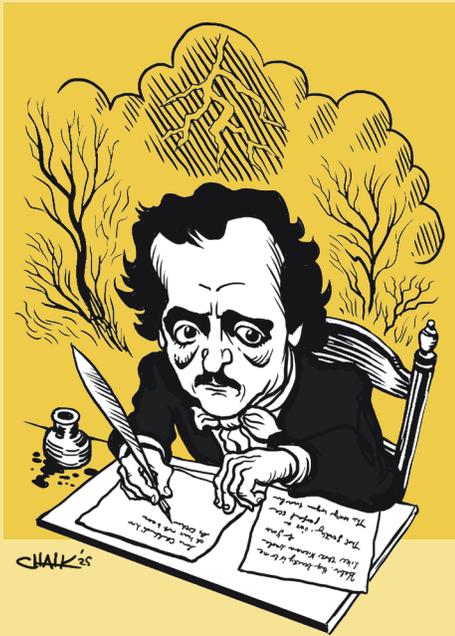
Eye-witness accounts of various people interviewed circa 1848 by Mr. Lossing, American historian

### ***The Battles of Fort Watson and Fort Motte, 1781***

by Steven D. Smith (2024)

This is the book generated from the archaeological findings of Mr. Smith who discovered sundry artifacts from the battle fields, including a fire arrow point on Rebecca's property.

**Note:** Alexia Jones Helsley's soon to be released book, tentatively titled, *Rebecca Motte in the American Revolution* (expected publication July, 2026)



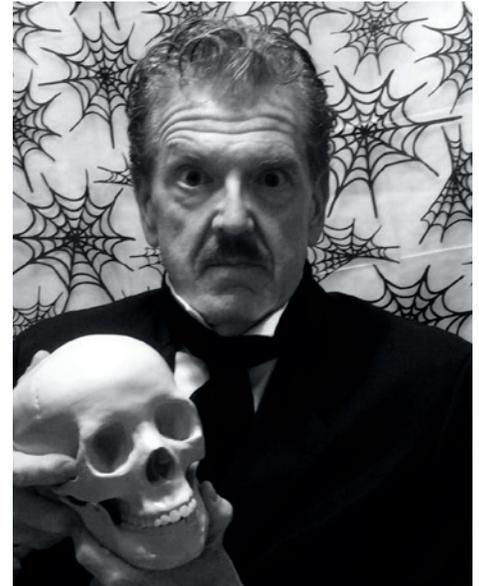
## Edgar Allan Poe (1809–1849)

- 1809** — Born in Boston to a family of actors
- 1811** — Father abandons family & mother dies shortly after
- 1815** — Foster family moves with Poe to London
- 1820** — Poe & foster family return to Richmond VA
- 1827** — Publishes 1st book of poetry & joins U.S. Army
- 1828** — Serves duty at Fort Moultrie SC
- 1829** — Foster mom dies; Poe publishes 2nd book
- 1831** — Moves in with his Aunt Clemm's family in Baltimore
- 1834** — Wealthy foster father dies; Poe not in his will
- 1836** — Marries cousin Virginia Clemm, age 13
- 1837** — Poe's only novel published
- 1843** — National lecture tour on American poetry
- 1845** — Writes *The Raven* & criticism of Longfellow
- 1847** — Wife dies of tuberculosis
- 1849** — Traveling to marry his childhood sweetheart, Poe dies in Baltimore

# Edgar Allan Poe

by Larry Bounds

**E**dgar Poe was scarcely two when his father abandoned the family, leaving an ailing wife and three children: Edgar, his older brother Henry and infant sister Rosalie. When he was three, his mother died and the children were separated to live with others. Edgar became the foster child of a successful but childless Richmond, Virginia merchant John Allan and his wife Frances. Allan sold cloth, tobacco, slaves and tombstones. Frances doted on little Edgar and had him baptized Edgar Allan Poe even though the Allans never adopted him.



Larry Bounds as Edgar Allan Poe

Hoping to expand their business to London, the Allans moved there when Edgar was six and enrolled him in boarding schools for the next five years. It was in boarding school that one of his teachers first documented Edgar's innate literary talent. But, unsuccessful in London commerce, the Allans returned to Richmond when Edgar was eleven.

