

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name High Hampton Inn Historic District

other names/site number High Hampton; High Hampton Inn and Country Club

2. Location

street & number East side NC 107, 1.5 miles south of US 64 not for publication

city, town Cashiers

vicinity

state North Carolina code 37 county Jackson code 099 zip code 28717

3. Classification

Ownership of Property

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>15</u>	<u>4</u> buildings
<u>1</u>	_____ sites
_____	_____ structures
_____	_____ objects
<u>16</u>	<u>4</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

William S. Fin, Jr.
Signature of certifying official

8-14-91
Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register.

See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Historic: hotel

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: hotel

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

Other: rustic resort

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone

walls shingle: chestnut bark

roof Asphalt

other Wood

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

North Carolina Highway 107, lined with tall trees, rhododendron, and mountain laurel, winds southward some thirty miles from the Jackson County seat of Sylva, just past the little town of Cashiers, and brings the visitor to the High Hampton Inn. A low, curving rock wall and entrance invite the visitor down the boxwood-lined drive to the inn. The drive bends smoothly to the west side of the 1933 chestnut bark sided inn which is sited on a knoll and faces south. Throughout the grounds native shade trees and tall conifers preserve the quiet mountain atmosphere and complement the organic quality of the architecture. Behind the inn rise two imposing balds, Rocky Mountain and Chimneytop, whose stark cliffs make the view from High Hampton an awesome vista. To the east lies Hampton Lake, and to the southeast the smaller Jewel Lake bounds the broad sloping lawn of the inn. These man-made lakes are but part of a vast recreational landscape which offers swimming, boating, fishing, golf, tennis, hiking, shuffle board, croquet, horseshoes, and above all, relaxation.

The cottages and most of the other outbuildings nestle around the inn and the western shore of Hampton Lake. With their chestnut bark and board-and-batten siding, these buildings also blend with the natural environment. They feature a variety of textures, rooflines, and stickwork decoration. They vary in size and elevation but are united by their construction materials and by their compatibility with the rustic setting. Many of the cottages are adapted to the terrain by having several levels and entrances. Most frequently designed in a rustic vernacular perhaps influenced by English cottages and Swiss chalets, the cottages usually feature board-and-batten interiors with stone fireplaces. All of the accommodations have simple, rustic exteriors with comfortable interiors. Overall, High Hampton Inn is a resort untouched by unsightly intrusions and enhanced by the striking beauty of the surrounding balds, the native vegetation, and mountain lakes.

The nominated area consists of approximately 30 acres and is the portion of the High Hampton Inn and Country Club land which is most closely associated with the historic resort inn era. Sixteen contributing resources and four noncontributing resources exist in the nominated area. An additional 1270 acres surrounds the district and contains both undeveloped and newly developed land. See continuation sheet

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INVENTORY

1. HIGH HAMPTON INN, 1933 C

The High Hampton Inn was designed by Erle Stillwell and constructed 1932-33 by the Builders Supply and Lumber Company of Sylva. As the focal point of the resort, the inn is located on a knoll, facing south. The inn is a gable-roofed structure, sheathed with chestnut bark siding. The principal mass of the two-and-one-half story building forms an L shape on a stone foundation. The roofline features paired interior chimneys of stone off-centered to the east, and three gable-roofed dormers grouped to the west side of the front slope. A one-story hip-roofed porch stretches across two-thirds of the facade, wraps the west elevation and features an extended porte cochere on the west. The porch exhibits natural supports of stocky, bark-covered limbs and a crossed twig balustrade and frieze. A double-leaf entrance with multi-light doors is centered beneath the porch and is flanked by four six-over-one double windows. The eastern portion of the facade has a double-door entrance featuring a gable hood with radiating stickwork tympanum. The eastern third of the facade has a rock-walled terrace which wraps around the east elevation. The second story of the facade has alternating single and double windows, all six-over-one sash.

