III ENFORCEMENT

If the Old Hilliard Guidelines become mandatory, an enforcement section will be required. The following is a suggested enforcement section.

A violation of any of the mandatory requirements as referenced on page one (1) of these guidelines shall be grounds for the Building & Zoning Inspector to refuse a building or occupancy permit and/or certificate of appropriateness.

Whoever fails to comply with any provisions of this Section is guilty of a minor misdemeanor. Each day's violation or each repeated violation by the same person shall constitute a separate offense.

IV APPLICATION & APPEALS PROCESS

APPLICATION PROCESS

Appeals to the provision of the Design Guidelines for the Old Hilliard District are referred to the Board of Zoning Appeals as noted below.

Any property or business owner who desires to make an exterior change must submit the Certificate of Appropriateness Application Form to the Hilliard Building and Zoning Inspector who will submit the Application to the Old Hilliard Commission for their review. The Old Hilliard Commission will recommend to the Building and Zoning Inspector approval or disapproval.

APPEALS PROCESS

When applications cannot be approved as submitted because they do not comply with the Design Guidelines, the areas of noncompliance will be noted and revisions requested by the Old Hilliard Commission and/or Hilliard's Building and Zoning Inspector.

In the event of an adverse decision by the Old Hilliard Commission and Building and Zoning Inspector the applicant may appeal the decision to the Board of Zoning Appeals.

CERTIFICATE OF APPROPRIATENESS
OLD HILLIARD COMMISSION
APPLICATION FORM

(NOTE: An applicant is encouraged to meet informally with the Old Hilliard Commission and City staff prior to submitting a formal application. When a rezoning is being requested, an initial, information review by the Commission is encouraged.)

(PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE) No._____

_____ Applicant's Name

_____ Owner's Name

_____ Applicant's Address

_____ Property Address

_____ Applicant's Phone Number

_____ Date of Application

_____

_____

WORK SUMMARY

Please check the proposed work here and explain fully on pages 2 - 4. Include a plot survey with the application when required by the building inspector. For architectural changes include elevations of proposed changes or perspective drawings. Also submit samples of building materials to be used. Samples may be in the form of color chips, sketches, photos, plans or brochure product information. Photographs showing the building and specific areas where work is to be undertaken shall be included with the application.

Where a proposed change includes signs or lettering, a scale drawing showing type of lettering, all sign dimensions and colors, a description of materials to be used and method of illumination. Include a plan showing the location of the sign on the building or property.

_____ Emergency Repair

_____ Painting _____ Re-siding

_____ Building Addition _____ Building Infill

_____ Demolition _____ Full or _____ Partial

_____ Masonry cleaning/repointing

_____ Roof replacement/addition

_____ Door replacement/addition

_____ Window replacement/addition

_____ Gutters and downspouts/addition

_____ Landscaping

____ deck _____ fence _____ landscaping _____ outdoor lighting

_____ other paved areas _____ parking area _____ signage

_____ Other Improvement (Describe): _____

_____

_____

EMERGENCY REPAIR

Describe emergency and proposed work _____

_____

_____

PAINTING

Building _____ (color)

Trim _____ (color)

Other _____ (color)

Is color selection based on historic paint color research?

Explain _____

RE-SIDING

Describe reasons and materials to be used _____

_____

_____

BUILDING ADDITION

Describe design and placement _____

_____

_____

BUILDING INFILL

Explain _____

_____

_____

DEMOLITION

Describe reasons for demolition _____

_____

_____

MASONRY CLEANING/REPOINTING

Cleaning technique _____

Mortar composition _____

ROOF /ADDITION

Explain _____

_____

_____

DOOR /ADDITION

Explain _____

_____

_____

WINDOW ADDITION

Explain _____

_____

_____

GUTTERS AND DOWNSPOUTS/ADDITION

Explain _____

_____

_____

LANDSCAPING

Explain _____

_____

_____

OTHER

Describe any work not previously discussed _____

_____

_____

_____ _____
Applicant's signature Date

_____ _____
Owner's signature (if different) Date

CERFITIFCATE OF APPROPRIATENESS
OLD HILLIARD COMMISSION
PAGE 5

FOR COMMISSION USE ONLY

Rehabilitation activity is:

Approved _____ Denied _____

_____ _____
Old Hilliard Commission Date

DEFINITIONS

The following words or phrases used in the Old Hilliard Design Guidelines are defined below.

