

FAMOUS KENTUCKIANS

EXPLORERS, PIONEERS & FRONTIERSMEN

Judge Roy Bean (1825-1903) Infamous "hanging judge" of Langtry, Texas.
Daniel Boone* (1734-1820) Hunted and explored Kentucky, 1767-74; cleared the Wilderness Road and founded Fort Boonesborough, 1775
James Bowie (1796-1836) Texas Ranger, died at the Alamo, designed Bowie knife
Kit Carson (1809-1868) Indian agent, trapper scout
George Rogers Clark* (1752-1818) American Revolution frontier general and explorer, secured the NW Territory for the U.S., founder of Louisville, 1778
Floyd Collins (1887-1925) Explorer whose entrapment and death in a cave became one of the most widely reported stories of the decade
James Harrod* (1742-1793) Frontiersman, founder of Harrodsburg, first permanent settlement west of the Alleghenies, 1774
Simon Kenton* (1755-1836) Frontier explorer, soldier, scout for Daniel Boone and George Rogers Clark
Dr. Thomas Walker* (1715-1794) Led the first documented expedition through Cumberland Gap, 1750

POLITICAL, MILITARY & SOCIAL LEADERS

Alben W. Barkley (1877-1956) U.S. Vice President under Harry Truman 1949-53
Daniel Carter Beard* (1850-1941) Founded Boy Scouts of America, 1910
Louis Brandeis (1856-1941) U.S. Supreme Court Justice, 1916-39
John Cabell Breckinridge (1872-1920) U.S. Vice President under James Buchanan, 1857-61
Madeline McDowell Breckinridge (1872-1920) National leader in women's suffrage movement
Cassius Marcellus Clay (1810-1903) The Lion of White Hall, Ambassador to Russia, abolitionist, a founder of the Republican Party
Henry Clay* (1777-1852) The Great Compromiser, U.S. senator, speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives, U.S. secretary of state
Martha Layne Collins (1936-) First female Ky governor, 1983-87
John Sherman Copper (1901-1991) U.S. senator, ambassador to India and East Germany, member of the Warren Commission
Jefferson Davis (1808-1889) Only President of the Confederate States of America, 1861-65
Mary Desha (1850-1911) Co-founded the Daughters of the American Revolution.
John Marshall Harlan (1833-1911) U.S. Supreme Court Justice, 1877-1911
Heather R. French (1974 -) Miss America 1999-2000 (now Heather French Henry)
Richard M. Johnson (1780-1850) U.S. Vice President under Martin Van Buren, 1837-41
John "Casey" Jones (1864-1900) Railroad engineer
Abraham Lincoln (1809-1865) 16th U.S. President, 1861-65
Mary Todd Lincoln (1818-1882) Wife of Abraham Lincoln.
McCoys of the Hatfield-McCoy feud, resolved in 1888
John Hunt Morgan* (1825-1864) The Thunderbolt of the Confederacy, Confederate general
Carrie A. Nation (1846-1911) Temperance crusader known as "the lady with a hatchet"
Colonel Harland Sanders* (1890-1980) Kentucky Fried Chicken founder
John Thomas Scopes (1900-1970) Defendant in famous "monkey trial" for violating a Tennessee law against teaching evolution
Franklin R. Sousey, PFC (1925-1945) Helped raise the U.S. flag at Iwo Jima; immortalized in the most famous war photograph in history
Adlai Stevenson (1835-1914) U.S. Vice President under Grover Cleveland, 1893-97

Cora Wilson Stewart (1875-1958) Educator whose school for adult education became a model throughout the world.
Zachary Taylor* (1784-1850) 12th U.S. President, 1849-1850
Frederick Moore Vinson (1890-1953) U.S. Supreme Court Chief Justice, 1946-53
Whitney M. Young, Jr. (1921-1971) Civil rights leader; director of the National Urban League, 1961-71; awarded Medal of Freedom, 1969

SCIENTISTS, INVENTORS & PHYSICIANS

Ephraim McDowell* (1771-1830) Performed first successful surgical removal of an ovarian tumor, 1809
Garrett A. Morgan (1877-1963) Invented first automatic, tri-color traffic signal, 1923
Thomas Hunt Morgan (1866-1945) Nobel Prize winner in medicine for genetic research, 1933
Matthew B. Sellers* (1869-1932) Among first to experiment with gliding and power flight
Phillip A. Sharp (1944-) Nobel Prize winner for the discovery of split genes and for advancing research on cancer and hereditary diseases, 1993
Nathan B. Stubblefield (1860-1928) Successfully demonstrated wireless voice transmission (radio), 1892
John T. Thompson (1860-1940) Inventor of the Tommygun machine gun

