



City Council
COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE
City of Belvidere, Illinois

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Alderman Matt Fleury	Vice Chairman Public Safety
Alderman Mike McGee	Vice Chairman Building, Planning & Zoning
Alderman Marsha Freeman	Chairman Public Works
Alderman Ric Brereton	Chairman Public Safety

AGENDA

December 14, 2020
6:00 p.m.
City Council Chambers
401 Whitney Blvd., Belvidere, Illinois

Call to Order – Mayor Mike Chamberlain.

Roll Call:

Public Comment:

Public Forum:

Reports of Officers, Boards, and Special Committees:

1. Building, Planning & Zoning, Unfinished Business: None.
2. Building, Planning & Zoning, New Business:
 - (A) Planning & Zoning Department - Update.
 - (B) Intensive Survey (Courthouse Square Area Phase III).

(C) Building Department - Update.

3. Public Works, Unfinished Business:

(A) Stormwater Utility Implementation Phasing.

Tabled August 10, 2020.

4. Public Works, New Business:

(A) Public Works - Update.

5. Other:

(A) Intergovernmental Agreement for Geographic Information System (GIS) Services.

(B) Ordinance Authorizing the Transfer of Abandoned Properties to the Northern Illinois Land Bank Authority.

(C) Ordinance Temporarily Abating Abandonment of Liquor Licenses and Video Gaming Licenses within the City of Belvidere.

(D) Police – Body Worn Camera Agreement and Purchase Request.

(E) Police- Feed the Need Donations.

6. Adjournment:

CITY OF BELVIDERE

Community Development



BUILDING DEPARTMENT

PLANNING DEPARTMENT

401 WHITNEY BLVD. SUITE 300 BELVIDERE, IL 61008 * PH (815)547-7177 FAX (815)547-0789

Date: December 3, 2020

To: Belvidere City Council

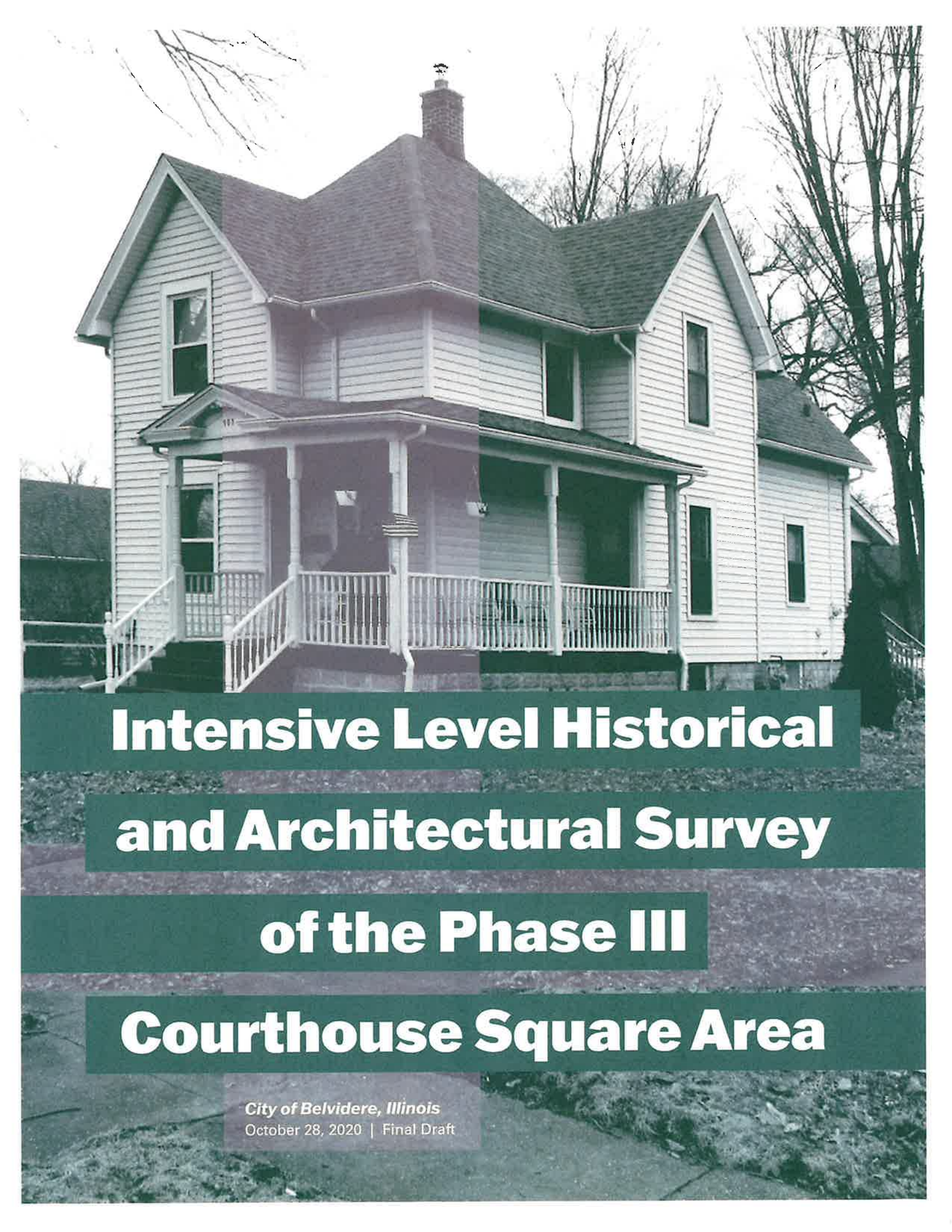
From: Gina DelRose, Community Development Planner
Belvidere Historic Preservation Commission

Re: Intensive Survey (Courthouse Square Area Phase III)

On November 4, 2019, the Belvidere City Council approved the contract with the Lakota Group to conduct an intensive architectural survey of the Courthouse Square Phase III Area. This project is funded by a 70/30 grant. The survey has been completed and consists of a text document summarizing the findings and survey sheets for all 225 properties. A website was also created documenting the findings for the public. The website is: <https://www.ruskinarc.com/lakota-group/belvidere/map>.

The survey found that 1 property is eligible for National Registry landmark status while 16 properties would be eligible for local landmark status. There is also a potential expansion of a previously suggested national historic district.

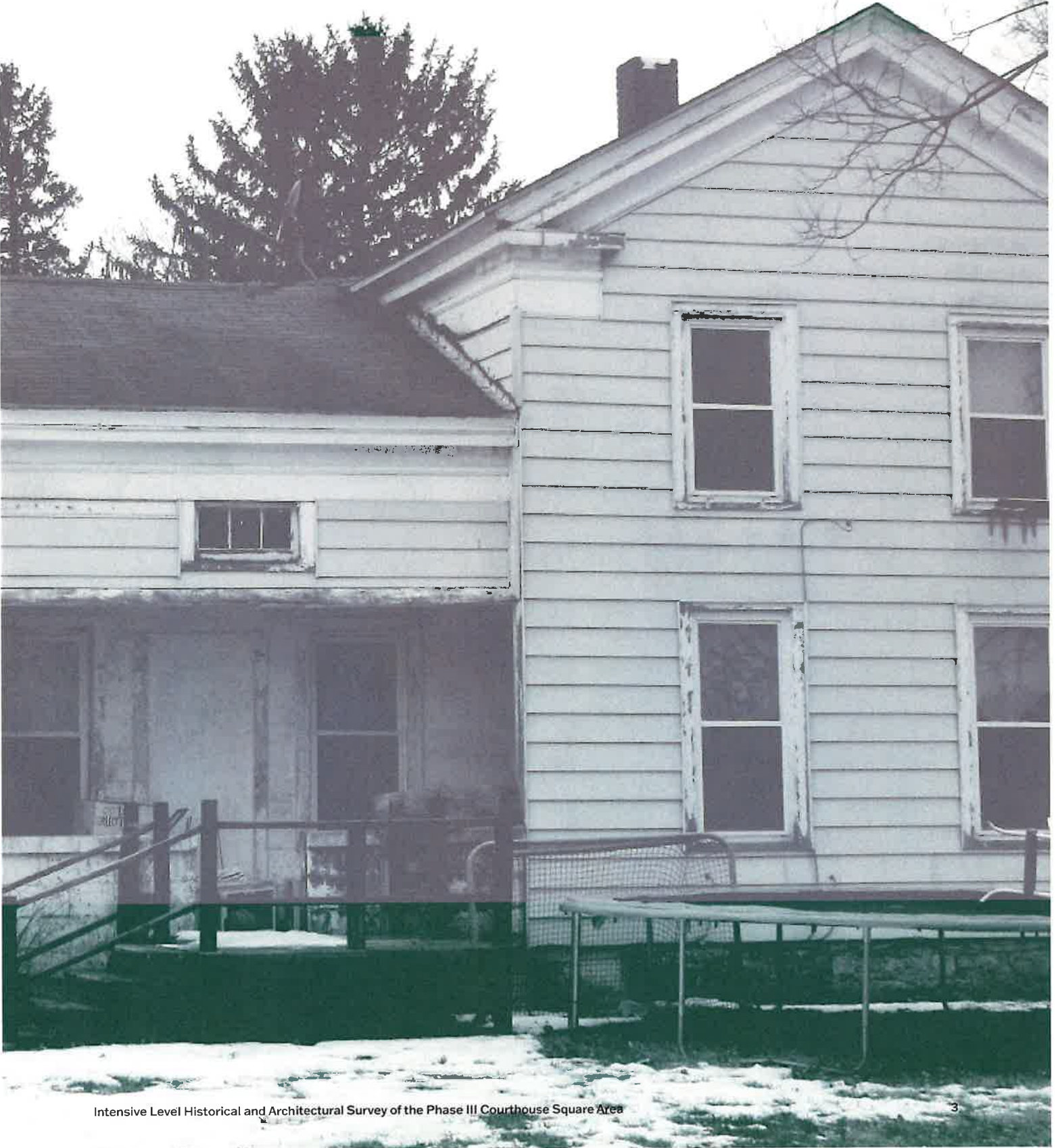
Once the City Council approves the survey work, staff can submit for reimbursement through the grant. If there are any questions, the Lakota Group is available to call in during a City Council meeting to answer any questions that staff can not answer.

A two-story white house with a prominent front porch and a chimney. The house has a gabled roof and is surrounded by trees. The porch has a railing and a small American flag hanging from it. The house is set on a slight incline.

Intensive Level Historical and Architectural Survey of the Phase III Courthouse Square Area

City of Belvidere, Illinois
October 28, 2020 | Final Draft





Acknowledgments

City of Belvidere

City of Belvidere
401 Whitney Boulevard
Belvidere, Illinois 61008
(815) 547-7177

Elected Officials

Michael Chamberlain, Mayor
Sarah Turnipseed, City Clerk
Cory Thornton, Treasurer
Tom Porter, Ward 1
Clayton Stevens, Ward 1
Daniel Arevalo, Ward 2
Daniel Snow, Ward 2
Wendy Frank, Ward 3
Thomas F. Ratcliffe, Ward 3
Matt Fleury, Ward 4
Mike McGee, Ward 4
Ric Brereton, Ward 5
Marsha Freeman, Ward 5

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David Kummerow, Vice-Chair
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Kris Bryan
Sonya Dobberfuhl

Prepared for the Belvidere Historic Preservation Commission by:

The Lakota Group
2020

All photos by The Lakota Group unless otherwise noted in the report.

Funding

The activity, which is the subject of the Historic Resources Survey, has been financed in part with federal funds from the Department of the Interior, administered by the Illinois Department of Natural Resources. However, the contents and opinions do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Department of the Interior or the Illinois Department of Natural Resources, nor does the mention of trade names or commercial products constitute endorsement or recommendation by the Department of the Interior or the Illinois Department of Natural Resources.

This program receives Federal financial assistance for identification and protection of historic properties. Under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, and the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, as amended, the U.S. Department of the Interior prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, or disability or age in its federally assisted programs. If you believe you have been discriminated against in any program, activity, or facility as described above, or if you desire further information, please write to:

Office for Equal Opportunity
National Park Service
P.O. Box 37127
Washington, D.C. 20013-7127

Equal Employment Opportunity Officer
Illinois Department of Natural Resources
1 Natural Resources Way
Springfield, Illinois 62702



**THE
LAKOTA
GROUP.**

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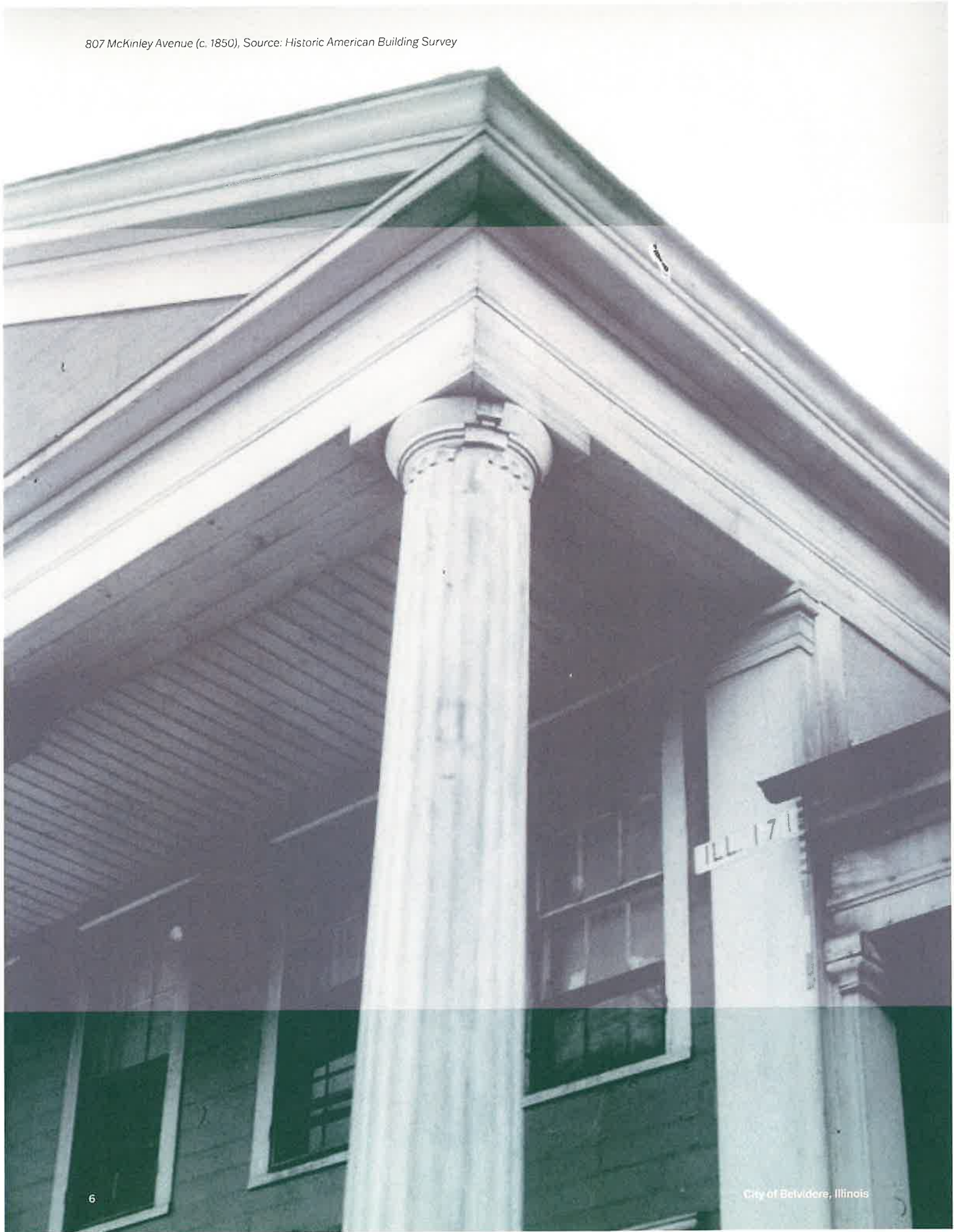
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SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

Introduction

In 2019, the City of Belvidere engaged The Lakota Group, a Chicago-based firm who specializes in planning, historic preservation and landscape architecture, to undertake an intensive historic resources survey of the north end of the Courthouse Square neighborhood. This survey, which is the third in a series of surveys within the Courthouse Square neighborhood, provides an overview of the architectural and historic resources found within the survey area. The range of distinctive architectural styles and building forms found in the survey area – which includes portions of the original town site of Belvidere – represent Belvidere’s growth from the 1850s through the mid-20th century. The Courthouse Square neighborhood – so named as it is situated around the Boone County Courthouse and Big Thunder Park – saw the earliest development of Belvidere and many of these early homes remain. During the nationwide housing boom following World War II, the neighborhood saw many infill homes constructed on vacant lots, completing its development.

It is the City of Belvidere’s desire to preserve its architectural legacy for future generations. Historic resource surveys identify significant historic resources – potential Local Landmarks, National Register listings and future Historic Districts – allowing the City to strategically plan for the protection and preservation of those buildings and areas that represent the City’s historic character and heritage.

The survey includes a number of important objectives, including:

- Undertake and implement the priority survey area initiatives recommended in the 10-Year Historic Preservation Plan.
- Identify and document properties that are significant to the architecture and history of Belvidere, including those that are potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The National Register is this nation’s official list of buildings, structures and sites worthy of preservation.
- Recognize opportunities for additional National Register Historic Districts where concentrations of potentially significant historic buildings may exist.
- Establish priorities for future Local Landmarks and Historic District designation efforts.
- Serve as a baseline of information for future research and documentation for individual properties. Future research may yield new information allowing other buildings to become eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.
- Encourage the use of survey information in educating residents about the history of their neighborhood and foment interest in conducting further research into their own homes.
- Promote a community historic preservation “ethic” that encourages the long-term stewardship and preservation of Belvidere’s significant architectural legacy.

The City of Belvidere and the Belvidere Historic Preservation Commission are encouraged to continue future identification and documentation of significant buildings within the Phase III Survey Area through regular updates to the survey. Ongoing survey initiatives should be a priority of the City’s Historic Preservation Commission. Activities that provide survey information to the public, through regular outreach and educational activities and initiatives, are also encouraged.

Belvidere's Historic Preservation Program

The City of Belvidere initiated its historic preservation program in 1989 with the adoption of its Historic Preservation Ordinance, which created the Historic Preservation Commission with 16 duties and powers outlined in Chapter 58 of the Belvidere Municipal Code. The Belvidere Historic Preservation Commission consists of seven members appointed by the Mayor and approved by the City Council. The City is currently a Certified Local Government (CLG) recognized by the Illinois State Historic Preservation Office (Illinois SHPO) in 1989. The Certified Local Government Program, established by the U.S. Congress through the National Historic Preservation Act Amendments of 1980 and managed jointly by the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, and Illinois SHPO, provides Illinois municipalities and counties the opportunity to participate in other state and federal preservation grant programs, as well as other historic preservation related activities.

Since 1989, the Commission has been active in implementing a successful historic preservation program. Their responsibilities include conducting an ongoing historic resource survey program, recommending the designation of local landmarks and historic districts, provide recommendations for historical marker and street signage within Belvidere ; to educate and inform Belvidere residents on the community's historic and architectural heritage, and conduct design review for appropriate exterior work on landmarks and local historic districts. The Commission has also worked to designate two National Register Historic Districts, the North and South State Street Districts encompassing Downtown Belvidere, and one Local Historic District, the West Hurlbut Avenue district located along the north and south blocks of West Hurlbut Street between Kishwaukee and Goodrich Streets. There are also 33 designated Local Landmark buildings and four properties listed individually in the National Register.

Adopted in 2018, Belvidere's 10-Year Historic Preservation Plan recommends that an "...effective community preservation program should implement on-going efforts to survey, document and inventory significant historic resources for future preservation and protection (10-Year Historic Preservation Plan, p. 9)." Survey initiatives should remain a priority of Belvidere's Historic Preservation Commission as well as activities that provide survey information to the public through regular outreach and educational efforts. The Preservation Plan identified this Phase III Courthouse Square survey as a high priority in identifying a potential National Register Historic District in one of Belvidere's oldest residential neighborhoods.



805 North State Street

Previous Surveys and Documentation

This section provides an overview of previous historic resource surveys and other documentation efforts completed for the Courthouse Square neighborhood. The Phase III Courthouse Square Survey represents the latest in a continuing effort to document the significant historic resources within the neighborhood.

1936-1937-Historic American Buildings Survey

First established in 1933 as a New Deal provisional program to employ architects during the Great Depression, and later institutionalized within the National Park Service under the 1936 National Historic Sites Act, the Historic American Building Survey (HABS) documents and catalogs historic resources of historic and architectural significance through measured drawings, written histories and narratives, and large format photographs. The program operates in partnership with the Library of Congress. The program has documented more than 43,000 historic buildings and sites dating from before discovery of the Americas by Christopher Columbus to the 20th century, resulting in more than 581,000 measured drawings, large-format photographs, and written histories.

One property within the Phase III survey area, the Dunton House, located at 807 McKinley Avenue, was subject to a HABS documentation effort in 1936 to 1937, including photography and measured drawings.

1971-1975 – Illinois Historic Structures and Landmarks Survey

Beginning in 1971, the State of Illinois embarked on a four-year effort to identify and inventory the State's historically and architecturally significant properties. Consisting of two separate surveys, the Illinois Historic Structures Survey visited communities with over 500 in population and identified more than 50,000 properties considered architecturally interesting, either individually or as part of a district. Individual survey cards were completed that identify the property's use or function, and other historical information readily available on historical markers and building cornerstones. The Illinois Landmarks Survey, also known as the Illinois Historic Sites Survey, conducted research in each Illinois county to identify sites associated with important people or events. With the assistance of local organizations, the surveys identified. Survey forms were prepared for each property and included photographs, date of construction, historic integrity and history, and other information. The original survey forms are located at the Illinois State Historic Preservation Office (Illinois SHPO). The Illinois SHPO recently updated its online historic property database, the Historic Architectural Resources Geographic Information System (HARGIS) to include these properties. The survey is available at the following website: <https://www2.illinois.gov/dnrhistoric/Preserve/Pages/HARGIS.aspx>.

