



**DRAFT HPC  
JANUARY 26, 2017**

## **HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION DRAFT SUMMARY OF JANUARY 26, 2017 MEETING**

1. Introduction of Historic Preservation Commission Members
2. Naperville's Historic District – Background, History and Resources by Naper Settlement staff
  - Program Introduction and Design Guidelines – Debbie Grinnell, Vice President, Non-voting member of Historic Preservation Commission
    - **Slide 1:** At the most recent HPC meeting (November 17, 2016) a lot of questions were brought up from residents in the District and from members on the commission. This gave the idea to have a meeting where we talk about the District and the history of Naperville.
    - **Slide 2:** The Local District has been in existence for many years now and back in 2006-2007 there was a lot of dialogue within the City on how the Historic District was being managed. Several organizations (Naperville Heritage Society, East Central Homeowners' Organization, North Central College, etc.) decided to team together with the City Planning staff and Naper Settlement to talk how to preserve the character and wide range of architecture in the District.
    - **Slide 3:** One of the things that was looked at was the Certified Local Governments status and what that meant. Naperville is part of the Certified Local Government program within the State of Illinois which ties into IHPA and how you can qualify for different programs under CLG status.
    - **Slide 4 and 5:** A document was created to show what architectural styles we have. It goes through different time periods 1830s-1840s (the earliest housing in Naperville) all the way to the 1980s. This book covers different architectural terms and defines what changes the Commission encourages when you are updating your home. Internet sources and specific details to your style of home are provided. This book was based off an architectural study done within the District.
3. History – Bryan Ogg, Curator of Research
  - Brief over of Naperville History
    - **Slide 6:** The history of Naperville starts with Joseph Naper who arrived in 1831. Naper was a surveyor and a Ship's Captain on the Great Lakes. This is the earliest map we have of his Plat of Naperville. It shows the original 19 blocks. These 19 blocks were divided from 80 acres of Naper's land. The map was registered with the State of Illinois in 1842 and is part of Naper Settlements collection.
    - **Slide 7:** The next gentlemen that is of importance to the History of Naperville is Captain Morris Sleight. Sleight was also a Great Lakes Ship Captain. We don't know why he came to Naperville, but it was either because he know of Captain Naper or because he had heard of the wondrous wild Illinois prairie. He came in 1835 from New



**DRAFT HPC**

**JANUARY 26, 2017**

- York and began surveying. He then went back to New York to get his family and came back in 1837. The red outline on the right hand side of the map is the Morris Sleight's property and the blue area is Captain Joseph Naper's property (part of the downtown area today). At the time of this map, there were more sheep in Naperville than there were people.
- **Slide 8:** This is the earliest known photograph that anyone has of Naperville. It shows Naperville's Courthouse which is on now what we call Central Park. Behind the Courthouse is the Sleight farm which is the Historic District today. The pole you see in front of the Courthouse is in the middle of Central Park and it was called the Liberty Pole.
  - **Slide 9:** The largest road that acted as a super highway in 1850 was Plank Road (seen in Green). The Plank Road was part of the southwestern road system that went from Chicago all the way to Ottawa to connect with the Illinois River. The red line above it indicates Ogden Avenue as it is today. There are many places they crisscross or are the same road.
  - **Slide 10:** In 1864, the railroad finally did come through Naperville which expanded by leaps and bonds. The railroad cut through the easiest way by avoiding downtown. In 1893, the Naperville Lounge Company was founded on Water Street, where the new hotel now exists. Fred Long later moved it to the corner of Jackson and Washington, now known as Beidelman Furniture. Then by 1898, it moved again to the railroad tracks. This made moving the products in and out easier. The green circle on the map indicates its final location. In 1869, Plainfield College relocated to Naperville because of the railroad that recently came in. This made it easy to move students and faculty to and from the College. During this move, they renamed themselves the North-western College and renamed again in 1926 to North Central College. The red circle on the map indicates the original 8 acres of the College.
  - **Slide 11:** The College was built by 1869. Old main was one of the first buildings and it still stands today. It was made of Naperville Limestone which was quarried near Centennial Beach. The architect was John Mills Van Osdel. He was noted as one of Chicago's first architects. At the College, one of the most famous professors was James Nichols. He wrote a book called the Business Guide that was one of the first to sell over a million copies. After his death, he left the City 10,000 dollars to build the Nichols Library and he left the College 10,000 dollars to build Nichols Gymnasium, which unfortunately burned to the ground in 1926.
  - **Slide 12:** One of James Nichols students was 21 year old Peter Kroehler out of Wisconsin. He came to what was then North-western College and applied to the business College. He received a business degree and at 21, James Nichols asked if he would be the secretary for the newly founded Lounge Company in Naperville. Peter Kroehler then dedicated himself to work and helped expand the Lounge Company with 22 additions to the building. These additions were added to what we call 5<sup>th</sup> avenue



**DRAFT HPC**

**JANUARY 26, 2017**

- station today. Peter Kroehler was a distinguished alumni and gave a lot of money back to the College which helped create the Kroehler Science Center.
- **Slide 13:** One of the most important years for Naperville is in 1947. In 1947, World War 2 is ending, the GI's are coming back and are using the GI bill to attend North Central College. All a sudden, what we now know as the Historic District, is being built with large Victorian Mansions and every empty space is being infilled. Any vacant yard that existed was being built with pre-fabricated houses or KIT housing. Crews of men were able to build a house in 99 hours, so infill was happening and it was happening fast. A lot of Barracks were also being built and moved during this time for the GI's and their families while their permanent homes were being built. One of the things that influenced the Historic District indirectly was the Federal Aid Highway Act, also known as the National Interstate and Defense Highways Act of 1956. This act put into law by President Eisenhower, was a way to move people in and out of cities very quickly and to make things faster for commerce and the military. This became an issue for some cities however, because it created an urban canyon through the towns. Old buildings and neighborhoods were being torn down to make room for new roadways. It wasn't until 10 years after this act that people realized the integrity of the communities were being lost. So in 1966, the National Historic Preservation Act was started. This covered Historic properties and areas in towns all across the United States. It also gave States power to preserve things historically.
  - **Slide 14:** Three years after the National Historic Preservation Act was formed, Naperville Citizens banded together. Jane Sidnt, shown in the picture, was President of the Naperville Heritage Society which was formed in 1969. The Naperville Heritage Society decided to save the 1864 St. John's Episcopal Church, which was located up on Chicago Avenue. The church was cut up into three different parts and was moved through town to the Martin Mitchell Park grounds, now known as Naper Settlement today. After that was done, in 1971 Naperville Heritage Society proposed to the City different ideas for creating a Historic District as part of the 1966 National Preservation Act.
  - Naperville's Federal Historic District vs. Naperville's Local Historic District
    - **Slide 15:** In the blue, you can see the original 80 acres of the town of Naperville. The Federal District that was proposed was larger than the green outline seen in the slide. It actually was proposed as extending all the way to Ewing Street. But, what was passed in 1977 was the Federal District shown in green. Everything in that District is eligible for tax credits and preservation easements so that you can preserve a building. If you notice in the Federal District, all of downtown is within the boundary and to this day is still within that boundary. How the Federal and Local Districts came to be: In 1973, the state of Illinois sent preservationists to Naperville and they did a survey and by 1974, they proposed 76 properties to become the Federal District. When a vote came in December of 1975 for City Council to put the Federal District in place, including the properties listed, they deferred joining the National Register. However, a preapproved



**DRAFT HPC**

**JANUARY 26, 2017**

Ordinance was written (Ordinance 75-120) which created Naper Settlement. But, the District was still not created. In 1976, Ed Sharp and 750 other citizens filed a petition with the Council. This group formed the Residents Association of Old Naperville and finally November 15, 1976, the Federal District was approved. This did not go into effect until January 1, 1977. At that point, Walter Neumann, the first city planner, hired in 1976, was asked to resubmit the Federal Grant for the National Register and then it was finally passed by City Council September 29, 1977. In 1978, Marjorie Osborn a member of the Planning Commission and Caroline Heftstrum promoted a Local Historic District. The difference between the Local and Federal District: the Federal District is overarching and blanketing and they will help you with tax credits as well as grants. The Local District however, has the ability to save the property. The City of Naperville has a Federal District, a Local District, and three Local landmarks. Naperville has also preserved some facades such as the Nichols Library and the Former City Hall. In 1980, US Congress amended the 1966 National Preservation Act that gave Local governments even more authority within the District. With that push, in 1986 the City Council finally approved the Local District, which is 30% less in size than the Federal District.

- North Central College (largest property owner in the District) – Bryan Ogg
  - **Slide 16:** As mentioned, the College relocated to Naperville in 1869. The College created a campus that is unique around the country because they are building and growing with their neighbors. The College is adopting many of the homes that are already established and using them as offices or as dorms for the students. One of the presidents of the College lived in a Historical home that was gifted to the school and is now used by the College to entertain. The original purchase of the College was 8 acres, about 2-3 city blocks. By 1986, when the Historic District was established, the College had grown to 24 acres. After 1923, they acquired half of Judge Godwin estate known as the Fort Hill property, which was about 42 more acres.
  - **Slide 17:** This is a map of the College today.
- 4. Architectural Walking Tours – Bryan Ogg
  - **Slide 18 and 19:** Overview of Walking Tours more information can be provided on [www.napersettlement.org](http://www.napersettlement.org).
- 5. Naperville Heritage Society's Plaque Program – Bryan Ogg
  - **Slide 20:** Photograph of the 6 homeowners who went through the Plaque Program. This program was established as a way to show pride for the Historic District. The homeowners are asked to research their property for information about the house and the history of who lived there. There is about 165 plaques in the District today.
- 6. Further Resources – Bryan Ogg and Debbie Grinnell
  - **Slide 21:** Photograph of some of the many resources that you can find at Naper Settlement.
  - **Slide 22:** Architectural style manual book that Naper Settlement finds to be very useful.



**DRAFT HPC**

**JANUARY 26, 2017**

- **Slide 23:** Naper Settlement uses Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps that were created from 1867-1977. They are large maps that listed: streets, homes, streams, wells, cisterns, corners, alleys, and material of the every structure. They were used by the local firemen. This is most likely the 1909 edition of the map. In the downtown area, it goes into detail about what business each place was. These maps also helped with identifying tax records.
  - **Slide 24:** A great resource is the Landmarks Illinois website. They are a non-profit private agency that works on behalf of everyone in Illinois to promote preservation. These are some of the topics they cover.
  - **Slide 25 and 26:** Another great resource is the Illinois Association of Historic Preservation Commission. It provides resources from other commissions around Illinois.
7. *Certificate of Appropriateness (COA) – Gabrielle Mattingly, Process and Procedures*
- **Slide 27:** City planning staff will provided information on the COA process, from administrative fast track approvals to projects requiring approval from the Historic Preservation Commission.

# Naperville's Historic District



**Background History  
Resources**

**Columbia Ave. North from Franklin Ave., Naperville, Ill.**

---

# Recommendations for Naperville's Historic Preservation Ordinance and Commission

---

Unified Proposal Presented by the East  
Central Homeowners' Organization, North  
Central College, Naperville Heritage  
Society and the City of Naperville Planning  
Staff

---

A culmination of community discussion from November 2008  
through April 2009.

