



## Southern & Eastern Kentucky Tourism Development Association

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### RICH HERITAGE PROVIDES UNFORGETTABLE PEOPLE, PLACES

The rich heritage of the Highlands and Waterways Region of Kentucky beckons visitors to take a trip back in history. Here, you can walk in the footsteps of Daniel Boone and other early settlers to see how our nation was born. From the breathtaking mountaintops and secluded hollers to the wondrous waterways and off-the-beaten path communities, the region has a wealth of historic sites waiting to be discovered.

One of the friendliest places on earth, Kentucky is steeped in history with a panoply of unforgettable people and places. Folks here have a way of making history come alive, of colorfully retelling the heritage that has been passed down from generation to generation. Kentuckians are proud of their heritage and welcome visitors to set a spell and learn how this beautiful land was settled and how it has captured the hearts and souls of so many.

One of the most important historical sites in the country is located at Kentucky's far southeast corner. For nearly 150 years, the forbidding Appalachian Mountains had kept early colonists from Kentucky. Although the Cumberland Gap – a natural passage through the mountain barrier – had been used for centuries by Indians, the first white man to travel through the gap was Gabriel Arthur in 1674. It was not until 1750, however, that Dr. Thomas Walker documented its location.

Walker had been hired by Virginia's Loyal Land Company to stake out fertile farm land in the West. When Walker found the only natural route west, he named it Cumberland Gap and built a small cabin to claim the territory. After mapping the route, Walker went home. Though he missed reaching the bluegrass region by only a few days of traveling, Walker did find the gap and that important discovery helped change the future of the nation. Today, you can visit a replica of Walker's crude cabin at the Dr. Thomas Walker State Shrine just southeast of Barbourville.

No other person has influenced the legends and history of Kentucky more than Daniel Boone – woodsman, explorer, settler, tavern keeper and pioneer statesman. Boone raised his family, buried two of his sons and gave a daughter away in marriage in Kentucky. In

1769, Boone and John Finley followed Walker's route into Kentucky, making their way to the fabled bluegrass region.

Then in early 1775, Boone and 30 woodsmen came through the gap and marked Boone's Trace, later the Wilderness Road, to the future site of Fort Boonesborough. Boone cleared the way that would help lead more than 300,000 settlers through the Cumberland Gap to make a new life in the West through the Westward Movement. That history can be traced at the Cumberland Gap National Historical Park, the largest national historic park in the country, with 20,305 ruggedly beautiful acres. The visitor center has a state-of-the-art theater with an interesting orientation program, plus a museum and crafts sales area. Visitors can now hike along a section of the original road to get a feel for the way the pioneers saw Kentucky as they came through the Gap. Gap Cave (formerly called Cudjoe's Cave) was an early landmark that Walker, Boone, and other early visitors saw along the road. The cave has been reopened, so that today's visitors to the park can take a short hike up to the cave from the restored Wilderness Road and take a tour of the cave with a National Park Service guide.

Go to Pinnacle Overlook and you can see three states – Kentucky, Virginia and Tennessee – as well as the twin tunnels that go 4,600 feet through the mountain to connect Kentucky and Tennessee. After 17 years in construction, the tunnels finally opened in 1996, replacing a stretch of Highway 25E so dangerous that it was known as "Massacre Mountain." The historic Wilderness Road has been restored to its original condition when early settlers came through the famed passage.

The Daniel Boone National Forest features over 520 miles of developed forest trails. One of the most interesting trails is the Ridge Trail on Brush Mountain which leads to Hensley Settlement, a restored cluster of barns and houses inhabited from 1903 to 1951.

Kentucky's first state park, Pine Mountain State Resort Park, was created in 1924 and contains some of the finest mountain views in the tri-state area. From the overlook at Chained Rock, you can see the Narrows and the Cumberland Ford, the shallow spot in the Cumberland River where the first settlers following the Wilderness Road could cross safely.