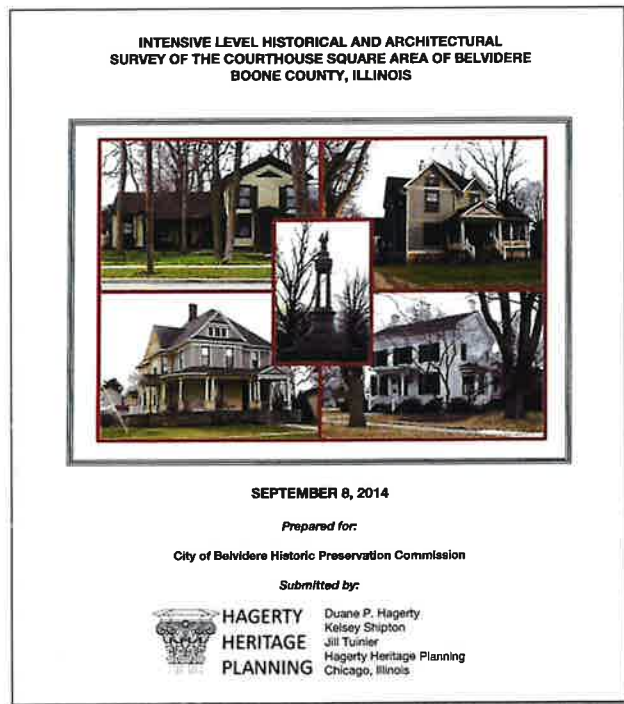
The two surveys identified 83 buildings, sites and objects in Belvidere, although they document only one – the Dunton House at 807 McKinley Avenue – within the Phase III survey area.

2014 – Phase I Courthouse Square Survey

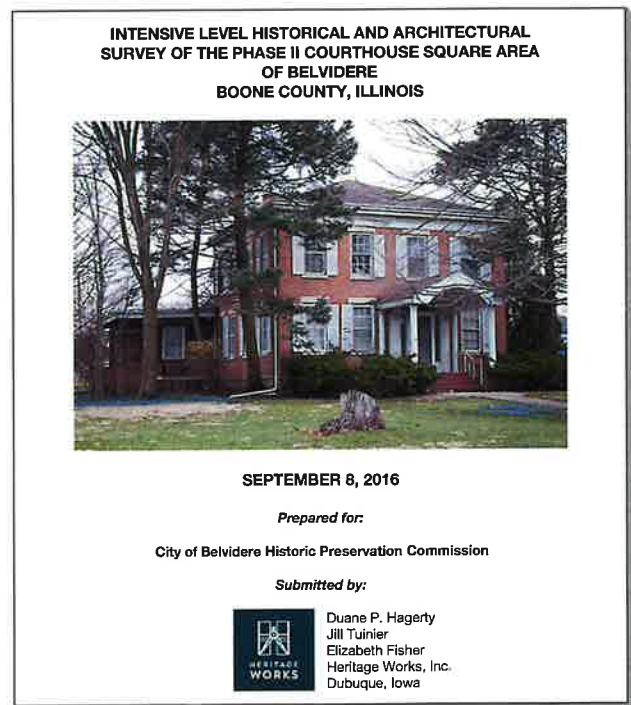
In 2014, the City of Belvidere initiated an intensive survey of the Courthouse Square neighborhood surrounding the Boone County Courthouse. The survey, bounded by Menomonie Street on the north, Hancock Street on the East, East Lincoln Avenue on the south, and North State Street on the west, encompasses approximately 150 properties, classifying 112 as contributing and thirty-two (32) as non-contributing to a potential National Register historic district. The survey provides recommendations for listing the Old Town Historic District in the National Register of Historic Places, encompassing approximately 131 properties; designating two local historic districts around the Courthouse and along East Lincoln Avenue; and designating seventeen (17) local landmarks. *(Intensive Level Historical and Architectural Survey of the Courthouse Square Area of Belvidere, Boone County, Illinois, City of Belvidere Historic Preservation Commission, 2014).*

2016 – Phase II Courthouse Square Survey

In 2016, the City of Belvidere initiated a second survey within the Courthouse Square neighborhood encompassing approximately 152 properties, classifying sixty-six (66) as contributing and eight-six (86) as non-contributing. Located directly east of the Phase I Survey Area, the Phase II Survey Area is bounded by Menomonie Street on the north, Chicago Street on the west, East Lincoln Avenue on the south, and Hancock Street on the west. As part of the survey's recommendations, sixty-nine (69) properties would be added to the Old Town National Register Historic District which was recommended in the Phase I Courthouse Square Survey. In addition, recommendations include the designation of two (2) individual properties on East Lincoln Avenue. As of October 2020, the proposed Old Town National Register Historic District has not been listed. *(Intensive Level Historical and Architectural Survey of the Phase II Courthouse Square Area of Belvidere, Boone County, Illinois, City of Belvidere Historic Preservation Commission, 2016).*



Survey Report of the Phase I Courthouse Area, Source: City of Belvidere



Survey Report of the Phase II Courthouse Area, Source: City of Belvidere

Landmarks and Historic Districts

The Phase III survey area contains the following designated historic resources:

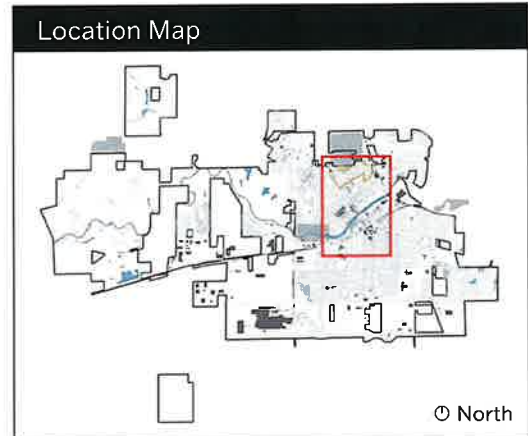
National Register of Historic Places

Currently there is one property listed in the National Register of Historic Places within the Phase III survey area – Pettit Memorial Chapel at 1100 North Main Street, designed in the Prairie style by architect Frank Lloyd Wright built in 1907. The building was listed in the National Register in 1978. The Phase III survey area does not include any National Register Historic Districts; however, there are two National Register districts near the survey area along State Street, separated by the Kishwaukee River, and encompassing the majority of downtown Belvidere. Additional information on other National Register-listed properties is found in the 10-Year Historic Preservation Plan. See Figure 1 for National Register Properties and Historic Districts.

It is important to note that listing in the National Register of Historic Places, whether individually or as part of a district, is an honorary designation without restrictions on alterations, demolition or property use unless federal or state monies or licenses are involved. Income-producing properties, however, are eligible to receive the Federal Historic Preservation Tax Credit for substantial rehabilitation or adaptive use projects. Residential properties are eligible for the Illinois Tax Assessment Freeze Program, which can help reduce property taxes for a defined time period for homeowners undertaking a significant rehabilitation or restoration project.

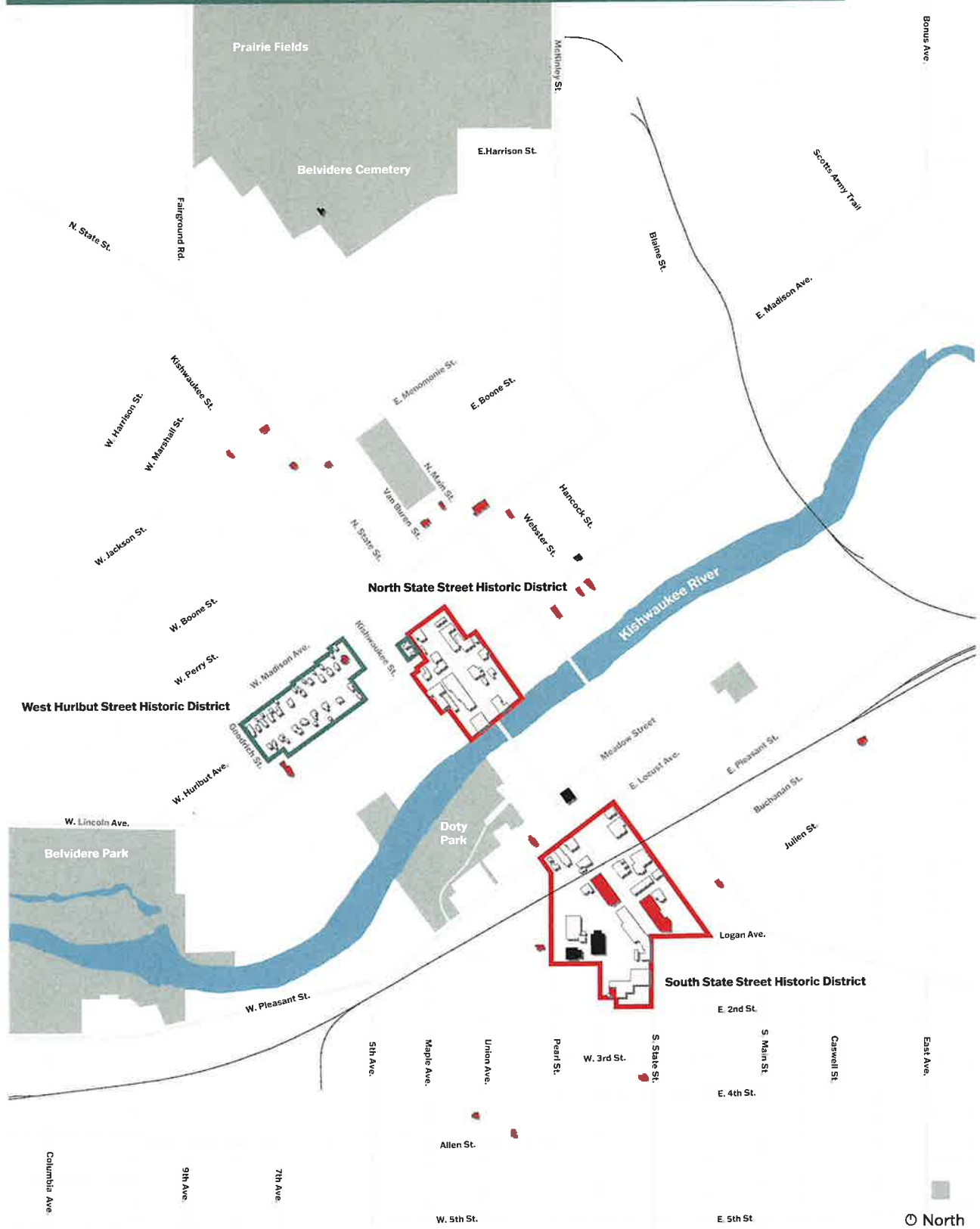
Local Belvidere Landmarks

There are currently 33 buildings designated as Local Landmarks in Belvidere, though only one is located within the Phase III survey area - Pettit Memorial Chapel at 1100 North Main Street, a Prairie design by architect Frank Lloyd Wright built in 1907. The 10-Year Historic Preservation Plan describes additional information on other locally designated properties and historic districts. See Figure 1 for Local Landmarks and Historic Districts.

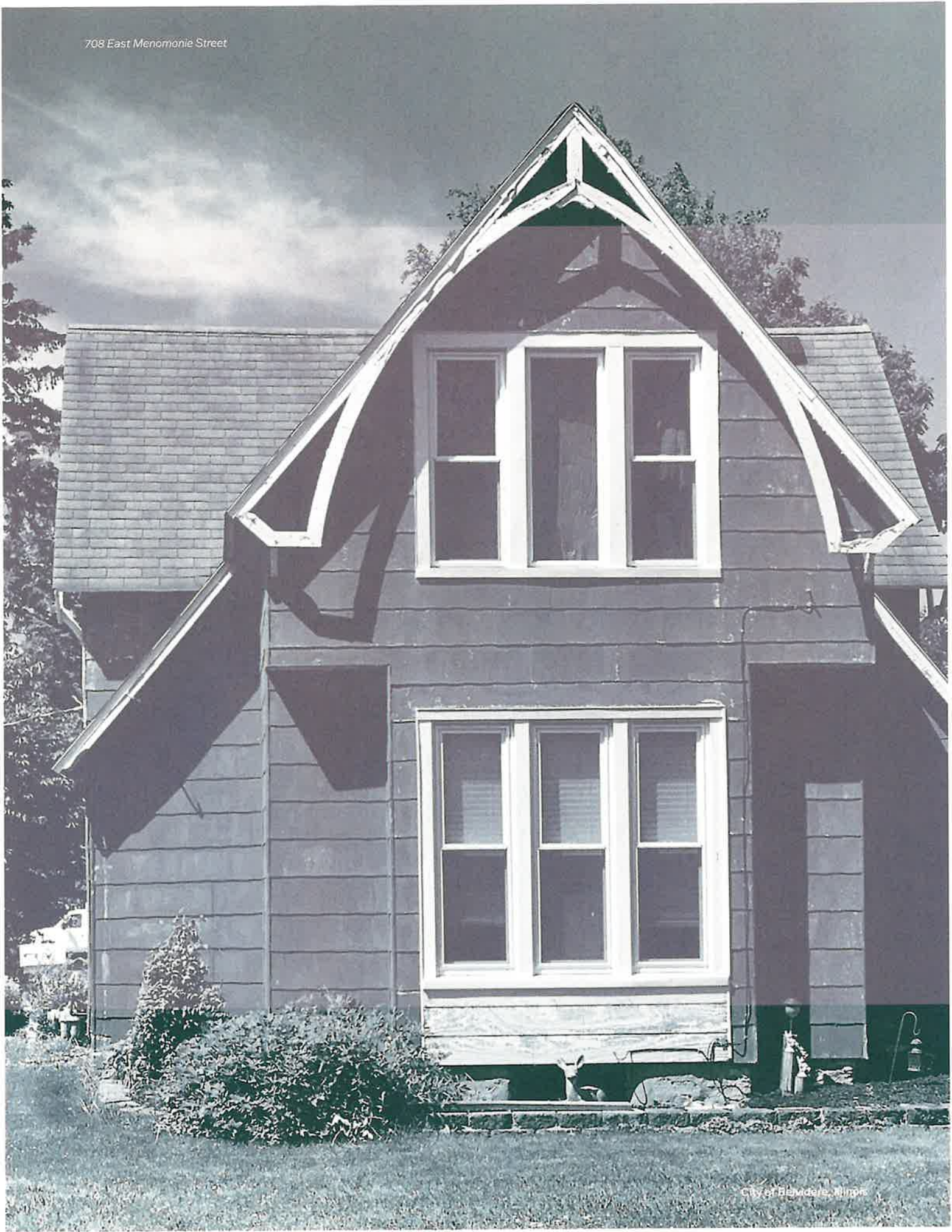


Intensive Level Historical and Architectural Survey of the Phase III Courthouse Square Area

FIGURE 1: National Register and Local Landmark and Districts



708 East Menomonie Street



City of Bensenville, Illinois

Survey Process

Conducting an intensive-level survey involves conducting background and archival research, developing a survey form that meets the requirements of the Illinois State Historic Preservation Office, conducting field work that involves photographing and preparing an inventory of all properties within the Phase III survey area, mapping all of the inventoried properties, and the preparation of the Final Survey Report including recommendations for potential landmarks and historic districts.

Survey Form

A survey form was developed to document and evaluate each property within the Phase III survey area. The form was developed in accordance with the guidelines and recommendations set forth in *National Register Bulletin #24: Guidelines for Local Surveys, A Basis for Preservation Planning*. Specific information recorded in individual survey forms included:

- Building Location — including street address and Boone County Property Identification Number (PIN).
- Building Evaluation — including its significance rating and its contribution to a potential National Register or Local Historic District.
- General Information — including a building's condition and integrity, current and historic function, and reason(s) for its significance. In addition, field surveyors recorded secondary buildings such as garages or other ancillary buildings if visible from the public right-of-way.
- Architectural Description — including its architectural style and building form, date of construction – either documented or approximate, building materials, significant architectural features and alterations.
- Background Information — sources of information used to document architects, developers, contractors and original owners.
- Photos — including front and side elevations, and other architectural features, as well as photos discovered during archival research.



1019-23 North Main Street



823 East Menomonic Street

Background Research

The Lakota Group conducted background research to gain a broad understanding of Belvidere's history and the people, architects, builders, population groups and other factors that contributed to the growth and development of the Courthouse Square neighborhood, which includes the Phase III survey area. Typically, the background research will assist in confirming field observations regarding building construction dates, known architects and builders, and other recorded information. In-person research was conducted at the Boone County Museum of History. Other information examined includes newspaper articles, historic photographs and maps, Sanborn Fire Insurance maps and written historical documents. This Survey Report's bibliography also lists reference and research sources.

Information Gaps

In the first half of 2020, the Covid-19 pandemic limited for a time on-site access to research resources maintained and curated in the Boone County Museum of History, the principal archival and research information depository in Belvidere. However, the Museum did provide important data and materials on buildings located within the Phase III survey area, although information on the survey area's history and development was rather limited, including local Sanborn Fire Insurance maps. The City of Belvidere maintained building permit record for properties constructed after 1980.

Phase III Survey Area, Field Survey and Database

The Phase III survey area encompasses 93.35 acres and includes 225 properties and tax parcels as depicted in Figure 2. Field surveyors used an Apple iPad device and customized survey software by RuskinARC to record field observations and survey data, which was then catalogued concurrently in an internet database accessible to both the Lakota Group and the City of Belvidere. The surveyors conducted on-site survey work primarily from January to June 2020. All properties were evaluated in the field according to the categories that included Significant, Contributing and Non-Contributing. The evaluation categories are explained in the following section. All properties inventoried are currently residential, with the exception of two office buildings, four commercial buildings, one church and one industrial building.

Survey Report

The Survey Report is organized into four separate chapters: Introduction, which includes the goals and objectives of the survey and a description of Belvidere's historic preservation program; Historic Context; Belvidere Architecture, which includes an overview of the architectural styles and buildings forms found within the Phase III survey area; and, Survey Findings and Inventory, which includes recommendations for future preservation initiatives.

Evaluation Methodology

The criteria used to evaluate and classify properties within the survey area by significance were based on customary terminology used in most architectural and historical surveys and on recommendations provided in *National Register Bulletin: Guidelines for Local Surveys, A Basis for Preservation Planning*. The survey team assessed a property's significance using the National Register Criteria for Evaluation, which are the standard criteria used in evaluating properties for their eligibility in the National Register individually or as part of a district.

According to these criteria, a building, structure, or object must be at least 50 years old and:

- Be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of the country's history
- Be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;
- Be architecturally significant and embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type; period; or method of construction; represent the work of a master; possesses high artistic values; or represents a significant and distinguishable entity even though its components may lack individual distinction; and,
- Be likely to yield important information in pre-history or history.

This survey assignment defines historic resources as:

- Building — a building, such as a house, church, commercial building, or similar construction, created principally to shelter any form of human activity.
- Structure — a functional construction, such as a bridge, road, canal, or bandstand, made usually for purposes other than creating human shelter.
- Site — a location of a significant event or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or vanished, where the location itself possesses historic, cultural, or archaeological value regardless of the value of any existing structure.
- District — a district possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or architecturally by plan or physical development.



915 North Main Street



717 East Harrison Street

A National Register-eligible property, site or structure must also possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Properties less than 50 years old may be eligible if they are of exceptional importance or if they are integral parts of a potential National Register Historic District.

Properties were evaluated primarily according to Criterion C and their architectural significance. Properties may also be significant for both Criteria A and B; however, even with the level of historical research completed as part of this assignment, additional research may be necessary to establish significance for historic events or persons associated with specific buildings or sites. The survey data form also included the names of known people or other historical data associated with a particular property.

Properties that generally do not meet the National Register Criteria for Evaluation include buildings or structures moved from their original locations, reconstructed buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and buildings or structures that have had inappropriate and irreversible modifications. Properties not yet 50 years old are also not eligible unless they are of high-quality design and demonstrate special architectural, historic or cultural significance.

In addition to the National Register Criteria for Evaluation, this survey assignment utilized the designation criteria for landmark and historic districts found within Belvidere's Historic Preservation Ordinance (*Section 58.61: Landmark and Historic Districts Designation, Chapter 58, Historic Preservation Ordinance, Belvidere Municipal Code*): The criteria includes:

1. It has character, interest or value as part of the development, heritage or cultural characteristics of the City of Belvidere, County of Boone, State of Illinois, or United States of America (hereinafter, in this chapter, respectively, city, county, state or nation);
2. It was the location of a significant local, county, state or national event;
3. Identifies with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the development of the city, county, state or nation;
4. Embodies distinguishing characteristics of an architectural style valuable for the study of a period, type, method of construction or use of indigenous materials;
5. It is identified as the work of a master designer, architect or landscape architect whose individual work has influenced the development of the city, county, state or nation;
6. It is one of the few remaining examples of a particular architectural style or use, or is an example which clearly represents a major architectural style and has undergone little or no alteration since its construction;
7. It is one of a contiguous grouping of properties having a sense of cohesiveness expressed through a similarity of characteristic of style, period or method of construction;

8. It embodies elements of design, detailing, materials or craftsmanship that make it structurally or architecturally significant or innovative;
9. It has a unique location or singular physical characteristics that make it an established or familiar visual feature;
10. It is associated with an antiquated use due to technological or social change, including but not limited to blacksmith shops, covered bridges and hitching posts; or it has character as a particularly fine or unique example of a utilitarian structure, including but not limited to farmhouses, gas stations, or other commercial structures, with a high level of integrity or architectural significance;
11. It is a monument to or a cemetery of historic personages.

