

Harlan County Schools
NTI Days 1-5
“The Great Kentucky Road Trip”
6th Grade

Introduction:

On any day designated as a Non-Traditional Instructional (NTI) Day, students will be required to complete assignments at home. By completing work at home on the NTI days, we will not be required to “make-up” these missed days at the end of the school year. NTI days will count as a full day of instruction for both students and teachers.

This packet contains activities for your child to complete on any day designated as an NTI day. On each NTI day please have your child complete the work for the specified day. For example, if the school cancellation notice (phone call, email, social media post) says that this is going to be “NTI Day #1”, please have your child complete the activities associated with “NTI Day #1”. Your child will be required to hand in the work for each NTI day activity within five (5) school days from the first day that students go back to school. Students will receive a participation grade based on the work they complete during each NTI day. Therefore, it is very important that each student complete the work assigned on each day and turn it in when school is back in session.

Standards (standards are NOT to be completed as NTI day activities):

CC.6.NS.3 – Compute fluently with multi-digit numbers and find common factors and multiples.

CC.6.NS.8 – Apply and extend previous understanding of numbers to the system of rational numbers.

CC.6.RP.1 – Understand ratio concepts and use ratio reasoning to solve problems.

MS-ETS1 – Develop a model to generate data for iterative testing and modification of a proposed object, tool, or process such that an optimal design can be achieved.

SS-06-4.1.1 – Students will use a variety of geographic tools to interpret patterns and locations on the Earth’s surface in present day.

SS-06-4.4.3 – Students will explain how the natural resources of a place or region impact it political, social, and economic development in present day.

CCSS.ELA-literacy W.6.6 – Use technology, including the internet, to produce and publish writing as well as collaborate with others.

CCSS.ELA-literacy W.6.7 – Conduct short research projects to answer a question, drawing on several sources and refocusing the inquiry when appropriate.

CCSS.ELA-literacy R1.6.1 – Cite textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.

NTI Day #1 Activity: Harlan to Frankfort

(Choose **THREE** of the four activities)

1. Use the internet (or the handouts included) and draw a map of Kentucky. Research historical sites across the state. Write a paragraph about each site, and mark the location of each site on the map.
2. Watch a YouTube video about the state capital of Kentucky. Write a one (1) paragraph summary of the video.
 - <https://youtu.be/xHOyI53rLFg>
3. Assuming the following information, Plan a budget for an upcoming road trip.
 - Gas is \$2.09 per gallon
 - Breakfast will cost \$10
 - Lunch is \$15
 - Dinner is \$25
 - Hotel will cost \$75 per night
 - Vehicle gets approximately 20 miles/gallon
 - The mileage for the trip will be:
 - Harlan to Frankfort is 180 miles
 - Frankfort to Louisville is 55 miles
 - Louisville to Bowling Green is 114 miles
 - Bowling Green back to Harlan is 220 miles.
 - You will spend three (3) nights in a hotel and eat three (3) meals a day for four (4) days. Display the results of your planned budget (for a round trip starting from Harlan all the way around and back to Harlan) on a graph of your choice (bar graph, histogram, pie chart, etc.). Refer to the sample charts included with this packet if needed.
4. Create a 60 second video explaining your plans for your trip. Explain where you are going (Frankfort, Louisville, and Bowling Green) and discuss what you plan to do at each location (refer to included handouts for assistance). You can email your teacher the video or bring a copy of the video to school when you return.

Resources: internet sites, articles, map.

NTI Day #2 Activity: Frankfort

(Choose **TWO** of the four activities)

1. Use the internet to research the Kentucky state flag. Write a paragraph about the history of the flag. Then use materials in your home to create a copy of the flag. If you do not have access to the internet you can read the enclosed article for the paragraph and look at the copy of the flag to create your model. You can take a picture of your project and email it to your teacher or bring the model back to school with you when we return.

2. Use the internet to research the capitol building in Frankfort. Use materials you have in your home to build a model of the capital building. If you do not have access to the internet you can read the enclosed article for the paragraph and look at the copy of the capitol building to create your model. You can take a picture of your project and email it to your teacher or bring the model back to school with you when we return.
3. Use the internet to research the meaning of our state seal. Write a paragraph explaining the meaning behind each part of the seal. With your description and using materials you have in your home, create a copy of the state seal. If you do not have access to the internet you can read the enclosed article for the paragraph and look at the copy of the seal to create your model. You can take a picture of your project and email it to your teacher or bring the model back to school with you when we return.
4. Use the internet or the brochure, “A Self-Guided Tour of the Kentucky State Capitol”, to research one floor of the capitol building. Write a half-page report discussing which branch of government your floor represents and what that branch of government is responsible for. With your report (using materials you have in your home), create a copy of the floor you choose. If you do not have access to the internet you can read the enclosed brochure for the report and your model. You can take a picture of your project and email it to your teacher or bring the model back to school with you when we return.

Resources: articles, internet, photos.

NTI Day #3 Activity: Louisville

(Complete **BOTH** assignments in Group 1 and complete **ONE** assignment in Group 2)

Group 1

- Read the attached article (Louisville Slugger’s Unlikely Homerun) and write a half-page summary of the article. You can email a copy of your summary to your teacher or bring a written or typed copy back to school with you when we return.
- Watch a YouTube video of the history of the Louisville Slugger Museum. Write a half-page summary of the video. You can email a copy of your summary to your teacher or bring a written or typed copy back to school with you when we return.
 - <https://youtu.be/xpR5tbBbtIY>

Group 2

- Using the actual measurements of a Louisville Slugger bat, build a ¼ scale model of a major league baseball bat. Review the attached sheet or use the internet to research the actual measurements of a major league baseball bat. Using the materials you have in your home, build a ¼ scale model of a 32” Louisville

Slugger. You can take a picture of your project and email it to your teacher or bring it back to school with you when we return.

- Take a virtual tour of the Louisville Slugger Museum or use the enclosed article, and think about all the things you would see in the museum. Create an advertisement (poster, PowerPoint, etc.) promoting the Louisville Slugger Museum. You can take a picture of your advertisement and email it to your teacher or bring it back to school with you when we return.
 - <https://www.sluggermuseum.com/explore-the-museum/photo-gallery>

Resources: internet, maps, article: “Louisville Slugger’s Unlikely Homerun”, bat measurements included.

NTI Day #4 Activity: Bowling Green

(Choose **ONE** of the first two assignments and then **COMPLETE THE THIRD ASSIGNMENT**)

1. Watch a video tour of Mammoth Cave (<https://youtu.be/VFLDvzc5P2k>). Write a one-page summary of the tour discussing what you saw, what you did, and what you thought during the tour.
2. Create a brochure promoting Mammoth Cave as a state historical landmark.
3. Use the internet to research a map of the tunnel system of Mammoth Caves. Create a poster labeling each tunnel.

Resources: internet, picture of Mammoth Cave tunnel system, Mammoth Cave brochure.

NTI Day #5 Activity: Culminating Activities

(Choose **TWO** of the four assignments below)

1. Create a detailed travel brochure highlighting all steps (Frankfort, Louisville, Bowling Green) and historical locations.
2. Create a 60 second video presenting yourself as a tour guide. Highlight each step on your trip.
3. Complete a budget for your trip. Complete the attached budget activity sheet.
4. Create a 60 second video (or write a letter) explaining what your favorite spot on your trip was. Be sure to explain what made it your favorite spot.

Resources: internet, attached articles

Day 1

5 Facts About Kentucky's Capital: How Well Do You Know Frankfort? | Newsmax.com

<https://www.newsmax.com/fastfeatures/facts-kentucky-frankfort-capital/2015/04/08/id/637283/#ixzz5MN46Uroj>



Capitol building in Frankfort, Kentucky. (Alexey Stiop/Dreamstime.com)

By Shawndra Russell | Wednesday, 08 April 2015 03:38 PM

Frankfort is identifiable by many Americans as the capital of Kentucky, but what are some other interesting facts about Frankfort? Improve your knowledge about the Bluegrass State's capital, located between Kentucky's two largest cities, Louisville and Lexington, with these five pieces of trivia.

The [popular phrase 'dog is man's best friend' was coined by George Graham Vest](#), a Frankfort native, lawyer and United States Senator. The phrase was spoken during his closing arguments in a trial in which damages were sought for killing a dog. Vest stated, "The one absolutely unselfish friend that a man can have in this selfish world, the one that never deserts him and the one that never proves ungrateful or treacherous is his dog."

Frankfort is known for having a pair of the most beautiful state capitol buildings in America. The [third state capitol building](#), completed in 1830, is now open for tours so visitors can see its unique self-supporting staircase, the only one like it in the world. The fourth and current capitol building, completed in 1910, features a 190-foot high dome and was built with marble and granite from all over the world. Behind the building is a garden with a unique floral clock in a large pond.

[Frankfort is home to the Kentucky First Lady Doll collection](#). The collection showcases many of the inaugural gowns worn by first ladies and serves as a timeline of 200+ years of fashion. The doll display is located in the capitol building.

Those planning a genealogical trip are advised to make the Frankfort area their hub thanks to the Kentucky Department for Libraries and Archives, the Kentucky History Center, and the Kentucky Genealogical Society.

Frankfort is home to the Buffalo Trace Distillery, a National Historic Landmark with the distinction of being the first to ever ship bourbon down the Mississippi River. It's also a worldwide winner of more than 40 awards for its whiskey. Hour-long tours are offered of the distillery throughout the year at various times and days.