Immerse yourself in history at Mountain HomePlace, a reconstructed 1800s Scotch-Irish farmstead right on Paintsville Lake. Start off by watching a delightful 15-minute film detailing Eastern Kentucky history. Richard Thomas, former John-Boy on *The Waltons*, whose real roots are in these hills and hollers, beautifully narrates the award-winning film. At Mountain HomePlace, visitors are lead through the historic site by costumed interpreters who explain and demonstrate old Appalachian practical crafts and folkways. Mountain HomePlace reveals past life as no history book can. Walk through the split rail gate and visit five original 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century structures – an 1859 double-pen log cabin, an 1889 one-room schoolhouse, a blacksmith shop, double crib barn and the old Fish Trap Baptist Church. You'll find folks at home, cooking over the hearth, spinning wool at the spinning wheel, hammering tools at the blacksmith shop, learning ABCs at the schoolhouse and singing hymns in the church. No matter what they're doing, the interpreters are never too busy to answer questions and explain how things were done in those bygone days.

In nearby Salyersville, the Magoffin County Historical Society offers guided tours of a collection of early log cabins and other log buildings at Pioneer Village, located in the downtown. The buildings are from the surrounding area and date from c. 1810 to c.

1868. In order to save them from destruction, the Society moved them to their present site and reconstructed them. Next door are the Society offices with extensive genealogical and other archival records of Magoffin County.

At Jenny Wiley State Resort Park, you can hear the story of the pioneer woman who was captured by Indians here in 1789. She survived 11 months of captivity and saw her brother and children slain by her captors. Wiley miraculously escaped and was eventually reunited with her husband. She died at 71 and is buried in a cemetery five miles south of Paintsville on Highway 23 near the site of Harmon Station, the first white settlement in eastern Kentucky. Mathias Harmon was one of the hunter-Indian fighters known as "Long Hunters" because of their long sojourns in the wilderness. In 1750 he and his men built a fortlike log hunting lodge on this site. In the late 1780s, they built a more permanent blockhouse.

The 180-mile Jenny Wiley Trail is excellent hiking through miles of woods and past lush gorges, strip mines, mountain towns and open farmland. The Jenny Wiley Summer Music Theatre performs a musical version of the legendary Jenny Wiley story, as well as Broadway musicals. The outdoor performances are at the Jenny Wiley State Resort Park in an amphitheater open from late June through mid-August.

Communities throughout the Highlands and Waterways Region have preserved their early history in interesting historic districts. Greensburg features the oldest courthouse west of the Alleghenies, great antique shopping and walking tour, featuring elegant early Federal-style homes listed in the National Register of Historic Places. In Columbia, you can see the John B. Begley Chapel, designed by E. Fay Jones, the world's foremost chapel architect and the restored 1821 Trabue Russell House. Historic sites in Campbellsville include the 1823 Hiestand House, one of 12 German stone houses in Kentucky. It features exceptional hand-tooled masonry and antiques. The nearby Friendship School houses a museum that represents a bygone era of education. The 1840 Atkinson-Griffin Log House served as a hospital for the defeated Confederates after the Battle of Tebbs Bend in 1863. Less than a month later, Confederate Gen. John Hunt Morgan was captured during the Great Indiana and Ohio Raid. The log houses features a battle diorama and weaponry.

African-American life in Kentucky had its beginnings in the Commonwealth's earliest history. Daniel Boone was accompanied by an African-American upon his first arrival in the new frontier in 1769. Several African-Americans later accompanied Elijah Craig's "Traveling Church" in 1781.

As a border state, there were few laws governing slavery in Kentucky. There were no laws prohibiting slaves from learning to read and write or attending religious services. Unlike other Southern slave holding states, African-Americans were widely dispersed in small clustered communities, many of which continue to exist today. Thousands of black men, typically from the Deep South, worked in the coal mines of Eastern Kentucky.

