

Black Mountain Architectural Survey

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Background

Plans for a town wide survey were begun by the Town of Black Mountain's Historic Preservation Commission several years ago. A preliminary reconnaissance survey was prepared by the town, that documented and located some of the buildings dated 1936 and earlier. These were mapped and some initial work was completed, but no formal survey was filed with the Department of Cultural Resources. The Town of Black Mountain retained the map and preliminary survey files. In the winter of 2006, the Historic Preservation Commission applied for a Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) Survey and Planning grant to survey 320 properties based upon this initial reconnaissance survey. In the spring of 2006, the Commission was awarded the survey and planning grant to complete a town wide survey of properties dating to ca. 1940.

Methodology

As mentioned above, an initial reconnaissance survey was completed before the official survey work began in September 2006. At this time a windshield survey was undertaken with State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) staff, the consultant, planning staff, and members of the Historic Preservation Commission. A list of priority survey areas was compiled, with areas of greatest concentration of historic properties being among the first areas to be surveyed due to their potential as future historic districts. Other individual properties to be surveyed throughout the town boundaries were also included in this initial list. By this time a National Register nomination for the Black Mountain Downtown Historic District (NR 2004) had already been completed, so these properties were not included in the scope of the survey work. Only a handful of properties had officially been surveyed previously, and these were updated in the field as work progressed.

The project was divided into seven phases. As part of the first phase of work, some initial background research was conducted. This included gathering available historic plats to see what areas that were platted actually developed into neighborhoods. A visit was made to the Swannanoa Valley Museum to view their photo and history collections, along with some initial research at the public libraries. Additionally, a guided walk through the Church/Connally Street areas with a former postman, Jim Buckner, provided some valuable information about the development and families who lived in this neighborhood. Unfortunately, city directories for Black Mountain were not available as a historic resource, but Sanborn maps from 1924 and 1942 were used in the field to help date properties that had been mapped. However, the Sanborns covered only a minimal part of town, so the dating of many of the buildings was done in the field based upon dates of historic plats, owner interviews when possible, and general time frames of

architectural styles. As the survey neared completion, additional research was conducted through interviews of local historians Dot Jones, Harriett Styles, and Katherine Debrow, viewing of documentary photo collections, and more detailed research into the general historical development of the town.

As the survey work began, it became obvious to the consultant that there were areas of the town that had not been included in the initial survey of properties through 1936 and many of these properties dated from before 1936. From the initial reconnaissance survey, there were also several mapped properties dating from before 1936 that had been significantly altered or were no longer extant. The survey also revealed that there were many good examples of 1940s through mid-1950s buildings in the town. Since the contract for the survey allowed for inclusion of properties only through ca. 1940, some of these additional properties were surveyed and entered into the data base, but their full historic context and determination of inclusion on the study list will need to be more fully developed in a future phase of work. A list of all properties is included at the end of this report, broken into the fully surveyed properties dating from 1896 – ca. 1940, and those dating from 1941 – 1957.

General History of Black Mountain and Residential, Tourism and Recreation, Religious, Health, and African-American Contexts

Geography

Black Mountain is located in western North Carolina, approximately twenty miles from Asheville to the west, and forming the eastern edge of Buncombe County. The town is located in the Swannanoa Valley, a broad valley approximately eighteen miles long and surrounded by the Black and Craggy Mountains to the north, and the Swannanoa Mountains to the south. Two major streams run through the town, Flat Creek and the North Fork of the Swannanoa River.

Early Settlement through the Eighteenth Century

The town of Black Mountain was originally known as Grey Eagle, but it is not known where the name came from. It is possible that it was named this by the earliest inhabitants, the Cherokee. The Cherokee inhabited most of western North Carolina, including Black Mountain. These early people initially were nomadic hunters, with families gradually transitioning to more settled farming lifestyles that took advantage of the fertile valley land and abundant waterways.¹ The earliest white settlers in the Swannanoa Valley began to arrive from eastern North Carolina and Virginia in the mid to late 1700s, and, like in other parts of Buncombe County, did not co-exist well with the Cherokee. The early people were gradually pushed further and further west, making room for the white settlers.² The early white settlers in Black Mountain included the Frederick Lafayette Burnett, William Stepp, John Kyle, Elijah and Elisha Kerlee, Godson, Brown,

¹ Bisher, Catherine W., Michael T. Southern and Jennifer F. Martin. A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Western North Carolina. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1999, p. 10.

² Sondley, F. A. Asheville and Buncombe County, Asheville: The Citizen Company, 1922.

Allison, Walker, and Padgett families. Settlers came to farm because land in the valley was fertile and game and fish were in abundance. These scattered early subsistence farms quickly became a more defined community, but the area was remote and life was difficult. William Stepp brought slaves with him, and was one of the largest landowners early in the history of the town.³

Early to Mid Nineteenth Century Development

In the early part of the nineteenth century, travel to Grey Eagle (later Black Mountain) was not easy. The steep mountain terrain prevented the development of roads or rails through the region to the west of the central piedmont of North Carolina. In the mid-nineteenth century, a stagecoach road, the Western Turnpike, chartered by the state General Assembly in 1849, laid out a route running in an east-west direction (now Highway 70/State Street). This helped further the development of the town and opened the way to livestock drovers coming from points west, though primary development in the area was farming and small mercantile operations.⁴ Visitors arrived by stagecoach at the corner of what is now State Street and Montreat Road.⁵ The early stagecoach route went from Old Fort to the east to the top of the Blue Ridge Mountains. Later, in the 1820s, it extended through the Swannanoa Gap, on to Black Mountain, and on to the Old Highway 70 route and points west.⁶ By the middle years of the nineteenth century, the Swannanoa Valley still remained as a relatively isolated place, despite the development of the stagecoach routes. Some additional homes and churches had been built, primarily along the east-west route of the stagecoach line, with the earliest homes built primarily of log. Serving as the main transportation access through the Swannanoa Valley, the stagecoach helped to transport goods and visitors until the arrival of the railroad in the late nineteenth century.⁷ Guided horseback trips were popular up to Mount Mitchell and the area was becoming known for natural exploration and tourists, as the natural beauty of the area was promoted.⁸ While North Carolina communities to the east had the advantage of rail service, getting the train up the mountains was a difficult endeavor. Work began towards the goal of completing the rail lines in the early 1850s and 1860s, with much of the difficult and dangerous labor provided by Negro slaves. But when the Civil War began in 1861, men were called to serve and construction came to a halt. Rail access and the additional economic development and prosperity it would eventually bring to the town would have to wait.

Late Nineteenth Through Early Twentieth Century Development

The Civil War had two profound impacts on Black Mountain; the loss of lives of many young men serving in the army, and the abrupt halt to the railroad construction of the mountain rail lines. Railroad construction didn't pick up again until the Reconstruction era of the 1870s that followed the War, and the Western North Carolina Railroad reached

³ The History of Black Mountain. The Senior History Class of the Black Mountain High School, 1933, p. 9.

⁴ "Black Mountain Downtown Historic District", National Register nomination, 2004, p. 8-25.

⁵ Ibid, p. 8-26.

⁶ History of Black Mountain and Its People, p. 50.

⁷ Collections of the Swannanoa Valley Museum.

⁸ History of Black Mountain and Its People, p. 17.

Black Mountain in 1880.⁹ Black Mountain was a necessary stop along the route from Old Fort to Asheville, with the tunnel through the Swannanoa gap being constructed at both the east and west sides until the train could finally reach Asheville to the west in 1881.¹⁰ As in many other mountain communities, it was not until the railroad arrived that Black Mountain began to see more rapid growth in terms of tourism, residential neighborhoods, commercial development, and religious development. The railroad brought building supplies and tourists, making the period from 1880 through 1915 a prosperous time for the town. By 1883, the North Fork Valley, to the northwest side of the town, operated a saw mill which served Black Mountain. Lumber became a major industry for the town, meeting the needs of the building boom that ensued after the arrival of the railroad.¹¹ Two additional lumber companies, Craggy Lumber Company, and Bee Tree Lumber Company, were founded in this time period, in 1903 and 1910 respectively, indicating a high demand for building materials. From 1912 – 1914, a narrow gauge railroad ran from Black Mountain up to Mount Mitchell, the highest point of the Black Mountains, that served to transport lumber, especially spruce, which was shipped as far away as England.¹² The arrival of the railroad had yet another effect on the town, in that the rail station was changed from Grey Eagle to Black Mountain by the railroad company and the town was officially incorporated on March 4, 1893.¹³

Black Mountain experienced a difficult time in the 1910s, both at home and abroad. The town was affected to a large degree by World War I, from 1914 – 1918. Again, many local lives were lost in the war effort, and although the town was prospering in many ways by this time the effects on the economy due to many young men being pulled away were still great. Just prior to the United States' involvement in the war, downtown Black Mountain, in 1912, experienced a massive fire in many of its frame buildings, prompting the need for reconstruction of much of the town. Up until this point, most residential development had centered around the downtown, the early roads, and the railroad, following the main transportation routes. Almost all the roads in town were still dirt as late as 1914, but Black Mountain was the first town in Buncombe County to vote and pass a bond issue to macadamize the roads, which passed in 1914, resulting in the paving of the town's first roads in 1915 and 1916, including Cherry Street, Sutton Street, and Black Mountain Avenue.¹⁴

By 1916, Black Mountain was a thriving community, with many new homes, a well-established and prosperous commercial center, a railroad, paved roads, and an influx of tourists every summer boosting the overall economic development of the town. Then torrential rains hit western North Carolina and all of the mountain towns, including Black Mountain, experienced what was then known as a hundred-year flood. Both the north fork of Swannanoa River and Flat Creek spilled over their banks, causing extensive

⁹ Sondley, p. 170.

¹⁰ History of Black Mountain and Its People, p. 47.

¹¹ "Black Mountain Downtown Historic District", p. 8-25.

¹² Ibid.

¹³ Ibid, p. 8-27.

¹⁴ Macadam surfaces are a type of paving which is coarser than asphalt and was often used as an early road surfacing system and The History of Black Mountain, p. 12 and p. 282.

damage to the community, including landslides, destruction of farms along the floodplains, and extensive damage to buildings in the path of the water.¹⁵

One of the biggest impacts of the 1916 flood was the washing away of the logging rails, which in effect ending the logging industry.¹⁶ The town did survive this difficult era, however, and in the late 1910s and 1920s continued to grow and develop. By 1918, there were electric lights, a sewer system, and a central water system in place in the town and some homes had telephone service. Hundreds of summer visitors continued to come to the area, and many families made the choice to settle in Black Mountain on a permanent basis due to the magnificent mountain scenery, climate, and prosperous nature of the town.¹⁷

As the town grew in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, it also grew in terms of neighborhoods and the number of houses built. Residential growth in Black Mountain took place along the main transportation routes; east-west along the stagecoach route in the mid nineteenth century, near the railroad in the late nineteenth century, and in the early twentieth century, along Highway 70 when it became the main east-west highway route. Additional growth occurred to the north, along Montreat Road and Flat Creek Road, both main corridors leading to the town of Montreat, the Presbyterian religious retreat center located to the north of Black Mountain. Some of the earliest houses built in the community still stand along these corridors.

Black Mountain, as it developed in the late nineteenth century, became the third largest community in Buncombe County after Asheville, the county seat. Much of the community developed from a residential standpoint after the arrival of the railroad. Compared to Asheville, housing in Black Mountain was more simple, with an abundance of bungalows and fewer high style Queen Anne, Neoclassical Revival, and Art Deco buildings than Asheville witnessed in its boom times from 1880 – 1930. Unique to Black Mountain, however, is the abundant use of river rock, likely a carryover from the construction of Montreat, whose main buildings are constructed of this readily available, smooth round stone. River rock appears as retaining walls, chimneys, foundations, and walls of houses throughout Black Mountain.

The Black Mountain Hotel Company was one of the earliest developers in Black Mountain, platting several large pieces of land in 1900, including one of the earliest subdivisions located along Vance and Blue Ridge avenues.¹⁸ Much of this area developed and today is still a cohesive neighborhood from the turn of the twentieth century, although new infill housing and alterations to historic buildings has impacted the neighborhood's historic architectural integrity. Additional properties the Black Mountain Hotel Company developed included land to the southwest of town along Pine and View streets (now Western View and Disosway streets).¹⁹

¹⁵ The History of Black Mountain and Its People, p. 266.

¹⁶ A Pictorial History of Black Mountain, p. 47.

¹⁷ The History of Black Mountain, p. 34. and A Pictorial History of Black Mountain, p. 47.

¹⁸ Buncombe County Plat Book 8, p. 40.

¹⁹ Buncombe County Plat Book 5, p. 4.

Another major developer in town was C. P. Kerlee. Kerlee platted land primarily on the eastern edge of the town, Kerlee Heights, in 1913, but also developed property adjacent to downtown. These platted areas near downtown were located along the railroad tracks and Flat Creek, one of the waterways through the town, as early as 1904.²⁰ In a 1912 plat indicating a settlement between E. J. Kerlee and J. W. McKoy, many parcels located along Montreat Road and Church Street were also part of the Kerlee family developments.²¹

Robert Owen (R. O.) Alexander was another local developer, platting subdivisions between 1908 and 1915. Most of his development was along Montreat Road, the major north-south corridor through town, and on the adjacent side streets to the west.²² Montreat Road had many different development plats through the early years of the twentieth century, including the S. F. Dougherty heirs who platted property along Montreat Road and to the southwest, in 1913.²³ Much of this land developed, with houses built in some areas on into the 1940s. Another platted area which was partially located along Montreat Road along with Dougherty and Church streets was the land of J. D. Murphy.²⁴

Another planned major development along the west side of town, which developed only minimally, was platted in 1913 and encompassed many small lots centered around Goldmont, Craggy, and College Streets, just north of Old U.S. Highway 70.²⁵ This was replatted later, in 1923, and was centered around Holman Christian University, which no longer exists. Some additional streets were laid out and a couple of houses were built, but this also never fully developed.

The latest of the early twentieth century subdivisions in Black Mountain was an area known as Lakewood, developed in 1925.²⁶ Located to the northwest of downtown, near the current northern boundary of the town, the Lakewood plat shows lot lines and streets laid out, but only a handful of houses which were actually built at the time the land was platted.

Once the railroad arrived in Black Mountain in 1880 the ease of access to the mountains in general was greatly increased, and Black Mountain experienced a major boost to tourism, drawing its share of tourists escaping to the cool mountain climate in the summers. Boarding houses, inns, and grand hotels were popular, with many establishments springing up throughout the community. Some of these included those run by S. F. Dougherty, Mrs. L. J. Kerlee, and J. M. McCoy. W. H. Burnette ran the first

²⁰ Buncombe County Plat Books 154, p. 173 and 198, p. 139.

²¹ Buncombe County Plat Book 154, p. 184.

²² Buncombe County Plat Books 154, p. 115; 154, p. 68; 154, p. 199; 154, p. 136; 198, p. 51.

²³ Buncombe County Plat Book 154, p. 106.

²⁴ Buncombe County Plat Book 2, p. 25.

²⁵ Buncombe County Plat Book 198, p. 20.

²⁶ Buncombe County Plat Book 10, p. 27.

hotel in the area, Black Mountain Hotel.²⁷ The Washington House, later the Cauble House, was in operation in 1894, and Enthoffer's Inn, built in 1888 by E. J. Enthoffer, was also serving the tourist trade.²⁸ Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Dougherty opened their inn, Mountain View, in 1897 (**Silas Dougherty House BN609**), and Squire Patton was taking in boarders in 1900.²⁹ By 1912, a travel guide for the area listed "...thirteen hotels and boarding houses in Black Mountain, accommodating 600 summer visitors..."³⁰ Other boarding facilities in operation before 1915 included Major Wilson's, Mrs. George Adams', Mrs. A. A. Northcott, Mrs. T. B. Waddell, Miss Emma Disosway (**Disosway House BN1723**), and the Mount Mitchell Inn. The first building that housed the Monte Vista Hotel was in operation by 1919, in the former Black Mountain School. Mrs. L. E. Phillips had bought the school, added porches, and started the hotel in 1919 (**Monte Vista Hotel BN1509**).³¹

Black Mountain also served as a starting point for those making the trek up to Mount Mitchell, located to the northeast. As early as the late 1800s, the steep Black Mountains and other parts of western North Carolina had been explored by naturalists and early settlers. This spurred more local interest as national publications described Mount Mitchell, the area, its accommodations, and cool summer climate.³² Horseback and hiking excursions to Mount Mitchell became popular pastimes, passing through Swannanoa and the North Fork Valley as the main route. This practice continued into the early part of the twentieth century when, in 1907, the city of Asheville purchased the upper part of the North Fork valley as a watershed for the town, eliminating the traditional route for tourists to Mount Mitchell. This forced them to begin and end their excursions in Black Mountain, with the Mt. Mitchell route running north through Montreat and then along a new trail up the mountain, greatly increasing the tourism industry for Black Mountain into the late 1910s and 1920s.³³ On December 12, 1911, C. A. Dickey and J. C. Campbell, both Black Mountain businessmen, obtained the right-of-way for construction of a rail line to Mount Mitchell. The rail was completed in 1912, and was acquired in 1913 by Perley and Crockett, other local businessmen. In 1915 passenger service was begun, only to end in 1919. By the mid to late 1920s, the railroad function as the major transportation mode through the valley was being overtaken by the automobile, resulting in the old Mount Mitchell railroad bed being turned into a turnpike. This new road, known as the Mount Mitchell Motor Road, was operated by the Mount Mitchell Development Company, another group of local businessmen.³⁴

²⁷ Parris, Joyce Justus. A History of Black Mountain and Its People, Marceline, MO: Walsworth Publishing, 1992, p. 122. The Black Mountain Hotel burned in 1905 and was replaced by The Gladstone, then the Gresham, and then the Tourist Hotel. The building no longer exists.

²⁸ Ibid.

²⁹ Ibid, p. 129. Only the former Mountain Inn (Silas Dougherty House), the Disosway House, and Monte Vista Hotel are extant.

³⁰ "Black Mountain Downtown Historic District", p. 8-27.

³¹ A History of Black Mountain and Its People, p. 129.

³² "Black Mountain Downtown Historic District", p. 8-27.

³³ Ibid, p. 8-28.

³⁴ "Black Mountain Downtown Historic District", p. 8-31.

In addition to the typical tourist who ventured into the mountains to avoid the oppressive heat of the low country, Black Mountain, like many other western North Carolina communities, served as the location for summer camps. As soon as it was accessible by rail, Western North Carolina became a major draw for residents of states further south who sent their children to camp in the summers due to the magnificent scenic beauty and cool summer climate. A significant camp located within the survey area is **Camp Merri Mac (BN1610)**, a girls' camp established ca.1940. Other camps established around Black Mountain in the early years of the twentieth century included Lake Eden in Swannanoa (Camp Rockmount), Craggy Shadows Farm, and Camp Timberlake. Of these, Camp Rockmount still exists, but is no longer in use as a summer camp.³⁵ **Brier Brook Camp (BN1455)** while not a summer camp, served youth from infancy to age twelve who needed a temporary place to stay from a day to a year or more. It emphasized health and physical activity for its youth, many of whom lived there year-round.

Black Mountain, almost from its beginning as a town in the late nineteenth century, served as a religious retreat center for visitors from all over the southeast. The town served then, as now, as a religious retreat center for almost all of the Christian denominations, due to its choice location, mountain atmosphere, and small town character. Ridgecrest, a Southern Baptist Assembly and Retreat located to the east of Black Mountain, was founded in 1907.³⁶ Montreat, a Presbyterian retreat center located adjacent to the northern boundary of Black Mountain city limits, was founded in 1911.³⁷ While not included within the scope of this survey since it is a separate town from Black Mountain, the river rock craftsmen who built many of the buildings in Montreat had a tremendous influence on the architecture in the Town of Black Mountain. These craftsmen and others in the community utilized this material extensively and were skilled artisans in the use of this smooth stone which was readily available. Another retreat was the Blue Ridge Assembly, located to the southeast of the town, founded in 1912 as an arm of the YMCA.³⁸ In 1914, the Methodist Colony platted a large piece of land for a religious retreat community to the northwest of downtown, with the focus of the community being Lake Tomahawk.³⁹ The Methodist denomination made the decision to move their assembly and retreat center to Lake Junaluska in Haywood County, so only a small portion of the Methodist Colony developed in the time period when it was platted. The lake was eventually developed and some houses surrounding the lake were built, but what remains today is scattered, even though the original lot lines remain intact.

In addition to the larger religious retreat centers which were established in the first part of the twentieth century, Black Mountain was also home to many individual churches. As the number of residents and summer visitors grew, so did the need for new or expanded church facilities. Some of the early twentieth century churches built included the 1912

³⁵ Ibid, p. 8-29.

³⁶ "Black Mountain Downtown Historic District", p. 8-29.

³⁷ Bisher, Catherine W., Michael T. Southern and Jennifer F. Martin, A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Western North Carolina, Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1999, p. 305.

³⁸ Ibid, p. 306.

³⁹ Buncombe County Plat Book 154, p. 193.

St. James Episcopal Church (BN1706) and the 1922 **Thomas Chapel (BN1687)**, the earliest of the free Black churches, founded in 1892. A Baptist church was located across the road from Thomas Chapel, and there were two churches in Montreat which served the black community. Some families went to the all white churches in Ridgecrest because they lived there and were welcomed by the white residents.⁴⁰

Black Mountain, like other towns in western North Carolina, served as a desirable place for sanatoriums to treat tuberculosis due to the cool nights and clean air. Many of these early twentieth century health facilities also treated other ailments such as mental illness and drug and alcohol abuse.⁴¹ The treatment centers included small ones such as the ca. 1900 Franklin Sanatorium (**BN1555**), located one mile west of downtown Black Mountain. Mrs. Franklin Mallory operated this center until 1906, when she was killed crossing the railroad tracks.⁴²

The Fellowship of the Royal League, formed in Chicago in 1903, was a fraternal insurance society for members. This society had as one of its main goals to build a sanatorium for its members. Wallace K. Harrison moved to Black Mountain in 1903 and bought 525 acres along the Swannanoa River for \$5000. In 1904 some of this land was sold to the Fellowship Association of the Royal League. Dr. I. J. Archer then came to Black Mountain to establish the Royal League Sanatorium which was located at the intersection of North Fork Road and Cragmont Road.⁴³ This continued in operation until the 1940s. A second facility, Cragmont Sanatorium, was built on land also purchased by Harrison and operated from 1905 through the 1930s. Treatments for patients at these health centers included fresh air, good food, sunshine, and rest, with patients sleeping on screened porches. Most patients came to Black Mountain from up north, particularly from Michigan and Illinois.⁴⁴

Additional health centers in Black Mountain included Beallmont Park Sanatorium (ca. 1910), which treated tuberculosis, alcoholism, and other mental conditions (**BN1610**) and the North Carolina State Nurses Home (1913) which treated ill nurses. All of these facilities continued to treat patients through 1937 when the Western North Carolina Sanatorium, run by the state, began operations.

As early as the 1780s there were African American families in the Black Mountain area. Many of these early families came to the area as slaves, and decided to stay once emancipation took place in the late nineteenth century. Others chose Black Mountain as a place to live due to the climate, availability of jobs, and general acceptance of the black residents within the community at large. Current residents note that life in Black Mountain for the African-American family was generally easier than in nearby Asheville due to the fact that there was less social separation between the races.⁴⁵ The earliest free

⁴⁰ Jones, Dot. Interview by Sybil H. Argintar, 24 July 2007.

⁴¹ A History of Black Mountain and Its People, p. 135.

⁴² Ibid.

⁴³ Ibid, p. 136.

⁴⁴ Ibid.

⁴⁵ Interview I Dot Jones by Sybil H. Argintar, 25 July 2007/

black families in Black Mountain included the Stepp and Burnette families. Other early families were Dougherty, Davidson, and Lytle.⁴⁶ Later families were Greenlee, Logan, and Moore. These early families founded churches, schools, businesses, and social lodges. John Myra Stepp, son of Joseph Stepp and slave Myra Burgin, was born in 1850 into slavery. In his later years, he became a successful farmer in Black Mountain and in 1886 donated land along Flat Creek, in the Brookside community along Flat Creek Road, for a school.⁴⁷ In 1917, as this community grew in size, another school, no longer in existence, was built on the same site. A second school serving the black community, located on Cragmont Road on the west side of town was the Carver School. The first building of the Carver School was a two-room building, replaced in 1942 by a stone building, and in the 1960s by the brick building currently in existence as the Carver Community Center.

Historically, many neighborhoods in Black Mountain have been integrated communities, in keeping with the general acceptance of these families into the community in the years before formal integration. There were areas of town, however, that housed larger concentrations of African-American families. These included Cragmont, Brookside (Flat Creek area) and Lytle Cove. **Roseland Gardens (BN1613)**, located in the Brookside community on the east side of town, was a popular social hall for the community from the 1920s through the 1970s.

Before integration, most of the African-American families worked as sanatorium employees, teachers, domestic help, cooks in the hotels and inns, public works, the railroad, and for Beacon Manufacturing textile plant in nearby Swannanoa. Annie Dougherty, a well-known African-American woman in the Black Mountain area, served the community as a mid-wife.⁴⁸ Many came as servants in the summer months to Montreat, Blue Ridge Assembly, and Ridgecrest.

Early settlements in Buncombe County often had a school house as part of the community. By 1889, every district in the county, including those in Black Mountain, has a school house.⁴⁹ In the early 1900s, community schools were only open a few months at a time, due in part to small budgets for teacher salaries and to the farm schedules for many rural districts where children had to work on the farm part of the year. However, by 1918, most schools in the county were open six months at a time.⁵⁰

The earliest school in Black Mountain, no longer in existence, was the Tabernacle School, which opened in 1847. Schools within the town or in nearby Swannanoa in the late nineteenth century included Oak Grove School on Lake Eden Road in Swannanoa (1881-1901), Lance School, which was at the corner of Old Highway 70 and North Fork Road, now an industrial plant, which closed in 1919 when a new school was built more in the center of Black Mountain. The Kerlee School House on the east side of town was a

⁴⁶Buncombe County Plat Book 154, p. 193.

⁴⁷ Collections of the Swannanoa Valley Museum.

⁴⁸ Debrow, Katherine. Interview by Sybil H. Argintar, 20 November 2006.

⁴⁹ A History of Black Mountain and Its People, p. 163.

⁵⁰ Ibid.

one-room school at the corner of Montreat Road and Highway 10. In 1910 it moved to a larger school, which later became the first building of the Monte Vista Hotel.⁵¹

Some consolidation of schools began in 1919, with the building of the first Black Mountain School on State Street, serving grade kindergarten through eleven. The class of 1927 was the last group to graduate from this school, and in 1927 a new high school was built on Flat Creek Road at a cost of \$160,000 (**Black Mountain Primary School Gymnasium BN1618**).⁵²

By the end of the 1920s, before the stock market crash of 1929, Black Mountain was a prosperous community. The automobile had begun to supersede the rail as the primary means of transportation, as more roads were built from Black Mountain to points east and west. As with the construction of the railroad in the mid nineteenth century, however, the construction of roads would come to a halt as the impact of the depression years of the early to mid 1930s had its effect on the country, Black Mountain included.

The Depression Years Through 1940

Black Mountain, as in other western North Carolina communities, suffered greatly in the Depression years of the late 1920s and early 1930s. However, as part of the nation's economic recovery efforts during the Roosevelt years, Black Mountain also was on the receiving end of economic development programs in the early 1930s, as part of the Federal Works Progress Administration (WPA). An example of this is the building of Lake Tomahawk, located near the center of town (**Lake Tomahawk BN1506**). On December 4, 1933 the town board discussed buying the Methodist Colony's plans for a lake. In addition, the town developed plans for a nine-hole golf course and a community house. By 1940 Lake Tomahawk, the recreation center, a club house, and the golf course were nearly completed. Included in the complex was a pool, community park and the stone retaining wall lining the perimeter of the lake.⁵³ Even though the lake was laid out in an earlier subdivision plat for the Methodist Colony, it was not built until this time. Just to the north of this a municipal golf course was constructed in 1940 (**Golf Course BN1566**). Both of these facilities continue to serve the community today.