Name: _____

BUDGET ACTIVITY SHEET

(Day 1 & 5)

Destination _____

Complete a budget for your trip assuming the following information — Gas is \$2.09 per gallon; breakfast will cost \$10; lunch is \$15; dinner is \$25; hotel will cost \$75 per night; vehicle gets approximately 20 miles/gallon—plan a budget for your upcoming trip. The mileage for the trip will be: Harlan to Frankfort is 180 miles; Frankfort to Louisville is 55 miles; Louisville to Bowling Green is 114 miles; and Bowling Green back to Harlan is 220 miles. You will spend three (3) nights in a hotel and eat three (3) meals a day for four (4) days.

Include total costs for each item:

Travel Costs (Round Trip)

Gasoline: miles of trip/mpg x price of gas

1st Leg: (_____ / _____) X _____ = \$ _____

2nd Leg: (_____ / _____) X _____ = \$ _____

3rd Leg: (_____ / _____) X _____ = \$ _____

4th Leg: (_____ / _____) X _____ = \$ _____

Subtotal A = \$ _____

Lodging: number of nights at motel x cost per night x number of rooms

_____ X _____ X _____ = \$ _____

Subtotal B = \$ _____

Meals: number of days x cost per day x number of persons

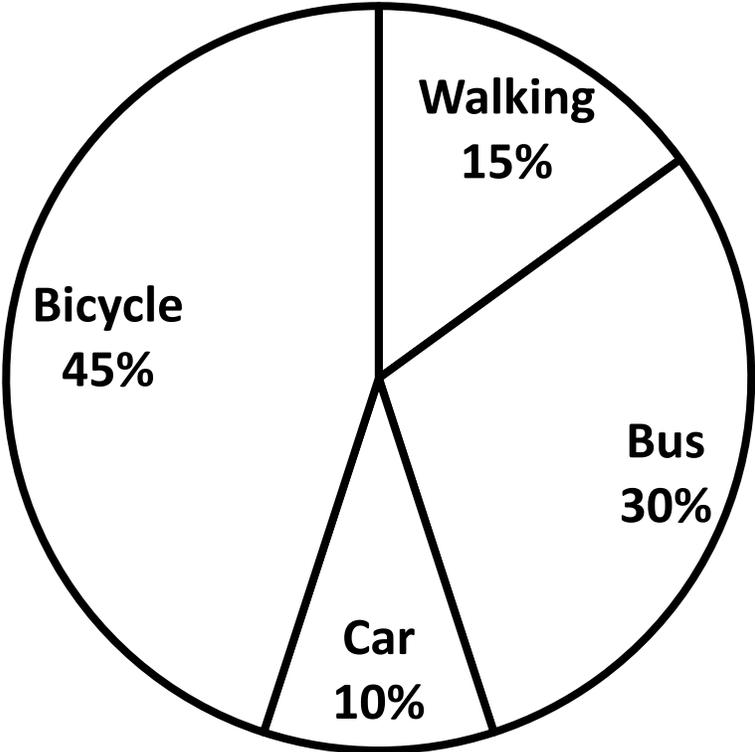
_____ X _____ X _____ = \$ _____

Subtotal C = \$ _____

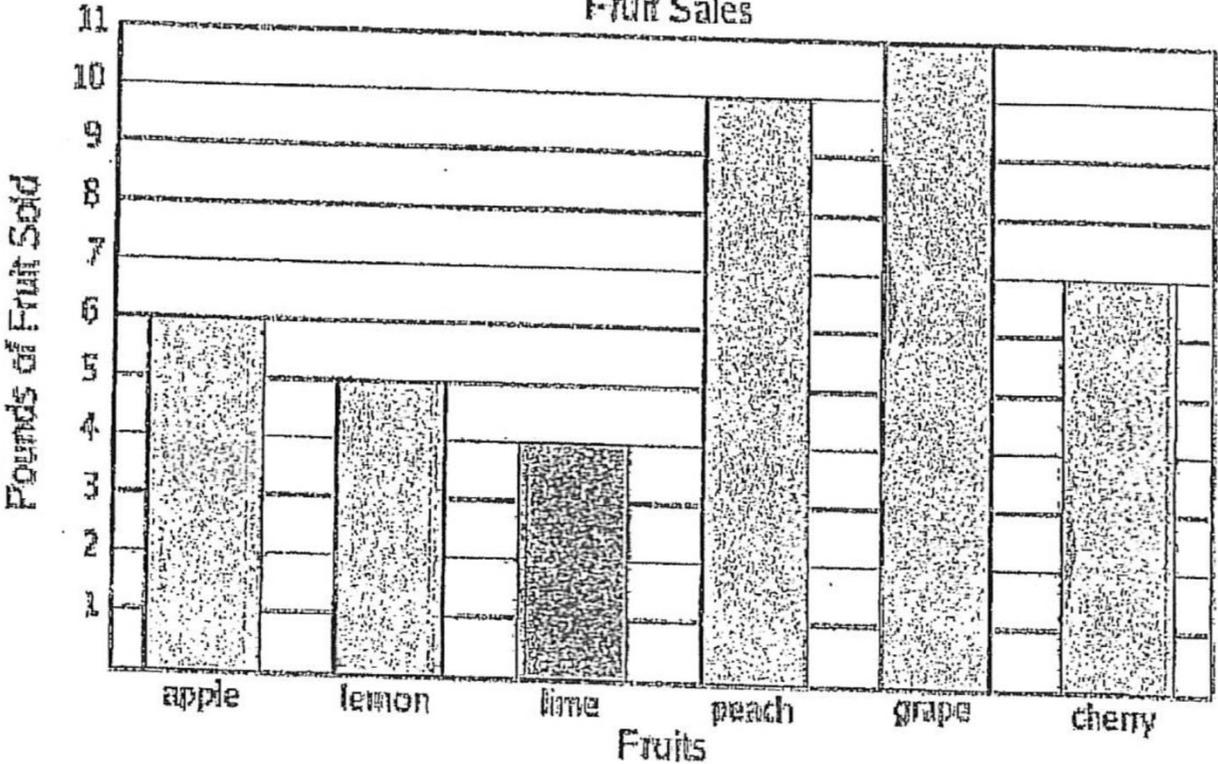
_____ + _____ + _____ = \$ _____
SUBTOTAL A SUBTOTAL B SUBTOTAL C TOTAL COST

Sample Graphs and Charts – Day 1

Types of Transportation



Fruit Sales



Flag of Kentucky Facts

https://kids.kiddle.co/Flag_of_Kentucky

History

In the early history of the state there were many flags representing various affiliations or countries that people came from and settle in the area. A portion of the state was held by the French monarchy until the [French and Indian War](#). After the war, the land was ceded to Great Britain and the [Union Jack](#) flew over the commonwealth until the [Revolutionary War](#). After the Declaration of Independence was signed, Kentucky as a Commonwealth of Virginia flew adopted the [flag of Virginia](#). As the war progressed, Louisville and Lexington adopted the "Betsy Ross flag". The rest of the state followed. After the war ended, the [Flag of Virginia](#) was restored for a short period of time.

Once Kentucky became part of the Union in 1792, the state adopted the [15-star flag](#) of the Union. The U.S. flag was kept as the unofficial state flag for many years that followed. During the [American Civil War](#), the flag of the [Confederate States](#) as well as the flag of the [Union](#) flew over Kentucky with prominence varying on location and the progression of the war.

The [flag](#) was designed by Jesse Cox Burgess, an art teacher in [Frankfort](#), the state capital. The flag was adopted by the Kentucky General Assembly on March 26, 1918, and finalized the process by including a drawing in the statutes on 1928.

Design/Symbolism

The flag consists of the Commonwealth's seal on a navy blue field, surrounded by the words "Commonwealth of Kentucky" above and sprigs of [goldenrod](#), the state flower, below. The seal depicts a pioneer and a statesman embracing. Popular belief claims that the buckskin-clad man on the left is [Daniel Boone](#), who was largely responsible for the exploration of Kentucky, and the man in the suit on the right is [Henry Clay](#), Kentucky's most famous statesman. However, the official explanation is that the men represent all frontiersmen and statesmen, rather than any specific persons. The state motto: "United We Stand, Divided We Fall" circles

them. The motto comes from the lyrics of "The Liberty Song", a patriotic song from the [American Revolution](#).

