

HISTORIC PRESERVATION BOARD AGENDA August 5, 2010 - 4:00 PM

1. Call to Order
2. Roll Call
3. Approval of July 1, 2010 Minutes
4. Read "To Appeal Any Decision"
5. OLD BUSINESS

Case HB 09-35 Address: 408 Madison St
Applicant: Vivian Jackson

Request: For a Certificate of Appropriateness to reroof with rolled roofing material, replace siding with "Hardie®" type of siding and repaint exterior. Update on grant.

1. PUBLIC HEARING
2. REGULAR MEETING

Case HB 10-28 Address: 520 Oak St.
Applicant: Lavinia Moody

Request: Historic Preservation Board request for Certificate of Appropriateness to enclose porch and crawlspace and to paint. Tabled from July 1, 2010 for crawlspace info.

1. PUBLIC HEARING
2. REGULAR MEETING

6. NEW BUSINESS

Case HB 10-31 Address: 223 Madison St.
Applicant: James G. Douglass Jr.

Request: For a Certificate of Appropriateness to construct an inground pool with a 6' fence.

1. PUBLIC HEARING
2. REGULAR MEETING

7. OTHER BUSINESS- Paint color workshop.

8. Adjourn

ANY PERSON WISHING TO APPEAL ANY DECISION MADE BY THE HISTORIC PRESERVATION BOARD WITH RESPECT TO ANY MATTER CONSIDERED AT SUCH MEETING WILL NEED A RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS THAT INCLUDES THE TESTIMONY AND EVIDENCE UPON WHICH THE APPEAL IS TO BE BASED, AT THE EXPENSE OF THE APPELLANT. F.S. 286.0105



Historic Preservation Board

July 1, 2010

Minutes & Proceedings

The Historic Board was called to order by Chairman Robbi Correa.

The following members were present: Lynda Little Crabill, Larry Beaton, Mark Miles and Elizabeth van Rensberg. The following member was absent: Robert Goodwin.

Staff present: Recording Secretary Deena McCamey.

Discussion- Ms. Correa asked the Board members to respond to Commissioner Kitchens comments after approving the minutes from the June 3, 2010 meeting.

Approval of Minutes - Motion made by Mr. Miles to approve the June 3, 2010 minutes to include the comments from Ms. Kitchens, with second by Ms. Crabill. All those present voted affirmative, motion passed.

OLD BUSINESS

Case HB 09-35

Address: 408 Madison St.

Applicant: Vivian Jackson

Request: For a Certificate of Appropriateness to reroof with rolled roofing material, replace siding with "Hardie®" type of siding and repaint exterior. This was tabled from the January 7, 2010 meeting and the April 1, 2010 meeting.

Ms. Jackson was not present for the meeting.

Discussion- Ms. van Rensberg explained Ms. Jackson was meeting with contractors at her home regarding the bidding for the TIF/HIP Grant funding which was scheduled the same date and time as the Historic Board meeting. She explained the bidding starts the following Thursday.

Motion- made by Mr. Miles to table until the August 5th meeting. Seconded by Mr. Beaton. All those present voted affirmative.

Case HB 10-28

Address: 520 Oak Street

Applicant: Lavinia Moody

Request: for Certificate of Appropriateness to enclose porch and crawlspace and to paint.

Ms. McCamey, read the Chief Building Official's remarks, stating he had no comment on the porch enclosure or painting of the house but, he recommended disapproval of the crawlspace. He commented the reason these homes live so long is that they have good ventilation under the first floor. FBC (Florida Building Code) prohibits total enclosure of crawlspace, that it must have 1 sq. in. of ventilation per 1 sq. ft. of floor area distributed around the perimeter. He also stated enclosing the crawlspace is not in keeping with this era of construction.

Lavinia Moody, 520 Oak Street, told the Board she purchased the house last November and at that her home owner insurance company told her they would only insure her for one year and that she needed to enclose the crawlspace under her house or they will discontinue her coverage because of her "improper enclosure of her crawlspace." She told the Board that her agent, Dave Church, was there and he could discuss the options in detail.

Dave Church of D.K. Church Construction, 627 St. Johns Ave., told the Board they plan to enclose the crawlspace and stucco the outside with lath or block. He told the Board he suggested using lattice or wood but

Historic Preservation Board
July 1, 2010
Minutes & Proceedings

the insurance company told the homeowner no, that it had to be of solid material. Mr. Church told the Board he was open to suggestions on how they can solve this issue.

Ms. Crabill asked how the previous homeowner had insurance.

Ms. Moody stated she had no idea. She said she had talked to Ms. Huber (the previous homeowner) but had not received that information.

Ms. Crabill asked Ms. Moody if she had advised her insurance company of how the recommendations may turn out since the house is in the Historic District.

Ms. Moody said she asked the insurance company if she could apply lattice or slatted wood material there, but the insurance company said "as long as there is space where animals can get up underneath and it was not easily accessible to store items underneath where fire can be a hazard, they would not insure her."

Ms. Correa asked when this had to be done.

Ms. Moody said they need to take pictures proving that the crawlspace had been enclosed by November.

Mr. Miles said it looked like 2" x 8" horizontal.

Mr. Church said it was 1" x 6" hanging on 2" x 4".

Mr. Miles asked if that would be a sufficient enough of structure to attach the wire lath to it then apply stucco.

Mr. Church said no it's just hanging there; it's not attached to the main structure.

Mr. Miles asked if the whole underside will need to be restructured then.

Mr. Church replied that was correct.

Mr. Miles stated that with a concrete block there will need to be footers, and that would be a challenge.

Mr. Church said that he would leave an access panel in the back of the house.

Motion- made by Mr. Miles to approve the application with the revision as noted by the Chief Building Official requiring the adequate ventilation and a finished stucco area below, and to leave it up to the Official as to what material and application would be appropriate to meet the building code.

Ms. Correa suggested the Board should have discussion before a motion can be made.

Mr. Miles stated that under Roberts Rules there must be a motion before a discussion. Ms. van Rensberg seconded the motion for further discussion.

Discussion-

Ms. Crabill asked if there were any way the homeowner could get in touch with her insurance company and explain that modifying the crawlspace does not meet the Historic Standards.

Ms. Moody asked if the Board could give her a letter stating a recommendation that she could give to her insurance company.

Ms. Crabill suggested the Board should table the crawlspace so they can research a proper way to enclose the crawlspace making it historically appropriate.

Historic Preservation Board
July 1, 2010
Minutes & Proceedings

Ms. Moody said they suggested to her insurance company to take the existing boards and just board them up, but that wouldn't work since the boards are only hanging there by hooks.

Ms. Correa suggested since the homeowner has until November to complete the crawlspace the Board should do research and bring this back to the August meeting.

Motion Amended- by Mr. Miles to include the porch enclosure and painting and recommend tabling the crawlspace discussion.

Ms. Correa asked if the porch is enclosed with screen windows and the next homeowner decided to remove the windows and make it back into a screen porch again, will it look the same as before adding the screened windows.

Mr. Church said no it will not, it will need to be rebuilt because he will need to repair and level the floor, the bottom is still going to be novelty siding and relocate the framing for the windows so they fit correctly.

Ms. Crabill asked if it was going to be actual windows and not screening.

Mr. Church said it will be windows.

Ms. Correa said it will be altering the structure.

Ms. Moody said the purpose of enclosing the front porch was to enlarge and extend her studio where her business will be.

Mr. Church said to also provide a handicap opening.

Ms. Moody said she works with stroke survivors and she needed to make it as easy for them as possible.

Amended Motion - seconded by Ms. van Rensberg. All those present voted affirmative. Motion passed.

Other Business- Continuation of the Paint Color Chart workshop

The Board relocated to tables in the middle of the room.

Discussion-

Ms. Correa asked to discuss Commissioner Kitchens comments before stating the paint chart workshop. She asked if there were any thoughts or concerns on her comments.

Ms. Crabill commented the more information and education the Historic Board gives to the Commissioners the better it's going to be for the Commissioners to understand their reason for a paint color chart. Personal opinions need to be put aside.

The Board members took out their samples.

Ms. McCamey requested the Board to refresh themselves with the Secretary of Interior Standards for Rehabilitation (SISR) book she handed out to each member in the past. She said this will help the Board with their decision making. She made an example to the Board advising them that according to the SISR when modifying a structure it needs to be modified in such a way so if needed it can come back to the original esthetics, referencing them to their approval of the front porch enclosure, since it will be rebuilt and the openings relocated their approval was against the SISR recommendation.

Ms. Correa, reminded the Board that they need to be very careful with their color choices because the SISR states the color should be of the era and style of the structure not what they Board thinks is nice or pretty.

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Mr. Miles, showed different manufacturer paint samples. He said even though they are not on historic color charts they appear to be the same as what are on historic color charts.

Ms. Correa, showed the Board two actual Sherwin Williams® paint color charts from the 1920's & 1960's, and said these color choices are not even on today's historical color charts for Sherwin Williams®. She questioned their authenticity.

Mr. Miles stated if they chose 20 base colors to start with it would be a easier to come up with final choices.

Ms. Van Rensberg, offered to get copies of the City of Saint Augustine's color charts, it would be much easier to use as a starting point.

Motion- to table until the August 5th meeting made by Mr. Miles. Seconded made by Ms. Crabill. All those present voted affirmative. Motion passed.

Motion- to adjourn made by Mr. Miles. Seconded made by Ms. Crabill. All those present voted affirmative. Motion passed.

Meeting adjourned at 5:15pm.



Historic Preservation Board
August 5, 2010

Case: HB 10-31

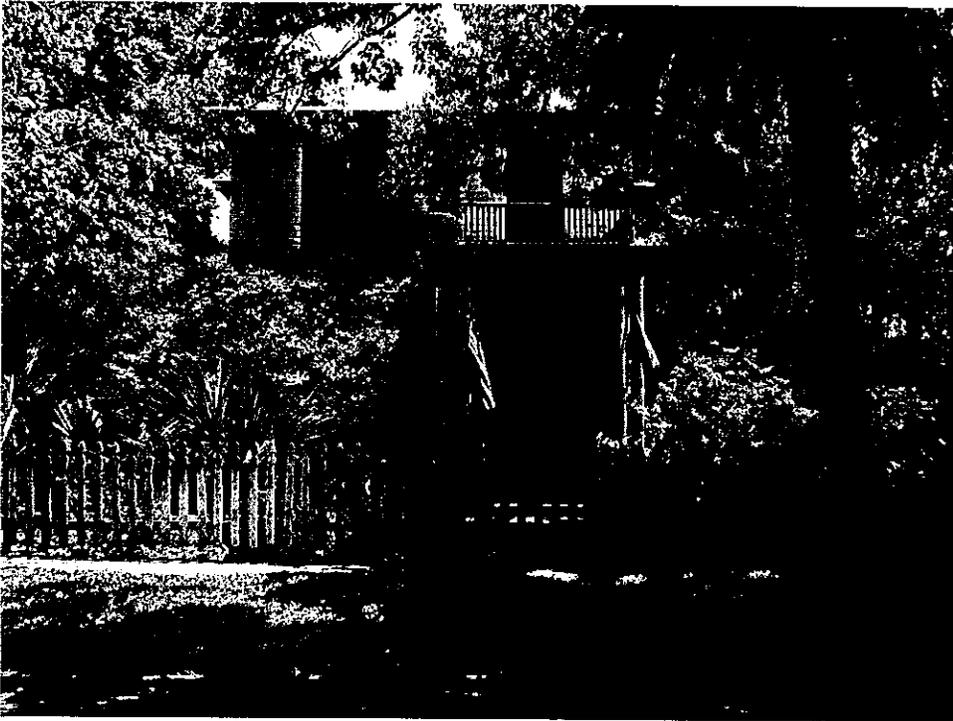
Request: For a Certificate of Appropriateness to construct an in ground pool with a 6' fence.

