NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Monte Vista Hotel

Black Mountain, Buncombe County, BN0807, Listed 4/30/2008
Nomination by Clay Griffith
Photographs by Clay Griffith, October 2006

Façade view

Side view

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 for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name   Monte Vista Hotel

other names/site number

2. Location

street & number   308 West State Street   not for publication N/A
city or town   Black Mountain   vicinity N/A
state North Carolina   code NC   county Buncombe   code 021 zip code 28711

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this **X** 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 _X_ meets _____ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ___ nationally ___ statewide **X** locally. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

_____
Signature of certifying official   Date

North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources _____ _____
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ____ meets ____ does not meet the National Register criteria. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

_____
Signature of commenting or other official   Date

_____
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is: Signature of the Keeper   Date of Action

____ 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): _____
      _____

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

_X_ private
___ public-local
___ public-State
___ public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

_X_ building(s)
___ district
___ site
___ structure
___ object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	2	structures
0	0	objects
2	2	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed
In the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/hotel

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/hotel
RECREATION & CULTURE/sports facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Colonial Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation   Brick
                        Stone
roof   Asphalt
walls Brick
           Wood/German siding
other   Stone/granite

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

X A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

_ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

X C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

_ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

_ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

_ B removed from its original location.

_ C a birthplace or a grave.

_ D a cemetery.

_ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

_ F a commemorative property.

_ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance
(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture
Entertainment/Recreation

Period of Significance
1926 – 1957

Significant Dates
1937

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
N/A

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
Alexander, S. Grant - architect
Dougherty, C. C. – builder

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography
(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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

_X_ State Historic Preservation Office
___ Other State agency
___ Federal agency
___ Local government
___ University
_X_ Other

Name of repository:
Black Mountain Library, Black Mountain, NC
Pack Memorial Library, Asheville, NC

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property   2.61 acres

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1   17   380220   3941880   3   ____   _____   _____
     Zone Easting   Northing   Zone   Easting   Northing
2   ____ _____   _____   4   ____   _____   _____
                                                                       ___ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification
(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

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11. Form Prepared By

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name/title   Clay Griffith

organization   Acme Preservation Services LLC   date   November 21, 2007

street & number   825-C Merrimon Ave., #345   telephone   (828) 281-3852

city or town   Asheville   state   NC   zip code   28804

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items
(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name   Rosalie Phillips, MVH LLC

street & number   308 West State Street   telephone   828-779-2159

city or town   Black Mountain   state   NC   zip code   28711

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Section 7. Narrative Description

Designed by architect S. Grant Alexander and completed in 1937, the Monte Vista Hotel is a three-story, L-shaped Colonial Revival-style hotel in the small town of Black Mountain, North Carolina, located in the eastern part of Buncombe County. The hotel faces south and stands at the northeast corner of the intersection of State Street (US 70) and New Bern Avenue on a 2.6-acre lot that is bordered on the north by Orchard Street, a residential street. Set well back from State Street, the hotel is accessed by a curving driveway that enters the property from State Street and exits onto New Bern Avenue. A paved parking lot at the southeast corner of the property occupies the site of the original frame building that housed the hotel from 1919 until it was torn down in 1964. The main hotel building has two rear additions: a six-room, one-story block built ca. 1940 that connects, by an enclosed breezeway, to a sixteen-room, one-story, L-shaped annex that was added in 1980. The Farmhouse, built in 1926 as an annex to the original hotel, is a freestanding, two-story, frame building and stands to the east of the present hotel. An in-ground pool surrounded by a thin metal fence is located in front (south) of the Farmhouse. Additional parking areas are located on the property to the northwest and northeast of the hotel and are accessed from New Bern Avenue and Orchard Street, respectively.

At the southern edge of the property, a stone retaining wall separates the hotel grounds from the State Street sidewalk. Constructed of uncoursed quarry-faced blocks with concrete mortar joints, the wall extends the full extent of the southern boundary of the property and is broken only at the driveway opening and again for a set of stone steps near the eastern end. The retaining wall terminates on either side of the driveway entrance with a receding quarter-circle section and square pillar topped by a concrete cap. On the west side of the property, along New Bern Avenue, the retaining wall continues as an uncoursed dry-stacked rock wall. The relatively flat hotel grounds consist of a large, open front lawn and mature deciduous and evergreen trees.

Main Hotel Building, 1937; ca. 1940; 1980. Contributing building
Exterior

The Monte Vista Hotel's main building, completed in 1937, is a three-story, L-shaped, Colonial Revival-style, brick building topped by an asphalt shingle hip-roof. The façade is thirteen bays wide, with three-bay projecting end pavilions framing the center seven bays. Windows across the façade are single six-over-six double-hung wood sash except for a group of four six-over-six windows sheltered by a one-story shed-roof porch that fills the central section of the façade. The porch features a center, projecting, hip-roof entry bay and stone frontispiece with an arched opening. The porch roof is supported by brick posts on a stone apron wall and contains beaded-board sheathing on the ceiling and exposed ends. The front entrance features a glazed and paneled single-leaf door flanked by wide multi-pane sidelights positioned over single wood panels. The concrete porch floor extends to the east beyond the covered porch area to form an open terrace surrounded by a stone apron wall with a concrete coping. A small, semi-circular garden pool abuts

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the apron wall at the east end of the terrace. The terrace connects to a one-story hip-roof porch on the east end of the hotel, which is supported by square wood posts with solid curved brackets. The east porch was enclosed with glass in 2005. An exterior brick end chimney rises against the east wall of the hotel.

The west elevation of the building—the long stem of the "L"—is roughly twelve bays wide with a projecting two-bay pavilion at the southwest corner and four recessed center bays. The paired and single six-over-six double-hung windows appear with irregular spacing, particularly toward the rear of the building. Two single-leaf, glazed and paneled, modern replacement doors on the basement level of the front pavilion enter into the basement, a portion of which is currently used as a nightclub, "The Monte," and a small beauty shop. A recreation room with a billiard table in the basement was an original amenity for hotel guests when the building opened. A large brick chimney flue for the boiler and kitchen rises against the west wall at the northwest corner of the building. Two flanking first-story windows have been bricked in around ducts attached to an external blower system that services the kitchen. The rear elevation of the west wing is three bays wide with paired and single six-over-six windows. A central glazed and paneled single-leaf door on the first story enters into the hotel kitchen. A small one-story, shed-roof addition with wood lattice screens projects to the east of the rear door. A metal fire escape on the second and third stories is supported by triangular brackets. The fire escape landings are positioned beneath the center windows, located at the ends of the interior corridors.

