

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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. 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 certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Burns, Dr. William House

other names/site number _____

Name of Multiple Property Listing N/A

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

2. Location

street & number 201 N. Franklin Avenue

city or town Polo, Illinois

state Illinois

county Ogle

zip code 61064

not for publication
 vicinity

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this x 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 x meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance: ___ national ___ statewide x local

Applicable National Register Criteria: ___ A x B x C ___ D

[Signature] 7/9/18
Signature of certifying official/Title: Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer Date

Illinois Department of Natural Resources
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

X entered in the National Register ___ determined eligible for the National Register
___ determined not eligible for the National Register ___ removed from the National Register

other (explain):
[Signature] 8-27-18
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Burns, Dr. William, House
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5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

<u>Contributing</u>	<u>Noncontributing</u>	
1		buildings
		site
		structure
		object
1		Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC / single dwelling = residence

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Social / civic = Visitor's Center

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Other: Gable Front

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Stone / limestone

walls: Brick

roof: Asphalt

other: _____

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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity).

Summary Paragraph

The Dr. William W. Burns House, constructed in 1854, is a one and a half story brick structure with a front gable facing Franklin Avenue. It is an American folk house with a rectangular plan constructed of brick masonry on a cut stone foundation. It is the sole structure on a corner-lot in the center of a small rural city, one block from the historic business corridor.

Narrative Description

The building lot is grass-covered and, aside from a small tree in the front yard and vegetation along the north foundation, is devoid of formal landscaping. It is surrounded, on the street-facing sides, by a modern wooden white picket fence supported by large posts. The lot is long and narrow, measuring approximately 50 feet by 140 feet. The home is situated near and faces the Franklin Avenue side of the lot. The front, or east facade, is setback from the sidewalk about 20 feet. A walkway, measuring about 18 feet, leads from the sidewalk to the front stoop. The south elevation of the property is about 10 feet from the sidewalk; a walkway leading from that sidewalk to the handicapped accessible ramp on the back porch measures about 25 feet. The historic "Blackhawk Boulder" sits at the rear of the property.

The building plan is a simple rectangle with the long sides parallel to West Locust Street and the short sides parallel to Franklin Avenue. It is one and a half stories tall with an unfinished basement with living space on the first and second floors. The structure is constructed of load-bearing brick masonry. Exterior window and door openings are spanned by stone lintels. The modern asphalt shingle-clad roof is a single gable with no chimneys, dormers, or other major roof penetrations. The roof has overhanging eaves with extended fascia boards. The roof edge and fascia have applied crown molding. A wide frieze board extends across the building sides and along the gables.

The home's front, the east façade, is made of red pressed brick, laid in a common bond. The stone foundation is cut, locally-sourced limestone and extends approximately two feet above grade. The first floor is half a story above grade. The main entry of the home is off-center, to the south, and is reached by a modern cast in place concrete stair and porch. The entry door is covered with a small, non-historic, cantilevered awning with a hipped

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roof, supported by decorative wood brackets. The door and two windows at the first floor are equally spaced on the façade and are in their original configuration. The windows are wood, six-over-six, with double-sashes. The lintels over the window and door openings are cut stone and approximately one foot tall and extend one foot beyond the window opening. The second story windows are of the same size and configuration as those on the first and are set symmetrically under the gable roof.

The north and south facades of the home are similar, with first floor windows similar in size and configuration to those on the primary façade. All of the windows on the first floor are set at the same height. The south side, facing the street has three windows on the ground floor with three smaller windows, directly above them, in the half-story. These are placed asymmetrically on the façade. The upper story windows are covered with wood shutters. The north façade has three equally spaced windows arranged toward the east. Three smaller upper-story windows are arranged directly above each of them at the half-story. The upper story windows each have three panes. The shutters covering them are replacements. A non-historic window on the north side, at the northwest corner, is filled in.

The west façade has two second-story double-sash windows, which are of the same size and configuration as the other double sash windows. The first floor has a wood-clad, non-historic enclosed porch with a half-hipped roof. The porch, which measures about five feet deep and extends almost the entire width of the elevation, is accessed by paneled double-doors with eight lights. A small ramp with a shallow incline leads to the entrance. Above the doors is a cantilevered awning, similar to the one over the front entrance. A six-over-six, double-sash window is on the porch's south elevation.

