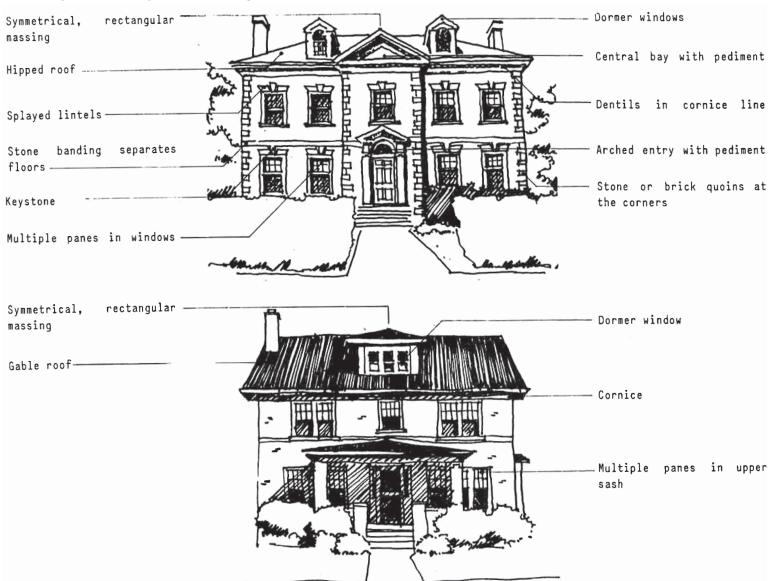
## COLOR SYSTEM C

**ASSOCIATED ARCHITECTURAL STYLES:** (16) COLONIAL REVIVAL, (17) NEO-DUTCH COLONIAL, (18) NEO-GEORGIAN, (19) POST-DEPRESSION COLONIAL

As the nineteenth century waned, American domestic architecture began to return to simpler lines inspired in part by our colonial past. With this revival paint colors also changed. Body colors moved towards the pastels; white again became the most popular trim color and was even used for sash. This trend developed in the 1890s, but only for colonial and classically inspired houses; the darker colors found in the High and Late Victorian Styles continued to be popular and it would be inappropriate to use the colonial colors listed for houses not in the Colonial Revival style. Knowledge of true colonial colors was primitive in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The so-called "Williamsburg" dark reds, uniform blues and greens that resulted from early studies to discover colors used in the colonial era were actually decades in the future.

For the stucco or clapboard, frame colonial, yellow was the most popular body color, although gray or blue was used. Normally these were then trimmed with white or ivory on the cornice, cornerboards, window frames, sash, etc., depending on which gave the lesser contrast. The yellow, gray and blue were less often used as trimming colors for masonry houses where the darker red brick or stone usually was accompanied by white or ivory trim and dark green shutters.



## COLOR SYSTEM C

## ACCEPTABLE COLOR COMBINATIONS \*MS = MUNSELL STANDARD

BODY	TRIM	SASH	SHUTTERS
A:3, A:4, C:1, C:2, C:3, C:4, C:5			Match trim color or A:8, B:11, B:12, B:13, B:17
	A:3, A:4, C:1, C:2, C:3, with C:4, C:5 preferred		Match trim color or A:8, B:11, B:12, B:13, B:17



## FIND OUT MORE! www.detroitmi.gov/hdc SUBMIT ALL DOCUMENTATION TO: hdc@detroitmi.gov