Location: 223 Madison Street

Owner: James G. Douglas Jr.

Due to health concerns, this case was expedited to the August agenda. Notices were sent out on July 23, 2010 with notice in the paper on July 27, 2010. The Chief Building Official's comments are attached.

This parcel is on a corner lot and has an existing chain link fence covered in vines. Staff has informed the applicant that the Florida Building Code will require a 6' fence around the pool and that it cannot be chain link.



MEMORANDUM

July 26, 2010

To: Department Head

Fm: CBO

Re: 223 Madison St (Swimming Pool).

Owner to comply with the City of Palatka Ordinance, requiring a 6' security fence complying with the Florida Building Code and constructed with material as specified with Historic District guidelines.

Application Number: HB -10-31
 Hearing date: 8/5/10

9. This application submitted by:

Signature of owner(s): [Signature]

Print owner(s) names(s): James G. DOUGLASS Jr.

Signature of Agent(s): _____

Print Agent(s) names: _____

STATE OF Florida
 County of Putnam

Before me this day personally appeared James G. Douglass
 who executed the foregoing application and acknowledged to and before me that he
 executed this document for the purposes therein expressed.
 WITNESS my hand and official seal, this 23rd day of July A.D. 2010.



Karen M Venables
 Notary Public

My commission expires: March 28, 2014 State of Florida at Large

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY			
1. Date Submitted: <u>7/23</u> <u>Handship</u>	2. Received By: <u>DB</u>	3. Preliminary review by: <u>DD</u>	4. Signs Posted: <u>owner</u> By: <u>DB - photo</u>
5. Required Attachments Reviewed:			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Proposed Site Plan (if applicable) <input type="checkbox"/> Letter of Authorization <input type="checkbox"/> Existing Elevations (If changing) <input type="checkbox"/> Plans (if addition) <input type="checkbox"/> Proposed Elevations (If changing)		<input type="checkbox"/> Legal Description <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Photographs <input type="checkbox"/> Product Information (If applicable)	
(sketches provided)			
6. Conditions:			

From : James G. Douglass, Jr.

To: Palatka Historic Preservation Board

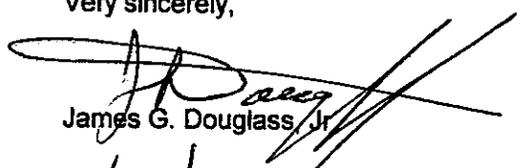
Subj: Application for Swimming Pool Permit

Dear Board members:

I am applying for a Certificate of Appropriateness for the construction of an in-ground 14 by 30 foot swimming pool in the back yard of my house located at 223 Madison Street, Palatka. The required forms have been submitted to the Building Department.

I am requesting that this pool be approved on an accelerated basis. I would like consideration by the Board at their next meeting, in August, rather than the September meeting. My recently wed, 79 year old wife has been diagnosed with cancer and having had surgery, is proceeding with chemo and radiation therapy. She would like to have the pool available for exercise and recreation as soon as possible. The builder assures me that he can begin construction as soon as approval is obtained. If we wait until the September meeting construction will not be completed until the swimming season is almost over for this year, therefore, we ask you to consider and approve the pool at your 5 August meeting. At our age months can be important.

Very sincerely,


James G. Douglass, Jr.

7/25/10

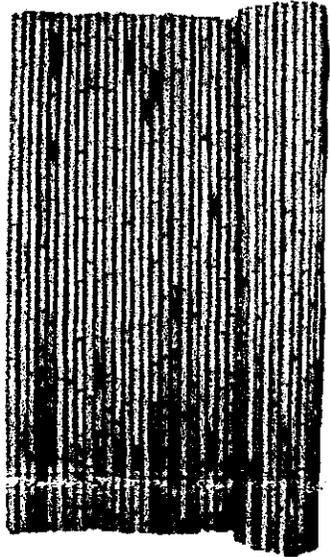
RECEIVED
JUL 26 2010
BY: _____



More saving. **More doing.**

Welcome, (Sign In or Register) Palatka, FL is your

Share	Em
-------	----



[View Larger](#)

Backyard X-Scapes Rolled Bambo Fencing -1 In. D x 6 Ft. H x 8 Ft. L

Model # HDD-BAME-BF05 Internet # 100631152

\$89.97/RL-Roll

Ships FREE with \$249.00 Order

This item cannot be shipped to the following state(s)

Average Customer Rating

★★★★☆ 4.5 out of 5

Write a review for a chance to win a \$1,000 Gift C

[Read Reviews](#)

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Description

Our bamboo fencing is made of durable Tonkin cane from southeast China. Bamboo stock has the equivalent strength of many alloys of steel. Connected with hidden heavy gage galvanized steel coated wires, our bamboo fence panels are pre-assembled and ready for quick and simple installation in your home and outdoor garden. Beautiful outdoor structural fences are easily set up by connecting them together. Please see our installation instructions. Bamboo is the fastest growing woody plant in the world with over 1,000 different species. Many types of bamboo have existed from prehistoric times. Bamboo is actually an evergreen plant in the true grass family Poaceae The growth rate of bamboo today has been documented as fast as 40 in an hour, but can only sustain this rate of growth for short periods of time.

In prehistoric times, bamboo could grow more than 16 feet in a day and could reach heights of more than 250 feet. Bamboo has a unique rhizome system which allows this type of growth.

Bamboo thrives in tropical regions of the world and is environmentally friendly as it needs little or no fertilization

Unlike hardwoods which can take 15-20 years to mature, bamboo matures in 3-4 years.

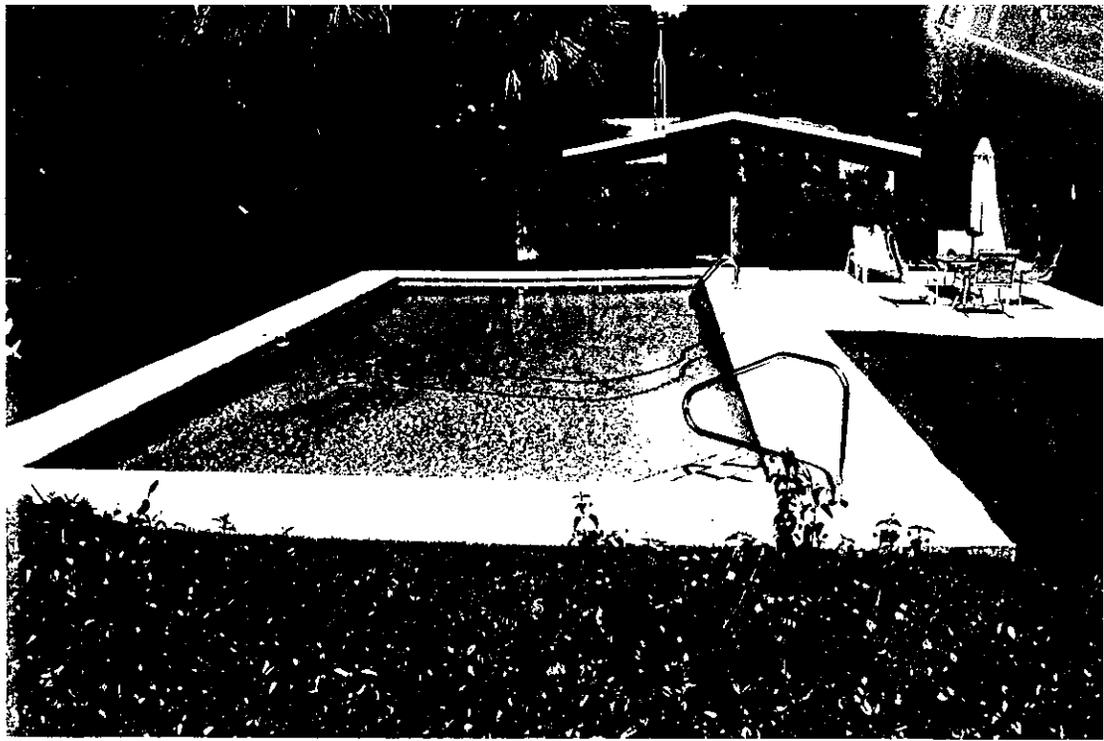
Bamboo is the best replacement for hardwood and is GREAT for the environment!

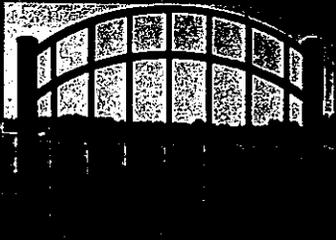
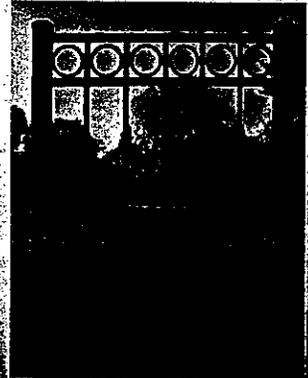
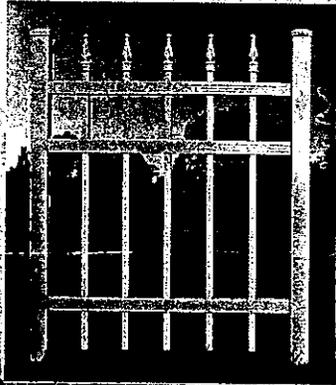
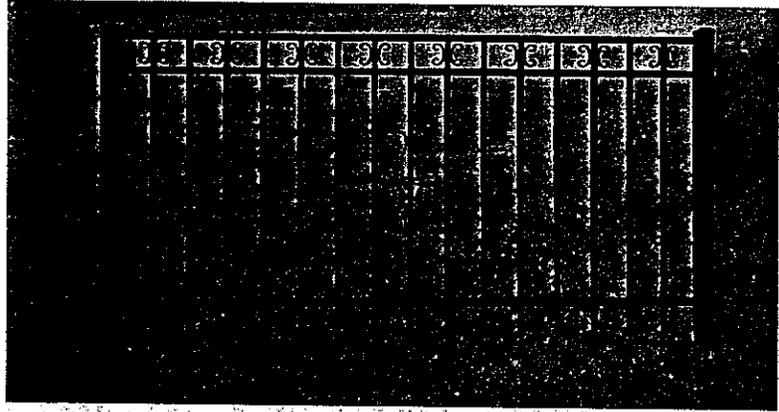
MFG Brand Name : Backyard X-Scapes

MFG Model # : HDD-BAME-BF05

MFG Part # : HDD-BAME-BF05







Quality and Value by Design™

MADE IN AMERICA

First City Pools & Spas, Inc.