ARTISTS & ARCHITECTS

John James Audubon* Ornithologist, artist. Began his work on "Birds of America" in Kentucky
Frank Duveneck painter, sculptor, educator
Fontaine Fox Originated the nationally syndicated cartoon "The Toonerville Trolley"
Matthew Harris Jouette Portrait artist
Paul Sawyer* Landscape artist known for scenes of Frankfort and the Kentucky River
Gideon Shyrock Architect; introduced Greek Revival style to the "West"
Moneta J. Sleet, Jr. First black American to win Pulitzer Prize in photography, 1969
Helen M. Turner Impressionistic landscape artist, portraitist
Enid Vandell First female member of the National Sculpture Society

AUTHORS & JOURNALISTS

James Lane Allen "The Choir Invisible," "A Kentucky Cardinal"
Wendell E. Berry poet/novelist/environmentalist
William Wells Brown America's first black novelist
Harry Caudill political writer
Edgar Cayce psychic counselor/author
Thomas D. Clark* historian laureate of Kentucky
Irvin S. Cobb journalist/humorist/short story writer
Joe Creason journalist
John Fox, Jr. "The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come"
Janice Holt Giles* "The Kentuckian," "The Enduring Hills"
A.B. Guthrie, Jr.* Pulitzer Prize-winning novelist
Duncan Hines restaurant-guide publisher
Annie Fellows Johnston* "The Little Colonel" series
Barbara Kingsolver novelist
Bobbie Ann Mason novelist
Ed McClanahan novelist
Thomas Merton* essayist on spiritual and social issues
J.T. Cotton Noe Kentucky's first poet laureate, 1926
Marsha Norman Pulitzer Prize-winning playwright
Theodore O'Hara "Bivouac of the Dead"
John Ed Pearce* Pulitzer Prize-winning journalist
Alice Hegan Rice* "Mrs. Wiggins of the Cabbage Patch"
Elizabeth Madox Roberts "The Time of Man," "The Great Meadow"

Diane Sawyer TV journalists/commentator
Effie Waller Smith "Rhymes from the Cumberland"
Jesse Stuart author/educator/poet laureate of Kentucky
Allen Tate critic/poet/novelist
Helen Thomas journalist, UPI White House Bureau Chief
Robert Penn Warren Pulitzer Prize 1947, 1958, 1979

ENTERTAINERS

Ned Beatty - actor
Foster Brooks - comedian
John Carpenter - producer/director
Steven Curtis Chapman - singer
George Clooney - actor
Nick Clooney - actor
Rosemary Clooney - singer
John Conlee - singer
William Conrad - actor
J.D. Crowe - singer
Billy Ray Cyrus - singer
Jackie De Shannon - singer
Johnny Depp - actor
Irene Dunn - actress
Don & Phil Everly - singers
Rebecca Gayheart - actress
Crystal Gayle - singer
Haven Gillespie - songwriter
Lillian Gish - actress
D.W. Griffith - movie producer
Tom T. Hall - singer
Lionel Hampton - musician
Larnell Harris - singer
Kentucky Headhunters - musicians
Ashley Judd - actress
Naomi Judd - singer
Wyonna Judd - singer
Brian Littrell - singer
Patty Loveless - singer
Loretta Lynn - singer
Lee Majors - actor
Bill Monroe - singer
John Michael Montgomery - singer
Patricia Neal - actress
Joan Osborne - singer
Annie Potts - actress
Boots Randolph - musician
Kevin Richardson - singer
Jeanie Ritchie - singer
Ricky Skaggs - singer
Mary Travers - singer
Merle Travis - singer
Steve Wariner - singer
Keith Whitley - singer
Dwight Yoakum - singer

SPORTS PERSONALITIES

Muhammad Ali - boxing
Don Brumfield - jockey
Jim Bunning - baseball
Steve Cauthen - jockey
A.B. "Happy" Chandler - baseball
Denny Crum - basketball
Darrell Griffith - basketball
Paul Hornung - football
Tamara McKinney - skiing
Mary Meagher - swimming
Isaac Burns Murphy - jockey
Pee Wee Reese - baseball
Adolph Rupp* - basketball
Woody Stephens - horse trainer
Danny Sullivan - auto racing
Wes Unseld - basketball
Darrell Waltrip - auto racing