The elevations overlooking the interior courtyard are similar to the building's other elevations with paired and single six-over-six windows. Large three-part windows at the interior corner of the rear elevation, however, clearly indicate the location of the main stair landings on the interior. A projecting one-story shed-roof bay extends across the rear elevations with two, single-leaf, glazed and paneled doors providing additional entry to the service hall that connects the lobby to the kitchen. A canopy sheltering the north entrance is supported on triangular wood brackets. A large refrigerator unit installed in 1989 protrudes into the courtyard from the northeast rear corner of the kitchen. The refrigerator is screened by a wooden privacy fence. The courtyard is a concrete slab with a centrally-located, circular, stone pool and decorative metal fountain.

A one-story, brick addition attached to the northeast corner of the building was built ca. 1940, soon after the completion of the hotel. A tall hip roof with gable vents on its east and west slopes caps the rectangular plan addition. Similar in materials and finish to the main building, the addition contains six guest rooms and a central hallway.

Interior

The Monte Vista Hotel is entered through a spacious lobby, fifty feet wide by thirty feet deep and punctuated by square wood posts and a beamed ceiling. Upon entering the lobby, which occupies the front section of the first story of the building, a large opening with French doors leads into the dining room and bar that are located on the west side of the building. A wide stair directly opposite the main entrance leads to the upper story guest rooms. The double run of stairs, which includes a short intermediate run between two

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landings, features square newel posts with molded bases and caps, square balusters, and rounded hand rails. At the center of the lobby, along its north wall, is the hotel reception desk consisting of a wide opening in the wall with pairs of curved brackets framing the upper corners and a lower wood panel bordered by a molded surround. Two connected offices are located behind the desk; a service hall located to the west of the reception desk provides access to the offices, public restrooms, courtyard, and kitchen. Two additional doorways in the northeast corner of the lobby open, respectively, into a small lounge that connects through to the ca. 1940 addition, and onto the enclosed east porch, which is used as an overflow dining area for the hotel's popular Sunday brunch. A wide stone fireplace with a wood mantel shelf supported by molded brackets fills a shallow nook at the southeast corner of the lobby. The lobby is finished with oak floors, plaster walls, tall baseboard moldings, and original light fixtures.

The dining room and kitchen are located on the first story of the western block of the main building. Entered from the lobby, the front (south) section of the dining room has been partitioned to form a bar area. The dining room and bar are finished similarly to the lobby with square support posts in the center of the room, beamed ceiling, wood floors, and tall baseboard moldings. A built-in serving counter and cabinets are located in the northwest corner of the dining room, and a large freestanding wood screen displays a mural of a mountain scene. The screen shields the entrance to the kitchen, which lies beyond to the north. The large commercial kitchen is plainly finished and features linoleum floors and original built-in wood cabinets and storage shelves. A walk-in refrigerator and freezer unit was added in 1989 and projects into the courtyard. The service hall, which connects back to the lobby, enters near the front of the kitchen and also accesses a narrow service stair that runs the full height of the building and into the basement, where the laundry, maintenance room, and storage areas are located.

The second and third stories of the hotel contain the guest rooms and are accessed from the central stair originating in the lobby. The stair landing between the second and third stories is lit by a large group of windows, with three nine-light fixed sash positioned above a spandrel and three lower windows. The lower window at the center is a nine-over-nine double-hung sash and is flanked by eighteen-light fixed sash. Guest rooms are located on both sides of the central corridor; the four-panel wood doors to the guest rooms retain their original hardware, glass knobs, and brass plates with room numbers. The hallways are carpeted, and the door surrounds and baseboard moldings are flat and relatively plain. Typical guest rooms (rooms 212, 216, and 306 were available for inspection) are finished with hardwood floors, plaster walls, four panel closet and bathroom doors, baseboard moldings, and radiator units. Some rooms, such as 306, are carpeted, and the guest rooms contain common furnishings—bed, dresser, night tables, chair, and perhaps a desk. Bathrooms throughout the old section of the hotel were renovated in 2005 with new sinks and floor and wall tile; existing tubs and toilets were left in place. The black and white patterned tile floors replaced wood and linoleum floors in the bathrooms. A single-leaf opening on the east side of the guest floors enters into the service stair that extends through all stories of the building. The stair wraps around a square shaft and features wood flooring, square newels and balusters, and a molded hand rail. The square shaft at the center of the stair serves as a laundry chute with access through a wood door at each landing and a collection bin in the

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basement.

A short hallway running east-west along the original rear exterior wall of the main hotel building connects to the main north-south corridor of the ca. 1940 addition. Five eight-light wood-frame casements are located on the south wall of the hallway and open into the east end porch; a single-leaf wood door at the east end of the hallway opens to the exterior. Three steps rise to the main corridor, which is double-loaded with three guest rooms located on either side. The addition is finished similarly to the guest floors of the main hotel. The floors are covered with carpet. At the north end of the corridor, a single-leaf door opens into an enclosed breezeway leading to the sixteen-room, one-story, hip-roof, L-shaped annex built in 1980. Designed by Padgett and Freeman Architects of Asheville, the annex was built to the rear (north) of the addition and is constructed partially below grade. The exposed brick exterior walls rise to a brick watertable with German siding above and modern single and three-part windows resting on the watertable. The north and west entrances are recessed with glazed doors and sidelights. The exterior door opens onto semi-circular concrete steps. The interior is plainly finished with modern materials, including carpet, sheetrock walls, and solid wood-veneer doors to the guest rooms.

The Farmhouse, 1926. Contributing building

A freestanding, two-story, frame building containing additional guest rooms stands to the east of the main hotel building, with stone pathways linking the two buildings. The Farmhouse, as the ancillary building is known, was constructed in 1926 as an annex to the original Monte Vista Hotel building that stood to the south near State Street. The Farmhouse holds fifteen guest rooms and nine bathrooms. From its exterior appearance, the main block of the Farmhouse reads as an American Foursquare with a two-story, hip-roof, rear ell, although the building was likely constructed at one time. The building is sheathed with German siding and rests on rock foundation walls that enclose a full basement. The asphalt shingle hip roof displays small hip-roof dormers, each with paired wood-frame, six-light, casement windows, on the front and two sides; a fourth dormer, with a single window, is located on the rear hip at the north end of the ell. An attached, one-story, hip-roof, entry porch is supported by square wood posts linked by porch rails with square balusters and handrail. A double-run of concrete steps and center landing is positioned in front of the porch and is faced with a rock wall and metal pipe rail. A second set of steps, constructed of wood and added later, rise to the west side of the porch where the porch rail has been removed to provide access. The porch shelters a central single-leaf solid wood entry. The symmetrical façade features a single six-over-six double-hung window at the center on the second story above the entrance with paired six-over-six sash on both stories flanking the center bay. An exterior stone chimney rises against the east wall of the building. Windows throughout are paired or single six-over-six sash. At the rear, single-leaf entry doors are located on both stories for secondary egress. The second story door opens onto the roof of a one-story, shed roof entry porch supported on square wood posts. A wood rail with alternating vertical and diagonal members surmounts the porch structure, and a built-in wood ladder is attached to the rear wall of the building on the west side of the porch.

