

## United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

56-940

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

**1. Name of Property**Historic name: King, Otto, HouseOther names/site number: N/A

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

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

**2. Location**Street & number: 529 Pace RoadCity or town: Hendersonville State: NC County: HendersonNot For Publication: ☐ N/A Vicinity: ☒**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination    request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets    does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

   national    statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

   A    B X C    D

Kevin Chesney, SHPO  
Signature of certifying official/Title:

3/12/2017  
Date

North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Signature of commenting official:

Date

Title :

State or Federal agency/bureau  
or Tribal Government

King, Otto, House

Henderson, North

Carolina

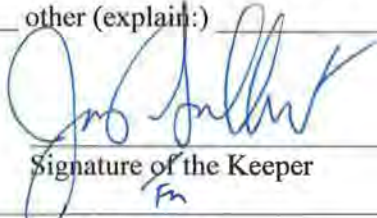
Name of Property

County and State

#### 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- ☒ entered in the National Register  
☐ determined eligible for the National Register  
☐ determined not eligible for the National Register  
☐ removed from the National Register  
☐ other (explain:)

  
Signature of the Keeper

5-1-2017

Date of Action

#### 5. Classification

##### Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private: ☒  
Public – Local ☐  
Public – State ☐  
Public – Federal ☐

##### Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s) ☒  
District ☐  
Site ☐  
Structure ☐  
Object ☐

King, Otto, House

Henderson, North  
Carolina

---

County and State

### Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing

Noncontributing

4

0

buildings

0

0

sites

0

0

## structures

O

0

objects

4

0

Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

## 6. Function or Use

## Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic: single dwelling

Domestic: secondary structure

Agriculture: animal facility

Agriculture: agricultural outbuilding

### Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic: single dwelling

Domestic: secondary structure

King, Otto, House

Henderson, North  
Carolina  
County and State

Name of Property

## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Bungalow/Craftsman

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**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: stone, asphalt

### Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

#### Summary Paragraph

The Otto King House, located at 529 Pace Road in Henderson County, North Carolina, is located within a rural agricultural setting on the east side of the county, approximately five miles northeast of the city of Hendersonville. The property is on the west side of Pace Road. The 10.58-acre property consists of the main house and three outbuildings, a garage/smokehouse, a barn, and an equipment shed. All of the resources are located near the east edge of the property, with a horse pasture to the west and rear of the buildings, occupying most of the acreage. The setting around the Otto King House is rural in nature, with single-family houses to the north and south set within an agricultural setting of open fields, with additional single family houses across Pace Road to the east set within large wooded lots.

### Narrative Description

#### Otto King House. 1950. Contributing.

The one-story house is set near the road with a semi-circular gravel drive to the front, and a second gravel drive to the north leading to the barn. The land slopes down at the rear (west), with a full above-ground basement located on the west elevation. The garage/ smokehouse is located approximately twenty feet to the southwest of the house, and the barn is approximately 100 feet directly west of the house. Down a hill and at the north edge of the property, is the equipment shed, approximately 150 feet northwest of the house. Most of the acreage is to the rear (west) of the buildings and is comprised of open fields, edged by



King, Otto, House

Henderson, North  
Carolina  
County and State

Name of Property

forest at the west boundary. There is minimal landscaping around the house, except for flat lawn on either side of the semi-circular drive at the front. To the rear (west) of the house is a new split-rail fence.

Facing east, the one-story-plus-basement, double-pile, side-gable-roof house was designed by carpenter Otto King as his place of residence and as an excellent example for his work as a carpenter. Built with a side-gable-roof and the main entry located within the arched stone porch on the north side, the stone house on the exterior exhibits characteristics of the Craftsman style, including the river rock stone with grapevine mortar detail, arched-stone porch, wide overhanging eaves with molded and stepped purlin tails, and stone chimneys with vertical stone caps. The house is stone veneer on frame, with solid stone piers at both porches. The house stands out due to the intact painting of the mortar joints which accentuates the elaborate masonry work. There are two stone chimneys, one at the front (east) elevation, and a smaller one on the south, each capped by vertical stones. Wooden windows throughout the house are three-vertical-over-one, double-hung sash, with stone sills, and single-light awning windows at the basement level. The foundation of the house is concrete block.

The east elevation of the house is five bays wide, with a central projecting gabled bay with a bank of three windows separated by wood mullions, and a gabled wraparound porch on the northeast corner of the house with arched openings on three sides and a concrete floor. Between the projecting bay and the porch is an exterior tapered stone chimney capped by vertical stones. Single windows flank the chimney. To the south of the central projecting bay is a double window and a second porch.

The main feature of the three-bay north elevation of the house is the two-bay wide cross-gabled stone porch with arched entries on the east and north sides and a concrete floor. Stone steps lead up to the porch on these same elevations. The entrance to the house is on the north elevation, within the porch. The wooden front door is three-vertical-lights-over-three-panels. To the east of the front door is a single window, with a second single window outside of the porch, at the northwest corner of the house.

