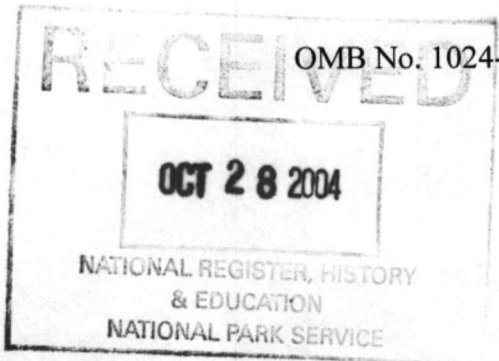


NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 10-90)



OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name **Polo Independent Order of Odd Fellows Lodge No. 197**

other names/site number **The Odd Fellows Building**

2. Location

street & number **117 West Mason Street** _____ Not for
publication

city or town **Polo** _____ vicinity

state **Illinois** code **IL** county **Ogle** code **141** zip code **61064**

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination _____ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets _____ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant _____ nationally _____ statewide locally. (_____ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

William L. ... / SHPO 10-19-04

Signature of certifying official

Date

Illinois Historic Preservation Agency

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property _____ meets _____ does not meet the National Register criteria. (_____ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau
Polo I.O.O.F Lodge No. 197
Name of Property

American Indian Tribe
Ogle, Illinois
County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

entered in the National Register

Edson H. Beall

12/6/04

See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the
National Register

See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the
National Register

removed from the National Register

other (explain):

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
 public-local
 public-State
 public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- building(s)
 district
 site
 structure
 object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u> 1 </u>	<u> 0 </u> buildings
<u> 0 </u>	<u> 0 </u> sites
<u> 0 </u>	<u> 0 </u> structures
<u> 0 </u>	<u> 0 </u> objects
<u> 1 </u>	<u> 0 </u> Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Polo I.O.O.F Lodge No. 197
Name of Property

Ogle, Illinois
County and State

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

SOCIAL/meeting hall

COMMERCE/Specialty Store

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/Specialty Store

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Classical Revival

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation **STONE/limestone**

Roof **ASPHALT**

Walls **BRICK**

other

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 1 **Polo IOOF Lodge No. 197** **Ogle, Illinois**

Narrative Description

The Odd Fellows Building, Polo IOOF Lodge No.197, is located at 117 West Mason Street, city of Polo, county of Ogle, state of Illinois. The building is located on the south side of West Mason Street and faces north. It is the second building in the first block of a two block main street business section where commercial buildings on the north and south side date from the mid-nineteenth century to the early twentieth century. The structure is one half block east of Illinois Highway 26 and is bound by a city side sidewalk and street to the north, a public alley to the south, and two adjacent buildings east and west.

The building is constructed of brick masonry on a cut stone foundation. The style of the building is Classical Revival, characteristics of which are found in a prominent central pediment above a symmetrical façade, classical egg and dart detailing, and pilasters with corbelled brick and stone capitals. Though designed by an architect, the structure has many vernacular characteristics with a variety of window sizes and shapes, a reserved use of pre-fabricated ornament, and brick and stonework that showcases the craftsmanship of its builder. There is a high degree of detail in the masonry work composed of face brick, molded brick, flush stone and carved stone. The footprint of the building is a rectangle with 47 ½ feet of frontage by 98 feet deep and remains unchanged since construction. The site of the structure slopes to the south. As seen from the street, the building is three stories with a sub-grade basement and measures 62 feet at its highest point. It is the tallest structure in the downtown business section. From the alley side, the structure is two stories with a structural attic space and a basement entry three feet below grade. Originally, entry was at grade, the change necessitated by public improvements at the alley in the 1950s. The architects were Charles Wyman Bradley and Frank A. Carpenter of Rockford, Illinois. General contractor Thomas P. Ruth of Polo, Illinois constructed the building.

Exterior of the Building

North Façade - Front

The North Facade of the building, facing Mason Street, is three stories tall and is divided into three bays vertically. The ground floor consists of glass and steel storefronts with the upper stories consisting of St. Louis model brick. The first floor has three equal-sized sections of metal and glass storefront. The central section is recessed and has four wood

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Section 7 Page 2 **Polo IOOF Lodge No. 197** **Ogle, Illinois**

and glass entry doors. The two middle doors serve upper floor assembly spaces and are flanked by single doors, each serving commercial spaces. This recessed entry has a ceramic mosaic tile floor with classical patterning. It may not be original to the structure. Each commercial storefront has two feet of brick space with two panes of plate glass. A band of prism glass spans each section of storefront. The entry doors are original.

Just above the entry, on the building front is cubic lodge lighted sign that reads, "IOOF 197." Early photographs indicate that the storefront plate glass extended to the ground and had no prism glass. According to newspaper accounts of the period, the original storefront was patent steel sash with plate glass by Love Brothers of Aurora, Illinois. The date of removal is unknown though the new storefront was installed within the period of significance. Research also indicates that two stairways from sidewalk level served the basement area. These were located both east and west of the main entry in front of each storefront.

The second and third floors are separated into three equal-sized bays by brick pilasters that begin from the sills at the second floor windows and extend to the cornice. An egg and dart frame made of molded brick extends vertically up the building, encompassing both floors. The second floor has two side bays, each with large three-part windows, resembling a Chicago window, though each being double-hung. The central bay has a central double-hung window flanked by two smaller double-hung windows. Each of the windows at this level is spanned with stone lintels. The central window has a stone lintel with carved s-shaped stone corbels above, supporting a flat stone window hood. All of the windows have attached carved stone sills that protrude from the brick facade. The third floor continues brick from the second floor with three arched windows each in three bays. The arches are rounded, made of molded brick. The arched windows are double-hung with a single paned lower sash and an upper sash composed of a single pane of glass with an arched muntin surrounded by six panes of glass each separated by a muntin. These are set in a radial array. The windows, as seen from the interior, are in a square opening. All of the windows are plate glass in wood sash and are original. Above the second floor, at the central bay, is flush decorative stone carved with "IOOF." The third floor windows also have attached sills that protrude from the facade. A decorative band of molded brick with egg and dart motif with brick and stone corbelling begins the parapet. Approximately two feet above the brick band, a similar band of stone dentils and trim runs horizontally across the facade. Brick corbelling and an additional course of carved stone, completes the parapet. Original clay tile coping tops it. The central bay of

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Section 7 Page 3 **Polo IOOF Lodge No. 197** **Ogle, Illinois**

the facade is punctuated with a corbelled pediment topped with the same brick detail and coping. The pediment has a carved stone medallion in its center. The carving depicts the year of construction "1901" surrounded by a laurel wreath. The first number "1" is missing from the inscription.

West Facade

The west facade of the building has an abutting structure along the first floor. The remaining two stories are windowless and are composed of common brick in a running bond pattern accented by a rowlock course of molded brick every six courses. The parapet steps with the roof slope, in four equal runs, toward the south. A chimney, flush with the walls, extends above the parapet at the northernmost step. Two additional chimneys, in relief from the wall, extend above the parapet near the south end of the structure. The parapet is topped with its original clay tile coping.