The home retains much of its exterior historic integrity. During the property's renovation in 1991, replacement brick, similar to the existing, was added to select areas of the home where the brick had deteriorated beyond repair. The brick was cleaned and white paint was removed from all of the existing brick surfaces. The new awning over the front porch was added based on evidence that one originally existed, but the precise configuration of the original is unknown. An existing rear porch was reconstructed in its original form over a new concrete masonry unit foundation. An accessible ramp was added to this porch and provides a handicapped accessible entry at the rear. Sanborn Maps show that another historic addition existed off of the back porch; it is not known when that was removed. Though they do not appear to be original to the home, older existing wood windows were also restored at that time. The shutters on the north façade were replaced with new wood shutters to mimic the original.

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The home is a rectangular plan with a front room and stair hall at the east end, a large room at the center and service rooms to the north and west of that main room. The three primary rooms appear to be in their original configuration with an entry that opens to a main stair hall with original carved wood staircase. The hall opens to a front room to the north and a main second room to the west. The front room was likely an original receiving room or parlor. The kitchen/dining area was likely the original use of the large main room. Off this main room are two secondary rooms, to the north, that were modified to create a modern bathroom and a storage room. The rear porch is also accessed from a door at the west end of the main room.

The first level has parquet flooring throughout.. Interior plaster walls remain and existing wood doors, casing, and wide two-part wood bases found throughout the home all appear be original. The wood window and door casings used in the main public areas of the home are similar. In the hall, the casing is made of two parts. A flat stock approximately four inches wide, and a trim piece of crown molding that surrounds the outside of the stock. Both pieces of wood are mitered at the door and window heads. In the front parlor, the window and door heads have eared architraves using the same trim material as is used in the hall. All of the wood in the public rooms appears to have been originally hand-grained, a decorative paint treatment that mimics exotic wood. In the kitchen/dining area and other rooms west of the hall, the casings are all simple flat stock wood. The hand-graining applied to these casings is not original.

The second floor has three bedrooms off a main hall. There is a single room at the front of the home and two at the back. The second floor appears to exist in its original configuration and with a high degree of original integrity. Walls of plaster with ceilings clad in plaster and some replaced with modern drywall. The original floor boards exist throughout the second floor. Like the first floor, the doors and trim appear to be original and are elaborate two-part casings in the public hall but simpler flat stock is used within the bedrooms and closets.

The interior of the Burns House has maintained its integrity. The primary rooms of the home are still in their original configuration and the original staircase, upstairs flooring, and woodwork throughout are all intact. Several changes were made to the finishes of the interior of the Burns home during the 1991 renovation. A new parquet floor was added throughout the ground floor. The simple wood casings in the rooms west of the front hall were stripped and hand-graining was applied. The wood on the second floor was also stripped and hand-grained. Antique electrical fixtures were added at the main hall and dining/kitchen room. Modern plumbing and electrical upgrades were made and a modern bathroom and storage room were installed. These changes are largely cosmetic and do not adversely affect the integrity of the interior space.

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Since its renovation, the Dr. William Burns House has been re-purposed as an office for a convention and visitors bureau. The home has a high degree of historic integrity as it still sits on its original site and much of its original material and character has been retained on the interior and exterior. .

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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.)

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Health/Medicine

Period of Significance

1854-1868

Significant Dates

1854

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Dr. William Wallace Burns

Cultural Affiliation (if applicable)

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations).

The Dr. William Burns house is significant for listing in the National Register of Historical Places and qualifies for Criterion B, as a property associated with the life of Dr. William Wallace Burns who was the first medical doctor in Polo with a period of significance for the time that Burns lived there between 1854 and 1868. It also qualifies for Criterion C, as the property is a good example of gable-front folk architecture and was the first brick home built in Polo with a period of significance for 1854.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Criterion B.