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The interior of the Farmhouse contains guest rooms and bathrooms on two levels with a central corridor running from front to back (north-south) and a small common room located at the front of the building. The stone fireplace with cast stone mantel shelf forms the focal point at the east end of the common room. The interior walls and ceilings are finished with wood panels and battens and the floors are pine. A straight run of stairs to the second story are positioned against the west wall of the corridor and feature a simple rail with a square newel and cap and square balusters. Guest rooms are located on either side of the corridor and accessed through solid wood doors with flat surrounds. The central pair of doors (two on each side of the corridor) are topped by single-light operable transoms. The interior details and finishes continue on the second story, and an enclosed stair rises from the front of the second-story corridor to the attic.

Swimming Pool, 1969. Non-contributing structure

An in-ground swimming pool was constructed in 1969 to the south of the Farmhouse. The pool, which is currently covered and not in use, stands on the north side of the front parking area among mature evergreen and deciduous trees. A black metal fence with thin rails and balusters surrounds the pool site.

Pool Shed, ca. 1970. Non-contributing structure

A one-story frame pool shed covered with German siding is located to the northeast of the swimming pool, outside the fence. An asphalt shingle shed roof shelters the diminutive structure, which is used for storing equipment and cleaning supplies. Two sets of double-leaf wood doors provide access to the interior of the shed.
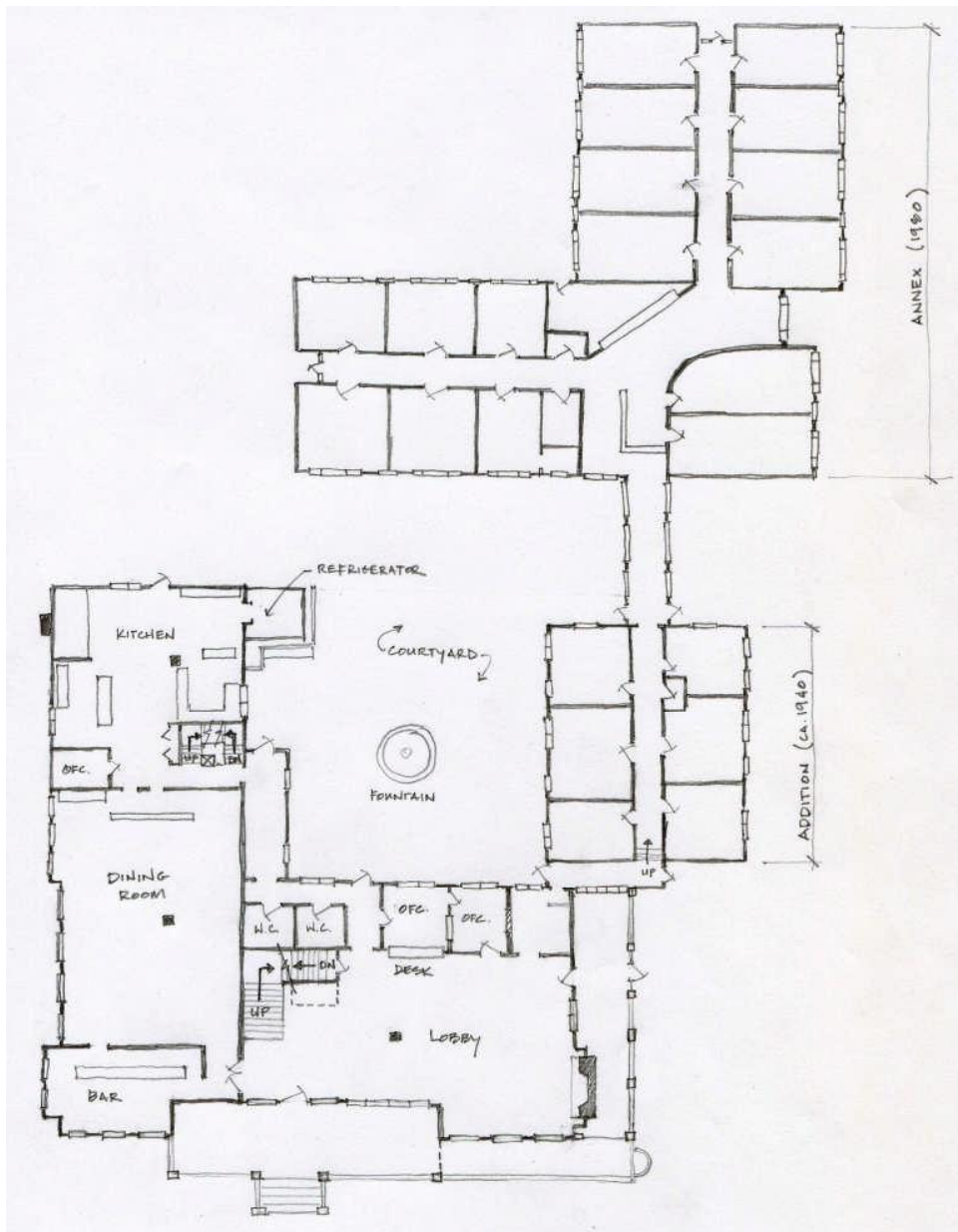
Integrity assessment

Despite the evolving nature of the property, the Monte Vista Hotel retains a high degree of integrity. The oldest structure on the property is the 1926 annex, known as the Farmhouse, a freestanding structure that does not compete visually with the main hotel building. Due to its age and association with the early operations of the hotel the Farmhouse has assumed a degree of historic significance in its own right. The 1980 annex also reads as a distinct addition to the main hotel and is strategically situated to rear of the hotel with a minimal physical connection. The siting and design of the 1980 annex help to minimize its presence so that it does not significantly diminish the historic integrity of the property. Interior alterations to the main hotel building consist primarily of modern updates to the guest rooms and food service areas. The principal interior spaces of the hotel, including the lobby, reception desk, dining room, stair and hallways, and guest rooms, remain largely intact and retain most of their character defining features.