South Facade

The south facade is complete masonry with a stone foundation and is comprised of two stories, a basement and structural attic space. Basement entry is several steps below grade. Above this basement level, the first floor has two symmetrically placed entry doors with large fixed transoms above. A large two-over-one double hung window flanks each entry door. An incoming electrical service and meter that is mounted at the center of the structure divide these entry areas. Shallow masonry arches constructed with three courses of rowlock brick span all door and window openings. Each window opening has a stone sill. Access to the first floor doors is by means of a metal stair and porch structure. The metal stair is composed of six-step entry stairs at center that leads from ground to a platform. From this platform, stairs rise both east and west to two separate porch areas. Original porches had access by stairs from the east and west with the central area being open. Wood lattice has been added to enclose the stair and porch areas

The second story has seven equally spaced double hung windows. Each window opening is spanned with shallow masonry arches constructed of two courses of rowlock brick. Each window has a stone lintel. Above this story is a solid masonry wall, concealing a structural attic beyond. A gutter extends across the back of the roof with no parapet. Two downspouts are located along the east and west walls.

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Section 7 Page 4 **Polo IOOF Lodge No. 197**

Ogle, Illinois

East Facade

The east facade of the building has an abutting structure along the first and second floors. This structure appears to have been constructed at the same time as the IOOF hall as it shares a party wall. The remaining story is windowless and is composed of common brick in a running bond pattern accented by a row-lock course of accent brick every six courses. The parapet steps with the roof slope, in four equal runs, towards the south. A chimney, flush with the wall, extends above the parapet at the central step. The parapet is topped with its original clay coping.

Interior of the Building Basement

The basement is divided bilaterally, north to south, by a brick foundation wall. It is accessed by stair from the commercial spaces above or by doors at the south alley. The basement has stone foundation walls and a concrete floor. A wood floor covered the concrete floors in the east and west basement. The wood floor was removed in the east basement and the concrete floor is exposed. The original wood floor remains in the west basement. The half bathrooms on the east and west side were replaced with new bathroom fixtures.

First Floor

The first floor has two store areas divided by a stair that led to the Odd Fellows' Hall above. Each store area is equal in size, measuring 22 feet 10 ½ inches wide by 90 feet long. The floors have been restored to the original hardwood maple after layers of flooring had been removed.

The added suspended ceiling was removed and the original exposed pressed steel ceiling restored. The pressed steel ceiling is surrounded by pressed steel border and meets the walls with a highly carved crown molding of the same material.

The original Moline rope driven elevator remains on the rear of the west side commercial space. An interior staircase to the second floor has been added to the west side. Two short half partitions have been added to divide west side retail from a small rear living area. A kitchen, full and half bath have been added to create this west living area.

The main entry stair to the second floor hall has a ceramic mosaic floor landing. From this landing, the stair rises to an open u-shaped hall. The stair and hall each have a red oak wainscot. The wainscot at the stair and hall above is comprised of two sections. The

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larger lower section is of tongue and groove wood strips running vertically. This is topped with a series of panels running horizontally. A railing, with turned wood balusters and square in section newel posts and columns, surrounds the stair. Bands of classical egg and dart wood trim surround trim pieces at the top of each newel. This detailing is repeated at the top of supporting columns.

Second Floor

The stair and hall receive natural light borrowed through transoms from the front parlors and glazing at the room doors. All glazing at door and transoms is etched. From the U-shaped corridor, directly at the top of the stair, a door leads to a central corridor and stair. Beyond this corridor is the Large Meeting Room. Other rooms accessible by the U-shaped corridor are (from west clockwise to east) the Kitchen (14' x 15'), Men's Bath (14' x 4'), Ladies' Bath (14' x 6'), Ladies' Parlor (19'6" x 10'6"), Card Playing Room (15' x 10'6"), Billiard Room (21' x 14') and Coat Room (14' x 13'). East of the stairs is a Regalia Room, measuring 10 feet by 6 feet. It was used for storage of club members' costumes and preparation for members. Some original costume pieces hang in the storage closets. Except for the bathrooms, each of these rooms retains its original hard maple wood floor, plaster over wood lath walls and ceilings, pine chair rail and trim. All wood doors and interior wood window trim is also extant. Two light wells extend from above and provide natural light and ventilation on the east to regalia rooms and on the west side to toilets.

The third floor is accessed with a single-run of stairs from a corridor just south of the second floor hall. Though simplified, this stair too retains its original wood detailing and turned balusters. This hall is lit by borrowed light from the light well and skylight on the east side of the building. Behind this stair and regalia room is the lodge hall or Large Meeting Room. This room extends across most of the back of the structure and measures 54 feet deep by 34 feet wide. A 9-inch high, 8-foot wide, and 8-foot deep dais or stage extends across the south wall of the room. The finishes of this room are the original quarter-sawn red oak wainscots with plaster over lath walls above. A wood picture mold is located above the window heads. The ceiling is 16 feet high. This ceiling and cornice are original high relief pressed steel. Directly to the west of the Large Meeting room is the Regalia Hall, measuring 54 feet deep by 7 ¾ feet wide. The current owners have altered this room with the addition of a rear stair for ease of accessibility. It too retains original plaster walls and ceilings and wood floors.

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Third Floor

The third floor hall and stair opens directly into a large L-shaped Banquet Room and Dance Floor measuring 46 feet 5 inches by 34 feet 8 inches. Arched windows visible from the main facade naturally light this room. The room retains its original hard pine flooring and hard pine trim. The walls are plaster over wood lath with no adornments. The original plaster and lath ceiling, due to severe deterioration, has been removed. Directly south and west of the Banquet Room are light wells with skylights (mentioned in the 2nd floor description). To the west of the Banquet Room is also a kitchen measuring 14 feet by 15 feet. This room too retains its original finishes.

South of the third floor hall and stair is an attic space. This space encloses a large timber-frame structural truss system that spans the Lodge Hall below. This system is comprised of two large timber trusses of members exceeding 14 feet by 9 inches in size. The trusses are pinned vertically with large steel rods of 3-inch diameter. These two trusses are laterally braced with four 2-inch by 12-inch member trusses. A wood frame is suspended from this system and in turn supports the suspended steel panel ceiling.

Roof

The original rolled roofing was replaced with a rubber asphalt roof. Roof access is by a roof opening above the second and third floor stair in the center of the building. There are two skylights, east and west, above the light-wells earlier mentioned. Each is operational for ventilation purposes and constructed of metal and plate glass.

Alterations

The overall integrity of the structure has not been compromised. It continues to reflect its historic appearance and retain its basic physical materials, design, and construction features from the period of significance.

A. North Facade-Front

1. The sidewalk to bulkhead windows shown in early pictures have been replaced with smaller plate glass and steel windows with prism glass at the top. Display windows are now supported with a small brick wall. While the date of storefront alterations is not known, it was done within the period of significance.
2. The stairway entrances to the east and west basement have been covered by a city concrete sidewalk, circa 1950s. Present wider sidewalk and street lights installed in 1991.

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Ogle, Illinois

B. Basement

1. Original wood floor remains on the west side.
2. Original concrete floor on the east side is now exposed after removal in 1993 of deteriorated wood floor.
3. New bathroom fixtures installed in the east and west bathrooms in 1993.
4. Partitions for a new living area were installed in 2004.
5. New suspended cedar frame and insulated panel ceiling installed throughout basement in 2004. Work is ongoing.

C. First Floor

1. Suspended ceiling that had been added to east and west side were removed. Original pressed steel ceiling was restored in 1997.
2. Layers of flooring removed to expose original Maple floor in 1997.
3. Interior staircase to second floor added to west side in 1997.
4. Two short half partitions to divide west side retail from rear small living area in 1997.
5. Additions to living area on the west side in 1997 include:
 - a. Third floor cabinets from Rebekah Lodge installed in kitchen area.
 - b. A full bath added, shower, sink, and stool.
 - c. A half bath added: sink and stool.
6. Partitions added to the rear of the east side of the structure for living area in 2004. Construction is in progress.