Continuing around to the west (rear) elevation, the ground slopes down to the rear, with an exposed basement entered from a double-leaf, vertical-flush-board door at the north end. A grass-covered driveway leads to this door. The west elevation is three bays at the basement level and five bays on the first level, each with a single window.

The south elevation of the house is three bays wide, with a basement window at the southwest corner. There is a single window above the basement window, and a door and single window within the two-bay wide glass-enclosed porch at the east end. The elevation features a hip-roof, enclosed porch with a brick stoop with stairs on either end and a metal railing. The porch was originally screened but glass was added in the early 1960s. The stoop was also rebuilt at this time. The stairs originally led to the south.

The interior of the house exhibits more influence from design details of the post-World War II period. The floor plan of the house, from north to south, consists of a living room, dining room and kitchen on the east side of the house and, from north to south, an office, bedroom, bath, and second bedroom. A hallway is located in the center of the house, connecting the bedrooms, bath, and an added half-bath at the north end. From the south end of the hall are stairs to the basement which is one large open space (see Exhibit A).

Floors in the living and dining room and office are locust, with vertical-board knotty pine V-board paneling of irregular widths on the walls. Ceilings throughout the living and dining rooms are the original acoustical tile. The stone of the fireplace in the living room is the same as on the exterior, constructed of river rock with painted grapevine mortar. The mantel stones are laid as a keystone and vertical voussoirs

King, Otto, House

Henderson, North  
Carolina  
County and State

Name of Property

above the fireplace opening, with a painted oak mantel shelf. Between the living room, dining room, and kitchen, are small fans built into the upper portion of the walls, above the doors. The kitchen is undergoing renovation, and the original cabinets have been removed. Door and window trim consists of simple butt-trim corners with a narrow molding in the living and dining rooms, and plain molding in all other rooms. Wooden doors are two-panel, with original glass knobs and decorative escutcheon plates. The only floor plan change is the closing of one door in the southwest corner of the living room, and the creation of a half bath in a portion of the center hallway.

The hallway and bedroom floors are oak. The office, hallway, and bedroom walls and ceilings are sheetrock, also original to the house. The bathroom walls are tiled with knotty pine paneling above, and the tub and toilet, but not the sink, are original fixtures. The hexagonal floor tiles are original. The full basement has a concrete slab floor, with exposed joists at the ceiling. The concrete block foundation of the house is visible on all walls.

**Garage and smokehouse, ca. 1953. Contributing.**

This one-story, two-bay, board-and-batten-sided garage and smokehouse was built by Otto King. It features a front-gable roof with exposed rafter ends, and two openings on the east side, each flat at the top with angled corners. The south side of the building is used for a garage for one car, and a portion of the north side is currently used for storage. There is a shed roof overhang on the north side. Originally, the smokehouse was located at the northwest corner of the building, behind the storage area. There is a shed-roof porch at the rear.

**Barn, ca. 1955. Contributing.**

Constructed of sawn, dimension lumber cut from trees on the property, the one-and-one-half-story, front gambrel-roof, weatherboard-sided barn was built by Otto King. It features shed-roof wings and a central aisle with animal stalls on either side, and a dirt floor. There is an open-plan loft, a concrete block foundation, and metal roof, some of which has been selectively replaced in-kind. Some of the weatherboard siding has been replaced in-kind.

**Equipment shed, ca. 1961. Contributing.**

This one-story, side-gable building is constructed of concrete block, and features weatherboard siding in the gable ends. It is one large open space. The south elevation is divided into five bays, without any doors, and the north side sits right on the north property line. The shed will be renovated, with windows added at the rear (north side) and horse stalls built along the north, east, and west walls, around a central u-shaped aisle. Doors will be added on the south elevation.

King, Otto, House

Henderson, North  
Carolina  
County and State

Name of Property

## 8. Statement of Significance

### Applicable National Register Criteria

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

- ☐ A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

### Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- ☐ A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- ☐ B. Removed from its original location
- ☐ C. A birthplace or grave
- ☐ D. A cemetery
- ☐ E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- ☐ F. A commemorative property
- ☐ G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

### Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

King, Otto, House

Henderson, North  
Carolina  
County and State

Name of Property

**Period of Significance**

1950

**Significant Dates**

N/A

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

King, Otto, carpenter

**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The 1950 Craftsman-style Otto King House meets National Register Criterion C for its significance in the area of architecture. The post-World War II house is a late example of the style, exhibiting a high level of craftsmanship in its use of protruding, rounded river rock laid in random coursing with an uncommon painted, tooled, grapevine mortar joint. This stonework detail is repeated in the living room mantel. While the house exhibits a strong Craftsman influence on its exterior, its interior plan and the fireplace mantel, the King House is also distinctive in that most of the interior is clearly influenced by post-World War II residential design details, including knotty pine paneling, narrow floor boards, butt-joint door and window trim, and an integrated basement garage.

