



David Freedman, Chairman  
Martin C. Kendall  
Amy Robbins  
Rebecca Nash Paden  
Marion Savic  
Ray Worden  
Brian McNair

### Application for a Certificate of Appropriateness (COA)

Applicant: JAMES + ROBIN TRIMBLE Phone Number: 678-591-4530 (Jim)

Mailing Address: 267 KENNESAW AVE NW, MARIETTA 30060 770-310-6224 (Rob)

Subject Property: 267 KENNESAW AVE NW MARIETTA Parcel ID: 16115800980

Property Owner: JAMES R. TRIMBLE Phone Number: 678-591-4530

Mailing Address: SAME

Type of Project Proposed:

- Demolition
- New Construction/Infill
- Additions
- Material Change in Appearance
- Fences, retaining walls, or landscaping

Description of Proposed Project (attach additional sheets if necessary):

1) REMOVAL OF OVERGROWN HEDGE FENCE. REPLACE W/ OPEN DOUBLE-PALED WOOD PAINTED FENCE CONSISTENT W/ VICTORIAN ERA (1840-1910)

2) REPLACE DETERIORATED SIDE STEPS WITH BLUE STONE TO MATCH ORIGINAL STEPS

3) ANCHOR SIDE GATE W/ HANDCUT FIELDSTONE COLUMNS CONSISTENT W/ VICTORIAN ERA (SEE COLUMNS @ 271 KENNESAW AVE). FIELDSTONE COLOR ACCENTS HOME COLORS

4) ADD MATCHING HANDCUT STONE COLUMNS AT BEGINNING OF FRONT WALKWAY FOR FUTURE LIGHTING AND TO ANCHOR FRONT WALKWAY LANDSCAPE ISLANDS TO CREATE VISUAL DRAW TO FRONT PORCH / DOOR

I hereby affirm that the information supplied on this application is correct and if found to be incorrect that any permit issued pursuant to this application may be void.

Signature: Robin Trimble Date: Oct 24, 2016

*To be completed by STAFF ONLY*

HPC Hearing Date: \_\_\_\_\_ City Council Hearing Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**APPROVAL** **DENIAL**

Conditions: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Chairman's Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_