The terrain around Black Mountain made travel and communication to the east very difficult for the earliest settlers from eastern North Carolina. The first road, the stagecoach route, entered into the valley from Old Fort to the top of the Blue Ridge Mountains by way of Mill Creek, the Catawba River, north of Catawba Falls then Oldfield Gap into Buncombe County.⁵⁴ When this road reached Black Mountain it crossed Tomahawk Creek near Cragmont Road on the west side of town, following southwest to Old Highway 70, across North Fork and west to Swannanoa.⁵⁵ As late as 1902 this was still a difficult route. Due to the difficulty of road access, the earliest houses followed the transportation corridors. As roads expanded east and west new

⁵¹ A History of Black Mountain and Its People, p. 167.

⁵² Ibid, p. 169.

⁵³ A History of Black Mountain and Its People, pp. 195 - 197.

⁵⁴ Ibid, p. 50.

⁵⁵ Ibid.

neighborhoods developed along these new corridors. Old Highway 70 opened to automobiles in 1924. By 1934, there were 955 miles of paved highway in western North Carolina.⁵⁶ This made automobile transportation in and around western North Carolina much easier. Another major undertaking which perhaps affected Black Mountain negatively, however, was the construction of the Blue Ridge Parkway as a project of the WPA. As mentioned earlier, the Mount Mitchell Motor Road which originated in Black Mountain provided access to the top of Mt. Mitchell until the Blue Ridge Parkway opened in 1940.⁵⁷ This new scenic highway routed traffic away from town onto the parkway. The parkway provided this access instead, providing a more scenic route unencumbered by traffic lights and heavy traffic as Highway 70 and the Mount Mitchell Motor Road had become by this point. However, until the construction of Interstate 40 in the 1960s, Highway 70 still served as the main east-west corridor connecting Black Mountain with the Buncombe County towns to the west and communities to the east. Gas stations, restaurants, and automobile-related businesses boosted the economy of Black Mountain during this era. Religious development in the town continued, as exemplified by the construction of **The Rock Church (BN1622)** in 1940. The health industry which Black Mountain had historically been associated with also continued to grow during this era, with facilities such as the Children's Clinic (early 1930s), and the Western North Carolina Sanatorium (1937), now the Black Mountain Center, being constructed.

The 1940s, 1950s and the Present Day

Like many other western North Carolina communities, Black Mountain experienced a second period of growth after World War II. Unlike previous wars, World War II often involved the entire community, with women volunteering in the Red Cross, organizing war bond drives, and often working in the community while their husbands were at war. Black Mountain, as everywhere, experienced tremendous loss of life during the war, but the era post-World War II was a prosperous one. Many new homes were built, due in part to the GI bills, recreational development continued to be a focus, and downtowns remained as the social and economic focus of the community.

Road building continued to be a major focus for western North Carolina and Black Mountain in this era. On August 29, 1950, a survey had been completed from Black Mountain to Old Fort to the east with the goal of extending Highway 70 to Old Fort.⁵⁸ Interstate 40, which was under construction from the 1960s until the 1990s, was part of these road construction efforts. This continued expansion of automobile transportation corridors led to the construction of outlying malls and strip shopping centers in the 1960s. This in turn significantly affected the economic welfare of downtown Black Mountain, and it was not until the last fifteen years that the downtown has seen a resurgence of activity.

⁵⁶ The History of Black Mountain and Its People, p. 51.

⁵⁷ Collections of the Swannanoa Valley Museum.

⁵⁸ A History of Black Mountain and Its People, p. 51.

Property Types, Architecture and Landscape Architecture Context

Dating of surveyed buildings was done in the field and where possible, was based upon 1924 and 1942 Sanborn maps. However, these maps covered only a minimal portion of the current town boundaries, centered primarily around downtown and those areas contiguous to the north, east, and west. City directories for Black Mountain apparently were not ever printed, so this limited the specific dating of properties to field estimates based upon the general development of an area from when it was platted, architectural style time periods, and oral history interviews of owners when possible. As more detailed research is gathered for future National Register nominations, it is hoped that more specific details will be revealed.

Property Types

There are five main property types included within the survey area: residential, religious institutional, educational institutional, recreational, and commercial. Of these, the residential property type is by far the most common. Additionally, there are several notable landscape features including a man-made lake, golf course, and stone retaining walls. Older stone walls, especially those made of river rock, are abundant throughout the community, even when the property that they surround is non-historic. These walls were sometimes the only remaining feature of an historic property, or were indications of road layout and landscape features being developed in neighborhoods where houses were never built.

Architecture and Landscape Architecture Context

Black Mountain has been blessed with an abundance of highly skilled builders and craftsmen from its earliest days. Some of these have included Connally Dougherty (work in Montreat; the Monte Vista Hotel; the Perley House), W. C. Greene, Gregg Sawyer, James Sawyer, Charlie Godfrey (Montreat), Pell Padgett, Woodrow Cambron, I. T. Brooks, and Mack Padgett. Another significant craftsman who worked primarily in the 1920s was John Hentschel who built rustic furniture from rhododendron branches. Hentschel also designed and built architectural features of buildings, including the stair balustrade at **Pine Lodge (BN1575)**.

River rock, a material readily available in Black Mountain, was purposefully used as a building material throughout the town. Still in evidence along many roads are river rock retaining walls as well as porches, chimneys, foundations, or entire homes built of this native stone (**House BN1743**). Founded in 1911, the Montreat community and the 1920s college featured the river rock work of local contractor Charlie Godfrey of Black Mountain.⁵⁹ His use of river rock exerted a great deal of influence on the architecture of the rest of the town. While not fully documented that Godfrey built the many river rock structures around Black Mountain, it is likely he did or at least trained additional workers to carry out the artistic use of this locally available material.

⁵⁹ "Black Mountain Historic District", p. 8-28.

Landscape features within the town include the extensive use of river rock and fieldstone retaining walls, and the layout of the majority of neighborhoods is in typical grid patterns. Lake Tomahawk is an example of a man-made WPA lake from the late 1930s that also made use of stone for the construction of its perimeter, and the golf course, while not fully documented at the present time, may have been the design of preeminent golf course architect Donald Ross.

The total number of buildings surveyed was 349, including some of those dating from 1941-1957. Of the buildings dating through 1940, there were 144 bungalows, thirty-seven Colonial Revival, including several Dutch Colonial Revival and one Spanish Colonial Revival, thirty-three period cottages and vernacular buildings, twenty-six Minimal Traditional, sixteen Classical Revival, ten Four-Square, nine Queen Anne, four Rustic Revival, three I-houses, two Shingle, two Gothic Revival, one Tudor Revival, and one Neoclassical Revival.

Building Styles

The building styles which were seen in the survey, in chronological order based upon their national popularity include I-house, Queen Anne, Craftsman Bungalow, with the simplified bungalow house as a sub-form, period cottages, Shingle style, Colonial Revival, Four-Square, Classical Revival, Neoclassical Revival, Gothic Revival, Tudor Revival, Rustic Revival, and Minimal Traditional.

The I-house was a common form utilized throughout western North Carolina from the early nineteenth century on into the early twentieth century. The I-house is identified by its unique form of one room in depth, and two stories tall. An example of this in Black Mountain is **BN1689, House**. While not the purest examples of the style due to a shed-roof addition on the second story, the basic form of this house of two stories and one room deep remains intact, along with a full-width front porch. This house is used in the residential property type.

While there were not many examples of the Queen Anne style in the survey area, there were several that typically exemplify the style which was popular from 1880 – 1910. Features include irregular massing, corner turrets, steeply pitched rooflines, full-width or wraparound porches, and often textured shingle siding. A good example is **BN367, House**. Typical features of this style seen on this house include irregular massing, multi-gables, a wraparound porch, and a pyramidal roof turret. The Queen Anne style appears in the residential property type.

The Craftsman Bungalow style, in its high-style form, was popular from 1905 – 1930. It typically features one to one-and-one-half stories, irregular massing, gable or hip roofs, partial or full-width porches with battered posts on brick or stone piers, exposed rafter ends, knee braces, open or closed porch balustrades, shingle, weatherboard, or stone walls, and the often the use of stone foundations. The bungalow house form, a simplified version of the more high-style Craftsman bungalow, was a common house design utilized

by all economic classes. Many of Black Mountain's bungalows make use of the smooth river rock found in abundance in the community and used by the many talented stonemasons to create beautiful buildings.

The bungalow, both the high style Craftsman bungalow and the simplified bungalow house form, was by far the most common architectural style in Black Mountain's biggest period of growth, from the coming of the railroad in 1880 through the late 1920s. It continued to be used at a much less frequent level in the late 1930s. Some of the best examples in the survey area include **Houses BN 1455, 1461, 1478, 1483, 1514, and 1585**. All of these examples have irregular massing, are one or one-and-one-half stories, bungalow porch details, use of river rock, and gable rooflines typical of the style. This building style is seen in the residential property type.

Period cottages and vernacular buildings are those that typically do not fall into a particular stylistic category. The buildings denoted as period cottages are primarily one-story, square mass, hip roof buildings with front or wraparound porches. Other vernacular buildings may be just simple rectangular structures or cottages. A particularly good example of a period cottage in Black Mountain is **BN1750, House**, with its steep hip roof and engaged porch, and one-story-plus-basement massing. Period cottages and other vernacular buildings appear in the residential and commercial property types.

The Shingle style, popular from 1880 – 1900, was a style comprised of irregular massing, shingle wall covering, multi-gable roofline, casement windows, and often multiple porches with shingled posts. One of the best examples of this style in the survey area is the **Perley House (BN1714)** with its side gable roof with multiple dormers, shingle siding, and multi-light casement windows. This style appears in the residential property type.

The Colonial Revival style was popular nationally for a long period of time, from 1880 – 1955. Typical features of this style include two stories, side gable roofline, sometimes with dormers, central or end chimneys, and multi-light double-hung windows. Massing is symmetrical and the floor plan is most commonly center passage. There is not usually a porch, but instead an entry portico. Two good examples of this style are **BN1662, Peaceful Hemlocks** and **BN1475, House**. Both of these are the typical two-story, symmetrically massed building with a side gable roof, covered entry portico, and either central or exterior end chimneys. A subcategory of this style is the Spanish Colonial Revival, a style popular from 1915 – 1940, and featuring stucco wall surfaces, arched entries, windows, and doors, and courtyard gardens. There is one example of this style in the survey area which is a simplified version (**House, BN1779**). Typical features seen in this house include stucco walls, a courtyard, and arched openings. The Colonial Revival style is used in the residential property type.

The Four-Square style, popular in the early twentieth century, is typically two-over-two massing, often with a front or wraparound porch, and either a gable or hip roof. It was popular in the early twentieth century. Used in the residential property type, there are several in Black Mountain, two of which are **BN1594, House** and **BN 1682, House**.

Both of these houses are typical of the two-over-two massing, with one having a wraparound porch and hip roof and the other having a bungaloid porch and gable roof. Both are common variations to the style.

Classical Revival buildings are those that are not necessarily the same two-over-two, side-gable form as the Colonial Revival, but like the Colonial Revival include many classical features such as symmetrical massing, porch or entry stoop columns, gabled roofs with returns, and center hall floor plans. This style was popular in the early decades of the twentieth century. Some good examples of this style include **BN 368, Conley Dougherty House; 609, Silas Dougherty House; 1473, House** and **1591, House**. In addition to the use of this style in houses, the **Rock Church (BN1622)** makes use of this style for a religious institutional building type and the **Allison Building (BN1563)**, one of two commercial property type buildings in the survey area, also makes use of this style. This building style appears in both the residential and commercial property types. These buildings typically include details such as two-story, symmetrical massing, six-over-six windows, a center floor plan, and a variety of porches. The Allison Building has these features along with massive decorative brackets at the roofline.

The Neoclassical Revival style was a more monumental style primarily used for public or institutional buildings such as schools. Its popularity typically dates from 1900 – 1920. This style utilizes many elements of the Classics, including symmetrical proportions, side gable or hip roofs in non-commercial buildings, architrave trim around doors and windows, columns and pilasters, elaborate cornices, and often monumental porticos, all of which are often constructed of limestone. This style was often chosen for the more prominent buildings in town associated with the government, the banking industry, institutional buildings and the important commercial buildings due to the fact that this style evokes stability, tradition, and permanence. The one building in this style in the survey area is the **Black Mountain Primary School Gymnasium (BN1618)**, typical of the style primarily for its monumental portico featuring many classical features including a full entablature supported by Doric columns. This style appears in Black Mountain in the educational institutional property type.

The Gothic Revival was most typically used for religious institutional buildings, and Black Mountain is no exception. This style was most popular from 1830 – 1860, but it continued to be used on into the twentieth century in many towns all across western North Carolina, primarily for religious buildings. Identifying characteristics of the style include masonry construction, Gothic (pointed) arch windows, steeply pitched gable roofs and decorated verge boards, double-leaf doors, often also with Gothic arches, and on larger church structures towers and battlements. **St. James Episcopal Church (BN1706)** and **Thomas Chapel (BN1687)** both used this style more in keeping with the Carpenter Gothic variation, since both are frame buildings with shingle and weatherboard siding respectively. St. James is a more high-style interpretation including Gothic-arched elaborate stained glass windows, shingle siding, and a multi-gable roofline. Thomas Chapel is simpler in its form and detailing. Its windows are also Gothic-arch, but are not stained glass, though some sash is painted to simulate stained glass. Both buildings have

a beaded board ceiling and a bell tower. This style was used in the religious institutional property type.

The Tudor Revival was a popular style from 1890 – 1940. Typical features include half-timbered wall surfaces, multi-light casement windows, steep gabled rooflines, massive chimneys, and round-arched doorways. The one example of the style in the survey area has been somewhat altered in its conversion from a church to a residence. This includes changing of the façade to a balcony with windows below and the moving of the doors to the west side of the house. However, the house does still have half-timbering on the walls, multi-light casement windows, and a steep roofline, typical of the style. (**House BN1448**). This appears in the residential property type.

The Rustic Revival houses in Black Mountain are not abundant in numbers, but they are all good examples of the style. This style was typically used in the mountains and utilized native materials such as stone, tree trunks, dark colors, shingle siding, and interiors that also featured natural materials. The Rustic Revival style was most popular in the 1910s and 1920s and served as a way to blend the architecture into its surroundings. There are several excellent examples of this style including **BN1574, House; BN1575, Pine Lodge; and BN1748, House**. The recreational property type buildings associated with **Camp Merri Mac (BN1610)** also make use of this style in their use of native materials and board and batten siding, but are not as typical of the style as in the other examples noted. The most common feature of all of these buildings is a heavy emphasis on natural materials. Some utilize log construction, while others are frame with board and batten siding. Most include the use of tree trunks and branches for porch supports and railings. Examples of this style appear in the residential property type.

Since the survey included buildings through 1940, there were many examples of the Minimal Traditional style. This style was a modern evolution of the bungalow style, still serving as a common house form for all economic classes on into the mid-twentieth century. It was most popular from 1935 to 1950. Features include irregular massing, multi-gable rooflines, picture windows, and massive chimneys. There was often an attached garage. Some good examples of this style in Black Mountain include **House BN1490**, with its one and two-story massing, front porch, side-gable roof with gabled dormers, and six-over-six windows, and **House, BN1606** with its cross gable roofline and projecting bay and front exterior brick chimney. This style appears in the residential property type.

One of the oldest neighborhoods, centered around the south side of the railroad tracks, primarily along Vance Avenue, has an abundance of period cottages, along with some bungalows and later infill. Period cottages are seen in other parts of the town, but are more randomly located. The two concentrated residential areas proposed here as historic districts, Church-Connally Street and South Montreat Road, both have an abundance of bungalows within them, along with some examples of early building styles such as the Queen Anne and later styles such as the Minimal Traditional. For the most part, the buildings included in the survey are architecturally intact, although not always high style

examples. The most common changes include artificial siding of either vinyl or aluminum, replacement sash, and enclosure of porches.

Like other western North Carolina communities, Black Mountain's architectural styles evolved along with the national building trends and the availability of plans and materials. Typically, all of the building types are representative of the main development period of the town from 1880 – 1930, with no examples of the town's early architecture remaining. Examples of many of the most popular architectural styles are found in Black Mountain. Unique to Black Mountain, however, is the fact that there was a group of highly skilled stonemasons and builders, making many of the buildings stand out in their craftsmanship. These craftsmen created particularly notable examples of the Craftsman bungalow and the Rustic Revival styles, some of the town's finest pieces of architecture.

Historic Districts Potentially Eligible for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places

- Church/Connally Streets Historic District
- South Montreat Road Historic District

Individual Properties Potentially Eligible for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places

- House 1261 Reunion Hill Drive
- House 1134 Montreat Road
- Pine Lodge 1130 Montreat Road
- Black Forrest Lodge 32 Laurel Lane
- Beallmont Park Sanatorium/Camp Merri Mac 1123 Montreat Road
- Robert Owen Alexander House 200 Alexander Hill
- Perley House 99 Terry Estate Drive
- St. James Episcopal Church 116 Vance Avenue
- Thomas Chapel A.M.E. Zion Church Cragmont Road

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BN01613	Roseland Gardens 302 Flat Creek Road general survey	Black Mountain
BN01614	Horace Rutherford House 300 Flat Creek Road general survey	Black Mountain
BN01615	House 254 Flat Creek Road general survey	Black Mountain
BN01616	House 240 Flat Creek Road general survey	Black Mountain
BN01617	House 236 Flat Creek Road general survey	Black Mountain
BN01618	Black Mountain Primary School 100 Flat Creek Road general survey	Black Mountain
BN01619	House 309 Flat Creek Road general survey	Black Mountain
BN01620	House 245 Flat Creek Road general survey	Black Mountain
BN01621	House 219 Flat Creek Road general survey	Black Mountain
BN01622	The Rock Church 200 Flat Creek Road general survey	Black Mountain
BN01623	House 103 Kerlee Street general survey	Black Mountain

BN01624	House 205 Kerlee Heights Road general survey	Black Mountain
BN01625	House 305 Kerlee Heights Road general survey	Black Mountain
BN01626	House 206 Kerlee Heights Road general survey	Black Mountain
BN01627	Kerlee House 15 Pearl Street general survey	Black Mountain
BN01628	House 14 Pearl Street general survey	Black Mountain
BN01629	House 6 Pearl Street general survey	Black Mountain
BN01630	House 2 Pearl Street general survey	Black Mountain
BN01631	House 205 Ruby Avenue general survey	Black Mountain
BN01632	House 207 Ruby Avenue general survey	Black Mountain
BN01633	House 209 Ruby Avenue general survey	Black Mountain
BN01634	House 211 Ruby Avenue general survey	Black Mountain
BN01635	House 213 Ruby Avenue general survey	Black Mountain
BN01636	House 202 Ruby Avenue general survey	Black Mountain
BN01637	House 206 Ruby Avenue general survey	Black Mountain
BN01638	House 210 Ruby Avenue general survey	Black Mountain
BN01639	House 119 Ridgecrest Road general survey	Black Mountain
BN01640	House 203 Ridgecrest Road general survey	Black Mountain
BN01641	House 118 Ridgecrest Road general survey	Black Mountain
BN01642	House 202 Ridgecrest Road general survey	Black Mountain
BN01643	House 209 E. State Street general survey	Black Mountain

BN01644	House 215 E. State Street general survey	Black Mountain
BN01645	House 305 E. State Street general survey	Black Mountain
BN01646	House 103 First Street general survey	Black Mountain
BN01647	House 107 First Street general survey	Black Mountain
BN01648	House 109 First Street general survey	Black Mountain
BN01649	House 111 First Street general survey	Black Mountain
BN01650	House 115 First Street general survey	Black Mountain
BN01651	House 117 First Street general survey	Black Mountain
BN01652	House 102 First Street general survey	Black Mountain
BN01653	House 202 First Street general survey	Black Mountain
BN01654	House 204 First Street general survey	Black Mountain
BN01655	House 101 Second Street general survey	Black Mountain
BN01656	House 103 Second Street general survey	Black Mountain
BN01657	House 105 Second Street general survey	Black Mountain
BN01658	House 107 Second Street general survey	Black Mountain
BN01659	House 109 Second Street general survey	Black Mountain
BN01660	House 101 Hiawasse Avenue general survey	Black Mountain
BN01661	House 104 Second Street general survey	Black Mountain
BN01662	Peaceful Hemlocks 100 Taylor Street general survey	Black Mountain
BN01663	House 110 Second Street general survey	Black Mountain

BN01664	House 112 Second Street general survey	Black Mountain
BN01665	House 114 Second Street general survey	Black Mountain
BN01666	House 103 Third Street general survey	Black Mountain
BN01667	House 105 Third Street general survey	Black Mountain
BN01668	House 107 Third Street general survey	Black Mountain
BN01669	House 111 Third Street general survey	Black Mountain
BN01670	House Third Street general survey	Black Mountain
BN01671	House Third Street general survey	Black Mountain
BN01672	House Third Street general survey	Black Mountain
BN01673	House 104 Third Street general survey	Black Mountain
BN01674	House 106 Third Street general survey	Black Mountain
BN01675	House 110 Third Street general survey	Black Mountain
BN01676	House 116 Third Street general survey	Black Mountain
BN01677	House 118 Third Street general survey	Black Mountain
BN01678	House 103 Fourth Street general survey	Black Mountain
BN01679	House 105 Fourth Street general survey	Black Mountain
BN01680	House 111 Fourth Street general survey	Black Mountain
BN01681	House 113 Fourth Street general survey	Black Mountain
BN01682	House 102 Fourth Street general survey	Black Mountain
BN01683	House 110 Fourth Street general survey	Black Mountain

BN01684	House 111 Taylor Street general survey	Black Mountain
BN01685	House 115 Fifth Street general survey	Black Mountain
BN01686	House 102 Fifth Street general survey	Black Mountain
BN01687	Thomas Chapel A.M.E. Zion Church Cragmont Road general survey	Black Mountain
BN01688	House 106 Fifth Street general survey	Black Mountain
BN01689	House 1211 Montreat Road general survey	Black Mountain
BN01690	House 121 Cragmont Road general survey	Black Mountain
BN01691	House 127 Cragmont Road general survey	Black Mountain
BN01692	House 151 Vance Avenue general survey	Black Mountain
BN01693	House 143 Vance Avenue general survey	Black Mountain
BN01694	House 131 Vance Avenue general survey	Black Mountain
BN01695	House 125 Vance Avenue general survey	Black Mountain
BN01696	House 113 Vance Avenue general survey	Black Mountain
BN01697	House 205 E. State Street general survey	Black Mountain
BN01698	House 109 Vance Avenue general survey	Black Mountain
BN01699	House 99 Vance Avenue general survey	Black Mountain
BN01700	House 89 Vance Avenue general survey	Black Mountain
BN01701	House 81 Vance Avenue general survey	Black Mountain
BN01702	House 49 Vance Avenue general survey	Black Mountain
BN01703	House 45 Vance Avenue general survey	Black Mountain

BN01704	House 34 Vance Avenue general survey	Black Mountain
BN01705	House Vance Avenue general survey	Black Mountain
BN01706	St. James Episcopal Church 116 Vance Avenue general survey	Black Mountain
BN01707	House 106 Vance Avenue general survey	Black Mountain
BN01708	House 92 Vance Avenue general survey	
BN01709	House 84 Vance Avenue general survey	Black Mountain
BN01710	House 78 Vance Avenue general survey	Black Mountain
BN01711	House 64 Vance Avenue general survey	Black Mountain
BN01712	House 48 Vance Avenue general survey	Black Mountain
BN01713	House 36 Vance Avenue general survey	Black Mountain
BN01714	Perley House 99 Terry Estate Drive general survey	Black Mountain
BN01715	House 102 Terry Estate Drive general survey	Black Mountain
BN01716	House 60 Terry Estate Drive general survey	Black Mountain
BN01717	House 167 Vance Avenue general survey	Black Mountain
BN01718	House 173 Vance Avenue general survey	Black Mountain
BN01719	House 179 Vance Avenue general survey	Black Mountain
BN01720	House 183 Vance Avenue general survey	Black Mountain
BN01721	House 190 Vance Avenue general survey	Black Mountain
BN01722	House 120 Cragmont Road general survey	Black Mountain
BN01723	Disosway House 103 Disosway Street general survey	Black Mountain

BN01724	House 106 Disosway Street general survey	Black Mountain
BN01725	House 102 Dalton Street general survey	Black Mountain
BN01726	House 207 E. State Street general survey	Black Mountain
BN01727	House 204 E. State Street general survey	Black Mountain
BN01728	House 102 Scotland Street general survey	Black Mountain
BN01729	House 105 Scotland Street general survey	Black Mountain
BN01730	House 106 S. Ridgeway Avenue general survey	Black Mountain
BN01731	House 112 S. Ridgeway Avenue general survey	Black Mountain
BN01732	House 118 S. Ridgeway Avenue general survey	Black Mountain
BN01733	House 131 S. Ridgeway Avenue general survey	Black Mountain
BN01734	House 137 S. Ridgeway Avenue general survey	Black Mountain
BN01735	House 103 Center Avenue general survey	Black Mountain
BN01736	House 205 N. Ridgeway Avenue general survey	Black Mountain
BN01737	House 203 N. Ridgeway Avenue general survey	Black Mountain
BN01738	House 201 N. Ridgeway Avenue general survey	Black Mountain
BN01739	House 101 N. Ridgeway Avenue general survey	Black Mountain
BN01740	House 106 West Street general survey	Black Mountain
BN01741	House 102 Rhododendron Avenue general survey	Black Mountain
BN01742	House 105 Midland Avenue general survey	Black Mountain
BN01743	House 103 Midland Avenue general survey	Black Mountain

BN01744	House 101 Midland Avenue general survey	Black Mountain
BN01745	House 204 Midland Avenue general survey	Black Mountain
BN01746	House 309 Portman Villa Road general survey	Black Mountain
BN01747	House 105 Richardson Street general survey	Black Mountain
BN01748	House 1261 Reunion Hill Lane general survey	Black Mountain
BN01749	House 1259 Reunion Hill Lane general survey	Black Mountain
BN01750	House 8 Keesler Avenue general survey	Black Mountain
BN01751	House 103 E. Cotton Avenue general survey	Black Mountain
BN01752	House 105 E. Cotton Avenue general survey	Black Mountain
BN01753	House 100 E. Cotton Avenue general survey	Black Mountain
BN01754	House 103 S. Cotton Avenue general survey	Black Mountain
BN01755	House 102 S. Cotton Avenue general survey	Black Mountain
BN01756	House 105 Enthoffer Street general survey	Black Mountain
BN01757	House 112 Enthoffer Street general survey	Black Mountain
BN01758	House 110 Enthoffer Street general survey	Black Mountain
BN01759	House 106 Enthoffer Street general survey	Black Mountain
BN01760	House 102 Enthoffer Street general survey	Black Mountain
BN01761	House 100 Enthoffer Street general survey	Black Mountain
BN01762	House 312 Portman Villa Road general survey	Black Mountain
BN01763	House 306 Portman Villa Road general survey	Black Mountain

BN01764	House 302 Portman Villa Road general survey	Black Mountain
BN01765	House 216 Portman Villa Road general survey	Black Mountain
BN01766	House 30 W. Cotton Avenue general survey	Black Mountain
BN01767	House 26 W. Cotton Avenue general survey	Black Mountain
BN01768	House 16 W. Cotton Avenue general survey	Black Mountain
BN01769	House 12 E. Cotton Avenue general survey	Black Mountain
BN01770	House 104 Rhododendron Avenue general survey	Black Mountain
BN01771	House 10 Alexander Street general survey	Black Mountain
BN01772	House 6 Alexander Street general survey	Black Mountain
BN01774	House 106 View Street general survey	Black Mountain
BN01775	House 107 Pine Street general survey	Black Mountain
BN01776	House 205 Mountain Street general survey	Black Mountain
BN01777	House 201 Mountain Street general survey	Black Mountain
BN01778	House 101 Mountain Street general survey	Black Mountain
BN01779	House 200 Mountain Street general survey	Black Mountain
BN01780	Robert Owen Alexander House 200 Alexander Hill general survey	Black Mountain
BN01781	Commercial Building 295 Flat Creek Road general survey	Black Mountain
BN01782	House 260 Flat Creek Road general survey	Black Mountain
BN01783	House 503 Tomahawk Avenue general survey	Black Mountain
BN01784	House 313 Tomahawk Avenue general survey	Black Mountain

BN01785	House 307 Tomahawk Avenue general survey	Black Mountain
BN01786	House 721 Padgettown Road general survey	Black Mountain
BN01787	House 525 Padgettown Road general survey	Black Mountain
BN01788	House 201 Padgettown Road general survey	Black Mountain
BN01789	House 542 Padgettown Road general survey	Black Mountain
BN01790	House 500 Padgettown Road general survey	Black Mountain
BN01791	House 104 Rainbow Lane general survey	Black Mountain
BN01792	House 9 Byrd Road general survey	Black Mountain
BN01793	House 503 Brandon Road general survey	Black Mountain
BN01794	House 106 Swannanoa Avenue general survey	Black Mountain

Summary Description of Properties

Church-Connally Street Historic District

House **ca. 1940** **Contributing**

Building

102 Orchard Street North side

This bungalow has an attached, hip-roof porch with river rock pillars and balustrade. There is a central brick chimney, picture window at the front, and a river rock foundation. Setting is a small level lot. A porte cochere with a hip roof and river rock posts extends to the west side.