The east and west gable ends have small gabled balconies projecting from the second story. Stickwork tympanums and railings are repeated here. The east elevation's bark siding has been replaced with cedar shakes. A two-and-one-half story wing extends north from the main block. Three gables similar to those on the facade are located on the west side of the wing. A single-story enclosed extension on the west side of the wing begins adjacent to the porte cochere and bends around the northwest corner of the wing to the north gable end. An open second-story porch with a hipped roof and pole supports rests upon the first-story enclosure.

Another double-door entrance serves as the entrance from the porte cochere and is the main entrance into the inn. The interior of the inn is in keeping with the simple rustic exterior. The first floor consists of the lobby and the dining room wing. The lobby is 38 feet by 104 feet and is sheathed in board-and-batten clear chestnut, walls and ceiling. The floors are narrow tongue-and-groove oak. The spacious room has a large registration desk in the northwest corner. Chestnut paneled pillars are placed throughout the lobby, the focal point of which is a massive, central chimney of stone from nearby Whiteside

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Mountain. Each of the four sides of the chimney features an arched fireplace with a white pine mantel. Boxed pillars with wide baseboards stand throughout the lobby and dining room. The pillars are girded at the chairrail level with a plain board. Rectangular beams intersect with the pillars at right angles creating a post-and-beam effect. The dining room wing continues the spacious rustic theme with its pillars, cross beams, and large double windows. It has pine board-and-batten panelling and floors. A large stone fireplace is located on the west wall. The dining room has been enlarged slightly along the west side and across the rear. The rear extension was done by the original owner in 1940, and the second enlargement was more recent. A commercial kitchen is located beside the dining room.

A stair with stickwork balustrade leads from the lobby up to the second and third floors. These floors contain the 33 bedrooms which are arranged along both sides of long, narrow corridors. The corridors are sheathed in board-and-batten pine and are punctuated by the bedroom doors which are louvered to provide natural ventilation when the solid bedroom doors are opened. (The inn is not air conditioned.) Bedrooms and their bathrooms have pine sheathed walls and feature pine furnishings made for the inn. The lobby stair also leads down to the basement where large rooms are provided for meetings and entertainment.

2. Lake Cottage, 1932 C
Large, chestnut bark shingled cottage. Two-and-one-half stories at facade, three- and-one-half stories at rear. Multi-leveled porches all around. Wide overhanging eaves of front gable roof exhibit chalet influence.

3. Hampton Cottage, 1932 C
L-shape plan, gable roofed cottage with chestnut bark shingle siding. Exterior stone chimney. Single story elevation across facade, increased elevation to rear due to slope of site. Porches across rear. One-over-one windows.

4. Halsted Cottage, 1932 C
Chestnut bark shingled cottage with U-shape plan. Structure has central indented portion with a central stone chimney and jutting gabled wings at each end. Increased elevation in rear due to slope of site. Six-over-one windows.

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5. Chimney Top Cottage, c.1932 C
Predominantly chestnut bark shingled cottage with hipped roof and bark shingled dormers. Some portions are board-and-batten. Interior stone chimney. Due to slope of site, there is a variety of floor elevations in rear. Stickwork on multi-tiered porches. Six-over-six windows.

6. Rock Mountain Cottage, 1941 C
Single-story gable-roofed structure with two exterior stone chimneys and porches at each gable end. Asbestos shake shingle siding original. Six-over-six windows.

7. Oak Cottage, 1932 and 1981 NC
Originally a small, bark shingled cottage, Oak Cottage was greatly expanded by the addition of several levels along the rear elevation and by additions to the sides. New board-and-batten siding.

8. Whiteside Cottage, 1935 and 1960s NC
Gable roofed board-and-batten cottage with stone exterior chimney. Enlarged and modernized in the 1960s with jalousie windows and plate glass in the gables.

9. Mayapple Cottage, 1932 C
Single-story, chestnut bark shingled cottage with hipped roof and exterior stone chimney. Screened porch. East room has a screen porch addition. Interior has pine board-and-batten sheathing and stone fireplace. Horizontally sliding six-light, single sash windows are original.

