

Later the investigation was carried beyond the boundaries of Tennessee, with the help of early published and unpublished documents, and letters to and personal interviews with numerous citizens of the section.

The results of this work are shown in Plate 14, in which has been employed the scheme of conventions adopted for the Archæologic Cartography of North America, and in Plate 15.

### LIST OF TRAILS

By JOHN R. SWANTON

Most of the names in the following list were bestowed by Mr. Myer, and his numbers have been retained as far as possible. For trails left unnamed the editor has selected those designations which appealed to him as most appropriate and the numbers have been filled in so as to make a consecutive series. Occasionally it has been found necessary to introduce alterations in the numbers, and in a very few cases in the names also, but the bulk of these changes are of a kind which it would have been incumbent on the author himself to adopt had he lived long enough to prepare his work for the press. The starred trails are those which Mr. Myer has treated in his text.

The principal authority for trails 63, 64, 66, 67, 68, 72, 73, 74, 76, 77, 78, 87, and parts of 19 and 80 was Charles C. Royce's report on "Indian Land Cessions in the United States" and the accompanying maps (18th Ann. Rept. Bur. Amer. Ethn., Pt. 2, Washington, 1902); the principal authority for trails 60, 79, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 88, 89, and the South Carolina portion of 80 was the Mitchell Map of 1755; the principal authority for trails 62 and 70 was the Melish Map of 1814; the principal authority for trail 69 the De Crenay Map of 1733; and the principal authorities for trail 90 Phelan's History of Tennessee and Lusher's map reproduced by Malone in "The Chickasaw Nation" (Louisville, Ky., 1922). Lusher was also the chief source of information for the trail system of northern Mississippi.

- \*1. Alanant-o-wamiowee (Buffalo Path).
2. The Big Bone Lick and Little Miami Trail.
- \*3. The Licking Route.
- \*4. The Big Bone-Blue Lick Trail.
- \*5. The Wilderness Road.
  6. Old Road from Fort Washington to Tennessee.
  7. Old Kentucky State Road.
  8. Pioneer Road from Harrodsburg to the Falls of the Ohio.
  9. Pioneer Road from Lexington to the Falls of the Ohio.
  10. Trail between Duck River and Beech River, Tennessee.
- \*11. The Bolivar and Memphis Trail.
- \*12. The West Tennessee Chickasaw Trail.
- \*13. The Cisco and Savannah Trail.
14. The Cisco and Middle Tennessee Trail.
- \*15. The Brownsville, Fort Ridge and Hale's Point Trail.
- \*16. The Mississippi and Tennessee River Trail.

