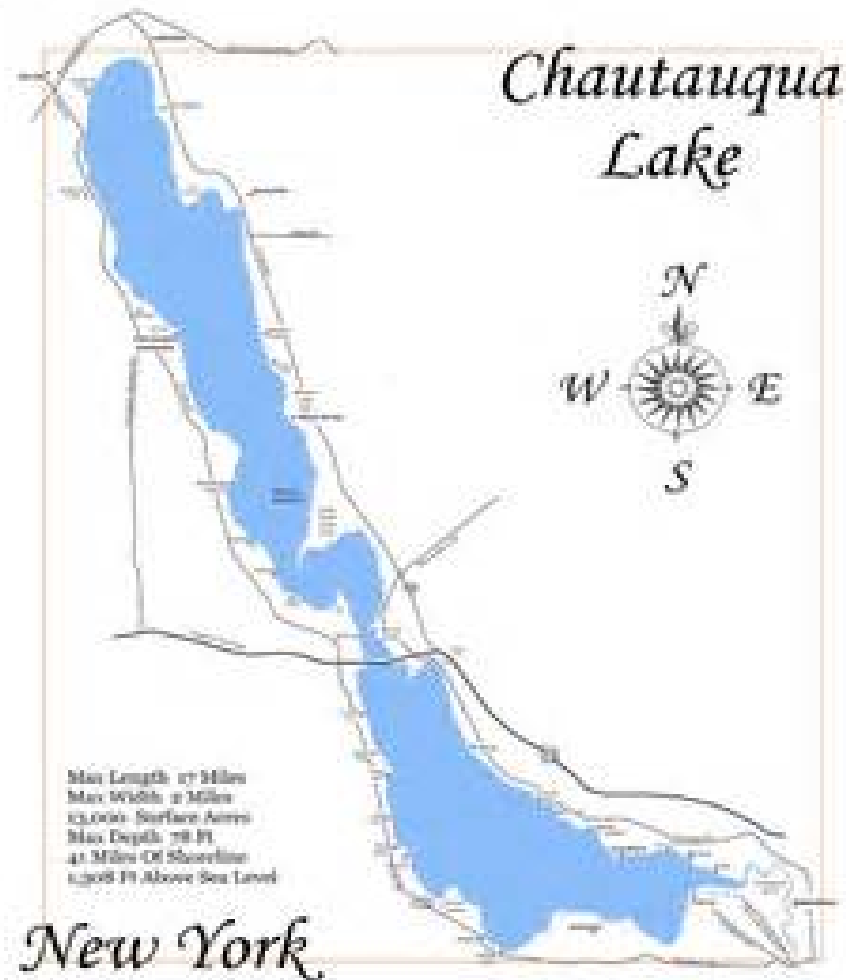


Chautauqua?



CI Beginning

- Chautauqua Institution began in 1874 – training facility for Sunday School teachers
- 2 Methodist preachers started CI – John Heyl Vincent and Lewis Miller rented the site of a Methodist camp.
 - Continuing education for Sunday School teachers of all faiths
 - Reflected a nationwide effort for the professionalization of teaching and educational offerings for women
 - The attendees stayed in tents. Many of today's homes are built on the tent pads from the early years