Poe continued his education in private schools and was admitted to the University of Virginia during its first year of operation. He found companionship among the students but it was not to last. John Allan refused to provide enough money for Poe's expenses, forcing him to take out loans. To pay off these loans he disastrously tried gambling to win the money, instead falling deeper into debt. Forced out of college and rejected by his foster father, Poe took a clerk's job, published a small book of poetry and joined the U.S. Army.

Poe was posted to Fort Moultrie on Sullivan's Island in South Carolina for more than a year. During that time he heard the story of an abusive sergeant who was sealed in a wall by his fellow soldiers. It would be a tale that Poe would return to when he wrote the classic short story "The Cask of Amontillado." In the army Poe rose to the rank of sergeant.

But tragedy continued to dog Poe. Shortly after publishing his second book of poetry, his foster mother died. Traveling back to Baltimore, he moved in with his aunt and her 8-year-old daughter, Virginia Clemm.

To get back in his foster father's good graces, Poe entered West Point, but he absolutely hated the regimentation and discipline. He began skipping assignments and missing required chapel sermons in an effort to get dismissed. He was ejected in less than a year.

John Allan remarried a year after his wife's death. Over the next four years he fathered three sons and then died, leaving Poe absolutely nothing in his will.

Five years had passed since Poe began living with his aunt. He married his now 13-year-old cousin who had long adored him; Poe was 27.

Poe became the editor of several of the nation's most successful literary magazines. These often featured his own original short stories, poems and

***“The scariest monsters are the ones  
that lurk within our souls.”***

**— Edgar Allan Poe**

literary essays. With the writing of “The Raven,” Poe’s talent became recognized nationwide. He toured the states giving literary reviews, poetry demonstrations and even scientific lectures.

But his great successes were punctuated by bouts of drunkenness and depression, especially after the early death of his wife at the age of 24 following her extended struggle with tuberculosis.

As he explored various literary genres, he created a new and now widely recognized one - the detective story. He invented the clever investigator who would explain the process of how he solved a case to an assistant. This technique would famously inspire Arthur Conan Doyle to follow Poe’s pattern in the creation of his own detective Sherlock Holmes. As Doyle said, “Where was the detective story until Poe breathed the breath of life into it?”

Following his wife’s death, he became reacquainted with a wealthy widow in Virginia who years before had been one of his first loves. She agreed to marry Poe. As fate would have it, Poe was soon after found dying in the streets of Baltimore. Mystery has always surrounded his death. All that is certain are his last words, “Lord, help my poor soul.”

Poe had been a fearless literary critic whose prose sometimes seemed more written in acid than in ink. He had even challenged the literary works of one of America’s favorite poets, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. He created the supernatural horror genre that we recognize today in the works of author H.P. Lovecraft and director Alfred Hitchcock. The Mystery Writers of America name their annual awards of excellence “The Edgars” in Poe’s honor.

Poe was never an ordinary hail-fellow-well-met. He was dark, moody, always looking for love and acceptance and talented beyond his peers. From his childhood to his death, he created wonderfully crafted poetry and memorable tales and now seems to those who study his life and his works as if he were himself a character from one of his own stories.



**Larry Bounds** has been a Chautauqua performer since 2002, presenting an assortment of figures including Churchill, Einstein, Houdini and Disney for festivals from Florida to Colorado and Nevada. This year he is revisiting one of his favorite authors: Edgar Allan Poe, a haunted, literary genius that he taught about in his English classes for decades.

In 2019 Larry retired as a nationally certified teacher after 35 years in the classroom. He earned his B.A. in theatre and an M.S. in Education from The University of Tennessee.

Larry also still regularly performs as a professional magician as he has since 1973 when he performed for 8 years for Ripley’s Believe It or Not! He lives in Greer, South Carolina with his wife Carole, is active in Mensa and serves on several community boards

## **GOOD READS**

***<https://www.eapoe.org>***

*by The Edgar Allan Poe  
Society of Baltimore*

This website is a real work of love, offering easy online access to all things Poe.

### ***Poe — A Life Cut Short***

*by Peter Ackroyd (2008)*

Beginning with Poe’s still mysterious death, this overview of Poe’s life is part of a noted and very readable series of biographies.

