



# TENNESSEE SCENIC BYWAYS

*Your Guide to the State's  
Most Celebrated Roadways*

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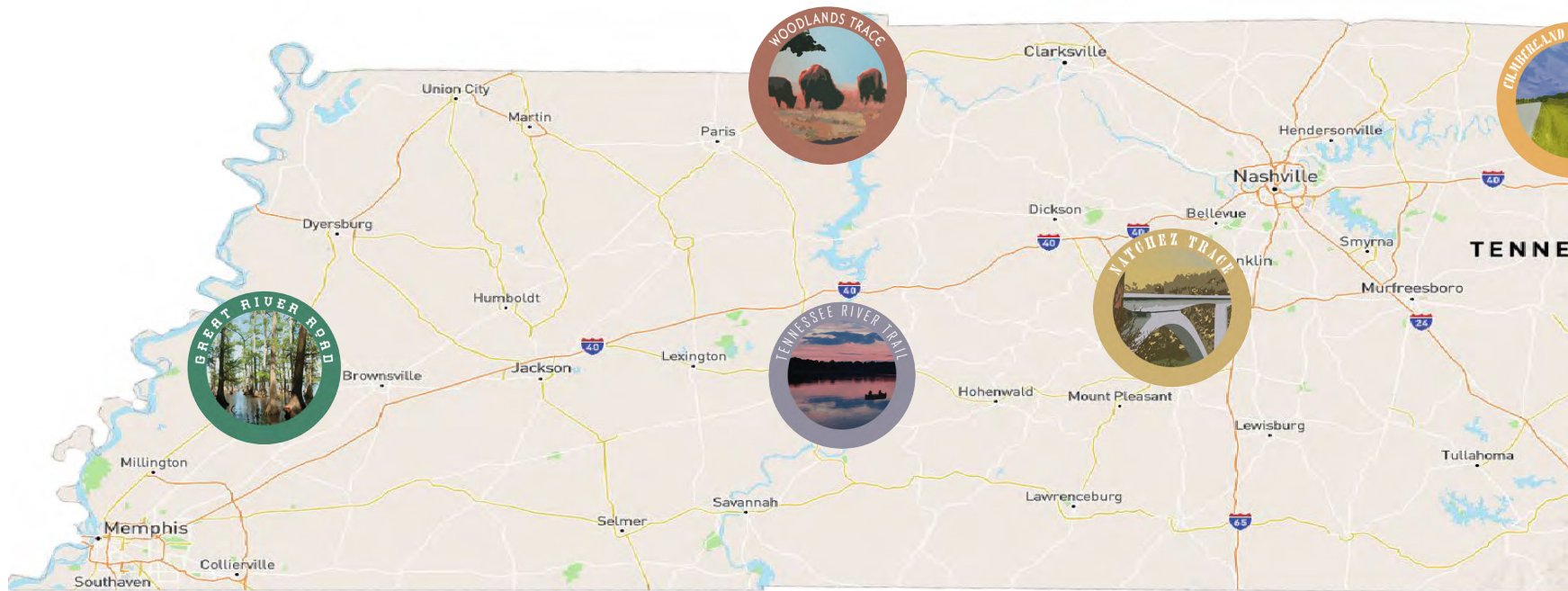
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# ON THE MAP





# ABOUT THE BYWAYS

Tennessee is beautiful and diverse, inspiring the pride of its residents and attracting visitors from near and far to explore. When visiting Tennessee, most tourists travel its roadways. These highways and byways connect the natural environment with the man-made environment, and they connect us to our historic, natural, and cultural roots. Tennessee's scenic routes are often "the road less travelled," and visited by those in search of the open road with a beautiful view. Tennessee's scenic routes offer the opportunity to see historic sites, observe nature's wonders, behold spectacular scenery, enjoy a variety of



“Afoot and lighthearted  
I take to the open roads”  
-Walt Whitman



recreational amenities, and so much more. There are three categories of Scenic Byway designation: State, National, and All-American. These designations are given by government agencies, based on the road's intrinsic qualities. The six recognized intrinsic qualities are: Historic, Recreational, Cultural, Archeological, Scenic, and Natural. If the byway stands out regionally or nationally in its embodiment of any of these intrinsic

qualities, it is eligible for designation. Many of Tennessee's byways evoke multiple intrinsic qualities. Tennessee's roadway system offers something for everyone; whether you are an outdoor adventurer, a history buff or are hoping to take in Tennessee's beautiful vistas from the comfort of your vehicle, you will find your happy place along Tennessee's Scenic Byways.

# THE GREAT RIVER ROAD





Tennessee's Great River Road is the state's westernmost scenic route and one of three All-American Roads in Tennessee. Nationally, the route runs along both sides of the Mississippi River across 10 states, from the headwaters in Minnesota to the lower delta in Louisiana.

The Tennessee portion of the Great River Road is teeming with culture and history. Visitors can discover 25,000 pristine acres of flooded forest at Reelfoot Lake State Park, experience the home of "Roots" author Alex Haley, feel the spirit of blues legends like B.B. King on Beale Street in Memphis, and take a stroll through Elvis Presley's Graceland®. Travel Tennessee's Great River Road for unmatched scenery and experiences in the Lower Mississippi Valley.





# INTRINSIC QUALITIES

*Historic / Cultural*

*The almost mythical quality of the Mississippi River in West Tennessee springs from its unique attributes that are historical, cultural and natural. It's our special river, robust with stories and legends known and loved by people throughout the world. Images of barefoot boys floating down river on rafts, riverboats full of hopeful settlers looking for a new home in a New World, the haunting notes of the Blues, distant reverberations of Civil War cannons and the struggle for freedom and human rights. All are part of the river's special mystique.*

The national scenic and historic highway known as the Great River Road is one of the oldest, longest, and most unique scenic byways on the North American continent. It offers respite to millions each year for a day's drive or for an extended vacation. The Tennessee portion of the Mississippi River is one of the most unique and scenic sections along its entire length. Tennessee is just south of the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, which creates the "Lower" Mississippi River. This is the portion of the River that one equates with the "River Boat Days" and the Mark Twain era.

Twice the width as the Upper Mississippi, the lower section is free-flowing and unstoppable. Attempts to tame the Lower Mississippi have always been met with frustration and disaster. The Chickasaw Bluffs, which start at the eastern edge of the confluence, runs parallel with the river all the way to Memphis. It provided the only "flood free" high ground available to early settlers. This corridor—from the Bluffs to the River—is a unique and fascinating attraction that only Tennessee offers in abundance in the ten-state expanse of the Great River Road.