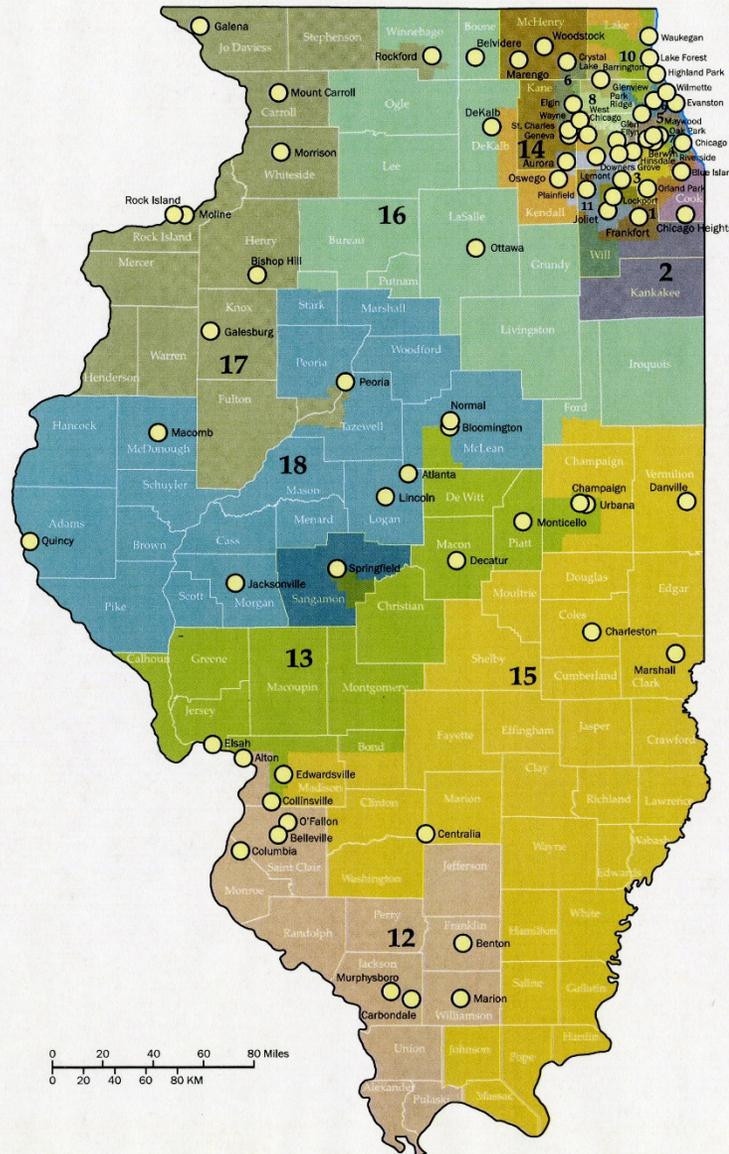
---

Presented to the Naperville City Council on May 19, 2009



# Certified Local Governments in Illinois

with Congressional Districts  
79 total (74 communities, 5 counties) as of 2/2015



### Counties (5)

- Kane
- Kankakee
- McHenry
- Sangamon
- Will

### Communities (74)

- Alton
- Atlanta
- Aurora
- Barrington
- Belleville
- Belvidere
- Benton
- Berwyn
- Bishop Hill
- Bloomington
- Blue Island
- Carbondale
- Centralia
- Champaign
- Charleston
- Chicago
- Chicago Heights
- Collinsville
- Columbia
- Crystal Lake
- Danville
- Decatur
- DeKalb
- Downers Grove
- Edwardsville
- Elgin
- Elsah
- Evanston
- Frankfort
- Galena
- Galesburg
- Geneva
- Glen Ellyn
- Glenview
- Highland Park
- Hinsdale
- Jacksonville
- Joliet
- Lake Forest
- Lemont
- Lincoln
- Lockport
- Macomb
- Marengo
- Marion
- Marshall
- Maywood
- Moline
- Monticello
- Morrison
- Mount Carroll
- Murphysboro
- Naperville
- Normal
- O'Fallon
- Oak Park
- Orland Park
- Oswego
- Ottawa
- Park Ridge
- Peoria
- Plainfield
- Quincy
- Riverside
- Rock Island
- Rockford
- St. Charles
- Springfield
- Urbana
- Waukegan
- Wayne
- West Chicago
- Wilmette
- Woodstock

# HISTORIC BUILDING

## DESIGN AND RESOURCE MANUAL



**Naperville**

### TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>A. HOW TO USE THIS MANUAL.....</b>	<b>1</b>		
A.1 Purpose.....	2		
A.2 Background.....	2		
A.3 Document Format.....	4		
A.4 Definitions.....	5		
<b>B. NAPERVILLE'S HISTORY.....</b>	<b>11</b>		
B.1 Naperville History.....	12		
B.2 Historic District.....	13		
B.3 Local Landmarks.....	15		
B.4 North Central College.....	15		
B.5 Naper Settlement and The Naperville Heritage Society .....	16		
<b>C. RESIDENTIAL ARCHITECTURAL STYLES.....</b>	<b>19</b>		
C.1 Overview.....	20		
C.2 Greek Revival.....	21		
C.3 Italianate.....	22		
C.4 Queen Anne.....	23		
C.5 Colonial Revival.....	25		
C.6 Vernacular.....	26		
C.7 Prairie.....	27		
C.8 American Foursquare.....	28		
C.9 Craftsman/Bungalow.....	29		
C.10 Mid-Century Modern.....	30		
<b>D. BUILDING MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION .....</b>	<b>31</b>		
D.1 Foundation and Walls.....	32		
D.2 Windows and Storm Windows.....	38		
D.3 Doors and Storm Doors.....	42		
D.4 Awnings.....			
D.5 Porches.....			
		D.6 Porches.....	
		D.7 Existing Garages.....	
		D.8 Energy Efficient Improvements.....	
		<b>E. NEW CONSTRUCTION.....</b>	
		E.1 Decks.....	
		E.2 Handicapped Access Ramps.....	
		E.3 Residential Additions (New Rooms).....	
		E.4 New Residential Buildings.....	
		E.5 New Garages.....	
		<b>F. FENCES, LANDSCAPE AND SETTING.....</b>	
		F.1 Overview .....	
		F.1 Fences.....	
		F.2 Landscape Features.....	
		F.3 Sidewalks and Paths.....	
		<b>G. INSTITUTIONAL BUILDINGS.....</b>	
		G.1 Architectural Styles.....	
		G.2 Maintenance and Rehabilitation.....	
		G.3 Additions and New Institutional Buildings.....	
		G.4 Handicapped Access Ramps.....	
		<b>H. APPENDICES.....</b>	
		H.1 Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation.....	
		H.2 State and Federal Financial Incentives.....	
		H.3 References for Further Information.....	
		H.4 Finding a Contractor.....	
		H.5 Index.....	



Photo D.11 - Prairie style residence with stucco siding - 423 E. Chicago Avenue

**Internet Resources:**

- For additional information regarding stucco maintenance, repair, and substitute materials refer to *Preservation Brief #22- The Preservation and Repair of Historic Stucco.*
- *Preservation Brief #8 - The Appropriateness of Substitute Materials for Resurfacing Historic Wood Frame Buildings.*
- EIFS can be easily damaged and presents maintenance concerns. For more information visit <http://www.c-risk.com/ConstructionRisk/CD EIFS CD Issues 01.htm>.

**D.2 WINDOWS AND STORM WINDOWS**

**D.2.1 WINDOWS**

Windows are among the first features noticed by those passing by a building and are one of the most important character defining elements of a home. Original historic windows are usually made of wood and can be fixed, double hung, casement, or awning type. Windows located on the primary facade of a building are almost always formally arranged in regular patterns.

**Guidelines for Window**

*Encouraged:*

- Retain and preserve original windows and design new windows having the same appearance as the original windows.
- Repair original windows to match the original appearance of the original window division.
- If the severity of damage to the window is such that the window cannot be repaired, install a window that matches the original window in size, proportion, type or design.
- Install replacement windows that do not match the original in size, proportion, type or design.
- Install builder-type aluminum windows with large profiles.

*Acceptable*

- Replace original windows with new wood or aluminum clad windows that match the original in size, proportion, type and design. Modern windows may not have true divided lights, but can duplicate the original appearance using muntins that are attached to the sash and exterior and interior of the glass.

*Discouraged*

- Change existing window openings or add new non-original window openings to primary facades.
- Install vinyl and fiberglass replacement windows.
- Install replacement windows that do not match the original in size, proportion, type or design.
- Install builder-type aluminum windows with large profiles.

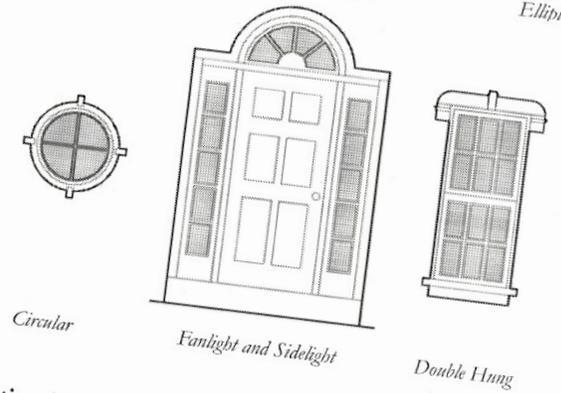
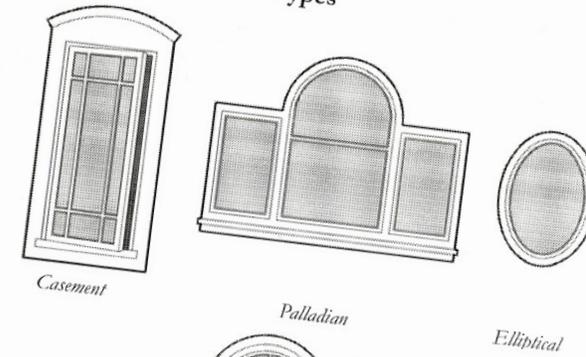
**Internet Resources:**

For additional information refer to *Preservation Brief #9 - The Repair of Historic Wooden Windows*, and the National Trust for Historic Preservation's weatherization guide at <http://www.preservationnation.org/issues/weatherization/>.

**D.2.2 STORM WINDOWS**

Storm windows are effective in maintaining and enhancing a home's energy efficiency. They create a thermal barrier that reduces the transmission of air between the indoors and outdoors. They are also cost-effective and allow for the retention of original historic windows. Wood storm windows were common for many historic homes after 1900 and were made to be easily installed and removed during the change of seasons. Historic wood storm windows should be maintained, repaired where feasible, and painted to match the existing window colors. When considering the installation of storm windows, wood and aluminum are the most common materials.

