

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: Tennessee
 COUNTY: Multiple
 FOR NPS USE ONLY
 ENTRY DATE

1. NAME

COMMON:
 Old Natchez Trace
 AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
 See continuation sheet, item 10
 CITY OR TOWN:
 CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:
 Fifth and Sixth
 STATE: Tennessee CODE: 47 COUNTY: Multiple CODE:

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisitions: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress Yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/> Comments

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:
 Multiple owners
 STREET AND NUMBER:
 CITY OR TOWN:
 STATE: Tennessee CODE: 47

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:
 See continuation sheet
 STREET AND NUMBER:
 CITY OR TOWN:
 STATE:
 CODE:

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:
 DATE OF SURVEY:
 Federal State County Local
 DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
 STREET AND NUMBER:
 CITY OR TOWN:
 STATE:
 CODE:

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

Tennessee
Multiple

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

This nomination covers the approximately 101 miles of the Natchez Trace in Tennessee, beginning at the Tennessee-Alabama line and running northeastwardly to Pasquo, in Davidson County. The Natchez Trace had its beginnings in pre-historic times when aborigines and animals inhabiting this country beat down the trail in search of food and water, and sometimes in flight from predators. The Trace traversed the Old Southwest and had several connecting routes; the trail along Backbone Ridge and Duck River Ridge in Tennessee were used during the rainy season, and the valley route was used during the dry season.

This pathway used by Indians and game became a recognized route of travel when early Spanish explorers, followed by French traders and English colonists, entered the region. The Trace was known to the white men by many names, two of them being the "Chickasaw Trail"(or Trace) and "Path to the Choctaw Nation," but it wasn't until pioneers moved into what is now Tennessee that the trail acquired its name, "Natchez Trace." Those settlers credited with naming the trail were probably French Huguenots (many of whom were known to settle in Middle Tennessee), for the word "trace" in Old French means "a line of footprints," and the narrow trail through the frontier was no more than that.

Travel during the settlement years was limited to foot, horseback, and barges or sailing ships; overland travel to the southern territory demanded following the Trace and the trip was a rugged, dangerous one through nearly 600 miles of raw wilderness from Nashville (where the trail was to connect in the late 1700s with the Wilderness Road and the Cumberland Road) to Natchez, on the Mississippi River. The advancing frontiersmen, having no alternative, streamed steadily over the Trace from the late 1780s until the early 1830s.

Increased use of the Trace brought forth complaints concerning its condition: the trail was narrow and twisting, and bloody outlaws lurked in the dense undergrowth along the path to attack and often murder unsuspecting travellers. The trail was designated the official U. S. post road in 1800, but compounding factors of adverse weather, attacks by Indians and outlaws, and the trail's poor condition made delivery difficult and slow. Protest to Washington finally brought results and, in 1801, President Thomas Jefferson ordered federal troops to "clear the road from Nashville to Natchez." Widening and improving the "government road" continued until 1803, with the Trace (or portions of it) widened to accommodate the "width of a wagon."

The introduction of the steamboat in 1820 sounded the death knell for the Old Trace as the main artery of travel in the Old Southwest. By the 1830s, the Trace was primarily used for local travel between farming communities. In many places local roads and highways continue on the same Trace route.

(continued)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

2. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- Pre-Columbian | 16th Century | 18th Century | 20th Century
 15th Century | 17th Century | 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Military | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | | | _____ |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The importance of the Old Natchez Trace as a road of national significance cannot be underestimated. The existence of the trail, and its subsequent use by the white man, brought about the opening of the Western Frontier and the Trace's use was the major factor contributing to the development of the nation's interior.

The vast network of trails which we now know as the Natchez Trace was used in pre-historic times by aborigines and game in search of food and water. As the forebears of the Southeastern Indians developed into tribes and increased in numbers, they formed their own civilization. They became more settled and cultivated crops, adopting a style of life dependent on villages and tribal communities. They also depended upon trade with other tribes, which were often several hundred miles removed, and traveled the Old Trace to engage in this commerce.

The Trace became a recognized route of travel when early explorers entered the region. A Spanish explorer, Hernando DeSoto, is believed to have been on the Trace during his expedition in 1540 across North America. The French, travelling from their colony in the St. Lawrence Valley, began to explore the virgin country and eventually established trade relations with the Indians. Among the Frenchmen known to have travelled through Tennessee (probably via Trace) in their southward exploration toward the Gulf of Mexico were Father Jacques Marquette and Louis Jolliett (1673), Robert Cavelier de la Salle (1682), Martin Chartier (1692), and Jean Couture (1696). The French were successful in establishing trading posts throughout the area and assumed dominance in the Mississippi Valley and along the Gulf of Mexico.

In 1710, a French trader established a trading post at French Lick, the site of Nashville, and in 1713 two of his countrymen, the La Loire brothers, established a similar enterprise at Natchez, on the Mississippi. English colonists moved into the territory in the middle 1730s, resulting in tense Anglo-French relations. After a series of wars between the French, Indian and English, all French possessions east of the Mississippi River, except New Orleans, were ceded to Great Britain. Spain also ceded Florida to Great Britain and, in 1764, Natchez became a part of the British Colony of West Florida. Britain's thirteen colonies on America's eastern shore

(continued)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Natchez Trace Parkway Survey, Senate Document No. 148, 76th Congress, third session (1941).
 "THE NATCHEZ TRACE: Indian Trail to Parkway," by Dawson Phelps, Tennessee Historical Quarterly, Vol. XXI, No.3, 1962.
 "Meriwether Lewis National Monument, Tennessee," 6-page pamphlet by National Park Service, 1956.
Footsteps Along the Harpeth, by Ilene J. Cornwell, 1970.
The Old Trace in Tennessee, ed. by Jim Leeson, 1972.
The Devil's Backbone: The Story of the Natchez Trace, by Jonathan Daniels, 1962.

(continued)

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA - See continuation sheet

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE			LATITUDE		LONGITUDE
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	°	'	"	°	'	"
NE	°	'	"	°	'	"
SE	°	'	"	°	'	"
SW	°	'	"	°	'	"

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 2,800

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
 Mrs. Ilene J. Cornwell, public services

ORGANIZATION: Tennessee Historical Commission DATE: March 31, 1975

STREET AND NUMBER:
 170 Second Avenue, North

CITY OR TOWN: Nashville STATE: Tennessee 37201 CODE: 47

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name _____

Title Executive Director
Tennessee Historical Comm.

Date _____

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

 Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date _____

ATTEST:

 Keeper of The National Register

Date _____

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5. Location of Legal Description

	<u>Code</u>
Wayne County Register's Office Courthouse Waynesboro, Tennessee	47
Lawrence County Register's Office Courthouse Lawrenceburg, Tennessee	47
Lewis County Register's Office Courthouse Hohenwald, Tennessee	47
Maury County Register's Office Courthouse Columbia, Tennessee	47
Hickman County Register's Office Courthouse Centerville, Tennessee	47
Williamson County Register's Office Courthouse Franklin, Tennessee	47
Davidson County Register's Office Courthouse Nashville, Tennessee	47

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7. Description (continued) (a)

In 1934 a Congressional act authorized construction of a national road to memorialize the Old Natchez Trace from Natchez, Mississippi, to Nashville, Tennessee. Of the 101 miles of Natchez Trace Parkway in Tennessee, only 57 miles have been completed from the Alabama-Tennessee line north to Meriwether Lewis Park between Columbia and Hohenwald. (Nearly 60 parcels of land are presently being acquired by the state of Tennessee for parkway right-of-way.) Portions of the Old Trace have been covered by the parkway, while other portions run parallel to the highway or lie in "loops" on either side of the scenic route.

Points of interest along the Old Trace in Tennessee, traveling northeastwardly from the Tennessee-Alabama line, include:

1) Napier Mine, in Lewis County; this ore mine was known as early as 1806 and it is believed that ore from the pit was used in the 1820s at Hed's Iron Works on the Buffalo River. The site ultimately became the Napier Iron Works and was a principal source of ore for the area. Operations continued until 1890, stopped, and then resumed around 1912; about 100 tons of ore were produced daily. The pit was mined until 1923.

2) Metal Ford (also called Rocky Ford), in Lewis County; the site acquired its name from early travellers who forded the Buffalo River at this point and presumably compared the rocky river bottom with the "metaled" roads of the period, i.e., early 1800s. Metal Ford is near the site of Hed's Iron Works, which became Buffalo Iron Works shortly after 1827, and later became Napier Iron Works, described above.