House **ca. 1950** **Contributing**

Building

103 Orchard Street South side

This Minimal Traditional house has a projecting front-gable bay, a covered stoop entry, a wide central brick chimney, a brick foundation and eight-over-eight and one-over-one windows. House is set on a level lot.

House **ca. 1940** **Contributing**

Building

101 Prospect Street South side

This Minimal Traditional house has a recessed wing on the west side with an attached porte cochere. The entry stoop is uncovered, there is an interior brick chimney, windows are two-over-two horizontal lights, and the front door is six-lights-over-panel. Foundation is concrete block. House sits on a level lot.

House **ca. 1950** **Contributing**

Building

213 Church Street

This one-story-plus-basement Minimal Traditional house has a side gable roof with a projecting front gable bay at the southeast corner. Set on a corner lot, the land drops away to the rear, with an open lawn at the back. Original features of the building include a raised entry stoop with a shed roof supported by iron posts, a multi-light picture window flanked by multi-light casement windows in the front, a multi-panel door with fanlight, two-horizontal-over-two-horizontal windows, and a wide interior end brick chimney.

House ca. 1920 Contributing Building

110 Church Street East side

This one-story-plus-attic bungalow has been recently renovated, with a large carport addition added to the south side. The house has a side gable roof with an attached front porch with a shingled front-gable roof supported by knee braces, tapered posts, and a two-by-two balustrade. Windows are vertical-four-over-one, many of which are modern replacements, and a single-light door with sidelights. Foundation is brick. There is a notable river rock retaining wall at the street. House is set slightly above street level with a central brick walkway.

House **ca. 1920** **Contributing**

Building

112 Church Street East side

This one-and-one-half-story bungalow has a side gable roof with a prominent front-gable dormer, aluminum siding, an engaged front porch with square posts on brick piers, and a 2 x 2 balustrade. Windows are nine-over-one and the front door is multi-light-over-panel. Foundation is brick. The house is set on a level lot with a central concrete walkway and a low ashlar retaining wall at the sidewalk.

House **ca. 1920** **Contributing**
Building
114 Church Street East side

One-story hip-roof bungalow with aluminum siding has an engaged front porch supported by wood posts with decorative brackets set on ashlar piers. There is an interior end brick chimney, windows are eight-over-one, and there is a shed roof carport added to the north side of the building. House sits on a level lot which drops slightly in elevation to the rear.

House **ca. 1920** **Contributing**
Building
116 Church Street East side

This one-and-one-half-story, weatherboarded, side-gable-roof bungalow has a substantial two-story, shed-roof addition at the rear. There is a shed-roof dormer at the front of the building, an attached front porch with tapered columns and no balustrade, one-over-one windows, a modern replacement front door, and a central brick chimney. Foundation is brick. House sits on a level lot.

House **ca. 1920** **Contributing**
Building
118 Church Street East side

This one-story bungalow has a cross-gable roof with knee braces and exposed rafter ends, shingle siding, and a front gable engaged porch which has been enclosed on the north side. Porch details include square posts and a scrollwork balustrade. There is a one-story screened porch at the rear. Windows are two-over-two and the front door is multi-light. House sits on a level lot with a central brick walkway.

House **ca. 1920** **Contributing**
Building
120 Church Street East side

This two-story Colonial Revival house has a shed-roof porch wing with German siding on the south side with brick posts and balustrade. The main roofline is side gable with returns, and the front stoop is covered with a pediment supported by paired columns. There is one interior brick chimney and one exterior end brick chimney. Windows are six-over-six with brick soldier course lintels and the front door is multi-light with a sunburst motif above. Foundation is brick. House sits on a level lot.

House **ca. 1920** **Contributing**
Building
122 Church Street East side

One-story-plus-attic brick bungalow has a side gable roofline with a central front gable dormer. The attached front porch has a shed roof, tapered posts on brick piers, and a solid brick balustrade. There is an interior end brick chimney, six-over-one windows, and a multi-light front door. Foundation is brick. House sits on a level lot with a central concrete walk, concrete steps to the porch and low river rock retaining wall at the front sidewalk.

House **ca. 1920** **Contributing**
Building
124 Church Street East side

This Classical Revival two-story house has a tile-covered hip roof, a one-story hip-roof wing on the south side with casement windows, and an uncovered front stoop with an applied and brick pilaster door surround. There is a picture window on the north side, probably a later change, with the remainder of the windows being vertical-four-over-one. There is one exterior end brick chimney which is leaning slightly. Foundation is brick. House is slightly elevated above the street on a level lot.

House **ca. 1920** **Contributing**
Building
126 Church Street East side

This one-story-plus-basement hip roof bungalow has splayed eaves which extend out over the porch. Walls are weatherboard, and the engaged wraparound porch has a 2 x 2 balustrade, wood posts, and concrete block infill between brick foundation piers. There is an interior brick chimney stack, one-over-one windows, a modern front door, and a small shed-roof one-story addition at the rear plus a deck. Foundation is brick piers. The house sits on a large corner lot, set up from the street with a central concrete walk and steps.

House **ca. 1925** **Contributing**
Building
205 Church Street North side

Sanborn maps indicate this two-story-plus-attic Tudor Revival-influenced building was not constructed by 1942, but the building appears older than that and possibly was moved to this site. Originally the building was a church and was remodeled in recent years into a single family residence. The main change is at the front of the building where two gothic-arched stained-glass windows from elsewhere on the building replace the original entry doors. An ashlar surface has been added at the lower portion of all walls, and several decks and porches, most with rustic tree trunk posts and railings, appear to have been added. At the front of the building the original front gable dormer supported by knee braces remains, as does the original shingle siding in the gable end. The steeple of the church has been cut down to just above the roofline. There are front-gable dormers on the west side. A patio has been added on the west side where the new entry to the building was moved. There is a balcony at the front of the building, also with a tree-branch railing. There is a painted brick interior chimney at the rear. Windows are multi-light casement, some of which are replacement sash but appear to be in the original openings. House sits on a large lot which slopes down slightly to the rear.

House **ca. 1930** **Contributing**
Building
207 Church Street North side

This one-story-plus-basement bungalow has had some alterations through the years. The biggest change is the relocation of the front door (replaced by a window) to the west side, off of the added modern deck. The attached front porch retains its original integrity with river rock piers and wood posts. There are two river rock interior chimneys, six-over-six replacement windows, and a front-gable dormer above the porch with a casement window. The lot is level and drops away to the rear.

House **ca. 1920** **Contributing**
Building
209 Church Street North side

This one-story-plus-basement bungalow has lost some of its architectural integrity. It is set on a level lot which drops away to the rear. The front-gable-roof attached porch has been altered through the enclosure of the southeast side. There is a large modern addition to the rear which is almost the size of the original structure. The windows are six-over-one, and there is one interior chimney which has been stuccoed.

House **ca. 1925** **Contributing**
Building
211 Church Street North side

This Colonial Revival style building retains many original features including double and triple six-over-one windows, interior end brick chimney, and an attached front porch which extends to the west to form a porte cochere. The hip roof of the porch is supported by massive brick piers. House sits on a slightly elevated lot with a brick walkway leading to the porch.

House **ca. 1920** **Contributing**
Building
132 Church Street South side

This bungalow has single and double six-over-one windows, and a multi-light door. The attached front-gable-roof porch integrity is fair, with what appears to be a two-foot modern addition at the front which extends the porch width, with the original balustrade moved forward. There are concrete steps on the west side leading up onto the porch. There is an interior brick chimney and an exterior end brick chimney. House sits on a slight rise above the street.

House **ca. 1920** **Contributing**
Building
134 Church Street South side

This bungalow has an engaged porch with wood posts and a 2 x 2 balustrade. Windows are one-over-one, and the door is six-light-over-panel. There is a large modern addition and a deck at the rear of the building, but it is not visible from the street. The house is set slightly above the street, and there are concrete steps and a walkway to the porch, with stone steps leading to the porch.

House **ca. 1920** **Contributing**
Building
136 Church Street South side

This Craftsman bungalow has four-vertical-over-one windows and a four-vertical-lights-over-panel front door. There is a single shoulder, interior end brick chimney on the west side, in fair condition, leaning towards the house. Attached front porch has a front gable roof, shingled piers, and double and triple posts. There is a small one-story modern addition at the rear. House is set on a slight rise above the street.

House **ca. 1930** **Contributing**
Building
107 Church Street West side

This two-story, side-gable-roof brick house is a good example of a Colonial Revival style building. The front stoop has a broken pediment and fluted pilasters framing the multi-panel front door. Windows are six-over-six, and eight-over-eight, some of which are modern replacements. There is an interior brick chimney and an interior end, single-shoulder chimney on the north side. House is set on a level lot, back from the street and serves as the manse for the adjacent Methodist Church building.

Sigmond House **1915** **Contributing**
Building
109 Church Street West side

This notable two-story Colonial Revival style house has a tin-covered hip roof with wide eaves, hip-roof dormers, and a two-tiered, full-width porch with tapered narrow columns and turned balusters. There is one interior brick chimney, in poor condition. Walls are covered with asbestos, likely a ca. 1940s change, windows are diamond-pane, and the foundation is stone. There is a deck and a vinyl-sided addition at the rear. The house sits on a slight hill above the street, with a concrete retaining wall, central concrete steps and walk, and wood steps leading up to the porch. While not documented, it is possible this house is a Richard Sharp Smith design.

House **ca. 1920**
111 Church Street West side

Set on a level lot, this one-story bungalow has a tall hip roof with a shed roof dormer on the south side which appears to be a later addition. Walls are shingle, and the attached front porch has a front gable roof, tapered posts on river rock piers, and a river rock foundation. There is one interior brick chimney, and the foundation is a mixture of brick and river rock. Windows are nine-over-one, and the front door is multi-light. Foundation is brick and river rock.

House **ca. 1920** **Contributing**
Building
113 Church Street West side

This two-story, hip-roof Colonial Revival style house sits on a level lot and has an extensive modern addition which wraps around the north and west sides, connected to the main house by a covered walkway. The house is covered with vinyl siding and retains its original porch with tapered columns and a one-by-one balustrade. It appears the north side may have been enclosed. Windows are six-over-six or six-over-one, some of which are modern replacements, and the front door is diamond-pane-over-panel. Foundation is brick.

House **ca. 1920** **Contributing**
Building
115 Church Street West side

This one-story bungalow has an engaged front porch that has been enclosed on the north side. Porch details remaining include tapered Doric columns, no balustrade, and a brick foundation. There is one interior chimney, currently stuccoed. Windows are a mixture of multi-light casement, six-over-six, and one-over-one. A deck has been added at the southwest corner. Foundation is brick. House sits on a level lot, slightly above the street elevation, with a concrete retaining wall.

House **ca. 1920** **Contributing**
Building
117 Church Street West side

This one-and-one-half-story raised bungalow has an attached flat-roof front porch with a one-by-one balustrade, and tapered posts. Windows are six-over-one or twelve-over-one. There is an interior brick chimney. Foundation is brick. The lot is level, with a concrete walk to the porch steps.

House **ca. 1920** **Contributing**
Building
119 Church Street West side

This two-story Colonial Revival building has a substantial flat-roofed one-story modern addition which wraps around the north and west sides in an L-shape. The attached front porch has paneled posts, a Chinese lattice balustrade, and a shed roof. Windows are two-over-two. Foundation is brick. House sits on a level lot with a central brick walkway and brick steps.

House **ca. 1920** **Contributing**
Building
123 Church Street West side

This one-story bungalow has been altered to turn it into several apartments. The roof is covered with standing seam metal, a full-width modern dormer has been added on the façade, and a gable-roof cupola has been added at the south end of the roof. The attached porch has a shed roof with a front center gable, a solid brick balustrade and tapered posts on brick piers. Windows are two-over-two and one-over-one, and the front door is four-light-over-panel. There is one interior end brick chimney. House sits on a level lot. There is a two-story apartment building to the north with one-over-one and two-over-two windows.

House **ca. 1945** **Contributing**
Building
125 Church Street West side

This unusual house with some early International style influences in its massing and unadorned wall surfaces, is a one-story building with a hip-on-hip roof covered with tile, and rusticated ashlar walls with a pinkish cast to the stone. There is a garage wing to the south side and the house forms an interesting juxtaposition of projecting and receding bays. There is a large picture window on the front, the front door is multi-light, and there is an ashlar interior end

chimney.

House **ca. 1920** **Contributing**
Building
127 Church Street West side

This one-story Craftsman Bungalow has exposed rafter ends knee braces, and a shingled gable end. Windows are sixteen-over-one and the front door is multi-light flanked by sixteen-over-one windows. The engaged front porch has river rock pillars set on capped posts, a river rock foundation, and river rock cheek walls flanking the steps. Foundation of the house block is also river rock. The house sits on a corner lot, on a slight hill above the street, with a river rock retaining wall.

House **ca. 1930** **Contributing**
Building
100 Connally Street North side

This Craftsman Bungalow has knee braces supporting the roof. Particularly notable features are the river rock posts and balustrade of the engaged front porch. River rock is also used on the interior chimney and the foundation. The porch details, foundation, and chimney are indicative of a high level of masonry craftsmanship which appears in other Black Mountain houses of the time period. Windows are four vertical lights-over-one, in single and double configurations. There is a small one-story addition to the rear. Lot drops to the rear in elevation.

House **1911** **Contributing**
Building
102 Connally Street North side

According to the current owner, this Colonial Revival house with some late Queen Anne detailing dates from ca. 1910. The two-story house has additions on both the east and west, to the rear of the building. Originally, according to Sanborn maps, the porch was a wraparound configuration but this historic change was later configured to the current front stoop. The turned posts appear to be original to the earlier porch, but are of a more Queen Anne style. The hip roof has wide eaves and a front gable projecting at the front with a starburst motif. There is one interior brick chimney, and windows are six-over-six. House sits on a level lot.

House **ca. 1900** **Contributing**
Building
106 Connally Street North side

This two-story Queen Anne style house displays many features of the style including a wraparound porch with wood posts, exposed rafter ends, and a 2 x 2 balustrade; a side gable roof with pyramidal-roofed bays at the front; and weatherboard siding on the first floor with shingles on the second. Windows are one-over-one and the front door is a large single light-over-panel. There is a small one-story addition at the rear.

House **ca. 1930** **Contributing**
Building
108 Connally Street North side

This one-story, side-gable-roof bungalow with a nearly full-width shed-roof dormer, sits on a level lot that drops slightly to the rear. It is covered with weatherboard siding and has an engaged wraparound front porch with tapered columns and a stone interior end chimney. Windows are six-over-one. A deck has been added at the rear.

**Roy Taylor House
Building**

ca. 1950

Contributing

110 Connally Street North side

This one-story-plus-basement, hip-roof Ranch style house is a good example of an early 1950s transitional use of the style. The exterior is ashlar stone, and windows are typical of the time, being multi-light casement and picture windows. Typical of the time and style, several of the windows wrap around corners of the building. There is a small wing on the east side, recessed back from the front, and an interior end ashlar stone chimney. This house was built by Roy Taylor (Jim Buckner, former mail carrier).

**House
Building**

ca. 1945

Contributing

112 Connally Street North side

This one-story-plus-basement, side gable roof Minimal Traditional house is typical of post World War II housing. The building is clad in a field stone, with asbestos in the gable ends, also an original material used in the time period. The front stoop is covered with a front gable roof and is supported by large brackets. There is one interior end stone chimney, a stone foundation, and eight-over-eight windows which may be replacements. The lot drops to the rear, with stone retaining walls a stone walkway, and stone steps.

**House
Building**

ca. 1924

Contributing

101 Connally Street South side

This bungalow dates from the early 1920s, according to information provided by the current owner. The Sanborn map from 1924 and 1942 appears to be a different building in the same location, however. The original portion of the building retains many features including multi-light casement windows, multi-light front door, a bay window on the east and west, and the attached entry stoop with a segmentally arched roof supported by Doric columns. A brick patio extends to either side of the stoop. There are two interior brick chimneys. To the rear of the building is a large one-story, hip-roof addition for the master bedroom, added in the 1950s, according to the owner. The building sits on a large level lot.

**House
Building**

1896

Contributing

132 N. Dougherty Street East side

This Colonial Revival house, according to the current owner, originally had a north wing, probably much like the remaining slightly recessed south wing. It was torn down ca. 1920 to build the Walter Dougherty House (207 N. Dougherty Street) across the street. The wraparound porch is enclosed on the south side. Porch details include Doric columns, and a two-by-two balustrade. There is a second-story porch at the southwest corner which has also been enclosed. There are both interior and interior end brick chimneys, windows are six-over-one, and the front door has multi-light sidelights. The house has a modern rear addition, built ca. 1990. House sits on a large level lot.

**Silas Dougherty House
Building**

1897

Contributing

136 N. Dougherty Street East side

Named by the original owner as Mountain View, this Classical Revival building has elements of the Queen Anne style in the fish scale shingles in the gable ends. The high hip roofline has a large cross gable in the front. There is a large two-story wing at the south side, built after the original house, but before 1942. There is a second shed-roof addition at the northeast corner, probably modern. The wraparound porch has been partially enclosed at the southwest corner through the addition of multi-light windows which are set on top of the original balustrade and between the posts. There are corbelled brick interior chimneys, eight-over-one windows, a bay window onto the porch and another on the north side of the house. Mountain View became a boarding house in the early 1900s, and the name changed to Dougherty Heights Inn. The building has been called the Red Rocker Inn since the 1970s.

House ca. 1955 Contributing Building
205 N. Dougherty Street West side

This Ranch style house has a large projecting garage wing at the northeast corner with a hip roof and multi-light picture and casement windows. There is a recessed entry stoop on the main block of the house, an interior and an exterior brick chimney, brick foundation, and picture windows. House sits on a slight rise above the street.

House ca. 1920 Contributing Building
207 N. Dougherty Street West side

This Classical Revival house, according to oral history, was originally clad in weatherboard, with the current brick veneer being a modern change. It has a hip roof dormer at the front, and a wraparound, hip-roof porch with tapered columns, 2 x 2 balustrade and a pierced brick foundation. There is a shed-roof addition at the rear northwest corner, an interior corbelled brick chimney, and what appear to be one-over-one replacement windows. Front door is multi-light. House sits on a corner level lot.

House ca. 1920 Contributing Building
305 N. Dougherty Street West side

This bungalow has two front-gable bays projecting out on either side of a central entry porch. There is a side-gable wing on the south. The recessed porch has massive wood posts and no balustrade, there are interior and exterior end brick chimneys, and an interior painted river rock chimney. Windows appear to be replacement one-over-one and the front door is multi-light. Foundation is brick. House sits on a level lot.

Conley Dougherty House ca. 1900 Contributing Building
309 N. Dougherty Street West side

This Classical Revival house has a large two-story ell, a cross-gable over the second story balcony and knee braces supporting the entire roof. The balcony has a single-light-over-panel door with sidelights. There is a modern addition added to the house since the 1982 survey which is a one-story, front-gable structure connected to the main house by an enclosed walkway. It has a brick foundation and a bay window at the front. The second story of the main house is shingle. The wraparound porch has a hip roof, two-by-two balustrade, and wood posts with brackets. There is an interior brick chimney, one-over-one windows, and a single-light-over-panel front door with diamond-pane sidelights. Foundation is brick. The house sits on a large level corner lot. New wing is compatible with the original structure.

House ca. 1900 Contributing Building
309 N. Dougherty Street West side

This Ranch style house has an engaged front porch with a replacement balustrade, central and exterior end brick chimneys, one-over-one windows, and a four-light-over-panel front door. Setting is a small level lot.

House ca. 1940 Contributing Building
204 New Bern Avenue East side

This late Colonial Revival house has a modern one-story wing on the south side with a front gable roof and vinyl siding, connected to the main house by a small flat-roof room. The entry stoop is uncovered, with a broken pediment above the four-light-over-panel front door. There is an historic one-story screened porch on the north side, and also a notable exterior end brick chimney with a single shoulder and corbelling at the top. Windows are one-over-one replacement, with a row of soldier course above each window opening. Foundation is brick. House sits on a large corner lot, on a slight rise above the street, with a granite retaining wall.

House **1952** **Contributing**
Building
300 New Bern Avenue East side

This Minimal Traditional house has front-gable dormers at the front, and a modern (2001) two-story addition on the south side with a front gable roof and a bay window. There is a shed roof dormer at the rear of the addition. The original porch at the northwest corner has a shed roof and a 2 x 2 balustrade. There is an interior brick chimney, and windows are six-over-six. House sits on a large, level corner lot.

House **ca. 1940** **Contributing**
Building
304 New Bern Avenue East side

This Minimal Traditional house originally consisted only of the northern portion of the house. The porch to the side and the large two-story addition to the rear were added recently. The new porch has a pent roof with a balustrade on the roof and between the posts. The porch at the northwest corner of the building is original, with triple corner posts and a two-by-two balustrade. There is an interior brick chimney, and windows are multi-light casement which appear to be replacements. The cross gable in front has a multi-light bay window. French doors open onto the porch. Foundation is brick. House sits on a large level lot with a semi-circular drive at the southwest corner, and a drive to the rear.

House **ca. 1940** **Contributing**
Building
306 New Bern Avenue East side

This gable front and wing Minimal Traditional house has a large projecting front-gable bay on the facade, and an attached porch at the northwest corner with a flat roof, wood posts, and no balustrade. There is an interior brick chimney, windows are vertical-three-light-over-one and there is a bay window in the gable front with a multi-light picture window. French doors open onto the porch. An historic garage wing is located to the rear of the house, connected to the main house by a covered walkway. This one-and-one-half story wing has a side-gable roof and German siding like the main house. Foundation of the house block is brick. House sits on a large, level corner lot.

House **ca. 1940** **Contributing**
Building
203 New Bern Avenue West side

This Minimal Traditional apartment building has a recessed two-story wing on each side which appear to have originally been porches which are now enclosed and covered with vinyl siding. A deck has been added at the second level of each of the wings. The entry stoop at the center of the main block of the building appears to be a modern addition. The current stoop has a front-gable covering supported by brick posts. There is an interior brick chimney, windows are six-over-one and one-over-one, the front door is modern, and the foundation is brick. This apartment building was built by the owners of the Monte Vista Hotel across the street. Building sits on a large level lot.

House **ca. 1930** **Contributing**
Building
205 New Bern Avenue West side

This bungalow has a front-gable-roof entry stoop supported by Doric columns, and a pergola which extends to the north and south sides of the entry. There is an interior river rock chimney, and an interior brick chimney at the juncture of the modern one-story addition on the north side. Windows are eight-over-one, six-over-one, with some replacements, and the front door is multi-panel. Foundation is brick. House sits on a large level lot.

House **ca. 1945** **Contributing**
Building
207 New Bern Avenue West side

This Minimal Traditional house has a front gable over the entry and another over the projecting wing on the north side. The front-gable-roof stoop has exposed rafter ends, shingles in the gable end, and posts with a base and capital. There is an exterior end river rock chimney, windows are eight-over-eight replacement, and the front door is multi-panel. There is a front-gable-roof garage wing on the south side connected to the main house by a covered walkway. Foundation is brick. House sits on a large level lot.

House **ca. 1940** **Contributing**
Building
211 New Bern Avenue West side

This Minimal Traditional house has a sweeping front-gable bay at the northeast corner. The recessed entry stoop has an iron railing, there is an exterior end river rock chimney, and windows are one-over-one replacement. There are small wings on the north and south sides. Foundation is brick. House sits on a large level lot.

House **1907** **Contributing**
Building
219 New Bern Avenue West side

According to a sign posted on the house, this cottage was built in 1907 and was called Brinson Cottage. It was restored in 1940. There is a front-gable dormer penetrating the front of the standing-seam roof, and a front-gable rear ell. There is a one-story historic shed-roof addition at the northwest corner. A deck has been added on the north side. The wraparound porch has a hip roof, wood posts, and a 2 x 2 balustrade. There is an interior brick chimney, windows are two-over-two, and front door is multi-light-over-panel. Foundation is brick piers. House sits on a large level lot with a flagstone walk to the front of the porch.

House **ca. 1930** **Contributing**
Building
221 New Bern Avenue West side

This Minimal Traditional house has a projecting front-gable-roof wing on the north side. It appears that a modern two-car attached garage with a patio above was added at the rear. The roof is covered with slate and all gables have returns and dentil blocks. There are two gabled dormers in the front. There is an interior end stone chimney, windows are six-over-six, and the front door is multi-panel. Foundation is brick. The house sits on a corner lot with a slight drop in elevation to the rear, with a stone retaining wall on the north side.

South Montreat Road Historic District

House **ca. 1930** **Contributing**
Building
200 Montreat Road East side

This bungalow with Colonial Revival detailing has a clipped cross-gable roof. There is a cross-gable-on-hip roof at the rear. Gable ends are shingled. There is a small addition on the side of the building with rough-sawn siding, and a deck added at the southeast corner. The entry stoop has a semi-circular hood, pilasters, and iron stair railing. There is an interior end brick chimney, with the upper portion stuccoed, and an interior stuccoed chimney. Windows are single and triple six-over-six, door is multi-light, and the corner lot drops slightly to the rear.

House ca. 1945 **Contributing**
Building
206 Montreat Road East side

This Minimal Traditional house has a projecting front-gable wing at the southwest corner one-over-one and picture windows, a six-light-over-panel front door, and an exterior end brick chimney with a single shoulder. The lot drops to the rear, with a garage located beneath the house at the rear. There is a shed-roof porch at the northwest corner with iron posts and balustrade.

