

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Hillmont

and or common Armstrong-Moltz House

2. Location

street & number on private road, west side of Lake Toxaway, approx.
3 miles N jct w/US 64

N/A not for publication

city, town Lake Toxaway N/A vicinity of

state North Carolina code 037 county Transylvania code 175

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Toxaway Partners, Inc., c/o Timothy Lovelace

street & number Post Office Box 6

city, town Lake Toxaway N/A vicinity of state North Carolina 28747

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Registry of Deeds

street & number Transylvania County Courthouse

city, town Brevard, state North Carolina

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Statewide Survey of Historic Buildings has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date ongoing federal state county local

depository for survey records N.C. Division of Archives and History

city, town 13 Veterans Drive, Asheville, state North Carolina

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

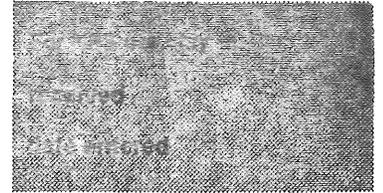
Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Armstrong-Moltz house, Hillmont, sits on the top of a rocky knoll on a short peninsula extending from the northwest shoreline of Lake Toxaway, North Carolina. The knoll is surrounded on three sides by the waters of the lake and the house is built directly on the highest point of the knoll. In fact, the rocky surface of the knoll is visible in the crawl space under the main block of the house. Tall oaks and trimmed boxwood surround the house. The shoreline of the property is bordered by pines and native rhododendron. The approach to the house, located three miles from US Highway 64 at Lake Toxaway, is by a hilly and winding drive to the Lake Toxaway Golf and Tennis Shop, which formerly housed the Armstrong stables. The peninsula on which the house is sited rises abruptly as the knoll is approached, and the drive is bordered by low walls of uncoursed native stone.

The Armstrong-Moltz house itself consists of a large, square block, completed in 1915, and two additions which ramble down the hillside in a southeasterly direction toward an arm of the lake. In 1932 a free-standing library building was constructed on this arm of the lake, connected to the main house by a series of covered passageways and stone stairs and terraces. The buildings are of board and batten and weatherboard, the main house being two stories with finished attic, all stained grey with white trim. White flower boxes on all windows and the use of balconies and casement windows give an impression of Swiss-chalet design. Native stone used abundantly and the large hardwood trees and grassy lawn frame the views of mountains and lake on all sides, and cause the buildings to blend with the natural colors of the surrounding mountain country. Recent rehabilitation of the house as the Greystone Inn has emphasized the color scheme of the building and its relation to its site. The wine-colored canopy leading from parking lot to main entrance of the Inn provides a bright contrast to the grey and white of the house.

A two-tier parking lot is located at the northwest entrance to the house. Stone walkways lead around the house and to the lake, and the lake front of the house has a native stone terrace with low stone wall, stretching across the entire northeastern facade of the main block. From the site one can view Lake Toxaway and Panthertail Mountain to the northeast and Cold Mountain and the golf course to the west. To the south of the knoll, an arm of the lake extends inland at the foot of the library building to a grassy open area which leads to a walled meadow, formerly a garden. The descent from house to lake on the south side is precipitous and a grove of pines and hardwoods obscures the view of the lake at its eastern boundary. The boundary for the National Register nomination is the property line for the tract owned by Toxaway Partners, Inc. It includes the entirety of the knoll and peninsula extending into the lake, the setting for the house, the majority of its associated landscaping, and a small guest cottage to the west of the house.