1. Antenna: Any system of wires, poles, rods, reflecting discs or similar devices used for the transmission or reception of electromagnetic waves, external to or attached to the exterior of any building.

2. Appropriate: Sympathetic, or fitting, to the context of the site and the whole community.

3. Appurtenances: The visible, functional objects accessory to and part of buildings.

4. Architectural Feature: A window, door or other prominent or significant part of a building, structure or site.

5. Area of Sign: The area enclosed by one continuous line, connecting the extreme points or edges of a sign. Area of sign is the aggregate area of all sign faces, but,excludes supporting members.

6. Attractive: Having qualities that arouse interest and pleasure in the observer.

7. Awning: A hood or cover, projecting from and supported by the exterior wall of a building, constructed of non-rigid materials on a supporting framework.

8. Baluster: One of a number of short vertical members, usually of wood, which supports the railing of a porch or the handrail of a stairway.

9. Balustrade: An entire railing system or parapet consisting of a top handrail on balusters and sometimes also includes a bottom rail.

10. Bargeboard: A board, often decoratively carved, which hangs from the projecting end of a roof, covering the gables.

11. Bay: A regularly repeated unit of a facade defined by vertical divisions or openings.

12. Bracket: Any overhanging member projecting from a wall to support the weight of a cornice.

13. Clapboard: Wood boards which taper slightly so they overlap; applied horizontally on buildings of frame construction; thicker along the lower edge than along the upper.

14. Cohesiveness: Unity of composition between design elements of a building or a group of buildings and the landscape development.

15. Column: A supporting vertical post found on storefronts, porches and balconies; may be fluted or smooth.

16. Commercial Communications Tower: A structure situated on a nonresidential site that is intended for transmitting or receiving television, radio, or telephone communications, excluding those used exclusively for dispatch communications.

17. Compatibility: Harmony in the appearance of two (2) or more external design features in the same vicinity.

18. Co-op Sign: An on-premise graphic that both identifies and promotes an establishment on the site and promotes a specific product or service that is not the principal product or service available at the site.

19. Cornerboard: A board which is used as trim on the external corner of a wood-frame structure to cover the exposed ends of wood siding to give a finished appearance and make the building watertight.

20. Cornice: The projecting exterior trim of a structure at the meeting of the roof and wall; sometimes treated in a decorative manner.

21. Directional Sign: An on-premise sign giving directions, instructions, or facility information which may contain the name or logo of an establishment and directions but no advertising copy.

22. Dish Antenna: A round, parabolic antenna intended to receive signals from orbiting satellites and other sources. Noncommercial dish antennas are defined as being less than four meters in diameter, while commercial dish antennas are usually those larger than four meters and typically used by broadcasting stations.

23. Dormer: A structural extension of a building's roof; intended to provide light and headroom in an attic space; usually housing window(s) on its vertical face.

24. Double-Faced Sign: A sign with two (2) faces.

25. Double-Hung Window: A window having two (2) sliding sashes, with one sliding over the other vertically to open.

26. Downspout: A vertical pipe used to carry water from the roof gutter to the ground and into a splashback or underground drainage system.

27. Eaves: The lower portion of the sloping surface of a roof which overhangs the building's wall.

28. Evergreen Tree: Any tree which retains its foliage/needles year-round and attains a full-grown height in excess of thirty (30') feet.

29. Exterior Architectural Feature: The architectural treatment and general arrangement of the exterior of a structure and its appurtenant elements including type, color, material and texture.

30. Facade: The exterior face of a building; usually refers to the main side of the building, although it can be applied to all sides.

31. Face of Sign: The area of a sign on which the copy is placed.

32. Fascia: An exterior flat horizontal wooden member used as a facing at the ends of roof rafters and in the cornice area.

33. Flashing: Metal used at ridges and valleys on the roof to prevent water penetration into the roof structure.

34. Flashing Sign: A sign which contains an intermittent or sequential flashing light source used primarily to attract attention.

35. Foundation: The masonry wall that supports a building and encloses a basement or crawl space.

36. Freestanding Sign: A sign supported upon the ground by poles or braces and not attached to any building.

37. Frieze: Long narrow panel on a wall, used chiefly for decoration; becomes part of the cornice on commercial buildings, found just below the point where the wall surface meets the building's roof.

38. Ground Sign: Any sign independent of support from

any building which is supported by structures or supports in or upon the ground.