P.O. Box 759, East Palatka, Florida 32131

Phone: 386-328-7946

Fax: 386-325-6499

License Number: CPC1457519

Commercial & Residential Pools

New Construction & Remodels

Date: 15-Jul-10
 Name: James Douglass
 Address: 223 MADISON ST
 City: Palatka
 Subdivision: _____
 County: _____ St. Johns Clay Duval Putnam

Home Phone: (386) 329-9762
 Mrs. Cell Phone: _____
 Mr. Cell Phone: _____
 Mrs. Work Phone: _____
 Mr. Work Phone: _____

Buyer purchased the above described swimming pool from the Seller upon the following terms:-

Total Amount of Contract \$ 21500.00
 Deposit upon signing of this contract (Permitting Fees) \$ 500.00
 Balance to be paid as follows:

1st Payment upon Digging	40%	\$ 8400.00
2nd Payment upon Shotcrete/Erection of Walls	30%	\$ 6300.00
3rd Payment upon Concrete Deck, Tile, Marseite	20%	\$ 4200.00
4th Payment upon Start Up	10%	\$ 2100.00

Pool Specifications

Pool Size: 14x30 Pool Shape: Straight Wall Depth: 3 x 6 Gallons: _____ Spa Size: N/A

Finish <u>Sapphire</u>	Main Drain <u>YES 2 (two)</u>	Sam Light	Spa Other
Liner	Hydroset	Timer <u>YES</u>	Fountain
Tile <u>A-6886 - DK Blue (Luv Tile)</u>	Cleaner <u>YES</u>	Manual Cleaning Equip. <u>YES</u>	Blower
Spa	Plumb for Cleaner <u>YES</u>	Pool Other	Returns/Jets
Trim Tile <u>Cabot Blue</u>	Waterfall <u>Size:</u>	Heat Pump	Main Drain
Kook Deck Color <u>Irish Cream</u>	Chlorinator (Tab) <u>YES</u>	Heater Brand	Remote System
Acrylic Color	Salt System	Natural Gas	Raised Steps
Handrail <u>No</u>	Pump Type <u>Hayward</u>	Propane Gas	Raised Amount
Ladder	Pump HP <u>1 (one)</u>	Heater Size (BTU)	Marble Spill
Swim Out	Filter Type <u>Hayward</u>	Diving Board	Glass Opening
Coping	Filter Size <u>1200</u>	Slide	Spa Light
Skimmers <u>YES 1 (one)</u>	Light <u>YES</u>	Screen Type	
Returns <u>YES 3 - 4 returns</u>	Jazz Light	Screen Doors	

General: The following miscellaneous items will be provided or performed by First City Pools & Spas, Inc.:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1 Engineered Plans | 10 Comprehensive owner's manual |
| 2 Worker's Compensation | 11 Plan review before construction to begin |
| 3 Public Liability Insurance | 12 Start-up chemicals |
| 4 Negligent Property damage insurance | 13 Chemical test kit |
| 5 Clean up of all construction debris | 14 Lien releases |
| 6 Start-up pool | 15 Building permits |
| 7 Fill in tire tracks in access area | 16 Brush, 16 ft. pole, leaf net |
| 8 Pool maintenance/operation training | |
| 9 Sign in front yard | |

RECEIVED
 JUL 23 2010
 BY: HB 10-31

The following is a list of standard items for each pool; however, if an option is chosen the standard will not be applicable. Items marked YES are included in this contract; items marked NO are not included in this contract; and items not marked at all are excluded from this contract.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 1 Pre-grade | 14 Distance from pool edge to equipment in up to 30 ft |
| 2 Layout pool before excavation | Additional distance needed: _____ feet |

- 4 Horizontal and vertical steel for shell
- 5 Six inch water line tile around inside perimeter
- 6 Sanitizing System is a salt-generator with digital timer box
- 7 Electrical bonding and electrical hook-up to existing service
- 8 Ground fault interrupted for pool light
- 9 Plumbing with Schedule 40 PVC non-corrosive; N.S.F. approved; pressure tested
- 10 X-port debris removal system (main drain)
- 11 Automatic Skimmer with 2 inch line size
- 12 Cleaning system is a Polaris 340
- 13 Pool equipment (pump, filter, light, timer box)

- 15 Pump size is up to 1.5 horse power
Upgrade to a 2.0 horse power pump: YES NO
- 16 Filter size is up to 150 sq. ft. and type is a cartridge
Option: SAND DE
- 17 Lighting is ONE color changing light in pool only
Option: Additional light(s): YES NO No. _____
- 18 One Swim-out
Option: Number of additional swim-outs: _____
Option: Shallow end bench: YES NO
- 19 Pool comes with 3 steps in shallow end
Design: CAKE STRAIGHT CUSTOM
Option: Additional step: YES NO

SPA

DECK

- 1 Inside Size: _____ 6 ft. _____ 7 ft. _____ 8ft.
- 2 Shape: _____ Round _____ Square _____ Custom
_____ 3 sides square with arc front
_____ 3 sides square with angled cornered front
- 3 Number of jets: _____ 4 _____ 6 _____ Other
- 4 Lights: color changing light is standard
- 5 Blower is standard
- 6 Digital handheld PDS computer controller is standard
- 7 Six inch elevation from check is standard
Option: _____ inches additional elevation
- 8 18 inch spillway with travertine
Option: _____ Granite _____ Tile
- 9 Pentair Heater 400K BTU
_____ Propane _____ Natural Gas

- 1 Size: _____ 361 _____ sq. ft.
- 2 Deck material: _____ paver stones _____ artistic pavers
 concrete deck
- 3 Coping length: _____ 88 _____ linear feet
_____ Travertine: Bull-nosed or Chiseled
_____ Artistic pavers
_____ Cantilever
- 4 Paver Sealer: YES NO
- 5 Existing Concrete to Resurface: _____ sq. ft.
Material: _____ Paver stones _____ Artistic pavers
- 6 Footer: YES NO length: _____ lin. ft.
- 7 Retaining wall: YES NO
length: _____ lin. ft.
- 8 Number of 3 x 3 door pads for screen: _____

FEATURES

- 1 Raised Decking: _____ lin. ft. of 6 inch raised tile areas
_____ lin. ft. of 12 inch raised tile areas
_____ lin. ft. of 18 inch raised tile areas
_____ lin. ft. of _____ inch raised tile areas
- 2 Sun self: YES NO
- 3 Slide: YES NO
- 4 Water Features: Sheer descents:
_____ 18 inch _____ 24 inch _____ 36 inch
_____ 48 inch Other: _____ at _____ inches
- 5 Water feature pump: YES NO
- 6 Heater for pool only: YES NO
_____ Heat pump: 99,000 BTU (electric)
_____ Pentair 400K BTU _____ propane _____ natural gas
_____ Solar system: _____ number of panels
- 7 Other: _____

SCREEN

Wall Height: _____ feet x Wall Length: _____ linear feet = Wall Area: _____ square feet
 Wall Area: _____ square feet + Roof Area: _____ square feet = Total Screen: _____ square feet

- * Customer is responsible for location and cost of removal, if necessary, for buried or overhead: cable TV, electric, phone, water, gas, sprinkler system, or tree removal, etc.
- * Customer understands First City Pools & Spas, Inc. will need access to the home, primarily for the electrical. If the customer does not wish to leave a key with a neighbor, First City Pools & Spas, Inc. assumes no responsibility for time that will be taken off work, or any inconvenience to the customer caused by the installation of the pool or electrical hook-up of the pool. It is very difficult to schedule First City Pools & Spas, Inc. personnel and/or electricians to correspond with customer availability.
- * Customer to furnish water and electric supply while the pool is under construction, service or in operation.
- * Customer is responsible for any additional dirt needed for proper installation of pool and/or to build road for access to property to build pool. Payment is due at time of delivery for any dirt needed.
- * Customer must provide access to the property for backhoe, dump truck and concrete truck. Additional charges will be billed for concrete pump rental if concrete truck cannot get close to the pool because of inadequate room, too much slope or wed yard, etc.
- * Customer is responsible for any damage to sidewalk or sod on county right of way or Customer private property
- * If a retaining wall is needed for proper installation of pool, it could cost between \$15- \$34 _____ sq. ft. with payment due at completion or wall.

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Site Inventory Form

FDAHRM 802 ==
1009 ==

Site Name Waymer House Site No. 830 ==
Address of Site: 223 Madison St., Palatka, FL 32077 Survey Date 8010 820 ==
Instruction for locating _____ 905 ==

Location: Palatka 9 pt. 1 & pt. 4 813 ==
subdivision name block no. lot no. 868 ==

County: Putnam 808 ==

Owner of Site: Name: Sumner, Winton P. and Wilma W.
Address: c/o Margaret L. Staples

223 Madison St., Palatka, FL 32077 902 ==

Type of Ownership private 848 == Recording Date _____ 832 ==

Recorder: _____

Name & Title: Historic Property Associates

Address: 120 Lobelia Rd., St. Augustine, FL 32084 818 ==

Condition of Site: Integrity of Site: Original Use priv. residence 838 ==

Check One	Check One or More	Present Use <u>priv. residence</u> 850 ==
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Excellent 863 ==	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered 858 ==	Dates: Beginning <u>+1909</u> 844 ==
<input type="checkbox"/> Good 863 ==	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered 858 ==	Culture/Phase <u>American</u> 840 ==
<input type="checkbox"/> Fair 863 ==	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site 858 ==	Period <u>20th Century</u> 845 ==
<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated 863 ==	<input type="checkbox"/> Restored () (Date: <u>X</u>) 858 ==	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved () (Date: <u>X</u>) 858 ==	

NR Classification Category: Building 916 ==

Threats to Site:

Check One or More	
<input type="checkbox"/> Zoning (<u>X</u>) 878 ==	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation (<u>X</u>) 878 ==
<input type="checkbox"/> Development (<u>X</u>) 878 ==	<input type="checkbox"/> Fill (<u>X</u>) 878 ==
<input type="checkbox"/> Deterioration (<u>X</u>) 878 ==	<input type="checkbox"/> Dredge (<u>X</u>) 878 ==
<input type="checkbox"/> Borrowing (<u>X</u>) 878 ==	
<input type="checkbox"/> Other (See Remarks Below): _____ 878 ==	

Areas of Significance: Architecture 910 ==

Significance: Frame Vernacular residence built between 1903 and 1909. Most prominent feature is one-story entrance portico with unfluted doric columns and pilasters. Contributes to character of a well-defined historic residential neighborhood.

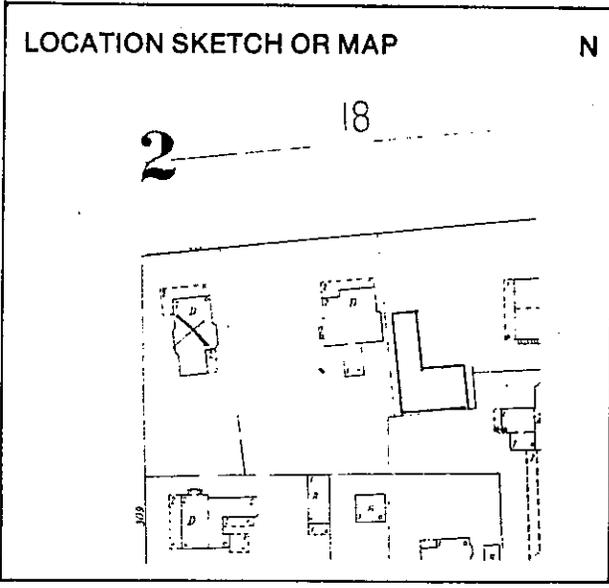
This building is located on a lot conveyed in 1902 from Mary Rosenberg, the daughter of Mayor Henry S. Teasdale and the wife of Dr. William A. Rosenberg, to William A. Curry, the owner of Curry and Lane Shoes. In 1918 C.C. Hudson, President of the Vertress Co., a feed and grain wholesale outlet with a large warehouse on the Palatka waterfront, acquired the former Curry home, retaining it for six years before selling it to the Palatka Development Company. In 1927 Frank Waymer, co-owner of Paul and Waymer Lumber Co., and his wife Hope, purchased the building where Mrs. Waymer lived until the mid-sixties.