House ca. 1940 **Contributing**
Building
300 Montreat Road East side

This Minimal Traditional house has a notable front exterior brick chimney with a concave shoulder. There is a projecting front-gable wing at the northwest corner, a concrete entry patio at the southwest corner, with the front door on the north side, six-over-six windows with metal awnings, and a multi-light front door. Foundation is brick. Small lot drops in elevation to the rear with a garage located at the basement level at the rear.

House ca. 1940 **Contributing**
Building
304 Montreat Road East side

This Colonial Revival duplex has entry decks added at the rear, and covered entry stoops on the north and south sides. Coverings of the entry stoops are flat with dentil blocks, iron brackets, and fluted pilasters framing the door. There is an exterior brick chimney stack at the rear, a river rock foundation, paired and single six-over-six windows, and six-panel doors. Building sits on a level lot with parking at the rear.

House ca. 1915 **Contributing**
Building
400 Montreat Road East side

This bungalow has a screened porch and a small enclosed wing at the rear. Originally there were fish scale shingles in the gable ends, since a small portion of these are exposed beneath the vinyl siding. It appears there was also a bracket or knee brace in the gable. There is an attached, front-gable porch with wood posts, a 2 x 2 balustrade and a beaded board ceiling. The interior chimney is stuccoed, windows are two-over-two, and the foundation is river rock with brick corner piers. House sits on a level corner lot.

House ca. 1925 **Contributing**
Building
402 Montreat Road East side

This Foursquare house has knee braces on the cornice, an attached, wraparound, gable-on-hip roof porch with exposed rafter ends, square wood columns, and two-by-two balustrade, and an interior brick chimney. There is a triangular louver in the gable end. Windows are double and triple one-over-one, with multi-light casement at the rear, and the entry door, which is to the south side, is a single-light-over-panel. House sits on a level lot.

House ca. 1925 **Contributing**
Building
404 Montreat Road East side

This bungalow has an enclosed sunroom at the rear, an attached, front-gable porch with square wood posts on brick piers, exposed rafter tails, an interior brick chimney, stone foundation, and one-over-one windows. House sits on a slight rise above the street with a notable retaining wall and entry steps constructed of river rock.

**House ca. 1945 Contributing Building
201 Montreat Road West side**

Details of this Minimal Traditional house include an engaged porch at the southeast corner with tapered columns and no balustrade, weatherboard in the front gable end, exterior end brick chimneys, one-over-one windows, a modern door, and two additions at the rear. House sits on a corner lot.

**House ca. 1920 Contributing Building
203 Montreat Road West side**

Details of this bungalow include a front-gable dormer, exposed rafter ends, an engaged front porch with battered posts on shingled tapered piers, solid shingled balustrade, and massive anchoring piers at the porch corners. There is an interior brick chimney, windows are six-over-one, and there is a multi-light-over-panel front door. Foundation is brick. House sits on a small level lot.

**House ca. 1920 Contributing Building
205 Montreat Road West side**

Details of this asymmetrical Four-Square house include a wraparound porch with square posts, a two-by-two balustrade, and stone cheek walls on the steps. There is a central brick and an exterior end brick chimney, six-over-one replacement windows, and a modern door. Foundation is stuccoed, likely over brick. House sits on a level corner lot.

**House ca. 1945 Contributing Building
301 Montreat Road West side**

This Minimal Traditional house is a good example of a mid-1940s use of the style. Details include a front-gable dormers, a picture window, an arched, v-board front door, and an exterior end stone chimney. House sits on a corner lot with a low stone retaining wall and stone steps.

**House ca. 1920 Contributing Building
303 Montreat Road West side**

This Classical Revival house has a large, cross gable dormer at the front, a former wraparound porch which has been enclosed on the north side, two interior brick chimneys, one-over-one windows, and a double-leaf front door with sidelights. The asbestos siding on the building is likely a 1940s change. Foundation is brick. The house sits on a slight hill, with a granite block, dry-stack wall and picket fence at the front.

**House ca. 1945 Contributing Building
305 Montreat Road West side**

This Minimal Traditional house has a front-gable covering over the stoop, supported by massive brackets. There is a brick patio extending out from the stoop with an iron railing. There is a central brick chimney, windows are six-over-six and front door is multi-panel. House sits on a small level lot.

**House ca. 1920 Contributing Building
307 Montreat Road West side**

This Dutch Colonial Revival house has a wraparound porch with a two-by-two balustrade, a second-story shed-roof

balcony, a pyramidal-roof turret above the porch, six-over-one windows, and a stone foundation. There is a small modern addition and a deck added to the rear. House sits on a large lot, on a slight hill.

Will Green House **ca. 1920** **Contributing**
Building
311 Montreat Road West side

This Shingle style house has both hip-roof and cross gable dormers at the front. There is a front patio, but no porch. There is an interior brick chimney, windows are diamond-pane casement and diamond-pane-over-one, and the front door is diamond-pane-over-panel. There is an entry wing on the north side and modern additions at the rear. Foundation is brick. According to neighbors, the Green family was the original owner of this house. House sits on a large corner lot.

House **ca. 1920** **Contributing**
Building
401 Montreat Road West side

Details of this bungalow include an attached, front-gable porch with paired square posts, two-by-two balustrade, shingled gable end, and river rock cheek walls flanking the steps. There is an interior brick chimney, windows are one-over-one and the front door is single-light-over-panel. The house sits on a corner lot, with a notable river rock retaining wall and piers flanking concrete steps. The foundation is brick piers. The one-story side-gable cottage to the rear has an added shed-roof dormer, an exterior end brick chimney, and German siding.

House **ca. 1915** **Contributing**
Building
403 Montreat Road West side

This Colonial Revival house has an attached front-gable porch with tapered Doric columns and a two-by-two balustrade, one-over-one replacement windows, a single-light-over-panel door, and a stuccoed exterior end chimney. Foundation is river rock and there is a notable river rock retaining wall and entry piers at the sidewalk, with the house set on a slight rise. Steps and cheek walls to the porch are also river rock.

House **ca. 1950** **Contributing**
Building
405 Montreat Road West side

This Ranch style house is currently undergoing renovation work. A deck has been added at the northeast corner. Details include an entry stoop with a hip roof and square posts, and replacement windows. House sits on a corner lot.

House **ca. 1920** **Contributing**
Building
501 Montreat Road West side

This bungalow appears to have had some changes made in the 1940s in the addition of asbestos shingle siding. The original front-gable attached front porch is completely enclosed, with a modern door and one-over-one windows. There is still an open porch at the northwest corner. Foundation is brick. House is set on a corner lot.

House **ca. 1920** **Contributing**
Building
503 Montreat Road West side

This bungalow appears to have had some changes made in the 1940s, mainly the addition of asbestos siding. There is a front-gable dormer on the facade and a wraparound porch with battered posts on shingled piers and a solid shingled balustrade. There is an interior brick chimney, and a front exterior, stepped-shoulder brick chimney. Windows are vertical-four-lights-over-one, and newer brick infills between the original brick pier foundation. There is a shed-roof

addition at the northwest corner and a porte cochere which extends out to the south. House sits on a level corner lot. There is a one-story, side-gable cottage at the rear of the property with aluminum siding, shed-roof front porch with replacement posts and balustrade, and replacement one-over-one windows.

House **ca. 1930** **Contributing**
Building
601 Montreat Road West side

This Minimal Traditional house has a shed-roof addition at the rear, an entry stoop with an arched roof supported by heavy brackets, six-over-six windows, and a twelve-light-over-panel front door. There is an attached shed-roof carport at the northwest corner. Foundation is concrete block. House sits on a small level lot.

Individual Properties

House **ca. 1920**
1261 Reunion Hill Lane West side

This Rustic Revival house has a full above-ground basement at the northeast and southeast sides. There is a modern addition at the rear (west side) covered in stained weatherboard. A deck and a sunroom are located at the northeast corner of the facade. The entry stoop is covered with a front-gable roof constructed of vertical logs and supported by heavy knee braces. There is a central stone chimney, and windows are eight-over-eight. House is set on a hill on a wooded site, with a fieldstone retaining wall at the street. Particularly notable are the fieldstone steps leading up to the main entry. The garage is notable too, with a stone foundation, stone chimney, and six-over-six windows. Like the entry stoop and front gable end, it has vertical logs in the gable end. The kitchen and garage at the rear of the house were added in 1985, and the sunroom and deck were added in 1986, all by the current owners.

Inside, the house has one bedroom and bath on the first floor, and several bedrooms upstairs. Living room walls on the first floor are exposed log, ceiling is exposed log structure and flush boards, and there is a notable stone fireplace with a massive oak mantel. Walls in some of the other first floor rooms are also exposed log and ceilings are flush board. Upstairs, walls and ceilings are plaster.

According to the current owner, the stone work in the house was done by "Rip" Cordell, a stonemason who did work all over Black Mountain.

House ca. 1925
1134 Montreat Road East side

This Rustic Revival house has concrete chinking between the logs and shingled gable ends. There is an attached, shed-roof porch with log posts and a rear screened porch set on river rock piers. There is an interior stuccoed chimney, a river rock foundation, and nine-light casement windows. The house sits on a large lot which slopes slightly to the rear. Inside, this house displays many intact features of the Rustic Revival style, including exposed log walls with concrete chinking, a river rock fireplace, and log ceiling beams with flush boards running between them.

Pine Lodge **1926**
1130 Montreat Road East side

This complex of buildings is centered around the main house/lodge, with several additional structures including a well, a swing, and a carport. The entire complex is rustic in nature, and is set within a wooded setting beside a creek. The main lodge has an attached, hip-roof porch with rough sawn posts, river rock piers, and a rustic railing of rhododendron branches. There is a projecting covered entry to the front of the building, which appears to be a modern addition, with a front-gable roof, log posts, and post and beam construction. There is a small historic addition on the south side of the lodge building with a side-gable roof, and a modern one-story addition with a shed roof dormer on the rear. Foundation of the building is river rock, windows are mostly multi-light casement with some replacement one-over-one, and the door is multi-light-over-panel. There is an exterior end brick chimney, and a notable semicircular river rock retaining wall which lines the driveway at the front of the property. Originally, the porch balustrades of the cabins were shingled (documentary photos, Swannanoa Valley Museum).

The inside of the main lodge is notable for the staircase designed by local artisan John Hentschel. Hentschel had his own shop in town and created architectural details and furnishings from rhododendron branches. The front railing of the lodge is also Hentschel's work, as is the porch swing at one of the cabins. The interior of the cabins are typically knotty pine paneling and exposed ceiling beams. Most have two rooms with a sleeping loft.

According to the current owner, the cabins were established by a Mr. Rolff, and the complex was originally in use as a hunting and fishing lodge. Pine Lodge had its own ox-cart "taxi" which brought visitors from the depot to the cabins. The property originally was larger, extending across Flat Creek at the rear.

Black Forrest Lodge
32 Laurel Lane

1907

This Classical Revival house has clipped gables and hip-roof dormers. The asbestos shingle covering is a ca. 1940 change. The wraparound porch has Doric columns and a two-by-two balustrade. There is a second-story porch on the north side. The front door is five-panel and windows are two-over-two. There is a one-story wing on the south side of the house, probably added ca. 1940, and a two-story hip-roof wing at the southeast corner. According to the owners, the original siding was lapped weatherboard. The house sits on a large lot of approximately four acres which drops in elevation to the sides and rear of the house. An above ground basement level is visible on the south side, supporting the porch at this corner with stone foundation walls. In addition to the two log cabins on the property there is a one-story board and batten building currently in use as storage, but originally serving as additional housing for visitors.

The interior of the main house has notable woodworking in the turned balusters of the staircase, bead board walls and ceilings, wainscot, five-panel doors, and a massive stone fireplace in the living room.

The original use of the house was as a summer home and as a retreat for patients of the doctor who built the house. The house has been called Mission Bells Inn (owned by the Bell family), which was a Christian retreat, and also Black Forest Lodge (from ca. 1940 - 2003). The Rustic log cabins were built on the property in the 1930s. The side-gable log cabin on the current property is constructed of full round logs with concrete chinking and has an addition on the east side and a stone foundation. Windows are horizontal-two-over-two, a modern change. The second of the log cabins built is on an adjoining property. It is also one-story, side-gable roof, with full round logs and concrete chinking. Gable ends are shingled and windows are six-over-six.

Beallmont Park Sanatorium/Camp Merri Mac
1123-1131 Montreat Road West side

ca. 1910

This Classical Revival house has weatherboard siding on the first floor, decorative shingles on the second, and half-timbering with pebbledash in the gable ends. The double-tier porch is a wraparound porch on the first floor, with a small portion enclosed on the south side. Details include square posts, one-by-one balustrade, and a bead board knotty pine ceiling. A modern porch has been added at the rear. The house has an historic addition on the north side, built before 1940, in a Dutch Colonial Revival style with shingle siding. The original two-tier porch here has been enclosed. On the south side of the main house a dining hall has been added, and there is a new porch on the west elevation (rear).

The main house has a central brick chimney, eight-over-one, one-over-one, two-over-two, and single pane windows. The foundation is brick piers, and the front door is a Dutch door. Inside, the building has been significantly altered, including the addition of a partition wall in the entry which blocks the original staircase from view. Many other rooms have been broken up into new administrative offices for the camp, with modern paneling in some of the rooms. Dr. Beall was the founder of Beallmont Park Sanatorium, which treated tuberculosis, alcoholism, and other mental conditions until the property became the summer camp which it remains today.

Camp Merri Mac was founded in the 1940s by a former counselor at Montreat, "Macky" (interview with Harriett Styles, local historian). Macky's House, located at 1131 Montreat Road near the edge of the property, dates from ca. 1940. It is a Minimal Traditional style house with masonite siding, an arched entry with a stone patio, and wings on either side of the main block of the house. Windows are eight-over-twelve and multi-light fixed panes. House faces north onto a large open field, and there is a granite retaining wall at the entry drive to the east.

Most of the supplemental camp buildings on the property are situated around the man-made lake or up the hillsides to the west side of the lake. For the most part they are simple wood frame buildings with board and batten siding. The gymnasium was built in 1950. There is also a horse barn, riding ring, tennis courts, a lake, a riflery range, a chapel, and a series of winding roads and footpaths with stone retaining walls throughout the grounds. Buildings which are part of the current camp complex are listed on the site map, along with a photo key.

Robert Owen Alexander House
200 Alexander Hill

1902

This Rustic Revival house has tree trunk posts and railing on the wraparound porch, both hip and gable roof shingled dormers, exposed rafters, shingles in the gable ends of the rear enclosed gable-roof sleeping porch, a stone foundation, six-over-six and multi-light casement windows, and a nine-light-over-panel Dutch door. The interior chimney has been stuccoed. There is a screened porch on the east side which adjoins the wraparound porch. The house is set high on a hill up a winding drive with views of the Black Mountains in all directions. The servant's house to the rear was built ca. 1950.

Inside, the house has a total of eight bedrooms, three downstairs, and five upstairs. Notable interior features include a massive river rock mantel and fireplace in the living room, five-panel doors, and a Craftsman-detailed staircase with simple square capped newel posts and two-by-two balustrade.

This house was built by local craftsmen as a summer home by Robert Owen (R. O.) Alexander beginning in 1902 and completed in 1904. Originally from Munroe, Louisiana, and then Charlotte, NC, Alexander made his money in cotton buying and selling. He had ten children (7 daughters and 3 sons), and the entire family spent summers at this house. The house is still in the family, owned by Bob Carson, grandson of R. O. Alexander. Originally the house had 800 acres associated with it, a portion of which Alexander sold off to develop some of the early subdivisions in Black Mountain which adjoin this property. Currently there are fifteen acres associated with the house, set at one of the highest points in the town.

Perley House ca. 1920
99 Terry Estate Drive North side

This Shingle style house with Craftsman detailing, exposed rafter ends has a one-story wing on the east side, a deck added at the front, and a modern addition on the west side. Roof has knee braces and the façade and rear have central shed-roof dormers flanked by gabled dormers. At the southwest corner is a recessed, screened porch. The central brick chimney has concrete coping and the windows are nine-over-nine and multi-light casement. The gabled entry is supported by knee braces and the front door is eight-light-over-panel. The foundation is brick. House sits on a large lot, on a slight rise above the street, with a semi-circular gravel drive in front.

Inside, the floor plan is irregular in layout, with a living room, dining room, butler's pantry, kitchen, and sunroom on the first floor and bedrooms upstairs. The only change to the house has been the addition of baths off some of the bedrooms for its current use as a bed and breakfast inn. Architectural details include heart pine floors, brick fireplace and mantel with modillion blocks in the living room, built-in cabinets in the butler's pantry, Craftsman staircase with simple newel posts, and operable transoms above all bedroom doors. The house was built by local builders Connally Dougherty and Will Green.

St. James Episcopal Church
116 Vance Avenue South side

1912

This church, now Church of the Incarnation, has a ramp added on the west, and a large one-story ca. 1960 addition at the rear, which is built at an oblique angle to the original building. The addition is architecturally compatible with the original building, with a side-gable roof, concrete block foundation, six-over-six windows and dark wood shingle siding. The front of the building is somewhat symmetrical, with two projecting front-gable bays on either end of the building, but with the easternmost one being somewhat larger than the other one and containing an interior brick chimney. The entry stoop on the north side of the building is supported by granite pillars. There is a double leaf door with a roof covering supported by granite pillars and heavy knee braces. Architectural details of the building's exterior include Gothic-arch stained glass windows, a bell tower with a hip roof and a cross above, and a granite foundation. Church sits on a large level lot with a parking lot to the west and south.

Inside, the church sanctuary has a bead board ceiling, original light fixtures, and plaster walls interspersed with Gothic-arch stained glass windows. At the pulpit the ceiling is supported by two metal roof trusses. The floor is carpeted. The interior of the addition is one large room in use as a social hall. It has the same ceiling design as the original church.

In 1908, four lots were purchased for \$400 to build a church. \$625 was raised for the church, which was built at a cost of \$1000 in 1912. The cornerstone for the building was laid on July 25, 1912. On September 23, 1917 the church was consecrated. Early members included the Many, Perley, Currier, and Wahab families. Many of the furnishings of the church were donated by Mrs. Franklin Silas Terry (A History of Black Mountain, North Carolina and Its People, by

Joyce Justus Parris, 1992, pp. 240 - 242). In 1994, when a larger church building was constructed, the sixteen original stained glass windows from this church were moved to the new building (from booklet "The Memorial Windows of St. James Episcopal Church").

Thomas Chapel A.M.E. Zion Church
Cragmont Road North side

1922

This simple Gothic Revival church has a small alcove with two-over-two windows at the rear of the building. There is a pyramidal-roof bell tower above the projecting entry vestibule at the front of the building. The church building sits on a parcel of land not much bigger than the footprint of the building, but the surrounding cemetery, under separate ownership, is associated with the chapel. Windows are Gothic-arch, three-over-two. Some panes are whitewashed to give the illusion of stained glass. The double-leaf front door is four-panel with a fanlight, likely a later change. The inside of the building is one large room with a recently restored bead board ceiling. Floors are the original tongue-and-groove hardwood. Doors into the sanctuary from the entry vestibule are double leaf, five-panel. The interior of the building is one large space with a raised pulpit at the north end and a small alcove at the rear.

Thomas Chapel, originally called Tom's Chapel, was established in 1892. The building was named for Tom Pertitler and Thomas Daugherty, founders of the church. The first Thomas Chapel was constructed of logs hauled from Lytle Cove by Tom Pertitler's grandchildren. In 1897, Thomas Chapel became affiliated with the A.M.E. Zion Church and until 1910 both the Baptists and the Methodists used the church on alternating Sundays. This same year, 1897, one acre of land was given to the black community by Hardy and Martha Stepp to establish a cemetery. While there is no record of the second chapel, the current chapel dates from 1922, and there is a modern fourth chapel located on West College Street, built in 1985.

Additional land for the cemetery was donated in 1972. Plans are underway to restore the historic chapel building. To date, the original bead board ceiling has been restored, the building has been stabilized, and selective replacement of the weatherboard has begun. (A History of Black Mountain and Its People by Joyce Justus Parris, p. 235)

General Survey 1896 - 1940

House

ca. 1915

100 Enthoffer Street West side

This period cottage has a front gable over the entry, and a gable roof on the rear wing. Other features of the house include a hip-roof porch with replacement iron posts and no railing, a central brick chimney, single and double two-over-two windows, and a modern door. Steps to porch are concrete. Foundation is concrete block. House sits on a large level corner lot.

House ca. 1920

1120 Montreat Road East side

This Classical Revival house has been altered in recent years through the addition of a projecting one-and-one-half story bay at the front, above the porch, and the replacement of original porch balustrade. The original wraparound porch is intact, but appears to have been enclosed on the south side. There is a front-gable addition at the rear, a projecting attached hexagonal bay at the southwest corner, and an interior brick chimney. Windows are one-over-one replacement, and the front door is a single-light-over-panel. House sits on a large lot.

House ca. 1925

1134 Montreat Road East side

This Rustic Revival house has concrete chinking between the logs and shingled gable ends. There is an attached, shed-roof porch with log posts and a rear screened porch set on river rock piers. There is an interior stuccoed chimney, a river rock foundation, and nine-light casement windows. The house sits on a large lot which slopes slightly to the rear. Inside, this house displays many intact features of the Rustic Revival style, including exposed log walls with concrete chinking, a river rock fireplace, and log ceiling beams with flush boards running between them.

House ca. 1920

1152 Montreat Road East side

This bungalow has a large shed-roof addition on the south side and a small addition at the northeast corner. There is a braced shed-roof covering at the entry stoop, an interior brick chimney, and one-over-one replacement windows. Foundation is brick. House sits on a large level lot.

House

ca. 1940

1156 Montreat Road East side

This Minimal Traditional house has a shed-roof garage wing to the south side. The engaged front porch has square posts and a new balustrade. There is an interior stuccoed chimney, windows are two-over-two and fixed pane, and the front door is three-vertical-lights-over-panel. Foundation is brick. House sits on a large level lot.

House

ca. 1920

1210 Montreat Road East side

This bungalow has a large centered gable at the front, and a one-story addition at the rear. The attached shed-roof porch has replacement posts and balustrade, and windows are one-over-one. Foundation is concrete block. House sits on a large level lot.

Golf Course

ca. 1940

9th St, Tomahawk Ave, Laurel Circle East side

The original section of this golf course was part of the recreational complex developed by the town in the late 1930s to 1940, including Lake Tomahawk directly to the south. The nine-hole golf course included a clubhouse where the golf pro resided (History of Black Mountain and Its People by Joyce Justus Parris, p. 196), but this has been replaced by a modern facility. Nine additional holes have been added recently to the north side of the original course. The original section is roughly bounded by 9th Street on the north, Tomahawk Avenue on the west, Laurel Circle Drive on the south and Laurel Avenue on the east. There are a few scattered modern houses along the western edge of the course. Unobstructed views of the mountains are visible looking south from 9th Street and looking northwest from Laurel Avenue.

House

ca. 1930

702 9th Street

This bungalow with fieldstone veneer walls has a notable radiating pattern in stone around the arched louvered vent in the gable end. The attached hip-roof front porch has paired square posts, a two-by-two balustrade, and fieldstone steps and cheek walls. There is an exterior end and an interior fieldstone chimney, windows are double one-over-one, and front door is a single-light-over-panel. There is a modern brick addition at the rear with an exterior end brick chimney. House sits on a level lot facing the golf course to the south, with a low fieldstone retaining wall in front. The one-story, front-gable, German siding cottage at the rear has a hip-roof porch with turned posts and no balustrade. To the east is a modern shed-roof carport. The front door is vertical-four-light-over-three-panel.

House

ca. 1930

704 9th Street

This bungalow has a shed-roof wing at the rear, and a garage beneath the house at the southwest corner. The hip-roof porch has a river rock foundation, two-by-two balustrade, square posts, and river rock steps. There is a stuccoed exterior end chimney, windows are six-over-six paired on the facade, and foundation is river rock. House sits on a large corner lot facing the golf course to the south.

House
108 9th Street North side

ca. 1925

This bungalow has a central gabled dormer on the facade with a balcony. Door opening onto the balcony is four-light-over-panel with sidelights. There is vinyl siding covering this dormer and on the modern shed-roof addition at the rear. The engaged front porch has brick piers, a capped solid brick balustrade, concrete steps and capped brick cheek walls. There is a single-shoulder interior end brick chimney, windows are vertical-four-lights-over-one and the front door is vertical-four-lights-over-panel. House sits on a small level lot.

House ca. 1920
105 9th Street South side

This bungalow is built of river rock. It has a pent roof dividing the first floor from the half-story. There are shed-roof dormers on the east and west elevations, and shingles in the gable ends and on the dormer walls. There is a front exterior river rock chimney, an interior brick chimney, windows are vertical-four-over-one, in double and triple configurations, and the front door is a single light in a v-board solid door. Foundation is river rock. House sits on a small level lot, fenced at the rear.

Robert Owen Alexander House
200 Alexander Hill

1902

This Rustic Revival house has tree trunk posts and railing on the wraparound porch, hip and gable roof shingled dormers, shingles in the gable ends of the rear enclosed gable-roof sleeping porch, a stone foundation, six-over-six and multi-light casement windows, and a nine-light-over-panel Dutch door. The interior chimney has been stuccoed. There is a screened porch on the east side which adjoins the wraparound porch. The house is set high on a hill up a winding drive with views of the Black Mountains in all directions.

Inside, the house has a total of eight bedrooms, three downstairs, and five upstairs. The servant's house to the rear was built ca. 1950. Notable interior features include a massive river rock mantel and fireplace in the living room, five-panel doors, and a Craftsman-detailed staircase.

This house was built as a summer home by Robert Owen (R. O.) Alexander beginning in 1902 and completed in 1904. Local craftsmen built the house. Originally from Munroe, Louisiana, and then Charlotte, NC, Alexander made his money in cotton buying and selling. He had ten children (7 daughters and 3 sons), and the entire family spent summers at this house. The house is still in the family, owned by Bob Carson, grandson of R. O. Alexander. Originally the house had 800 acres associated with it, a portion of which Alexander sold off to develop some of the early subdivisions in Black Mountain which adjoin this property. Currently there are fifteen acres associated with the house, set at one of the highest points in the town.

House
10 Alexander Street West side

ca. 1920

This bungalow has a front-gable porch with knee braces that has been screened in between the battered, shingled piers on a brick pier foundation. The balustrade has been replaced with T-111 siding. There is an interior brick chimney, and windows are multi-light-over-one. The foundation of the main block of the house is brick. Lot slopes slightly from north to south.

House ca. 1915
6 Alexander Street West side

This hip-roof bungalow has a hip dormer on the south side, a porch with paired wood posts on stone pillars, a replacement horizontal rail balustrade, and a stone foundation. Steps are concrete. Foundation is stone with beaded mortar joints, windows are one-over-one, and door is multi-light-over-panel. There is a modern carport on the south side and a wing at the rear. House sits on a slight rise above the street.

House
12 Blue Ridge Assembly Road

1936

This bungalow with knee braces has a front-gable dormer with exposed rafters, a porte cochere on the east side, a pressed tin shingle roof, and an attached full-width front-gable porch with stuccoed piers and iron balustrade. Gable ends and dormer are shingled. There is an interior concrete block chimney stack, windows are four-vertical-over-one, and door is multi-light. House sits on a small lot, with a low fieldstone retaining wall at the front of the property. According to the owner, this house was built in 1936, and was likely taken from an Arts and Crafts plan book, of which this house is identical to plans she has seen from this time period.

