



# **Hammond Residential Style**

## Hammond Residential Style

From Tudor to modern, if you drive around Hammond, you will see many different architectural styles of homes. And, if you were to see a block with six seemingly identical home styles, sitting side by side, at first glance you would think they were alike but when you looked more closely you would see subtle differences in design features. These subtle differences exist for many different reasons.

One reason is the local influences and vernacular of architecture. This accounts for the difference in the same architectural style homes that are built in an area with harsh winter climates versus the southwest. Additionally, architecture may be strongly tied to the availability of local material which impacts construction techniques and appearance.

Another reason is builder/architect design choices, even with a standardized house type. Builders or architects may incorporate their own unique interpretations of classical designs. Additionally, homes may be altered or renovated throughout their lifespan to accommodate the owners' changing needs or personal taste.

In essence, while houses of the same design might share basic features, local influences, time periods and individual choices contribute to subtle or not so subtle variations of their classic architectural style, which makes each one unique.

The following are some of the different architectural styles that are represented in Hammond. Some of these may be subtypes of larger architectural categories, some are a pure representation of their

architectural styles and others may be stylized versions of their architectural types. All in all Hamond has a great variety of architectural styles to enjoy.

### **Chicago Style Bungalow**



Chicago bungalows, a subtype of the Arts and Crafts style, are considered a melding of Craftsman and Prairie School influences and built narrow and long for city lots. They are particularly prevalent in Chicago, thus their name, and most popular in the Midwest.

It is a specific type of single-story or one and a half story house, typically built of brick, with wide overhangs, a front porch leading directly to the street and large windows. Some of the windows often are made of leaded art-glass. Frequently a large part of the character of a Chicago bungalow is derived from its windows with a prominent half-octagonal or rectangular bay window and a recessed entry. Roofs are low pitch with wide eaves that help protect the house from the elements and add visual appeal.

## Lustron Houses



Lustron houses are prefabricated enameled steel houses developed in the post World War II era in response to the shortage of homes for the returning veterans and their families. Considered low maintenance and extremely durable, these houses were expected to attract modern families who might not have the time for, or interest in, restoring, repairing or painting conventional houses. They were marketed as being pest free, fireproof, rust proof and rat proof. Assembly required three tools, a crescent wrench, a rubber mallet and a slot screwdriver.

What made the Lustron homes unique is that they were made of enameled steel, from their exterior panels to their interior walls offering a unique Mid- 20<sup>th</sup> Century aesthetic look and many practical benefits. The owner could choose blue, yellow, tan or gray. Most were two bedrooms with the exception of 750 which had a third bedroom. These small ranch style homes were built on a slab with small exceptions.



## Sears Modern Homes



Sears Modern Homes, also known as catalog houses, were houses sold primarily through mail order catalogs by Sears, Roebuck and Company between 1908 and 1940, offering precut materials, blueprints and instructions for assembly, allowing the owners to build their own homes. Sears offered a vast quantity of styles and sizes from which to choose.

Sears catalog homes were popular during a time of rapid urbanization and economic growth, allowing middle class families to achieve homeownership. Although Sears homes were created before most prefab houses, they are frequently considered one. Other known catalog house companies included Montgomery Ward and Harris Brothers, (both in Chicago), and Aladdin Homes and Sterling Homes (both in Michigan).

## Cape Cod



Cape Cod architecture is a subtype of Colonial Revival, and an iconic American style. It is characterized by its simple practical and symmetrical design originally developed in the 17<sup>th</sup> century by English settlers in New England to withstand harsh winters.

Cape Cod houses are typically rectangular and one to one and a half stories tall. A defining feature is the steeply pitched roof, sometimes with dormer windows. The windows are symmetrical; a common feature is windows flanking the central front door.

Cape Cod homes have evolved over time resulting in variations.

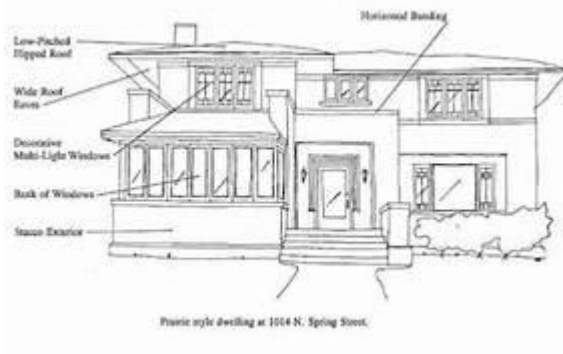
Half-Cape: features a door on one side with windows on the other.

Three-Quarter Cape: has a door with two windows on one side and a single window on the other.