39. Gutter: Metal or wood channel located at the lower part of the eaves to collect water from the roof.

40. Harmony: A quality that represents an appropriate and congruent arrangement of parts, as in an arrangement of varied architectural and landscape elements.

41. Hood Mold: Decorative, projecting element placed over a window; may extend down the sides of a window as well as surround the top.

42. Infill Construction: Construction which "fills in" an existing space or lot between existing buildings.

43. Interior Landscaping: The use of landscape materials within the innermost boundaries of the landscape buffer zone and perimeter landscaping.

44. Landscape Buffer Zone: That area adjacent to any vehicular use area in side or rear yards.

45. Landscaping: Refers to natural materials such as trees, shrubs, ground cover and earthen mounds.

46. Lattice: Criss-cross pattern of wooden slats; often found covering the open space beneath a porch or on fences.

47. Lintel: Horizontal structural element at the top of a window or door; in masonry walls, may be of wood, stone or metal.

48. Medium Tree: Any tree species which normally attains a full-grown height of between twenty-five (25') and fifty (50') feet.

49. Molding: A shaped element which is commonly found around windows and doors or where walls meet floor or ceiling.

50. Mullion: A vertical member that divides window sash, doors or panels set together in a series.

51. Muntin: The secondary wooden pieces that make up the small subdivisions in a multiple-pane glass window.

52. Non-Conforming Sign: A sign which was erected legally but which does not comply with subsequently enacted sign restrictions and regulations.

53. Off-Premise Sign: A sign structure advertising an establishment, merchandise, service, or entertainment which is not sold, produced, manufactured, or furnished at the property on which said sign is located.

54. On-Premise Sign: A sign used to identify, advertise, or promote any persons, products or services available on the premises on which it is located.

55. Opacity: Refers to visual screening defined as an imaginary vertical plane extending from the established grade to a required height of which a required percentage of the vertical plan shall be visually screened from adjacent property use. The degree to which a wall, fence or landscaping is impenetrable to light or vision.

56. Ornamental or Small Tree: Tree species which normally attain a full-grown height of twenty-five (25') feet.

57. Ornamentation: Decoration, usually non-structural and not essential from a practical standpoint, which is applied to a building to increase its distinctiveness and visual interest.

58. Painted Wall Sign: Any sign applied with paint or similar substance on the face of a wall.

59. Pediment: The triangular face of a roof gable; or a gable which is used in porches, or as decoration over windows, doors and dormers.

60. Perimeter Landscaping: The use of landscape materials adjacent to other properties or adjacent to streets.

61. Portico: An entrance porch, usually supported by columns and sheltering only the entry.

62. Preservation: The process of sustaining the existing form, integrity and material of a building or structure, including the existing forms and vegetative cover of a site. Preservation includes the ongoing maintenance of the historic building materials.

63. Projecting Sign: Any sign other than a wall sign

affixed to any building or wall whose leading edge extends beyond such building or wall.

64. Reconstruction: The process of reproducing by new construction the exact form and detail of a vanished building or structure or a portion thereof as it appeared at a specific period of time.

65. Rehabilitation: The process of returning a property to a state of contemporary use through the repair or alteration while preserving features of the property which historically, architectural-ly and culturally are significant.

66. Repointing: The removal of mortar from joints of masonry units where old mortar has deteriorated and the replacing with new mortar.

67. Restoration: The process of recovering the form and details of a property as it appeared at a particular period of time by removing later work or the replacement of earlier work (returning a building to its original appearance).

68. Retrofit: The adaptation of an architecturally significant historic building to a new functional use while respecting the existing envelope and space therein.

69. Roof Rafter: Long wooden structural members which run from ridge to eaves and which provide struc-tural support for the roof sheathing and roofing materials.

70. Roof Sign: Any sign erected or constructed above the parapet of a building, including a sign affixed to any structure upon a roof and supported solely on the roof structure.

71. Sash: The frame that holds glass in a window. Window types are frequently referred to as "1-over-1 sash" or "6-over-1 sash", meaning the number of panes of glass in the top and bottom half of the window sash.

72. Scale: Proportional relationship of the size of parts to one another and to the human figure.

73. Shade or Large Tree: Any tree species which normally attains a full-grown height in excess of fifty (50') feet.

74. Sheathing: A sub-surface material, usually wood,

which covers exterior stud walls or roofs before application of siding or roofing materials.

75. Sidelight: A glass panel, usually of multiple panes, to either side of a door; often used in conjunction with a transom.

