Folk, ca. 1855 – ca. 1880:
These dwellings were also typically painted in light or pale shades with either matching or contrasting trim.

Body – White, Off White, Pale Yellow, Light Gray, Pale Blue, Pale Green
Trim and Accents – White, Dark Green, Black

Italianate, ca. 1860 – ca. 1900:
Warm earth tones were commonly used for this style of dwelling with trim in the same color only in a slightly darker or lighter shade.

Body – Cream, Browns, Grays, Greens
Trim and Accents – Cream, Browns, Grays, Greens

Queen Anne and Folk, ca. 1880-ca. 1915:
These dwellings had a diversity of colors using contrasts for the body and trim.

Body - Tan, Red, Green, Brown
Trim and Accents - Darker colors such as Dark Olive, Salmon Red, Dark Brown.

Craftsman and Tudor Revival, ca. 1905-ca. 1940:
Darker colors again such as earth tones. Dark stains also used in place of paint. Brick, stone, stucco and concrete generally left unpainted.

Body – Brown, Green, Gray, Dark Red
Trim and Accents – Both light and dark trim colors such as Reds, Browns, Greens and shades of Tan.

Colonial Revival, ca. 1900-ca. 1940
Light colors predominate

Body – Yellow, Light Gray, Light Blue
Trim and Accents – White, Off-White, Cream

22. PORCHES

Porches are one of the most important defining characteristics of many of Barrington's historic residences. Original porch designs should be repaired and maintained. Those on the fronts of residences should not be enclosed with wood or glass panels. The screening of porches on the fronts of residences is appropriate. If replacement of porch elements is necessary, use materials to closely match those which exist in design, dimension, profile and texture. If the original porch is missing, construct a new porch based upon photographic or physical evidence, or base the design upon historic porches of District buildings built at the same period and in a similar architectural style. In some cases, turn of the century dwellings had their original porches removed and replaced with Craftsman/Bungalow style porches in the 1920s and 1930s. These porches reflect the historical evolution of the property and may be significant features in their own right.

A. on front and side facades should be maintained or recreated in their original configuration and with original detailing. Replacement of original materials is permitted provided the new material matches the original in design, dimension, profile and texture.

B. and their details should be retained/restored or replaced with the replacement of missing parts, such as columns, cornices, posts, railings, balusters, decorative molding and trimwork, to match the original materials in design, dimension, profile and texture.

C. on the fronts of dwellings should not be enclosed.

D. on the rear and sides of dwellings may be enclosed when not visible from the street and if the height and shape of the porch roof is maintained.

E. should have wood steps, not brick or concrete, for buildings with wood porch floors. Although not as appropriate, brick or concrete steps may be added to front porches.

F. may be screened if the structural framework for the screen panels is minimal and the open appearance of the porch is maintained. Wood framing for the screen panels is preferred, however, anodized or baked enamel aluminum frames are also acceptable. The use of raw "mill finish" aluminum framing is not appropriate.

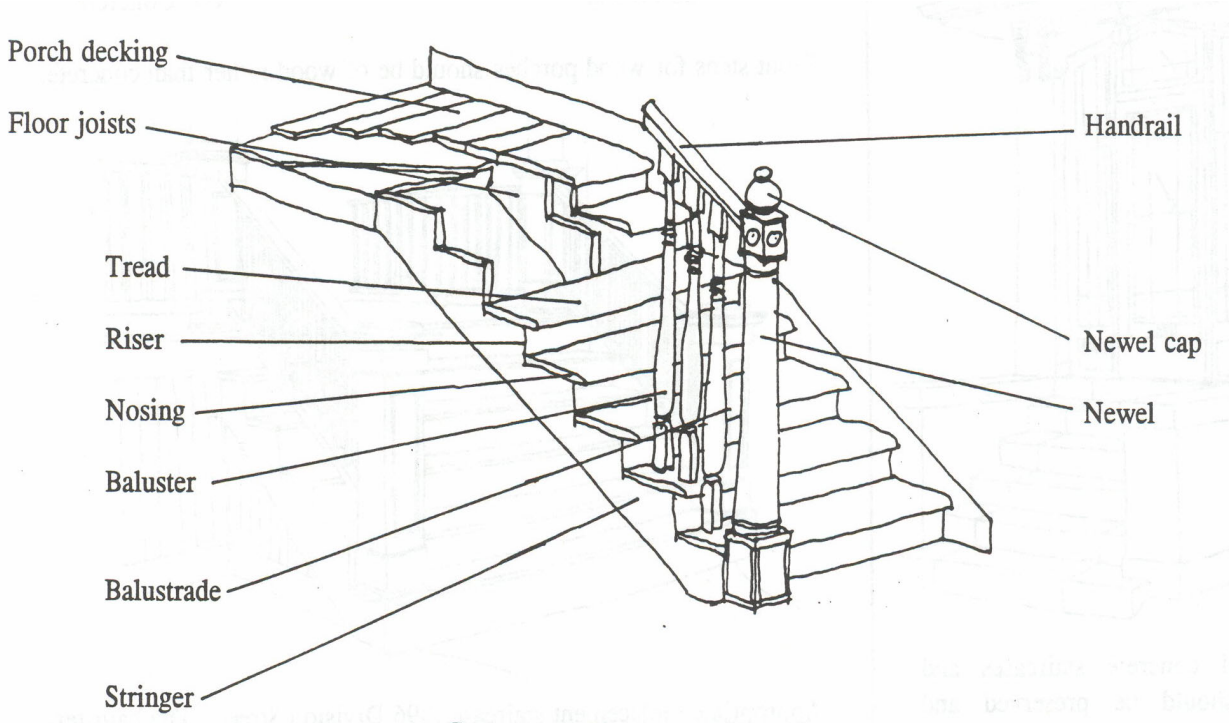
G. on the fronts of dwellings may be partially enclosed with lattice panels for privacy. This should not exceed more than one-third of the porch area in order to maintain its traditional open appearance. Lattice panels should be added behind, not in front, of porch columns and railings. Lattice in both horizontal/vertical patterns and diagonal patterns are appropriate for the District.

