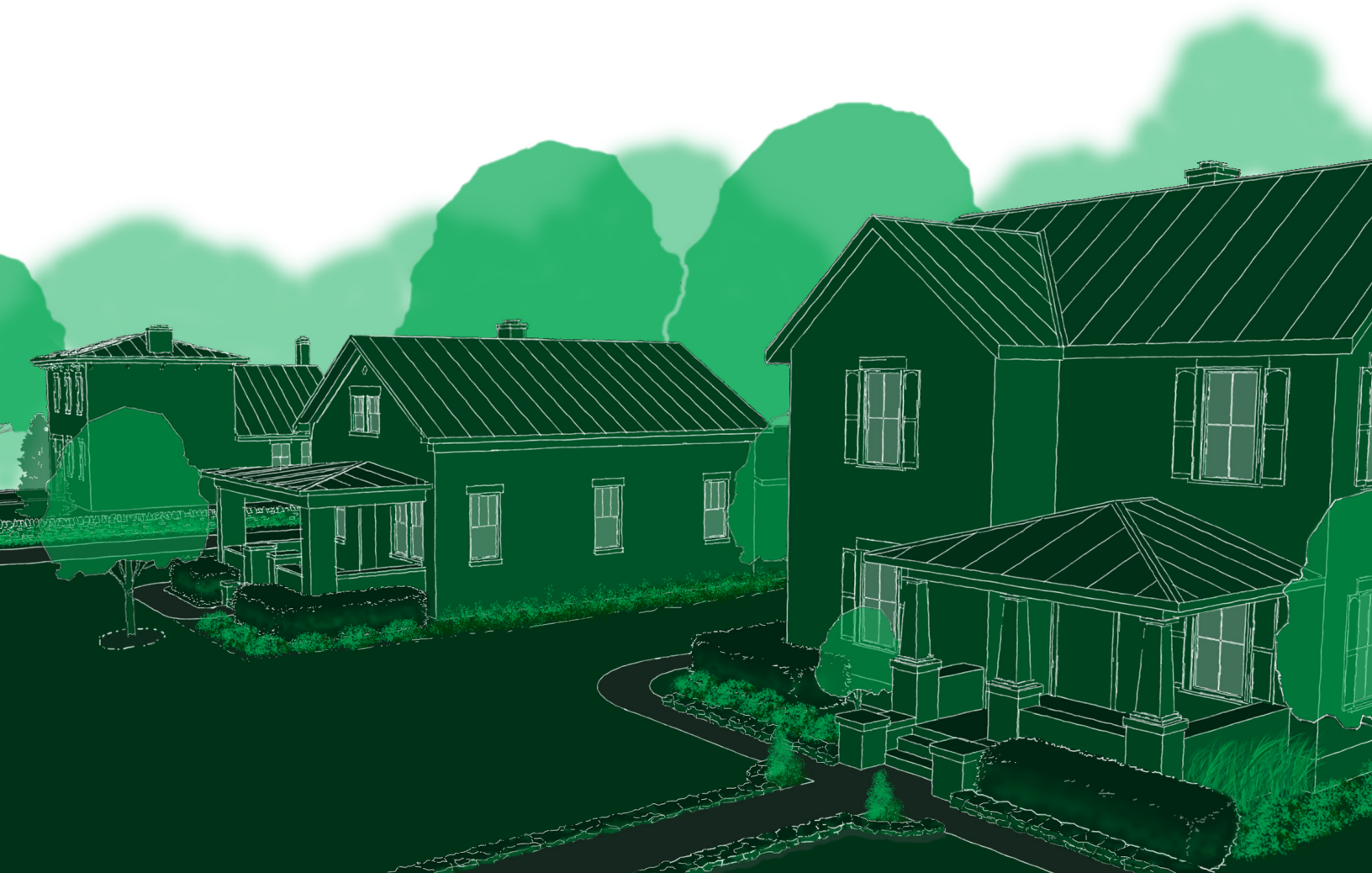


Historic Paint Colors

Architectural Review District

March 2022



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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Applicability

The Historic District Code and Historic Design Guidelines provide the opportunity for the Architectural Review Board (ARB) to approve a palette of pre-approved paint colors applicable to all buildings within the Architectural Review District (Appendix F) as well as other outlying properties identified on Appendix G that are under ARB's purview. The Historic Paint Colors document supplements the Historic Design Guidelines providing further guidance to property owners in selecting appropriate paint colors for the exterior of their buildings based on time period and informed by predominate architectural style and building type. The building types and architectural styles correspond to those outlined in the Historic Design Guidelines. The ARB adopts the Historic Paint Colors document and may update the pre-approved paint colors, from time to time, as deemed necessary.

1.2 Process

The Historic Paint Colors establish an administrative process for City staff to approve exterior paint modifications provided that the color(s) are selected from the pre-approved paint colors list and deemed architecturally appropriate based on date of construction, architectural style, and building type. In making a determination, Staff should determine the time period for construction along with the predominate architectural style and building type to identify eligible exterior paint colors for a specific building. A property owner may select from the eligible paint colors and request a determination of appropriateness (approval) from Staff. Staff may forward any request for approval of a pre-approved paint color to ARB for their consideration. In making a determination to forward a request, Staff may conclude the proposed color(s) is not architecturally appropriate, raises broader community-effects, or is inconsistent with the Historic Design Guidelines and guidance provided herein. Should staff and a property owner be unable to come to a mutual agreement regarding paint color(s) then the paint color(s) request should be forwarded to the ARB for review as a Minor Project Review. If an applicant proposes a paint color or manufacturer that Staff determines to be highly similar to a pre-approved color, staff may administratively approve an equal substitute. Property owners do not have to use a specific paint manufacturer, but rather a specific color identified by coded letters and numbers. If an applicant proposes a paint color that is not pre-approved or does not agree with Staff's determination of appropriateness, the request should be forwarded to ARB as a Minor Project Review. Maintenance of existing paint colors (i.e. repainting a building like-for-like) is permitted without review.

1.3 General Guidance

The paint color(s) of a building is an important consideration that affects the building's overall character and the surrounding buildings in a historic area. Some paint colors are more appropriate than others, depending upon the building age, style, materials, setting, and application.

This document identifies paint color(s) available at particular times in history. It is important to note that not every paint color available during a period of time is appropriate for every building to the period of time. Paint colors will be determined based on the time period, as well as the architectural style or building type identified.

Included in this document are traditional paint colors by time period and applicable lists of recommended paint colors for a building's body, trim, doors, and shutters. A timeline provides a visual representation of concurrent architectural styles and building types throughout time. Paint colors within each time period identify the recommended application whether that be on the body, trim, windows, doors, etc. of a particular building constructed during that period.

A property owner should select a paint color that complements surrounding buildings and contributes to the visual interest/diversity of the street in alignment with the Historic Paint Color recommendations. Property owners are strongly encouraged to select a paint color scheme that is not determined to be highly similar to either adjacent building or the building immediately across the street. Paint colors should not be selected based on current architectural trends/themes, but rather on timeless historic influences. Continuity and compatibility are encouraged over making a bold design statement.

If a primary building material, like brick, stone, or other natural material like wood shingles etc., is not painted, it should remain unpainted. Paint colors should be selected to complement these natural materials, highlighting the quality and character. Building paint colors selected for body trim, doors, and shutters should not exceed three per building unless determined architecturally appropriate. Bright colors should be reserved for accents only. Please refer to the Historic Design Guidelines for additional recommendations regarding preservation, rehabilitation, and new construction.

Please note that different computer monitors and printers will vary in the rendering of a color. The best way to select a color is through an actual paint chip and then a sample to test on each wall of the building since the sun will affect the color at different times of day.

2.0 Years from 1780 – 1820

2.1 Architectural Trends

As early settlers moved to the Dublin area, they brought prevailing architectural styles and building types with them from other areas of the country as well as from their native countries. In many cases, these trends were modified based on available technology and building materials. Buildings of this period often remained unpainted, especially in rural settings. In the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, there is more documentary evidence concerning painting practices. Detailed records of shop practices, account books, as well as painters' guides and pamphlets support this information. It is important to remember that there was no pre-mixed paint in this era. Rather, skilled craftsmen mixed colors by hand using a variety of pigments, oils, lead, varnish, turpentine, and sizing (distemper).

Architectural styles in this time period include:

No Academic style – Vernacular
Federal Style (1800-1840)

Building types in this time period include:

Hall and Parlor (1800-1870)

2.2 Recommended Paint Colors

Traditionally, the body of the house was painted a white or light hue and stronger, darker colors were delegated to the doors and trim work (Abbot Lowell Cummings and Richard M. Candee, "Colonial and Federal America Accounts of Early Painting and Practices," in Moss 1994, 30-41). Dark red, also known as Spanish brown, was used for exterior details such as windows, doors, gutters, coving, cornices, and lean-to additions. Green, chocolate, mahogany, or stone were also used for window shutters. Black was commonly used for shop doors, shutters, and signs to form a background for gilding the name, trade, or street number of the shop.

Body

Various shades of white, off-white, cream, straw, gray, or beige are appropriate. Pea-green, slate, and red could also be used. After 1810, colors such as light blue/grey, grey-brown tan, ochre, and yellow became available.

Trim

White or off-white.

Doors and Shutters

Dark green, charcoal, or black. Hardwood doors may also be varnished or grained instead of painted.