76. Sill: The horizontal bottom member of a window or door frame.

77. Soffit: A flat wooden member used as a finished undersurface for any overhead exposed part of a building, such as a cornice.

78. Streetscape: The scene as may be observed along a public street or way composed of natural and man-made components, including buildings, paving, planting, street furniture and miscellaneous structures.

79. Structure: Anything constructed or erected, the use of which requires permanent or temporary location on or in the ground.

80. Temporary Sign: Any sign intended to be used for less than a period of four (4) months.

81. Transom: A glass panel, sometimes fixed and sometimes movable, which is placed over a door or window to provide additional natural light to the interior of the building. Used on both residential and commercial buildings.

82. Treelawn: That part of a street right-of-way not covered by sidewalk or other paving, lying between the property line and that portion of the street right-of-way that is paved and usually used for vehicular traffic.

83. Vapor Barrier: A waterproof material which is used to prevent moisture from migrating from damp to dry areas where it may condense and cause problems.

84. Vernacular: Architecture which draws more on folk traditions and plain straightforward building techniques rather than on the rules, principles and ornamentation of architectural styles.

85. Wall Sign: A sign attached to a building, with the exposed face in a plane parallel to and which does not project more than one (1') foot in front of the plane of the wall with which it is associated.

86. Window Sign: Any sign placed inside or upon a window facing the outside and which is intended to be seen from the exterior.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR'S STANDARDS FOR REHABILITATION

THE ENVIRONMENT

Recommended

Retaining distinctive features such as the size, scale, mass, color, and materials of buildings, including roofs, porches and stairways that give a neighborhood its distinguishing character.

Retaining landscape features such as parks, gardens, street lights, signs, benches, walkways, streets, alleys and building setbacks that have traditionally linked buildings to their environment.

Using new plant materials, fencing, walkways, street lights, signs and benches that are compatible with the character of the neighborhood in size, scale, material and color.

Not Recommended

Introducing new construction into neighborhoods that is incompatible with the character of the district because of size, scale, color and materials.

Destroying the relationship of buildings and their environment by widening existing streets, changing paving material or by introducing inappropriately located new streets and parking lots that are incompatible with the character of the neighborhood.

Introducing signs, street lighting, benches, new plant materials, fencing, walkways and paving materials that are out of scale or inappropriate to the neighborhood.

BUILDING SITE

Recommended

Identifying plants, trees, fencing, walkways, outbuildings and other elements that might be an important part of the property's history and development.

Retaining plants, trees, fencing, walkways, street lights, signs and benches that reflect the property's history and development.

Basing decisions for new site work on actual knowledge of the past appearance of the property found in photo-

graphs, drawings, newspapers and tax records. If changes are made they should be carefully evaluated in light of the past appearance of the site.

Providing proper site and roof drainage to assure that water does not splash against building or foundation walls, nor drain toward the building.

Not Recommended

Making changes to the appearance of the site by removing old plants, trees, fencing, walkways, outbuildings and other elements before evaluating their importance in the property's history and development.

Leaving plant materials and trees in close proximity to the building that may be causing deterioration of the historic fabric.

BUILDING; EXTERIOR FEATURES

Masonry, stone, terra cotta, stucco and mortar

Recommended

Retaining original masonry and mortar, whenever possible, without the application of any surface treatment.

Repointing only those mortar joints where there is evidence of moisture problems or when sufficient mortar is missing to allow water to stand in the mortar joint.

Duplicating old mortar in composition, color and texture.

Duplicating old mortar in joint size, method of application and joint profile.

Repairing stucco with a stucco mixture that duplicates the original as closely as possible in appearance and texture.

Cleaning masonry only when necessary to halt deterioration or to remove graffiti and stains and always with the gentlest method possible, such as low pressure water and soft natural bristle brushes.

Repairing or replacing, where necessary, deteriorated material with new material that duplicates the old as closely as possible.

Replacing missing significant architectural features, such as cornices, brackets, railings and shutters.

Retaining the original or early color and texture of masonry surfaces, including early signage whenever possible. Brick or stone surfaces may have been

painted or whitewashed for practical and aesthetic reasons.

Not Recommended

Applying waterproof or water repellent coatings or surface consolidation treatments unless required to solve a specific technical problem that has been studied and identified. Coatings are frequently unnecessary, expensive and can accelerate deterioration of the masonry.

Repointing mortar joints that do not need repointing. Using electric saws and hammers to remove mortar can seriously damage the adjacent brick.