House
414 Blue Ridge Road

ca. 1915

This Four-Square house has a hip roof dormer at the front and two modern additions at the rear, one shed-roof two-story and one hip-roof one-story. The wraparound, hip-roof porch is screened. There is one interior brick chimney, and all windows appear to be replacement sash. This house appears to have originally been part of a farmstead, since there is still a large amount of land surrounding the property. There is a horse pasture to the west (rear) of the house. The outbuilding appears to have originally been one-story which was raised up onto a new concrete block foundation to create a two-car garage beneath.

House
101 Border Street South side

ca. 1910

According to the current owner, this house was originally the cook's cottage for the Monte Vista Hotel across the street, but pre-dates the current hotel building. It was moved to this lot sometime before 1952. The original building consisted of a single room with an addition made on the south side in 1952. There is an interior brick chimney, with a river rock fireplace surround on the interior. Windows are six-over-six, with a picture window in the addition. Front door is six-light-over-panel. House sits on a large corner lot.

House
503 Brandon Road

ca. 1925

This bungalow has an attached front-gable porch with replacement posts and enclosed balustrade. Foundation is a combination of brick piers and fieldstone, and windows are paired and single six-over-one. House sits at the juncture of several roads, on a small lot, slightly above the street.

House
107 Briar Brook Road

ca. 1925

This one-and-one-half-story side-gable bungalow has a two-story ell at the rear and a two-story bay on the south elevation of the main block. The rear front-gable ell has exposed rafters, knee braces, and a modern metal fire escape stair on the east side. There is a front-gable dormer on the façade and the engaged front porch is supported by a brick pier foundation with lattice infill. Porch details include square wood posts on shingled piers, and a one-by-one balustrade. The rear recessed porch, at the northeast corner, has turned posts and rail and a shed roof. There is a sleeping porch on the second story of the south side with multi-light casement windows. There is a sunroom on the first floor, also with multi-light casements. The house has one central brick chimney, twelve-over-one, nine-over-one, and six-over-one windows, and a brick foundation. House sits on a large level lot with a creek at the rear and mature hardwood forest. The cottage at the rear was the camp office, with storage added to it through the years.

This house was originally part of Briar Brook Camp, which opened in 1925. Dr. Frank Howard Richardson, a local physician, was medical advisor to the camp. Edna Reinhardt, a local nurse, managed the camp. Briar Brook was a private, "home-life" camp, and not affiliated with any particular church, but its emphasis was good health and Christian values. Children ages infant to twelve years whose homes were disrupted for any reason could stay here year-round. The camp also served as an early form of day nursery or drop-off daycare where children could reside for an hour, a day or a week while their parents were away. The camp grounds originally included a wading pool, now covered over and infilled in the north lawn (collections of the Swannanoa Valley Museum).

House ca. 1925
109 Briar Brook Road North side

This bungalow has knee braces, a modern porte cochere added on the south side, a large hip-roof dormer in the front,

an engaged full-width front porch with squat wood posts on brick piers and a solid shingled balustrade, one-over-one replacement sash, and a central brick chimney. House sits on a large level lot. While separately owned now, this house was originally part of the Brier Brook Camp facility and served as additional housing for the children.

House **ca. 1920**
9 Byrd Road West side

This raised bungalow with a painted brick foundation has a large shed roof dormer at the front, an attached, partially-enclosed hip-roof porch with square wood posts, a replacement railing, and brick cheek walls at the entry steps. There is an interior brick chimney, and windows are one-over-one replacement sash. House has been altered to a duplex, evident by two modern doors off the entry porch. A modern deck has been added on the side. House sits on a large, level lot.

House **ca. 1913**
103 Center Avenue North side

This Colonial Revival house has a one-story addition at the rear northeast corner and a hip-roof two-story projecting wing at the southeast corner. The porch in the southwest corner has a hip roof and replacement iron posts and balustrade. Windows are one-over-one replacement sash. Foundation is stuccoed, likely over brick. House sits on a large level lot.

House **ca. 1920**
100 Church Street East side

This one-story-plus-attic bungalow has a side gable roof supported by knee braces, and a large hip-roof dormer with exposed rafter ends at the front of the building. The engaged front porch has brick posts and a solid brick balustrade. Windows are eight-over-one and the front door is eight-light-over-panel. There is a large two-story addition at the northeast corner, built of concrete block, with six-over-six windows. Foundation is brick. House sits on a level lot.

House **ca. 1920**
103 E. Cotton Avenue North side

This bungalow has a modern rear addition and an attached front-gable porch with replacement posts and turned balusters. There is an exterior end brick chimney on the addition. Windows are one-over-one, with two bay windows on the east side. A modern door is surrounded by architrave trim. Foundation is wood piers infilled with lattice on the porch, and brick on the remainder of the house. House sits on a level corner lot.

House **ca. 1920**
12 E. Cotton Avenue North side

This bungalow has a front-gable, screened-in porch with a solid balustrade, an interior brick chimney, and one-over-one replacement windows. Foundation is brick. House sits on a level corner lot. The owner noted the date as ca. 1920, based upon deed records. The modern garage apartment to the rear of the house is two-story, with one-over-one sash. There is a shed-roof porch to the south side, with the roof supported by metal posts.

House **ca. 1925**
100 E. Cotton Avenue South side

This bungalow has a large two-story, front-gable modern addition at the rear, southeast corner. The attached front-gable porch has battered wood posts on brick piers, with no railing. Windows are vertical-four-over-one, and the front door is vertical-four-lights-over-panel. Foundation is stuccoed. House sits on a large level lot.

House **ca. 1915**
102 S. Cotton Avenue South side

This bungalow has an attached, front-gable porch with replacement railing and narrow posts. There is a notable river rock foundation and cheek walls, windows are one-over-one, and door is three-light-over-panel. House sits on a hill above the street.

House **ca. 1915**
103 S. Cotton Avenue South side

This period cottage has a gable roof over the southeast corner of the façade. The attached, shed-roof porch has wood posts and no railing. Windows are two-over-one and two-over-two, and the front door is single-light-over-panel. Foundation is concrete block. The lot slopes from west to east, with a garage located beneath the house at the southeast corner. There is a picket fence at the front of the lot.

House **ca. 1920**
16 W. Cotton Avenue North side

This bungalow has knee braces and a front gable dormer on the south elevation, and a wraparound, porch with knee braces, wood posts, and a two-by-two balustrade. Additional details of the house include one-over-one windows, a solid door with four lights in the upper portion, and an exterior end, stepped, painted brick chimney. Foundation is brick. There is a notable low river rock retaining wall on the east side of the lot. House sits on a corner lot.

House **ca. 1927**
26 W. Cotton Avenue North side

This bungalow has a shed roof dormer on the facade, and knee braces supporting the roof. Roofline has flared eaves at the rear. The raised wraparound porch has a brick pier foundation, front gable roof with exposed rafter ends, a solid balustrade, wood posts, and brick stair cheek walls. There is an exterior end brick chimney on the east side, and windows are paired one-over-one and multi-light picture. House sits on a corner lot, on a slight hill. The owner of this house estimated the date as ca. 1927, based upon deed records.

House ca. 1915
30 W. Cotton Avenue North side

This bungalow has a front-gable dormer on the facade which appears added. The roof has exposed rafter ends. Porch details include a two-by-two balustrade, molded top rail, and wood posts. The porch is full-width, with an added section on the east side. It appears that the foundation of the original porch has been rebuilt with newer brick, probably at the same time the porch addition was built. Wood steps to the porch are flanked by brick cheek walls. The entry to the house faces east, from a recessed area on the west side of the porch. There is an interior brick chimney and a rear exterior end brick chimney, windows are nine-over-one, and the foundation is brick. House sits on a corner lot with a low river rock wall at the front.

House **ca. 1925**
120 Cragmont Road East side

This bungalow faces north rather than west towards the street, perhaps an indication of an earlier road orientation. Winding steps lead to the house on the north side, with a notable river rock retaining wall running along the western edge of the property. The attached, shed-roof porch has triple corner posts and a two-by-two balustrade. There is an exterior end and an interior river rock chimney, a river rock foundation, and windows are six-over-six. The garage is located in a bank at the northwestern edge of the property.

Thomas Chapel A.M.E. Zion Church **1922**
Cragmont Road North side

This simple Gothic Revival church has a small alcove with two-over-two windows at the rear of the building. There is a pyramidal-roof bell tower above the projecting entry vestibule at the front of the building. The church building sits

on a parcel of land not much bigger than the footprint of the building, but the surrounding cemetery, under separate ownership, is associated with the chapel. Windows are Gothic-arch, three-over-two. Some panes are whitewashed to give the illusion of stained glass. The double-leaf front door is four-panel with a fanlight, likely a later change. The inside of the building is one large room with a recently restored bead board ceiling. Floors are the original tongue-and-groove hardwood. Doors into the sanctuary from the entry vestibule are double leaf, five-panel. The interior of the building is one large space with a raised pulpit at the north end and a small alcove at the rear.

Thomas Chapel, originally called Tom's Chapel, was established in 1892. The building was named for Tom Pertitler and Thomas Daugherty, founders of the church. The first Thomas Chapel was constructed of logs hauled from Lytle Cove by Tom Pertitler's grandchildren. In 1897, Thomas Chapel became affiliated with the A.M.E. Zion Church and until 1910 both the Baptists and the Methodists used the church on alternating Sundays. This same year, 1897, one acre of land was given to the black community by Hardy and Martha Stepp to establish a cemetery. While there is no record of the second chapel, the current chapel dates from 1922, and there is a modern fourth chapel located on West College Street, built in 1985.

Additional land for the cemetery was donated in 1972. Plans are underway to restore the historic chapel building. To date, the original bead board ceiling has been restored, the building has been stabilized, and selective replacement of the weatherboard has begun. (A History of Black Mountain and Its People by Joyce Justus Parris, p. 235)

House **ca. 1915**

121 Cragmont Road West side

This one-story-plus-basement bungalow with exposed rafter ends appears to have a ca. 1940s addition on the north side based on the presence of asbestos shingles in the gable end. The addition appears to have converted the house into a duplex because of the second entrance. This addition has a side-gable roof, a gable roof dormer, and an attached front-gable porch with shingles in the gable end, square posts, and a two-by-two balustrade. There is an interior stuccoed chimney, windows are two-over-two on the south side and two-horizontal-lights-over-two on the north side, and doors are modern. House sits on a large lot below the level of the road, with elevation dropping to the rear.

House **ca. 1920**

127 Cragmont Road West side

This one-story-plus-basement bungalow appears to have had some changes made in the 1940s, based on the asbestos exterior wall material. There is an engaged porch at the southeast corner and a large shed-roof dormer flanked by front-gable dormers, which retain their original weatherboard siding and exposed rafters. Windows are one-over-one, two-over-two, and six-over-six in the dormers. Foundation is brick, door is single-light-over-panel. House sits level with the street, and elevation of the lot drops to the rear.

House **ca. 1910**

102 Dalton Street South side

This period cottage has a shed-roof historic addition at the rear, an attached, hip-roof porch with square posts and no balustrade, an interior and an exterior end brick chimney, four-over-four windows, and a brick foundation. House sits on a large lot, in use for subsistence farming. Additional fields are located to the east of the house, and there are several outbuildings.

This area was developed early in the history of Black Mountain, on land owned by the Black Mountain Hotel Company. According to the current owner, this and other houses were built in the first decade of the twentieth century.

Disosway House **ca. 1900**

103 Disosway Street North side

Access to this property, high on a hill overlooking the town, was not available at the time of the survey, but the consultant did interview the current owner. This appears to be one of the oldest Queen Anne buildings in Black Mountain, built as part of the land that the Black Mountain Hotel Company owned. It was built by the Disosway family for their daughter, and was used as a boarding house originally. The daughter moved to Washington, D.C. and

married a nephew of President McKinley. The house then became a summer home for the McKinley family, including the wife of the deceased president. From 1940 on, no one in the house lived there full-time. Recently the home has been under renovation. According to the current owner, the house is filled with intact woodwork, and includes a servants' quarters. The house suffered extensive damage in a recent storm and access will be available once renovations are complete.

House **ca. 1940**
106 Disosway Street South side

This small Minimal Traditional house has a modern deck added at the rear. There is an entry stoop with a front-gable roof supported by wood posts and exposed rafters. There is one exterior end river rock chimney, windows are paired and single six-over-six, door is v-board with three lights, and the foundation is river rock. House sits on a level wooded lot.

House **1937**
109 N. Dougherty Street West side

According to the owner, this Minimal Traditional house was built in 1937, and it does appear for the first time on the 1942 Sanborn map. There is a small, shed-roof modern addition on the north side and an historic wing on the south side. Front gable dormers penetrate the main roofline, there is an exterior end corbelled brick chimney, one-over-one replacement windows, and glass block infilling the windows on the south wing. The interior of the house has been recently renovated and the original archways remain throughout the interior. Foundation is brick. House sits on a level lot.

House **ca. 1920**
111 N. Dougherty Street West side

This bungalow has a one-story, side-gable-roof addition at the rear northwest corner which dates after 1942, and an historic shed-roof wing at the rear. There are shed roof dormers on the main roofline, brackets and the attached front porch has tapered posts, a two-by-two balustrade, and a brick pier foundation. There is a central brick chimney, windows are six-over-six, the front door is four-light-over-panel and the foundation is brick. House sits on a corner level lot.

House **ca. 1915**
102 Enthoffer Street East side

The front-gable porch on this bungalow has paired wood posts on stone piers at the corners, a concrete porch floor, stone foundation, and no railing. There is a central stuccoed chimney, windows are two-over-two, and door is single-light-over-panel. Roof has exposed rafter ends. Foundation is stone. House sits on a small level lot.

House **ca. 1920**
106 Enthoffer Street East side

This bungalow has a projecting front gable bay at the southwest corner within which there is a front-gable porch with battered wood posts on stone piers, and no railing. Windows are one-over-one, door is six-panel, and there is a central stuccoed chimney. Foundation is stone. House sits on a large level lot.

House **ca. 1915**
110 Enthoffer Street East side

This period cottage has had some significant alterations such as a modern addition on the south side and the enclosure of the north end of the front porch. The remaining open portion of the hip-roof porch has one large brick post and no balustrade. The roof is covered with pressed tin shingles except for the porch, and a shed dormer has been added at the front. There is an interior brick chimney, and windows are one-over-one. House sits on a level lot.

House **ca. 1915**
112 Enthoffer Street East side

This bungalow has knee braces supporting the roof, an attached, hip-roof porch with wood posts with beveled bases and caps, two-by-two balustrade, and stone foundation. The house has an interior brick chimney, paired two-over-two windows, and a brick pier foundation infilled with river rock. House lot drops slightly to the rear.

House **ca. 1920**
115 Fifth Street North side

This small cottage has an interior stuccoed chimney, vertical-three-over-one windows, and a v-board front door. Foundation is stuccoed, likely over brick. The lot drops slightly to the rear.

House **ca. 1940**
102 Fifth Street South side

This Minimal Traditional house with Colonial Revival influences has a daylight basement at the rear where the lot slopes from front to back. There is a shed-roof wing at the rear. The house has a gabled covered entry stoop supported by knee braces, and a side projecting porch with a side gable roof, iron posts and railing. There is an interior brick chimney, windows are single and paired vertical-three-over-one and the door is three-light-over-two-panel. The foundation is stuccoed, and the house sits on a small level lot.

House **ca. 1930**
106 Fifth Street South side

This Minimal Traditional house has an entry stoop with a front-gable covering supported by iron posts, an interior concrete block chimney, ca. 1960 replacement windows with three horizontal lights, and a diamond-light in the upper portion of the front door. There is a hip-roof porch at the rear. Foundation is brick. House sits on a small level lot. The side-gable, two-story garage apartment at the rear has a garage entry on the east side of the lower level and a covered entry stoop on the west. Windows on the upper level are six-over-six.

House **ca. 1920**
102 First Street

This bungalow has knee braces and an historic wing and a modern carport added on the west side. Paired square wood posts support the front-gable roof with exposed rafter ends of the front stoop. The stoop balustrade is replacement. Windows are vertical-four-over-one, and the front door is modern. Foundation is stuccoed. House sits on a slight rise above the street with central steps and a concrete walk.

House **ca. 1925**
103 First Street

This bungalow has a modern shed-roof carport added on the east, and an attached projecting front-gable porch with knee braces, wood posts, and no balustrade on the west. There is an interior stone chimney and a modern brick stack on the west side. Windows are paired one-over-one replacement, and modern French doors open onto the porch. The house sits on a large level lot.

House **ca. 1940**
107 First Street

This Colonial Revival house has three inset front-gable dormers, a two-story hip-roof wing on the east, an attached wraparound porch with gable at entrance, tapered columns and a two-by-two balustrade, an exterior end corbelled brick

chimney, and six-over-six windows. There is a fence with brick posts and iron railing lining the front property line. House sits on a large level lot.

House **ca. 1940**
109 First Street

This Classical Revival house has a one-story hip-roof wing on the west side, a semi-elliptical hooded entry with recessed-panel pilasters, and semi-circular brick steps. There are two interior brick chimneys, a river rock retaining wall at the front, six-over-six windows, and a six-panel front door. Foundation is brick. House sits on a level lot.

House ca. 1920
115 First Street

This raised cottage has an enclosed front porch, an interior brick chimney and a concrete block chimney with a flue. Additional details include a river rock retaining wall at the front, horizontal-two-over-two replacement windows, and a modern door. Central brick steps are flanked by stepped cheek walls. There is a modern attached carport at the southwest corner. House sits on a level lot.

House **ca. 1920**
117 First Street

This raised cottage has a modern addition at the rear, a porch with square posts and a two-by-two balustrade. There is a single-shoulder, exterior end brick chimney, and two-over-two windows. There is a garage below the house at the southeast corner. Foundation is concrete block. House sits on a corner lot on a slight rise above the street.

House **ca. 1925**
202 First Street

This bungalow has exposed rafter ends, a front-gable modern addition at the rear, an attached, hip-roof porch with triple corner square posts and a solid paneled balustrade, an interior brick chimney, an exterior end single-shoulder brick chimney, vertical-five-over-one windows, and a vertical-four-over-panel front door. Foundation is stone. House sits on a level corner lot.

House **ca. 1925**
204 First Street

This bungalow has knee braces, a rear side-gable wing added after 1942, an engaged porch at the northwest corner with iron posts and rail, an interior stuccoed chimney, vertical-four-over-one windows, and a single-light-over-panel front door. Foundation is stuccoed. House sits on a slight rise above the street.

Black Mountain Primary School **ca. 1925**
100 Flat Creek Road

The Neoclassical Revival gymnasium has a monumental portico in the center, flanked by projecting bays, and a projecting cornice molding. The molding around the pediment is missing except for a small portion at the lower corners. The central stairs have brick cheek walls with concrete coping. "Gymnasium" is incised into the limestone pediment of the portico along with bulls eye ornamentation and dentil blocks above. Additional details of the portico include tapered limestone Doric columns and pilasters, and architrave trim around the front door. The central front door is flanked by two additional doors with less decorative trim. Window openings are original, but opaque panels replace some of the sash. Windows have keystones and architrave trim, and brick walls are ornamented with brick quoins and bands of projecting brick courses on the lower third. There is a large modern addition to the south which comprises the remainder of the current school facility, but it is recessed back from the gymnasium portion. Building sits on a large level lot.

The Rock Church
200 Flat Creek Road

1940

This Classical Revival church has a projecting front-gable entry bay of a contrasting coursed stone, and a wing at the rear which appears to have been a slightly later addition. Randomly laid stone comprises the remainder of the building. The double-leaf front doors with fanlight are framed by a stone arch. There are semi-circular stone steps at the entry, and the central sidewalk is flanked at the end by two river rock pillars. There is a separate modern fellowship building to the south. The steeple is covered with asphalt shingle and vertical board flush siding. Windows are six-over-six with fanlights. Church sits on a large corner lot with parking on the north side.

House
219 Flat Creek Road

ca. 1920

This bungalow has a porch at the rear southwest corner and a modern addition across the full width of the rear. There is an attached, hip-roof porch with replacement wood posts and no balustrade, six-over-six and vertical-three-over-one windows, and a modern door. The foundation is concrete block. House sits on a large level lot.

House
236 Flat Creek Road

ca. 1920

This bungalow has a handicap ramp added at the northwest corner and a small modern rear addition. There is an attached, hip-roof porch with replacement posts and railing. Windows are one-over-one and the front door is modern. Foundation is painted stone. House sits on a small level lot.

House
240 Flat Creek Road

ca. 1920

This bungalow has a modern shed-roof addition at the rear, an attached, front-gable-roof porch with replacement iron posts, vertical-four-over-one windows, and a multi-light-over-panel front door. Foundation is stuccoed, likely over brick. House sits on a small level lot.

House
245 Flat Creek Road

ca. 1940

This Minimal Traditional house has a shed-roof modern addition at the rear and a shed-roof porch on the south side with iron posts. Additional details include an interior brick chimney, multi-light casement and six-over-six windows, and a six-light-over-panel front door. The foundation is concrete block. House sits on a level lot which slopes slightly at the front.

House
254 Flat Creek Road

ca. 1910

This late Queen Anne farmhouse has a projecting front-gable wing on the northwest corner with paired one-over-one windows, giving the building an L-plan configuration. The attached, hip-roof two-tiered, wraparound porch is enclosed on the first floor on the south side, a modern change. There is an interior concrete block stack, one-over-one and fixed-pane windows, and modern doors. The building appears to be in multi-family use. Foundation is brick. There is a notable iron hairpin fence, with the building set on a level lot with a wooded hillside to the rear.

Horace Rutherford House
300 Flat Creek Road

ca. 1920

This bungalow appears to have had some changes made to it in the 1940s, including the addition of asbestos shingles, the additions to the south and east, and the addition of a half-wall of brick veneer added to the facade. The addition to the south has masonite siding, as so the gable ends of the house. There is a projecting front-gable bay on the north side

of the building, and the foundation of the main house block is brick. There is an interior brick chimney, one-over-one and picture windows, and a modern door. Foundation is brick. House sits on a small level lot.

Roseland Gardens
302 Flat Creek Road

1918

This simple, rectangular-plan building has a significant history within the African-American community of Black Mountain. The building has a concrete block ca. 1940s addition at the rear with multi-light windows, flush-board doors, and a shed roof, and a small one-story, front-gable addition on the south side covered with stucco, with flush boards in the gable ends. The interior of the building's dance hall and performance space is one open space with exposed wall and ceiling structure and wood floors. Based on historic photos, it appears this was how the interior looked historically. The building sits on a flat portion of the lot, with a wooded hillside to the rear. There is a projecting bay on the north side of the building.

Roseland Gardens is also known as the Juke Joint. Many local and regional musicians played live music here, with the main function of the building being a dance hall. It also served as a movie house for African-American children who could not go to the theater downtown. When the summer residents came to Black Mountain, they often brought their servants with them, and this place served as their summer entertainment locale. It was built and managed by Horace Chambers Rutherford, who lived in the house adjacent to the building, to the south (BN1614). Noted entertainer Roberta Flack, who was born in Black Mountain, lived just down the street from Roseland Gardens, but never performed there. The Juke Joint remained in operation until the 1970s. A local group is working toward its restoration.

House
304 Flat Creek Road

ca. 1915

The roof of this bungalow has exposed rafter ends and is supported by knee braces. The projecting front-gable porch has wood posts and a replacement balustrade. There is an interior brick chimney, windows are single, double, and triple two-over-two, and the front door is a single-light-over-panel.

House
309 Flat Creek Road

ca. 1920

Details of this bungalow include a large side-gable modern addition to the south and a deck added at the rear. There is an attached, hip-roof porch with six-by-six posts, two-by-two balustrade, a river rock and granite foundation, six-over-one windows, and a vertical-three-light-over-panel front door. The windows in the addition are one-over-one, and the foundation concrete block. House sits on a small level lot.

House
340 Flat Creek Road

ca. 1930

This bungalow has an above-ground basement veneered with stone and a modern attached shed-roof carport. The attached front-gable porch has a shingled balustrade and posts. There is a central concrete block chimney stack and windows are single and double vertical-four-over-one. Entry to the house faces south, with the house sitting on a slight hill above the street with a wooded hillside to the east.

House ca. 1940
260 Flat Creek Road East side

This Minimal Traditional house has a small rear wing, an added deck at the front, a river rock foundation, a picture and one-over-one windows, and a modern door. House sits on a hill above the street.

Commercial Building
295 Flat Creek Road West side

ca. 1925

This altered Commercial Style building has a parapet wall on the north and south sides, some remaining multi-light

metal frame windows, some one-over-one modern sash replacements, and some ca. 1960 horizontal-pane windows. Building sits on a level corner lot. This store served the Brookside community for many years in the early decades of the twentieth century.

House **ca. 1920**
103 Fourth Street North side

This bungalow has an attached front-gable roof porch with replacement wood posts and an iron railing. The river rock foundation and cheek walls are notable features of the porch. There is an exterior end river rock chimney, an interior brick chimney, one-over-one windows, and a multi-light door. House sits on a hill above the street, with a field stone retaining wall.

House **ca. 1920**
105 Fourth Street North side

This bungalow has a clipped gable roofline and a very large addition at the rear. The attached, hip-roof porch has paneled battered wood posts on stuccoed piers (formerly brick), a two-by-two balustrade, and a porte cochere on the west side. There is a single shoulder, exterior end brick chimney, paired windows are six-over-one, and the door is multi-light. Foundation is brick. House sits on a hill above the street.

House **ca. 1920**
111 Fourth Street North side

This altered bungalow has an enclosed front porch with a front-gable roof and a picture window. Original windows are two-over-two and foundation is stuccoed. House sits on a slight rise.

House **ca. 1920**
113 Fourth Street North side

This Colonial Revival house has a wraparound porch with a hip roof, wood posts, and no railing. There is an interior brick chimney, windows are one-over-one, and the front door is modern. Foundation is brick. House sits on a large lot.

House **ca. 1920**
102 Fourth Street South side

This Four-Square building with exposed rafter ends has a front-gable-roof bungalow porch with battered wood posts on stone piers and replacement railing. There is a one-story, shed-roof screened porch at the rear. Chimneys are concrete block stacks, windows are one-over-one, and the door is modern. Foundation is concrete block. House sits on a slight rise on a small lot.

House **ca. 1920**
101 Hiawasse Avenue

This bungalow sits on a large lot which drops to the rear, with an above-ground basement and a two-bay garage at the rear. Shed roof dormers punctuate the steep gable roof. A deck and a one-story shed-roof addition have been added on the north side. It appears that the northern portion of the attached front porch has been enclosed. There is an entry patio on the south side with river rock steps leading to it. The house has a river rock front exterior chimney and an interior end river rock chimney, one-over-one replacement sash, and a river rock foundation. Windows at the rear have shed roofs supported by knee braces. A double garage is beneath the house.

House
611 Hiawassee Avenue

ca. 1930

This bungalow has a modern shed-roof rear wing with fixed pane windows, an entry stoop with a front-gable hood supported by knee braces, an exterior end fieldstone, single shoulder chimney, a concrete block flue, double vertical-four-over-one windows, and a vertical-four-light-over-two-panel front door. There is a stone retaining wall and steps with beaded mortar joints at the front. House sits on a large level corner lot, with the golf course across the street.

House
806 Holly Avenue

1926

This Dutch Colonial Revival house has a large shed-roof dormer on the façade, a one-story screen porch on the south side, and a porte cochere on the north. There is a one-story gable-roof ell and a second screened porch at the rear. The entry stoop is covered by a curved pediment and has steps to it with brick cheek walls. Windows are four-over-one and eight-over-one, and door is multi-light. House sits on a large lot, on a slight rise above the street.