The main block of the Armstrong-Moltz house is approximately forty-six feet square and the principal entrance to the main block was on the lake, or northeastern facade, where the large gable end faces Lake Toxaway. According to Frank Armstrong, nephew of Lucy Camp Armstrong, Mrs. Armstrong wanted the house to repeat the colors and materials of the woods surrounding the site. The lake elevation, with its massive two-story gable

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Continuation sheet

DESCRIPTION

Item number 7

Page one

end, is a broad, single plane given interest through the changes in surface materials, fenestration, window boxes and balcony. Surface treatment of this elevation varies and is unified by the grey stain which Mrs. Armstrong intended should represent lichen. The first floor is covered with vertical board and batten, to the base of the second story windows. Horizontal weatherboard, eight inches wide, covers the surface of this elevation from the base of the second story windows to the base of two small attic windows. These attic windows are set in vertical board and batten. Above the attic windows, the weatherboard returns to fill the gable ridge. The fenestration of this elevation is unique in size and scale. The main entrance is a french door, set under a shed roof supported by heavy, stepped brackets. To the southeast of the main entrance is a bank of three six over six windows; on the northwest of the entrance a french door set between floor length small paned windows leads to the enclosed porch which runs along the north elevation of the first floor. On the southeast of the main elevation, a sunroom has been extended some fifteen feet and contains a french door, small paned floor length windows and, at eave height, a brise-soliel.

The second story of this elevation contains three eight over eight windows above the main entrance and the entrance to the enclosed porch. However, the interest of this facade is centered around a wood balcony on the second floor, above the bank of three windows southeast of the main entrance. A french door leads from the bedroom to the balcony. The balcony is supported by massive stepped brackets, slightly more ornate than the brackets which support the shed roof over the main entrance; the balcony is railed with panels of pine, cut with small triangular openings. The overhanging eaves of the gable are supported by the same massive, stepped brackets.

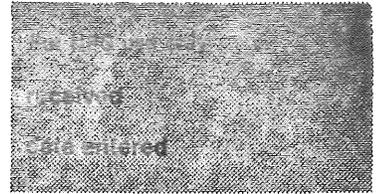
The arrangement of weatherboard, board and batten, balcony and varying fenestration combine to give vigor to this facade, which otherwise is all a single plane. Throughout the structure, the use of native materials of wood and stone and the simple detailing, such as triangular and quatrefoil cutouts and block brackets indicate an interest in native workmanship and the simple designs appropriate to mountain life and to the era of Arts and Crafts architectural design.

The other elevations of the main block contain the same arrangement of french doors, floor length small paned windows and the use of board and batten on the first story and weatherboard on the second. On the northwest elevation, now the main entrance of the inn, the board and batten ends at the level of the second floor windows in a sawn chevron pattern. Casement windows are used extensively on the enclosed porch of the main block. Chimneys, one interior and one on the west side of the old dining room, are of uncourse native stone.

Sometime after 1915, and possibly very shortly thereafter, a two-story dining room wing with gable roof was added to the west of the former dining room, which then became a "music room." The wing is of board and batten and weatherboard, in the same configuration as the main block. Both stories have banks of casement windows. Sometime after the addition of the new dining room wing, an extensive kitchen wing was added to the south of the main block. The kitchen wing contains several preparation

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet DESCRIPTION Item number 7 Page two

and storage rooms, one of which was designed by Mrs. Armstrong as her own personal kitchen. On the second floor of this wing are three bedrooms, designed for use by Mrs. Armstrong's handicapped granddaughter and her nurse. Because of the slope, the stone foundation of this wing becomes full height and contains offices and guest rooms.

In 1932 Mrs. Moltz constructed a free-standing library building of board and batten with weatherboard to the southeast of the kitchen extension. It stands just above the shoreline of the lake, although at its construction the lake was not there. The building, forty feet by twenty-five feet, has a gable roof, with gable ends facing northeast and southwest. The main entrance to the library itself, which occupies the second floor of the building, is in the southwest gable, protected by a gabled roof with brackets similar to those of the main block. The library is also reached by a covered walkway from the back of the present sunroom in the main house. A stone terrace lies outside the southwest entrance to the library and stone steps curve down to the lower level where a stone terrace runs the length of the building and leads to a large guest room which was formerly Mrs. Moltz's cooking and canning room. Here she taught mountain women techniques of canning using a fireplace and large wood stove, still in place. The guest room has casement windows and french doors facing the lake. On the northeast gable end of the library building a five-sided bay window rises on the library floor from a foundation of native stone. A large stone chimney on the northwest wall of the library building, eleven feet wide, serves the library floor and the guest room on the ground floor.

