

Chapter 1 : Southern Colonial style in California - Wikipedia

California Colonial Homes: Case Studies With Prominent Architects [S. F., III Cook, Tina Skinner] on theinnatdunvilla.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. Work by over 30 leading architects of the Spanish Revival movement in California during the s and '30s is featured in this beautifully illustrated book.

Smith, designed grand, elaborately detailed hotels in the Mediterranean Revival and Spanish Revival styles in the s. These three hotels were influenced not only by the centuries-old buildings remaining from the Spanish rule in St. Augustine but also by The Old City House, constructed in and still standing, an excellent example of early Spanish Colonial Revival architecture. Kelso Hotel and Depot ; Mojave Desert , Southern California The possibilities of the Spanish Colonial Revival Style were brought to the attention of architects attending late 19th and early 20th centuries international expositions. They also integrated porticoes , pediments and colonnades influenced by Beaux Arts classicism as well. By the early years of the s, architects in Florida had begun to work in a Spanish Colonial Revival style. The city of St. Cloud, Florida , espoused the style both for homes and commercial structures and has a fine collection of subtle stucco buildings reminiscent of colonial Mexico. California[edit] The major location of design and construction in the Spanish Colonial Revival style was California , especially in the coastal cities. It is best exemplified in the California Quadrangle , built as the grand entrance to that Exposition. The city of Santa Barbara adopted the style to give it a unified Spanish character after widespread destruction in the Santa Barbara earthquake. Its County Courthouse is a prime example of the style. Between and , architect Robert H. Spurgeon constructed 32 Spanish colonial revival houses in Riverside California and many of them have been preserved. The neocolonial companion building s to the colonial Mexico City palace of the ayuntamiento s. Following the Mexican Revolution , there was a wave of nationalism that emphasized national culture, including in architecture. The neocolonial style arose as a response to European eclecticism favored during the Porfiriato. The book *La patria y la arquitectura nacional* by Federico Mariscal was influential in advocating viceregal architecture as integral to national identity. The modifications were done in a manner corresponding to the original style. Similarly, the colonial Mexico City government building was remodeled in the s and a neocolonial companion building was built in the s. Gota de Leche Building in Manila. After colonial rule by Spain for over years, and for the most part being administered under the province of New Spain Mexico , the Philippines received Iberian and Latin-American influences in its architecture. By the time the United States conquered the Philippines, the Mission-style and Spanish Colonial Revival architecture also arrived, with inspirations from California. Parsons and built in Other examples exist throughout the country such as Gota de Leche, Paco Market, and thousands more, especially in the churches and cathedrals throughout the country. Australia[edit] Influential Australian architects such as Emil Sodersten and Professor Leslie Wilkinson brought back styles from Italy and Spain in the early 20th century, convinced that Mediterranean styles would be well-suited for the Australian climate and lifestyle. Mediterranean style became popular in places like Sydney suburbs Manly and Bondi in the s and s. One variant, known as Spanish Mission or Hollywood Spanish, became popular as Australians saw films of and read in magazines about the glamorous mansions in that style that Hollywood movie stars had. Spanish mission houses began to appear in the wealthier suburbs, the most famous being Boomerang , at Elizabeth Bay. China[edit] In the s, numerous houses in Spanish Revival style were built in Shanghai , particularly in the former French Concession. Although Shanghai was not culturally linked to the Spanish-speaking world, these buildings were probably inspired by Hollywood movies, which were highly influential in the city at the time. Local architectural magazines of the period like *The Chinese Architect* and *The Builder* regularly printed detailed examples of the style for local builders to copy and implement.