With these evaluation criteria in mind, the rating categories used in this survey efforts includes the following:

- Significant (National Register) — a building, structure or site that has already listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places.
- Significant (Local) — a building, site or structure that is individually eligible under one or more of the Belvidere criteria for landmark and historic district designation. Exceptions regarding integrity include reversible alterations, such as artificial siding or window replacements that did not significantly alter the character of the building.
- Contributing — a building, site or structure that is at least 50 years old for listing in the National Register and contributes to Belvidere's architectural and historical heritage. A contributing building must possess a good to high degree of integrity and a majority of its architectural features and elements. It may have no particular architectural distinction as compared to others of its style and building type.
- Non-Contributing — a building, site or structure that is less than 50 years old for listing in the National Register, has poor integrity with most or all historic materials and details missing or completely covered, has alterations that are not reversible, or has significant changes in massing and scale due to incompatible additions and new construction.



904 North Main Street



915 North State Street

Architectural Integrity

During the course of on-site survey work, the Lakota Group, in consultation with Illinois SHPO, assessed all properties within the Phase III survey area and evaluated them for their overall condition and historic integrity. According to the National Register evaluation guidelines, historic integrity is the “*authenticity of a property’s historic identity, evidenced by the survival of physical characteristics that existed during the property’s prehistoric or historic period.*” Qualities of historic and architectural integrity include:

- Location
- Setting
- Workmanship
- Association
- Design
- Materials
- Feeling

Historic integrity enables a property to illustrate significant aspects of the past. All seven qualities are important to understanding a building’s integrity, but they need not all be present. A building may maintain its integrity even if changes occurred over a particular building’s life span but still retains span, its overall sense of past time and place.

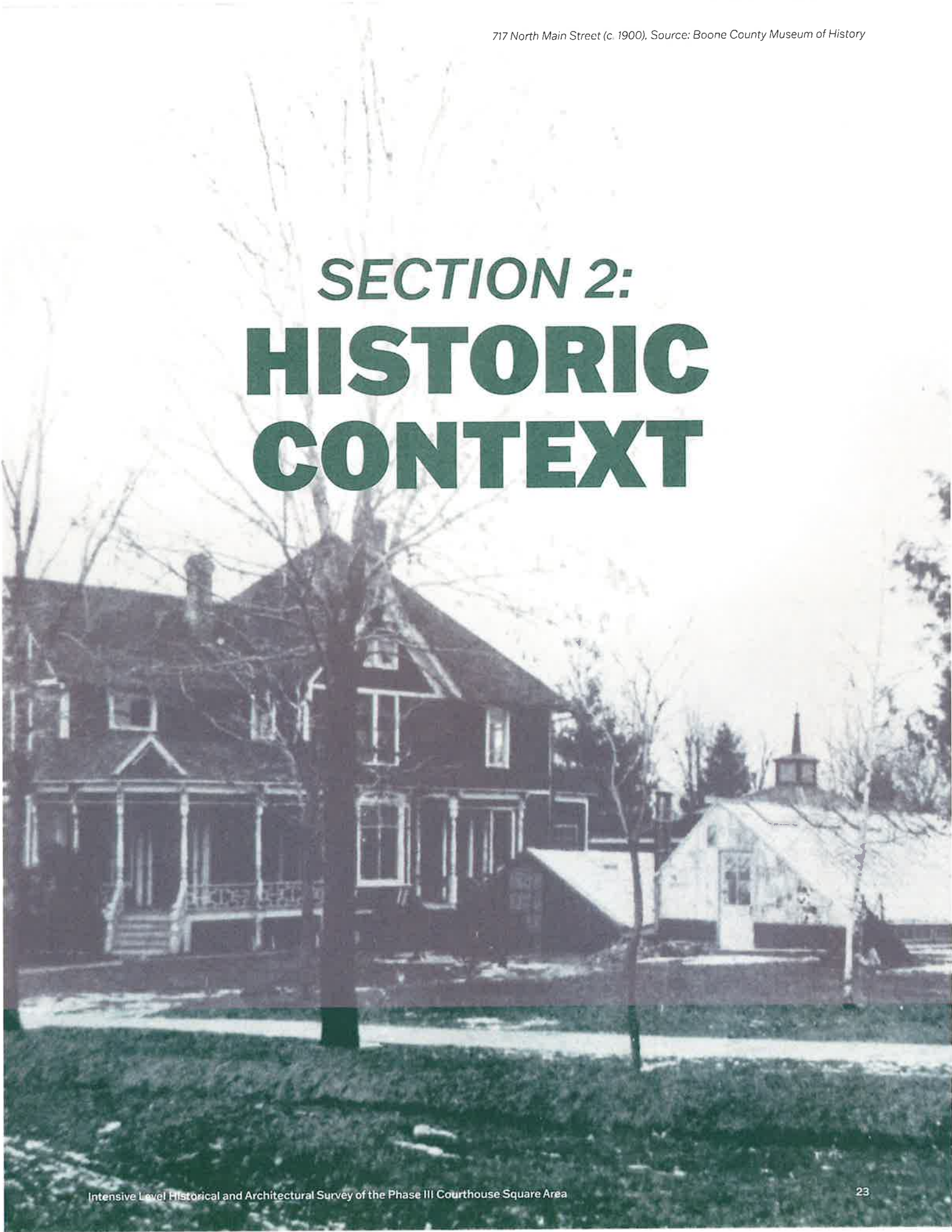
In addition, all evaluation ratings factored in an individual building’s overall architectural integrity. The Lakota Group used the following rating system during on-site field work:

- Excellent — a building exhibits a high degree of integrity if it retains all of a particular style’s architectural features, detailing and ornamentation, with no historic building materials covered or removed, and with no large and unsympathetic additions. Exceptions considered include minor alterations to detailing, porches and other features.
- Good — a building exhibits a good degree of integrity if it retains a majority of its architectural features but may have alterations to materials and wall surfaces, detailing and ornamentation. The building still must maintain its major features including its roof shape, porch location and proportion, window types and location, and original location on its lot. Additions must be sympathetic to a building’s overall architecture, materials and form.
- Fair — a building exhibits a fair degree of integrity if it retains some of its architectural features and has reversible alterations to major features, such as replacement windows, that do not significantly detract from the building’s overall appearance.
- Poor — a building exhibits poor degree of integrity if its materials and details are missing or completely covered, or have unsympathetic, irreversible alterations and additions that greatly compromise the building’s character. Missing original siding, ornamentation, porches and windows, and changes to roof shape and porch proportions are also measurements of poor integrity.

In general, a significant number of properties and buildings have retained a good level of architectural integrity, defined as buildings retaining most of their original massing and form, roof shape, materials and ornamentation.



SECTION 2: **HISTORIC CONTEXT**



Four distinct contexts were developed as part of the Phase I Courthouse Square Survey in 2014. These four themes addressed the overall historic context of Belvidere and the Phase I survey area. In 2016, the Phase II Courthouse Square survey area provided a brief historic context relating solely to the Phase II survey area, while utilizing the more in-depth context outlined in the Phase I survey report. In 2018, the Belvidere 10-Year Historic Preservation Plan provided a more in-depth look at historic context periods for the City of Belvidere. For the Phase III Survey Area, the historic context discussed here will focus solely on what is relevant to the history and development of this section of the Courthouse Square neighborhood, taking into account the previously identified historic context periods.

Native American Settlement: Pre-1836. Prior to the early settlement of Belvidere by Euro-Americans in the 1830s, several Native American tribes made their home in Boone County, with the Potawatomie inhabiting the Kishwaukee River Valley in the early 19th century (Belvidere 10-Year Historic Preservation Plan, p. 84). While it is known that the Potawatomie utilized what is now the Courthouse Square neighborhood as a gathering place and for burials, existing resources associated with the Native American population within the Phase III Survey Area have not been identified. Future archaeological investigations may provide additional information, however, identifying these resources is currently beyond the scope of this survey.

Early Development of Belvidere and the Arrival of the Railroad: 1836-1861. As discussed in the Phase I and II survey reports and the 10-Year Historic Preservation Plan, this historic context provides an overview of the settlement of the community on the north side of the Kishwaukee River and its early pioneers. This early period of development was important for the Courthouse Square neighborhood. Early homes were constructed around the newly built courthouse, and the original town site was platted in 1838, which includes much of the Phase III survey area. Agriculture and lumber milling were the main economic factors in this early period of Belvidere's development. While most of the town's earliest residents settled in the southern half of the original town site near the river, the northern section – the Phase III survey area – was sparsely settled during this period. Many early residents originated from New England. The earliest houses constructed in the survey area date to the 1850s, with the Dunton House at 807 McKinley Avenue considered the earliest, having been constructed in the Greek Revival style about 1850 by Asa Baldwin (1936-1937 Historic American Building Survey, Historical and Descriptive Data for 807 McKinley Avenue, M. Jones, 1937). The land was originally purchased by Asa Baldwin from Alexander Neely, who purchased the property from the government in 1839 (*"The Dunton Property," The History Keeper, vol. 4, issue 1, April 2019, p. 3*). Baldwin operated a large farm on the property and later sold to George Dunton in 1863.



807 McKinley Avenue

After the Railroad – Transition: 1851-1885. This context relays the community's transformation following the arrival of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad in 1851. The railroad was located south of the Kishwaukee River, focusing new commercial and residential development away from the Courthouse Square neighborhood. As a result, the Courthouse Square neighborhood would develop slowly as a residential area. The Phase III Courthouse Square survey area followed this pattern of development as the area of the original town site furthest from the river and the central business district along State Street. The earliest houses in the survey area scattered from North State Street on the west to McKinley Avenue on the east. Nine homes within the survey area date to the 1850s-1860s, the majority of them exhibiting the Greek Revival style popular during the period. A few are shown on the 1856 Map of Belvidere. Examples include the James and Susan Collins House at 504 East Jackson Street, and the house at 712 East Marshall Street. Both are two-story frame houses with a one-story side wing. The Collins House exhibits a full pediment in its front gable, while the house at 712 East Marshall has gable returns. James Collins was a carpenter and may have been the builder of his house. He fought in the Civil War in Co. G of the 95th Illinois Infantry under General Ulysses S. Grant and died in LaGrange, Tennessee in 1863 following an illness. Both Collins and his wife Susan were born in the State of New York, highlighting the fact that many of Belvidere's earliest citizens had migrated from the east coast. The Civil War records for James Collins note that his complexion was black (*U. S., Civil War Soldier Records and Profiles, 1861-1865, Ancestry.com, accessed September 15, 2020*).

During the 1870s and 1880s, there were an additional 32 houses constructed within the survey area, with many of them shown on the 1876 Map of Belvidere. While this is a significant increase over the previous two decades, the total number of buildings constructed by the end of the 1880s only represents 18 percent of the overall buildings within the Phase III survey area. During this period much of the City's growth was occurring south of the Kishwaukee River, which is reflected by the development patterns found in the Phase III survey area. As noted in the Phase I and II survey reports – construction was strong in the 1850s, slowed down significantly in the 1860s and 1870s, and began to pick up again in the 1880s. The majority of the homes constructed during this period reflect the location of the area as the northern edge of Belvidere. While construction of grander homes of brick and stone occurred south of the courthouse and along the river, homes within the Phase III survey area were more modest in size and materials, reflecting traditional folk housing trends. This reflects the working and middle-class nature of the neighborhood. Other professions of neighborhood residents ranged from farmers and carpenters to wealthier merchants. A majority of the homes in this period utilized the Gable and Ell building form, some with minimal Queen Anne details. Examples of include the houses at 209 East Jackson Street and 824 North Main Street, both built c. 1875.

One exception is the grand estate of John Greenlee, built c. 1875 at 805 North State Street. At the western edge of the survey area, North State Street was a major thoroughfare that saw the construction of larger homes to the south in the Phase I survey area. Greenlee was a wealthy merchant and part owner of the Greenlee Brothers, which sold building hardware, agricultural and mechanic tools (*Advertisement, Greenlee Bros. Co, The Belvidere Standard, May 31, 1870, p. 4*). The two-story frame house exhibits elements of the Gothic Revival and Second Empire styles and includes a three-story square corner tower and wrap-around porch. The spatial development of homes within the Phase III survey area is not concentrated in one area and is evenly distributed from east to west. Although the original town site extended north of West Street, little to no development occurred north of East Marshall Street until the early 20th century.

Commercial Expansion and Stability: 1886-1929. This context reflects the growth of Belvidere's industrial development and the expansion of its residential neighborhoods. From 1890-1919, construction of 49 homes occurred in the Phase III survey area, concentrated mainly on the east and west ends of the neighborhood. As in earlier periods, many of these homes were simpler in design and smaller in scale than in the Phase I survey area, though there are similarities to the building types and styles found in parts of the Phase II survey area. The east end of the neighborhood reflected housing designed for the working class, simple frame Gable Fronts and other traditional building forms. Residents of these homes worked in manufacturing jobs at the June Manufacturing Company, later the National Sewing Machine Company, or at the nearby Chicago and North Western railway yard.

In the west end, closer to the Courthouse Square and North State Street, larger frame Gable and Ell houses, some with Queen Anne details, were constructed. This area also saw the introduction of newer housing types reflective of building trends in the early 20th century, such as Craftsman Bungalows and architectural styles such as Dutch Colonial and Tudor Revival. Examples include the Queen Anne homes at 903 and 909 Van Buren Street, both built around 1890, and the simpler Gable Front homes at 830, 836 and 842 East Jackson Street. Constructed towards the end of this period in 1928 is the large brick Colonial Revival home at 919 North State Street. The larger residential dwellings in the west end of the survey area housed professionals and others of the middle class, such as merchants and doctors. Dr. Charles S. and Harriet Fox built the Queen Anne-style home at 710 Van Buren Street around 1895. Dr. Fox operated a dental practice for many years, and the couple lived in the home until 1936. ("Search Ends With Dentist's House," *The Belvidere Daily Republican*, undated article obtained from the Boone County Museum of History).

There are also two catalog homes in the western portion of the survey area, both attributed to the Liberty-Lewis Manufacturing Company out of Bay City, Michigan. The home at 901 North State Street, designed in the Dutch Colonial Revival style, is thought to be "The Pembroke" model sold by the company during this period. The home at 921 North Main Street, a Craftsman Bungalow, is thought to be "The Pasadena" model. While pre-cut or kit homes have existed for centuries, it was not until the expansion of the railroads westward in the late 19th century that these housing types became popular. A number of companies sold house kits through catalogs, and the customer could select the model of their choice and have the parts shipped to them ready to build. The Aladdin Company, Sears, Roebuck and Company, and Montgomery Ward and Company were some of the most well-known. The Lewis Manufacturing Company began



803 East Jackson Street



921 North Main Street

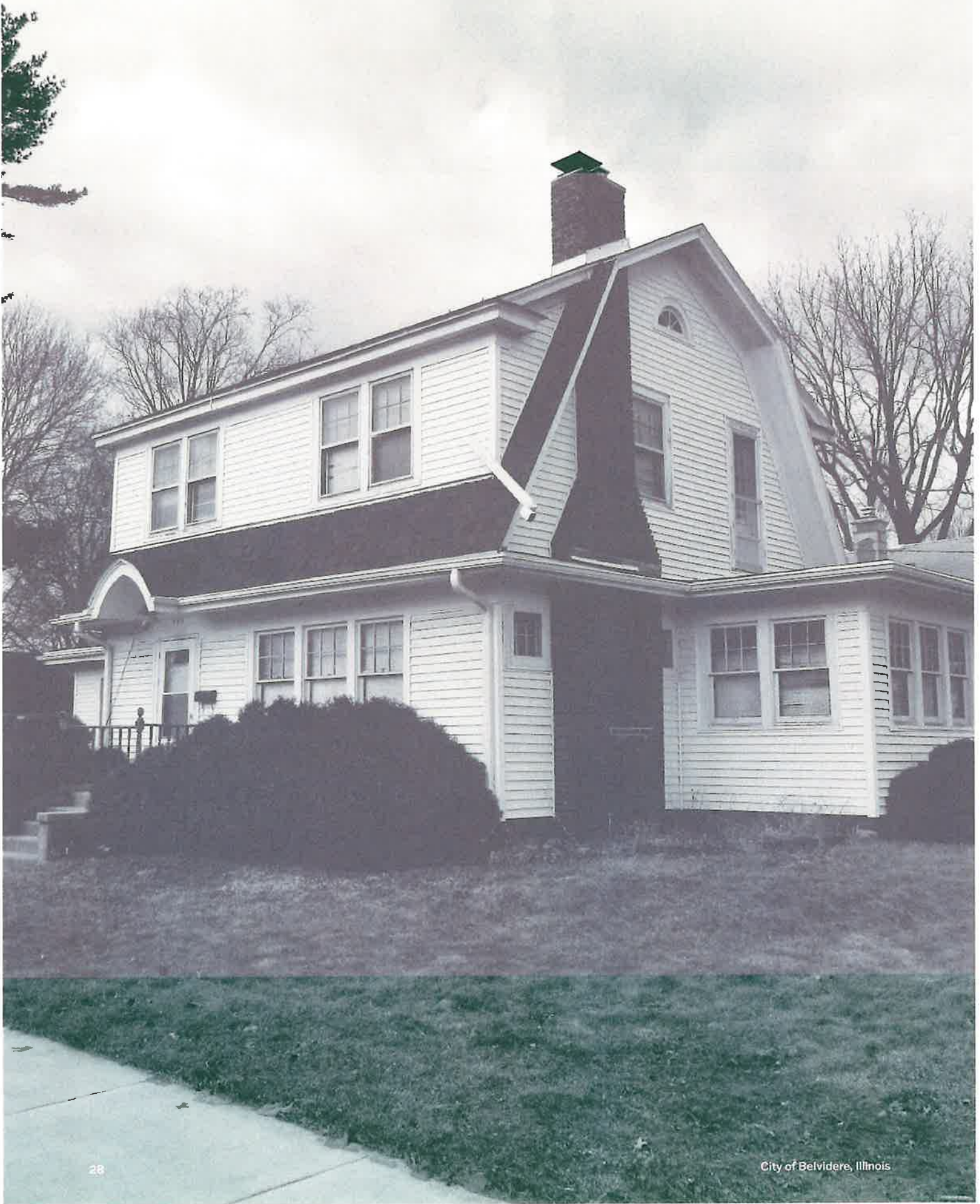
operation of a lumber mill in Bay City, Michigan in 1881. Founded by Adna Lewis, they began in the kit home industry by construction homes for the nearby Aladdin Company. The two companies split in 1914 and Lewis began marketing homes under the Liberty Homes moniker, successfully selling homes across the Midwest. The company operated until it closed in 1972 (*Sally Linvill Bund and Robert Schweitzer, The House That Lewis Built, undated, www.historichousecolors.com*).

Mid-Twentieth Century Residential Development: 1930-1970. This context outlines the tremendous growth in housing following World War II, both nationally and in Belvidere. A nationwide housing shortage and the return of thousands of soldiers who fought in the war resulted in this growth. Changes in housing construction saw the ability to mass produce building materials. This allowed developers to construct entire subdivisions of homes within a relatively short period of time. Societal changes saw public interest in more modern house designs, providing more interior open space on one floor. The expansion of automobile use demanded that most new houses include a garage, often attached to the house for ease of access. This period saw the largest number of homes constructed in the Phase III survey area, with 122 homes built throughout the survey area. The majority of these homes are simple Minimal Traditional or Ranch houses, most of frame and brick construction. Unlike the Phase I and II survey areas, mostly built out by this time, the Phase III survey area contains numerous undeveloped vacant lots, an indication the neighborhood never achieved full buildout during Belvidere's previous growth periods.