D. Second Floor

1. Removal of animal waste and debris in 1993.
2. Addition of rear stair in 1997.
3. A majority of the interior finishes remain in their original location in an un-restored state.

E. Third Floor

1. Removal of animal waste and debris in 1993.
2. Original plaster and lath ceilings had deteriorated and were removed in 1993.
3. Remaining interior finishes exist in their original location in an un-restored state.

F. South Facade-Rear

1. The original porch structures and stairs east and west had deteriorated and were removed. New metal and wood porch structures with a central entry stair configuration were added in 1997.
2. Addition of porch roof and wrought iron detailing in 2004. Construction is in progress.

Polo I.O.O.F Lodge No. 197
Name of Property

Ogle, Illinois
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or a grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

SOCIAL HISTORY
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance **Social History, 1902 - 1954**
 Architecture, 1902

Significant Dates

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above) **N/A**

Cultural Affiliation **N/A**

Architect/Builder **Bradley, Charles W. and Carpenter, Frank A.**

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CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 8 **Polo IOOF Lodge No. 197** **Ogle, Illinois**

8. Narrative Significance

The IOOF Lodge 197 meets Criterion A for listing in the National Register of Historic Places for its local significance for social history in its role as a social building where the fraternal order met and social gatherings were held. Commercial needs of the community were served by the various businesses that occupied the first floor storefronts and basement. The IOOF Lodge 197 meets Criterion C for listing on the National Register of Historic Places as it is a locally significant example Classical Revival architecture. It is a work of architecture that typifies mixed-use structures, for commercial and lodge functions, being constructed on America's Main Streets at the turn of the century. The building was in continuous use from 1902 until the 1990s for the same purposes. The period of significance is from 1902, the year it was built, until 1954, the fifty year cutoff date for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Criterion A- Social

The IOOF Lodge 197 contributed significantly to the social history of the community as it grew in population and economic activity. Its social history is an integral part of the town's history

History of Buffalo Grove and Polo

Polo, Illinois is located in western Ogle County, 45 miles southwest of Rockford, 12 miles north of Dixon, and 17 miles southwest of Sterling, Illinois. The opposition of the right of way for the Illinois Central Railroad in the thriving community of Buffalo Grove led to the establishment of Polo in 1852 by its founder Zenas Aplington. The discovery and working of lead mines at Galena contributed largely to the opening up of the Rock River Valley and the settlement of Buffalo Grove. Pioneers traveling the Galena Trail Road abandoned their original destination or returned to settle along Buffalo Creek and the beautiful grove of trees in the Rock River Valley. They named their settlement "Buffalo Grove." Samuel Reed planted the first corn and wheat in Ogle County. A post office was established in 1833 and the census recorded one thousand people. John Burroughs, the famous naturalist, taught school there in 1856-1857.

Zenas Aplington migrated to Buffalo Grove in 1827, worked in the saw mills and was a leader in the community. When Buffalo Grove opposed the advancement of the Illinois Central Railroad, Aplington, a visionary, welcomed progress and offered his land one

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mile east for the right-of-way. He was made a railroad contractor for eight miles of track and given the honor to name the town "Polo" after the Venetian Traveler. In 1855 after the railroad was built, homes and businesses moved to the new town, Polo, and the post office was moved in the middle of the night. The once prosperous village of Buffalo Grove became known as "Old Town."

The City of Polo was incorporated in 1857. It had 3 meeting places, 25 stores, 3 hotels, 3 saw mills, 2 flour mills and a population of 1800. Library services were offered in 1871 before Chicago. In 1903 the Chicago Tribune called Polo one of the most interesting communities in northern Illinois because it had a large collection of costly residences, profitable farms, blooded stock, and the first normal school in Illinois. By 1909 the population was 2,000 and the community had a sewer and water system, cement sidewalks, schools worth more than \$50,000, churches paid for and valued over \$100,000, a beautiful Opera House, businesses and houses above average, and a national and private bank.

In 2004 the population is 2,477. The two block business section of the once thriving Main Street slowly declined in the late 1990s. The Economic Development Committee and the Chamber of Commerce are working to retain businesses and seeking new businesses and industries. Three vacant buildings on Main Street are being restored. With the same dedication as early pioneers, the citizens of Polo take pride in working together. Volunteers continuously organize to give of their time, talent, and funds. The city's award winning school, the churches, parks, library, businesses, senior center, clubs, and service organizations are evidence of this dedication.

Fraternal/Social Organizations

In the early history of Polo, the Masons were the first to organize. The Mystic Tie Lodge No.187, A.F. & A.M. was chartered on November 13,1855, with 60 members. The mission of the Masons is to celebrate a belief in God, to lead a better life, and to promote charitable causes. In 1920 the Masons built a two story brick and stone structure on Main Street. The first floor was rented for commercial businesses and the second story was the Lodge Hall and meeting rooms. In 2000, the Masons sold their building to the Polo Area Senior Services for their programs and activities. The Masons retained the right to continue to hold their meetings in the Lodge Hall.

The Polo Historical Society organized in 1903 and is very active today. Volunteer efforts and funds have helped to restore five properties: Zenas Aplington's (founder of Polo)

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home is museum for Polo History and artifacts; Dr. Burn's (first doctor) brick home is home to Blackhawk Tourism; Judge Campbell's (first lawyer and judge) limestone law office is used as a law office; the Henry School, (a country school) is also a Polo museum; and the Buffalo Grove Free Standing Lime Kiln has been restored and listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Two prominent and active women's organizations are the Women's Garden Club, 1920, and the P.E.O. Sisterhood Chapter DW, 1932. The women are also actively participating in the Evening Women's Club, Wednesday Bridge Clubs, and Church Circle Groups.

New organizations were chartered in the 1940s: the Rotary, 1941; the Patrick Fegan American Legion Post 83, 1945; Veterans of Foreign Wars Post 8455, 1946; and the Lions Club, 1948. The Rotary disbanded in 2003. The Lions Club with the motto of "We Serve" has 68 members and is the most visible today in the community with its philanthropic and service projects.

In the 21st century, broadening interests, working families, and organized activities for youths have presented the citizens with new challenges and opportunities. Traditional fraternal organizations, service, and social clubs have seen a gradual decline in membership. However, Polo, blessed with its volunteers, will continue to find ways to be an active, caring, and neighborly community.

History of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows

The IOOF is an international organization established in 1819. The organization grew rapidly in the United States from the 1830s through the 1930s. The National Register of Historic Places nomination for the Ursa Town Hall, January 14, 2002, provides the summary of the organization:

The IOOF advocated improving and elevating the character of man. This is their "objective". The Independent Order of Odd Fellows (symbol) features three links of a chain. Each link encloses a letter. F for Friendship, L for Love, and T for Truth. This is their motto. The Odd Fellows Fraternity offered its members many benefits. Members and their dependents would never become a public charge. Although the benefits of membership were not lavish, they did eliminate the possibility of being cold, hungry, and homeless. The lodge also paid funeral benefits that

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ranged from \$50 to \$500. A fraternal organization that would offer these benefits was significant to the community.