### ***The Oxford Handbook of Edgar Allan Poe***

*by J. Gerald Kennedy and  
Scott Peeples, eds. (2019)*

Forty-five scholars analyze Poe’s writings offering interesting insights into his various works.

### ***Edgar Allan Poe: His Life and Legacy***

*by Jeffrey Meyers (2000)*

This well-reviewed text examines Poe’s remarkable influence on generations of creative writers.

### ***Poe-Land — the Hallowed Haunts of Edgar Allan Poe***

*by J. W. Ocker (1997)*

Visit the places in Poe’s life and see the artifacts preserved in his memory with this guidebook.

### ***The Reason for the Darkness of Night***

*by John Tresch (2012)*

This is an exploration of Poe’s scientific writings and lectures, a little known but important part of his literary legacy.

***“There is no beauty without  
some strangeness.”***

***“A wise man hears one word  
and understands two.”***

***“If a poem hasn’t ripped  
apart your soul, you haven’t  
experienced poetry.”***

**— Edgar Allan Poe**



## Mother Jones (1837-1930)

- August 1, 1837** — Possible birthdate for Mary Harris, Cork, Ireland
- Late 1841** — Immigrates to America
- 1857** — Earns teaching certificate
- 1860** — Moves to Memphis, TN for teaching job
- 1861** — Marries George Jones; has 4 children in 6 years
- 1867** — Yellow fever epidemic; husband and all 4 children die
- 1871** — Chicago Fire
- 1877** — Introduced to the Knights of Labor
- 1890** — Becomes paid employee of United Mine Workers of America
- 1897** — Coal strike in West Virginia; jailed for the first time
- 1900** — WV Coal Strike; she leads 3,000 women to bring out the men who are not striking
- 1903** — March of the mill children from Philadelphia to New York
- 1909** — Organizes shirtwaist workers
- 1910** — Organizes brewery girls in Milwaukee
- 1912-13** — Cabin Creek/Paint Creek Strike in West Virginia
- 1914** — Ludlow Massacre
- 1921** — Speaks at dedication of a Union Cemetery in Mount Olive IL created to honor Virden victims of 1898
- 1924** — Supports International Ladies Garment Workers Union in Chicago
- May 1, 1929** — 100th Birthday Party in Arlington VA
- November 30, 1930** — Mother Jones dies.
- December 7, 1930** — Buried in the Union Cemetery in Mt. Olive IL. Thousands gather.

# Mother Jones

by Karen Vuranch

"I belong to a class of people that all down through the ages have been robbed, murdered, maligned, crucified, deluded and because I belong to that class, I think it is my duty to stop these crimes." The fiery words of Mary Harris Jones resonated with workers in the past and still do today. Jones, who earned the nickname Mother Jones for her maternal devotion to all workers, was a tireless revolutionary who fought to improve working conditions for workers in the early twentieth century.

Mother Jones was never afraid to upset the status quo. She often cited historical characters from America's revolutionary past to incite the workers and attempt to improve their conditions. Quoting George Washington, Thomas Paine, Abraham Lincoln and John Brown, Mother Jones campaigned for the rights of workers in many occupations. She viewed the labor movement as an obvious extension of America's Revolutionary War. Once, when told she would be arrested if she spoke at a labor gathering, she replied that she "was not hunting for trouble, but if it came in that way, I would not run from it. I told him the soil of Virginia was stained with the blood of the men who marched with Washington and LaFayette to found a government where the right of free speech should always exist." Another time, she supported her right to agitate with the comment "Wasn't Washington an agitator? Didn't the Mayflower bring over a shipful of agitators?"

The use of civil disobedience was something she learned as a child. Mary Harris was born in Ireland in the 1830's. Her father participated in the resistance movement, fighting English persecution, finally emigrating to America to escape harassment. The family soon followed and Mary grew up in Detroit and then Toronto. She became a teacher but quit to marry and raise a family, as was the social norm of the day. Her husband, George Jones, an active union organizer, introduced Mary to the results achieved when workers work together. But soon tragedy struck the family and Mary was on her own.