**Narrative Statement of Significance** (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)  
**Historic Background**

Zura Pace and Otto King purchased a large parcel of land in Henderson County, east of the city of Hendersonville, which included the property at 529 Pace Road on March 30, 1949, from Lena Burleson and Harley and Cora Burleson. The deed noted that the parcel contained nineteen acres, with a portion



King, Otto, House

Henderson, North  
Carolina  
County and State

Name of Property

deeded to others and a portion retained by the Kings.<sup>1</sup> The Kings' portion of the sale consisted of 10.58 acres, the same as it is currently. The Kings had the house built on the property in 1950, adding the garage and smokehouse ca. 1953, the barn ca. 1955, and the equipment shed ca. 1961.<sup>2</sup> Zura and Otto King had two children, Carolyn (1948 – 1993) and Charles (1943 –). On May 6, 1992, Zura King, a widow at the time, deeded the property to her son, Charles Lee, as a gift.<sup>3</sup> The property remained in the family until July 28, 2015, when it was sold to Echo Hill Farm, LLC, the current owner.<sup>4</sup>

### King Family History

Otto King (1918 - 1992), son of William Alonzo King (1875 – 1928) and Ann Esther Garren King (1882 – 1959), was born in Henderson County, and grew up in the Blue Ridge community, where he later built his house. After high school, he trained as a carpenter at the Camp Sledge Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) camp in Brevard, North Carolina. His World War II draft card noted that he was employed by the CCC, Company 3448 in Brevard (Hoffman), North Carolina, which was established in 1935.<sup>5</sup> According to his son, Charles King, Otto King helped build some of the bridges in Pisgah Forest. The stonemasonry work constructed by the camp influenced his choice to have a stone house built for himself after the War.<sup>6</sup> In addition to the construction work that Otto King was involved with, he also farmed his property as another source of income. The Kings raised livestock, including hogs and beef and dairy cattle, grew and managed apple orchards and sold apples in the community and grew corn.

### Pace Family History

Zura Pace King (1924 – 2014), was born in Henderson County, North Carolina, the daughter of Benjamin Luther Pace (1889 – 1941) and Cora Edith Ward Pace (1890 – 1977). One of Zura's brothers and three of her sisters settled in Charleston, South Carolina, but Zura remained in Henderson County. She married Otto King after 1940, according to U.S. Census records which note that Otto King, age 21, was living at his family home with his parents.<sup>7</sup> In addition to her work at the King's family farm in Henderson County, Zura worked for Maycrest and Chipman's Lacrosse Hosiery Mill, and was a member of Refuge Baptist Church.<sup>8</sup>

### History of Otto King's Professional Career

Otto King, trained in the Civilian Conservation Corps camp in Pisgah Forest in the 1930s, no doubt witnessed the excellent stonemasonry exhibited in much of the work of the camp in Pisgah Forest. King himself learned the trade of carpentry there, and after World War II, began work as a carpenter in the

<sup>1</sup> Henderson County Deed Records, Book 287, p. 75.

<sup>2</sup> King, Charles. Son of Zura and Otto King. In-person interview with Sybil H. Argintar, August 28, 2015.

<sup>3</sup> Henderson County Deed Records, Book 797, p. 647.

<sup>4</sup> Henderson County Deed Records, Book 1625, p. 346.

<sup>5</sup> [http://www.ccclegacy.org/CCC\\_Camps\\_North\\_Carolina.html](http://www.ccclegacy.org/CCC_Camps_North_Carolina.html). North Carolina CCC camps. Accessed November 1, 2015, and World War II draft card Order Number 1666.

<sup>6</sup> King, Charles. Phone interview with Sybil H. Argintar, November 12, 2015.

<sup>7</sup> United States Census Records for Otto King, 1940.

<sup>8</sup> Obituary, Zura Pace King. Courtesy of Thomas Shepherd & Son Funeral Home.

King, Otto, House

Henderson, North  
Carolina  
County and State

Name of Property

area. When he purchased the property at 529 Pace Road, the house he had built served as a high quality example of his skills as a carpenter. King continued to work in the area, working as a finish carpenter on many houses, into the 1980s.

According to son Charles King, Otto King sketched the plans for his own house, but there were no formally drawn plans, typical of his other work as well.<sup>9</sup> The house that King built at 529 Pace Road was the only one with a stone exterior. Most of King's other carpentry work was on brick houses. Charles King, Otto's son, worked with him on several projects. Otto King would sketch out the plans, and would gather other local carpenters and brick masons or stonemasons to work with him building a house. Otto King never built a house with wood siding, since he did not want the owners to have the maintenance chore of painting the exterior.

