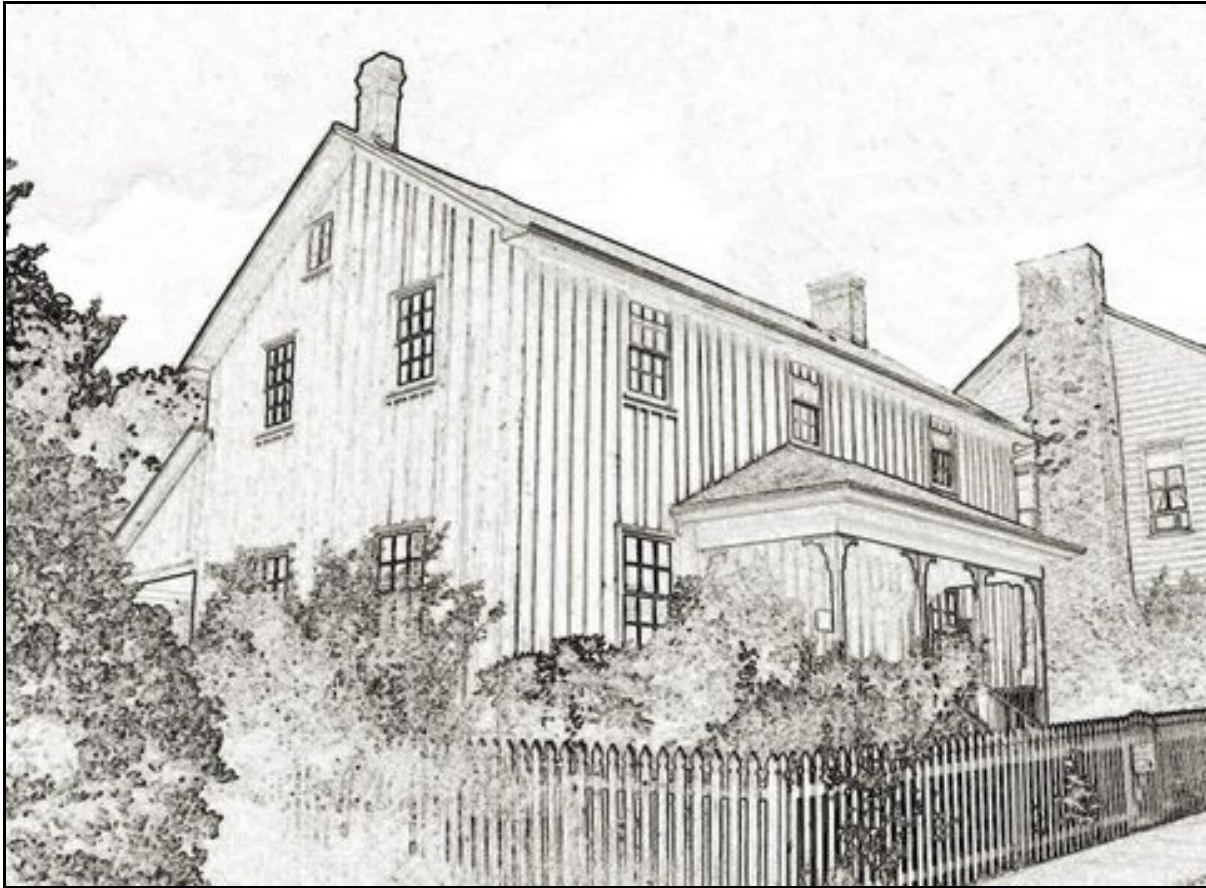

Design Guide for Historic District Properties



Appendix A of

City of Aurora Municipal Code Title 17 Historic Preservation

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Introduction

History and Background

The Aurora Colony

The community of Aurora Mills, Oregon was founded in 1856 by William Keil as a German Christian Communal Society. The Aurora Colony was one of very few such experiments to succeed in western America during the nineteenth century; the Society shared characteristics with some of America's better-known societies such as the Shakers, the Amana Colony, the Zoar Colony and the Harmonists. Members of these groups generally believed that Christians ought to literally share labor and property and that they should produce their own crafts and build their own homes and businesses.

Nearly 400 of Keil's followers practiced Christian communal living at Aurora from the Colony's founding in 1856 until 1883. During this 27 year period, the colonists were widely respected in Oregon because of their commitment to the Christian ideals of cooperation and service. The Colony's hotel was renowned for its German food, and the community band traveled throughout Oregon performing at special events. After Keil's death in 1877, the colonists decided that the Colony was no longer practical, and the experiment came to an end. After the Colony disbanded, many former Colony members continued to live and work in Aurora Mills, which was incorporated as Aurora in 1893. The communal society quickly converted to a market economy; by 1900 the census revealed broad business representations and an increasingly diverse ethnic population. Still, the city's Germanic heritage was much in evidence in the population, the buildings and sites.

The two world wars and the Great Depression adversely affected Aurora's economy, as did the population shift away from rural areas. In 1956, however, a significant number of Aurora Colony descendants were still living in town; the centennial celebration held that year attracted thousands of visitors. This unexpected public interest in Aurora's communal heritage encouraged a few individuals to begin the preservation of buildings, sites and artifacts.

The Aurora Colony Historical Society

The formal result of this grassroots movement was the organization of the Aurora Colony Historic Society in 1963 and the opening of the Ox Barn Museum, (now the Old Aurora Colony Museum) in 1966. Society members are now the caretakers for an increasing collection of Colony artifacts, buildings and sites.

Recognizing that such preservation could not be accomplished alone, members initiated a partnership of preservation with the City of Aurora, the state of Oregon and the federal government.



Figure 1 Southeast view of Aurora, c. 1889, as seen from the site of the Colony Church.

National Historic District Status

This relationship culminated in the establishment of the Aurora National Historic District in 1974, a designation granted by the United States Government's Department of the Interior. A section of Aurora was honored as Oregon's first national historic district. This recognition was awarded because of Aurora's unique communal heritage, and because of the large concentration of surviving structures built by German craftsmen.

The Historic Overlay Zone

While the Department of the Interior and the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office have standards and guidelines for National Historic District, the preservation of a district is largely a local responsibility. The process of acquiring a historic preservation zone was initiated by residents, museum and historical society members and gained city council support in the mid-1980's. On December 28, 1988, after extensive input by residents, the city council adopted a Development Code establishing the Aurora Colony Historic Overlay District. **Like the National Register, historic preservation zoning honors an area's historic significance, but with that recognition, all exterior work on buildings or sites, from any new construction to alteration, demolition or relocation is reviewed to ensure that the community's visual character is preserved.**

Aurora's Architectural Character

The architecture of the Aurora Colony reflects the Colony's communal ownership in its standard design and large scale, as the houses were built for large families and unmarried relatives. Commercial buildings were also built to a large scale, as they often contained several trades under one roof.

- The village had an order and a pattern. Commercial and residential buildings were regularly spaced; the location of the Ox Barn (now the Old Aurora Colony Museum) and the Charles Snyder house reflect this typical pattern.
- Houses often had outbuildings and gardens designed to be compatible with the main house. This pattern is currently not as noticeable because, in the Post-Colony years, private ownership of land resulted in the subdivision of land for additional homes. This feature is most noticeable on both sides of Third Street between Liberty and Main.
- The **Post-Colony period** did, however, provide architectural additions to Aurora.
- This is most easily seen in the Victorian homes built between Second and Third Streets on Liberty. Also evident are a few extant barns, carriage houses and washhouses.
- By 1910 Aurora's new architectural styles reflected patterns commonly found in many American small towns. Aurora, however, had the unique situation of retaining a significant number of the Colony buildings. The bank building at First and Main and the Will-Snyder Store at Second and Main are excellent examples of commercial architecture of this period. The Ben Giesy house, a bungalow design, is a good example of an American residential style common after 1900.

No conscious attempt was made to design compatible new construction in Aurora until the formation of the historic district in 1974. As previously noted, the organization of the historical society in 1963 created a greater awareness of the Colony's significance, and this corresponded with a similar recognition of the value of historic preservation on the national level, which culminated in the passage of the National Preservation Act of 1966.

Aurora Historic Review Board

The **Historic Review Board** (HRB) was established to monitor and maintain this architectural character by reviewing applications for work on all properties within the zoning overlay district. It is comprised of five members who are nominated by the Mayor and/or HRB and appointed by the city council. They include residents and property owners from within the city limits from both inside and outside the Historic District boundaries. They may also include professionals in the building trades, historians and architects who reside outside the city.

Design Guide and Design Standards – What's the Difference?

Design review is administered according to Title 17 of the Aurora Municipal Code (AMC) of which Design Standards AMC 17.40 is the basis of HRB decision making. This Design Guide is an appendix of Title 17 and serves to clarify the purposes and goals of Title 17. Both serve to provide a framework for a historic district land-use policy that recognizes

the cultural and economic benefits of historic preservation as well as compliment the special qualities of Aurora. This Design Guide is to be used as an educational guide for property owner and city officials with helpful material and recommendations for restoring and maintaining individual properties. Where applicable, details on Aurora's own architectural elements are offered, some of which are unique to the area.

The Design Guide serves as a guide only for decisions based on Title 17 Design Standards which protect the neighborhood from the loss of architecturally and historically significant buildings and sites, additions to historic structures that would lessen their architectural significance, and new construction not in character with the neighborhood. By state and local law, guidelines for historic overlay zoning districts must be in accordance with the **Secretary of the Interior's for the Rehabilitation of Historic Buildings**, a standard developed by the National Park Service and used by private and public preservation organizations throughout the country. See Attachment C. The Design Standards AMC Title 17 follows the recommendations set forth in the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards*, but are written to be more specifically applicable to Aurora's historic resources.

Historic District Design Guide Can:

1. Reinforce the character of an historic area and protect its visual aspects. Because Aurora was the most successful 19th Century communal society west of the Mississippi, the district has many features unique to western America. These characteristics are most noticeable in architectural styles, and these styles have been well documented. The Design Standards reinforce the character of the historic area with the example of the Aurora experience as its necessary model.
2. Improve the quality of growth and development.
3. Preserve the integrity of an historic area by discouraging the construction of buildings incompatible with Colony and Post-Colony styles.
4. Define recommended and not recommended design approaches.
5. Serve as a tool for designers and their clients to use in making design decisions.
6. Increase public awareness of design issues and options.

Historic District Design Guide Cannot:

1. Limit growth, or regulate where growth takes place; they only address the visual impact of growth.
2. Concern the interior space of a building design. They deal only with the exterior portions of buildings as well as the surrounding property.
3. Act as the basis for Historic Review Board decisions. Such decisions must be based on AMC Title 17 Design Standards. The Design Guide offers supplemental explanations of goals and standards of Title 17.

Is My Property Historic?

Each property in the Historic Overlay Zone is classified according to its age. It will be either a **Contributing** structure (built before 1921) or a **Noncontributing** structure (Not in Period – NP) (built after 1920). Further designation on a Contributing structure may include an **Aurora Colony** designation (1853-1883).

In most cases, contributing structures will have stricter standards than Noncontributing or newer buildings. When reading the *City of Aurora Municipal Code* Design Standards (Design Standards AMC 17.40), always look for your property's designation. Some standards are consistent with ALL properties in the historic overlays.

To find your classification, your property will be listed in the *Aurora Colony Historic Resources Inventory*. There is a brief listing of vital statistics of each property as well as a more detailed description, depending on the age and history of the structure.

Contributing Structures	1856-1920
Aurora Colony Period	1856-1883
Noncontributing Structures (NP)	1921-present

Some properties also have a listing as SS in the *Aurora Colony Historic Resources Inventory*. That refers to Significant Structure because they were listed in Aurora's original application for National Historic District status. They are structures that were either part of the original Aurora Colony or were significant Post-Colony structures built by Colony members. Your property will also be classified by the **overlay zone** within which it is located, either **Residential** or **Commercial**. Historic Design Standards apply to these zones exclusive of the current or past use of the structure. (A building still used as a residence but located within the Commercial zone must follow standards for Historic Commercial Overlay.)

Aurora's Noncontributing neighborhoods were once part of the original Aurora Colony and help to define those boundaries. Design Standards for Noncontributing structures help to protect the visual aspects of the whole historic area.

Title 17 of the Aurora Municipal Code

For your convenience, Title 17 is included in the back of this book. This includes Design Standards AMC 17.40, which are referred to consistently as you read this Guide. By reading both Design Standards AMC 17.40 and this Guide, you will be able to determine which standards apply to your property. However, should you wish to have more clarification, both city staff and the Historic Review Board welcome your question.

Which Exterior Changes Require Approval

Aurora’s cultural heritage consists of more than the original Colony period structures that dot the landscape within the Historic District boundaries. Many of Aurora’s structures are fairly new and many old ones may seem to lack architectural significance in their own right. However, all of these structures contribute to the evolution of Aurora’s history

Each structure within the Aurora Historic District contributes to the sense of place that makes our community special. As a result, all exterior CHANGES to a building or site within the historic district must be approved by the city, either administratively or by the Historic Review Board. This includes things which may seem insignificant (such as replacement of a window), but which can completely and permanently damage the historic character and value of the building. The only exceptions to this rule include: (1) exterior painting, reroofing, and general repairs *such that new materials match those that are already in use*, and (2) minor landscaping work, such as shrubbery, annual plantings and general maintenance. (The removal and planting of trees, those greater than 24 inches in diameter does require approval.) If the proposal is consistent with Title 17, the city will issue a Notice of Decision authorizing the landowner to proceed with his project.

Terminology

A note about the terminology used in the Design Guide:

Must or Shall	Where the word “must” or “shall” is used, the standard in question must be met, if it is applicable to the project at hand, in order for the Historic Review Board to be able to issue a certificate of approval.
Should, Recommended, Suggested, Encouraged	The use of these words indicates that the guideline is strongly recommended but is not required to do so to receive approval.

Getting Approval for Your Project

If the proposal affects any structure or site within the historic district boundary, you **MUST** get approval by the city recorder's office or the Historic Review Board.

Note: *This applies only when property owners initiate exterior improvements. They do not require owners to initiate such improvements when they do not plan to do so.*

1. Come to City Hall and get a land use application for a Historic District Exterior Change or download one from the city website. City staff will advise whether your proposal conforms to all of the city zoning requirements. **Depending on the classification of your property, if the proposal will take place within the Historic Overlay Zone boundaries and you are making any exterior changes to the visual landscape, you may be required to present your proposal to the Historic Review Board.**
2. Read information about your property in the Aurora Colony Historic Resources Inventory. Compare the style or appearance of your building to those illustrated in the Architectural Styles section of this Design Guide. If your house was built before 1921, it is likely that it contains design elements reminiscent of these styles that need to be maintained. If your house was built after the illustrated "historic period" in this text, look to the existing scale, massing and amount of detail in your existing structure and / or the structures surrounding your parcel for guidance. **REMEMBER:** The purposes of Title 17 and the Design Guide are to foster a harmonious continuum of structures where historic structures are preserved and new structures are distinguishable yet still compliment the historic landscape that we all enjoy.
3. Next, compare your plans for maintenance, rehabilitation or new construction with Design Standards AMC 17.40 and this Design Guide. They are organized by feature type. Although every effort was made to direct the applicant to the most appropriate section, some applicants may find that their proposal involves more than one section, as a result, cross referencing may be necessary. For example, the applicant looking to build a new structure should consult the relevant windows, doors, roof and materials sections of the alteration provisions as well as the new construction standards and recommendations.
4. Finally, determine if your plans are compatible with the Design Standards AMC 17.40. Applicants should be familiar with these Design Standards and how they apply to their project **before submitting** an application.
5. Depending on your property's classification and type of project, a decision may be rendered by city staff or you will be placed on the agenda for the subsequent meeting when you **submit the completed application, the application fee, a**

site plan drawn to scale of the proposal illustrating all structures on subject property, their relationship to property lines and if appropriate, elevation or architectural drawings that would assist the HRB in coming to a decision. If city staff determines that your application is not complete, the hearing body will be unable to make a decision.

The Historic Review Board meets on the fourth Thursday of every month. To be considered for the subsequent meeting, the application must be received a minimum of **two weeks prior** to the HRB meeting date. This allows staff to make your information available to Board members so that they are familiar with your property and proposal.

6. Although not a requirement the applicant (or a representative) is encouraged to attend the meeting. If there are questions that cannot be answered the board may not render a decision or may deny an application.

At the board meeting you will be asked to present your proposal. It is your responsibility to prove to the Board that your proposal meets the standards, as articulated in Design Standards AMC 17.40. If you do not meet this requirement you will not be approved and you will have to create an alternative proposal or supply further evidence, at a subsequent meeting, which substantiates your compliance. The Board has the authority to interpret Title 17

7. There is a 15-day appeal allowance, wherein, any party who testified for or in opposition to a proposal may submit an appeal application with the City Council. After that appeal period has expired you, the applicant, will receive a Notice of Decision complete with findings, the Board's determination and sometimes conditions. (See Application Procedures AMC 17.20, Attachment A)
8. After Board approval, you are free to proceed with your project anytime after you receive your Notice of Decision. You are allowed up to two years to complete your project before the approval expires.