267 KENNESAW AVENUE  
' BEFORE '



267 KENNESAW AVE NW.  
'BEFORE'



'AFTER'  
267 KENNESAW AVE

BEFORE  
267 KENNESAW AVE NW,  
MAPLE AVE VIEW





1 AFTER  
269 KENNESAW AVE NW

1  
1  
AFTER  
2679 KENNEDY AVE NJ





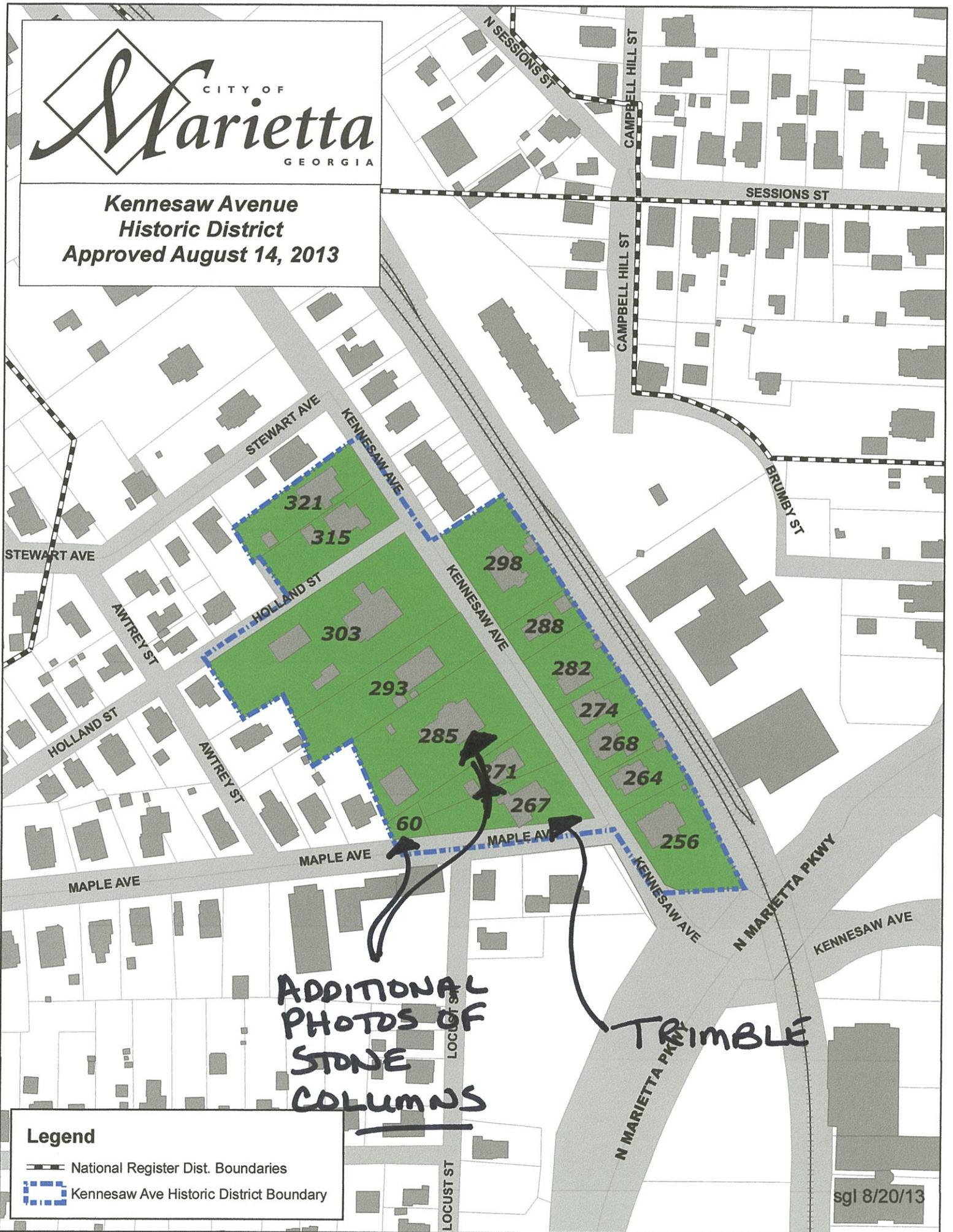
'AFTER'  
267 KENNESAW AVE  
COLUMNS/STEPS/GATE



AFTER



Kennesaw Avenue  
Historic District  
Approved August 14, 2013



ADDITIONAL  
PHOTOS OF  
STONE  
COLUMNS

TRIMBLE

**Legend**

- - - National Register Dist. Boundaries
- - - Kennesaw Ave Historic District Boundary

