National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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: Hansen Branch, Hammond Public Library
   Other names/site number: ______________________________________
   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: 2823 Martha Street/6736 Alabama Ave.
   City or town: Hammond State: IN County: Lake
   Not For Publication: ____ Vicinity: ______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:
   X A ___B x C ___D

__________________________________________________________________________________
Signature of certifying official/Title: Date
Indiana DNR-Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

__________________________________________________________________________________
Signature of commenting official: Date
Title : State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

__________________________________________________________________________________
Title : State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government
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   Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private:     x

Public – Local

Public – State

Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box.)

Building(s)    x

District

Site

Structure

Object
### Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

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<th>Noncontributing</th>
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Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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### 6. Function or Use

#### Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION: library

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#### Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

VACANT/NOT IN USE

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7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Tudor Revival

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
foundation: BRICK
walls: BRICK
STONE: Limestone
roof: ASPHALT
other: 

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 Hansen Branch of the Hammond Public Library is a neighborhood-scaled one-story Tudor Revival style building in the loose-knit community of Hessville. The library was constructed as a neighborhood branch library for the Hammond Public Library system in 1931 and was designed by local architect, L. Cosby Bernard, Sr. Bernard was a master of design in this style and was called upon by the library system to create plans for a similar building known as the Rupp Branch in the Robertsdale neighborhood in the same year (extant). The Hansen Branch features brick walls with stone trim, metal windows, and steeply-pitched roof with vaulted ceilings.
Narrative Description

The Hansen Branch of the Hammond Public Library is located on the northwest corner of Alabama Avenue and Martha Street in the Hessville neighborhood of Hammond. It is located one block east of a small commercial center along Kennedy Avenue, but was constructed to serve the needs of the surrounding residential area. An alley is located along the west side of the lot and small-scale residential properties are to its north and across the streets to its east and south. Sidewalks and a shallow lawn separate the building from Martha Street and Alabama Avenue.

Exterior, photos 0001-0004

The one-story brown/red brick building features random-coursed limestone rubble of roughly rectangular blocks on its gabled portions. The building has an east-facing side gable (toward Alabama Ave.), a projecting gabled entry, and a projecting gabled section on the west end of its front façade (south/facing Martha Street). Outside and inside corners feature simulated long-and-short work of large stone blocks which are more carefully dressed. The building has metal windows with stone sills, many of which are covered with plywood. The steeply-pitched gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles and has metal gutters and downspouts. Gable walls feature wood cornice trim on their rake. The building has a tall square chimney atop its back, office area extension.

The front (south) façade features a projecting gable-front portion on its west end (left side of photo 0001). It has a tall window, flanked by stone block long-and-short work, with a segmental-arch top transom of five panes. The metal window is composed of 25 panes with a segmental-arched top transom of five panes. The top part of the gable wall is covered with wide clapboards. A projecting gabled entry vestibule is centered in the façade east of the gabled portion on the west end (middle of photo 0002). It features a concrete stoop with a ramp on its west side and steps on its east side. Metal railings are on the stoop and steps. This feature dates to 1988/2018. The vestibule has a pair of metal doors in its east half and a casement window with diamond-shaped mullions in its west half. Both the entry doors and window have tall triangular-shaped jack arches composed of ashlars. A tall slit-like opening is in the gable wall. A casement window with diamond-shaped mullions is centered in the east and west walls of the vestibule. Two hipped through-cornice wall dormers are between the vestibule and west end gabled portion. A hipped wall dormer is roughly centered in the front façade section that is east of the vestibule. The metal windows of the hipped wall dormers are divided into 12 panes with an awning sash in the center.

The east façade (facing Alabama Ave.) is the large side gable of the building (left side of photo 0003). It features a tall window, tabbed with long-and-short work stone blocks, with a segmental arch composed of ashlars. The metal window is composed of 25 panes with a segmental-arched top transom of five panes. The top part of the gable wall is covered with wide clapboards. The west façade (facing the alley, photo 0004) has two hipped wall dormers in its south half. The metal windows of the hipped wall dormers are divided into 12 panes with an awning sash in the center. The north half of the building has a metal door (covered with wood) near its south end.
A small shed roof addition (c. 1980) is to the south of the metal door. It is covered with metal siding and has a wood door in its north wall.