History of Polo IOOF Lodge No.197

Polo Lodge Independent Order of Odd Fellows No.197 was instituted on March 13,1856. Charter members were: Dr. Robert Fisher, Ira Demander, Benjamin Walkey, John Jay, Hiram Gregory, and Emanuel Hepler. By 1858 the membership had increased to 94, and the treasury had accumulated \$2,200 for the relief of members, widows, and orphans.

The Ogle County Press, June 21,1899, reported that the annual celebration for Northwestern Illinois Lodges was held at the Barber Park in Polo. 3000 attended the event. A committee met the guests at the railroad station to check their baskets and transport them to the Barber Park. Carriages were furnished for guests for trips around the town to view the beautiful homes. At the conclusion of the formal exercises and basket dinner, there was a band concert, amusements, and informal visiting. The exercises in the evening were held at the Opera House, where they reminded the members of their four duties: Visit the Sick, Bury the Dead, Educate the Orphans, and Protect the Brotherhood.

There were four meeting places before they built the structure on Mason Street. First they met in a small hall fitted up for lodge purposes on the north side of Mason Street. In 1857 the lodge moved to Union or Mosher Hall. In 1858 the lodge added to the third story of the Woodruff's stone building on the east side of Franklin Street and furnished a beautiful hall at the cost of \$1,700. At this time the membership had increased to 92 and \$2,200 had accumulated in the treasury. The repairs of this building were so extensive they moved to Powell's Hall in 1879 and remained there for twenty years. It was decided to build on the lot they had purchased across the street. Work began on the three story structure on Mason Street on May, 1901, and was completed January, 1902. The building was dedicated January 22, 1902. Dr. J.H. Moore, who was still living, was the first candidate for installation.

1903 reported 139 members with receipts of \$1,167, sick benefits of \$156, and funeral benefits of \$75. 1928 records show 215 members. There was a gradual decline in membership. The government at all levels had taken over the functions of IOOF.

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IOOF Headquarters records state that the lodge officially disbanded on May 21, 1992 with six members. For 136 years the IOOF Lodge 197 had provided fellowship and camaraderie to a membership of 1200 men and women.

Rebekah Marco Polo Lodge 334

The Marco Polo Lodge 334 was organized in March, 1902. This provided a lodge for the wives and mothers of Odd Fellows. Membership rules later changed to allow any woman, regardless of whether she had a son, husband, or father in the Odd Fellows Lodge to become a member. An Odd Fellow in good standing could also become a member of the Rebekahs. Records indicate there were 100 members in 1952 and 75 members in 1954. In 1966, the Tri-County Press reported that the Odd Fellows and the Rebekahs held a joint installation. Installation was a system of rites and memorized pass words for the officers as they took their particular office for the year. Special music was played for the floor walking ritual of going to the seated member, placing a ribbon with an attached medallion around the neck of the member, and then escorting the person to their particular station. The medallions were inscribed with symbols for the office. The Regalia Closet was used to store the medallions, the Bible used for swearing in ceremonies, the special clothing, and any paraphernalia used in their ceremonies for installing new officers and new members.

Two former members of Marco Polo Lodge 334 reflect on their memories.

Dorothy Ditzler, age 92 stated the following:

A friend asked me to join. It was a privilege to be asked. It was a sisterhood. The rules had changed and your husband didn't have to belong to the Odd Fellows. My husband was a Mason. The dues were only several dollars and helped to pay for the orphanage. There was memory work. What I remember most were the good times we had at the weekly Saturday night dances in the ball room. We had live music, a violin, bass, and piano player. We dressed to go to the dances only place to go during the depression years. I often wonder what the ball room looks like today. The men, mostly farmers, some businessmen, went upstairs every day to play cards and billiards. The women never went upstairs -- only for lodge meetings. We had our own wash room. The women had to clean the hall during the depression. Oh, how I remember scrubbing all those steps. The men dropped their ashes and cigar butts on those steps. I don't remember when the Rebekahs disbanded. Women lost interest and would rather stay home and watch their programs on television.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 13 **Polo IOOF Lodge No. 197** **Ogle, Illinois**

Betty Rebuck Ebert, age 70, stated the following:

My parents were very active in the Odd Fellows and the Rebekahs. The lodge and its activities were very important to them. It was an organized social contact place. It was a support group. My family stressed that the mission of the lodge was to dedicate your life to three things in this order: your family, your church, and the lodge. My parents enjoyed attending the dances. Also very popular were the family social gatherings and pot lucks, where members brought in the food to be shared by everyone. Because I had become an accomplished seamstress by the time I was in the eighth grade, I was most proud to be able to sew the formal installation gowns. I was privileged to hold several offices. My mother even paid my dues while I attended college. Later I moved and did not continue my membership.

The Marco Polo Lodge 334 was an integral part of the social history of Polo. Pot luck dinners, family social gatherings, and lodge meetings were important. In March, 1987, Marco Polo Lodge 334 consolidated with J. H. Montaque 202 in Rock Falls, Illinois.

From the very beginning in 1902, the storefronts at street level were occupied. Polo Pants Company occupied the east side and Nicodemus and Brand Grocery occupied the west side. There was a rope elevator on the west side to the basement for the grocery store. The east basement had a bowling alley. Dr. J. G. Woker had had his office in the northeast corner of the second story. 1902 records stated the following receipts: Nicodemus Brand-\$49.70; Polo Pants -\$41.67; Dr. Woker -\$13.00; Polo Bowling-\$12.50; and Rent Hall-\$5.

Rowland Grocery Store and John McInay's Men's Clothing Store were the next occupants of the west and east side. The Boy Scouts used the basement without charge but had to seek other quarters in 1937 when "Pop" Glenn moved his billiards parlor business to the basement.

In the early 1990s the storefronts were vacant and the first floor storefront was rented for bridge parties and family gatherings. When the IOOF Polo Lodge 197 disbanded in 1992, the building was for sale. Darrel and Nancy Trotter purchased the building for their business, Trotters Restoration and Antiques. The east and west storefronts and the basement area serve their business needs. Restoration of the rear east and west side for living quarters is ongoing.

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CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 14 **Polo IOOF Lodge No. 197** **Ogle, Illinois**

Criterion C — Architecture

The Polo IOOF Lodge 197 meets Criterion C for listing on the National Register of Historic Places as it is a locally significant example Classical Revival architecture. It is a work of architecture that typifies mixed-use structures, for commercial and lodge functions, being constructed on America's Main Street at the turn of the century. It is one of two such structures in Polo, the other being the Masonic Temple at 101 East Mason Street. Both structures, in their classical detailing, reflect the prevailing tastes of club members and of commercial architecture of the period. The Polo IOOF Lodge separates itself from its counterpart by a high degree of masonry detail and excellence of craftsmanship in its execution

The Classical Revival Style was popular in America from the late 19th century to the 1930s. It was popularized by fashionable American architects that attended and were indoctrinated in the style by Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris. The style became particularly popular in the Midwest after its employment at the World's Columbian Exposition held in Chicago in 1893.

This exhibits many characteristics of the Classical Revival Style. The overall structure has a symmetrical facade punctuated by a carefully detailed cornice and central pediment. The cornice is comprised of several parts with alternating courses of corbelled brick and stone. This creates a classical appearance similar to dentils and modillions, supporting a cornice. Egg and dart molding, another characteristic element of the style, accents part of the cornice and frames both sides of the second and third floor of the facade.