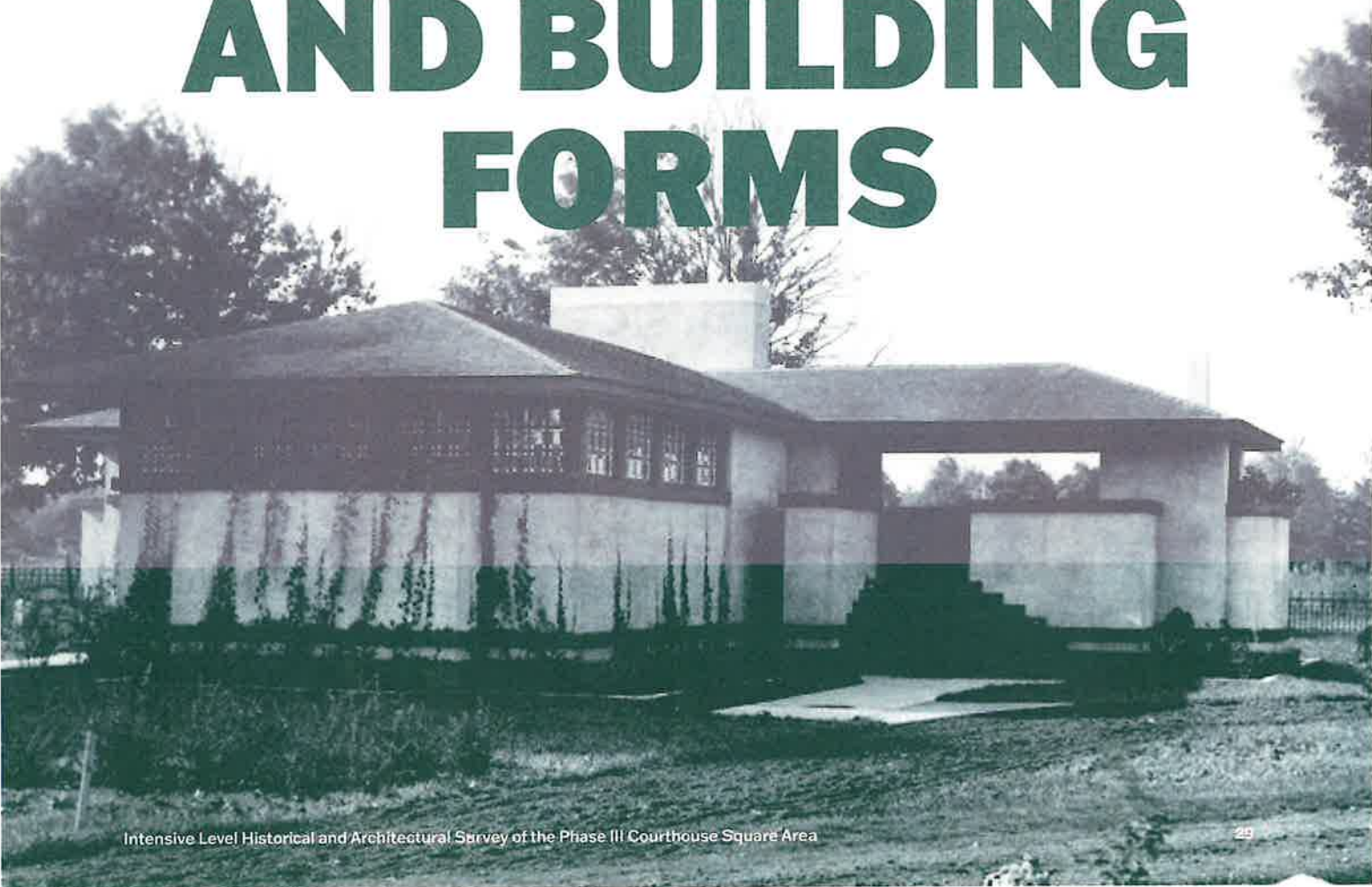
The Minimal Traditional style represents the earlier development during the 1940s and into the 1950s. This housing type was simple, easy to construct and was favored by lending institutions for new homeowners. There are 35 Minimal Traditional homes in the survey area. Examples include 819 Van Buren Street, 720 Hancock Street and 204 East Harrison Street – all one- and one-half story frame houses. Ranch houses are the predominate building type in the survey area, with 72 homes built in the 1950s and 1960s. The Ranch was the most popular housing type during the mid-20th century. Examples include 815 Van Buren Street, 916 North Main Street and 745 McKinley Avenue. There were also three one-story duplexes constructed during the period, resembling Ranch homes in appearance. The sole church within the survey was built in 1956 at 220 East Harrison Street. The Evangelical Mission Covenant Church, now the Evangelical Covenant Church, is a large brick edifice designed in the Colonial Revival style, with features such as a Temple Front pediment, large front portico supported by columns and a steeple.



204 East Harrison Street



SECTION 3:
**COURTHOUSE
SQUARE
ARCHITECTURE
AND BUILDING
FORMS**



The Courthouse Square neighborhood, including the Phase III survey area, has a diversity of architecture and building forms that are common to Illinois communities that developed during the mid-19th century. This survey classifies buildings according to a defined architectural or “high” style, and building form. “High-style architecture refers to buildings with features characteristic of a particular design style, expressed through its exterior design, fenestration and ornamentation, materials, roof shape, and other architectural elements. Well-known architects and builders often design and construct high style buildings. Only one architect is known within the Phase III survey area – Frank Lloyd Wright, architect of record for the Pettit Memorial Chapel in the Belvidere Cemetery, 1100 North Main Street.

A small percentage of properties in the survey area have a defined architectural style, although most have an associated building form. A building’s overall massing and shape, interior space configuration and function defines its overall form. Building forms also represent popular vernacular designs derived from traditional construction methods and materials and often built by highly skilled contractors and builders, rather than architects, with functionality in mind rather than style and aesthetics.

Building Forms

The following section highlights representative building forms found in the Phase 3 Survey Area.

I-House (1850s - 1930s)

The I-House is defined by its two-story rectangular shape and is typically two rooms wide and one room deep. This traditional folk housing type gained in popularity on the East Coast and in the Midwest following the arrival of the railroads. The I-House is typically clad in wood clapboard, but brick versions can also be found. The roof shape includes side gables, sometimes with gable returns. The main entry is usually located at the center of the front elevation. Porches may be over main entry or over the entire length of the front façade. Rear extensions are common. There are six I-Houses in the survey area.



522 East Macomb Street



310 East Jackson Street

Gable and Ell (1850s - 1930s)

The Gable and Ell is a traditional folk housing type that was common in rural areas in the Northeast and later the Midwest. Early examples often utilized a larger two-story gable with a one-story side wing. Following the arrival of the railroads and increased access to lumber, this housing type grew in popularity and size, with the side wing (or wings) commonly also two stories in height. A front porch was typically placed in the corner at the meeting of the two wings, often running the length of the house. One-story Gable and Ell houses are also commonly found in the Midwest. This housing type is most often clad in wood clapboard. There are 27 Gable and Ell houses in the survey area.



616 East Jackson Street

Hall and Parlor (1850s - 1930s)

The Hall and Parlor is a simple traditional folk housing type exhibiting side gables and varying placement and size of front porches and roof shapes. So called due to its layout of two rooms wide and one room deep, one- to one and one-half stories in height, the Hall and Parlor was popular mainly in the South prior to the development of the railroads. It later spread throughout the East and Midwest and is often found with a rear extension, also in varying sizes. There are two Hall and Parlor houses in the survey area.



724 North Main Street

Gable Front (1870s – 1930s)

Houses with front-facing gables are a result of the early 19th century Greek Revival movement in the Northeast which emulated the front pediment of ancient Greek temples. The traditional folk housing type spread rapidly across the country following the development of the railroads, and may be found in rural areas, small towns and large cities. Typically long and narrow with a steeply pitched gable roof, a two-story version – most often wood frame with wood clapboard – is the most common form, though



842 East Jackson Street

one-story examples also grew in popularity. One of the most common house types in the country, it was popular well into the 20th century. There are 33 Gable Front houses in the survey area.

American Foursquare (1890s - 1920s)

Found in most towns and cities across the country, the American Foursquare is a vernacular house type that is typically two stories – sometimes larger – with a low- to medium-pitched hipped roof and symmetrically placed dormers, both gabled and hipped. Often called the “Classic Box” or “Prairie Box,” this house type was constructed in wood, stucco and brick with a square or rectangular floor plan and full-width front porch. Stylistic details were sometimes added through variations in porch columns and Palladian windows. There is one American Foursquare house in the survey area.



842 East Jackson Street

Ranch (1940s - 1970s)

Early one-story Spanish dwellings in the Southwest and California led to the development of the Ranch housing type. Ranch houses were constructed beginning around 1940 but proliferated during the post-World War II housing boom. Typically found in suburban subdivisions, this housing type was often used as infill housing in previously developed neighborhoods during the mid-20th century. Often modern in design and plan, Ranch houses typically had little or no ornamentation and were most often one story in height with a low, horizontal profile. Roof shapes include hipped or side gabled, and houses were constructed in wood, brick or a combination of the two. There are 72 Ranch houses in the survey area.



623 Gardner Street

Split-Level (1940s - 1980s)

The Split-Level house includes three or more levels separated by partial flights of stairs on the interior, typically with a below-grade garage facing the street. This house type often had a two-story section and one-story wing; later versions included a full two-story house with central mid-level entrance. The Split-Level became popular following World War II into the 1980s and is found in wood and brick. There are three Split-Level houses in the survey area.



1015 North Main Street

Bungalow

The Bungalow house type originated in America from California with the design and materials based on the Arts and Crafts Movement. Bungalows are typically one, one- and one-half or two stories in height, rectangular in shape with either hipped or gabled roofs. Constructed in wood, stucco and brick, the Bungalow was extremely popular across the country in the early 20th century, thanks to house plan books and architectural publications.

Entire subdivisions consisting only of Bungalows are found in larger cities. Most Bungalows were designed with Craftsman style features, such as eave brackets, dormers and deep front porches, other styles were utilized including Prairie and Colonial Revival. There are six Bungalows in the survey area.



821 Van Buren Street

Apartment/Multi-Unit Complex

Although the majority of the buildings in the Phase III survey area are single-family residences, there are three multi-family buildings at the north edge of the survey area. While these buildings types vary in size and height, those in the Phase III survey area are one- and one-half to two stories in height. All were constructed in the mid-20th century either as infill development or on the edge of town. Constructed of brick with low-pitched hipped roofs, all three are representatives of the Mid-Century Modern style.



323 East Harrison Street

Strip Commercial

Similar in design to early 20th century one-story commercial buildings, the Strip Commercial building is typically set back from the street and is fronted with a parking lot. This building type became popular with the popularity of the automobile following World War II and is often found along major commercial streets. Strip Commercial buildings often included retail stores, gas stations, restaurants and other service uses. Many were designed in the Mid-Century Modern style. There are four Strip Commercial buildings in the survey area.



1101-19 North State Street

Architectural Styles

The following section highlights representative architectural styles found in the Phase III survey area.

Greek Revival (1820s – 1860s)

The Greek Revival movement in American residential architecture began in the Northeast in the early 19th century and spread to the Midwest and the South by the middle of the century. Houses in this style are typically two-stories in height, often with a one-story side wing, and often feature a large pedimented gable end facing the street. Pediments may also be found on porches and entry porticos, typically with wood columns and capitals. Other characteristics of the style include entry doors with sidelights and transom windows and double-hung windows with multiple lights. Most often found with wood clapboard siding, through brick examples occur. There are five Greek Revival houses in the survey area.



807 McKinley Avenue

Folk/Traditional (1830s-1930s)

Traditional folk houses are not designed in a particular style, but are identified mainly through massing and form, interior layout and function. Folk/Traditional houses date to the mid- and late-19th century, although some forms continued into the early 20th century. These housing types often originated in the Northeast and gained in popularity in the Midwest as settlers migrated westward. Local and regional variations exist. Traditional folk house types were most often built by local builders and carpenters, though some may exhibit elements of an architectural style popular at the time of construction. These houses were classified as Settlement houses in the Phase 1 and 2 Courthouse Square surveys. There are 63 Folk/Traditional houses in the survey area.



809 Webster Street



815 Wayne Street

Gothic Revival (1880s - 1940s)

The Gothic Revival style originated in the picturesque country houses of England in the 18th century. The first documented example of the style in America was in Baltimore in 1832 by Alexander Jackson Davis. Pattern books in the mid-19th century helped to popularize the style for rural and country houses across the country, though the style was never as popular as the Greek Revival or Italianate styles. Houses in the style may be found in wood, brick and stone, and are typically two to three stories in height, though one-story cottages were also constructed. Characteristics of the style include steeply pitched roofs, often with cross gables, and decorative bargeboard in the gables; pointed arch windows and front porches are also common. There are two (2) Gothic Revival houses in the survey area.



910 Van Buren Street

Queen Anne (1880s – 1910s)

Undoubtedly the most popular architectural style of the late 19th century, the Queen Anne style was circulated across the country through house plan books and the ease of obtaining pre-cut architectural features. Typically, two to three stories in height, the façade is asymmetrical, often with turrets, bay windows and multiple siding patterns. Both hipped and gable roofs, as well as a combination of the two, are common. Porches often wrapped around one corner, and windows were double hung as well as stained glass. Less elaborate versions omitting corner towers may also be found. There are nine Queen Anne houses in the survey area.



823 East Jackson Street



909 Van Buren Street

Colonial Revival (1880s - 1960s)

The Colonial Revival style reflected the nation's fascination with the country's colonial architecture following the 1876 Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia. Early examples of the style were often architect-designed. The style flourished in many sizes and variations in the first decades of the 20th century, becoming the most popular house style in the country. Characteristics of the style include symmetrical design, entry porches with columns and sidelights flanking the entry door; double-hung windows with multiple lights; paired windows were common. Typically, two stories in height, Colonial Revival houses are found in wood, brick and stone, often with one or two-story side wings. Simpler forms and design features are common following World War II. There are five Colonial Revival houses in the survey area.



919 North State Street

Tudor Revival (1890s – 1940s)

Based on the varied Medieval architecture of England, the Tudor Revival style was popular around the country in the early 20th century, with a peak in the 1920s. Commonly two stories in height, characteristics include wood clapboard with stucco and half-timbering on the second floor; brick examples are also common. Large brick chimneys are prominent, found on the front or side elevations. Windows were often steel casements with a diamond pane pattern. Decorative details often include stone quins and shields. Roofs are commonly steeply pitched with front or side gables. There is one Tudor Revival house in the survey area.



915 North State Street

Prairie (1900s - 1920s)

The Prairie style developed from the Arts and Crafts Movement of the late 19th century by Frank Lloyd Wright and his contemporaries. The name derives from the style's horizontality as represented in the flat Prairie lands of the Midwest. While examples exist across the country, most may be found in the Chicago area and around the Midwest. Low-pitched hipped roofs with wide overhanging eaves, horizontal banding in windows and trim, and the use of natural materials such as brick, stucco and wood are hallmarks of the style. Windows are typically casements, often with decorative glass. There is one Prairie style building in the survey area.



1100 North Main Street

Craftsman (1900s – 1930s)

The Craftsman style was developed from the Arts and Crafts Movement of the late 19th century, which celebrated hand craftsmanship, natural materials and simplicity in design in reaction to exuberant Victorian ornamentation and machine-era mass production. Popular across the country, the Craftsman style is characterized by low-pitched gabled or hipped roofs with deep overhangs, eave brackets or exposed rafter tails, and open front porches, often inset. Craftsman houses were built of wood, stucco, brick or stone, often in combination of materials. Houses in the Craftsman style were often one or one- and one-half stories and featured stone, brick or stucco columns, often tapered. Wood windows often had a three or four-over-one light pattern. There are three Craftsman houses in the survey area.



921 Van Buren Street

Dutch Colonial Revival (1890s – 1930s)

The Dutch Colonial Revival style is a sub-type of the Colonial Revival Style, and is characterized by a gambrel roof, with a double slope on each side of the building. The style is based on early Dutch architecture built in the Northeast in the 18th century. Most Dutch Colonial Revival houses are clad in wood clapboard or shingles and have a symmetrical front facade and Classical entry portico. Houses with the gambrel facing the street date to the late 19th and early 20th centuries, while those with side facing gambrels and a broad front dormer date to the 1920s. There is one Dutch Colonial Revival house in the survey area.



901 North State Street

Minimal Traditional / Cape Cod (1930s - 1960s)

The Minimal Traditional style was a popular small house type that was low cost and easy to construct, making it popular across the country during the sweeping social and economic changes of the mid-20th century. A simplification of the Colonial Revival style, the style is typically one or one- and one-half stories, symmetrical with central entry, low-pitched gabled or hipped roof and shallow eaves. Small porches or overhangs were common, and houses were built in wood, brick, stone or aluminum siding. Vernacular forms of the style often include two to three symmetrical dormers and is referred to as a Cape Cod. There are 35 Minimal Traditional houses, of which five are Cape Cods.



204 East Marshall Street

Mid-Century Modern (1940s - 1960s)

The Mid-Century Modern style is a version of the International Style which includes some ornamentation, such as carved relief stone panes, wall panels of various materials, and other simple patterned elements. Buildings in this style are built of brick, stone, concrete block, though some include wood or aluminum siding. Often multiple materials will be used on the exterior design. There are six Mid-Century Modern buildings in the survey area.



830 East Menomonie Street

Neo-Traditional (1970s-Present)

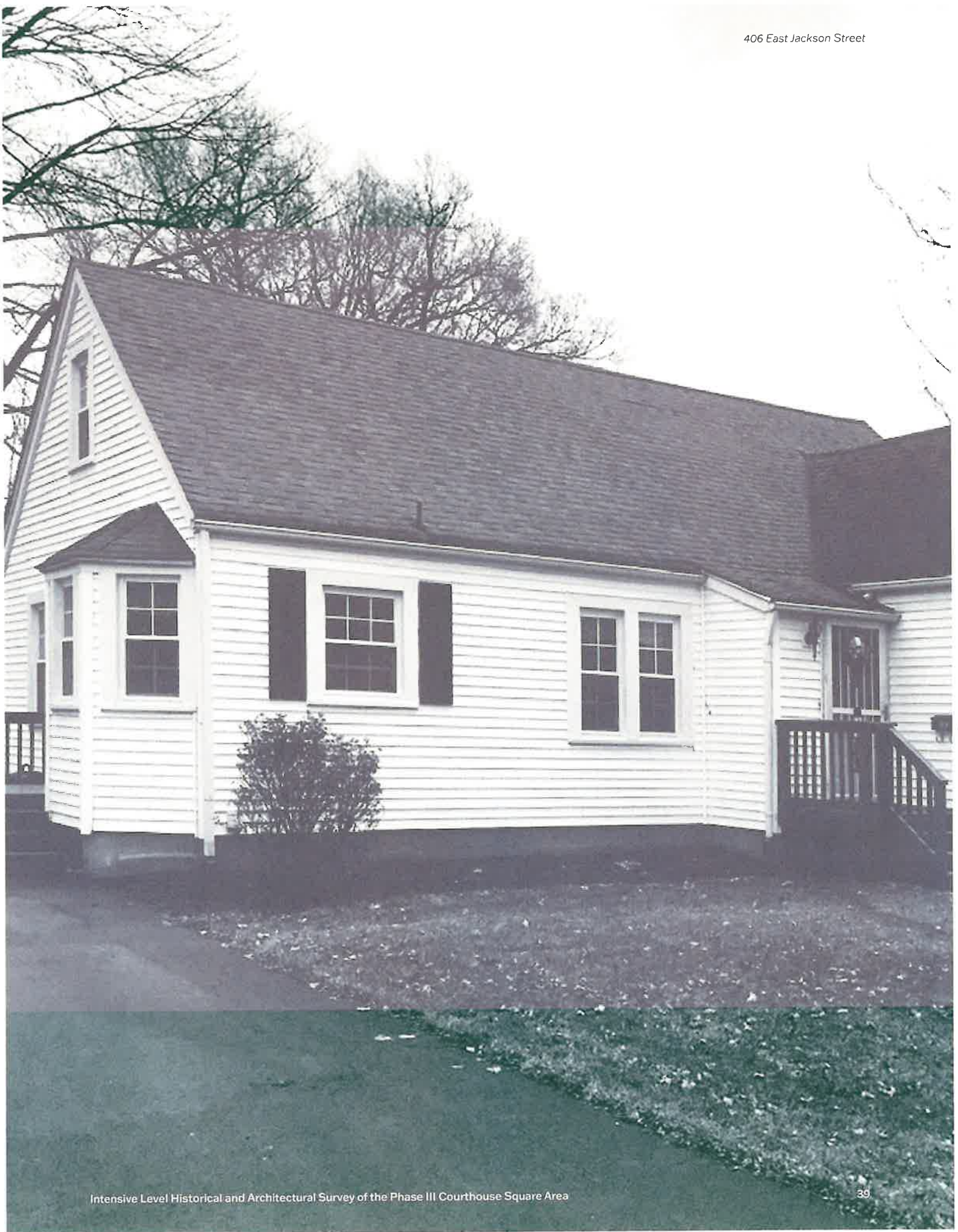
The Neo-Traditional style references the design of homes in the late 20th century which reflect the traditional design of historic styles, such as Colonial Revival, Classical Revival, Tudor Revival, Prairie and others. Early examples do not accurately reflect scale or design details, while later designs were more representative of the historic styles, albeit with garages attached. There are three Neo-Traditional houses in the survey area.



705 Wayne Street



824 North Main Street





SECTION 4:
**SURVEY FINDINGS
AND INVENTORY**



Survey Findings and Inventory

The Phase III survey area includes the northern section of the original platted town site of the City of Belvidere; part of the survey area extends into the Belvidere Cemetery to include the Pettit Memorial Chapel, designed by Frank Lloyd Wright in 1907. The streets are laid out in a grid pattern running from southeast to northwest. The majority of the buildings found in the Phase III survey area are single-family homes dating from the 1850s through the late 20th century. The architectural styles and building forms present within the Phase III survey area represent those popular during this period of development. Several of the homes have been subdivided into two or three housing units. In addition to the 206 single-family homes, there are six duplexes, three apartment buildings, four strip commercial buildings, two office buildings, one church and one chapel. The terrain within the Phase III survey area is relatively flat, and vegetation includes some mature trees and individual landscaping. Sidewalks are not present on many of the streets.

Table 1 lists the number of properties by date of construction. The majority of construction dates are approximate, given the absence of historical permit data gathered from several resources, including Sanborn maps, real estate listings and field observations. See Figure 3 for a map of the survey area showing properties by date of construction.