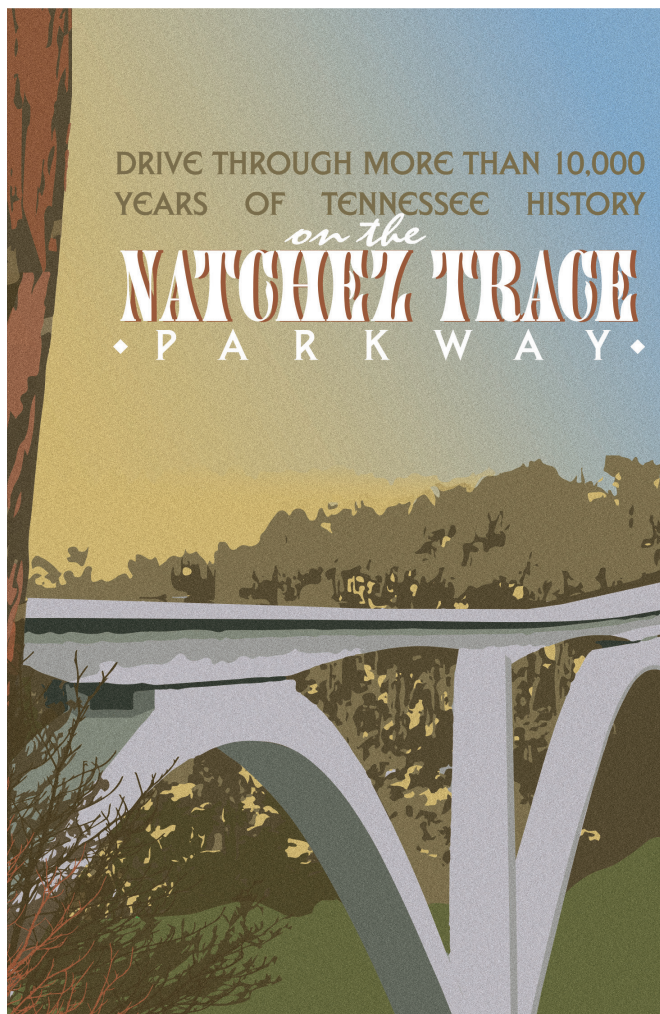
# NATCHEZ TRACE PARKWAY



The Natchez Trace, one Tennessee's three All-American Roads, stretches 444 miles from Nashville, Tennessee to Natchez, Mississippi. The route follows the original travel corridor used by Native Americans, boatmen dubbed the "Kaintucks," European settlers, merchants, soldiers, and future presidents. Now maintained by the National Park Service, the Natchez Trace draws bicyclists, motorcyclists, horseback riders, campers, hikers, and Sunday drivers of all ages, eager to drive through the 10,000 years of history interpreted along the route.

The modern parkway was completed in 2005 and now covers one of the largest geographic ranges of any unit in the national park system. The parkway corridor, which spans five degrees of latitude, includes 52,000 acres of impressive scenic, natural, cultural, and historic resources representing a variety of traditional southern landscapes—forests, wetlands, prairies, rivers, pastures, and croplands. In 1996, the Natchez Trace Parkway was designated a National Scenic Byway and All-American Road for its significant historic, cultural, natural, and scenic qualities.





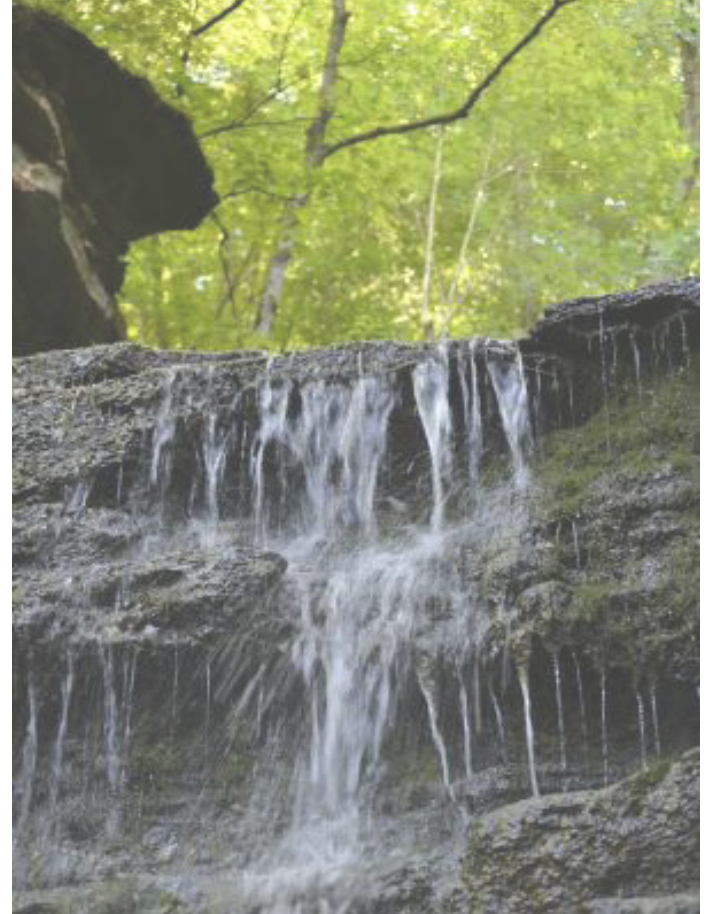
# INTRINSIC QUALITIES

*Recreational / Historic*

The Old Natchez Trace has long been a transportation corridor and one of the nation's oldest transportation routes with centuries of American Indian use. The road traverses the heart of the Natchez, Chickasaw, and Choctaw Nations and links more than 350 archeological sites and 22 burial and ceremonial mounds, including Emerald Mound, the second-largest ceremonial mound in the United States. By 1785, the Old Natchez Trace was used as a transportation route for returning boatmen who floated down the Mississippi River to sell their goods in Natchez and New Orleans. Future presidents, traveling preachers, settlers, and soldiers also traveled along

the Old Natchez Trace. In 1801, President Thomas Jefferson designated it as a U.S. postal route on the western frontier. It is also the death and burial site of Governor Meriwether Lewis, who died along the Old Natchez Trace in 1809. General Andrew Jackson used the Old Natchez Trace as a major route for moving volunteer militia and regular army troops during the War of 1812. The Trail of Tears crosses the parkway in four different locations. Furthermore, Civil War battles occurred in and around the Old Natchez Trace corridor in 1864.

*The Natchez Trace Parkway commemorates 10,000 years of travel along the Old Natchez Trace corridor and provides a 444-mile journey linking culture, nature, and history along one of the oldest transportation routes on the continent.*



# NEWFOUND GAP ROAD

Newfound Gap Road is a 31-mile-long linear landscape that connects Gatlinburg, Tennessee with Cherokee, North Carolina. It forms a vital component of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park's circulation system and is the only improved road that crosses the entire park. The road was constructed not only as a transportation route between the two states, but also as a scenic route with carefully planned views of the landscape for motorists and hikers. Pullofts, located at regular intervals along the road, provide stopping points and opportunities to park and explore the areas immediately adjacent to the roadway. These pullofts often





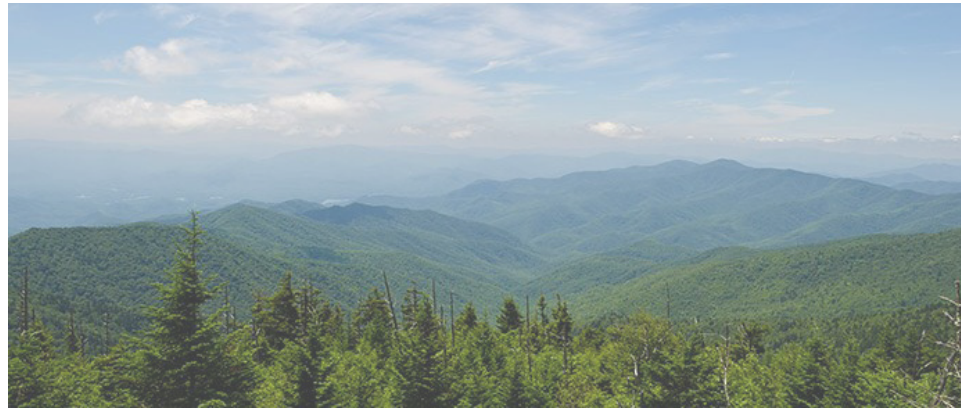
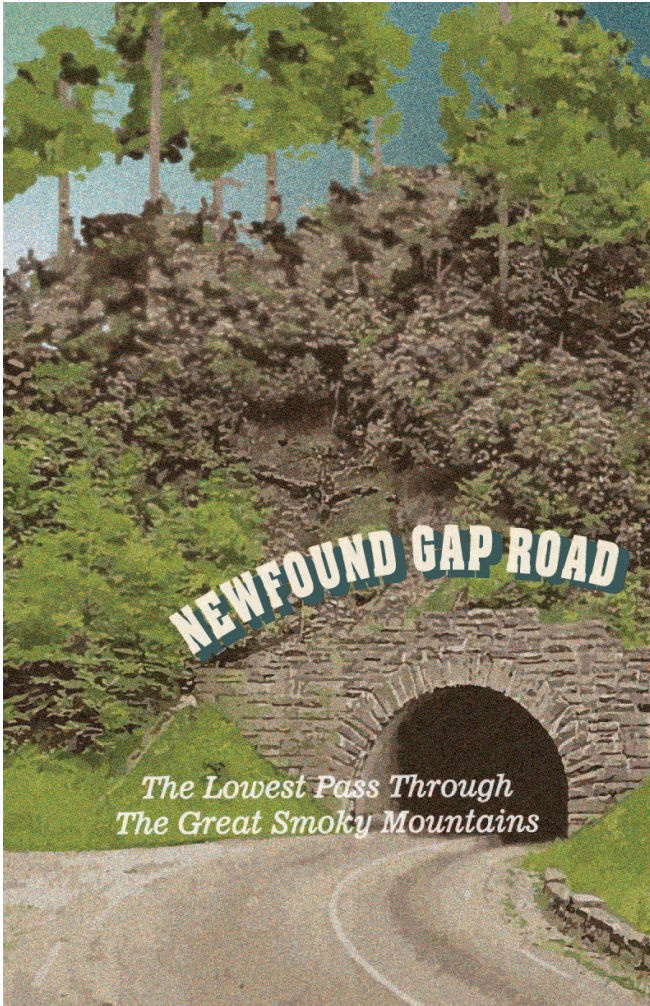