Pledge

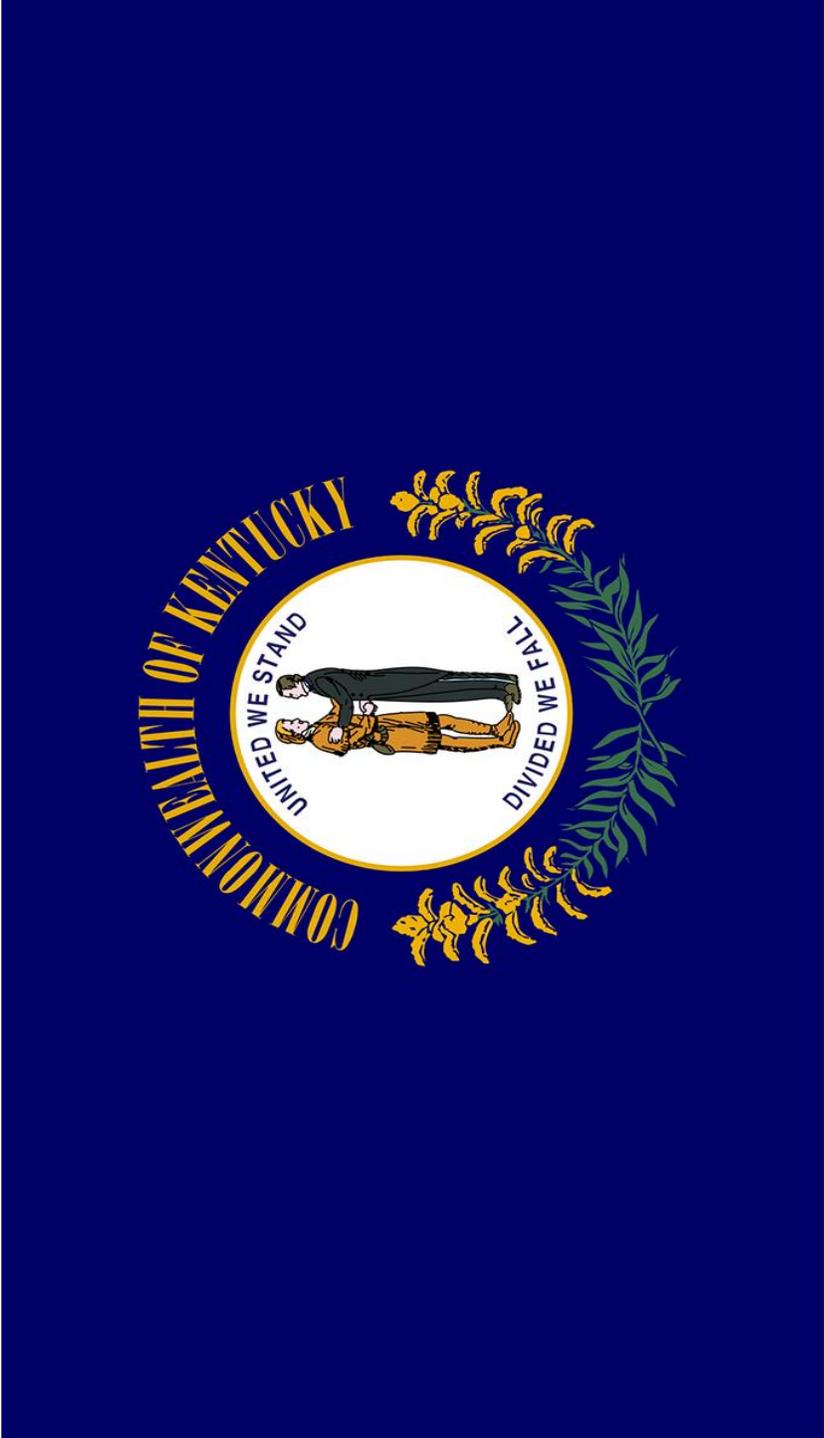
In 2000, the General Assembly adopted the following pledge of allegiance to the flag of Kentucky:

"I pledge allegiance to the Kentucky flag, and to the Sovereign State for which it stands, one Commonwealth, blessed with diversity, natural wealth, beauty, and grace from on High."

Kentucky State Flag Proportion

- The official state flag of the Commonwealth of Kentucky shall be of navy blue silk, nylon, wool or cotton bunting, or some other suitable material, with the seal of the Commonwealth encircled by a wreath, the lower half of which shall be goldenrod in bloom and the upper half the words "Commonwealth of Kentucky," embroidered, printed, painted, or stamped on the center thereof.
- The dimensions of the flag may vary, but the length shall be one and nine-tenths ($1 \frac{9}{10}$) times the width and the diameter of the seal and encirclement shall be approximately two-thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$) the width of the flag.

Day 2



Kentucky State Capitol (DAY 2)

<https://capitol.ky.gov/Pages/default.aspx>

Ground was broken in 1904 and on June 2, 1910 Kentucky's New Capitol was dedicated with imposing ceremonies.

Kentucky's Capitol is the fourth permanent building since statehood in 1792. It was built to replace the earlier 1830 capitol, still standing in downtown [Frankfort](#), which had become inadequate to accommodate the growing state government. A long and bitter quarrel among Louisville, Lexington and Frankfort over which city should be Kentucky's Capital finally ended in 1904, when the legislature voted to spend one million dollars for a new capitol to replace the 1830 capitol on the old public square in downtown Frankfort. The architect's design was far too immense for the square, so the present site in south Frankfort was chosen instead.

Ground was broken in 1904 and on June 2, 1910 Kentucky's New Capitol was dedicated with imposing ceremonies.

The architect was Frank Mills Andrews, a native of Iowa who practiced in Chicago, New York City, Cincinnati and Dayton. Andrews was a distinguished architect. He received the Silver Medal Award from the Royal Society of Arts in 1911 for a paper he presented on "American Architecture" at a meeting of the Society in London. A proponent of the Beaux-Arts style, many striking architectural features and opulent decorative finishes in Kentucky's Capitol illustrate his penchant for classical French interiors.

The State Reception Room was designed as a place for ceremonial events. The walls are decorated with pilasters finished in scagliola and murals, hand painted to resemble tapestries from the Gobelin Tapestry Guild. Original to the room, the hand carved Circassian walnut furniture was crafted to resemble 17th century French Baroque pieces.

The room was recently restored under the direction of the [Historic Properties Advisory Commission](#) (HPAC) and the Office of Historic Properties. The project

included installation of HVAC for climate control, the conservation of wall murals and the restoration of the decorative finishes and furniture.

The elegance of the Capitol's interior was largely achieved by the generous use of white Georgia marble, gray Tennessee marble and dark green Italian marble. On axis with the rotunda, the grand corridors feature 36 imposing columns of Vermont granite and delicate art glass skylights.

Decorative lunettes above each staircase highlight the entrances to the House and Senate chambers. Painted in oils by T. Gilbert White, both depict frontier scenes with Daniel Boone. The east mural portrays Boone and his party catching their first glimpse of the Bluegrass region atop Pilot Knob in 1769. The west mural depicts the negotiations for the Treaty of Sycamore Shoals, which lead to the purchase of Cherokee land that would eventually become Kentucky.

Kentucky's legislative bodies meet in the House and Senate chambers. Both chambers continue the classical motifs of the building, incorporating scagliola (faux marble) for their decorative architectural features.

The resplendent Supreme Court room serves as the seat of the judicial branch of state government. The room is noted for its solid Honduras mahogany paneling and the elegant coffered ceiling covered in *Old Dutch Metal* leafing, hammered to imitate old bronze.

The exterior of the Capitol is faced in Indiana limestone and Vermont granite. The richly sculptured pediment of the classical front portico was designed by Charles Henry Niehaus and carved by Australian sculptor Peter Rossack. Allegorical figures represent Kentucky, the central female figure, with Progress, History, Plenty, Law, Art and Labor as her attendants.

The Office of Historic Properties of the Finance and Administration Cabinet serves as state curator over all state owned historic properties and is responsible for the preservation and maintenance of the Capitol so that we and future generations may continue to enjoy it. The building is listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Kentucky State Capitol Facts

<http://www.lrc.ky.gov/kidspages/capitol%20facts.htm>

In 1792, Kentucky became the 15th state. Isaac Shelby was chosen as the first governor. The first General Assembly met in a two-story log building, and the legislators were paid \$1 a day for their work.

One of the first things the General Assembly had to do was select a capital for the new state. On December 5, 1792, the town of Frankfort was chosen to be the capital city. Frankfort offered to provide a building for the General Assembly to meet in, until it could build a capitol building. The first two capitol buildings were destroyed by fire that may have been the result of the candles that were used to light the buildings. The first was destroyed in 1813 and the second in 1824.

The third capitol building was completed in 1830. Gideon Shryock, a 25-year-old Kentucky man, designed the building. The General Assembly met in this building from 1830 to 1910. It is still standing in Frankfort and is now called the Old Capitol. It is open for tours, and inside you will find a unique self-supporting staircase that is the only one of its kind in the world.

The fourth and current capitol building was completed in 1910. Made from marble and granite from all over the world and topped with a 190-foot dome, Kentucky's capitol is one of the most beautiful in the nation.

Inside the Capitol you can find statues of these famous Kentuckians: Abraham Lincoln, Jefferson Davis, Henry Clay, Alben Barkley, and Dr. Ephraim McDowell.

Behind the Capitol, you will find Kentucky's floral clock. Resting over a pool of water, the giant clock is 34 feet across. It takes more than

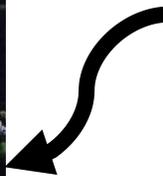
10,000 plants to fill the clock. All are grown in the state's greenhouses near the Capitol. The coins that visitors throw in the pool are collected and used to benefit young people all across the state.

On the east lawn of the state Capitol, you will find the Governor's Mansion. Since 1914, the mansion has been the home of Kentucky's governors and their families. The Capitol, mansion, and floral clock are open for tours year-round.

The General Assembly meets in the Capitol every year to discuss and pass new laws for the state.



Floral Clock



Capitol Building



Day 2

State Seal of Kentucky

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Seal_of_Kentucky

The **Seal of the Commonwealth of [Kentucky](#)** was adopted in December 1792. Since that time, it has undergone several revisions. The current seal depicts two men, one in buckskin, and the other in more formal dress. The men are facing each other and clasping hands. The outer ring of the seal is adorned with the words "Commonwealth of Kentucky", and within the inner circle is the state motto "[United we stand, divided we fall](#)." The official colors of the seal are blue and gold.^[1] A version of the seal appears on the [flag of Kentucky](#).