The back (north) façade is entirely brick and features a projecting gabled portion on its west end and an office extension with a hipped roof east of the gabled portion. The gabled portion features a metal window divided into 12 panes with an awning sash in the center. A metal casement window is located in the gable wall/attic. It is divided into 6 panes and has a brick sill. The top part of the gable wall is covered with wide clapboards. The office extension (right side of photo 0003) has three metal windows in its west half and one metal window in its east half. The windows are divided into 12 panes with an awning sash in the center with the exception of the second window from the east which has nine panes of frosted glass (the bathroom window). The office extension’s east wall has a metal window centered in it that matches the office windows of the north façade.

**Interior, photos 0005-0014**

The building’s plan is arranged with one, large open hall extending east-to-west with a vaulted ceiling off of which are the vestibule and offices to the south and north, respectively. An original wood circulation desk with a paneled front is immediately inside the hall off of the vestibule (photo 0006). A small reading room for reference materials is off the hall behind the circulation desk. A toilet room and closets are west of the reference room and an office is west of the toilet room, also off the hall. A large utility/mechanical room is west of the office. The woodwork throughout the building is unpainted, golden oak with simple details.

The vestibule has red brick walls and a mosaic ceramic tile floor in shades of green (photo 0005). Unpainted trim boards are at the top of the brick walls and the plaster ceiling is raked to follow the roof pitch with a flat center section. Narrow brick pilasters separate the vestibule into east and west bays. A wood-trimmed lintel is atop the pilasters further delineating the bays. The east bay has a pair of metal entry doors in its south wall and the west bay has a pair of wood doors to the main hall in its north wall. These doors have a window divided into six panes in its upper half and a panel in its lower half (photo 0011). The diamond-patterned metal casement windows have simple wood casings.

The main hall has linoleum flooring and plaster walls and ceilings. The hall features a five-sided original wood circulation desk off the vestibule; short, matching book cases form the back wall of the circulation desk. Open wood book shelves line the walls of the main hall. These have a wood toe-kick and trim cap and are divided by vertical boards. Wood pilasters also divide the bookshelves and form the base from which the vaulted ceiling beams spring to form four nominal bays (seen in photos 0008-0009). The hall’s windows are trimmed with wood and appear to be set into the bookshelves (photo 0010). A projecting wood cabinet is below each of the smaller wall dormer windows. The cabinets have open shelves and a top that forms the window sill. These are retrofitted to form cabinets from what was a steam heat radiator under the windows with metal grills in the cabinet tops. The tall windows located in the front and east facades’ gables extend nearly to the floor with a deep wood sill and a wood panel blind arch that forms a valance at the top of the window (left side of photo 0007). These windows are centered in the vaulted ceiling at its east end and in a transverse bay for the vault over the front-facading
gable. The main hall features historic Art Deco metal pendant fluorescent lights and non-historic ceiling fans (photo 0009). A series of five rods with turnbuckles extending across the vaulted ceiling were installed to help stabilize the building in 2018. A two-panel wood door is in the northwest corner of the hall and leads to the mechanical room off the north end of the building. The mechanical room has a metal exit door in its west wall, concrete floors, exposed brick (painted) walls, and a plaster ceiling (photo 0014).

East of the mechanical room, off the north wall of the main hall, is a large office with two windows in its north wall. The office has two-panel wood doors leading to the main hall in its south wall, and toilet rooms in its east wall (photo 0013). The toilet room has a window in its north wall. A door leads to a short hallway off the reference room in the toilet room’s east wall. The reference room is lined with wood bookshelves with a toe-kick and trim cap on its north, east, and south walls. A window is in the north and east walls (photo 0012). A 15-lite wood door is in the south wall and leads to the main hall behind the circulation desk. Door and window casings in the office, reference room, closets, and toilet room are wood. The floors have linoleum coverings. The office, toilet rooms, and hallway have drywall walls and acoustic drop ceilings. The reference room has plaster walls and acoustic drop ceiling. The floors in the toilet rooms are covered with ceramic mosaics that match the vestibule.
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.)

- [x] 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.
- [x] 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
Hansen Branch, Hammond Public Library
Name of Property

Lake County, IN
County and State

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)
ARCHITECTURE
EDUCATION

___________________
___________________
___________________

Period of Significance
1931-1968

___________________

Significant Dates

___________________
___________________
___________________

Significant Person (last name, first name)
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

___________________
___________________
___________________

Cultural Affiliation

___________________
___________________
___________________

Architect/Builder (last name, first name)
Bernard, L. Cosby, Sr.

