



Nantahala National Forest

GEORGIA • NORTH CAROLINA • SOUTH CAROLINA

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NANTAHALA NATIONAL FOREST

By
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HIGH in the picturesque Blue Ridge Mountains, where the three States of North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia join, lies the beautiful Nantahala National Forest. Five hundred thousand acres in extent, the heavily forested coves and slopes, once the primeval home of the Cherokee Nation, have been purchased by the Federal Government and made into a national forest in order that its historic charm and rich resources may be conserved and developed for the use and enjoyment of the people of three converging commonwealths. It lies approximately 150 miles northeast of Atlanta, Ga., and 75 miles southwest of Asheville, N. C., and is readily accessible by railroad and improved highways. The Nantahala is noted for its scenic attractiveness, climaxed in May and June when the laurel, azalea, and rhododendron present an unrivaled wild-flower spectacle, and again in the fall when the gold and red of turning leaves set the mountain slopes blazing with color. Throughout the year its numerous waterfalls, fed by springs, remain lovely, and it is impossible to travel very far in the forest by trail or motor road without seeing one of them.

EARLY DAYS IN THE NANTAHALA AREA

Before the arrival of the white man, the Cherokee Indian Nation thrived in the primeval mountain region now known as the Nantahala National Forest. It was a storehouse from which the Indians obtained their food, shelter, and clothing. Deer, bear, turkey, grouse, quail, raccoon, and opossum were found in abundance. Large trout thrived in the swift, cold streams. The mountains formed a protecting wall from tribes of marauding neighbors and furnished the Cherokee with raw materials for implements of war and peace. The brilliant



Lake Santeetlah.

stones he quarried were used in resplendent personal adornment. Little wonder that he relinquished this land to the white man only after a long and bitter struggle.

The first traders from Virginia came into the area between 1666 and 1676. Soon traders from South Carolina penetrated the mountain fastnesses, and trading with the Indians became an established practice. Under the treaty of May 20, 1777, the first of this rich region to be acquired by the white race was ceded to South Carolina and Georgia by the Indians. Large numbers of grants from the ceded Indian lands were issued to revolutionary soldiers by the State of South Carolina as bounties in payment for their services or to encourage their enlistment in the war between Great Britain and the United States.

Following the consummation of the treaty in 1777, endless negotiations were conducted in further attempts by the Government to acquire more land. Numerous treaties were concluded, ceding to the whites parcels of land in east Tennessee,



Primitive logging.

north Georgia, and western North Carolina, but the Indians clung tenaciously to their rich holdings in the territory now known as the Nantahala National Forest. Finally, after much negotiation and conflict, the Indians realized that they could hold out no longer, and on February 27, 1819, during President Jackson's administration, a treaty was concluded which established the crest of the Nantahala Mountains as the eastern boundary of the Cherokee Nation. It was not until 1835, however, when the main body of the Cherokee Nation was moved west of the Mississippi River, that the last of the lands was acquired by the whites. The Indians who hid in the mountains rather than leave the land of their fathers were later established on the Qualla Reservation, where their descendants live today.

The settlement of the Tennessee Valley began as soon as the Cherokees left. Cabins and houses were built which are to this day owned and occupied by the descendants of the original purchasers and settlers.

Like the Indian, the early settler obtained most of the necessities of life from the forest. It provided the material for his house and its furnishings, barns, wagons, and implements, sheltered the game which supplied his meat, and provided mast for his hogs and forage for his cattle. Homes were built of material laboriously removed from the forest; logs were hewed, shingles rived, and flooring was split from straight-grained logs by the most primitive methods. Later, small watermills were introduced, which enabled the settlers to manufacture material for use in their homes much more easily and made possible larger and better houses.

EXPLOITATION OF TIMBER RESOURCES

After the first railroad penetrated the Nantahala area in 1887, portable sawmills and bandmills rapidly appeared to harvest the rich crop of timber, and the exploitation and abuse of the forest began. The best of the timber was cut from the rich coves and the more undesirable species left standing. The cut-over areas were left to reseed and reproduce to undesirable species. Cut-over and culled areas were burned each spring and fall with the idea of improving the range for the large herds of cattle and droves of hogs that roamed the woods. The repeated burning not only killed the young trees and hollowed the bases of old timber, but it destroyed the fertile bed of leaf litter and humus in which the seed of the new crop might sprout, removed the blanket of leaves which protected the mineral soil from the sun, wind, frost, and erosion, and allowed the soil to wash down with the torrents of water from excessive rain, in some places exposing the bare rock on which nothing could grow.