Mary Harris Jones supported herself as a seamstress for a while. But, in the late 1800's, she became acquainted with the Knights of Labor, a fledgling organization that sought to better working conditions for all workers. Soon Mary became a professional union organizer and spent the remainder of her life in a nomadic existence, vigorously campaigning for workers' rights. She was diligent in fighting for child labor laws and led a march of children who had been crippled in textile mills to bring attention to the cause. She passionately supported unions and workers by leading strikes, delivering outspoken and fiery speeches and marching in demonstrations. Her colorful rhetoric inspired many workers, with phrases such as, "I am not afraid of the pen, or the scaffold, or the sword. I will tell the truth wherever I please." And she would go on with "If they want to hang me, let them. And on the scaffold I will shout Freedom for the working class!"

Her eloquent speeches electrified workers and often incited them to fight for their rights and for justice. She was both inspiration and instigator, marching by their side as they campaigned for better working conditions. Workers throughout the nation called her the Miner's Angel, sent for their salvation. Of course, corporate leaders viewed her as a reprobate and troublemaker. Indeed, her speeches



Karen Vuranch as Mother Jones

often encouraged violence. For example, she often spoke of her hero, John Brown, who led a raid before the Civil War to start a slave rebellion. Mother Jones said, "He was a criminal in the eyes of the court and in the eyes of many of the Nation; but he was a hero in the eyes of God. He started the war on chattel slavery. We have got to carry on the war of industrial slavery."

Mother Jones was indeed a remarkable woman for her time, or for anytime. Her passion and fire to create decent working conditions for all workers still resonates today. She fought for child labor laws and free speech and equality of all people with a fervent determination. Through her fiery rhetoric, we are able to glimpse a bit of America's revolutionary past.



Karen Vuranch as Mother Jones

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*"My address is like my shoes. It travels with me. I abide where there is a fight against wrong. Someday the workers will take possession of your city hall, and when we do, no child will be sacrificed on the altar of profit!"*

*"I would rather die fighting than die in my bed."*

— Mother Jones

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**Karen Vuranch** has been researching and performing Mother Jones, her first Chautauqua character, for more than 30 years. She began performing Mother Jones for the 1989 UMWA strike against Pittston Coal Company and was the warm-up speaker for Cesar Chavez. Through her company, WV Enterprises, Karen travels throughout the nation with her Chautauqua characters, murder mystery performances and storytelling. She has performed 14 characters, including Julia Child and Cass Elliot in Greenville. She has also performed throughout the US, England and Wales with her one-woman play, Coal Camp Memories, which she based on oral history she gathered in West Virginia. Additionally, she has participated in a storytelling exchange in China. In 2022, Karen retired from teaching theatre at Concord University in West Virginia.

## GOOD READS

### **Mother Jones: The Miner's Angel**

by Dale Fetherling (1974)

Dale Fetherling's biography was the first biography of Mother Jones and tells her story with eloquence and sympathetic understanding.

### **Mother Jones: The Most Dangerous Woman in America**

by Elliot J. Gorn (2001)

Considered to be the first thorough biography, it is imaginatively written and well researched.

### **Mother Jones and the March of the Mill Children**

by Penny Coleman (1994)

A young adult book, it combines biography and social history in an account of the life of Mother Jones and the history of child labor.

### **Autobiography of Mother Jones**

by Mary Harris Jones (1925)

This autobiography written by Mother Jones, with an introduction by Clarence Darrow, chronicles her life with the American labor movement. The narrative mixes her personal experiences with the larger context of labor struggles in the United States.

### **The Speeches and Writings of Mother Jones**

by Edward Steele (1998)

Mary Harris Jones was famed for an oratory style that combined evangelical fervor and caustic irony. The 30 speeches reprinted here, delivered between 1901 and 1922 at conventions and other public meetings, vividly chart her career and her role as UMWA International organizer.

### **Mother Jones: Raising Cain and Consciousness**

by Simon Cordery (2010)

Cordery effectively recounts her story in this accessible biography bringing to life an amazing woman and explaining the dramatic times through which she lived and to which she contributed so much.