- \*17. The Lower Harpeth and West Tennessee Trail.
- \*18. The Duck River and Northeast Mississippi Trail.
- \*19. The Natchez Trace or the Middle Tennessee Chickasaw Trace.
- \*20. The Great South Trail.
- \*21. The Cisco and St. Augustine Trail.
- \*22. The Nickajack Trail.
- \*23. The Black Fox Trail.
- \*24. The Cumberland and Ohio Falls Trail.
- \*25. The Cumberland and Great Lakes Trail.
- \*26. The Cumberland Trace.
- \*27. The Chickamauga Path.
28. The East and West Trail.
- \*29. The Tennessee River, Ohio, and Great Lakes Trail.
- \*30. The Clinch River and Cumberland Gap Trail.
- \*31. The Great Indian Warpath.
- \*32, 32A, 32B, 32C. The Warriors' Path in Kentucky.
33. The Catawba Trail.
- \*34. The Old Waterloo Road.
  35. The Unicoi Turnpike.
- \*36. The Chesapeake Branch of the Great Indian Warpath.
  37. The Old Cherokee Path to Virginia.
  38. The Tuckaleechee and Southeastern Trail.
- \*39. Rutherford's War Trace.
- \*40. The Nashville-Saline River Trail.
- \*41. The Russellville-Shawncetown Trail.
- \*42. The Palmyra-Princeton Trail.
- \*43. The Russellville-Hopkinsville Trail.
44. The Clarksville-Hopkinsville Trail.
- \*45. Boone's Trail from the Yadkin River to Boonesborough.
  46. The Saura-Saponi Trail.
  47. Trail from Bermuda Hundred to Amelia.
  48. The trail between Pamunkey and New Rivers.
  49. Pioneer Road from Petersburg to Tar River.
  50. Pioneer Road between Virginia and Roanoke River.
  51. Pioneer Road between Virginia and Albemarle Sound.
  52. The New River and Southern Trail.
  53. The Catawba and Northern Trail.
- \*54. The Big Sandy Trail.
- \*55, 55A. The Guyandot Trail.
- \*56. The Coal River Trail.
- \*57. The Paint Creek Trail.
- \*58. The New River and Cumberland Gap Trail.
- \*59, 59A, 59B. Trail along the North Fork of Tug River.
  60. The Lower Creek Trading Path.
  61. The Augusta, Macon, Montgomery, and Mobile Trail.
  62. Route of Gen. Jackson's army when invading the Creek country.
  63. Hightower Path.
  64. The Old Road from the Tennessee River to Georgia.
  65. The Chakchiurna Trails.
- \*66. Gaines's Trace (according to Royce).
67. General Jackson's Old Military Road.
68. Route of General Jackson's expedition against the Indians in 1787.
69. Route from Tombigbee River to the mouth of the Arkansas.
70. Route followed by General Cox's Army (Melish map, 1814).
71. Long Island and Trenton (Lookout Mountain Town) Trail.

72. The Chattanooqua-Wilistown Road.
73. The Old Creek Path.
74. The Old Path from Fort Charlotte to the Cherokee Country.
- \*75. The Sequatchie Trail.
76. The Old Cherokee Trading Path.
77. The Lower Cherokee Traders' Path prior to 1775.
78. The Old South Carolina State Road to the North.
79. The trail from Fort Moore (Augusta) to Charleston.
- \*80. The Occaneechi Path.
81. The trail from Charleston to Fort Charlotte.
82. The trail from Augusta to Savannah.
83. The trail from Charleston to Savannah.
84. The trail from Savannah to Jacksonville.
85. The trail from St. Augustine and Jacksonville to Apalachee Bay.
86. The trail from Tugaloo to Apalachee Bay.
87. The Old Indian Path between Coosa and Tugaloo.
88. The Wilmington, High Point, and Northern Trail.
89. The Occonce Path.
- \*90. The Cherokee Trace.
- \*91. The trail from Natchez to the Lower Creeks.
92. The trail from Natchez to New Orleans.
93. The trail from Bay St. Louis to the Choctaw.
94. The trail from Augusta to the Cherokee via Fort Charlotte.
95. Trail between Pearl River and Lake Pontchartrain.
96. Trail between Natchez and Lake Pontchartrain.
97. Trail between the Tunica and Lake Pontchartrain.
98. Trail East from Baton Rouge.
- \*99. The trail from Mobile to Natchez.
- \*100. The Natchez and Texas Trail.
101. Trail between Natchez and the Atchafalaya.
102. The Tallapoosa Trail.
103. Trail between Columbia and Liberty, Mississippi.
104. The Chickasaw-Tunica Old Fields Trail.
- \*105. The Memphis, Pontotoc, and Mobile Bay Trail.
- \*106. Trail from the Upper Creeks to Pensacola.
- \*107. Trail from St. Augustine to the mouth of Flint River.
108. Trail from Palatka to Jacksonville.
109. Trail from Picolata to Jacksonville.
110. Trail from Augusta to St. Augustine.
- \*111. Old Trading Path from the Savannah to Pensacola.
112. The Alabama-Chickasaw Trail.
113. The Okfuskee Trail.
114. The Middle Creek Trading Path.
115. The trail from Selma to Mobile.
116. Trail from Winyah Bay to the Cheraws.
117. Trail from Charleston to Winyah Bay.
118. Trail from Mobile to the Lower Creeks.
- \*119. The Middle Memphis-Pontotoc Trail.
120. The Cotton Gin Port, St. Stephens, and Mobile Bay Trail.
121. The Choctaw and Mobile Bay Middle Route.
122. Trail from Alachua to Tampa Bay.
123. The Southern St. Augustine-Apalachee Trail.
124. The Alabama, Choctaw, and Natchez Trail.
125. The Alabama and Mobile Trail.

