

Architecture

Hammond Looking Up

Many of us go through our daily lives paying little attention to things out of our normal line of sight. We pass buildings every day, some are elaborate, some uncomplicated and straightforward. They represent different period styles, different building types and structural materials all that influence the way a building looks. Columns, fireplaces, rooflines, window styles and doors, in addition to decorative ornamentation also impact the look. There are details that are both subtle and pronounced yet each is amazing. Hammond has some wonderful examples of many different architectural details, some in their purest design and many that have been stylized or modified as the times called for or as the architect adapted them to fit their vision.

We will take a moment to define some of the great architectural features we have in our city by both defining them, as well as offering line drawings and pictures of building detail in Hammond.

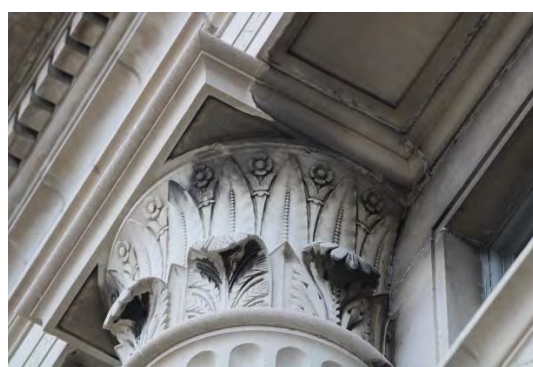
Columns fall into four types:

Corinthian capitals are highly decorative with curling acanthus leaves, very reminiscent of a crown.

Greek doric capitals are fluted and plain.

Ionic capitals have rams' horns on all four corners.

Roman doric capitals are smooth and plain.

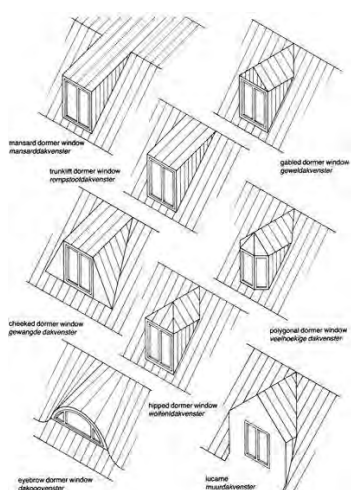


Dormers, while there are many types we will highlight only a few:

Eyebrow a half-elliptical decorative window placed in the roof surface, resembling the shape of an eye.

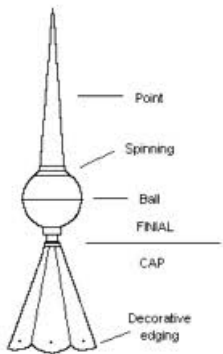
Gable a window opening at roof level, topped by a front gable, some of these contain a single window and multiple windows.

Shed a window opening at roof level, topped by a shed roof, these can be as small as a single window or as wide as the roof will allow.





Finials are a decorative piece set atop a spire, cupola, gable, or gate post.



Roofs can be steep, flat or gently sloped and take many forms:

Gable a roof consisting of two sections whose upper horizontal edges meet to form its ridge.

Gambrel a roof with two sides, each of which has a shallower slope above a steeper one.

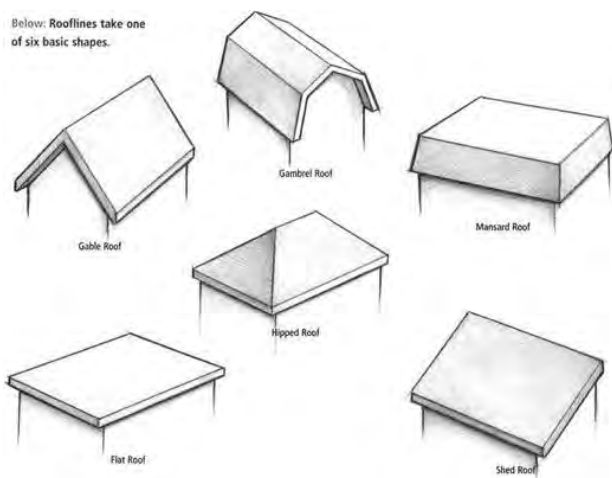
Hip a roof where all four sides of the roof slope downward from the peak.