3) Meriwether Lewis Monument and grave, Lewis County; the monument, located in Meriwether Lewis State Park, stands about one-hundred yards from the site of Grinder's Inn. The inn was located on the Old Trace, near the crossing of Little Swan Creek, and was said to be the last white settlement (before entering Indian territory) in the southwest at the time Grinder began operating in 1808. Meriwether Lewis, famed leader of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, stopped at Grinder's Inn on October 10, 1809, and met a mysterious death. . .some historians say he was murdered, others say he committed suicide. . .in the early hours of October 11th. The Tennessee Legislature in 1848 appropriated \$500 for the erection of a monument at Lewis's grave site.

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7. Description (continued) (b)

4) Sheboss, in Maury County; a small church and a few frame homes are all that remain of this old settlement. This was the traditional home of an Indian and his wife, a white woman, who operated the community store. The Indian husband is reported to have answered most questions with the reply, "She boss."

5) Gordon House, near the Duck River on the line joining Hickman and Maury counties; the two-story, brick Gordon House was purchased by the state of Tennessee in 1969 and listed in the National Register of Historic Places in April of 1974. The house was the home of Captain John Gordon, famed Indian fighter, and was one of the first private brick dwellings within a thirty-mile radius. In 1796, Gordon was designated the first postmaster of Nashville. When the army was clearing and widening the Old Natchez Trace in 1801-02, Gordon made an agreement with the Chickasaw chief, George Colbert, to operate a trading post and ferry on the Duck River. Mrs. Gordon supervised the home's building between 1817-18 while her husband was engaged in the Seminole Indian Campaign; Gordon died in 1819 while campaigning. (Nearby Gordonsburg was named for John Gordon.)

6) Kinderhook, or Lodebar, community, in Maury County; the community was settled in 1827 by a man named Kersey and was, shortly after its settlement, a prosperous village (the site of the "Old Natchez Trace Tavern" is located on the south corner of the intersection of the Old Trace and Dog Creek Road). By 1876, however, the settlement was described as having only one store and of being "without any visible signs of growth or improvement."

7) Bending Chestnut Community, in Williamson County; this rural community consists only of a few frame and asbestos shingle houses, and a small "country store," Fox's Grocery. Bending Chestnut received its name from a tree that once was located in the field across the road from Fox's Grocery. Indians often tied trees in bent positions to mark their trails, and the bent chestnut tree southwest of the store is said to have been shaped by this old custom.

8) Natchez Trace Road, in Williamson County; the Old Trace continues north-northwest along Backbone Ridge (named by early settlers for its steeped, "spinal" shape), and the Natchez Trace Road, or "military road" constructed between 1801-03, runs parallel to the Old Trace in the valley from near Mobley Cut to Forest Home. Many historians feel that this route, named Hillsboro Road in the early 1800s when the Hillsboro community changed its name from Leiper's Fork, is also the authentic route of the

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7. Description (continued) (c)

Trace for the road was used during the "dry season" and was heavily travelled as a thoroughfare between Hillsboro, Franklin, and Nashville. (This nomination will, however, be concerned with the aboriginal trail which follows Backbone Ridge and Duck River Ridge; this presentation will terminate the Old Trace at State Highway 100, near Pasquo, where the Natchez Trace Parkway is projected to terminate. Almost all evidence of the old trail northward toward Nashville has now been obliterated by new roads and subdivisions.)

9) Pasquo, in Davidson County; this small community was settled in the late 1790s and was originally called Pasquotank. The name was brought by pioneers from Pasquotank County, formed in 1668 as a precinct of Albemarle County, North Carolina; the name is derived from the Indian word, pask-e' tan-ki, "where the current (of the stream) divides or forks." The first post office in Pasquotank (shortened to "Tank" in the mid-1800s, and to "Pasquo" in the early 1900s) was established in 1853 and was discontinued in 1867, when the Nashville & Northwestern Railroad was constructed through the Bellevue community, about three miles northwest of Pasquo, and the U. S. post office was opened in Bellevue.

10) Trace Creek, in Davidson County; this stream is just north of Pasquo and the projected terminus of the Natchez Trace Parkway. The creek, which feeds the Big Harpeth River, derived its name from the Natchez Trace. Early travellers used to follow the creek-bed eastward toward Backbone Ridge, where they began their journey southward along the Old Trace.

NOTE: In order to "connect" the Trace from Natchez to Nashville, the general course from Pasquo northward to Nashville will be outlined here but almost every trace of the old trail has been destroyed by the development of Metropolitan Nashville-Davidson County. (There were several "spur" trails leading from communities surrounding Nashville, and from the city itself, to the established Trace route on Backbone Ridge.)

A traveller descending the Ridge followed the route from Pasquo which led northerly along Trace Creek and across it, on through the eastern boundary of Devon Farm (listed in the National Register of Historic Places in August, 1974) to ford the Little Harpeth River; continued northward to cross present-day Old Hickory Blvd. and pass through the western corner of Edwin Warner (city) Park; continued north to Vaughn's Gap and then northwest along Vaughn's Gap Road to present-day Highway 70-S (portions of which were Harding Pike, then called Old Harding Road), and followed that road northward to the city. The Trace terminated in

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STATE	
Tennessee	
COUNTY	
Multiple	
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7. Description (continued) (d)

historical times at the Treaty Oak in Centennial Park (on West End Avenue-Harding Road); the enormous oak tree was struck by lightning several years ago and destroyed by fire. It would be safe to assume that the original Trace continued on along the general route of West End-Harding Road to Charlotte Pike (earlier named Cedar Street) and ended at the bluffs of the Cumberland River near the present replica of Fort Nashboro, for animals usually followed a trail until a salt lick was located. (The bluffs were known for their salt deposits, and the site was originally called in the mid-1700s, "French Salt Lick.")

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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8. Significance (continued)(a)

finally declared their independence in 1776 from the mother country, with many of the colonists loyal to Great Britain fleeing from the revolution-torn colonies to the new Western Frontier. A large number of both Loyalists and Rebels moved into the northern portion of the frontier territory, settling in present East Tennessee and finally, in 1779, a band travelled overland to settle at French Lick.

The Old Southwest, stretching from the Mississippi River on the west to present Georgia on the east to the present Kentucky-Tennessee border on the north, was faced with communication and transportation difficulties. The capital of the southern territory was Natchez and it was removed from the nearest outpost, Nashville, by approximately 600 miles of Indian territory.

Winthrop Sargent, a veteran of the Revolutionary War and first governor of the Natchez District, attempted to solve the problem of insufficient communications between settlements by encouraging the use of the Trace for travel to Natchez and then northward from the riverport. Communicating with the seat of government in Washington, more than 1200 miles from Natchez, required a long and dangerous journey over the Trace to Nashville where the trail connected with the Wilderness Road. Those travelling southward from Nashville had the choice of riding/walking over the Trace or guiding wooden flatboats and barges over the waterways, but the return trip to homes in the north always required following the Trace. Those travelling the trail included boatmen --called "Kaintucks" regardless of origin--who floated downriver on flatboats to sell their produce in ready markets at Natchez and New Orleans. After selling their goods, including the boats, they set out by foot or horseback along the Trace to northern homes. Others travelling the Trace included itinerent preachers, slave traders, land speculators, gamblers, and men who were to later gain renown: Jim Bowie, Sam Houston, John J. Audubon, Andrew Jackson, Meriwether Lewis, and Aaron Burr.

The trail was designated the official U. S. mail route in 1800 and postriders were allowed two weeks to make the trip from Nashville to Natchez. Postriders continued to use the Trace for mail delivery until almost 1830 (in spite of the introduction of the steamboat in 1820), and the postal service provided via Trace served as the first step in binding the turbulent frontier to the Republic.

After the Trace was cleared by federal troops between 1801-1803, the trail provided the "safest and surest way of transmitting military intelligence" between Washington and the Old Southwest. Increasing military operations were to thrust the Trace into its most important role in history. The first important expedition to use the Trace was that of the Tennessee Volunteers in 1803-04. Spain had threatened to challenge the purchase of Louisiana by the United States, and President Jefferson ordered the Tennessee Militia southward to insure the transfer at the proper time. The Spanish,

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8. Significance (continued)(b)

however, offered no resistance. The Trace played a more important role in the War of 1812. Colonel John Coffee, under the command of Major Andrew Jackson, led a corps of cavalry over the Trace to New Orleans, while Jackson took infantry by river to the city. Early in 1813, President James Madison ordered Jackson to dismiss his troops, garrisoned at Washington, Mississippi, as the causes for marching had "ceased to exist." Jackson was indignant and protested, but the order was not rescinded. He refused to abandon his men and, at his personal expense, led them back along the Trace to Nashville. It was during the march, while sharing the hardships with his Volunteers, that Jackson's troops gave him the sobriquet, "Old Hickory." (There remain near the Trace many sites of a "Jackson's Well" which were the camping places for Jackson's troops.) Jackson and his men were again called to duty in a skirmish with the Creek Indians in Alabama and Florida, and by 1814 had quelled the uprising. In 1815, Tennessee Volunteers were ordered to New Orleans to defend the city against veteran British troops under command of General Packingham. Jackson's men soundly defeated the British and marched victoriously home to Tennessee along the Old Trace.