During the Civil War, the Union Army turned the quiet countryside around Nicholasville into an expansive military operation involving 300 buildings and fortifications on 4,000 acres. As the third largest recruiting and training depot for African-Americans in the nation, Camp Nelson had over 10,000 black soldiers pass through the Union Army here. A refugee camp sprang up when many black soldiers brought their families with them. Since Abraham Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation applied only to states in rebellion, volunteering was one of the few ways Kentucky slaves

could become free men. Family members of these men lived either with the recruit or in hastily built shanties.

Camp Nelson Heritage Park now has 408 of the original 4,000 acres. The White House headquarters has been meticulously restored and furnished and contains artifacts recovered at the site. Plans include reconstruction of eight earthen forts and an extension of an interpretive trail.

Both sides in the Civil War considered Kentucky a key to victory. Fighting raged for control of crucial mountain passes, navigable rivers and railroad junctions. The war divided Kentucky more tragically than any other state. For Kentucky, it truly was brother against brother. Civil War sites in the Highlands and Waterways Region tell the story of the Civil War and its impact on the development of our nation. Destinations include battlefields, historic homes, museums and more.

One site is the Battle of Wildcat Mountain in London. The October 1861 Battle of Wildcat Mountain was the earliest major Civil War battle, as well as the first Union victory, in Kentucky. This was part of Confederate General Felix Zollicoffer's Mill Springs campaign. Though the armies of the Civil War have long since disappeared, many of their trenches remain as reminders of what happened. A few trails lead to the faint outlines of old trenches. Some monuments have been erected and walking trails are being developed within this scenic, rough terrain, now home to varied flora and fauna.

Another major Union victory was at Mill Springs Battlefield in Nancy. The battle helped destroy the Confederate defense line in Kentucky and began a series of Confederate disasters that culminated at the Battle of Shiloh in Tennessee. The site features a nine-stop driving tour, numerous interpretive signs, two cemeteries and a mill. A new memorial at the battlefield is a monument of 148 headstones for each of the Confederates killed in the battle and buried in mass graves. The Union dead have long rested in Mill Springs National Cemetery.

The first battle of General John Hunt Morgan's Great Indiana and Ohio Raid took place at Tebbs Bend, eight miles south of Campbellsville. The Battle of Tebbs Bend/Green River Bridge was fought on a bend in the Green River. A self-guided driving tour brochure of the battlefield is available at the Tourist Commission or at Green River Lake Park Interpretive Center.

During the Civil War, Cumberland Gap remained an important route into Kentucky. Both sides fought over the gap and fortified it. The remains of those earthworks can still be seen.

Samuel May House in Prestonsburg was built in 1817 and is the oldest brick home in the Big Sandy Valley. A century ago it was the hub of a 300-acre farm. In the summer of 1861, the big meadow below the house became the site of the largest Confederate recruiting camp in the region. The Battle of Ivy Mountain happened in the fall of 1861. Union Commander General William Nelson was ordered to break up the large recruiting camp in Prestonsburg. In what would be the first major clash in Eastern Kentucky, Confederate Captain Andrew Jackson May's recruits would take up positions at this site, where they would wait in ambush. The Battle of Ivy Mountain ended the first phase of the struggle for the Big Sandy Valley.

Coal mining has a strong heritage in the Highlands and Waterways Region. Coal mining in Appalachia began almost 200 years ago and you can see the tremendous mark it has left on Kentucky. Today, you can visit several reconstructed coal mining camps and

museums scattered throughout the region. In Benham, the Kentucky Coal Mining Museum collects and preserves the rich history of the coal camps. Located in an historic district, the museum is housed in the old commissary or company store built by International Harvester in the 1920s. Three stories of exhibits feature the history of early coal mining and the life of the coal miner and his family. The "Coal Miner's Daughter" exhibit of country music star Loretta Lynn occupies the entire third floor. The Mock Mine in the basement provides a short walking tour winding along "coal corridors" and includes vivid sound and video from modern mines.