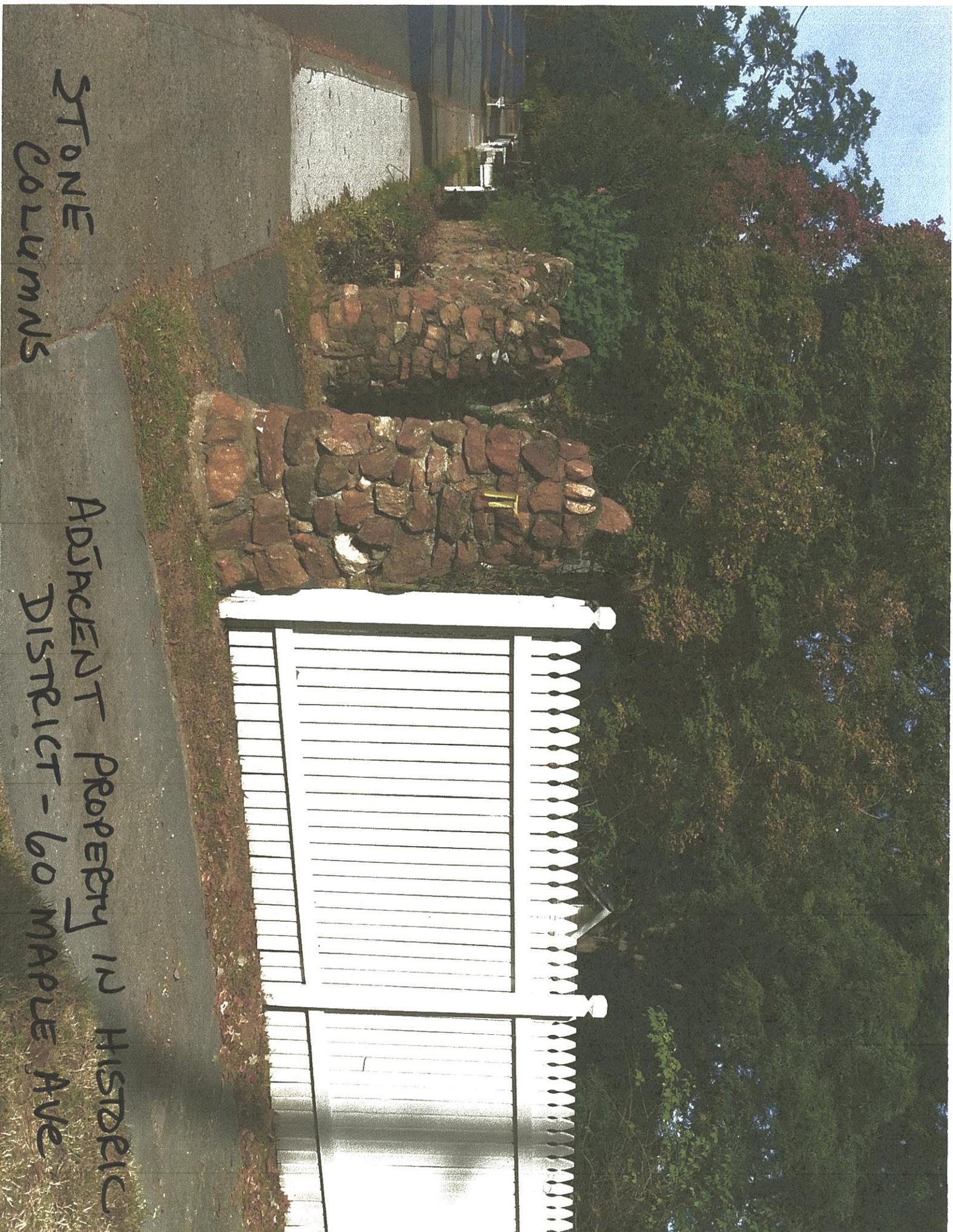
STONE WALL  
+  
COLUMNS

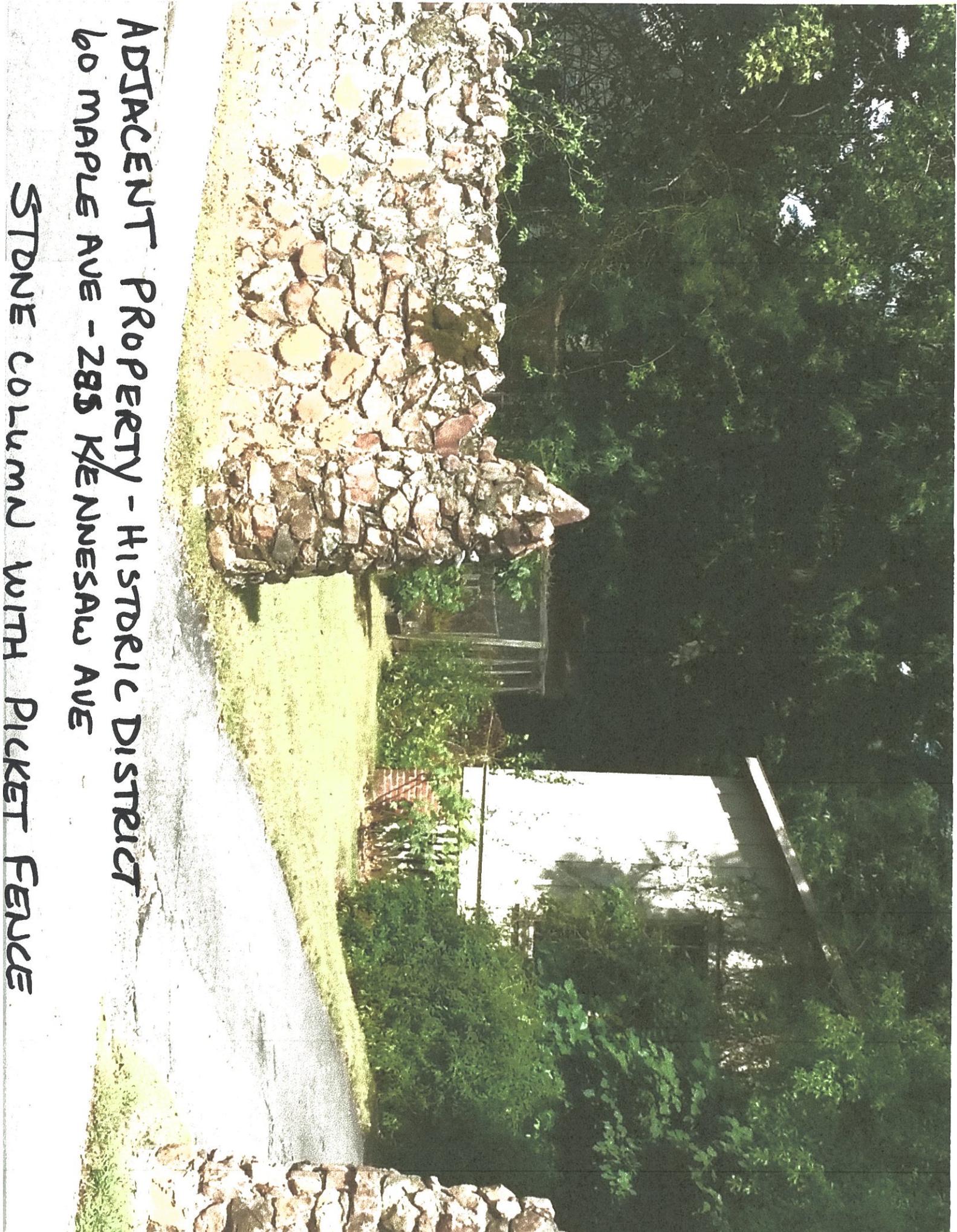
ADJACENT PROPERTY IN HISTORIC  
DISTRICT- 60 MAPLE AVE  
(285 KENNESAW AVE ENTRANCE)