The use of a variety of masonry materials and extensive masonry detailing is unique and shows the facility of the designer at creating classical detailing. The workmanship of the local craftsmen that constructed the building is displayed in an extensive use of S-curved stone brackets that supports lintels and window hoods. Similar S-shaped stone elements are used as windowsills and as decorative bands across the facade Molded brick is used to create pre-fabricated ornamental items. This work is showcased at the curved arches at the third floor and is used throughout to create detailed framing and cornice elements. This workmanship is a testament to a high quality of work accomplished by the architects and contractors.

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CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 15 **Polo IOOF Lodge No. 197** **Ogle, Illinois**

In addition to the exterior, the interior of the structure retains much of its original spatial configuration, something unique to the function of the building. Of particular interest is the generously proportioned Large Meeting Room on the second floor. Measuring 38 feet by 54 feet and with a ceiling height of 16 feet, it is one of the grandest spaces in the town. Also intact are the interior wood wainscot, doors, and detailing. Above this ornate ceiling exists an intricate complex of solid timber frame and steel rod trusses. This ingenious and highly crafted structural system further reflects the high degree of knowledge, ingenuity, and craftsmanship that could be found in rural Illinois in this period of construction.

The architects were Charles Wyman Bradley and Frank A. Carpenter of Rockford, Illinois. Charles' father, George Bradley, was Rockford's pioneer architect having designed and built many significant buildings, schools, churches and residences in Rockford. George Bradley began his career after setting up his own sawing and planing mill. Charles earned his Architect License No. 186 in 1897. Charles Bradley and Frank Carpenter designed and constructed the following in Rockford, Illinois: The Carnegie Library and Memorial Hall; the American Insurance Company, 1910; Masonic Temple, 1914; and the Moose Club, 1918. Bradley and Carpenter also designed the Apollo Theater in Belvidere, Illinois. At the outset of World War I, six architects, under the leadership of Charles W. Bradley designed and supervised the construction of Camp Grant in Rockford to serve as a regional staging and training facility for the United States Army.

Thomas P. Ruth, general contractor, oversaw the construction of the building. Ruth was born in Pennsylvania in 1857. He was a licensed architect as well as general contractor. At the time of this building's construction, he resided in Polo. In most times, he was known to employ a team of 15 men. In addition to the Polo IOOF Lodge, his firm was responsible for the construction of many buildings in and around Ogle County, including Congress Street School and the Bryant Barber Residence, both extant in Polo, Illinois.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Polo I.O.O.F Lodge No. 197
Name of Property

Ogle, Illinois
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository **Polo I.O.O.F. Lodge 197**

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property **less than 1 acre**

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	16	286336	4651456	3	_____	_____
2	_____	_____	_____	4	_____	_____

See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 9 Page 16 **Polo IOOF Lodge No. 197** **Ogle, Illinois**

9. Bibliography

Books and Published Sources

Blumenson, John J.G. Identifying American Architecture: A Pictorial Guide to Styles and Terms: 1600-1945. W.W. Norton and Company, New York, 1961.

Harris, Cyril M. American Architecture, An Illustrated Encyclopedia. W.W. Norton and Company, New York, 1998.

Heckman, Phalen, and Weaver. Voices of the Prairie. 1857-1957. Polo, Illinois, 1957.

History of Ogle County Illinois and Early Settlements in the Northwest, 1859. Written for the Polo Advertiser by Henry Boss, 1859, Polo, Illinois.

National Register Historic Places Registration Form, Ursa Town Hall. Milo R. Anderson, January 14, 2002.

National Register Historic Places Registration Form, A.F. and A.M. Lodge 68. 7John C. Buford, J. D., Ph.D., December, 2002.

Interviews:

Date: April 12, 2004 Interviewer: Joan Raley

Interviewed: Dorothy Ditzler, age 92
Betty Rebeck Ebert, age 70

Transcripts: Polo Historical Society- Aplington House
113 North Franklin Avenue, Polo, IL 61064

Date: April 29, 2004 Joan Raley phone conversation with
IOOF Headquarters, Lincoln, IL 217-735-2561

April 30, 2004 Joan Raley phone conversation with
Rebekah Assembly of Illinois
Brighton, IL 618-372-346

June 28, 2004 Joan Raley phone conversation with following:
Ed Olsen, Polo Lions Club, 815-946-2515
Richard Jacks, American Legion Post 83, 815-946-3348

July 6, 2004 Max Snook, VFW Post 8455, 815-946-2438

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National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 9 Page 17 **Polo IOOF Lodge No. 197** **Ogle, Illinois**

Newspapers

Ogle County Press 3 June, 1899
10 June, 1899
17 June, 1899
24 June, 1899
1 July, 1899
15 December, 1900

Polo Semi-Weekly 2 March, 1901
Tri-County Press 5 September, 1901
16 November, 1901
23 January, 1902
30 September, 1937
21 January, 1954
4 February, 1954
6 July, 1954
Dixon Telegraph 8 October, 1957

Records Reviewed

Aplington House Museum: files on early businesses and organizations
123 North Franklin Avenue
Polo, Illinois 815-946-4142

Odd Fellows Record Books: Second floor Odd Fellows Building-
115 West Mason Street
Polo, Illinois 815-946-2592

NPS Form 10-900-a
OMB No. 1024-0018
(8-86)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

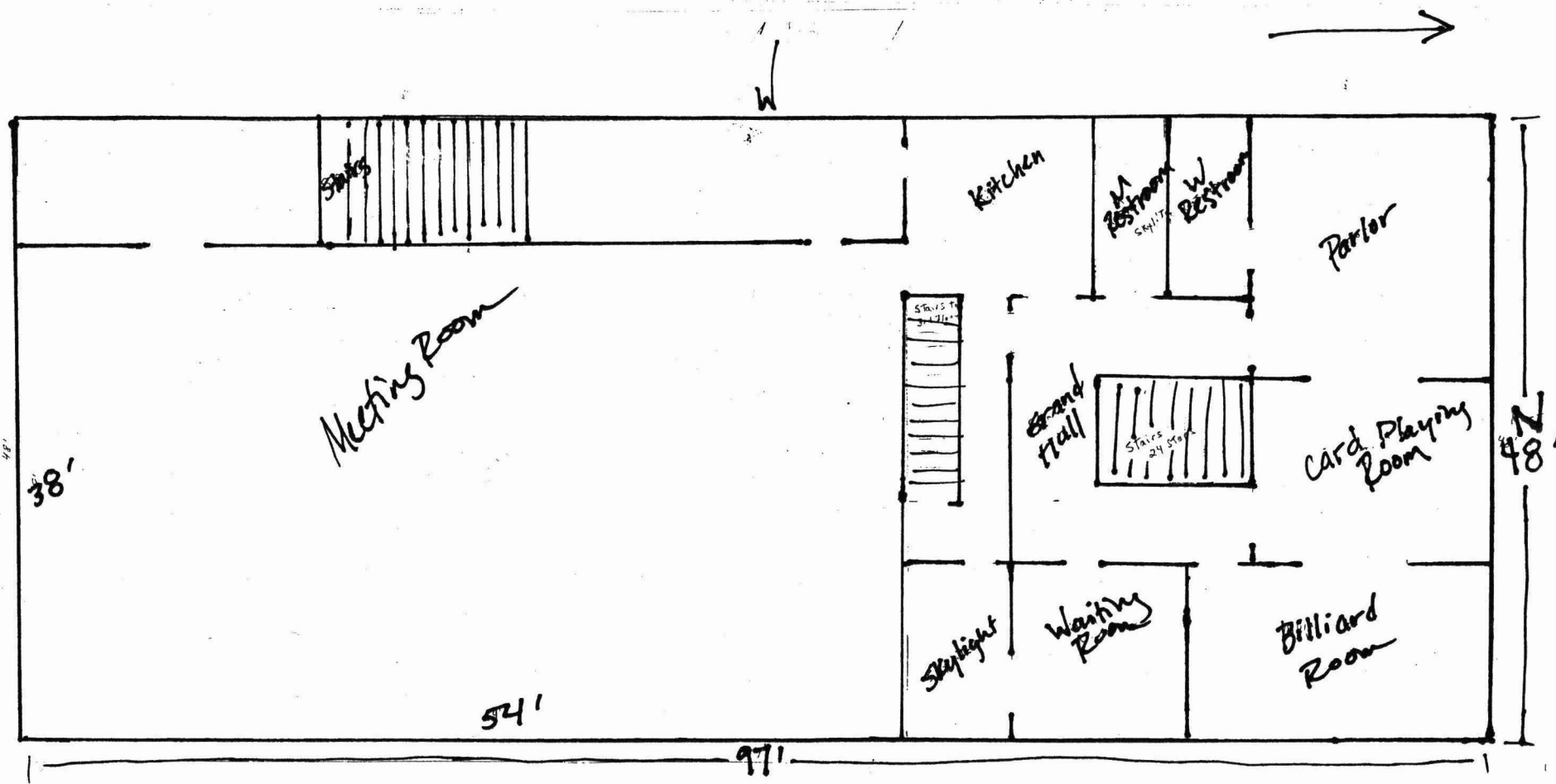
Section 10 Page 18 **Polo IOOF Lodge No. 197** **Ogle, Illinois**