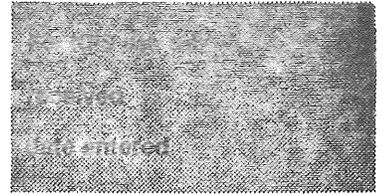
The interior of the main block of the Armstrong-Moltz house retains its original dark oak board and batten paneling in the living room, dining room (now music room) and library-sunroom. The paneling reaches to the top of the windows and around each interior wall to the plate rail level. Rooms in the main block have elaborate dark molding, six inches wide. Paneling continues up the staircase. The staircase is of dark oak, with square newel and balusters of oak three inches wide, with rectangular cutouts. All doors are of dark oak, in four raised panels. All hardware in this block is original. The fireplaces in living room, library-sunroom and music room are of rough stone with stone hearths. An exposed beam in the library-sunroom, stained dark, indicates the exterior wall of the main block, which was removed to allow the sunroom to join the old library.

On the second floor of the main block are five bedrooms, opening from a central hall. Three bedrooms have brick fireplaces with brick hearths and simple mantels. All doors on this floor have five panels and woodwork is painted white. From the stair landing a hallway leads the length of the second floor of the kitchen wing. All doors and molding in this section are post-1920.

The new dining room, extending on the first floor west of the music room, has simple millwork and rough plaster walls. The fireplace is brick with concrete hearth. There is a handsome dark oak mantelpiece with panels containing rosettes set into diamond frames. Floors are oak. A broad wood sill between new dining room and music room indicates the junction with the main block.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet DESCRIPTION Item number 7 Page three

The free-standing library is paneled in oak to the top of the bank of casement windows. Exposed trusses are of oak as are bookcases built into the northwest and southeast walls. An oak balcony runs from fireplace to southwest wall and thence along the southwest wall to a flight of narrow library stairs which lead to the main floor. The tall bay window, five-sided with window seat, dominates the interior of the room and provides an abundance of natural light.

Across the parking lot to the north of the main house is a board and batten guest cottage known as the Lake House. It has a gable roof, stone steps and an enclosed porch which runs the length of the north elevation. The porch uses the same banks of three casement windows as the main house.

In 1985 the Armstrong-Moltz house was opened as the Greystone Inn, a luxury resort hotel. Rooms in the attic of the main block were enlarged and provided with baths. Guest rooms were added along the ground floor of the kitchen wing and of the library building. The interior plan of the house and its interior detailing remain as they were in Lucy Armstrong Moltz's lifetime.

The Armstrong-Moltz house, Hillmont, grew from its owner's desire for a summer home which would reflect the colors, materials and surroundings of her mountain retreat. As her social life and hobbies increased, so did the size of the house. A larger dining room, extensive kitchen and free-standing library and activity building are indicative of her interests. Today the house serves as a showcase of native materials and workmanship, overlaid by the patina of Mrs. Armstrong's taste, intelligence and love for the mountains and mountain people.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (specify) Tourism/resort development
Specific dates	1915; 1932	Builder/Architect	Unknown	

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

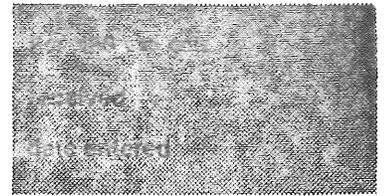
The Armstrong-Moltz house, now the Greystone Inn, is a large board and batten and weatherboard country home on the shore of Lake Toxaway, North Carolina. The main block was completed in 1915 by Lucy Camp Armstrong, wife of George Ferguson Armstrong, a prominent Savannah shipping and minerals magnate. Between 1915 and 1932 Mrs. Armstrong, later Mrs. Moltz, added a large dining room, extensive kitchen and free-standing library building. Although the Lake Toxaway resort declined after the bursting of the dam in 1916, Mrs. Armstrong remained as a permanent resident until shortly before her death in 1970. The building is illustrative of the life style of wealthy southerners who spent summers in the mountains of western North Carolina in the company of their peers. The Armstrong-Moltz house with its Swiss-influenced vernacular style, was designed to take advantage of mountain views and to capture the colors and materials of the surrounding terrain.

