

Then, Now & Forever™		20th-Century Revival Styles
Color Name	Era	Color Archives and Story
DET404 California Dreamin'	Mission Revival/Richardsonian Arts & Crafts	Stanford Green Library This antiqued, mid-tone lavender is found on the interior of the Stanford Green Library. Lavenders and purples were very popular for interior decoration and fashion design during the early 20th century. California Dreamin' is the psychological motivation to gain wealth or fame in a new land.
DET431 Cotton Club	Mission Revival/Richardsonian Art Deco; Victorian. General Notations: "The house we live in"; National Lead Co Catalogue (1937)	Stanford Green Library Cotton Club, a sun-kissed white, was located on the interior of the Stanford Green Library and was also noted in Art Deco and Victorian era research. Cotton Club was a famed New York drinking establishment in the Art Deco area from 1923 to 1935 in Harlem, then from 1936 to 1940 in the Theatre District, popular for the drinks and music during America's Prohibition Era.
DET433 Tiffany Rose	Mission Revival/Richardsonian Pueblo Revival Arts and Crafts	Stanford Green Library King House Tiffany Rose, a dusty, blushing pink color, was a popular hue on Spanish Revival architecture and noted on the Mission Revival building Stanford Green Library and the Pueblo Revival residence, the King House. Louis Comfort Tiffany, an American artist and designer who worked in the decorative arts, is mostly known for his stained glass and is associated mostly with the Art Nouveau and Aesthetic movements.
DET452 Gypsum Rose	Mission Revival Pueblo Revival Victorian; Arts & Crafts. Other notations: DE simple intermix colors fan deck	Kelso Depot King House Gypsum Rose, a cosmetic peach hue, was discovered on the interior of the Mission Revival era building, Kelso Depot. It was also found on the interior of the Pueblo Revival residence, the King House. Gypsum Rose, also known as desert rose, refers to rose-like formations of crystal clusters of gypsum or barite, which include abundant sand grains and are found in deserts throughout the world.
DET461 Citrus Honey	Mission Revival Arts and Crafts/Craftsman; Art Deco; Victorian	Mission Inn This light, orange, reminiscent of orange blossom honey was painted on the interior of the Mission Inn in Riverside, CA. The name, Citrus Honey, is inspired by California's high growth of citrus trees and the plight of the honeybee taking center stage, where honey-making is a hobby that has been trending in recent years.
DET464 Cognac	Mission Revival/Richardsonian Art Deco; Arts and Crafts/Craftsman;Victorian. General notation: Accents by Dunn-Edwards - Autumn Orange	Stanford Green Library This amber-infused orange was a popular earthy orange and discovered on the interior of the Stanford Green Library, as well as in Art Deco and Arts & Crafts research. During the Prohibition years in the 1920s, speakeasies provided a way for the party crowd to still drink. The Sidecar, one of the Prohibition Era's most popular drinks included Cognac, Cointreau and lemon juice.

DET470 Honey Nectar	Mission Revival/Richardsonian Pueblo Revival Arts and Crafts/Craftsman; Victorian; 19th C Revival. General notations: Dunn-Edwards - Interior finishes catalogue (1960), Convenience Twins (1970), Colors in Interior Arch finishes (1969), Decovel color card (1957), Spred Satin card (1961), Interior colors fan deck (1960)	Stanford Green Library Engelmann House; King House This sunlit-tinged, lemon yellow was a popular hue located on the interior of the Mission Revival/Richardsonian building the Stanford Green Library. It was also discovered on the interiors of two Pueblo-style architectural examples, the Engelmann and King houses. So popular, it is also noted on several other architectural styles of research.
DET472 Ochre Revival	Mission Revival Victorian; Arts and Crafts/Craftsman; Art Deco. General notations: Vitralite (1920), General Paint catalogue (1930)	Kelso Depot This creamy, yellow ochre, was painted on the interior of Kelso Depot. Revival styles gained popularity as they looked to the past for architectural ideas and infused them with updated amenities of the style and era.
DET473 Maize	Mission Revival Victorian; Art Deco; Arts and Crafts/Craftsman. General notations: Vitralite (1920), General Paint catalogue (1930)	Kelso Depot This corn grain yellow, an influential, nature-based color, was found on the interior of the Kelso Depot. Maize, or corn, sustained the farming community and was integral to survival in the American West. Corn is completely native to the Americas and was only grown by the Native Americans thousands of years before Christopher Columbus arrived to the New World. The reverence for corn that the settlers in the U.S. had back then continues today. It's the largest crop in the U.S., regularly gracing dinner tables, including Thanksgiving dinner, ever since 1621.
DET475 Honey Beehive	Mission Revival/Richardsonian Arts and Crafts/Craftsman; Victorian. General notations: General Paint catalogue (1930), Dunn-Edwards Palette color card (1980), Accents by Dunn-Edwards (1971)	Stanford Green Library This dark, golden yellow was discovered on the interior of the Stanford Green Library. The name Honey Beehive is inspired by bee farming and beekeeping, hobbies trending in the U.S. as the sustainability of bees is in jeopardy with climate change and other factors, according to the USDA.
DET477 Arts & Crafts Gold	Mission Revival/Richardsonian Arts & Crafts; 19th C Revival. Other notations: McLennan & McFeely Paint & Varnish catalogue (1948)	Stanford Green Library This classic, orange-tinted gold was located on the interior of the Stanford Green Library. It is also noted in Arts & Crafts, as well as 19th-century Revival research. The Arts & Crafts movement asserted the use of nature-based colors and hand-crafted design. Arts & Crafts Gold is an example of the range of natural hues used in these designs. A popular hue, this color is also noted in 19th- and 20th-century Revival research.
DET480 Where Buffalo Roam	Mission Revival/Richardsonian Victorian. General notations: General Paint catalogue (1930), Accents by Dunn-Edwards (1971)	Stanford Green Library Our research found this amber gold hue on the interior of the Stanford Green Library. The name, Where Buffalo Roam, is inspired by a line in the classic Western song "Home on the Range," sometimes called the unofficial anthem of the American West.