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Monte Vista Hotel – first floor plan (not to scale)
(*Note: Guest rooms are drawn without bathrooms because the interior arrangements were not observed.*)

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Section 8. Statement of Significance

Summary

  Built in 1937, the Monte Vista Hotel is a three-story Colonial Revival-style hotel located at 308 West State Street to the west of the commercial district in Black Mountain, North Carolina. With the completion of a railroad connection in the late-nineteenth century, the Black Mountain area became a popular gateway for tourists to visit Mount Mitchell and the surrounding mountains. Lucien and Rosalie Phillips opened the Monte Vista Hotel in 1919 in a former school building and built a fifteen-room annex in 1926. The Phillipses borrowed $70,000 during the height of the Depression to construct the modern brick building, which was designed by architect S. Grant Alexander and built by Connally Dougherty. The Monte Vista Hotel, which has operated continuously since 1919, meets National Register Criterion A in the area of Entertainment/Recreation as one of the largest and most successful hotels in Black Mountain. The Monte Vista Hotel also meets National Register Criterion C as an intact Colonial Revival style hotel designed by prominent Asheville architect S. Grant Alexander. A six-room addition to the hotel built ca. 1940, soon after the main building was completed, and an attached sixteen-room annex built in 1980 are located to the rear of the main building. The 1980 annex does not diminish the historic integrity of the hotel. The period of significance for the hotel, which remains in operation, extends from the construction of the main building in 1926 to 1957; the years after 1957 do not meet Criteria Consideration G for exceptional significance.

Historical Background

  The town of Black Mountain began around 1880 with the completion of the Western North Carolina Railroad (WNCRR) over Swannanoa Gap and into Asheville, the county seat of Buncombe County eighteen miles to the west. Known as Grey Eagle since the time of its earliest settlers, the town began developing in the 1880s around the depot, which the WNCRR named "Black Mountain Station." (The town's name was officially changed to Black Mountain when it incorporated in 1893.) With the establishment of regular rail service, Black Mountain grew as a tourist destination. The lavish Mount Mitchell Hotel, erected in 1882 and destroyed by fire around 1905, stood just west of the depot and was operated by Mont Stepp and his wife.[1]

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[1] The name of the hotel is recorded in published sources as both the Mount Mitchell Hotel and the Black Mountain Hotel. A stereoscope view made by Balduin Von Herff in the early to mid-1880s shows the hotel with the caption, "Mount Mitchell Hotel," superimposed on the frame of the image itself. See Stephen E. Massengill, *Western North Carolina: A Visual Journey Through Stereo Views and Photographs* (Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 1999), 58. Sources for the name "Black Mountain Hotel" cite images dating to the late 1890s, so the hotel's name may have changed by that time. See Joyce J. Parris, *A History of Black Mountain, North Carolina, and Its People* (Black Mountain, NC: Black Mountain Centennial Commission, 1992), 122-124; and Swannanoa Valley Museum, *Black Mountain and the Swannanoa Valley* (Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2004), 38.

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Mount Mitchell Hotel presaged the importance of the town as a gateway for Mount Mitchell, the highest peak east of the Mississippi River, and the Black Mountain range, which attracted a variety of naturalists, scientists, and excursionists to explore the region. The Black Mountains had gained significant notoriety in the 1830s and 1850s through the explorations of Elisha Mitchell and Thomas Clingman, who sought to establish the elevation of the highest peak in the eastern United States. Mitchell died tragically in 1857 while exploring the high peaks of the Black Mountains. Excursions to Mitchell's grave and the summit of Mt. Mitchell attracted the first hearty travelers to the area in the late nineteenth century.[2]

Following incorporation in 1893, the town aldermen ordered a survey of Black Mountain's existing streets as a small commercial district was beginning to take shape around the depot. One of the town's earliest businessmen, Silas F. Dougherty, operated a general store and post office from his home, located along present day State Street, where the mail was received by stagecoach. After the railroad assumed the task of distributing mail, Dougherty moved his store to Sutton Avenue (former Depot Street) nearer to the depot. James McKoy operated a general store with boarding on the second story on the south side of the railroad tracks opposite the depot and, in 1890, replaced his original frame building with a two-story brick structure, one of the earliest remaining buildings in town. E. W. Queene and the Savage brothers also established themselves as merchants near the Black Mountain depot, and a drug store and hardware store were added to growing commercial district. Although the new businesses contributed greatly to the settlement of the town, it was the popularity of Black Mountain as a destination for travelers in the region that drove the development of the town.[3]

Visitors arriving in Black Mountain by train in the 1880s could find accommodations at the imposing Mount Mitchell Hotel to the west of the depot or one of several other boarding establishments, including rooms with S. F. Dougherty, Mrs. L. J. Kerlee, and James McKoy. In the following decade and through the turn of the twentieth century, however, a number of new hotels and boarding houses were built to serve the ever increasing number of tourists and visitors. Washington House opened in 1894 to the west of Mount Mitchell Hotel (and across State Street from the present Monte Vista Hotel). Ten years later the Washington's sold the inn to Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Cauble, who changed its name to Cauble House. Mr. and Mrs. Dougherty opened their home to boarders in the late 1890s and later built a larger boarding house called Mountain View. A. E. Stevens converted T. K. Brown's former residence into a hotel called Black Mountain

[2] The Senior Class of Black Mountain High School, *History of Black Mountain, North Carolina* (N.p.: 1933), 8-12 (hereinafter cited as *History of Black Mountain*). For a detailed account of the Mitchell-Clingman explorations and its effect on tourism see S. Kent Schwarzkopf, *A History of Mt. Mitchell and the Black Mountains: Exploration, Development, and Preservation* (Raleigh, NC: North Carolina Division of Archives and History, 1985; 2nd printing 1989).

[3] *History of Black Mountain*, 18-20. Also see *Black Mountain Downtown Historic District National Register of Historic Places Nomination* (2002).

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Inn in 1898. E. J. Enthoffer built Enthoffer's Inn but later sold it to partners Porter and Hegeman, who renamed it Portman Villa. Some time around 1905, fire destroyed Mount Mitchell Hotel and partners Manley and Bell of Mt. Olive, North Carolina erected a new hotel on the same site called Gladstone. Mrs. Z. V. Crawford operated Crawford Hall, which was built as an eleven-room annex to the Crawford residence, as a year-round boarding house from 1908 to 1927. A four-room addition was constructed later.[4]

The turn of the century in Black Mountain saw the establishment of other resorts and attractions to fuel the town's tourist industry. The Mountain Retreat Association, founded in 1897 by an interdenominational group of ministers, purchased 4,500 acres of forest two miles north of Black Mountain for a religious retreat. In 1905, the Presbyterian Church acquired the wooded campus, known as Montreat, a retreat and educational center. Two miles east of town, the Southern Baptist Assembly founded Ridgecrest in 1907, a retreat located at Terrell station near the crest of the ridge at Swannanoa Gap. Two miles southwest of town, Blue Ridge Assembly (NR, 1979) was established in 1906 by the YMCA of the South. Summer camps, including Camp Montreat for Girls, Camp Timberlake, Camp Merri-Mac, and Scy Camp, also drew visitors to the area. E. W. Grove, owner of the renowned Grove Park Inn (NR, 1973) in Asheville, developed Lake Eden in the 1920s as a country club for the residents of Grovemont, a suburban community Grove had planned near Swannanoa. In 1940, the Lake Eden property became the site of Black Mountain College (NR, 1982), an experimental school for Modernist principles in art and education. After the college closed in 1956, the property was used by Camp Rockmont, a recreational summer camp for boys.[5]