CRITERIA ASSESSMENT

- A. The Armstrong-Moltz House reflects the development of western North Carolina as a vacation and year-round retreat destination for the nation's upper class during the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries.
- C. The house is also significant as the product of a deliberate search for an architectural style that would harmonize with its rustic mountain setting.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Item number 8 Page one

The exploitation of its natural resources, the search for good health and an appreciation of its scenic and recreational pleasures have spurred the development of western North Carolina since the days of DeSoto. These three currents in the commercial development of western North Carolina are illustrated in the development of the Lake Toxaway district of Transylvania County. After the Cherokee retreat from Transylvania County and the settlement of the mountainous country by farmers and hunters, men and corporations, most often from the North, moved hastily into the Sapphire country. They were interested in lumbering and in mineral mining in an area noted for primeval stands of chestnut, oak and poplar, and quantities of corundum crystals, mica, and feldspar.¹ Many followed the example set by George Vanderbilt, who by 1893 had purchased 7,282 acres of forest land, from Biltmore to Mt. Pisgah. This holding he increased to 100,000 acres by the time of his death in 1914, reaching beyond Brevard into Transylvania County.² By 1894 the Hendersonville-Brevard Railroad was in operation; in 1900 the railroad extended to the little industrial town of Rosman, and by 1903 it had reached the Lake Toxaway resort.³ About 1895 Joseph H. Silverstein, of Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania, came to Transylvania County. In 1901 he and associates built the Toxaway Tanning Company and organized the Gloucester Lumber Company, both in Rosman.⁴ The "boom period" of Transylvania County had begun.

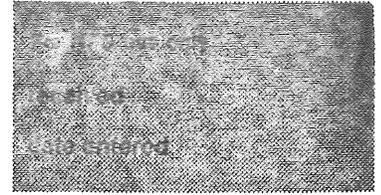
At about the same time, J. F. Hayes, of Newcastle, Pennsylvania, came to Transylvania County in search of improved health, thus representing a second facet in the commercial history of the area. Western North Carolina had long been considered a location beneficial to good health, because of the climate, the mineral waters and the rest and relaxation those with money could afford. Hayes built the Brevard Tanning Company (1902) in Pisgah Forest and the Carr Lumber Company (1913).⁵ He also found the vacation industry flourishing in Transylvania County. Before the Civil War, wealthy and fashionable people from South Carolina had built palatial homes southwest of Brevard on the French Broad River.⁶ Many took in summer boarders. After the War, the country estates of the Vanderbilts, Pearsons and their friends encouraged other travelers from the southeast to visit the mountains, most especially after rail transportation made the trip from Columbia, Charleston and sites in Florida relatively easy.

J. F. Hayes is best remembered for the founding of the Lake Toxaway Company in Transylvania County, about eight miles west of Rosman at the base of Toxaway Mountain and Cold Mountain, encompassing the basin of the Toxaway River. In 1900 Hayes built the Franklin Hotel in Brevard and in 1901 he constructed the 540-acre Lake Toxaway by damming the Toxaway River.⁷ On the new lake he erected a 250-room luxury hotel, the Toxaway Inn, with electric lights, elevators, steam heat and a power launch to carry guests around the lake.⁸ In adjacent Jackson County he built the Sapphire and Fairfield resort hotels.

He catered to the wealthy and it was said that 200 millionaires were guests during the first year of operation (of the Toxaway Inn). Some of them invited in western North Carolina developments. Among distinguished guests were the rubber magnate Edward Baccus, Henry Ford, Harvey Firestone, John Burroughs, Thomas Edison, R. J. Reynolds, the Dukes and the Nunnally family from Atlanta. A band, dancing, boating and study classes for children were provided.⁹

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Item number 8 Page two

Carriage roads and bridle paths connected the resorts of Fairfield and Sapphire with Toxaway.