Sherwin Williams Colors

- | | |
|---|---|
| ▶ SW 2826 Colonial Revival Green Stone (body) | ▶ SW 2809 Rockwood Shutter Green (doors/shutters) |
| ▶ SW 2827 Colonial Revival Stone (body or trim) | ▶ SW 2801 Rookwood Dark Red (doors/shutters) |
| ▶ SW 2828 Colonial Revival Tan (body) | ▶ SW 7005 Pure White (body or trim) |
| ▶ SW 2829 Classical White (body or trim) | ▶ SW 6119 Antique White (body or trim) |
| ▶ SW 2833 Colonial Revival Gray (body) | ▶ SW 2838 Polished Mahogany (doors/shutters) |
| ▶ SW 2865 Classical Yellow | |
| ▶ SW 6258 Tricorn Black (doors/shutters) | |

Benjamin Moore Colors

- | | |
|--|---|
| ▶ CW-5 Hardwood Putty (body) | ▶ CW-140 Timson Sand (body or trim) |
| ▶ CW-10 Capitol White (body or trim) | ▶ CW-145 Brick House Tan (body or trim) |
| ▶ CW-15 Parish White (body or trim) | ▶ CW-150 Everard Coffee (body) |
| ▶ CW-20 Giddy White (body or trim) | ▶ CW-160 Dixon Brown (doors/shutters) |
| ▶ CW-25 Williamsburg Stone (body) | ▶ CW-165 Coffeehouse Chocolate (doors/shutters) |
| ▶ CW-30 Market Square Shell (body) | ▶ CW-170 Tarpley Brown (doors/shutters) |
| ▶ CW-35 Palace Tan (body) | ▶ CW-175 Tucker Chocolate (doors/shutters) |
| ▶ CW-40 Tavern Grey (body) | ▶ CW-180 Bucktrout Brown (doors/shutters) |
| ▶ CW-45 York Gray (body or trim) | ▶ CW-185 Randolph Bisque (body or trim) |
| ▶ CW-50 Tyler Gray (body) | ▶ CW-200 Franklin White (body or trim) |
| ▶ CW-55 Finnie Gray (body) | ▶ CW-245 Carriage Red (body) |
| ▶ CW-60 Cole Stone (body) | ▶ CW-255 Palace Arms Red (body) |
| ▶ CW-65 Gunsmith Gray (body) | ▶ CW-270 Nicolson Red (body) |
| ▶ CW-75 Randolph Stone (body) | ▶ CW-275 Ludwell White (body or trim) |
| ▶ CW-90 Tavern Charcoal (doors/shutters) | ▶ CW-365 Byrd Beige (body) |
| ▶ CW-95 Lime White (body or trim) | ▶ CW-370 Sweeney Yellow (body) |
| ▶ CW-100 Prentis Cream (body or trim) | ▶ CW-410 Chamber Yellow (body) |
| ▶ CW-105 Bracken Cream (body or trim) | ▶ CW-415 Wythe Tan (body) |
| ▶ CW-110 Calcite (body or trim) | ▶ CW-440 Gloucester Green (body) |
| ▶ CW-115 Cornice Tan (body or trim) | ▶ CW-445 Burwell Green (body) |
| ▶ CW-120 Bracken Biscuit (body or trim) | |
| ▶ CW-125 Brush Beige (body) | |

2.0 Years from 1780 – 1820

- ▶ CW-485 Burgess Green (body)
- ▶ CW-490 Livingston Green (body)
- ▶ CW-495 Russell Green (body)
- ▶ CW-680 Mopboard Black (door/shutters)
- ▶ CW-700 Slate (body)
- ▶ CW-710 Bruton White (body)
- ▶ CW-715 Bone Black (body)
- ▶ CW-720 Geddy Gray (body)

PPG Colors

- ▶ PPG 1087-2 Water Chestnut (body or trim)
- ▶ PPG 1084-2 Onion Powder (body or trim)
- ▶ PPG 1098-2 Heavy Cream (body or trim)
- ▶ PPG 1086-4 Pony Tail (body)
- ▶ PPG 1098-5 Jute (body)
- ▶ PPG 1101-1 China White (body or trim)
- ▶ PPG 1093-2 Soleil (body or trim)
- ▶ PPG 1093-3 Hearth (body or trim)
- ▶ PPG 1012-4 Gray Frost (body)
- ▶ PPG 1111-3 Safari (body or trim)
- ▶ PPG 1125-4 Olive Sprig (body)

3.0 Years from 1821 – 1860

3.1 Architectural Trends

The period between the 1820s and the Civil War was one of great growth and change in the United States, and the village of Dublin continued to grow as well. And with this growth came the need for housing as well as commercial buildings. In many cases, these buildings were oriented toward the street and adapted to the smaller, narrow lots of the developing urban area. The rear of the lot could be accessed by alleys. And a side-hall plan became popular to fit needed rooms and spaces on these narrow lots (Maycock, 5-6). In rural areas, however, there was an emphasis on sprawling, irregular plans and wide porches (McAlester, 196-210),

While stone and brick masonry continued to be used as a building material, wood construction soon surpassed these traditional materials. One reason was the development of balloon framing after ca. 1840. This construction technique replaced earlier heavy-timber framing with dimensioned lumber, machine-produced nails, and an outer sheathing of boards to create a lighter building that could be built quickly. And the lighter framing allowed for more innovation in the interior spaces (Maycock, 6).

Architectural styles in this time period include:

No Academic style – Vernacular
Federal Style (1800-1840)
Greek Revival (1835-1860)
Gothic Revival (1835-1880)
Romanesque Revival (1850-1905)
Italianate (1850-1880)

Building types in this time period include:

Hall and Parlor (1800-1870)
I-House (1820-1890)
Saltbox (1820-1900)
Four-over-Four (1825-1870)

3.2 Recommended Paint Colors

Paints were still mixed by a skilled craftsman from natural pigments, oil, and ground lead. These pigments were largely from carbon-based materials such as lampblack, charcoal, and burnt animal bone (boneblack) and were used to create gray and black shades of paint. Red iron oxide (rust) and red ocher (from mineral deposits) made browns and red-browns. Yellow iron oxide and yellow ocher made yellow shades, and calcium carbonates made whites.

Greek Revival (typ. 1824-1860) homes during this period painted the body of the house light colors such as white, stone grey, straw, cream, and off-white with black or green shutters, doors, and sash.

After 1840, architecture became more eclectic and many different styles and building types could appear at the same. Andrew Jackson Downing's pattern book, *Cottage Residences* (1842) was one of the first efforts to provide colors to complement the style of architecture. According to Downing, "*The color of buildings may very properly be made to increase their expression of truthfulness. Thus a barn or stable, being regarded entirely in a useful point of view, may have a quiet, unobtrusive tone of color, while a cottage or villa should be of a cheerful mellow hue harmonizing with the verdure of the country. A mansion may very properly have a graver color than a cottage, to be in unison with its greater dignity and extent.* (Downing, 13)"

For Greek Revival and Italianate (typ. 1840-1885) homes white was considered entirely unsuitable and in bad taste as well as bright green for the shutters—a cool dark green was preferred. The color card published with *Cottage Residences* included three shades of gray and three shades of fawn (yellow/tan) for the exterior of buildings (Downing, 14-15). Darker, dignified colors were used on large homes, while lighter, livelier shades were used for small cottages. Other popular colors included sand, straw, earth, slate, and a delicate palette of grays, yellows, and tans (Moss, 1981).

Later in the period, more colors appeared and contrasts became stronger, including colors such as russets, olives, gray-greens, ochers, and browns in combinations. And towards the end of the period, common paint colors were mass-produced and mass-marketed in resealable cans. A wider range of colors included pastels such as rose, peach, terracotta and olive as well as deeper and more saturated colors (Moss 1981).

Body

White or off-white, or stone colors such as greys, pale blue greys, grey browns, or tans. Other colors for the main body of the house include straw colors such as ochres and yellow. After 1840, traditional stone and earth colors were used –soft and naturalistic to blend in with the building's surroundings. At the end of the period, two shades of the same color could be used, with the lighter shade usually for the trim.

Trim

White or off-white or cream. After 1840, white trim was seldom used. Often a darker shade of the body color or vice versa if the body was a darker shade. At the end of the period, trim was usually a lighter shade of the body.

Doors and Shutters

Dark green or black with black window trim. After 1840, the body, trim, and windows were often painted in three increasingly darker shades of the same color. At the end of

3.0 Years from 1821 – 1860

the period, windows, doors, and shutters were black or very dark green. Shutters were sometimes a very dark shade of the body color.