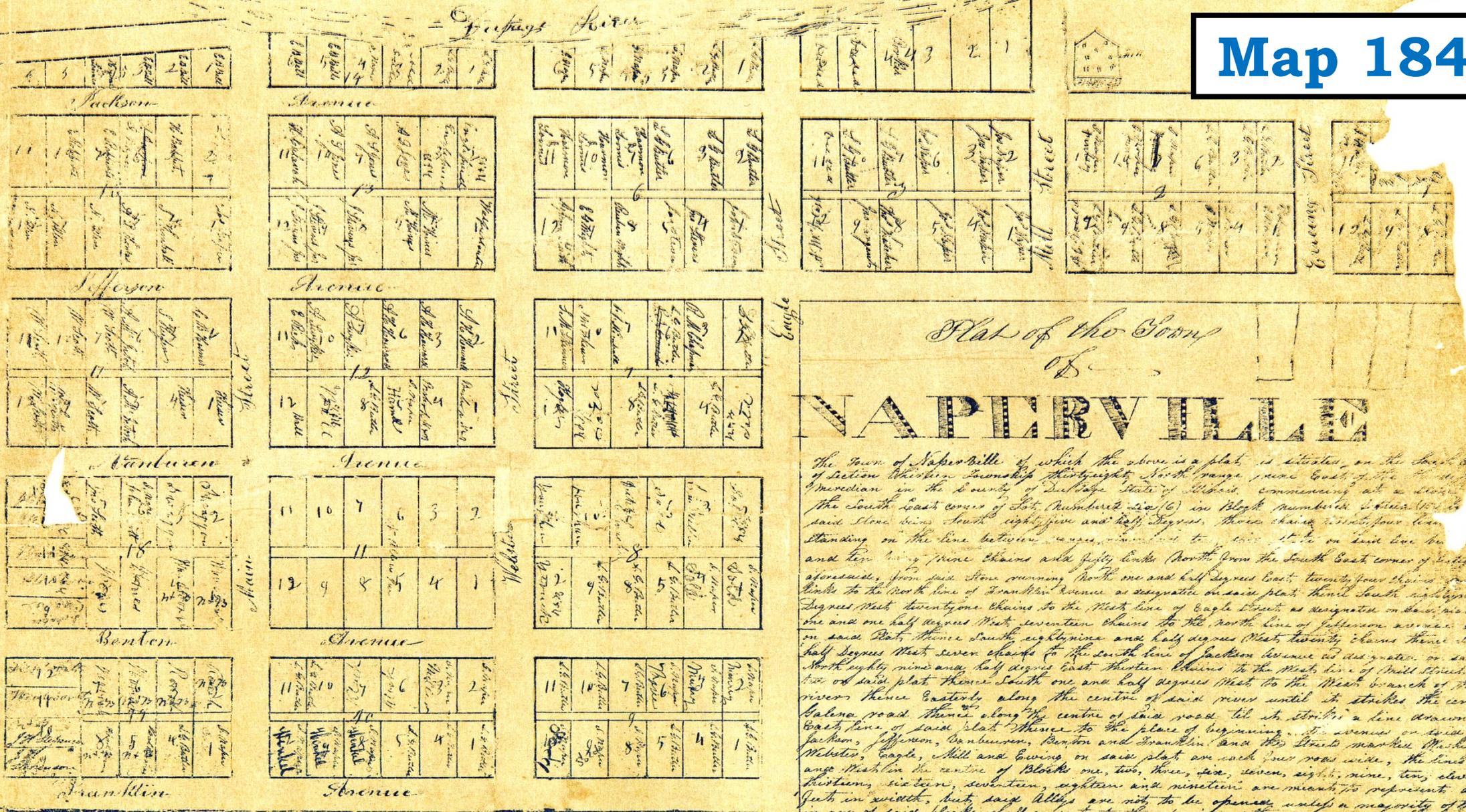
**Illustration D.9 - Window Types**



**Illustration D.10 - Pane Divisions**



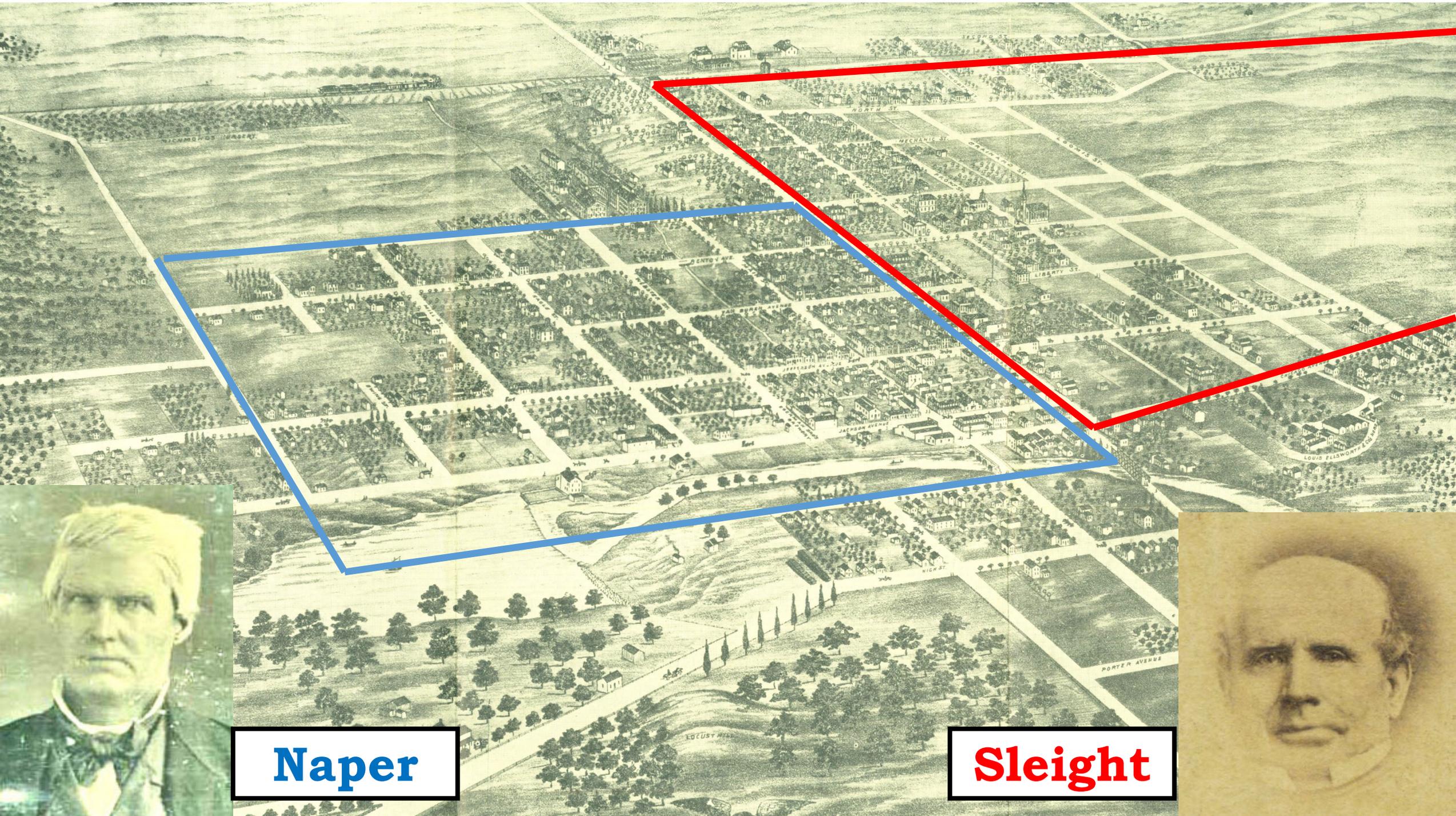
# Map 1842



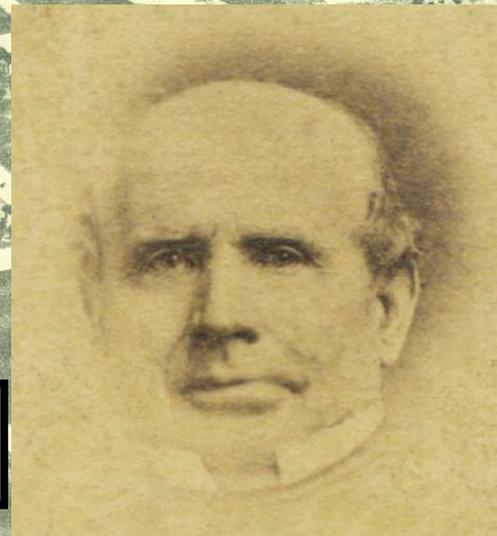
**Plat of the Town of NAPERVILLE**

The town of Naperville of which the above is a plat, is situated on the South line of Section Thirtieth Township, Thirtyfourth South Range, nine East of the Third Meridian in the County of DuPage State of Illinois commencing at a stone on the South East corner of Lot Numbered Six (6) in Block Numbered Seven (7) on said Stone being South eighty five and half degrees, thence South four chains standing on the line between ranges, thence East to said Stone on said line being one and ten eighths nine chains and fifty links North from the South East corner of said Stone, thence from said Stone running North one and half degrees East twenty four chains and links to the North line of Franklin Avenue as designated on said plat, thence South eight degrees and Degrees West twenty one chains to the West line of Eagle Street as designated on said plat, thence one and one half degrees West seventeen chains to the North line of Jefferson Avenue as designated on said plat, thence South eight degrees and half degrees West twenty chains thence South one and half degrees West seven chains to the South line of Jackson Avenue as designated on said plat, thence North eighty nine and half degrees East thirteen chains to the West line of Mill Street as designated on said plat, thence South one and half degrees West to the West branch of the DuPage river, thence Easterly along the centre of said river until it strikes the centre of the Calumet road, thence along the centre of said road till it strikes a line drawn North the East line of said plat, thence to the place of beginning. The avenues on said plat marked Jackson, Jefferson, Vanburen, Benton and Franklin and the streets marked Washington, Adams, Webster, Eagle, Mill and Cuming on said plat are each four rods wide, the lines drawn East and West in the centre of Blocks one, two, three, four, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen and nineteen are meant to represent alley twinning feet in width, but said alleys are not to be opened unless a majority of the owners in any of said blocks shall consent to the opening of the same, with which any person owning one or more lots in any of said blocks shall agree to have an alley opened on the alley opened shall call a meeting of the other owners of lots in the same block and in which they own a lot or lots each individual having one foot fence lot which he wishes to open, they own lots then said alleys may be opened but if a majority of those who own