incorporate a picturesque landscape feature, such as a waterfall or vista of a mountain stream. At Newfound Gap, which forms the Tennessee-North Carolina border, visitors can leave their vehicles to experience the road at its highest elevation, view the landscape from overlooks, and visit the Rockefeller Memorial. Newfound Gap Road also provides visitors with access to many of the park's most popular sites and facilities, including trails, picnic areas, campgrounds, and historically important sites.



# INTRINSIC QUALITIES

*Scenic / Historic*



*The drive through 80 different ecosystems and microclimates feels like traveling from Georgia to Maine in only 31 miles.*

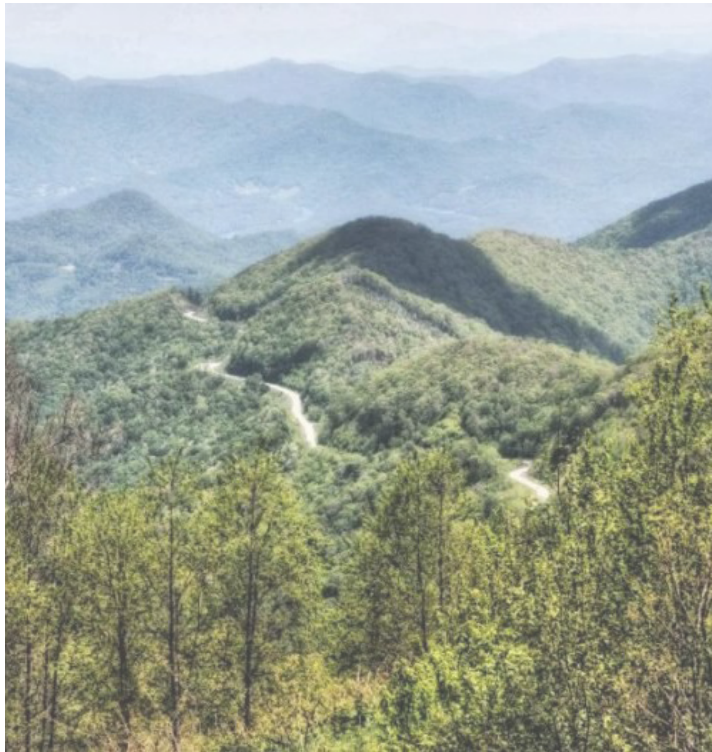
Newfound Gap Road reflects outstanding historic qualities because the National Park has preserved and maintained its original design and architectural character. All bridges, tunnels, and walls have retained their integrity as products of the 30's and early 40's. Even though they are man-made elements, they fit harmoniously in the landscape and represent the workmanship of the early twentieth century. The building materials used reflect resources from the surrounding landscape.

Newfound Gap Road also exhibits outstanding scenic qualities through its one of a kind climate range, vegetation range, and breathtaking mountain vistas. Roadside pull-offs provide stunning views of various mountain peaks in the Smoky Mountains, access to nature walkways, views of wildflowers, and sometimes wildlife. Along the way, visitors will



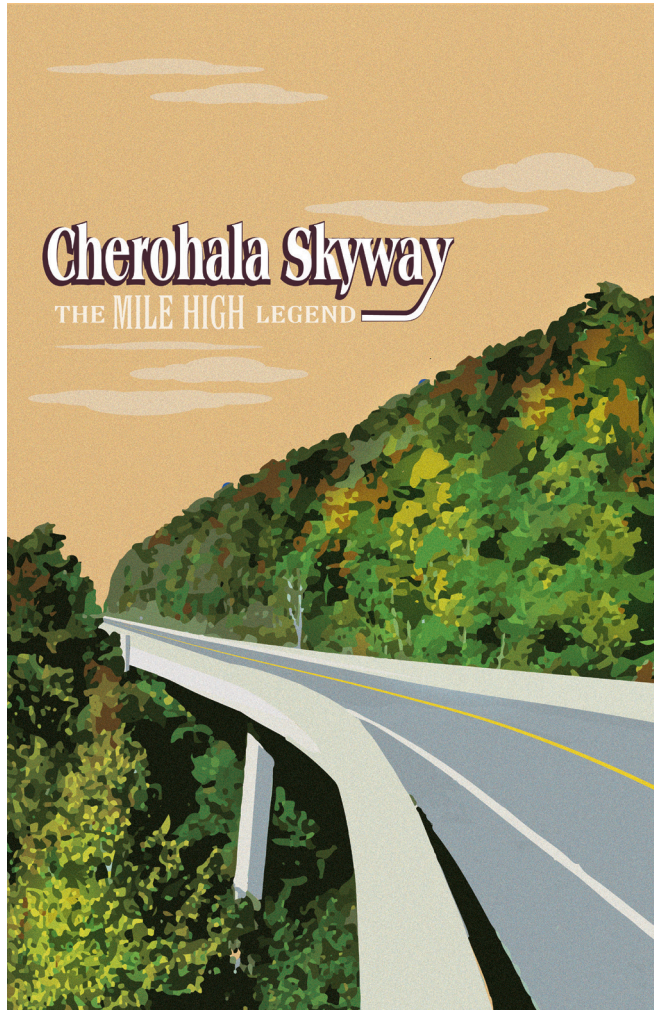
find campgrounds, picnic areas, and several trailheads. The road alignment, views and vistas, and vegetation was planned out so that travelers who are unable to physically hike The Smoky Mountains can still immerse themselves in it's beauty. The stone masonry along the route maintains the original style of the National Parks Service's rustic design aesthetic from the New Deal Era. While driving along the Newfound Gap, travelers will pass historic structures dating back

# CHEROHALA SKYWAY



Stretching across portions of North Carolina and Tennessee, the Cherokee Skyway National Scenic Byway crosses through the Cherokee and Nantahala National Forests. Dubbed “the Mile High Legend,” portions of the route go above the clouds and reach 5,400-foot elevations. The Skyway was an original overland route travelled by Native Americans and early pioneers. The byway features unmatched views of the Tellico River and surrounding landscape. The Cherokee Skyway Visitor Center in Tellico Plains, TN is a must-visit stop for route information, a gift shop featuring products from local artisans, and interpretative materials of the route and surrounding area.