___________________
Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins when the building was constructed for the Hammond Public Library as a branch library in 1931. The period ends in 1968, fifty years from the time of this nomination, but the building continued to be used as a library until 2000.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

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 Hansen Branch of the Hammond Public Library is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under criterion A under the area of education. The building’s construction and use as a branch library for the Hessville neighborhood in Hammond demonstrates the importance the city library system placed on providing broad access to the varied neighborhoods of the city. The library was one of three constructed about the same time, all by the same architect, as a major expansion of library services to the community. The building retains its interior main reading hall, extensive assembly of bookshelves, and circulation desk, adding to its integrity of feeling and conveying its association with education in Hammond. The library is also eligible under criterion C under the area of architecture. While many libraries of the first part of the 20th century exhibit classical or colonial styling, leaders of the Hammond Public Library chose Tudor Revival, guided by locally-accomplished architect L. Cosby Bernard, Sr. This branch library retains important architectural features, including its brick and stone facades, multi-paned metal windows, and vaulted ceilings. It demonstrates the importance the library board placed on refinements, in even its branch libraries, scaled to the neighborhoods they served.

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

EDUCATION

The Hansen Branch of the Hammond Public Library system was the outgrowth of a targeted approach to meeting literary needs of Hammond’s citizenry during explosive population growth of the community in the first half of the 20th century. Hammond’s close proximity to Chicago, railroad corridors, and ports on Lake Michigan ushered in tremendous industrial growth for the city during the 1900s-1930s. This brought population growth to the city in ever-expanding neighborhoods stretching north, south and east from city center. In recognizing the need for
more readily accessible book stocks in these new neighborhoods, the Hammond Public Library system planned aggressive branch library development by the late 1920s.

The Hammond Public Library was organized in 1902 as an outgrowth of a literary club known as the “Shakespeare Club” who met on a regular basis to discuss serious literature. The group formally organized as a board of trustees for the library on June 16, 1902 at the school superintendent’s office. A “library corner” was developed in the millinery parlor of Bloomhoff & Company in downtown Hammond. The book collection consisted of books purchased with $360 of funds raised by the group. Use of the library grew and in 1904, a larger space was used in the Chicago Telephone Building. Miss Marie Hansen became the library’s first full-time librarian. Her salary was $40 a month and she served until 1906. In that same year, the board pursued obtaining funds from Andrew Carnegie for the construction of a permanent home. Carnegie donated $27,000 to the construction of a building at 5011 Hohman Avenue. The large, three-story building served the city as the central library location from 1905-1967 and was dedicated on July 8, 1905. In 1904, there were 4,872 books in circulation, 522 registered patrons, and a book stock of 832.

Recognition of the need for a branch library came only six years after the construction of the Carnegie building. In 1911, the first branch library was created in the Robertsdale neighborhood. The second branch followed in 1919 as was known as the Brooks House, then the third branch library followed in 1921 in the basement of the First Church of Christ. These were rented spaces in neighborhoods stretched south and east of the central building. In 1924, another branch library was opened, but the Keefer Branch was unique in that it was the first branch opened in a building the library system owned. This became the preferred model for the library system. In 1926, a bond was issued and three sites for permanent library branch buildings were purchased. These were located in the Robertsdale and Hessville neighborhoods and one on the city’s far south side. The purchase of the Hessville site cost $2000 and was located at the northwest corner of Alabama Avenue and Martha Street, one block east of the neighborhood’s central business district. While the library system had purchased land in Hessville for a future branch building, demand for services resulted in the fourth branch being opened in advance of the new building in 1927. It was located in a rented commercial building at 6919 Kennedy Avenue (the commercial strip).

In 1930, a $60,000 construction bond was issued for branch buildings at the three sites purchased in 1926. It was noted that a failure to sell the bonds at a premium was the result of the financial disturbance in Hammond during the onset of the Depression. The library board contracted with local architect L. Cosby Bernard, Sr. for the design of all three buildings which resulted in a similar architectural style. He was instructed to complete drawings as soon as possible at the beginning of 1931. While there are at least two mentions of the branches being constructed as a result of WPA (in late 20th century comments) no mention of that connection is made in an authoritative work by one of the library’s historians, Florence Allman, in a paper she self-published in 1969 for a history of the library system between 1902 and 1969. It may be that some funding, or possibly bond security, was made through the Federal government as part of Federal Relief programs of the 1930s, which also funded the construction of schools and other government buildings, but there does not appear to be evidence that any contracting work was carried out by individuals employed by the WPA. In fact, while the contractor of the Hansen
Branch is not identified, the general contractor for the Rupp Branch, built at the same time, was H. B. Olney with several other subcontractors under him. Lastly, various New Deal programs simply came too late to assist Hammond’s branch library projects. The earliest, the Public Works Administration, did not start until 1933. The Works Progress Administration began in 1935.