## Paul Robeson (1898-1976)

- 1898** — Born Paul Leroy Robeson in Princeton, New Jersey to the Reverend William Drew Robeson and Maria Louisa Bustill Robeson. Paul is the youngest of five children.
- 1904** — Mother dies of burns in accidental house fire; father raises the family
- 1910** — Father moves family to Somerville, New Jersey; begins his third and last pastorate with the St. Thomas AME Zion church
- 1915** — Graduates from Somerville High; wins competitive examination for four-year scholarship at Rutgers College in New Brunswick, New Jersey
- 1919** — Graduates valedictorian, Phi Beta Kappa scholar and first All-American in football from Rutgers.
- 1921** — Marries Eslanda Cardozo Goode while at Columbia University Law School
- 1923** — Graduates from Columbia University Law School
- 1925** — While performing in *The Emperor Jones* and *All God's Chillun Got Wings*, Paul performs a concert with Lawrence Brown made up solely of African-American spirituals and folk songs. Concert is a resounding success and brings this music to a prominent place in the music world.
- 1927** — Son Paul Jr. is born on November 2
- 1928** — Opens in the London production of *Showboat* by Oscar Hammerstein II and Jerome Kern and becomes an overnight sensation singing "Ol' Man River"
- 1930** — Opens to great acclaim in *Othello* in London; first black man to portray the role since Ira Aldridge.
- 1934** — Visits the Soviet Union for the first time and is very impressed
- 1939** — Appears in *The Proud Valley*, the film he felt most proud of; returns to the U.S. to join the "rank and file" of the struggle for equality; performs "Ballad of Americans" over the radio to great acclaim
- 1943** — Opens on Broadway in *Othello* to tremendous critical and audience acclaim.
- 1949** — Makes speech at the Paris Peace Conference; his words, which were purposely taken out of context, cause a terrible reaction in the U.S. (The Peekskill Riot of this year, among other reactions)

# Paul Robeson

by Marvin Jefferson

Paul Leroy Robeson was born in Princeton, New Jersey on April 9, 1898 to the Reverend William Drew Robeson and Maria Louisa Bustill Robeson. He was the youngest in a family of five and was only three years old when his father was ousted in 1901 from his pastorate at the Witherspoon Street Presbyterian Church - a job he had held for 21 years. In 1904, the Robeson family received a more devastating blow - his mother, Maria Louisa, died in a horrible fire.

After his wife's death, Reverend Robeson sent two of Paul's siblings to boarding school while the other two attended college. During this time, not only did Paul and his father

grow closer, but Paul's interaction with Princeton's African-American community influenced him greatly. In his autobiographical book, *Here I Stand*, Paul wrote: "If I were to try to put down the names of all the folks who helped raise me, it would read like a roster of Negro Princeton. In a way I was 'adopted' by all these good people."

Paul was also influenced by the role of music in the Princeton African-American community: "Songs of love and longing, songs of trials and triumphs, deep-flowing rivers and rollicking brooks, hymn-song and ragtime ballad, gospels and blues and the healing comfort to be found in the illimitable sorrow of the spirituals...Yes, I heard my people singing!"

Finally, Paul's early life in Princeton helped to shape his political views. According to Robeson scholar, Sterling Stuckey: "a form of socialism was acted out in that Princeton black community, and Robeson's identification with the working class was no mere abstraction." Paul Robeson's evolution into a "people's artist" as well as an activist had its roots in Princeton's African-American community.

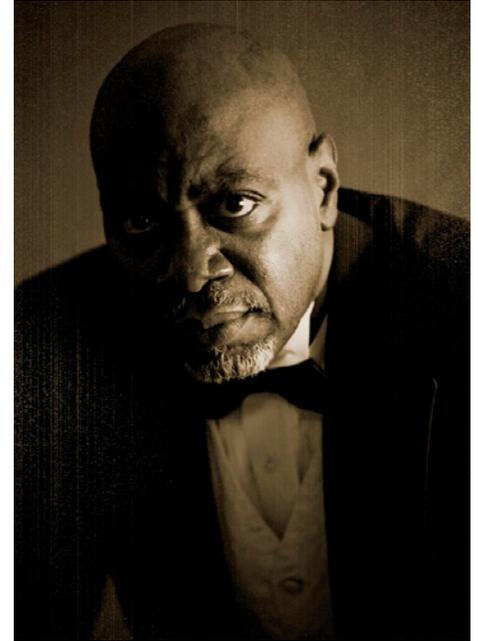
**1950** — The U. S. State Department takes away his passport and refuses to let him travel outside of the country. Robeson is among the most persecuted during the McCarthy era.