Verbal Boundary Description

The property commonly known as 117 West Mason Street, Polo, Illinois, 61064, situated in the County of Ogle, State of Illinois, and legally described as follows:
A part of Lots 10,11, and 12 in Block 20 in the original Town, now City of Polo, described as follows: Commencing at a point on the North Line of said Lot 12, 55.15 feet East of the Northwest Corner of said Lot 12, running thence East 47.50 feet thence South to the South line of Lot 10, thence West on the south line of Lot 10, 47.50 feet thence North to the place of beginning all situated in County of Ogle, State of Illinois.

Boundary Justification

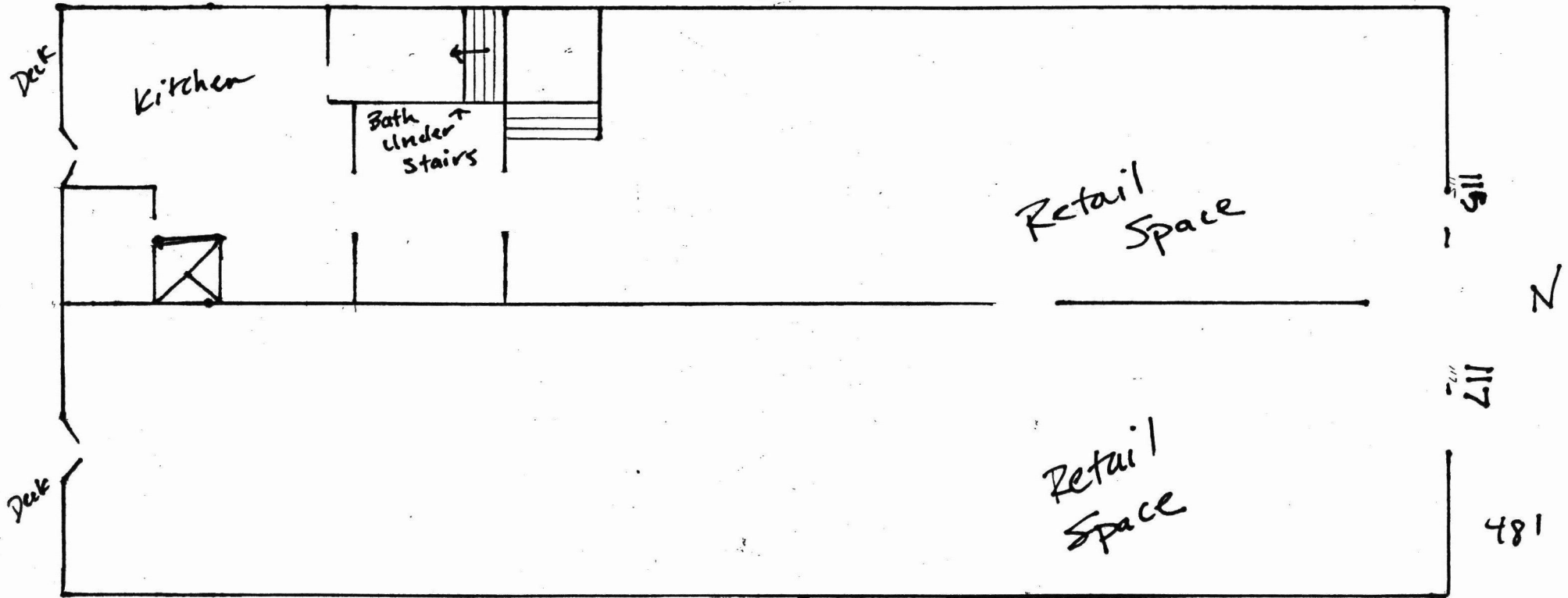
The boundary includes the building and the lot historically associated with the IOOF Lodge 197.