WORK OF RESTORATION

In response to an insistent demand of far-sighted conservationists, the Weeks law, passed by Congress in 1911, launched the Federal Government upon a program of national-forest purchases in the East and South. The inclusion of the Nantahala region in such a program followed naturally. The

Tennessee and Savannah Rivers, two of the most important eastern waterways, have their sources in these highlands. Nowhere was there greater or more urgent need for governmental protection of the mountain watersheds against wanton timber waste, burning, and soil erosion. The work of acquiring and consolidating the Nantahala National Forest commenced promptly after the passage of the law and appropriation of funds and has gone forward steadily.

When acquired, these timberlands were generally in a low state of productivity as a result of repeated fires; the best timber had been removed from the more accessible areas without regard to the protection of young growth; and the ground had been left covered with masses of inflammable material. Unrestricted fires were resulting in soil erosion and rapid run-off after rain, which was noticeable in the flow of many streams, flood water during wet seasons, and very low water in dry weather. The bulk of the remaining timber could not be marketed because of the lack of roads and consequently had not been touched.

As soon as these timberlands were put under administration by the Forest Service, work on these unsatisfactory conditions was begun. Today they are being remedied by the application of fire-control methods, improved systems of logging, the construction of roads, and the practice of scientific forestry in developing and cutting the timber. The results of 20 years of such management are noticeable in the flow of many streams, which carry less mud and silt after rains, and in the improvement of the forested areas, particularly the increase in vigorous young growth. Examples of the latter are found in the heavy stands of young white pine in the vicinity of Highlands, N. C., and in the excellent yellow poplar reproduction in the coves and on northern exposures. Both of these species are of high timber value and are easily destroyed by fire.

SERVICE TO THE PUBLIC

The fundamental policy of national forest administration is to make the highest use of all of the resources of these areas in

the public interest. In carrying out this policy, the protection and development of the forests is so planned and executed that each resource is developed for the benefit of the public.



Originally the national forests were created to protect watersheds and to provide a timber supply, but it was soon recognized that they were valuable also for their wildlife, for grazing, and as public playgrounds. Plans now provide for the coordinated development of these resources and each particular area is devoted to the purposes it can best serve.

While timber is grown and harvested on most of the areas they are never stripped clean of forest growth. Cutting is done under scientific forestry methods which leave the younger trees to mature and a portion of the crop to provide seed for new growth. Many areas which have high recreational value are left uncut, and in some locations original timber stands are being preserved in their natural state so that people may see what our original forests looked like.

Harvesting of timber crops can be coordinated with recreational use, and this is being done on the national forests. The Nantahala National Forest, like the others, is not only being made to contribute to local industries and permanent community development, but it is also becoming a play ground where people may go and forget their business and every day troubles. In this way the national forests make the greatest possible contribution to our social and economic welfare.

FINANCIAL RETURNS

The activities of the forest from which money returns are received include timber sales, grazing, water power, and special uses, such as land rentals and mining permits. In accordance with an act of March 4, 1907, 25 percent of the gross receipts of the forest is paid to the county in which the forest land is located for the benefit of public schools and

roads. An additional 10 percent is expended by the Forest Service in the construction and maintenance of roads and trails within such counties.

TREES AND FLOWERS

There are more than 100 different species of native trees alone in the Nantahala National Forest. In addition, there are hundreds of herbaceous plants and shrubs. The tree growth and plant vegetation range from the typical southern types to the northern types and form a botanical paradise, the scientific interest of which is unexcelled elsewhere in the United States.



The timber trees of importance in the Nantahala include yellow poplar, white and red oaks, hard and soft maples, white pine, pitch pine, shortleaf pine, hemlock, basswood, cucumber, and ash.