Table 1: Number of Properties by Date of Construction

Year Built	Quantity	Year Built	Quantity
1850 - 1859	7	1940 - 1949	19
1860 - 1869	2	1950 - 1959	43
1870 - 1879	15	1960 - 1969	61
1880 - 1889	17	1970 - 1979	4
1890 - 1899	11	1980 - 1989	3
1900 - 1909	19	1990 - 1999	3
1910 - 1919	8	2000 - 2009	0
1920 - 1929	9	2010 - 2019	2
1930 - 1939	2	Total	225



617 East Jackson Street



903 Webster Street

Intensive Level Historical and Architectural Survey of the Phase III Courthouse Square Area

EXHIBIT 3: Properties by Date of Construction



Legend

- Streets
- +++++ Railroad
- ▭ North Courthouse Survey Area III
- ▨ Parks/Open Space/Cemetery

Properties by Date of Construction (Grouped by Parcel)

Grey	1899 and before (52 properties)
Light Grey	1900 - 1909 (19 properties)
Dark Blue	1910 - 1919 (8 properties)
Blue	1920 - 1929 (9 properties)
Light Blue	1930 - 1939 (2 properties)
Green	1940 - 1949 (19 properties)
Dark Green	1950 - 1959 (43 properties)
Yellow	1960 - 1969 (61 properties)
Orange	1970 - 1979 (4 properties)
Red	1980 - 1989 (3 properties)
Pink	1990 - 1999 (3 properties)
Brown	2000 - 2009 (0 properties)
Black	2010 - 2019 (2 properties)

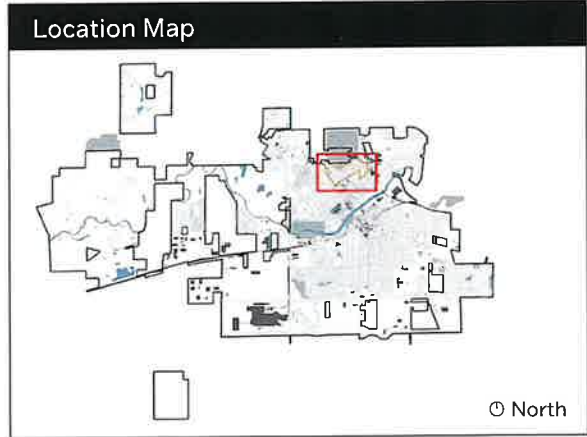


Table 2 on following page lists the number of properties documented according to their architectural style. Not all buildings in the survey area are assigned a style.

Table 2: Number of Properties by Architectural Style

Style	Quantity	Style	Quantity
Colonial Revival	5	Minimal Traditional	35
Craftsman	3	Neo-Traditional	4
Dutch Colonial Revival	1	Prairie	2
Folk/Traditional	62	Queen Anne	9
Gothic Revival	2	Tudor	1
Greek Revival	5	Not Recorded	90
Mid-Century Modern	6	Total	225

Table 3 below lists the number of properties documented according to their building form. Not all buildings in the survey area are assigned a building form.

Table 3: Number of Properties by Building Form

Form	Quantity	Form	Quantity
American Foursquare	1	Hall and Parlor	2
Apartment/ Multi-Unit Complex	3	I-House	5
Bungalow	6	Medical Office	1
Cape Cod	5	Pyramidal	1
Coach House	1	Ranch	72
Cottage	3	Side Gable	25
Duplex	4	Strip Commercial	4
Gable Front	33	Split-Level	3
Gable and Ell	27	Not Recorded	28
Geodesic Dome	1	Total	225

Table 4 below lists the number of properties documented according to their building category.

Table 4: Number of Properties by Building Category

Category	Quantity	Category	Quantity
Church/Chapel	1	Industrial Building	1
Church	1	Multi-Family Residence	4
Commercial Building	2	Office/Office Building	2
Duplex	6	Single-Family Residence	206
Gas Station	2	Total	225

Table 5 below lists the number of properties documented according to their significance.

Table 5: Number of Properties by Significance

Category	Quantity	Category	Quantity
Significant - National Register	1	Potentially Contributing to a National Register Historic District	156
Significant - Local	16	Potentially Non-Contributing to a National Register Historic District	69
Total Properties in Survey Area			225



1017 Van Buren Street



820 Wayne Street

Significant Properties

Of the 225 properties identified in the survey, one is already listed in the National Register of Historic Places — the Pettit Memorial Chapel at 1100 North Main Street, designed by architect Frank Lloyd Wright in 1907. No other buildings were identified as potentially eligible for listing in the National Register. The Dunton House at 807 McKinley Avenue, identified in the 1936-1937 HABS survey and the 1971-1975 Illinois Historic Landmarks and Structures Survey, is currently not eligible for listing under Criterion C of the National Register Criteria for Evaluation due to issues with integrity of materials. This property should receive priority for additional research and consultation with the Illinois SHPO to confirm its eligibility for the National Register.

The survey identified 16 properties as significant due to their local architectural and historical importance, therefore meeting one or several Local Landmark designation criteria. These properties generally met criteria 1, 3, 4, 6 or 9, or a combination thereof, of the City's Historic Preservation Ordinance. Due to alterations to these properties over the years, however, they do not meet the National Register Criteria for Eligibility. One of these properties is already designated as a Local Landmark - the Pettit Memorial Chapel. These properties should receive priority for additional research and documentation to confirm their eligibility for Local Landmark designation.

Locally Significant Properties

- 220 East Harrison Street – Evangelical Covenant Church, Colonial Revival, 1956
- 209 East Jackson Street – Folk/Traditional, c. 1875
- 504 East Jackson Street – James and Susan Collins House, Greek Revival, c. 1855
- 108 East Macomb Street – Greek Revival, c. 1855
- 724 North Main Street – S. Lawrence House, Folk/Traditional, c. 1865
- 824 North Main Street – Folk/Traditional, c. 1875
- 904 North Main Street – Folk/Traditional, c. 1880
- 921 North Main Street – “The Pasadena” Lewis-Liberty Home, Craftsman, c. 1923
- 1100 North Main Street – Pettit Memorial Chapel, Prairie, 1907 (Local Landmark)
- 712 East Marshall Street – Greek Revival, c. 1860
- 613 McKinley Avenue – E. Congdon House, Greek Revival, c. 1855
- 807 McKinley Avenue – George Dunton House, Greek Revival, c. 1850
- 805 North State Street – John Greenlee House, Gothic Revival/Second Empire, c. 1875
- 901 North State Street – “The Pembroke” Lewis-Liberty Home, Dutch Colonial Revival, c. 1925
- 919 North State Street – Colonial Revival, 1928
- 910 Van Buren Street – Gothic Revival, c. 1875

Potentially Contributing to National Register District

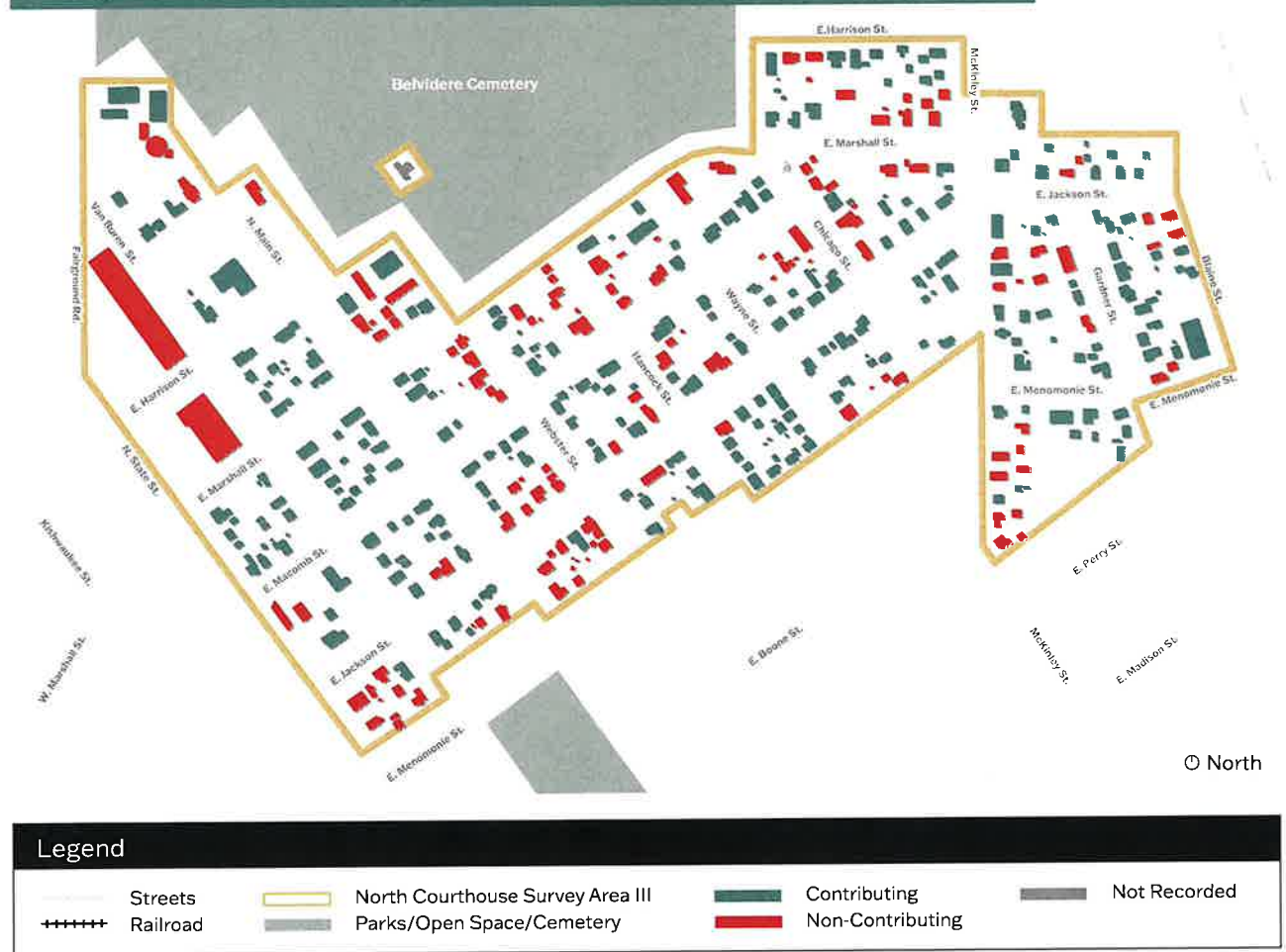
Potentially contributing properties are valuable for the understanding of the architectural history and development of the neighborhood and therefore, could contribute to a National Register Historic District. There are approximately 156 properties evaluated as Potentially Contributing, including the 16 properties identified as Significant (Local). Figure 4 below notes the location of Contributing properties.

Potentially Non-Contributing to National Register District

The survey has inventoried 69 properties as Potentially Non-Contributing to a National Register District — properties that are less than 50 years of age, do not possess any distinguishing aesthetic characteristics or have been altered to such an extent that restoration or rehabilitation is not possible. In some limited cases, Non-Contributing properties may require further investigation to determine if original architectural elements and features can be recovered, rehabilitated or restored. Inappropriate features and alterations could be removed for rehabilitation purposes, which in turn could qualify the property for a different evaluation status. Additional research may also reveal new historical associations that have not been identified through this survey. Non-contributing properties are listed in the Inventory section of this report. Figure 4 below notes the location of Non-Contributing properties.

Intensive Level Historical and Architectural Survey of the Phase III Courthouse Square Area

EXHIBIT 4: Contributing and Non-Contributing Properties



Recommendations

National Register Historic District

Based on the survey findings, as well as review of the Phase I and II Courthouse Square survey findings, a small section in the southwest portion of the Phase III survey area may be eligible as an addition to the proposed Belvidere Old Town National Register Historic District as suggested in both the Phase I and Phase II Courthouse Square surveys. The proposed addition is generally bounded by East Harrison Street and East Marshall Street on the north, North Main Street on the east, East Jackson Street on the south, and North State Street on the west, not including the properties at 711 and 717 North State Street. These boundaries would capture the best and highest concentration of potentially contributing properties, representing a diverse collection of mainly 19th-century architectural resources with good to high integrity. A concentration of non-contributing properties prevents further extending the boundary further east of North Main Street.

While there are several properties to the north of East Marshall Street that are contributing, including the Evangelical Mission Covenant Church at 220 East Harrison Street that is rated as Significant (Local), the surrounding streetscape and character of the area changes as you travel north of East Harrison Street due to the surrounding commercial properties and large parking lot north of the church. With the addition of these properties, there would be a total of 250 properties in the Belvidere Old Town National Register Historic District, of which 197 would be contributing and 53 would be non-contributing.

Local Historic Districts

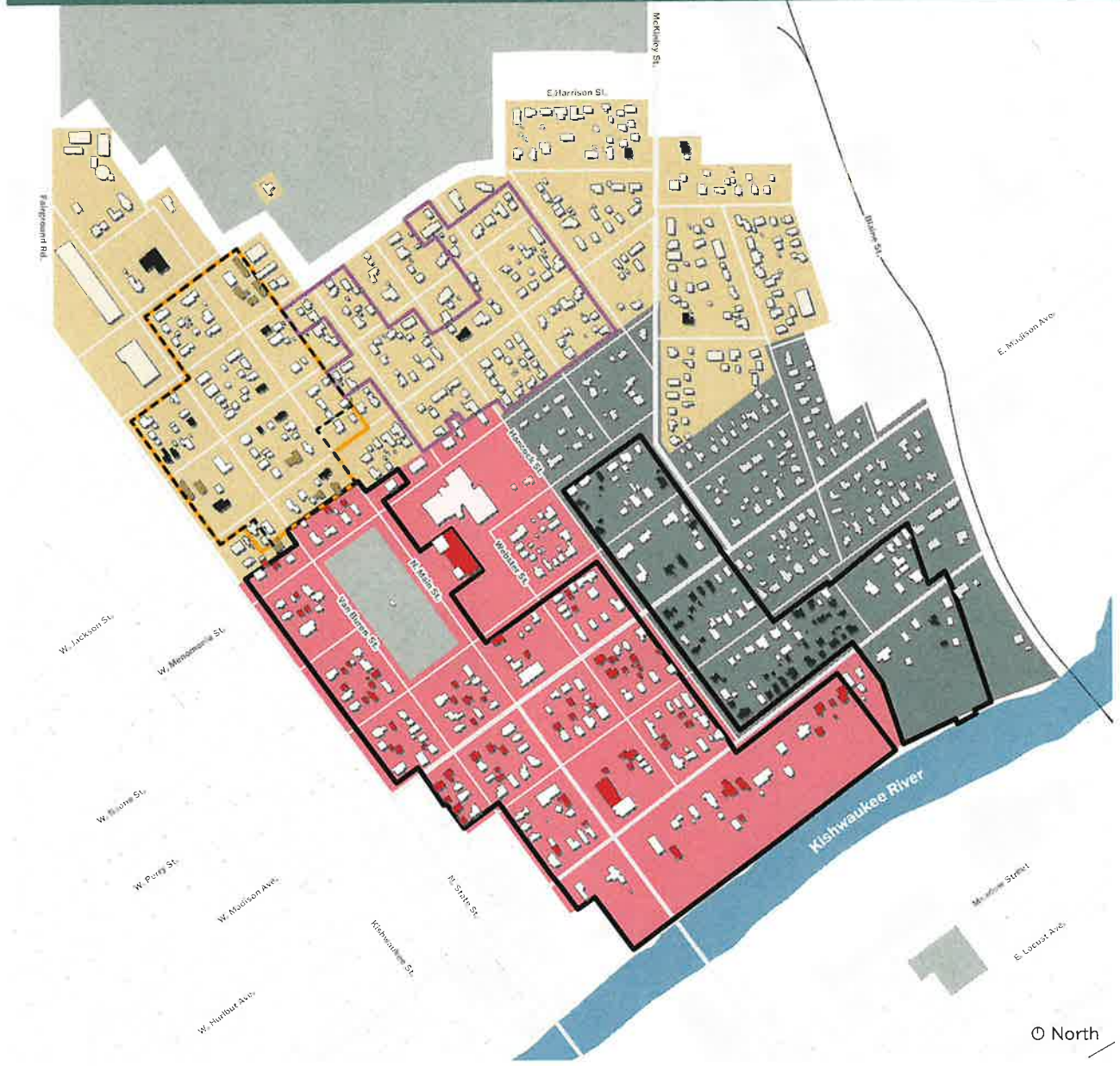
Based on the survey findings, there are two potential Belvidere Local Historic Districts within the Phase III survey area. The proposed boundaries of the North Courthouse Square Local Historic District are identical to the entire proposed National Register district extension outlined above. The East Jackson Street Local Historic District includes a high concentration of mid-20th century houses, including several 19th-century houses, and represents the best and highest concentration of potentially contributing houses with good integrity. This area is a good representation of the development patterns of the neighborhood from the 19th century through the mid-20th century. The area is generally bounded by East Marshall and East Macomb Streets on the north, Chicago Street on the east, East Menomonie Street on the south, and Webster Street on the west. There is a total of 54 properties within the proposed district, in which 46 would be contributing and eight (8) would be non-contributing.

Local Designations

Existing and future National Register Historic Districts and the 16 properties identified as Significant (Local) above should be designated as local districts and landmarks in order to maintain and preserve the integrity of such resources for future generations. Designating National Register Historic Districts as local districts is a standard preservation planning practice in many communities.

Intensive Level Historical and Architectural Survey of the Phase III Courthouse Square Area

EXHIBIT 5: Phase III Courthouse Square Survey Area Recommendations



Legend	
	Streets
	Railroad
	Parks/Open Space/Cemetery
	Water Bodies
	North Courthouse Survey Area Ph III
	Survey Area Ph III Buildings
	Survey Area Ph III Proposed NR Historic District
	Survey Area Ph III NR Contributing Properties
	Survey Area Ph III NR Non-Contributing Properties
	Survey Area Ph III Proposed Local District 1
	Survey Area Ph III Proposed Local District 2
	Potential Landmarks
	North Courthouse Survey Area Ph I
	Survey Area Ph I Buildings
	Survey Area Ph I & II Proposed NR Historic District
	Survey Area Ph I NR Contributing Properties
	Survey Area Ph I NR Non-Contributing Properties
	North Courthouse Survey Area Ph II
	Survey Area Ph II Buildings
	Survey Area Ph II NR Contributing Properties
	Survey Area Ph II NR Non-Contributing Properties

Inventory

National Register Landmark Properties

- 1100 North Main Street – Pettit Memorial Chapel, Frank Lloyd Wright, Prairie, 1907

Locally Significant Properties

- 220 East Harrison Street – Evangelical Covenant Church, Colonial Revival, 195
- 209 East Jackson Street – Folk/Traditional, c. 1875
- 504 East Jackson Street – James and Susan Collins House, Greek Revival, c. 1855
- 108 East Macomb Street – Greek Revival, c. 1855
- 724 North Main Street – S. Lawrence House, Folk/Traditional, c. 1865
- 824 North Main Street – Folk/Traditional, c. 1875
- 904 North Main Street – Folk/Traditional, c. 1880
- 921 North Main Street – “The Pasadena” Lewis-Liberty Home, Craftsman, c. 1923
- 1100 North Main Street – Pettit Memorial Chapel, Frank Lloyd Wright, Prairie, 1907 (Landmark)
- 712 East Marshall Street – Greek Revival, c. 1860
- 613 McKinley Avenue – E. Congdon House, Greek Revival, c. 1855
- 807 McKinley Avenue – George Dunton House, Greek Revival, c. 1850
- 805 North State Street – John Greenlee House, Gothic Revival/Second Empire, c. 1875
- 901 North State Street – “The Pembroke” Lewis-Liberty Home, Dutch Colonial Revival, c. 1925
- 919 North State Street – Colonial Revival, 1928
- 910 Van Buren Street – Gothic Revival, c. 1875

Potentially Contributing to a National Register District

- 612 Blaine Street – Queen Anne, c. 1890
- 616 Blaine Street – Folk/Traditional, Gable Front, c. 1890
- 710 Chicago Street – Folk/Traditional, Gable Front, c. 1885
- 816 Chicago Street – Ranch, c. 1965
- 817 Chicago Street – Folk/Traditional, Gable Front, c. 1900
- 1031 Chicago Street – Ranch, c. 1965
- 1341 Fairground Road – Mid-Century Modern, 1965
- 1345 Fairground Road – Mid-Century Modern, 1965
- 510 Gardner Street – Ranch, c. 1965

- 516 Gardner Street – Ranch, c. 1955
- 520 Gardner Street – Folk/Traditional, Cottage, c. 1925
- 602 Gardner Street – Minimal Traditional, c. 1950
- 604 Gardner Street – Minimal Traditional, c. 1948
- 605 Gardner Street – Side Gable, c. 1925
- 607 Gardner Street – Ranch, c. 1960
- 609 Gardner Street – Folk/Traditional, Gable Front, c. 1900
- 610 Gardner Street – Minimal Traditional, c. 1950
- 611 Gardner Street – Ranch, c. 1950
- 617 Gardner Street – Ranch, c. 1960
- 618 Gardner Street – Folk/Traditional, Cottage, c. 1930
- 623 Gardner Street – Ranch, c. 1960
- 629 Gardner Street – Ranch, c. 1960
- 705 Hancock Street – Ranch, c. 1965
- 710 Hancock Street – Ranch, c. 1965
- 711 Hancock Street – Minimal Traditional, c. 1948
- 720 Hancock Street – Minimal Traditional, c. 1950
- 203 East Harrison Street – Minimal Traditional, c. 1950
- 204 East Harrison Street – Minimal Traditional, c. 1950
- 221 East Harrison Street – Ranch, c. 1955
- 323 East Harrison Street – Mid-Century Modern, c. 1965
- 707 East Harrison Street – Ranch, c. 1965
- 709 East Harrison Street – Minimal Traditional, c. 1955
- 717 East Harrison Street – Folk/Traditional, Cottage, c. 1920
- 721 East Harrison Street – Ranch, c. 1965
- 208 East Jackson Street – American Foursquare, c. 1925
- 222 East Jackson Street – Folk/Traditional, Gable and Ell, c. 1875
- 323 East Jackson Street – Ranch, c. 1955
- 406 East Jackson Street – Minimal Traditional, c. 1950
- 413 East Jackson Street – Minimal Traditional, c. 1948