Down the road, the Portal #31 Mine Tour in Lynch provides visitors the experience of seeing a real Kentucky coal mine and the facilities that were part of the operation. An outside walking tour features the mine ports, a black granite monument in tribute to the long time president of the US Mine Workers, John L. Lewis, a memorial to US Steel District #1 miners who died in its mining accidents, a 1920s lamphouse, loadout system, 1920s L & N Depot and much more. Visitors can also put on a miner's helmet, lamp, and other equipment and take a guided tour into the mine, where they will see exhibits about Kentucky coal mining. In Lynch itself, a coal company town, a self-guided historic tour is available. Lynch was the most elaborate of company towns, complete with buildings constructed by Italian stonemasons brought from Italy specially to create elaborate public structures.

A company-owned coal mining community, Blue Heron has been recreated to offer an unusual look at this isolated way of life. Unique "ghost structures," steel skeletons of former buildings at Blue Heron, include taped interviews with former Blue Heron residents. It is eerie to hear the voices describe how life was then. Located in the Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area, Blue Heron is operated by the National Park Service and also includes a restored 300-foot-long tipple and 67-foot tram across the Big South Fork. The Big South Fork Scenic Railway offers a scenic ride to Blue Heron aboard open-sided rail cars that are pulled through steep-walled canyons and alongside running streams.

Also serviced by the railway is Barthell Coal Mining Camp, reconstructed to resemble the way it looked in the very early 1900s. Barthell was the first mining camp established by Stearns Coal & Lumber Company in 1902. The camp features a log cabin, several three- and four-room houses (one furnished to duplicate the period), a diner, Stearns Company Store #2, motor house, one-room school, bath house and boarding house.

The Cumberland Plateau in Eastern Kentucky was also a major producer of iron for the nation. Large stone furnaces were built to process the pig iron and communities grew up around the furnaces. To build the furnaces, enormous stones were quarried from the nearby mountains. Then a bridge was built to the top of the chimney where the "charge" could be dumped into the furnace. The charge consisted of locally mined iron ore, limestone and charcoal. The product that came out of the bottom of the furnaces was pig iron and slag. This was cooled in ditches. The furnaces produced tons of rough pig iron that was refined into steel, wrought iron and ingot iron. The bullets and cannonballs used in the Civil War were produced by these early furnaces. The communities around the furnaces have since disappeared but the large stone furnaces still stand. To see this interesting episode of Kentucky history, visit the Estill Furnace (1829-1874), the Cottage Furnace (1854-1879) and the Fitchburg Furnace (1869-1874).

With the coming of the Gilded Age, women played an increasing role in American society. By the turn of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and in the first decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the mountains of Eastern Kentucky were the focus of women's reform activities intended to improve the quality of life of the families living in this rural area. The Hindman (1902) and Pine Mountain (1911) Settlement Schools were founded under the auspices of the Kentucky Federation of Womens Clubs to provide for the education of Eastern Kentucky youth before the existence of public schools in the area. New Englanders Alice Lloyd Jones and Jane Buchanan, with volunteer help and donated money, built more than 100 elementary and secondary schools and in 1923 founded Caney Creek Junior College (now Alice Lloyd College, a four-year institution) at Pippa Passes. Mary Breckinridge founded the Frontier Nursing Service near Hyden in 1925.

Churches, often at the instigation of newly active women members, also were active in the "Social Gospel" movement at the turn of the century, helping to establish settlement schools and provide health care and poverty relief. The Red Bird Mission in Beverly is a surviving example of a mission settlement in Eastern Kentucky as is Morris Fork Crafts near Buckhorn Lake State Resort Park. The historic Presbyterian Church buildings are next door to the craft center.

The reform movement beginning at the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century also stimulated traditional rural folk arts and handicrafts. Reformers discovered a market for traditional handicrafts in cities in the Northeast. Settlement schools and missions encouraged the revival of handicrafts and production of folk items in exchange for some of the education and relief services and as a way of encouraging a source of family income. The handicraft revival throughout Southern Appalachia is closely tied to the history of good works by early reformers. Traditional crafts are still sold at the Red Bird Mission, Morris Fork Crafts, the Hindman Settlement School, and David Appalachian Crafts.