William Wallace Burns was born in Mercersburg, Franklin County, Pennsylvania on May 10, 1821. He was the youngest son of Edward and Mary (Walker) Burns. His father was a native of Scotland. It is assumed that he was an orphan at the age of one so he has no recollection of his parents. An uncle and an older brother provided him a home and a common school education. At seventeen he became a teacher at Chambersburg, Pennsylvania and a student of medicine. He then spent three years at medical school at Louisville, Kentucky. He completed medical school and graduated with honors.¹

Due to poor health, he spent many years traveling, spending winters in New Orleans and summers north, along the Mississippi. In 1847, he met Lemuel Barber of Buffalo Grove, Illinois. Lemuel persuaded Dr. Burns to come to Buffalo Grove and practice medicine. After visiting Buffalo Grove, Dr. Burns decided to move there in 1848.²

Dr. Burns was in Buffalo Grove only a short time when an epidemic of typhoid fever hit the area. Nearly every home had one or more patients with no one to take care of them. Dr. Burns took care of the people with such devotion and intensity that he was endeared to the people for the rest of his medical career. He never lost interest in his patients.³

On December 2, 1852, Dr. Burns married Miss Harriet Moffatt. Four children were born of this marriage, two of whom died during infancy. Children Minnie and Elbert survived.⁴

In May, 1854, Dr. J. H. Moore came to Buffalo Grove, and started practicing medicine with Dr. Burns. Upon the opening of the Illinois Central Railroad, both doctors, along with many other Buffalo Grove residents, transferred their residences to the community now called "Polo".⁵

Dr. Burns built the first brick home in Polo at 201 North Franklin Street in 1854. He lived and practiced medicine there until 1868. Though it is a simple structure, the use of permanent building materials like brick and stone signified a substantial investment in the future of the new community. It was sited and constructed to set the tone for development in the small town. It was purposefully located fronting Franklin Street as it was assumed that the proximity to the railroad would eventually make Franklin the primary thoroughfare in town. Burns' partner, Dr. Moore followed suit, building his home, now demolished, across the street on Franklin where he ran a bookselling and druggist business from it.⁶

The medical profession in Polo mirrored that of other rural communities of the period located west of the Appalachian Mountains. Prior to the 1810's, many medical professionals gained their training in the service of existing town doctors. Formal medical training was almost non-existent and "In 1801, one in fifty physicians along the Atlantic Coast and not one in a hundred west of the Appalachians, had a diploma from a school of medicine".⁷ Medical practices were based on a wide variety of theories, some developed by the doctors

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themselves from “old wives tales,” some passed down through the indigenous inhabitants of the area, and others learned through published medical and health manuals. Treatments included administering botanical tinctures and teas; homeopathy, a medicine based on giving drugs that mimicked various illness symptoms in order to restore balance within the body; hydropathy, a medicine based on water treatments, fresh air, and diet; and countless other non-scientific practices.

In the early 1810s, with the establishment of local medical schools, a new generation of doctors were being formally trained in allopathy, a conventional form of medicine that treats or suppresses symptoms of illness. It is what is commonly practiced today. It is in this period, in 1819, that the first medical school was established west of the Appalachians, in Lexington, Kentucky, at Transylvania College. Medical schools were also soon established in Cincinnati, Louisville, and other growing communities along illness-prone waterways. These schools graduated a new generation of medical doctors, supplanting existing doctors that had no formal education. Doctors were considered an indispensable part of a new community so the profession followed settlement patterns in new communities both east and west of the Mississippi.

By 1856, there were eight other doctors living in Polo. Two of them were retired. Two doctors, Drs. Belding & Burbank, practiced homeopathy. Another doctor, Dr. Perkins practiced hydropathy. Drs. Burns, Moore, and Warren, ran drug stores as part of their practice.⁸ Dr. Burns, with his formal training, was an allopathic physician. He would have seen patients at his own home as well as on house calls. His training would have made him prepared to treat any number of illnesses from a wide variety of patients on a given day.

A great deal of medical advancement, particularly in surgery, was made in America during the Civil War. Dr. Burns received an appointment from Governor Yates during the Civil War as a surgeon which made him eligible to serve. At the battle of Shiloh he was engaged in caring for the wounded.⁹ After the war, Burns returned to Polo and his practice flourished.

In July 1868, Dr. Burns built a second home for himself, on North Barber Ave. It was a more ostentatious structure, constructed in the Second Empire style. In 1869, Ruel Persons moved into the former Burns house on Franklin Street. The house on North Barber Street was demolished in the 1950s and two ranch homes were built on the site.⁸ Due to the removal of this later home and the fact that he practiced medicine on North Franklin Street, the North Franklin Street home is the one most associated with Dr. Burns and his history.