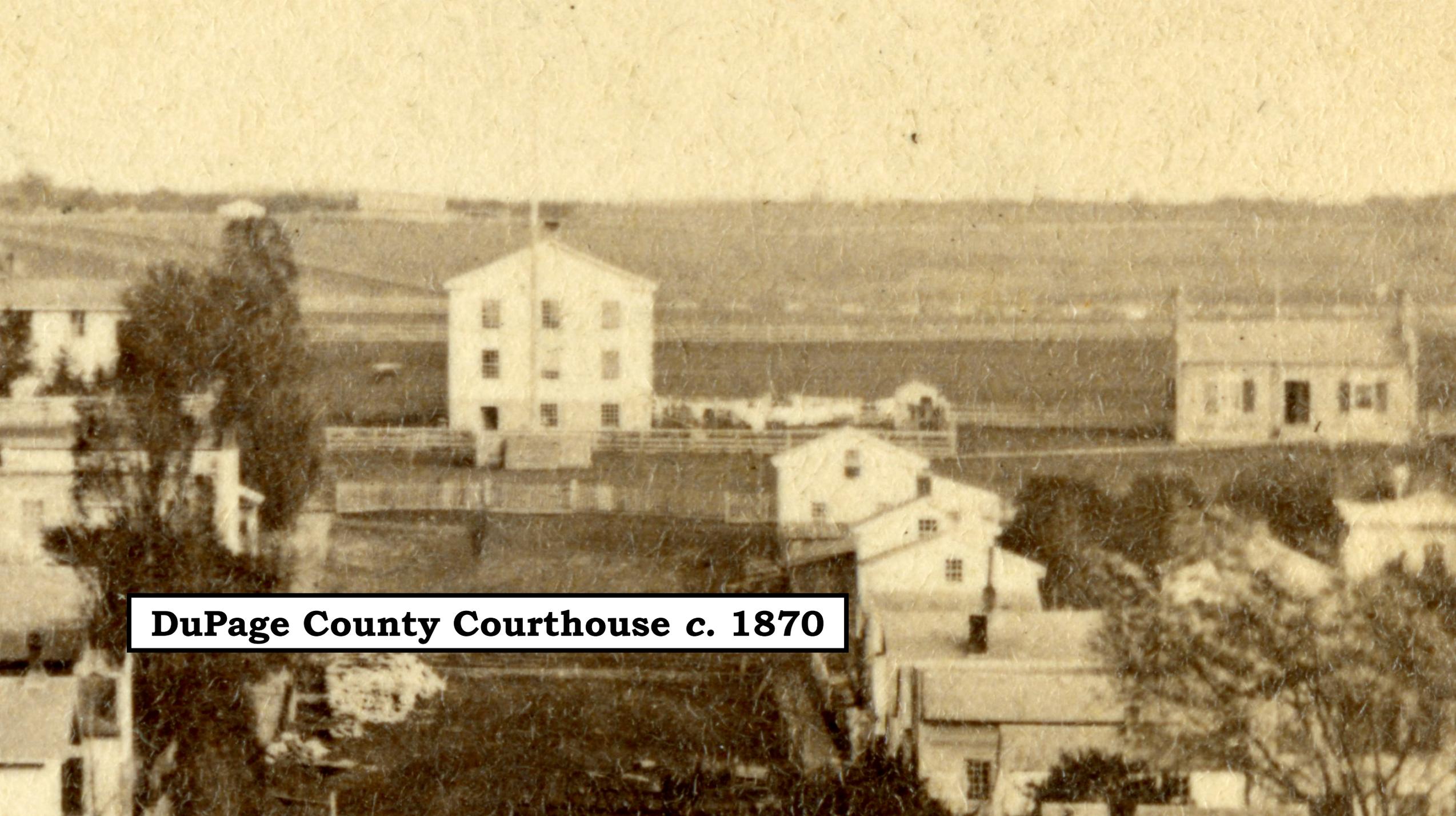
whom they do or she may own a lot or lots as aforesaid, when met, they shall proceed to vote for or against the opening of an alley, and a majority of votes be in favor of opening an alley, then it shall not be opened.