History

Provision for the creation of a seal for the [Commonwealth](#) was made during the first session of the [Kentucky General Assembly](#).^[2] On December 20, 1792, the Assembly passed an act reading: "That the Governor be empowered and is hereby required to provide at the public charge a seal for this Commonwealth; and procure the same to be engraved with the following device, viz: Two friends embracing, with the name of the state over their heads and around about the following motto: United we stand, divided we fall."^[2]

According to [John Brown](#), Kentucky's first [Senator](#), the original seal was to have depicted "two friends, in hunter's garb, their right hands clasped, their left resting on each other's shoulders, their feet on the verge of a precipice."^[2] This depiction would represent a literal rendering of the state motto.^[2] [Lexington silversmith](#) David Humphries was charged with designing the seal in 1793.^[3] Instead of hunting apparel, Humphries' version depicted two men in swallowtail coats, and instead of a handshake, the two friends share a full embrace.^[1] This original seal was destroyed in a fire that destroyed the state capitol in 1814.^[1]

Because the description originally adopted by the General Assembly does not specify what the "two friends" should look like or how they should be embracing, several variants of the state seal were created subsequent to the destruction of

the original. Different depictions of the seal have the friends outfitted in various clothing from coats and top hats to Roman [togas](#).^[3] The embrace is shown as clasped hands, a hug, or a handshake combined with hands on one another shoulders. It has even been speculated that certain die-makers have intentionally designed strange and unnatural poses to represent that the two friends were drunk on Kentucky [bourbon](#) or were demonstrating a secret handshake or symbol from a fraternal order.^[4]

In 1857, an anonymous artist was commissioned to paint the seals of the various states in the skylights in the [House of Representatives](#)' chamber.^[4] This artist's depiction showed one man in buckskin boots and a hat and another in formal attire.^[4] The two are standing in front of a row of columns and wearing garments resembling togas as overcoats.^[4] A 1952 article in *The Courier-Journal* opined that "They stand in a halfhearted embrace, as if each startled the other with his gesture."^[4]

One particularly odd-looking version of the seal had one of the friends joining his left hand to the other's right, which commissioner of conservation Henry Ward said made the two appear to be dancing an Irish jig.^[3] In 1954, Ward asked [Louisville](#) native Ernie Giancola to redesign the seal. Using a neighbor as a model, Giancola created a more natural-looking handshake for the friends.^[3]

In 1962, the General Assembly further clarified the look of the seal to minimize variation in the future.^[1] They prescribed that the seal should depict "a pioneer meeting a gentleman in a swallowtail coat."^[1]

Symbolism

Popular belief claims that the buckskin-clad man on the left is [Daniel Boone](#), who was largely responsible for the exploration of Kentucky, and the man in the suit on the right is [Henry Clay](#), Kentucky's most famous statesman. However, the official explanation is that the men represent all frontiersmen and statesmen, rather than any specific persons.^[7] The motto "United we stand, divided we fall" comes from the lyrics of "[The Liberty Song](#)", a patriotic song from the [American Revolution](#).

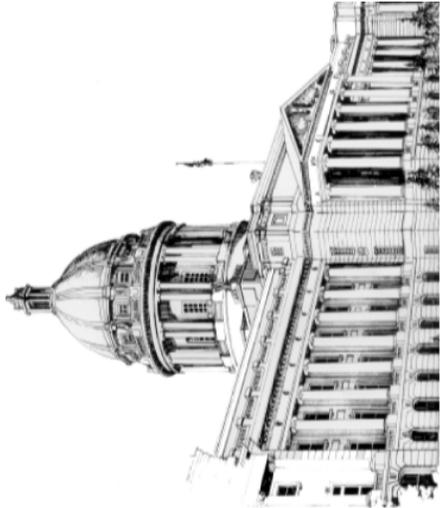
State Seal of Kentucky



Kentucky State Capitol Information

<https://capitol.ky.gov/SiteCollectionDocuments/CapitolBuildingWalkingTour1.pdf>

A Self-Guided Tour of the KENTUCKY STATE CAPITOL



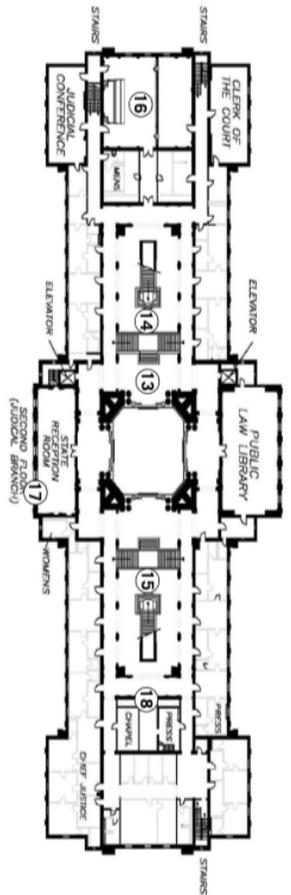
Printed with State Funds (KRS 57.375)
by the Kentucky Department of Travel



The Commonwealth of Kentucky does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex and religion, age or disability in employment or the provision of services and provides, upon request, reasonable accommodation to individuals with disabilities.

At times the Capitol may be under repairs to ensure that it remains a proud symbol of Kentucky. Portions of the building may be closed to tours. Please accept our apology for any inconvenience.

SECOND FLOOR – JUDICIAL BRANCH



13 From the top of the steps on the second floor, observe the view of the nave, or **Main corridor**.

This spectacular space is over 300 feet long. It is lined with 36 huge, one piece columns made of Vermont granite. Note the colorful art skylights and grand staircase.

Also from here you can see the murals in the lunettes on either end of the nave. Painted by Gilbert White, the murals depict moments in the early history of Kentucky.

14 The one over the East wing is a representation of Daniel Boone's first view of the Bluegrass region, or "beautiful level of Kentucky," in 1769.

15 The mural to the West shows Boone and Richard Henderson concluding the Treaty of Watauga in 1775 which allowed the Transylvania Company to purchase much of the land that is Kentucky from the Cherokee Indians.

On the second floor of the Capitol you will notice many paintings. These are **portraits of Justices of the Kentucky Supreme Court** and Judges of the former Court of Appeals.

16 **Supreme Court**. Feel free to enter the room when court is not in progress.

With its Hoduran mahogany paneling and Dutch metal leafed ceiling lacquered to resemble bronze, it is one of the most impressive and dignified spaces in the Capitol.

17 **State Reception Room**. (Please help us in preserving this room by remaining on the carpet runner.)

Perhaps the most elegant room in the Capitol, the state reception room was intended as a place for special events and as the reception area for the governor's office, originally next door. Inspired by grand salons in European palaces, the room was restored in 1995 to its original grandeur. The placement of the mirrors on either end of the room creates the illusion of an infinite view, like that in the Hall of Mirrors of the Palace of Versailles in France.

18 Stepping outside of the State Reception Room, a small **Chapel, press offices**, and the **office of the Chief Justice** (not open for tours) are on the West end of this floor.

Why is Kentucky called a "Commonwealth"?

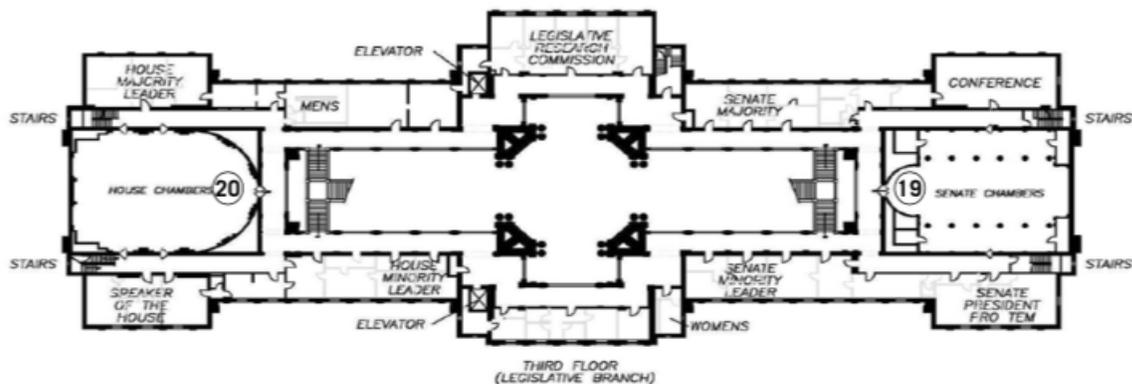
In this country, "Commonwealth" is another word for "state". The term implies a commitment to the "commonweal" or common good of the people. Several states (Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, in addition to Kentucky) call themselves commonwealths. Since Kentucky was formed from Virginia, our state's founders decided to use the term too.

Capitol vs. Capital. A capitol is a building used as a headquarters of a government. A capitol houses legislative chambers and may also have courtrooms and government offices. A capital is a city that is the seat of government of a state or nation. This building is a capitol. Frankfort is a capital.