Polo 100F Lodge 197
 2nd Floor

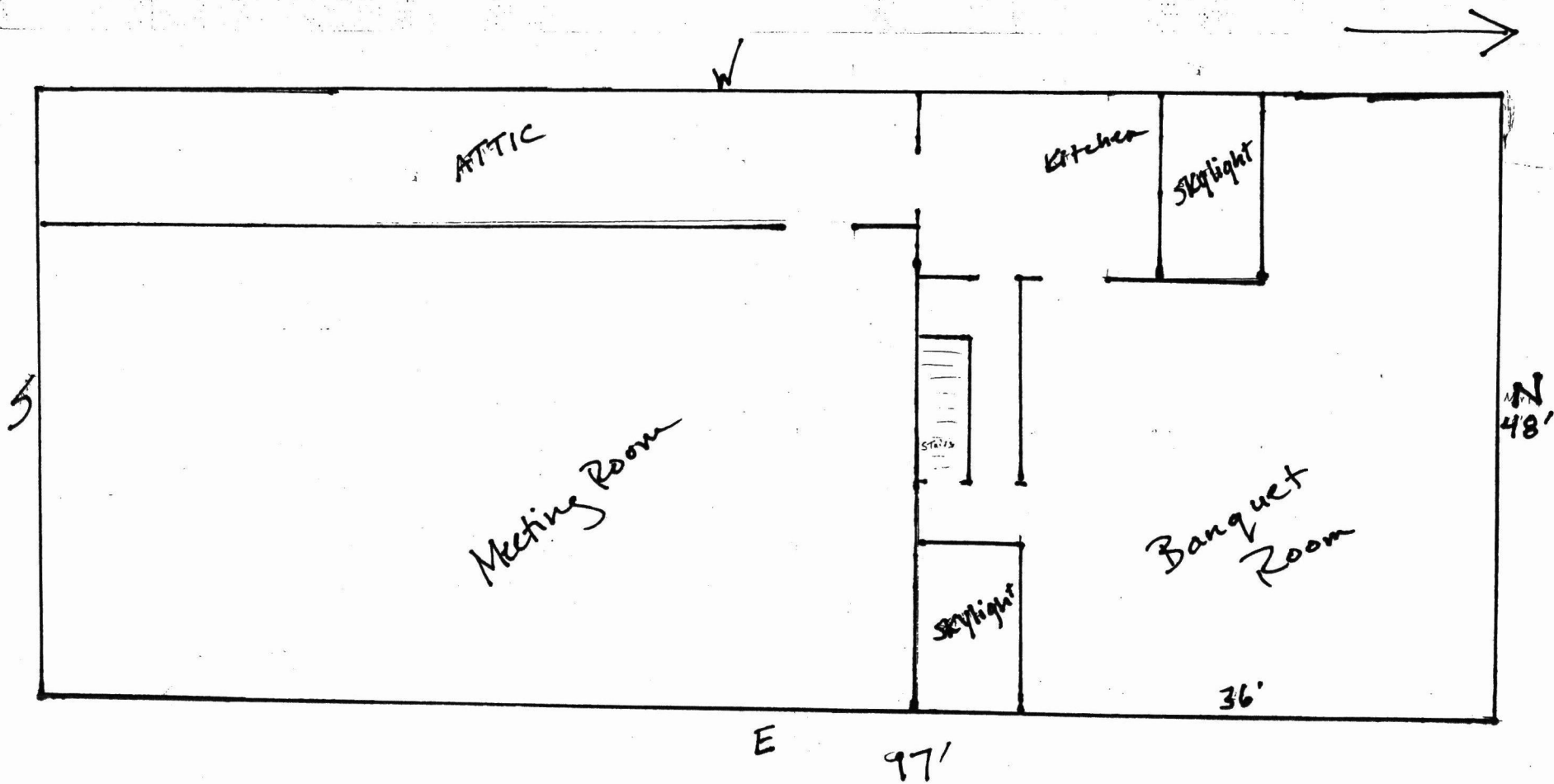
Polo 100F Lodge 197

1st Floor



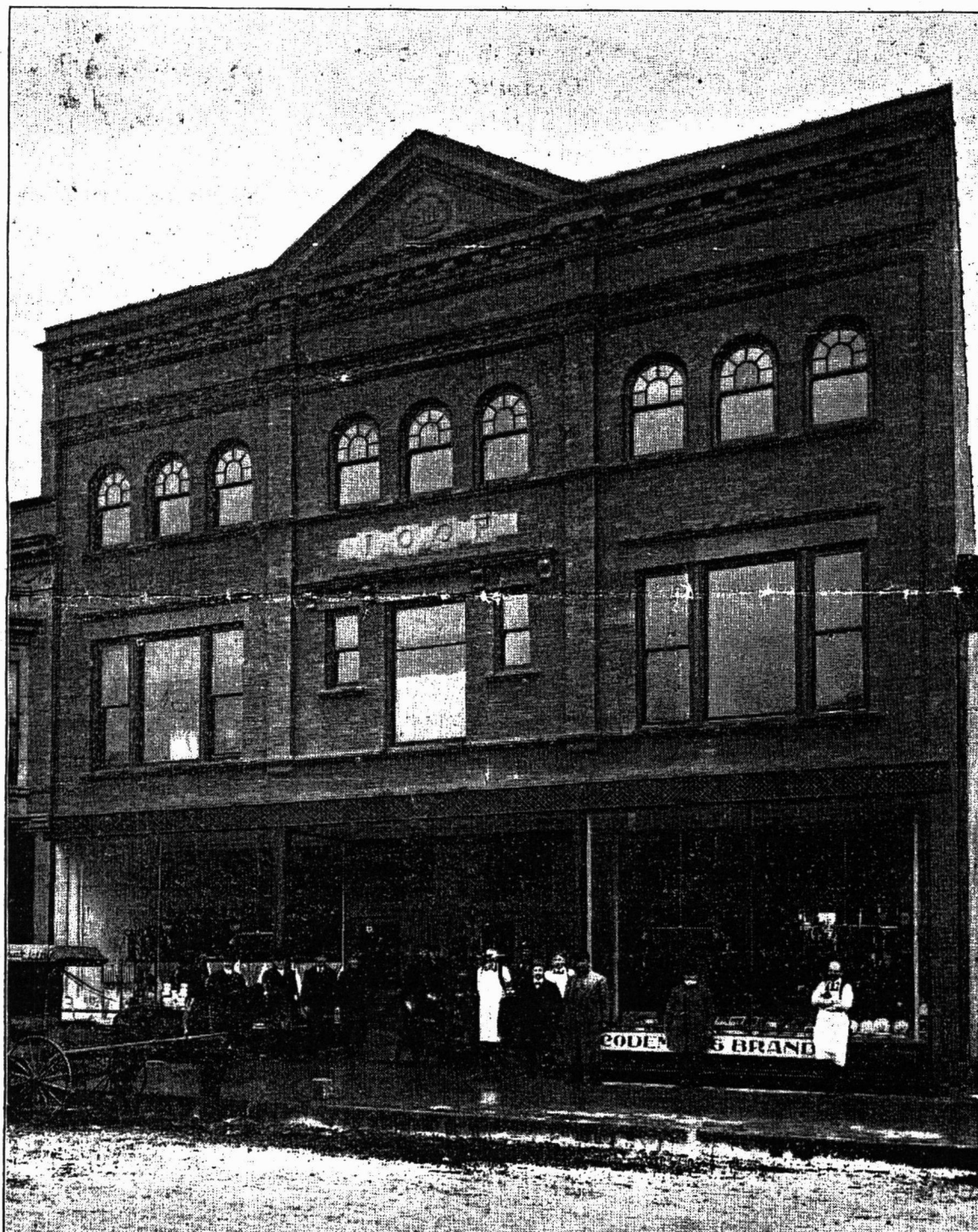
(Walk-out basement in rear
9' ceilings & stone walls)

97'



Polo 100F Lodge 197
Third Floor

**PROGRAMME OF
THE DEDICATORY CEREMONIES.**



**ODD FELLOWS' HALL,
POLO, ILLINOIS, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22d, 1902.**





POLO PANTS CO.

I.O.O.F.

J. G. UNGER

FURNACES (F. L. LUCKY TIN SHOP)

HIGGINS & BRAND GROCERIES

RESTAURANT LUNCH ROOM

Chase Photo, 102

I.O.O.F. HALL Polo Pants Co.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Polo Independent Order of Odd Fellows Lodge No. 197

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: ILLINOIS, Ogle

DATE RECEIVED: 10/28/04 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 11/19/04
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 12/04/04 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 12/11/04
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 04001302

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 12/6/04 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in the
National Register

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



JEFFS

100F

Hatter's Hattings

JEFFS

100F Lodge 197

Ogle County, IL

August 2004

Front Facade (N) & West Elevation

Looking SE

EL25 MGvh FFn BVvh AIn PAc SUn CHr QK fot
19:22 463-394< 6>020 011 28**N N N 1-16.2©



100F Lodge 197

Ogle County, IL

August 2004

Rear (S) Elevation $\frac{1}{3}$ East Elevation
(corner) Looking NW

EL25 MGvh FFn BUvh AIn PAc SUn Chr QKfot
19:35 463-394<12>020 024 28** N N N 1-15 2@



100F Lodge 197

Ogle County, IL

August 2004

tile floor of storefront (extension)