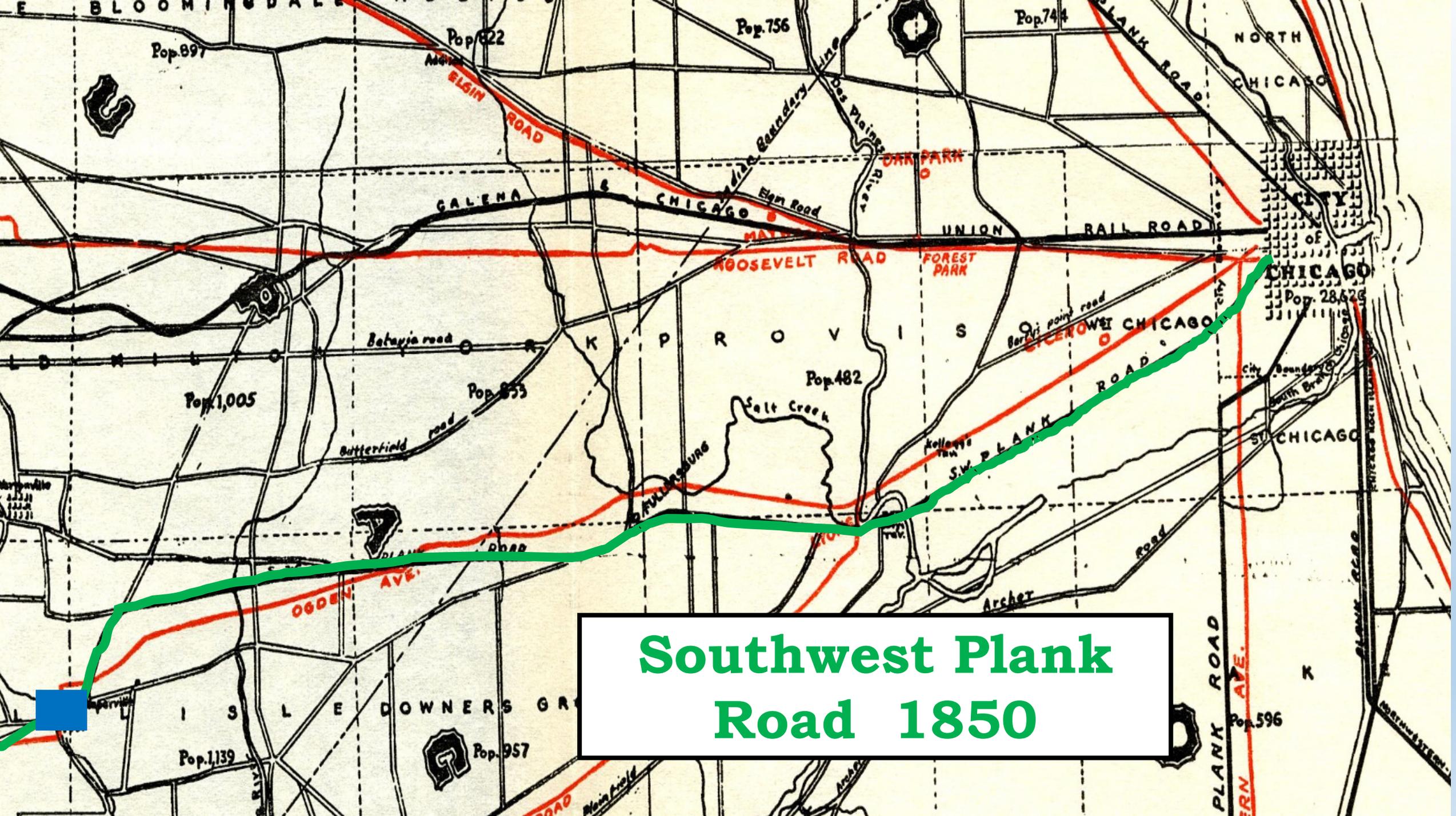
**Naper**



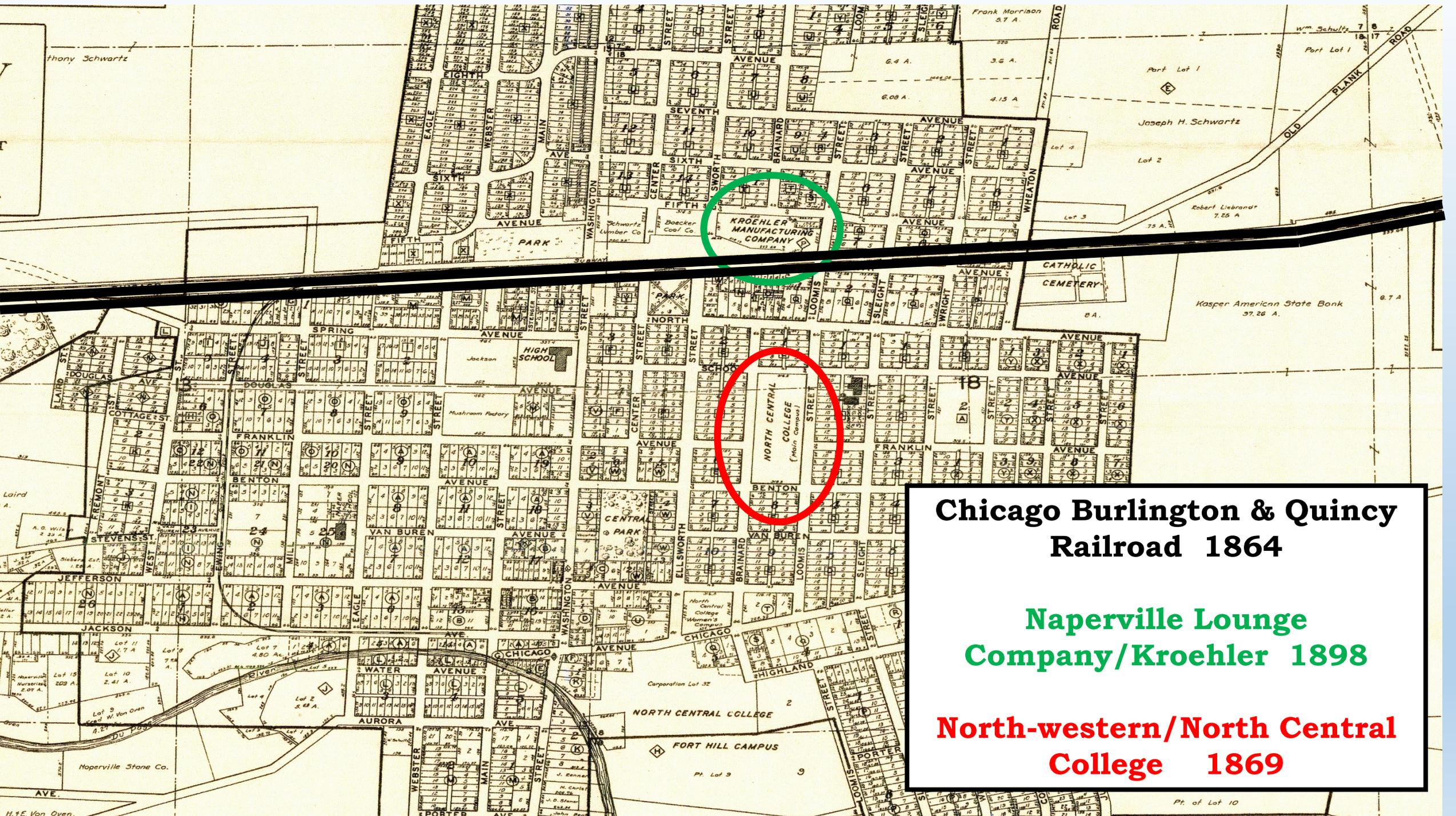
**Sleight**



**DuPage County Courthouse c. 1870**



**Southwest Plank  
Road 1850**

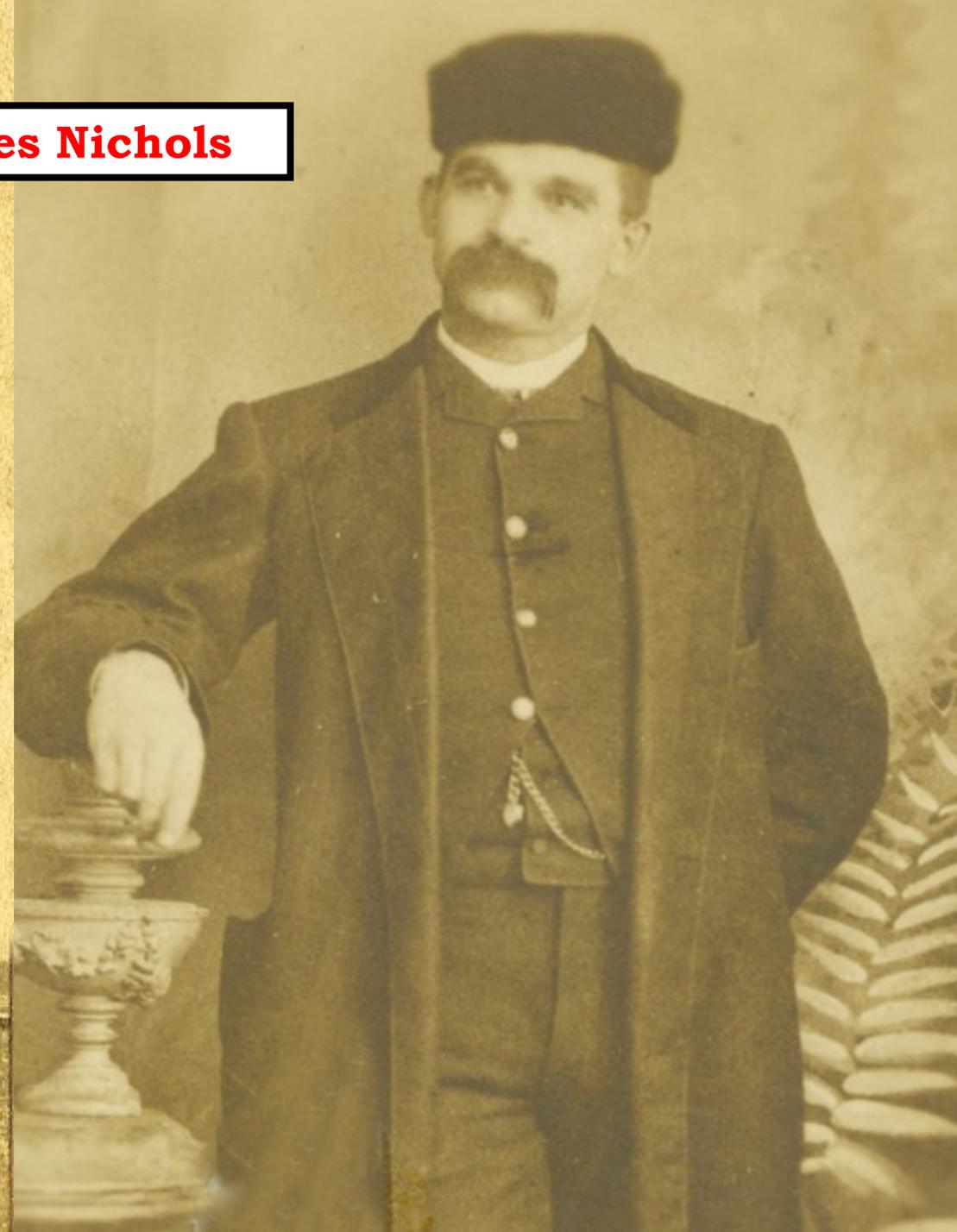


**Chicago Burlington & Quincy  
Railroad 1864**

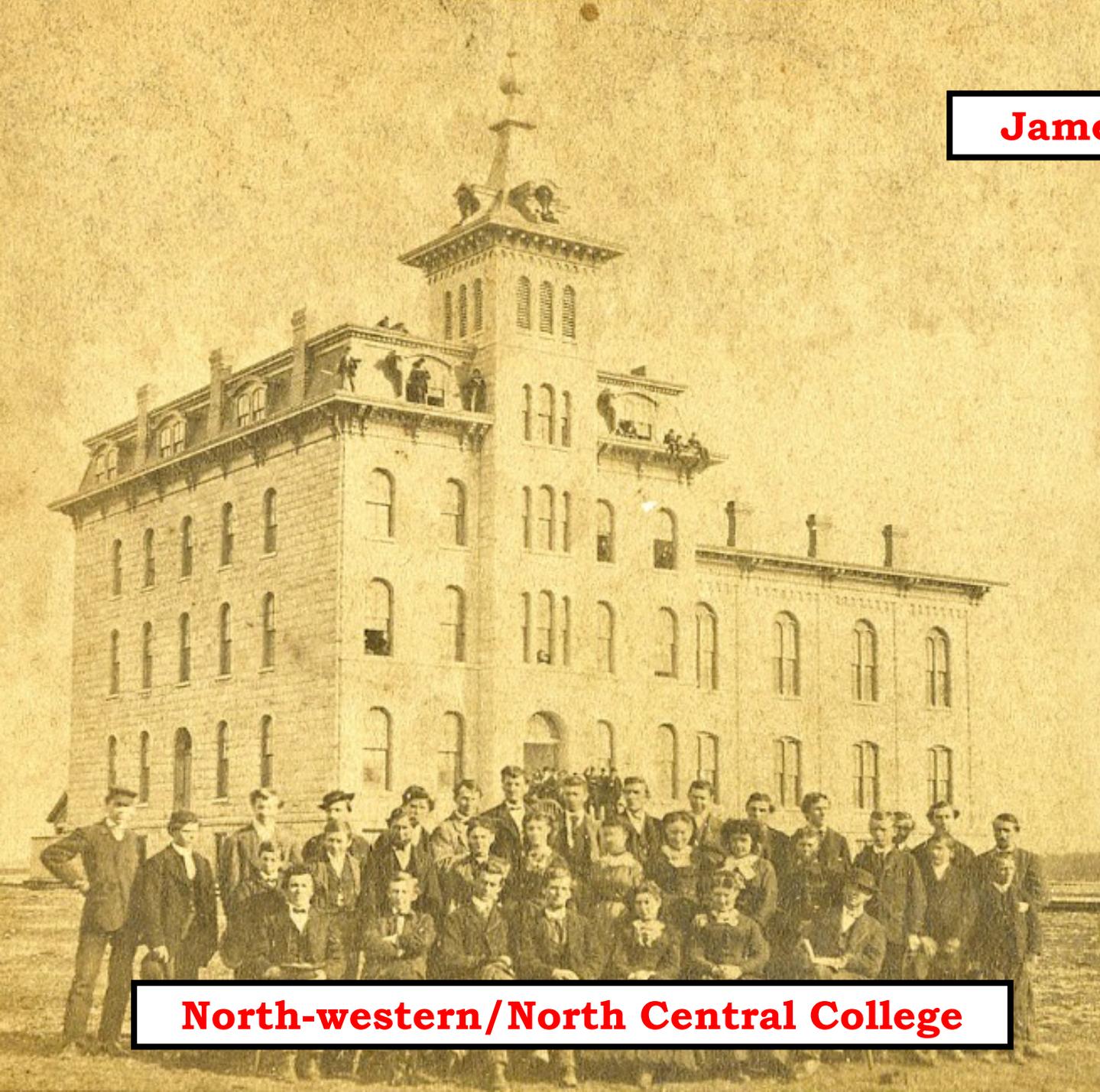
**Naperville Lounge  
Company/Kroehler 1898**

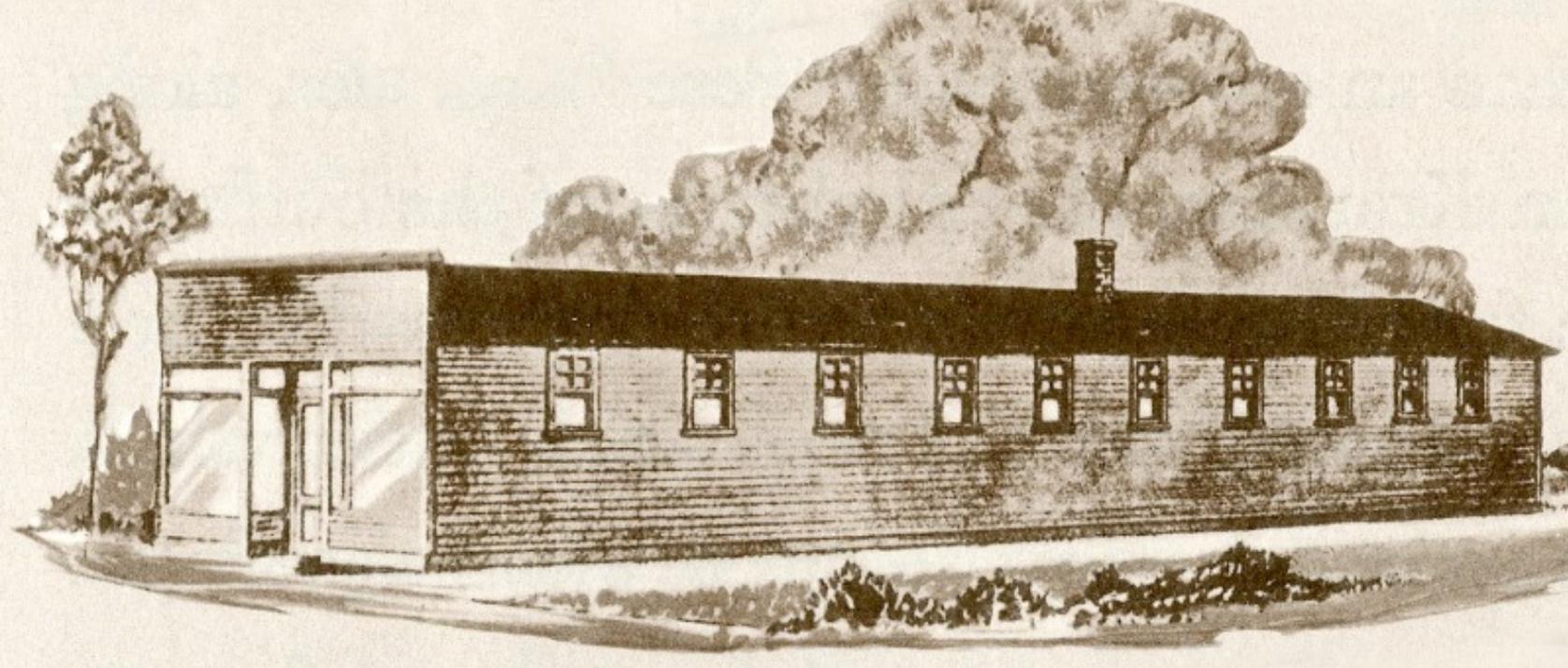
**North-western/North Central  
College 1869**