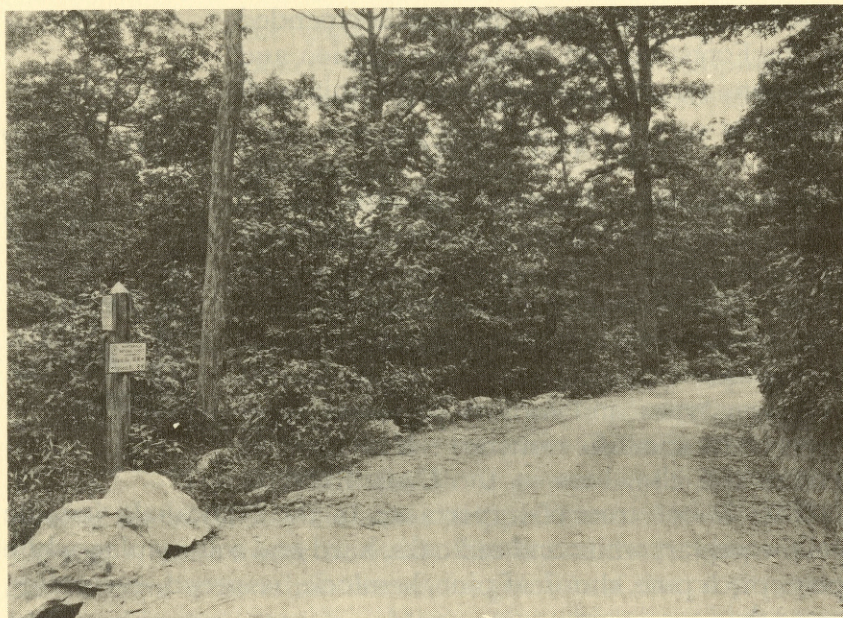
The azaleas ranging in color from white to dark orange, the rhododendron with its gorgeous blossoms, the mountain laurel, dogwood, red bud, and countless others present a spectacle when in bloom that attracts thousands of visitors each year.

Orchids, lilies, hellebores, passion flowers, cove flowers, bluets, columbines, trilliums, asters, violets, hepatica, ferns, lichens, and mosses abound in unrivaled variety and profusion. During the flowering season, the various stages of development and bloom may be noticed as one travels from the lower elevations in the forest to the high mountain peaks.

FLOWERING SEASONS

April—Dogwood (also in May), red bud, shad bush (at low altitudes).

May—Azalea (at low altitudes), yellow poplar, mountain laurel (at low altitudes), wild crab, orchids, magnolia (mountain).



Forest Service roads are well marked.

June—Rhododendron (Catawba and maximum), laurel, empresstree (Paulownia), azalea (at high altitudes).

July—Rhododendron (maximum), on Wayah Creek, Cullasaja, Highlands, Rabun Bald.

Throughout the summer months there is a wide display of the smaller flowering plants.

HOW IS THE FISHING?

The Forest Service is restocking the ideal trout streams to insure a full supply of game fish for sportsmen. A Federal fish hatchery under construction within the forest assures the propagation of rainbow, speckled, and brook trout for future stocking of the streams. Rearing pools located at advantageous positions along the streams facilitate this work.

No fee is charged by the Forest Service for the privilege of fishing within the forest boundaries, but fishermen must comply with the State and county laws governing the terri-

tory in which they are fishing. Where streams are closed to fishing, they are posted and patrolled and the regulations are strictly enforced.

Fishermen should visit the ranger in charge of each district to acquaint themselves with current regulations.

HUNTING

The Forest Service maintains a staff of game experts whose duty it is to work out for each national forest a management program which will permit the best development of the wildlife resources of the area. Where certain species of animals once plentiful in the region have become rare or disappeared entirely, a condition common in the southern national forests, such species will be restocked and with reasonable protection should again become plentiful. Deer, once abundant in the Nantahala area but now depleted by hunting, should in a few years again roam the forest in large numbers.

The Wayah State Game Refuge has been established by the State of North Carolina in cooperation with the Nantahala National Forest for the purpose of providing an area in which native game animals may breed and distribute themselves naturally to adjacent areas. Deer, wild turkey, ruffed grouse, fox, gray squirrel, quail, and wildcat may be found throughout the forest.

Hunting is governed by State and county laws in the same manner as is fishing.

CAMPGROUNDS AND PICNIC AREAS—LOCATION

The Nantahala National Forest offers campgrounds and picnic areas for free public use. Sanitary facilities, pure, protected water, fireplaces, firewood, and tables are provided. The only conditions imposed upon the users are that they comply with the common sense sanitary and fire regulations posted in each area. Leave the campgrounds the way you would like to find them, and be sure your camp fire is really out.

Arrowood Glade.—Wayah Bald Road. Picnic use only.
Near Franklin, N. C.

Gorge Dell.—United States Highway 19 in Nantahala Gorge. Picnic use only.

Van Hook Glade.—United States Highway 64, near Highlands, N. C. Camping and picnicking.

Warwoman Dell.—Clayton-Pine Mountain Road near Clayton, Ga. Picnic use only.

Buck Creek Glade.—United States Highway 64. West of Franklin, N. C. Camping and picnicking.

MOUNTAINEERING

A network of excellent trails embracing many points of interest in the Nantahala National Forest offers opportunities to the devotees of strenuous and continuous foot travel in the mountains. Primitive wilderness areas, spectacular waterfalls, and rugged mountain peaks provide diversified scenic attractions.