A quick timeline for design and construction resulted in the R. G. Rupp, Jeanie Sawyer, and Marie Hansen Branch libraries being dedicated by the close of 1931. The Hansen Branch, named for the first librarian of the Hammond Public Library system, was dedicated on December 27, 1931. Miss Hansen, who married Howard Easter, became the branch’s first librarian and held that position until her retirement in 1947. The Hansen Branch’s book collection grew from 1313 to 7566 between 1928 and 1937. The registered patron list grew from 586 to 2279 during the same time. And further demonstrating expanded use of the new building, circulation quadrupled from 15,793 in 1928 to 67,445 in 1937. Due to the Depression, the library system’s revenue stream was cut in half between 1932 and 1933. As a result, they needed to cut back hours of operations, which resulted in taxpayers in the Hessville and Robertsdale neighborhoods asking for additional assessments in order to maintain library services in 1933.

To help stock the library system’s growing branch network, the board purchased $111,268 in books between 1928 and 1937. Between 1931 and 1932, circulation had grown to 890,019 with 23,267 registered patrons and a collection of 92,469 books. An interlibrary loan program was established in 1929 between the branches and some teaching staff in the school system. The library system expanded its reach through “deposit stations” created in six of the city’s fire stations, two churches, the courthouse, probation office, Gibson YMCA, the Northern Indiana Public Service Company offices downtown, and at the Lever Brothers Soap Company in the heart of the industrial park. The 1940s-1960s also saw controversy over censorship of certain books, most notably Grapes of Wrath in 1940. Certain councilmen from the city were pressuring the board to remove the book from its shelves due to their contention it was obscene, un-American, and communistic. This led to a large crowd at a public hearing with opposing sides. As a result, the books were allowed to be kept, but off the open shelves, and they could not be circulated to children. A policy was established by the library in 1963 to deal with censorship specifically.

By the mid-1960s, the Hammond Public Library recognized the need for more space at its old central building constructed with help from Andrew Carnegie in 1905. That building was sized for a population of 20,000 in 1905. The population in 1960 was almost 112,000. This resulted in the construction of a new building in 1967 on the site formerly occupied by the city’s State Theater building. The cost for this building and a new branch building was $1.8 million. The new central library building was opened to the public in September, 1967. The old Carnegie building has been razed. By 1969, the library system boasted 11 branch libraries (seven of those located in buildings owned by the board), plus the main library and four collections held at other locations.

The Hansen Branch increased its book stock from 4797 in 1931 to 15,315 in 1974. Circulation in those years actually decreased slightly from 45,318 to 44,770. However, patronage was 1170
in 1931 when the library opened, and 5227 in 1974. Programs offered through the years at the Hansen Branch included a program called “Lit’il Lis’n’ers” each spring that focused on teaching preschoolers. Other programs included art exhibits, as early as 1968, craft classes, and health-focused events. The library system continued to support its Hansen Branch building through substantial heating and cooling upgrades in 1977 and by making the facility handicap accessible through the construction of a new ramp on its front entry and new automated doors in 1988. By the late 1990s, it was decided to close the Hansen Branch. At the end of 2000, the last book was checked out at the building, which had served the Hessville neighborhood for nearly 70 years.

Important features that continue to identify the Hansen Branch as a public library include the circulation desk, built-in bookcases in the main hall and reference room, and the general volume of the main hall. Hammond has one other extant historic branch library, very similar to the Hansen Branch. It is the Rupp Branch (1931), also designed by L. Cosby Bernard, Sr., and located at 847 117th Street in the Robertsdale neighborhood. The building has had modifications, both interior and exterior, including a metal roof and clapboards have been replaced in the top of its gables. It has similar stone and brick treatment, metal windows and steeply-pitched gabled roofs, but has full-round arched windows and front entry. Bernard also designed the Sawyer Branch at 649 Mulberry in 1932, it more closely resembled the Rupp Branch, but the building is no longer extant. It had half-timbering in its gable wall, unlike the Hansen and Rupp Branches. The historic Main Library was a large two-story classical building at 5011 Hoham Avenue. It also is no longer extant.

