

6.1 RESOURCES FOR TECHNICAL INFORMATION

Local Resources

Hendersonville Historic Preservation Commission
145 Fifth Avenue
Hendersonville, North Carolina 28792

For more information on certificates of appropriateness and technical assistance, contact HPC staff at (828) 697-3000.

State Resources

State Historic Preservation Office
North Carolina Division of Archives and History
4617 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-4617 www.hpo.dcr.state.nc.us

For information on historic structures and the National Register, contact the Survey and Planning Branch at (919) 733-6545

For information on preservation tax credits and technical restoration assistance, contact the Restoration Branch at (919) 733-6547

Office of State Archaeology
North Carolina Division of Archives and History
4619 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-4619 www.arch.dcr.state.nc.us/fosa.htm

For information on archaeological sites, resource protection, and volunteer opportunities, contact the Office of State Archaeology at (919) 733-7342

National Resources

U.S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service
1849 C Street, NW
Washington, DC 20240

Office of the Director (202) 208-4621
Office of Communications (202) 208-6843
Cultural Resource Stewardship and Partnership (202) 208-7625
Heritage Preservation Services www2.cr.nps.gov

Southeast Regional Office of the National Park Service
100 Alabama St., SW
NPS/Atlanta Federal Center
Atlanta, GA 30303

Regional Director's Office (404) 562-3100

6.2 KEYS TO IDENTIFYING ARCHITECTURAL STYLES

Georgian c.1700 - c.1800

Keys: paneled door with entablature, transom or fanlight over door, panes of glass are usually small separated by thick muntins

Appearance: often heavy or substantial

Federal (sometimes called Adam) c.1700 – c.1830

Keys: semi-circular or elliptical fanlight over the front door sometimes with sidelights, small entry porch or entablature at door, often has double hung sash windows with six pane in each sash, muntins separating the panes are often more narrow than Georgian

Appearance: more delicate, slender and light than Georgian

Greek Revival c.1825 – c.1865

Keys: large columned portico often with wide parapet entablature rather than “Tara-style” pediment, more common on North Carolina are simple houses with entablatures at the entrance, entry stop or small porch, transom extending over door and sidelights, and wide cornices at the eaves

Appearance: simple, rectilinear with clean lines

Gothic Revival c.1840 – c.1880

Keys: gothic arches in windows or doors, steeply pitched gables, steeply pitched gable dormers on front façade, often has vertical board and batten siding

Appearance: picturesque; after the work of A.J. Downing

Italianate c.1850 – c.1880

Keys: round-head arches at windows or in panels of front door, heavy hoods or molding over windows, sometimes has tower or cupola, heavy brackets or modillions at cornice, low-pitch (often hip) roof

Appearance: may be either Mediterranean or more Victorian in character

Second Empire c.1870 – c.1890

Keys: mansard roof, heavy ornament, often has tower or turret

Appearance: looks like something that would be in an old scary movie

Stick Style c.1870 – c.1890

Keys: half timbering (or applied boards infilled with stucco, shingles, or brick) to resemble Old English (Tudor) architecture; the “sticks” expressed and celebrated the light frame construction of the building

Appearance: closely resembles Queen Anne with a variety of ornament though principally focused on the use of the “stick”

Queen Anne c.1880 – c.1910

Keys: asymmetry, multitude of type and quantity of ornament, various porches, turrets, stained glass, machine made ornament such as spindle-work, turned posts, and sawn brackets, multi-level/multi-shape roof

Appearance: nothing less than exuberant – keep looking and you’ll see something else on it

Folk Victorian c.1880 – c.1915

Keys: simple/traditional form decorated with machine ornament such as spindle-work, turned posts, and sawn brackets

Appearance: more rural and subdued in feel; this is the vernacular interpretation of the Queen Anne

Italianate



1609 Druid Hills Avenue

Classical Revival Bungalow



1641 Druid Hills Avenue

Neoclassical Revival c.1890 – c.1930

Keys: often large houses with full-height front portico coupled with one-story porch, full-height columns, balustrades at the roofline or on the portico, elaborate column capitals

Colonial Revival c.1890 – c.1960

Keys: varies in size, but will always have references to Early American architecture (classical motifs) such as gabled dormers, pediment at central front entry, sidelights and transom, and small panes of glass in the windows, symmetrical arrangement

Appearance: very traditional

Dutch Colonial Revival c.1920 – c.1940

Keys: gambrel (barn-shape) roof line with any of above features

Appearance: subset of Colonial Revival with traditional appearance

Tudor Revival c.1920 – c.1940

Keys: use of half-timbering with stucco or brick infill, prominent location of large chimney on front façade, elaborate chimney design, steeply pitched front gables, asymmetry

Appearance: reminiscent of Old English architecture

English Cottage (sometimes called Period Cottage) c.1930 – c.1945

Keys: use of brick and stone (often in a rustic manner), prominent location of large (often highly detailed) chimney, round-head door, front gable entry projection (often asymmetrical with one swooping leg) on side gable house

Appearance: small scale, popular interpretation of more elaborate (high style)

Tudor Revival

Spanish Eclectic c.1915 – c.1940

Keys: smooth stucco exterior, tile roof, use of arches; Mission variation usually has a tower and curvilinear parapet like a California mission

Appearance: southwestern

American Four-Square c.1910 – c.1930

Keys: related to the low-slung Prairie Style developed by Frank Lloyd Wright, this house often has a hip roof, central entry, large porch, hip roof attic dormer, very simple classical or sometimes craftsman details; it is almost always two stories