Sherwin Williams Colors

- | | |
|--|---|
| ▶ SW 7005 Pure White | ▶ SW 7678 Cottage Cream (Downing Cream) |
| ▶ SW 6119 Antique White | ▶ SW 2821 Downing Stone |
| ▶ SW 2829 Classical White | ▶ SW 2822 Downing Sand |
| ▶ SW 2833 Colonial Revival Gray | ▶ SW 2820 Downing Earth |
| ▶ SW 2865 Classical Yellow | ▶ SW 2819 Downing Slate |
| ▶ SW 6258 Tricorn Black (doors/shutters) | ▶ SW 2818 Renwick Heather |
| ▶ SW 2809 Rookwood Shutter Green | ▶ SW 2815 Renwick Olive |
| | ▶ SW 2805 Renwick Beige |

Benjamin Moore Colors

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| ▶ CW-10 Capitol White | ▶ CW-165 Coffeehouse Chocolate |
| ▶ CW-15 Parish White | ▶ CW-170 Tarpley Brown |
| ▶ CW-20 Geddy White | ▶ CW-175 Tucker Chocolate |
| ▶ CW-25 Williamsburg Stone | ▶ CW-180 Bucktrout Brown |
| ▶ CW-30 Market Square Shell | ▶ CW-185 Randolph Bisque |
| ▶ CW-35 Palace Tan | ▶ CW-200 Franklin White |
| ▶ CW-40 Tavern Grey | ▶ CW-365 Byrd Beige |
| ▶ CW-45 York Gray | ▶ CW-635 Nelson Blue |
| ▶ CW-50 Tyler Gray | ▶ CW-640 Pearl |
| ▶ CW-55 Finnie Gray | ▶ CW-645 Apollo Blue |
| ▶ CW-60 Cole Stone | ▶ CW-650 Palace Pearl |
| ▶ CW-65 Gunsmith Gray | ▶ CW-655 Greenhow Blue |
| ▶ CW-95 Lime White | ▶ CW-660 Chiswell Blue |
| ▶ CW-100 Prentis Cream | ▶ CW-680 Mopboard Black (doors/shutters) |
| ▶ CW-105 Bracken Cream | ▶ CW-685 Ambler Slate (doors/shutters) |
| ▶ CW-110 Calcite | ▶ CW-695 Lampblack |
| ▶ CW-115 Cornice Tan | ▶ CW-700 Slate |
| ▶ CW-120 Bracken Biscuit | ▶ CW-705 Tucker Gray |
| ▶ CW-125 Brush Beige | ▶ CW-710 Bruton White |
| ▶ CW-140 Timson Sand | ▶ CW-715 Bone Black |
| ▶ CW-145 Brick House Tan | ▶ CW-720 Geddy Gray |
| ▶ CW-150 Everard Coffee | |
| ▶ CW-155 Revolutionary Stone | |
| ▶ CW-160 Dixon Brown | |

PPG Colors

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| ▶ PPG 1087-2 Water Chestnut | ▶ PPG 1101-1 China White |
| ▶ PPG 1084-2 Onion Powder | ▶ PPG 1093-2 Soleil |
| ▶ PPG 1098-2 Heavy Cream | ▶ PPG 1012-4 Gray Frost |

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| ▶ PPG 1156-2 Bit of Heaven | ▶ PPG 1075-5 Ranch Mink (trim) |
| ▶ PPG 1086-4 Pony Tail | ▶ PPG 1075-6 Poppy Pods (trim) |
| ▶ PPG 1098-5 Jute | ▶ PPG 1073-7 Fudge (trim) |
| ▶ PPG 1004-2 Free Reign | ▶ PPG 1078-6 Cocoa Delight (trim) |
| ▶ PPG 1002-5 Antique Silver | ▶ PPG 1052-1 Ginger Cream |
| ▶ PPG 1093-3 Hearth | |
| ▶ PPG 1098-1 Milk Paint | |
| ▶ PPG 1111-3 Safari | |

4.0 Years from 1861 – 1890

4.1 Architectural Trends

The population of the United States doubled between 1860 and 1890, and with it the building trades and the companies that supplied the trades grew. Many different architectural styles arose across the country with the advent of the railroad and the ability to mass-produce building materials. Railroads swelled across the country from 1850 to 1890 and were used to quickly and cheaply move lumber across the country. Large lumber yards arose in new towns and supplied lumber for homes and businesses built of light balloon or braced framing covered with wood sheathing. While traditional, vernacular building forms remained, these light framing techniques also led to the development of new building forms (McAlester, 88-90).

And, major innovations in the production and distribution of paint occurred at this time as well. The first ready-made paints became available around 1870 due to new technology such as the development of machinery to grind pigment into white lead and oil and resealable cans to contain and ship the paint. Other innovations included a transportation network of railways and the mass-production of advertising brochures made possible by inexpensive paper and high-speed steam presses. Advances in the chemical industry also expanded the range of available chemically-based pigments (Maycock, 11; moss, 10-15). Pattern books and trade catalogues supplying products such as tile, millwork, and paint, helped standardize architectural styles, building forms, and paint colors across the country. As Moss notes:

By the 1880s, a house built in Central City, Colorado, or in Zanesville, Ohio, would probably share stylistic characteristics and would certainly be painted in the same color palettes of greens, olives, grays, yellows, and browns — colors, much darker and richer than those advocated by the pre-Civil War generation of architects. (Moss, 1981, 11).

Architectural styles in this time period include:

No Academic style – Vernacular
Gothic Revival (1835-1880)
Romanesque Revival (1850-1905)
Italianate (1850-1880)
Queen Anne (1880-1905)

Building types in this time period include:

Hall and Parlor (1800-1870)
I-House (1820-1890)
Saltbox (1820-1900)
Four-over-Four (1825-1870)
Gabled Ell (1865-188)

4.2 Recommended Paint Colors

While the light, muted colors of Downing were popular at the beginning of this period, technological advances brought about new paint colors. Greens, oranges, rose, peach, terracotta, olive, and natural earth tones become popular. Windows were often painted dark colors, such as deep red, chocolate brown, dark green, olive, dark grey, or black, which often gave them the appearance of receding into the façade. Shutters were usually painted a dark color, but a shade slightly lighter than the windows.

As the period progressed, there was also a growing emphasis on materials, texture, mass, volume, and structure, and an assortment of paint colors could be used. The body, trim, and sash were always different colors — sometimes four or five paint colors were popular to distinguish various elements of the building. And dark colors that might have used as trim colors earlier are now being used for the main body of the house (Moss 1981).

Body

White, off-white, cream, or another light, earth tone color such as ochre or wheat. Later in the period, one or two strong colors were used — usually different colors for clapboards and shingles

Trim

A color between the body and the dark trim that unified the shades on the house. Usually, a different accent color was used for decorative features.

Windows

Usually the darkest color on the house. Dark green, olive, deep brown, black, deep red, maroon, chocolate, deep umber, and dark gray were popular.

Sherwin Williams Colors

- | | |
|--|---|
| ▶ SW 7005 Pure White (body) | ▶ SW 2822 Downing Sand (body) |
| ▶ SW 6119 Antique White (body) | ▶ SW 2805 Renwick Beige (body) |
| ▶ SW 2829 Classical White (body) | ▶ SW 2801 Rookwood Dark Red (sash) |
| ▶ SW 2832 Colonial Revival Gray (body) | ▶ SW 2809 Rockwood Shutter Green (sash) |
| ▶ SW 7723 Colony Buff (body) | ▶ SW 2816 Rookwood Dark Green (sash) |
| ▶ SW 2833 Roycroft Vellum (body) | ▶ SW 2802 Rookwood Red (sash) |
| ▶ SW 2844 Roycroft Mist Gray (body) | ▶ SW 2808 Rookwood Dark Brown (sash) |
| ▶ SW 2865 Classical Yellow (body) | ▶ SW 2847 Roycroft Bottle Green (sash) |
| ▶ SW 7002 Downy (body) | |

4.0 Years from 1861 – 1890

- ▶ SW 6258 Tricorn Black (sash)
- ▶ SW 2806 Rookwood Brown (trim)
- ▶ SW 2823 Rookwood Clay (trim)
- ▶ SW 2807 Rookwood Medium Brown (trim)
- ▶ SW 2815 Renwick Olive (trim)
- ▶ SW 2818 Renwick Heather (trim)
- ▶ SW 2820 Downing Earth (trim)
- ▶ SW 2819 Downing Slate (trim)
- ▶ SW 2821 Downing Stone (trim)
- ▶ SW 2843 Roycroft Brass (trim)
- ▶ SW 2842 Roycroft Suede (trim)
- ▶ SW 2848 Roycroft Pewter (trim)
- ▶ SW 2839 Roycroft Copper Red (trim)
- ▶ SW 2846 Roycroft Bronze Green (trim)

PPG Colors

- ▶ PPG 1078-2 Water Chestnut (body)
- ▶ PPG 1111-3 Safari (body or trim)
- ▶ PPG 1084-2 Onion Powder (body)
- ▶ PPG 1098-2 Heavy Cream (body)
- ▶ PPG 1004-2 Free Reign (body)
- ▶ PPG 1101-1 China White (body)
- ▶ PPG 1093-2 Soleil (body)
- ▶ PPG 1052-1 Ginger Cream (body)
- ▶ PPG 1093-3 Hearth (body)
- ▶ PPG 1098-1 Milk Paint (body)
- ▶ PPG 1208-1 Accolade (body)
- ▶ PPG 1075-6 Poppy Pods (sash)
- ▶ PPG 1073-7 Fudge (sash)
- ▶ PPG 1078-6 Cocoa Delight (sash)
- ▶ PPG 1059-7 Sweet Spiceberry (sash)
- ▶ PPG 1035-6 Superstition (sash)
- ▶ PPG 1038-7 Midnight Hour (sash)
- ▶ PPG 1134-7 Pine Forest (sash)
- ▶ PPG 1086-4 Pony Tail (trim)
- ▶ PPG 1098-5 Jute (trim)
- ▶ PPG 1002-5 Antique Silver (trim)
- ▶ PPG 1125-4 Olive Sprig (trim)

5.0 Years from 1891 – 1940

5.1 Architectural Trends

The years between 1891 and 1940 were an eclectic period drawing upon a wide variety of architectural trends from Classical, Medieval, Colonial, and Modern architecture. By the end of the nineteenth century and into the early twentieth century, architectural trends began to turn to the simpler lines inspired by the American colonial past. This started after the 1876 Philadelphia Exposition and the 100th anniversary of the American Revolution. The trend was further promoted by the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893. This interest in the past was not only directed at the early English houses of the east coast, but also Dutch homes. Details from two or more of these early styles, such as Georgian, Federal, or Dutch Colonial architecture, were freely combined to create an eclectic mix of buildings that paid less attention to scale and proportion and more emphasis on details (McAlester, 320-326). In some areas of the country, Spanish or French Colonial elements were revived. As such, there was a tremendous variety in architectural trends in terms of scale, level of details, and interpretation of elements.