FUN FACTS

- More than 100 native Kentuckians have been elected governors of other states.
- On taking the oath of office, a Kentucky governor must swear he/she has never fought a duel.
- Kentucky had a state treasurer named "Honest Dick" Tate who embezzled \$247,000 and fled the state in 1888.
- Abraham Lincoln's closest friend was Louisvilleian Joshua Speed.
- "Happy Birthday to You" was the creation of two Louisville sisters in 1893.
- The first observance of Mother's Day was in Henderson by teacher Mary S. Wilson in 1887.
- Kentucky ranks fourth in the number of sites on the National Register of Historic Places.
- The great Man o' War won all of his 21 races except one, which he lost to a horse called Upset.
- Bibb lettuce was first developed in the 1850s by John B. Bibb in Frankfort.
- Cheeseburgers were first served in 1934 at Kaelin's in Louisville.
- Barren County is one of the most fertile in the state.
- Morganfield is not in Morgan County but in Union County, Union is in Boone County, Boonesboro is in Madison County, Madisonville is in Hopkins County, Hopkinsville is in Christian County and Christianburg is in Shelby County.
- The first commercial oil well was on the Cumberland River in McCreary County in 1819.
- All Chevrolet Corvettes are manufactured in Bowling Green.
- The first town in the U.S. to be named for our first president was Washington, Kentucky in 1780.
- Symphony #1 was the first Kentucky performance of a Beethoven symphony in Lexington in 1817.
- The world's longest cave, Mammoth Cave, was first promoted in 1816, making it the second oldest tourist attraction in the U.S., preceded only by Niagara Falls.

For free Kentucky travel information go to
www.kentuckytourism.com
 or write TRAVEL, PO Box 2011, Frankfort, KY 40602

You may also call us at
 1-800-225-TRIP (8747)

* Not born in Kentucky

Kentucky It's that friendly.

SYMBOLS & TRADITIONS



COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY

Kentucky is one of four states to call itself a "commonwealth." In 1792 when Kentucky became the 15th state - the first on the western frontier - both "commonwealth" and "state" were used. Commonwealth meaning government based on the common consent of the people, dates to the time of Oliver Cromwell's England in the mid-1600s. The other U.S. commonwealths, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Virginia, were originally British colonies. Kentucky, once part of Virginia, chose to remain a commonwealth when it separated from Virginia.

BLUEGRASS STATE

Bluegrass is not really blue - it's green - but in the spring, bluegrass produces bluish-purple buds that, when seen in large fields, give a rich blue cast to the grass. Early pioneers found bluegrass growing on Kentucky's rich limestone soil and traders began asking for the seed of the "blue grass from Kentucky." The name stuck and today Kentucky is known as the Bluegrass State.



STATE SEAL

The official insignia was authorized in 1792, six months after Kentucky became a state. The motto is believed to be from "The Liberty Song," popular during the American Revolution, and a favorite of Isaac Shelby, Kentucky's first governor.

KENTUCKY FLAG

The state seal imprinted on a field of navy blue was approved by the General Assembly in 1928. The original flag is displayed in Frankfort at the Kentucky History Center.



STATE FLOWER - GOLDENROD

The golden plumes of this wildflower line Kentucky's roadsides in the fall. Native to all of Kentucky, 30 of nearly 100 species of this herb are found here.

KENTUCKY SYMBOLS

STATE BIRD - KENTUCKY CARDINAL

The pleasant melodies of this red-crested song bird are heard year round in Kentucky. The male boasts a vivid red plumage; the female is light brown with red highlights.



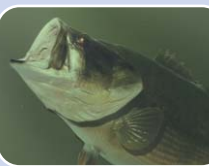
STATE TREE - TULIP TREE
 Sometimes called the tulip poplar, it is not a poplar at all, but a member of the magnolia family. It can grow up to 145 feet and live for 200 years. It blossoms in May with yellow-green flowers resembling tulips.

STATE HORSE



Thoroughbred

STATE FISH



Kentucky Bass

STATE WILD ANIMAL



Grey Squirrel

STATE BUTTERFLY



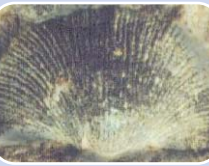
Viceroy Butterfly

STATE GEMSTONE



Fresh Water Pearl

STATE FOSSIL



Brachiopod

STATE SONG

"My Old Kentucky Home" Stephen Collins Foster - 1853

STATE BLUEGRASS SONG

"Blue Moon of Kentucky" Bill Monroe - copyright 1947

KENTUCKY FACTS

CAPITAL

Frankfort, on the Kentucky River in central Kentucky, is known for one of the most beautiful capitol buildings in the country. During the Civil War, Frankfort was the only Union capital occupied by Confederate troops.