Charles King also noted that he and his father built Charles King's house at 1239 Upward Road in Flat Rock in 1971, one of the few houses that was built from plans, those of Herman York, a New York architect who drew house plans for several architectural publications.<sup>10</sup> Charles King noted that on his house, as well as on all others that his father built, he never used stock lumber but would hand make all window and door framing and surrounds.<sup>11</sup> Otto King built many additional houses in the Hendersonville area from the 1960s through the 1980s.<sup>12</sup>

According to family oral history, the stonemason for the house was Raymond Rolphy Davis (1899 – 1963), who lived in Hendersonville. Originally from the Broad River area of McDowell County, he was the son of William L. and Martha M. Davis. He had several siblings, including five brothers, and two sisters.<sup>13</sup> Davis remained in McDowell County in the 1920s, but by 1930 lived in Cape Fear, North Carolina, working as a foreman in a grading camp there.<sup>14</sup> By 1935, Davis was living in Hendersonville, North Carolina, at 663 Elm Street. His World War II draft card in 1941 notes that he was living at the same address, where he lived until his death.<sup>15</sup> In the 1940 census, Davis' occupation was noted as being

<sup>9</sup> Ibid.

<sup>10</sup> <https://archive.org/stream/YorkHouseandPlans19500001#page/n1/mode/2up> "Houses and Plans, 1950". Accessed December 8, 2016.

<sup>11</sup> King, Charles. In-person interview with Sybil H. Argintar, November 17, 2015.

<sup>12</sup> Son Charles King noted other brick houses that Otto King built in the Hendersonville area included the Donald King House at 625 Pace Road (Donald King was a nephew of Otto King); the Ron Lamb House at 3265 Ridge Road; and the Gregory Lamb House at 108 Kristey Lane. Other houses attributed to Otto King include the Lloyd Lytle House; and the Alan King House. He also built the Burleson House near Saluda, North Carolina, just a short ways down the mountain; also Ballard, Charles. Neighbors of Zura and Otto King. In-person interview with Sybil H. Argintar and owner Laura St. Clair, November 5, 2015. Mr. Ballard noted that Otto King had a special hammer he used for his work and no one else was allowed to use it.

<sup>13</sup> 1910 Federal census, Broad River, McDowell, North Carolina, Roll T624\_1112, page 2A.

<sup>14</sup> 1920 Federal census, Broad River, McDowell, North Carolina, Roll T625\_1309, p. 6A and 1930 Federal census, Cape Fear Township, Chatham, North Carolina, Roll 1680, page 2A.

<sup>15</sup> 1940 Federal census, Hendersonville, Henderson, North Carolina, Roll T627\_2928, page 5A; World War II Draft card, Order Number 10774 and North Carolina Death Certificate. City directories for Hendersonville also confirm he was living at this address through the early 1960s.

King, Otto, House

Henderson, North  
Carolina  
County and State

Name of Property

in construction, but Hendersonville City Directories, as early as 1941, note that Davis worked as a "rock mason".<sup>16</sup> Davis' own house on Elm Street, a simple, front-gable cottage, was built of stone with the same type of grapevine mortar detail as on the Otto King House.

### Architectural Context

There are a small number of noteworthy large stone houses built in the latter part of the nineteenth century in Henderson County: The Blake House (ca. 1850, NR, 2010), The Meadows (ca. 1860, NR, 1980), and Rugby Grange (ca. 1860 -1870, NR 1987). These early stone houses were typically built for wealthy landowners, and they were finished in ashlar stone. More commonly the earlier use of stone was limited to chimneys and foundations in urban and rural buildings in Henderson County. The use of full stone construction for more modest houses in the county gained in popularity beginning in the second decade of the twentieth century and continued through the mid-twentieth century. Urban dwellers in the town of Hendersonville built some stone houses, but it was more typically seen in rural areas of the county.

Twentieth-century stone building in Henderson County included a wide array of techniques and mortar finishes. Common types of stone found in the area included river rock quarried from the numerous local streams and rivers, and local field stone comprised of granite with quartz, feldspar, and mica components. River rock was typically left in its natural rounded state, where field stone was sometimes left in a natural state or minimally dressed to give a flat face. The laying of stone for walls, foundations, and chimneys varied, more typically randomly laid, but sometimes coursed in rows. Stone was also commonly laid in a voussoir pattern above windows, doors, or arches. Decorative vertical stones in irregular heights were used to cap chimneys. Mortar techniques varied, including recessed mortar, flush grapevine, beaded or tooled and raised grapevine mortar, or stones laid closely together. It was uncommon, as in the Otto King House, that the raised grapevine mortar was painted to accentuate the pattern. All of these different techniques, types of stone, and mortar finishes were used throughout the first half of the twentieth century, with many talented stonemasons working in both Henderson and Transylvania counties, including William Benjamin Wright (1879 – 1936), James Robert Wright (1895 – 1959), and Joseph Few Wright, all from Henderson County. They worked primarily in Transylvania County, but three other brothers, also stonemasons, remained in Hendersonville.<sup>17</sup> The Civilian Conservation Corps of the 1930s, which had several camps in Transylvania County, also trained young men in these stone building techniques.<sup>18</sup>

House styles of stone buildings in Henderson County evolved over time in keeping with typical style trends of the day. For example, most of the stone houses built from the 1910s through the early 1940s

<sup>16</sup> Hendersonville City Directory, 1941 – 1942.