**James Nichols**

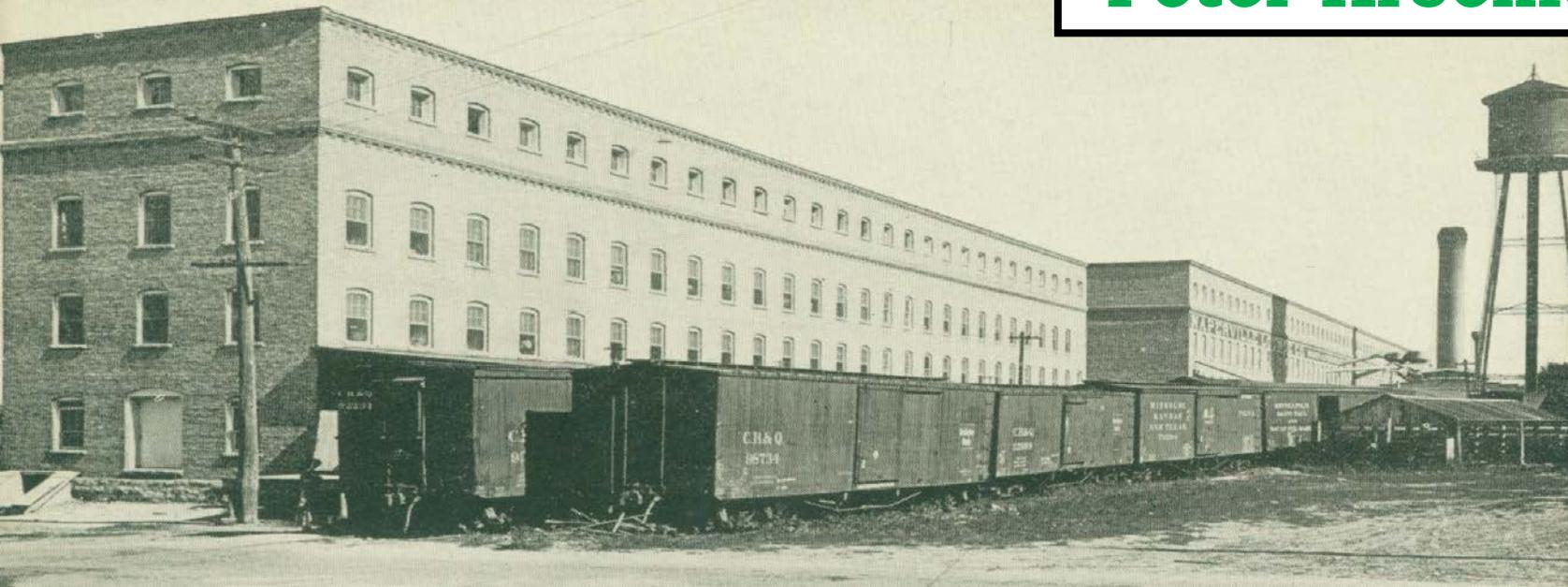


**North-western/North Central College**



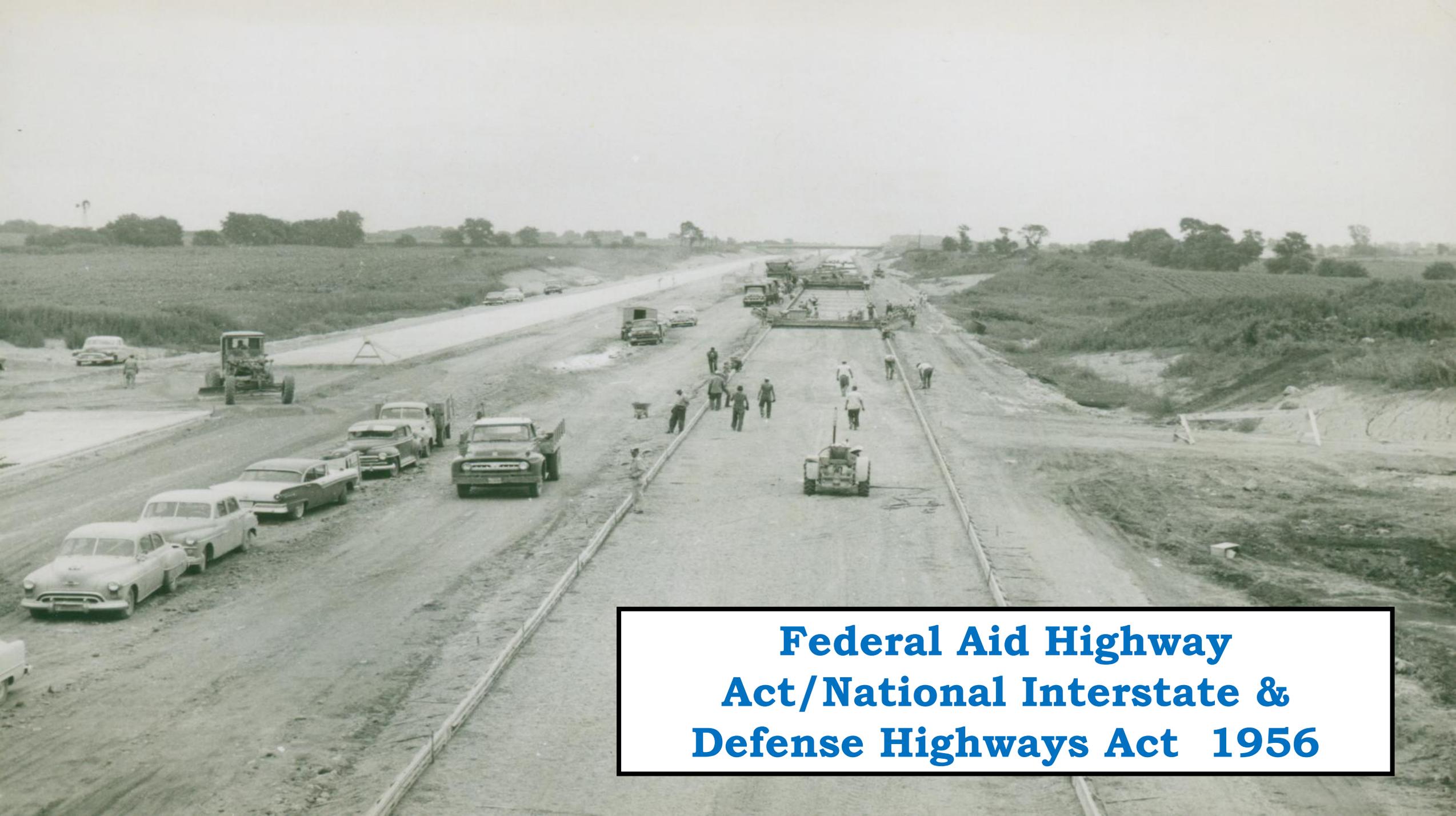


Naperville Lounge Co., Naperville, Ill.—4835-R



**Peter Kroehler**



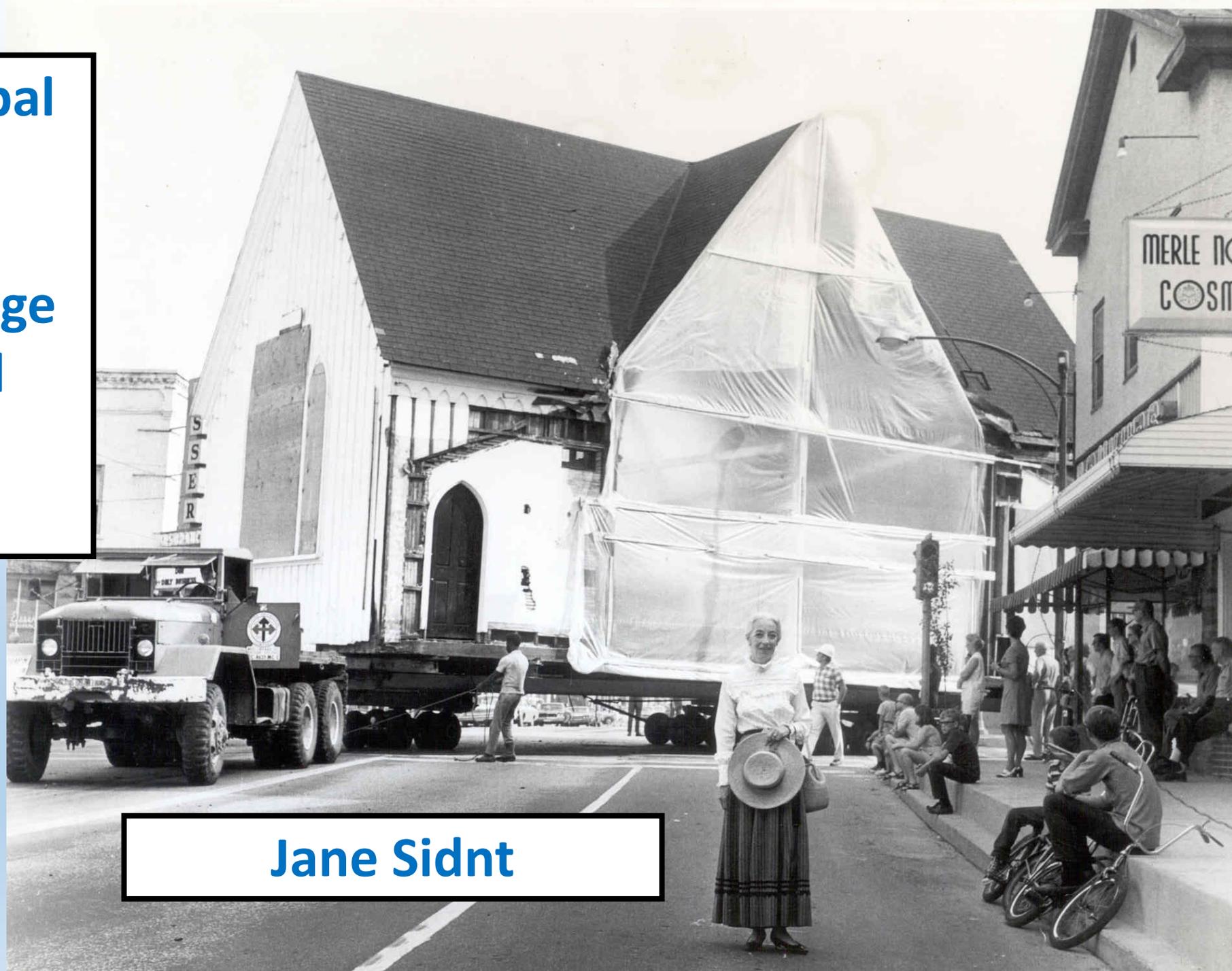


**Federal Aid Highway  
Act/National Interstate &  
Defense Highways Act 1956**

**St. John's Episcopal  
Church moved**

**Naperville Heritage  
Society formed**

**1969**

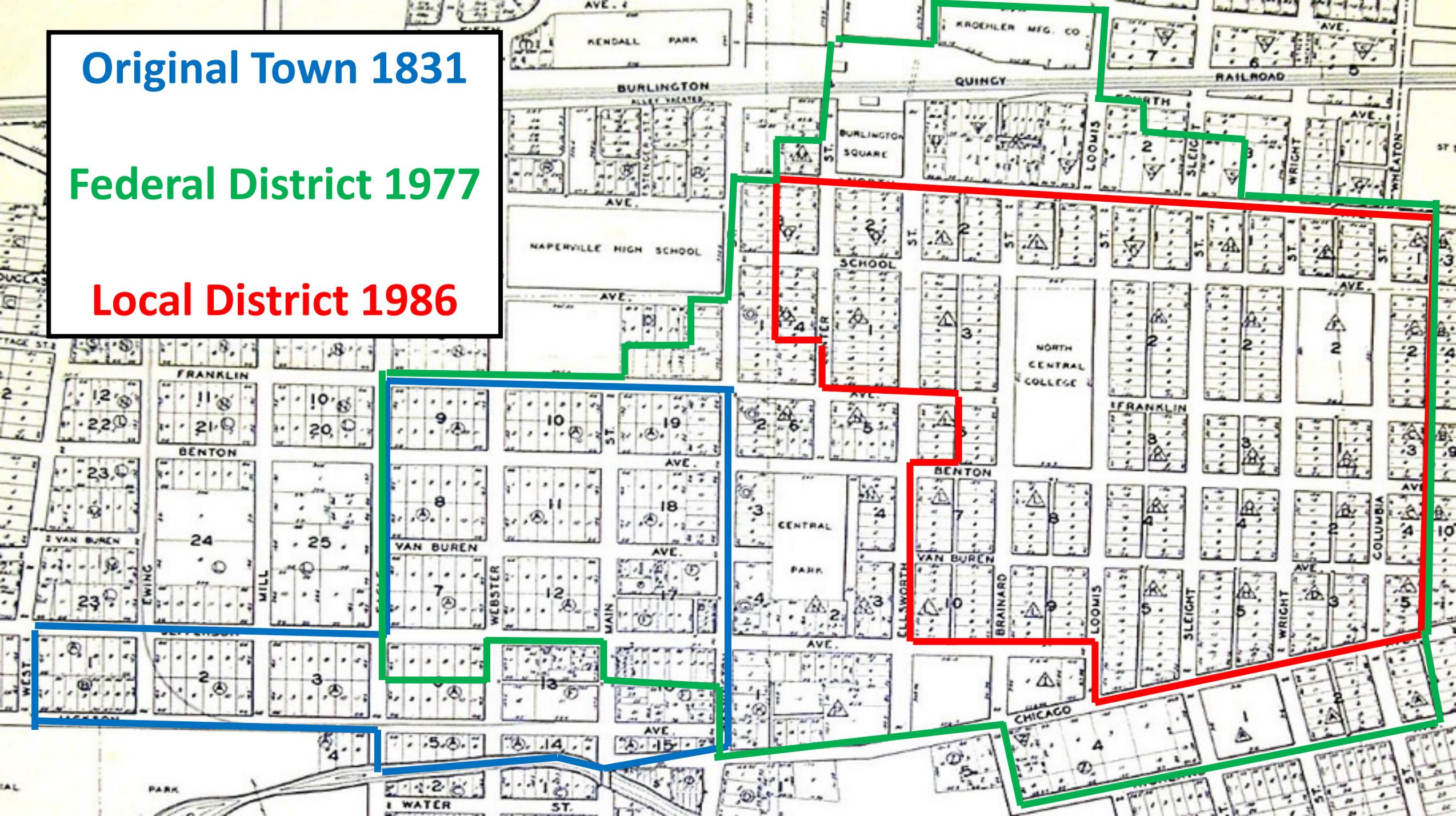


**Jane Sidnt**

**Original Town 1831**

**Federal District 1977**

**Local District 1986**





NORTH  
CENTRAL  
COLLEGE

NAPERVILLE, ILLINOIS

Founded 1861





43 999 E. Chicago Avenue

44 Naper Place

**Naperville**

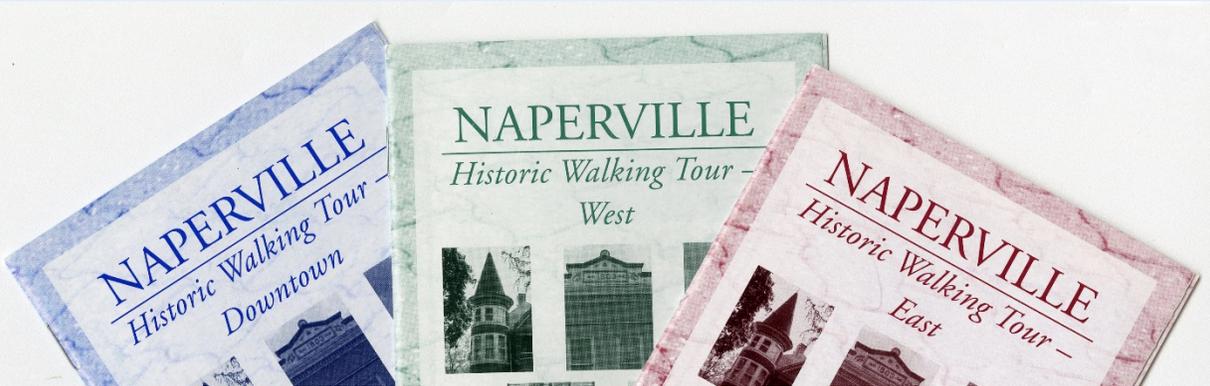
# Naperville Heritage Society Historic Walking Tours

## GUIDED TOURS

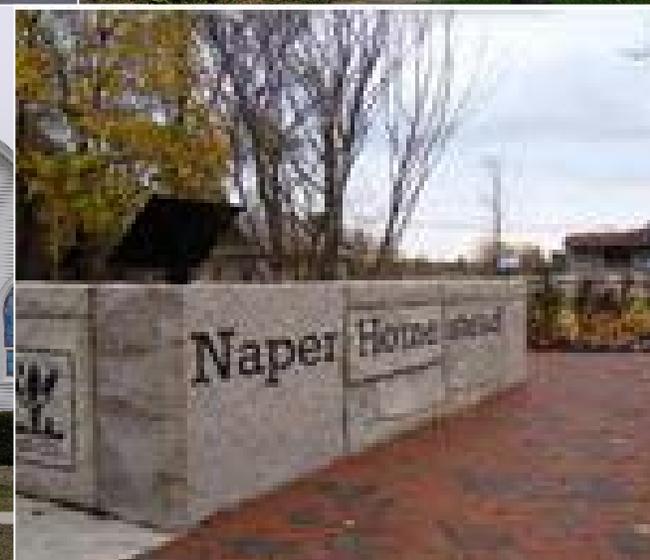