Kentucky State Capitol Information

The Legislative Branch of Kentucky State Government:

Like most states, Kentucky has a bicameral legislature - that is, one with two components. The "lower" and larger body is the House of Representatives; the "upper," smaller body is the Senate. The Speaker of the House presides over that chamber, and the President of the Senate chairs deliberations there. Other legislative officials include the House and Senate majority and minority leaders. Together, the House and Senate are known as the Kentucky General Assembly. The General Assembly meets in regular session for sixty working days in even years, and for thirty working days in odd years. The governor of Kentucky can call Special Sessions to address specific issues. Legislative chambers and offices occupy the third floor of the Capitol.



THIRD FLOOR – LEGISLATIVE FLOOR

19 Senate chamber (on the West end of the building) . You may enter the Senate if the chamber is not in use.

Raised galleries allow the public to view the Senate's deliberations during legislative sessions. There are desks for thirty-eight senators, who also have individual offices in the Capitol Annex.

Please proceed to the other end of the third floor - the East end.

20 House of Representatives. You may enter the House chamber if it is not in use.

The House of Representatives, like the Senate, also includes spectator galleries and desks for members. However, with 100 members, the size of the House requires some additional features. Votes are recorded electronically and displayed on panels on either side of the Speaker's desk. Each member of the General Assembly has a desktop computer.

State Song (adopted by legislature 1986)

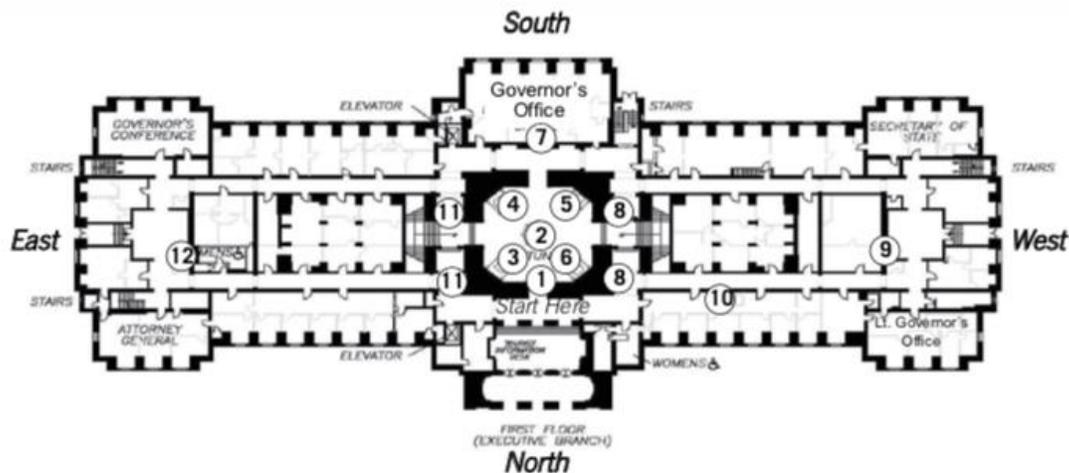
"My Old Kentucky Home" by Stephen Foster

*The sun shines bright in My Old Kentucky Home,
'Tis Summer, the people are gay;
The corn-top's ripe and the meadow's in the bloom
While the birds make music all the day
The young folks roll on the little cabin floor,
All merry, all happy and bright;
By 'n' by hard times comes a knocking at the door
Then My Old Kentucky Home, good night*

Chorus

*Weep no more my lady
Oh weep no more today;
We will sing one song
for My Old Kentucky Home
For My Old Kentucky Home,
far away*

Kentucky State Capitol Information



FIRST FLOOR – EXECUTIVE BRANCH

- 1 The rotunda is highlighted by an imposing dome which is 180 feet above you. 9

The statues in the rotunda are:

- 2 **Abraham Lincoln** - President of the United States during the Civil War, he was born near Hodgenville, Kentucky, in 1809.
- 3 **Henry Clay** - A frequent candidate for president, Clay was Kentucky's most celebrated 19th-century statesman. His efforts to avert conflict between the North and South earned him the nickname, "The Great Compromiser."
- 4 **Jefferson Davis** - Born in Fairview, Kentucky, in 1808, Davis was the only president of the Confederate States of America.
- 5 **Ephraim McDowell** - A pioneer in abdominal and gynecological surgery during the frontier era, McDowell is remembered for a daring 1809 operation in which he successfully removed a large tumor from the abdomen of Jane Todd Crawford.
- 6 **Alben Barkley** - Known as "The Veep," Barkley capped his long political career by serving as vice president of the United States under Harry Truman. Called "the first working vice-president in U.S. history," Barkley died while concluding a speech in 1956.

- 7 Directly through the rotunda is the **Office of the Governor of Kentucky** (Normally not open for tours.).
- 8

These cases hold changing displays of interest to Capitol visitors.

Busts or plaques of these notable Kentuckians can be found near the West Entrance:

- **John Sherman Cooper** - once called "the ablest Republican" in the United States Senate, Cooper represented Kentucky in that body for twenty years between 1946 and 1973.
- **Harland Sanders** - Through the innovative Kentucky Fried Chicken franchise he created, "Colonel" Sanders helped spread the fame of Kentucky all over the world.
- **Thelma Stovall** - Her long career of public service included repeated terms as Kentucky Secretary of State and State Treasurer. In 1975, she became the first woman elected Lieutenant Governor of Kentucky.

"Kentucky Women Remembered" exhibit, which includes portraits of influential Kentucky women. Near the entrance of the building, you will find a commemorative needlepoint tapestry with panels for each of Kentucky's 120 counties.

Kentucky First Ladies miniatures exhibit. Each First Lady of Kentucky is represented by a porcelain doll wearing a fashionable gown from the historical period of the presiding governor.

Bust of **Governor A.B. "Happy" Chandler** is located near the East Entrance. He was elected as governor in 1935 and again in 1955. He also served in the United States Senate and as National Commissioner of

See reverse side for the second and third floor

Kentucky State Capitol Information

Welcome to the Capitol of Kentucky!

Kentucky's Capitol is the fourth permanent building to serve in this capacity since the Commonwealth was given statehood in 1792. After a 1904 ground breaking and six years of construction, the first session of the legislature was held in this building in January 1910, Frank Mills Andrews, a distinguished and award-winning architect, designed the Capitol in the neoclassical Beaux Arts style.

The building is almost 403 feet long and 180 feet deep. The exterior base is made of Vermont granite, but most of the exterior is Bedford limestone. Seventy columns surround the building. The covering of the dome is terra cotta, and the top of the lantern is 215 feet above the level of the terrace.

Gray wall-mounted directional signs throughout the building will aid you in finding your way around the Capitol.

Things to look for:

State Seals - Kentucky's state seal features two men shaking hands. The seal illustrates our motto, "United We Stand, Divided We Fall." If you look closely, you will find depictions of the seal throughout the building -- on doorknobs, elevator doors, backs of chairs, and even on restroom-door push plates!

1910 Technology - Several features of the building remain that were "high tech" when it was new, but which seem outdated and quaint now. Look for small round brass fixtures in the walls about eight inches from the floor - they are connections to the centralized vacuum-system installed during construction of the building. You may also notice the glass-covered chute that allow letters to be dropped from the building's upper floors into a large brass mailbox near the front entrance.

Symbols - Symbols of power and justice decorate the building. Most were taken from classical Greek and Roman architecture. You will find fasces (axes bundled in sticks), eagles, and torches. There are even swastikas - the crooked crosses made infamous by the Nazis. But these swastikas are only a classical decorative motif. They were put here and in many public buildings long before the swastika took on its modern-day, sinister meaning.

CAPITOL GROUNDS & CAMPUS

The **sculpture** on the pediment above the entrance was the work of sculptors Charles H. Niehaus and Peter Rossack. The central figure represents Kentucky and the attendants represent Progress, History, Plenty, Labor, and Art. The animals emphasize agriculture. The figures to the left are tying faes, symbolizing strength in unity. To the right are "Indians, crouching with fear and watching the approach of civilization," as the building's first custodian described them.

Famed landscape architect Frederick Law Olmstead's son John Olmstead of the Olmstead Brothers firm developed a plan for the Capitol grounds in 1905, however due to mounting costs it appears much of the details of the plan were never fully realized. The **promenade** extends northward from the Capitol. This area provides space for demonstrations and public events, including inaugural ceremonies for Kentucky governors. The large evergreen Norway spruce tree to the left is Kentucky's state Christmas tree.

The large office building in the rear is the **Capitol Annex**, dedicated in 1952. Its design and Bedford limestone exterior mimic the appearance of the Capitol. At the West end of the Annex is the **Kentucky Floral Clock**. Built in 1961 with financial help from the Garden Clubs of Kentucky, the giant clock is 34 feet across. The minute hand, which is 20.5 feet long, makes a sudden sweep once every minute. Plantings change with the seasons. At the other end of the Annex is the **Rose Garden**. Also

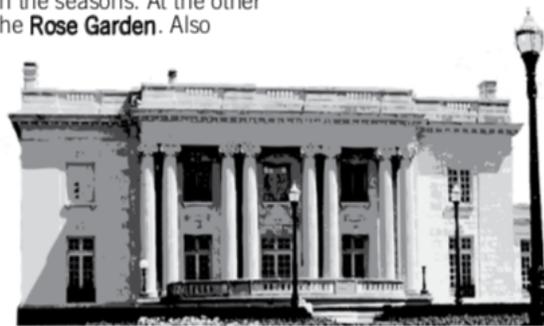
begun in 1961, the garden has about 500 rose bushes representing some twenty - two varieties of roses.