10. Lodge Cottage, c. 1900 and 1925 C
Former Caroline Hampton carriage house, converted to a cottage for High Hampton and sheathed in chestnut bark in 1925. One-and-one-half story structure has extension to sides. Rear porch still has log porch posts.

11. Appletree Cottage, c. 1900 and 1937 C
Telescoping units extend from original corn crib whose roof rises above the rest. Board-and-batten siding and six-over-six windows are features of this single-story block.

12. Caroline Cottage, 1941 C
Simple gable-roofed cottage with stone exterior chimney and foundation. Asbestos shake shingle siding original. Gabled porch on north elevation.

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13. Lewis Cottage, c. 1932 C
Small gable-roofed cottage with chestnut bark shingles. L-plan porches on the front and side. Hooded interior brick chimney.
14. Thorpe Cottage, 1936 C
Large gable-roofed lodge with extended shed porch. Chestnut bark sided with stone foundation, stone pillars, and large stone fireplace. Wormy chestnut interior paneling. Built for J.E.S. Thorpe who provided electric power to High Hampton in exchange for this cottage.
15. Wade Hampton Smokehouse, c. 1890 C
Only building remaining from Wade Hampton III's residence here. Vertical board sheathing on a stone foundation. McKees smoked hams here for the inn from the 1920s through the 1970s.
16. Housekeeping, 1933 and much later NC
Originally a garage for summer-long visitors to park their cars in, this painted board-and-batten building has been heavily altered in its conversion to a housekeeping facility.
17. Supply Building, c. 1890 and 1927 C
Former Halsted horse barn, this was expanded with a parallel addition in 1927 when it was converted to storage use by the High Hampton Inn. Board-and-batten siding and a gabled dormer vent are featured.
18. Boat House, 1970s NC
Modern, gable roofed boat house sheathed with rough-sawn alpine siding.
19. Stable, 1933 C
One story board-and-batten sided stable. Rectangular with traceried craftsman-style windows. Interior stalls now used for general storage.
20. Recreational Landscape, 1922-1941 C
Due to the nature of this resort, the recreational facilities passively become part of the natural landscape and the natural landscape becomes part of the resort's recreational aspect. The golf course, laid out in 1924 with eleven holes and white sand putting greens, was later expanded to 18 holes with grass greens, and remains an integral part of the mountain resort landscape where such open vistas are unusual. The sloping lawns for sitting, the croquet lawn, the 1924 clay tennis courts and shuffle board, hiking and walking trails, and equestrian ring are

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all part of this recreational landscape. The two man-made lakes are the epitome of the merger of the two landscapes. Jewel Lake was created by the Halsteds around 1900; and Hampton Lake, some 11 acres in area, was completed in 1932 by the McKees and was later expanded. Hedges of rhododendron and boxwood, numerous species of hardwoods and conifers, including America's largest Fraser fir, grace the grounds. Stone retaining walls outline drives and walkways and define the approach and entrance to High Hampton. Stone-edged paths further contribute to this landscape.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Entertainment/Recreation

Architecture

Significant Person

N/A

Period of Significance

1922-1941

Significant Dates

1933

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Stillwell, Erle

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

Summary Paragraph

Located in the Cashiers Valley of Jackson County, the High Hampton Inn Historic District illustrates the third era of a long history of resort-seekers. Although the property's resort history began in the 1840s with Wade Hampton II, and continued in the late-19th to early-20th century under the ownership of the Halsteds, the buildings and landscape of the inn best represent the McKee era from 1922 to 1941. Ernest Lyndon McKee, successful lumber industrialist from Sylva; and his wife, Gertrude Dills McKee, North Carolina's first woman senator, combined the Hampton and Halsted homes to create the High Hampton Inn and surrounding resort. After a 1932 fire, the present inn was built immediately which continued the tradition of hospitality and relaxation for which the McKees' High Hampton had become well-known. As a significant early-20th-century western North Carolina resort, the High Hampton Inn with its related surroundings illustrates the theme of entertainment and recreation which makes it eligible for the National Register under criterion A. It is also eligible under criterion C for architecture as it represents a fine collection of rustic resort architecture featuring chestnut bark shingles, board-and-batten siding, twig stickwork, and stone chimneys and foundations. The inn was designed by Hendersonville architect Erle Stillwell, who later became one of the founders and principals of the prestigious Asheville firm, Six Associates.