- Town and Gown
- Piety Hill
- Mill to Moser
- Quality Hill
- Getting Down to Business
- Naper's 19
- Streaming History
- Railroad Ramble



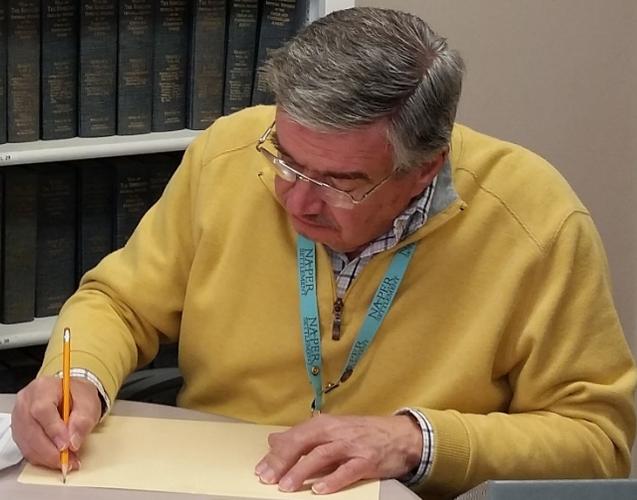
# Naperville Heritage Society Historic Walking Tours



- **SELF-GUIDED TOURS**
- Downtown
- East Side
- West Side
- Joseph Naper Homestead Park

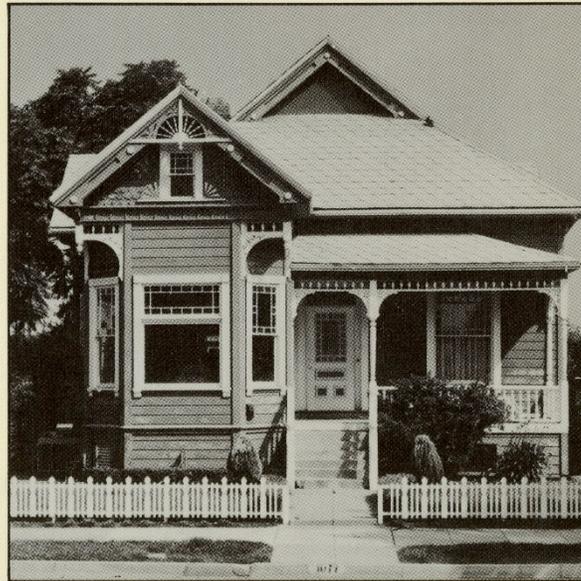






# A FIELD GUIDE TO AMERICAN HOUSES

THE GUIDE THAT ENABLES YOU TO IDENTIFY, AND PLACE IN THEIR HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXTS, THE HOUSES YOU SEE IN YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD OR IN YOUR TRAVELS ACROSS AMERICA—HOUSES BUILT FOR AMERICAN FAMILIES (RICH, POOR, AND IN-BETWEEN), IN CITY AND COUNTRYSIDE, FROM THE 17TH CENTURY TO THE PRESENT