# INTRINSIC QUALITIES

*Scenic / Recreational / Historic*

Surrounded by the Cherokee National Forest, the Cherohala Skyway possesses natural beauty that is deeply rooted in its historical significance. Portions of ancient Cherokee Trading Routes underlie the roadbed of the spectacular and panoramic skyway. Starting in the Tellico Plains at an elevation of 850 feet, motorists will climb the route's mountainous terrain, ultimately reaching 5400 feet. Cyclists and motorcycle groups refer to this route as the "Cherohala Challenge," but other recreational opportunities are available for the less daring outdoor enthusiast, such as kayaking and hiking.

The overlooks present throughout the route provide the opportunity to take in the stunning the views, which are unobstructed by cell phone towers, gas stations, and the like, allowing visitors to truly unplug and immerse themselves in the natural beauty of the route. Trailheads for hiking touch these overlooks, giving visitors easy access to get out and explore their surroundings.

The area surrounding the skyway is famous for it's rivers, waterfalls, lakes, mountains, and picturesque valleys. The geologic history of the Southern Appalachian Mountains dates back to 4.5 billion years ago and visitors can literally see the layers of history in the strata of the rock cliffs and massive boulders that shelter the road.



# CUMBERLAND NATIONAL SCENIC BYWAY



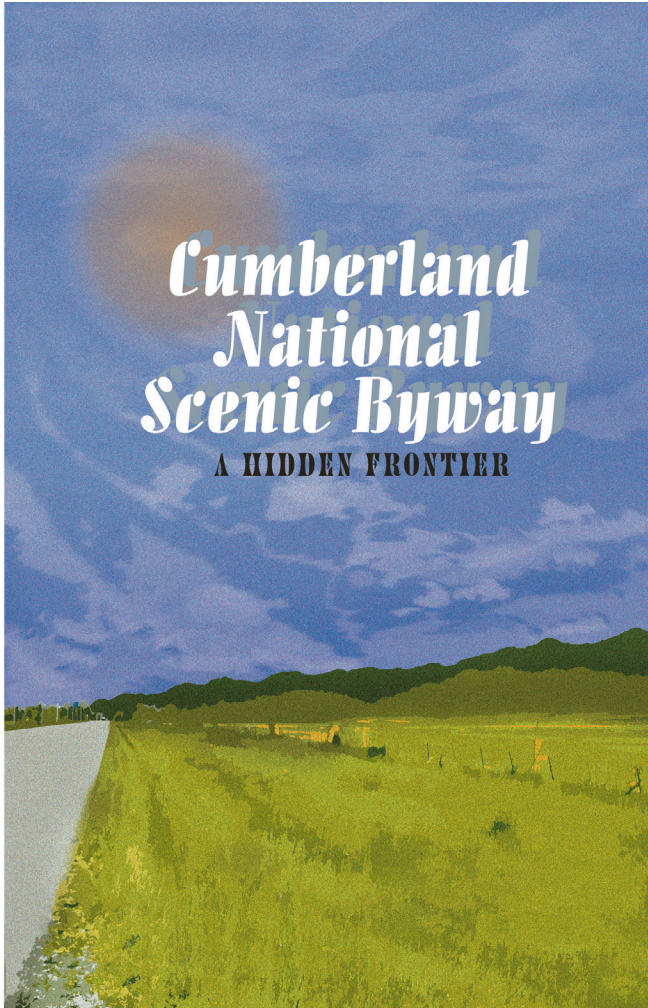
*The Cumberland Historic Byway provides a glimpse into the hidden frontier a glimpse that acknowledges the multitude of intrinsic qualities and resources that make the Upper Cumberland Region a true hidden frontier. The Byway is more than simply a path that connects places within the landscape. It represents the true American spirit, the call for Manifest Destiny.*





The Cumberland National Scenic Byway crosses eight counties in Tennessee's Upper Cumberland region and echoes with the footsteps of such Tennessee luminaries as Sgt. Alvin C. York and Cordell Hull. The byway connects the Cumberland Gap in the east to the Cumberland River in the west. Through several sites, such as the Rugby Victorian village and Obey-Cumberland River convergence, it also tells the story of the region's historical significance. Dale Hollow Lake and the Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area also provide visitors with premier opportunities for outdoor recreation.





# INTRINSIC QUALITIES

*Historic / Recreational*

From the Cumberland Gap to the Cumberland River, follow the pathway of Daniel Boone, Native Americans, and Tennessee wildlife. The route is bookended by the Cumberland Gap and Dale Hollow Lake; the lake is a significant resource, utilized for varying water recreation, from kayaking to houseboats. The area surrounding the Cumberland Byway abounds with lakes, scenic and whitewater rivers, impressive canyons, waterfalls, natural bridges, caves, cliffs for rock climbers, and beautiful forested mountains and valleys. These scenic natural resources, mainly

geologic features, draw many tourists to the area.

History buffs will enjoy the rich Native American history located along the route as well as it's pioneer legacy, as it was a critical stopping point along the journey to westward expansion. Thousands of years earlier, the area had been home to Native Americans from many tribes, and was ultimately claimed by the Cherokee people. In 1775, just before the Revolutionary War, Daniel Boone widened the path through the Cumberland Gap, enabling future settlement of the Tennessee and Kentucky regions – known as “Boone’s Trace.”

The various ecoregions along the byway provide for several different types of terrain. The Cumberland Byway guides travelers through the same diverse terrain that Native Americans and early pioneers had to navigate over 300 years ago.



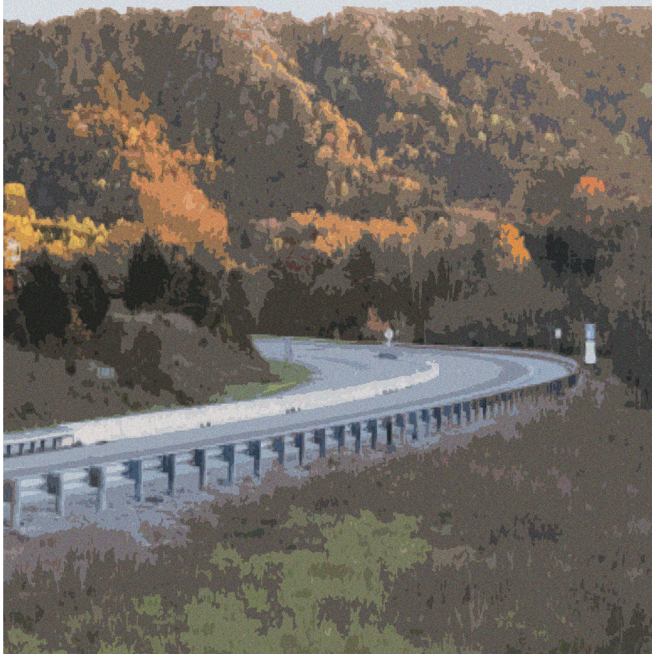
# EAST TENNESSEE CROSSING



*The East Tennessee Crossing tells the history of the Wilderness Road in Tennessee and its role in shaping the development of this region and the shaping of the nation. The byway clarifies the nature of Appalachian culture and the ways in which this culture impacted the nation as a whole through its attitudes towards life, music, crafts, politics and leadership.*



EAST TENNESSEE CROSSING  
TENNESSEE'S WILDERNESS ROAD



INTRINSIC  
QUALITIES  
*Historic / Scenic*



From a scenic perspective, the corridor acts as a gateway and an extension of the Great Smoky Mountains. The corridor offers great water-based adventures that extend out from the Smokies. The corridor also offers a non-crowded, non-commercialized Smoky Mountains and Eastern Tennessee experience.