There are a few other extant examples of library buildings from the early 20th century in Lake County (1908-1931). These include Hobart’s Carnegie Library which was also built in the Tudor Revival style in 1915 and is of similar scale to the Hansen Branch. Two neighborhood library branches in Gary, built in the Neoclassical style (1915, 1930), and Lowell’s Carnegie Library (1920), built in the Craftsman Style, are also of similar scale. Crown Point, the county seat of Lake County, constructed its Carnegie Library in the Colonial Revival style in 1908. It is larger than the Hansen Branch and features a tall pedimented portico. In 1939, the former Griffith State Bank building was purchased by Samuel B. Woods, who deeded the property to the Gary Public Library system for use as a community library. It served that purpose until 1967 when a new building was constructed northeast of the commercial district.

ARCHITECTURE

The Hansen Branch of the Hammond Public Library is a good example of Tudor Revival architecture. Stylistic features are somewhat subdued, likely because of the time period in which it was built during the onset of the Great Depression, and possibly because the library system had limited funds due to the construction of two other branch libraries within the same period of time (1931-1932). The Tudor Revival style more closely follows Medieval English prototypes than architectural characteristics of the early 16th century Tudor period in England. Typical features of the style include steeply-pitched roofs, multiple front gables, stucco and the use of half-timbering in the stucco walls. The style was popular in the United States during the 1920s and 1930s and was used frequently in Hammond, but mostly for residential architecture, both large
and small. An architect who used the style with great regularity and executed its style handedly was locally-accomplished architect L. Cosby Bernard, Sr., the designer of the Hansen Branch.

The Hansen Branch has trademark features of the Tudor Revival style including its steeply-pitched roof, rusticated stone details, and steel windows divided into multiple panes. Rusticated stone ashlars highlight the building’s gable walls, its most prominent feature (photo 0002). The gable walls are trimmed at the top by tall clapboards. The stonework is highlighted by large quoin-like blocks tabbed into the corners and flanking the entry and large arched windows, emulating English medieval “long-and-short” work. Segmental and flattened arches are composed of rusticated stone voussoirs. A tall slit opening is in the top of the entry gable wall and has a medieval appearance. Also in the entry gable, which is the building vestibule, are three small casement windows divided into diamond-shaped panes by metal mullions. The original doors were wood with similar windows and large, hammered iron hinges and handles befitting the medieval tradition. The building also appears to have had a wood shake roof, originally, based on a historic photograph. This would further evoke the tradition of the Tudor style.

The interior’s tall vaulted ceiling, while it lacks exposed truss framing, still implies bays divided by trusses through plaster-wrapped framing that rests on the capitals of wood pilasters (photos 0008-0009). The interior’s wood casings and casework, all in a golden oak, unpainted color, adds to the overall feeling of an ancient Tudor hall with floor-to-ceiling bookcases. Other significant interior details include the red brick walls and green ceramic mosaic floor of the vestibule (photo 0005). The projecting, built-in cabinets under the windows (once for heating systems) and the original oak circulation desk are also of note (photo 0006). The building retains all of its historic doors with the exception of its front entry, and its historic metal windows. The overall volume has not been divided and with the exception of floor coverings, the building retains its historic finishes.

Comparable library buildings and their styles are discussed under “education”. As mentioned, the Hansen Branch is one of three neighborhood branch libraries built by the Hammond Public Library between 1931 and 1932 in the Tudor Revival style. All three were by the same architect, L. Cosby Bernard, and have similar features including steeply-pitched roofs, metal windows, stone details, and gabled entry vestibules. The Rupp Branch is still existing while the Sawyer Branch has been demolished. Tudor Revival was a common style used during the 1920s-1930s in Hammond, mostly in residential design. While larger, more stylized examples of Tudor Revival residential architecture are located in the Forest Avenue, and Woodmar and Olcott Avenue neighborhoods west of Hessville, the examples around the Hansen Branch are few. The Hessville neighborhood is primarily composed of small, working class housing. If designed in a style, the houses are usually cottage versions of the Colonial Revival style or Bungalows constructed during the 1920s-1930s. Besides the Hansen Branch Library, the Hessville neighborhood boasted only two examples of Tudor Revival architecture. One was the Turner-Meyn Building at 6445 Kenney Avenue, built about 1930 as a commercial building. It was recently demolished. The other, the Covenant Presbyterian Church at 6709 Arizona Avenue, has features of both Tudor and Gothic architecture and was built c. 1925. The church appears to have been constructed in two campaigns, the smaller gabled-ell section facing Arizona Avenue has some similar details to the Hansen Branch including rusticated stone details and metal.
Hansen Branch, Hammond Public Library  |  Lake County, IN  
Name of Property  |  County and State  