Chapter 2 : Spanish Colonial Homes For Sale

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Definition of Southern Colonial Style of Architecture[edit] The facade of a southern colonial building, including symmetrical sets of columns, moldings, and brick walkway. As a result of the growing wealth in the South during that time, the architecture aspired to the ideals of Greek Revival. The roof extends over the colonnade. The Georgetown building offers a great example of the Southern Colonial style of architecture in southern California, with a wide setback covered with grass, cut by a running brick walkway leading to wide, crown-molded double doors. The Characteristic Colonnade[edit] A main feature of the Southern Colonial is the placement of a long sequence of columns, numbering typically 4 to 6 columns, comprising a colonnade , borrowed from classical Greek design. The Portico[edit] Numerous flags, especially historical American flags, hang elegantly from this colonial building. The portico is another characteristic of the Southern Colonial. It is the front patio just behind the colonnade. The roof extends to cover the portico and connects the colonnade. In other examples, the portico can be used to house a series of flags hung from flagpoles diagonally projecting out from the front of the building. Symmetry[edit] Symmetry of all the elements is an important feature of the Southern Colonial. The main door is always in the center just behind the colonnade, and windows to the left and right of the main door, usually surrounded by black shutters. A center hallway is typical in the interior, along with a grand staircase and use of chandeliers. If a brick exterior walkway is employed, it is also usually symmetrical. Extensive Use of Molding[edit] A feature of the Southern Colonial is the extensive use of molding inside and out. Dentil molding is commonly used to delineate the end of a rafter. In classical architecture , a dentil is a repeating ornament typically used where the cornice projects. In Roman architecture , the dentil delineates the end of a rafter. The main door in the front center of the southern colonial is typically adorned overhead with symmetrical pediments placed above the header, which rests on capital-crowned pilasters , with a frieze situated in between, just below the header. Crown molding is extensively used in the interior. French windows are usually used. Use of Colors[edit] As with its Western counterparts, white and off-white are predominantly used on the outside, with some buildings using tricolors of cream and tan. In the interior, the same colors are occasionally used as in the outside, but the use of colonial blue and yellow on the trim and walls, contrasted with red carpeting , are also employed to give a rich regal feeling. Migration of Architectural Styles to California[edit] Nineteenth Century[edit] Architectural styles migrated to the West along with the pioneers. Of the myriad of architectural styles represented in the migration to California , the Southern Colonial style was not frequently seen. Turn of the Century[edit] The Los Angeles Building Department records show that the Southern Colonial style was very rare, although some Early Colonial and Neoclassical Revival styles Elegant red carpeting leading to a wide staircase, gracefully joining first and second floors. The red carpeting and sky blue ceiling are hallmarks of interior colonial style. The Early Colonial style can be recognized by its saltbox design. It is a simple but timeless design which imparts a New England feel. Neoclassical is a style which is derived from the architecture of ancient Greece. An example of the neoclassical is the California State Capitol. The Southern Colonial style, however, which embodies a fusion of NeoClassical or Greek Revival with Early Colonial, did not appear often in the migration of architectural styles to California. Examples of Southern Colonial Architecture in California[edit] A wide setback from the street, liberally decorated with foliage and brick as seen here, is typical of the southern colonial style. Flattering nighttime lights are a modern touch frequently added to Southern Colonial buildings to accent their beautiful architecture after sundown. This is a striking example of Southern Colonial style, with an elegant colonnade. Use of brass hardware and chandeliers are common elements of Southern Colonial style as shown in the Georgetown Building. Set back from the street a wider distance than usual, the green front lawn contains colonial lampposts which stand guard by the street. Extensive use of colonial red brick is common for walkways and patio areas. A main door, intricately adorned with crown moldings, stands in the center between shuttered colonial windows. Within the portico, short flagpoles with American and colonial

flags project diagonally outward from the front of the building. Characteristic of the Southern Colonial style, the interior of the building has features that are just as distinctive as the exterior. In the Georgetown Building, the main door opens into a central hallway with a roll of royal red carpeting which leads to a grand staircase. This building contains all the elements of true Southern Colonial architecture. While the Georgetown Building is a commercial example, a few residential examples can also be found. Hancock Park Southern Colonial Homes[edit] The Hancock Park neighborhood in Los Angeles contains numerous historical homes of various periods and styles, and the Southern Colonial is also represented in this neighborhood. Allan Hancock in the s. It has remained one of the most affluent and fashionable residential districts in the city. A Hancock Park Southern Colonial. Another Hancock Park Southern Colonial. In the example on the left, the Southern Colonial has a semi-circular colonnade and portico with six columns. Instead of evenly spaced columns around the semi-circle, there are two sets of closely spaced double columns in front, quite an unusual but creative design, followed by two sets of single columns on the right and left to complete the semi-circle. In the example on the right, the Southern colonial has seven steps leading up to a raised portico that does not extend completely along the length of the front elevation. It is also typical in Southern Colonial homes to have a crown over the colonnade. In the first example on the left, vertical rails crown the semi-circular colonnade. In the second example on the right, the crown consists of diagonal cross bracing across the length of the colonnade. It was designed and built by Paul M. Baer in and purchased by Henry E. It is also notable for its award-winning garden. All of its elements are faithful to the typical Southern Colonial style used as a residence. It has symmetry, shuttered colonial windows on both sides of a central door, and extensive use of wooden moldings and brass hardware throughout the house. Mount Vernon has eight columns in total, while both the Georgetown Building and the Glendale estate have six columns each comprising their colonnades. The Glendale estate also contains oval windows, a Southern Colonial element also present in the Georgetown Building. Oval windows at the Kolonialvu estate in Glendale, a characteristic element of Southern Colonial style, similarly present in the Georgetown Building. As with Mount Vernon, the Crosby home was graced by a sweeping colonnade running the entire length of the front facade. The original house had 6 columns across the entire front of the house, but subsequent renovations contain only four columns.

Chapter 3 : Spanish Colonial Revival architecture - Wikipedia

An example of Southern Colonial architectural style in California is the Georgetown Building, a Southern Colonial statehouse in Santa Ana, California. This is a striking example of Southern Colonial style, with an elegant colonnade.