- 418 East Jackson Street – Ranch, c. 1960
- 419 East Jackson Street – Minimal Traditional, c. 1948
- 511 East Jackson Street – Ranch, c. 1960
- 515 East Jackson Street – Folk/Traditional, Gable Front, c. 1940
- 522 East Jackson Street – Queen Anne, c. 1885
- 604 East Jackson Street – Ranch, c. 1955
- 605 East Jackson Street – Minimal Traditional, c. 1948
- 609 East Jackson Street – Minimal Traditional, c. 1948
- 616 East Jackson Street – Folk/Traditional, Gable and Ell, c. 1875
- 617 East Jackson Street – Ranch, c. 1960
- 620 East Jackson Street – Ranch, c. 1965
- 621 East Jackson Street – Folk/Traditional, Gable and Ell, c. 1875
- 624 East Jackson Street – Ranch, c. 1960
- 709 East Jackson Street – Folk/Traditional, Gable Front, c. 1885
- 710 East Jackson Street – Folk/Traditional, Gable Front, c. 1900
- 716 East Jackson Street – Craftsman, c. 1900
- 722 East Jackson Street – Folk/Traditional, Gable Front, c. 1900
- 726 East Jackson Street – Ranch, c. 1950
- 820 East Jackson Street – Ranch, c. 1960
- 830 East Jackson Street – Folk/Traditional, Gable Front, c. 1900
- 835 East Jackson Street – Ranch, c. 1960
- 836 East Jackson Street – Folk/Traditional, Gable Front, c. 1900
- 842 East Jackson Street – Folk/Traditional, Gable Front, c. 1900
- 116 East Macomb Street – Folk/Traditional, Gable Front, c. 1885
- 335 East Macomb Street – Ranch, c. 1965
- 409 East Macomb Street – Ranch, c. 1965
- 415 East Macomb Street – Ranch, c. 1965
- 503 East Macomb Street – Ranch, c. 1960
- 522 East Macomb Street – Folk/Traditional, I-House, c. 1875
- 604 East Macomb Street – Ranch, c. 1960
- 610 East Macomb Street – Ranch, c. 1965
- 618 East Macomb Street – Ranch, c. 1965
- 626 East Macomb Street – Minimal Traditional, c. 1955
- 811 North Main Street – Minimal Traditional, c. 1960

- 817 North Main Street – Minimal Traditional, c. 1948
- 818 North Main Street – Folk/Traditional, I-House, c. 1880
- 821 North Main Street – Folk/Traditional, Gable and Ell, c. 1880
- 905 North Main Street – Minimal Traditional, c. 1950
- 910 North Main Street – Folk/Traditional, Gable and Ell, c. 1885
- 915 North Main Street – Bungalow, c. 1910
- 916 North Main Street – Ranch, c. 1955
- 1010 North Main Street – Ranch, c. 1965
- 1019-23 North Main Street – Duplex, c. 1965
- 204 East Marshall Street – Minimal Traditional, Cape Cod, c. 1948
- 216 East Marshall Street – Minimal Traditional, Cape Cod, c. 1948
- 225 East Marshall Street – Ranch, c. 1965
- 320 East Marshall Street – Ranch, c. 1965
- 509 East Marshall Street – Ranch, c. 1965
- 690 East Marshall Street – Colonial Revival, Bungalow, c. 1965
- 700 East Marshall Street – Folk/Traditional, Gable Front, c. 1900
- 704 East Marshall Street – Ranch, c. 1965
- 708 East Marshall Street – Ranch, c. 1965
- 713 East Marshall Street – Ranch, c. 1960
- 509 McKinley Avenue – Folk/Traditional, Gable Front, c. 1910
- 611 McKinley Avenue – Ranch, c. 1960
- 619 McKinley Avenue – Folk/Traditional, Gable and Ell, c. 1885
- 625 McKinley Avenue – Minimal Traditional, c. 1950
- 717 McKinley Avenue – Ranch, c. 1965
- 726 McKinley Avenue – Folk/Traditional, Gable Front, c. 1900
- 745 McKinley Avenue – Ranch, c. 1965
- 801 McKinley Avenue – Folk/Traditional, Gable and Ell, c. 1875
- 812 McKinley Avenue – Minimal Traditional, c. 1948
- 510 East Menomonie Street – Minimal Traditional, c. 1950
- 516 East Menomonie Street – Ranch, c. 1950
- 520 East Menomonie Street – Minimal Traditional, c. 1950
- 708 East Menomonie Street – Queen Anne, c. 1885
- 823 East Menomonie Street – Ranch, c. 1965
- 827 East Menomonie Street – Ranch, c. 1960

- 830 East Menomonie Street – Mid-Century Modern, c. 1955
- 915 North State Street – Tudor Revival, c. 1925
- 714 Van Buren Street – Ranch, c. 1960
- 715 Van Buren Street – Ranch, c. 1955
- 815 Van Buren Street – Ranch, c. 1960
- 819 Van Buren Street – Minimal Traditional, c. 1950
- 821 Van Buren Street – Colonial Revival, Bungalow, c. 1920
- 824 Van Buren Street – Mid-Century Modern, c. 1965
- 903 Van Buren Street – Queen Anne, c. 1890
- 909 Van Buren Street – Queen Anne, c. 1890
- 915 Van Buren Street – Prairie, Bungalow, c. 1915
- 916 Van Buren Street – Folk/Traditional, Gable Front, c. 1900
- 921 Van Buren Street – Craftsman, Bungalow, c. 1915
- 922 Van Buren Street – Folk/Traditional, Gable and Ell, c. 1875
- 1009 Van Buren Street – Minimal Traditional, Cape Cod, c. 1948
- 1017 Van Buren Street – Minimal Traditional, Cape Cod, c. 1948
- 1203 Van Buren Street – Ranch, c. 1965
- 1207 Van Buren Street – Ranch, c. 1965
- 709 Wayne Street – Minimal Traditional, c. 1955
- 710 Wayne Street – Ranch, c. 1949
- 726 Wayne Street – Ranch, c. 1955
- 815 Wayne Street – Folk/Traditional, Gable and Ell, c. 1875
- 820 Wayne Street – Minimal Traditional, c. 1950
- 920-922 Wayne Street – Duplex, c. 1965
- 924 Wayne Street – Minimal Traditional, c. 1950
- 709 Webster Street – Folk/Traditional, Gable and Ell, c. 1885
- 816 Webster Street – Ranch, c. 1955
- 817 Webster Street – Ranch, c. 1960
- 823 Webster Street – Ranch, c. 1960
- 903 Webster Street – Ranch, c. 1965
- 919 Webster Street – Minimal Traditional, c. 1948
- 921 Webster Street – Folk/Traditional, I-House, c. 1855
- 218 West Street – Ranch, c. 1955

Potentially Non-Contributing to a National Register District

- 624 Blaine Street – Folk/Traditional, Gable Front, c. 1890
- 628 Blaine Street – Folk/Traditional, Gable Front, c. 1890
- 704 Chicago Street – Folk/Traditional, I-House, c. 1865
- 815 Chicago Street – Folk/Traditional, Gable Front, c. 1900
- 819 Chicago Street – Neo-Traditional, c. 1990
- 821 Chicago Street – Folk/Traditional, Gable Front, c. 1900
- 603 Gardner Street – Queen Anne, c. 1890
- 608 Gardner Street – Minimal Traditional, c. 1950
- 612 Gardner Street – Ranch, c. 1960
- 809 Hancock Street, Ranch, c. 1955
- 918 Hancock Street, Minimal Traditional, c. 1948
- 921 Hancock Street, Folk/Traditional, c. 1885
- 703 East Harrison Street – Split-Level, c. 1975
- 705 East Harrison Street – Colonial Revival, Split-Level, c. 1975
- 115 East Jackson Street – Folk/Traditional, Gable Front, c. 1885
- 216 East Jackson Street – Minimal Traditional, c. 1948
- 310 East Jackson Street – Folk/Traditional, I-House, c. 1885
- 318 East Jackson Street – Folk/Traditional, Gable Front, c. 1885
- 320 East Jackson Street – Ranch, c. 1965
- 321 East Jackson Street – Ranch, c. 1965
- 322 East Jackson Street – Folk/Traditional, Gable and Ell, c. 1875
- 325 East Jackson Street – Ranch, c. 1960
- 412 East Jackson Street – Gable Front, c. 1965
- 417 East Jackson Street – Minimal Traditional, Cape Cod, c. 1950
- 420 East Jackson Street – Folk/Traditional, Gable Front, c. 1910
- 503 East Jackson Street – Folk/Traditional, Gable and Ell, c. 1875
- 514 East Jackson Street – Ranch, c. 1985
- 702 East Jackson Street – Folk/Traditional, Gable Front, c. 1880
- 824 East Jackson Street – Folk/Traditional, I-House, 2012
- 312 East Macomb Street – Side Gable, c. 1955
- 412 East Macomb Street – Minimal Traditional, c. 1950

- 504 East Macomb Street – Folk/Traditional, Gable and Ell, c. 1880
- 516-518 East Macomb Street – Folk/Traditional, Pyramidal, c. 1885
- 613 East Macomb Street – Ranch, c. 1965
- 713 North Main Street – Ranch, c. 1965
- 716 North Main Street – Queen Anne, c. 1895
- 717 North Main Street – Queen Anne, c. 1900
- 909 North Main Street – Folk/Traditional, Gable Front, c. 1875
- 1015 North Main Street – Split-Level, c. 1965
- 1121 North Main Street – Side Gable, c. 1920
- 1204-06 North Main Street – Folk/Traditional, Duplex, c. 1900
- 1212 North Main Street – Geodesic Dome, c. 1975
- 308 East Marshall Street – Folk/Traditional, Gable Front, c. 1900
- 409 East Marshall Street – Ranch, c. 1965
- 625 East Marshall Street – Ranch, c. 1965
- 705 East Marshall Street – Ranch, c. 1960
- 706 East Marshall Street – Ranch, c. 1965
- 709 East Marshall Street – Ranch, c. 1960
- 710 East Marshall Street – Folk/Traditional, Gable Front, c. 1900
- 511 McKinley Avenue – Folk/Traditional, Gable Front, c. 1915
- 515 McKinley Avenue – Folk/Traditional, Gable and Ell, c. 1890
- 517 McKinley Avenue – Folk/Traditional, Gable Front, c. 1915
- 605 McKinley Avenue – Folk/Traditional, Gable Front, c. 1915
- 609 McKinley Avenue – Folk/Traditional, Gable and Ell, c. 1925
- 711 McKinley Avenue – Folk/Traditional, Gable Front, c. 1895
- 721 McKinley Avenue – Neo-Traditional, c. 1900
- 806 McKinley Avenue – Minimal Traditional, c. 1948
- 711 North State Street – Folk/Traditional, Gable and Ell, c. 1885
- 717 North State Street – Strip Commercial, c. 1980
- 817 North State Street – Strip Commercial, c. 1975
- 1109-19 North State Street – Mid-Century Modern, c. 1958
- 1021 North State Street – Strip Commercial, c. 2016
- 710 Van Buren Street – Queen Anne, c. 1895
- 705 Wayne Street – Neo-Traditional, c. 1990

- 904 Wayne Street – Coach House, c. 1900
- 923 Wayne Street – Ranch, c. 1960
- 914 Webster Street – Ranch, c. 1955
- 920 Webster Street – Side Gable, c. 1955
- 922 Webster Street – Folk/Traditional, Hall and Parlor, c. 1855

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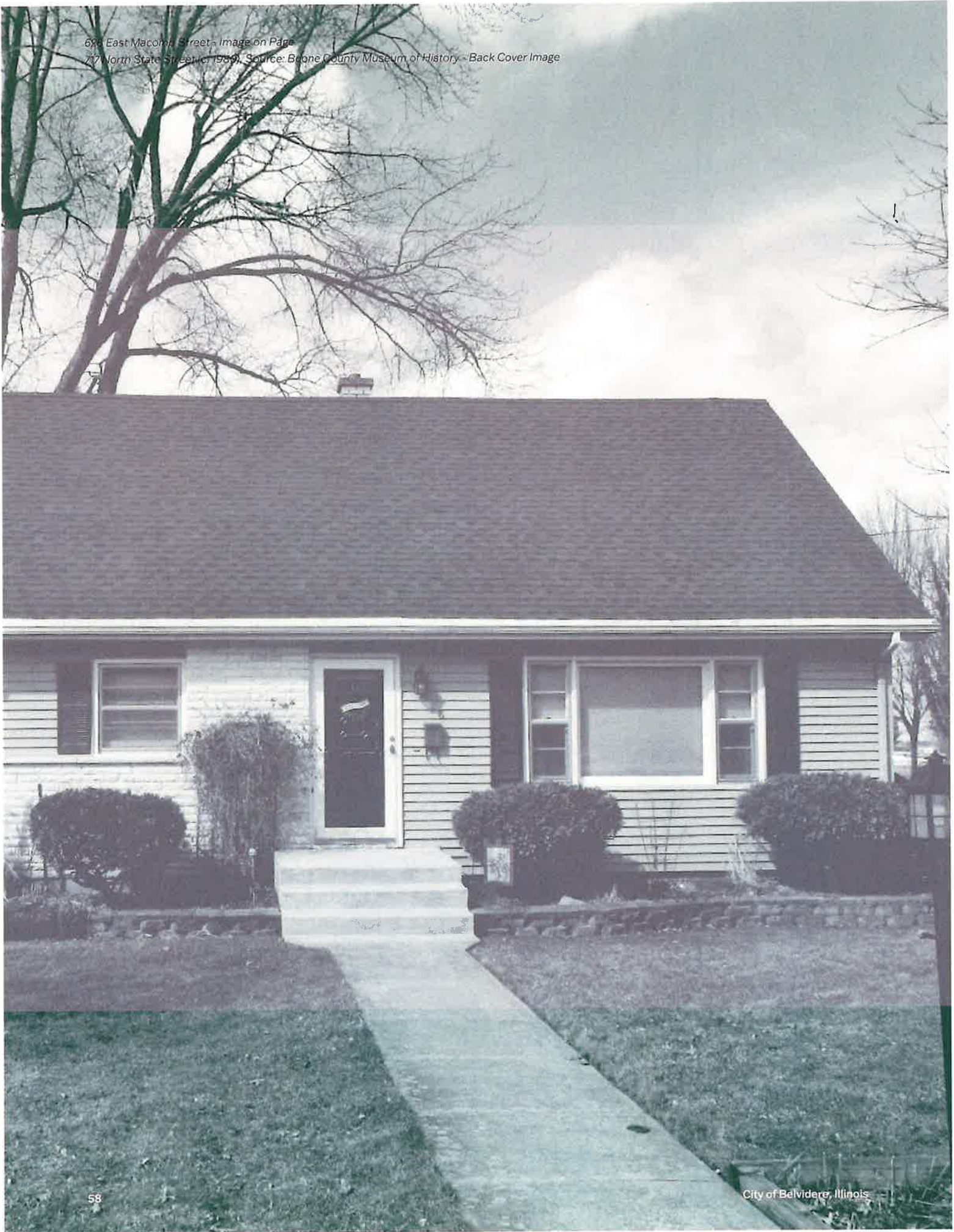
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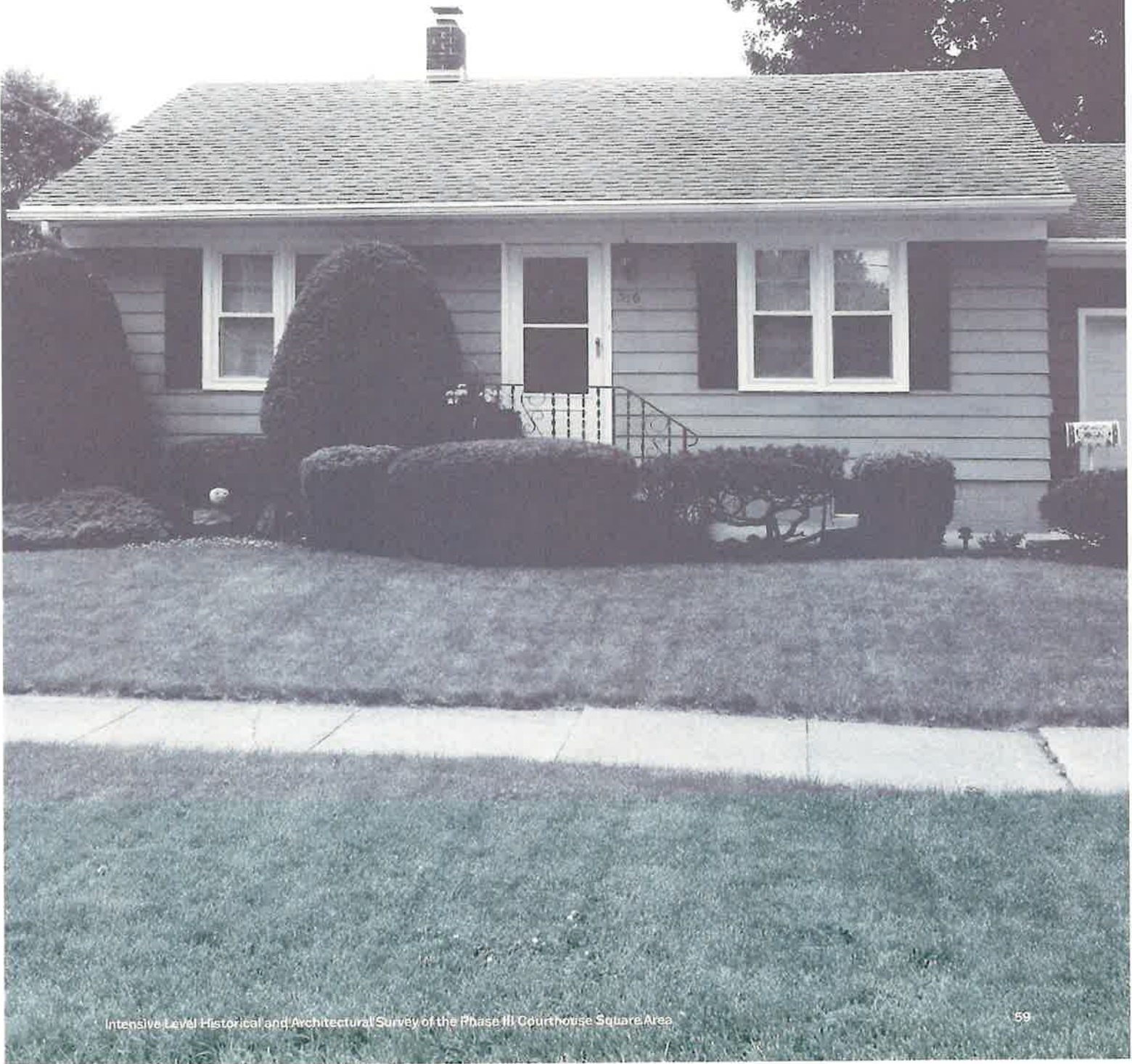
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698 East Macomb Street - Image on Page

77 North State Street (c. 1939), Source: Boone County Museum of History - Back Cover Image







City of Belvidere, Illinois

HISTORIC RESOURCE INVENTORY FORM

Resource Address: 310 E Jackson St Belvidere Illinois 61008 United States (Corner of East Jackson Street and North Main Street)
County: Boone
Historic name:
Present name:
Local place name:
Visible from public right of way: Yes
Ownership:
Owner/Address:
Land unit size:
Site/Setting: 20-foot setback; side driveway; chain link fence in rear yard



Lat/Long: 42.2664462207860200, -88.8466888233135000 [WGS84]
UTM: Zone 16T, 347698.7328 mE, 4681011.2101 mN
Parcel No. 05-26-214-004

Historical Information

Historic Function: Domestic: Single Dwelling	Current Function: Domestic: Single Dwelling
Construction Date: ca. 1880-1889 , approximate 1885*	Architect:
Original or Significant Owners:	Builder:
Significant Date/Period:	Developer:
Areas of Significance:	

Architectural Information

Category: building, Single-family residence	Style: Folk/Traditional	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Additions <input type="checkbox"/> Alterations <input type="checkbox"/> Moved <input type="checkbox"/> Other Ancillary structures: 1 total including shed
Structural: frame	Exterior Material(s): modern Artificial Wood Siding	
Stories: 2, Bays:	Roof Material: replacement asphalt shingles	
Form or Plan: I-House, rectangular	Roof Type: Side Gable	
Foundation: wet-laid stone	Windows: replacement vinyl 1/1 double-hung sashes	
General condition: Good	Chimney(s):	
Basement:	Porch: Partial-width deck	

Historical Summary:

House appears in its current form on the 1922 Sanborn Fire Insurance map, showing the partial-width inset front porch has been infilled.

Status (Current Listing or Designation)

National: indiv. district landmrk.
 State/Province: indiv. district landmrk.
 Local: indiv. district landmrk.

Evaluation (Preparer's Assessment of Eligibility)

Recommendation	Level of potential eligibility	Landmark potential
<input type="checkbox"/> Individually eligible	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National	<input type="checkbox"/> National
<input type="checkbox"/> Eligible as contributing resource	<input type="checkbox"/> State	<input type="checkbox"/> State
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not eligible / non-contributing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local	<input type="checkbox"/> Local
<input type="checkbox"/> Not determined		

Eligibility: Original massing and form appear to be intact.

Integrity: Fair integrity due to use of artificial siding and the enclosure of the partial-width...



Description/Remarks

This is a 2-story single-family residence in the Folk/Traditional style built ca. 1885. The structural system is frame. The foundation is wet-laid stone. Exterior walls are modern artificial wood siding. The building has a side gable roof clad in replacement asphalt shingles. Windows are replacement vinyl, 1/1 double-hung sashes. There is a partial-width deck. Wood deck, railings and steps with lattice below; rear side porches with wood posts and railings There is a single-story, rear, frame addition. The rear addition provides added living space.

Survey and Recorder

Project: Belvidere, Illinois	Sequence/Key no.:	Survey Date: March 11, 2020
Prepared By: Douglas Kaarre, The Lakota Group	Report Title/Name:	Previous Surveys:
Inventoried: 03/30/2020 3:16:14 pm Last updated: 09/24/2020 12:25:30 pm by Doug Kaarre / 312.467.5445 x 220	Level of Survey: <input type="checkbox"/> Reconnaissance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Intensive	Additional Research Recommended? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

310 E Jackson St Belvidere, Illinois (pg. 3) Continuation Sheet

Comments on Integrity (continued)

... inset front porch (based on the 1922 Sanborn map).