Mansard roof: A four-sided, double-sloped roof, where the lower slope is steeper than the upper slope. The lower slope is typically punctured by dormer windows.

Shed a roof that slopes downward in a single direction, without intersecting planes.

Stepped or crowstepped gables is a stair step type of design at the top of a triangular gable-end of a building.

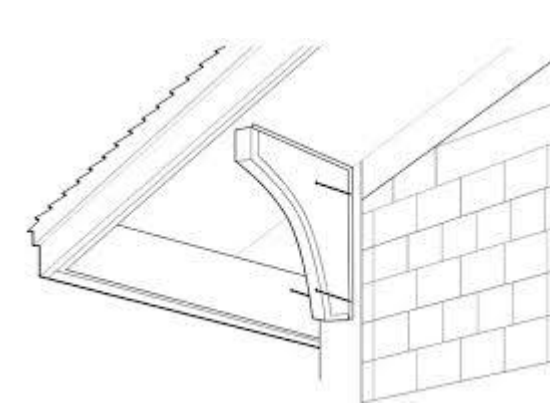
Below: Rooflines take one of six basic shapes.



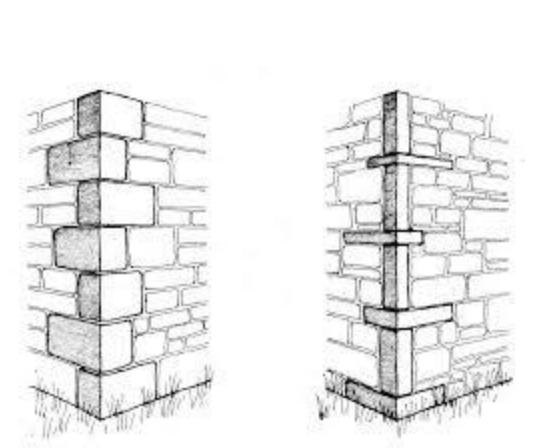
Turret is a small tower at the corner of a building.



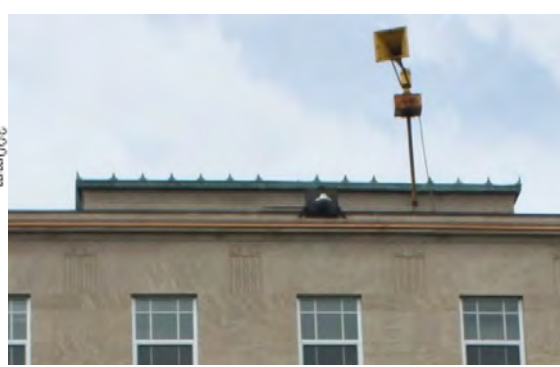
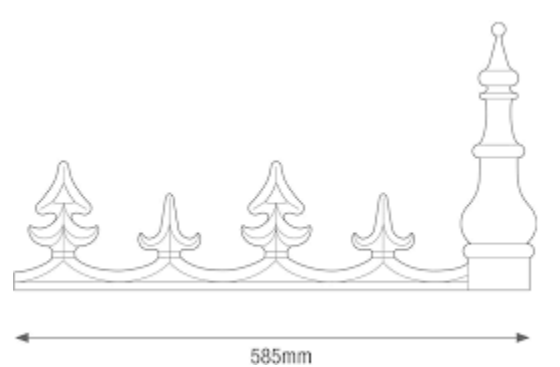
Brackets are ornamental supports, usually of wood or pressed metal, appear at the cornice line of a building. They may display scrolled pattern work acanthus leaves or be plain.



Quoins are decorative rectangles or squares of stone, brick, wood or concrete placed at the corners of buildings to add architectural interest.



Cresting is an ornamental ridge usually located at the peak or edge of a roof, commonly iron.