H. trellises of wood for plants are appropriate for front porches.

I. should have wood tongue and groove flooring running perpendicular to the facade (unless the original floor is concrete).

J. should not have brick floors or steps.

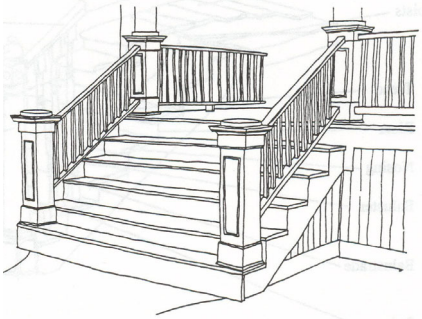
PORCHES: Illustrations



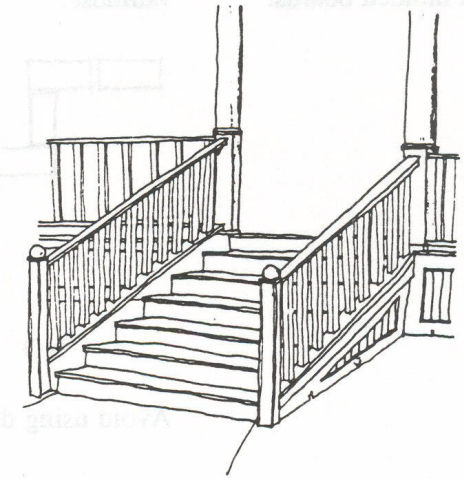
Common porch terms and location.

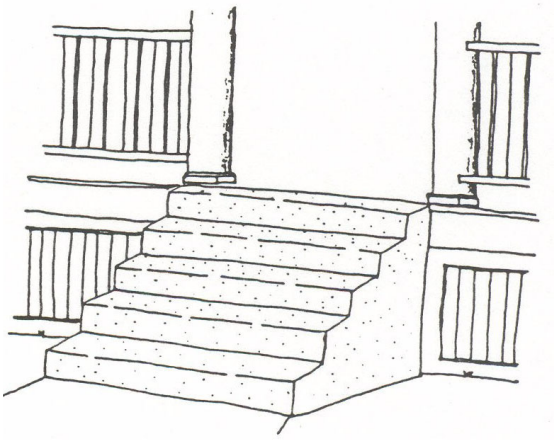
Screening should be added BEHIND columns, railings and other distinctive porch features

Replacement porch stair posts and railings should match style of porch



Front steps for wood porches should be of wood rather than concrete





23. PORCH COLUMNS AND RAILINGS

Original porch columns and railings should be retained/restored or replaced with materials to match the original in profile, dimension, design and texture. If the original porch columns and railings are missing, replacement porch columns and railings should be appropriate for the dwelling's architectural style and period.

A. should be maintained or recreated. Replacement of original materials is permitted provided the new material matches the original design, dimension, profile and texture.

B. often deteriorate first at the bottom next to the porch floor. If this is the case, consider sawing off the deteriorated area and replacing this section rather than replacing the entire column.

C. of aluminum, wrought iron, or other modern materials are not appropriate for front porches. These types of columns are not preferred but are acceptable for porches at the rear of a dwelling or for side porches that are not visible from the street.

D. on front porches should be rebuilt in historic designs if the original columns and railings are missing. For Queen Anne and Folk Victorian styles of the turn of the century, milled porch columns are appropriate. These porch columns are generally 8' in height and have widths and depths of 4" to 6". For Craftsman porches round, square, or tapered square wood columns are best. These columns should fit the porch height and if round, have diameters of no less than 6" and no more than 14". Square columns or tapered square columns should be a minimum of 8" and a maximum of 14" in depth and width.