Getting to Know Aurora's Architectural Styles

Important Features of the Aurora National Historic District

The Aurora Colony Historic Resources Inventory of properties within the Aurora National Historic District was first done in 1985 and was updated in 2016. This inventory provides an excellent summary of Aurora's history, the evolution of its built environment, its specific architectural styles, and the classification system which is used to rate the significance of a property located within the current historic district.

Property owners who would like to learn more about their buildings architectural style can obtain a copy of the inventory sheet included in this inventory at Aurora City Hall. The inventory sheets contained in these documents can provide more information about the historic properties that are located in Aurora.

All property owners are encouraged to read the first pages of this inventory. A shorter summary of some of the inventory's key points is provided below.

Aurora's Architectural Styles

Aurora's original application for its national historic district designation used 1856-1920 for its "Period of Significance." All properties within the historic overlay zones within these dates are classified as **contributing structures**.

The historic vernacular architecture in Aurora was influenced more by regional climate, local building materials and ethnic traditions in craftsmanship than by contemporary fashion. The house types are a blend of 19th century American utopian traditions and medieval traditions transmitted by German settlers in the American colonies.

The **predominant** styles of residential architecture in Aurora's Historic District are:

- Aurora Colony Period
- Post-Colony (Mid 19th Century Vernacular)
- Italianate (no surviving examples)
- Queen Anne
- Bungalows/Craftsman

The following text describes these styles. For additional examples of buildings in Aurora in these styles, refer to photographs in Attachment I.

Aurora Colony Period



Figure 3 Constructed around 1875, the Emma Giesy/George Kraus house was moved from its original site, 14996 3rd St., in 1977 after it was given to the Old Aurora Colony Historical Society. It currently stands east of the Ox Barn Museum on 2nd Street as part of the museum complex. The front porch was added prior to 1900.

A single type of house, in general form and character, was built in the village of Aurora from about 1864 to 1881, during the Colony period. The farm houses built outside the village were also of this kind, although the farm houses tended to be larger. The typical house can be described as follows:

- The gable roof house is sided with its eaves parallel to the street. It has a three-bay front facade and is two bays in depth, about 35 feet long and 20 feet deep. One and a half to two stories in height, it usually has windows on the second floor front facade. The attic ends may have two fixed, six-light sash windows. Each gable end contains an interior brick chimney, but of unequal sizes, one for a stove and the other for a fireplace.



Figure 4 The Beck House that has been demolished was located on one of the Colony farms.
(Photo by C. M. Will, 1925)

- A one-story lean-to, containing an open porch and enclosed room, extends across the full length of the rear facade. The main body of the house has two rooms on the main floor, and two on the second floor. The house seldom has a front porch, although most surviving houses have porches which were added later, during the Post-Colony period. The continuous or pier foundation is constructed of brick and an exterior staircase with brick walls usually provides access to a full basement.
- The typical house is predominantly 18th century in character. It has white painted, horizontal weatherboarding. There may be a pronounced asymmetry in the position of its “central” front door, which usually has a transom and is sometimes double-leafed. The house rarely has classical detailing and curvilinear moldings in its exterior finish. However, it always has six-over-six or eight-over-eight, double-hung sash windows which are smaller in size on the second story than on the first. The window surrounds are flat boards and the head is capped with a flat projecting rectangular cap about a half-inch square.

The characteristic eave detailing is utilitarian. The front eave is boxed with its soffit perpendicular to the house wall, in contrast to the eave at the rake, which is open. The rake eave has a projection of a foot, and a suspended fascia. The soffit is deeply recessed and made of a painted board set directly against the roof sheathing. The intersection of the rake with the

ends of the front facade boxed soffit and fascia is often resolved by carrying the horizontal line a foot or so around the end of the house. This produces a triangular boxed element which has no moldings. It is utilitarian in character and in placement makes no reference to a classically detailed eave return. This eave intersection is one of the most characteristic details of Aurora Colony architecture, almost exclusive in Oregon to that groups' building. Occasionally, just below the eave intersection, a few houses also have a residual, two-dimensional version of a Classical eave return it consists of the architrave board, but not the cornice, carried around from the front facade. At its simplest, it is one flat board set flush with the surface of the siding, as on the Frederick Keil House. A more complex assembly consists of two or three graduated rectangular boards as a cap, which is a continuation of the bed moldings, such as on the Charles Snyder House. This unorthodox but pleasing version of Classical detailing is rarely found in Oregon outside the Colony territory.

- A common exception to horizontal weatherboarding is the use of vertical boards and battens. The vertical board and batten house is of single "box" wall construction. However, some box constructed houses in Aurora were covered with horizontal weatherboarding.
- A remarkable quality of the Colony period Aurora house is that, contrary to the general impression, no two are alike. Within a very conservative and limited vocabulary, and with the distinct expression of only one or two builders, each house is rather easily distinguished from all others.
- Frequently this style of architecture had few, or low, plantings around the base of the building. Shrubs and trees were often placed randomly around the property. The orchard and vegetable garden were prominent aspects of the landscape. The white picket fence was common.

Post-Colony (Mid 19th Century Vernacular) Style



Figure 5 The Captain William Miley House, built in 1895, was one of the first houses constructed in Aurora after the dissolution of the Colony and still stands at 21497 Hwy 99 E.

For a generation following the death of Dr. William Keil in 1877, the general characteristics of the typical Colony period house survived in Post-Colony period houses built for former Colony members and their descendants. The Post-Colony house is easily distinguished from its predecessor by the following characteristic modifications:

- The house is sided with shiplap. Its two interior brick chimneys are the same size, of the smaller stove type, and each has a base, shaft, and pronounced bands of corbelling forming the cap. The front door bay is covered with a small hip roof porch detailed with turned posts and jigsaw brackets. Post-Colony eave detailing lacks the distinctive utilitarian eave and rake construction of the Colony period, with its total absence of molding and Classical elements. There are moldings at the crown and bed of the eave assembly, and on the horizontal caps of openings. The windows are one-over-one, double-hung sash. At the rear of the house there is a one or two-story kitchen wing enclosing two or three rooms. It has a third stove chimney, porches with shed roofs, and often a pantry within the porch area.

- The building has a tall and light character which is in contrast to the rather squatty and heavy sense of the typical Colony period house.
- The detailing and moldings have the sharper, more attenuated attributes of late Gothic, rather than the attributes of the Classical.
- The buildings were accented by random plantings of flowing shrubs and trees located away from the base of the building. The front of the building might be accented by perennial flowers or an attractive vine.

It is not surprising that these architecturally conservative houses were usually the first homes of individuals who had played a major role in the Colony during Dr. Keil's lifetime. The following Post-Colony houses conform to this trend: Jacob Miller House, Samuel Giesy house, William Miley House, and George Miller House.



Figure 6 The George Miller house was constructed around 1892. Except for the removal of the roof cresting, this Post-Colony structure remains virtually unchanged at 21358 Hwy 99E.

Italianate Style



Figure 7 The Aurora Pioneer Hotel, 1867 was an example of Aurora's Italianate Style and was its grandest building. Designed to attract visitors it provided a stop for the adjacent railroad and served famous meals. The building was dismantled in 1934.

This style was popularized in Oregon between 1860 and 1890, a time when the state's population was growing.

- There are no structures of this style remaining in Aurora. Pioneer Hotel was an example of an Italianate Style with its hipped roof, ornate brackets and balconies.
- Roof forms are low pitched and usually hipped, although sometimes gabled. The building can be rectangular, square or a combination of masses. The projecting eaves with decorative brackets are a distinctive feature of the style. Usually built of wood frame construction with horizontal ship lap siding. Tall windows, which are sometimes rounded, are characteristic of this style, as are bay windows.

Queen Anne Style



Figure 8 Presently altered beyond recognition, the Sarah and Emmanuel Keil House was constructed in 1909 and stands at 14643 Ehlen Road. In the background on right is Das Gros Haus, Dr. Keil's original house.

Through the 1880s and well into the 1900s Queen Anne style houses became a favorite for residents throughout Oregon.

- Examples in Aurora are on Liberty Street and on Main Street, both within and outside of the Historic Overlay.
- They may have assorted roof shapes and possibly conical or pyramid roofs, sometimes towers. Flared chimneys were part of the decoration. The plan is generally irregular with wrap around porches, protrusions that can include multiple window types, dormers, and stained glass. They are of wood frame construction with horizontal wood siding and/or patterned shingles. There can be a profusion of wood detail and decorative elements.

At the turn of the century when a majority of these houses were built owners were taken by the varieties of new plant species that were being introduced from around the world. Colorful annuals were laid out in patterns, and herb gardens and elaborate flower gardens were the rage. Formal and informal designs were common using a wide variety of plant material.

Bungalow and Craftsman Style



Figure 9 Representative of the Craftsman era in Aurora, the George Damm House was constructed in 1908 and stands at 21517 Hwy 99E.

Buildings in this style often have a free-flowing floor plan, incorporate the use of natural materials inside and out, and exhibit fine craftsmanship.

- Roofs are low pitched gable or hipped forms with wide eaves and exposed rafters.
- Double-hung windows with small panes in the upper sash, large windows flanked by smaller windows, and dormer windows are all characteristic of the style.
- Constructed of wood frame with shingles or horizontal board siding, although stones and stucco were commonly used as well.
- Large porches are typical and may have truncated columns.
- Low plantings existed around the base of the buildings. Planting arrangements were naturalistic and plentiful, often using many combinations of plants. Vines clambered on wide porches. A wide variety of plant species were used to accent these houses.
- There are nice examples of Bungalow Style in Aurora, both within and outside the Historic District.

For additional photographs of these styles, see Attachment I.

Rehabilitation Guidelines

In recent years there has been widespread rehabilitation of older residences and commercial structures. Although this activity is essential to maintaining the district's vitality, exterior rehabilitation can unknowingly alter or remove a building's original architectural features.

Original building facades, siding, porches, columns, windows and other architectural features have in many cases been changed by inappropriate rehabilitation, diminishing the building's compatibility with the historic district. Each loss or change of original architectural features inevitably erodes the historic integrity and property values of the district.

Where original features have been removed, their restoration is encouraged whenever they can be documented through plans, photographs, or other means. The Old Aurora Colony Museum's photograph collection is a good resource for most building styles in the Historic District as is the Aurora Historic Inventory.

This Design Guide applies solely to the Exterior of properties. Although property owners are encouraged to preserve significant historic interiors, interior work is not reviewed for Design Standards in terms of historic preservation by the Historic Review Board.



Figure 10 Birds eye view of Aurora's commercial core taken from the water tower looking north about 1928. The dotted line represents the new Highway 99E constructed in 1930. The large building in the foreground the Sadler & Kraus General Merchandise Store, located on 3rd, Main & 99E, was destroyed by fire in 1990.

Approaches to the Treatment of Historic Properties

Choosing the method of treatment depends on a variety of factors including the property's historic significance, physical condition and the proposed use. This Design Guide focuses on the key exterior elements of historic residential architecture. It is meant to be applicable to all styles of historic residential architecture in Aurora. These methods of treatment can be applied to commercial architecture and landscape issues as well.

Preservation

Preservation is the maintenance and repair of existing historic materials, and the conscious retention of the property's form as it has evolved over time. This method of treatment focuses on maintenance and repair of historic materials and features, rather than extensive replacement and new construction. New exterior additions are not part of this treatment. Sensitive upgrading of mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems, and other code-required work to make a property function, is appropriate.

Rehabilitation

Rehabilitation is used when there is a need to alter or add to an historic property to meet continuing or changing uses while retaining the property's historical, cultural, or architectural values. This method of treatment is used when repair and replacement of deteriorated features is necessary when alterations and additions to the property are planned for a new or continued use or when depiction of a particular period is not appropriate.

Adaptive use

Adaptive use is the process of converting a building to a new use that is different from that which its design reflects. For example, converting a residential structure to offices is adaptive use. Good adaptive use projects retain the historic character while accommodating the new functions.

Remodeling

Remodeling is to remake or to make over the design image of a building. The appearance is changed by removing original detail and by adding new features that are out of character with the original. A “stylistic” change is often involved. A remodeling project is inappropriate on an historic building in Aurora, because it would involve altering its historic character.

Renovation

Renovation is to improve by repair, to revive. In renovation, the usefulness and appearance of the building is enhanced. The basic character and significant details are respected and preserved, but some sympathetic **alterations** may also occur. Alterations that are made are generally reversible should future owners wish to restore the building to its original design.

Restoration

Restoration is to reproduce the appearance of a building exactly as it looked at a particular moment in time; to reproduce a pure style - either interior or exterior. This process may include the removal of later work that deviates from the original style or the replacement of missing historic features. Use a restoration approach for missing details or features of an historic building when the features are determined to be particularly significant to the character of the structure and when the original configuration is accurately documented. Many successful rehabilitation projects that involve historic structures in Aurora may include a combination of **preservation, restoration,** and other appropriate treatments. For example, a house may be adapted to use as a restaurant, and in the process missing porch brackets may be replicated in order to **restore** the original appearance, while original dormers may be **preserved.**

Interior Features

If you are interested in your property's historic interior features, which we encourage, *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation* are applicable to interior spaces. Preservation Brief #18, *Rehabilitating Interiors in Historic Buildings*, is available from the State Historic Preservation Office. This bulletin can provide the interested property owner with more detailed information on how to rehabilitate an historic interior.

Site Alterations and Landscape Preservation in the Historic District

The Historic Review Board evaluates landscape plans and renders a decision on:

1. Existing property when the project is \$2500 or more.
2. New construction development (Design Standards AMC 17.44).
3. When buffering or screening is required (Design Standards AMC 17.44).
4. Tree removal of certain sizes.
5. Excavations, berms.
6. Sidewalks, pathways.
7. Fencing.

However, the following text gives helpful advice on how to consider options for landscape development in the Historic District.

Site and Landscape Evaluation

The first step in the landscape evaluation process is to identify the historic buildings and landscape features. Aurora has identified the historic architecture of the community through its *1985 Aurora Colony Historic Resource Inventory* (revised 2016). Landscape features are discussed under the *Getting To Know Aurora's Architectural Styles* sections of this Design Guide. This identification is not a complete inventory of significant plant material and landscape features, as there are no site plans attached to the documentation. However, it can serve as a preliminary guide for identification.

One of the key features worthy of identification in a landscape analysis is the relationship of the main building to the landscape, which includes garages and outbuildings. This analysis can help to inform the evaluator of the pattern of everyday use that occurred over time on the property. Paths and driveways are often laid out for convenience in circulation, rather than aesthetic reasons.

Historic research is important for understanding what the landscape looked like in an earlier period such as the Old Aurora Colony Museum archives. Historic photographs are the best source for landscape identification. Articles in historic journals and magazines can provide information about what the landscape trends and styles were in a given period. Oral histories from previous property owners are valuable for understanding what a garden might have looked like.

Site analysis is the process of physically looking over the historic property to better understand the location and significance of landscape features. Site analysis of the landscape provides an understanding of how the vegetation has changed over time, or how paths and

buildings evolved into what they are today. In conjunction with an historic photograph, site analysis can explain where missing landscape features were located, or how they have evolved with time.

The method of treatment chosen will determine the scope of work, cost, and extent of repair or replacement that will be necessary to bring a landscape back to a period look. Most property owners in Aurora will want to protect and stabilize significant features of an old landscape, usually the trees, an outbuilding or possibly a fence. The methods for treatment are:

Preservation	Preservation of a landscape maintains the form, materials, and important features of the landscape as it evolved over time.
Rehabilitation	Rehabilitation retains the landscape as it was in an historic period, while allowing additions and alterations for modern usage.
Restoration	Restoration depicts an appearance that existed during the landscape's significant period of development. This can involve the removal of later additions, and the replanting or rebuilding of earlier landscape features.

Landscapes in Aurora were generally simple in design, having grown from the Colony method. Once a property owner has conducted a site analysis and researched their property, they are ready to select a method of treatment. Preservation and Rehabilitation are probably the most desirable methods for property owners to use when thinking about creating an appropriate landscape design for historic properties.

Private Open Space and Front Yards

It is recommended that front and side yards which abut a street should be visually open to the street. Hedges, retaining walls and fences which visually obscure front yards are discouraged, except where photographic evidence supports an historical picket fence. Otherwise, fences should be kept behind the building lines, as viewed from the street. Original grade should be retained; berms and excavations are prohibited (17.44.030).

A plant list has been included as Attachment F to provide a variety of species for property owners to use when considering adding plant material to an historic property. The list is limited and there are many other species that are desirable for a period landscape design. Native species of plants, like ferns, rhododendron and sallow, are appropriate species for Aurora's gardens.

Historic Fencing

The white picket fence was the most common historic style fence in Aurora. Photograph collections at the Aurora Colony Historical Society can be referenced for understanding historic fence styles that were used in the community.