Their knowledge of medical issues and public health also made doctors an indispensable part of public life and community planning. Burns, like many of his counterparts, was an active participant in local government and community organizations. He served as mayor of Polo for three terms from 1872 -1875. He was President of the Polo Town Council. He was a member of Polo School Board for 27 years and also served as president. Under his leadership and financial contributions, Polo built the finest and costliest school building on Congress Street. This school gave Polo statewide prestige which the town never lost.

Dr. Burns was considered Polo's most prominent historic figure. The 1909 *History of Ogle County* had this to say about Dr. Burns: “In every community, great or small, there are found men who, by reason of superior abilities and more industrious effort, have risen above their fellows in public, business, or professional life, and such a man was late William Wallace Burns, M.D.”¹⁰

In 1986, The Polo Historical Society purchased the William Burns Home at 201 North Franklin Street due to its historical importance to the development of Polo and because of the importance of Dr. Burns, who lived and practiced medicine there.

The Polo Historical Society rents the Burns House to the Blackhawk Waterways Visitors Bureau. The Polo Historical Society has also moved a historic boulder to the back yard of the house. According to oral legend, the famous Sauk Indian Warrior, Blackhawk, stood on this boulder to rally his men.

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Criterion C.

The Burns home, one of Polo's earliest residences, was constructed across the street and to the north of the home of the town's founder, Zenas Applington. Applington's home was a larger wood-framed Greek Revival structure built several years earlier. The house form that Burns chose to build, the gable-front folk home, was common across America at the time and bore a resemblance to its Greek Revival neighbor. The two have a similar appearance from the main street with their distinct front gable and regular window placement. The eared architraves on the interior of the Burns home parlor are further evidence of the home's resonance with Greek Revival structures of the period.

The gable-front folk home form with a rectangular plan was particularly common in urban areas of the country as the compact plan was well-suited to narrow lots. They were also generally associated with developing railroad towns as they were commonly executed in lumber or brick transported to these once remote sites. Burns was the first Polo resident to build his home out of brick, which would indicate a turning point in terms of residential investment in the young but growing community. It is a simple yet substantial structure evocative of the time it was built with modest interior embellishments that speaks to the stature of the homeowner. Though other frame examples of this housing type survive in the area, this is the earliest known brick structure of the type that dates from this period that sits on its original site.

The home at 317 S. Franklin is perhaps the best comparable example of a gable-front house in Polo. Originally constructed ca. 1857 as a school house, the property was converted for use as a residence in 1900 by a dentist named Dr. Treat.¹¹ *The History of Ogle County* (1876) indicated that the brick school was built as one-story, but based upon visual inspection, it appears to have originally been built with two stories.¹² This assumption is supported by a photograph of the house taken in 1893, which shows it with two stories. The front porch was added to the house in 1900; at that time, the house was enlarged and the interior remodeled.

¹³

Conclusion

The Dr. William Burns house is eligible for listing in the National Register as the property most closely associated with Dr. William Wallace Burns. Burns was Polo's first medical doctor and a prominent figure in the community. His residence is also significant as a good local example of the gable-front building type. The property has had few alterations over the years and retains sufficient integrity.

Endnotes

1. Portrait of Biographical Album of Ogle County, Chapman Brothers 1886. Page 796.
2. Ibid, page 298.
3. Ibid, page 799.
4. Phalen, Catherine, Heckman, John, and Weaver, Lester. Voice of the Prairie 1857-1957 A Brief History of Polo, Illinois. 1957. Page 39.
5. Ibid, page 4.
6. Portrait of Biographical Album of Ogle County. Chapman Brothers 1886. Page 799.
7. Dary, David. Frontier Medicine: From the Atlantic to the Pacific 1492-1941. New York, 2008. Page 55.
8. Champion of Freedom. Polo, Illinois, January 1857.
9. Davis, David J. ed. History of Medical Practice in Illinois Vol. II: 1850-1900. Chicago, 1955. Page 236.
10. The History of Ogle County. H.J. Ketts &Company, 1876. Page 680.
11. Polo Ogle County, Illinois. February 4, 1899 newspaper.
12. The History of Ogle County. H.J. Ketts &Company, 1876. Page 568.
13. Ogle Co. Press, September 29, 1900

Burns, Dr. William, House
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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

All of the newspaper and archival resources are from the Polo Historical Society.