<sup>17</sup>Phillips, Laura and Deborah Thompson. "The Architectural History of A Mountain County". Survey report, Western Office, Archives and History, p. 112.

<sup>18</sup>[http://www.ccclegacy.org/CCC\\_Camps\\_North\\_Carolina.html](http://www.ccclegacy.org/CCC_Camps_North_Carolina.html). "Civilian Conservation Corps Camps". Accessed December 8, 2016. Camps were located in Brevard and Pisgah Forest in Transylvania County, and in Hendersonville, Henderson County. These included Camp F-1, begun 5/20/1933 (Pisgah Forest); Camp F-2, begun 5/19/1933 (Hendersonville); and Camp F-28, begun 5/22/1938 (Brevard).



King, Otto, House

Henderson, North  
Carolina  
County and State

Name of Property

time period were built in the Craftsman style. Beginning after the second World War, the more popular styles of the day, the Minimal Traditional and Ranch styles, were more commonly built.

A survey of twentieth-century stone buildings of Henderson County, conducted in October 2015 and March 2016, revealed that thirty-eight stone houses were built throughout the county from the early to mid-twentieth century. Of these, two were built in the 1910s, four in the 1920s, ten in the 1930s, eleven in the 1940s and eleven in the 1950s. Most of the 1910 through 1930s houses were built in the Craftsman style, along with a handful built in the early 1940s. Most post-World War II houses, dating from the mid-1940s through 1960 were built in either the Minimal Traditional or Ranch styles.

The Craftsman style, popular from 1900 – 1940, typically included houses of one or one-and-a-half stories. Two-story houses were less common. They often featured the use of natural elements such as stone and wood. Houses could be front or side gable, often with attached or recessed porches featuring battered wood posts on brick piers. Chimneys often were stone, cobblestone or rough-faced brick. Wood shingles, stucco, brick, or stone were often used for exterior siding materials. Windows were typically double-hung sash or casement.<sup>19</sup> A good example of a Craftsman-style stone house in Transylvania County is the Royal and Louise Morrow House in Brevard (1915, NR 2006). This 1915 house was built of a coursed rubble stone with flush mortar joints, constructed of solid masonry on the first level, and veneer on the second story.<sup>20</sup> Two examples of the Craftsman style stone houses found in Henderson County are the one-story, single-pile house at 13 Gibbs Road (1928) with its side-gable roof, stone porch piers, and stone end chimney; and the house at 1407 Dana Road (1941), a one-story, cross-gable roof house with an interior stone chimney, battered porch piers, and stone steps.

The Minimal Traditional style, popular from the 1930s until 1950, was a transitional style from the Craftsman to the Ranch.<sup>21</sup> The Minimal Traditional style incorporated as little ornamentation as possible, earlier examples often still retained good quality built-ins, cabinetry, and woodwork. The small, cottage-like massing of a Minimal Traditional house was especially popular after World War II, when many of them were built in large housing tracts under the G.I. Bill.<sup>22</sup> Typical features of this one to two-story house include a shallow to medium-pitched front gable or hipped roof, small covered porch, and occasionally corner-wrapped windows. Exterior siding of a Minimal Traditional house was lapped wood siding, brick, or stone. Massing was typically asymmetrical, with an off-center front entrance, and floor plans were often rectangular with small ell. Garages were detached or sometimes attached to the house.<sup>23</sup>

Good examples in Henderson County of stone Minimal Traditional style houses from the mid-to-late 1940s include the one-story, side-gable roof house with a projecting entry stoop, located at 3570 Chimney Rock Road (1946) and the one-story house at 4344 Chimney Rock Road (1949), with an interior chimney, hip roof, and projecting wings.

<sup>19</sup> Blumenson, John J.-G. Identifying American Architecture: A Pictorial Guide to Styles and Terms, 1600- 1945. Nashville, Tennessee: American Association for State and Local History, 1977, p. 70 - 71.

<sup>20</sup> Phillips, Laura A. W. "Royal and Louise Morrow House." National Register nomination, 2006, p. 7-1 and 7-2.

<sup>21</sup> <http://www.antiquehome.org/Architectural-Style/minimal-traditional.htm> "Minimal Traditional Architecture". Accessed January 2, 2017.

<sup>22</sup> Ibid.

<sup>23</sup> Ibid.