ECONOMY

Kentucky's largest industry groups, based on their contribution to the total state gross product are: manufacturing; services; government; insurance and real estate; retail trade; transportation and public utilities; wholesale trade; construction; mining; farming; and agricultural services, forestry, and fisheries. www.thinkkentucky.com/kyedc/pdfs/kyecotr.pdf

AGRICULTURE

Kentucky's 91,000 farms average 164 acres. Kentucky ranks high nationally in the production of numerous crops, including corn, hay, tobacco, winter wheat and soybeans. Kentucky also ranks highly in livestock production. Cash receipts from farm marketing in 1999 were \$3.46 billion; the principal contributors were horse and mule sales (including stud fees), tobacco, cattle and calves, broilers, dairy products and corn. www.kyagr.com

MANUFACTURING

In 1999, Kentucky had more than 4,200 manufacturing firms, which added more than \$38 billion to the state's economy. Principal manufacturing industries by employment figures are: transportation equipment, industrial machinery, food and kindred products, electronic equipment, and fabricated metal products. www.edc.state.ky.us/edis

TOURISM & TRAVEL

With six national areas, 49 state parks, and hundreds of recreational, natural, historic, and cultural attractions, Kentucky abounds in travel opportunities. Tourism and travel is Kentucky's third largest revenue-producing industry, contributing \$8.8 billion to the state's economy in 2001. Tourism and travel is also the second largest private employer, providing 168,500 jobs. www.kentuckytourism.com

GEOGRAPHY

Located in the south central United States along the west side of the Appalachian Mountains, Kentucky ranks 37th in land size, with 39,732 square miles (102,907 square kilometers). The Commonwealth is bordered by seven states: Indiana, Ohio, West Virginia, Virginia, Tennessee, Missouri and Illinois. The Ohio River flows 664 miles (1,068 kilometers) along the northern and western borders of the state.

Kentucky's highest point is Black Mountain in Harlan County, 4,145 feet (1,264 meters) above sea level; its lowest point, the Mississippi River in Fulton County, is 257 feet (78 meters) above sea level.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Kentucky has more miles of running water than any other state except Alaska. The numerous rivers and water impoundments provide 1,100 commercially navigable miles (1,770 kilometers).

Kentucky has 12.7 million acres of commercial forest land - 50% of the state's land area. The main species of trees are white oak, red oak, walnut, yellow poplar, beech, sugar maple, white ash and hickory. Kentucky ranks third among hardwood producing states.

The total value of Kentucky's mineral production in 1999 was \$3.8 billion. Principal minerals and by-products produced in order of value are coal, crushed stone, natural gas and petroleum. Kentucky is the nation's third largest coal producer - 152.4 million tons in 1996. www.nr.state.ky.us

POPULATION

In 2000, Kentucky's population was 4,041,769. The largest cities are: Lexington-Fayette County 260,512; Louisville (Jefferson County) 256,231 (693,604); Owensboro 54,067; Bowling Green 49,296; Covington 43,370; Hopkinsville 30,089; Frankfort 27,741; Henderson 27,373; Richmond 27,152; Jeffersontown 26,633; and Paducah 26,307. <http://cbpa.louisville.edu/kscd>

EDUCATION

Kentucky has 27 senior colleges and universities, 1 junior college, 14 community colleges and 14 technical colleges, collectively enrolling nearly 200,000 students. The largest public institutions of higher learning are the University of Kentucky, the University of Louisville, Eastern Kentucky University and Western Kentucky University. Kentucky also offers higher education on the internet through Kentucky Commonwealth Virtual University. www.kde.state.ky.us

STATE GOVERNMENT

Kentucky's constitution provides for three branches of state government: the legislative, the judicial and the executive.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Kentucky's General Assembly, or Legislature, has two chambers, the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Senate, with 38 members elected to four-year terms, and the House, with 100 members elected to two-year terms, meet annually in Frankfort. The session convenes on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in January. In even-numbered years, sessions may not last more than 60 legislative days, and cannot extend beyond April 15. In odd-numbered years, sessions may not last more than 30 legislative days, and cannot extend beyond March 30.