The Natchez Trace ceased to be the main highway leading to the riverport cities of Natchez and New Orleans after the introduction of the steamboat in 1820, for impatient Americans quickly adopted river travel.

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STATE Tennessee	
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9. Bibliographical References (continued)

- A History of Hickman County, Tennessee, by W. J. D. Spence and D. L. Spence, 1900.
- The Outlaw Years, by Robert L. Coates, 1930.
- Spawn of Evil, by Paul I. Wellman, 1964.
- The Harpeth River: A Biography, by J. A. Crutchfield, 1972.
- "The Diary of a Chaplain in Andrew Jackson's Army," ed. by Dawson A. Phelps, Tennessee Historical Quarterly, Vol. XII, No. 3, 1953.
- "Iron Works on the Natchez Trace," by Dawson A. Phelps and John T. Willett, Tennessee Historical Quarterly, Vol. XII, No. 4, 1953.
- "The Natchez Trace in Tennessee History," by Dawson A. Phelps, Journal of Tennessee History, Vol. XIII, 1954.
- "True Route of the Natchez Trace," by Park Marshall, Tennessee Historical Magazine, Vol. I, 1915.
- "The English, the French and the Chickasaw, 1699-1743," by Dawson A. Phelps, Tennessee Historical Quarterly, Vol. XVI, No. 2, 1957.
- "Correspondence of General James Robertson," in Manuscript Division of Tennessee State Library and portions published in the Tennessee Historical Magazine, Vol. I, 1896; II, 1897; III, 1898; IV, 1899; and V, 1900.
- "Indian Trails of the Southeast," by William E. Myer, 42nd Annual Report of the U. S. Bureau of American Ethnology, 1924-25.
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- "Tennessee's First Military Expedition," by Samuel C. Williams, Tennessee Historical Magazine, Vol. VIII, 1924.
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- Family Chronicle and Kinship Book, by Octavia Z. Bond, 1928.
- Early History of Middle Tennessee, by Edward Albright, 1909.
- Historical Narrative and Topographical Description of Louisiana and West Florida. . . . by Thomas Hutchins, 1784.
- "Bibliography of Tennessee Archaeology," by Albert F. Ganier, Arrow Points, Vol. X, 1925.
- Unpublished reports and correspondence on file with the Tennessee Historical Commission, Nashville; the Bellevue Historical & Literary Society, Bellevue; the Natchez Trace Association of Tennessee, Nashville; and the Natchez Trace Parkway Headquarters library, Tupelo, Mississippi.

STATE Tennessee	
COUNTY Multiple	
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(Number all entries)

Item No. 10 (1)

The portion of Natchez Trace included in this nomination begins at the Tennessee-Alabama line and meanders northeastwardly through Wayne, Lawrence, Lewis, Maury, Hickman, Williamson, and Davidson counties to its terminus west of Nashville, a distance of approximately 115 miles. The width of the nominated trace is 200 feet, being 100 feet on each side of a center point, comprising an area of approximately 2,800 acres.

A total of 244 points along the trace have been plotted on 16 maps. These points were placed where the route made a decided turn in direction. The latitude and longitude coordinates of these points follow:

Map No. 1

<u>Point Number</u>	<u>Latitude</u>	<u>Longitude</u>
1	35° 00' 20"	87° 49' 49"
2	35° 00' 42"	87° 49' 37"
3	35° 01' 05"	87° 49' 50"
4	35° 01' 30"	87° 49' 54"
5	35° 01' 53"	87° 50' 10"
6	35° 02' 27"	87° 50' 07"
7	35° 02' 23"	87° 49' 21"
8	35° 03' 38"	87° 49' 07"
9	35° 03' 39"	87° 48' 58"
10	35° 04' 11"	87° 48' 06"
11	35° 05' 11"	87° 47' 19"
12	35° 05' 35"	87° 47' 21"
13	35° 05' 57"	87° 47' 11"
14	35° 05' 58"	87° 47' 03"
15	35° 06' 34"	87° 46' 34"
16	35° 06' 36"	87° 45' 59"
17	35° 07' 13"	87° 45' 38"

Map No. 2

<u>Point Number</u>	<u>Latitude</u>	<u>Longitude</u>
18	35° 07' 30"	87° 45' 40"
19	35° 08' 03"	87° 45' 26"
20	35° 08' 25"	87° 45' 00"

Map No. 3

<u>Point Number</u>	<u>Latitude</u>	<u>Longitude</u>
21	35° 08' 39"	87° 44' 45"
22	35° 09' 16"	87° 44' 44"

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Item No. 10 (2)

<u>Point Number</u>	<u>Latitude</u>	<u>Longitude</u>
23	35° 09' 55"	87° 44' 40"
24	35° 10' 33"	87° 44' 07"
25	35° 11' 06"	87° 43' 48"
26	35° 11' 49"	87° 43' 25"
27	35° 12' 20"	87° 43' 05"
28	35° 13' 24"	87° 43' 09"
29	35° 13' 50"	87° 42' 02"
30	35° 14' 02"	87° 41' 55"
31	35° 13' 48"	87° 41' 40"
32	35° 13' 26"	87° 40' 39"
33	35° 13' 35"	87° 40' 05"
34	35° 13' 46"	87° 39' 57"
35	35° 13' 33"	87° 39' 22"
36	35° 13' 37"	87° 38' 49"
37	35° 13' 54"	87° 38' 08"
38	35° 14' 14"	87° 38' 05"
39	35° 14' 13"	87° 37' 37"

Map No. 4

<u>Point Number</u>	<u>Latitude</u>	<u>Longitude</u>
40	35° 14' 22"	87° 37' 30"
41	35° 15' 00"	87° 37' 15"

Map No. 5

<u>Point Number</u>	<u>Latitude</u>	<u>Longitude</u>
42	35° 15' 40"	87° 37' 05"
43	35° 16' 14"	87° 36' 39"
44	35° 16' 29"	87° 36' 48"
45	35° 16' 59"	87° 36' 18"
46	35° 17' 12"	87° 36' 12"
47	35° 17' 12"	87° 35' 48"
48	35° 18' 11"	87° 34' 43"
49	35° 19' 20"	87° 34' 38"
50	35° 20' 12"	87° 34' 49"
51	35° 21' 11"	87° 33' 58"
52	35° 21' 35"	87° 33' 05"
53	35° 21' 58"	87° 32' 38"
54	35° 22' 11"	87° 32' 28"

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Tennessee	
COUNTY Multiple	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

Item No. 10 (3)

Map No. 6

<u>Point Number</u>	<u>Latitude</u>	<u>Longitude</u>
55	35° 22' 30"	87° 32' 17"
56	35° 23' 10"	87° 32' 07"
57	35° 23' 18"	87° 32' 11"
58	35° 23' 34"	87° 31' 43"
59	35° 23' 53"	87° 31' 09"
60	35° 23' 41"	87° 30' 57"
61	35° 23' 52"	87° 30' 39"
62	35° 23' 58"	87° 30' 49"
63	35° 24' 10"	87° 30' 34"
64	35° 24' 04"	87° 30' 00"

Map No. 7

<u>Point Number</u>	<u>Latitude</u>	<u>Longitude</u>
65	35° 24' 07"	87° 29' 42"
66	35° 24' 43"	87° 29' 23"
67	35° 25' 55"	87° 29' 35"
68	35° 25' 55"	87° 29' 15"
69	35° 26' 15"	87° 28' 30"
70	35° 26' 56"	87° 28' 18"
71	35° 27' 00"	87° 28' 08"
72	35° 27' 24"	87° 28' 52"
73	35° 28' 50"	87° 29' 02"
74	35° 29' 37"	87° 28' 36"

Map No. 8

<u>Point Number</u>	<u>Latitude</u>	<u>Longitude</u>
75	35° 30' 06"	87° 27' 58"
76	35° 30' 36"	87° 27' 36"
77	35° 30' 43"	87° 27' 40"
78	35° 30' 57"	87° 27' 17"
79	35° 31' 07"	87° 27' 10"
80	35° 31' 09"	87° 26' 53"
81	35° 31' 14"	87° 26' 57"
82	35° 31' 28"	87° 26' 49"
83	35° 31' 25"	87° 26' 37"
84	35° 32' 05"	87° 25' 44"
85	35° 32' 36"	87° 25' 54"
86	35° 33' 03"	87° 25' 48"