HISTORIC RESOURCE INVENTORY FORM

Resource Address: 910 Van Buren St Belvidere Illinois 61008 United States
County: Boone
Historic name:
Present name:
Local place name:
Visible from public right of way: Yes
Ownership:
Owner/Address:
Land unit size:
Site/Setting: 10-foot setback; front sidewalk; side driveway; low wood picket fence around yard; mature trees



Lat/Long: 42.2665281697989600, -88.8490671165676100 [WGS84]

UTM: Zone 16T, 347502.7797 mE, 4681024.5660 mN

Parcel No. 05-26-210-007

Historical Information

Historic Function: Domestic: Single Dwelling	Current Function: Domestic: Single Dwelling
Construction Date: ca. 1870-1879 , approximate 1875*	Architect:
Original or Significant Owners:	Builder:
Significant Date/Period:	Developer:
Areas of Significance:	

Architectural Information

Category: building, Single-family residence	Style: Gothic Revival	<input type="checkbox"/> Additions <input type="checkbox"/> Alterations <input type="checkbox"/> Moved <input type="checkbox"/> Other Ancillary structures: 1 total including two-bay garage
Structural: frame	Exterior Material(s): historic Wood Clapboard	
Stories: 1 front/2, Bays:	Roof Material: replacement asphalt shingles	
Form or Plan: , rectangular	Roof Type: Hip and Gable with Flat Center	
Foundation: Stone	Windows: replacement vinyl 1/1 double-hung sashes	
General condition: Good	Chimney(s): one brick center Flat Roof	
Basement:	Porch: single-story Partial-width open porch	

Historical Summary:

Status (Current Listing or Designation)

National: indiv. district landmrk.
 State/Province: indiv. district landmrk.
 Local: indiv. district landmrk.

Evaluation (Preparer's Assessment of Eligibility)

Recommendation

Individually eligible
 Eligible as contributing resource
 Not eligible / non-contributing
 Not determined

Level of potential eligibility

National
 State
 Local

Landmark potential

National
 State
 Local

Eligibility: Potential Local Landmark: The house maintains a high level of integrity and is a...

Integrity: Good integrity despite the replacement of windows.



Description/Remarks

This is a 1 front/2-story single-family residence in the Gothic Revival style built ca. 1875. The structural system is frame. The foundation is stone. Exterior walls are historic wood clapboard. The building has a hip and gable with flat center roof clad in replacement asphalt shingles. There is one center, flat roof, brick chimney. Windows are replacement vinyl, 1/1 double-hung sashes. There is a single-story, partial-width open porch characterized by a mansard roof clad in asphalt shingles with square wood posts. One-story frame partial-width front porch with mansard roof with flat center, wood posts, deck, steps and railings

Survey and Recorder

Project: Belvidere, Illinois	Sequence/Key no.:	Survey Date: March 5, 2020
Prepared By: Douglas Kaarre, The Lakota Group	Report Title/Name:	Previous Surveys:
Inventoried: 03/27/2020 11:35:52 am Last updated: 10/01/2020 3:56:17 pm by Doug Kaarre / 312.467.5445 x 220	Level of Survey: <input type="checkbox"/> Reconnaissance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Intensive	Additional Research Recommended? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

910 Van Buren St Belvidere, Illinois (pg. 3) Continuation Sheet

Comments on Eligibility (continued)

... unique local example of the Gothic Revival style. Original massing and form appear to be intact.

HISTORIC RESOURCE INVENTORY FORM

Resource Address: 807 McKinley Ave Belvidere Illinois 61008 United States
County: Boone
Historic name: George Dunton House
Present name:
Local place name:
Visible from public right of way: Yes
Ownership:
Owner/Address:
Land unit size:
Site/Setting: 50-foot setback; side gravel driveway loops in front of house; wooded lot; metal arch over driveway.



Lat/Long: 42.2697675643674840, -88.8411095944774400 [WGS84]

UTM: Zone 16T, 348166.8554 mE, 4681370.0474 mN

Parcel No. 05-24-351-005

Historical Information

Historic Function: Domestic: Single Dwelling	Current Function: Domestic: Single Dwelling
Construction Date: ca. 1850-1859 , approximate 1850*	Architect:
Original or Significant Owners: Asa Baldwin, George Dunton	Builder:
Significant Date/Period:	Developer:
Areas of Significance:	

Architectural Information

Category: building, Single-family residence	Style: Greek Revival	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Additions <input type="checkbox"/> Alterations <input type="checkbox"/> Moved <input type="checkbox"/> Other Ancillary structures: 2 total including garage
Structural: frame	Exterior Material(s): modern vinyl siding	
Stories: 2, Bays:	Roof Material: replacement asphalt shingles	
Form or Plan: Gable and Ell, L	Roof Type: Gable Front	
Foundation: undetermined	Windows: original wood 6/9 double-hung sashes	
General condition: Fair	Chimney(s): one brick center straddle ridge	
Basement:	Porch: two-story Partial-width portico	

Historical Summary:

Land purchased from the government in 1839 by Alexander Neely and later sold to Asa Baldwin, who built the house about 1850. Sold to George Dunton in 1863. Both Baldwin and Dunton operated a large farm on the property to the north. Sold to George M. Marshall in 1920 who operated a sheep yard. Owner in 1937 was Thomas Marshall who resided at 1111 N. State Street. Purchased by Kenneth and Deloris Freeman in 1953. (References: HABS Historical and Descriptive Data 1937. Text references Bertha Loop, 817 State Street, and Pierce's History of Boone County as references; Belvidere Daily Republican, If These Walls Could Talk - Dunton Property, June 1, 1991). Located in the Maple Range Subdivision.

Status (Current Listing or Designation)

National: indiv. district landmrk.
 State/Province: indiv. district landmrk.
 Local: indiv. district landmrk.

Evaluation (Preparer's Assessment of Eligibility)

Recommendation	Level of potential eligibility	Landmark potential
<input type="checkbox"/> Individually eligible	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National	<input type="checkbox"/> National
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Eligible as contributing resource	<input type="checkbox"/> State	<input type="checkbox"/> State
<input type="checkbox"/> Not eligible / non-contributing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local
<input type="checkbox"/> Not determined		

Eligibility: Potential Local Landmark: The original massing and form appear to be intact. Property is...
Integrity: Good integrity despite the use of artificial siding and replacement windows.



2 Sept 1936, HABS Photo by Joseph Hill



Undated, Photo of existing image by Joseph Hill, 1936

Description/Remarks

This is a 2-story single-family residence in the Greek Revival style built ca. 1850. The structural system is frame. The foundation is undetermined. Exterior walls are modern vinyl siding. The building has a gable front roof clad in replacement asphalt shingles. Large pedimented front gable extends out over portico. Side gable over 1-1/2 story side wing. There is one center, straddle ridge, brick chimney. Windows are original wood, 6/9 double-hung sashes. Four original wood windows on first floor behind portico extend to the floor. Remaining windows on house are vinyl double-hung replacement windows, with sliding vinyl clerestory windows. There is a two-story, partial-width portico characterized by a pedimented gable roof clad in asphalt shingles with fluted wood posts. Two-story portico under large pediment roof with three fluted wood columns and concrete veranda; vertical lattice screen on left side. One- and one-half story recessed portico on side wing with two fluted wood columns and wood lattice railing. There is a single-story, rear, frame addition. The rear addition provides added living space. Entry door in 1-1/2 story wing portico.

Date source: 1937 HABS Historical and Descriptive Data (M. Jones)

Survey and Recorder

Project: Belvidere, Illinois	Sequence/Key no.:	Survey Date: September 28, 2020
Prepared By: Douglas Kaarre, The Lakota Group	Report Title/Name: Phase 3 Courthouse Square Survey	Previous Surveys: 1936-1937 HABS Documentation; 1971-1975 Illinois Historic Structures Survey
Inventoried: 09/28/2020 3:25:48 pm Last updated: 10/02/2020 11:57:17 am by Doug Kaarre / 312.467.5445 x 220	Level of Survey: <input type="checkbox"/> Reconnaissance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Intensive	Additional Research Recommended? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

807 McKinley Ave Belvidere, Illinois (pg. 3) Continuation Sheet

Comments on Eligibility (continued)

... an excellent example of a Greek Revival house, despite the use of artificial siding and windows. Property may also be eligible for early owners Asa Baldwin and George Dunton. Further research into the property's historical significance is needed to determine possible eligibility for listing in the National Register.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGREEMENT
FOR GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM (GIS) SERVICES
BETWEEN THE CITY OF BELVIDERE AND BOONE COUNTY

WHEREAS, the City of Belvidere (the City) and Boone County, Illinois (the County), have operated a joint GIS Department; and

WHEREAS, the GIS Department is formally a County Department, employees are County employees, and is located in the Boone County Supervisor of Assessment's Office; and

WHEREAS, the City has obtained a GIS specialist that can provide services to the City; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to Resolution 09-22 (as authorized by 55 ILCS 5/3-5018), Boone County has established a County Wide fee for the recording of a document which funds are to be utilized to provide GIS services to the entire county; and

WHEREAS, properties lying within the City also reside in Boone County and as such, City properties help fund the County GIS services through the fee charged by Resolution 09-22.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual obligations, covenants, and conditions herein contained, the sufficiency of which is hereby acknowledged, the City and the County agree as follows:

- 1) The foregoing recitals are incorporated herein as if fully set forth.
- 2) This Agreement shall remain in full force and effect unless either party notifies the other in writing of its intent to terminate. Written notice to terminate shall be given not less than ninety (90) days in advance of such termination date.
- 3) This Agreement supersedes the prior Intergovernmental Agreement For Geographic Information Services between the parties.
- 4) This Agreement may be modified only by the mutual written consent of the parties, after appropriate authorization and approval of their Board or Council.
- 5) This GIS Department shall be a County Department for organizational, budgeting, and operation purposes. However, the GIS Department will serve the Geographic Information Services needs of both the County and the City, including but not limited to, maintenance, and installation of the necessary databases, and consulting for future development and current use. The City and County may retain their own GIS personnel to prepare maps and manipulate data specific to the City or unincorporated Boone County. The GIS Department will cooperate with such personnel and allow full access to the GIS database.
- 6) The City and County each to pay one half (1/2) the cost of mission-critical hardware and software. User licenses, including advanced licenses, may be purchased jointly for economies of scale. However, each party shall pay for licenses used by that party. Any acquisition of mission-critical hardware and software requires the prior approval of the Boone County Board and the City of Belvidere City Council. Any assets purchased pursuant to this section shall be divided equitably between the City and County upon any termination of this Agreement.
- 7) Miscellaneous.
 - A) This Agreement supersedes all prior agreements, negotiations and exhibits, and is a full integration of the entire agreement of the parties.

- B) This Agreement may be executed in any number of counterparts, each of which shall be deemed an original, but all of which shall constitute one and the same instrument.
- C) If any provision, covenant, agreement or portion of this Agreement, or its application to any person or entity is held invalid, such invalidity shall not affect the application of validity of any other provisions, covenants or portions of this Agreement, and to that end all provisions, covenants or portions of this Agreement are declared to be severable.
- D) Any Section titles or numbers are for convenience purposes only and shall not be considered in any interpretation of this Agreement.
- E) The foregoing recitals are incorporated herein by this reference.
- F) All notices related to this Agreement shall be in writing and shall be deemed delivered to the addressee two (2) days after deposit in the United States mail, postage prepaid, or one (1) day after deposit with any nationally known and reputable overnight courier service, charges prepaid, or one (1) day after delivery by facsimile accompanied by a confirmation indicating receipt of the facsimile. All notices shall be addressed as follows:

If to County: To: Board Chairman
Boone County Board
Boone County Courthouse
601 N. Main Street
Belvidere, Illinois 61008

With a Copy to: Boone County State's Attorney
Boone County Courthouse
601 N. Main Street
Belvidere, Illinois 61008

If to City: To: City Clerk
City of Belvidere
401 Whitney Boulevard, Suite 100
Belvidere, Illinois 61008

With a Copy to: City Attorney
City of Belvidere
401 Whitney Boulevard, Suite 100
Belvidere, Illinois 61008

Signed this _____ day of _____, 2019

By: _____
Chairman, Boone County Board

By: _____
Mayor, City of Belvidere

Attest: _____
Boone County Clerk

Attest: _____
City Clerk

ORDINANCE #

AN ORDINANCE AUTHORIZING THE TRANSFER OF
ABANDONED PROPERTIES TO THE NORTHERN
ILLINOIS LAND BANK AUTHORITY

WHEREAS, on March 19, 2019 the Corporate Authorities of the City of Belvidere (the City) authorized an intergovernmental agreement (the Agreement) creating the Northern Illinois Land Bank Authority (the Land Bank) and joining the Land Bank; and

WHEREAS, one of the purposes of the Land Bank is to secure abandoned and / or blighted properties that face significant detriments including, but not limited to clouds on title, which prevent meaningful redevelopment; and

WHEREAS, one method of acquiring said parcels is for the City, in cooperation with the Land Bank, to bring legal actions to have the properties declared abandoned with title to the property vesting in the City free and clear of prior existing encumbrances; and

WHEREAS, the Agreement provides that when the Land Bank utilizes a court action to declare certain properties vacant, the City will then issue a deed transferring title to the properties to the Land Bank for redevelopment; and

WHEREAS, the Land Bank brought three lawsuits to declare certain properties commonly known as 407 Allen Street, Belvidere Illinois, 1000 Nettie Street Belvidere Illinois and 1031 Garfield Blvd, Belvidere Illinois as abandoned properties which the City now owns after the judgements were entered; and

WHEREAS, the Land Bank will likely acquire additional abandoned properties in the City's name in the future; and

WHEREAS, the City is a home rule unit of government within the meaning of Section 6 of Article VII of the 1970 Constitution of the State of Illinois; and

WHEREAS, Section 10 of Article VII of the Constitution of the State of Illinois and the Intergovernmental Cooperation Act (5 ILCS 220/1 et seq.) authorize the City of Belvidere and the Complex Committee to enter into agreements, including, but not limited to, an agreement to sell or transfer real estate for public purposes.

NOW THEREFORE IT IS ORDAINED by the MAYOR and CITY COUNCIL of the City of Belvidere, Boone County Illinois, as follows:

SECTION 1: The foregoing recitals are incorporated herein as if fully set forth.

SECTION 2: The Mayor is authorized to execute such documents, including but not limited to deeds, necessary to transfer the three above referenced properties, as well as future

properties acquired by the Land Bank in the City's name, to the Land Bank .

SECTION 3: If any section, paragraph, subdivision, clause, sentence or provision of this Ordinance shall be adjudged by any Court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, such judgment shall not affect, impair, invalidate or nullify the remainder thereof, which remainder shall remain and continue in full force and effect.

SECTION 4: All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed to the extent of such conflict.

SECTION 5: This Ordinance shall be in full force and effect immediately upon its passage and approval by the Mayor. The City Council finds that immediate approval is essential to obtain favorable sale and purchase terms.

Ayes: .

Nays: .

Absent:.

APPROVED:

Mayor Michael W. Chamberlain

(SEAL)

ATTEST: _____
Clerk Sarah Turnipseed

Passed: October 5, 2020
Approved: October 6, 2020
Published: October 6, 2020

ORDINANCE #
AN ORDINANCE TEMPORARILY ABATING
ABANDONMENT OF LIQUOR LICENSES
AND VIDEO GAMING LICENSES
WITHIN THE CITY OF BELVIDERE

WHEREAS, pursuant to his executive powers and in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Governor of the State of Illinois has temporarily ordered (Executive Order 2020-73) the closing of bars, restaurants and taverns for indoor consumption on premises and also ordered the closing of all video gaming under the Video Gaming Act; and

WHEREAS, Section 10-69(b)(2) of the City of Belvidere Municipal Code declares void any liquor license issued by the City of Belvidere Local Commissioner if the licensee is closed for business for six (6) or more months; and

WHEREAS, Section 14-452 of the City of Belvidere Municipal Code provides that a video gaming location permit is deemed abandoned if the licensed location ceases operating video gaming terminals for sixty (60) days or more; and

WHEREAS, the Corporate Authorities of the City of Belvidere find that it would be unjust if the Governor's Order caused local businesses to lose their licenses to conduct video gaming or the sale of alcohol through no fault of the local business.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT ORDAINED by the Mayor and City Council of the City of Belvidere, Boone County, Illinois, as follows:

SECTION 1: Where the holder of a City of Belvidere local liquor license is forced to close as a result of the Governor's executive order 2020-73 relating to the COVID-19 pandemic, section 10-69(b)(2) shall not apply and a properly issued local liquor license shall not be deemed void.

SECTION 2: Where the holder of a video gaming location permit issued in accordance with Section 14-452 of the City of Belvidere Municipal Code is forced to close as a result of the Governor's executive order 2020-73 relating to the COVID-19 pandemic, section 14-452(c) of the City of Belvidere Municipal Code shall not apply and the location permit shall not be deemed abandoned.

SECTION 3: This ordinance and the relief granted hereunder shall terminate automatically upon the expiration of the Governor's Executive Order 2020-73, and as it may be extended in the future, relating to the prohibition on video gaming and indoor on premises consumption of alcohol.

SECTION 4: If any section, paragraph, subdivision, clause, sentence or provision of this Ordinance shall be adjudged by any Court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, such judgment shall not affect, impair, invalidate or nullify the remainder thereof, which remainder shall remain and continue in full force and effect.

SECTION 3: This Ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage and publication in pamphlet form as required by law which publication is hereby authorized.

Voting Aye:

Voting Nay:

Absent:

APPROVED:

Michael W. Chamberlain
Mayor

ATTEST: _____
Sarah Turnipseed
City Clerk (SEAL)

Passed:

Approved:

Published:

J:\Draft Ordinances\Ord increasing Location Permits.doc

Belvidere Police Department



Shane Woody - Chief of Police

Matthew Wallace - Deputy Chief, Investigations

Patrick Gardner - Deputy Chief, Patrol

615 N. Main Street - Belvidere, IL 61008 - Phone 815-544-9626 - Fax 815-544-9603 - www.ci.belvidere.il.us

TO: Mayor Chamberlain and City Council

FROM: Chief Shane Woody

DATE: December 14, 2020

RE: Body Worn Camera Agreement and Purchase Request

The Belvidere Police Department is requesting authorization to purchase body worn cameras and sign the agreement for the approved vendor.

Attached are three quotes from body worn camera vendors:

1. Axon
2. CDS Office Technologies
3. Axis Communications

The Belvidere Police Department tested and evaluated a limited number of body worn cameras from CDS and Axis for approximately a month with positive reviews from officers regarding both vendors.

Based on the attached information we received from the vendors including price and feedback from the officers during our testing and evaluation phase, the Belvidere Police Department would recommend the purchase from CDS Office Technologies in the amount of \$109,247.00 for hardware, implementation services, insurance, redaction software, and licensing for 5 years for 43 body worn cameras.

CDS Technologies, besides being the least expensive, is compatible with our department's current squad car cameras and provides the ability for the officer to activate both cameras

Belvidere Police Department

Shane Woody - Chief of Police

Matthew Wallace - Deputy Chief, Investigations

Patrick Gardner - Deputy Chief, Patrol



615 N. Main Street - Belvidere, IL 61008 - Phone 815-544-9626 - Fax 815-544-9603 - www.ci.belvidere.il.us

either through the squad or by using the body worn camera; The body worn camera replaces the current mic pack that the officer has to wear for audio recording of the squad car video, and has redaction and software capabilities to assist with discovery or maintain video evidence chain of custody.

On September 28, 2020 the City Council approved a donation of \$50,000 which was intended to be used to assist in the purchase of body worn cameras bringing the City's cost for the implementation of body worn cameras to \$59,247.00.

Motion: To authorize the Belvidere Police Department to enter into an agreement with CDS Technologies for \$109,247.00 and approve an expenditure of \$59,247.00 for the remainder of the agreement cost to be divided up between the Belvidere Police Department Auction Account (\$45,000) and Drug Operations Account (\$14,247).