Full Cape: the most recognized type with a central door and two windows on each side, exhibiting perfect symmetry.

The simplicity, functionality and timeless charm of Cape Cod architecture continues to make it a popular and beloved style in Hammond.

## Prairie Style



Prairie style architecture, also known as the Prairie School, is a uniquely American architectural movement that emerged in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century in the Midwest, primarily, in the Chicago area. It was developed by a group of architects, notably Frank Lloyd Wright, who sought to create a style suited to the American landscape and a more modern way of living, rejecting the ornate European styles. The Prairie style placed an emphasis on horizontal line, designed to echo the flat, expansive prairies of the Midwest. Prairie homes feature low-pitched roofs, wide overhanging eaves and horizontal lines in materials like brick, stucco and wood banding. They have a prominent central chimney which serves as an anchor to the home. Windows are often grouped together in horizontal bands, sometimes creating an entire wall of glass. Prairie style features a minimalist approach to ornamentation opting for smooth lines and geometric patterns.

## Tudor Style



Tudor style homes are a subtype of English Revival, sometimes referred to as Tudor Revival or Mock Tudor, are architectural style inspired by the late Medieval English prototypes that became popular in the United States in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. These homes are easily recognizable by their distinctive features which create a storybook-like appearance. Tudor homes are characterized by prominent steeply pitched roofs, often with multiple front-facing gables. Unlike many other architectural styles, Tudor homes often have an asymmetrical façade with off-center entrances and a variety of window sizes and shapes. Large elaborate brick or stone chimneys are a hallmark of the Tudor style, often featuring decorative patterns and topped with chimney pots. Another defining feature is the use of exposed wood framing (half-timbering) with the spaces between the timbers filled with masonry or stucco.

The style gained popularity in the United States between 1890 and 1940. Its popularity declined after WWII.

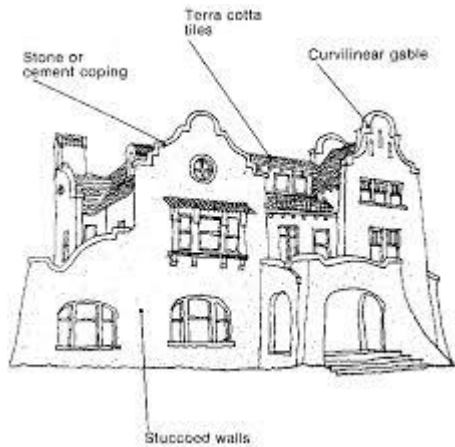


## Saltbox Style



The saltbox style house, while a subtype of Colonial Revival, is a unique and historically significant architectural design that originated in New England in the 17<sup>th</sup> century. The style is deeply rooted in practical aspects of colonial architecture with its distinctive asymmetrical roof line which has two unequal sides. The house has two stores on the front and one story in the back. The design offers protection from weather and provides additional living space.

## Spanish Mission Style



Some examples of Spanish mission style house are seen in neighborhoods in Hammond, although they are more prevalent and a favorite in the regions of the southwest where the climate and history align well with the style features. Spanish mission architecture is characterized by its low-pitched red tile roofs, stucco walls, arched entryways and windows and simple sturdy construction. It's a style that emphasized natural materials and craftsmanship, often ideas and inspiration from Spanish Colonial missions.

## Mid-Century Modern



Mid-century modern styles homes are a popular style home and are seen throughout the United States. They demonstrate a minimalist design with clean lines and geometric shapes with limited ornamentation. They emphasized nature and lifestyle attempting to connect residents with their natural surroundings by integrating large windows, sliding glass doors and multiple access points to the outdoors. Frequently they feature exposed wood, steel, glass and concrete. There is an emphasis on functional interior spaces.

## **Bibliography**

The Houses That Sears Built: Everything You Ever Wanted To Know About Sears Catalog Homes. Rosemary Thornton, Gentle Beam Publications, 2020

Pre-Cut Houses. James C. Massey, Shirley Maxwell, Old House Journal, November/December 1990

What Is a Saltbox House, House 2 History, characteristics, and More. Kristin Hohenadel, 2024

Houses for Homemakers. Royal Barry Wills, Dept. of Archaeology + Historic Preservation, 1945

A Field Guide to American Houses, The Definitive Guide to Identifying and Understanding America's Domestic Architecture. Virginia Savage McAlester, 2024

Wikipedia

Wonder City Studio

NCModernish

Sears Archives

Cincinnati-oh.gov

Cool House Plans

Z.S. Hawk

Houseplans.com

Swift Creek Prairie House Sketches

Ask the Architect.org

Philip Fernandes Design