Sources: Sanborn; City Directories

911 ==

ARCHITECT _____ 872 ==
 BUILDER _____ 874 ==
 STYLE AND/OR PERIOD Frame Vernacular 964 ==
 PLAN TYPE rectangular 966 ==
 EXTERIOR FABRIC(S) wood: weatherboards with sideboards 854 ==
 STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S) wood frame: balloon 856 ==
 PORCHES N/1-story entrance portico with unfluted doric columns & pilasters;
balustrade 2nd story overlook # S&E/1-story porch with doric columns 942 ==
 FOUNDATION: piers: brick, brick piercéd; concrete block 942 ==
 ROOF TYPE: hip 942 ==
 SECONDARY ROOF STRUCTURE(S): 942 ==
 CHIMNEY LOCATION: E: end, interior # W: end, interior 942 ==
 WINDOW TYPE: DHS, 1/1, wood with bays on E & W 942 ==
 CHIMNEY: brick with corbelled caps 882 ==
 ROOF SURFACING: metal, sheet: 5-V crimp 882 ==
 ORNAMENT EXTERIOR: wood columns and balustrade 882 ==
 NO. OF CHIMNEYS 2 952 == NO. OF STORIES 2 950 ==
 NO. OF DORMERS _____ 954 ==
 Map Reference (incl. scale & date) USGS Palatka 7.5MIN 1968 809 ==

Latitude and Longitude: _____ 800 ==
 Site Size (Approx. Acreage of Property): _____ 833 ==



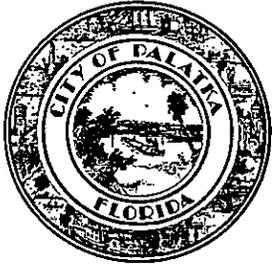
Township	Range	Section	
T10S	R27E	42	812 ==

UTM Coordinates:

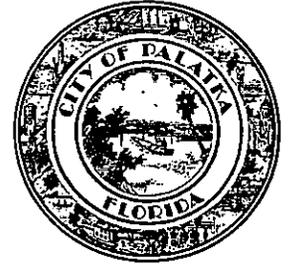
<u>17</u>	<u>439000</u>	<u>3279860</u>	<u>890 ==</u>
Zone	Easting	Northing	

Photographic Records Numbers _____ 860 ==

Contact Print



City of Palatka
Building & Zoning
201 N. 2nd Street
Palatka, Florida 32177
386-329-0103 • Fax 386-329-0172



As an owner of adjacent property, you are hereby notified of a pending action before the Historic Preservation Board which may be of concern to you:

PUBLIC NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the **CITY OF PALATKA HISTORIC PRESERVATION BOARD** will hold a public hearing on **August 5, 2010** at 4:00 P.M. at the Palatka City Hall, 201 N 2nd St. for the purpose of hearing the following matter:

Request: For a Certificate of Appropriateness to construct an in ground pool with a 6' fence.

Location: 223 Madison Street

Owner: James G. Douglas Jr.

Case: HB 10-31

All interested parties are invited to attend this public hearing.

Debbie Banks
Director of Building & Zoning

ANY PERSON WISHING TO APPEAL ANY DECISION MADE BY THE HISTORIC PRESERVATION BOARD WITH RESPECT TO ANY MATTER CONSIDERED AT SUCH MEETING WILL NEED A RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS THAT INCLUDES THE TESTIMONY AND EVIDENCE UPON WHICH THE APPEAL IS TO BE BASED, AT THE EXPENSE OF THE APPELLANT. F.S. 286.0105

PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES REQUIRING ACCOMMODATIONS IN ORDER TO PARTICIPATE IN THIS MEETING SHOULD CONTACT THE BUILDING DEPT. AT (386) 329-0103 AT LEAST 24 HOURS IN ADVANCE TO REQUEST SUCH ACCOMMODATIONS.

42-10-27-6850-0090-0040
PIERCE THOMAS D + NATALIE P H/W
PO BOX 3674
ST AUGUSTINE FL 32085
HB 10-31

42-10-27-6850-0090-0020
EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE DIOCESE OF
PO BOX 370
PALATKA FL 32178
HB 10-31

42-10-27-6850-0090-0011
SVETLIK NIKOLAS TESLA
511 N 3RD ST
PALATKA FL 32177
HB 10-31

42-10-27-6850-0170-0060
GREENO RICHARD P + JANET H/W
505 STONEBRIDGE PATH CT
ST AUGUSTINE FL 32092
HB 10-31

42-10-27-6850-0170-0042
VAN RENSBURG COENRAAD + ELIZABETH
310 N 3RD ST
PALATKA FL 32177
HB 10-31

42-10-27-6850-0170-0051
REVELS WILLIAM RANDALL III
PO BOX 2436
PALATKA FL 32177
HB 10-31

42-10-27-6850-0170-0070
BAKER MARY K
320 N 3RD ST
PALATKA FL 32177
HB 10-31

42-10-27-6850-0170-0050
POOLE NADA D REVOCABLE TRUST
10450 LOTTSFORD RD APT 4112
BOWIE MD 20721
HB 10-31

42-10-27-6850-0180-0051
ELLIOTT KATHERINE L
400 N 3RD ST
PALATKA FL 32177
HB 10-31

42-10-27-6850-0080-0020
DE LEEUW DOUGLAS EDWARD ET AL
220 MADISON ST
PALATKA FL 32177
HB 10-31

42-10-27-6850-0080-0030
EDWARDS TAMMIE S
218 MADISON ST
PALATKA FL 32177
HB 10-31

42-10-27-6850-0080-0031
WARWICK JULIA H + BRIAN H/W
208 MADISON ST
PALATKA FL 32177
HB 10-31



Advertising Receipt

Palatka Daily News
 P.O. Box 777
 Palatka, FL 32178-0777
 Phone: (386) 312-5200
 Fax: (386) 312-5209

City of Palatka
 201 N. 2nd Street
 PALATKA, FL 32177

Cust#: 04100016-000
 Ad#: 05506193
 Phone: (386)329-0100
 Date: 07/23/10

Ad taker: vic Salesperson: mkw Classification: 0380

Description	Start	Stop	Ins.	Cost/Day	Surcharges	Total
01 Palatka Daily News Affidavit	07/27/10	07/27/10	1	71.55		71.56
						2.50

Payment Reference:

Total: 74.06
 Tax: 0.00
 Net: 74.06
 Prepaid: 0.00

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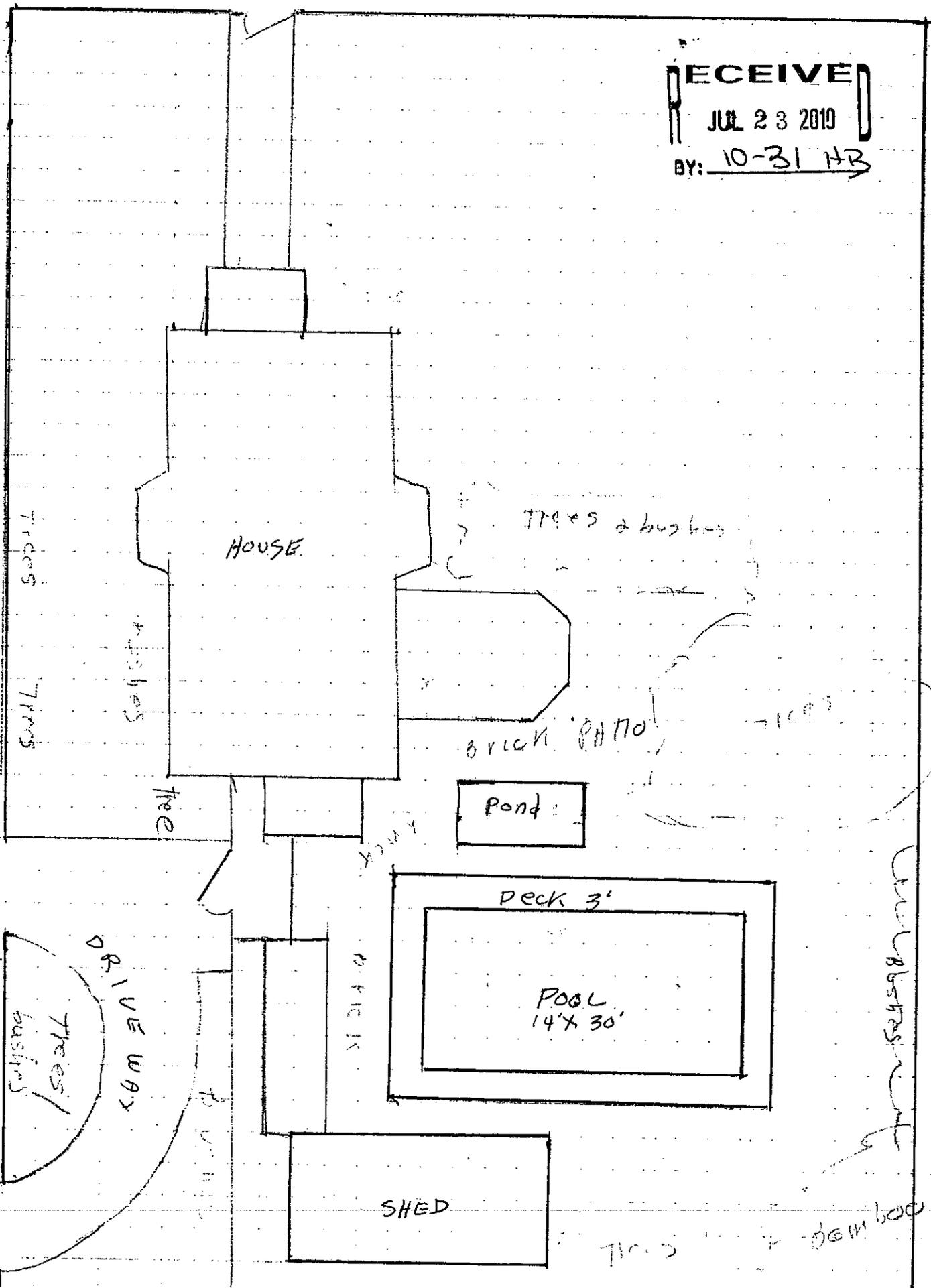
Debbie Banks