Alden Family – Early Chautauqua



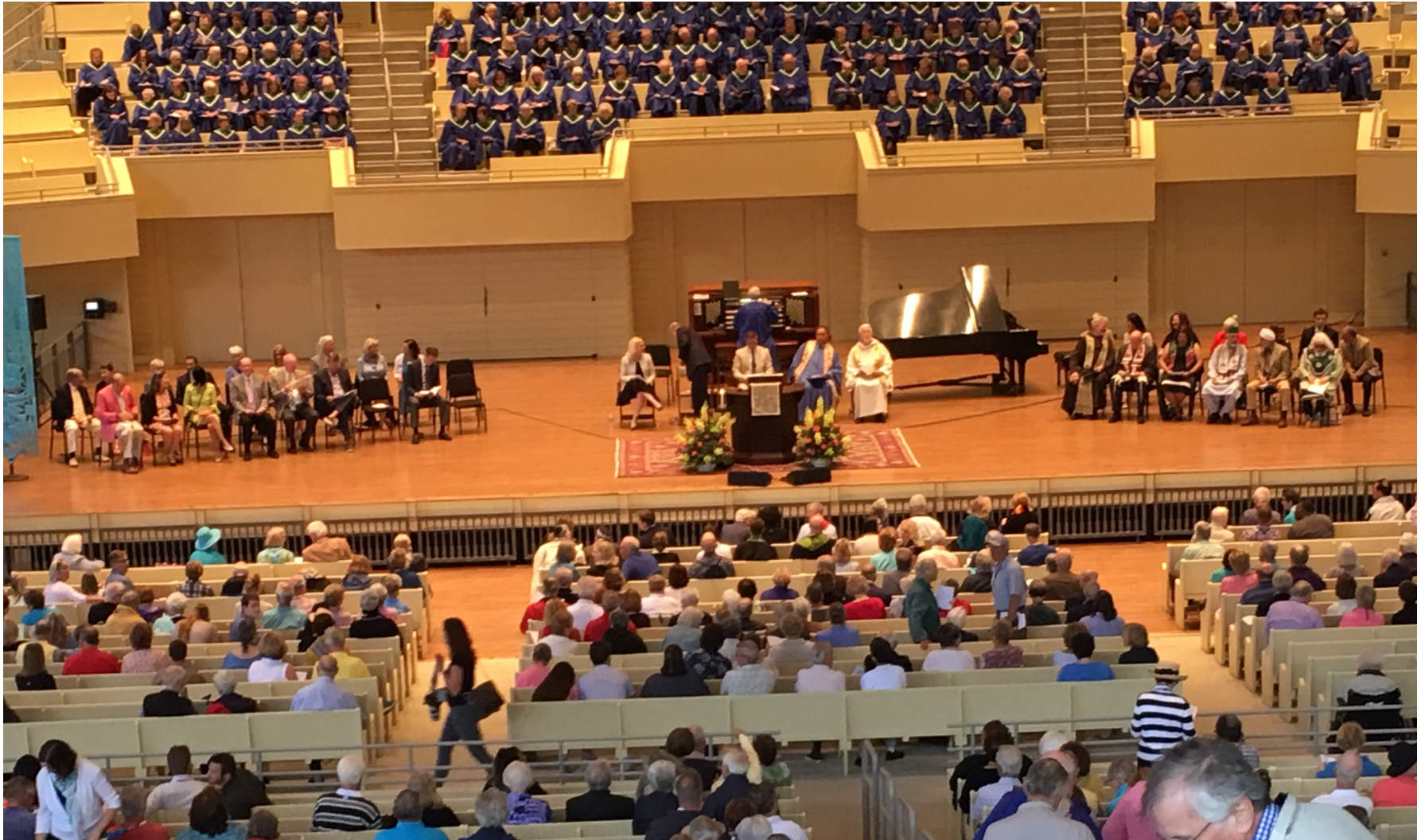
Chautauqua Institution Development

- CI quickly grew, expanding scope
 - Adult education of all kinds
 - Activities based on 4 pillars: Arts, Education, Religion and Recreation
 - Correspondence course – The Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle (begun 1878)
 - Designed to bring college outlook to working/middle-class, especially women
 - Concerts
 - Social Activities
 - By the end of the 19th century, known as a center for “earnest, but high-minded activities aimed at intellectual and moral self-improvement and civic involvement.

1936 CI Ampitheather



The Ampitheater



CI Season Structure

- 9 week season – June 23 – August 26, 2018
- Season long schools – youth and adults
 - Ballet
 - Art
 - Instrumental music
 - Special interest – weaving, sculpture, etc
- Theme for each season and week
 - Speakers
 - Religious focus around theme
 - Church service each day
 - Religious speakers on theme
 - Denominational Houses
 - Fine Arts performances
 - Orchestra
 - Dance
 - Musical groups of different genres
- Children/Youth activity camps
 - Sailing
 - Tennis

CI General Info

- www.ciweb.org
- Chautauqua Institution Population facts
 - Year round residents on grounds – approx. 300
 - 9 week season attendee total – 100,000
 - Weekly attendee total – 10,000+
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QmOvJQXmgHo>
 - Sherra Babcock interview regarding process to select themes and book speakers



Chautauqua Movement Early History

- Chautauqua movement grew out of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle
 - Rural areas where educational opportunities limited
 - Established “chautauquas” – seasonal establishments influenced by:
 - Athenaeums
 - Mechanics’ institutes
 - Lecture series from the eastern US
 - Intense desire for self-improvement through education

Chautauqua Movement, cont.

- By 1900, “Circuit Chautauquas” became principle expression of movement
 - Traveled across country, housed in tents
 - At the height of the movement, 1915, 12,000 communities had hosted a circuit chautauqua
 - Speakers and performers contracted by chautauqua agencies – varying from Vassar educated lecturers, Shakespeare to animal acts and vaudeville farce
 - Movement died by mid-1930’s

Chautauqua – Current Locations

<http://www.chautauquatrail.com/>