House
808 Holly Avenue

ca. 1928

This large Craftsman bungalow has a modern, steeply pitched shed-roof addition at the rear, and an original porte cochere on the south side. A shed-roof dormer covered with shingle siding spans almost the width of the facade. The engaged front porch is supported by river rock piers, and has no railing. There is a river rock exterior end chimney, and a brick chimney on the addition. Windows are vertical-four-over-one. House sits on a large corner lot, on a slight hill. A fieldstone and river rock retaining wall wraps around the corner of the lot. The cottage at the rear has board and batten siding, diamond-pane windows, a Colonial Revival door, and brackets in the eaves.

House
807 Holly Avenue East side

ca. 1928

This Classical Revival house has a one-story sunroom wing on the south side and a porte cochere on the north. The hip roof has wide eaves. The entry stoop has a flat roof with a gabled parapet, supported by Doric columns. Windows are diamond-pane-over-one with concrete sills, door is four-light-over-panel with sidelights, and foundation is brick. House sits on a level lot that drops slightly to the rear, and there is a hemlock hedge in the front.

House
2 Iroquois Street North side

ca. 1935

This period cottage has a steeply pitched cross-gable on the facade, two interior brick chimneys, a front interior river rock chimney, vertical-four-over-one windows, and a river rock foundation. The attached porch has square posts and a solid German-sided balustrade. There is a one-story historic addition at the rear with a front-gable roof and German siding. There is a deck added at the half story at the northwest corner. House sits on a sloping corner lot with a tall hemlock hedge at the front.

House
11 Iroquois Street South side

ca. 1930

This bungalow has a projecting front-gable bay at the west side, and a porch to the east supported by iron posts and railing. All windows appear to be replacement. Foundation is stuccoed. House sits on a large level lot.

House
15 Iroquois Street South side

ca. 1920

This bungalow has an attached, front-gable porch with square posts, and only portions of the balustrade remaining. Windows are paired one-over-one and front door is multi-light-over-panel. Foundation is concrete block. House sits on a small level lot.

House
8 Keesler Avenue South side

ca. 1915

This period cottage has a modern shed-roof rear addition with a deck. The engaged front porch has wood posts on stuccoed (likely formerly brick) piers, and no balustrade. Porch steps are wood. There is an interior stuccoed chimney, windows are one-over-one, and the front door is modern. The foundation is stuccoed. House sits on a large corner lot.

House
205 Kerlee Heights Road

ca. 1940

This Minimal Traditional house has a projecting front-gable bay on the northeast corner, vertical-four-over-one windows, an interior stuccoed chimney, and a multi-light-over-panel front door. There is a recessed porch at the southeast corner. The sides of the house have aluminum siding and the façade is permastone, along with the front steps and flanking cheek walls. Foundation is stuccoed. House sits on a small level lot.

House ca. 1925
305 Kerlee Heights Road

This bungalow has an attached, front-gable porch with narrow replacement posts, one-over-one windows, and a modern front door. There is an interior river rock chimney and a river rock foundation. House sits on a corner lot which slopes slightly up to the north.

House
103 Kerlee Street

ca. 1900

This Queen Anne house has a small wing at the rear and a modern shed-roof addition on the north side. The wraparound porch has square posts and a two-by-two balustrade. Entry steps are concrete, flanked by stuccoed cheek walls. Windows are two-over-two and vertical-three-over-one, and there is an interior brick chimney. The foundation is brick piers infilled with stone. House sits up on a hill, with the lot sloping away to the south.

House
704 Laurel Avenue East side

ca. 1925

This unusual log bungalow with exposed rafter ends has a modern addition at the rear built of concrete block, covered with stucco which is not visible from the front of the building. A modern deck has also been added at the southeast corner. Logs are full round saddle joint with concrete chinking, and gable ends are shingled. The front-gable porch is supported by log posts and railing. There is an interior river rock chimney, windows are multi-light casement, door is v-board with a cut-out heart motif, and the foundation is river rock piers with concrete block infill. House sits on a small lot that slopes slightly to the rear. This house appears to be one of a handful of houses built as part of the 1925 Lakewood subdivision plat.

House
725 Laurel Avenue East side

ca. 1940

This concrete block bungalow has asbestos shingles in the gable ends and an attached front-gable front porch with battered posts on brick piers and no balustrade. There is an historic addition at the rear with a front-gable roof. There is an interior brick chimney, windows are vertical-three-lights-over-one, and door is vertical-three-lights-over-panel. It appears that this house was one of a handful of houses built as part of the 1925 Lakewood subdivision.

In addition to the garage outbuilding, there is a second building on the property which appears to have been an office or store. It is also built of concrete block, with a flat roof with tile coping.

Black Forrest Lodge
32 Laurel Lane

1907

This Classical Revival house has clipped gables and hip-roof dormers. The asbestos shingle covering is a ca. 1940 change. The wraparound porch has Doric columns and a two-by-two balustrade. There is a second-story porch on the north side. The front door is five-panel and windows are two-over-two. There is a one-story wing on the south side of the house, probably added ca. 1940, and a two-story hip-roof wing at the southeast corner. According to the owners, the original siding was lapped weatherboard. The house sits on a large lot of approximately four acres which drops in elevation to the sides and rear of the house. An above ground basement level is visible on the south side, supporting the porch at this corner with stone foundation walls. In addition to the two log cabins on the property there is a one-story board and batten building currently in use as storage, but originally serving as additional housing for visitors.

The interior of the main house has notable woodworking in the turned balusters of the staircase, bead board walls and ceilings, wainscot, five-panel doors, and a massive stone fireplace in the living room.

The original use of the house was as a summer home and as a retreat for patients of the doctor who built the house. The house has been called Mission Bells Inn (owned by the Bell family), which was a Christian retreat, and also Black Forest Lodge (from ca. 1940 - 2003). The Rustic log cabins were built on the property in the 1930s. The side-gable log cabin on the current property is constructed of full round logs with concrete chinking and has an addition on the east side and a stone foundation. Windows are horizontal-two-over-two, a modern change. The second of the log cabins built is on an adjoining property. It is also one-story, side-gable roof, with full round logs and concrete chinking. Gable ends are shingled and windows are six-over-six.

House
103 Midland Avenue West side

ca. 1925

This Craftsman bungalow is a good example of the local use of river rock, a material commonly found in Black Mountain architecture and landscapes. There is an attached garage wing at the northwest corner with a shed roof, and the hip-roof dormer at the front of the building appears to be added. The front porch is engaged, with river rock piers and capped river rock balustrade. Concrete steps are flanked by river rock cheek walls. Windows are vertical-four-over-one and the door is multi-light. House sits on a slight rise with a low river rock retaining wall and entry piers.

House
105 Midland Avenue West side

ca. 1920

This bungalow has a modern shed-roof addition on the west side. The wall surface on the gables is shingles. There is an attached hip-roof wraparound porch which has been converted to a modern porte cochere on the south side. Porch details include columns, a two-by-two balustrade, and central wood steps with railing the same as the balustrade. Foundation of the porch is brick piers infilled with lattice. There is a central brick chimney, windows are paired two-over-two, door is modern, and foundation is river rock. House sits on a level lot with a low wood picket fence in the front.

House
1002 Montreat Road East side

ca. 1920

This Classical Revival house has a two-story, shed-roof wing at the rear, and an attached, wraparound porch with 6 x 6 square posts, and no balustrade. Foundation of the porch and the house is river rock. There is an interior stuccoed chimney, and windows are one-over-one. Door is a modern replacement. The house sits on a level lot, slightly below street level.

House
1004 Montreat Road East side

ca. 1915

This vernacular triple-A house has a cross gable in the center of the façade. Attached porch details include a corrugated metal-covered shed roof with exposed rafter ends, replacement posts, and no balustrade. There is a hip-roof, one-story modern addition at the rear with board and batten siding. Windows are two-over-two and six-over-six, and the front doors are modern replacements. The house sits slightly below street level.

House
1008 Montreat Road East side

ca. 1920

This bungalow has a standing seam tin covering the roof and brackets beneath the soffits, two-over-two windows, a gabled hooded entry supported by knee braces, and an exterior end river rock chimney. House sits slightly below the street level.

House
1108 Montreat Road East side

ca. 1920

This Classical Revival house has a hip roof dormer, a wraparound porch with a hip roof, square posts with brackets, and a 2 x 2 balustrade. There is a two-story shed-roof modern addition at the rear. Windows are one-over-one replacement and original two-over-two. Bay windows are located at the northwest and southeast corners. House sits above the street, with a granite block retaining wall.

House
1110 Montreat Road East side

ca. 1920

This bungalow has multiple front-gable bays on the façade, a wing at the northeast corner, and a shed-roof wing at the rear. The attached, front-gable porch has replacement posts and a new balustrade which continues as the railing to the added deck which wraps around the building to the north. There is an interior brick chimney, windows are four-vertical-lights-over-one, and the foundation is rusticated concrete block. House sits on a small lot which drops to the rear, with a low granite retaining wall at the front.

House ca. 1915
1112 Montreat Road East side

This Foursquare house has an attached, wraparound porch with a hip roof, square posts, and a 1 x 1 balustrade. There is an interior brick chimney with a brick cap, two-over-two windows, and a multi-light-over-panel front door. There is a one-story, shed-roof historic addition at the rear. House sits on a level lot.

Pine Lodge
1130 Montreat Road East side

1926

This complex of buildings is centered around the main house/lodge, with several additional structures including a well, a swing, and a carport. The entire complex is rustic in nature, and is set within a wooded setting beside a creek. The main lodge has an attached, hip-roof porch with rough sawn posts, river rock piers, and a rustic railing of rhododendron branches. There is a projecting covered entry to the front of the building, which appears to be a modern addition, with a front-gable roof, log posts, and post and beam construction. There is a small historic addition on the south side of the lodge building with a side-gable roof, and a modern one-story addition with a shed roof dormer on the rear. Foundation of the building is river rock, windows are mostly multi-light casement with some replacement one-over-one, and the door is multi-light-over-panel. There is an exterior end brick chimney, and a notable semicircular river rock retaining wall which lines the driveway at the front of the property. Originally, the porch balustrades of the cabins were shingled (documentary photos, Swannanoa Valley Museum).

The inside of the main lodge is notable for the staircase designed by local artisan John Hentschel. Hentschel had his own shop in town and created architectural details and furnishings from rhododendron branches. The front railing of the lodge is also Hentschel's work, as is the porch swing at one of the cabins. The interior of the cabins are typically knotty pine paneling and exposed ceiling beams. Most have two rooms with a sleeping loft.

According to the current owner, the cabins were established by a Mr. Rolff, and the complex was originally in use as a hunting and fishing lodge. Pine Lodge had its own ox-cart "taxi" which brought visitors from the depot to the cabins. The property originally was larger, extending across Flat Creek at the rear.

House ca. 1925
1136 Montreat Road East side

This bungalow has an attached, hip-roof porch with narrow replacement wood posts on river rock piers. There is a stone exterior end chimney with a rounded top, six-over-one windows, and a single-light-over-panel door. House has a

stone foundation and sits on a large level lot.

House **ca. 1920**
1140 Montreat Road East side

This period cottage has a large side-gable, board and batten addition to the south consisting of an additional room and a garage. There is an interior brick chimney, six-over-six and picture windows, and a six-light-over-panel door. Foundation is concrete block. The lot drops slightly to the rear, with a creek at the rear of the property.

House **ca. 1920**
808 Montreat Road East side

This house has inset hip roof dormers, a projecting two-story wing at the northwest corner, a one-story wing at the rear, and an attached porch with square posts and no balustrade. There is an interior brick chimney with corbelling at the top, windows are six-light casement or eight-over-two, and the front door is five-panel. House sits back from the street on a wooded lot with a long drive. It appears this house has historically been in use as a summer cottage, with the name "Restup Cottage".

House **ca. 1915**
816 Montreat Road East side

This Four-Square house has a modern one-story hip-roof addition at the southwest corner, covered with T-111 siding, an historic hip-roof wing and sunroom at the northeast corner, a two-story modern addition at the rear, and a one-story historic shed-roof wing on the north side. The wraparound porch has square columns, a hip roof, and no balustrade. Windows are all replacement one-over-one sash.

House **ca. 1915**
818 Montreat Road East side

This bungalow has a hip roof dormer with wide eave overhangs at the front, a screened porch added at the rear, and an engaged porch with tapered Doric columns and no balustrade. Windows are one-over-one replacement, and diamond-pane square casements. Chimney is shingled. House sits on a level corner lot with a semi-circular brick path at the front.

House **ca. 1920**
912 Montreat Road East side

This Classical Revival style house has carrier boards, a one-story wing at the northeast corner, a deck added at the rear, and a shed-roof screened porch on the south side. There is an attached, hip-roof, wraparound porch with tapered Doric columns, replacement iron balustrade, and a shingled front gable over the southwest corner. There is one interior brick chimney, windows are one-over-one, with a picture window with diamond-pane transom at the front. House sits on a level corner lot.

House **ca. 1915**
1005 Montreat Road West side

This Queen Anne cottage has a steeply pitched roofline and a steep cross gable at the front. It has a wraparound porch with square posts and a replacement balustrade. The central chimney is stuccoed, windows are replacement, and the door is modern. There is a one-story, front-gable addition at the rear. Foundation is stuccoed. House sits on a slight rise above the street. The building is currently divided into apartments.

House **ca. 1910**

1013 Montreat Road West side

This bungalow features wide eaves, a front hip-roof dormer, an attached, shed-roof porch with square posts and a 2 x 2 balustrade, an exterior end stone chimney with a rounded top, two-over-two windows, and a single-light-over-panel front door. There is a shed-roof addition at the rear. Foundation is river rock. House sits back from the road with a central walkway and a hedge at the front of the lot.

House ca. 1920

1015 Montreat Road West side

The Craftsman bungalow features knee braces and wide eaves, an attached, hip-roof front porch with square posts and a solid narrow weatherboard balustrade, a central stuccoed chimney, six-over-six windows, and a four-light-over-panel front door with a multi-light transom. There is a hip-roof wing at the rear. Foundation is stuccoed. House sits on a slight rise, with a central concrete walkway and a fenced back yard.

House

ca. 1915

1103 Montreat Road West side

This house has front-gable dormers flanking a center shed-roof dormer, and a wraparound porch that is partially enclosed with lattice. There is a central brick chimney, windows are replacement, door is modern, and there is stone infill between the brick pier foundation. There is a one-story addition at the rear. Foundation is stone. House sits on a level corner lot.

House

ca. 1920

1109 Montreat Road West side

This Craftsman bungalow is built of river rock, one of many area houses which make use of this material. There is a shed-roof addition at the rear. The attached, front-gable porch has river rock posts, steps, and piers. The house has a capped interior brick chimney, one-over-one windows, and a river rock foundation. The house sits on a corner level lot.

House

ca. 1920

1113 Montreat Road West side

This vernacular period cottage appears to have a replacement front porch with a shed roof and turned posts, and a modern addition at the rear. There is an interior brick chimney, windows are six-over-six, and front door is three lights within a solid door. It appears the changes may all be historic, possibly dating from the early 1950s. Foundation is brick. House sits on a level lot, set back from the road.

House

ca. 1940

1117 Montreat Road West side

This bungalow has a projecting front-gable bay at the northeast corner, and a shed roof stoop to the south which is attached to it. There is a side wing, and a rear shed-roof modern addition. The house has an interior brick chimney, one-over-one windows, and a modern multi-light front door. Foundation is brick. House sits back from the road on a level lot with a hedge in front.

Beallmont Park Sanatorium/Camp Merri Mac

ca. 1910

1123-1131 Montreat Road West side

This Classical Revival house has weatherboard siding on the first floor, decorative shingles on the second, and half-timbering with pebbledash in the gable ends. The double-tier porch is a wraparound porch on the first floor, with a small portion enclosed on the south side. Details include square posts, one-by-one balustrade, and a bead board knotty pine ceiling. A modern porch has been added at the rear. The house has an historic addition on the north side, built before 1940, in a Dutch Colonial Revival style with shingle siding. The original two-tier porch here has been enclosed. On the south side of the main house a dining hall has been added, and there is a new porch on the west elevation (rear).

The main house has a central brick chimney, eight-over-one, one-over-one, two-over-two, and single pane windows. The foundation is brick piers, and the front door is a Dutch door. Inside, the building has been significantly altered, including the addition of a partition wall in the entry which blocks the original staircase from view. Many other rooms have been broken up into new administrative offices for the camp, with modern paneling in some of the rooms. Dr. Beall was the founder of Beallmont Park Sanatorium, which treated tuberculosis, alcoholism, and other mental conditions until the property became the summer camp which it remains today.

Camp Merri Mac was founded in the 1940s by a former counselor at Montreat, "Macky" (interview with Harriett Styles, local historian). Macky's House, located at 1131 Montreat Road near the edge of the property, dates from ca. 1940. It is a Minimal Traditional style house with masonite siding, an arched entry with a stone patio, and wings on either side of the main block of the house. Windows are eight-over-twelve and multi-light fixed panes. House faces north onto a large open field, and there is a granite retaining wall at the entry drive to the east.

Most of the supplemental camp buildings on the property are situated around the man-made lake or up the hillsides to the west side of the lake. For the most part they are simple wood frame buildings with board and batten siding. The gymnasium was built in 1950. There is also a horse barn, riding ring, tennis courts, a lake, a riflery range, a chapel, and a series of winding roads and footpaths with stone retaining walls throughout the grounds. Buildings which are part of the current camp complex are listed on the site map, along with a photo key.

House **ca. 1920**
117 Montreat Road West side

This bungalow appears to be part of the adjacent modern church property located to the south, and is currently in use as a pre-school. The historic Black Mountain Presbyterian Church building has been torn down within the last ten years and replaced by the existing modern church building. Details of this house include a raised, engaged porch with arched openings and stuccoed piers and stairs to the front and side. Additional details include an enclosed rear porch, an interior brick chimney, a porte cochere on the north side, six-over-one and eight-over-one windows, and a brick foundation. House sits up on a hill.

House **ca. 1920**
1203 Montreat Road West side

This bungalow has a one-story historic addition to the rear with asbestos siding and a two-story addition on the north side with a bowed picture window on the second story. A deck has been added at the front. There is an exterior end brick chimney, windows are six-over-six replacement or fixed pane, and the foundation is either brick piers or dry stack stone. House sits within a wooded lot, up a slight hill.

House **ca. 1910**
1211 Montreat Road West side

This I-house building has a shed-roof sleeping porch addition above the porch on the front, and an ell to the rear which appears to date from the 1940s. It appears the whole house was covered with asbestos shingles at the time the addition was made. The full width front porch has a hip roof, square posts, and a two-by-two balustrade. There is one central brick chimney, windows are four-over-four and six-over-six, front door is two-light-over-panel, and the foundation is stone. The house sits high on a hill with a winding drive on the south side. Lot is level surrounding the house.

House **ca. 1900**
1265 Montreat Road West side

This Queen Anne cottage has an attached porch at the southwest corner with a shed roof, turned posts and balusters, and scrollwork brackets. There is a single shoulder exterior end brick chimney, a bay window on the south side which appears to be added, and nine-over-one windows. Foundation is stuccoed. House is set back in the woods, up a slight hill from Montreat Road. Building is currently divided into apartments.

House **ca. 1920**
701 Montreat Road West side

Details of this bungalow include a one-story shed-roof addition at the rear, an attached, steep front-gable-roof porch with iron posts and railing, an exterior end painted brick chimney, and vertical-three-over-one windows in double and triple configurations. It appears this house was built ca. 1920 with some changes made in the 1940s. House is on an overgrown corner lot with a wood fence in front.

House ca. 1940
703 Montreat Road West side

Additional details of this Minimal Traditional house include a sunroom wing at the rear, an entry stoop with a river rock foundation and cheek walls on the steps, and knee braces supporting the front gabled entry stoop covering. There is an interior river rock chimney, windows are one-over-one replacement, and foundation is river rock. House sits on a slight rise.

House **ca. 1920**
805 Montreat Road West side

Details of this bungalow include river rock exterior with shingled gable ends, knee braces and exposed rafter ends, an attached, front-gable porch with capped river rock piers, battered posts, and a solid shingled balustrade. Windows are one-over-one, foundation is river rock, door is multi-panel. House is set on a level lot.

House **ca. 1920**
809 Montreat Road West side

This bungalow has a side-gable wing on the north, knee braces, and a standing seam metal roof covering. There is a notable front exterior, stepped shoulder brick chimney and an exterior end brick chimney. Windows are one-over-one, foundation is stone, front door is modern. There is an attached, hip-roof front porch with paired columns which appear to be replacements, and no balustrade. There is a garage wing at the northeast corner. House is set on a large level lot, set back from the street.

House ca. 1925
811 Montreat Road West side

This bungalow has an attached front porch with a stone foundation, battered posts on capped stone piers, a projecting cross gable bay at the southeast corner, vertical-three-over-one windows, and an interior stone chimney. The house is set on a level lot with a large hedge at the front.

House **ca. 1935**
813 Montreat Road West side

This small bungalow has an attached, shed-roof front porch with iron posts and railing, and a stone foundation. There is an exterior end stone chimney and windows are one-over-one. House sits on a large lot, set back from the street, with a hedge at the front of the property.

House **ca. 1920**
819 Montreat Road West side

This bungalow has knee braces, six-over-six windows, a ca. 1950s multi-light window in the front gable end, an attached, shed-roof porch with wood posts and a replacement balustrade, and a side-gabled porte cochere extension of porch to the north. House sits on a level corner lot.

House **ca. 1920**
821 Montreat Road West side

Details of this bungalow include an engaged porch with tapered posts, replacement balustrade, and a river rock foundation; one-over-one windows, a modern door, river rock foundation, knee braces, and an enclosed walkway at the rear leading to an attached carport. The house sits on a slight hill, with a river rock retaining wall.

House **ca. 1920**
827 Montreat Road West side

This bungalow has a large covered porch at the rear and a deck added on the south side. The engaged front porch is completely enclosed between the brick posts. Additional details of the house include splayed eaves, knee braces, exposed rafter ends, and a front-gable dormer. There is an interior and an exterior end stuccoed chimney, windows are one-over-one, and the front door is multi-light. Foundation is brick. There is a stone retaining wall at the street, with the house set on a slight rise.

House **ca. 1920**
829 Montreat Road West side

This bungalow has an attached front-gable porch with wood posts on shingled piers, river rock steps and cheek walls, river rock foundation, one-over-one windows, and a six-light-over-panel front door. There is an interior brick chimney, and wings to the north, south, and rear with side gable roofs. Building is set on a slight hill, on a corner lot.

House **ca. 1910**
901 Montreat Road West side

This bungalow is constructed of river rock. Details include a hip-roof dormer on the façade, an engaged porch with river rock columns and infill between the columns, two-over-two windows, a modern front door, and a river rock foundation. House is on a corner lot, on a slight rise, with a river rock retaining wall which turns the corner. There is an historic addition at the rear with a shed roof and river rock on the lower portion.

House **ca. 1900**
903 Montreat Road West side

This Queen Anne house has a wraparound porch with a hip roof, wood posts and a two-by-two balustrade, one-over-one replacement windows, and a modern door. The foundation is brick piers, infilled with concrete block. The house sits on a slight rise, on a large lot.

House **ca. 1920**
911 Montreat Road West side

This Craftsman bungalow features splayed eaves which extend out over the engaged front porch, a shed roof dormer with exposed rafter ends, knee braces, tile roof covering, stuccoed gable ends, vertical-four-over-one windows, an interior brick chimney, and a brick foundation. The porch roof is supported by brick columns with a capped solid brick balustrade. House sits on a level corner lot. Notable one-and-one-half-story outbuilding features a shed roof dormer, vertical-four-over-one windows, shingled gable ends on the half story, and river rock walls on the first with arched garage entrances.

House **ca. 1920**
200 Mountain Street East side

This house is an example of a Spanish Colonial Revival building, an unusual style in Black Mountain. The flat roof in the center of the house block slopes to the front and rear and has splayed and rolled eaves. There is a projecting front-gable bay at the northwest corner, and to the north of this is an entry wall with an arched opening. The porch has been enclosed with glass. There is an interior brick chimney and an interior end, single-shoulder stucco chimney on the south side. Windows are multi-light casement with arches and the door is arched, single-light-over-panel. There is a notable arched garden wall of river rock at the southeast corner of the lot with arched entries into it on the south side.

House sits on a level corner lot.

House **ca. 1920**
101 Mountain Street West side

This Colonial Revival house has exposed rafter ends, an enclosed sleeping porch on the second floor at the southeast corner, and a one-story wing at the northwest corner. The full-width, shed-roof porch has wood posts and an added solid wood balustrade. Steps are concrete with an added iron railing. Foundation of the porch is wood posts infilled with lattice and the foundation of the main house is brick. Gable ends are shingle, windows are one-over-one, and the front door is a single-light-over-panel. There is a central brick chimney. House sits on a level lot.

House **ca. 1940**
105 New Bern Avenue West side

This small cottage has an added deck at the center entry, six-over-six and one-over-one replacement windows, and a modern front door. Foundation is stuccoed, likely over brick. It sits on a large level lot along with 103 New Bern Avenue and 101 Border Street.

House **ca. 1920**
1076 Old Highway 70

This Colonial Revival house has wide eaves and gable returns. There is a one-story wing with a rooftop balustrade porch on the east side, and a small shed-roof addition at the northeast corner. The entry stoop has square posts supported on brick cheek walls flanking concrete steps. There is an exterior end brick chimney with a rounded shoulder. Windows are six-over-one, single, double, and triple with decorative brick surrounds. Front door is v-board with six lights in the upper portion. House sits on a large lot set back from the road, reached by a winding drive on the west side with brick piers at the entrance from the street.

Allison Building **1927**
1000 Old Highway 70 West side

This Classical Revival commercial building is the only historic commercial building type along this stretch of Old Highway 70. The front gable roofline has notable scrolled acanthus decorative brackets and wide eaves of bead board. There is a modern rear addition with shingle siding and a stair. Steps on the east side with an enclosed brick balustrade lead to the upper level. Most windows have replacement sash, and there are one or two original six-over-six windows. Windows have limestone sills. "Allison Building 1927" is carved into a limestone nameplate on the upper portion of the building.

Billings House **1922**
1162 Old Highway 70 West side

This Classical Revival house is set on a large corner lot with a stream running along the eastern edge of the property. There is a one-story wing at the rear of the house, a wraparound porch with massive brick piers, brick foundation forming an above-ground basement, and a two-by-two balustrade. There is one interior end brick chimney, and windows are six-over-six. According to the current owner, Billings was the family that lived here the longest and probably was the builder of the house, including all the stonework landscaping around the stream.

House ca. 1900
1186 Old Highway 70 West side

This Colonial Revival house originally was part of approximately 150 acres. The property is now three acres, with the house set high on a hill above the road. The roof is covered with pressed tin shingles, and there is a ca. 1940 two-story addition on the west side which alters the symmetry of the house. The entry stoop is supported by columns, with half-round pilasters. The front door is multi-light with sidelights. There are two interior brick chimneys, windows are six-

over-six, and the foundation is stone. Inside, floors are heart pine and many of the first floor walls are chestnut paneling.

According to the current owner, this house may pre-date 1900, and may have been part of a stagecoach stop. The first known use of the house, beginning in 1900, was as a sanatorium known colloquially as Mrs. Mallory's Sanatorium, founded by Mrs. Franklin Mallory. Its official name was the Franklin Sanatorium. Beginning in 1940, artist Mary E. Aleshire remodeled the house and added the two-story wing. The house was then known as Oak Knoll Studio, and her studio was located in the attic. Ms. Aleshire lived there from 1941-1968, and was associated with Black Mountain College. During the time she lived there the Black Mountain Arts Club often met (A History of Black Mountain, North Carolina and Its People by Joyce Justus Parris, 1992, p. 327).