1. Preserve historically significant fences.
 - Replace only those portions of historic fences that are deteriorated beyond repair so that the original portions can be retained.
 - The general character of historic fences should be retained if they are being replaced.
2. For new or replacement fences, refer to Design Standards AMC 17.40.070.
3. It is recommended that to minimize the possible transition of styles between front-area picket fences and the limited use privacy fencing styles allowed in rear yards, that landscape measures be used at this junction such as bushes, trees and/or shrubs.
4. Picket Fences were common in Aurora.
 - Picket fences are generally 36” to 48” tall. A horizontal top rail and bottom rail are attached to fence posts which are installed perpendicular to the ground. Evenly spaced, narrow boards called pickets are affixed to the rails. The pickets have tapered or pointed tops. (They are named “pickets” for their resemblance to the pointed stakes historically used by infantry to repel cavalry.)
 - Pickets are from 1 ½” to 4” wide, the narrower used on shorter fencing. Spaces between each picket vary from 1” to 2”. Pickets are never placed abutted together for privacy.
 - Picket fencing is to be IN WOOD, painted white, white washed or if left natural, a clear preservative used. They are not to be stained earth tones or any color. (Design Standards AMC 17.40.020).
 - Manmade materials are prohibited for pickets and railing.
 - A variety of picket tapers were seen in Aurora, from plain points to French Gothic style as well as styles where a pattern of picket heights was used.

Plant Materials

Historically Aurora had a significant amount of planting. The area of planting has been reduced substantially by asphalt since the Motor Age. This is especially noticeable in the commercial core area.

- Hanging baskets, planter boxes, and free standing planters are generally considered to be inappropriate for historic commercial centers. A certain measure of restraint should be exercised to prevent creating a look that would be considered non-historic.
5. **Significant trees that are in good health should be preserved.**
 - Tree trimming for utilities should be reviewed.

- When clearing a property, significant trees should remain, where possible. Diseased or hazardous trees should be removed. (See below, Bullet 4)
 - Annual maintenance, such as pruning dead limbs and application of fertilizer help to ensure the continued long life of a tree.
 - Regular watering of trees and shrubs in the dry season is essential for proper growth and health of the plant.
 - Do not top cut shade trees. Selective pruning is better for the health and longevity of the tree.
 - Replant, as necessary, large canopy shade trees along the streets. Deciduous and coniferous street trees are both compatible in Aurora.
6. **Before removing any tree over 24 inches in diameter when measured at 4.5 feet above grade, applications must be made to determine cause for removal, significance to landscape vistas, and or historic interest (Design Standards AMC 17.05050).**
- Some trees may be of exceptional value to the Aurora Historic community because of their unique species; historical significance or their location contributes to the aesthetics and increases the livability of the area.
 - The criteria for determining whether tree removal is appropriate include: size, species, age, tree health, historic significance, ecological value, aesthetics, location and damage to infrastructure.
7. **New plantings should enhance, not hide or cover up, historic architecture in Aurora.**
- Tenacious vines, like Boston and English Ivy, are destructive to historic building materials and should not be allowed to climb indiscriminately on architecture.
8. **Landscaping can hide parking lots and unsightly views and is encouraged where applicable. (See Design Standards AMC 17.44).**
- Careful plantings of trees and shrubs could enhance views or screen and provide a noise buffer. Residents are encouraged to do this where it is appropriate and reasonable to do so.
9. **Landscape designs that feature large planting beds with black plastic and bark mulch are not compatible with historic architecture and its use is discouraged.**
- Low perennial ground covers and compost are more desirable mulches.
10. **The use of planting strips and street trees are encouraged.**
- The historic pattern in Aurora was to include planting strips between the street curbs and the sidewalks to separate pedestrians from traffic.

- Street trees are encouraged as they would promote a sense of arrival to Aurora, notify traffic to slow down, and unify now divided portions of the Historic District.
- Synthetic plant material is prohibited.

11. Berms and excavations are prohibited in the historic overlay zone, (Design Standards AMC 17.44, Streets, Alleys & Sidewalks)

Streets, Alleys & Sidewalks

Historically, Aurora's paths were dirt, gravel, boardwalk and then replaced with concrete in the 1900's. These concrete sidewalks vary depending on the time period they were installed or replaced according to city codes.

12. New sidewalk construction should be flush grade with a broad grass or planting margin between walk and street.

- Sidewalks must be grey concrete with a broom finish perpendicular to the path. Scoring must form traditional sized 24" to 36" squares. (Design Standards AMC 17.40.140)
- Walkway widths will be approved based on their scale and amount of use. For more information, refer to the city's walkway and sidewalk standards.
- Gravel paths are suitable for informal and parkway areas, or historically sensitive sites. These paths should use ¼" fine gravel that is well compacted.

13. Public improvements to streets and sidewalks need to be designed to enhance the visual continuity of the existing streetscapes.

- Improvements and alterations, like the installation of sidewalks, curbs, cutting and planting of street trees, and installation of street lights should be compatible with documented historical landscapes and existing materials, yet provide safe access for pedestrians, bicyclists and automobiles.
- Roads in the residential areas should be visually unobtrusive in color and texture and without painted lanes.
- Street lighting should be simple in character and low in intensity except for security. Lantern style rather than bulb style is the standard. (Design Standards AMC 17.40.140)
- Commercial core pedestrian lighting styles will be Lantern style which is appropriate to the character of the historic district, continued through to Bob's Avenue on Highway 99E.
- Street drainage is encouraged to be contained in simple grass drainage swales where possible.
- Original public utility features, such as water meter covers, manhole covers and hydrants should be retained, unless replacement is warranted for public health and safety.

- Commercial core pedestrian lighting styles will be Lantern style which is appropriate to the character of the historic district, continued through to Bob's Avenue on Highway 99E.



Figure 11 Examples of outdoor lighting fixtures that relate to Aurora Colony lanterns are boxed styles such as these rather than rounded ball styles.

14. Alleys should continue to be attractive as public open space between properties.

Future improvements, like paving or construction of secondary buildings, along the alleys are to be sensitive to existing garages, outbuildings, fencing, paving and landscape plantings that are considered historic.

Parking Areas, Driveways, and Garages

15. Design commercial automobile parking areas to be visually unobtrusive.

- They also should be set back from the street considerably.
- Parking located in the rear or back of the building with access through an alley is preferred.
- Locating parking areas in yards facing the street is discouraged.
- Generally, limit driveways to 1 per business in order to increase street parking, and provide continuity of planting and sidewalks.
- Bicycle parking should be designated in a location near the main building entry in a location not to interfere with sidewalk use.
- See AMC (16.22.040) for more details regarding parking requirements.
- See Design Standards AMC Ch 17.40.160 for Setbacks.

16. Minimize the visual impact of residential driveways and parking aprons. (Design Standards AMC 17.32).

- Locate drives alongside yards, where possible.

- Where garages are in side yards relatively close to view from the street, it is recommended they be sited with doors perpendicular to the street, when possible, to minimize their view.
- Avoid locating drives in front yards, where possible.
- Use concrete, or paved tracks, where feasible, not blacktop.

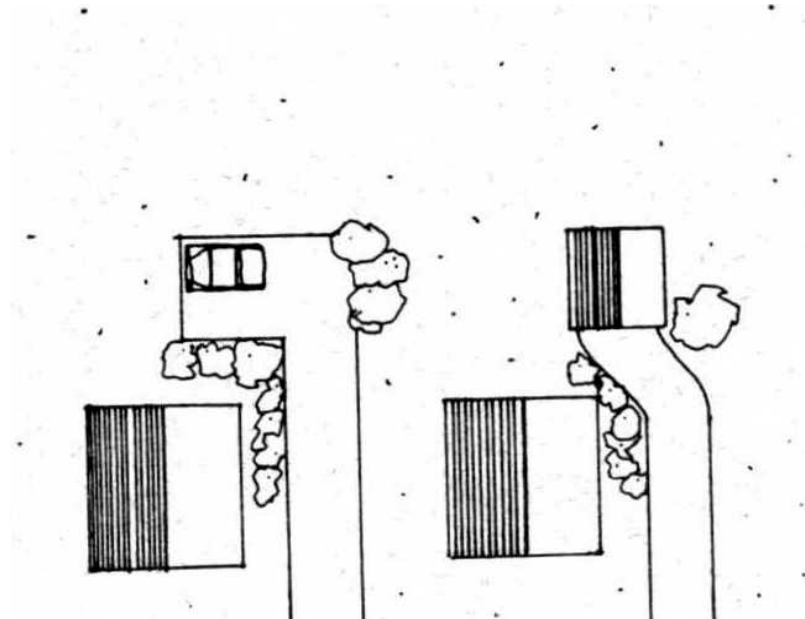


Figure 12 Poorly designed parking structures can detract from the character of the street. Adequate setback and screening can reduce their visual impact.

Tents, Canopies and Structured Booths

17. **Commercial:** Except for special events allowed by the City, tents, canopies or booths will be allowed, for temporary use only by permit. No more than two permits shall be issued per property per year and each permit shall last for no longer than seven contiguous days. The permits shall not be issued back-to-back.

- Permits are available at City Hall.
- Tents, canopies or booths must not obstruct public right-of-ways.
- Every effort should be made to place tents, canopies or booths sensitively so that they do not block the viewing of primary facades.
- Items displayed or sold beneath or within the tent, canopy or booth must be of the same general nature as the business conducted in the affiliated permanent structure.

Signage must comply with the requirements of Signs AMC 17.24.060 C.

For additional requirements refer to Temporary Uses and Structures AMC 17.32.

Temporary Structures, Displays and Garden Art

18. **Temporary structures, such as but not limited to displays, merchandise, outdoor equipment, and garden art should not visually impair or impact any primary or secondary façade view. (Temporary Uses and Structures AMC 17.32)**

New Systems, Utilities and Code Compliance Issues

It is recommended that introducing new electrical, plumbing, heating and ventilating systems into historic buildings should be planned such that historic materials are not damaged or obscured.

19. **Recommendations to minimize the visual impacts of new building systems on exterior features by:**
 - Avoid placing mechanical and electrical equipment, such as heat pumps, on primary, character-defining facades or in front yards and screen them with plantings or low fences.
 - All utilities, both above and below ground be designed to have the lowest impact on the district's safety and character.
 - Minimize damaging historic materials in order to insert new mechanical and electrical systems, such as cutting holes in walls.
 - See the Uniform Building Code. 104F
20. **Minimize the visual impact of antennas and aerials from the public way. Locate satellite dishes so they will not be visible from the public way.**
 - Locate them on subordinate roofs, where feasible.
 - Locate them in attic spaces or in rear yards. Screen them where feasible.
 - Screen all sizes of satellite dishes where possible
21. **Cell towers and such future technology is prohibited. (AMC 16.50)**

Building Alterations in the Historic District

Preservation of Significant Original Qualities of the Structure

It is recommended that original materials and detail, as well as distinctive form and scale that contribute to the historic significance of the structure be preserved. Care should be taken that rehabilitation work should not destroy the distinguishing quality or character of the property or its environment.

22. Respect the historic design character of the building.

- Refer to the specific design characteristics of the building's style.
- Destruction of character-defining features is discouraged.

23. Minimize intervention with historic elements.

- In renovation projects maximize the use of the historic building fabric, including exterior features and finishes and structural systems.
- The National Park Service, which oversees natural historic preservation, recommends a minimum of 75% of exterior walls should be preserved. (A portion of these may become interior walls if additions are approved.)
- A minimum of 75% of structural systems is also recommended to be preserved, including floor and roof framing systems, where feasible. (Additional structural supports may be added as necessary to reinforce existing systems.)

24. Protect and maintain significant stylistic elements.

- Treat with sensitivity any distinctive stylistic features or examples of skilled craftsmanship (i.e. window sashes, wood shingle roofs, moldings, porches, picket fences, settlement patterns).
- Protection includes the maintenance of historic material through treatments such as dust removal, caulking, limited paint removal and re-application of paint.

25. Avoid removing or altering any historic material or significant features.

- Preserve original doors, windows, porches in their historic configuration.
- Preserve original facade materials in their historic condition.
- Examples of historically significant architectural features that must be preserved are porches, turned column brackets, and jig-saw ornaments.

- Other significant elements to be preserved include historic building form and roof form.

26. Use the gentlest possible procedures for cleaning, refinishing, and repairing historic materials.

- Many procedures can actually have an unanticipated negative effect upon building materials and result in accelerated deterioration or a loss of character. These harsh procedures should be avoided.
- Use the gentlest possible procedures for cleaning, refinishing, and repairing historic materials. Sandblasting, power washing and other harsh methods of cleaning materials are to be avoided because these practices can accelerate deterioration of the brick.

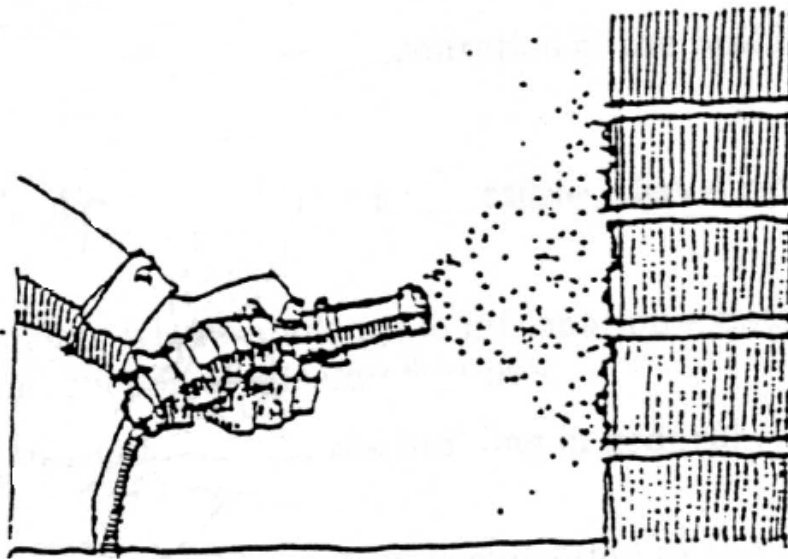


Figure 13 Use Gentle Cleaning Methods Whenever Possible

27. Repair historically significant features that survive.

- Repair rather than replace deteriorated architectural features.
- Patch, piece-in, splice, consolidate, or otherwise upgrade the existing material, using recognized preservation methods, rather than remove the element entirely.

28. When disassembly of an historic element is necessary for its restoration, use methods that minimize damage to the original materials.

- Always devise methods of replacing the disassembled materials in their original configuration.
- When disassembly of historic elements is required in a procedure, use methods to catalog the elements in their historic condition. Replacement must be based on documented evidence.

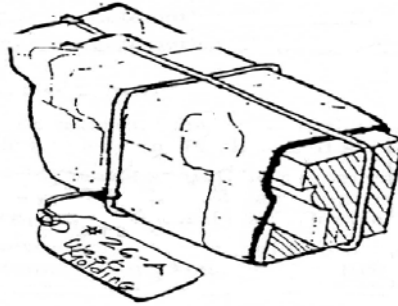


Figure 14 - Catalog Removed Elements in Their Historic Condition

Primary Facades

The primary facades are the sides of the structure oriented to the street or corner and their design is to be preserved (Design Standards AMC Title 17.40) in the historic manner, respecting details of the historic period and style. Proposals for alterations to the primary facades will be more carefully reviewed than proposals which are not visible from the street. Rehabilitation work should be based on sound pictorial or documented evidence from the Aurora Historic Inventory or the Old Aurora Colony Museum archives.

29. Additions and structural alterations are limited to the rear or sides that are minimally visible from the public right-of-way. (Design Standards AMC 17.40.020)

- On Contributing structures, original features of the facade, like balconies, porches, bay windows, siding, trim details and dormers must be retained and rehabilitated.
- Alterations to the street and corner oriented façade on Contributing structures shall not be permitted unless it is to restore the original design.
- On Noncontributing structures avoid creating a false historical appearance with the addition of design elements that are inconsistent with the building's architectural style.