The Legislature has the power to enact all laws, subject to constitutional limitations. Revenue-raising measures must originate in the House; all other proposed laws may be introduced in either Chamber. The Governor may call the Legislature into special session to consider specific matters. www.lrc.state.ky.us

JUDICIAL BRANCH

Kentucky's judicial branch is comprised of four levels of courts. At the county level, District Courts decide the majority of legal matters in the state; Circuit Courts hear all civil cases involving more than \$4,000.

At the state level, the Court of Appeals consider the appeals from the Circuit Courts in both civil and criminal matters. The Kentucky Supreme Court reviews all judgements of Circuit Courts that impose sentences of death, imprisonment of 20 years or more, and other appeals at its discretion. All judges in Kentucky courts must be attorneys. District judges are elected to four-year terms; all others, eight years. www.kycourts.net

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

The Governor is the chief executive of the state and is elected to serve a four-year term. Other constitutional officers elected to four-year terms include the Lieutenant Governor, the Secretary of State and the Attorney General. All may seek re-election to a second term.

Executive policy is directed through 15 cabinets: Corrections, Economic Development, Education & Humanities, Families & Children, Finance & Administration, Health Services, Justice, Labor, Natural Resources & Environmental Protection, Public Protection & Regulation, Revenue, Transportation, Tourism Development, and Workforce Development. The executive branch also includes a number of independent agencies and regulatory commissions. <http://gov.state.ky.us>

All information contained in this brochure can be found online at www.kentuckytourism.com

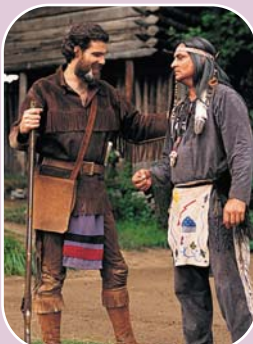
KENTUCKY HISTORY

Modern archaeologists classify Kentucky's prehistoric past into six cultures which spanned from 13,000 BC to 1,650 AD. These cultures were the Paleo-Indian culture; the Archaic culture; the Woodland culture; the Adena culture; the Mississippian culture and the Fort Ancient culture.

From about 1650 until the arrival of the first white settlers, Shawnee tribes from north of the Ohio River and the Cherokee and Chickasaw tribes from south of the Cumberland River fought for control of the "Great Meadow." During this time, no Indian nation held possession of the land that would eventually become Kentucky.



Dr. Thomas Walker and Christopher Gist led the first surveying parties into Kentucky in 1750 and 1751, respectively, but the outbreak of the French and Indian War in 1754 delayed further exploration of the state for over a decade.



Daniel Boone visited Kentucky in 1767, and in 1769, with a party of hunters led by John Finley, he returned to Kentucky for a two-year exploration of the region.

In 1774, James Harrod constructed the first permanent settlement in Kentucky at Fort Harrod, the site of present-day Harrodsburg. Boonesboro was established in 1775, and many other settlements were created soon after.

The last major Indian raid in Kentucky occurred at the Battle of Blue Licks in 1782, although small skirmishes and raids would continue until 1813.

Kentucky was originally declared to be a part of Virginia and was made a separate county of that state in 1776. Soon after the end of the American Revolution, a separation movement began in Kentucky. In 1792, after nine conventions to discuss the separation, Kentucky was made a separate state and was admitted to the Union as the fifteenth state. Isaac Shelby was chosen as the first governor. Kentucky's first constitution was drafted in April and May of that year (the constitution was rewritten in 1800, and again in 1850 and 1891), and Frankfort was chosen to be the site of the state capital.



In 1818, the westernmost region of the state was annexed, following its purchase from the Chickasaw Indians.

When the Civil War erupted in 1861, Kentucky was torn apart by conflicting loyalties. Officially a neutral state, brother often fought against brother as Kentucky supplied approximately 100,000 troops to the North and 40,000 troops to the South.



Ironically, Kentucky was the birthplace of the Union president, Abraham Lincoln, and the Confederate president, Jefferson Davis. The two great men were born in log cabins within one year and 100 miles of each other.



Kentucky's strategic potential was recognized by both sides in the conflict, and several bloody engagements and many guerrilla raids occurred throughout the state. The most violent battle took place near Perryville in 1862, with a toll of 1,600 dead and 5,400 wounded.

After the Civil war, Kentucky's economy underwent dramatic changes. As the hemp industry declined, the development of burley tobacco contributed to a tremendous increase in tobacco production.

The U.S. Treasury Gold Vault was established at Fort Knox in 1936.



During World War II, Kentucky began to shift from an agricultural to an industrial economy, but it was not until 1970 that the state had more urban than rural dwellers. Tourism developed into a major industry, aided by an impressive state park system and new highways across the state.