**1958** — After an eight year struggle, Paul's passport is returned. Paul and Eslanda leave for London.

**1963** — Returns to the U.S.

**1965** — His wife, Eslanda Robeson dies; Paul retires from public life

**January 23, 1976** — Paul Robeson dies at age 77.



Marvin Jefferson as Paul Robeson

Paul attended Rutgers University, where he became a football star and was twice named All-American as well as being a Phi Beta Kappa scholar and valedictorian of his graduating class in 1919. After graduating, he earned a law degree from Columbia University in 1923 and became part of the intellectual, cultural and artistic ferment known as the Harlem Renaissance. Like many black artists at the time, Paul felt his artistry could be a weapon in the fight

against racism. Between 1924 and 1925, Paul's career, as both an actor and a singer, exploded onto the national scene, but it would be as a singer that Paul would have the artform that best expressed his hopes and beliefs.

While living in London from 1927 to 1939, Paul gained a reputation as "the people's artist" by dedicating his artistry to the struggle against oppression.

Paul Robeson was the radical voice that spoke loudly between the years of 1939 and 1955. When a new voice, that of Martin Luther King, Jr., emerged with the Montgomery Bus boycott Robeson gave voice to the demands, the anger and the concerns of African Americans in their quest for full freedom and equity in the United States. It was Robeson's voice that spoke to and sang of (in the languages of various people from around the world!) the yearnings of the colonial peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America in their struggle against Colonialism. And it was Paul Robeson who stood up and spoke out for the rights of working class people everywhere in their desire to be treated as decent human beings.

Paul Robeson in his activism was a precursor to the modern day Civil Rights movement. One could say that Robeson was the prism through which the lights of Frederick Douglass, Harriet Tubman, Booker T. Washington and W.E.B. DuBois shone to create the rainbow of King, Malcolm X, SNCC, the Black Panther Party and many others.

Although he supported the war effort against Fascism and truly believed in the American creed, Robeson's belief in socialism made him a major casualty of the McCarthy era though he was never a member of the Communist Party. Sadly, his personal sacrifice to make America a better place for all remains relatively unknown.

The notions of honor and principles may seem outdated for many in our age of cynicism, but for Paul Robeson, these notions were paramount to his unique character. Paul Robeson's love for the idea of America, for humanity, knew no bounds. Perhaps this is where the greatest tragedy lies, not in his life but in ours for not believing as he did so deeply that we "must have faith in the whole people, the emergence into full bloom of the last estate, the vision of no high and no low, no superior and no inferior-but equals, assigned to different tasks in the building of a new and richer human society."



**Marvin Jefferson** has an extensive background as a professional actor/director, educator and living history scholar. He has devoted many years to studying the lives of Paul Robeson and Martin Luther King, Jr. Since 1997, he has engaged audiences across the country with his popular Chautauqua performances of these two important historical figures, with a particular focus on the Civil Rights issues that were central to the lives of both. His portrayals have also included Louis Armstrong and York, a member of the Lewis and Clark expedition.

Marvin studied acting at the Mason Gross School of the Arts at Rutgers University. Between 1981 and 1996, he was the producer/artistic director and co-founder of the Ensemble Theatre Company. From 1995 to 2018, he taught acting at Bloomfield College, a private liberal arts college. He began his training as a Chautauquan with the help and guidance of two nationally renowned scholars, the late Giles R. Wright and Dr. Clement A. Price.

*"The artist must elect to fight for freedom or for slavery. I have made my choice. I had no alternative"*

— Paul Robeson

## GOOD READS

### **Here I Stand**

by Paul Robeson (1958, 1988)

Part autobiography, part political memoir... Robeson wrote this book with the hope that it could answer the questions: Who is Paul Robeson? And why had he taken the stands that caused so much trouble in his life? This book is for those who truly want to understand Paul Robeson and his perspective on the times he lived in.

### **The Young Paul Robeson: "On My Journey Now"**

by Lloyd L. Brown (1998)

A deeply warm and perceptive biography exploring the life of Paul Robeson's early years and influences from the clear eyed perspective of one of his closest friends and colleagues who assisted Robeson on the writing of his book, *Here I Stand*.

