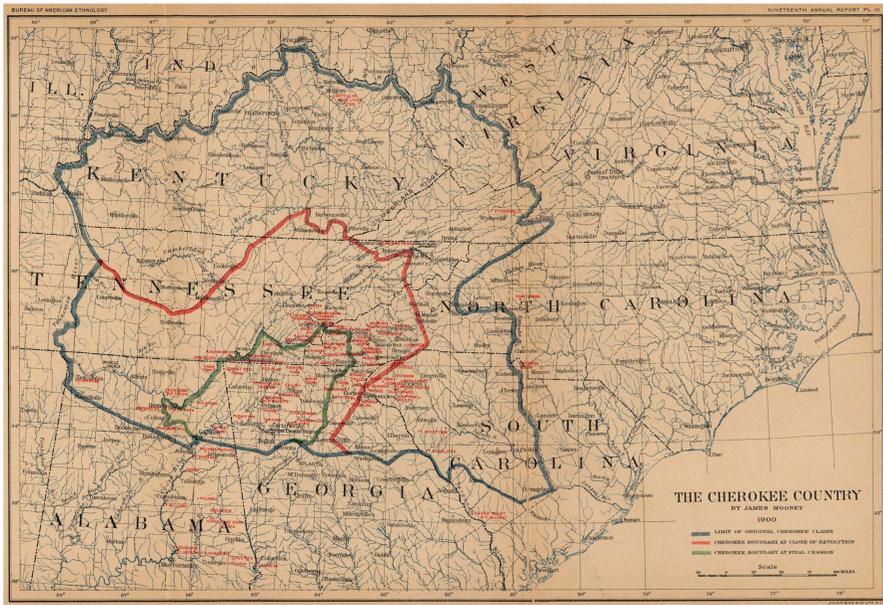


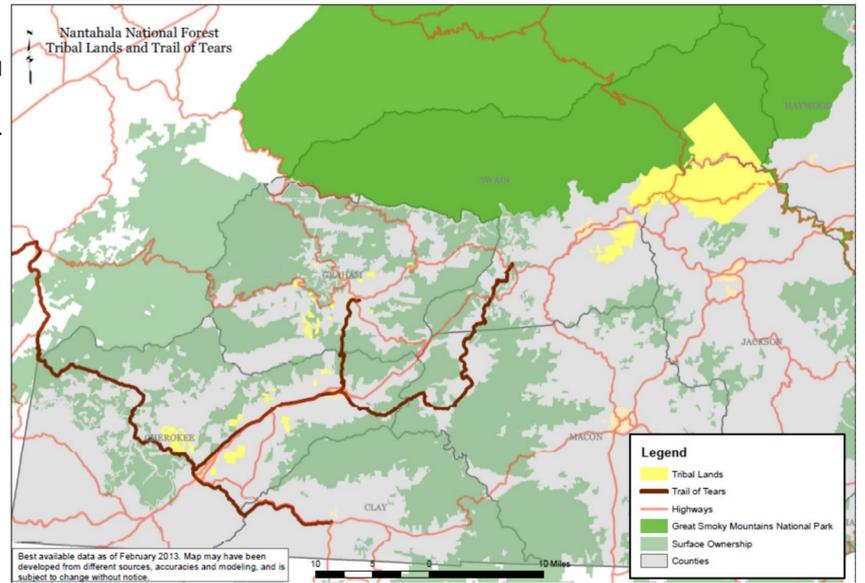
Nantahala and Pisgah National Forests



1900 James Mooney Map of Cherokee Country

Cherokee homelands were ceded to the United States after arrival of Europeans and the US Government. The Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians Qualla Boundary presently includes 57,000 acres in Swain County. Another 2,250 acres, the Snowbird Community, are located in Graham County. Cherokee County includes 5,575 acres of EBCCI land parcels.

(<http://BlueRidgeHeritageArea>)



Cultural resources on the Nantahala and Pisgah NFs include American Indian Traditional Cultural Properties and Sacred Sites, areas that have ascribed Tribal importance and require special considerations and management.

O'WβP Nantahala

One of the most mysterious geographical locations in the Cherokee world, Nantahala Gorge is a place of both legend and history. The word comes from the Cherokee Nantayeli, and means "it comes up in the middle" referring to the sun coming up in the gorge in the middle of the day. Nantahala was favorite haunt of O'FS Spearfinger, and the home of a monster serpent called O'C'W Ubeta. During the Cherokee Removal, Nantahala was a place of refuge for headman Euchella O'V'W and his band of over 100 Cherokees.