Appearance: cube-like

Craftsman c.1910 – c.1930

Keys: usually, but not always associated with the bungalow house type, displays prominent use of natural materials such as stone and wood, knee braces at eaves, exposed rafter tails or decorative beam ends, deep eaves, porches, tapered (battered) columns on brick or stone piers supporting porch

Appearance: classic bungalow; can have Asian influences

Art Moderne c.1920 – c.1940

Keys: use of smooth plaster, smooth curves at corners, glass block, horizontal boards, corner window arrangements, “port-hole” windows

Appearance: reminds one of a 1920s steam ship

International c.1920 – c.1950

Keys: smooth exterior, usually white, boxy shape, no eaves, flat roof, corner windows

Appearance: less streamlined than Art Moderne

Modernist c.1945 – c.1965

Keys: low pitch or flat roof, ribbon windows, corner windows, use of more than one material, use of lots of glass, very wide eaves

Colonial Revival



1620 Norwood Avenue

Dutch Colonial Revival



Tudor Revival



1615 Druid Hills Avenue

American Four-Square



1619 Druid Hills Avenue

Craftsman



510 4th Avenue West

Minimal Traditional c.1940 – c.1955

Keys: small, usually one-story, lack of ornamentation or detail

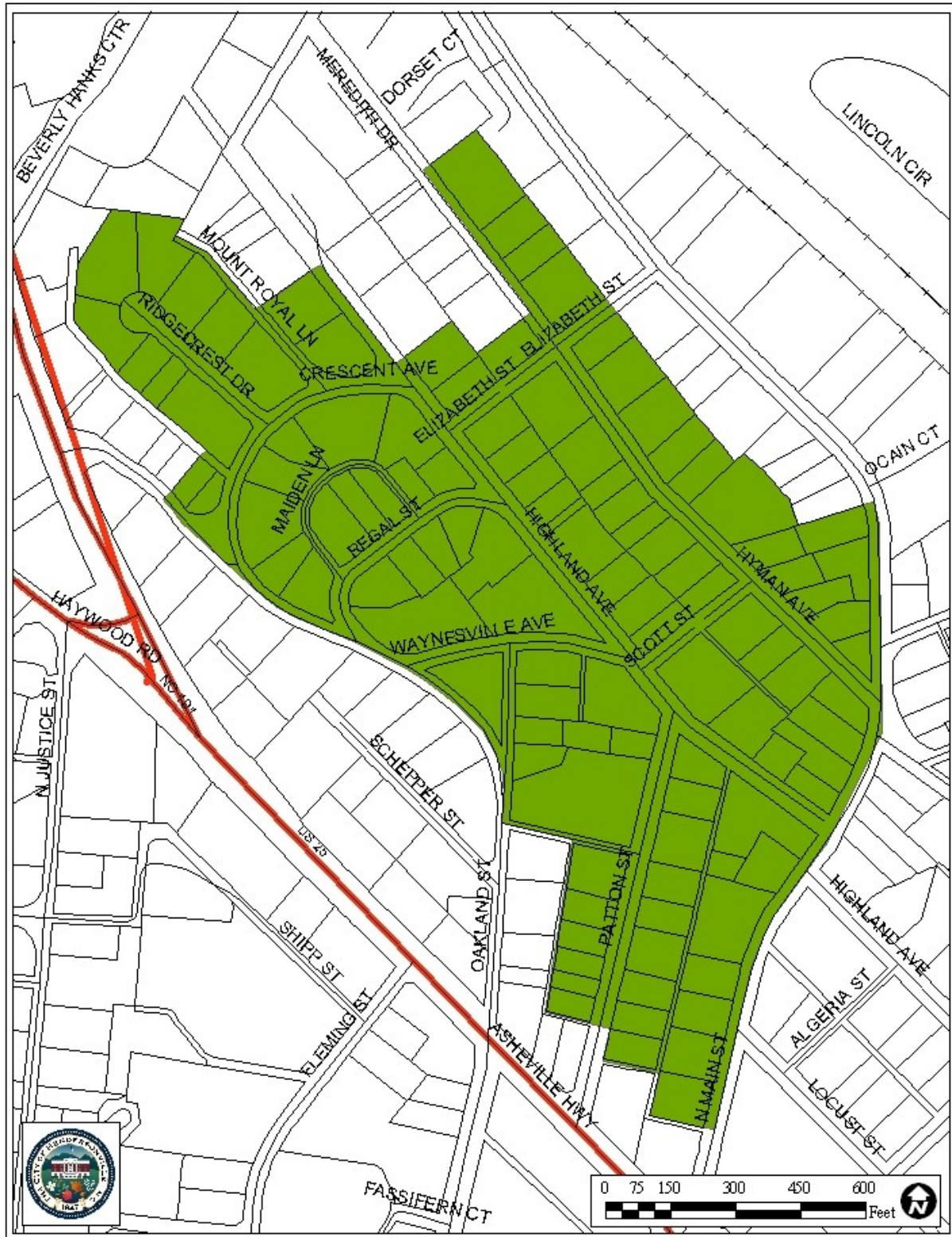
Appearance: traditional

Ranch c.1945 – c.1985

Keys: one-story, often brick, wide eaves

6.3 HENDERSONVILLE'S HISTORIC DISTRICTS

Hyman Heights



Druid Hills