Total Due 74.06

95 FT.

side walk

RECEIVED
JUL 23 2010
BY: 10-31 HB



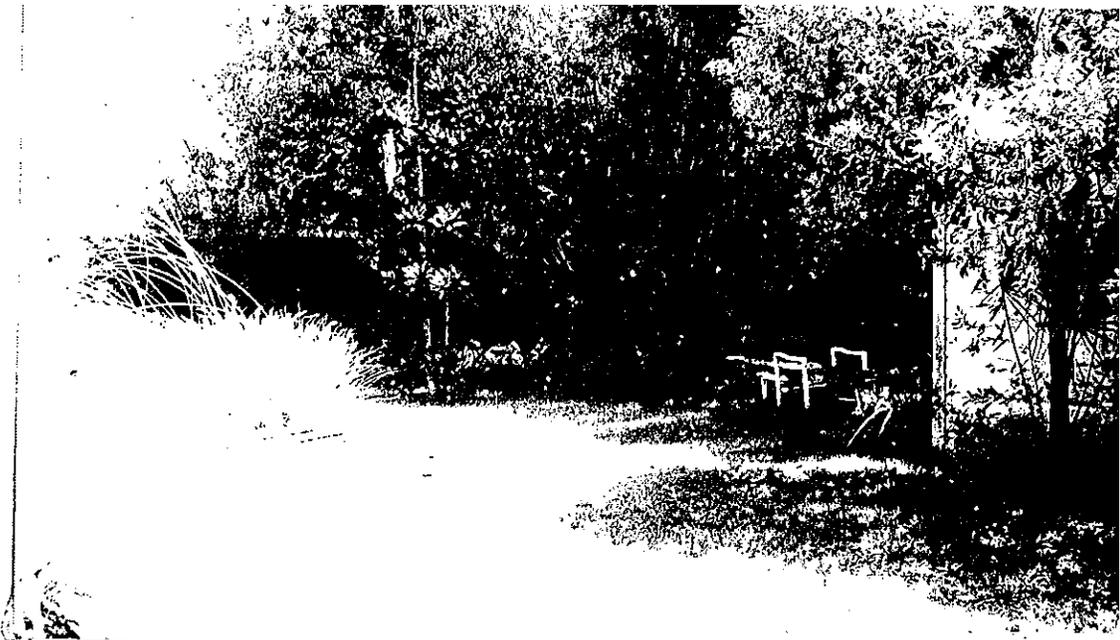
150

side walk

DEM BOO

○

Site where →
Proposed Pool



○

View From →
LOT TO House
From Neighbor's
Yard

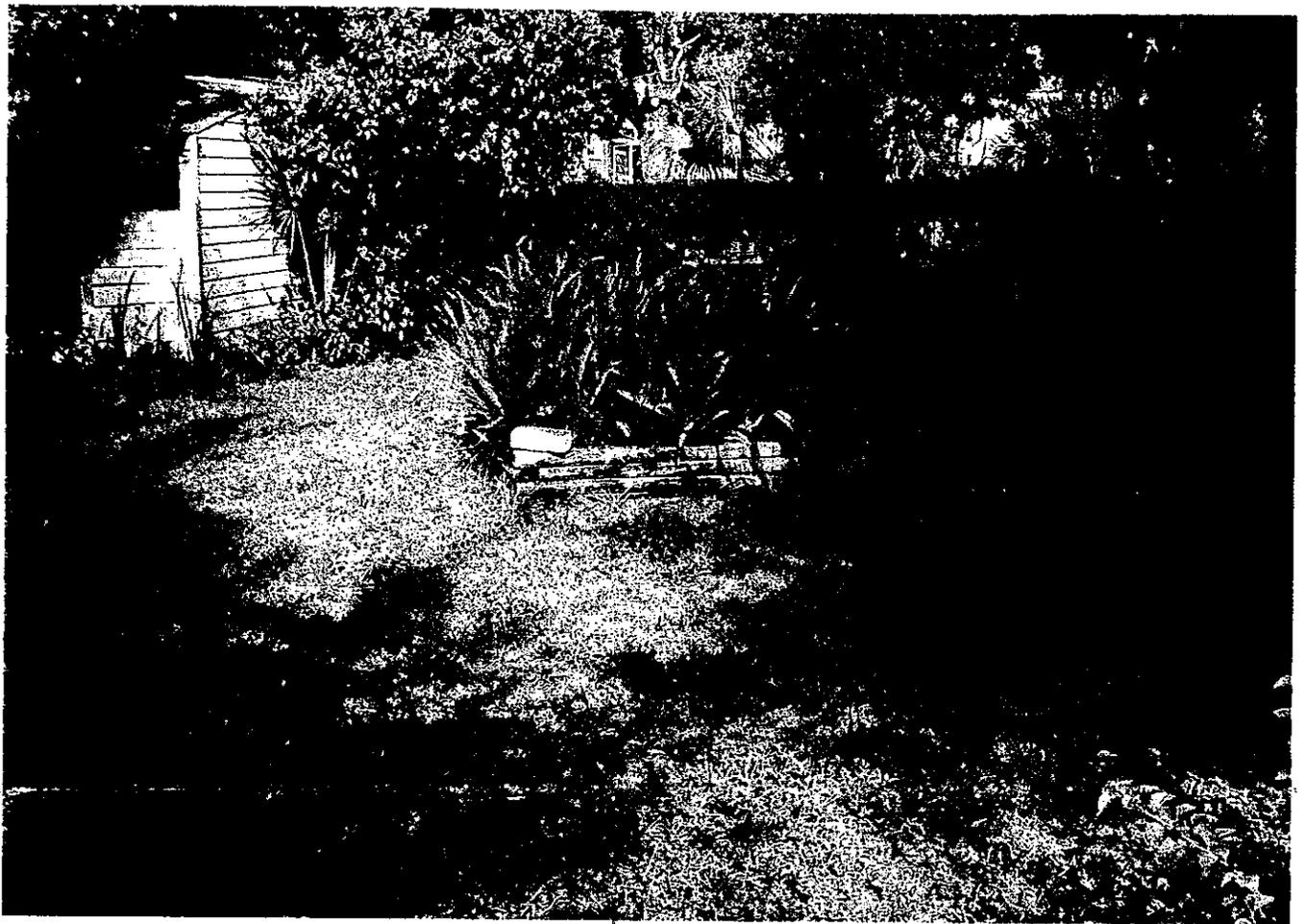


○
Driveway →





Pool
Site



Pool
Site





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- Paint Color Categories
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 - The Victorian Periods, ca. 1840-1900
 - ◆ Early Victorian, ca. 1840-1870
 - ◆ Colors Appropriate for Both Early and Late Victorian Periods, ca. 1840-1900
 - ◆ Late Victorian, ca. 1870-1890
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- Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings
- Exterior Paint Problems
- What and When to Repair

AN OVERVIEW OF PAINT COLORS IN HISTORIC ST. AUGUSTINE

In 1987, the St. Augustine Planning and Building Department received grant monies from the U.S. Department of the Interior, through the Florida Bureau of Historic Preservation, to research paint colors used by the Spanish colonists. The restoration firm of Buchanon, Seale, Phillips, Opperman and Welsh was contracted to collect and analyze paint samples from fifteen Spanish Colonial buildings. The firm's analysis confirmed written accounts that indicated the dominance of white masonry walls and houses; however, it also identified additional colors that were used for trim and woodwork.¹

In colonial St. Augustine, common building materials included coquina or tabby covered by stucco and sealed with a coat of limewash or whitewash. Although white walls and buildings dominated, the paint analysis concluded that other deep-colored pigments were occasionally added to tint the base white color. Specifically, St. Augustine's colonial colors included shades of ochre, tan, mustard, mauve, red, and blue. Other appropriate colors include shades of white, black, pink, coral, gray, brown, and red.²

Until the mid-1800s these colors remained basically unchanged in St. Augustine. Like the rest of the continental United States, St. Augustine's architecture and paint colors reflected trends according to consumer tastes, building practices, and availability of materials. The following synopsis provides a general history of historic paint colors in the United States, including St. Augustine.

During the 1820s to the 1840s, Late Federal and Neoclassical architectural styles were

popular. White houses with dark green shutters and trim are typical of this period. Whitewash or limewash were the predominant paint types, although oil based paints were also available.

Beginning in the 1840s, a shift to paint houses in colors reflective of the materials from which they were constructed resulted from the criticism of "stark white houses against lush green landscapes" by the architect Andrew Jackson Downing.³ Downing's books, *Cottage Residences* and *The Architecture of Country Houses*, prompted the owners of early Victorian houses to use pale earth tones when painting their homes. Grays, fawn, browns, and drab were common colors.

As the Victorian period moved into the late nineteenth century (1870s to 1890s), darker, richer, "muddy" colors prevailed. As building techniques and materials became more available and widespread, homeowners could choose from a variety of decorative styles and details. Contrasts were more distinct and several different colors could be used on building styles such as Queen Anne or High Victorian Gothic.⁴

By the turn of the century, however, the tastes shifted once again back to the white and light pastel colors as Colonial and Classical Revival styles brought a return to neoclassical detailing and colors. Following World War II, the impetus at Colonial Williamsburg sparked a transition back to dark colors once again. Hence, the postwar romanticism colors of the 1950s and 1960s.

¹ City of St. Augustine, Planning and Building Department, "Historic Colors of Spanish St. Augustine," brochure, 1987.

² Ibid.

³ Roger Moss, *Century of Color: Exterior Decoration for American Buildings - 1820/1920* (New York: The American Life Foundation, 1981), 9.

⁴ Ibid., 11.

BUNGALOW, ca. 1890-1940

Numbers refer to Sherwin Williams paints

Thought to have originated in India during British rule, "bungalow" is derived from the Hindi word meaning "a house in the Bengali style". Dominant features of wide sweeping roofs and porches are well suited to tropical climates. Now the Bungalow is commonly defined as a one to two and a half story house with a wide front porch and low sloping roof.

Exterior colors moved from the dark Craftsman colors of the late nineteenth century to lighter colors in the early-twentieth century as the American Dream of home ownership became more common. Bungalows often have "styles" associated with their ornament and color selection such as Spanish, English Tudor, Colonial, Arts & Crafts, Prairie with regional influences on materials and colors. In St. Augustine buildings are painted greens, grays, terracottas, browns, pinks or soft yellows. Trim colors are contrasting and often window sashes are a dark or light contrast to the trim with as many as four colors used on a house. Doors are unpainted, varnished or a contrast trim color. Stark white was rarely used as a body color and then usually only one story of a multi-story house to emphasize horizontality.

Roof colors were browns, greens, reds, terracottas and grays with the greens varying from light sage to dark forest green. Very dark brown and black were not popular.

Refer to Bungalow colors if your house is one of the following architectural styles:

- Bungalow (1890-1940)
- Vernacular (low-pitched roofs) (1890-1940)

- Craftsman, Mediterranean Revival and Colonial Revival colors may also be used for Bungalows built during those time periods.

***Stucco or painted stone colors to be the same selection as the body colors for Mediterranean Revival**

Paint selection process usually two to five (2 to 5) colors total consisting of a "family" of colors and an accent (complementary or contrasting) color that may or may not be a trim color:

Body and Major Trim should contrast:

Body Color(s) = One main color, can have second compatible color for gable or second floor body.

Major Trim = contrasting to main body, for corner boards, porch railings, steps, window trim (not sash) and door trim boards.

Minor Trim = Doors, porch parts (posts, spindles) and decorative trim next to major trim.

Sash (moveable parts of window) = white, light, dark, body or accent color.

Accent = highlighting architectural features: brackets, doors, posts, accent boards, etc.

Step 1: Choose a color family that works well with the roof color.

Step 2: Choose 3 or 4 colors with at least 2 contrasting with each other or use white or black as a contrast for window sashes.

Step 3: If desired, choose an accent color (can be complementary or opposite) for architectural features and minor trim only. In some cases this may be from another color family. Example: River Rouge (family 4) as an accent with greens or, more commonly, grays or tans of family 2.

BUNGALOW, ca. 1890-1940

Numbers refer to Sherwin Williams paints unless otherwise noted

- **White can be used for body, major or minor trim, window sashes or as an accent.**
- **Black can be used for minor trim, window sashes or as an accent only.**

Family 1 - can be used with Family 2 only:

Hunt Club
SW 6468

Dried Thyme
SW 6186

Plymouth Green
SW 2852

Roycroft Vellum
SW 2833

Birdseye Maple
SW 2834

Downing Straw
SW 2813

Rookwood Terracotta
SW 2803

Rookwood Amber
SW 2817

New Colonial Yellow
SW 2853

BUNGALOW, ca. 1890-1940

Numbers refer to Sherwin Williams paints unless otherwise noted

Family 2 – can be used with Family 1 , 3 or 4:

Downing Earth
SW 2820

Sycamore Tan
SW 2855

Bunglehouse Gray
SW 2845

Rookwood Clay
SW 2823

Renwick Olive
SW 2815

Rookwood Dark Green
SW 2816

Rookwood Brown
SW 2806

Rookwood Medium Brown
SW 2807

Rookwood Dark Brown
SW 2808

Rookwood Red
SW 2802

Rookwood Dark Red
SW 2801

Quartersawn Oak
SW 2836

BUNGALOW, ca. 1890-1940

Numbers refer to Sherwin Williams paints unless otherwise noted

Family 3 - can be used with Family 2 or 4:

Renwick Rose Beige
SW 2804

Beige
SW 2859

Soft Apricot
SW 6352

Kings Bakery Coral
Benjamin Moore 040

Rookwood Terracotta
SW 2803

Fireweed
SW 6328

BUNGALOW, ca. 1890-1940

Numbers refer to Sherwin Williams paints unless otherwise noted

Family 4 – can be used with Family 2 or 3:

Downing Stone
SW 2821

Oyster Bay
SW 6206

Downing Slate
SW 2819

Glamour
SW 6031

Vaguely Mauve
SW 6015

River Rouge
SW 6026

De Mesa Pink
Benjamin Moore 038

Renwick Beige
SW 2805

Rainstorm
SW 6230

Current St. Augustine examples

Below are some of the Bungalows on St. George Street and some of the paint colors used on them that now added as pre-approved.