### **Paul Robeson Speaks**

by Phillip S. Foner (1978)

A collection of writings, articles and speeches of Paul Robeson from his early days at Rutgers University to the note he wrote to be read at his 75th birthday celebration that he did not attend. An important book which shows his evolution into "The People's Artist".

### **Paul Robeson: A Biography**

by Martin Duberman (2005)

The most current "complete" biography of Paul Robeson to date. A must read for those wishing to get a sense of the "largeness" of Robeson's life.

### **The Undiscovered Paul Robeson, An Artist's Journey 1898-1939**

by Paul Robeson, Jr. (2001)

An examination of Paul Robeson's early life from the perspective of his only son. In many ways, both a corrective and an addendum to the Duberman biography.

### **Paul Robeson: The Years of Promise and Achievement**

by Sheila Tully Boyle and Andrew Bunie (2001)

Another in-depth look into Robeson's early years paying particular attention to how the injustices he faced constantly impacted his inner life. A very insightful book.



From the very start of our Greenville Chautauqua Festival, we have striven to address the important humanities issues in our past that have remained important to us today. We have shared the views of a wide variety of significant figures from throughout our history. Their voices remind us of the ideas that have shaped our shared culture and give us a perspective on our past that can, hopefully, result in a clearer vision for our future. Here is a quick reminder of the history of our festival.

**1999 American Humorists**

Mark Twain, Will Rogers, Langston Hughes, James Thurber, Dorothy Parker

**2000 Southern Writers**

Zora Neale Hurston, Katherine Anne Porter, Mark Twain, William Faulkner, Thomas Wolfe

**2001 American Renaissance**

Nathaniel Hawthorne, Herman Melville, Louisa May Alcott, Walt Whitman, Frederick Douglass, Henry David Thoreau

**2002 Conceived in Liberty**

Thomas Jefferson, Elizabeth Freeman, Alexander Hamilton, Henry Laurens, John and Abigail Adams

**2003 American Autobiography**

Benjamin Franklin, Henry Adams, Andrew Carnegie, Pauli Murray, Mark Twain, Eleanor Roosevelt

**2004 American Visions**

Martin Luther King, Jr, Eugene V. Debs, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Thomas Paine, John Winthrop, {Winter: Pauli Murray}

**2005 The Civil War**

Ambrose Bierce, Mary Chesnut, John C. Calhoun, Sam Watkins, Frederick Douglass, Abraham Lincoln, {Winter: Bierce and Watkins}

**2006 Great American Journeys**

William Clark, Sequoyah, Herman Melville, Harriet Tubman, {Winter: Mary Ingles}

**2007 The American Stage**

Houdini, Paul Robeson, Lillian Hellman, Will Rogers, Mark Twain, {Winter: P.T. Barnum}

**2008 America: The Land**

John J. Audubon, Teddy Roosevelt, James Beckwourth, Rachel Carson, Black Elk, {Winter: Hudson River School Painters}

**2009 America in Crisis**

George Washington, Rosa Parks, Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt, Abraham Lincoln, {Winter: Wade Hampton/Robert E. Lee}

**2010 American Imagination**

Ben Franklin, Thomas Edison, Emily Dickinson, Dr. Seuss, Langston Hughes, {Winter: Thomas Jefferson}

**2011 Ideas that Changed America**

John Muir, Frances Perkins, Albert Einstein, Mark Twain, W.E.B. Du Bois, {Winter: Jefferson/ Madison}

**2012 They Came to America**

Winston Churchill, Golda Meir, Carl Jung, Denmark Vesey, {Winter: Lafayette}

**2013 American Legends**

Davy Crockett, Susan B Anthony, Herman Melville, Malcolm X, {Winter: Benedict Arnold}

**2014 Rising to the Occasion**

Clara Barton, Patrick Henry, Robert Smalls, Harry Truman, {Winter: Marie Curie}

**2015 America at the Movies**

Walt Disney, Gordon Parks, Mary Pickford, Orson Welles, {Winter: Bette Davis}

**2016 American Adventures**

Amelia Earhart, Mark Twain, Matthew Henson, Wernher von Braun, {Winter: Meriwether Lewis}