J. F. Hayes and the Toxaway Company eventually owned 30,000 acres of land in the Lake Toxaway region, comprising an empire of lumber and health and recreation resorts.¹⁰ His Lake Toxaway development advertised mineral waters, outdoor exercise and rest and relaxation, as well as the pleasures of good food and the social company of the elite. Among the visitors to Lake Toxaway who fell under the spell of the natural beauty of the area were Lucy and George F. Armstrong, of Savannah. Born Lucy Camp in Suffolk, Virginia, in 1883, Lucy Armstrong grew up in Ocala, Florida, where her father was involved in phosphate mining. Lucy was educated in France and attended Hollins College.¹¹ In 1906 she married George Ferguson Armstrong of Savannah (1868-1924). They made their home in Savannah, where Armstrong acquired a fortune through his interests in Strachan and Company, ship brokers, and other ventures, including the mining and shipping of Florida phosphate.¹² (In 1935, Lucy Armstrong Moltz donated their Savannah home to form Armstrong State College, now a unit of the University System of Georgia.¹³)

By 1912 the Toxaway Company had changed hands several times, and Edward H. Jennings, of Pittsburgh, became the owner of the property, which included more than 27,910 acres of land, the Toxaway Inn, the Lake and several buildings.¹⁴ Jennings decided to form a cottage colony and small estate settlement by "dotting the shore line with summer homes."¹⁵ Between 1912 and 1916 he sold 16 parcels of Lake Toxaway property, including two parcels to Lucy Camp Armstrong of Savannah.¹⁶ Said Mrs. Moltz (formerly Armstrong) in 1965:

In 1912 Mr. Jennings told me that I could pick out any lot I wanted. I picked out the land where the Club House (Armstrong-Moltz House) now stands. I called it Hillmont. I wanted riding stables so I got 40 acres. We camped out in tents on that land the first year--I wanted to be sure that I liked the land--we built several shacks to live in 'til the house was built--we lived in them for three years. We cleared the hill and I drew the plans for the house on the ground. I designed the house.¹⁷

The land Lucy Armstrong chose for her mountain home stretched from the edge of Lake Toxaway eventually to the Jackson County line, extending to the west toward Mt. Toxaway and to the north toward Cold Mountain. The western boundary followed the lake shore around Panthertail Mountain. The land included some of the land of William Fisher, who received two grants for 100 acres each from the State of North Carolina in 1862.¹⁸ Beginning in 1896, William Fisher's heirs and widow, Harriet, began to sell the family property to the Toxaway Company.¹⁹ Most of the property was sold for \$4.00 an acre. Lucy Armstrong's first purchase, April 21, 1913, was for five acres, "...including the old Harriet Fisher house and knoll north of said old house."²⁰ Jennings placed restrictions on the sale of the Lake Toxaway properties. The property was to be used for residential purposes only and for one dwelling house only. The lot could not be used for "...a factory, mercantile business, boarding house or guest house, or for a livery stable, cow dairy, cattle yard, saw mill, woodworking plant, mining operation, manufacturing or mercantile industry."²¹ In return the owner received the right and privilege of enjoying "...the use of the waters of Lake Toxaway for the purpose of boating, swimming and fishing."²²

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Item number 8 Page three

In 1915 Lucy Armstrong's house was completed. It was a two-story board and batten structure, with details reminiscent of the Swiss mountain houses she had seen and visited on numerous trips to Europe. "She had the house stained the color of the lichen on the trees so that it would blend with the surroundings."²³ She personally supervised the construction of the house, and added stables, tennis courts and a swimming pool. Close by the tennis courts were an orchard and large vegetable garden. Shortly after the house was completed, a larger dining room and small sunroom were added. In 1932 she had constructed a free-standing, two-story Tudor-style library building, connected to the main house by a series of walkways and covered steps. There was a boat-house and dock and she extended the original kitchen to make a private kitchen for herself.