windows. This section features buttresses and a front entry gabled vestibule of rusticated limestone ashlar. The deeply-recessed entry features a tabbed detail of larger stone blocks and a Gothic arch of stone voussoirs and keystone. A group of three narrow full-round arched windows are in the top of the main front gable wall. The larger part of the church features a tall gabled section and entry/bell tower that faces 167th Street. It has red brick walls trimmed with stone and gabled parapet wall. Bays of full-round arched art glass windows, in pairs, are divided by brick buttresses with stylized stone caps.

**Architect, L. Cosby Bernard, Sr.**

Hammond’s leading architect of the 1920s-1940s was L. Cosby Bernard, Sr. (1890-1963). Because of the number of homes he designed in Hammond’s exclusive Forest Avenue area, he was called the “Designer of Forest Avenue.” Bernard’s personal residence is located at 7241 Forest Avenue and is aptly designed in the Tudor Revival style. Bernard designed in both the Colonial Revival and Tudor Styles in the Forest Avenue area, but Tudor was his preferred style. These creations mark Bernard in the height of his career.

Bernard was born in Junction City, Kentucky in 1890 and later moved to Dayton, OH at a young age. As a boy he was interested in the art of drawing so his parents enrolled him at the Cincinnati Institute of Art before he went on to study architecture at the University of Illinois, where he graduated in 1913. Bernard practiced in Dayton and Indianapolis before opening a firm in Michigan City in 1924. Three years later he moved to Hammond and opened his firm. He specialized in state prison work, being in charge of all state penal work since 1938, but is best known in the Hammond area for his civic and residential design. His civic design included three branches of the Hammond Public Library (Hansen, Rupp, and Sawyer 1931-1932) as well as the Woodmar Country Club and Hammond Civic Center. Bernard’s wife passed away in 1953 at which time he moved from Hammond to Sarasota, FL. He remarried there and in 1963 suffered a heart attack and died while he and his wife were vacationing in North Carolina.

Bernard’s residence showcases his abilities and interest in the Tudor style. The house was constructed in 1931 and has a commanding position at the corner of the northern gateway into the Forest-Ivanhoe District. Due to the curving nature of Forest Avenue, it can nearly be seen at the southern terminus of Forest as well. Bernard used a number of Tudor details and high craftsmanship on his residence including exemplary masonry detailing such as the basket weave pattern of the chimney and alternating pattern of stone and brick over the front entry. He also detailed the gable faces of a large covered porch and the garage with stucco and brick panels sectioned by wide wood trim boards painted dark brown. The brick in these sectioned fields are laid in regular coursing, but angled with the rake line. Bernard used brick for the main level walls with rough-cut stone trim around window openings and corners. A pair of diamond-grilled leaded glass windows is located on the second level, north facade as well. Many of these same details of rough-cut stone and diamond-shaped mullions are found in the Hansen Branch, constructed in the same year as Bernard’s residence.

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1 “L. Cosby Bernard Sr.: Famed Hammond architect” hammondindiana.com
2 Ibid
3 Trusty, Lance. Page 155
Hansen Branch, Hammond Public Library

Lake County, IN

Name of Property

County and State

Developmental History/Additional historic context information
9. Major Bibliographical References

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


Hammond Public Library archives: L. Cosby Bernard project list & biography. Object 009.2.014


L. Cosby Bernard Sr.: Famed Hammond architect“ hammonndindiana.com

Lake County Interim Report/Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory. Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, 1996.