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HISTORIC CONTEXTS AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Entertainment/Recreation and Historical Background

The mountains of western North Carolina have lured visitors for nearly 200 years, but the reasons for the attraction seem to remain constant: beauty, climate, health, relaxation, retreat, recreation. Even before the Buncombe Turnpike was completed in 1827 (linking Greenville, South Carolina through Asheville, to the Tennessee line), summer folks came from Georgia and South Carolina (Ora Blackmun, 203, 289). Overloaded wagons brought families and their belongings on lengthy, treacherous trails to the mountains for long summer visits.

Although isolated, or perhaps because of its isolation, Jackson County has long been a favorite destination for summer folks. Initial accommodations were few, but were greatly expanded by the advent of the railroad. While railroad towns such as Sylva, Dillsboro (Mount Beulah Hotel, NR 1984), and Balsam Gap (Balsam Mountain Inn, NR 1982) saw a boom of resort inns, the southern part of Jackson County was not serviced by the railroad and was slower to see tourism develop (Williams, 169). Of its two early 1890s inns, the Sapphire Inn was demolished in 1906 and never rebuilt, and the Fairfield Inn was demolished in 1986. Other accommodations were available in southern Jackson County in boarding houses or in tourist cottages such as Grimshawe's at Whiteside Cove (Barber's Survey of Jackson County).

One significant southern Jackson County retreat of note was the summer estate of Wade Hampton II from Columbia, South Carolina. Local tradition suggests that the Hamptons came to the Cashiers valley as early as the 1830s. They adopted the name "Cashiers Valley" for their retreat which was some 3500 feet above sea level -- a welcome escape from the hot Columbia summers. In keeping with family tradition, Wade Hampton III also enjoyed escaping to Cashiers Valley. Between 1852 and 1861, he served three terms in the South Carolina House of Representatives and one term in the state senate. During the Civil War, Wade Hampton rose to the rank of lieutenant general and earned the reputation of one of the war's most successful Confederate commanders. In 1876 Hampton was elected governor of South Carolina and served one term and a portion of a second. He served once again in the senate and was appointed commissioner of Pacific Railways. He died in Columbia in 1902 (Dictionary of American Biography, VIII, 213-215).

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Hampton's 450 acre estate stayed in the family and was sold in 1890 to a niece, Caroline Hampton, who married the chief of surgery from Johns Hopkins University, Dr. William Stewart Halsted. The Halsteds increased the acreage of their summer resort, which they named High Hampton, to some 2300 acres. Caroline Hampton Halsted was a nurse who had assisted Dr. Halsted in Baltimore in 1889 (Olch letter). Halsted was a notable physician who developed neuroregional (nerve block) anesthesia and introduced the Halsted radical mastectomy for the treatment of breast cancer. He established the concept of surgical residency training in the United States and introduced the use of rubber gloves and more careful procedures for handling tissue in the operating room (Olch letter). The Halsteds enjoyed summers at High Hampton until their deaths in 1922.

Ernest Lyndon McKee of Sylva purchased the estate in 1922. McKee was a successful industrialist and president of the Sylva Paperboard Company and his wife, Gertrude Dills McKee, in 1931 became North Carolina's first woman senator. The McKees immediately began creating the High Hampton Inn by joining the residences of the Hamptons and Halsteds with a small hotel addition. Photographs show this first inn as a rambling gem of rustic resort architecture. (High Hampton Photograph Albums) They also began converting many of the outbuildings from the Hampton and Halsted eras into resort cottages. Located only about six miles from the Georgia and South Carolina borders, the new resort primarily attracted folks from Charleston and Atlanta (McKee interview).

In addition to the inn and cottages, the golf pro from nearby Biltmore Forest Country Club in Asheville, J. Victor East of Melbourne, Australia, was brought in to create a unique eleven-hole golf course. Its arrangement would allow players the flexibility of a nine-, eleven-, or eighteen-hole game. (McKee interview) Photographs from the 1920s reveal white sand "greens" which preceded the manicured grass ones installed in the 1960s.