EL25 MBvh FFn BUyh AIn PAc SUn CHr QKfot
19:23 463-394< 8>020 015 28** N N N 2-05 2©



100F Lodge 197
Ogle County, IL
August 2004
Elevator

1st Floor

EL25 MGH; FFY BV10 AInPAC SUn CHR OK fot
22:16 463-394<25>020 050 28** N N N 1 NN 2@



100F Lodge 197
August 2004

Central Stairway

Ogk County, 1/6

EL25 MGvH FFy BU1o AIIn PAc SUn CHr QKfot
22:34 978-276< 2>019 004 28** N N N 2 05 2©



100F Lodge 197 Ogle County, IL
August 2004 2nd Story
balcony

EL25 MGH i FFy BV1o AIn PAc SUn CHr QKfot
22:34 978-276< 3>019 006 28**N N N 2-02 2©



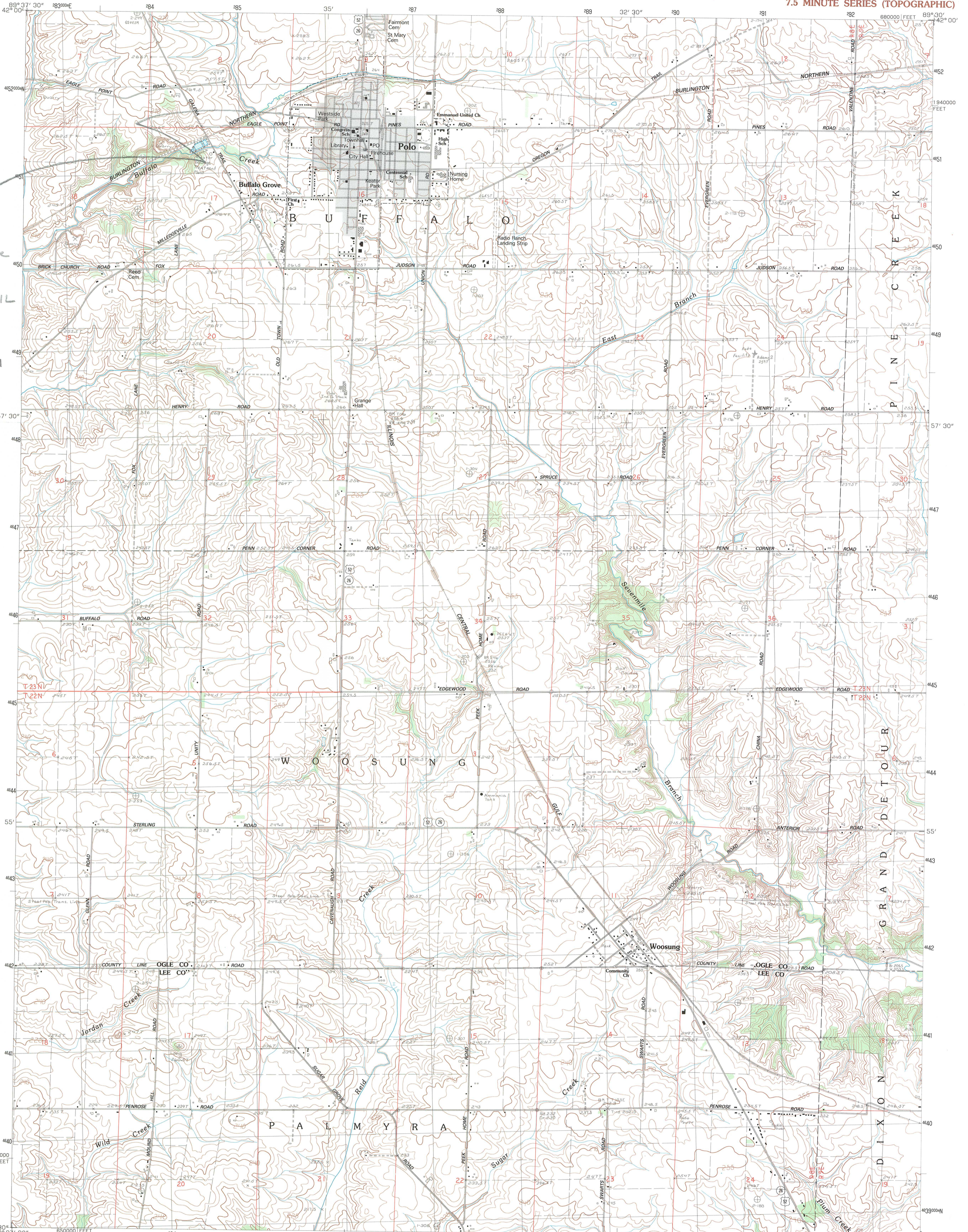
100F Lodge 197

Ogle County, IL

August 2004

3rd Floor Banquet Room

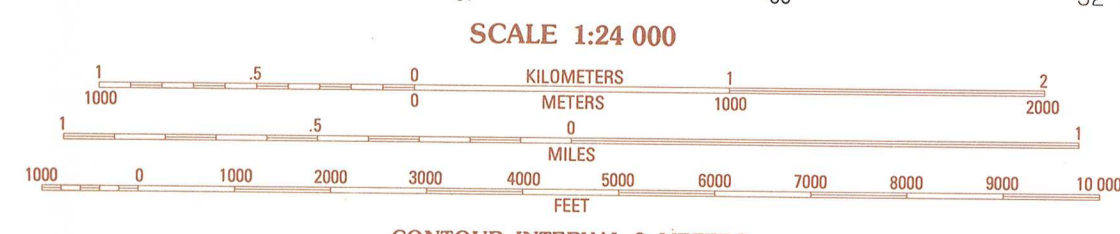
EL25 MGuh FFy BVhi AIy PAc SUn CHr QKfot
22:45 978-276< 7>019 014 28** N N N-2 30 20



Polo 100F Lodge
197
Ogle County, IL
Zone 16
286336 E
4651456 N

PRODUCED BY THE UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY CONTROL BY USGS AND NOS/NOAA COMPILED FROM AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN 1977 FIELD CHECKED 1981 MAP EDITED 1983 PROJECTION UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR GRID: 1000-METER UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR UTM GRID DECLINATION ILLINOIS, WEST ZONE 1000-FOOT STATE GRID TICKS 1943 WEST 1983 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION 1983 EAST VERTICAL DATUM NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929 HORIZONTAL DATUM 1927 NORTH AMERICAN DATUM To place on the predicted North American Datum of 1983, move the projection lines as shown by dashed corner ticks (3 meters north and 9 meters east) There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of any Federal and State reservations shown on this map Gray tint indicates area in which selected buildings are shown

PROVISIONAL MAP
Produced from original manuscript drawings. Information shown as of date of field check.



CONTOUR INTERVAL 3 METERS
CONTROL ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.1 METER
OTHER ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.5 METER
To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808
To convert feet to meters multiply by .3048

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092 AND THE STATE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, CHAMPAIGN, ILLINOIS 61820

1	2	3	1 Brookville
4	5	6	2 Foreston South
7	8	7	3 Mount Morris
		8	4 Hazelhurst
			5 Grand Detour
			6 Sterling
			7 Dixon West
			8 Dixon East

Improved Road
Unimproved Road
Trail
Interstate Route
U.S. Route
State Route

POLO, ILLINOIS
PROVISIONAL EDITION 1983
41089-H5-TM-024