Historically, the byway touches a number of influential sites across several states, such as: The Lincoln Library and Museum, Wilderness Road State Park, Cherokee National Forest, the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, and others. The byway tells the story of Native American and Pioneer migration, the impact of the Tennessee Valley Authority, and Appalachian cultural history.



# NORRIS FREEWAY

The Norris Freeway National Scenic Byway was originally built in 1934 as a supply route for the Norris Dam, Tennessee Valley Authority's first hydroelectric project. The route was Tennessee's first limited access freeway and structures along the route were built using a cohesive Art Moderne design. The route itself is a winding, wooded road through lush countryside and waterways, which boast some of the best trout fishing in the state. Today, the area is home to the Town of Norris and Norris Dam State Park, as well as prominent hiking and horseback riding trails.



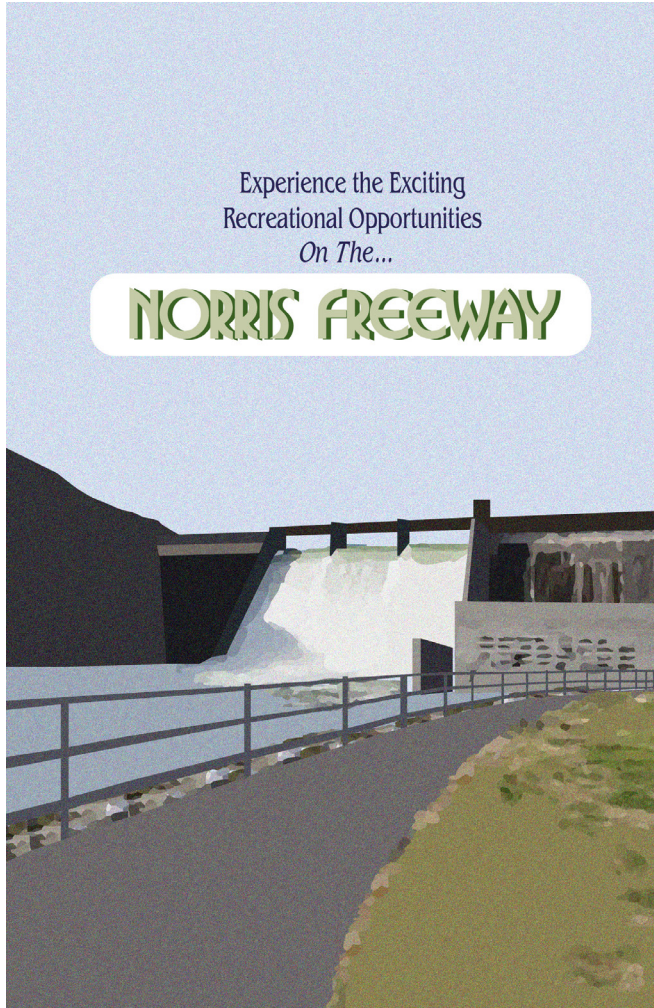
*The Norris Freeway is known as “the world’s first utilitarian, limited-access road.” Born out of the City Beautiful Movement and constructed by the Tennessee Valley Authority in the modern-era of the 1930’s, the Norris Freeway is lined with beautiful Art Moderne and Art Deco structures. The clean and sleek infrastructure stands out amongst the lush landscape.*





Experience the Exciting  
Recreational Opportunities  
On The...

**NORRIS FREEWAY**



# INTRINSIC QUALITIES

*Historic / Recreational*

History and recreation are intertwined along the Norris Freeway, as the Norris Dam and Norris Dam State Park are on the National Register of Historic Places. The dam is associated with incredible water-based recreation, including boating, swimming, and fishing. The original portion of the park has a heritage of lodging in its 1930s cabins, picnicking and hiking. Today, the recreational opportunities are endless, including: water recreation, camping, hiking, mountain biking, horseback riding, birdwatching, sports, photography, and sightseeing.



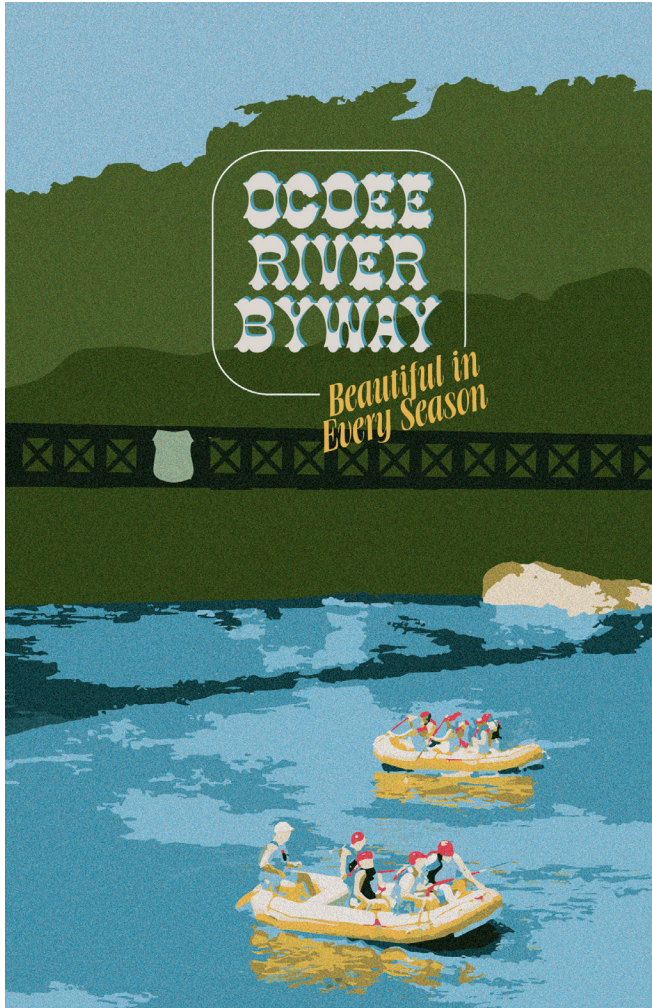
NORRIS DAM AND LAKE - TENNESSEE

# OCOEE SCENIC BYWAY



The Ocoee Scenic Byway was both Tennessee's and the nation's first designated scenic byway, becoming a National Forest Scenic Byway in July 1988. The route meanders through Cherokee National Forest, around the picturesque Parksville Lake, and through the Ocoee River Gorge. The area is famed for its outdoor recreation opportunities and was the site of kayaking and rafting events for the 1996 Olympic games. Major attractions include the Ocoee Whitewater Center, and the Chilhowee Scenic Spur and Forest Road 77. Be sure to visit and take in views of the pristine waters and majestic rock faces of this route.





# INTRINSIC QUALITIES

*Recreational*

Water play is a primary theme of the corridor. There is a sense of adventure with nearly all visitors either participating in or observing some form of whitewater activity. Even on low water days, there is a water focus, although the rugged and rocky landscape begins to draw more attention. Hiking and mountain biking are the other primary themes of the corridor, and trails provide for a variety opportunities.



The Tanasi and Chilhowee trail complexes provide a range of difficulty, length, and loop options for hikers and bikers. A segment of trail surrounding the Ocoee Whitewater Center provides barrier-free access. The Benton MacKaye Trail crosses the Ocoee Scenic Byway and provides visitors access to rugged landscapes and long-distance through hiking experiences.