Repointing with mortar of high Portland cement content can often create a bond that is stronger than the building material. This can cause deterioration as a result of the differing coefficient of expansion and the differing porosity of the material and the mortar.

Repointing with mortar joints of a differing size or joint profile, texture or color.

Sandblasting, including dry and wet grit and other abrasives, brick or stone surfaces; this method of cleaning erodes the surface of the material and accelerates deterioration. Using chemical cleaning products that would have an adverse chemical reaction with the masonry materials, i.e., acid on limestone or marble.

Applying new material which is inappropriate or was unavailable when the building was constructed, such as artificial brick siding, artificial cast stone or brick veneer.

Removing architectural features such as cornices, brackets, railings, shutters, window architraves and doorway pediments.

Removing paint from masonry surfaces indiscriminately. This may subject the building to damage and change its appearance.

Wood: Clapboard, shingles and other wooden siding

Recommended

Retaining and preserving significant architectural features, whenever possible.

Repairing or replacing, where necessary deteriorated material that duplicates in size, shape and texture the old as closely as possible.

Not Recommended

Removing architectural features such as siding, cornices, brackets, window architraves, and doorway pediments. These are, in most cases, an essential part of a building's character and appearance that illustrate the continuity of growth and change.

Resurfacing frame buildings with new material that is inappropriate or was unavailable when the building was constructed such as artificial stone, brick veneer, asbestos or asphalt shingles and plastic or aluminum siding. Such material can also contribute to the deterioration of the structure from moisture and insects.

Architectural Metals: Cast iron, steel, pressed tin, aluminum, zinc

Recommended

Retaining original material, whenever possible.

Cleaning when necessary with the appropriate method. Metals should be cleaned by methods that do not abrade the surface.

Not Recommended

Removing architectural features that are an essential part of a building's character and appearance, illustrating the continuity of growth and change.

Exposing metals which were intended to be protected from the environment. Do not use cleaning methods which alter the color, texture, and tone of the metal.

Roofs and Roofing

Recommended

Preserving the original roof shape.

Retaining the original roofing material, whenever possible.

Providing adequate roof drainage and insuring that the roofing materials provide a weathertight covering for the structure.

Replacing deteriorated roof coverings with new material that matches the old in composition, size, shape, color and texture.

Preserving or replacing, where necessary, all architectural features that give the roof its essential character, such as dormer windows, cupolas, cornices, brackets, chimneys, cresting and weather vanes.

Not Recommended

Changing the essential character of the roof by adding inappropriate features such as dormer windows, vents or skylights.

Applying new roofing material that is inappropriate to the style and period of the building and neighborhood.

Replacing deteriorated roof coverings with new materials that differ to such an extent from the old in composition, size, shape, color and texture that the appearance of the building is altered.

Stripping the roof of architectural features important to its character.

Windows and Doors

Recommended

Retaining and repairing existing window and door openings including window sash, glass, lintels, sills, architraves, shutters, doors, pediments, hoods, steps and all hardware.

Duplicating the material, design, and the hardware of the older window sash and doors if new sash and doors are used.

Installing visually unobtrusive storm windows and doors, where needed, that do not damage existing frames and that can be removed in the future.

Using original doors and door hardware when they can be repaired and reused in place.

Not Recommended

Introducing new window and door openings into the

principal elevations, or enlarging or reducing window or door openings to fit new stock window sash or new stock door sizes.

Altering the size of window panes or sash. Such changes destroy the scale and proportion of the building.

Installing inappropriate new window or door features such as aluminum storm and screen window insulating glass combinations that require the removal of original windows and doors.

Installing plastic, canvas, or metal strip awnings or fake shutters that detract from the character and appearance of the building.

Discarding original doors and door hardware when they can be repaired and reused in place.

Entrances, porches, and steps

Recommended

Retaining porches and steps that are appropriate to the building and its development. Porches or additions reflecting later architectural styles are often important to the building's historical integrity and, wherever possible, should be retained.

Repairing or replacing, where necessary, deteriorated architectural features of wood, iron, cast iron, terra cotta, tile and brick.

Not Recommended

Removing or altering porches and steps that are appropriate to the building's development and style.

Stripping porches and steps of original material and architectural features, such as hand rails, balusters, columns, brackets, and roof decoration of wood, iron cast iron, terra cotta, tile and brick.

Enclosing porches and steps in a manner that destroys their intended appearance.

