



#	Location	Description
①	Cherokee	Cherokee is the seat of government for the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians and the location of many sites of historic and cultural significance.
②	Lower Saura Town	In the mid-16th century, the Saura tribe had a primary village site on the Dan River near present-day Belew's Lake.
③	Little Egypt	This African American community was largely flooded in the construction of Belew's Lake in the 1970s. It was the birthplace of Jester Hairston, a prominent composer.
④	Occaneechi Village	A replica village has been built along the MST in Hillsborough near where the tribe had an actual village 300 years ago.
⑤	Great Coharie Creek	The Coharie Tribe's headquarters are located along the creek in north-central Sampson County.
⑥	Roseboro & Temple of God	This African American church is on the site of a sawmill that was the most prominent industry in Roseboro in the 19th and early 20th century. A massive brick kiln structure still stands next to the church.
⑦	Jones Lake State Park	The land for Jones Lake State Park was purchased through a federal Depression-era program, and it was opened in 1939 as North Carolina's first State Park for African Americans.
⑧	Canetuck & Rosenwald School	This school, built with funds raised by the African American community in Canetuck with matching funds from the Rosenwald Foundation, operated from 1922 to 1958. It is now used as a community center. The Rosenwald program helped fund more than 800 schools in North Carolina and almost 5,000 in the Southeastern U.S. Pender County had more Rosenwald schools than any other North Carolina County.
⑨	Ocean City Beach	In the 1940s, Ocean City Beach became the first beach in the south where African Americans could own land.