The timber industry, another important component of Black Mountain's economy, also helped to support the tourist industry. The widespread cutting and clearing of virgin forests on the Black and Craggy mountain ranges did not deter visitors from enjoying the scenery, and timbering activity may have, in fact, encouraged visitation by providing open, scenic vistas and long-range views of the mountains, as well as greater access to the upper elevations. In 1913, Fred A. Perley and W. H. Crockett, lumbermen from Pennsylvania, purchased the timber rights to 9,000 acres on the southern and eastern slopes of the Black Mountains. They constructed a logging railroad from the town of Black Mountain through the upper part of the Montreat property to the high-altitude forests of the Black Mountain range. The railroad connected to the Southern Railway line approximately one mile east of town and extended for twenty miles toward the summit of Mount Mitchell. A lumber mill employing a large number of laborers living in and around Black Mountain was erected at the intersection of the two lines. In addition to transporting cut trees to their lumber

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[4] *History of Black Mountain*, 18-20; Parris, 122-130; and Swannanoa Valley Museum, 38-44.

[5] Robert Campbell Anderson, *The Story of Montreat from Its Beginnings, 1897-1947* (Montreat, NC: Rev. Robert Campbell Anderson, 1949), 1-4 and 7-11. Richard D. Starnes, *Creating the Land of the Sky: Tourism and Society in Western North Carolina* (Tuscaloosa, AL: University of Alabama Press, 2005), 92-99. Catherine W. Bishir, Michael T. Southern, and Jennifer F. Martin, *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Western North Carolina* (Chapel Hill, NC: University of North Carolina Press, 1999), 304-307.

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plant in town, Perley and Crockett used the logging railroad as an excursion train to carry visitors to Camp Alice, a rustic dining hall and primitive lodging near the summit of Mount Mitchell. Logging operations continued until around 1921, after which time the railroad bed was remade into an automobile road. In 1922, the Mount Mitchell Motor Road, operated as a toll road by the Mount Mitchell Development Company, opened to automobile traffic and quickly became a popular attraction, complete with a published guidebook. In 1923, some 13,000 people traveled the route to Camp Alice, which was expanded to include an enlarged dining hall, lodge, and a permanent structure for overnight accommodations.[6]

Concurrent with the increased travel to Mount Mitchell, Black Mountain experienced significant growth and development during the 1910s and 1920s. The small town was already the third largest municipality in the county, behind Asheville and Weaverville. In 1912, the town hosted 600 summer visitors, which was nearly double the year-round population of 311. Most of the one- and two-story brick commercial buildings along Cherry Street, extending north from the depot to State Street, were erected in the 1910s. Black Mountain was the first township in Buncombe County to support macadamized roads, voting for $40,000 in bonds to be used for this work. In 1916, Cherry Street and Sutton Avenue (former Depot Street) were the first roads to be paved, along with Highway No. 10 (present day State Street) through Black Mountain. In addition to the improved roads, other amenities were added including water and sewer service, electricity, telephone service, and an ice plant.[7]

Education in Black Mountain was also undergoing change. Since the mid-nineteenth century, a single one-room school had served the community. The second school building—a one-room frame structure with two large fireplaces and crude wooden benches—had been built on land donated by Elijah and Elisha Kerlee at the northeast corner of present Montreat Road and State Street. The Kerlee School House, as it was known, apparently served for many years but increasing enrollment in the early twentieth century necessitated a move, in 1910, to a new facility a few blocks west on the north side of State Street. This two-story Colonial Revival-style frame structure, known as the Black Mountain School, served students until 1919, when classes were moved to a new brick building. On October 9, 1919, the Buncombe County Board of Education sold the old Black Mountain School building to Lucien and Rosalie Phillips, who converted the building to a hotel by enlarging it and adding a two-story front porch with a third-story balcony.[8]

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[6] Schwarzkopf, 82-85 and 93-101. Also see Jeff Lovelace, *Mount Mitchell: Its Railroad and Toll Road* (Johnson City, TN: Overmountain Press, 1994), 20-25; and *Mount Mitchell Motor Road* (Souvenir guidebook; N.p., n.d.; copy held at Pack Memorial Library, Asheville, NC).

[7] *History of Black Mountain*, 12. *Black Mountain Downtown Historic District National Register of Historic Places Nomination* (2002).

[8] Parris, 171-173; *History of Black Mountain*, 13; and Buncombe County Register of Deeds Book 234, page 585.

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Monte Vista Hotel (original building), Postcard View, ca. 1920
(*Source*: North Carolina Office of Archives and History Western Office, Asheville, NC)

     Lucien and Rosalie Phillips opened their new establishment, the Monte Vista Hotel, in 1919, as the Town of Black Mountain was evolving into a significant tourist destination and the second largest municipality in Buncombe County behind Asheville. Originally from South Carolina, the Phillipses enjoyed visiting Black Mountain to participate in Methodist Church activities. When they relocated, the couple understood that there was to be a Methodist colony established in Black Mountain, which ultimately did not materialize. The Phillipses nevertheless decided to stay and bought the old school building and one-acre lot at the northeast corner of State Street and New Bern Avenue for $3,350. At the time, the Cauble House and Gresham Hotel were operated a short distance to the southeast across State Street, although the Gresham Hotel was only open for four months of the year during the early 1920s. The Monte Vista Hotel contained twenty-six guest rooms and sixteen baths, and its wide porch provided scenic mountain views across the valley to the south. The family-run Monte Vista possessed a relaxing homelike atmosphere, and the Phillipses raised their own hogs and chickens, cured their hams and other meat, grew vegetables, and kept a small dairy.[9]

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[9] Parris, 126-127.

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As the popularity of the Monte Vista grew, the Phillipses built an annex in 1926, to the rear of the main building. Now known as "The Farmhouse," the annex, which contained an additional fifteen guest rooms and nine baths, is a two-story Craftsman-influenced frame dwelling. As the hotel prospered, Lucien Phillips began planning for the future and acquiring adjacent lots as they became available. Phillips purchased two lots to the rear of their property in April and June 1926 from the heirs of S. F. Dougherty. Valued at more than $11,000 in 1913, the extensive Dougherty property was surveyed, platted, and divided among five heirs. Phillips bought Lots 1 and 2 of Block 18, thereby extending the hotel property all the way to Orchard Street. Lucien Phillips was able to acquire Lot 3 of Block 18 in 1939, enlarging the hotel property to more or less its current size of 2.6 acres. In 1936, the Phillipses bought a lot on the west side of New Bern Avenue and erected a two-story brick apartment building known as the Phillips Apartments.[10]