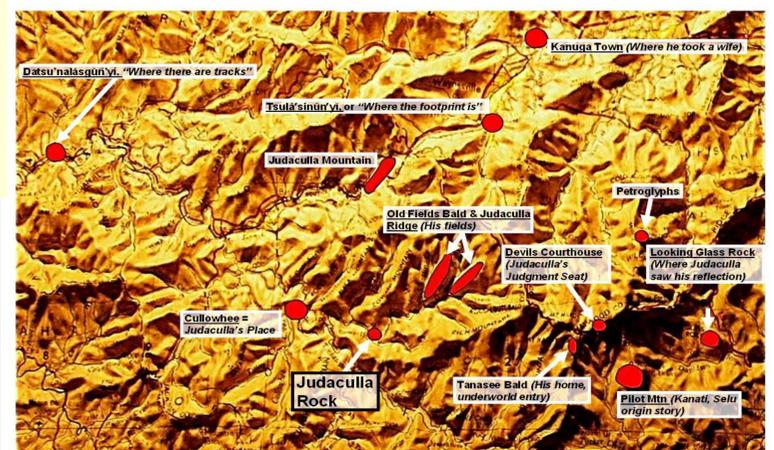


4C.L.δ Sehwte yi "Hornet Place"
This and the adjoining peak, Swim Bald, were home to a giant hornet, which had its nest there. It could be seen flying around the tree tops and sunning itself on the bald spots. It was so fierce that it drove away every one who came near the mountain.

Cherokee Cosmography
(T J Holland)

Joanna Bald
Named after a giant lizard with a glistening throat. It was often seen sunning itself on the rocky slopes.

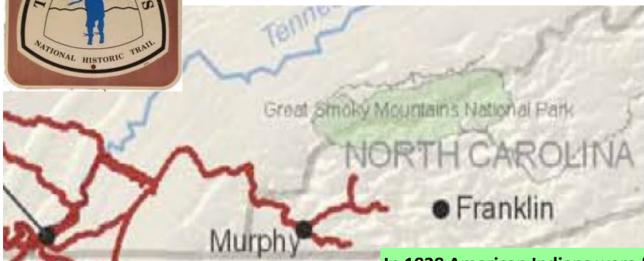
Traditional Cherokee Place Names Across the Forests



Petroglyph in Burke County, Pisgah NF



Pictograph in Madison County, Pisgah NF



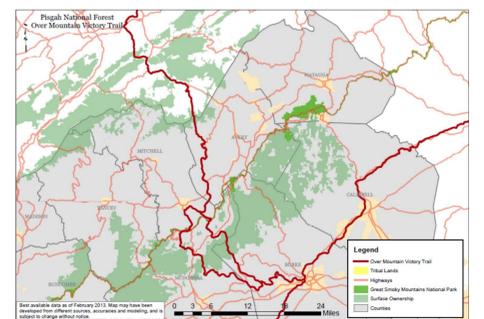
In 1838 American Indians were forcibly moved along the Trail of Tears, now a National Historic Trail.
Well-preserved sections of the route and associated sites are on the Nantahala National Forest.
The Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians continues to reside on the Qualla Boundary in western North Carolina.
The Cherokee Nation, the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians and the Creek Nations have reservations in Oklahoma. The Catawba Indian Nation is located in South Carolina.

Trail of Tears, Cherokee County, Nantahala NF



Overmountain Victory Trail, Pisgah NF

The 1780 Revolutionary War Overmountain Victory National Historic Trail crosses the Appalachian and Grandfather Ranger Districts of the Pisgah National Forest. Some of the best preserved sections of the trail are on the National Forest.



In the 1930's the Civilian Conservation Corps helped restore and develop the Pisgah and Nantahala National Forests. They built access roads, campgrounds and fire look-outs, planted trees and fought wildfires.



CCC Camp Jim Staton, Burke County, Pisgah NF



CCC Pavilion, Macon County, Nantahala NF



A Cherokee white oak basket and two Cherokee river cane baskets.

(<http://wcdigitalcollection>)



Cherokee basket maker Emma Taylor (1920-2002) quarters a white oak sapling.

(Indian Arts and Crafts Board photograph, courtesy of Qualla Arts and Crafts Mutual Inc.)



Harvesting river cane in western North Carolina.
(Little Tennessee Land Trust)



CCC building road, McDowell County, Pisgah NF

"DRAFT - Best available data as of February 2013. Map may have been developed from different sources, accuracies and modeling, and is subject to change without notice."