STONE  
COLUMNS

ADJACENT PROPERTY IN HISTORIC  
DISTRICT - 60 MAPLE AVE





ADJACENT PROPERTY - HISTORIC DISTRICT  
60 MAPLE AVE - 285 KENNESAW AVE

STONE COLUMN WITH PICKET FENCE



**A ACTUAL** **WILLIAMS BURG**  
**WILLIAMS BURG - DOUBLE-PALED**  
**FENCE**

street, they should be virtually transparent: That kind of fence is best which is least seen, and best seen through. Italianate fences may borrow details from the corbels, cornices, or brackets on the house and should be painted a neutral earth color, not the bright white that Andrew Jackson Downing detested. The picturesque landscape movement also favored rustic designs such as fences partially or wholly made from logs that took advantage of natural shapes and surfaces.

**Victorian.** Builders of the Victorian era (1840-1910) ornamented their houses and porches with carved brackets, corbels, fretwork, and turned wood painted in multiple, contrasting colors, but often wood fences were sedate and understated. Period photos of Victorian houses often show smoothly carved, pointed, stone, or wood posts holding panels of square pickets painted in a neutral tone, so as not to upstage the house and grounds.

Even in 1870, Frank Scott recognized that cast-iron fencing was beyond most pocketbooks and that wood would continue to be the main fence material. He found only one old form of picket fence acceptable for enclosing the grounds: three horizontal rails equally spaced, with short, pointed pickets that rise just above the middle rail, alternating with longer pickets that rise above the top rail. This double-paled design produces a fence that is more open on its upper half, and works nicely for side gardens.

**Post-Victorian.** Fencing tastes changed for early 20th-century houses of the new suburbs. With less need to fence out the neighbor's livestock and more interest in integrating house and site, designers and homeowners gave up physical barriers to favor houses in open view of the public. Though shrubs became popular for privacy screening, traditional wood fences or stone walls still protected flower gardens. In the 1930s, designer Fletcher Steele noted in *Design in the Little Garden* that in the old days every American home was set within a white fence—a sensible custom. He recommended that a low paling, over which one can see unobstructed, secludes and marks off an area to a [surprising] extent.

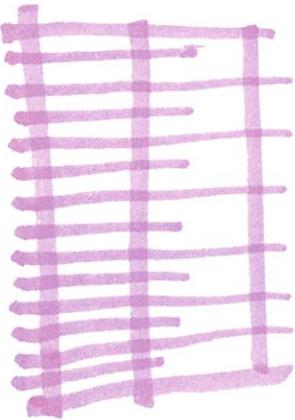
During the first flush of the Colonial Revival movement in the late-19th and early 20th centuries, fences returned to neoclassical details and once again became elegant, white-painted, and symmetrical, reflecting Georgian and Federal styles. While plain picket fences might serve for the backyard, a more elaborate fence, perhaps with an arch over the gate, should grace the front and roadside.