In the midst of the nationwide Depression of the 1930s, which had severely crippled the explosive growth and development Asheville and Buncombe County had experienced during the 1920s, Lucien and Rosalie Phillips borrowed $70,000 to construct a large modern hotel, showing great faith in the future of Black Mountain and the tourist industry in the area. The Phillipses contracted with Asheville architect S. Grant Alexander to design the new three-story brick and stone building. The Black Mountain Lumber Company handled the construction with local builder Connally Dougherty overseeing the work. Garland Brothers landscaped the hotel grounds. The hotel was completed on July 31, 1937 at a cost of $75,000, and during the following week the furnishings were installed. The first meal served in the new hotel—breakfast on Friday, August 6th—drew more than 100 people. A gala reception and dance were held on August 10th to officially open the new hotel, with more than 300 people in attendance. The hotel's 100 guests attended the opening, along with "a large group from Asheville" and many local residents, filling the lobby, porch, and terrace soon after the reception started.[11]

The opening of the hotel was met with a chorus of praise and approbation. Seventeen businesses and local organizations took out advertisements in the *Asheville Citizen-Times* to congratulate the Phillipses, including several companies that worked on the building or supplied materials for the hotel. The Ezekiel and Weilman Company of Richmond, Virginia supplied the dining room and kitchen equipment. The Black Mountain Lumber Company stated that "It was a pleasure for us to construct your building and furnish building materials used." E. Z. Stines, manager of Jefferson Standard Life Insurance, aptly noted that "This fine structure is indeed a credit to Black Mountain and Western North Carolina." Other supporters included the Black Mountain Chamber of Commerce, Asheville Linen Supply Company, Montreat Assembly, Ridgecrest Baptist Assembly, Black Mountain Hardware and Supply, Black Mountain Insurance Agency, Black Mountain Drug Company, French Broad Laundry, Bank of Black Mountain, as well as the Mayor and

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[10] Buncombe County Register of Deeds.

[11] *Asheville Citizen-Times* (August 8, 1937 and August 11, 1937).

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Board of Aldermen.[12]

The Monte Vista Hotel was (and remains) unusual in its size and appointments for a town the size of Black Mountain. With the closing of the Gresham Hotel in the 1930s, the Monte Vista was the only substantial hotel in town. The lingering effects of the Great Depression, the United States' entry into World War II, and improved public highways, along with increased automobile tourism following the war, led to changing patterns of tourism in the mountains in the mid-twentieth century. The Phillips' investment, however, paid off and the Monte Vista Hotel continued to be a vital part of Black Mountain's civic and social life, with the hotel hosting numerous meetings, receptions, parties, and other functions, in addition to providing comfortable accommodations for travelers. As visitors increasingly traveled to the mountains in their own cars, their visits became shorter and the area visited became larger. This new kind of tourist typically favored low-cost lodging and services and convenient auto-oriented motels and restaurants built along the highways, contributing to the demise of numerous inns and boarding houses that had once served the traveling public. Despite the shifting tastes of vacationers, the Monte Vista maintained its comfortable homelike atmosphere in addition to offering the convenience favored by travelers in the mid-twentieth century.[13]

Lucien and Rosalie Phillips continued to operate the Monte Vista into the 1950s; Mrs. Phillips died in 1952. Beginning in April 1954, Dr. and Mrs. Jack B. Fellows of Ridgecrest leased the Monte Vista from the estate of Mrs. Phillips for one year with an option to purchase the hotel. The Fellowses planned to operate the hotel and use it as headquarters for the newly established Baptist University of Creative Arts. In May the following year, however, it was announced that the Fellowses did not exercise their option to purchase the hotel, which then reverted back to the Phillips family. William W. "Bill" Phillips, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lucien Phillips, and his wife, Marilyn moved into the Monte Vista Hotel and assumed management of the establishment.[14]

Bill and Marilyn Phillips successfully ran the hotel from 1955 through the 1980s, making a few changes to the operation during their tenure. In 1964, the original section of the hotel—the old school building—was torn down to make way for additional parking. For many years the large frame structure had only been used during the summer months. Wood salvaged from the demolished building was used to build a radio station on the site of the former Black Mountain Airport. In 1969, an in ground pool was added to the hotel grounds in front of the 1926 annex building.[15]

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[12] Advertisements and quotes appearing in *Asheville Citizen-Times* (August 8, 1937).

[13] Starnes, 130-136. *Knoxville News-Sentinel* (May 20, 1997).

[14] Rosalie Phillips, personal communication, October 20, 2006. Parris, 127-128.

[15] Parris, 126; Swannanoa Valley Museum, 41; and Phillips personal communication.

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Another significant change in the second half of the twentieth century was the 1980 construction of a modern sixteen-room annex to the rear of the main hotel building. The L-shaped annex, which is physically connected to main hotel by an enclosed breezeway, was built partially below grade and covered by a broad hip roof. Padgett and Freeman Architects of Asheville designed the addition and local builder L. R. Cox oversaw its construction.[16]

Bill and Marilyn Phillips both passed away in the 1980s—in 1983 and 1989, respectively. Following the death of Marilyn Phillips, her daughter (and granddaughter of the original owner), Rosalie Phillips, assumed operation of the Monte Vista Hotel. With the exception of the one-year period (1954-1955) when the hotel was leased out, the Monte Vista Hotel has been run by members of the Phillips family since its founding in 1919. The hotel continues to function in much the same way it has for the past seventy years, since the completion of the main building 1937. Although it now competes with modern chain hotels in Black Mountain and Asheville, the Monte Vista Hotel maintains a special place in the civic and social life of Black Mountain.

Architecture Context

Scottish-born architect S. Grant Alexander (1875-1953) of Asheville designed the main building of the Monte Vista Hotel in 1937. Local builder Connally Dougherty oversaw its construction for the Black Mountain Lumber Company, and the Garland brothers landscaped the grounds of the hotel. The Monte Vista originally opened in the old Black Mountain School building, which was built around 1910 and then enlarged and converted to a hotel in 1919. The original hotel remained in operation until 1964, when it was torn down and the site was paved for parking. An annex, constructed in 1926, stood to the rear of the original building. It continues to serve as an active component of the hotel property. The hotel was enlarged again in 1980, with the construction of a one-story, sixteen-room, L-shaped addition, designed by Padgett and Freeman Architects of Asheville, located at the rear of the property.

Samuel Grant Alexander was born in 1875 in Inverness, Scotland, the fourth of five children to Samuel and Jessie Alexander. Educated and professionally trained in Scotland, Alexander first worked as a bookseller before entering architectural practice, eventually becoming a Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects and a Fellow of the Faculty of Surveyors of Scotland. He was honored with the Order of the British Empire medal for his work during World War I. Following the war, he immigrated with his family to the United States in search of a better climate and greater opportunities for his two children.

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[16] *Asheville Citizen-Times* (June 8, 1980).