King, Otto, House

Henderson, North  
Carolina  
County and State

Name of Property

The Ranch style gained in popularity after World War II, and houses continued to be built in this style through the 1960s. It is a house form that could incorporate references to earlier styles. It is considered by many historians to be an evolution of the rambling Prairie style with wide overhanging eaves and hip roofs, and also a Modern style extension of the more compact Minimal Traditional style, with wrapped corner windows a common feature.<sup>24</sup> A typical Ranch style home is a single story with a hipped or gabled roof, built of brick or stone most commonly. Massing can be a simple "unadorned box" or variations of an L- or U-shaped configuration, with a simple, unadorned, asymmetrical facade. Often a Ranch house included attached or lower level garages or carports, sliding glass doors, and large picture windows.<sup>25</sup> Good examples of stone Ranch style houses in Henderson County from the 1950s through the 1960s include the hip-roof, one-story house at 3531 Brevard Road (1954), with a projecting entry stoop and front exterior stone chimney, and the house at 34 Chestnut Gap Road (1960), a one-story, side-gable roof house with an entry stop, projecting gabled wing, and interior chimney.

The Otto King House, built in rural Henderson County in 1950, and of modest size and massing, is a late example of the Craftsman style executed in stone. It utilizes many of the techniques and features common to the style including the rectangular massing, the triple-pile interior plan, arched corner porch, the use of round river rock with raised grapevine mortar, three-vertical-over-one wooden sash windows with stone sills, wide overhanging eaves with molded and stepped purlin tails, and prominent stone chimneys with decorative vertical stone caps. The interior features a stone mantel with a keystone and vertical voussoirs above the fireplace opening, with a painted oak mantel shelf. While the tooled and raised grapevine mortar technique can be seen on other houses in the county, the dark painting of the grapevine mortar on the King House emphasizes the high level of skill executed in the building of this house, and the contrasting color particularly highlights the round river stone construction. In addition to the late use of the Craftsman style, the house design is distinctive in that the interior finishes are more typical of the Post-World War II house, with its knotty pine paneling, narrow-width floor boards, and simple, butt-joint detailing of all door and window frames. The triple-pile house is oriented length-wise to the street which is more typical of Ranch houses. Additionally, the integrated garage located to the rear and within the exposed basement is a reference to the growing popularity of attached or integrated garages during the time period in which the King House was built.

<sup>24</sup> <http://www.antiquehome.org/Architectural-Style/ranch.htm>

"Ranch Style Architecture of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century". Accessed January 2, 2017.

<sup>25</sup> Ibid.



King, Otto, House

Henderson, North  
Carolina  
County and State

Name of Property

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

**Bibliography** (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Ballard, Charles. In-person interview with Sybil H. Argintar and owner Laura St. Clair, November 5, 2015.

Hendersonville City Directories, 1941 – 1963.

Henderson County Deed Records.

[http://www.ccclegacy.org/CCC\\_Camps\\_North\\_Carolina.html](http://www.ccclegacy.org/CCC_Camps_North_Carolina.html) Accessed November 1, 2015.

[http://www.ccclegacy.org/CCC\\_Camps\\_North\\_Carolina.html](http://www.ccclegacy.org/CCC_Camps_North_Carolina.html). "Civilian Conservation Corps Camps". Accessed December 8, 2016.

<https://nchistorytoday.wordpress.com/2013/03/31/civilian-conservation-corps-established/>  
Accessed November 1, 2015.

King, Charles. In-person interviews with Sybil H. Argintar, August 28, 2015 and November 17, 2015.

King, Charles. Phone interview with Sybil H. Argintar, November 12, 2015.

King, Zura Pace. Obituary. Courtesy of Thomas Shepherd & Son Funeral Home. Hendersonville, North Carolina.

Phillips, Laura A. W. "Royal and Louise Morrow House." National Register nomination, 2006.

Phillips, Laura and Deborah Thompson. "Transylvania: The Architectural History of a Mountain County". Survey report. Survey files, located at Western Office, Archives and History, Asheville, North Carolina.

Survey files for Henderson and Transylvania Counties. Located at Western Office, Archives and History, Asheville, North Carolina.

Thompson, Deborah. "An Architectural Survey of Transylvania County, North Carolina Including the City of Brevard and the Town of Rosman ca. 1820 – 1941". Survey report, located at Western Office, Archives and History, Asheville, North Carolina, 1990 – 1991.

United States Census Records. 1910 – 1940. Otto King, Zura King, Raymond Davis.

King, Otto, House

Henderson, North  
Carolina  
County and State

Name of Property

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

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

**Primary location of additional data:**

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office  
☐ Other State agency  
☐ Federal agency  
☐ Local government  
☐ University  
☐ Other

Name of repository: Western Office, Archives and History

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** HN1910

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** 10.58

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)**

Datum if other than WGS84: \_\_\_\_\_  
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- |              |            |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

King, Otto, House

Henderson, North  
Carolina  
County and State

Name of Property

Or

**UTM References**

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☒ NAD 1927 or ☐ NAD 1983

1. Zone: 17	Easting: 373700	Northing: 3912860
2. Zone: 17	Easting: 373710	Northing: 3912740
3. Zone: 17	Easting: 373590	Northing: 3912710
4. Zone: 17	Easting: 373390	Northing: 3912790
5. Zone: 17	Easting: 373420	Northing: 3912880

**Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundary includes tax parcel number 9680807249 as indicated by the dark black line on the accompanying county tax map, at a scale of 1" = 200'.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary includes all of the historic acreage associated with the property.