The Great Indian Warpath ran from the Creek country in Alabama and Georgia, through the East Tennessee Cherokee settlements, to Long Island in the Holston River, dividing near what is now Kingsport, Sullivan County, Tenn. Here the fork which we have called the Chesapeake branch (Trail No. 36) led off to the northeast through Virginia, into Pennsylvania and beyond. The other, which we have called the Ohio branch, led up the Holston Valley to the north fork of the Holston by what is now Saltville, Va., to the New River, and thence down the New and Kanawha Rivers to the Indian settlements in eastern Ohio and western Pennsylvania.

This trail is often mentioned by early white visitors to the Cherokee country. It is shown on the "Map of Cumberland and Franklin" in Ramsey's "Annals of Tennessee," opposite page 376, and on Royce's "Map of the former territorial limits of the Cherokee Nation of Indians," etc.<sup>19</sup> It was one of the great trading and war paths between the northern and southern tribes, was intimately connected with the prehistoric migrations of the aborigines, and in later times saw the passage of those men and armies which made history for the Indians and for the whites.<sup>20</sup>

*The course of the Great Indian Warpath in Tennessee.*—This warpath of necessity had many branches, as it passed through a maze of local trails among the numerous Cherokee towns in Tennessee, and this accounts for many apparent discrepancies in the narratives of early visitors as to its location, the visitor often giving his local branch as the main route. The route through Tennessee laid down in Royce's map is reasonably correct but does not show all of the local branches.<sup>21</sup> It continued on from the junction of Moccasin Creek

<sup>19</sup> In the Fifth Annual Report of the Bureau of Ethnology.

<sup>20</sup> See Ramsey, *The Annals of Tennessee*, pp. 63-65. For an account of the wars between the Iroquois and Cherokee, see Mooney, in *Nineteenth Ann. Rept. Bur. Amer. Ethnol.*, pt. 1, pp. 351-352.

<sup>21</sup> "When the pioneers of Tennessee settled in the south-western part of Virginia, and the exterminous portions of North-Carolina, the country had ceased to be, perhaps had never been, the settled residence of any of the more modern aboriginal tribes. At this time it was the common hunting grounds of the Shawnees, Cherokees and other southern Indians. But east and north of the Tennessee river, there was not a single Indian hut. Still, along the valleys of what is now East Tennessee and South-western Virginia, lay the great route and thoroughfare between the northern and southern Indians, in their intercourse with distant tribes, in their hunting excursions, in their hostile expeditions and in their embassies of peace; this was the path of migration, the chase, the treaty and savage invasion. Besides its central position and its direct bearing, the great Apalachian chain could no where else be so easily ascended and crossed. Abundance of game, water and fuel, a healthful and moderate climate, an unoccupied territory, no impracticable swamps, or deep and wide streams to retard their journeyings, were all considerations which led to the selection of this path. One branch of it was nearly the same as the present stage route passing the Big Lick, in Bottetourt county, Virginia; crossing New River at old Fort Chiswell, near Inglis' Ferry, Holston at the Seven Mile Ford, thence to the left of the present stage road and near to the river, to the North Fork, crossing as at present; thence to Big Creek and crossing the Holston at Dodson's Ford, to the Grassy Springs, near the residence of the late Micajah Lea; thence down the waters of Nollichucky to Long Creek, ascending that stream to its source, and descending Dumpling Creek to a point a few miles from its mouth, where the path deflected to the left and crossed French Broad near Buckingham's Island. Near this, the path divided. One branch of it [Trail No. 36] went up the west fork of Little Pigeon, and