Early on, McKee and his wife set very clear guidelines for the operation of the inn. It was to be a simple, relaxing, beautiful get-away. Mrs. McKee had a great deal of influence in setting the ultimate hospitable atmosphere. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lewis, experienced Virginia innkeepers, were hired to run the High Hampton Inn from the 1920s through the 1960s. High Hampton became a popular summer retreat for families to return to year

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after year. The families even returned during the depression years when, according to the present owner, the inn did very well.

The early High Hampton Inn was destroyed by fire in May of 1932, and was replaced by the present inn almost immediately. Because the inn had become such a well-known and loved western North Carolina resort, the owners "tried in every way to follow the lines of the old one" (Asheville Citizen-Times, 5/23/33). By September Erle Stillwell's plans for the new inn had been completed, and work was scheduled to begin by October 15 (Asheville Citizen-Times, 9/20/32). Newspaper accounts emphasized that the rebuilding of the inn had employed some thirty local men, which was great aid to Jackson County's unemployment situation (Asheville Citizen-Times, 1/22/33).

The new inn, completed in 1933, had 33 guest rooms and together with its cottages greatly increased Jackson County's tourist accommodations. A 1941 accommodations survey conducted by the Asheville Citizen-Times noted that western North Carolina hotels, inns, tourist courts, and rooming houses could house only 16,946 of the expected 41,162 tourists. Jackson County could accommodate 1,270 visitors: 870 in its six hotels/inns or tourist courts, and another 400 in its rooming houses (Asheville Citizen-Times, 5/4/41).

Mrs. McKee's sudden death in 1948 was followed by her husband's death in 1952. Their son, William Dills McKee, who had joined his father in running High Hampton in 1949, became the owner of the resort. W.D. McKee is the current owner and has successfully continued High Hampton's long tradition of limitless hospitality. In 1984, 700 of the 2200 acres was sold to McKee's nephew for development. Later, approximately 200 acres were sold as private home lots. The remaining 1300 acres contains the present High Hampton Inn Historic District, new rental cottages, and undeveloped land. William Dills McKee, Jr. now serves as his father's general manager for the High Hampton Inn. Today the inn and cottages offer some 135 rooms for guests and an 18-hole golf course among its numerous amenities.

Architecture

Although examples of rustic style architecture exist throughout western North Carolina, the collection of rustic architecture at High Hampton is second only to the one at Linville in Avery

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County (Linville Historic District, NR 1979). Linville's chestnut bark shingled buildings seem to derive their appearance from academic styles which are perhaps more closely related to the nationally-popular stick style and shingle style. Rusticity became an acquired characteristic as the natural materials such as bark and twigs were used. However, Henry Bacon, one of Linville's two outstanding architects, was responsible for this rustic style which emerged from his use of chestnut bark shingle siding. Developed in the late 1890s to early 1900s, this became the prototype for the use of chestnut shingles throughout western North Carolina (Linville Historic District NR nomination). Unlike Bacon's academic styles sheathed in bark shingles, the 1933 High Hampton Inn tends to reflect the influence of the rustic style as adapted from the western stick style and William West Durant's "pine knot" Adirondack antecedents (Graham, 79). With the extinction of the chestnut tree in the 1930s, High Hampton Inn's existence as the oldest chestnut bark shingled inn in western North Carolina is outstanding.