The Appalachian Trail passes through the Georgia and North Carolina portions of the Nantahala National Forest along the crest of the Blue Ridge, Nantahala, and Snowbird Ranges and traverses some of the most interesting mountain peaks in the forest—Standing Indian, Wayah Bald, Wesser, Burningtown, and Tellico Bald.

Standing Indian, in North Carolina, with an elevation of 5,500 feet, also may be reached from the Georgia side by a trail up the Tallulah River.

Rabun Bald, in Georgia, affording excellent views in the forest at an elevation of 4,750 feet, may be reached by a Forest Service trail near Clayton, Ga., or a short trail branching from the Dillard-Highlands Road.

Whiteside Cliff, with its spectacular cliff and panoramic view of the Bull Pen Valley, may be reached over the Kelsey Trail from Highlands, N. C.

Big Stamp Knob, near Andrews, N. C., is accessible by a trail up McClelland Creek.

Pickens Nose, an inspiring spectacle of jagged rock, is reached by Betty's Creek Road from Dillard, Ga., and by a foot trail.



Standing Indian Mountain is a favorite haunt of the purple rhododendron.

NANTAHALA NATIONAL FOREST

Yellow Mountain, elevation 5,145 feet, reached by Yellow Mountain Trail from the Buck Creek or Highlands Road in North Carolina.

POINTS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

In North Carolina: Cullasaja River Gorge, Nantahala Gorge, Wayah Bald, Satulah Mountain, Whiteside Cliff.

In Georgia: Pickens Nose, Glassy Mountain, Lake Nacoochee, Rabun Bald, Tallulah Gorge.

In South Carolina: Round Mountain, Fish Hatchery, Blue Ridge Tunnel, Tomasse Falls.

The recreational attractions of the Nantahala National Forest include camping, boating, fishing, bathing, hiking, horseback riding, and motoring.

All of the natural attractions of the forest cannot be seen and enjoyed in one short stay. The settlements nestled back in the mountains, the large areas of unbroken timberland, remote



Keeping the lonely watch for fires on Round Mountain.



The Wayah Game Refuge protects numerous deer.

waterfalls, and enticing streams and mountain peaks offer much of interest to those who enjoy exploring off the beaten track.

MOTOR ROUTES THROUGH THE NANTAHALA

The Nantahala National Forest is accessible by the following highways: North, U. S. Highway 19; east, U. S. Highway 64; south, U. S. Highway 23; and west, U. S. Highway 76. These routes, which are all-weather highways, traverse the forest through some of the best scenery it has to offer.

U. S. Highway 64 follows the course of the Cullasaja River and affords fine views of the deep gorge and spectacular waterfalls. A trail from the road to Dry Falls has been constructed by the Forest Service to a ledge of rock beneath the brink of the falls where one may view the gorge below through the sparkling sheet of water. On this route also is the Van Hook Glade, in the shade of towering white pines, an ideal spot for a picnic or for pitching a tent.

The road winds under Bridal Veil Falls and past Lake Sequoyah, named after the originator of the Cherokee alpha-

bet, to what is said to be the highest incorporated town in the East, Highlands, N. C. From this town extensive tours may be arranged on foot or by automobile to Rabun Bald, Satulah Mountain, Yellow Mountain, Whiteside Cliff, the Bull Pen, or Horse Cove, and other points of interest.

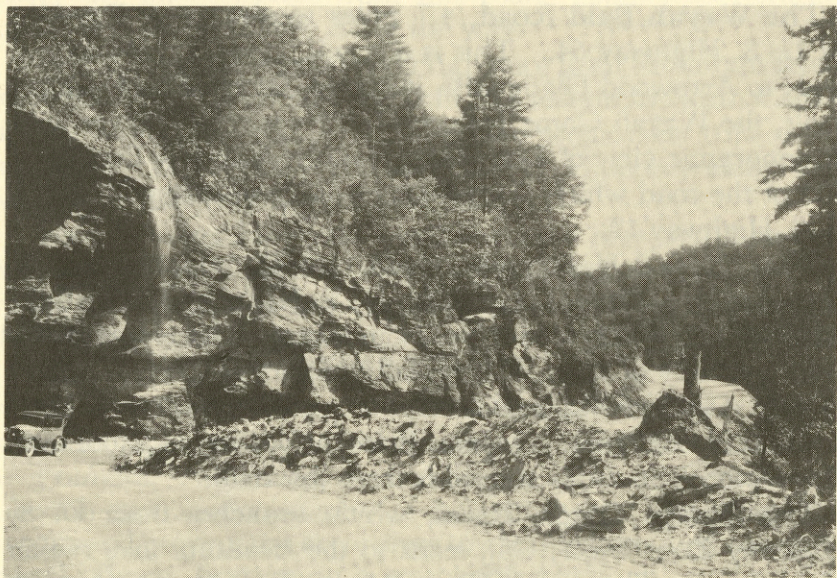
U. S. Highway 19 connects Bryson City and Andrews, N. C., and winds through the famous Nantahala Gorge. Along this route exceptional vistas of the Great Smoky Mountains and the gorge may be obtained. Side trips may be made to the Winding Stair Road, a Forest Service development, with its breath-taking glimpses of the gorge below, to Lake Santeetlah nestled at the foot of the Snow Bird Mountains, to the marble quarry at Marble, and to Big Stamp Tower up McClelland Creek. A picnic area has been laid out by the Forest Service in the Nantahala Gorge. Here under a variety of more than 20 different trees typical of the northern and southern forests with a profusion of naturally established shrubs and flowering plants, one may enjoy a luncheon beside the swift moving waters of the Nantahala River.