She loved to have house guests and all of her friends from Savannah visited her often. She was most interested in her home and garden. One of her garden specialities was French artichokes. She had her own private kitchen where the servants weren't allowed. In the summers she gave work to the mountain girls and helped many of them through college. She was a very generous, caring person.²⁴

In the ground floor of the library building she installed a large wood stove which she used to teach canning and preserving methods to the mountain girls. An apartment was built on the second floor of the main house for the use of a handicapped granddaughter and her nurse.

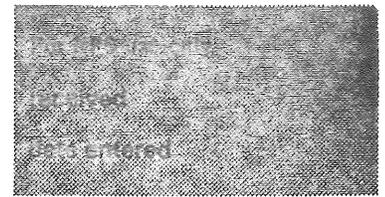
Tragedy struck Lucy Armstrong's idyllic mountain resort on August 13, 1916. At 7:10 PM that evening, the earthen Toxaway Dam crumbled with a roar, sending a "solid wall of water 30 feet high thundering down the 16 mile gorge into South Carolina."²⁵ The famous lake dried up and so did business at the Toxaway Inn, which was eventually destroyed in 1943. The Toxaway River resumed its old channel and pine seedlings sprouted in the old lake bottom. But Lucy Armstrong did not abandon her favorite spot; her home on the western side of the lake was one of four not vacated after the dam broke. Said she in 1965, "I've been around the world twice, and I've found there's no place more beautiful than the Sapphire country, Transylvania County particularly."²⁶

Except for the annual fall visits to France, Lucy Armstrong became a permanent resident of Lake Toxaway. George F. Armstrong died in 1924. In 1930, Lucy Armstrong married Carl Jerome Moltz of Williamsport, Pennsylvania.²⁷ Before World War I, Moltz had established the Moltz Lumber Company and operated a saw mill and lumber yard on NC 281 close to the Lake Toxaway railroad spur.²⁸ After Moltz's death in 1961, his widow moved across the then-restored lake to a house frequently used by her family as a guest cottage. She died in Hendersonville in 1970 and was buried in Savannah.²⁹

In 1961, the dam was repaired and Lake Toxaway once again restored. The Armstrong-Moltz house became the property of the Lake Toxaway Company, which used the structure as a club house.³⁰ In 1985 it was opened as the Greystone Inn, an intimate luxury resort hotel. The Armstrong stables have become the Golf and Tennis Shop for the Lake Toxaway Company. The Greystone Inn is owned by Toxaway Partners, Inc.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Item number 8

Page four

FOOTNOTES

¹Cobb, Collier, The Forests of North Carolina (Raleigh, 1912, page 7.

²Frothingham, E. H., Forestry on the Biltmore Estate (Department of Agriculture, 1941) pages 266-267.

³Plemmons, Jan C., Treasures of Toxaway (Houston, 1984), page 2.

⁴Van Noppen, Ina Woestemyer and VanNoppen, John J., Western North Carolina Since the Civil War, (Boone, 1973), page 262.

⁵Plemmons, op. cit., page 1.

⁶Arthur, John Preston, Western North Carolina: A History (1730-1913), (Edwards and Broughton, 1914), pages 202-204.

⁷Van Noppen, op. cit., page 263.

⁸Ibid.

⁹Ibid.

¹⁰Plemmons, op. cit., page 19.

¹¹Asheville Citizen-Times, September 29, 1970.

¹²Harden, William, The History of Savannah and South Georgia, Vol. II, (Chicago, 1913) page 699.

¹³Armstrong State College, Savannah, telephone communication with the Office of College Communications.

¹⁴Plemmons, op. cit., page 24.

¹⁵Ibid.

¹⁶Transylvania County Register of Deeds, Book 25, page 142; Book 38, page 526.

¹⁷Transylvania Times, July 29, 1965.

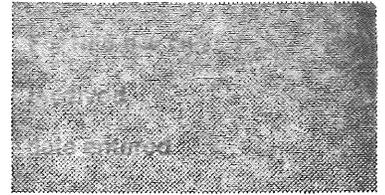
¹⁸Transylvania County Register of Deeds, Book 1, page 336 and Book 1, page 335.