AXON

Belvidere Police Dept. - IL

AXON SALES REPRESENTATIVE

Rachel Leinson

rleinson@axon.com

ISSUED

7/10/2020

Q-261195-44022.729RL

1



Axon Enterprise, Inc.
 17800 N 85th St
 Scottsdale, Arizona 85255
 United States
 Phone: (800) 978-2737

Q-261195-44022.729RL

Issued: 07/10/2020

Quote Expiration: 08/15/2020

Account Number: 465970

Payment Terms: Net 30
 Delivery Method: Fedex - Ground

SHIP TO

Matthew Wallace
 Belvidere Police Dept. - IL
 615 N Main St
 Belvidere, IL 61008
 US

BILL TO

Belvidere Police Dept. - IL
 615 N Main St
 Belvidere, IL 61008
 US

SALES REPRESENTATIVE

Rachel Leinson
 Phone:
 Email: rleinson@axon.com
 Fax:

PRIMARY CONTACT

Matthew Wallace
 Phone: (815) 547-5668
 Email: wallace@belviderepolice.com

Year 1

Item	Description	Term (Months)	Quantity	List Unit Price	Net Unit Price	Total (USD)
Axon Plans & Packages						
73683	10 GB EVIDENCE.COM A-LA-CART STORAGE	60	15	0.00	0.00	0.00
73746	PROFESSIONAL EVIDENCE.COM LICENSE	60	5	0.00	0.00	0.00
73683	10 GB EVIDENCE.COM A-LA-CART STORAGE	60	40	0.00	0.00	0.00
73840	EVIDENCE.COM BASIC ACCESS LICENSE	60	40	0.00	0.00	0.00
73683	10 GB EVIDENCE.COM A-LA-CART STORAGE	60	1,500	0.00	0.00	0.00
73680	AWARE PLUS LICENSE	60	40	0.00	0.00	0.00
73682	AUTO TAGGING LICENSE	60	40	0.00	0.00	0.00
73735	REDACTION ASSISTANT 31-50 SWORN AGENCY-WIDE LICENSE	60	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hardware						
73202	AXON BODY 3 - NA10		40	699.00	699.00	27,960.00
74210	AXON BODY 3 - 8 BAY DOCK		5	1,495.00	1,495.00	7,475.00
74028	WING CLIP MOUNT, AXON RAPIDLOCK		44	0.00	0.00	0.00
11534	USB-C to USB-A CABLE FOR AB3 OR FLEX 2		40	0.00	0.00	0.00
87063	TECH ASSURANCE PLAN BODY 3 CAMERA PAYMENT	12	40	336.00	336.00	13,440.00
87062	TECH ASSURANCE PLAN 8-BAY BODY 3 DOCK PAYMENT	12	5	354.00	354.00	1,770.00

Year 1 (Continued)

Item	Description	Term (Months)	Quantity	List Unit Price	Net Unit Price	Total (USD)
Hardware (Continued)						
70033	WALL MOUNT BRACKET, ASSY, EVIDENCE.COM DOCK		5	43.90	43.90	219.50
70112	AXON SIGNAL UNIT		21	279.00	279.00	5,859.00
75015	SIGNAL SIDEARM KIT		40	249.00	249.00	9,960.00
71044	BATTERY, SIGNAL SIDEARM, CR2430 SINGLE PACK		80	0.00	0.00	0.00
70116	SPPM, SIGNAL CONNECTED BATTERY PACK, X2/X26P		40	104.50	104.50	4,180.00
Other						
71019	NORTH AMER POWER CORD FOR AB3 8-BAY, AB2 1-BAY / 6-BAY DOCK		5	0.00	0.00	0.00
73837	EVIDENCE.COM PROFESSIONAL LICENSE PAYMENT	12	5	468.00	468.00	2,340.00
73841	EVIDENCE.COM BASIC LICENSE PAYMENT	12	40	180.00	180.00	7,200.00
73831	10 GB EVIDENCE.COM A-LA-CART STORAGE PAYMENT	12	1,500	4.80	4.80	7,200.00
73827	AB3 CAMERA TAP WARRANTY	60	40	0.00	0.00	0.00
73828	AB3 8 BAY DOCK TAP WARRANTY	60	5	0.00	0.00	0.00
73666	AWARE PLUS PAYMENT	12	40	300.00	300.00	12,000.00
73835	AUTO TAGGING LICENSE PAYMENT	12	40	180.00	180.00	7,200.00
73484	REDACTION ASSISTANT 31-50 SWORN PAYMENT	12	1	7,500.00	7,500.00	7,500.00
Services						
85144	AXON STARTER		1	2,750.00	2,750.00	2,750.00
80129	SIGNAL ONLY OR ROUTER ONLY INSTALLATION PER VEHICLE		21	250.00	250.00	5,250.00
79999	AUTO TAGGING / PERFORMANCE IMPLEMENTATION SERVICE		1	0.00	0.00	0.00
					Subtotal	122,303.50
					Estimated Shipping	0.00
					Estimated Tax	0.00
					Total	122,303.50

Spares

Item	Description	Term (Months)	Quantity	List Unit Price	Net Unit Price	Total (USD)
Hardware						
73202	AXON BODY 3 - NA10		1	699.00	0.00	0.00

Spares (Continued)

Item	Description	Term (Months)	Quantity	List Unit Price	Net Unit Price	Total (USD)
Hardware (Continued)						
87063	TECH ASSURANCE PLAN BODY 3 CAMERA PAYMENT	12	1	336.00	0.00	0.00
74028	WING CLIP MOUNT, AXON RAPIDLOCK		1	0.00	0.00	0.00
11534	USB-C to USB-A CABLE FOR AB3 OR FLEX 2		1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other						
73827	AB3 CAMERA TAP WARRANTY	60	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
					Subtotal	0.00
					Estimated Tax	0.00
					Total	0.00

Year 2

Item	Description	Term (Months)	Quantity	List Unit Price	Net Unit Price	Total (USD)
Hardware						
87063	TECH ASSURANCE PLAN BODY 3 CAMERA PAYMENT	12	40	336.00	336.00	13,440.00
87062	TECH ASSURANCE PLAN 8-BAY BODY 3 DOCK PAYMENT	12	5	354.00	354.00	1,770.00
Other						
73837	EVIDENCE.COM PROFESSIONAL LICENSE PAYMENT	12	5	468.00	468.00	2,340.00
73841	EVIDENCE.COM BASIC LICENSE PAYMENT	12	40	180.00	180.00	7,200.00
73831	10 GB EVIDENCE.COM A-LA-CART STORAGE PAYMENT	12	1,500	4.80	4.80	7,200.00
73666	AWARE PLUS PAYMENT	12	40	300.00	300.00	12,000.00
73835	AUTO TAGGING LICENSE PAYMENT	12	40	180.00	180.00	7,200.00
73484	REDACTION ASSISTANT 31-50 SWORN PAYMENT	12	1	7,500.00	7,500.00	7,500.00
					Subtotal	58,650.00
					Estimated Tax	0.00
					Total	58,650.00

Year 3

Item	Description	Term (Months)	Quantity	List Unit Price	Net Unit Price	Total (USD)
Hardware						
87063	TECH ASSURANCE PLAN BODY 3 CAMERA PAYMENT	12	40	336.00	336.00	13,440.00

Year 3 (Continued)

Item	Description	Term (Months)	Quantity	List Unit Price	Net Unit Price	Total (USD)
Hardware (Continued)						
87062	TECH ASSURANCE PLAN 8-BAY BODY 3 DOCK PAYMENT	12	5	354.00	354.00	1,770.00
Other						
73837	EVIDENCE.COM PROFESSIONAL LICENSE PAYMENT	12	5	468.00	468.00	2,340.00
73841	EVIDENCE.COM BASIC LICENSE PAYMENT	12	40	180.00	180.00	7,200.00
73831	10 GB EVIDENCE.COM A-LA-CART STORAGE PAYMENT	12	1,500	4.80	4.80	7,200.00
73309	AXON BODY CAMERA REFRESH ONE		40	0.00	0.00	0.00
73689	MULTI-BAY BWC DOCK MID REFRESH		5	0.00	0.00	0.00
73309	AXON BODY CAMERA REFRESH ONE		1	0.00	0.00	0.00
73666	AWARE PLUS PAYMENT	12	40	300.00	300.00	12,000.00
73835	AUTO TAGGING LICENSE PAYMENT	12	40	180.00	180.00	7,200.00
73484	REDACTION ASSISTANT 31-50 SWORN PAYMENT	12	1	7,500.00	7,500.00	7,500.00
					Subtotal	58,650.00
					Estimated Tax	0.00
					Total	58,650.00

Year 4

Item	Description	Term (Months)	Quantity	List Unit Price	Net Unit Price	Total (USD)
Hardware						
87063	TECH ASSURANCE PLAN BODY 3 CAMERA PAYMENT	12	40	336.00	336.00	13,440.00
87062	TECH ASSURANCE PLAN 8-BAY BODY 3 DOCK PAYMENT	12	5	354.00	354.00	1,770.00
Other						
73837	EVIDENCE.COM PROFESSIONAL LICENSE PAYMENT	12	5	468.00	468.00	2,340.00
73841	EVIDENCE.COM BASIC LICENSE PAYMENT	12	40	180.00	180.00	7,200.00
73831	10 GB EVIDENCE.COM A-LA-CART STORAGE PAYMENT	12	1,500	4.80	4.80	7,200.00
73666	AWARE PLUS PAYMENT	12	40	300.00	300.00	12,000.00
73835	AUTO TAGGING LICENSE PAYMENT	12	40	180.00	180.00	7,200.00

Year 4 (Continued)

Item	Description	Term (Months)	Quantity	List Unit Price	Net Unit Price	Total (USD)
Other (Continued)						
73484	REDACTION ASSISTANT 31-50 SWORN PAYMENT	12	1	7,500.00	7,500.00	7,500.00
					Subtotal	58,650.00
					Estimated Tax	0.00
					Total	58,650.00

Year 5

Item	Description	Term (Months)	Quantity	List Unit Price	Net Unit Price	Total (USD)
Hardware						
87063	TECH ASSURANCE PLAN BODY 3 CAMERA PAYMENT	12	40	336.00	336.00	13,440.00
87062	TECH ASSURANCE PLAN 8-BAY BODY 3 DOCK PAYMENT	12	5	354.00	354.00	1,770.00
Other						
73837	EVIDENCE.COM PROFESSIONAL LICENSE PAYMENT	12	5	468.00	468.00	2,340.00
73841	EVIDENCE.COM BASIC LICENSE PAYMENT	12	40	180.00	180.00	7,200.00
73831	10 GB EVIDENCE.COM A-LA-CART STORAGE PAYMENT	12	1,500	4.80	4.80	7,200.00
73310	AXON BODY CAMERA REFRESH TWO		40	0.00	0.00	0.00
73688	MULTI-BAY BWC DOCK FINAL REFRESH		5	0.00	0.00	0.00
73310	AXON BODY CAMERA REFRESH TWO		1	0.00	0.00	0.00
73666	AWARE PLUS PAYMENT	12	40	300.00	300.00	12,000.00
73835	AUTO TAGGING LICENSE PAYMENT	12	40	180.00	180.00	7,200.00
73484	REDACTION ASSISTANT 31-50 SWORN PAYMENT	12	1	7,500.00	7,500.00	7,500.00
					Subtotal	58,650.00
					Estimated Tax	0.00
					Total	58,650.00

Grand Total | 356,903.50



Discounts (USD)

Quote Expiration: 08/15/2020

List Amount	357,938.50
Discounts	1,035.00
Total	356,903.50

**Total excludes applicable taxes*

Summary of Payments

Payment	Amount (USD)
Year 1	122,303.50
Spares	0.00
Year 2	58,650.00
Year 3	58,650.00
Year 4	58,650.00
Year 5	58,650.00
Grand Total	356,903.50

Tax is subject to change at order processing with valid exemption.

Axon's Sales Terms and Conditions

This Quote is limited to and conditional upon your acceptance of the provisions set forth herein and Axon's Master Services and Purchasing Agreement (posted at www.axon.com/legal/sales-terms-and-conditions), as well as the attached Statement of Work (SOW) for Axon Fleet and/or Axon Interview Room purchase, if applicable. Any purchase order issued in response to this Quote is subject solely to the above referenced terms and conditions. By signing below, you represent that you are lawfully able to enter into contracts. If you are signing on behalf of an entity (including but not limited to the company, municipality, or government agency for whom you work), you represent to Axon that you have legal authority to bind that entity. If you do not have this authority, please do not sign this Quote.

Signature:	_____	Date:	_____
Name (Print):	_____	Title:	_____
PO# (Or write N/A):	_____		

Please sign and email to Rachel Leinson at rleinson@axon.com or fax to

Thank you for being a valued Axon customer. For your convenience on your next order, please check out our online store buy.axon.com

The trademarks referenced above are the property of their respective owners.

Axon Internal Use Only		
		SFDC Contract#: Order Type: RMA #: Address Used: SO #:
Review 1	Review 2	
Comments:		



CDS Office Technologies
 1271 HAMILTON PARKWAY
 Itasca, Illinois 60143
 United States
 (P) 630-625-4519
 (F) 630-305-9876

Quotation (Open)

Date
 Oct 05, 2020 03:08 PM CDT

Modified Date
 Oct 16, 2020 04:00 PM CDT

Doc #
 487847 - rev 1 of 1

Description
 43 x ARB-BWC4-CAMERA (Local Storage) - 5 year licensing/warranty

SalesRep
 Gottlieb, Mark
 (P) 630-625-4519
 (F) 630-305-9876

Customer Contact
 Wallace, Matt
 wallace@belviderepolice.com

Customer
 Belvidere Police
 Department (23463)
 Wallace, Matt
 615 N Main St.
 Belvidere, IL 61008
 United States
 (P) 815-547-8856
 (F) 815-544-9603

Bill To
 Belvidere Police Department
 Accounts, Payable
 615 N. Main
 Belvidere, IL 61008
 United States

Ship To
 Belvidere Police Department
 Wallace, Matt
 615 N. Main
 Belvidere, IL 61008
 United States
 (P) 815-547-5668
 wallace@belviderepolice.com

Customer PO:

Terms:
 Undefined

Ship Via:
 Best Way

Special Instructions:

Carrier Account #:

#	Description	Part #	Qty	Unit Price	Total
1	Panasonic iPRO Arbitrator BWC4000 Kit includes BWC4000 Camera, tether with velcro attachment, Klick Fast Mounting Stud, 3 year warranty BWC Licensing/Deployment Services Bundle (Local Storage) - UEMS	ARB-BWC4-CAMERAKIT	43	\$786.00	\$33,798.00
2	Panasonic - BWC Licensing Bundle - 5 Years Body Worn, UEMS1, On Premise Storage (per device) for years 1-5, includes device license, help desk support, deployment & hotswap inventory availability Main Kit Accidental Damage Coverage	ARB-SOFBWC30PBUN5	43	\$245.00	\$10,535.00
3	Panasonic Protection Plus - BWC Kit - 5 years Accidental damage coverage - parts and labor - years 1-5 - for BWC Kit KlickFast Mounting Options for Main Camera	ARB-SVCBWCKTP5Y	43	\$360.00	\$15,480.00
4	Panasonic - Klick Fast Molle Mount Includes rear straps to match molle vest loops BWC4000 Spare Quick Release Batteries & Chargers	ARB-BWC3MNT-MOLLE	43	\$18.00	\$774.00
5	Panasonic iPRO - BWC 4000 Quick Release Battery	ARB-BWC4-BATTERY	12	\$185.00	\$2,220.00
6	Panasonic iPRO - BWC4000 8 Bay Charger w/AC Adapter CF-AA5713AM-A	ARB-BWC4-8CHARGE-P	2	\$700.00	\$1,400.00
7	BWC4000 Camera Docks & Chargers Panasonic iPRO - BWC4000 8 Bay Dock w/AC Adapter CF-AA5713AM-A	ARB-BWC4-8DOCK-P	6	\$1,425.00	\$8,550.00
8	Panasonic iPRO - BWC4000 Camera Charger Wall Mount Bracket - 8 Bay Includes attachment plate and mounting hardware	ARB-BWC8BAYWALL	6	\$195.00	\$1,170.00
9	Desktop Dock Kit includes BWC4000 Single Camera Dock with AC Power Supply, Stand, and USB cable	ARB-BWC4-DESK	2	\$331.00	\$662.00

#	Description	Part #	Qty	Unit Price	Total
10	Panasonic BWC - Arbitrator In-Car Integration Pieces (for dual triggering support) Kit includes BWC4000 Single Camera Dock with 12V DC wiring harness, Common Trigger Box, Antenna, and USB cable Implementation Services	ARB-BWC4-VEHCL	19	\$576.00	\$10,944.00
11	CDS Office Technologies - IT Services Certified Server Software Upgrade Installation and Configuration, Body Worn Camera Configuration, Wireless Network Configuration and Testing, Administrator Training	ZBLOCKCNET	1	\$3,600.00	\$3,600.00
12	Panasonic Arbitrator Consulting/Implementation Services - UDE Configuration Services	ARB-SOFCONSULT	2	\$2,395.00	\$4,790.00
13	CDS Office Technologies - Training Services Up to four Sessions of End-User Training by Certified Arbitrator Specialist Redaction Module	ARB-TR	1	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
14	Panasonic - IDguard Redaction Software License Single seat, Five Year License Note: - Requires graphics workstation: Win10, i7/i9 processor, 32GB RAM, 512GB SSD, NVIDIA RTX discreet graphics card, or better (separately)	ARB-SOFREDACT5Y	1	\$10,695.00	\$10,695.00
15	Panasonic - Software Consulting and Integration Services for Redaction Redaction Workstation Option	ARB-SOFCONSULHALF	1	\$1,200.00	\$1,200.00
16	Lenovo Legion T730-281CO 90JF Tower - Core i9 9900K / 3.6 GHz - RAM 32 GB - SSD 1 TB - TCG Opal Encryption 2, NVMe - DVD-Writer - GF RTX 2070 - GigE - WLAN: 802.11ac, Bluetooth 4.1 - Win 10 Pro 64-bit - monitor: none - keyboard: US	90JF00AXUS	1	\$2,429.00	\$2,429.00

Subtotal:	\$109,247.00
Tax (0.000%):	\$0.00
Shipping:	\$0.00
Total:	\$109,247.00

CDS Office Technologies disclaims any responsibility for product information and products described on this site. Some product information may be confusing without additional explanation. All product information, including prices, features, and availability, is subject to change without notice. Applicable taxes & shipping may be added to the final order. All returns must be accompanied by original invoice and authorized RMA number within 30 days of invoice date and are subject to a 15% restocking fee. Due to manufacturer's restrictions, Panasonic items are not eligible for return. Late fees may apply to payments past 30 days from invoice date. Please contact your sales representative if you have any questions.

Description	Part	Qty	Price	Extended Price
Body Cameras				
AXIS W100 Body Worn Camera	01722-001	43	\$637.32	\$27,404.76
AXIS W701 Docking Station 8-bay	01724-004	6	\$539.99	\$3,239.92
AXIS W700 Docking Station 1-bay	01723-004	6	\$97.32	\$583.92
AXIS W800 System Controller	01964-004	2	\$1,078.65	\$2,157.31
			Ext Price	\$33,385.91

Camera Accessories				
AXIS TW1200 Body Worn Mini Bullet Sensor	01952-001		\$195.99	\$0.00
AXIS TW1102 Magnet Mount - 5 pcs	02128-001		\$421.32	\$0.00
AXIS TW1103 Chest Harness Mount - 5 pcs	02129-001		\$166.65	\$0.00
AXIS TW1101 MOLE Mount - 5 pcs	02127-001	10	\$679.87	\$6,798.70
AXIS TW1901 Cable Holder - 5 pcs	02030-001		\$39.42	\$0.00
AXIS TW1900 Adhesive Patching Rail - 5 pcs	02031-001		\$8.65	\$0.00
AXIS TW1902 Lens Protector - 5 pcs	02032-001		\$67.99	\$0.00
AXIS W700 Docking Station 1-bay	01723-004		\$97.32	\$0.00
			Ext Price	\$679.87

Server Storage				
4u Server GPU and 384 TB raw 4U Server		2	\$22,625.33	\$45,250.66
UPS SMART3000RMD2UN		4	\$1,797.33	\$7,189.33
PDU PDU-08		4	\$328.00	\$1,312.00
Rackmount KVM		2	\$1,333.33	\$2,666.67
Server Configuration	4.00	8	\$160.00	\$5,120.00
			Ext Price	\$61,538.66

Networking Infrastructure				
Leaf switch and license		1	\$4,081.33	\$4,081.33
10Gb SFP SM FTLX1471D3BCL		4	\$89.33	\$357.33
UPS SMART3000RMD2UN		1	\$1,797.33	\$1,797.33
PDU PDU-08		1	\$328.00	\$328.00
Copper and Fiber Cable		1	\$3,333.33	\$3,333.33
			Ext Price	\$9,897.33

Installation				
Low Voltage Installation	1.00	80	\$160.00	\$12,800.00
BWC Install	43.00	0.5	\$160.00	\$3,440.00
Training	43.00	10.75	\$160.00	\$1,720.00
			Ext Price	\$17,960.00

Digital Evidence				
Mount Tech (M/TOP) Digital Evidence portal access and management 128 Terabytes		Months	Cost Per Month	Cost Per Year
		12	\$2,000.00	\$24,000.00

Hosted Storage				
Monthly Storage Cost (\$/TB/errabyte)	Terrabytes	Cost	Months	Cost Per Month
		\$7.00	12	\$84.00
				Cost Per Month
				\$84.00

Category	Extended Price
Body Cameras	\$33,385.91
Camera Accessories	\$679.87
Server Storage (3.8 Petabytes)	\$61,538.66
Networking Infrastructure	\$9,897.33
Installation	\$17,960.00
Digital Evidence (128 TB)	\$24,000.00
	Total Year 1 \$147,461.77
	Total Year 2 \$24,000.00
	Total Year 3 \$24,000.00
	Total Price \$195,461.77
Cost Per Camera (325)	\$601.42



Date: 10/30/2020
 Project: Belvidere PD Body Worn Camera
 Prepared By: David Miller- MonteI Technologie
 Prepared For: Belvidere Police Department

615 N. Main Street
 Belvidere, IL 61008
 At: Matt Wallace
 wallace@belviderepolice.com
 815-378-6358




BELVIDERE
POLICE

Matthew Wallace
Deputy Chief—Investigations

Shane Woody
Chief of Police

Patrick Gardner
Deputy Chief—Patrol

615 N. Main Street - Belvidere, IL 61008 - Phone: 815-544-9626 - Fax: 815-544-9603 - www.ci.belvidere.il.us

TO: Mayor Chamberlain and City Council
FROM: Chief Shane Woody 
DATE: December 14, 2020
RE: Motion to Accept Feed the Need Donations

Please be advised that the Belvidere Police Department has received multiple donations for the Feed the Need Food Drive. As shown below, there are currently three separate checks totaling \$1,350.00.

Cosmopolitan Club	\$1,000.00
Casey's General Store	\$ 250.00
Roberta Eicksteadt	\$ 100.00

The money was earmarked by the donors for the purchase of food for our Feed the Need Food Drive.

Motion: To accept the donations to the Belvidere Police Department totaling \$1,350.00 for Feed the Need Food Drive.

SW/sd