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title: Sybil H. Argintar  
organization: Southeastern Preservation Services  
street & number: 166 Pearson Drive  
city or town: Asheville state: NC zip code: 28801  
e-mail: sybil.argintar@yahoo.com  
telephone: (828) 230-3773  
date: December 9, 2016

**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A USGS map or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

King, Otto, House

Henderson, North  
Carolina  
County and State

Name of Property

- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

### Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

### Photo Log

The following information applies to all photographs, except where noted.

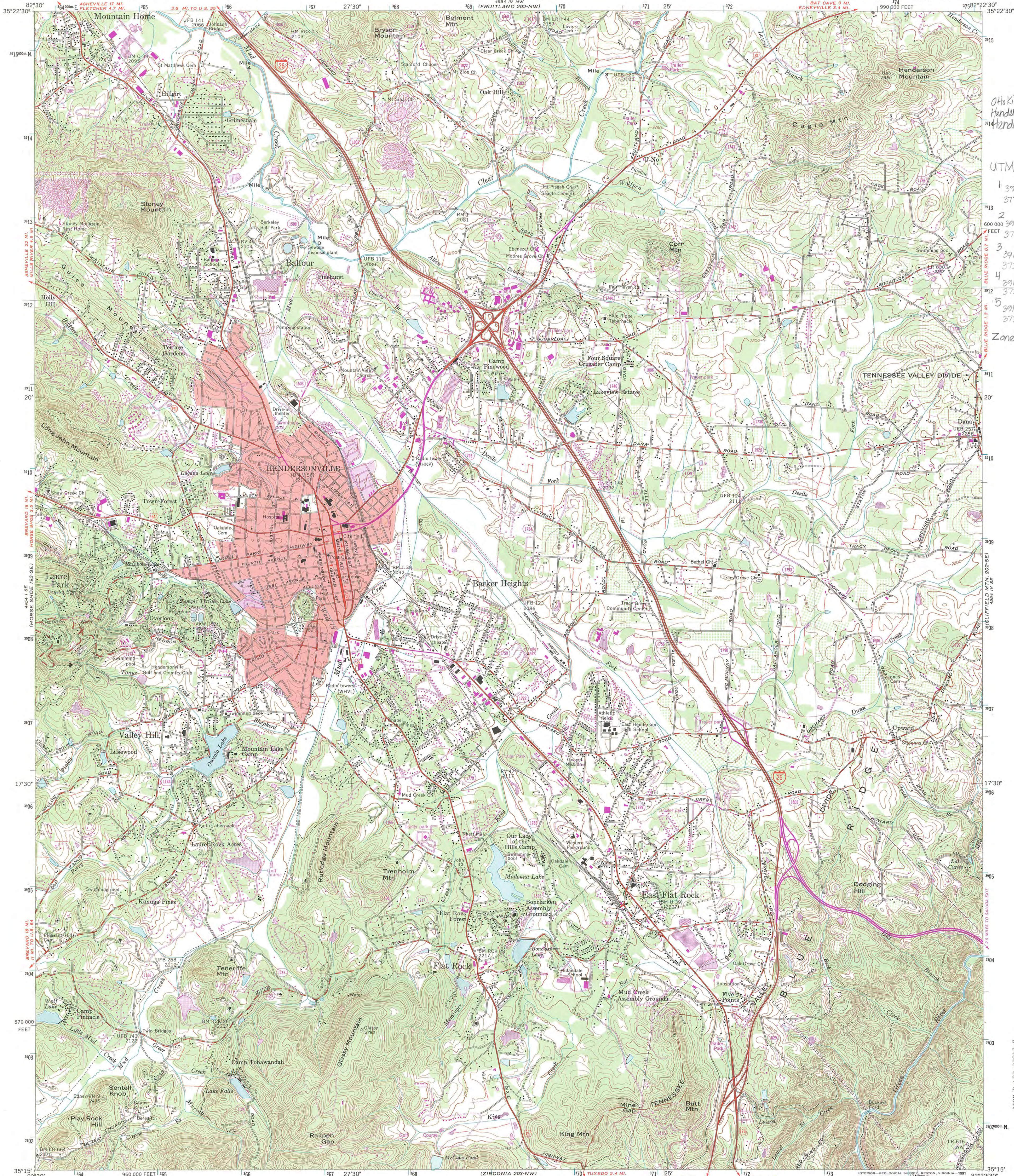
Name of property: Otto King House  
Henderson County, North Carolina  
Photographer: Sybil H. Argintar  
Date of photos: November 2015  
Location of digital negatives: North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office

1. East elevation of house, view west.
2. Chimney and stonework details
3. North elevation of house, view south.
4. Rear (west) elevation of house, view east.
5. South elevation of house, view north.
6. Living room, view southeast.
7. Study, view northwest
8. Dining room, view southeast
9. Barn, view northwest.