Boss, Henry R. Sketches of the history of Ogle County, Ill., and the early settlement of the Northwest. Polo, IL 1859

Dary, David. Frontier Medicine: From the Atlantic to the Pacific 1492-1941. New York, 2008.

Davis, David J. ed. History of Medical Practice in Illinois Vol. II: 1850-1900. Chicago, 1955.

The History of Ogle County. H.J. Ketts & Company, 1878.

Portrait and Biographical Album of Ogle County. Chapman Brothers, 1886.

Phalen, Catherine, Heckman, John, and Weaver, Lester. Voice of the Prairie 1857-1957 A Brief History of Polo, Illinois. 1957.

Olsen, Karen, Obendorf, Betty, Pasch, Kathy, and Clayton, Shirley. Polo, Illinois 1857-1957 A Historical Tribute. Polo Historical Society, 2007.

Calloway, Stephen and Cromley, Elizabeth. The Elements of Style. Simon & Schuster, New York, 1991.

McAlester, Virginia & Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. Alfred A. Knopf, New York, 1997.

Dary, David. Frontier Medicine: From the Atlantic to the Pacific 1492-1941. New York, 2008. Page 55.

Davis, David J. ed. History of Medical Practice in Illinois Vol. II: 1850-1900. Chicago, 1955. Page 236.

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 # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage; enter "Less than one" if the acreage is .99 or less)

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1	<u>41°59'14.83"</u> Latitude	<u>89°34'39.99" W</u> Longitude	3	_____ Latitude	_____ Longitude
2	_____ Latitude	_____ Longitude	4	_____ Latitude	_____ Longitude

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Lot 7 and 8 in Block 22, except 90 feet off the west end of said Lot 8, in the Original Town, now City of Polo, Ogle County, Illinois.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The property contains the original property and home occupied by Dr. William Burns.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Christopher Payne date 5/15/17
organization _____ telephone (708) 475 3410
street & number 810 N. Ridgeland Ave. email topherpay@gmail.com
city or town Oak Park state IL zip code 60302

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **GIS Location Map (Google Earth or BING)**
- **Local Location Map**
- **Site Plan**
- **Floor Plans (As Applicable)**
- **Photo Location Map** (Include for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map and insert immediately after the photo log and before the list of figures).

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Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 3000x2000 pixels, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Name of Property: William Burns House
City or Vicinity: Polo
County: Ogle
State: IL
Name of Photographer: Christopher Payne
Date of Photographs: September 2014
Location of Original Digital Files: 810 N. Ridgeland Ave. Oak Park, IL 60302
Photo #1 of 6 (IL_Ogle County_William Burns House_0001)
North and east elevations, camera facing southwest

Name of Property: William Burns House
City or Vicinity: Polo
County: Ogle
State: IL
Name of Photographer: Christopher Payne
Date of Photographs: September 2014
Location of Original Digital Files: 810 N. Ridgeland Ave. Oak Park, IL 60302
Photo #2 of 6 (IL_Ogle County_William Burns House_0002)
West and south elevations, camera facing east northeast

Name of Property: William Burns House
City or Vicinity: Polo
County: Ogle
State: IL
Name of Photographer: Christopher Payne
Date of Photographs: September 2014
Location of Original Digital Files: 810 N. Ridgeland Ave. Oak Park, IL 60302
Photo #3 of 6 (IL_Ogle County_William Burns House_0003)
South elevation, camera facing north

Name of Property: William Burns House
City or Vicinity: Polo
County: Ogle
State: IL
Name of Photographer: Christopher Payne
Date of Photographs: September 2014
Location of Original Digital Files: 810 N. Ridgeland Ave. Oak Park, IL 60302
Photo #4 of 6 (IL_Ogle County_William Burns House_0004)
Interior stair and hall, camera facing west

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Name of Property: William Burns House

City or Vicinity: Polo

County: Ogle

State: IL

Name of Photographer: Christopher Payne

Date of Photographs: September 2014

Location of Original Digital Files: 810 N. Ridgeland Ave. Oak Park, IL 60302

Photo #5 of 6 (IL_Ogle County_William Burns House_0005)

Kitchen/dining rooms, camera facing east

Name of Property: William Burns House

City or Vicinity: Polo

County: Ogle

State: IL

Name of Photographer: Christopher Payne

Date of Photographs: September 2014

Location of Original Digital Files: 810 N. Ridgeland Ave. Oak Park, IL 60302

Photo #6 of 6 (IL_Ogle County_William Burns House_0006)