However, an emphasis on more modern styles began around 1900 with Craftsmen architecture. It was inspired by the English Arts and Crafts movement and became popular in the United States through the work of Charles Sumner Greene and Henry Mather Greene, who practiced in California from 1893 to 1914. Their designs were featured in popular magazines such as *House Beautiful*, *Good Housekeeping*, and *Ladies Home Journal*, as well as trade magazines such as *Western Architect*, *The Architect*, and *Architectural Record*. Pattern books and mail-order house catalogs followed, both of which helped spread the style across the country. The style shared many features with the concurrent Prairie style popular in the Midwest, such as massive square or rectangular piers used to support porch roofs, geometric patterns of small-paned window glazing over single sashes, centered roof dormers, and wood doors with vertical panels (McAlester, 438-443; 452-55).

Craftsman homes also emphasized low, horizontal lines and a design that became part of its natural setting. Wide projecting eaves, overhanging gables with exposed rafters, open porches with heavy square porch piers (often on top of masonry bases) give these homes a sense of solid construction. Elements of the style combined with the Prairie style to produce a two-and-a-half-story variant with a hipped roof or pyramidal roof, centered dormer in the roof, and a square plan which became known as the American Four-square house. And simple, one-story vernacular examples were often called bungalows.

Another modern style of this period was Art Deco, which was

popular in commercial and public buildings from around 1920 to 1940. Much of the style was influenced by elements in popular culture and technological advances, such as the design of skyscrapers, ships, airplanes, and automobiles. However, it was extremely rare in residential architecture (McAlester, 464-466).

Architectural styles in this time period include:

No Academic style – Vernacular
Queen Anne (1880-1905)
Colonial Revival (1895-present)
Craftsman/Arts & Crafts (1900-1925)
French Colonial/Norman Revival (1910-1940)
Art Deco (1927-1940)

Building types in this time period include:

Four-over-Four (1825-1870)
Bungalow (1905-1930)
Cape Cod (1920-1950)

5.2 Recommended Paint Colors

The beginning of this period saw the use of white, off-white, and softer pastels such as grey and yellows. Popular colors include ochre, yellow, tan, gray, blue, and green. The windows should be the same color as the trim, usually white or off-white. If the home had a garage, it should be painted the same color as the main house.

However, in later buildings, a wider range of paint choices was popular, especially rustic earth tones of the Arts and Crafts movement such as brown, russet, dark beige, dark green, red, olive, and dark grey. Like in earlier periods, these earth tones help integrate the building with its natural materials and its surroundings. As Gustave Stickley notes his *Craftsman Homes* (1909):

In this case the walls are treated with a pigment that gives a soft warm creamy tone, almost a biscuit color, and the roof is dull red — a scheme that is excellently suited to the prevailing color in California or in the South, where yellows, browns, and violets abound. For the coloring of the northern or eastern landscape, the cement walls might either be left in the natural gray, or given a tone of dull green, which, applied unevenly, gives an admirable effect upon rough cast plaster....In fact the design shown here is chiefly suggestive in its nature, making clear the fundamental principles of the Craftsman house and leaving room for such variations of detail as the owner may desire (Stickley, 11).

5.0 Years from 1891 – 1940

For more simpler structures reminiscent of farmhouses, Stickley suggests:

In this building the clapboards are unusually broad and thick, giving the walls a sturdy appearance of permanence. They may be pine, cedar, or cypress, and may be stained or painted according to individual taste and the character of the environment. If the house is to be rather dark and quiet in color, the boards might be given a thin stain of moss green or brown;...a good effect would be obtained by painting the timbers of the framework light cream so that the structural features are strongly accented (Stickley, 39).

Body

Early in the period, white, off-white, pale yellow, light blue, grey, light green, and tan colors were popular. Later, this palette expanded to include earth-tones such as beige, browns, olives, greens, dark red colors.

Trim

Early in the period, white or off-white was popular. Later, cream, beige, browns, olives, greens, and dark red colors could be used.

Windows and Shutters

Early in the period, shutters were dark green or black. As the period progressed, a third color similar to the body and trim could be used.

Sherwin Williams Colors

- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| ▶ SW 2865 Classical Yellow (body) | ▶ SW 6258 Tricorn Black (shutters) |
| ▶ SW 2844 Roycroft Mist Gray (body) | ▶ SW 2834 Birdseye Maple |
| ▶ SW 2826 Colonial Revival Green Stone (body) | ▶ SW 2835 Craftsman Brown |
| ▶ SW 2827 Colonial Revival Stone (body) | ▶ SW 2836 Quartersawn Oak |
| ▶ SW 2828 Colonial Revival Tan (body) | ▶ SW 2837 Aurora Brown |
| ▶ SW 2829 Classical White (body or trim) | ▶ SW 2838 Polished Mahogany |
| ▶ SW 2823 Colonial Revival Grey (body) | ▶ SW 2839 Roycroft Copper Red |
| ▶ SW 2833 Roycroft Vellum (body or trim) | ▶ SW 2840 Hammered Silver |
| ▶ SW 2809 Rookwood Shutter Green (shutters) | ▶ SW 2841 Weathered Shingle |
| ▶ SW 2847 Roycroft Bottle Green (shutters) | ▶ SW 2842 Roycroft Suede |
| | ▶ SW 2843 Roycroft Brass |
| | ▶ SW 2845 Bungalow Gray |
| | ▶ SW 2846 Roycroft Bronze Green |
| | ▶ SW 2848 Roycroft Pewter |

Benjamin Moore Colors

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| ▶ CW-5 Harwood Putty | ▶ CW-165 Coffeehouse Chocolate |
| ▶ CW-10 Capitol White | ▶ CW-170 Tarpley Brown |
| ▶ CW-15 Parish White | ▶ CW-175 Tucker Chocolate |
| ▶ CW-20 Geddy White | ▶ CW-180 Bucktrout Brown |
| ▶ CW-25 Williamsburg Stone | ▶ CW-185 Randolph Bisque |
| ▶ CW-30 Market Square Shell | ▶ CW-200 Franklin White |
| ▶ CW-35 Palace Tan | ▶ CW-245 Carriage Red |
| ▶ CW-40 Tavern Grey | ▶ CW-255 Palace Arms Red |
| ▶ CW-45 York Gray | ▶ CW-270 Nicolson Red |
| ▶ CW-50 Tyler Gray | ▶ CW-275 Ludwell White |
| ▶ CW-55 Finnie Gray | ▶ CW-365 Byrd Beige |
| ▶ CW-60 Cole Stone | ▶ CW-370 Sweeney Yellow |
| ▶ CW-65 Gunsmith Gray | ▶ CW-410 Chamber Yellow |
| ▶ CW-70 Pelham Gray | ▶ CW-415 Wythe Tan |
| ▶ CW-75 Randolph Stone | ▶ CW-440 Gloucester Green |
| ▶ CW-80 Carter Gray | ▶ CW-445 Burwell Green |
| ▶ CW-90 Tavern Charcoal | ▶ CW-485 Burgess Green |
| ▶ CW-95 Lime White | ▶ CW-495 Russell Green |
| ▶ CW-100 Prentis Cream | ▶ CW-635 Nelson Blue |
| ▶ CW-105 Bracken Cream | ▶ CW-640 Pearl |
| ▶ CW-110 Calcite | ▶ CW-645 Apollo Blue |
| ▶ CW-115 Cornice Tan | ▶ CW-650 Palace Pearl |
| ▶ CW-120 Bracken Biscuit | ▶ CW-660 Chiswell Blue |
| ▶ CW-125 Brush Beige | ▶ CW-680 Mopboard Black (doors/shutters) |
| ▶ CW-130 Coffeehouse Tan | ▶ CW-700 Slate |
| ▶ CW-140 Timson Sand | ▶ CW-710 Bruton White |
| ▶ CW-145 Brick House Tan | ▶ CW-715 Bone Black |
| ▶ CW-150 Everard Coffee | ▶ CW-720 Geddy Gray |
| ▶ CW-155 Revolutionary Storm | |
| ▶ CW-160 Dixon Brown | |

PPG Colors

- | | |
|--|--|
| ▶ PPG 1012-4 Gray Frost (body) | ▶ PPG 1101-1 China White (body or trim) |
| ▶ PPG 1111-3 Safari (body) | ▶ PPG 1084-2 Onion Powder (body or trim) |
| ▶ PPG 1156-2 Bit of Heaven (body) | ▶ PPG 1098-2 Heavy Cream (body or trim) |
| ▶ PPG 1144-3 Babbling Brook (body) | ▶ PPG 1086-4 Pony Tail (body) |
| ▶ PPG 1125-4 Olive Sprig (body) | ▶ PPG 1078-2 Water Chestnut (body or trim) |
| ▶ PPG 1093-2 Soleil (body or trim) | ▶ PPG 1134-7 Pine Forest (shutters) |
| ▶ PPG 1093-3 Hearth (body) | ▶ PPG 1038-7 Midnight Hour (shutters) |
| ▶ PPG 1098-1 Milk Paint (body or trim) | |