The Old Mulkey Meetinghouse recalls the Jacksonian era in American history when there was a new intensity in American religious life. The Great Revival (or Awakening), beginning in 1800, was a religious event of national significance that began in Kentucky. All the loneliness of wilderness life found an outlet at open-air revival meetings that swept the state and set a pattern for southern religious revivalism in the United States. Thousands flocked to these meetings. Old Mulkey is a well-preserved log church that is now a state park and museum. It tells the story of The Great Awakening. Daniel Boone's sister, Hannah, was a member of the congregation and is buried in the small churchyard.

Glamorized by Hollywood and deeply imbedded in the history of Pike County, the Hatfield/McCoy feud still attracts national attention. It was love at first sight for Roseanna McCoy when she met Johnse Hatfield. Johnse also fell in love with Roseanna but the feud kept them from marriage. Roseanna died a lonely, tragic woman. The feud resulted, in part, from Civil War conflicts, romantic entanglements, family-oriented discord, property and election disputes, mixed with mountain pride. Deaths and time brought an end to the feud.

The common thread running through all the area's heritage is the sound of music, the heartbeat of Kentucky. When the early settlers arrived, they brought with them simple musical instruments and the songs that would help sustain them through the sadness of life and help celebrate the joys. Today, you can hear bluegrass with its mandolins and fiddles or folk tunes on hand-made mountain dulcimers backed by haunting harmonicas. Listen to country songs with foot-stomping merriment and heart-breaking sorrow.

One of the best places to enjoy that musical heritage is Renfro Valley. The basic formula hasn't changed much since Renfro Valley started more than 60 years ago. It's the tried and the true – down home, clean entertainment in a country setting. The story of Renfro Valley seems an unlikely tale. No way should it ever have come to pass, but a young fella named John Lair had a die-hard dream.

After serving in World War I, Lair returned to Rockcastle County where he had grown up. When his father died the following year, Lair found himself running the family farm. After a hard day of work, Lair would sit on a hilltop rock and dream of owning the beautiful valley stretched out before him. His goal was to preserve and honor the heritage of America's pioneers. It took many years of hard work, but that dream came true. Renfro Valley has grown to be a huge complex known as "Kentucky's Country Music Capital." Lair died in 1985, but his live music shows continue each week and his shows are transmitted to more than 200 stations in North America. Along with a village of shops, Renfro Valley has a store with a huge collection of music and books for sell. The new Kentucky Music Hall of Fame is a welcome addition for music lovers. With two traffic lights in the whole county, Renfro Valley seems to live up to its name – "the valley where time stands still."

Another excellent place to hear Kentucky's musical legacy is at the Mountain Arts Center, a state-of-the-art facility located in the small community of Prestonsburg. The \$7 million complex houses a 1,050-seat auditorium, classrooms, rehearsal space, gift shop and fully equipped digital recording studio. Most times, you can find founder Billie Jean Osborne somewhere on the premises. A retired music teacher, Osborne visualized the center as a showcase to spotlight the talents of budding performers. Refusing to take "no" for an answer, Osborne persevered until in October of 1996, the Mountain Arts Center was opened. The Kentucky Opry and the Kentucky Opry Junior Pros (a younger training ground for the Opry with 52 performers from 17 schools in seven different counties) finally have a permanent home and their shows are frequently sold out.

Whitesburg is home to the creative media center Appalshop, highlighting the history, culture and social issues of Appalachia. It features a full season of cultural performances, June Appal Recordings, Roadside Theater, Headwaters Television, WMMT-FM, and Appalshop Films. For three decades, Appalshop has gained a reputation for making powerful documentaries about folk-culture figures and about social activism in Appalachia. Visitors can watch many of the videos and tour the facility. Many videos, as well as audio recordings of mountain country music, are available for purchase.