¹⁹Transylvania County Register of Deeds, Book 13, page 429; Book 14, page 89; Book 19, page 414; Book 20, page 116; Book 20, page 10.

²⁰Transylvania County Register of Deeds, Book 35, page 141.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Item number 8

Page five

²¹Ibid.

²²Ibid.

²³Mr. Frank Armstrong, Atlanta, communication, January 18, 1986.

²⁴Ibid.

²⁵Plemmons, op. cit., page 26.

²⁶Transylvania Times, July 29, 1965.

²⁷Asheville Citizen-Times, September 26, 1970.

²⁸Plemmons, op. cit., page 40.

²⁹Asheville Citizen-Times, September 26, 1970.

³⁰Plemmons, op. cit., page 39.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 2 acres ±

Quadrangle name Lake Toxaway, N.C.

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UMT References

A

1	7	3	2	2	1	0	0	3	8	9	0	2	0	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

B

Zone		Easting				Northing								

C

Zone		Easting				Northing								

D

Zone		Easting				Northing								

E

Zone		Easting				Northing								

F

Zone		Easting				Northing								

G

Zone		Easting				Northing								

H

Zone		Easting				Northing								

Verbal boundary description and justification

See attached surveyor's plat of property. Nominated property outlined in red.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state N/A code county N/A code

state N/A code county N/A code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Carolyn A. Humphries, Consultant

organization N.C. Division of Archives and History date July 10, 1986

street & number 109 E. Jones Street telephone 919-733-6545

city or town Raleigh state North Carolina 27611

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature William S. Price, Jr.

title State Historic Preservation Officer date September 12, 1986

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

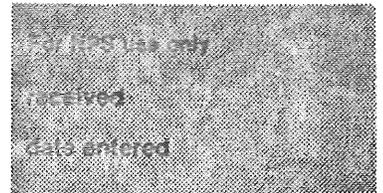
Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet BIBLIOGRAPHY

Item number 9

Page one

Arthur, John Preston, Western North Carolina: A History (1730-1913), Edwards and Broughton Printing Company, 1914.

Asheville Citizen-Times, September 26, 1970.

Cobb, Collier, The Forests of North Carolina, reprinted from the North Carolina Booklet, Raleigh, October 1912.

Frothingham, E. H., Forestry on the Biltmore Estate, U. S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service, Technical Note 43, January 27, 1941.