5.0 Years from 1891 – 1940

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| ▶ PPG 13-02 Fallingwater Red (trim) | ▶ PPG 1013-6 Gray Flannel (trim) |
| ▶ PPG 1065-6 Cinnabar (trim) | ▶ PPG 1020-1 Atrium White |
| ▶ PPG 1093-5 Antiquity | ▶ PPG 1111-2 Bamboo |
| ▶ PPG 1006-3 Early Evening | ▶ PPG1085-7 Fig Branches (trim) |
| ▶ PPG1099-2 Vanilla Love | ▶ PPG 1079-7 Molasses (trim) |
| ▶ PPG 1024-4 Moth Gray | ▶ PPG 1079-5 Cocoloco (trim) |
| ▶ PPG 1074-5 Peppered Pecan (trim) | ▶ PPG 1085-2 Bone White |
| ▶ PPG 1006-2 Shark | ▶ PPG 1086-3 Almond Cream |
| ▶ PPG 1006-1 Gypsum | ▶ PPG 1069-7 Cinnamon Spice (trim) |
| ▶ PPG 1065-7 Cedar Chest (red) | ▶ PPG 1039-5 Garrison Gray |
| ▶ PPG 1086-1 Horseradish | ▶ PPG 1010-2 Fog |
| ▶ PPG 1038-5 Feldspar | ▶ PPG 1001-1 Delicate White |
| ▶ PPG 1086-5 Earthy Ocher | |

6.0 Years from 1941 – 1990

6.1 Architectural Trends

Few residential and commercial buildings were constructed during World War II while the country focused its production on war-time industries and buildings related to the war effort. Wartime shortages of building supplies, including wood, rubber, steel, iron, and aluminum led builders to use alternate materials and building practices such as concrete without the unusual reinforcement, fiberglass, glued laminated timber, and plywood. And following the war, traditional building materials such as brick and stone remained in short supply. However, new materials were readily available, such as gypsum board which replaced plaster and lath, and extruded aluminum which was used in windows, doors, and siding (Grey & Pape, 109-111). And when home building resumed after the war, houses based on historical precedent (with one exception) were largely abandoned in favor of new modern styles which just appeared before the war and used new, modern materials (McAlester, 447).

The Cape Cod was the first post-war housing type to occur in large numbers throughout the county. The type refers back to the eighteenth-century wood clapboard homes of New England and was an extension of the Colonial Revival homes of the early twentieth century. The Cape Cod often had symmetrical massing, one to one-and-a-half stories with gable dormers, a centered entry with transoms, sidelights, and possibly a pediment, simple side-gable roofs, and classically inspired trim. This affordable house type accounted for much of the low- and moderate-income housing built during the 1940s and early 1950s. And these new homes used a combination of traditional and new building materials, such as wood clapboard siding or asbestos siding, wood sash windows or aluminum-frame picture windows, and plaster and lath or gypsum board walls (Grey and Pape, 120-121; McAlester, 477-478).

Ranch houses originated in the mid-1930s California and gained in popularity in the 1940s to become the dominant style throughout the country in the 1950s and 1960s. The popularity of this rambling style was made possible in part due to the country's increased dependence on the automobile and new sprawling suburbs. The Ranch house maximized façade width along the street and usually included a built-in garage or carport (McAlester, 479; Grey and Pape, 121-122).

The Split-Level style house was an adaptation of the Ranch that separated the formal, informal, and sleeping areas of the house. The upper level contained the bedrooms, the mid-level the entry with the main living, dining and kitchen areas, and the lower level with an informal recreation area. The advent of the television created the need for an informal, family room placed away from the quiet areas of the house

and with direct access to the entry and the outdoor patio. And by placing the entry and stairs in the middle of the building, all areas could be reached from the front entrance (Walker, 262-265). The Split-Level house typically featured a combination of exterior materials, including brick, wood, vinyl or aluminum siding, or a combination of these materials (Grey and Pape, 122-123).

Architectural styles in this time period include:

No Academic style – Vernacular
Modern (1945-1990)

Building types in this time period include:

Cape Cod (1920-1950)
Ranch (1940-1970)
Split Level (1950-1980)

6.2 Recommended Paint Colors

This period saw a wide array of paint colors that coincide with a wide variety of styles of architecture. Light and bright colors such as white can be popular as well as earth tones or blue hues. Many times, colors were chosen to highlight natural materials such as stone or wood. While exterior colors could range from medium-dark cold pastels such as blues and greys to warm brownish shades or whites. Bright warm colors or cool colors were chosen as an accent color on the doors or trims (if present).

Body

Browns, olives, reddish-brown, grays, and beiges.

Trim

Black or dark gray, dark purple, olive, dark brown, medium brown, and reddish orange.

Accents

Bright Orange, bright yellow, and turquoise.

Sherwin Williams Colors

- ▶ SW 2860 Sage
- ▶ SW 2851 Sage Green Light
- ▶ SW 2855 Sycamore Tan
- ▶ SW 2856 Fairfax Brown
- ▶ SW 2859 Beige
- ▶ SW 2849 Westchester Gray
- ▶ SW 2850 Chelsea Gray

7.0 Years from 1991 – Present

7.1 Architectural Trends

Since 1991, architecture tends to be eclectic, drawing upon styles and building forms of the past. Popular styles include Craftsman, Colonial Revival, Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, and Italianate style homes. Building forms vary from the I-House, Saltbox, Gable Ell, Bungalow, and Cape Code of the past, but with modern conveniences such as mud rooms, laundry rooms, and attached garages. As such, paint colors appropriate to the style of architecture can be used as well as more modern colors. Color palettes currently in fashion that are not based in history should not be selected. The selected color palette for new construction should contribute to the diversity of color along the street and not replicate the color palette of a neighboring building.

7.2 Recommended Paint Colors

Sherwin Williams Colors

Fundamentally Neutral Collection

White

- ▶ SW 6385 Dover White
- ▶ SW 7004 Snowbound
- ▶ SW 7005 Pure White
- ▶ SW 7006 Extra White
- ▶ SW 7008 Alabaster
- ▶ SW 7647 Crushed Ice (off white)

Gray

- ▶ SW 0055 Light French Gray
- ▶ SW 2849 Westchester Gray
- ▶ SW 6002 Essential Gray
- ▶ SW 6185 Escape Gray
- ▶ SW 6256 Serious Gray
- ▶ SW 6257 Gibraltar
- ▶ SW 7015 Repose Gray
- ▶ SW 7017 Dorian Grey
- ▶ SW 7018 Dovetail Gray
- ▶ SW 7019 Gauntlet Gray
- ▶ SW 7029 Agreeable Gray
- ▶ SW 7045 Intellectual Gray
- ▶ SW 7046 Anonymous
- ▶ SW 7051 Analytical Gray
- ▶ SW 7060 Attitude Gray
- ▶ SW 7068 Grizzle Gray
- ▶ SW 7069 Iron Ore
- ▶ SW 7504 Keystone Gray
- ▶ SW 7528 Windsor Greige
- ▶ SW 7615 Sea Serpent (gray)
- ▶ SW 7621 Silvermist
- ▶ SW 7631 City Loft
- ▶ SW 7632 Modern Gray
- ▶ SW 7649 Silverplate
- ▶ SW 7672 Knitting Needles
- ▶ SW 7673 Pewter Cast
- ▶ SW 9132 Acacia Haze
- ▶ SW 9166 Drift of Mist

Green

- ▶ SW 6206 Oyster Bay (green)
- ▶ SW 6213 Halcyon Green
- ▶ SW 6468 Hunt Club
- ▶ SW 9129 Jade Dragon

Blue

- ▶ SW 6219 Rain
- ▶ SW 6220 Interesting Aqua

- ▶ SW 6222 Riverway
- ▶ SW 6227 Meditative
- ▶ SW 6228 Refuge
- ▶ SW 9135 Whirlpool
- ▶ SW 9177 Salty Dog (blue)

Tan/Beige

- ▶ SW 7514 Foothills (brown)
- ▶ SW 7633 Taupe Tone
- ▶ SW 7642 Pavestone

Dark Accent Colors

- ▶ SW 0006 Toile Red
- ▶ SW 6216 Jasper (dark green)
- ▶ SW 6258 Tricorn Black
- ▶ SW 7048 Urbane Bronze (dark bronze)
- ▶ SW 7505 Manor House (dark brown)
- ▶ SW 7039 Virtual Taupe (medium brown)
- ▶ SW 7605 Gale Force (dark blue)
- ▶ SW 7624 Slate Tile (dark gray)
- ▶ SW 9178 In The Navy (navy)

Benjamin Moore Colors

Historic Colors Collection (similar colors as listed above)

PPG Colors

Fundamental Neutrals Collection (similar colors as listed above)

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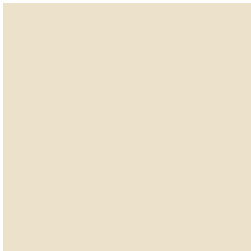
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13.0 Sherwin Williams - Historic Exterior Collection

Classical



SW2829 *Classical White*



SW2865 *Classical Yellow*

Colonial



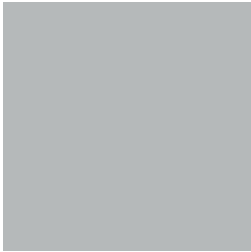
SW2826 *Colonial Revival Green Stone*



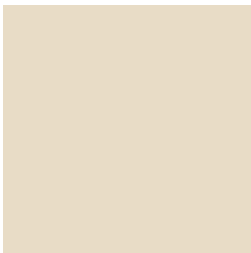
SW2827 *Colonial Revival Stone*



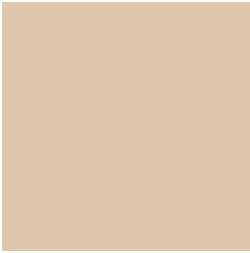
SW2828 *Colonial Revival Tan*



SW2832 *Colonial Revival Gray*



SW6119 *Antique White*



SW7723 *Colony Buff*

Downing



SW2819 *Downing Slate*



SW2820 *Downing Earth*



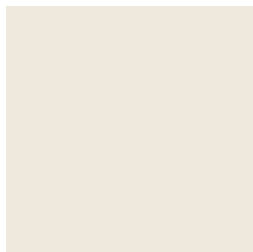
SW2821 *Downing Stone*

13.0 Sherwin Williams - Historic Exterior Collection

Downing Cont.