Exterior Finishes

Recommended

Discovering the historic paint colors and finishes of the structure and repainting with those colors to

illustrate the distinctive character of the property.

Not Recommended

Removing paint and finishes down to the bare surface; strong paint strippers whether chemical or mechanical can permanently damage the surface. Also, stripping obliterates evidence of the historical paint finishes.

Repainting with colors that cannot be documented through research and investigation to be appropriate to the building and neighborhood.

NEW CONSTRUCTION

Recommended

Keeping new additions and adjacent new construction to a minimum, making them compatible in scale, building materials and texture.

Designing new work to be compatible in materials, size, scale, color and texture with the earlier building and the neighborhood.

Using contemporary designs compatible with the character and mood of the building or the neighborhood.

Protecting architectural details and features that contribute to the character of the building.

Placing television antennae and mechanical equipment, such as air conditioners, in an inconspicuous location.

Not Recommended

Designing new work which is incompatible with the earlier building and the neighborhood in materials, size, scale and texture.

Imitating an earlier style or period of architecture in new additions, except in rare cases where a contemporary design would detract from the architectural unity of an ensemble or group. Especially avoid imitating an earlier style of architecture in new additions that have a completely contemporary function such as a drive-in bank or garage.

Adding new height to the building that changes the scale and character of the building. Additions in height should not be visible when viewing the principal facades.

Adding new floors or removing existing floors that destroy important architectural details, features and spaces of the building.

Placing television antennae and mechanical equipment, such as air conditioners, where they can be seen from the street.

MECHANICAL SYSTEMS: HEATING, AIR CONDITIONING, ELECTRICAL, PLUMBING, FIRE PROTECTION

Recommended

Installing necessary mechanical systems in areas and spaces that will require the least possible alteration to the structural integrity and physical appearance of the building.

Utilizing early mechanical systems, including plumbing and early lighting fixtures, where possible.

Installing the vertical runs of ducts, pipes, and cables in closets, service rooms and wall cavities.

Insuring adequate ventilation of attics, crawlspaces, and cellars to prevent moisture problems.

Installing thermal insulation in attics and in unheated cellars and crawlspaces to conserve energy.

Not Recommended

Causing unnecessary damage to the plan, materials, and appearance of the building when installing mechanical systems.

Attaching exterior electrical and telephone cables to the principal elevations of the building.

Installing the vertical runs of ducts, pipes, and cables in places where they will be a visual intrusion.

Concealing or "making invisible" mechanical equipment in historic walls or ceilings. Frequently this concealment requires the removal of historic fabric.

Installing "dropped" acoustical ceilings to hide mechanical equipment. This destroys the proportions and character of the rooms.

Installing foam, glass fiber, or cellulose insulation into wall cavities of either wooden or masonry con-

struction. This has been found to cause moisture problems when there is no adequate moisture barrier.

SAFETY AND CODE REQUIREMENTS

Recommended

Complying with code requirements in such a manner that the essential character of a building is preserved intact.

Working with local code officials to investigate alternative life safety measures that preserve the architectural integrity of the building.

Investigating variances for historic properties allowed under some local codes.

Installing adequate fire prevention equipment in a manner that does minimal damage to the appearance or fabric of a property.

Adding new stairways and elevators that do not alter existing exit facilities or other important architectural features and spaces of the building.

Not Recommended

Adding new stairways and elevators that alter existing exit facilities or important architectural features and spaces of the building.

Source:

The Secretary of the Interiors
Standards for Rehabilitation and
Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings
U.S. Department of the Interior
Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240 January 1979 (rev.)

REFERENCES

Landscapes and Gardens for Historic Buildings, by Rudy J. Favretti and Joy Putman Favretti, American Association for State and Local History, Nashville, Tennessee, 1978.

Century of Color Exterior Decoration for American Buildings - 1820/1920, by Roger Moss, The American Life Foundation, Watkins Glen, New York, 1981.

The Old House Book of Outdoor Living Spaces, Warner Books, Inc., New York, New York, 1981.

The Old House Journal, 69A Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn, New York 11217-9958.

The Renovator's Supply, Millers Falls, Massachusetts, 01349.

Paint Color Charts:

Martin Senior Williamsburg Colors

Sherwin Williams Heritage Colors

Ordinance Creation:

The Old Hilliard District Ordinance #73-39, passed December 17, 1973. The Old Hilliard District Boundaries were changed by Ordinance #8805 which passed February 22, 1988 (Effective March 23, 1988).