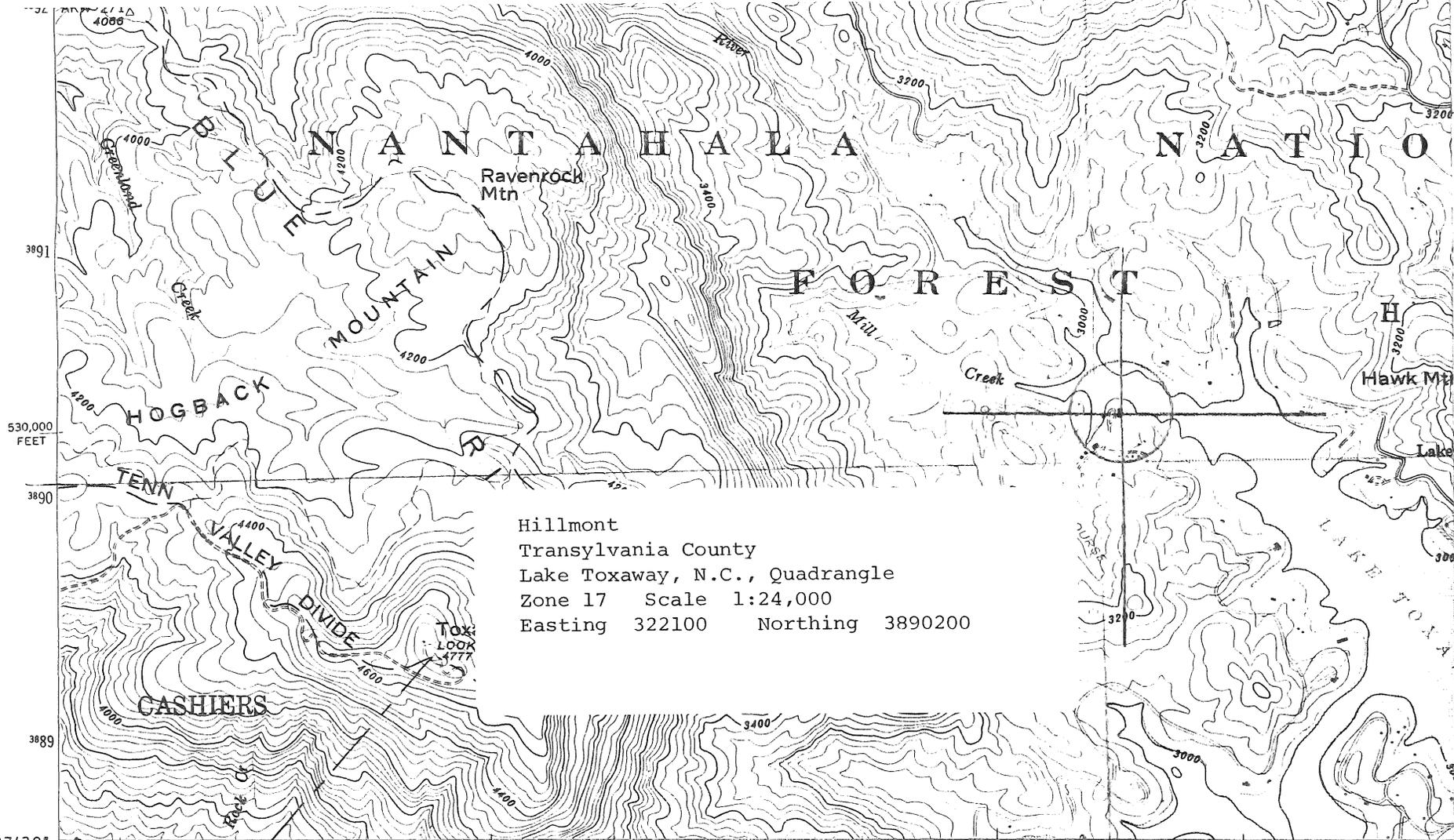
Harden, William, The History of Savannah and South Georgia, Vol. II, Lewis Publishing Company, Chicago, 1913.

Plemmons, Jan C., Treasures of Toxaway, AAAA Printing, Houston, 1984.

Transylvania County Deed Books, Transylvania County Courthouse, Brevard.

Transylvania Times, Brevard, July 29, 1965; May 29, 1977; August 9, 1982.

Van Noppen, Ina Woestemyer and John J., Western North Carolina Since the Civil War, Appalachian Consortium Press, Boone, 1975.



(Cashiers 176-SE)
4354 11 SE

Mapped and edited by Tennessee Valley Authority
Published by the Geological Survey

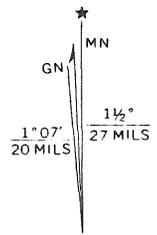
Control by USC&GS, USGS, and TVA

Topography by USGS by photogrammetric methods.
Map field checked by TVA, 1946

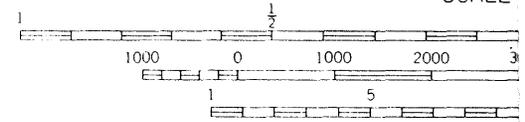
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000 foot grid based on North Carolina rectangular
coordinate system
1000 meter Universal Transverse Mercator Grid ticks,
Zone 17, shown in blue

Boundaries shown in purple and encampment of small land areas,
compiled by the Tennessee Valley Authority from aerial photographs,
taken 1962. This information not to be checked.

Two purple dashed lines indicate checked stream and field lines,
and one purple dashed line indicates checked boundary lines.



UTM GRID AND 1969 MAGNETIC NORTH
DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET



CONTOUR INTERVAL
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL

FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
AND BY U.S. TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY, CHATTANOOGA, TENN.
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