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Tennessee	
COUNTY Multiple	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

Item No. 10 (4)

<u>Point Number</u>	<u>Latitude</u>	<u>Longitude</u>
87	35° 33' 11"	87° 25' 39"
88	35° 33' 50"	87° 25' 44"
89	35° 34' 04"	87° 25' 23"
90	35° 34' 18"	87° 25' 30"
91	35° 34' 23"	87° 25' 18"
92	35° 34' 41"	87° 25' 21"
93	35° 34' 52"	87° 25' 06"
94	35° 34' 59"	87° 25' 08"
95	35° 35' 34"	87° 24' 31"
96	35° 36' 20"	87° 24' 19"
97	35° 36' 50"	87° 23' 43"
98	35° 37' 05"	87° 23' 43"
99	35° 37' 13"	87° 23' 25"

Map No. 9

<u>Point Number</u>	<u>Latitude</u>	<u>Longitude</u>
100	35° 37' 30"	87° 23' 23"
101	35° 37' 47"	87° 23' 16"
102	35° 37' 52"	87° 23' 01"
103	35° 38' 21"	87° 22' 44"
104	35° 38' 26"	87° 22' 45"
105	35° 38' 28"	87° 22' 30"

Map No. 10

<u>Point Number</u>	<u>Latitude</u>	<u>Longitude</u>
106	35° 38' 44"	87° 22' 00"
107	35° 39' 24"	87° 21' 44"
108	35° 39' 18"	87° 21' 08"
109	35° 39' 31"	87° 21' 01"
110	35° 39' 35"	87° 20' 48"
111	35° 39' 29"	87° 20' 36"
112	35° 39' 28"	87° 20' 15"
113	35° 39' 33"	87° 19' 43"
114	35° 39' 27"	87° 19' 30"
115	35° 40' 05"	87° 18' 57"
116	35° 41' 10"	87° 19' 10"
117	35° 41' 17"	87° 18' 53"
118	35° 42' 04"	87° 18' 17"
119	35° 42' 01"	87° 17' 57"
120	35° 42' 19"	87° 17' 35"

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Tennessee	
COUNTY Multiple	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

Item No. 10 (5)

<u>Point Number</u>	<u>Latitude</u>	<u>Longitude</u>
121	35° 42' 17"	87° 17' 22"
122	35° 42' 57"	87° 16' 55"
123	35° 43' 21"	87° 16' 35"
124	35° 43' 08"	87° 15' 59"
125	35° 43' 12"	87° 15' 00"

Map No. 11

<u>Point Number</u>	<u>Latitude</u>	<u>Longitude</u>
126	35° 43' 16"	87° 14' 41"
127	35° 43' 27"	87° 14' 25"
128	35° 43' 33"	87° 13' 50"
129	35° 43' 35"	87° 13' 31"
130	35° 44' 05"	87° 13' 12"
131	35° 44' 04"	87° 12' 58"
132	35° 44' 51"	87° 12' 16"
133	35° 45' 00"	87° 12' 20"

Map No. 12

<u>Point Number</u>	<u>Latitude</u>	<u>Longitude</u>
134	35° 45' 09"	87° 12' 15"
135	35° 45' 53"	87° 12' 30"
136	35° 45' 56"	87° 12' 35"
137	35° 46' 04"	87° 12' 34"
138	35° 46' 07"	87° 12' 28"
139	35° 46' 26"	87° 12' 23"
140	35° 46' 37"	87° 12' 04"
141	35° 47' 42"	87° 11' 35"
142	35° 47' 56"	87° 11' 13"
143	35° 48' 38"	87° 11' 12"
144	35° 48' 53"	87° 10' 57"
145	35° 48' 51"	87° 10' 37"
146	35° 48' 43"	87° 10' 22"
147	35° 49' 03"	87° 10' 02"
148	35° 48' 55"	87° 09' 33"
149	35° 48' 55"	87° 09' 11"
150	35° 49' 07"	87° 08' 56"
151	35° 49' 08"	87° 08' 40"
152	35° 49' 20"	87° 08' 29"
153	35° 49' 08"	87° 07' 47"

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Tennessee	
COUNTY Multiple	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

Item No. 10 (6)

Map No. 13

<u>Point Number</u>	<u>Latitude</u>	<u>Longitude</u>
154	35° 49' 14"	87° 07' 25"
155	35° 49' 28"	87° 07' 29"
156	35° 49' 41"	87° 07' 13"
157	35° 49' 49"	87° 06' 55"
158	35° 49' 37"	87° 06' 13"
159	35° 49' 29"	87° 06' 01"
160	35° 49' 41"	87° 05' 39"
161	35° 49' 39"	87° 05' 19"
162	35° 49' 56"	87° 05' 12"
163	35° 50' 00"	87° 04' 55"
164	35° 49' 53"	87° 04' 43"
165	35° 49' 58"	87° 04' 10"
166	35° 50' 12"	87° 04' 06"
167	35° 50' 43"	87° 04' 38"
168	35° 51' 05"	87° 04' 45"
169	35° 51' 18"	87° 05' 02"
170	35° 51' 27"	87° 05' 19"
171	35° 52' 00"	87° 04' 27"
172	35° 52' 07"	87° 03' 43"
173	35° 52' 22"	87° 03' 11"
174	35° 52' 21"	87° 02' 39"
175	35° 52' 30"	87° 02' 45"

Map No. 14

<u>Point Number</u>	<u>Latitude</u>	<u>Longitude</u>
176	35° 52' 40"	87° 02' 53"
177	35° 52' 42"	87° 02' 49"
178	35° 52' 45"	87° 02' 55"
179	35° 52' 59"	87° 02' 48"
180	35° 53' 07"	87° 02' 36"
181	35° 53' 25"	87° 02' 40"
182	35° 53' 34"	87° 02' 54"
183	35° 53' 30"	87° 03' 08"
184	35° 53' 34"	87° 03' 12"
185	35° 53' 49"	87° 02' 58"
186	35° 54' 06"	87° 03' 00"
187	35° 54' 09"	87° 02' 45"
188	35° 54' 23"	87° 02' 45"
189	35° 54' 38"	87° 02' 15"

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Tennessee	
COUNTY Multiple	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

Item No. 10 (7)

<u>Point Number</u>	<u>Latitude</u>	<u>Longitude</u>
190	35° 55' 17"	87° 02' 18"
191	35° 55' 24"	87° 02' 04"
192	35° 55' 23"	87° 02' 00"
193	35° 55' 33"	87° 01' 47"
194	35° 55' 23"	87° 01' 40"
195	35° 55' 21"	87° 01' 29"
196	35° 55' 16"	87° 01' 25"
197	35° 55' 17"	87° 01' 10"
198	35° 55' 28"	87° 00' 51"
199	35° 55' 38"	87° 00' 51"
200	35° 55' 37"	87° 00' 43"
201	35° 55' 40"	87° 00' 33"
202	35° 55' 50"	87° 00' 19"
203	35° 55' 52"	87° 00' 15"
204	35° 55' 58"	87° 00' 19"
205	35° 56' 03"	87° 00' 15"
206	35° 56' 16"	87° 00' 04"
207	35° 56' 22"	87° 00' 06"
208	35° 56' 35"	87° 00' 06"

Map No. 15

<u>Point Number</u>	<u>Latitude</u>	<u>Longitude</u>
209	35° 56' 49"	86° 59' 53"
210	35° 56' 55"	86° 59' 43"
211	35° 57' 01"	86° 59' 32"
212	35° 57' 13"	86° 59' 36"
213	35° 57' 24"	86° 59' 27"
214	35° 57' 28"	86° 59' 18"
215	35° 57' 18"	86° 58' 50"
216	35° 57' 36"	86° 58' 51"
217	35° 57' 42"	86° 59' 06"
218	35° 57' 56"	86° 59' 07"
219	35° 58' 05"	86° 58' 38"
220	35° 57' 57"	86° 58' 23"
221	35° 58' 18"	86° 58' 22"
222	35° 58' 27"	86° 58' 04"
223	35° 58' 44"	86° 57' 59"
224	35° 58' 55"	86° 58' 10"
225	35° 59' 04"	86° 58' 09"
226	35° 59' 17"	86° 58' 19"
227	35° 59' 23"	86° 58' 26"
228	35° 59' 27"	86° 58' 19"

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Tennessee	
COUNTY Multiple	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

Item No. 10 (8)