# SEQUATCHIE VALLEY

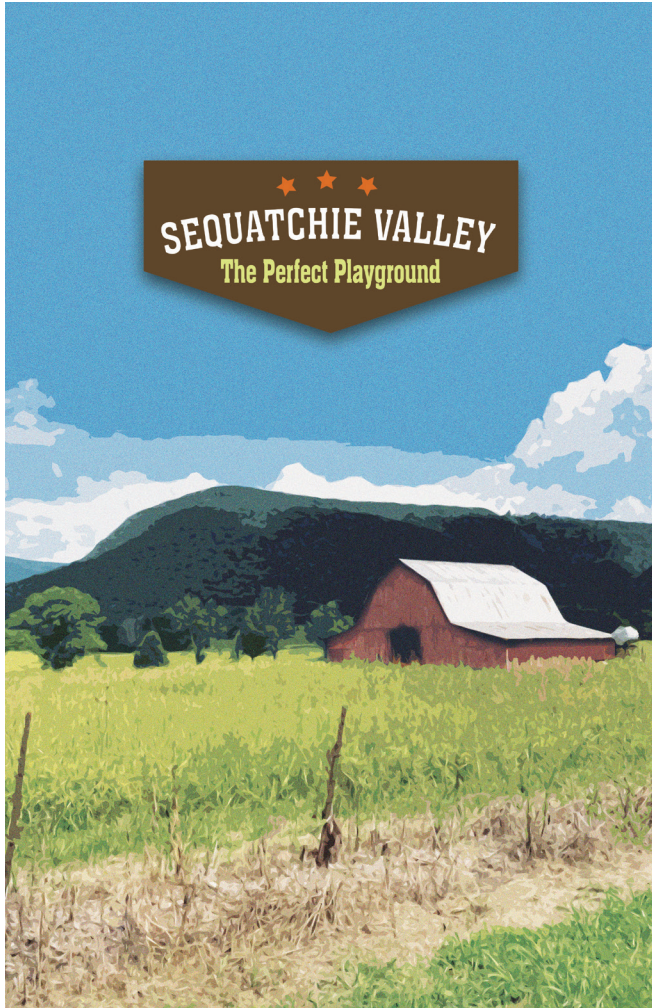


The Sequatchie Valley National Scenic Byway is the perfect playground for outdoor recreation enthusiasts. Rock climbing, bicycling, kayaking, and fishing are just some of the activities common to the Sequatchie Valley. The byway route follows the heart of the Sequatchie Valley and connects several communities in Tennessee's smallest and most distinctive physiographic region. Formed over millions of years, the Sequatchie Valley is bordered to the west by Walden's Ridge and to the east by the escarpment of the Cumberland Plateau. Panoramic views are found throughout this unique part of Tennessee.









# INTRINSIC QUALITIES

*Scenic / Recreational*





*The majestic Sequatchie Valley is one of Tennessee's most dramatic landscapes. Its geographic and geological characteristics shaped its history and culture. Valley residents recognize that they live in a singular and special place, and generations of wise use and stewardship for the land have preserved its scenic beauty.*



The landscape dominates everything in the valley and is the key intrinsic quality upon which the byway is based. The valley offers many resources that can entice visitors with a wide variety of interests. Scenic driving is one of the most obvious activities. Outstanding natural areas in the byway counties include four state parks, two state natural areas, three state forests, wild areas and reservations maintained by Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA), and two wildlife management areas. Two areas are designated National Natural Landmarks, a registry of nationally significant natural features. These areas provide many opportunities for hiking, camping, picnicking, hunting, fishing, bird watching, and wildlife viewing.

# WOODLANDS TRACE



Spanning forested ridgetops between the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers, the Woodlands Trace National Scenic Byway travels the length of Land Between the Lakes National Recreation Area in Kentucky and Tennessee. The route offers visitors many chances to hike, camp, and learn about the area's rich culture and history. While travelling the Woodlands Trace, get up close and personal with majestic wildlife at the South Bison Range, experience the Homeplace 1850's Working Farm, and see the ruins of an original nineteenth century iron furnace.





3C 31  
**GREAT WESTERN FURNACE**  
Built in 1858 by Brian, Newell & Co., this steam coal-blast charcoal furnace was built of limestone from the surrounding hills. Brown water-ore came from shallow deposits about two miles north. Pig-iron was shipped by river or loaded to railcars with to the east. It closed in 1856, due to lack of ore and to a slave insurrection by the furnace crew.





# INTRINSIC QUALITIES

## *Cultural / Historic / Recreational*

The route provides access to many types of recreational opportunities. Biking and hiking trail access is found along the byway corridor. Camping opportunities range from large full service campgrounds to remote backcountry experiences. Information centers are operated on the North and South ends as well as a large visitor center and planetarium/observatory at the midway portion of the route. Interpretive facilities such as a nature center, a drive through Elk & Bison Prairie, the South Bison Range and a living history farm are located along the route or in close proximity.

For those interested in history, The story of human occupation along the route begins as far back as 10,000 years ago when Paleo-Indians, the first Native American peoples, arrived in the area. The area between the rivers was home to native peoples for thousands of years prior to the arrival of European settlers. European American settlers began arriving in the late 1780's, developing farmsteads in the floodplains and rolling uplands along the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers. The rivers served as the main form of transportation. Villages, camps, settlements, ferries, taverns, and towns grew up along the banks as travelers and goods navigated the rivers' corridors.



# GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS BYWAY

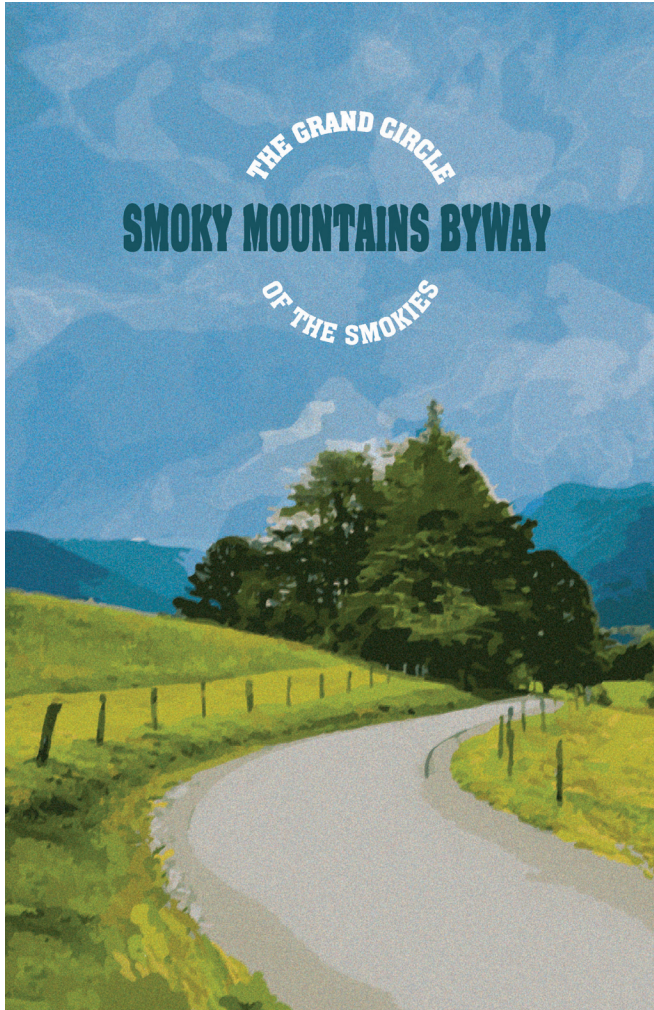


The Great Smoky Mountains Byway, a seven county, 200 mile long route that runs in Tennessee along the Tennessee-North Carolina border. The byway begins in Loudon County along Interstate 75, southwest of Knoxville, TN. It then proceeds eastward along Highway 321 through Blount, Sevier and Cocke Counties, at the edge of Great Smoky Mountains National Park. It then continues eastward through Greene, Washington and Carter counties to its endpoint, near the North Carolina border, at Wautauga Lake. The core experience offered by this byway is an exploration of the culture and landscape of the Great Smoky Mountains. The exploration will encompass scenic drives, outdoor recreation, heritage sites and experiences, and cultural destinations and activities.