Hendersonville architect Erle Gulick Stillwell was selected to build the replacement inn. It was Stillwell's reputation passed word-of-mouth that won him the High Hampton Inn project. He had a reputation for quality and variety, and although he worked primarily in the neo-classical style, he also dabbled in the Art Deco Mode (Hendersonville MPN, 1989). A native of Hannibal, Missouri, Stillwell was in private practice in Hendersonville when McKee commissioned him in 1932. In addition to McKee's desire to somehow duplicate his 1922 inn, Stillwell no doubt also drew upon the rustic examples throughout western North Carolina including the nearby Pisgah Inn (razed 1990) in Transylvania County or the Linville resort in Avery County. Stillwell later, around 1940, became one the founders and principals in Asheville's prestigious firm, Six Associates. (Southern Architect, 16)

Maintaining architectural integrity is particularly challenging for an active resort whose goal is to update facilities regularly to keep pace with standards for comfort or luxury. High Hampton Inn's philosophy of offering simple accommodations has prevented massive unfortunate alterations. The inn has a commercial kitchen addition, boxed lighting added to the lobby ceiling, and cedar shakes that replaced some deteriorated chestnut ones on a portion of the east elevation. A side porch on the dining room was enclosed to provide more seating. Some cottages have had porches screened or balustrades replaced. New construction tends to be compatible because board-and-batten siding is generally used. Overall, High Hampton Inn maintains its integrity as a 1930s mountain resort.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Asheville Citizen-Times. 9/20/32, 1/22/33, 5/23/33, 5/4/41. Vertical files Pack Library. Asheville, N.C.

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Bell, John L. "Economic Activities." In The History of Jackson County, edited by Max R. Williams. Charlotte: Delmar Company, 1987.

Blackmun, Ora. Western North Carolina: Its Mountains and Its People to 1880. Boone: Appalachian Consortium Press, 1977.

Graham, Frank, Jr. The Adirondack Park, A Political History, New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 1978.

See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
 previously listed in the National Register
 previously determined eligible by the National Register
 designated a National Historic Landmark
 recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
 recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other

Specify repository:

High Hampton Inn

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property approximately 30 acres

UTM References

Table with 4 rows (A, B, C, D) and 6 columns (Zone, Easting, Northing). Values are boxed and separated by vertical bars.

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary for the High Hampton Inn Historic District is indicated by a bold broken line on the accompanying prepared sketch map drawn at a scale of 1" = 200'.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundaries indicated on the attached map include a portion of the High Hampton resort which encompasses all contributing resources and excludes the majority of noncontributing resources. All of the area included in the boundary were part of the High Hampton Inn complex during its stated period of significance, 1922-1941. Because Hampton Lake was expanded after 1941, only its pre-1941 portion is included within this historic district boundary.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Martha Fullington and other staff
organization N.C. Division of Archives and History date May 31, 1991
street & number 13 Veterans Drive telephone 704-298-5024
city or town Asheville state NC zip code 28805

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9.

High Hampton Inn Photograph Album. High Hampton Inn. 1922-1990s.

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McKee, William Dills, Sr. Interview by Martha Fullington, 19 April 1991.

Olch, Peter D., M.D.; Deputy Chief of History of Medicine Division, National Library of Medicine, Bethesda, Maryland to Dr. William S. Price, Director of Division of Archives and History. On file at Archaeology and Historic Preservation Section, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh, North Carolina.

Roberts, Claudia P. National Register Nomination for Linville Historic District. Raleigh: NC Division of Archives and History, 1978.

"Southern Architect." Vertical files, Pack Library. Asheville, N.C. November, 1957.

10.

