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HOW MANY PEOPLE ARE IN YOUR PARTY?: _____

IS THIS YOUR FIRST TRIP TO SCOTT COUNTY KY? Yes No

WAS GEOCACHING YOUR MAIN REASON FOR COMING TO SCOTT COUNTY?

HOW MUCH TIME DID YOU SPEND IN SCOTT COUNTY ON THIS TRIP?

HOW MUCH MONEY DID YOU SPEND IN SCOTT COUNTY ON THIS TRIP?

HOW DID YOU HEAR ABOUT THE EVENT?

GEOCACHING.COM

NEWS-PAPER

SOCIAL MEDIA

GEOTRAIL ITEMS RECEIVED: _____ BY: _____

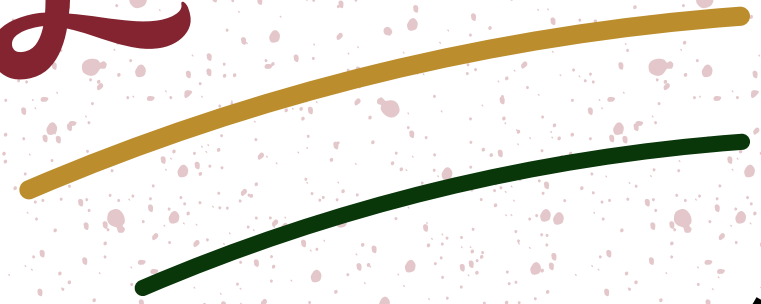
ALL CACHE COORDINATES ARE AVAILABLE AT GEOCACHING.COM

PRIZES WILL BE REWARDED ON A FIRST COME FIRST SERVE BASIS!



SCOTT COUNTY AFRICAN AMERICAN HERITAGE

GeoTrail



FOR MORE INFORMATION ON SITES ALONG THE TRAIL. PLEASE READ THE SCOTT COUNTY AFRICAN AMERICAN HERITAGE GeoTRAIL PASSPORT THAT YOU WILL USE TO COMPLETE THE TRAIL. AT EACH OF THE 8 SITES YOU VISIT. PLEASE LOOK FOR THE CODE WORD PROVIDED INSIDE EACH OF THE GEOCACHE CONTAINERS AND WRITE THE CODE WORD IN THE CORRESPONDING BLOCK ON THE PASSPORT. BE SURE TO TURN IN YOUR COMPLETED PASSPORT TO GEORGETOWN/ SCOTT COUNTY TOURISM LOCATED AT

399 OUTLET CENTER DRIVE, GEORGETOWN, KY 40324.

IF CLOSED. DEPOSIT THIS COMPLETED PASSPORT IN THE LOCKED BOX LOCATED OUTSIDE OF THE TOURISM OFFICE.

SCOTT COUNTY AFRICAN AMERICAN HERITAGE



CODE WORD	GEOCACHE NAME
	Ed Davis Learning Center
	Milton Leach Cabin
	Great Crossing
	Faithway Baptist Church
	Old Georgetown Cemetery
	Rosenwald School
	Robert H. Brooks Historical Marker
	Zion Hill

1. GCAA9KA Ed Davis School:

Adjacent to Ed Davis Park, the Ed Davis Learning Center is a former school founded by Charles Steele and built in 1894 for African American students. It is named for Edward B. Davis, pioneering educator and the school principal from 1908 to 1934. Davis added a two-year high school in 1911 and a four-year program in 1924. Today it offers a variety of community programs, from educational to recreational.

2. GCAP5NV MILTON LEACH CABIN:

Standing in Royal Spring Park, this rustic, two-bay cabin was constructed by a former enslaved person. Milton Leach built the cabin with recycled chestnut logs, a mortar-free stone foundation, mud for the massive chimney and old ash boards for the floor. Leach descendants owned the cabin until 1948. It became a landmark within the park in the 1970s.

3. GCAG4GQ GREAT CROSSING:

Following the end of enslavement, African American settlements were organized throughout central Kentucky and the United States. One of these small villages was called Great Crossing. Like other such villages, it was socially and economically self-sufficient. It consisted of a church and school, a dry goods or general store and lodge, and community members raised their own livestock and grew their own vegetables. Great Crossing was one among many African American villages formed in Scott County, several of which still exist today, including Boston, New Zion and Zion Hill.

4. GCAG4GZ FAITHWAY BAPTIST CHURCH:

Zion Hill Baptist Church was organized in 1869 in the village of Zion Hill, located in the southern part of Scott County off of Paynes Depot Road near the Woodford/Fayette County line. The present church was erected in 1927 with the Reverend William Alexander serving as pastor. The community was developed prior to the end of slavery, according to Ponice Raglin Cruse, a former resident and collector of the community's history. The original name of the community was Lenerson. The land had been deeded to the African American residents by a farmer and slave owner named Harris from Virginia.

5. GCAAPWB OLD GEORGETOWN CEMETERY:

Scott County's first public cemetery—its first documented burial (that of three-year-old Olivia Zora Lewis) took place in 1818—is nicknamed the "Old Colored Cemetery" for the African Americans buried here, including four Buffalo Soldiers. Residents of such African American-settled communities of Zion Hill, Watkinville and New Zion, these men joined the 9th and 10th Cavalries and the 23rd and 24th Infantries—the first peacetime all-Black regiments in the U.S. Army.

6. GCBJ3AH ROSENWALD SCHOOL:

Sadieville's Rosenwald School was one of many state-of-the-art schools built across the South in the early 20th century for African American children—a collaboration between Booker T. Washington of the Tuskegee Institute and Julius Rosenwald, philanthropist and president of Sears, Roebuck. Constructed between 1917 and 1920, the one-room schoolhouse remained segregated until 1954. Restored in 2011 to preserve its history, the school is now a museum/cultural center.

7. GCBJ3AR ROBERT H. BROOKS HISTORICAL MARKER:

This historical marker pays tribute to the Sadieville resident who became the first African American and member of the U.S. Armored Forces to be killed during World War II. A member of Company D, 192nd Tank Battalion, Private Brooks was killed the day after the attack on Pearl Harbor in the Philippine Islands where he was stationed.

8. GCAG23Q ZION HILL:

This prominent African American community, established before enslavement ended and originally called South Elkhorn Bend & Lenerson, had two stores, a church and a post office. Whitney M. Young, whose father was an educator and later the president of Lincoln Institute— an African American boarding school—and whose mother was the first African American postmaster in Kentucky, began his early education here at the Rosenwald School. Like his father, Whitney would go on to become the president of Lincoln Institute.