House
201 Padgettown Road

ca. 1925

This bungalow has a modern shed-roof board and batten addition at the rear and a deck added on the south side. The attached, front-gable porch has wood posts, no balustrade, and a handicap ramp on the north side. There is an interior brick chimney, windows are all replacement sash, and the foundation is river rock. House sits on a small level lot with a large parking lot and shopping center to the south of the property.

House
500 Padgettown Road

ca. 1920

This bungalow sits on a large corner lot, with an open lawn on the south side. There is a one-story wing on the north side, a large front-gable dormer in front, and a recessed porch at the southwest corner with replacement iron posts and railing. There is an interior stuccoed chimney, an exterior end painted brick chimney, paired and single vertical-four-over-one windows, and a six-panel front door. Foundation is brick.

House
525 Padgettown Road

ca. 1930

This bungalow faces south, with an attached, front-gable entry porch with river rock piers and a solid river rock balustrade on two sides. There is an interior end , single shoulder, river rock chimney, an interior river rock chimney, windows are vertical-four-over-one, and foundation is river rock. House sits on a large level lot.

House
542 Padgettown Road

ca. 1900

This I-house has a large cross-gable dormer at the front, an attached, partially-enclosed hip-roof porch with square posts and no balustrade, an interior brick chimney, brick piers and concrete block foundation, two-over-two windows, and a two-light-over-panel front door. There is a modern and an historic addition at the rear. House is in a rural setting, with a low fieldstone retaining wall at the front and a central stone path lined with boxwoods. This appears to be an early example on the east side of town of a subsistence farmstead, with many of the original outbuildings remaining.

House
721 Padgettown Road

ca. 1930

This Rustic Revival cabin with exposed rafters has a full above-ground basement with stone walls. The full round logs have concrete chinking. There is an interior brick chimney, windows are six-over-six and paired six-light casement on the facade, and the attached, front-gable porch has new posts, no balustrade and a shingled gable end. House sits on a small lot which drops in elevation to the rear. A modern deck has been added to the rear.

House
14 Pearl Street

ca. 1925

This bungalow has an attached, front-gable porch with iron posts and railing on the west side, with a side entry to the house on the north. It appears the main entry and the orientation of the house is to the west. There is an exterior front brick chimney on the west, and another interior brick chimney with a flue, a stone foundation, and eight-over-one windows. Lot slopes down slightly from the street.

Kerlee House
15 Pearl Street

ca. 1910

This house appears on the 1913 Kerlee Addition subdivision plat as the Kerlee House. It has a large one-story rear addition which extends across the full width of the building. There is a prominent cross gable in the center of the façade over the main entrance. The attached, shed-roof porch with permastone walls has framing in place for screening, original wood posts, no balustrade, and stone cheek walls flanking the steps. There is a stone foundation. There is an exterior end stone chimney, windows are two-horizontal-over-two (a 1960s change) and two-over-two. House sits on a slight rise above the street with river rock pillars framing the center stone entry path. There are several outbuildings associated with the property. One in particular is notable as an unusual example of a river rock cottage with a gable roof, multi-light casement windows, and shingled gable ends. While not documented, it is likely there was a larger piece of property originally associated with this house enough for self-sufficient farming.

House
2 Pearl Street

ca. 1910

This late Queen Anne house has a small one-story, shed-roof historic wing on the west side, and a narrow covered stoop at the rear with a front-gable roof supported by tree trunk posts. The shed-roof wraparound porch has narrow wooden replacement posts, windows are one-over-one and two-over-two, and the front door is modern. Foundation is brick. House sits on a level corner lot.

House
6 Pearl Street

ca. 1920

This bungalow has a gabled wing on the west side, and a shed-roof porch added at the rear. The front attached porch has a front-gable roof and iron posts. There is an interior brick chimney and an exterior end stone chimney on the west wing, vertical-four-over-one and six-over-six windows, and a multi-light door. Foundation is concrete block. House sits slightly below street level.

House
107 Pine Street South side

This Minimal Traditional house has applied half-timbering in the gable ends and a stone veneer with beaded mortar joints on the façade. There is an entry stoop covered by a shed roof supported by brackets and a side-gable porch on the east elevation with masonite boards in the gable end and a geometric square screen at the front side. Additional porch details include triple columns, an iron balustrade and stair rail, and wood steps. There are two brick chimneys, one interior and one exterior front, windows are six-over-six, and the door is four-lights-over-panel. Foundation is brick. House sits on a large level corner lot.

House
216 Portman Villa Road East side

ca. 1925

This bungalow has a front-gable porch with replacement iron posts and balustrade, an exterior end brick chimney, vertical-four-over-one windows, and a vertical-four-over-panel door. Foundation is brick. House sits on a slight hill, with the land sloping gently away from the house. There is a one-story, front-gable cottage at the end of the drive with shingle siding and a stuccoed interior chimney.

House ca. 1915

302 Portman Villa Road East side

This bungalow has shingled gable ends, a front-gable porch with wood posts on stone piers, modern lattice balustrade, a stone foundation, an interior end stone chimney, an interior brick chimney, and two-over-two windows. House sits on a large level lot.

House

ca. 1915

306 Portman Villa Road East side

This bungalow has an attached, shed-roof porch with a shingled solid balustrade and wood posts. There is an interior brick chimney, windows are two-over-two, and door is single-light-over-panel. Foundation is stone. House sits on a small level lot.

House

ca. 1925

312 Portman Villa Road East side

This simple bungalow has a covered entry stoop with the roof supported by iron posts. There is a notable exterior end river rock chimney on the south side, exposed rafter ends, windows are paired one-over-one replacement, and the front door is modern. Foundation is brick. House sits on a level lot.

House

ca. 1920

309 Portman Villa Road West side

This bungalow was significantly altered when the front porch was enclosed. There is also a large gable-roof studio addition at the rear, but this is not visible from the front elevation. There is a hip-roof dormer on the front, and windows are a mixture of the original vertical-four-over-one and modern. Front door is modern infill, and the foundation is brick. House sits on a large level lot.

House

ca. 1925

104 Rainbow Lane

This bungalow with knee braces has an attached, front-gable porch with battered posts on stone piers, an interior fieldstone chimney, a concrete block flue, fieldstone foundation, one-over-one replacement sash windows, and a vertical-four-over-one front door. There is an historic addition and a modern deck at the rear. House sits on a small lot, on a slight rise above the street.

House

ca. 1920

1259 Reunion Hill Lane West side

This bungalow appears to have had some remodeling done, with possible replacement of weatherboard with hardy plank boards, but this is not fully documented. The shed-roof porch appears to have a replacement balustrade and there is a one-story modern addition at the rear with a hip roof. There is a front-gable dormer at the front and a shed-roof dormer at the rear, windows are one-over-one, and the foundation is stone. House sits on a wooded lot, set back from the road.

House

ca. 1920

1261 Reunion Hill Lane West side

This Rustic Revival house has a full above-ground basement at the northeast and southeast sides. There is a modern addition at the rear (west side) covered in stained weatherboard. A deck and a sunroom are located at the northeast corner of the facade. The entry stoop is covered with a front-gable roof constructed of vertical logs and supported by heavy knee braces. There is a central stone chimney, and windows are eight-over-eight. House is set on a hill on a wooded site, with a fieldstone retaining wall at the street. Particularly notable are the fieldstone steps leading up to the main entry. The garage is notable too, with a stone foundation, stone chimney, and six-over-six windows. Like the

entry stoop and front gable end, it has vertical logs in the gable end. The kitchen and garage at the rear of the house were added in 1985, and the sunroom and deck were added in 1986, all by the current owners.

Inside, the house has one bedroom and bath on the first floor, and several bedrooms upstairs. Living room walls on the first floor are exposed log, ceiling is exposed log structure and flush boards, and there is a notable stone fireplace with a massive oak mantel. Walls in some of the other first floor rooms are also exposed log and ceilings are flush board. Upstairs, walls and ceilings are plaster.

According to the current owner, the stone work in the house was done by "Rip" Cordell, a stonemason who did work all over Black Mountain.

House **ca. 1925**
102 Rhododendron Avenue

This bungalow is set up on a hill above the street with a notable river rock wall forming a v-shape at the corner of the lot. River rock steps extend up to the house from the street. The house is set on a raised basement, with a stuccoed foundation. A modern deck has been added at the rear. The attached, front-gable porch has square posts and a replacement enclosed balustrade. Windows are four-over-one and six-over-one, mostly replacement sash.

House **ca. 1925**
708 Rhododendron Avenue

This bungalow has a shed-roof rear modern addition, an attached, front-gable porch with replacement balustrade, paired eight-over-one windows, and an interior brick chimney. House sits on a small lot, slightly elevated above the street, and there is a hairpin wire fence in front. This is one of the few houses built in the 1925 Lakewood subdivision.

House ca. 1925
104 Rhododendron Avenue East side

This Colonial Revival house has a one-story, side-gable, modern addition at the southeast corner. A concrete entry patio and deck has also been added onto this side of the house, with a single bay garage beneath the patio. The entry stoop has wood posts, a front-gable roof, and river rock steps. Windows are one-over-one, the interior chimney is stuccoed, and foundation is river rock. House sits on a small lot, on a slight rise above the street.

House **ca. 1920**
105 Richardson Street East side

This bungalow has had several additions made to the building for its current use as a landscape nursery. There is a modern addition at the northeast corner, an addition including a greenhouse on the south side, and a side deck. The original attached front-gable porch has wood posts, exposed rafter ends, knee braces, and a scrollwork balustrade, which may be a modern change. There is an exterior end stone chimney on the north side and two exterior end brick chimneys on the south side. The foundation is river rock, and windows are one-over-one replacement. The house sits on a level lot set back from the street.

House **ca. 1920**
118 Ridgecrest Road

This Four Square house has a hip-roof dormer in the front, an enclosed hip-roof front porch with German siding, a central brick chimney, and one-over-one windows. There is a small one-story wing on the east side. House sits on a lot which slopes slightly to the rear.

House **ca. 1920**
202 Ridgcrest Road

This Colonial Revival house has a shed-roof, one-story wing on the east and a front-gable one-story wing on the north. Roof is supported by knee braces, front porch is front-gable with iron posts, and windows are vertical-three-lights-over-one. Foundation is stuccoed, likely over brick. The house sits on a large level lot and faces south, with the rear facing Ridgcrest Road.

House **ca. 1920**
203 Ridgcrest Road

This bungalow has an attached, front-gable porch with iron posts and a stone cheek wall around the entry steps which enter the porch from the east side. Foundation is stone and windows are all replacement single pane sliding casements. House sits on a level lot.

House **ca. 1920**
101 N. Ridgeway Avenue West side

The altered Colonial Revival house has a large two-story, hip-roof modern addition at the rear. The hip-roof porch was formerly wraparound, but has been enclosed across most of the east side. Windows are one-over-one replacement, and the foundation is stuccoed. House sits on a hill with parking to the north side.

House **ca. 1940**
201 N. Ridgeway Avenue West side

This Minimal Traditional house has front-gable-roof dormers on the facade, and a covered entry on the south side porch. There are two additions at the rear; the first is a one-story, shed-roof one which extends across most of the rear. The second is perpendicular to the house, extending to the west, with a side-gable roof. The entry stoop has a front-gable roof covering supported by wood posts, and steps are stone. There is a central river rock chimney and an exterior end river rock chimney. Foundation is river rock, windows are one-over-one replacements, and door is eight-light-over-panel. House is set back from the street, up on a hill.

House **ca. 1940**
203 N. Ridgeway Avenue West side

This Minimal Traditional house has a shed-roof addition at the rear, a side-gable wing on the north side, and a stoop covered with a front-gable roof supported by brackets. The railing around the stoop is iron, likely original to the house. The house has an interior brick chimney, vertical-three-over-one windows, and a single-light-over-panel front door. A notable feature is the field stone steps. The foundation is stone. House sits on a slight hill above the street with a low river rock retaining wall.

House **ca. 1940**
205 N. Ridgeway Avenue West side

This Minimal Traditional house has a shed-roof modern wing on the south side. The river rock entry stoop has a front-gable hood and an iron railing around the river rock stairs. There is an interior brick chimney, windows are one-over-one replacement, and the front door is modern. Foundation is river rock. House sits on a slight hill above the street.

House **ca. 1920**
106 S. Ridgeway Avenue East side

This bungalow has knee braces supporting the roof, an engaged porch at the northeast corner supported by a brick pier and a pierced brick balustrade, brick cheek walls flanking the steps, an interior end brick chimney with a stepped single shoulder on the north side and a second brick chimney at the northwest corner. Windows are vertical-four-over-one

replacement, and door is multi-light-over-panel. Window in the gable end is multi-light casement. Foundation is brick. There is a modern enclosed sunroom addition at the rear. House sits on a level lot.

House **ca. 1920**
112 S. Ridgeway Avenue East side

This bungalow has shed-roof dormers on the north and south sides, an attached porch with no balustrade, a river rock foundation, front gable roof with exposed rafter ends, and knee braces. There is a small recessed porch at the southwest corner of the building. The chimney is exterior end with a stepped single shoulder, foundation is stone and windows are two-over-two. House sits on a small level lot.

House **ca. 1925**
118 S. Ridgeway Avenue East side

This Rustic Revival house has a one-story historic addition at the rear with a front gable and German siding. The attached, front-gable porch with vertical logs in the gable end and exposed rafter ends has battered stone piers with beaded mortar joints and an added iron balustrade. There is one exterior end stone chimney. Windows are six-over-one, the foundation is stone, and the house sits on a small level lot.

House **1910**
137 S. Ridgeway Avenue West side

This I-house has a full-width, shed-roof addition to the rear and another shed-roof addition at the northeast corner. Side gable roof has returns. The southwestern portion of the original hip-roof porch has been enclosed. The portion of the porch that remains open on the northwest corner has turned posts and balusters. Windows are four-over-four and two-over-two with some replacement casement windows on the second story. Door has an oval light in the top and two panels below, likely a modern replacement. The foundation is stone. House sits on a level lot set slightly below street level. According to one of the property owners in this area, Harry Hamil, the area from Depot Street (now Sutton) to Scotland Street on the east and S. Ridgeway Avenue on the west was all part of a 1909 plat of a portion of the J. P. Kerlee land. Kerlee developed several areas around Black Mountain. The oldest houses in this area of town date from ca. 1910, soon after the area was platted.

House **ca. 1920**
202 Ruby Avenue

This bungalow has shingled gable ends, and a modern one-story addition on the west side with a hip roof. The wraparound porch has had all architectural elements replaced and left unpainted, and a deck has been added to the rear. Windows are replacement, door is modern, and house sits on a small level lot.

House **ca. 1920**
205 Ruby Avenue

This bungalow has a wing at the northwest corner, a recessed porch at the southeast corner with wood posts and a replacement balustrade, one-over-one windows, and a modern front door. Foundation is concrete block. House sits on a small level lot.

House **ca. 1915**
206 Ruby Avenue

This vernacular cottage has a modern addition at the rear, a wraparound porch with no balustrade, two-over-two windows, and a vertical-four-light-over-panel front door. It appears that the main entry faces east onto the porch. There is a modern addition on the west side. The driveway appears to have originally been a street. House sits on a small level lot

House
207 Ruby Avenue

ca. 1915

This small cottage has a portion of the porch enclosed at the southeast corner, and a modern addition at the rear northeast corner. The attached front porch has iron posts and railing and a concrete block foundation. The main block of the house has a stone foundation. Windows are one-over-one and door is modern. House sits on a level lot.

House
209 Ruby Avenue

ca. 1915

This bungalow has an attached front porch with a 2 x 2 balustrade, wood posts, and a hip roof. Windows are one-over-one and front door is modern. Foundation is rusticated concrete block. House sits on a slight rise above the street.

House
210 Ruby Avenue

ca. 1925

This bungalow has an engaged corner porch with an aluminum-sided corner post and two-by-two- balustrade, one-over-one windows, and a multi-light-over-panel door. Lot slopes slightly to the rear, to an above-ground concrete-block basement.

House
211 Ruby Avenue

ca. 1915

This vernacular cottage has a shed-roof, attached porch with replacement wood posts and balustrade, an interior concrete block stack with a flue, six-over-six and four-over-four windows, and a multi-light-over-panel door. There is a small side porch on the west wing. Foundation is stuccoed, likely over brick. House sits on a slight rise above the street.

House
213 Ruby Avenue

ca. 1920

This bungalow has a shed-roof historic addition at the rear. The attached front porch has wood posts, a two-by-two balustrade, and river rock stair cheek walls and foundation. Windows are one-over-one. House sits on a small level lot.

House
130 S. Blue Ridge Road East side

ca. 1925

This bungalow has clipped gables, a modern addition at the rear, and a deck added on the east side. The engaged porch has dentil block molding and paired posts on river rock piers. There is an interior river rock chimney and a new exterior end river rock chimney on the addition. Windows are six-light casement and six-over-six, and foundation is river rock. House sits on a large level corner lot.

House
105 Scotland Street East side

ca. 1912

This small period cottage has an attached, hip-roof porch with wood posts and scrollwork balustrade, and concrete steps. Windows are six-over-six, and there is a new standing seam metal roof covering. Door is multi-light. Foundation is stuccoed, likely over brick. House sits on a small level lot. According to neighbors, this house was built ca. 1910-1912.

House **ca. 1930**
102 Scotland Street West side

This Minimal Traditional house has a projecting front gable bay over the porch. Gable end is flush boards. The porch roof is supported by brick piers, with a later iron balustrade. There is a central stuccoed chimney, three-vertical-over-one windows, and a modern door. House sits on a level lot.

House **ca. 1940**
114 Second Street

This Minimal Traditional cross-gable house has board and batten siding in the gable ends, a recessed porch at the northwest corner with iron posts, an interior brick chimney, and multi-light windows on the sunroom on the east side that wrap around to the north. Elsewhere on the house windows are six-over-six, and there is a six-light-over-panel front door. Foundation is stone. House sits on a level lot.

House **ca. 1920**
207 E. State Street

This bungalow has a handicap ramp added on the west side, and a modern two-story addition at the rear with a screened porch on the first floor and a sunroom on the second. There is a shed roof dormer on the south side, six-over-one, nine-over-one, and multi-light casement windows, and a six-light-over-panel front door. The engaged porch has a shed roof, wood posts on brick piers, and new infill railing and lattice. There is an interior brick chimney, and a river rock wall and steps. House is set on a hill above the street.

House **ca. 1935**
209 E. State Street

This Minimal Traditional house has a one-story wing to the east, a projecting front-gable bay at the southwest corner, and a shed-roof dormer at the front. Steeply pitched gable ends are wood shingle, the exterior end chimney is stone, windows are six-over-six with concrete sills and stone lintels, and the front door is six-light-over-two-panel. Foundation is stone. House sits on a small level lot.

House **ca. 1900**
204 E. State Street North side

This Foursquare building has a ramp added on the east side and a modern entry stoop added at the rear southeast corner. There is a hip-roof dormer at the front. The wraparound, hip-roof porch has been enclosed on the east side, and has a new railing, with a deck added at the east end. The roof is supported by square wood posts on painted brick piers. Windows are twelve-over-one and multi-light casement, and door is multi-light. Foundation is brick. House sits on a slight hill with a dry laid stone retaining wall and a parking lot to the rear.

House **ca. 1920**
205 E. State Street North side

This vernacular cottage has exposed rafter ends, an attached, hip-roof porch with wood posts, replacement balustrade, corner brick piers with river rock infill, an interior brick chimney, one-over-one windows, and a nine-light-over-panel front door. Central wood stairs are flanked by river rock cheek walls. House sits on a large level lot. There is a side-gable two-story cottage at the rear of the property with a gable-roof porch, stone veneer on the first floor, six-over-six windows, and a six-light-over-panel front door.

Monte Vista Hotel **1935**
308 W. State Street North side

This complex of buildings consists of the main hotel, built in 1935, a house which was built in 1926, and an L-shaped, bermed annex to the hotel which was built in 1980. The annex, located to the north (rear) of the main building is

connected to the main building by a walkway to the northeast. The current hotel building replaces an earlier hotel dating from 1919 which was torn down. There is an historic wing at the northeast corner of the main hotel which is connected by a covered walkway to the porch on the east side of the building. The main hotel building is massive with a recessed center portion and a central one-story porch with an arched, fieldstone entry with beaded mortar joints. The porch on either side of this arched entry has a shed roof supported by brick posts. The attached porch on the east side is enclosed with glass, but reads well as a porch. It has a hip roof supported by wood posts with arched brackets. Foundation of the building is stone, windows are six-over-six, and the main door is nine-light-over-panel with six-light-over-panel sidelights.

The hip-roof two-story 1926 house has hip-roof dormers and an attached, hip-roof front porch. There is a river rock exterior end chimney, a large wing to the rear, and six-over-six windows. The entire complex sits on a large corner lot of over two acres, with parking to the front and stone walkways connecting the buildings. There is a notable field stone retaining wall and steps at the sidewalk which originally were part of the former 1919 building.

House **ca. 1935**
406 W. State Street North side

According to the current owners, this house was known as Carolina Terrace boarding house beginning in 1940. There were three rooms on the first floor, used by the three sisters who ran the business, seven rooms on the second, and five in the half-story. The building has also been used in recent years as a funeral home and is now used for weddings and other special events. The side porch on the east side has been enclosed with glass and there is a large modern gable-roof addition at the rear with shingle siding, built in the late 1990s. It is compatible with the main house and serves as additional event space. The attached, shed-roof front porch has been rebuilt in-kind, with wood posts and turned balusters. A row of front-gable dormers line the front of the roof. There is an interior, corbelled brick chimney, windows are six-over-six, and the front door is multi-light with sidelights. The house sits up on a hill on a large gently sloping lot.

House **ca. 1940**
414-418 W. State Street North side

This Ranch style building has a one-and-one-half-story, front-gable wing which projects to the front at the southwest corner. The full-width front porch has square posts on low brick piers. There is a front, corbelled, single-shoulder chimney and a central corbelled chimney, windows are six-over-six, and the front door is multi-light with sidelights and transom. There is an attached garage on the east side. Foundation is brick. The house sits high on a hill above the street with a large lawn at the front.

House **ca. 1925**
106 Swannanoa Avenue

This Craftsman bungalow is an excellent example of the use of river rock in houses in Black Mountain. The engaged porch is comprised of a series of arched openings supported by river rock piers. The balustrade is solid river rock and the steps and cheek walls are also constructed of river rock. There is an interior end stone chimney, windows are three-vertical-over-one, and the front door is nine-light. House sits on a level lot with a low fieldstone retaining wall at the front.

Peaceful Hemlocks **ca. 1920**
100 Taylor Street

This Colonial Revival house with flared eaves still has its original shingle siding in all gable ends. The attached front-gable porch with flared eaves is bungalow in detail with battered posts on stone piers, a stone foundation, and Craftsman-type sidelights. Windows are single and double two-over-two, and the door has sidelights. There is an interior brick chimney. House sits on a large corner lot with a semi-circular drive and woods to the east and west of the property. Boxwoods line the south side of the driveway. A sign in front notes the name of the house as "Peaceful Hemlocks", established 1937, but it appears the house dates from earlier than this. There is a large addition currently under construction at the rear.

House
111 Taylor Street

ca. 1920

This bungalow has a clipped gable with brackets attached porch with battered posts on brick piers, a brick foundation, and a concrete porch floor. A modern porch has been added at the rear. There is an interior brick chimney, windows are four-vertical-lights-over-one, and front door is four-vertical-lights-over-panel. House sits on a level lot with a low river rock retaining wall at the front.

Perley House ca. 1920
99 Terry Estate Drive North side

This Shingle style house with Craftsman detailing, exposed rafter ends has a one-story wing on the east side, a deck added at the front, and a modern addition on the west side. Roof has knee braces and the façade and rear have central shed-roof dormers flanked by gabled dormers. At the southwest corner is a recessed, screened porch. The central brick chimney has concrete coping and the windows are nine-over-nine and multi-light casement. The gabled entry is supported by knee braces and the front door is eight-light-over-panel. The foundation is brick. House sits on a large lot, on a slight rise above the street, with a semi-circular gravel drive in front.

Inside, the floor plan is irregular in layout, with a living room, dining room, butler's pantry, kitchen, and sunroom on the first floor and bedrooms upstairs. The only change to the house has been the addition of baths off some of the bedrooms for its current use as a bed and breakfast inn. Architectural details include heart pine floors, brick fireplace and mantel with modillion blocks in the living room, built-in cabinets in the butler's pantry, Craftsman staircase with simple newel posts, and operable transoms above all bedroom doors. The house was built by local builders Connally Dougherty and Will Green.

House
102 Terry Estate Drive South side

1916

This Colonial Revival farmhouse with Queen Anne details is set on a large level lot with several outbuildings, none of which appear to be original with the house. There is a one-story bay on the west side, a one-story wing at the rear, and a modern deck has been added at the southwest corner. The roof is gable with hip roof dormers and pressed tin shingle roof covering. There is a full-width attached hip-roof porch with turned posts 2 x 2 balustrade, and brick cheek walls flanking the steps. There is a brick interior and a central chimney, an enclosed sleeping porch/sunroom at the northeast corner of the second story with casement windows and two-over-two windows throughout the rest of the house, a single-light-over-panel door, and a stuccoed foundation. The outbuildings consist of a shed-roof, one-story, multi-car garage with board and batten siding, a ca. 1940 side gable, one-story duplex cottage with asbestos siding, a front gable attached porch, a notable front exterior brick chimney, and three-vertical-over-one windows, and a one-story shed roof cottage with an attached hip-roof porch with turned posts, six-over-six windows, and a four-light-over-panel door. The roofline appears to have been altered.

According to the current owner, this house was built as a boarding house and was originally part of the Silas Terry Estate located to the south. In recent years the house had been divided into six apartments, but is now back to a single-family configuration with the exception of one apartment entered from the front porch. A door in the entry hall has been enclosed to separate this apartment from the rest of the house. Additional interior details include a fully finished attic level, bulls eye corner blocks, turned balusters, and five-panel doors.

House
60 Terry Estate Drive South side

ca. 1930

This bungalow has an attached, hip-roof front porch with brick piers and a solid brick balustrade with concrete coping, and a covered stoop which has been added at the southwest corner. There is an exterior end brick chimney, windows are six-over-one, and front door is multi-light. House sits on a small level lot.

House
104 Third Street

ca. 1920

This altered Colonial Revival building has had the northeast corner of the shed-roof front porch enclosed. The turned wood posts appear to be replacements, and there is no porch railing. There is an interior brick chimney, replacement

one-over-one windows, and a modern sliding glass replacement door on the first floor. Windows are paired six-over-six, and the foundation is stone. House sits way back from the street on a level lot.

House **ca. 1930**
106 Third Street

This Minimal Traditional house has a modern shed-roof garage addition to the east. Covering the entry patio is an added metal roof awning supported by iron posts and railing. There is an interior brick chimney, windows are vertical-three-lights-over-one, and door is multi-panel. Foundation is concrete block. House sits on a level lot.

House **ca. 1915**
110 Third Street

This hip-roof cottage has a gable-roof dormer on the façade. There are several modern additions to the west and the south (rear). There is an engaged, wraparound porch with square wood posts and no railing. Windows are one-over-one replacement, and the door is a single-light-over-panel. Foundation is brick. House sits on a level lot. The front-gable garage apartment is concrete block on the lower level and asbestos shingle above. Windows are vertical-three-over-one, and there is a gable-roof covered entry stoop at the lower northeast corner.

House **ca. 1920**
116 Third Street

The shingle siding on this bungalow is irregular, an unusual feature in the town. Soffits are covered with vinyl siding. There is an attached, front-gable porch with wood posts on capped brick piers and a solid shingled balustrade. Windows are one-over-one, and the door is modern. Foundation is brick. House sits below the street.