SW2822 *Downing Sand*



SW7002 *Downy*

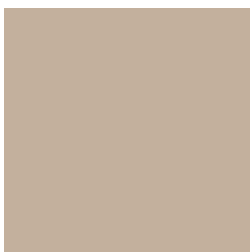


SW7678 *Cottage Cream
(Downing Cream)*



SW2821 *Downing Stone*

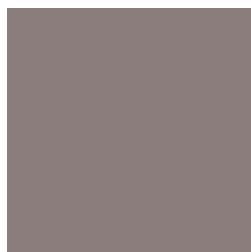
Renwick



SW2805 *Renwick Beige*

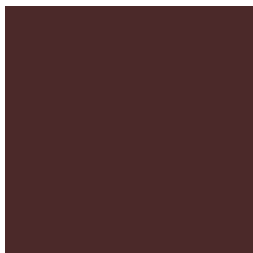


SW2815 *Renwick Olive*

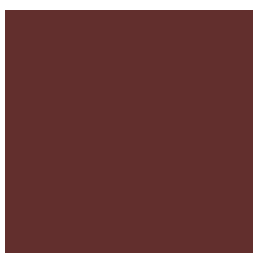


SW2818 *Renwick Heather*

Rookwood



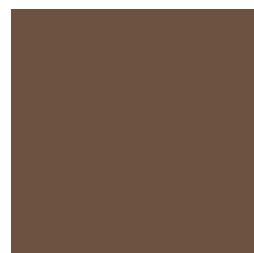
SW2801 *Rookwood Dark
Red*



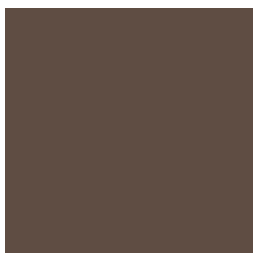
SW2802 *Rookwood Red*



SW2806 *Rookwood Brown*



SW2807 *Rookwood
Medium Brown*



SW2808 *Rookwood Dark
Brown*



SW2809 *Rookwood Shutter
Green*



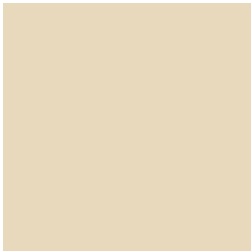
SW2816 *Rookwood Dark
Green*



SW2823 *Rookwood Clay*

13.0 Sherwin Williams - Historic Exterior Collection

Roycroft



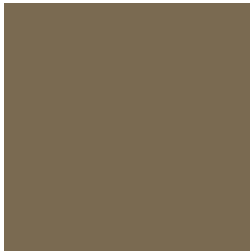
SW2833 Roycroft Vellum



SW2839 Roycroft Copper Red



SW2842 Roycroft Suede



SW2843 Roycroft Brass



SW2844 Roycroft Mist Gray



SW2846 Roycroft Bronze Green



SW2847 Roycroft Bottle Green



SW2848 Roycroft Pewter

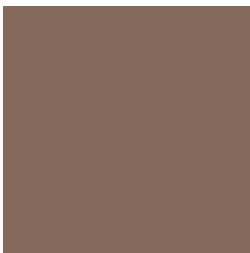
Arts & Crafts



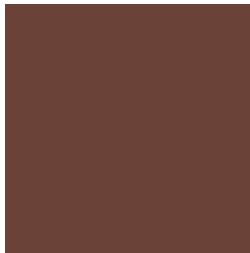
SW2834 Birdseye Maple



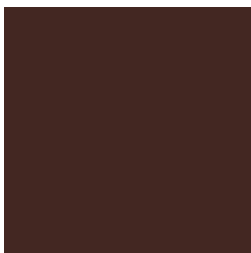
SW2835 Craftsman Brown



SW2836 Quartersawn Oak



SW2837 Aurora Brown



SW2838 Polished Mahogany



SW2840 Hammered Silver



SW2841 Weathered Shingle



SW2845 Bungalow Gray

13.0 Sherwin Williams - Historic Exterior Collection

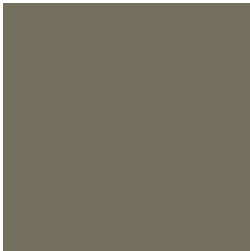
Suburban Modern



SW2849 Westchester Gray



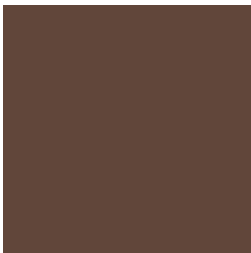
SW2850 Chelsea Gray



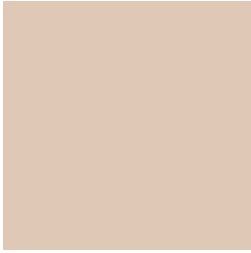
SW2851 Sage Green Light



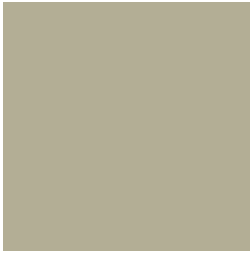
SW2855 Sycamore Tan



SW2856 Fairfax Brown

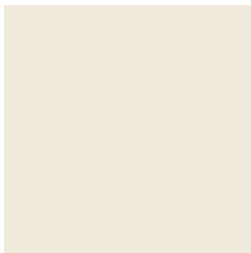


SW2859 Beige

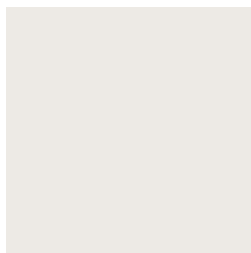


SW2860 Sage

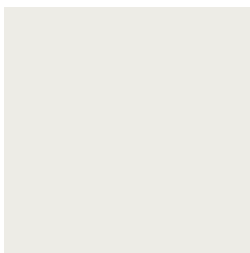
Fundamental Neutrals



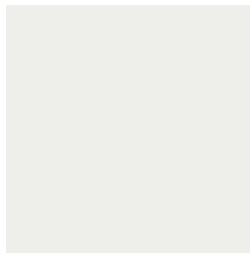
SW6385 Dover White



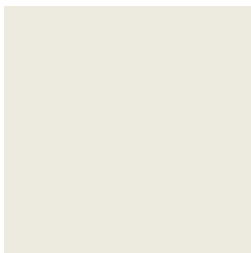
SW7004 Snowbound



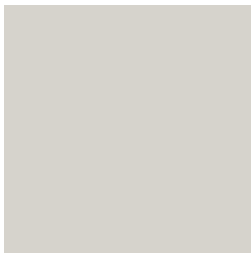
SW7005 Pure White



SW7006 Extra White



SW7008 Alabaster



SW7647 Crushed Ice



SW0055 Light French Gray



SW6002 Essential Gray

13.0 Sherwin Williams - Historic Exterior Collection

Fundament-
al Neutrals
Cont.



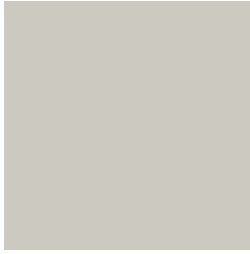
SW6185 *Escape Gray*



SW6256 *Serious Gray*



SW6257 *Gibraltar*



SW7015 *Repose Gray*



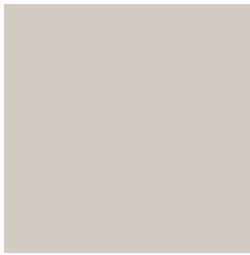
SW7017 *Dorian Gray*



SW7018 *Dovetail Gray*



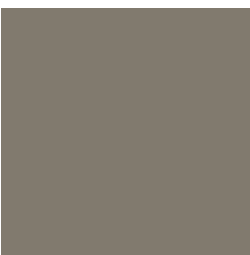
SW7019 *Gauntlet Gray*



SW7029 *Agreeable Gray*



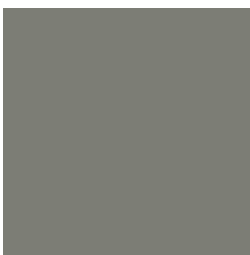
SW7045 *Intellectual Gray*



SW7046 *Anonymous*



SW7051 *Analytical Gray*



SW7060 *Attitude Gray*



SW7068 *Grizzle Gray*



SW7069 *Iron Ore*



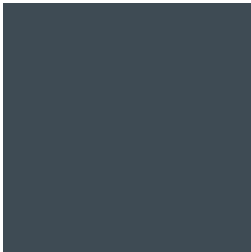
SW7504 *Keystone Gray*



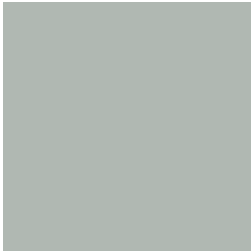
SW7528 *Windsor Greige*

13.0 Sherwin Williams - Historic Exterior Collection

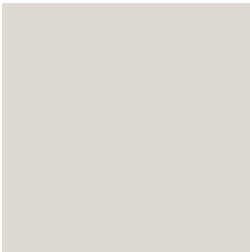
Fundament-
al Neutrals
Cont.