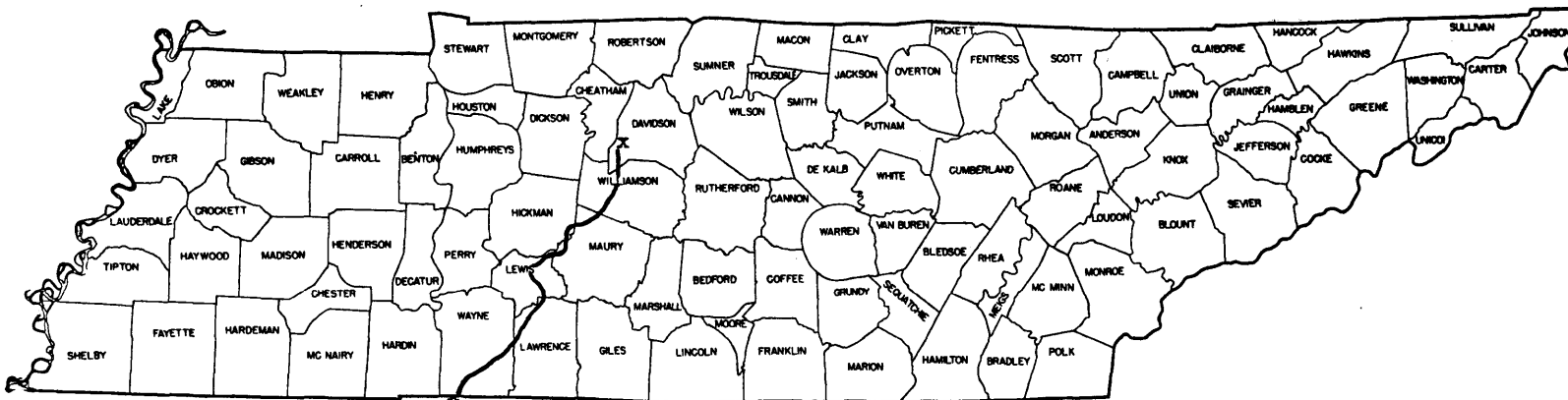
<u>Point Number</u>	<u>Latitude</u>	<u>Longitude</u>
229	35° 59' 43"	86° 58' 25"
230	35° 59' 50"	86° 58' 18"
231	36° 00' 00"	86° 58' 35"

Map No. 16

<u>Point Number</u>	<u>Latitude</u>	<u>Longitude</u>
232	36° 00' 11"	86° 58' 33"
233	36° 00' 28"	86° 58' 41"
234	36° 00' 34"	86° 58' 38"
235	36° 00' 44"	86° 58' 42"
236	36° 00' 48"	86° 58' 56"
237	36° 00' 54"	86° 58' 52"
238	36° 01' 03"	86° 58' 58"
239	36° 01' 13"	86° 59' 01"
240	36° 01' 21"	86° 58' 55"
241	36° 01' 32"	86° 59' 07"
242	36° 01' 43"	86° 59' 03"
243	36° 01' 50"	86° 59' 10"
244	36° 01' 59"	86° 59' 11"

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries:

State:	Code	County	Code
Tennessee	47	Wayne	181
		Lawrence	099
		Lewis	101
		Maury	119
		Hickman	081
		Williamson	187
		Davidson	037



ALABAMA

* APPROXIMATE ROUTE OF OLD NATCHEZ TRACE IN TENNESSEE
FROM ALABAMA LINE TO TRACE TERMINUS AT U.S. HIGHWAY
100 IN DAVIDSON COUNTY.

SCHEMATIC DRAWING FOR ORIENTATION PURPOSES ONLY

Form No. 10-301a
(7/72)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

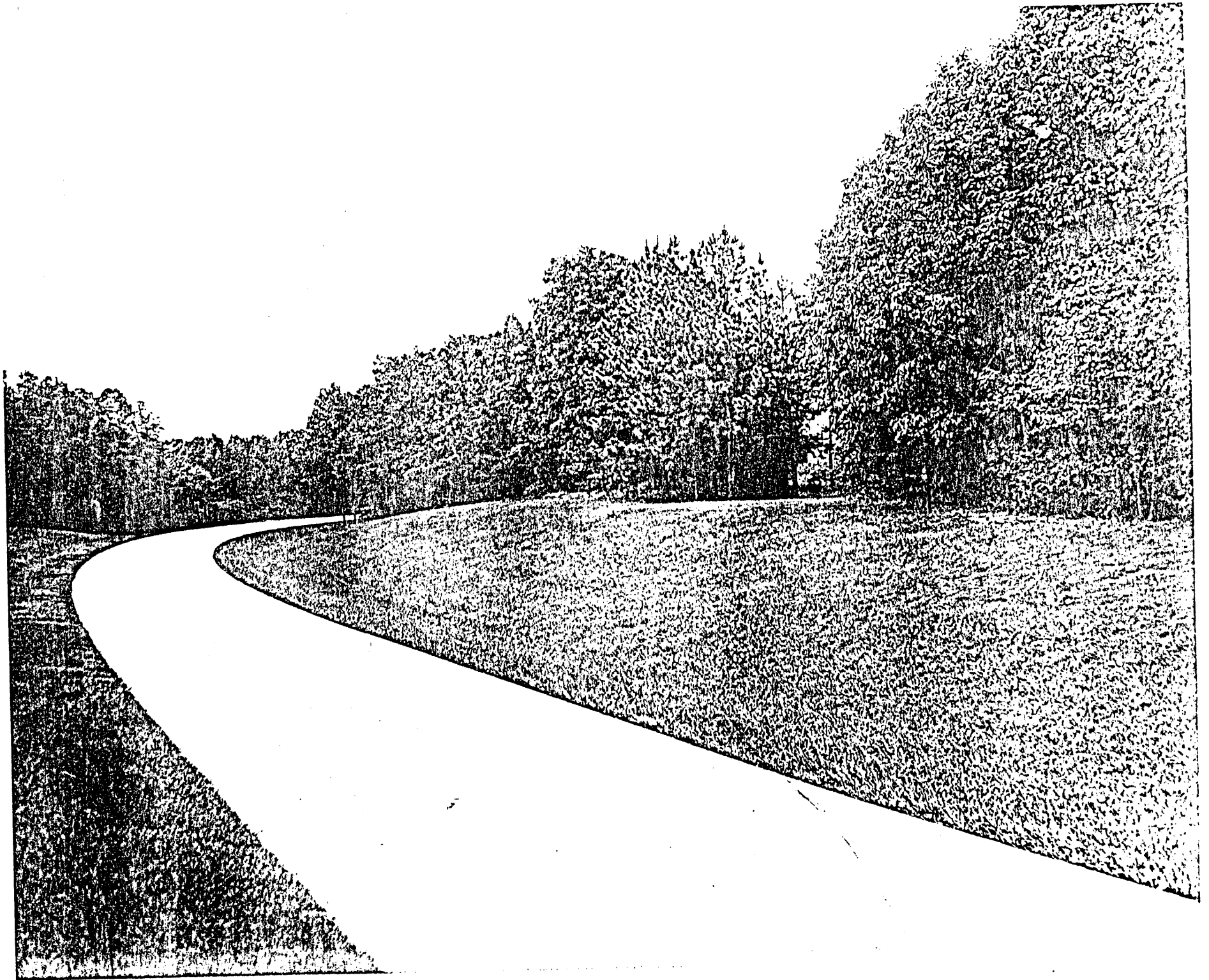
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE	
Tennessee	
COUNTY	
Wayne	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON: Old Natchez Trace			
AND/OR HISTORIC:			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
CITY OR TOWN:			
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Tennessee	47	Wayne	181
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT: William E. Cox			
DATE OF PHOTO: September 10, 1974			
NEGATIVE FILED AT:			
Natchez Trace Parkway, Tupelo, MS 38801			
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.			
Facing southwest, Natchez Trace Parkway in foreground to left center of photo. Old Trace marker is at right center of photo and opening is Old Natchez Trace which is about 600' from Tennessee Highway 13 which is part of the Old Trace. The section of Old Trace on the east side of the parkway has been obliterated for about 1200 feet. The above section has Natchez Trace Parkway identification #328-LJ.			