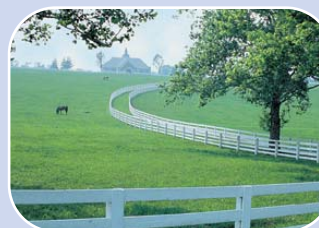
ADDITIONAL READING

For additional information about Kentucky's history, refer to: "Kentucky: A Bicentennial History" by Steven A. Channing; "A History of Kentucky" by Thomas D. Clark; "History of Kentucky" by Richard H. Collins; "The Kentucky Encyclopedia" edited by John E. Kleber; "Our Kentucky, A Study of the Bluegrass State" edited by James C. Klotter; "A New History of Kentucky" by Lowell H. Harrison and James C. Klotter. www.kyhistory.org

KENTUCKY TRADITIONS

HORSES

The world knows Kentucky for its bluegrass and horses. It was because of the "blue grass," nurtured by deep springs and rich limestone soil, that the first pioneers recognized the area's horse breeding potential. Kentucky was well on its way to establishing its reputation as a horse capital long before it became a state. The first thoroughbred was brought to Lexington in 1779, and a 1789 census showed even more horses than people.



THOROUGHBRED INDUSTRY

Horses are a multi-billion dollar industry in Kentucky. Central Kentucky's bluegrass region has the world's greatest concentration of thoroughbred breeding farms. More registered thoroughbred foals are produced here than any other state - more than 9,800 were foaled in 1999.

RACING

The first "race path" was designated along Lexington's Main Street in 1780, and racing has been a bluegrass tradition ever since. There is racing somewhere in Kentucky almost every day of the year. Thoroughbreds run at Keeneland in Lexington, Turfway Park in Florence, Ellis Park in Henderson, Players Bluegrass Downs in Paducah, and Louisville's Churchill Downs. There is harness racing at The Red Mile in Lexington and Thunder Ridge in Prestonsburg.



THE KENTUCKY DERBY

The most famous race in the world takes place at Churchill Downs the first Saturday in May. Since Aristides won the first Kentucky Derby in 1875, 91 Derby winners have been Kentucky-bred, including: Whirlaway, Citation, Gallant Fox, Seattle Slew, Spend A Buck, Alysheba, Winning Colors, Sunday Silence, Strike the Gold, and Grindstone. Visit the Kentucky Derby Museum at Churchill Downs year round. www.kyderby.com

THE KENTUCKY HORSE PARK

This one-of-a-kind park is the best place to experience the world of the horse. Nearly 50 breeds are showcased at the park, located on 1,032 acres of Lexington's bluegrass farmland. Features include the spectacular International Museum of the Horse, Parade of Breeds and Hall of Champions demonstrations, carriage rides, a walking farm tour, films, and horseback riding.



Kentucky's native horse breed, the American Saddlebred, is also featured at the museum. The Kentucky Horse Park has year-round special events, such as polo, steeplechase races, three-day eventing, and world-class horse shows. www.kyhorsepark.com



BOURBON

In 1789 the Reverend Elijah Craig is credited with developing what would become known as bourbon whiskey in Georgetown, Ky. The name "bourbon" came from Jacob Spear's product distilled in Bourbon County in 1790.

Bourbon must contain at least 51% corn and must be stored in unused charred oak barrels for at least 24 months. Kentucky is one of the world's largest producers of bourbon. One reason is Kentucky's pure limestone water.

BLUEGRASS MUSIC

Bluegrass music got its name and form in the 1940s from Kentuckian Bill Monroe and his Blue Grass Boys. In traditional bluegrass, a banjo is usually the lead instrument; there is no percussion or electric amplification. The International Bluegrass Music Museum is located in Owensboro and Bill Monroe's home can be toured in nearby Rosine. www.ibma.org



CRAFTS

The quality of Kentucky hand-crafts - traditional, contemporary and folk art - is recognized around the world. More than 3,000 artisans produce Kentucky crafts that can be found at craft co-ops and shops throughout the state. One of the leading craft businesses is Churchill Weavers located in the "Crafts Capital" of Berea. www.kycraft.org

FOOD

Traditional Kentucky favorites are hickory-smoked barbecue, country ham, beaten biscuits, and a rich, slow-cooked stew called Burgoo. The Hot Brown was created in the 1920s at Louisville's Brown Hotel. And Colonel Harland Sanders developed his secret recipe for chicken in Corbin in 1932.