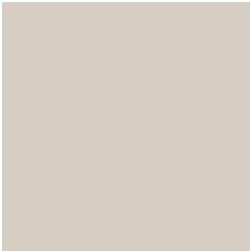
SW7615 *Sea Serpent (gray)*



SW7621 *Silvermist*



SW7631 *City Loft*



SW7632 *Modern Gray*



SW7649 *Silverplate*



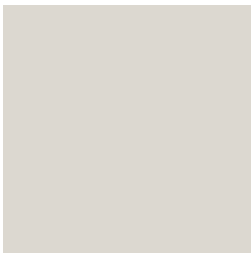
SW7672 *Knitting Needles*



SW7673 *Pewter Cast*



SW9132 *Acacia Haze*



SW9166 *Drift of Mist*



SW6206 *Oyster Bay (green)*



SW6213 *Halcyon Green*



SW6468 *Hunt Club*



SW9129 *Jade Dragon*



SW6219 *Rain*



SW6220 *Interesting Aqua*



SW6222 *Riverway*

13.0 Sherwin Williams - Historic Exterior Collection

Fundamental- al Neutrals Cont.



SW6227 *Mediative*



SW6228 *Refuge*



SW9135 *Whirlpool*



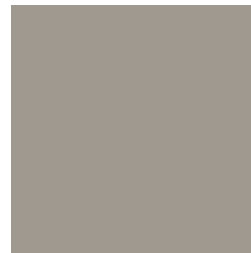
SW9177 *Salty Dog*



SW7514 *Foothills (brown)*



SW7633 *Taupe Tone*



SW7642 *Pavestone*



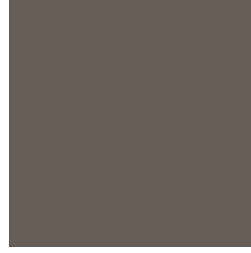
SW0006 *Toile Red*



SW6258 *Tricorn Black*



SW7048 *Urban Bronze (dark bronze)*



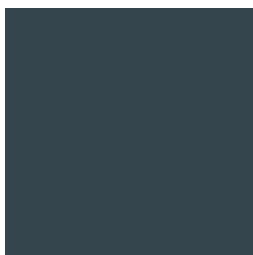
SW7505 *Manor House (dark brown)*



SW7039 *Virtual Taupe (medium brown)*



SW9178 *In the Navy (navy)*



SW7605 *Gale Force (dark blue)*



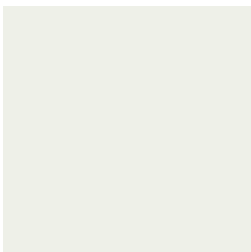
SW7624 *Slate Tile (dark grey)*



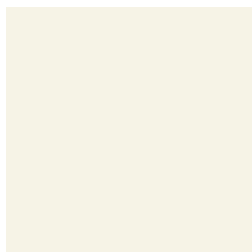
SW6119 *Antique White*

14.0 Benjamin Moore

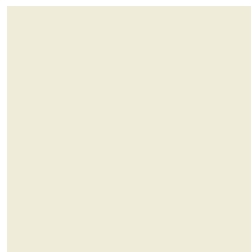
Williamsburg



CW-5 *Harwood Putty*



CW-10 *Capitol White*



CW-15 *Parish White*



CW-20 *Geddy White*



CW-25 *Williamsburg Stone*



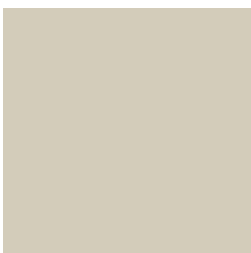
CW-30 *Market Square Shell*



CW-35 *Palace Tan*



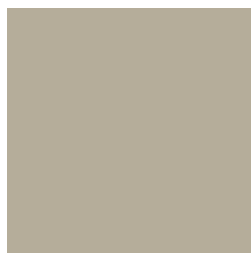
CW-40 *Tavern Gray*



CW-45 *York Gray*



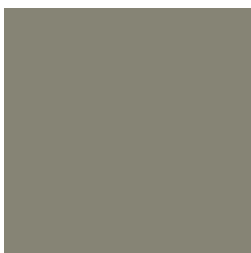
CW-50 *Tyler Gray*



CW-55 *Finnie Gray*



CW-60 *Cole Stone*



CW-65 *Gunsmith Gray*



CW-70 *Pelham Gray*



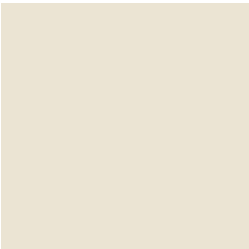
CW-75 *Randolph Stone*



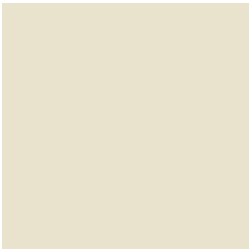
CW-90 *Tavern Charcoal*

14.0 Benjamin Moore

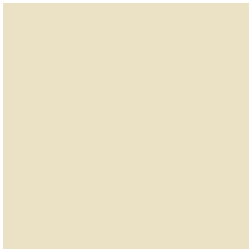
Williamsburg
Cont.



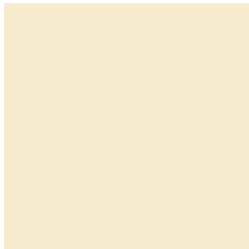
CW-95 *Lime White*



CW-100 *Prentis Cream*



CW-105 *Bracken Cream*



CW-110 *Calcite*



CW-115 *Cornice Tan*



CW-120 *Bracken Biscuit*



CW-125 *Brush Beige*



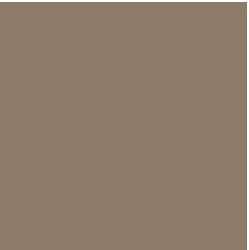
CW-130 *Coffeehouse Tan*



CW-140 *Timson Sand*



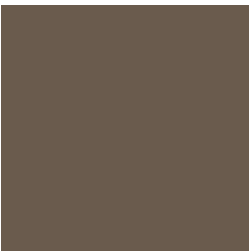
CW-145 *Brick House Tan*



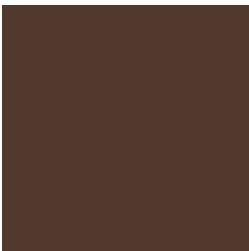
CW-150 *Everard Coffee*



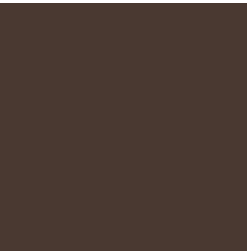
CW-155 *Revolutionary Storm*



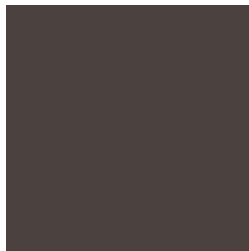
CW-160 *Dixon Brown*



CW-165 *Coffeehouse Chocolate*



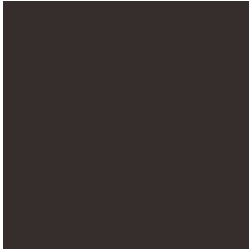
CW-170 *Tarpley Brown*



CW-175 *Tucker Chocolate*

14.0 Benjamin Moore

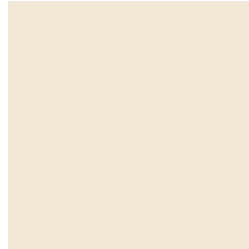
Williamsburg
Cont.



CW-180 *Bucktrout Brown*



CW-185 *Randolph Bisque*



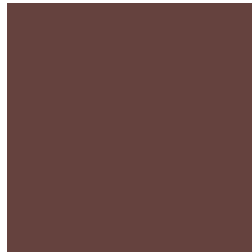
CW-200 *Franklin White*



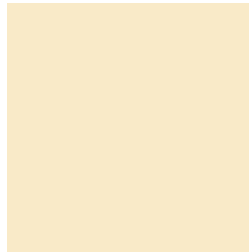
CW-245 *St. George Red*



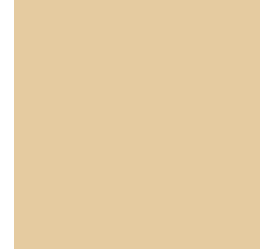
CW-255 *Palace Arms Red*



CW-270 *Nicolson Red*



CW-275 *Ludwell White*



CW-365 *Byrd Beige*



CW-370 *Sweeney Yellow*



CW-410 *Chamber Yellow*



CW-415 *Wythe Tan*



CW-440 *Gloucester Green*



CW-445 *Burwell Green*



CW-485 *Burgess Green*



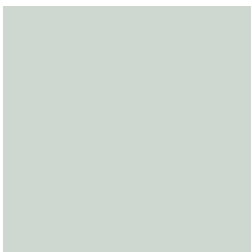
CW-490 *Livingston Green*



CW-495 *Russell Green*

14.0 Benjamin Moore

Williamsburg
Cont.