Name of repository: _____________________________________

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 089-275-55030

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre

Use the UTM system

UTM References
Datum (indicated on USGS map):

[ ] NAD 1927 or [x] NAD 1983

1. Zone: 16 Easting: 461587 Northing: 4604453
2. Zone: Easting: Northing:
3. Zone: Easting: Northing:
4. Zone: Easting: Northing:

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

Beginning at the northwest corner of Martha Street and Alabama Avenue, face west and continue in a line with the sidewalk on the north side of Martha Street, 120’ to the east side of the alley between Kennedy and Alabama Avenues. Turn north and continue in a line with the east side of the alley 63 ½’ to the north property line of 2823 Martha Street (also known as 6736 Alabama Ave.). Turn east and continue in a line 120’ to the sidewalk on the west side of Alabama Avenue, then turn south and continue in a line 63 ½’ with the sidewalk to the place of beginning. This is otherwise known as the south 63 ½’ of Lot 18, Block 2 Hartman’s Gardens Addition to the City of Hammond.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)
The property in the boundaries described above is the original property associated with the Hansen Branch of the Hammond Public Library.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Kurt West Garner
organization: Hessville Commerce & Community Collective (HC3)/PIP
street & number: 12954 6th Road
city or town: Plymouth state: IN zip code: 46563
e-mail: kwgarner@kwgarner.com
telephone: 574-936-0613
date: May 25, 2018

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.

• **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 3000x2000 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
Name of Property: Hansen Branch, Hammond Public Library
City or Vicinity: Hammond
County: Lake State: Indiana
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: August 5, 2019
Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:
1 of 14.

Name of Property: Hansen Branch, Hammond Public Library
City or Vicinity: Hammond
County: Lake State: Indiana
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: August 5, 2019
Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:
2 of 14.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Property:</th>
<th>Hansen Branch, Hammond Public Library</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>City or Vicinity:</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>County:</td>
<td>Lake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State:</td>
<td>Indiana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Photographer:</td>
<td>Kurt West Garner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date Photographed:</td>
<td>August 5, 2019</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southwest from Alabama Avenue

3 of 14.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Property:</th>
<th>Hansen Branch, Hammond Public Library</th>
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<td>Kurt West Garner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date Photographed:</td>
<td>August 5, 2019</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast from the alley north of Martha Street

4 of 14.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Property:</th>
<th>Hansen Branch, Hammond Public Library</th>
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</thead>
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<td>Date Photographed:</td>
<td>August 5, 2019</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southwest in vestibule

5 of 14.
Name of Property: Hansen Branch, Hammond Public Library

City or Vicinity: Hammond

County: Lake State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: August 5, 2019

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:
Looking northeast at circulation desk

6 of 14.

Name of Property: Hansen Branch, Hammond Public Library

City or Vicinity: Hammond

County: Lake State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: August 5, 2019

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:
Looking southwest in west-end bay of main hall (front gabled area)

7 of 14.

Name of Property: Hansen Branch, Hammond Public Library

City or Vicinity: Hammond

County: Lake State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: August 5, 2019

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:
Looking east through main hall from west-end bay
Name of Property: Hansen Branch, Hammond Public Library
City or Vicinity: Hammond
County: Lake State: Indiana
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: August 5, 2019

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking west through main hall from east-end bay

Name of Property: Hansen Branch, Hammond Public Library
City or Vicinity: Hammond
County: Lake State: Indiana
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: August 5, 2019

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southwest in west-end bay

Name of Property: Hansen Branch, Hammond Public Library
City or Vicinity: Hammond
County: Lake State: Indiana
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: August 5, 2019

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking south toward vestibule from circulation desk
11 of 14.

Name of Property: Hansen Branch, Hammond Public Library  
City or Vicinity: Hammond  
County: Lake  State: Indiana  
Photographer: Kurt West Garner  
Date Photographed: August 5, 2019  
Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking east in reference room

12 of 14.

Name of Property: Hansen Branch, Hammond Public Library  
City or Vicinity: Hammond  
County: Lake  State: Indiana  
Photographer: Kurt West Garner  
Date Photographed: August 5, 2019  
Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking east in office

13 of 14.

Name of Property: Hansen Branch, Hammond Public Library  
City or Vicinity: Hammond  
County: Lake  State: Indiana  
Photographer: Kurt West Garner  
Date Photographed: August 5, 2019
Hansen Branch, Hammond Public Library ___________________________
Lake County, IN ___________________________
Name of Property County and State

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:  Looking northeast in mechanical room

14 of 14.