Some folks say it must be the water, others claim it is born in the genes, but the Highlands and Waterways Region of Kentucky has produced a great many country music stars. So outstanding has the area become that a section of US 23 has been named the Country Music Highway. Entertainers who grew up here include Billy Ray Cyrus, the Judds, Ricky Skaggs, Crystal Gayle, Loretta Lynn, Hylo Brown, Dwight Yoakam, Patty Loveless and Gary Stewart.

Visitors also like to find their way down dirt roads to Butcher Holler, where Loretta Lynn and Crystal Gayle grew up in a board-and-batten cabin. Lynn, the *Coal Miner's Daughter*, made the cabin famous in her song and book, which was later made into an Academy Award winning movie. Miles of gravel dusted winding roads go past a one-room schoolhouse where husband-to-be Mooney Lynn bought a pie Loretta had made at a pie social so he could eat with her. You can see the remains of the Van Lear coal mine

where Loretta's dad, Ted Webb, worked. A black rock, hand-lettered with white paint saying "Butcher Holler," leads to the wooden shack where the Webbs grew up.

Today, the old No. 5 General Store, now Webb's Grocery, is a good place to get a Moon Pie and RC Cola, pick up some souvenirs and get Herman Webb to guide you to the Butcher Holler home. Webb is most generally at the store and enjoys taking visitors to the cabin where he grew up with his sisters Loretta and Crystal.

Festivals, reunions and homecomings in communities throughout the Highlands and Waterways Region are an important way for folks to honor their heritage and to maintain a sense of place in a fast moving world. Where else can you listen to sweet mountain harmony, pay homage to black gold (coal), remember the Civil War in re-enactments, and see the past come alive with costumed interpreters replaying the region's early history? Kentucky always keeps a close eye on its past while enjoying the present and looking forward to the future.

*Heritage tourism options include:*

~ Wilderness Road Tours in Middlesboro explain the history of "Boone's Trace" and the 30 woodsmen who helped Boone establish the important Wilderness Road. Included in Boone's party was a black man who was killed by Indians, and a black woman who, while gathering kindling, spotted Indians and sounded an alarm saving Boone and other settlers.

~ The history of Hazard and Perry County, the coal and lumber industries, the coming of the railroad in the early 1900s, historical floods and other topics of interest can be found on display at the Bobby Davis Museum of Hazard, Perry County. The museum is located in the Bobby Davis Memorial Park and contains exhibits, artifacts and photographs depicting the history and heritage of the area.

~ Dedicated to preserving the history and culture of the Appalachian Region of Kentucky, The Appalachian Center at Southeast Community College houses an extensive collection of photographs, art works and oral histories depicting the history of the region. The center also features a black box theater with a full schedule of performances and special events, an art gallery, arts and crafts production area and other facilities designed to stimulate artistic expression and serve as a resource for the region's cultural traditions.

~ A rock with ancient writings near Manchester is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. In 1994, the big piece of sandstone fell from a sandstone cliff onto State Road 66 on Lower Red Bird and was moved to its present location in a city park next to city hall. It is claimed that the markings on one face are symbols drawn from eight different alphabets that were extinct by the time of Columbus. It is thought the inscriptions were made by Irish monks or an Irish monk who came to the New World.

~ The Mountain Life Museum at Levi Jackson Wilderness Road State Park features pioneer relics and Native American artifacts. It is spread out among replicas of a manor house, loom house, smokehouse, barn and shop.

~ McHargue's Mill at Levi Jackson Wilderness Road State park is a restored water-powered operational grist mill, including one of the world's largest collections of millstones.

~ Levi Jackson Wilderness Road State Park honors both the first judge in Laurel County and the road that has been termed by some to be the most significant trail in the westward flow of English colonization. The park covers over 800 acres. The Wilderness Road and Boone's Trace, both thoroughfares for many a pioneer coming from the East, pass through the park.

~ The Bob Blair Museum, located in the lodge at Cumberland Falls State Resort Park, features Native American artifacts and exhibits relating to area plants, animals and history.