U. S. Highway 23 is the main route from Asheville, N. C., to Atlanta, Ga., and divides the forest in a northern and southern direction. This road crosses Rabun Gap, the divide between the watersheds of the Tennessee and Savannah Rivers, and passes the famous Tallulah Gorge. From the road side trips may be made to Lakes Rabun, Nacoochee, and Burton in Georgia, with their established tourist and summer home facilities, to Glassy Mountain by motor road for a vista of Lake Burton; to Highlands by the Dillard-Highland Road, to Pickens Nose by the Betty's Creek Road from Dillard, or to the Warwoman Dell on the Warwoman Road from Clayton, Ga., with its facilities for picnicking. Here a bit of history is perpetuated by the nature trail on the bed of the historic Blue Ridge Railroad right-of-way.

U. S. Highway 76 and U. S. Highway 64 connect Greenville, S. C., with Highlands, N. C., and furnish a contrast of views from the Piedmont Plateau to the Blue Ridge. A side trip may be made from Highlands to the old railroad tunnel near Wal-



Fishing streams are constantly being improved.



Bridalveil Falls on the Cullasaja River Road.



halla, completed solely by hand labor during the old slave days, to the Federal fish hatchery near Mountain Rest; or to the rough, picturesque country in the Bull Pen section.

FOREST SERVICE ROADS

In addition to the State and Federal highway system, the Nantahala National Forest has developed within its boundaries over 200 miles of improved roads. This auxiliary road system, constructed as a means of fire control, leads the traveler away from the beaten path to intimate glimpses of virgin timber, remote waterfalls, the homes of mountaineers, and to the secluded retreats of wild animals and deep pools harboring rainbow and speckled trout.

The following roads will attract all lovers of outdoor life:

The Wayah Bald Road, 4.7 miles southwest of Franklin off U. S. Highway 64. This is a scenic mountain drive and leads to Arrowood Glade with its picnic facilities and rearing pools, the Wayah Game Refuge, the Wayah Bald tower with its panoramic view of four States, and the Winding Stair portion of the road which terminates in the Nantahala Gorge on U. S. Highway 19.

The Dillard-Highlands Road, which connects U. S. Highway 23 at Dillard, Ga., with U. S. Highway 64 at Highlands, N. C., winds through a mountainous country and presents a variety of vistas of waterfalls, including Glen Falls and Middle Creek Falls, and makes accessible the swift trout streams of the area. Rabun Bald, affording a panoramic view of three States, is accessible from this road.

The Bridge Creek Road, which branches from U. S. Highway 23 at Tiger, Ga., leads to the beautiful lake region of the forest. The road to Glassy Mountain Lookout, a branch

of this forest road, furnishes an excellent view of the lakes below, nestled at the foot of the Blue Ridge Mountains.

The Lake Rabun Road from U. S. Highway 23 at Lakemont, Ga., leads to many interesting drives along the shores of Lake Rabun, Lake Burton, and Lake Nacoochee. Facilities for boating, swimming, fishing, and overnight stops are available.

The Pine Mountain or Warwoman Road, east of Clayton, Ga., leads to a delightful scenic section of the forest. Warwoman Dell, equipped with picnic facilities, is just off this road. The historic tunnels and masonry work of the Blue Ridge Railroad constructed in ante-bellum days, Pine Mountain, once the center of a gold rush, and the headwaters of the Chattooga River are all accessible from this road. Numerous natural camp sites are available along the way.

Wade Hampton Memorial Highway from Mountain Rest in South Carolina through the Bull Pen section in North Carolina to Cashiers, N. C., offers numerous scenic side trips over improved forest roads. The Federal Fish Hatchery along the Memorial Highway is of especial interest.