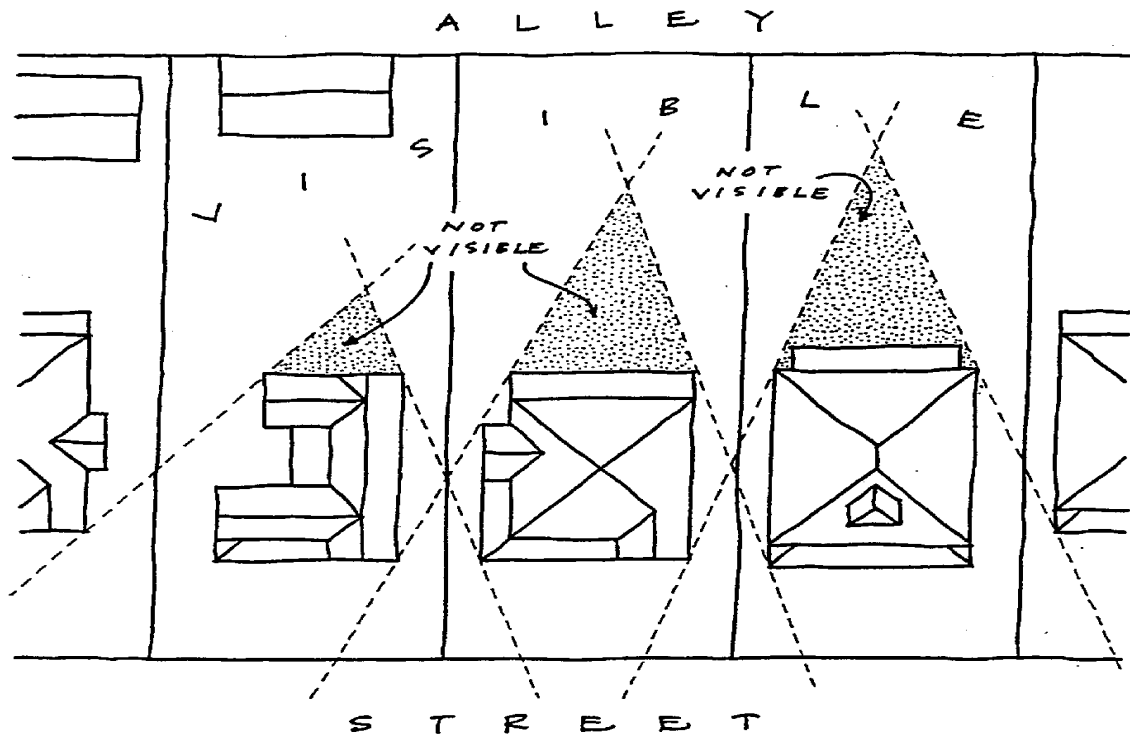


Figure 15 Areas of lots which are visible from the public street are primary facades.

Replacement or Substitution of Original Features

It is recommended that deteriorated architectural features be repaired rather than replaced. In the event replacement of historic materials is necessary, the new materials must match that being replaced in design, color, texture, and other visual qualities. Any structural building totally destroyed, or the need to be totally replaced will be identifiable or documented in inventory.

30. Replacement of missing elements may be included in repair activities.

- Use the same kind of material as the original. A substitute material is acceptable only if the form and design of the substitute itself conveys the visual appearance of the original material on a permanent basis.

31. Replace missing historically significant features in kind.

- Replace only those amounts that are beyond repair.
- If alternate materials must be used, they must match the original in appearance.
- Covering materials that have not achieved historic significance are discouraged.

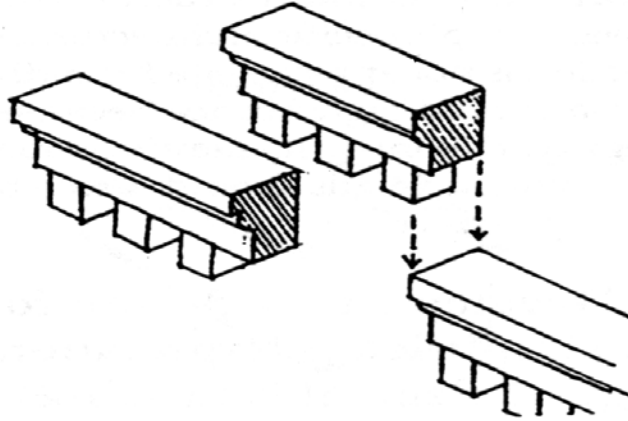


Figure 16 Where replacement is required, replace only those portions that are deteriorated beyond repair.

- 32. Replacement of missing architectural elements must be based on accurate information about original features.**
- The design must be substantiated by physical or pictorial evidence.
 - This will avoid creating a misrepresentation of the building's genuine heritage. Seek photographic information from the Aurora Colony Historic Resources Inventory or Old Aurora Colony Museum.
- 33. Where reconstruction of an element is impossible, develop a compatible new design.**
- This is appropriate where inadequate information exists to allow for an accurate reconstruction of missing features.
 - Relate the new design to the building in general size, scale and material.
 - Such a replacement must be clearly documented in the Aurora Colony Historic Resources Inventory as being new, so it will not create a false historical impression.
- 34. Conjectural “historic” designs for replacement parts that cannot be substantiated by written, physical or pictorial evidence are not allowed. (*Design Standards AMC 17.40.180*)**
- Use materials similar to those employed historically.
 - The Old Aurora Colony Museum can help you locate older photos that may document original features of similar structures in Aurora.

Materials

The use of materials that are compatible in quality, color, texture, finish, and dimension to historic materials are encouraged.

35. The majority of the architecture in Aurora is constructed of naturally found products including wood and masonry; mixed materials include concrete and plaster.

- Materials that are compatible with the building in color, quality, texture, finish and dimension must be used when replacement of lost, hidden or missing elements is necessary. (*Design Standards AMC 17.040*)
- Manufactured wood products, faux masonry and rock, and sheet materials are acceptable only upon review of proposed application and location and are limited to Non Contributing structures.
- The rehabilitation of non-compatible storefronts is encouraged.
- Non-historic materials can be removed and replaced with brick, wood and glass to replicate the historic look of the storefront.
- Metals may be used for flashings, hardware, signage, and accessories.

Foundations

Foundation height helps to establish the design of a structure. Porch steps, water tables, ventilators and access doors or windows, are features that are considered to be part of foundations. Every measure needs to be taken to preserve these details with the replacement of a foundation.

36. Changes to foundations should match or be compatible with original foundations in height and use of materials, although the height may be altered to improve accessibility.

- Where buildings are on wood post and masonry pad foundations, concrete block and poured concrete wall foundations are considered acceptable replacements. Rusticated and decorative concrete block should be avoided as they have no relationship to historic foundations.
- Often foundations were covered with 1" x 4" vertical wood skirting. If skirting exists every effort needs to be made to replicate the historic look and material after the masonry foundation is installed.
- Textured paint and thin coat stucco can be applied to concrete block and poured concrete foundations to imitate the historic appearance of early concrete.
- The height of the replacement foundation should consider stairs, access doors, windows and ventilators and ensure that the installation of the foundation will

not detract from character defining features of the structure, like unique moldings or the water table that runs horizontally around the base of the house.

- Plantings of appropriate shrubbery and perennials can help disguise foundations.
- Property owners are encouraged to bolt the sill of the building to the new foundation, for seismic safety.

Exterior Siding and Details

The retention, restoration and maintenance of original siding shall be required when possible. In Aurora, wood was the predominant building material used for residential architecture. It was abundant, cheap, and easily worked to produce siding, moldings, decorative features and interior finishes. *Siding requirements differ slightly with conforming and nonconforming structures. Refer to Design Standards AMC 17.40.170 Siding.*

37. Original building materials must not be covered with synthetic sidings.

- **Replacement siding on contributing structures must be wood. Do not install new siding over old.** The added depth of wall material will alter the character of profile around openings. The newer materials may also trap moisture inside and hinder fire-fighting.
- If original materials are presently covered, they should be exposed.
- Remember, wood siding is a very visible design element in your building; it is worth the cost of proper replacement or “in-kind” repair when necessary.
- New engineered-wood products are permitted on Non Contributing structures.
- Siding in Aurora appears to have been consistently painted in the historic period. As a result, wood siding shall have a weather-protective paint finish. Unpainted and stained siding is prohibited.
- It is important to identify character defining wood features on the primary facades.
- Historic wood siding and details (like cornices, brackets, window moldings, and their paints and finishes) that are character defining should not be removed.
- Destructive paint removal methods, like propane or butane torches, sandblasting and water blasting, should not be used as they can permanently damage historic woodwork. Take extreme care with power washing on Contributing structures.

- 38. If portions of wood siding must be replaced, be sure to match the lap dimensions of the original.**
- 39. Decorative shingles are appropriate only as documented in historic evidence.**
- Decorative shingles were not used during Aurora's Colony period, but were in use later in Queen Anne Style houses here.
- 40. Siding:**
- Horizontal lap siding comes in four distinct types: clapboard, shiplap, weatherboard, and tongue and groove (or bevel). Vertical siding is typically board and batten type. (see figure 17)
 - Siding ranges in width from 4 to 6 inches in width for the average size house.
 - Certain styles of architecture (most notably the Queen Anne style) used wood shingles in combination with horizontal siding.

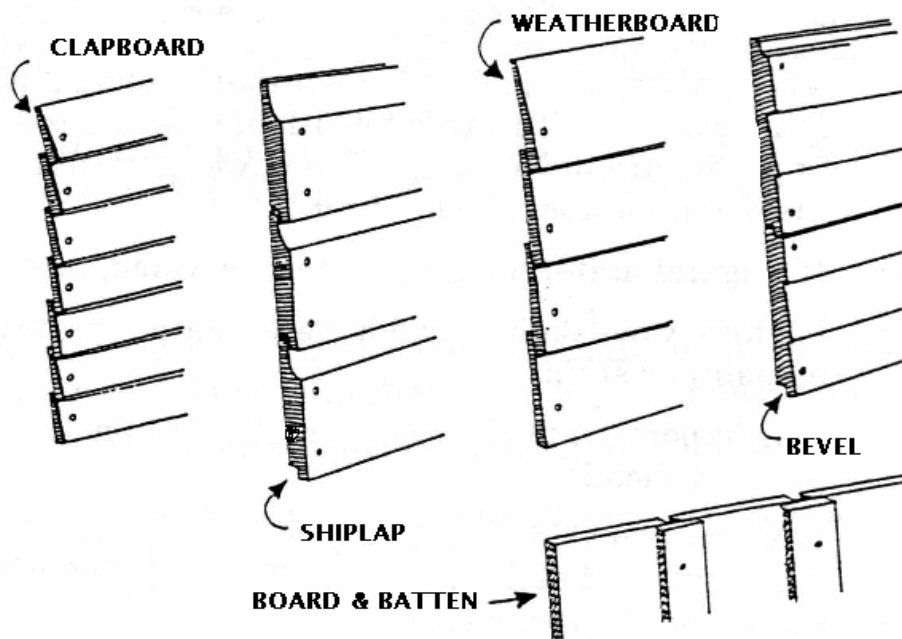


Figure 17 - Siding Styles

- 41. Protection:**
- Ensure that faulty flashing, leaking gutters, cracks and holes in siding, and deteriorated caulking in joints and seams is maintained and repaired.
 - Vines growing on a house, and plant material that is positioned too close, can cause damage to wood siding.

- Fungus and insect infestations should be kept in check.
- Paint application should follow proper surface preparation. Manufacturer's instructions, and application instructions, should be strictly followed when applying new paint.

42. Alterations:

- Covering wood siding and trims with stains or clear varnishes that create a “natural look” are prohibited. These surfaces require paint. (*Design Standards AMC 17.040.170*)
- New materials used on additions must match or be compatible with existing siding.

Color

Homeowners are reminded to be aware of the dangers of lead and asbestos in old painted surfaces.

It is recommended that the color palette and the number of colors used on buildings relate to the style and what would have been typical in their time periods. The following suggestions are drawn from historic research. Individual tastes and how they are used in current times are taken into consideration in the city’s Approved Historic District Exterior Color Guide for residential color selections. Commercial buildings, including those that are out of period, have a responsibility to present a more cohesive historic streetscape which reflects original colors and design details that are emphasized with paint.

Generally, use no more than three colors on any building: one color for siding, one for trim and one for accent. Accent colors are typically bolder and are to be used sparingly. Aurora’s historic structures are generally vertical in form, therefore, bold contrast colors are best used only on Vertical surfaces such as doors, window sashes (not window trim boards) or other vertical end trims. Accent colors can also be light neutrals when they are used as bold contrast to dark siding, again emphasizing the vertical aspects of the building. (The exception to this vertical orientation is craftsman/Bungalow style.)

For approved color examples, refer to the city’s Approved Historic District Exterior Color Guide, available at city hall.

A CHANGE in exterior paint selection goes through an application process for ALL properties in both Residential and Commercial Historic Overlay Zones as well as all Non Contributing properties in the Commercial Historic Overlay. These can be approved by staff.

Color selection of more than three colors on a structure must be presented to the Historic Review Board. Colors and shades which are not displayed in the city’s Approved Historic District Exterior Color Guide must be presented to the Historic Review Board for approval.

These are general recommendations for color selection including information on historical ORIGINAL color combinations. Except for Colony period structures, applicants have fairly wide latitude in color choices, samples of which are in Approved Historic District Exterior Color Guide, available at City Hall.

Commercial Buildings

43. Commercial buildings in Aurora were generally plain in design, making them suitable for subtle colors with a minimum of contrast color.

- Colony structures used as commercial buildings must adhere to their original color.
- Paint analysis is the best method of determining what historic colors existed on a commercial building.
- Avoid using intense color hues, and a quantity of vivid colors on a building.
- Colors that highly contrast and those that overly accent architectural details and entrances are to be avoided, except where historic photographs or paint analysis proves otherwise.
- Unpainted brick is to be left unpainted.

44. Residential Buildings

Paint color, always regarded as more than simply surface protection, has long been a reflection of both personal taste and historical style. The restoration of original colors on historic residential architecture is desirable, but not always feasible. Colors appropriate to the style and era are encouraged.

The original color can often be determined by careful investigation of peeling paint or by sanding an inconspicuous area to reveal the color layers (a process called cratering). Window sashes and doors were frequently painted a darker color than the body of the house. Paints were much glossier than today's flat latex paints.

Suggested Historical Color Combinations

Following is a list of suggested color combinations that would have been suitable for the five predominant historic architectural styles that have been identified in Aurora. Consideration should be given to original colors found during paint analysis.

Those properties listed on the Special Assessment Program will need to have paint color approved by the State Historic Preservation Office.

Aurora Colony Period

White was a common color for this the Colony Period. Cream, linen, light gray were also used.

Body	Trim	Door
White	White	Dark Green
Cream		Blue/Gray

See Approved Historic District Exterior Color Guide at City Hall for variations of these colors.

Post-Colony Mid 19th Century Vernacular Style (Gothic Revival) Historical Color Combinations

Homes and colors in harmony with nature were popularized by Andrew Jackson Downing, a Hudson River romantic. The earth tones he created – Sand, Slate, Stones and Earth – were seen in the Gothic Revival he unsuccessfully tried to institute in place of Greek Revival as the American style. James Renwick, a later practitioner of revival style, called for beige body colors. Ornate windows, doors, and cornices were painted in contrasting hues, using color to feature ornamental trim.

Body	Trim	Door
Rose Beige	Dark Brown	Dark Red
Light Brown	Medium Brown	Dark Red
Dark Brown	Light Brown	Dark Brown

See Approved Historic District Exterior Color Guide at City Hall for many more choices.

Italianate Style Historical Color Combinations

Paint in warm, light colors with contrasting trim and dark doors. Trim was often the same color, but in a different shade--either lighter or darker.

Body	Trim	Door
Dark Gray	Light Gray	Dark Brown
Dark Brown	Warm Brown	Dark Green
Light Green	Medium Gray	Any Above

See photographs of the Aurora Pioneer Hotel.

Queen Anne Style- Historical Color Combinations

This style had dark body colors and strong accent colors. Browns, olives, reds and oranges emphasized structure, materials, mass and volume. The colors often created double body schemes such as red lower body with dark green upper body and accented by Amber. Green balanced by a red offered a simple scheme.

Body	Shingles	Trim	Sash
Buff	Dark Red	Maroon	Maroon
Olive	Reddish Brown	Reddish Brown	Dark Red
Gray	Light Green	Dark Green	Olive

See at City Approved Historic District Exterior Color Guide Hall for many more choices.

Bungalow/Craftsman Historical Color Combinations

The rich colors of Victorian architecture filtered through Gustav Stickley's Craftsman Movement and Elbert Hubbard's Roycrofters. The typical Craftsman hipped roof house was designed to be painted with two body colors.

Body	Trim
Cream	Medium Brown or Medium Green
Medium Brown	Light Brown
Dark Brown	Dark Brown or Cream
Medium Green	Medium Gray, Medium Brown

See Approved Historic District Exterior Color Guide at City Hall for many more choices.

Roofs

For all roofing standards, see Design Standards AMC 17.40.150

The repair and alteration of roofs should match the original shape and pitch. Distinctive decorative features of the roof should be retained.

45. Preserve original roof forms

- Skylights are not permitted on Contributing Structures.
- Solar panels will be reviewed on an individual basis.

46. Protection

- Clean roof gutters and downspout seasonally to avoid moisture penetration and damage to sheathing and the underlying structure.
- Anchor roof material adequately to prevent wind and rain damage.
- Do not allow a leaking roof to go unprotected, as it accelerates the deterioration of a structure.

47. Alterations to Contributing Structures

- Do not install roof features that never existed or that create a false historical appearance. This can include cupolas, cresting, or ornate and carbolate chimneys. The use of close approximations of historic roofing materials is not recommended.
- Dormers, roof vents, plumbing vents, wood stove flues, mechanical systems and roof decks need to be inconspicuous from the public right-of-way. Avoid damaging distinctive architectural features when making alterations.