**2017 Power of Words**

Abraham Lincoln, Walter Cronkite, Maya Angelou, Cesar Chavez, Rachel Carson, {Winter: Eleanor Roosevelt}

**2018 Courage**

Winston Churchill, Alice Paul, Francis Marion, Harriet Tubman, Clara Barton, {Winter: George Washington}

**2019 It's Revolutionary!**

Alexander Hamilton, Andrew Jackson, Jackie Kennedy, Malcolm X, Hamilton's Women, {Winter: Napoleon}

**2021 Reinventing America**

Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Edison, Nikola Tesla, Rosa Parks, Hedy Lamarr, {Winter: Teddy Roosevelt}

**2022 Challenge Accepted!**

General Eisenhower, Robert Kennedy, Houdini, Georgia O'Keeffe, Pauli Murray, {Winter: Julia Child}

**2023 Secrets Revealed**

James Armistead Lafayette, Mary Shelley, Nellie Bly, Robert Ripley, Steve Jobs, {Winter: Mark Twain}

**2024 Image or Truth?**

Charles Dickens, El Vaquero, "Stagecoach Mary" Fields, Maria von Trapp, Cass Elliot, {Winter: Pablo Picasso}

**2025 American Celebrity**

Albert Einstein, Babe Ruth, Josephine Baker, Lucille Ball, Erma Bombeck, {Winter: Charlie Chaplin}



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## Rachel Revere

portrayed by Judith Kalaora

### Rendezvous with Rachel Revere™

Mon. July 20, 2026 | 3 pm (ASL interpreted) and 7 pm  
Spartanburg Headquarters Library

*Reservations required.*

It is May 2, 1775 and Rachel Revere has only heard from her beloved husband Paul once since his legendary midnight ride on the 18th of April. Still isolated from one another due to the Siege of Boston, Rachel desperately tries to create a plan to safely take her children (six step-children from Paul's first marriage and a newborn baby of their own) from the reach of the British Regular Army in Boston. In this program, you will help Rachel, as she carefully considers the dangers and demands of each plan. Find out if Rachel is successful in her perilous mission to unite her family, amidst the wake of an American Revolution.



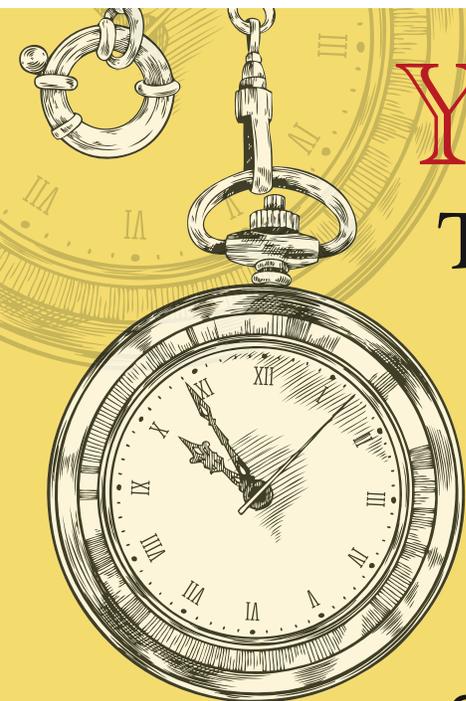
photo courtesy of  
SandoFilms Productions



## Friends Don't Let Friends Miss Chautauqua!

At the Chautauqua 2025 festival, we asked some audience members to complete a survey. We learned that 27% of them heard about the festival through a friend/word of mouth!

**Thank you for telling your  
friends about Chautauqua!**



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Save the Date for Chautauqua  
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**Free Shows!**



### What to **expect** at a Chautauqua show

One character — minimal set — and the audience is the supporting cast! First, a nationally acclaimed historical interpreter transports you back in time to tell a famous person's stories. Then, the audience gets to join in to quiz the historical figure. Finally, the performer steps out of character and answers audience questions the subject couldn't answer — or wouldn't answer truthfully.

### **2026 characters:**

**Captain Henry Felder • Rebecca Motte  
Edgar Allan Poe • Mother Jones • Paul Robeson**