~ Colonel Harland Sanders Café & Museum in Corbin is the birthplace of Kentucky Fried Chicken. Carefully restored and placed on the National Register of Historic Places, the original restaurant is where the Colonel came up with his special recipe. Visitors can eat in the dining room and see his innovative open kitchen and model motel room.

~ The Lost Squadron Museum and Hangar in Middlesboro is where the WWII P-38 "Glacier Girl" has been restored. You can view the restored plane and watch the fascinating video of how the Glacier Girl was recovered from a Greenland icecap.

~ Rockcastle County Historical Cabins and Craft Village in Renfro Valley is a unique village preserving the heritage of log cabin history depicting Kentucky frontier styles: one-room, two-room, saddlebag and dogtrot. Also featured are a crafts cabin, blacksmith and tin shop, outhouse, farrier's shop, barn-tool shed, general store, cobbler's shop, woodwright's shop, broom shop, loom house, wishing well and more.

~ Kentucky Communities Crafts Village, nestled in the heart of Appalachia in Barbourville, is a unique program that integrates preservation of traditional mountain heritage. By request only, living history tours can be thematic in nature including themes like Appalachian toys, foods, crafting and tools used for everyday life. See how things were done in the old days with basket weavers, spinners, blacksmiths, loomers, quilters and cooking over open fires.

~ Fort Booneborough State Park, Daniel Boone's original settlement, has been reconstructed as a working fort complete with blockhouses, cabins and period furnishings. Resident artisans perform pioneer craft demonstrations on 18<sup>th</sup> century antiques and impart pioneer experiences to modern-day visitors.

~ Henderson Settlement in Frakes is a 1,300-acre mountain settlement that includes a demonstration farm, greenhouse, orchards, garden, gymnasium, church and swimming pool. The Log House Craft Shop offers a variety of mountain crafts.

~ Kingdom Come State Park and the Little Shepherd Trail are named after John Fox Jr.'s famous novel about Appalachian Life, *The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come*. In 1903, it was the first American novel to sell over one million copies. The park is known for its incredible vistas and rich mountain woodlands. Two of the most spectacular sites are the Log Rock, a natural rock arch that looks like a log, and Raven Rock, a huge hunk of stone that thrusts some 290 feet into the air.

~ The Van Lear Historical Society Museum in tiny Van Lear is located in the former Consolidated Coal Company office building. Displays include a model of a typical company town.

~ The Coal Miners' Memorial at Harlan Courthouse Square commemorates the memory of miners who lost their lives in the mines while supporting a family and a nation. A list cites individual names by year.

~ Pine Mountain Settlement School in Harlan was a mountain boarding school founded in 1913. Located amid forest and farmland nestled on 800 acres, the school features native wood and stone buildings. Today it is an environmental education center with classes for all ages by reservation.

~ Wagon Tunnel Road in Harlan is a 100-year-old wagon road leading to a unique tunnel punched through the sandstone caprock with hand-held star drills, hammers and black powder.

~ The Cumberland Museum on the Cumberland College campus in Williamsburg features the Henkleman Life Science Collection with more than 2,000 animals mounted in their natural settings, the Williams Cross Collection with more than 6,000 crosses, Blair's Christmas Land filled with animated Christmas figures, and exhibits of Appalachian crafts and lifestyle.

~ Dils Cemetery is believed to be the first integrated cemetery in Eastern Kentucky. More than 500 graves rest on the two-acre site on a hill overlooking Pikeville. Revolutionary and Civil War soldiers share their final resting place with African-Americans who lived many years as slaves. Hatfield/McCoy feud leader Randall McCoy, his wife Sarah and daughter Roseanna are buried here.

~ A restored isolated Appalachian farmstead that flourished during the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, Hensley Settlement in Middlesborough is on view along the Ridge Rail on Brush Mountain. The settlement is accessible via a four-mile hike, while three-hour shuttle tours are available during the summer.