309 St. George Street
* Plymouth Green



290 St. George Street
* Oyster Bay, Rainstorm



287 St. George Street
* Plymouth Green, Fireweed



288 St. George Street
* Glamour, River Rouge



323 St. George Street
* Soft Apricot



318 St. George Street
* River Rouge, Dried Thyme

Examples using appropriate color selection process

Below are some examples of Bungalow color choices from the process described in Robert Schweizer's book "Bungalow Colors Exteriors".



References:

Bungalow Colors Exteriors, Robert Schweitzer, Frist edition 2002, Gibbs Smith, Layton, UT

Detroit Historic District Commission Color System, 2004

120 houses classified as Bungalow in the current Master Site File, however, many houses could mistakenly classified as frame or masonry vernacular instead of Bungalow or Victorian. None are classified by their associated style such as Spanish, Arts & Crafts, Craftsman, Prairie, etc.

There are 1883 houses classified as Frame Vernacular, 1412 of which were built during the bungalow period. There are 206 classified as Masonry Vernacular 139 of which were built during the bungalow period.

April 2005 – HARB Other Business
Addition of new paint color selections for Bungalow architectural style.

Bungalow

Currently any owner of a bungalow can only select from the color selections for Craftsman homes, which is a very specific influence on the Bungalow and does not characterize the colors used on all Bungalows. As it is now several appropriately painted Bungalows would not be permitted to repaint without coming before HARB such as 309, 290 and 287 St. George Street. Bungalows had various influences such the use of lighter colors from the Colonial and Classical Revival influence and regional influences in Florida. The Bungalows were first seen in St. Augustine as early as 1890 and continued into the 1930's.

The following addresses are painted appropriately with colors that are currently not preapproved:

287 St. George Street – Plymouth Green sw2852, Evergreen sw6447
288 St. George Street – Glamour sw6031
290 St. George Street – Oyster Bay sw6206
298 St. George Street – Fireweed sw6328
309 St. George Street – Great Green sw6430
314 St. George Street – Hunt Club sw6468
318 St. George Street – Dried Thyme sw6186, River Rouge sw6026
322 St. George Street – Fireweed sw6328
323 St. George Street – Soft Apricot sw6352

Bibliography

Grimmer, Anne. "Preservation Briefs: 22 The Preservation and Repair of Historic Stucco." U.S. Department of the Interior, Technical Preservation Services, Washington, D.C., October 1990. <http://www.cr.nps.gov/hps/tps/briefs/brief22.htm>

Schweizer, Robert. *Bungalow Colors Exteriors*. Layton, UT: Gibbs Smith Publisher, 2002.

Detroit Historic District Commission. "Style and Color Guide Color System E, Bungalow 1900-1940, Prairie 1900-1920". City of Detroit, MI. March 2005. http://www.ci.detroit.mi.us/historic/colorguide/color_e.htm

Mediterranean Revival Paint Colors

One Body color:

Stucco colors, natural color of aggregate, sand

Tints: earth colors

Paint:

From Colonial and Classical Revival:

Colonial Revival Ivory SW2833

From Craftsman:

Birdseye Maple SW2834

Roycroft Vellum SW 2833

Roycroft Mist Gray SW2844

Bunglehouse Gray SW2845

New colors to find:

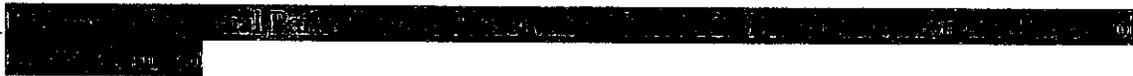
Light olive grey

Pale yellow

Light Yellow

Earthy-toned paints like a lighter version of Rookwood Amber, Old Gold, Terracotta

* Number of body colors is limited to the number of siding or sheathing materials. For example only buildings with two siding or sheathing materials can use two body colors.



Bungalow Paint Colors

* Bungalow style decides the color selection. Victorian influences allow for Late Victorian paint colors, however, most bungalows use the Arts & Crafts Style, colors are below.

Roof colors:

Medium to dark green, brown or gray

Schemes tended to be light body with dark trim and light or white window sashes, with accent colors for architectural features.

*Stucco or painted stone colors to be same selection as the body colors for Mediterranean Revival

March 2005 – HARB Other Business
Addition of new paint color selections for Mediterranean Influence and Bungalow architectural styles.

Mediterranean Influence: Moorish Revival, Italian Renaissance, Mediterranean Revival, Spanish Colonial Revival and Mission architectural styles.

Currently there is no guidance for the selection of exterior paint colors for Mediterranean Influenced architecture in the Historic Preservation Zones. Without a selection guide it is possible that inappropriate colors may be used on any of the several different Mediterranean styles located throughout the historic zones. This selection was gathered from a Preservation Brief from the National Parks Service and from site visits to appropriately painted Mediterranean Influenced buildings such as 124 and 126 Marine Street.

124 Marine Street – Interactive Cream sw61113
126 Marine Street – Universal Khaki sw6150
136 Marine Street – Bagel sw6114
139 Marine Street – Vaguely Mauve sw6015

Bungalow

Currently any owner of a bungalow can only select from the color selections for Craftsman homes, which is a very specific influence on the Bungalow and does not characterize the colors used on all Bungalows. As it is now several appropriately painted Bungalows would not be permitted to repaint without coming before HARB such as 309, 290 and 287 St. George Street. Bungalows had various influences such the use of lighter colors from the Colonial and Classical Revival influence and regional influences in Florida. The Bungalows were first seen in St. Augustine as early as 1890 and continued into the 1930's.

Bibliography

Grimmer, Anne. "Preservation Briefs: 22 The Preservation and Repair of Historic Stucco." U.S. Department of the Interior, Technical Preservation Services, Washington, D.C., October 1990. <http://www.cr.nps.gov/hps/tps/briefs/brief22.htm>

Schweizer, Robert. *Bungalow Colors Exteriors*. Layton, UT: Gibbs Smith Publisher, 2002.

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THE VICTORIAN PERIODS, ca. 1840-1900

The Early and Late Victorian Periods occurred during the late eighteenth century. From approximately 1840 to 1870 architects like Andrew Jackson Downing influenced architectural styles and paint colors. Downing and others, during this time, encouraged homeowners to paint their houses in colors that would show integration between architecture and its landscape. Body colors included shades of yellow, gray, tan, and pink.

As the Victorian Period evolved, paint colors darkened and contrasts became even more apparent. During the Late Victorian Period, circa 1870 to 1890, popular body colors were medium grays, dark reds, blues, greens, browns olives, and oranges. Trim colors were dark gray, dark brown, olive green, and dark red. Doors were unpainted, varnished, or grained. White was only appropriate for fences and outbuildings.

Refer to Early and Mid-Victorian colors if your house is one of the following architectural types or styles:

- Gothic Revival (1850-1920)
- Carpenter Gothic (1850-1920)
- Italianate (1870-1890)
- Shotgun (1866-1940)

Refer to Mid- and Late Victorian colors if your house is one of the following architectural styles:

- Romanesque Revival (1870-1910)
- Queen Anne (1880-1910)
- Second Empire (1870-1907)



EARLY VICTORIAN, ca. 1840-1870

Numbers refer to Sherwin Williams paints

Downing Sand
SW 2822

Downing Stone
SW 2821

Downing Yellow
*(Match: Quilt Gold
SW 6696)*

Downing Cream
*(Match: Ivoire
SW 6127)*

Renwick Yellow
*(Match: Anjou Pear
SW 6381)*

Renwick Gold
*(Match: Golden Fleece
SW 6388)*

Downing Earth
SW 2820

Renwick Beige
SW 2805

Renwick Rose Beige
SW 2804

Renwick Heather
SW 2818

Renwick Golden Oak
SW 2824

Renwick Olive
SW 2815

Downing Slate
SW 2819

**COLORS APPROPRIATE FOR BOTH EARLY AND
LATE VICTORIAN PERIODS, ca. 1840-1900**

Numbers refer to Sherwin Williams paints

Roycroft Bronze Green
SW 2846

Buff
*(Match: Ecrú
SW 6135)*

Light Drab
*(Match: Relaxed Khaki
SW 6149)*

Medium Drab
*(Match: Universal Khaki
SW 6150)*

Dark Drab
*(Match: Quiver Tan
SW 6151)*

Rookwood Shutter Green
SW 2809

Rookwood Sash Green
SW 2810

Rookwood Blue Green
SW 2811

Rookwood Jade
SW 2812

Dark Blue Green
*(Match: Raging Sea
SW 6474)*

Rookwood Antique Gold
SW 2814

Downing Straw
SW 2813

**COLORS APPROPRIATE FOR BOTH EARLY AND
LATE VICTORIAN PERIODS, ca. 1840-1900**

Numbers refer to Sherwin Williams paints

Light Gray Stone
*(Match: Mindful Gray
SW 7016)*

Medium Gray Stone
*(Match: Dorian Gray
SW 7017)*

Dark Gray Stone
*(Match: Anonymous
SW 7046)*

Light Slate
*(Match: Online
SW 7072)*

Medium Slate
*(Match: Software)
SW 7074)*

Dark Slate
*(Match: Web Gray
SW 7075)*

Light Brownstone
*(Match: Sensational Sand
SW 6094)*

Medium Brownstone
*(Match: Toasty
SW 6095)*

Dark Brownstone
*(Match: Grounded
SW 6089)*

Rookwood Dark Red
SW 2801

Rookwood Red
SW 2802

Rookwood Terra Cotta
SW 2803

**COLORS APPROPRIATE FOR BOTH EARLY AND
LATE VICTORIAN PERIODS, ca. 1840-1900**

Numbers refer to Sherwin Williams paints

Rookwood Amber
SW 2817

Old Gold
*(Match: Cut the Mustard
SW 6384)*

Light Olive
*(Match: Roycroft Suede
SW 2842)*

Medium Olive
*(Match: Renwick Olive
SW 2815)*

Dark Olive
*(Match: Roycroft Brass
SW 2843)*

Olive Yellow
*(Match: Brassy
SW 6410)*

Powder Blue
SW 2863

Colonial Revival Gray
SW 2832

Colonial Revival Ivory
*(Match: Roycroft Vellum
SW 2833)*

Colonial Revival Yellow
*(Match: Classical Yellow
SW 2865)*

LATE VICTORIAN, ca. 1870-1890

Numbers refer to Sherwin Williams paints

Rookwood Clay
SW 2823

Rookwood Antique Gold
SW 2814

Tiffany Bronze
*(Match: Different Gold
SW 6396)*

Rookwood Brown
SW 2806

Rookwood Medium Brown
SW 2807

Rookwood Dark Brown
SW 2808

Rookwood Dark Green
SW 2816

Tiffany Palm Green
*(Match: Nankeen
SW 6397)*

Tiffany Moss Green
*(Match: Tupelo Tree
SW 6417)*

Rookwood Olive
*(Match: Roycroft Brass
SW 2843)*

Rookwood Dark Olive
*(Match: Roycroft Bronze Green
SW 2846)*

Tiffany Olive
*(Match: Renwick Olive
SW 2815)*

THE VICTORIAN PERIODS, ca. 1840-1900

The Early and Late Victorian Periods occurred during the late eighteenth century. From approximately 1840 to 1870 architects like Andrew Jackson Downing influenced architectural styles and paint colors. Downing and others, during this time, encouraged homeowners to paint their houses in colors that would show integration between architecture and its landscape. Body colors included shades of yellow, gray, tan, and pink.