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.





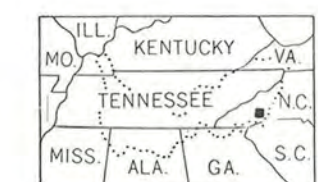
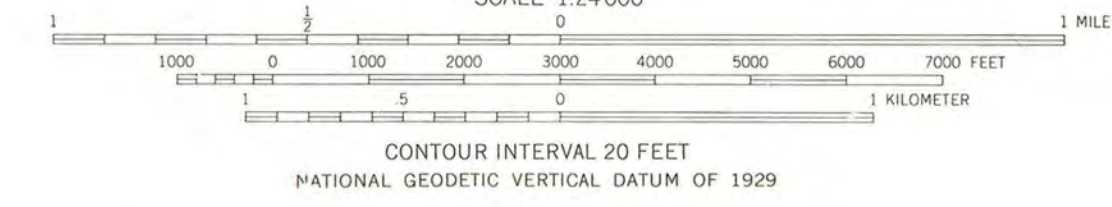
Mapped and edited by Tennessee Valley Authority  
Published by the Geological Survey

Control by NOS/NOAA, USGS, and TVA  
Revised by TVA in 1962 by photogrammetric methods using  
aerial photographs taken 1962 and by reference to TVA-USGS  
quadrangle dated 1946. Map field checked by TVA, 1965

Polycyclic projection, 1927 North American datum  
10,000-foot grid based on North Carolina  
rectangular coordinate system  
1000 meter Universal Transverse Mercator Grid ticks,  
Zone 17, shown in blue  
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983  
move the projection lines 9 meters south and  
13 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks

Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where  
generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked

Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown



ROAD CLASSIFICATION (TVA 202-SW)  
Primary highway, hard surface  
Secondary highway, hard surface  
Interstate Route  
U. S. Route  
State Route  
Light-duty road, hard or improved surface  
Unimproved road

HENDERSONVILLE, N. C.  
35082-C4-TF-024

1965  
PHOTOREVISED 1990  
DMA 4554 IV SW - SERIES Y842

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80205 OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092  
AND U.S. TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY, CHATTANOOGA, TENN. 37402  
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

Revisions shown in purple and woodland compiled by the  
Geological Survey from aerial photographs taken 1987  
and other sources. This information not field checked  
Map edited 1990  
Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas



































UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:	Nomination	
Property Name:	King, Otto, House	
Multiple Name:		
State & County:	NORTH CAROLINA, Henderson	

Date Received: 3/17/2017      Date of Pending List:      Date of 16th Day:      Date of 45th Day: 5/1/2017      Date of Weekly List: 5/11/2017

Reference number:	SG100000940
Nominator:	State
Reason For Review:	

  X   Accept             Return             Reject        5/1/2017   Date

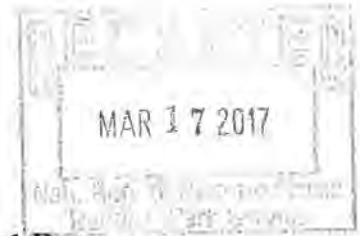
Abstract/Summary Comments:	The quality of the masonry on this late craftsman style house is high, and is not a typical medium for houses of this vintage.
Recommendation/ Criteria	Accept / C

Reviewer	<u>Jim Gabbert</u>	Discipline	<u>Historian</u>
Telephone	<u>(202)354-2275</u>	Date	<u>                                </u>

DOCUMENTATION:      see attached comments : No      see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.





**North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources  
State Historic Preservation Office**

Ramona M. Bartos, Administrator

Governor Roy Cooper  
Secretary Susi H. Hamilton

Office of Archives and History  
Deputy Secretary Kevin Cherry

March 16, 2017

Ms. Stephanie Toothman, Keeper  
National Register of Historic Places  
National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior  
1201 Eye Street NW (2208) Eighth Floor  
Washington, D.C. 20005

Re: Foster's Log Cabin Court – Buncombe County  
Otto King House – Henderson County  
Berry O'Kelly Historic District – Wake County

Dear Ms. Toothman:

Enclosed are the above referenced nominations to be approved for the National Register of Historic Places.

We trust you will find the nominations to be in order. If you have any questions please call Claudia Brown, 919.807.6573.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Kevin Cherry".

Kevin Cherry, Ph.D.  
State Historic Preservation Officer

KC/jct: enclosure