There are other improved roads not listed here, but they are well marked with standard Forest Service signs to guide the visitor to recreational opportunities and point the way through the forest.

WHERE TO STAY

Hotel and housekeeping accommodations throughout the forest are operated by private enterprise—in North Carolina at Franklin, Highlands, and Andrews; and in Georgia at Clayton and in the vicinity of Lake Rabun. The rates for accommodations vary according to the location and conveniences offered, but are on a reasonable basis.



HOW THE FOREST IS ADMINISTERED

The pivotal positions in each national forest are those of forest supervisor and district ranger, each forest being divided into districts for the purpose of administration. District rangers for the Nantahala are located at Clayton, Ga., Franklin, N. C., and Andrews, N. C. The forest supervisor has his headquarters at Franklin.

The keynote of national forest administration is service. Forest officers are the guardians of this great public property. Their principal functions are to protect the forest and make its resources available for the maximum benefit of the citizens of the country. No entrance fees are charged, but it is necessary for the Forest Service to impose certain requirements with regard to fire protection and sanitation. Such requirements are rigidly enforced, but their observance is clearly essential and causes visitors neither hardship nor inconvenience.

The public is invited to use and enjoy the Nantahala National Forest, and visitors will be afforded every courtesy and consideration by its officers. For additional information concerning the Nantahala or other national forests in the Southern Region, address the forest supervisor of the unit in which you are interested or the regional forester at Atlanta, Ga.

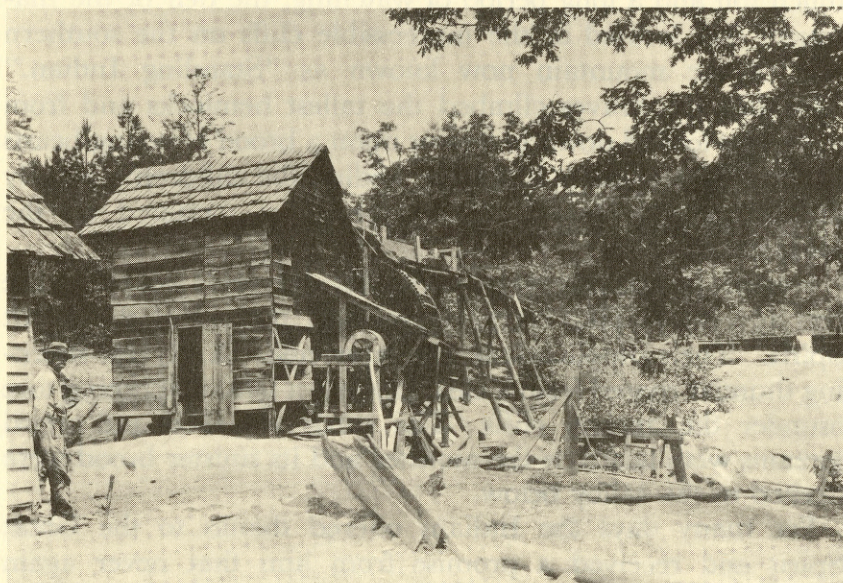
THE LEGEND OF THE BALDS

Many of the mountains, streams, and localities in the Nantahala National Forest bear the original Indian names, or are associated by name with some incident connected with the Indians or characteristic ascribed to them by the pioneers. Thus, legendary backgrounds have been built up through the years. One of the most interesting tales is that which alleges to explain the origin of the "balds", the local name for the characteristic treeless mountain tops of the Southern Appalachians. Scientists have been unable to arrive at a satisfactory explanation of why trees do not grow in these tiny isolated meadows found on the mountain tops, that afford fine, unobstructed panoramas of the surrounding country. The in-

ability of the experts to solve this mystery so far has served to increase interest in the legendary background that has grown up around them, and one of the most interesting tales is that told by the Indians.

Countless moons ago, according to the Indian explanation, when the braves of the Cherokee Nation roamed the trails of the Nantahala and Blue Ridge Ranges, the peaceful villages were disturbed by the appearance of a terrible monster. On the shore of the little Tennessee, near the village of Nikwasi, one day this beast, with wide-spreading wings, long, sharp claws, and beady eyes, plunged suddenly from a clear sky into a group of happy children playing in the sand, seized a small child and flew swiftly away. Soon runners from other villages brought stories of similar raids and terror grew among the tribes.

In council, the leaders decided to clear the mountain tops of all timber so that the flight of the beast could be observed, and to place lookouts close enough together so that warning shouts



Old water mills never fail to attract visitors to the forest.