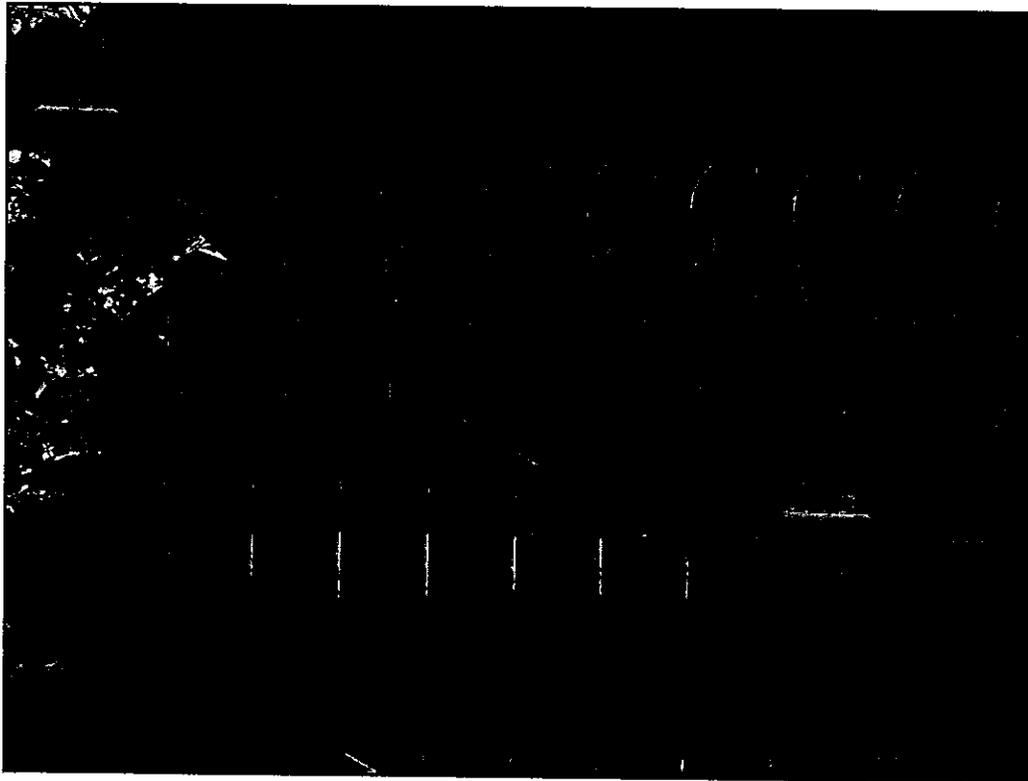
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- Queen Anne (1880-1910)
- Second Empire (1870-1907)



○ **Pure White**
San Augustin White

038
DeMesa House Pink

040
King's Bakery Coral

054
Fatio House Pink

105
Terra Cotta

HC-105
Paredes House Grey

144
Light Ochre

182
Dark Mustard

222
Ochre Tan

693
Peck House Green

744
Grey Blue

748
Shutter Blue

○ **935**
Canova House White

942
O'Reilly House White

1204
Clay Red

1257
Medium Mauve

1258
Deep Mauve

1259
Solana House Brown

1260
Maroon Red

1474
Gonzalez-Alvarez
House Grey

1475
Fatio House Grey

1652
King's Bakery Black

Fatio House Red



SW 2801

Rookwood Dark Red

SW 2802

Rookwood Red

SW 2803

Rookwood Terra Cotta

SW 2804

Renwick Rose Beige

SW 2805

Renwick Beige

SW 2806

Rookwood Brown

SW 2807

Rookwood
Medium Brown

SW 2808

Rookwood Dark Brown

SW 2809

Rookwood Shutter Green

SW 2810

Rookwood Sash Green

SW 2811

Rookwood Blue Green

SW 2812

Rookwood Jade

SW 2813

Downing Straw

SW 2814

Rookwood Antique Gold

SW 2815

Renwick Olive

SW 2816

Rookwood Dark Green

SW 2817

Rookwood Amber

SW 2818

Renwick Heather

SW 2819

Downing Slate

SW 2820

Downing Earth

SW 2821

Downing Stone

SW 2822

Downing Sand

SW 2823

Rookwood Clay

SW 2824

Renwick Golden Oak

SW 2825

Colonial Revival
Sea Green

SW 2826

Colonial Revival
Green Stone

SW 2827

Colonial Revival Stone

SW 2828

Colonial Revival Tan

SW 2829

Classical White

SW 2831

Classical Gold

COLONIAL AND CLASSICAL REVIVAL, ca. 1890-1930

Numbers refer to Sherwin Williams paints

BODY AND TRIM

(Refer to the chart on the previous page for suggestions)

Classical White
SW 2829

Colonial Revival Ivory
*(Match: Roycroft Vellum
SW 2833)*

Colonial Revival Yellow
*(Match: Classical Yellow
SW 2865)*

Classical Gold
SW 2831

Colonial Revival Blue
*(Match: Meditative
SW 6227)*

Colonial Revival Sea Green
SW 2825

Colonial Revival
Green Stone
SW 2826

Colonial Revival Stone
SW 2827

Colonial Revival Tan
SW 2828

Colonial Revival Gray
SW 2832

TRIM ONLY

Rookwood Shutter Green
SW 2809

Renwick Fence Green
(Match: Basil – SW 6194)

COLONIAL AND CLASSICAL REVIVAL, ca. 1890-1930

The turn of the century brought a return to light and pastel colors as well as a shift back to Neoclassical detailing. The fashionable architectural styles once again were based on Classical forms and included Colonial Revival and Classical Revival. The Garage Apartment was also a popular type constructed during this time period. Body colors were white, light yellow, tan, or medium gray. Trim colors were cream, warm white, or dark green. Doors were unpainted, varnished, grained, or painted olive green.

Vernacular houses in the early 1900s had lighter colored trim work than body colors,

but very dark sash colors. Dark grays and browns as well as subdued greens were appropriate body colors. If the color is "quite light", then the body and trim can be painted the same color. (Information concerning vernacular houses comes from *Century of Color* by Roger Moss, page 79).

Refer to Colonial and Classical Revival colors if your house is one of the following architectural styles:

- Classical Revival (1890-1930)
- Vernacular (1890-1930)
- Colonial Revival (1900-1930)
- Garage Apartment (1900-1930)

Suggestions for Classical and Colonial Revival Color Schemes	
Body Colors	Appropriate Trim Colors
Colonial Revival Ivory	Colonial Revival Blue, Colonial Revival Gray, Colonial Revival Yellow
Colonial Revival Gray	Colonial Revival Ivory, Classical White
Classical White	Colonial Revival Blue, Colonial Revival Gray, Colonial Revival Yellow
Colonial Revival Yellow	Colonial Revival Ivory, Classical White
Colonial Revival Blue	Classical White, Colonial Revival Ivory

CRAFTSMAN, ca. 1910-1940

Numbers refer to Sherwin Williams paints

This class, associated with the Arts and Crafts Movement of the early-twentieth century, shifted out of the Late Victorian Period with a return back to earlier Victorian shades albeit darkened slightly by the Aesthetic Movement. The Bungalow style is associated with this period. Buildings are stained or painted soft greens, grays, browns, or dark reds. Trim colors are

white, light yellow, gray, or light green. Doors are unpainted or varnished.

Refer to Craftsman colors if your house is one of the following architectural styles:

- Bungalow (1910-1940)
- Vernacular (1910-1940)

Roycroft Vellum
SW 2833

Birdseye Maple
SW 2834

Craftsman Brown
SW 2835

Quartersawn Oak
SW 2836

Hammered Silver
SW 2840

Roycroft Copper Red
SW 2839

Polished Mahogany
SW 2838

Aurora Brown
SW 2837

Roycroft Mist Gray
SW 2844

CRAFTSMAN, ca. 1910-1940
Numbers refer to Sherwin Williams paints

Roycroft Brass
SW 2843

Roycroft Suede
SW 2842

Weathered Shingle
SW 2841

Bunglehouse Gray
SW 2845

Roycroft Bronze Green
SW 2846

Roycroft Bottle Green
SW 2847

Roycroft Pewter
SW 2848

POST-WAR ROMANTICISM, ca. 1945-1970

Numbers refer to Sherwin Williams paints

In contrast to the light and pale tones associated with Colonial and Classical Revival styles, the mid-twentieth century was characterized by dark colors as influenced by Colonial Williamsburg's preservation.

These colors are only appropriate for those houses built after 1945.

Refer to Post-War Romanticism colors if your house is one of the following architectural styles:

- Colonial (1945-1970)
- Classical Revival (1945-1970)
- Vernacular (1945-1970)

Peace Yellow
SW 2857

Harvest Gold
SW 2858

Beige
SW 2859

Sage
SW 2860

New Colonial Yellow
SW 2853

Caribbean Coral
SW 2854

Sycamore Tan
SW 2855

Fairfax Brown
SW 2856

Avocado
SW 2861

POST-WAR ROMANTICISM, ca. 1945-1970

Numbers refer to Sherwin Williams paints

Burma Jade
SW 2862

Powder Blue
SW 2863

Stratford Blue
SW 2864

Plymouth Green
SW 2852

Sage Green Light
SW 2851

Chelsea Gray
SW 2850

Westchester Gray
SW 2849

THE AGHP'S GUIDE TO PAINT COLORS AND PLACEMENT

The following guidelines are included in St. Augustine's Architectural Guidelines for Historic Preservation (AGHP). Owners of historic properties located within Historic Preservation Zoned (HARB) Districts are required to follow these guidelines when making exterior changes to their properties.

The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation 2 and 5 apply.

2. Retention of Distinguishing Architectural Character.
5. Sensitive Treatment of Distinctive Features and Craftsmanship.

DO

- Preserve painted and unpainted surfaces as they traditionally existed on the building.
- Preserve and restore decorative painting such as stenciling, graining, marbleizing and trompe l'oeil.
- Remove damaged or deteriorated paint only to the next sound layer using the gentlest method possible, such as hand scraping, prior to repainting.
- Apply compatible paint coating following proper surface preparation.
- Inspect painted masonry to determine whether repainting is necessary.
- Follow manufacturer's product and application instructions when repainting masonry.
- Paint historically unpainted masonry only if it has been previously painted, or as a protective measure to prevent further deterioration caused by poor quality materials or prior abrasive cleaning.
- Attempt to discover the historic paint colors and finishes of the building and use this information to repaint with colors that illustrate the distinctive character of the property.
- Choose colors appropriate to the period and style of the building.
- Generally, the use of one base color and a maximum of three trim colors is appropriate.
- All paints used on masonry should be semi-gloss. Paints used on wood trim should be either flat or semi-gloss. High gloss paints are inappropriate.
- All of the units in a multiple unit building should be painted using the same base color and trim colors. Different base colors or trim colors should not be used to differentiate the units.