Many colonists emigrated from Europe and brought those influences with them. Over time the Colonial style became distinct, recognizable for its use of geometry, and different regions of the United States added their own tweaks to provide relief from the climate. History Colonial houses developed out of the US Colonial period in the s. Colonists settled primarily along the Eastern Seaboard and built homes that became the Colonial style. They started as two-story homes that feature one room on each floor and eventually grew into the stately, four-over-four, two-story homes most associated with the Colonial style. Four-over-four alludes to the style of four rooms on each floor of the home. Characteristics Regardless of the size of the home, Colonial-style homes share several characteristics, according to Architecture for Kids. First, the homes are symmetrical, or square, and feature an entry door that can be found in the middle of the front of the home. The style also features two windows on either side of the entry door, with five windows on the second floor, with one directly above the entry door. Other characteristics include paired chimneys, a medium pitched roof to provide drainage in rainy weather and a stairway that is directly behind the entry door and leads to a hallway that bisects the middle of the second floor. Their architecture was based partly on Roman and Greek ruins, according to Antique Home. Those influences can be seen in the geometric proportion of Colonial homes and certain accents, such as Greek-style columns on the front. With the work of these architects popular in the s, their work filtered to the Colonies and influenced the work of home builders in what became the United States. Regions Colonial architecture flourished in two main US regions: New England and in the Southern US. As the architecture evolved, the two styles took on distinct differences. In the South, ceilings were built higher in order to provide ventilation during the summer months. In New England, the majority of colonial homes were built with wood siding, as the material was easy to come by. Colonial homes in Virginia, which is considered part of the New England family, were built primarily of brick because clay was plentiful. The style can be found as far west as Ohio and Illinois. Additions As Colonial architecture evolved in the United States, architects and homeowners sought to put their own stamp on the style. These accessories include such items as brass door knockers, cut-glass doorknobs and gilt indoor mirrors. The use of shutters on the front windows also evolved out of the Colonial style. Other Colonial Styles Several other types of Colonial homes have evolved from the original style. The French adopted the style as they built homes in what became Louisiana. These homes have steep roofs, elevated brick foundations and wide porches. These homes were differentiated by their materials, which were usually adobe and stone to help keep homes cool.

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After conquering and plundering the Aztec empire in present-day Mexico City in , Spanish conquistadors were eagerly exploring northward, lured by rumors of fabulous golden cities. Spanish explorers found the tip of what is now Baja California in and named it "California" after a mythical island in a popular Spanish novel. Trade and New Diseases Native Californians were accustomed to interacting with an array of outside groups, and they generally welcomed the Spanish as fascinating "if bizarre" trading partners. Spanish sea captains recorded how local native communities greeted arriving ships with gifts of food and other displays of friendship. Driven by curiosity and a desire for European manufactured goods, native Californians established regular trading relationships with the Spanish. The Spanish germs and microbes that accompanied these goods, however, triggered terrible changes in the demographics of native California. Smallpox, influenza, dysentery, malaria, measles, and syphilis "all unknown to North American immune systems" inexorably spread from group to group. This catastrophic decline disrupted families, communities, and trading networks, weakening native resistance to Spanish, Mexican, and American intrusion. Spanish Missions and Colonization Spain claimed California but considered it too far north to settle. California remained an uncolonized periphery of the Spanish empire until rumors of British and Russian interest in the region prompted a defensive expansion up the coast. By , Spaniards had founded 21 missions and numerous villages from San Diego to Sonoma. Lacking sufficient settlers, Spain used natives to colonize new lands and provide a labor force to sustain its colonies. The California frontier "free of imperial bureaucracy and pure-blooded elites" was a place where castas people of mixed ancestry could move up the racial hierarchy. Much of the population in California that referred to themselves as "Spaniards" in the 18th and early 19th centuries were of mixed Spanish, African, and Native American ancestry. Affluent Spanish families could even purchase certificates of their blood purity from Spain. Wealthy Spanish Californians also held themselves separate from the gente corriente, working-class Spaniards who did not own their own land. Never as racially stratified as other parts of Spanish America, colonial California s developed a racial hierarchy: These racial categories were based more on perception and the ability to influence official record keeping than on actual genetics. A Violent and Fragile New World As time passed, the lives of Spanish settlers and native peoples became intertwined in a shifting series of uneasy relationships. Spaniards possessed manufactured goods and superior weapons, while natives had far greater numbers and intimate knowledge of the landscape. Motivated by curiosity and self-interest, many native Californians joined Spanish missions and villages only to discover they were not permitted to leave. Outbreaks of violence became a constant part of life in colonial California, but so did intercultural communication and accommodation. The Spanish suffered raids on their livestock and lived under a constant threat of uprising, while native groups fashioned new ways of life in the wake of disease, new technologies, and a foreign political structure. Spaniards and natives together created a new world in California that was dynamic and violent, unfamiliar and fragile.

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Plus, original Colonial-style homes were built before the Industrial Revolution, so they feature handmade doors, windows, and siding. Such elements in Colonial Revival houses are typically machine-made.

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