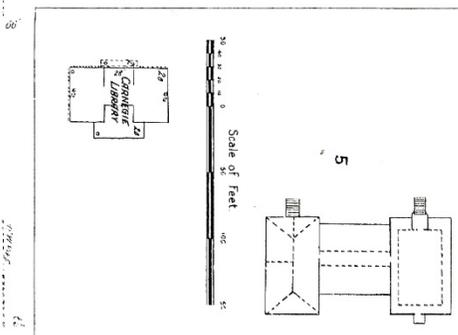
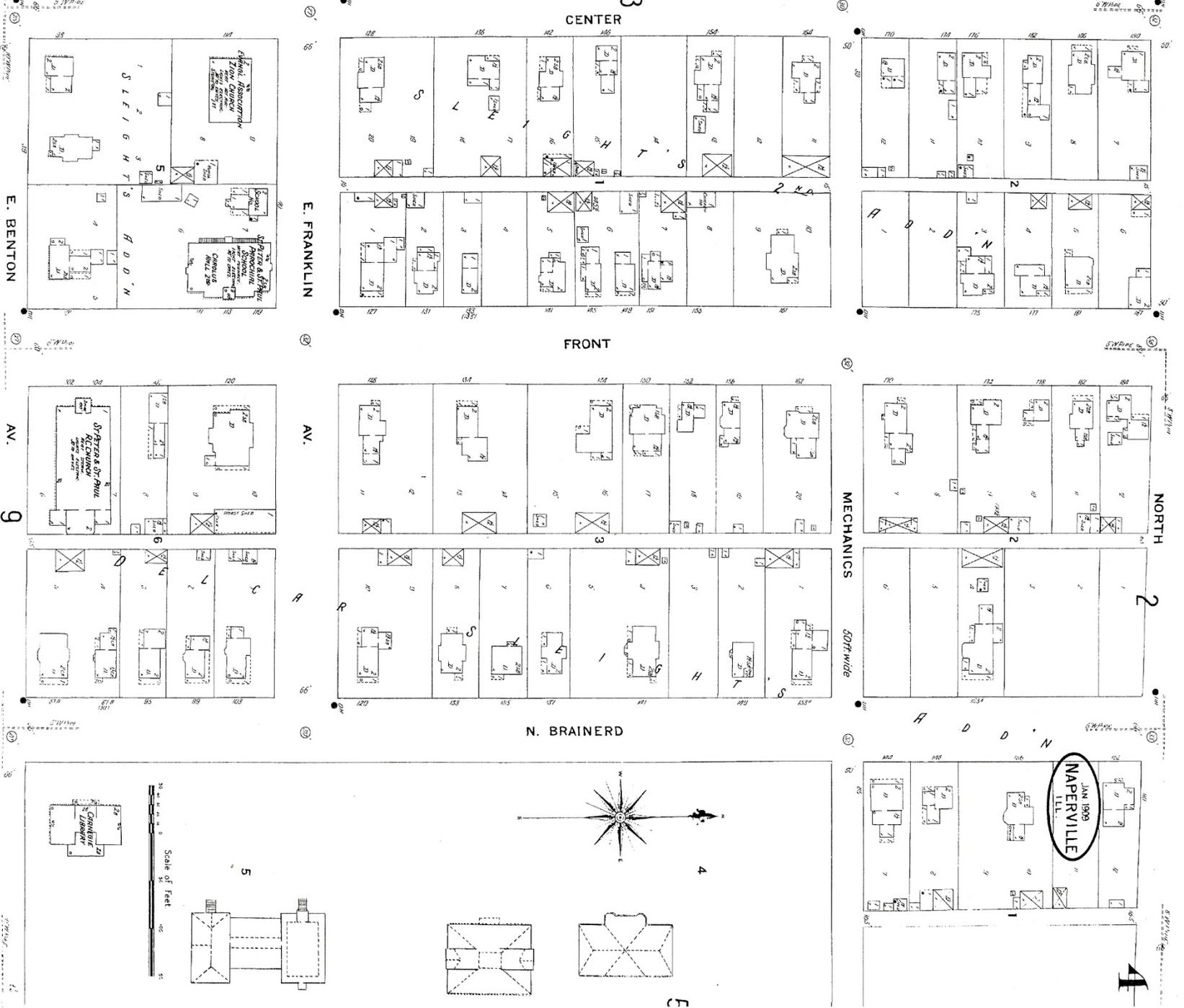
VIRGINIA & LEE MCALESTER



List of taxable lots in Block in the Village of Naperville, Ill. 1866

Owner's Name	Sub div of Lot	Lot	Blk	Value	Tax	Remarks
N. R. Thatcher		1	2			
James		2		45	37	
Evangelical association		3				
W. Tobias		4				
James		5		1450	225	
Edward Montz		6		38	19	
Ephraim Kopisew		7		444	222	
William Scott		8				
James		9		468	234	Part
Henry Borough		10		200	100	
N. R. Thatcher		11				
James		12		600	300	
Ho B. Kosler		1	8	240	135	
James		2		405	202	
Jacob Bucks		3		450	225	
James		4		38	19	
Geo. Stuinger		5		450	225	
One Man		6		38	19	
Elias Brusselmann		1	4	38	19	
James		2		500	250	
James		3				
Joseph Whaley		4		360	180	
James		5		38	19	
Elias Metz		4		300	150	
Society Baptist		6		300	150	
Peter Nicholas		8		38	19	
James		9		414	207	
John Ditzler		7	3	38	19	
Richard County		8		300	150	
James		9		38	19	
Emil Koep		10		38	19	
James		11		38	19	
Charles Best		12		360	180	
Paul Wilson	10 x 30 ft	1	5	400	200	
Wm. Lewis	20 x 30 ft	1		100	50	
Christopher Knost	24 ft	2		360	180	
Heinrich Schmidt	22 ft	2		450	225	
				8036	4014	

787  
91  
40





**Disaster Management**

**Historic Farmsteads**

**Historic Roads**

**Planning & Community Development**

**Preservation Lobby**

**Publications**

**Search Engines or Directories**

**Government**

**Historic Real Estate**

**Historic Tourism**

**Preservation Education in Illinois**

**Preservation Organizations (National, State, County, City)**

**Recent Past**

**RESOURCE LISTINGS**  
**ILLINOIS ASSOCIATION OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSIONS**

<http://illinoishpc.org/>

<b>STATE ORGANIZATIONS</b>	<b>COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS</b>
<p><a href="#">Illinois Association of Museums</a></p> <p><a href="#">Illinois Main Street</a></p> <p><a href="#">Illinois Certified Local Government Program</a></p> <p><a href="#">CLG Application Checklist</a></p> <p><a href="#">CLG Application Rules</a></p> <p><a href="#">Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning</a></p> <p><a href="#">Illinois Historic Preservation Agency</a></p> <p><a href="#">Illinois Initiative on Recent Past Architecture</a></p> <p><a href="#">Landmarks Illinois</a></p>	<p><a href="#">Directory of Illinois Historical Societies</a></p> <p><a href="#">Alton Area Landmarks Association</a></p> <p><a href="#">Central Illinois Landmarks Foundation</a></p> <p><a href="#">Citizens for Glen Ellyn Preservation</a></p> <p><a href="#">Gifford Park Association (Elgin)</a></p> <p><a href="#">Illinois Valley Cultural Heritage</a></p> <p><a href="#">Lake Forest Preservation Foundation</a></p> <p><a href="#">Logan Square Preservation (Chicago)</a></p> <p><a href="#">Moline Preservation Society</a></p> <p><a href="#">Old House Society (Bloomington)</a></p> <p><a href="#">Preservation Chicago</a></p> <p><a href="#">Preservation and Conservation Association (Champaign County)</a></p> <p><a href="#">Preservation Partners of the Fox Valley</a></p> <p><a href="#">Quincy Preserves</a></p> <p><a href="#">Rock Island Preservation Society</a></p>

**RESOURCE LISTINGS**  
**ILLINOIS ASSOCIATION OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSIONS**

<http://illinoishpc.org/>

<b>FINANCIAL INCENTIVES INFORMATION</b>	<b>LEGAL RESOURCES</b>
<p><a href="#">Federal Historic Preservation Tax Credits</a> <a href="#">Illinois Historic Preservation Tax Credits (<i>Aurora, East St. Louis, Elgin, Peoria, Rockford</i>)</a> <a href="#">Illinois Property Tax Assessment Freeze</a> <a href="#">Preservation Easements</a></p>	<p><a href="#">Illinois Historic Preservation Laws</a> <a href="#">Citizens Guide to Local Preservation Ordinances</a> <a href="#">Federal Historic Preservation Laws</a> <a href="#">1997 City of Boerne, Texas v Flores</a> <a href="#">1998 Zaruba v Village of Oak Park HP</a> <a href="#">2010 HPC and the Law PPT</a> <a href="#">2010 HPC and the Law - Summary</a> <a href="#">2002 Klaeren v Village of Lisle ZONING</a> <a href="#">2002 Conducting a Hearing Post Klaeren</a></p>
<b>EDUCATION RESOURCES</b>	<b>PRESERVATION DIRECTORIES</b>
<p><a href="#">Architeacher: A Program for Designing Better Communities</a> <a href="#">National Council for Preservation Education</a> <a href="#">Teaching with Historic Places (<i>National Register</i>)</a></p>	<p><a href="#">Cultural Heritage Preservation Directory</a> <a href="#">Preservation Trades Network</a> <a href="#">PreserveNet</a></p>

## A SUMMARY OF COA REQUIREMENTS

NO COA or REVIEW REQUIRED	COA or REVIEW REQUIRED			
	IMPROVEMENT TYPE	ADMINISTRATIVE COA	HPC COA	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Secondary (interior side) or rear façades not visible from the street.</li> <li>○ In-kind replacement of less than 50% of building materials on the primary façade(s) with use of original materials or fiber cement board in place of wood.</li> <li>○ Detached garages.</li> <li>○ Any accessory building or structure in the rear yard (e.g. shed, deck, patio, and trellis).</li> <li>○ New or relocated driveway access from the alley or the corner side street; relocation of the existing driveway access from the front street.</li> <li>○ Wood or iron open fences; fences of any type in the interior side yard or rear yard.</li> <li>○ Air conditioning units, gutters, downspouts, antennas, satellite dishes, and mail boxes.</li> <li>○ Painting.</li> <li>○ Landscaping.</li> <li>○ Signs and graphics.</li> <li>○ Storm windows and doors.</li> </ul>	Primary façade(s) only (front or corner side facade visible from the street)	Doors	In-kind replacement with use of wood or original material.	New opening, a change in style or opening, or use of material that is not wood or original material.
		Windows	In-kind replacement with use of wood or aluminum clad wood.	New opening, a change in style or opening or use of material other than wood or aluminum clad wood.
		Roofs	In-kind replacement with use of asphalt or original material.	Any change in height or pitch; or use of materials that are not asphalt or original material.
		Exterior Building Materials	In-kind replacement of 50% or more of the primary façade(s) with use of original material or fiber cement board in place of wood.	Any change in reveal or profile; or use of materials that are not specified under Administrative COA.
		Porches	In-kind replacement in whole or replacement of porch columns with use of wood, plaster or cement materials; porch flooring with use of wood or composite decking materials; or other porch components with use of wood or original material.	New enclosure, a change in size or style, or use of material that is not listed under Administrative COA.
		Shutters & Awnings	In-kind replacement with use of original material.	New shutters or awnings, a change in size or style, or use of material that is not original to the structure.
		Other Features	N/A	A change in size or style; or use of material that is not original.
		Principal Structures	An exact duplication of the original structure with use of materials listed under this column (Administrative COA).	New principal structures; reconstruction of a principal structure that will not match the original improvement or result in use of material not listed under Administrative COA.
		Additions	N/A	The primary façade(s).
		Demolition	N/A	Demolition of a principal structure in whole; removal without replacement of original architectural features.
		Driveways	N/A	New driveway access from the front street.
		Fences:	N/A	Open fences comprised of material other than wood or iron or solid fences in the front or corner side yards.
		Garages	N/A	New attached garages.
Appurtenances	N/A	Solar panels and skylights on principal structures.		