DON'T

- Remove paint that is firmly adhering to, and thus protecting, surfaces.
- Remove paint by destructive means, such as sandblasting, applying caustic solutions, or high pressure water blasting.
- Paint a traditionally unpainted surface or remove paint from a traditionally painted surface.
- Fail to follow the manufacturer's product and application instructions when repainting.
- Strip historically painted surfaces to bare wood, and then apply clear finishes or stains to create a "natural" look.
- Damage, cover or remove decorative painting.

DON'T (continued)

- Strip paint or varnish to bare wood rather than repairing or reapplying a special finish, such as a grained finish to a wood front door.
- Use bright or gaudy colors, radically different types or colors of paints, or colors without historical basis.

PRE-1821

The majority of buildings were originally painted with a whitewash or limewash. The most appropriate paint color for masonry is San Augustin White. Larger and more detailed buildings may also be painted De Mesa House Pink, Fatio House Pink, King's Bakery Coral, Light Ochre or Ochre Tan.

It is appropriate to use a dark horizontal band of paint called a zocalo, two to three feet high to prevent dirt and mud from showing on white or light colored walls. Documented zocalo colors include King's Bakery Black, Fatio House Red, Solana House Brown, Deep Mauve, Clay Red and Maroon Red.

Wood may be left unpainted, whitewashed or painted. Documented trim colors include Canova House White, O'Reilly House White, Gonzalez-Alvarez House Gray, Fatio House Gray, Paredes House Gray, Fatio House Red, Solana House Brown, Peck House Green,

Light Ochre, Ochre Tan, Dark Mustard, Terra Cotta, Medium Mauve, Deep Mauve, Clay Red, Maroon Red, Gray Blue and Shutter Blue.

Simple outbuildings should be painted San Augustin White.

Fences, if painted, must be San Augustin White. Walls should usually be San Augustin White, but on finer buildings, wall may be painted to match the base color of the building.

On masonry surfaces thicker paints may be used so that brush marks will be evident in the surface.

Information on documented pre-1921 paint colors is contained in the *Historic Colors of Spanish St. Augustine* brochure available in the Planning and Building Department.

POST-1821

Proper use of paint is perhaps the most important and highly visible method of illustrating the architectural style and details of post-1821 buildings. Paint colors should be appropriate for both the historical period and architectural style of the building.

Building walls constructed of coquina, coquina concrete or poured concrete should not be painted, but should be left natural.

Buildings constructed between 1821 and 1860 usually feature lighter, earth toned base

colors with darker trim. A "whitewash" white base color is also appropriate.

Greek Revival (1830-1870) buildings typically have a white base with green shutters.

Gothic and Italianate (1840-1920) buildings feature pale earth tones for both base and trims, especially yellow, gray, tan and pink. Colors become darker late in the nineteenth century, with an increased emphasis on contrasts.

POST-1821 (continued)

St. Augustine Colonial Revival (Post-1850) buildings should be painted in the style of pre-1821 buildings using paint colors contained in the *Historic Colors of Spanish St. Augustine* brochure.

Other buildings constructed between 1850 and 1900 feature darker and more subdued colors. White paint is appropriate only for fences and outbuildings.

Queen Anne (1880-1910) and other later Victorian period vernacular styles feature medium gray, dark red, dark blue or dark green base colors. Trims are dark gray, dark brown, olive green and dark red. Doors are unpainted, varnished or grained.

Colonial Revival (1900-1930) buildings feature white, light yellow, tan or medium gray base colors. Trim colors are cream, warm white or dark green. Doors are unpainted, varnished or grained, or are painted olive green. Shutters, blinds and screens are olive green.

Bungalows (1910-1940) often feature earth tones such as stain (for buildings with shingle

cladding), soft greens, gray, brown or dark red base colors. Trims are white, light yellow, gray or light green. Doors were unpainted or varnished.

Except as noted above, following the turn of the century, most other styles use lighter and brighter paint colors. Paint colors and usage during this period are not as intricate or flamboyant as during earlier periods, but the use of color to call attention to architectural elements is still evident. As a general rule, trim elements and recessed surfaces, such as door panels and shutter louvers, are "picked out" in a different color from the base color of the building. Window sashes are usually the darkest color so that windows appear to be recessed. Changes in material, such as bands of shingles or novelty siding, are highlighted by paint color. Paint colors are often different for each story and inside gable ends. The intent is for the building to appear as a box within a frame, and for the architectural features to be further differentiated.

Pre-approved paint colors for signs in Historic Districts and Entry Corridors as of 4/22/05

Sherwin Williams Colors (can be any manufacturer that matches these colors)

Chips can be ordered online from Sherwin-Williams here:

<https://www.colwellindustries.com/sampleoE/SPECIFIER/default.asp?cnum=S2700>

or going to Sherwinwilliams.com, registering and following the links to ordering paint samples

SW 2801 Rookwood Dark Red

SW 2802 Rookwood Red

SW 2803 Rookwood Terra Cotta

SW 2804 Renwick Rose Beige

SW 2805 Renwick Beige

SW 2806 Rookwood Brown

SW 2807 Rookwood Medium Brown

SW 2808 Rookwood Dark Brown

SW 2809 Rookwood Shutter Green

SW 2810 Rookwood Sash Green

SW 2811 Rookwood Blue Green

~~SW 2812 Rookwood Jade~~

SW 2813 Downing Straw

SW 2814 Rookwood Antique Gold

SW 2815 Renwick Olive (Match: Tiffany Olive)

SW 2816 Rookwood Dark Green

SW 2817 Rookwood Amber

SW 2818 Renwick Heather

SW 2819 Downing Slate

SW 2820 Downing Earth

SW 2821 Downing Stone

SW 2822 Downing Sand

SW 2823 Rookwood Clay

SW 2824 Renwick Golden Oak

SW 2825 Colonial Revival Sea Green

SW 2826 Colonial Revival Green Stone

SW 2827 Colonial Revival Stone

SW 2828 Colonial Revival Tan

SW 2829 Classical White

SW 2831 Classical Gold

SW 2832 Colonial Revival Gray

SW 2833 Roycroft Vellum (Match: Colonial Revival Ivory)

SW 2834 Birdseye Maple

SW 2835 Craftsman Brown

SW 2836 Quartersawn Oak

SW 2837 Aurora Brown

SW 2838 Polished Mahogany

SW 2839 Roycroft Copper Red

SW 2840 Hammered Silver

SW 2841 Weathered Shingle

SW 2842 Roycroft Suede (Match: Light Olive)

SW 2843 Roycroft Brass (Match: Rookwood Olive)

SW 2844 Roycroft Mist Gray
SW 2845 Bunglehouse Gray
SW 2846 Roycroft Bronze Green
SW 2847 Roycroft Bottle Green
SW 2848 Roycroft Pewter
SW 2849 Westchester Gray
SW 2850 Chelsea Gray
SW 2851 Sage Green Light
SW 2852 Plymouth Green
SW 2853 New Colonial Yellow
SW 2854 Caribbean Coral
SW 2855 Sycamore Tan
SW 2856 Fairfax Brown
SW 2857 Peace Yellow
SW 2858 Harvest Gold
SW 2859 Beige
SW 2860 Sage
SW 2861 Avocado
SW 2862 Burma Jade
SW 2863 Powder Blue
~~SW 2864 Stratford Blue~~
SW 2865 Classical Yellow (Match: Colonial Revival Yellow)
SW 6089 Grounded (Match: Dark Brownstone)
SW 6094 Sensational Sand (Match: Light Brownstone)
SW 6095 Toasty (Match: Medium Brownstone)
SW 6113 Interactive Cream
SW 6114 Bagel
SW 6127 Ivoire (Match: Downing Cream)
SW 6135 Ecu (Match: Buff)
SW 6149 Relaxed Khaki (Match: Light Drab)
SW 6150 Universal Khaki (Match: Medium Drab)
SW 6151 Quiver Tan (Match: Dark Drab)
SW 6186 Dried Thyme
SW 6194 Basil (Match: Renwick Fence Green)
SW 6015 Vaguely Mauve
SW 6026 River Rouge
SW 6031 Glamour
SW 6206 Oyster Bay
SW 6227 Meditative (Match: Colonial Revival Blue)
SW 6230 Rainstorm
SW 6328 Fireweed
SW 6352 Soft Apricot
SW 6381 Anjou Pear (Match: Renwick Yellow)
SW 6384 Cut the Mustard (Match: Old Gold)
SW 6388 Golden Fleece (Match: Renwick Gold)
SW 6396 Different Gold (Match: Tiffany Bronze)
SW 6397 Nankeen (Match: Tiffany Palm Green)
SW 6410 Brassy (Match: Olive Yellow)
SW 6417 Tupelo Tree (Match: Tiffany Moss Green)
SW 6474 Raging Sea (Match: Dark Blue Green)
SW 6468 Hunt Club

SW 6696 Quilt Gold (Match: Downing Yellow)
SW 7016 Mindful Gray (Match: Light Gray Stone)
SW 7017 Dorian Gray (Match: Medium Gray Stone)
SW 7046 Anonymous (Match: Dark Gray Stone)
SW 7072 Online (Match: Light Slate)
SW 7074 Software (Match: Medium Slate)
SW 7075 Web Gray (Match: Dark Slate)

Benjamin Moore Paint Colors (can be any manufacturer that matches these colors)
Names may be locally named colors – may be called something else by Benjamin Moore

Paint samples can be ordered online from Benjamin Moore here:

http://www.benjaminmoore.com/wrapper_pg4.asp?k=order&l=color&N=archelr&page=colorsample-login

or going to benjaminmoore.com, registering and following the links to order samples (under retailers)

038 De Mesa House Pink
040 King's Bakery Coral
054 Fatio House Pink
105 Terra Cotta
1204 Clay Red
1257 Medium Mauve
1258 Deep Mauve
1259 Solana House Brown
1260 Maroon Red
144 Light Ochre
1474 Gonzalez-Alvarez House Grey
1475 Fatio House Grey
1652 King's Bakery Black
182 Dark Mustard
222 Ochre Tan
693 Peck House Green
744 Grey Blue
748 Shutter Blue
935 Canova House White
942 O'Reilly House White
HC-105 Paredes House Grey

SW 2862
Burma Jade

SW 2863
Powder Blue

SW 2864
Stratford Blue

SW 2865
Classical Yellow

SW 6089
Grounded

SW 6094
Sensational Sand

SW 6095
Toasty

SW 6127
Ivoire

SW 6135
Ecrú

SW 6149
Relaxed Khaki

SW 6150
Universal Khaki

SW 6151
Quiver Tan

SW 6194
Basil

SW 6227
Meditative

SW 6381
Anjou Pear

SW 6384
Cut The Mustard

SW 6388
Golden Fleece

SW 6396
Different Gold

SW 6397
Nankeen

SW 6410
Brassy

SW 6417
Tupelo Tree

SW 6474
Raging Sea

SW 6696
Quilt Gold

SW 7016
Mindful Gray

SW 7017
Dorian Gray

SW 7046
Anonymous

SW 7072
Online

SW 7074
Software

SW 7075
Web Gray

SW 6113
Interactive Cream

SW 6114
Bagel

SW 6186
Dried Thyme

SW 6015
Vaguely Mauve

SW 6026
River Rouge

SW 6031
Glamour

SW 6206
Oyster Bay

SW 6230
Rainstorm

SW 6328
Fireweed

SW 6352
Soft Apricot

SW 6468
Hunt Club

SW 6113
Interactive Cream