DET531 Stanford Green	Mission Revival/Richardsonian Victorian; Art Deco; Arts and Crafts/Craftsman. General notations: Live Colorfully with Dutch Boy card (1958), Socony Mobile Valdura Maintenance Coatings catalogue, General Paint catalogue (1930), Glidden Spred Satin card (1961), Vitralite (1921)	Stanford Green Library Stanford Green, a cypress green hue, was inspired by its discovery in the Stanford University Library, now called the Cecil H. Green Library, which was designed by prominent San Francisco architects John Bakewell and Arthur Brown, Jr. The building was completed in 1919 to replace the university library destroyed in the 1906 earthquake. ARG conducted color analysis research in the mid-1990s as part of the restoration project.
DET552 Avalon	Mission Revival Arts and Crafts/Craftsman; Victorian. General notations: Glidden Spred Satin card (1961), Live Colorfully with Dutch Boy card (1961)	Kelso Depot This powdered, mid-tone, watery blue was identified as an interior color in the Kelso Depot. Avalon is named after the only incorporated town on Santa Catalina Island off the coast of Los Angeles. Oriented around Avalon Bay, this jewel of a town boasts the landmark Catalina Casino built by William Wrigley, Jr., who took control of Avalon in 1919.
DET592 Carbon Dating	Mission Revival Arts and Crafts/Craftsman; Victorian. General notations: General Paint catalogue (1930)	Mission Inn This pitch-dark, charcoal gray was located on the interior of the Mission Revival building the Mission Inn. Carbon Dating, named for the scientific method of dating an object for archaeologists, is a fitting description of the historic color research conducted for the Then, Now & Forever color collection.
DET596 Nightlife	Mission Revival/Richardsonian Victorian. General notations: General Paint catalogue (1930)	Stanford Green Library Nightlife, a deep, gray-blue, was identified in the Stanford Green Library historic research and was also noted in Victorian research. The inspiration for the name was the shadowy, deep, foggy blue colors just outside the lens of lights in San Francisco when the sun goes down and the evening events ensue.
DET597 Shadow Effect	Mission Revival/Richardsonian Victorian; Spanish Colonial Mission. General notations: Dunn-Edwards Palette (1980)	Stanford Green Library Shadow Effect, a deep, soot-gray hue, was discovered during color research on the interior of the Stanford Green Library. It was also noted in Victorian, Spanish Colonial, Spanish Colonial Mission and Mission Revival Research. The inspiration for the name is a term used in the art and film industries, also called shadow play, prevalent in Los Angeles.
DET599 Marine Layer	Mission Revival Arts and Crafts/Craftsman; Victorian. General notations: General Paint catalogue (1930)	Mission Inn Marine Layer, the perfect name for this cloudy, blue-gray hue, was identified as an interior color of the historic Mission Inn located in Riverside, CA, and also noted in Arts & Crafts and Victorian research. In coastal California, the marine layer from offshore blankets coastal towns in fog until burn-off, often seen through spring, resulting in "May gray" and "June gloom" conditions.
DET636 Flowering Reed	Mission Revival/Richardsonian Pueblo Revival Victorian; 19th-C Revival/Greek Revival. General notations: Dunn-Edwards Decorator Interior Finishes fandeck, Dunn-Edwards Suprema Decoval Interior Colors	Stanford Green Library King House; Ray House Flowering Reed, a putty warm neutral, was discovered in the Stanford Green Library, a Mission Revival building, as well as in the Ray House and King House, both Pueblo Revival style residences. The inspiration for the name is a representation of the abundance of wildflowers dotting the American West landscape.