~ Cora Wilson Stewart, the superintendent of Rowan County schools, was a pioneer of adult education in the U.S. She originated "moonlight schools" in her district, and the idea spread nationwide. Because adults had to work during daylight hours, she initiated schools on moonlit nights, so that people in eastern Kentucky, who were without electricity, could find their way to and from school. The Cora Wilson Stewart Moonlight

School, originally known as the Little Brushy School, is now a museum in Morehead dedicated to the moonlight school movement. The school was built in 1910 and closed in 1963. It was restored by Morehead State University and moved to its present location in 1999.

~ Built in 1804 during a period of religious revival, Old Mulkey Meetinghouse State Historic Site in Tompkinsville is the oldest log meetinghouse in Kentucky. Revolutionary War soldiers and pioneers, including Daniel Boone's sister, Hannah, are buried in the churchyard. The log structure was built with 12 corners in the shape of a cross and three doors, symbolic of the Holy Trinity.

~ The first brick home and circular racetrack in Kentucky, William Whitley House State Historic Site in Stanford, was completed in 1794 by pioneer William Whitley and his wife Esther. The two-story estate, known as Sportsman's Hill, is a mixture of frontier elegance and elaborate precaution – concealing a secret passageway for escape should the house be invaded by Indians. It was a popular stopping place for pioneers headed west on the Wilderness Road.

~ Legend and discovery add to the thrill of visiting Breaks Interstate Park, known as the "Grand Canyon of the South." For the folklore lover, there are stories of a vast silver fortune said to have been hidden in the Towers area by Englishman John Swift. The park encompasses 4,500 acres of green woodlands and skyscraping mountain scenery.

~ Oakwood Acres near McKee is a recreated early 20<sup>th</sup> century village with homes, schools and other buildings.

~ Valley View Ferry, stretching across the Kentucky River from Nicholasville, is just as operational today as it was in 1785. So is McMillans Ferry on the Cumberland River east of Tompkinsville. And the ferry rides are free.

~ Listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the original structure of the Greensburg Academy Bed & Breakfast was built in 1813 and served as the Greensburg Academy from 1818-1825. The headmaster was Mentor Graham, credited with Abraham Lincoln's formal education. Completely restored in 1981, the Academy features four guestrooms with amenities ranging from private baths to in-room fireplaces.

~ An interesting way to enter the Red River Gorge is through the 900-foot Nada Tunnel, located along KY 77. This tunnel, open to one-lane traffic only, was built for use by a logging railroad during the early 1900s and is in the National Register of Historic Places.

~ Gladie Cabin, a reconstructed historic log house, is the only remaining structure in the Red River Gorge dating back to the early logging period of the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. The visitor information center at the Gladie Historic Site is situated on a gently sloping terrace overlooking the confluence of Gladie Creek and the North Fork of the Red River. The site also features a small herd of bison.

~ The Frontier Nursing Service in Hyden was started in 1925 by Mary Breckinridge to bring health care to remote hollers and mountain towns. The grounds are lovely, as is the tiny chapel which has a 15<sup>th</sup> century Flemish stained-glass window. You can also see the Wendover Big House, a log home built in 1925 for the founder. The house is now a bed & breakfast inn.

~ The Breathitt County Museum in Jackson has exhibits on logging and coal mining along with Civil War artifacts.

~ The Elkhorn City Railroad Museum in downtown Elkhorn City and the David A. Zeeger Coal Railroad Museum in downtown Jenkins interpret railroading in eastern Kentucky.

~ The McCreary County Museum at Stearns brings to life the story of mining with historic artifacts and photographs and exhibits. The sandstone tree stump in front of the museum was unearthed in a strip mine just below the Tennessee line. The two-ton stump is not petrified wood but a sandstone cast of a tree, most likely an oak, that died millions of years ago. When the tree rotted or dissolved, the space was filled with sandstone silt which then hardened.

#### CONSUMER INQUIRIES:

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