Almost as popular during the same time were revival styles drawing on diverse sources, including French reGENCY, Tudor, and Spanish or Mediterranean influences. The essence of these revivals can be captured in fences in much the same way as for other styles. A fence for a Tudor Revival house can reference Gothic features and details from that period, such as heavy construction and carved diamonds; Spanish Colonial and Mediterranean can recall the Old World with dark timbers.

#### **Picket Fence Guidelines**

A basic picket fence is a series of posts connected by horizontal rails and then filled with vertical slats along the rails. Typically, the slats or pickets are 2 1/4 to 3 wide and square-cut at the top. Although height is customarily 3' to 3 1/2', the fence should be proportional to the structure it accompanies and the area it encloses. While a small cottage might look best with a fence only 2 1/2' high, a large house

open  
double-paled  
design



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## A Primer on Pickets

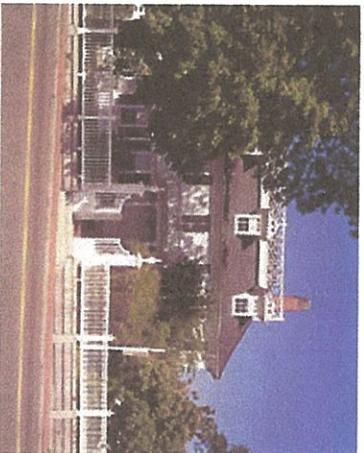
**By studying the building and applying a bit of common sense, you can infuse a new fence with the essence of a house's particular style and period.**

**By Susan E. Schmare**

Building a fence for an old house is seldom an inexpensive proposition. Nonetheless, first investing a little thought into the best fence design can pay big dividends in an attractive feature that unites the building and landscape while enhancing privacy, establishing property boundaries, and protecting children and pets. Old-house fences do not have to be historical re-creations, but they do look best when their scale, design, and materials harmonize with the size, style, and period of the house, as well as suit its practical purpose.

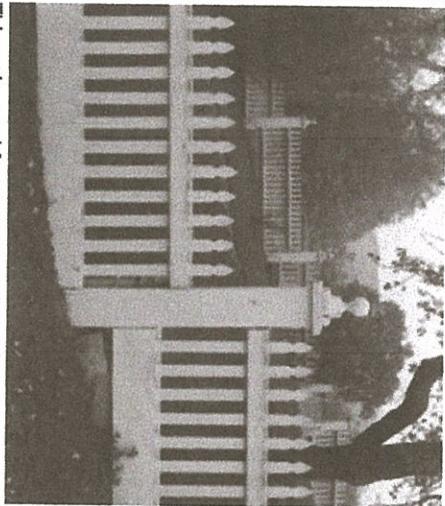
### Fence Styles

Because traditionally wood has been the most common fencing material, understanding how fences evolved from logs to pickets and then changed with the ebb and flow of architectural styles can help you choose a successful design.

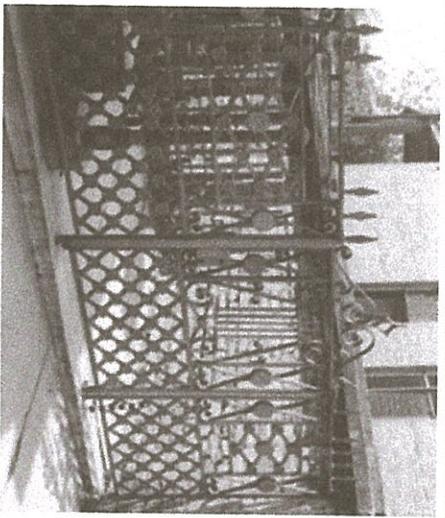


*Considered one of the finest Georgian houses, the 1784 Langdon house in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, boasts a textbook Colonial fence with turned pickets, stepped rails, and posts capped by classical urns. Courtesy Historic New England*

were sometimes built with molded panels, and then surmounted with symbolic carvings such as urns, fruit or, in the Federal period, eagles.