Form No. 10-301a
(7/72)

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

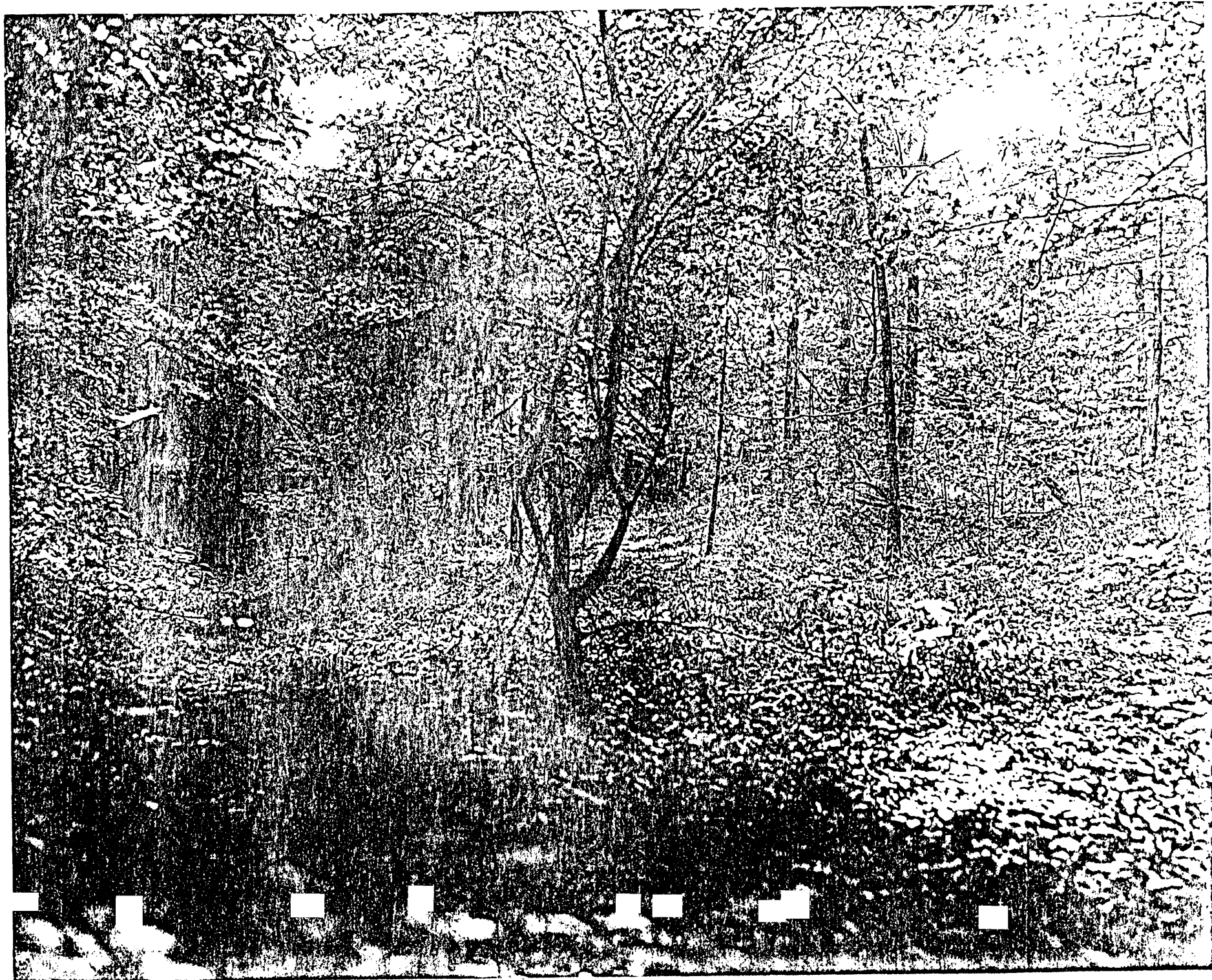
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE Tennessee	
COUNTY Wayne	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME:			
COMMON: Old Natchez Trace			
AND/OR HISTORIC:			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
CITY OR TOWN:			
STATE: Tennessee	CODE 47	COUNTY: Wayne	CODE 181
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT: William E. Cox			
DATE OF PHOTO: September 10, 1974			
NEGATIVE FILED AT: Natchez Trace Parkway, Tupelo, MS 38801			
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. Facing southwest, three Old Traces probably have been made because of weather conditions as they go up this slight hill. One section of Old Trace is to left center of photo, man is standing in middle of one and the other is at right center. At top of hill about 200' from this point is a parking lot on the Natchez Trace Parkway. An interpretive sign tells of the Old Natchez Trace. This section has Natchez Trace Parkway identification #323-LJ.			



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE	
Tennessee	
COUNTY	
Wayne	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: Old Natchez Trace
AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Tennessee	47	Wayne	181

3. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT: William E. Cox

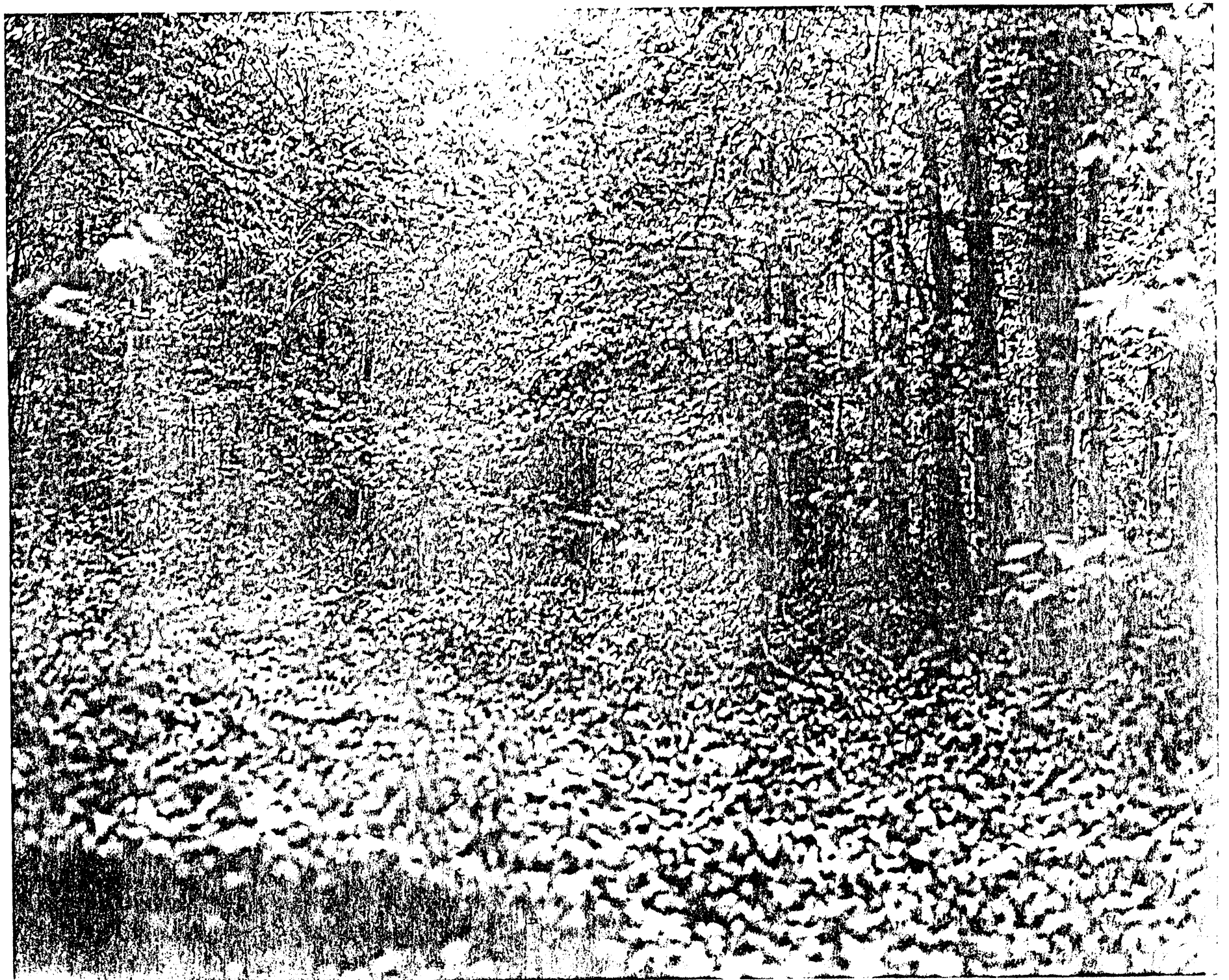
DATE OF PHOTO: September 11, 1974

NEGATIVE FILED AT:
Natchez Trace Parkway, Tupelo, MS 38801

4. IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

Facing north, the Natchez Trace Parkway is behind photographer. The location is on a ridge and the Old Trace has a slight sunken depression of one to two feet and the trail is fairly smooth. This section has Natchez Trace Parkway identification # 340-1G.