On the East end of the Capitol grounds is the **Executive Mansion**, home of Kentucky's governors while they are in office. Designed in 1912 by the C.C. and E.A. Weber firm of Fort Thomas, Kentucky, the building's exterior resembles Queen Marie Antoinette's Petit Trianon villa at Versailles. The **formal garden** in front of the building was planted as part of an extensive renovation of the mansion and its grounds during the early 1980s.

Several commemorative trees have been planted on the Capitol grounds in honor of distinguished people. Small plaques mark many of these trees.

Furthermore, several trees were planted on the grounds in commemoration of Arbor Day during the Wilkinson and Jones administrations. Among them are **Kentucky Coffee trees**, the State Heritage Tree. Strict regulations govern the planting of commemorative trees on the Capitol grounds.

For more information about the Capitol, the grounds, and the Executive Mansion, or to schedule a guided tour, call the Tour Desk at (502) 564-3449.



Executive Mansion

The Executive Branch & Constitutional Officers of Kentucky State Government

The Governor is Kentucky's chief executive officer. The Governor oversees most state agencies and the great majority of state employees. The Office of the Governor occupies much of the first floor and basement of the Capitol. For most of the 20th Century, governors could not succeed themselves. Since passage of an amendment to the Kentucky Constitution in 1992, governors can be elected to two four-year terms. That amendment also removed the duty of presiding over the Senate from the Lieutenant Governor.

Other occupants of the lower floors of the Capitol are the Secretary of State and the Attorney General. These are among the Kentucky positions known as the "constitutional officers," because the state constitution mandates their election.

Louisville Slugger's Unlikely Home Run (DAY 3)

David Mielach, BusinessNewsDaily Staff Writer

<https://www.yahoo.com/news/louisville-sluggers-unlikely-home-run-091224962.html>



Louisville Slugger Factory and Museum (<https://www.sluggermuseum.com>)

When the best players in baseball step up to the plate, chances are they are holding a Louisville Slugger bat. Currently, 60 percent of major leaguers use bats produced by the family-run company based in Louisville, Ky.

Ironically, Louisville Slugger wasn't founded by a man with a love for baseball. In fact, J. Frederich Hillerich didn't even like baseball when he started his woodworking factory in the 1850s.

"Hillerich was not very fond of baseball, he thought that it was a fad and a game for drunkards, womanizers and gamblers," said Rick Redman, vice president of corporate communications for Hillerich & Bradsby Co., which owns Louisville Slugger. "He didn't want his family involved with that. He wanted to continue making porch railings and bedposts and butter churns."

Hillerich's son, John Andrew, however, did not have the same view of baseball. Bud, as he is known, instead saw baseball as the perfect partner for the family business.

"The legend goes that one spring afternoon the star player of the Louisville team, a guy named Pete Browning, broke his bat," Redman said. "Young Bud Hillerich went to him after the game, asked him to come to his father's woodworking shop to make him a new bat. Browning did exactly that. He went to the shop and they made the bat. He took it to the park the next day and went 3 for 3 and they won the game. The Louisville Slugger was born."



Babe Ruth's Bat (PSA Card)

The first athlete endorsement

The Louisville Slugger was trademarked in 1894, but its contribution to the history of sports marketing might be as significant as the product itself.

"Our company was the first to sign a professional athlete to a contract to promote a sporting goods product," Redman said. "In 1905, we signed Honus Wagner to endorse and sell our bats with his name on them. Then in 1918 we signed a guy named Babe Ruth."

Signing Babe Ruth propelled the company to a new level of notoriety. In subsequent decades, it signed many more of baseball's legends, including Joe DiMaggio, Jackie Robinson and Ted Williams. In fact, 80 percent of the hitters in the Baseball Hall of Fame have used Louisville Sluggers.

"There is no question that having players of that stature makes a huge difference in that it is a signal to everyone that our company makes the best products," Redman said. "We work hard to identify the players we want to work with. We are not looking for just great hitters, we are also looking for great people who will represent our company well. We want to make sure to uphold the history of our company."

Today, the company continues to produce their wooden bats in Louisville where they have done so for most of the company's history. Louisville Slugger moved to Jeffersonville, Ind., in 1976 before moving back to Louisville in 1995.

Last year the company made 1.8 million wooden bats and more than 1 million bats from aluminum and composite materials. The company employs fewer than 300 employees and is able to carve a bat in 45 seconds and finish it in anywhere from two and six hours. The company no longer produces just bats and has moved into producing gloves, batting gloves and other baseball-related accessories.

Surviving through five generations

The fifth-generation family-owned company continues to thrive, in part, because it has maintained a quality made possible by the fact that the company has long-term goals in mind when making decisions.

"In more than 120 years of business you will have ups and downs," Redman said. "We have had some really high highs and some tougher times. Our company has survived two world wars, a Great Depression, floods and fires, but the most important thing is to persevere and look at the long-term strategy."

"One of the great things of being a family-owned company is that we don't have to make knee-jerk reactions for our business based on for the short term," Redman said. "We look long term and I think that is the main reason we have been around for so long."

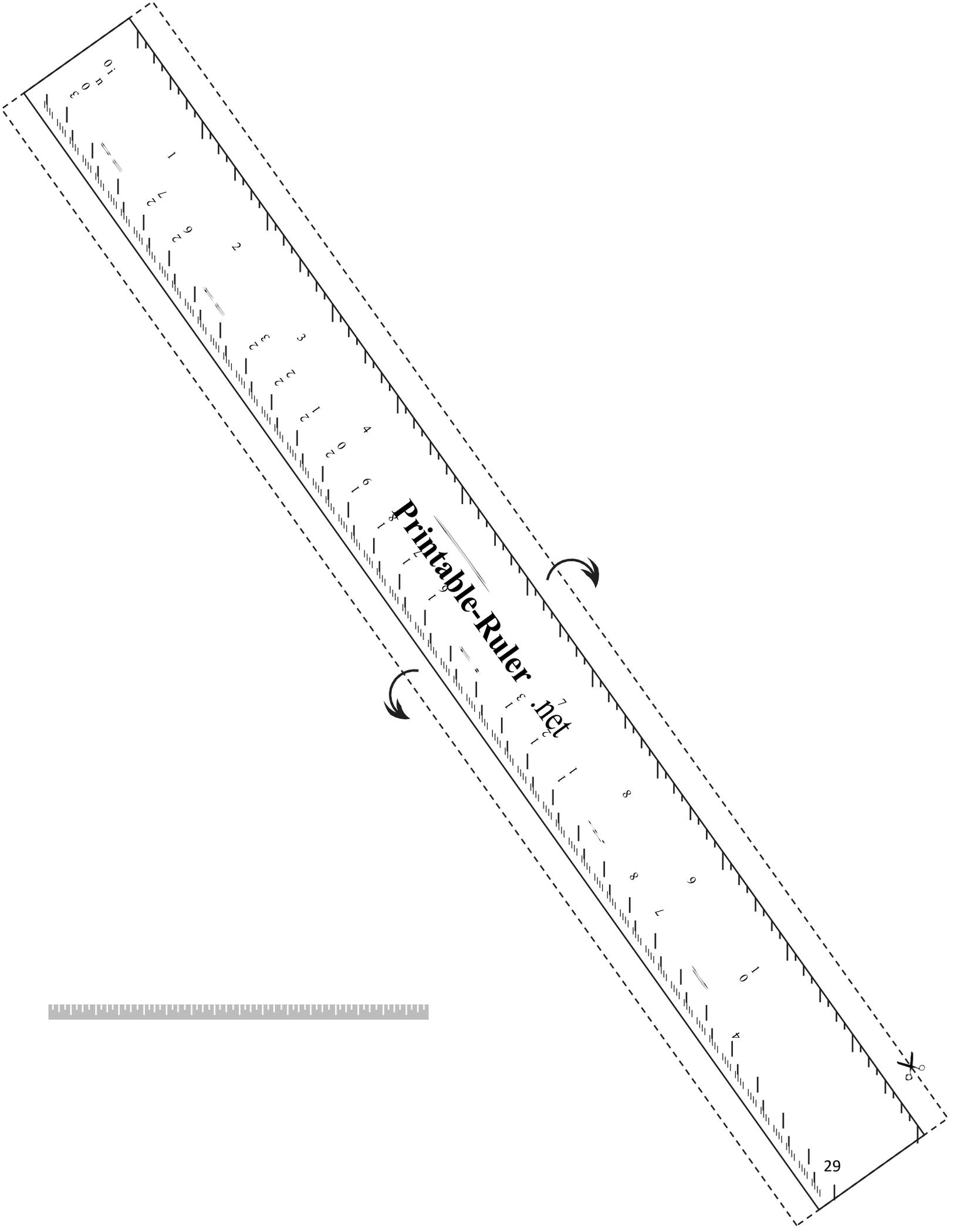
Aside from planning for the future and delivering a quality product, the company has a passion for baseball that was passed down from Bud Hillerich. Redman says it is that passion that is the best driving force and learning lesson that any business can take away from Louisville Slugger.

"One thing our company has learned about successful businesses is they are run by people with a passion for what they are doing," Redman said. "Bud Hillerich had a passion for baseball and saw it as something that was going to grow in our country and a wonderful opportunity for the business. No matter what business you are in, you have a far better chance of being successful if you are passionate about your business."