Commercial

48. The important difference between residential and commercial architecture is the roof pitch. See Figure 18.

- The roofs of commercial architecture in Aurora are generally hidden by the extension of the front wall plane, which becomes a parapet. Roof and parapet guard railing must not be visible from the public way adjacent to the primary facades. See figure 24.
- The parapet provides architectural detail to the front of commercial architecture and hides the roof plane from public view. This look is encouraged in Aurora's commercial district.

Residential

49. Residential roof pitches in Aurora are generally steep.

- The shallow pitched roof appears to be out of place with historic architecture (over 50 years old) in Aurora.
- Gables generally face the street or run parallel to the street.
- Hipped roofs have a solid appearance and can be less steep than gabled roofs.
- Structural and decorative features like dormers, chimneys, verge boards, exposed rafters, and decorative work should be retained and rehabilitated on Contributing Structures.
- See specific standards *Design Standards AMC 17.40.150*

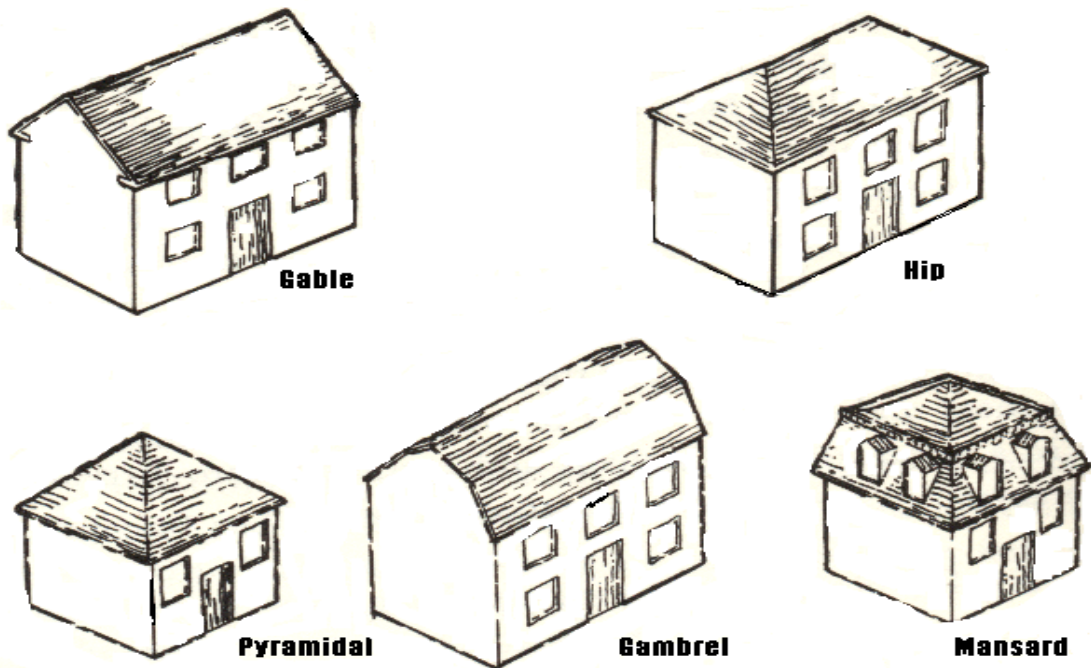


Figure18 - Historic residential roof forms contribute to the character and can often be used to determine the architectural style of the structure. Variations of gable and hip type are the predominant roof form found in Aurora.

50. Preserve original roof materials where feasible.

- Avoid removing roof material that is in good condition.
- Where replacement is necessary, use materials similar to the original. Wood shingles are preferred, but composition shingles may also be used.
- When composition shingles are used, they must be solid black color and not artificially shaded. It is usually necessary to see a full section of roofing material to see that there is no shading rather than to rely on the manufacturer's color swatch examples.
- Where wood shingles survive and only portions need to be replaced, wood must be used.
- In general a minimum of 75% of the historic roof structure should be preserved in order to retain the integrity of the resource. New structural elements may be introduced to supplement the existing structural system as necessary. (This principle is also a standard used by the Secretary of the Interior.)

51. In Oregon, wood shingles were the common roofing material prior to 1920.

- Sawn wood shingles with a 5" reveal are the most desirable for residential buildings in Aurora

- It is recommended that all Colony period buildings have sawn wood shingles with a 5” reveal. If this is not economically feasible, then solid black composition roofing must be substituted.
- Avoid replacing deteriorated roof coverings with new materials that differ from the old to such an extent that the appearance of the building is altered. On Colony buildings avoid close approximations when matching roof material. For example, sawn cedar shingles (smooth 16” shingles laid to a sharp-lined 5” reveal) were used on most early Oregon building styles and are critical to an accurate restoration project. Close approximations are weak links in the simple restoration philosophy set forth in the *Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation*. If cost or availability of material becomes an issue, use black composition roofing, as it is clearly different and will not confuse the viewer, such as would the use of shake shingles or larger sawn shingles with an 8” reveal.
- Rooftop buildup should never be more than three layers.
- If a portion of the original roof exists a section of it can be saved to document patterns, materials, and textures for matching in the future.
- Metal roofs are not allowed unless the original roof was metal. Replacement metal roofs must match original in form, color and material. Documentation is required as is approval by HRB.

52. Dormers can open up an unused attic space for another room.

- Dormers need to be designed in proportion to the roof area.
- Dormer windows should be of the same proportions as other windows in the house.
- Dormers that did not exist historically and are not documented to the original structure are to be kept to the rear of the house and out of view from the public right-of-way. (Design Standards AMC **17.40.150**)

Chimneys

53. Preserve historic masonry chimneys. See Design Standards AMC 17.40.040

- Preserve historic masonry chimneys.
- Re-point eroded mortar as needed.
- Use a lime-enriched soft mortar mix that is similar in character to that used historically.
- If replacement is necessary on contributing structures, use only red clay brick.
- On Noncontributing Structures, non-masonry materials may be used.

Doors

The original location, size and proportions of doors and the details of the design of the door itself often contribute to the character of an historic building, and must be preserved on Contributing Structures. (Door design and materials are not regulated on Noncontributing Structures.) *See Design Standards AMC 17.40.050*

54. Preserve the functional and decorative features of historically significant doors.

- These features include frames, sills, heads, jambs and moldings.
- Maintain the original door proportions.

55. Protect historic wood with paint, varnish or other protective finish.

- Repair frames by patching, splicing or re-enforcing them.
- Avoid removal of historic materials.
- If replacement of features is necessary, replace in kind, to match the original. Doors shall be made of wood. Fiberglass and metal doors are prohibited.

56. The original position of historic doorways must be retained.

- New door openings may only be located on the rear facades.

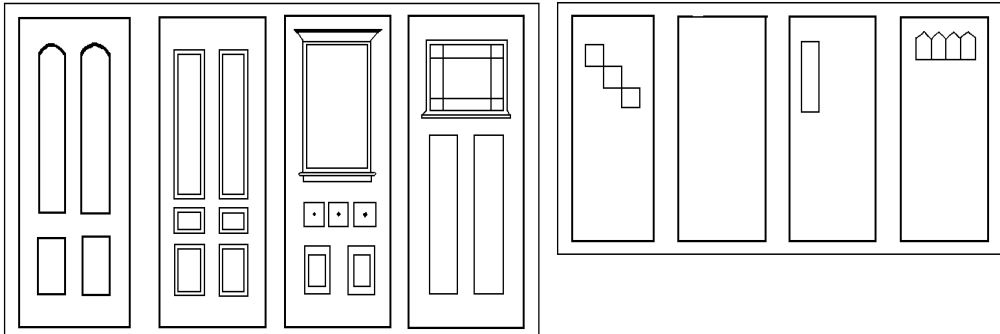


Figure 19 - Appropriate traditionally-styled replacement doors on the left contrasted with typically inappropriate Post WWII contemporary-styled choices on the right.

57. When replacing doors, original material, size and decorative features shall be replaced in kind.

- Simple paneled doors with transoms (an upper glass section) were typical of Colony and Post-Colony.
- Very ornate doors are inappropriate unless photographic evidence can substantiate their historic use on original structures.

Windows

Retain and preserve existing windows and distinctive decorative features like frames, muntins, sills, and moldings. The basic character-defining elements of windows are their proportions, the number of divisions, and the dimensions of the frames. ***Refer to Design Standards AMC 17.40.190***

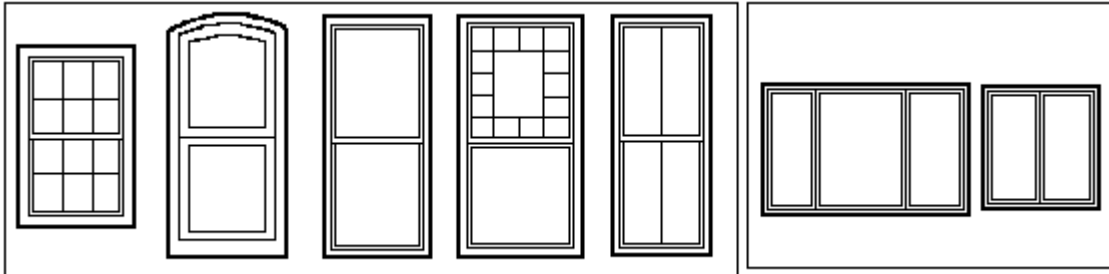


Figure 20 - Appropriate traditionally-styled replacement windows on the left contrasted with inappropriate choices for historic homes.

58. Preserve the functional and decorative features of original windows on Contributing Structures.

- Such features may include frames, sashes, muntins, mullions, glazing, sills, heads, jambs and moldings.
- If un-repairable, new windows, and windows on additions, need to be compatible with original windows in form, materials, type, pattern, and placement of openings. Windows must be wood.
- Aurora's residential architecture is suited to vertical window arrangements single, paired or triple, depending on the architectural style. The broad and horizontal picture window is out of place on historic houses in Aurora.
- Double-hung six-over-six light wooden windows are the most common window type in Aurora.
- Restoration experts recommend that the rehabilitation of original windows is more cost effective than replacement windows. New “maintenance free” products may mean they cannot be maintained for longevity.
- Windows must be trimmed with wood, following the proportions and detailing that exists, or that is correct for the style of architecture.
- Transom and clerestory windows were often placed over doors in Aurora.
- Historic awnings were made of canvas and were operable. Awnings should fit with the style of window and should be made to look compatible with the architecture in color and design. For applicable standards ***refer to Design Standards AMC 17.40.030***

59. Protect historic wood features by painting or staining them.

- Repair frames and sashes by patching, splicing or reinforcing.
- Avoid removal of historic materials.
- If replacement is necessary, **replace in kind, to match original**. No exposed metal windows are allowed. For materials standards, *see Design Standards AMC 17.40.190*
- Deterioration of windows usually begins on horizontal surfaces where water collects.
- Annually ensure that materials like the frame and glazing are maintained and protected from the elements.

60. Do not change the position of historic windows on Contributing Structures.

- New window openings are only permitted where they are not visible from the right of way.
- New windows and window openings shall match the materials, style and trim of other windows on the structure.
- Windows visible from the right of way shall be vertically oriented.

61. Wood frame storm windows are desirable on historic architecture.

- Aluminum storm windows can be double hung and come in colors that are compatible with historic architecture.
- If involved in a local weatherization program with the local utility company explores window options that will be compatible with the historic architecture, i.e., interior storm windows.
- Consider storm windows that are applied inside instead of exterior types. Wooden shutters may only be used with photographic evidence of prior usage on contributing structures.
- Noncontributing Structures in the Residential Overlay must also be consistent with vertical orientation of windows. *See Design Standards AMC 17.40.190 (d)*

Porches

Porches are often one of the most important character-defining elements of the primary facade of a residence. *Refer to Design Standards AMC 17.40.130*

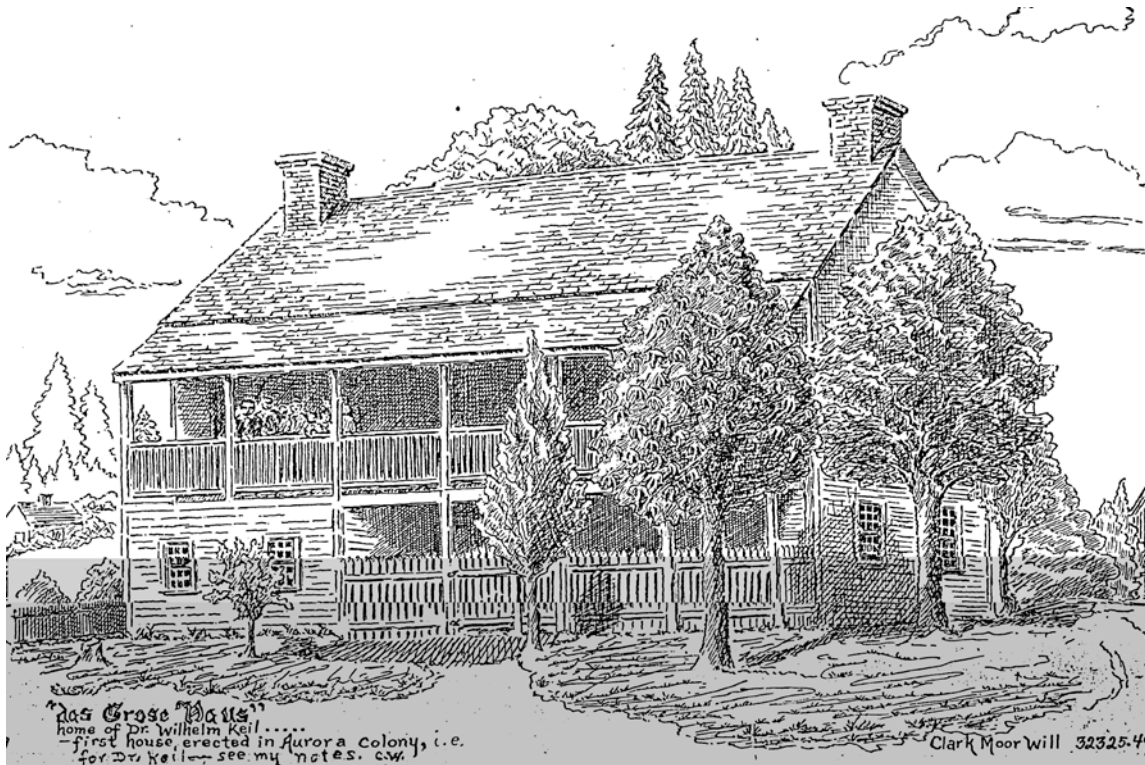


Figure 21 Clark Moor Will's sketch of Wilhelm Keil's "Das Gros Haus" shows an example of a shed roof porch. This structure has been demolished but can be seen behind the Sarah and E manual Kraus house illustration of figure 8 located on Ehlen Road.

62. If porch replacement is necessary on Contributing Structures, reconstruct it to match the original in form and detail.

- Avoid removing or replacing original doors and porches and distinctive decorative features like columns, balustrades, and stairs.
- When trying to replicate an historic porch that has been removed, base your construction drawings on historic photographs of your structure in the Aurora Colony Historic Resources Inventory and sound historic research. If unable to obtain historic photographs, consider designing a porch based on a period design suitable for your style of architecture. Replicate trim details and siding material of the house.
- Never construct new porches that destroy or cover up character-defining original features of the architecture of your building.

- Porch columns should be similar to those found historically.
- Use materials similar to the original (no composite or plastics).
- Avoid decorative elements that are not known to have been used on your house or others like it.
- On buildings where no evidence of a porch exists, a new porch may be considered that is similar in character to those found on other representative buildings.
- Roofing material of the porch typically matches the roof of the house. Rafters are exposed if the house eaves are exposed. Columns define the character and style of detailing of the porch. Trim details at the top and base of the columns are important architectural elements. Railings vary, but are the feature that defines the porch space, and makes the porch an effective outside room.

63. Avoid encasing historic porches.

- Front porches must not be enclosed by walls, screens or windows. (*Design Standards AMC 17.40.130*)
- Secondary porches may be enclosed, if configured in such a manner that the historic character of the structure is still visible.



Figure 22 Example of a hip roof porch on the Henry Kraus house located at 21544 Liberty Street. Highly stylized hip roof porches were typical on Post-Colony Victorian houses.

64. Protection

- Keep materials clean and painted to preserve them from deterioration that results from weathering and continued use.
- On Contributing Structures porches, including floors shall be painted. Stained or natural finished wood is not allowed. (*Ch. 17.40.130*)
- On Noncontributing structures, porches on front elevations shall be painted.

Existing Alterations on Historic Buildings

Refer to Visual Facades Design Standards AMC 17.40.180 and Additions to Contributing structures Design Standards AMC 17.40.020.

65. Consider that early alterations may be significant and merit preservation.

- Many additions to buildings that have taken place in the course of time are themselves evidence of the history of the building and its neighborhood.

66. Preserve older alterations that have achieved historic significance in their own right. For standards on previous additions see Design Standards AMC 17.40.020

- An example of such an alteration may be a porch or a kitchen wing that was added to the original building early in its history.
- Generally these alterations in Aurora were similar in character to the original building in terms of materials, finishes, and design.