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE Tennessee	
COUNTY Lawrence	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON: Old Natchez Trace			
AND/OR HISTORIC:			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
CITY OR TOWN:			
STATE: Tennessee	CODE 47	COUNTY: Lawrence	CODE 099
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT: William E. Cox			
DATE OF PHOTO: September 11, 1974			
NEGATIVE FILED AT: Natchez Trace Parkway, Tupelo, MS 38801			
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. Facing northeast. The Old Trace has moderate banks and they are about 2 feet high with a smooth trail. The Natchez Trace Parkway is to the left of photo. This section has Natchez Trace Parkway identification # 347-1G.			



Form No. 10-301a
(7/72)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE	
Tennessee	
COUNTY	
Lawrence	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON: Old Natchez Trace			
AND/OR HISTORIC:			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
CITY OR TOWN:			
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Tennessee	47	Lawrence	099
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT: William F. Cox			
DATE OF PHOTO: September 11, 1974			
NEGATIVE FILED AT:			
Natchez Trace Parkway, Tupelo, MS 38801			
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.			
Facing northwest just inside Lawrence County looking toward Lewis County and Old Natchez Trace paved drive which makes a loop on the east side of the parkway. Note signs on trees; this is parkway boundary and Old Trace, as a dirt road, continues to the north. This section has Natchez Trace Parkway identification # 352-1G.			



Form No. 10-301a
(7/72)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

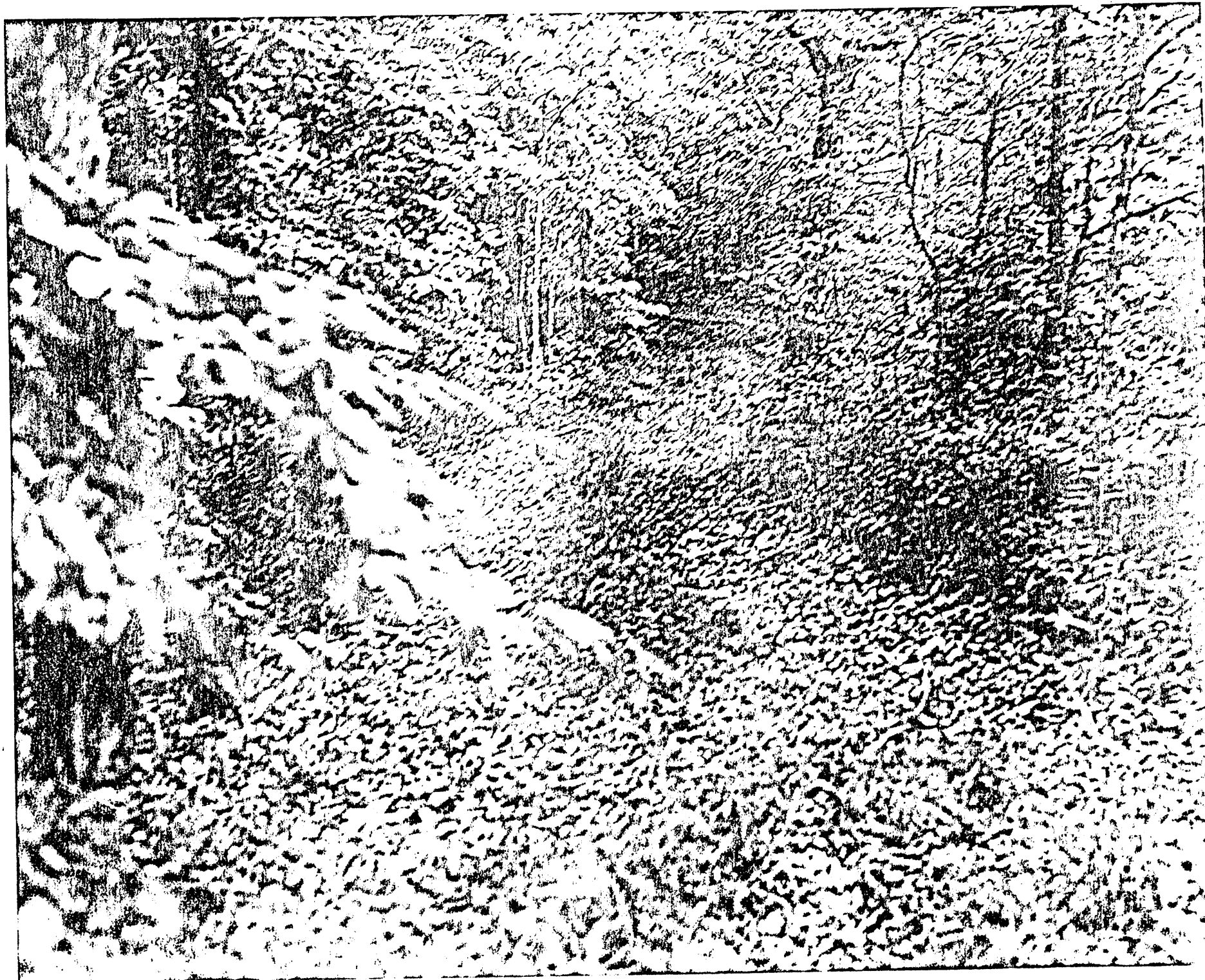
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE	
Tennessee	
COUNTY	
Lewis	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME:			
COMMON: Old Natchez Trace			
AND/OR HISTORIC:			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
CITY OR TOWN:			
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Tennessee	47	Lewis	101
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT: William E. Cox			
DATE OF PHOTO: September 12, 1974			
NEGATIVE FILED AT:			
Natchez Trace Parkway, Tupelo, MS 38801			
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.			
Facing north at parkway boundary looking toward Buffalo River. Old Trace curves to right (east) at rivers edge then crosses north at Ford, known as Metal Ford, or Rocky Ford, because of its hard bottom. This is an interpretive site on Natchez Trace Parkway located 1500 feet from parkway on west side. The Buffalo iron works were also located here. It is 3.3 miles via the Old Natchez Trace to Meriwether Lewis Grave, 3 miles of which is public road. This section has Natchez Trace Parkway identification # 363-1F			



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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

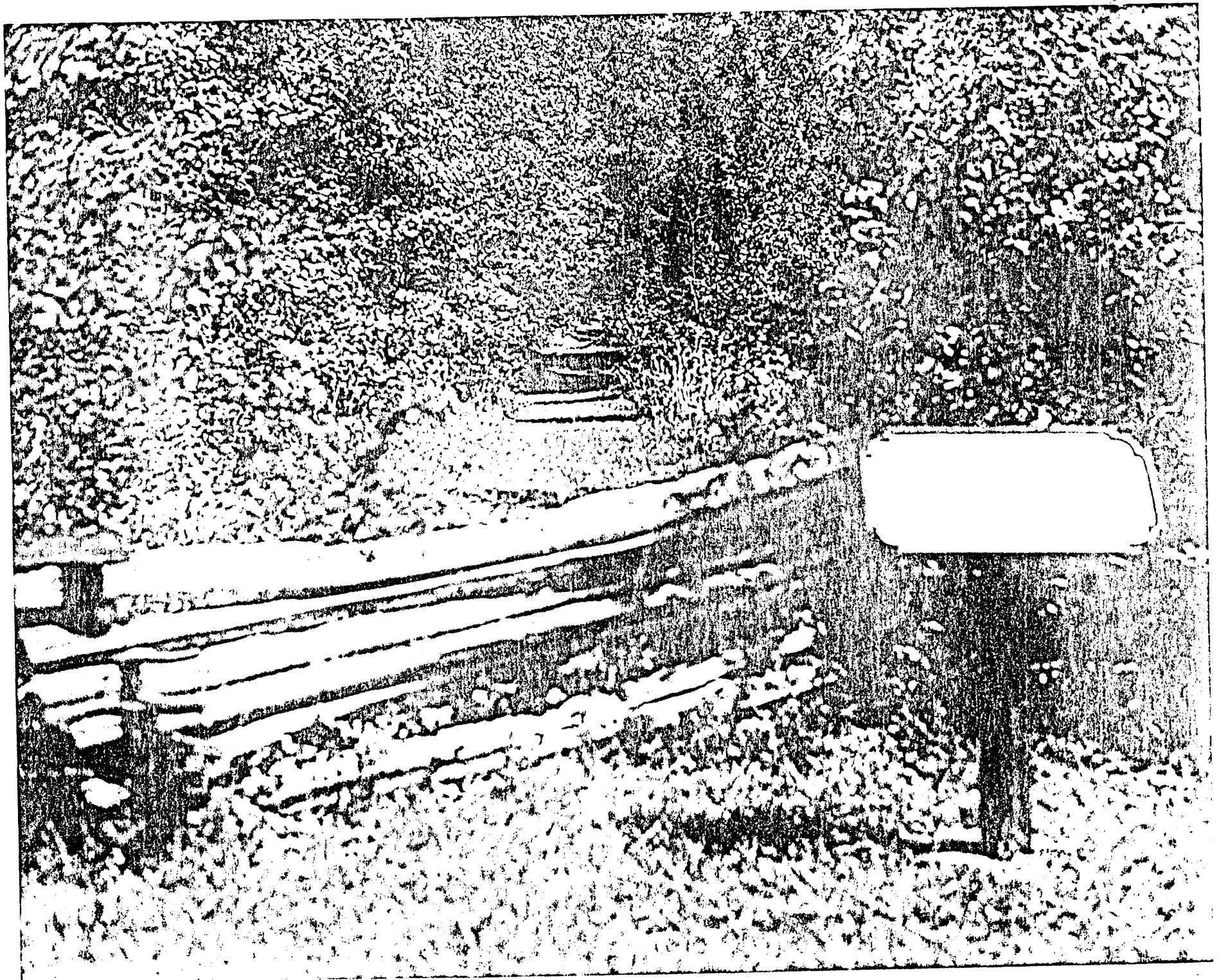
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE Tennessee	
COUNTY Lewis	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON: Old Natchez Trace			
AND/OR HISTORIC:			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
CITY OR TOWN:			
STATE: Tennessee	CODE 47	COUNTY: Lewis	CODE 101
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT: William F. Cox			
DATE OF PHOTO: September 12, 1974			
NEGATIVE FILED AT: Natchez Trace Parkway, Tupelo, MS 38801			
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. Facing north, photographer is standing on pavement edge of Tennessee Hwy 20 and looking toward Meriwether Lewis Grave and monument which is about .3 miles away. Behind him is Old Trace which is graveled and is used as a public road and it is 3 miles to Metal Ford. This section has Natchez Trace Parkway identification # 370-1E.			