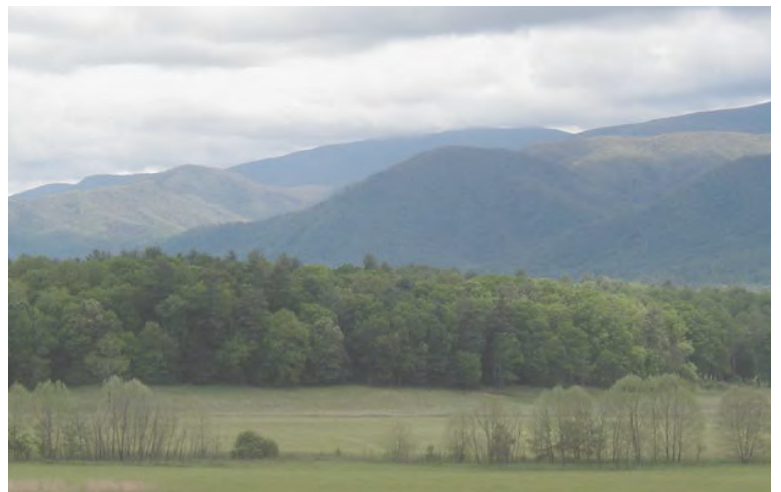
# INTRINSIC QUALITIES

*Scenic / Recreational / Historic*



This byway offers spectacular scenery to the southeast as one drives along the foothills of the Great Smoky Mountains. If one leaves the byway and enters the mountains, the views are even more wonderful and distinctive. The Great Smoky Mountains National Park offers natural resources of national significance and is an international biosphere. The diversity of species in the Park is among the highest in the nation due to the confluence of northern hardwood and southern pine ecosystems. More species of plant life are found within the National Park than in any other part of the nation. The byway also travels through: Roan Mountain State Park, Pigeon Forge, Dollywood, Douglas Lake, and Marguarette Falls.

*The Smoky Mountains Byway is rich in Native American History, Pioneer History, Appalachian Culture, Civil War and Abolitionish History.*

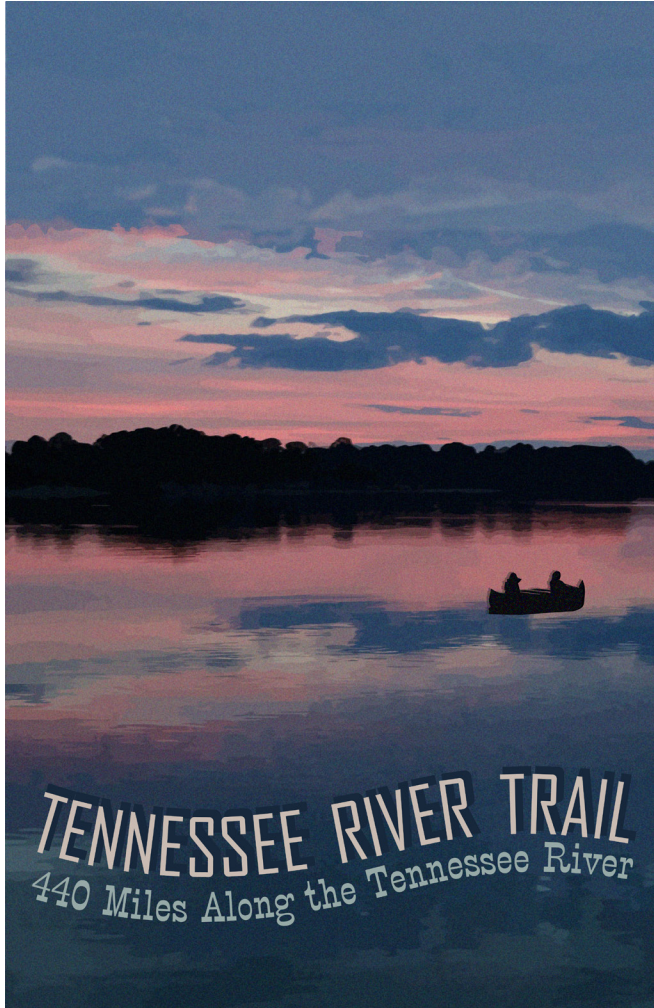


# TENNESSEE RIVER TRAIL



The Tennessee River Trail Scenic Byway is part of one of the most scenic regions in the country. Comprised of 440 miles of two lane roads that meander through picturesque countrysides and small, hometown communities, the byway crosses nine counties along the eastern and western banks of the Tennessee River in western Middle Tennessee. Home to some of the state's most significant resources and attractions, this region offers visitors a glimpse into the past and insight into the events that shaped the course of our nation's history.





# INTRINSIC QUALITIES

## *Historic*

Picturesque drives through the isolated rural countryside remain relatively unchanged since the last century. Farm houses enjoy the same views they have had since they were built prior to the turn of the last century. Gravel roads, now paved, still follow the same fence lines. Meandering creeks that were once traveled by horse and carriage later served as paths for advancement by militia in our nation's own Civil War also remain relatively untouched. Small family cemeteries dot the countryside and large national cemeteries, in their perfectly arranged rows of headstones, remind us of the lives lost fighting during the Civil War.

The Tennessee River Trail appeals to history buffs, environmentalists, and outdoor recreation enthusiasts. Significant wildlife management areas offer respite to migratory birds and provide an excellent outlet for bird enthusiasts. These areas are some of the best places to see the impact of the Tennessee Valley Authority, which transformed life in the western Tennessee River Valley region during the mid-1900s. Here one can enjoy a stroll through historic downtown Paris or take in Savannah's historic residential district where the architectural style of 17 different residences reveals the grandeur of this 18th century river town. The Tennessee River and Kentucky Lake have an abundance of marinas and campgrounds that provide for many opportunities to enjoy the water for recreational or sport fishing. The many rivers and streams that feed the river and lake also provide a wide variety of canoe and kayak options for the person who loves outdoor adventure.