Delicate blossoms of the mountain laurel transform the forest in May and June.

could be passed along when the monster was sighted. After much toil and a long period of watching, the den of the marauder was located in the inaccessible cliffs on the southern side of the mountain now known as "Standing Indian." Two stalwart braves climbed the tallest hemlocks and from their tops looked down in horror upon a brood of young beasts to which the monster had been feeding the children. Hastily descending, the braves sought the elders gathered on the rocks below.

Smooth, insurmountable, perpendicular walls protected the den and the helpless warriors besought the aid of the Great Spirit. Their supplications were answered. Early one morning thunder roared from a clear sky and a bolt of lightning tore asunder the ancient cliffs. The earth trembled and weird screams were heard as the monster and its sinister brood were dashed to the valley below.

For many days the Indians offered thanks to the Great Spirit and received a promise from him that never again would the mountain tops be covered with timber in which a

similar beast might hide. And so, the Indians believe, the "balds" originated.

An interesting angle of the legend concerns Standing Indian Mountain, on top of which is a pillar of stone, a dismal figure with the traces of an Indian head discernible. One of the warriors stationed there, the story goes, fled when the bolt of lightning destroyed the monster and because of his lack of courage and devotion to duty was turned to stone by the Great Spirit.



DERIVATION OF NAMES

The names of many of the places and streams in the Nantahala National Forest are a corruption of Cherokee Indian names or have been applied by the mountaineers to describe a characteristic or historical incident which is alleged to have occurred there. A few selected derivations are listed below:

COWEE. KAWI'YI. "Place of the deer clan."

KEOWEE. KUWAHI'YI. "Mulberry-grove place."

OCONALUFTEE. EGWANULTI. "By the river."

SEQUOYAH. SIKWA'YI. Name of the originator of the Cherokee alphabet.

STANDING INDIAN. YUN'WI. TSULENUN'YI. "Where man stood."

TUGALOO. DUGILU'YI. "A place at the forks of a stream."

TUSQUITTEE BALD. TWUWA'UNIYTSUN'YI. "Where the water-dog laughed."

NANTAHALA. NUN'DAYELI. "Noon-day Sun." So-called from the high cliffs which shut out the view of the sun until nearly noon.

WAYAH. WA'YA. Wolf. An imitation of the animal's howl.

LICKLOG. A notched log used for salting cattle.

STILLHOUSE BRANCH. A moonshiners' retreat.

BALD PLACE. U'TAWAGUN'TA. A treeless mountain top.

TUTI'YI. "Snowbird place." Little Snow-bird Creek of Cheowa River in Graham County, N. C.

CULLASAGEE. KULSE'TSI'YI. "Honey-locust place." Also used as variation for "sugar." The local name has commonly been rendered Sugartown by the traders.

TALLULAH. TALULU'. The word is of uncertain etymology. The dulu'si frog is said to cry talulu'. The noted falls upon the Tallulah River are known to the Cherokee as Ugun'yi.

BLUE RIDGE. CATOOSA-YAR-LA. "Long middle" or "long divide" because it divides the waters of the east and west.

CARTOOGESHAYE. CAR-TOO-GE-CHA-CHE-YAH. "The village beyond" because the river emptied into the Little Tennessee just beyond the village of Naguessa.

THE CODE OF A GOOD WOODSMAN

1. BUILD a fire only when necessary; then build a small fire on a site near water after all inflammable material down to mineral soil has been removed from a spot 5 feet in diameter.

2. BEFORE leaving a fire, even for a short time, extinguish it with water and cover the ashes with earth.

3. DO NOT throw away lighted matches, cigar or cigarette ends, or pipe heels. Drop them in damp mineral soil. Step on them!

4. KEEP the camp clean. Where garbage pits and incinerators are not provided burn or bury all garbage and refuse.

5. DO NOT pollute the springs, streams, or lakes by insanitary acts.

6. DO NOT mutilate or destroy the trees and shrubbery or the signs and improvements.

7. DO NOT hunt or discharge firearms in the vicinity of forest camps and habitations.

8. YOU are permitted to hunt and fish on national forest land unless it is specifically closed and posted against such use, but subject to the State fish and game laws.

Information may be obtained from any forest officer

NANTAHALA NATIONAL FOREST

FOREST SUPERVISOR: Headquarters, Franklin, N. C.

RANGER HEADQUARTERS: Tallulah District, Clayton, Ga. Nantahala District, Andrews, N. C. Wayah District, Franklin, N. C.

PURPOSES: 1. To protect the watersheds of navigable streams. 2. To produce merchantable timber in perpetuity. 3. To put all of the forest resources to the best possible use for the greatest number of people.