DET652 Sunbaked Adobe	Pueblo Revival Victorian. Other notations: DE Accents 1971; DE Palette 1980; Vitralite (1921)	King House Sunbaked Adobe, a baked, earthy, desert dirt hue, is noted as a color within the Victorian Era Whittier Coburn Co catalogue. The name is inspired by the Pueblo Revival homes, where the color was discovered by ARG during research for this project.
DET658 Raw Umber	Pueblo Revival Victorian. General notations: Accents by Dunn-Edwards (1971)	King House Raw Umber, a natural earthy brown pigment color was identified as one of the colors found on the King House, a Pueblo Revival residence. It was also noted in Victorian research. The inspiration for the name was the pigment color in its natural form.
DET664 DaVanzo Beige	Mission Revival/Richardsonian Arts and Crafts/Craftsman;19th-C Revival/Gothic Revival; Victorian. Dunn-Edwards Decorator Interior Finishes fandeck	Stanford Green Library This creamy, cosmetic beige hue was identified as a color in the Stanford Green Library, a Mission Revival/Richardsonian style building. Named after the DaVanzo House, this color was also located on the exterior of the Victorian Stick-style home, circa 1886, owned by the DaVanzo family in San Francisco. ARG conducted paint analysis on this vernacular example of the style, making owner contact through the San Francisco Victorian Alliance. The color was located in the Whittier Coburn Co catalogue and other architectural Era research.
DET666 Jefferson Cream	Pueblo Revival 19th-C Revival. Other notations: Simple Intermix Colors fan deck; Decovel 1957; Convenience Twins 1971	Engelmann House This whipped buttery cream hue was noted as one of the original colors on the Engelmann House, a Pueblo Revival style residence. Originally found in our 19th-century Revival research, this hue is named after Thomas Jefferson, one of America's founding fathers. As patriotism regained popularity in the 19th century, classic Revival styles — such as Greek Revival, prominent in Washington DC — became popularized again. Jefferson introduced America to Greek Revival architecture during the original construction of many of America's pre-eminent buildings.
DET667 Hollywood Golden Age	Mission Revival/Richardsonian Pueblo Revival Victorian. General notations: Dunn-Edwards Simple Intermix Colors fandeck, Dunn-Edwards Decovel card (1957), Convenience Twins (1970)	Stanford Green Library Ray House; King House This pale golden, creamy yellow was discovered on the interior of the Mission Revival building, the Stanford Green Library, as well as the Ray and King houses, both Pueblo Revival style homes. Hollywood's Golden Age of cinema began at the end of the Silent Era of movies in the late 1920s and lasted until the early 1960s.
DET673 Mission White	Mission Revival/Richardsonian Victorian;19th-century Revival/Greek Revival	Stanford Green Library Mission White, a creamy white, was named for the discovery of this hue on the Mission Revival/Richardsonian Revival building Stanford Green Library, located at Stanford University in California. This hue was also noted in our Victorian and 19th-century Revival research.
DET675 Pueblo White	Pueblo Revival Victorian. General notations: Dunn-Edwards Simple Intermix Colors fandeck, Dunn-Edwards Decovel card (1957), Dunn-Edwards Architectural Finishes (1965-69), Convenience Twins (1970), Dunn-Edwards Syn-Lustro card (1971)	King House Pueblo White, a weathered western desert white, was noted in Pueblo Revival research. This color's name is inspired by the King House, a Pueblo Revival residence, circa 1936, in Phoenix, Arizona. Also noted in Victorian research.

DET687 Caramelized	Mission Revival/Richardsonian	<p>Stanford Green Library</p> <p>Caramelized, a blushing midtone beige, was discovered as one of the colors on the interior of the Stanford Green Library, a Mission Revival/Richardsonian building. The inspiration for the name is the warm and rich hue sugar becomes when heated. Caramelized, described as a buttery, milky-caramel brown, was identified in Kurfee's Paint Catalogue and also noted in 20th-century Revival research. Caramelization of foods, with word origins in Medieval and Latin times, was among the many favored cooking methods offered during the Prohibition era . With the elimination of alcohol from restaurants, many turned to elegant home dining, and cookbooks of the time showed consumer had a sweet tooth and a taste for the exotic.</p>
DET696 Stanford Stone	<p>Mission Revival/Richardsonian</p> <p>19th-century Revival/Gothic Revival; Victorian.</p> <p>General notations: Dunn-Edwards Decovel card (1957), Dunn-Edwards Decorator Finishes card (1960), Dunn-Edwards Cementex/Woodtex Exterior Colors fandeck, Dunn-Edwards Suprema/Decovel Interior Colors fandeck</p>	<p>Stanford Green Library</p> <p>Stanford Stone, a muted fawn brown color, was noted and named after the color found at the Stanford Green Library, located at Stanford University in California. It was also located in our 19th-century Revival and Victorian research.</p>