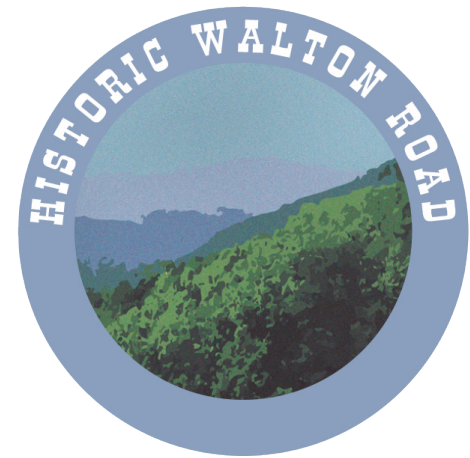
# WALTON ROAD

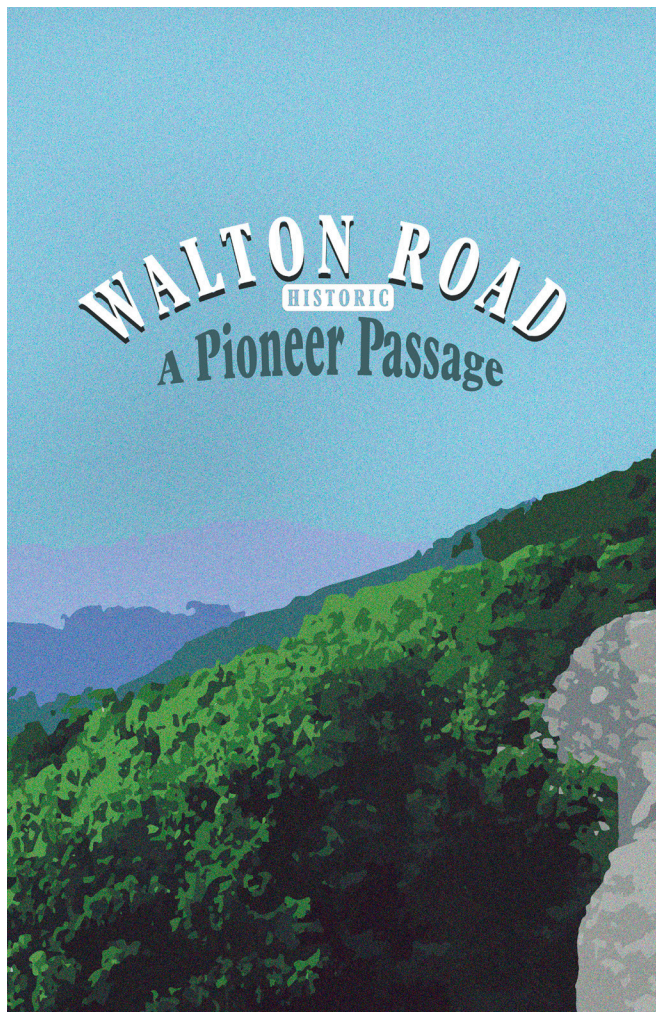
As one of the earliest wagon roads over the rugged Cumberland Plateau, the Walton Road tells an important story of frontier settlement, the challenges of migration across the wilderness, and the forging of a national identity. The Walton Road, opened in 1801 and named after its builder, Revolutionary War veteran Captain William Walton, is one of the most historic pioneer roads in the Cumberland Plateau region of Tennessee and Kentucky. The historical routes associated with the Walton Road crossed the Cumberland





Plateau linking Fort Southwest Point at the confluence of the Clinch and Tennessee Rivers with the Middle and Upper Cumberland River settlements at the confluence of the Caney Fork and Cumberland Rivers near present-day Carthage in Smith County. The Walton Road closely followed the path of the Cumberland Trace, or Tahlonteeskee's Trail, named after a Cherokee chief whose village was near the site of modern day Rockwood. The route of the Walton Road has been used for millennia, and parts of it are now incorporated into U.S. Highway 70, and Interstate 40; but sections of the original road can still be seen in isolated areas of the Cumberland Plateau and Eastern Highland Rim.





# INTRINSIC QUALITIES

*Historic / Cultural*

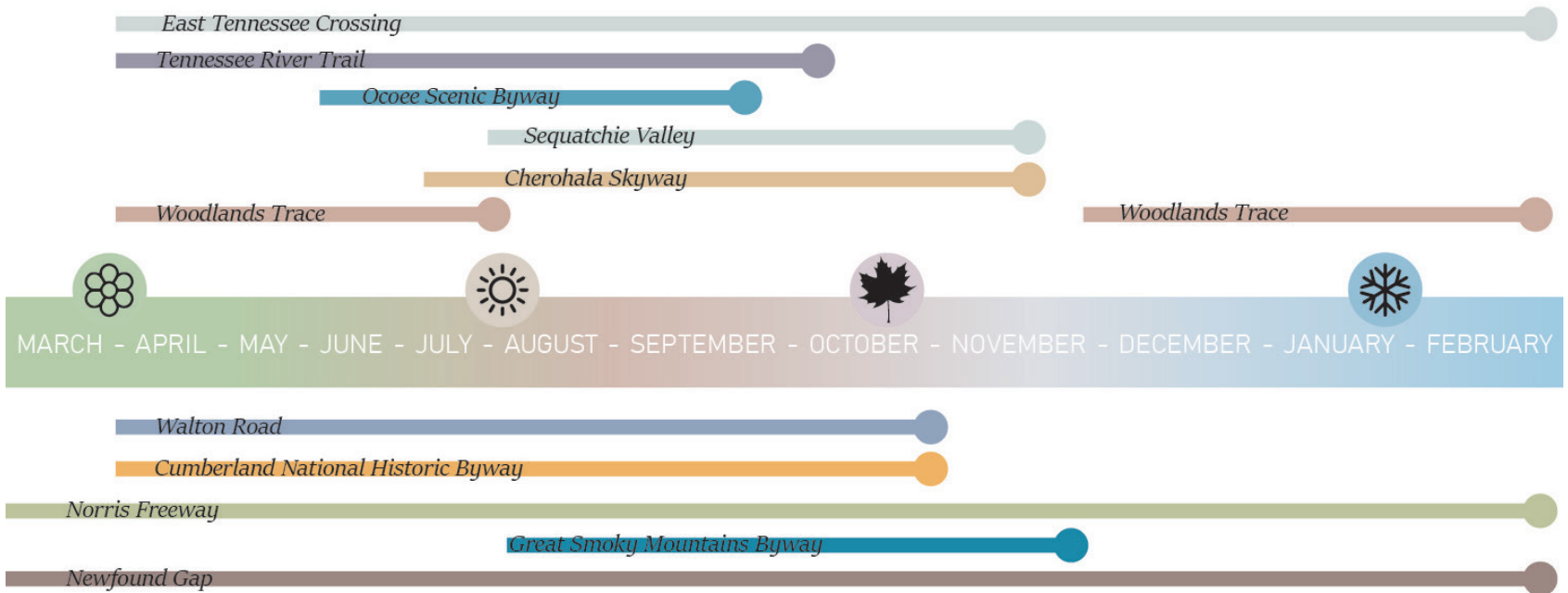
The Walton Road—a route that evolved from portions of Tahlonteeskee’s Trail, Avery Trace and Emery Road, was an early pioneer trail that traversed the rugged Cumberland Plateau used by explorers, hunting parties, and eventually settlers moving to start a new life in the Southwest Frontier. After being built in 1801, The Walton Road was one of the principal roads connecting Knoxville and Nashville in the late 18th and 19th centuries. The Byway links a series of views to rural historic landscapes that are evocative of the pioneer era and frontier culture that shaped the

Cumberland Plateau region. Included in these views are the Walton Road traces, or old, sunken roadbeds, many of which can be seen veering off from the byway as wooded passages; these traces traverse rural landscapes that remain largely unblemished by development and are highly evocative of the historic landscapes viewed by pioneers.

*The Walton Road Historic Byway corridor is replete with natural resources offering outdoor recreation opportunities throughout the picturesque landscapes of the Cumberland Plateau. Explorers of these natural resources, whether by trail, boat, bike, or horseback will often find themselves rewarded by breathtaking waterfalls, rugged overlooks, unique forests, scenic water vistas, and wildlife sightings. Many of the natural resources are protected federal or state wildlife management areas or local wildlife refuges and parks, which make them publicly accessible.*



# PLAN YOUR DRIVE: BEST TIME TO VISIT



# EXPERIENCE MATRIX

	Historic	Cultural	Scenic	Recreational	Date Of Visit
<i>The Great River Road</i>	X				
<i>Natchez Trace Parkway</i>	X				
<i>Newfound Gap Road</i>	X		X		
<i>Cherohala Skyway</i>	X		X	X	
<i>Cumberland National Scenic Byway</i>	X			X	
<i>East Tennessee Crossing</i>	X		X		
<i>Norris Freeway</i>	X			X	
<i>Ocoee Scenic Byway</i>				X	
<i>Sequatchie Valley</i>			X	X	
<i>Woodlands Trace</i>	X	X		X	
<i>Smoky Mountains Byway</i>	X		X	X	
<i>Tennessee River Trail</i>	X				
<i>Walton Road</i>	X	X			