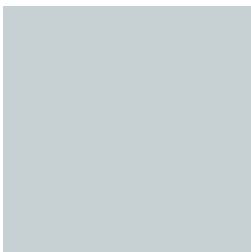
CW-635 *Nelson Blue*



CW-640 *Pearl*



CW-645 *Apollo Blue*



CW-650 *Palace Pearl*



CW-655 *Greenhow Blue*



CW-660 *Chiswell Blue*



CW-680 *Mopboard Black*



CW-685 *Ambler Slate*



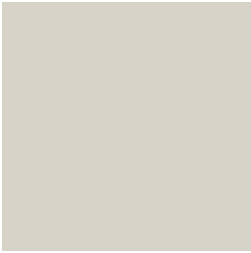
CW-695 *Lampblack*



CW-700 *Slate*



CW-705 *Tucker Gray*



CW-710 *Bruton White*



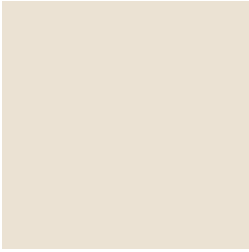
CW-715 *Bone Black*



CW-720 *Geddy Gray*

15.0 PPG Historic Collection - The Rich Colors of Heritage

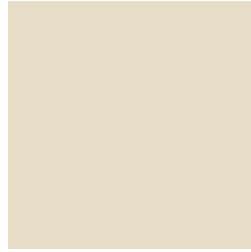
Refined Neutrals



PPG1084-2 *Onion Powder*



PPG1004-2 *Free Reign*



PPG1098-2 *Heavy Cream*



PPG1075-5 *Ranch Mink*



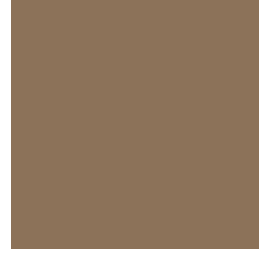
PPG1002-5 *Antique Silver*



PPG1086-4 *Pony Tail*



PPG1075-6 *Poppy Pods*



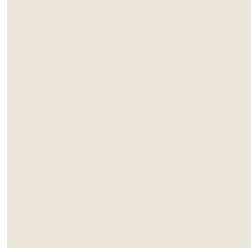
PPG1078-6 *Cocoa Delight*



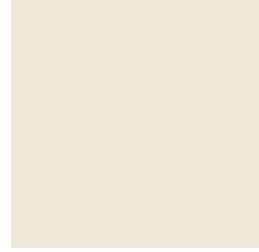
PPG1098-5 *Jute*



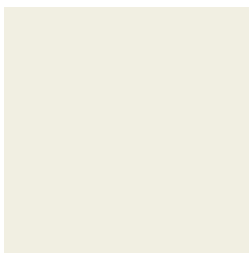
PPG1073-7 *Fudge*



PPG1101-1 *China White*



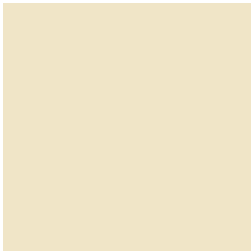
PPG1098-1 *Milk Paint*



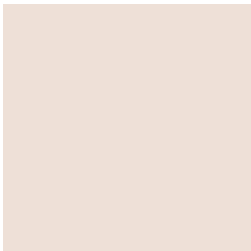
PPG1208-1 *Accolade*

15.0 PPG Historic Collection - The Rich Colors of Heritage

Rich Warm



PPG1093-2 *Soleil*



PPG1052-1 *Ginger Cream*



PPG1093-3 *Hearth*

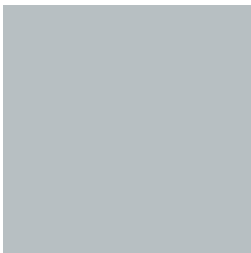


PPG1059-7 *Sweet
Spiceberry*



PPG1078-2 *Water Chestnut*

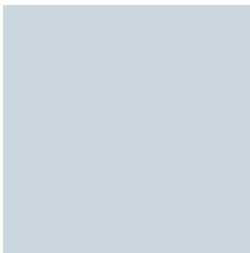
Classic Cool



PPG1012-4 *Gray Frost*



PPG1111-3 *Safari*



PPG1156-2 *Bit of Heaven*



PPG1144-3 *Babbling Brook*



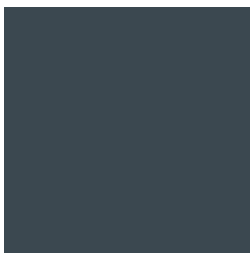
PPG1125-4 *Olive Sprig*



PPG1035-6 *Superstition*



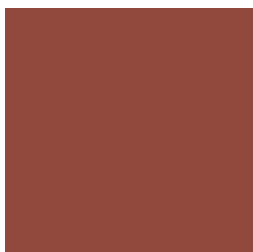
PPG1134-7 *Pine Forest*



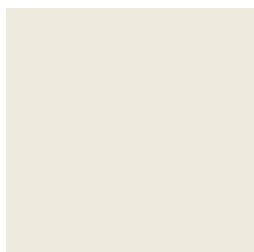
PPG1038-7 *Midnight Hour*

15.0 PPG Historic Collection - The Rich Colors of Heritage

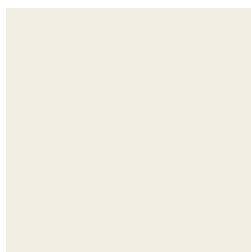
Frank Lloyd Wright - Organic Architecture



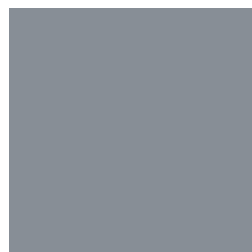
PPG1065-7 Cedar Chest
(red)



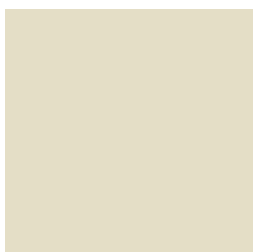
PPG1086-1 Horseradish



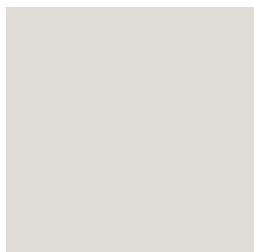
PPG1020-1 Atrium White



PPG1038-5 Feldspar



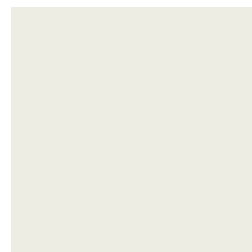
PPG1111-2 Bamboo



PPG1006-2 Shark



PPG1086-5 Earthy Ocher



PPG1006-1 Gypsum

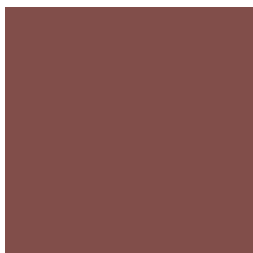


PPG1013-6 Gray Flannel

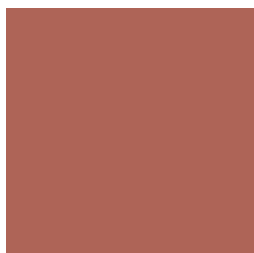


PPG1085-7 Fig Branches

Frank Lloyd Wright - Natural Elements



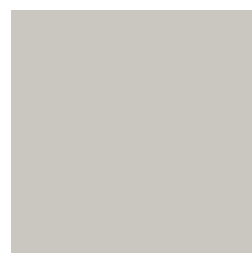
PPG13-02 Fallingwater Red



PPG1065-6 Deep Rust



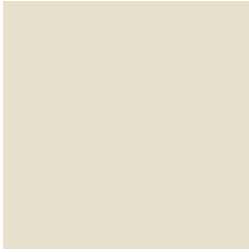
PPG1093-5 Antiquity



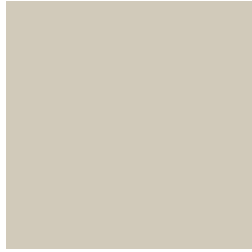
PPG1006-3 Early Evening

15.0 PPG Historic Collection - The Rich Colors of Heritage

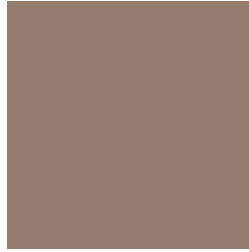
Frank Lloyd
Wright -
Natural
Elements
Cont.



PPG1099-2 *Oyster Shell*



PPG1024-4 *Moth Gray*



PPG1074-5 *Peppered Pecan*

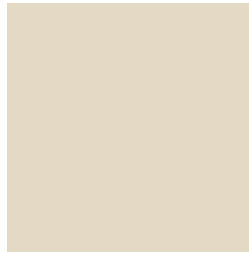
Frank Lloyd
Wright -
Inspiration
Everywhere



PPG1079-7 *Molasses*



PPG1079-5 *Cocoloco*



PPG1085-2 *Bone White*



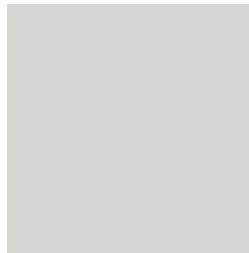
PPG1086-3 *Almond Cream*



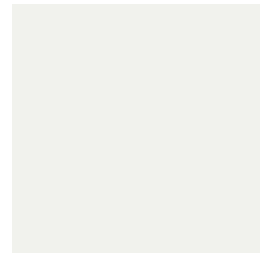
PPG1069-7 *Cinnamon Spice*



PPG1039-5 *Garrison Gray*



PPG1010-2 *Cloud White*



PPG1001-1 *Delicate White*