Example of finding the size of a scale model:

$\frac{1}{4}$ of a 36 inch bat would be 9 inches



Printable-Ruler.net

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Mammoth Cave National Park Information – Day 4

https://www.nps.gov/macapa/playourvisit/upload/Schedule_Brochure_Spring201

Reservations

Please note that Mammoth Cave National Park offers a number of guided tours, both on the surface and underground. Demand is high for these popular activities—tours can, and do, sell out. You may reserve tickets in advance for cave tours by calling (877)444-6777. Campground reservations are also available through this service. You may also make your reservations via internet using the address:

www.recreation.gov

For Reservations...

By Phone: (877)444-6777
TDD (hearing impaired): (877)833-6777

Payment...



Cancellation...

Cancellation fees apply. Call (888)448-1474 for more information.

Call Center Hours...

9:00 am–9:00 pm Central Time, 7 days a week.

Take a little time to ensure that the activity you have chosen is the best one for you. All cave tours and nature walks can be strenuous, so be sure you understand what will be required of you before the start of your activity. If you are unsure, ask a park ranger to explain what will be required of you. NEVER let someone talk you into doing an activity if you feel uneasy about it. Youth under the age of 16 must be accompanied by an adult 18 years or older on all tours. •Cave and surface trails are uneven and slippery so be sure you have the proper footwear and always look before you step. •All cave tours require shirts and shoes for admittance. •Any type of backpack or knapsack, camera tripods or monopods, child strollers and infant backpack carriers are prohibited in the cave for visitor safety and resource protection. •Walking sticks and canes are permitted on cave tours only when sufficient need is demonstrated. •To protect air quality, smoking is not permitted in the cave or at cave entrances. •Year-round cave temperature in interior passageways fluctuates from the mid-50s to the low 60s (in degrees Fahrenheit). However, winter temperatures can be below freezing at entrances! Generally, you will be comfortable if you wear long pants and bring a sweater or jacket.



Camping & Picnic Shelter Fees

Location	Site Type	Regular	Special Access
Mammoth Cave CG	Regular	\$17.00	\$8.50
	Group - MC	\$20.00	
	VIP	\$40.00	\$20.00

Mammoth Cave Campground is open March 1 - November 30.

Maple Springs CG	Group - MS	\$30.00	
	Horses - No Hookups	\$22.00	
	Horses - Hookups	\$30.00	

Maple Springs Group Campground is open March 1 - November 30.

Houchin Ferry CG	Primitive Frontcountry	\$12.00	\$6.00
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Houchin Ferry Campground is open year-round. NOTE: Houchin Ferry Campground is tentatively open for Spring 2014, but please contact the park to confirm before arrival.

Picnic Shelter	Open Shelter	\$25.00	
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Limited availability.

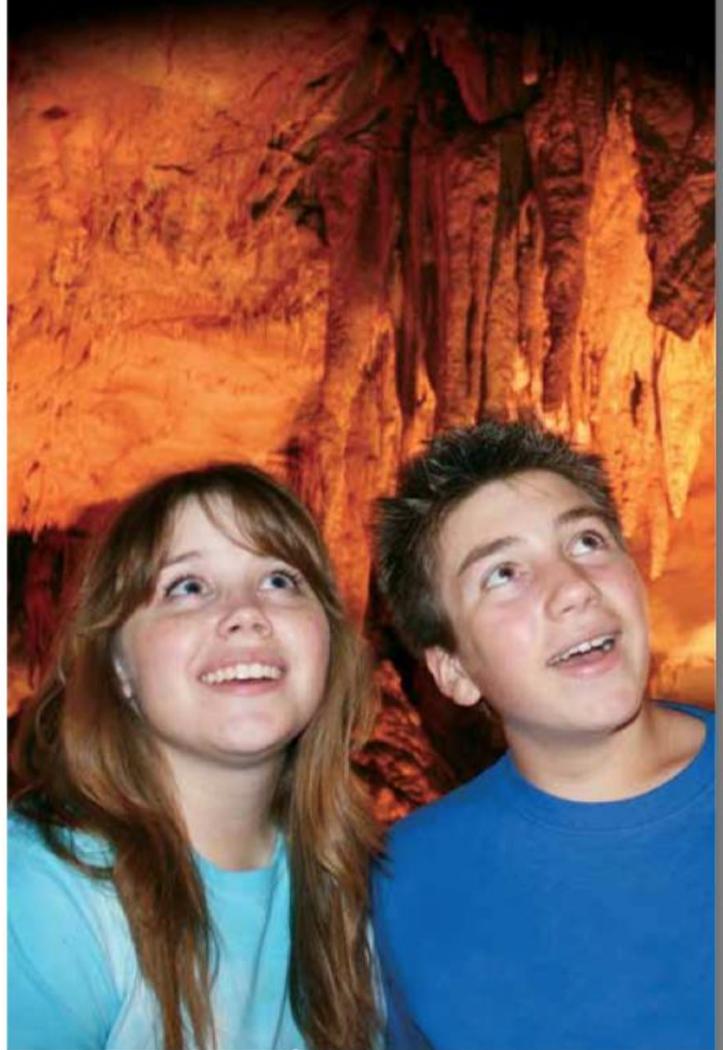
Picnic Shelter	Enclosed Shelter	\$50.00	
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Enclosed shelter; available weekends from March 1 to Memorial Day; Daily from Memorial Day to Labor Day, and weekends from Labor Day to November 30.

Mammoth Cave National Park



Ranger-Led Programs



Spring 2014

Mammoth Cave National Park Information

With more than 400 miles of cave passageways, Mammoth Cave ranks as the longest known cave in the world. Mammoth Cave National Park was established in 1941. In 1981, the park was designated a World Heritage Site, and became the core area of an International Biosphere Reserve in 1990. The park merits this extra protection and special status for its spectacular features on the surface and in the cave, and the way these features illustrate the connection between humans and their environment.

Ranger-Led Activity Schedule • Spring 2014

March 15 – May 23

Departures

Offered as visitation warrants

9:15, 11:45, 4:15

Offered as visitation warrants

9:00, 10:00, 12:00, 1:45, (2:15 Fri-Sat), 3:15

5:30 pm (Fri-Sat)

2:30

9:00 (Sat-Sun)

12:45 (Sat-Sun)

9:30 (Sat-Sun)

8:30

9:15

8:00a.m. – 6:00p.m. Central Time

Departures

8:30

9:15

8:00a.m. – 6:00p.m. Central Time

Surface Walks & Programs—Free!

Heritage Walk

Visitor Center Hours

*Not available by reservation. Tickets may be purchased at the Visitor Center on day of tour only.
 Note—Certain tours have age limits! Please review the tour descriptions on the reverse side of this brochure before selecting your tour. Youth under the age of 16 must be accompanied by an adult 18 years or older on all tours.



► **Tour requirements regarding White Nose Syndrome (WNS) in bats**
 While there are no known harmful effects to humans, White Nose Syndrome is responsible for the deaths of millions of hibernating bats across the United States and Canada since its discovery in 2006. White Nose Syndrome was found at Mammoth Cave National Park in 2013, but not in toured areas. Park staff are taking precautions to minimize the spread of the fungus that causes White Nose Syndrome to or from the park. ► When going on a cave tour, do not wear clothing or shoes that have been worn in other caves or mines. ► All participants on cave tours must walk on bio-security mats immediately following the conclusion of their tour. ► For more information, call 270.758.2180, look for the latest information on the park website at www.nps.gov/maca/whitenose.htm, or inquire at the Information Desk upon arrival at the park Visitor Center.

Printed through the assistance of the **Interstate National System** and other park units.

The National Park Service cares for special places saved by the American people so that all may experience our heritage.

For full park information, go online to www.nps.gov/maca or call 270.758.2180.

Prices

Cave Tour	Adults	Youth ¹	Special Access ²	Educational ³
Mammoth Passage Tour	\$5.00	\$3.50	\$2.50	
Frozen Niagara Tour	\$10.00	\$8.00	\$5.00	
Mammoth Cave Discovery Tour	\$4.00	\$2.50	\$2.00	
Historic Tour	\$12.00	\$8.00	\$6.00	\$5.00
Domes and Dripstones Tour	\$12.00	\$8.00	\$6.00	
Star Chamber Tour	\$12.00	\$8.00	\$6.00	\$5.00
Gothic Avenue Tour	\$11.00	\$8.00	\$5.50	\$5.00
Violet City Lantern Tour	\$15.00	\$11.00	\$7.50	
Trog	n/a	\$14.00	n/a	
Introduction to Caving	\$23.00	\$18.00	\$11.50	
Wild Cave Tour	\$48.00	n/a	\$24.00	

¹Box office only—not available by reservation. Youth is 6-12 years of age. ²Special access prices are for visitors presenting Golden Age, Golden Access, and America The Beautiful Senior and Access Passes. ³Educational prices apply to Kindergarten-College groups. Please call the park at 270.758.2180 to schedule your educational group.

Interested in a second cave tour?

A \$3 second-tour discount may apply to Historic, Domes and Dripstones, Frozen Niagara, and Mammoth Passage tours if purchased in person at the park for tours on the same day only. Note: The entire Frozen Niagara Tour route is seen on the Domes and Dripstones Tour. Parts of Mammoth Passage Tour are seen on the Historic Tour.

Getting Here

Mammoth Cave National Park is located near Interstate 65 in southcentral Kentucky, about 90 miles from both Louisville, KY and Nashville, TN. From the north, take exit 53 (Cave City); from the south, take Exit 48 (Park City). Signs will direct you to the park Visitor Center. Our address is 1 Mammoth Cave Parkway, Mammoth Cave, KY 42259

We're in the Central Time Zone!