Figure 23 Preserve Older Alterations That Have Achieved Historical Significance

67. More recent alterations that are not historically significant may be removed.

Relocating Historic Buildings

Refer to Design Standards AMC 17.36 Moving and Demolition of Structures for the conditions on which a permit can be granted. The historic relationship of a building to its site is a significant part of its character and is vital to interpreting the history of the community. Contributing Structures should be retained on their original site. Special circumstances may merit consideration of relocating a structure, however. Although relocation is not encouraged, a continuing flood hazard or other environmental factor may make it imperative that a structure be moved away from danger. Criteria for considering moving buildings are presented here.

In some rare cases, an historic building may be considered for relocation to an appropriate setting. In most cases, the building should be moved intact. In some situations, however, moving the entire building intact may not be feasible, and it may become necessary to move portions of the structure separately, and then reassemble it on the new site. This process is not the same as demolition: Demolition is the destruction of the building without regard for preserving building materials or building components intact. The process of disassembly and reconstruction is designed to relocate the building and reinstate it in a condition as close to the original as is feasible. It requires special care to assure that disassembled materials are properly managed during transit and re-assembly.

Reasons that May Justify Moving A Historic Structure

- The building is Contributing, but research shows that it has been repeatedly relocated and therefore possesses no integrity of location.
- Relocation is the only means of saving the building from certain loss by natural agents; e.g., frequent flooding or unstable soil conditions threaten the property.
- The building in question intrudes on public right-of-way.

In general, preservation of the building on its original site is much preferred or to another site within the Historic district, however, the Historic Review Board will consider alternative sites (Design Standards AMC 17.36.010).

Relocation is a severe action. *The following procedures serve as a guide.*

68. Will the original building and site condition be accurately recorded before removing the structure from its existing site?

- Detailed photographs, notes, and drawings must be prepared which accurately record the exterior design, character of interiors, finishes, and general structural system.
- Reference measurements should be included of overall building dimensions, set-backs, and relation to adjacent buildings.
- A copy of this documentation must be filed permanently with the Historic Review Board to be included in the Aurora Colony Historic Resources Inventory.

69. Will moving procedures protect the historic elements of the building?

A clear sequence of steps must be described for how the building's materials or elements will be protected, including any appendages or elements that will be removed, labeled, and stored for re-assembly at the receiving site.

- Removal procedures must be designed to minimize damage to the historic materials.
- Any building components that are to be disassembled must be labeled using a system that will assure accurate reconstruction.
- A plan for storing the building and its components must provide for their shelter from weather or vandalism.

70. Will the relocation site provide an appropriate context for the building?

Where possible the new site should convey a character similar to that of historic site, in terms of scale of neighboring buildings, materials, site relationships, and age. The building should be located on the site in an orientation similar to the original setting.

71. Is there a commitment to complete the relocation and subsequent rehabilitation of the building?

The city should have a strong assurance that the rehabilitation project will be followed through to completion. It is not the intent to allow buildings to be relocated to facilitate

development on the original site without assurance of proper preservation of the historic structure. The city may consider these options as demonstration of a commitment to complete the project:

- A performance bond, in an amount adequate to cover the estimated cost of the relocation and rehabilitation. The bond may be used to complete the work if rehabilitation does not occur in reasonable time.
- Proof of secure project financing. Where there is a strong demonstration of the financial ability to complete the rehabilitation, and a reliable loan schedule indicates a likelihood of the project moving ahead, this may be acceptable.

72. Will new replacement materials be kept to a minimum in the rehabilitation process?

All applicable design standards apply. See Design Standards AMC 17.36.

In relocating an historic building, subordinate additions or trim may be removed. The Board prefers that these materials be preserved and reassembled at the new site and discourages replicating original elements in new materials simply as a matter of convenience. Although the Board recognizes that it is impossible to predict exactly how much replacement material may be required on a project, it expects a good faith effort to retain as much of the original material as possible.

73. Moving Structures into the Historic District

Structures proposed for moving into the Historic District shall have been constructed before 1921 and shall meet design standards of AMC 17.32.

Church Rehabilitation and Restoration

The Aurora Presbyterian Church and Christ Lutheran Church are the two Aurora churches located within the current historic district boundaries. The Aurora Presbyterian was constructed in 1912; the original Lutheran church was finished in 1900. The Lutheran church was completely changed in 1950, and bears no resemblance to its original size or style. Plans are underway for another facelift that will change the church's facades while recognizing some features of the original church design.

The original Aurora Colony Church was finished in 1867, and was attended regularly by members of the Colony until about 1880. The Colonists, a non-denominational German Christian communal society, apparently identified the church building with the Colony, and when the Colony formally disbanded the members stopped attending services in the building. It was torn down in 1912.

Many of the former colonists eventually joined the other two congregations. The Aurora Presbyterians started meeting in 1888, and held services and Sunday School activities in various old Colony buildings including the Colony school, and its Spinning Mill. The completion of the Presbyterian Church building coincided with the dismantling of the Colony church, and some of the pews from the original were put into the new church, where they are still being used today. The Presbyterian Church building was first constructed between First and Second Streets on Liberty. It was moved between Second and Third Streets when

Highway 99E came through town in 1931. Its original tower was taken down at that time, and only recently restored.

74. Churches are often faced with issues related to expansion or disabled accessibility because a congregation usually grows with time.

- New additions need particular consideration and should be designed in a manner compatible with the religious architecture.
- Original surface material should be retained and rehabilitated rather than replaced or covered up.

75. It is important to design ramps and door widening in a manner that respects the historic features of the exterior of the building when making a church accessible for the disabled.

- A ramp can be positioned in a location that is not obtrusive to the historic architecture.
- Railings, ramps and trim details need to be sympathetic to historic features.
- The retention of original windows, doors, steeples, and detailing is critical.
- Every attempt should be made to locate additional parking spaces to the rear or sides of the church.
- Significant landscape features need to be retained and enhanced.

Storefront Rehabilitation and Restoration

See Design Standards AMC 17.40

The commercial storefront is the most noticeable feature of an historic commercial building. The storefront plays an important role in the advertising and merchandising strategy of a business. A two story storefront deserves careful consideration because the exterior arrangement of access stairs, windows and ornamental details were designed to be part of the commercial storefront. Nineteenth and early twentieth century storefronts had large plate glass display windows, bands of smaller transom windows above, and recessed entries with double doors. Cast iron columns, brick pilasters, and wood details all provided decoration to the historic storefront.

The first step in determining if a commercial building should be rehabilitated is to evaluate the existing conditions of the storefront and if it is a Contributing Structure. Certain procedures are not recommended when considering rehabilitation of an historic structure such as removal of character defining details, craftsmanship and materials. Introducing non-historic elements and changing the location of a storefront's entrance may not be allowed.

Maintenance is best done on an annual basis to prevent deterioration of significant details. Vacant buildings need to be protected so that broken and unsecured doors and windows do not allow for damage that can be caused by the weather or vandals.

The Aurora Historic District encompasses several different historic commercial periods, each building will be judged according to its age and to the period it represents. Carefully read all Design Standards AMC 17.40 to determine what will apply to your particular building, whether Contributing or Noncontributing classification.



Figure 24 Located on the northwest end of Main Street, the building on the left was the “New Aurora Hotel” (circa 1895). The building on the right, closer to the railroad track providing convenient shipping, was constructed to handle the new hop brokerage business that developed after the Colony period ended. Both buildings were destroyed around 1960.

76. Windows on commercial structures

- When possible retain or rehabilitate the original size, division and shape of display windows. Windows which were either original to a historical structure should be rehabilitated and retained. Historic photographs available at the Aurora Colony Museum may provide documentation and early images which are valuable for rehabilitating or restoring the storefronts along Aurora’s Main Street.
- When replacement of windows is necessary, see Design Standards AMC 17.40.190 for specific standards for both contributing and Noncontributing structures in the commercial zone.
- All window glazing should be clear and non-reflective.

77. Recommendations for New Construction in the Historic Commercial Zone.

- Avoid creating a look that is not based in historical fact. Aurora has a unique look; avoid trying to create a look that appears to be “historical,” or one that creates a “Disneyland” effect in new construction
- Storefront display windows should be located only on the first floor level.
- It is recommended that at least 50% of the length of the primary façade should have an opening or windows.
- Transom windows, or a series of transoms (consisting of single or multiple panes of glass), above plate glass display windows admit additional light into the interior of a building. They are effective because of the high ceilings that are characteristic of historic architecture.
- Second story windows in Aurora’s commercial architecture should fit into the design of the structure. (Design Standards AMC 17.40.190 A,C)
- Second story windows should be vertically proportioned single or double hung sash or casement sash type and should be grouped such that the sum of the opening widths is less than 50% of the wall width.
- The first floor is often separated from the second floor by a horizontal architectural detail, which can be a string course of decorative bricks, awning, or cast iron work.

Awnings

78. Photographic evidence suggests that some of Aurora's commercial structures had awnings. Refer to Design Standards AMC 17.40.030

- Each project shall be reviewed by the HRB for approval.
- Awnings are not appropriate on residences that have been converted to commercial use.
- Awning styles must be in character with the historic building. Brightly colored and flamboyant patterns on canvas awnings are prohibited.
- Back-lighting of awnings is not allowed.
- Writing on canvas is limited to border areas only. See Figure 31.



Figure 25 This photograph of the Saddler and Kraus General Merchandise Store illustrates appropriate historic awnings.

Signs

Signage should not obscure architectural elements. Design, color, material and style of signs should complement the building facade. For a complete guide to signage, see Title 17.24 of the City of Aurora Municipal Code included with this guide.

Altering the Use

Although change is characteristic of commercial building because occupancy turns over on a cyclical basis, uses that are closely related to the original use are preferred. Every effort should be made to provide a **compatible use** for the building that will require minimal alteration to the building and its site. Downtown development occurs over decades and can reflect a variety of changes to historic buildings, some of which may be significant in their own right. (See Attachment C Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Treatment of Historic Properties).

79. Seek uses compatible with the historic character of the building.

- These uses should aid in interpreting how the building was used historically.
- Residential functions and cottage industries are compatible with the historic residential structures of Aurora.

- In some cases, non-conforming uses are also compatible with their historic buildings.

80. Seek uses requiring minimal change to the existing structures

- If a proposed new use requires such radical alteration to a structure's significant elements, then the entire concept is probably inappropriate. Experience has shown; however, that in most cases designs can be developed that respect the historic integrity of the building while also accommodating new functions.
- When considering an alteration to a commercial building, be sure to respect the original style and period of construction. Avoid creating a look that is not based in historical fact. Aurora has a unique look; avoid trying to create a look that appears to be "historical," or one that creates a "Disneyland" effect in new construction.
- When attempting to restore a building to a period look, base the alteration on the structure's pictorial evidence and sound historical facts.
- Photograph collections from the Aurora Colony Historical Resources Inventory are at Aurora City Hall, old Aurora Colony Museum, Marion County Historical Museum, and the Oregon Historical Society can provide reference photographs to use when considering an alteration of the use.
- See Design Standards AMC 17.40.180 Facades.

New Construction Guide for Additions, Infill Structures and Neighborhood Development

New Additions to Existing Buildings

See Design Standards AMC 17.40.020 Additions to Structures.

New additions are to be compatible in scale, height, massing and detail to the historic architecture. An appropriate addition must protect the integrity of the original structure.

81. Avoid new additions or alterations that would hinder the ability to interpret the design character of the historic period of significance in Aurora.

- New designs that create an appearance inconsistent with the historic character of the building are discouraged.
- Additions should be in harmony with the old and at the same time be distinguishable from the old so that the evolution of the district can be interpreted correctly. (See Attachment C)
- When developing a design for an addition to an existing structure, consider how the new addition will fit within the components that make up the existing facades, and also the ways in which the addition will relate to the broader context of surrounding buildings. It is always best to think of a new addition as one element in a continuous structure, which must fit into an existing framework comprised of varied older buildings.

82. Construction of new additions on historic commercial architecture can be challenging to execute in a tasteful and sensitive manner.

- New building finishes must be similar in material, quality, color, and dimension to the historic finishes.
- Refer to US Department of the Interior, *Preservation Assistance Division #14 Preservation Brief*.

83. Design new additions to historic buildings such that they will not destroy any significant historic architectural or cultural material.

- New additions must not obscure significant features.
- Additions to Colony Buildings are discouraged.
- All additions to any Contributing Structure must be documented in the Historic Inventory.

- Locate new additions back from primary facades in order to allow the original proportions and character of the historic facade to remain prominent, or set them apart from the main building and connect them with a “link.”
- Second floor additions to existing commercial structures are not desirable. However, roof additions can be designed to be set back so as not to be visible from the sidewalk.
- Additions should be “reversible,” such that a future owner may be able to restore the building to its historic condition if so desired.

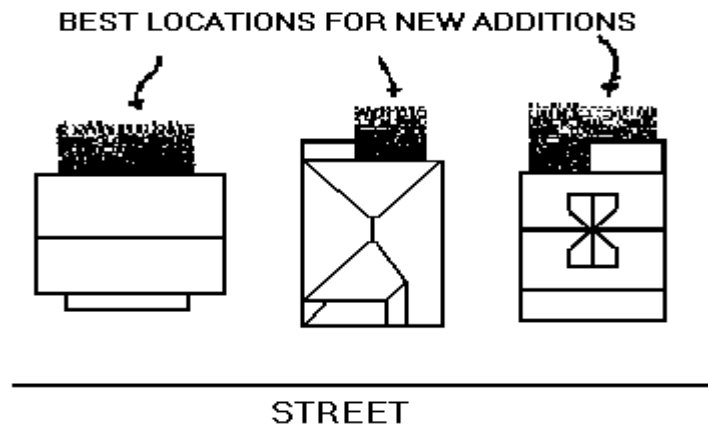


Figure 26 Locate New Additions Back from Primary Facades

84. Additions should be compatible in size and scale with the main building.

- Set back free standing additions from primary facades in order to allow the original proportions and character to remain prominent.
- Such additions should be visually subordinate to the main historic building.
- New additions to contributing structures may only be placed on the rear elevation.

85. Respect traditional entrance patterns when planning additions to buildings.

- Retain the appearance of the relationship of primary entrances, usually facing the street, when planning new additions. Refer to Design Standards AMC 17.40.050 Doors.

Infill Structures and New Neighborhood Development

Objectives of this Design Guide for Infill Structures and New Neighborhood Development include recommendations in the construction of buildings that are contextual, do not overpower existing historic structures, are sized and patterned sympathetically with historic structures, and are constructed of traditional or approved similar replacement materials. *Design Standards AMC 17.40 and 17.40.110*

Planning a New Construction Project

Design Standards in AMC 17.40) form design elements for all new buildings in Aurora's Historic District. The intent of these standards is not to be overly specific or to dictate certain designs to owners and designers or to encourage copying or mimicking of particular historic styles. Design standards are intended to provide a general design framework for new construction that will be compatible with Aurora's historic architecture. Good designers can take these standards and have the freedom to design appropriate, new architecture for Aurora's Historic District.

The general aim of the new construction guidelines is to encourage compatibility with the character and quality found in the 19th and early 20th century buildings found in the district rather than compatibility with more recent structures. The language of the Design Guide is keyed to the districts' "Historic Architectural Styles."

When designing a new building in the historic district one needs to recognize that while there is an overall distinctive district character, there is, nevertheless, a great variety of historic building types, styles, and scales located throughout the district, as illustrated in Attachment I, "*Aurora's Architectural Styles as Seen Today*". Likewise, there are several types of new construction that might be constructed within the district. The applicable design parameters for these new buildings will differ and are organized below based on the following types of infill:

Commercial Infill

Traditional commercial infill buildings are the types that fill in vacant lots within the larger streetscape of the downtown core area surrounding Highway 99E and Main Street. This type of building generally has a limited setback, attaches to or is very close to neighboring structures, and should take many of its design cues from the adjoining buildings.

Figure 27 This sketch taken from the Aurora Downtown Improvement Plan illustrates appropriate Commercial Infill.

Residential Infill

These buildings are new dwellings that are constructed on the occasional vacant lot within a block of existing houses. Setback, spacing, and general massing of the new dwelling are the most important criteria that should relate to the existing historic structures, along with residential roof and porch forms. New structures shall be subject to all design standards of AMC 17.40 including setbacks 17.40.160.