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Alexander apparently heard a great deal about his adopted country through his work with "top officials of the U.S. Navy during the war."[17]

Alexander brought his family to Asheville in 1924, and opened his architectural practice "specializing in residence and business buildings." In 1925, he purchased a lot in Lakeview Park and the following year the family moved into their "Villa Rosalia." Alexander designed a number of fine houses in Lakeview Park (as well as a few understated examples) including Stratford Towers, in 1925, for Wallace B. Davis, president of the Central Bank and Trust Company. Stratford Towers, a rambling two-and-a-half story manorial English Tudor-style dwelling, ranks as possibly the grandest of all houses built in the subdivision. Alexander often designed houses in the Tudor Revival style, but worked in a variety of styles for his larger commissions such as American Legion Post 70, a quaint fortress-like stone building near the Veterans Administration Hospital in Oteen; Colonial Revival-style Grace Baptist Church in West Asheville; rustic board-and-batten Church of the Transfiguration at Kanuga (NR, 1995), an Episcopal retreat in Hendersonville; and the rebuilt Gothic Revival-style Calvary Episcopal Church and parish hall in Fletcher. In 1936, Alexander's son, Ludovic John Grant Alexander, joined his father's practice to establish the firm of S. Grant Alexander and Associates. Between 1936 and 1938, Alexander and Associates designed the Rustic Revival-style Mars Hill High School (NR, 2005), the largest of several stone school buildings constructed by the Works Projects Administration in neighboring Madison County. The double-loaded interior corridor and simple, well proportioned moldings of Mars Hill High School, like that of the Monte Vista Hotel, is generally straightforward, but clearly shows the efficient use of space and thoughtful detailing of an experienced architect.[18]

At the time of its construction, the architecture of the Monte Vista Hotel marked a departure from the prevalent domestic styles of other early twentieth-century hotels and inns in Black Mountain. Since the majority of inns and boarding houses operated in the owner's personal residence, the association of domestic architectural styles with tourist accommodations seems natural. In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the typical stay of leisure travelers was defined by weeks or months, not days and nights, and for these extended stays, comfort and hospitality received greater emphasis than economy and convenience for many travelers. Those buildings in Black Mountain that were constructed specifically and solely for the purpose of tourist lodging typically utilized domestic forms and styles to create the impression of a familiar homelike environment. The three-story, thirty-six-room brick building designed for the Monte Vista also provided a comfortable atmosphere for guests, but on a commercial scale. Only two other hotels on the scale

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[17] Family notes by Marguerite Nelson Alexander, daughter of S. Grant Alexander, dated July 2, 1992. Biography files, Pack Memorial Library, Asheville, NC. Also see *Asheville Citizen* (January 22, 1953) and Asheville City Directories.

[18] Buncombe County Register of Deeds, and Swaim, 204-206. Also see *Asheville Citizen* (January 22, 1953) and Asheville City Directories.

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of the Monte Vista had been built in Black Mountain: the 1882 Mount Mitchell Hotel and its ca. 1905 replacement, Gladstone Hotel.[19]

Mount Mitchell Hotel was a three-story, frame Queen Anne-style building with a tall clipped-gable roof, gabled wall dormers, decorative wood shingles, four-story tower, and a two-tiered wraparound porch with carved brackets and a cut-out balustrade. The central tower featured arched window and door openings, projecting balconies, bracketed cornice, and a tall mansard roof with a widow's walk. Although imposing in its scale and lavish for its time, the stylistic elements of the building's design did not differ greatly from those found on Queen Anne and other late Victorian-era houses popular in the late nineteenth century. The presence of Mount Mitchell Hotel in a small town like Black Mountain in the late nineteenth century provides further evidence of the significance of the town's tourism industry.

Mount Mitchell Hotel operated for more than twenty years, but around 1905 the hotel burned, and two businessmen from Mount Olive, North Carolina erected a new two-and-a-half story hotel on the site called Gladstone Hotel. The Gladstone was outwardly less decorative than Mount Mitchell Hotel and featured transitional Queen Anne and Colonial Revival-style details. The Gladstone incorporated projecting front blocks capped by a hip roof with gabled dormers, tall windows, doors topped by transoms, and two-tiered wraparound porches with slender columns on the first story and turned posts and scroll brackets on the second story. A two-story wing projected from the west side of the building. In the same way that the design of Mount Mitchell Hotel combined stylistic elements popular for Victorian-period residences, the Gladstone also gave the appearance of an oversized transitional Queen Anne/Colonial Revival-style house, one of the most popular house types throughout the region in the first decades of the twentieth century. The hotel was sold to Emory L. Wilson in 1917 and renamed the Gresham. The hotel closed during the 1930s and, by 1942, the building no longer stood.[20]

Nearly all of the other accommodations for visitors to Black Mountain at the turn of the century, and into the first decades of the twentieth century, were available in private residences (Washington/Cauble House), converted residences (Black Mountain Inn, formerly the home of T. K. Brown, later enlarged by A. E. Stevens), or additions to residences (Crawford Hall, an eleven-room annex built onto the Mrs. Z. V. Crawford House in 1908). There were also a small number of boarding houses built to take in lodgers. Silas and Martha Dougherty originally welcomed guests into their own home, but their daughter Sadie Dougherty Tyson later operated a boarding house known as Dougherty Heights, a large transitional Queen Anne/Colonial Revival-style dwelling. Dougherty Heights remains in operation as the Red Rocker Inn and, along with the Monte Vista, is one of only a few lodging establishments dating from the early part of the twentieth century that remain active in Black Mountain.

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[19] Starnes, 133-137; Swannanoa Valley Museum, 38-44; and Parris, 122-131,

[20] Swannanoa Valley Museum, 38.

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The sixty-seven-room Monte Vista Hotel, however, is considerably larger in size than the seventeen-room Red Rocker Inn. The only other historic hotel or inn in the Black Mountain vicinity of a comparable scale to the Monte Vista is the Assembly Inn in Montreat. Designed by Asheville architect William J. East and opened in 1929, the ninety-eight-room Assembly Inn is a fortress-like, three-story structure constructed of river rock and quarried stone. Because the previous hotel had burned, association president Robert C. Anderson insisted that the new hotel be fireproof. Eight–bay wings extend to either side of the projecting five-bay entrance pavilion with rounded pillars rising three stories above the articulated base of the building, segmental arch window openings, and metal-frame casement windows. The interior contains marble floors and stone walls flecked with mica. The distinctive architecture of the Assembly Inn, and almost exclusive use of stone in its construction, blends well within the wooded campus and other stone and frame buildings of the Montreat Conference Center.[21]

The architecture of Monte Vista Hotel draws from more traditional sources than the Assembly Inn, and the resulting architectural expression is understandably more restrained and familiar. The use of hip roof forms, defined end-pavilions, unrelieved brick walls, and six-over-six double-hung windows reference elements frequently found on Colonial Revival-style dwellings and are here simplified and employed on a larger scale. The interior also incorporates basic Colonial Revival details throughout, including moldings, door and window surrounds, four-panel doors, and the stair newel posts and balustrade. The Colonial Revival style gained widespread acceptance for domestic architecture, beginning around the turn of the twentieth century, in response to the overly decorative and fussy forms of the Queen Anne and late Victorian era. Early examples of the Colonial Revival style, however, rarely offered historically correct copies of colonial precedents. Freely interpreted details and proportions from colonial models were applicable to a wide range of house types and forms, which helped the style become the most popular domestic architectural style of the early twentieth century. Dissemination of published sources in the 1910s and 1920s encouraged more historical accuracy, but the economic depression of the 1930s, among other factors, led to a simplification of the style toward the mid-twentieth century. The Monte Vista Hotel successfully combines simplified elements of the Colonial Revival style to create a tasteful and comfortable environment for accommodating travelers to Black Mountain.