House **ca. 1915**
118 Third Street

This bungalow has front-gable dormers on the north and west sides, a recessed porch at the northwest corner with wood posts on capped brick piers, an interior brick chimney with a rounded brick cap, two-over-two windows, and horizontal-three-lights-over-panel front door. Foundation is brick. House sits below street, with a low stone retaining wall on the west side of the property and steps down to the front yard.

House **ca. 1915**
103 Third Street North side

This cottage has a high hip roof with the original pressed tin shingles beneath. There is a low brick wall with coping which surrounds the front patio, an exterior end brick chimney, vertical-three-over-one windows, and a brick foundation. The house sits on a level lot.

House **ca. 1930**
105 Third Street North side

This altered Colonial Revival house has a one-story, shed-roof addition with vinyl siding at the southeast corner of the façade. There is a covered entry stoop, six-over-six windows, and a multi-light door. House sits on a level lot set back from the street.

House **ca. 1920**
107 Third Street North side

This bungalow has a front-gable, attached porch with replacement wood posts and balustrade. There are side-gable projecting bays on the east and west sides. There is a stuccoed exterior end chimney and windows are one-over-one.

Foundation is stuccoed. House sits on a level lot.

House
111 Third Street North side

ca. 1920

This bungalow has a modern wing added to the north side, an exterior end brick chimney, one-over-one replacement windows, and a recessed modern door. The framing around the door appears to be the original door opening with the new door retrofitted within new framing. Foundation is brick. House sits on a corner lot on a small hill above the street.

House
Third Street South side

ca. 1925

This cottage, set back from the road, has a projecting front-gable one-bay garage wing at the northwest corner and a wing to the east. The shed-roof porch between the two wings has replacement wood posts and no railing. There is an exterior end brick chimney, windows are one-over-one, and doors are multi-light-over-panel on the garage wing and vertical-four-lights-over-panel on the main body of the house. House sits on a level lot and, while not presently documented, might possibly have originally been an outbuilding for a larger structure, no longer extant, which was probably located at the front of the lot.

Lake Tomahawk
Tomahawk Ave, Laurel Circle Drive

ca. 1940

This man-made lake was constructed by the Works Progress Administration in the late 1930s, but was not completed until 1940. This was part of a recreational complex developed in the town in the 1930s. The original layout of the lake was done as part of the Methodist Colony subdivision from 1914 which only minimally developed. The stone outline of the lake is part of the original work. The lake is approximately the same size as originally, but the shoreline has been slightly modified recently to include gravel walking trails around the perimeter. While not fully documented, it appears that the fountain in the lake is also a modern change.

As part of the lake development, there was a recreation house, built ca. 1940, which has also been altered from its original appearance. Originally there was a two-story projecting bay out into the lake with a two-tier porch. The upper level of the porch has square posts and a solid shingled balustrade, while the bottom has an open railing (see documentary photo). Currently, the shoreline has been moved forward and this projecting bay has been rebuilt as an elevated deck. There are several new structures around the lake including a picnic pavilion, restrooms, tennis courts, playground, a gazebo, and arched bridges.

House
307 Tomahawk Avenue

ca. 1925

This Colonial Revival house has front-gable dormers and a modern deck added at the rear of the house, which faces east towards Lake Tomahawk. The front of the house is reached from a drive off of Poplar Street. There is an entry stoop on the west side with a segmental arch pedimented hood and there are fluted pilasters framing the entry. There are six-over-one, eight-over-one, and single plane replacement sash. House sits on a very large corner lot which is partially wooded and partially open lawn.

House
313 Tomahawk Avenue

ca. 1920s

This raised bungalow with a gable-on-hip roof has had some modern alterations made to it. One appears to be the enclosure of the center portion of the full-width front porch, and the other is an addition at the southwest corner. At the rear the roofline has been raised in one section. The remaining original porch has river rock piers, paired wood posts, and a two-by-two balustrade. There are two interior brick chimneys, modern casement windows, and some four-

vertical-over-one windows. House sits on a wooded hillside, facing Lake Tomahawk. There are notable fieldstone retaining walls along the west side of the road in front of this house and other modern houses.

House **ca. 1910**
503 Tomahawk Avenue

This raised cottage has a shed-roof modern addition at the rear. There is a wraparound porch with tapered columns, a two-by-two balustrade, and a river rock foundation. A portion of the porch on the north side has been enclosed. Windows are two-over-two, and foundation is river rock. House sits up on a hill facing Lake Tomahawk. According to the current owner, who has been there fifty-six years, when he moved there the land around the house was all woods except for one or two houses.

House **1914**
131 Vance Avenue

This bungalow has a cantilevered second story, creating an engaged front porch with wood posts and a river rock foundation. Windows are one-over-one and two-over-two, and the house sits on a slight rise above the street. The owner of 143 Vance Avenue noted that this house was built in 1914. Many of the buildings along Vance Avenue were built in the first fifteen years of the twentieth century, making this one of the oldest neighborhoods in Black Mountain.

House **ca. 1940**
190 Vance Avenue East side

This Minimal Traditional house with Colonial Revival and French Eclectic detailing has an unusual projecting front-gable roofline at the front with splayed eaves, and boxed gable returns. There are arched dormers on the front and facing north and south. There is a carport on the south side and an engaged porch at the southwest corner with Doric columns and a 2 x 2 balustrade. Steps to the porch have a two-by-two balustrade. There is an interior brick chimney, windows are six-over-six, and door is multi-light. Entry bay projects forward and is capped by a gabled pediment. Foundation is brick. House sits on a very large lot with a fenced yard to the rear.

House **ca. 1915**
125 Vance Avenue North side

This period cottage has an enclosed porch at the southwest corner of the facade, and an added deck and ramp on the southeast corner of the façade. Windows are all replacement one-over-one, foundation is stuccoed, likely over brick, and the house sits on a slight hill above the street.

House **ca. 1918**
151 Vance Avenue North side

This early twentieth century house has a T-plan configuration and the cross gable roof is covered with standing seam metal. There is a one-story, shed-roof porch on the east side, two interior brick chimneys, and windows are two-over-two except for multi-light casements which flank the front door. It appears that one window on the second story of the projecting block has been enclosed. The front door has a gabled hood. Foundation is brick. House sits on a large wooded lot, set back from the road. A neighbor, a long-time resident of the neighborhood, noted that this house was built ca. 1918.

House **ca. 1910**
34 Vance Avenue North side

This large Classical Revival house has a hip roof dormer with multi-light casement windows on the front and a standing seam metal roof covering. The second story and the enclosures of the porch are sided with textured vertical board plywood. The former wraparound porch has been enclosed on the east and west sides. The remaining portion has a hip roof, narrow paired Doric columns on stone piers, with brick infill between the piers. The balustrade is

replacement metal. Front stairs are wood with new railing and there is a new set of stairs to the west side of the porch. There is a central stuccoed chimney, windows are eight-over-two, and the front door is double leaf. Foundation is stuccoed, likely over brick. House sits high on a hill.

House

ca. 1915

45 Vance Avenue North side

This Colonial Revival house has gable returns and has been modified by the full enclosure of the former full-width front porch with T-111 plywood siding. Stairs are concrete with river rock cheek walls. There is an interior brick chimney, windows are six-over-one and retrofitted sash from the 1960s, along with multi-light casements in the foundation. Foundation is river rock. House sits high on a hill with a notable river rock retaining wall.

House

ca. 1915

49 Vance Avenue North side

This slightly modified Colonial Revival house has a former wraparound porch with a hip roof that has been enclosed on the east and west sides. Porch details include replacement posts and balustrade. Stairs are concrete with a new railing set on top of river rock cheek walls. There is a shed-roof addition at the northeast corner. The foundation is river rock, windows are replacement one-over-one, except for multi-light casements in the foundation, and the door is modern. There is a shed-roof modern porch at the rear. House sits up on a hill with a notable river rock retaining wall.

House

ca. 1915

81 Vance Avenue North side

This Dutch Colonial Revival house has a porch which wraps around the east side only. Porch details include a replacement diagonal board balustrade and wood posts. Wood stairs are flanked by new wooden railing. Windows are paired one-over-one and tri-partite two-over-two on the projecting front bay. The front door is a single light-over-panel and the foundation is concrete block. House sits up on a hill with a fieldstone retaining wall at the front property boundary.

House

ca. 1920

89 Vance Avenue North side

This bungalow has shingled gable ends, exposed rafters, and knee braces. There is a front-gable-roof, attached porch with battered wood posts on brick piers with inset panels and a replacement balustrade, an exterior end brick chimney, eight-over-one windows that have four small square panes on the upper part of the sash and four long vertical panes on the lower part. The front door is multi-light and the foundation is brick. There is a shed roof which extends out to the west side of the porch, providing a covering to the crawl space entry. Front steps are brick with concrete treads and are flanked by brick cheek walls with concrete coping. House sits up on a hill overlooking the street. A notable river rock retaining wall, steps and entry piers lines the front property boundary.

House

ca. 1920

99 Vance Avenue North side

This bungalow has shingled gable ends, exposed rafters, an attached front-gable-roof porch with knee braces and battered wood posts, diamond-pane-over-one windows, and a three-light-over-panel front door. There is a modern addition at the rear. Foundation is brick piers, infilled with new brick. House sits on a hill with a low river rock retaining wall.

House

ca. 1915

106 Vance Avenue South side

This bungalow has gable returns, shed roof dormers on the east and west elevations, a full-width porch with a pent roof, turned posts and a low 2 x 2 balustrade, two-over-two windows, a central brick chimney, and a three-light-over-panel front door. There is a shed-roof addition at the southwest corner. Foundation of the house is brick. The house sits slightly below street level.

**St. James Episcopal Church
116 Vance Avenue South side**

1912

This church, now Church of the Incarnation, has a ramp added on the west, and a large one-story ca. 1960 addition at the rear, which is built at an oblique angle to the original building. The addition is architecturally compatible with the original building, with a side-gable roof, concrete block foundation, six-over-six windows and dark wood shingle siding. The front of the building is somewhat symmetrical, with two projecting front-gable bays on either end of the building, but with the easternmost one being somewhat larger than the other one and containing an interior brick chimney. The entry stoop on the north side of the building is supported by granite pillars. There is a double leaf door with a roof covering supported by granite pillars and heavy knee braces. Architectural details of the building's exterior include Gothic-arch stained glass windows, a bell tower with a hip roof and a cross above, and a granite foundation. Church sits on a large level lot with a parking lot to the west and south.

Inside, the church sanctuary has a bead board ceiling, original light fixtures, and plaster walls interspersed with Gothic-arch stained glass windows. At the pulpit the ceiling is supported by two metal roof trusses. The floor is carpeted. The interior of the addition is one large room in use as a social hall. It has the same ceiling design as the original church.

In 1908, four lots were purchased for \$400 to build a church. \$625 was raised for the church, which was built at a cost of \$1000 in 1912. The cornerstone for the building was laid on July 25, 1912. On September 23, 1917 the church was consecrated. Early members included the Many, Perley, Currier, and Wahab families. Many of the furnishings of the church were donated by Mrs. Franklin Silas Terry (A History of Black Mountain, North Carolina and Its People, by Joyce Justus Parris, 1992, pp. 240 - 242). In 1994, when a larger church building was constructed, the sixteen original stained glass windows from this church were moved to the new building (from booklet "The Memorial Windows of St. James Episcopal Church").

**House
36 Vance Avenue South side**

1917

An unusual feature of this altered Colonial Revival duplex is the cantilevered front-gable bay over the central front porch. The attached porch has turned posts and no balustrade. Windows are two-over-two, the original front door is a single-light-over-four-panel and the added door is modern. There is a large one-story shed-roof addition at the rear. It is not documented, but it appears the second story over the porch may have been added. Foundation is brick. House sits below street with steps down to the lot.

**House
48 Vance Avenue South side**

ca. 1915

This L-plan cottage has a projecting front-gable two-story wing at the northwest corner, and a side-gable roof on the two-story wing which projects to the east. There is an attached, hip-roof porch at the northeast corner with a concrete slab floor and decorative iron posts, two-over-two windows, and a brick foundation. House sits slightly below street level. This area is one of the oldest in Black Mountain with many early hip-roof cottages such as this one.

**House
64 Vance Avenue South side**

ca. 1920

This cottage has a front gable on the facade, gable returns, a wraparound porch with wood posts and no balustrade, an interior stuccoed chimney, and one-over-one replacement windows. A deck has been added at the rear. Foundation is stuccoed, likely over brick. Lot drops slightly to the rear. This area is one of the oldest in Black Mountain with many early hip-roof cottages such as this one.

House ca. 1915

78 Vance Avenue South side

This period cottage has an attached, hip-roof porch with a stuccoed balustrade and square wood posts, a shed-roof modern addition at the southwest corner raised on wood posts, one-over-one windows, and a modern door. Lot drops slightly to rear, with a partially above-ground basement. Foundation is brick. This area is one of the oldest in Black Mountain with many early hip-roof cottages such as this one.

House

ca. 1915

84 Vance Avenue South side

This period cottage has a standing seam metal roof, an attached shed-roof porch with replacement posts and replacement balustrade, one-over-one replacement windows, and a modern door. Foundation is brick. The lot drops slightly to the rear, with a partially above-ground basement on the west and south elevations. This area is one of the oldest in Black Mountain with many early hip-roof cottages such as this one.

House

ca. 1915

92 Vance Avenue South side

This period cottage has a shed-roof rear wing which appears original. A portion of the front porch, at the northeast corner, has been enclosed with masonite siding walls. Porch details include dentil molding and replacement posts. There is a central brick chimney, windows are two-over-two, door is modern, and the house sits slightly below street level. The lot drops in elevation to the rear. This area is one of the oldest in Black Mountain with many early hip-roof cottages such as this one.

House

1923

167 Vance Avenue West side

This bungalow has an added wing to the north, an attached, front-gable porch with a shingled gable end and exposed rafters, battered wood posts and a low 2 x 2 balustrade, vertical-three-over-one original windows, one-over-one replacement windows, and a six-light-over-panel front door. There is an interior end brick chimney, stuccoed at the top. Foundation is brick. House sits on a corner lot that slopes up to the rear.

House

1936

173 Vance Avenue West side

This Four-Square building has an attached, hip-roof porch with replacement metal columns on a stone balustrade. Railing flanking the front concrete steps appears to be a replacement. There is an interior brick chimney, windows are one-over-one and front door is a single light-over-panel. Foundation is stone. House sits on a corner lot that slopes up to the rear.

House

1921

179 Vance Avenue West side

This bungalow has exposed rafter ends, an attached hip-roof porch with wood posts, a solid shingled balustrade, d brick foundation piers that are infilled with shingles, paired one-over-one windows and a sunroom wing with casement windows. There are two interior brick chimneys with rounded brick caps, a brick foundation, and a multi-light front door. House sits on a small level lot.

House

1921

183 Vance Avenue West side

This bungalow has a one-over-one window in the gable end, a shed-roof wing at the southwest corner, an attached

shed-roof porch with wood posts and a solid balustrade, an interior brick chimney, two-over-two windows, and a door with three diagonally-placed lights. Brick cheek walls flank the concrete steps to the porch. Foundation is concrete block under the porch, with the remainder stuccoed. House sits on a small level lot with a central concrete walkway.

House **ca. 1925**
105 Walker Street

This small bungalow with knee braces and exposed rafters faces south, with the western portion of the attached porch enclosed. The details of the remainder of the porch include wood posts on brick piers, a front gable roof, and no railing. There is a central brick chimney, and windows are single and double six-over-one. House sits on a small lot at a slight elevation above the road.

House **ca. 1915**
106 West Street East side

This period cottage has a projecting front-gable bay on the west (front) side. There is an historic one-story, gable-roof wing on the north side, pressed tin shingle roof covering, and an L-shape, shed-roof screened porch at the southwest corner. Porch has a concrete block foundation and solid balustrade covered with asbestos shingles. There is a central brick chimney and windows are two-over-two.

General Survey 1941 – 1957

The following properties will need to be fully documented in a second phase of work, along with additional reconnaissance survey of properties from this period. Several of these properties are part of proposed study lists for historic districts.

House ca. 1955
1122 Montreat Road East side

This Minimal Traditional house has a recessed porch at the northwest corner supported by iron posts and railing. There is a front exterior brick chimney, windows are six-over-six, and there is a shed-roof wing which extends to the south. There is a detached, free-standing metal carport on the south side of the property. House sits on a level lot.

House ca. 1945
1144 Montreat Road East side

This Minimal Traditional house has a front-gable covering at the entry stoop supported by iron posts, an interior brick chimney, six-over-six windows, and a front door of three lights within a solid door. The roofline extends to the north side over the carport. House is set on a level lot, set back from the road.

House **ca. 1955**
1148 Montreat Road East side

Details of this Ranch house include an above-ground basement to the rear, brick veneer halfway up the façade, picture window with sidelights, two-over-two windows, and a front door with three lights in a solid door. The roofline extends to the south over a carport. Lot drops in elevation to the rear.

House **ca. 1950**
103 9th Street South side

This Minimal Traditional house has a recessed wing on the west side, with a metal awning over the door. There is an interior and an exterior end brick chimney, windows are one-over-one, and front door is multi-panel. House sits on a small level lot.

Commercial Building ca. 1945
102-104 Church Street East side

According to local residents, the north portion of this building was originally the home of the telephone exchange. There is a substantial connecting addition between this building and the adjacent elongated brick structure to the south, creating one commercial building out of what appears to have originally been two. The north section is one-story with a front gable roof and painted brick exterior. Windows are one-over-one. The section to the south is also painted brick, has a flat roof, and modern sliding windows.

House ca. 1945
105 E. Cotton Avenue North side

This Minimal Traditional house has additions on the rear and west sides. There is an entry stoop, and a glass-enclosed sunroom (former recessed porch) at the southeast corner. There is an exterior end stepped shoulder brick chimney, windows are one-over-one, and front door is multi-light. There is a modern freestanding carport on the north side. House sits on a level corner lot.

House ca. 1950
107 N. Dougherty Street West side

This Minimal Traditional house has a center front gable and a projecting front gable over the front stoop supported by iron posts. There is a modern hip-roof wing on the south side. There is front interior brick chimney, windows are one-over-one, and the front door has a single diamond pane in the upper portion. House sits on a level lot.

House ca. 1945
105 Enthoffer Street West side

This Minimal Traditional house has a front gable bay on the north end of the façade and a front gable covering over the entry stoop. The six-light-over-panel door is recessed within this entry vestibule. The recessed porch at the northeast corner is currently being restored, with new wood posts and balustrade. There is an interior brick chimney, the foundation is stone, and windows are six-over-six. House sits on a level corner lot.

House ca. 1945
111 First Street

This Minimal Traditional house has a one-story wing on the east and west, a covered entry stoop with a front-gable roof supported by knee braces, a front exterior brick chimney with a stepped shoulder, and six-over-six windows. House is set on a lot which slopes slightly from west to east.

House 1945
110 Fourth Street

This Minimal Traditional house has an addition to the west which consists of a garage, and a wing to the east which is slightly recessed back from the main body of the house. There is an entry stoop with a recessed doorway, two interior brick chimneys, six-over-six and eight-over-eight windows, and a six-light-over-two-panel door. House sits on a large, level, corner lot.

House ca. 1945
5 Iroquois Street South side

This bungalow has a recessed porch at the northeast corner with square posts and a 2 x 2 balustrade. There is an exterior end stone chimney, windows are one-over-one replacement, and front door is six-light-over-panel. House sits on a large lot.

House **ca. 1950**
206 Kerlee Heights Road

This small house has a one-story, shed-roof screened porch on the south side, an interior block stack, and three-vertical-over-one windows. House sits on a corner lot which slopes away to the south.

House **ca. 1945**
204 Midland Avenue East side

This Minimal Traditional house has a front gable roof bay at the southwest corner (front), an entry stoop with a front gable roof covering supported by narrow double wood posts, a front exterior brick chimney, one-over-one replacement windows, and a two-light-over-panel front door. A deck has been added at the rear. House sits on a large lot which slopes slightly to the rear.

House **ca. 1945**
101 Midland Avenue West side

This Minimal Traditional house has two entry stoops on the east (front) side. The stoop on the south side has a pergola covering and the one on the north side has a front-gable roof covering supported by a segmental arch and knee braces. There is an interior brick chimney, windows are double and triple six-over-one, and the front door is multi-light. Steps lead to the parking lot on the south side of the lot, and there is a fieldstone retaining wall at the front and south sides. House sits on a hill.

First Baptist Church **1949**
130 Montreat Road East side

This Neoclassical Revival church replaces the original frame building on the same site which was built in 1907. Church records indicate the current building was constructed at a cost of \$40,000. The \$100,000 educational wing to the south of the sanctuary, was completed in 1957, and a new pastor's home was built in 1968. The building sits on a large corner lot, with parking on the north and south sides. The steeple of the building is three-tiered, and the attached, full-pediment, monumental portico is supported by columns. Windows are eight-over-eight and one-over-one, and the double-leaf front doors are paneled, framed by a broken pediment and fluted pilasters.

House **ca. 1955**
604 Montreat Road East side

This Ranch house has a front gable over the entry stoop, an interior brick chimney, one-over-one and multi-light picture windows, and a paneled door. There is an attached garage bay on the south side. House sits on a large level lot.

House **ca. 1945**
606 Montreat Road East side

This example of a late Colonial Revival building has a deck added at the rear, a projecting front-gable roof over the entry with tapered columns and a brick floor, six-over-six, eight-over-eight, and four-over-four windows and a front door which is paneled with sidelights. There is an exterior end brick chimney and the house sits on a large, level corner lot.

House **ca. 1945**
804 Montreat Road East side

The front of this Minimal Traditional house faces north with a multi-light front door and an L-shape screened porch at the northwest corner. There is a shed-roof addition at the rear, which appears to date from ca. 1960 based on the horizontal pane, metal frame, one-over-one window style. There is a one-story wing on the east side with a hip roof. There is a painted exterior end brick chimney, and windows are two-over-two. House sits on a large lot set way back from the road, with a long gravel drive and a pond in the front.

House **ca. 1945**
1111 Montreat Road West side

This post World War II bungalow has an attached, front-gable porch with iron posts, and three-vertical-over-one windows. It is set on a level lot, set back from the road.

House **ca. 1945**
817 Montreat Road West side

This building has an entry stoop with a shallow front-gable covering supported by iron posts, and one-over-one and picture windows. It is set on a large lot, set back from the road.

House **ca. 1945**
201 Mountain Street West side

This Minimal Traditional house has two projecting front-gable bays, and asbestos shingles in the gable ends. There is an uncovered entry stoop, an exterior end brick chimney on the north side, one-over-one windows, and a door with three lights set in a diagonal pattern. House sits on a level corner lot.

House **ca. 1945**
205 Mountain Street West side

This late Colonial Revival house has a front-gable dormer on the west side, and asbestos shingles on the second floor. The attached porch has a flat roof, iron posts and railing, and a stone foundation. There is an interior brick chimney, windows are one-over-one replacement, and the foundation is stone. House sits on a level corner lot.

House **ca. 1945**
119 Ridgecrest Road

This Minimal Traditional house has a projecting front-gable bay on the façade, an entry patio with a metal awning, a single shoulder exterior end brick chimney with stone accents, six-over-six and eight-over-eight windows, and a v-board front door. House sits on a level corner lot.

House **ca. 1945**
131 S. Ridgeway Avenue West side

This Minimal Traditional house has a front gable bay at the north side. There is an interior brick chimney, windows are picture and two horizontal lights-over-two, and the house sits on a level corner lot.

House **ca. 1955**
101 Second Street

This Ranch house has a garage wing to the west and a second projecting wing on the east. There is recessed entry stoop, a central brick chimney, picture and one-horizontal-over-one windows, and a solid door with a single rectangular light. House sits on a level lot.

House **ca. 1950**
103 Second Street

This Ranch house has a projecting front-gable bay, recessed entry stoop, an interior brick chimney, one-over-one and tri-partite picture windows, a paneled door with fanlight, and a stuccoed foundation. House sits on a level lot.

House **ca. 1955**
104 Second Street

This Ranch house has an attached, front-gable porch with iron posts and railing, and one-over-one windows. House sits on a level lot.

House **ca. 1945**
105 Second Street

This Minimal Traditional house has an attached, hip-roof front porch with iron posts, an exterior end brick chimney, multi-light casement windows with transoms, and a two-light-over-four-panel front door. House sits on a small level lot.

House **ca. 1945**
107 Second Street

This Minimal Traditional house has a front-gable bay at the southwest corner, a metal awning at the entry stoop, an interior brick chimney, one-over-one and tripartite picture windows, and a panel door with a fanlight. House sits on a level lot.

House **ca. 1950**
109 Second Street

This Minimal Traditional house has a central stoop with a shed-roof covering, an interior brick chimney, six-over-six and multi-light picture windows, and a fifteen-panel front door. House sits on a level lot.

House **ca. 1945**
110 Second Street

This Minimal Traditional house has an entry stoop with a metal roof covering, iron posts and railing, six-over-one windows, and a panel door. House sits on a small level lot.

House **ca. 1950**
112 Second Street

This Ranch house has a screened porch at the northeast corner, an interior brick chimney, eight-over-eight windows, and multi-panel front door. House sits on a level lot.

House **ca. 1945**
215 E. State Street

This Minimal Traditional house has a projecting front-gable bay at the southeast corner, a recessed entry stoop, an exterior end river rock chimney, four-over-four and six-over-six windows, and a solid door with a small rectangular single light. There is a garage wing to the west. House sits on a small level lot.

House **ca. 1950**

305 E. State Street

This Minimal Traditional house has a carport wing to the east, an attached side porch on the west side with brick posts and a solid brick balustrade, an entry stoop with a gable roof covering supported by knee braces, an exterior end and an interior brick chimney, six-over-six windows, and a two-light-over-four-panel front door. House sits slightly below street level on a large level lot.

House **ca. 1945**
Third Street South side

This duplex building has six-over-six windows, a concrete block foundation, and six-light-over-panel doors. It sits on a level corner lot.

House **ca. 1945**
Third Street South side

This Minimal Traditional house has a covered entry stoop with a front-gable roof supported by knee braces, six-over-six and six-over-one windows, a six-panel door, and a small wing on the east side. House sits on a small level lot.

House **ca. 1945**
109 Vance Avenue North side

This Minimal Traditional house has a metal carport added on the east side, and a recessed entry stoop. There is a central brick chimney and an exterior end brick chimney. Windows are one-over-one replacement, and the front door is a single light-over-panel. House sits on a small level lot.

House **ca. 1945**
113 Vance Avenue North side

This Minimal Traditional house has a rear, shed-roof modern addition covered with vinyl siding. There is a projecting entry bay with a front-gable roof, and a recessed doorway. The house has an interior end, stepped shoulder chimney and one-over-one windows. House sits on a small flat lot.

House **ca. 1948**
143 Vance Avenue North side

This simple frame Ranch house has an entry stoop at each entry, an interior brick chimney, picture, and one-over-one windows. House sits on a level lot, set back from the street. The owner of this house noted that this was built ca. 1948.

House **ca. 1945**
Vance Avenue South side

This Minimal Traditional house has a projecting front-gable bay at the northeast corner, a covered stoop, an exterior end brick chimney with a single shoulder, and a tripartite picture window. House sits on a level lot and is currently being renovated.

House **ca. 1945**
106 View Street North side

This early Ranch style house has a carport addition on the east side and a wing at the northeast corner. The roof is clipped gable, with a projecting clipped front gable roof at the southeast corner. The walls are a mixture of river rock, fieldstone, and asbestos. There is an interior, painted stone chimney, and windows are six-over-one. House sits on a level lot.