Form No. 10-301a
(7/72)

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

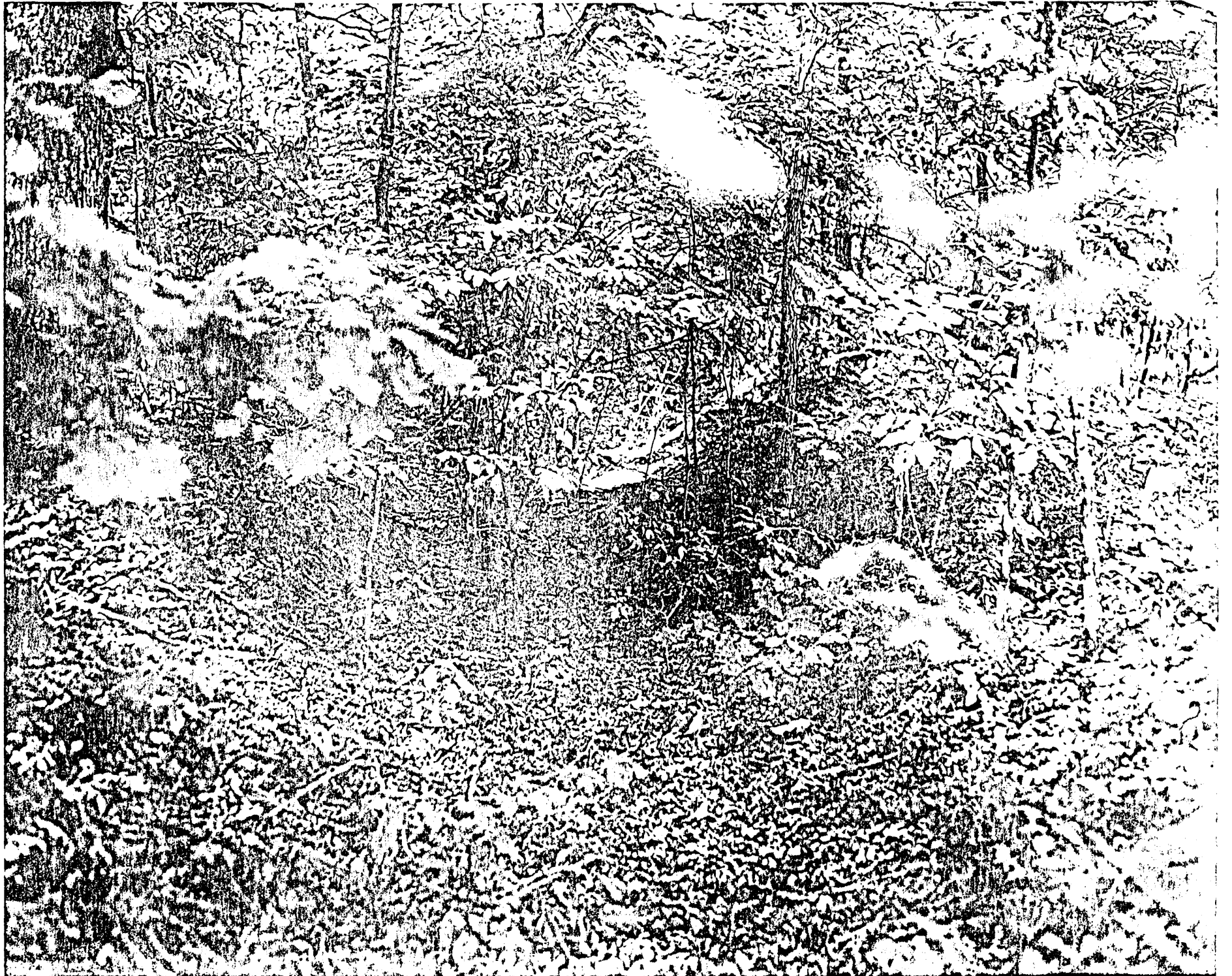
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE Tennessee	
COUNTY Lewis	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON: Old Natchez Trace			
AND/OR HISTORIC:			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
CITY OR TOWN:			
STATE: Tennessee	CODE 47	COUNTY: Lewis	CODE 101
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT: William E. Cox			
DATE OF PHOTO: September 12, 1974			
NEGATIVE FILED AT: Natchez Trace Parkway, Tupelo, MS 38801			
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. Facing north, Old Trace is on west side of Natchez Trace Parkway and is a sunken depression of 3-4 feet. The trail is clear of undergrowth except for occasional small trees. This section has Natchez Trace Parkway identification # 400-LE.			



Form No. 10-301a
(7/72)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE	
Tennessee	
COUNTY	
Lewis	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON:		Old Natchez Trace	
AND/OR HISTORIC:			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
CITY OR TOWN:			
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Tennessee	47	Lewis	101
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT: William E. Cox			
DATE OF PHOTO: September 12, 1974			
NEGATIVE FILED AT:			
Natchez Trace Parkway, Tupelo, MS 38801			
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. Facing east, the Old Trace leaves the Natchez Trace Parkway on the west side and runs into this paved county road from the right of the photographer. The county road becomes the Old Natchez Trace as it swings to the east under the parkway. This is at the end of the completed portion of the parkway and after about 1/2 mile the Old Trace and county road separate with the Old Trace turning north to the county line. This section has Natchez Trace Parkway identification # 402-1E.			



**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM**

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE Tennessee	
COUNTY Maury	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME:			
COMMON:		Old Natchez Trace	
AND/OR HISTORIC:			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
CITY OR TOWN:			
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Tennessee	47	Maury	114
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT: William E. Cox			
DATE OF PHOTO: September 12, 1974			
NEGATIVE FILED AT: Natchez Trace Parkway, Tupelo, MS 38801			
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. Facing east, photo taken near Johnston's Chapel Church about approximate parkway boundary. This part of the Old Trace stays on the ridge tops and is in a rural area. It is still used as a public road. This section has Natchez Trace Parkway identification # 437-1C.			



FORM 10-301 A
(6/72)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

1. NAME		
COMMON	AND/OR HISTORIC	NUMERIC CODE (Assigned by NPS)
Old Natchez Trace		

2. LOCATION		
STATE	COUNTY	TOWN
Tennessee	Williamson	South of Bending Chestnut
STREET AND NUMBER		

3. PHOTO REFERENCE		
PHOTO CREDIT	DATE	NEGATIVE FILED AT
Ilene J. Cornwell	August, 1971	Tenn. Historical Commission Nashville, TN. 37201

4. IDENTIFICATION
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

Facing southwest, photo taken about a mile south of the Garrison and Bending Chestnut communities in Williamson County. This portion of the Old Trace follows Backbone Ridge and is travelled by farmers and local residents. The area has remained rural, with few improvements, and the road is rough and narrow.