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[21] Anderson, 85-94.

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Section 10. Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property for the Monte Vista Hotel contains the full extent of Buncombe County tax parcel 0619-09-25-2462. The 2.61-acre tract contains all of the buildings, structures, driveways, parking areas, and landscape features associated with the hotel. The property is bounded by State Street on the south, New Bern Avenue on the west, Orchard Street on the north, and adjacent property lines on the east. The boundary is shown by a heavy line on the accompanying tax map and site plan.

Boundary Justification

The nominated property includes the full parcel historically associated with the Monte Vista Hotel. The current 2.61-acre parcel consists of four tracts acquired by L. E. and Rosalie Phillips, original owners of the Monte Vista Hotel, between 1919 and 1939. The property is described in Buncombe County Deed Book 3956, page 254.

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Monte Vista Hotel – National Register Boundary Map
Tax Parcel PIN 0619-09-25-2462
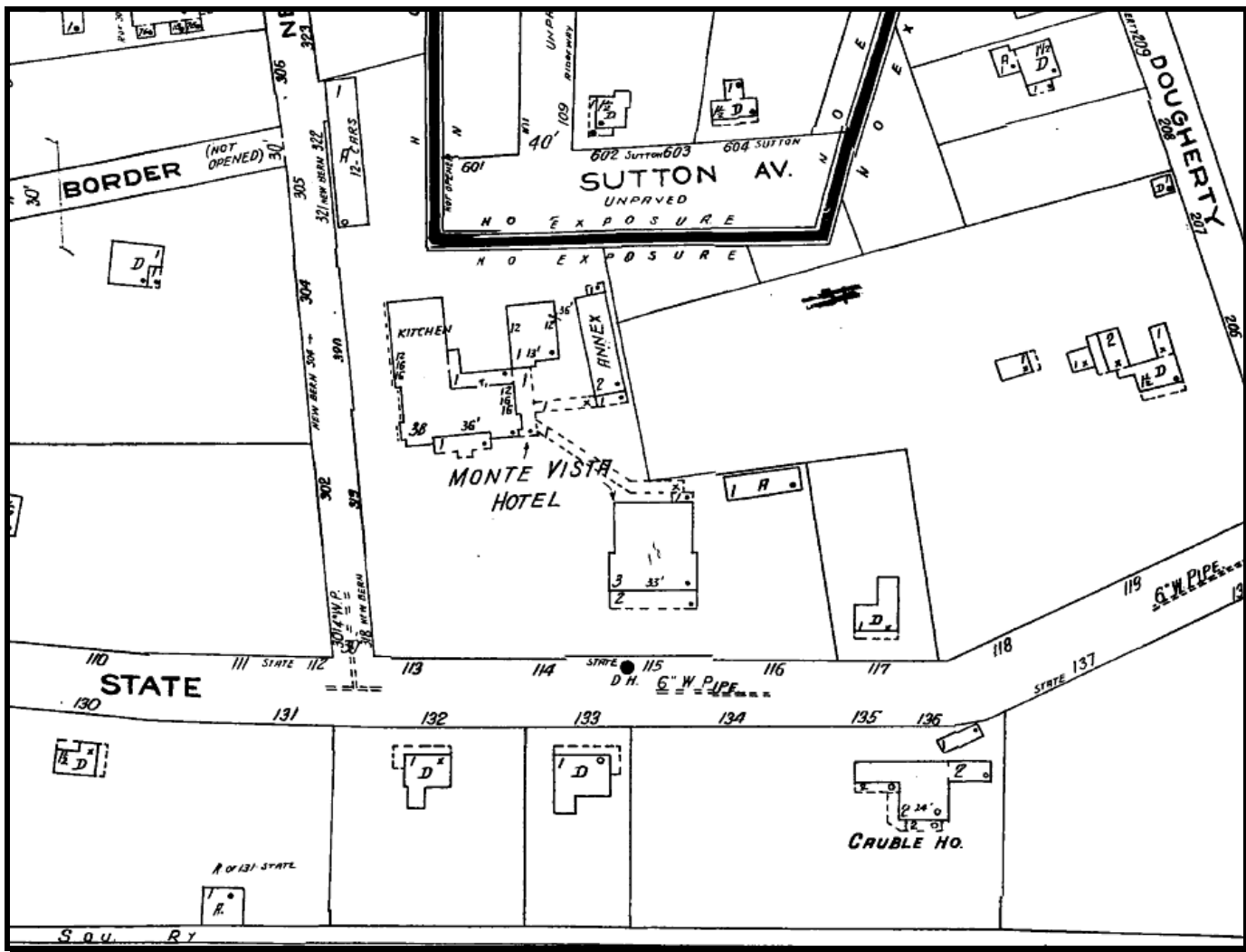(*Source: Buncombe County Land Records Department*)

National Register Boundary is shown by the heavy solid line.

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Monte Vista Hotel, 308 West State Street, Black Mountain
(*Source*: Sanborn map, Black Mountain, NC, 1924-1942, Sheet 3)

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Photograph Index

All photographs of Monte Vista Hotel at 308 West State Street in Black Mountain, North Carolina by Clay Griffith of Acme Preservation Services, on October 20, 2006. Digital images kept at the Survey and Planning Branch of the North Carolina Historic Preservation Office in Raleigh, North Carolina.

1. Façade, looking northwest

2. Southwest side elevation, oblique view to north

3. Rear elevations and courtyard, looking south

4. Northeast side elevation, oblique view to northwest

5. Main hotel addition (ca. 1940), looking south

6. Main hotel annex (1980), looking south

7. Main entrance detail, looking northwest

8. Interior – lobby, looking southwest

9. Interior – dining room, looking northwest

10. Interior – 2nd story guest hall

11. The Farmhouse, façade and northeast elevation, looking west

12. Swimming Pool and Pool Shed, looking southwest