This early wood fence was constructed at the 19th-century Coburn Tyler House in Rockport, ME. Photo: Library of Congress/Historic American Buildings Survey



Constructed in Mobile, AL, this historic wrought-iron fence features cast-iron ornaments. Photo: Library of Congress/Historic American Buildings Survey

In the 1840s, as the architecture of young America shifted gears away from Classical styles like the Georgian and Greek Revival and into the romantic modes of the mid-19th century, wood fences were reinvented in not only detailing but concept. While the affluent owner of a Gothic Revival house might have his fence pick up Gothic motifs, such as pickets with pointed-arch tops or posts carved with trefoils, others followed the ideas of horticulturalist Andrew Jackson Downing, America's first architectural tastemaker. In the 1850s, Downing (who hated landscapes dotted with stark white Greek Revival houses) wrote that fences were little more than necessary evils. In his view, the best was a slight paling fence painted dark green so it would be as inconspicuous as possible. Not surprisingly, this earth-borne view was soon taken to its logical limit in rustic wood fences built out of natural, unprocessed logs and limbs. Architects of the Romantic Movement favored a dreamy, anti-Classical ethos called the picturesque, and what could be more picturesque than a fence and garden gate – or for that matter a garden house, pergola or any landscape structure – built right from trees, the more twisted and knobby the better?

By the Victorian era, the timeless wood-picket fence still fit the bill for most homeowners. Critics such as Frank Scott, a Downing acolyte, advocated fences that were more open on their upper half by alternating full-height pickets with those that only rise to a middle rail. After the turn of the 20th century, the practical, animal-control applications of fences all but disappeared, so designers of the Arts and Crafts era tended to view fences mainly as landscape features and, in the vein of Downing, advocated naturalistic, minimalist wood fences if at all. At the same time, the architectural ideas of the 18th

Victorian

Victorian double-paled design.

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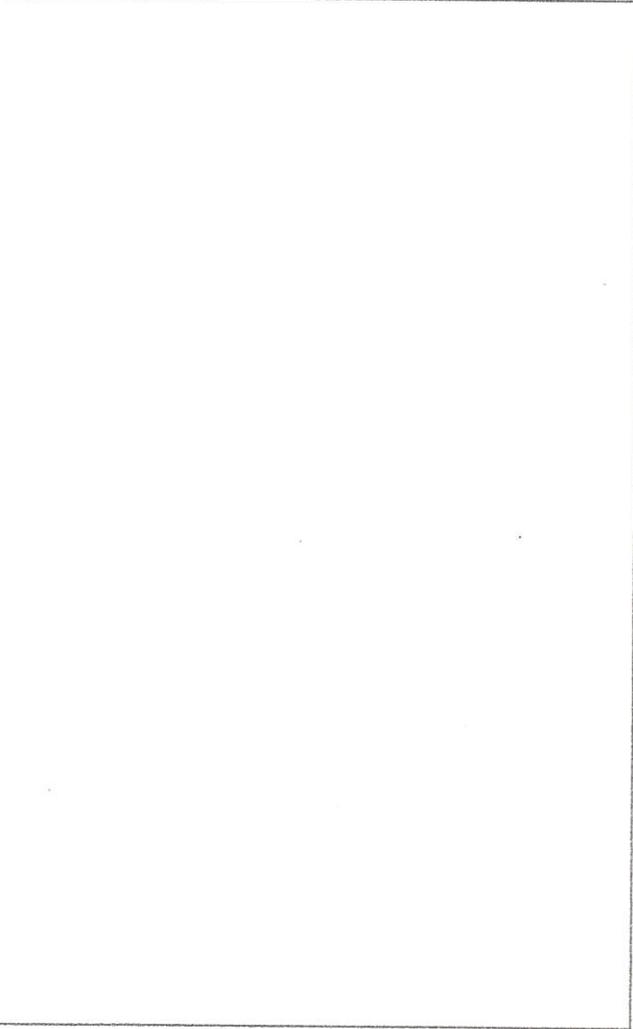
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## Fencing Through the Years

**In the past, good, neighborly fences were usually made of wood or iron.**

*By Gordon H. Bock*

Though fences may appear to be elementary constructions because they hold up only themselves, in fact they require considerable investments of material and skill to erect – all the more so if they are to be in keeping with history. Various forms of wood and iron are the stuff used to make most fences of the past, to the point that you can often match a fence to an era by its make-up, as this quick historical review shows.



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