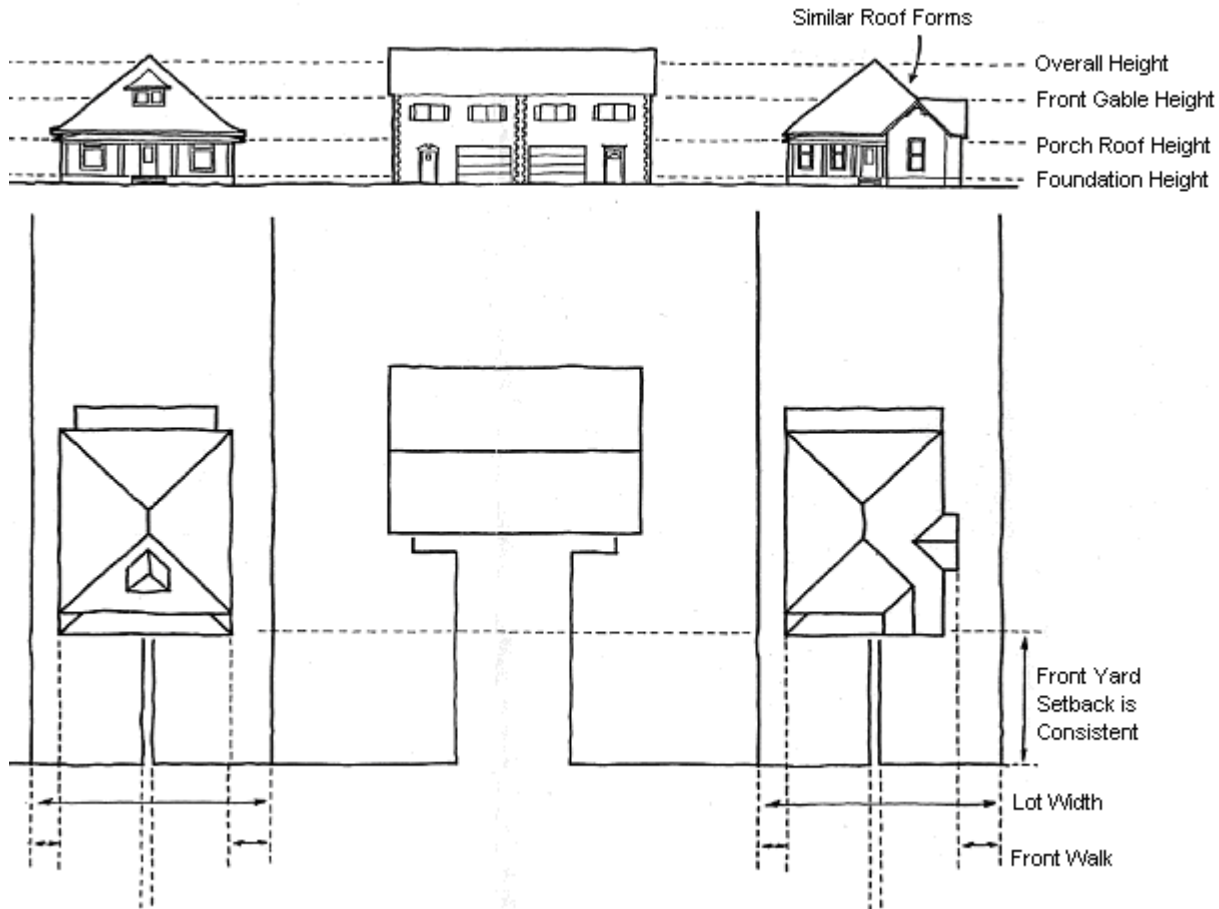


Figure 28 This figure illustrates how inappropriate new residential infill detracts from the established pattern, scale and rhythm of the existing fabric of adjacent historic bungalows.

Lot Location

When feasible, preserve significant views of landmarks and community focal points by carefully placing infill or new construction.

86. Existing building fabric should act as a model for locating new infill. Refer to Design Standards AMC 17.40.160.

- New Residential Development – Lots within the Historic District are generally rectangular. The houses are also rectangular, or irregular, with the wide side facing the street. Consistent setbacks for new development will create visual order and provide a margin of privacy for all residents.

Primary and Secondary Facades

87. The primary façade, the side that faces the public way, should provide for street interest through an entry way and architectural detailing which faces the street.

- General - The secondary facades, those sides not facing the public way, may have less architectural detailing and degree of finish than the primary façade.
- Commercial Infill - The public entry should be located on the primary facade; alternatively, a corner entry may be utilized.
- Commercial Infill - The primary façade is the location of primary signage, and greatest architectural detailing and degree of finish. Simpler, straightforward design is more typical of Aurora than ornate detailing.



Figure 29 The Post Colony Ice Cream Shop, once located on Main Street between 1st and 2nd Streets demonstrates how a recessed door allows for increased window display. It was dismantled in 1962.



Figure 30 The Fry Blacksmith Shop, 1867 illustrates how a false front becomes a decorative parapet hiding a pitched roof in order to give the appearance of a larger commercial style building. Note that even though a workshop, there was some decorative trim. This was located next to the Walter Fry house on Main Street.

Building Shape, Height and Width

Existing building scale in Aurora's historic district needs to be respected and evaluated when adding to or modifying the built environment within Aurora's Historic District. Refer to Design Standards AMC 17.40 and 17.40.100 height).

88. Existing buildings mass, height and width should serve as the model and scale for new construction.

- General - Renovations and new construction should respect and be in proportion to the existing building heights.
- General - Massing should be or appear to be rectangular. Compositions with a primary mass and attached or linked secondary structures may be acceptable upon review.

- Residential Infill and New Neighborhood Development – Generally, historic residential building heights were between 18 to 27 feet to the top of the roof. When new construction is near existing historic structures, it should be sensitive to and in context with these height restrictions.
- Residential Infill and New Neighborhood Development - Typical widths of historic primary facades were between 30 to 45 feet. Once again, new residences which are located near existing structures should be similar.



Figure 31 This streetscape of Post Colony businesses on the East side of Main Street shows that even though the size of buildings varies, the facade designs maintain a complimentary scale in their relationship to each other.

Setback

89. Maintain the close orientation of commercial storefronts to the sidewalk.

- Commercial – Photo documentation reveals that most Colony style commercial structures were set close to the sidewalk maintaining zero setback. A few examples include the Colony Store and the Will-Snyder Building.
- Commercial – Maintaining the connection between building and setback is important as it mitigates the architectural impact on the street facade.

- Commercial – Where setbacks are established by residences that have been turned into commercial use, new construction there should maintain the same setback.
- Refer to Design Standards AMC 17.40.160 Setbacks.

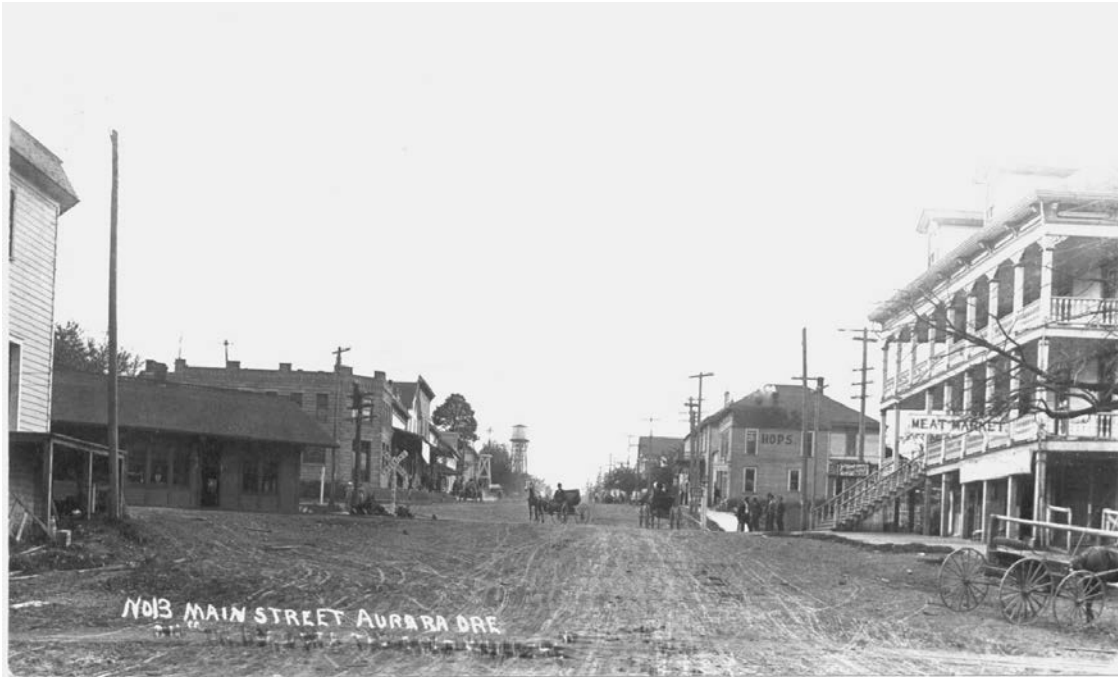


Figure 32 Notice that all of the structures abut the sidewalk in this view of Main Street taken around 1910 looking south.

Materials

90. The texture of exterior building materials shall be similar to those used historically.

- Refer to Design Standards AMC 17.40.170 Siding
- Use wood or wood composite (wood grain or smooth surface) siding in horizontal lap, shingle, or vertical board and batten forms according to contributing status.
- All siding must be painted. Stained or clear varnishes for the “natural” look are prohibited. See Design Standards AMC 17.40.120 Paint.
- Masonry is permitted.

91. All synthetic siding materials are prohibited.

Roofs (Refer to Design Standards AMC 17.40.150 Roofs)

92. Smooth-sawn wood shingles are encouraged. See also Roof Guidelines 45-52.

- Use of material to fit style of structure is encouraged.
- All materials need to be approved.

93. Roofs shall be similar in scale to those of historic residences or Aurora's historic commercial structures.

- General - The primary ridge line of new buildings should not exceed 35 feet without a change in height.
- Residential Infill and New Neighborhood Development - The primary ridge line is encouraged to be parallel to the street, unless surroundings dictate otherwise.
- Residential Infill and New Neighborhood Development - The range of historic ridge lines is from 30 to 45 feet long

94. Roofs shall be similar in form to those of historic residences or Aurora's historic commercial structures.

Doors and Windows (Refer to Design Standards AMC 17.40.190)

95. Many of the commercial buildings in Aurora were designed to house a variety of businesses. See also Door and Window Guidelines 54-57.

- Some of these commercial buildings had central recessed door openings which were flanked by large plate glass windows with a vertical band of smaller transom windows above.
- Recessed entries provide more space for window displays, offer a sheltered area for customers, and emphasize the entrance from the sidewalk.
- Basement entries are not recommended to be emphasized, but styled as a traditional secondary accesses or cellar entries, rather than as split-level entries.
- Historic commercial doors and their openings should be maintained.

Figure 33 The Will-Snyder General Merchandise store on 21610-20 Main Street has been altered to accommodate a different business in each bay however the mezzanine windows have remained intact.



Figure 34 Large Post Colony Buildings often housed multiple businesses. New buildings can also achieve the suggested mass by allowing for multiple uses. The Will Brothers store, also once called Will Brothers Bazaar was later used as a mortuary, a publishing/newspaper office and several antique stores, was lost to fire in 2002. It had residential apartments upstairs.

- 96. Doors and windows should be similar in scale and proportion to those found on historic residences and commercial buildings in Aurora. For specific requirements, refer to Design Standards AMC 17.40.050, 17.40.190.**

Ornament and Detail

- 97. Color schemes should be simple.**
- Use one base color for the building.
 - It is recommended one or two accent colors.
 - Select colors that are similar to those found in Approved Historic District Exterior Color Guide at City Hall.
 - More color recommendations can be found in the Color section which begins at #43 of this Design Guide.
- 98. Chimneys should be subordinate to the roof form. Refer to Design Standards AMC 17.40.040.**
- Residential Infill and New Neighborhood Development - Brick chimneys, similar to those found historically, are allowed.
- 99. If ornamentation is applied to new buildings it should be used in a manner similar to that found historically on residences in Aurora.**
- Residential Infill and New Neighborhood Development - Ornamental trim is typically found on porches, and in eaves.

Porches (Refer to Design Standards AMC 17.40.130)

- 100. Porches shall be used to define primary entrances.**
- The porch form should be similar to those seen historically.
 - The porch should be oriented to the street.
 - Wood posts are appropriate supports.

Drive-in and Drive Thru Structures

101. Drive-in and Drive-Thru commercial structures were not part of the built landscape during the late 19th and early 20th century. As a result, such structures are prohibited within Historic District boundaries. (AMC 17.40.060)

Secondary Structures (Refer to Accessory Structures AMC 17.28)

- 102. Secondary structures are encouraged; however, they should be set back and not block the view of any primary or secondary structures.**
- They can be used to reduce the mass of the primary building.
 - Secondary structures should be set back from the primary elevation of the main structure.
 - They may be connected by walkways to the main building.
 - These buildings should be smaller than the primary structure.

Earthquake Considerations

Much of Aurora's residential architecture is wood frame in construction. The single-story wood frame house is one of the safest building types in an earthquake. Structural elements must be securely tied together to withstand an earthquake. The shaking and lateral forces of an earthquake will separate building components at their weakest points. Foundations are often the weakest area of an historic building. Some houses do not have foundations, or they have weak ones. Poured concrete perimeter wall foundations are common. Newer houses frequently have concrete slab foundations, which hold up well in an earthquake.

The most common problem with historic architecture is that the wooden sill of the house is not properly anchored to the foundation. Foundation bolts, or cross bracing help to secure the house to the foundation, making it less vulnerable to vibration in an earthquake. House configurations that are the most vulnerable to earthquake damage are those that have:

- The house over a garage
- Many large windows and doors, particularly at building corners
- Large overhangs
- Split levels and complex geometry
- Stilts supporting the structure

Historic wooden architecture was well built, usually with high quality materials. There are certain non-structural hazards that exist in an earthquake. Injury and damage can result

from the collapse of certain building elements. These elements need to be braced to the structure, removed or relocated.

- Weak chimneys may collapse, with bricks falling to the roof or ground.
- Unsecured water heaters can fall over and cause fires or water damage.
- Large, old and leaning trees may topple in an earthquake, or loose branches may fall.
- Large panes of glass can shatter.
- Light fixtures or hanging plants that are not properly anchored can fall or cause damage as they swing.
- Large, top-heavy furniture, bookcases or cabinets, can fall over and cause injuries or damage.

For those that are interested, two publications are available that help to inform the home owner about some of the issues that need to be considered when preparing the old house for an earthquake and are available at the City Hall.

Attachment A

Finding Information About Your Property

Aurora Colony Historic Resources Inventory

This City of Aurora document is an architectural survey of all structures within the Historic Overlay. It also includes vacant properties and some properties that are within the National Historic District that are not within Aurora's city limits. (Properties outside the city are not regulated by the City of Aurora.) Each listed property is issued a Resource Number for identification purposes.

The inventory was updated in 2015 from the 1985 survey done by architectural authorities Philip Dole and Judith Rees. It includes such information as it relates to the Aurora Colony and its descendents, original exterior architectural features and changes, original and subsequent uses and photographs, all according to information that was available. Additional information/photos which show architectural changes on Contributing structures can be added and is encouraged. Submissions should be directed to the Historic Review Board.

The inventory is available to view at city hall and on the city's website. Staff will print out the page on your property.

Aurora Colony Historical Society

The Old Aurora Colony Museum has extensive archives of photographs and family histories on Colony and Post Colony properties. You are welcome to make an appointment with the curator to see if they can be of help to you.

Marion County

County tax records are often useful in finding previous owners who might be of assistance in supplying information and photographs of your structure at various times in the past. Building permit applications may also give you information.

Historic Review Board

The Historic Review Board is always available to direct property owners and businesses to information that may help them determine how to proceed with exterior changes, restoration and maintenance.

The board meets monthly on the fourth (4th) Thursday at 7pm in council chambers. It is not necessary to be listed on the agenda for short questions and informal discussions nor is there a fee. For more extensive inquiries, please ask to be an agenda item two weeks prior to the meeting.

Attachment B

Map of the Aurora Colony National Historic District



Figure 32 This map illustrates the boundaries of Aurora's Historic District. Note that not all areas are within the City of Aurora boundaries.

Attachment C

The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties

1. A property shall be used as it was historically, or be given a new use that maximizes the retention of distinctive materials, features, spaces, and spatial relationships. Where a treatment and use have not been identified, a property shall be protected and, if necessary, stabilized until additional work may be undertaken.
2. The historic character of a property shall be retained and preserved. The replacement of intact or repairable historic materials or alteration of features, spaces, and spatial relationships that characterize a property shall be avoided.
3. Each property shall be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Work needed to stabilize, consolidate, and conserve existing historic materials and features shall be physically and visually compatible, identifiable upon close inspection, and properly documented for future research.
4. Changes to a property that have acquired historic significance in their own right shall be retained and preserved.
5. Distinctive materials, features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property shall be preserved.
6. The existing condition of historic features shall be evaluated to determine the appropriate level of intervention needed. Where the severity of deterioration requires repair or limited replacement of a distinctive feature, the new material shall match the old in composition, design, color, and texture.
7. Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, shall be undertaken using the gentlest means possible. Treatments that cause damage to historic materials shall not be used.
8. Archeological resources shall be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures shall be undertaken.
9. New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction shall not destroy historic materials, features, and spatial relationships that characterize the property. The new work shall be differentiated from the old and shall be compatible with the historic materials, features, size, scale and proportion, and massing to protect the integrity of the property and its environment.
10. New additions and adjacent or related new construction shall be undertaken in such a manner that, if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.