E 17 309950 3886060
Zone Easting Northing

High Hampton Inn
Historic District
Jackson Co, 3886
Cashiers Quad

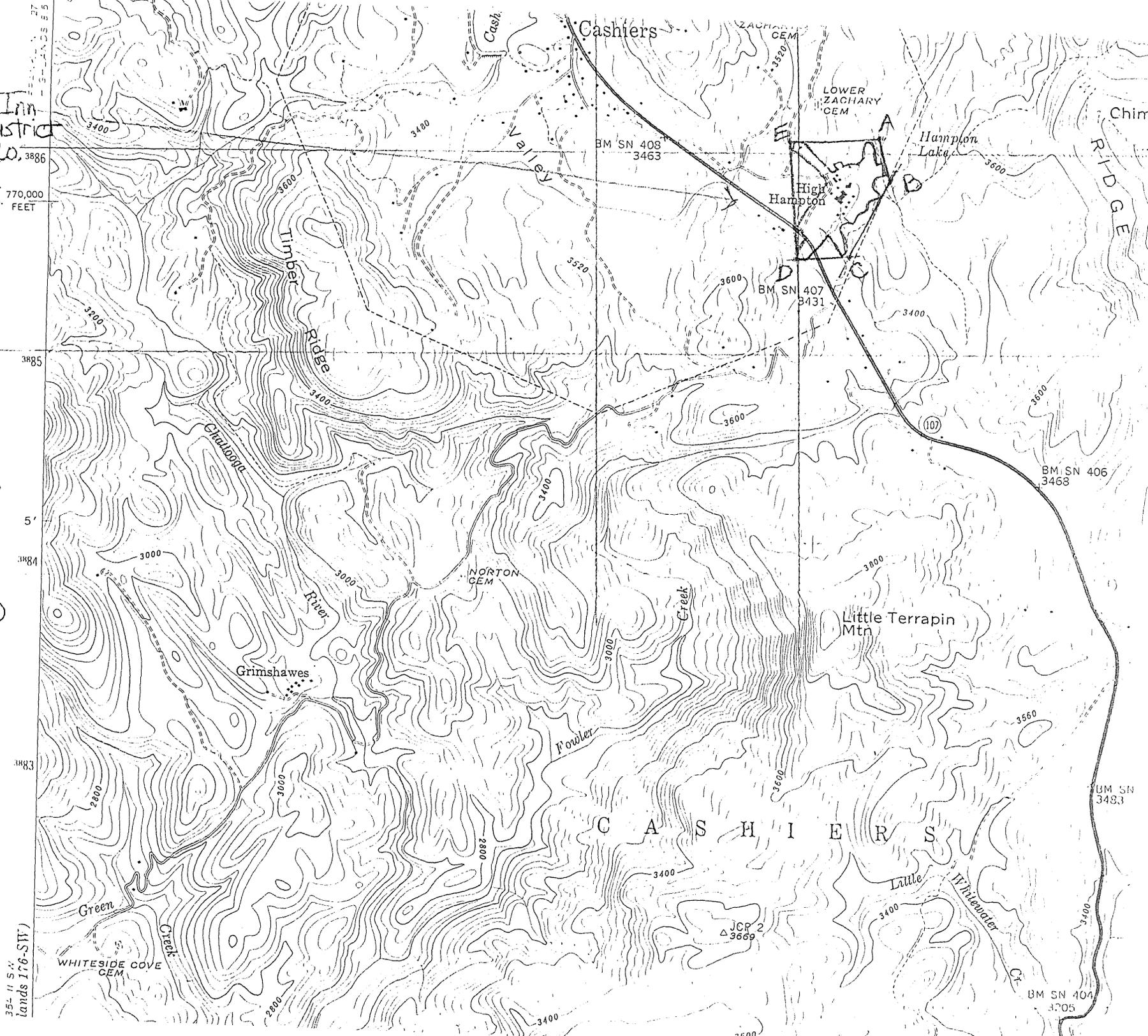
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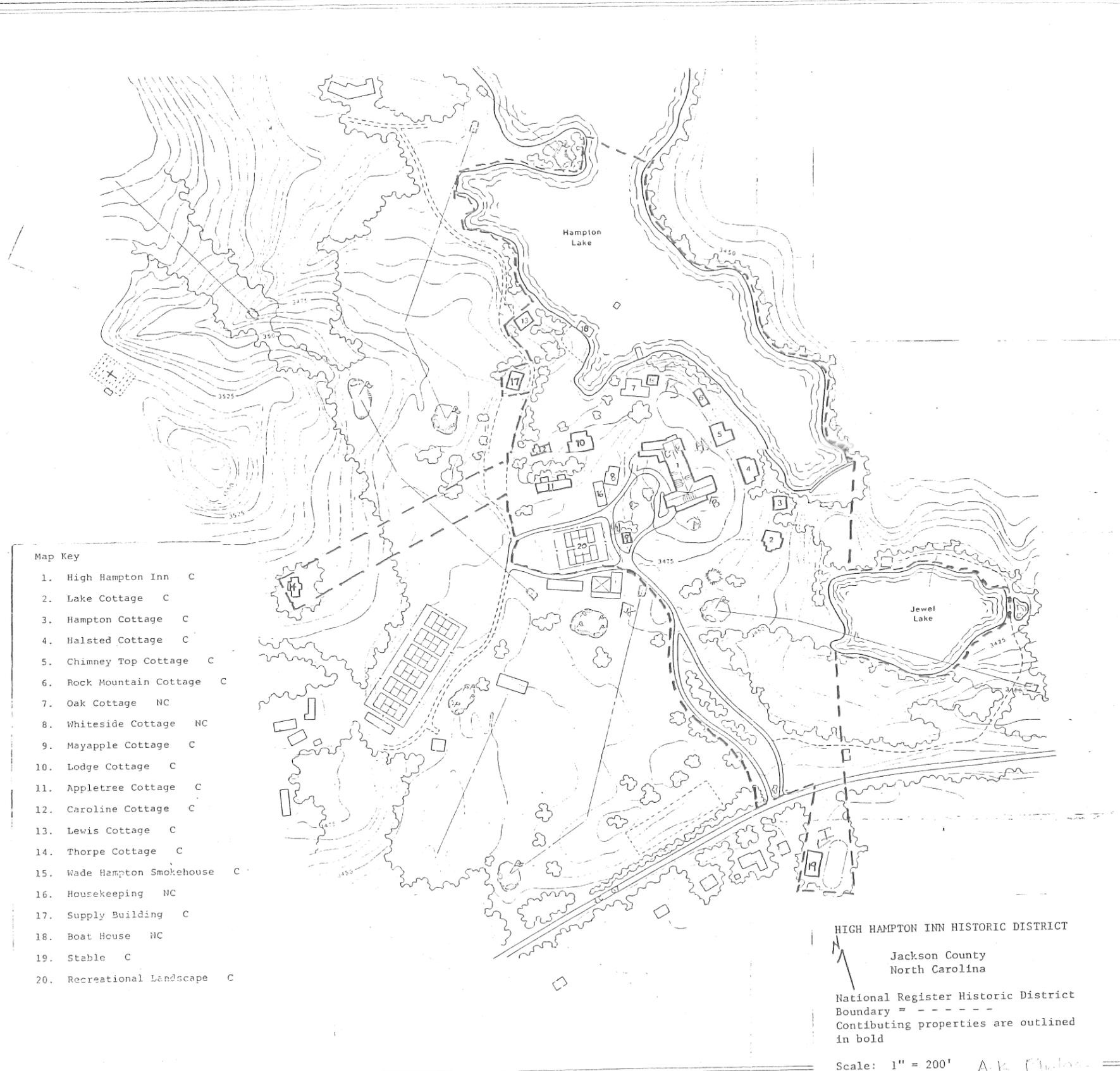
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N 3885 460

E Zone 17
E 309 950
N 3886 060



35'-11" S.W.
lands 176-SW





- Map Key
- 1. High Hampton Inn C
 - 2. Lake Cottage C
 - 3. Hampton Cottage C
 - 4. Halsted Cottage C
 - 5. Chimney Top Cottage C
 - 6. Rock Mountain Cottage C
 - 7. Oak Cottage NC
 - 8. Whiteside Cottage NC
 - 9. Mayapple Cottage C
 - 10. Lodge Cottage C
 - 11. Appletree Cottage C
 - 12. Caroline Cottage C
 - 13. Lewis Cottage C
 - 14. Thorpe Cottage C
 - 15. Wade Hampton Smokehouse C
 - 16. Housekeeping NC
 - 17. Supply Building C
 - 18. Boat House NC
 - 19. Stable C
 - 20. Recreational Landscape C

HIGH HAMPTON INN HISTORIC DISTRICT
 Jackson County
 North Carolina

National Register Historic District
 Boundary = - - - - -
 Contributing properties are outlined
 in bold

Scale: 1" = 200' A.K. Fisher