ACCESSIBILITY: North-south, U. S. Highways 19, 23, and 129. East-west, U. S. Highways 64 and 76.

FOREST AREA: 400,000 acres.

FOREST SERVICE ROADS: 215 miles.

FOREST TRAILS: 300 miles.

TELEPHONE LINES: 444 miles.

FIRE TOWERS: 9.

PICNIC AND CAMP GROUNDS: 6.

Industries partially or wholly dependent on the forest resources: Sawmills, paper mills, tannic acid and extract plants, and power companies.

MOTOR TOURS THROUGH THE NANTAHALA NATIONAL FOREST

From Franklin toward Dillsboro by U. S. Highway 23

Miles

- 0.7 Junction Cullasaja Road—U. S. 64. Turn right.
- 9.2 Buck Creek Road to Yellow Mountain Tower. Turn left.
- 10.5 Cullasaja Falls. Right.
- 15.2 Van Hook Glade, left. Camp and picnic grounds.
- 16.1 Dry Falls. Improved Forest Service trail to escarpment below falls. Right.
- 20.0 Highlands, N. C. Highest incorporated town in the East. Bridalveil Falls and Lake Sequoyah on this route.

From Clayton, Ga., toward Atlanta by U. S. Highway 23

- 3.3 Tiger, Ga., Bridge Creek Road, right, to Glassy Mountain Lookout Tower, and Lake Burton and Lake Nacoochee. Forest Service road.
- 5.4 Stonewall Creek Road, right. Large, unbroken forest area.
- 8.9 Lakemont, Ga., Lake Rabun Road, right, straight to Tallulah Gorge.

From Lakemont, Ga., on Lake Rabun Road (Forest Service Road)

- 5.6 Lake Rabun Beach. left. Beach and picnic area.
- 6.7 Crow Creek Road, left, to summer homesites. Straight ahead to Lake Burton, Hiwassee Road, and trail to Standing Indian Tower.

From Clayton, Ga., by Pine Mountain-Warwoman Road (Forest Service Road)

- 3.4 Warwoman Dell. Picnic area. Rearing pools. Proceed on this road to Pine Mountain, junction of State highway between Walhalla, S. C., and Highlands, N. C.

From Franklin, N. C., by U. S. Highway 64, West

- 4.7 Wayah Road, right turn.
- 2.8 On Wayah Road, enter Wayah Game Refuge.
- 3.2 Enter Nantahala National Forest.
- 3.3 Arrowwood Glade, picnic area, right. Wayah Garage, left.
- 9.6 Nantahala Gap. Right turn to Wayah Bald. Left turn to camp ground.
- 10.6 Leave Wayah Game Refuge.
- 21.1 Town of Kyle.
- 29.5 Enter Winding Stair Road. Exceptional view of Nantahala Gorge.
- 32.7 Enter Nantahala Gorge. Right turn U. S. Highway 19.
- 38.7 Gorge Dell. Left turn public picnic area. U. S. Highway 19 leads to Bryson City and Andrews, N. C. This route affords excellent views of the Nantahala Gorge and the Great Smoky Mountains.

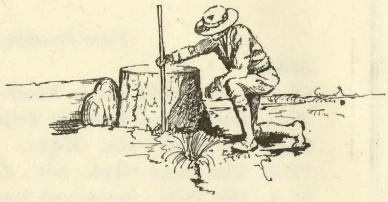
From Franklin, N. C., by U. S. Highway 23, toward Clayton, Ga.

- 0.2 Junction U. S. 64. Proceed on U. S. 23.
- 10.4 Buddy Gap Road, right, to Coweeta Forest Experiment Station.
- 14.9 Dillard-Highlands Road, left. A scenic Forest Service road.
- 15.9 Betty's Creek Road, right, to Pickens Nose. Forest Service road.
- 16.9 Rabun-Nacoochee Agricultural School. Right turn.
- 19.6 Rabun Gap Divide. Elevation 2,411 feet. Dividing line between the watersheds of the Tennessee and Savannah Rivers.
- 22.5 Tallulah Ranger District Headquarters.
- 22.8 Clayton, Ga.

GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK

CHEROKEE NATIONAL FOREST

DISCAL NATIONAL FOREST



- LEGEND**
- Fire Towers
 - Paved Highways
 - Surfaced Roads
 - Trails
 - Rail Roads
 - Nantahala Forest Boundary

Scale of Miles 1 2 3 4

POINTS OF INTEREST IN THE NANTAHALA NATIONAL FOREST

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE-SOUTHERN REGION
JOSEPH C. KIRCHER, GLENN BLDG.
REGIONAL FORESTER, ATLANTA GA.

Date 5-29-35