Attachment D

Definitions

BARGEBOARD: The raking boards found at the gable of a building. Whenever the roof framework overhangs the end (gable) walls, a barge board is frequently used to cover the ends of the roof timbers. Bargeboards are often the occasion for a variety of ornamentation.

BASE: The lowest part of a building; the lowest part of a column.

BALUSTRADE: A railing or low wall consisting of a handrail on balusters (small supporting posts) and a base rail.

CAP: The top member of a column or pilaster

CLERESTORY: An upper zone of wall pierced with windows that admit light into a large room.

CONTEMPORARY: Happening in this time. This is not a style of building. Any structure of this time is “contemporary.”

CONTEXT: The surrounding environment of a building or site, including other structures, site features, landscape and streets.

COPING: A capping to a wall or parapet.

CORBEL: A bracket of stone, wood, or metal projecting from the side of a wall and serving to support a cornice, the spring of an arch, a balustrade or other element.

CORNICE: A projecting ornamental molding along the top of a building crowning it.

DORMER: A window set upright in a sloping roof; the roofed projection in which this window is set.

ELEVATION: A “head-on” drawing of a building facade or object, without any allowance for perspective. An elevation drawing will be in a fixed proportion to the measurement on the actual building.

FACADES: The exterior face of a building which is considered to be the architectural front. It is distinguishable from the other sides by the use of architectural detail and ornamentation.

FASCIA: A horizontal band of vertical face trim.

FIELD REVIEW: Review performed for Administrative Approval by a board member on request of the Planning Administrator either on site and/or by contact with the applicant.

FREESTANDING SIGN: A detached sign which is supported by one or more columns, uprights or braces extended from the ground or from an object on the ground, or a detached sign which is erected on the ground.

HOOD MOLDING: A projecting molding around the top of a doorway or window to throw off the rain.

INFILL: A single parcel of developable land located within a landscape of existing structures.

LANDMARK: A prominent building or feature officially designated as having special status and protection.

LATTICE: An openwork screen or grill made of interlocking or overlapping strips.

LINTEL: A horizontal beam spanning an opening.

MOLDING: A shaped strip of wood, metal, brick, etc., usually mounted horizontally, and used as ornament on a surface of a structure.

MOTIF: An element in a composition, a principal repeated element in design.

MULLION: One of the vertical members of a window, dividing the glass.

MUNTIN: An intermediate member of a door or window framework separating the panels.

PARAPET: Either the edge of the roof or the top of a wall forms the top line of the building silhouette.

PICKET: A wooden fence made from evenly spaced narrow vertical wooden stakes (pickets) that are attached to lateral boards for support near each end. The pickets are typically pointed at the top. There is space between the pickets measuring up to the width of a picket.

PORTICO: A porch or covered walk consisting of a roof supported by columns; a colonnaded porch.

PRESERVE: To keep in perfect or unaltered condition. Preservation usually included the overall form of the building, its structural system, and finishes, as well as any decorative details. Landscaping materials may also be preserved. Note that preservation of a structure may include keeping alterations and additions that have become important.

PRIMARY FACADE: The exterior face of a building which is the architectural front sometimes distinguished from the other facades by elaboration of architectural or ornamental detail.

RECONSTRUCT: To create again. A building, room or detail may be reproduced in its exact detail and appearance as it once existed. Accurate reconstruction requires good evidence of the original design. One approach to construction includes using the same construction methods as were used originally, whereas a second approach allows the use of substitute methods and materials, so long as they achieve the same visual effect as the original.

REHABILITATE: To return to useful life. Rehabilitation is the process of returning a property to a state of utility, through repair or alteration, which makes possible an efficient contemporary use while preserving those portions and features of the property which are significant to its historic, architectural and cultural values.

REMODEL: To remake; to make over. In a remodeling, the appearance is changed by removing original detail and altering spaces. New materials and forms are installed. Applying a “modern” front to an older building is an example of remodeling. Often, these changes are not reversible.

RESTORE: To bring back to a previous condition. In a restoration an earlier appearance of the building is recreated, both in form and detail. Original elements that have been covered are exposed, and missing pieces replaced with new ones that match the original.

SHAFT: The main portion of a column, between the base and capital.

SHINGLE: Fish scale, diamond-back - A roofing or siding unit of wood, usually. Decorative patterns include scalloped and diamond shapes.

SIDING: Examples of the finish covering of an exterior wall on a frame building are Ship Lap, Clapboard, Board and Batten.

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

STABILIZE: To make resistant to change in condition. A building is usually stabilized to retard deterioration until it can be repaired. A weather-resistant closure, and a safe structural system are minimum stabilization efforts.

TRANSOM: A horizontal cross bar in a window over a door or between a door and window above it. Also refers to a window above a door or other window built and often hinged to a transom.

Attachment E

ADA Code Compliance as it Relates to the Historic District

All building permits issued by the City of Aurora and Marion County must comply with the applicable portions of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), including those building permits issued for improvement in the Historic District, subject to the appropriate waiver provisions of the ADA.

Attachment F

Suggested Plant Material

This is a list of plant material that is consistent with the feeling of the turn-of-the-century period. This list is not exhaustive, and plant choices do not necessarily need to be limited to what was available during the historic period, unless some sort of specific landscape restoration is desired. It is important to capture the enthusiasm, quest for plant variety, and the spirit of the period when creating an appropriate period garden.

Trees and Shrubs for Border Planting:

Acer Macrophyllum - Oregon Maple
Arbutus Menziesi - Maclrone
Crataegus Vars - Hawthorn
Cryptomeria Japonica - Common Cryptomeia
Juniperus Viriniana - Red Cedar
Liquid Amber Syraciflua - Sweet Gum
Pseudotsuga Douglasi - Douglas Fir
Taxodium Distichum - Common Bald cypress

Tall Shrubs

Camellia Japonica - Common Camellia
Caragana Arborescens - Siberian Pea Tree
Euonymus Europaeus - European Burningbush
Ilex Opaca - American Holly
Laurocerasus Officinalis - English Cherry Laurel
Rhamnus Dahurica - Dahurian Buckthorn
Rhododendron Vars - Rhododendron
Tamarix Parviflora - Tammarix
Viburnam Vars - Viburnam

Perennials Border Planting

Anemone Japonica - Japanese Anemone
Aster Vars - Aster
Campanula Vars - Bellflower
Chrysanthemum Vars - Chrysanthemum

Digitalis Vars - Foxglove
 Helenium Vars - Sneezeweed
 Lupinus Polyphyllus - Washington Lupine
 Iris Vars - Iris
 Paeonia Vars - Peony
 Phlox Paniculata - Garden Phlox
 Primula Vars - Primrose
 Rosa Vars - Rose

Medium Shrubs

Abelia Grandiflora - Glossy Abelia
 Acuba Japonica - Japanese Acuba
 Azalea Vars - Azalea
 Berberis Darwinii - Darwin Barberry
 Buddleia Davidii - Orange-Eye Butterfly Bush
 Buxus Sempervirens - Common Box
 Chosya Ternata - Mexican Orange
 Cytisus Scoparius - Scotch Broom
 Kalmia Latifolia - Mountain Laurel
 Leucothoe Catesbaei - Drooping Leucothoe
 Lonicera Fragrantissima - Winter Honeysuckle
 Pieris Floribunda - Mountain Andromeda
 Spiraea Vars - Spirea

Low Shrubs

Daphne Genkwa - Rose Daphne
 Erica Vars - Heather
 Rosa Vars - Rose

Commercial and Highway Vegetation OR ANY OTHER AREAS WHERE WATER IS LIMITED

Historically appropriate commercial and highway vegetation includes:

Acer Circinatum – Vine Maple
 Arctostaphylos uva ursi Massachusetts Variety – Kinnickinnick
 Cistus Corbariensis – Rock Rose
 Gaultheria Shallon – Salal
 Lavendula ‘Hicote’ – Lavender
 Mahonia Aquifolium – Oregon Grape
 Mahonia Aquifolium compacta – Compact Oregon Grape

Myrica Californica – Pacific Wax Myrtle
 Populus Tremuloides – Quaking Aspen
 Psuedotsuga Menisci – Douglas Fir
 Rosa Gymnocarpa – Bald hip Wild Rose
 Rosa Rugosa Alba – Rugosa Rose

Victorian Landscapes

Some elements of the Victorian Landscape might include:

Bedding Area	Traditionally filled with low or medium height colorful annual plants and shrubs. They are often arranged in patterns and designs, much like a carpet pattern.
Rock Garden	The “Rockery” is a combination of ornamental rocks and plants positioned to create a natural-looking landscape. This can include the use of alpine or coastal plant species.
Rose Garden	The “Rosarium” is a portion of the garden devoted to the rose. A collection can be extensive and include old fashioned or hybrid species.
Cut Flowers	This type of planting bed usually focuses on using different species of perennials, biennials and annuals to provide fresh flowers for the house and spectacular year-round color in the garden.
Kitchen Garden	This garden provides herbs, basic fruits and vegetables for home use. It is often screened from view by other ornamental plantings. Many homes grew a vegetable garden in the historic period.
Specialty	Specialty gardens are those that conform to a specific theme, like a white or blue garden, or an herb knot garden. Choosing a color theme presents a challenge as the owner attempts to accomplish all plantings using one color, like white. A knot garden presents an elaborate knot pattern using plant materials, like sage and lavender.

Attachment G

Local, State and Federal Incentives

Local-City Grant Programs

You may be eligible for a City grant program CLG (certified Local Government Grants) that provides monies for rehabilitation in combination with financing 50% grant match from you. These grants are annual and are of limited dollars. Check with City hall for more information. Structures must be of Contributing status.

1. Located in the Aurora's Historic District, and
2. In need of rehabilitation (the work must be directly related to the facade or a distinctive interior space), and
3. Reviewed and recommended by the HRB.

State Special Assessment Program

The Oregon State Special Assessment Program is a state-sponsored incentive program established in 1975 to encourage the preservation and appropriate rehabilitation of properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Under this program a property is specially assessed for a period of ten years. This allows the owner to restore or improve the condition of the property and not pay additional taxes on the resulting increase in the property's value until the ten-year benefit period expires.

In order to be eligible, an Aurora property must be listed either as a Contributing resource in the Aurora Colony Historic District or be individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places. For more information visit <https://www.oregon.gov/oprd/HCD/SHPO/pages/tax.aspx> or contact Oregon State Historic Preservation office.

Federal Tax Incentives

The Economic Recovery Act (ERTA) provides an investment tax credit for “substantial” rehabilitation of income producing properties (commercial, industrial, and residential rental buildings). The rehabilitation must be “certified”, which means that the rehabilitation must comply with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation*. It must be consistent with the historic character of the property and the district where the property is located. Rehabilitation is reviewed by the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office in Salem and by the National Park Service in San Francisco for compliance with the Secretary's Standards.

Attachment H

Historic Preservation Organizations

For a list of National, State and Local Historic Preservation organizations, contact the State Office of Historic Preservation or the Historic Preservation League of Oregon.

State Historic Preservation Office
Oregon Parks and Recreation Dept.
725 Summer St. NE Suite C
Salem, OR 97310-1001
(503) 986-0690
www.oregon.gov/oprd/HCD/pages/index.aspx

Restore Oregon
(formerly Historic Preservation League of Oregon)
1130 SW Morrison St. Suite 318
Portland OR 97205
(503) 243-1923
www.ino@restoreoregon.org

Oregon Historical Society
1200 SW Park Ave.
Portland, OR 97205-2483
(503) 221-2035
www.ohs.org

Historic Churches

Inspecting and Maintaining Religious Properties, *Signs of Grace* (video), and *Common Bond* are all aids produced to facilitate the rehabilitation of historic churches. They are available from the New York Landmarks Conservancy.

New York Landmarks Conservancy
141 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York 10010
(212) 995-5260
www.nylandmarks.org

Attachment I

Aurora's Architectural Styles As Seen Today

AURORA COLONY PERIOD

WILLIAM FRY HOUSE
21611 Main Street
Built c. 1870; Original Site



AURORA COLONY PERIOD

EMMA GIESY—GEORGE KRAUS HOUSE, “KRAUS HOUSE”

Located on 2nd and Liberty as part of the museum complex.

Built c. 1870; Original location was at 3rd and Main Streets.



AURORA COLONY PERIOD

CHARLES SNYDER HOUSE

14996 3rd Street

Built c. 1870; Original Site



POST COLONY (MID 19TH CENTURY VERNACULAR STYLE)

JACOB MILLER HOUSE
21624 Liberty Street
Built c. 1890; Original Site



POST COLONY (MID 19TH CENTURY VERNACULAR STYLE)

CAPTAIN WILLIAM MILEY HOUSE

21497 Hwy. 99E

Built 1895; original site (re-graded for Hwy 99E)



POST COLONY (MID 19th CENTURY VERNACULAR)

GEORGE MILLER HOUSE

21358 Highway 99E

Built c. 1890; Original Site



QUEEN ANNE STYLE

ANTON WILL HOUSE

Third and Liberty Street

Built c. 1897; Original Site



QUEEN ANNE STYLE

CHRISTIAN ZIMMERMAN HOUSE

21514 Liberty Street

Built c. 1900; Original Site



QUEEN ANNE STYLE

21383 Liberty Street

Built c. 1890; Original Site



BUNGALOW (CRAFTSMAN) STYLE

Dr. Benjamin Giesy House
21551 Main St.
1915, Original Site



BUNGALOW STYLE (CRAFTSMAN)

Corner of Bob's Avenue and Sayre Drive
Built c. 1915; Original Site



BUNGALOW STYLE (CRAFTSMAN)

Corner of Liberty Street & Bob's Avenue
Built c. 1915; Original Site



All Photos Courtesy of Larry Townsend

Attachment J

Bibliography

Many of the following bibliography items can be found at the Historic Preservation League of Oregon, the State Historic Preservation Office, (see *Appendix J* for addresses) and the Oregon Historical Society in Portland.

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Periodicals

APT Bulletin and Communique

Association for Preservation Technology
904 Princess Anne Street
P.O. Box 8178
Fredericksburg, Virginia 22404

Fine Homebuilding

The Taunton Press
Newtown, Connecticut 06470

Historic Preservation Magazine,

National Trust for Historic Preservation
1785 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20036

Landscape Architecture

American Society of Landscape Architects
4401 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
5th Floor
Washington D.C. 20008-2302

Material Culture

Pioneer America Society
c/o Department of Earth Sciences
Southeast Missouri State University
Cape Girardeau, Missouri 63701

The Old House Journal

935 9th Street
Brooklyn, New York, 11215

Preservation Briefs Series

Technical Preservation Services
U.S. Government Printing Office
U.S. Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C.

Attachment K

APPROVED FONT STANDARDS FOR SIGNS

City of Aurora Design Review ~ Guidelines for Historic Properties

Avante Garde Book
 Hills Manual of Business Forms and Guide
 Classica-Roman
 Hills Manual of Business Forms
 Courier
 Hills Manual of Business Forms
 Dickens-Bold
 Hills Manual of Business Forms and Guide
 Domestic Typo
 Hills Manual of Business Forms and
 Elite
 Hills Manual of Business Forms
 Fox Trot Medium
 HILLS MANUAL OF BUSINESS FORMS AND GUIDE
 Garamond-Roman
 Hills Manual of Business Forms and Guide
 Garth Graphic ATT-Bold
 Hills Manual of Business Forms and

Heritage-Bold
 Hills Manual of Business Forms
 New Century Schoolbook-Roman
 Hills Manual of Business Forms and
 Palatino-Roman
 Hills Manual of Business Forms and Guide
 Read-Normal
 Hills Manual of Business Forms and Guide
 Sans-Light Condensed
 Hills Manual of Business Forms and Guide
 Souvenir
 Hills Manual of Business Forms and Guide
 Stylis-Light
 Hills Manual of Business Forms and Guide
 Tax Type Condensed-Regular
 Hills Manual of Business Forms and Guide

Italic Card Types

Goudy Old Style-Regular Italic
 Hills Manual of Business Forms and Guide
 Helvetica Narrow-Italic
 Hills Manual of Business Forms and Guide
 Kennon Italic
 Hills Manual of Business Forms and Guide
 AGaramond-Seribold Italic
 Hills Manual of Business Forms and Guide
 Albatross-Italic
 Hills Manual of Business Forms and Guide

Bassett-Italic
 Hills Manual of Business Forms and Guide
 Chopin-Italic (Caslon Open Face)
 Hills Manual of Business Forms and Guide
 Dubiel-Italic
 Hills Manual of Business Forms and Guide
 Frugal Sans-Light Italic
 Hills Manual of Business Forms and Guide

Ornamental Card Types

Bodoni Open
 Hills Manual of Business Forms and Guide

(Ord. 419 § 23D, 2002; Ord. 416 § 8.50.130, 2002)