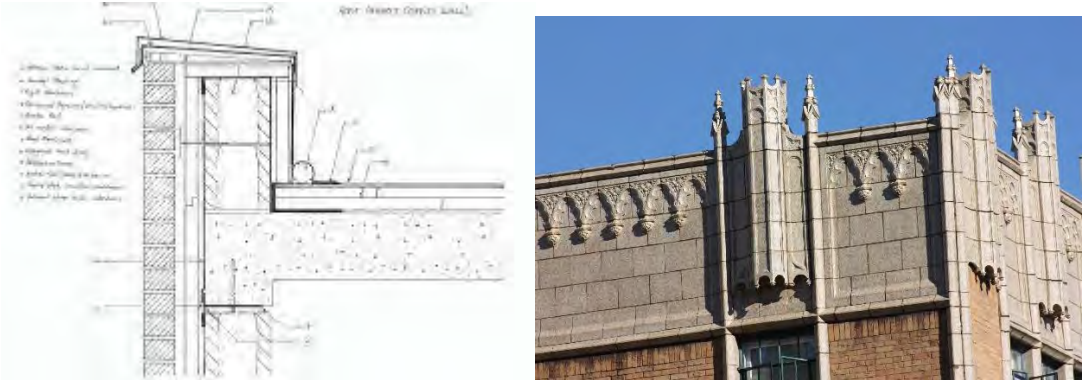
Entablature is a superstructure consisting of an architrave, a frieze, and a cornice that lies horizontally across columns.



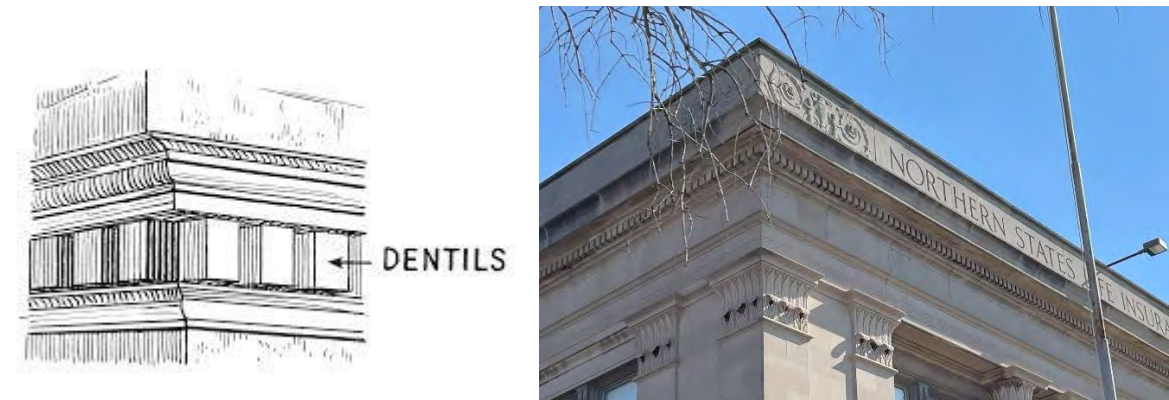
Frieze is a wide decorative band in the middle of an entablature or below a cornice.



Parapet is a low wall that serves as a vertical barrier at the edge of a roof, terrace, or other raised area.



Dentil is a band of small, square, toothlike blocks utilized in an ornamental manner.



Roofing materials vary, here are a few:

Clay tiles are made from earthen clay and molded and fired for durability. They come in an unglazed barrel profile, in a glazed barrel profile and in a flat glazed profile.

Wood/Cedar shake is one of the most classic types of roof materials.

Slate a natural metamorphic rock that allows for the production of thin sheets of tiles. They can be cut in uniform or varied sizes and come in many colors.



Arches are curved structural elements that span an open space, providing support and stability to a structure. There are a great many types of arches, and we will explore a few.

Round arch is a curved architectural element that forms a complete or partial circle.

Segmental arch is a type of arch with a curved shape that resembles a segment of a circle. It is formed by a series of wedge-shaped bricks that are arranged in a curved pattern.

Pointed shape arch, all so known as a Gothic arch, is a distinctive element characterized by its pointed or acute angles shape.



Porte-cochere a doorway to a building or courtyard, often very grand, through which vehicles can enter from the street, or a covered porch like structure at a main or secondary entrance to a building through which originally a horse and carriage and today a motor vehicle can pass to provide arriving and departing occupants protection from the elements.



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