Mammoth Cave National Park Information



Surface Activities

Underground Tours ▼

Mammoth Passage Tour

▶ Visit the Rotunda, one of the largest rooms in the cave and explore a vast canyon passageway. Learn about prehistoric Native American explorers, salt-peter mining operations, and basic cave geology. This is a short introductory tour to Mammoth Cave. ▶ 1¼ hours, ¾ mile. Tour limit: 40. Total stairs: 160. Elevation change: 160'. ▶ Includes part of the Historic Tour and all of the Discovery Tour route. Offered as visitation warrants. Call the Park the day of your visit to check availability. Includes a steep outdoor hillside trail to and from the cave's natural entrance. This tour does not see dripstone formation areas. Not available by reservation. ▶ Meets at the Visitor Center. **Difficulty: Easy.**



Frozen Niagara Tour

▶ Often the perfect taste of Mammoth Cave for visitors with very small children, elderly family members, or others who cannot walk long distances. Not sure you like close places? Have trouble walking or managing long staircases? This short visit through a decorative area of Mammoth Cave might be best for you. ▶ 1¼ hours, ¼ mile. Tour limit: 36. Total stairs: 12, plus an optional 98. Elevation change: 50'. ▶ Includes part of the Domes and Dripstones Tour and Grand Avenue Tour routes. ▶ Meets at the Visitor Center. **Difficulty: Easy.**

Mammoth Cave Discovery Tour

▶ Visit one of the largest rooms in the cave and explore a vast canyon passageway. Learn about prehistoric explorers, salt-peter mining, early owners and basic cave geology on this self-guiding tour. Rangers are on hand along this short introductory tour. ▶ ½ hour, ¾ mile. Total stairs: 160. Elevation change: 160'. ▶ Includes part of the Historic Tour and all of the Mammoth Passage Tour routes. Offered as visitation warrants. Call the Park the day of your visit to check availability. Includes a steep outdoor hillside trail to and from the cave's natural entrance. Not available by reservation. ▶ Meets at the Historic Entrance. **Difficulty: Easy.**

Cedar Sink Hike

▶ Meander through a range of ecosystems supporting an abundance of spring wildflowers to a karst window where an underground stream briefly emerges. Cedar Sink's geology and biodiversity make this one of the Park's premiere surface hikes. ▶ 1½ hours, 1.6 miles. Total stairs: 300. ▶ Meets at the Cedar Sink Trailhead - visitors drive personal vehicles. **Difficulty: Moderate.**



All ranger-led surface activities are free of charge!

GENERAL CAVE TOURS



Historic Tour

▶ Learn stories of our earliest tourists, cave guides and cave explorers. Descend through multiple levels of diverse passageways before climbing 155 stairs to exit back out the Historic Entrance. ▶ 2 hours, 2 miles. Tour limit: 120. Total stairs: 440, including 155 at Mammoth Dome. Elevation change: 300'. ▶ Limited areas of the Discovery, Mammoth Passage, Star Chamber, River Styx and Violet City Lantern Tours are visited on this route. This tour does not visit dripstone formation areas. ▶ Meets at the Visitor Center. **Difficulty: Moderate.**



Domes and Dripstones Tour

▶ A wonderful complement to the Historic Tour, this trip includes a dramatic series of domes and pits, typical large trunk passageways, and a short journey through dripstone formations. A ten-minute bus ride to and from the entrances is included. This tour was formerly known as the New Entrance Tour. ▶ 2 hours, ¾ mile. Tour limit: 114. Total stairs: 500, including 280 on initial descent. Elevation change: 250'. ▶ Includes the complete Frozen Niagara Tour route and a portion of the Grand Avenue Tour route. ▶ Meets at the Visitor Center. **Difficulty: Moderate.**

SPECIALTY CAVE TOURS

Star Chamber Tour

▶ This nostalgic trip into the cave's natural entrance is reminiscent of early tours of Mammoth Cave. Who were the patients who desperately found their way to the short-lived tuberculosis hospital? Who was George S. Gatewood and why are his name and initials seen on the walls of Gothic Avenue? This trip is by lantern light. ▶ 2½ hours, 1½ miles. Tour limit: 40. Age limit: 6 and older. Total stairs: 200. Elevation change: 160'. ▶ Includes parts of the Historic, Violet City Lantern, Gothic Avenue, Discovery, and Mammoth Passage Tour routes. Lanterns may cause some discomfort for visitors with respiratory illnesses. Only adults may carry lanterns. ▶ Meets at the Visitor Center. **Difficulty: Moderate.**

Gothic Avenue Tour

▶ Gothic Avenue features hundreds of candle-smoked signatures and monuments of stacked limestone dating back through the cave's early years of tourism. ▶ 2 hours, 1½ miles. Tour limit: 40. Total stairs: 230. Elevation change: 140'. ▶ Portions of this tour are also seen on the Historic Tour, Mammoth Passage Tour, Star Chamber Tour and Violet City Lantern Tour. ▶ Meets at the Visitor Center. **Difficulty: Moderate.**



Mammoth Cave National Park Information

Heritage Walk

► Learn how early residents interacted with the landscape, and the role the Green River and cave systems played in their communities. This boardwalk trail travels along a forested ridge and includes a scenic valley overlook. ► $\frac{3}{4}$ hour, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile. **Difficulty: Easy.** 



SPECIALTY TOURS



Violet City Lantern Tour

► Walk through miles of large passages by lantern light. Relive the stories and illusions of almost 200 years of tourism as the guides recreate the rugged nature of early tours. The flickering flame and rustic trails in this area make it seem as if time stands still in the cave. ► 3 hours, 3 miles. **Tour limit: 38. Age limit: 6 and older. Total stairs: 160, and numerous hills without handrails. Elevation change: 160'.** ► Includes parts of the *Historic, Gothic Avenue, Star Chamber, and Mammoth Passage* Tour routes. Lanterns may cause some discomfort for visitors with respiratory illnesses. Only adults may carry lanterns. Good walking shoes recommended. ► Meets at the Visitor Center. **Difficulty: Strenuous.**

SPELUNKING ADVENTURES



Trog

► A kids-only off-trail adventure! Hike through the forest and find out how the surface and subsurface are connected. Learn how cavers safely explore today. Unlock the secrets of how cave life survives. Discover a new world as you hike, crawl and belly-slide through the cave. ► $2\frac{3}{4}$ hours, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles. **Tour limit: 12. Age limit: 8-12 years only. Total stairs: 200. Elevation change: 180'.** ► Shorts and t-shirts are recommended for wear under coveralls. Parents, guardians and/or chaperones must attend the first 30 minutes of the tour to assist when children "suit up" with their equipment; adults must pick up children promptly at the end of the tour. Coveralls, kneepads, hard hats, and headlamps will be provided. Sturdy footwear or tennis shoes recommended; no open toed shoes. Requires at least 2 participants. ► Meets at the Hotel dorms near the tennis courts. **Difficulty: Moderate.**

SPELUNKING ADVENTURES

Introduction to Caving

► A wild caving challenge for new cavers or families! Designed for both adults and kids 10 years and up. Learn the rules and techniques of safe caving, and an appreciation of this special environment. Similar to Wild Cave Tour, but shorter and less difficult. ► $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours, 1 mile. **Tour limit: 20. Age limit: 10 and older. Total stairs: 280+. Elevation change: 250'.** ► An adult must accompany visitors under age 18. Organized youth groups must have at least two adult representatives accompanying minor children. Chest or hip measurement must not exceed 42 inches; if you are larger, you cannot physically pass through the crawlspaces. Lace-up hiking boots that cover the ankle are required. Boots must have good tread. No slick-soled footwear is permitted. No tennis shoes allowed. You will not be allowed to participate in the tour if you are not wearing proper footwear—No exceptions. Shorts and t-shirts are recommended for wear under coveralls. Please bring extra pair of shoes or sandals for use during boot cleaning after the tour. All equipment and outerwear provided; no personal caving equipment allowed. Requires at least 2 participants. ► Meets at the Visitor Center. **Difficulty: Strenuous.**

Wild Cave Tour

► A wild caving challenge for adults only. Venture into miles of undeveloped passageways no other tour sees. Be prepared for free-climbing, lengthy crawls, wet areas, and tight openings. Good physical condition is essential. ► 6-6 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours, 5 miles. **Tour limit: 14. Age limit: 16+; proof of age may be requested. Elevation change: 300'.** ► An adult must accompany visitors under age 18. Organized youth groups must have at least two adult representatives accompanying minor children. Chest or hip measurement must not exceed 42 inches; if you are larger, you cannot physically pass through the crawlspaces. Lace-up hiking boots that cover the ankle are required. Boots must have good tread. No slick-soled footwear is permitted. No tennis shoes allowed. You will not be allowed to participate in the tour if you are not wearing proper footwear—No exceptions. Shorts and t-shirts are recommended for wear under coveralls. Please bring extra pair of shoes or sandals for use during boot cleaning after the tour. All equipment and outerwear provided; no personal caving equipment allowed. Visitors will need to bring their own lunch or snacks and water bottle. A small fanny pack will be provided. Requires at least 2 participants. ► Meets at the Visitor Center. **Difficulty: Very Strenuous.**



Sign language interpreters may be provided on cave tours by calling 270.758.2180 at least two weeks prior to the reserved tour(s).