Northwest bedroom, camera facing north

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Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

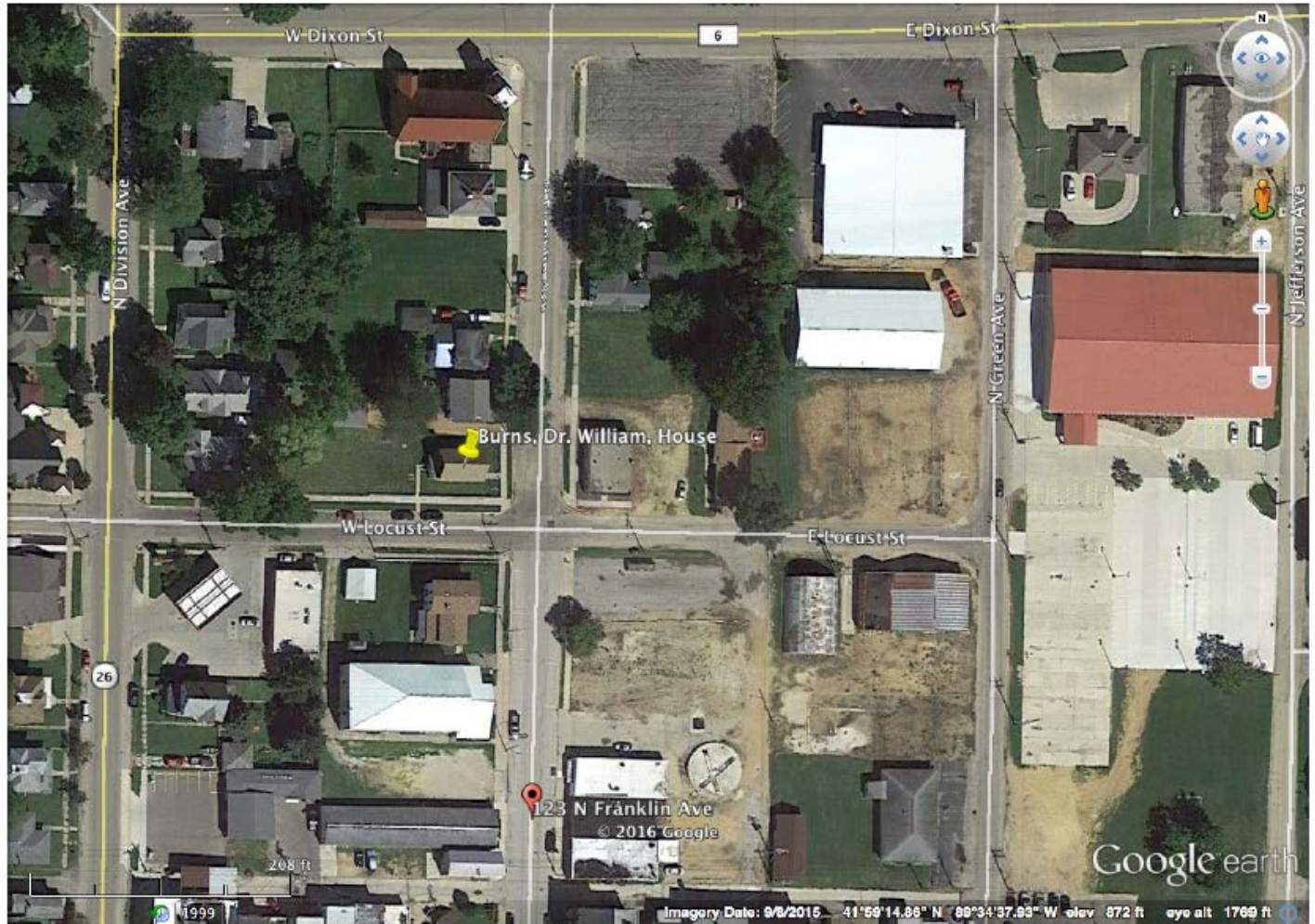
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

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List of Figures

(Resize, compact, and paste images of maps and historic documents in this section. Place captions, with figure numbers above each image. Orient maps so that north is at the top of the page, all document should be inserted with the top toward the top of the page.



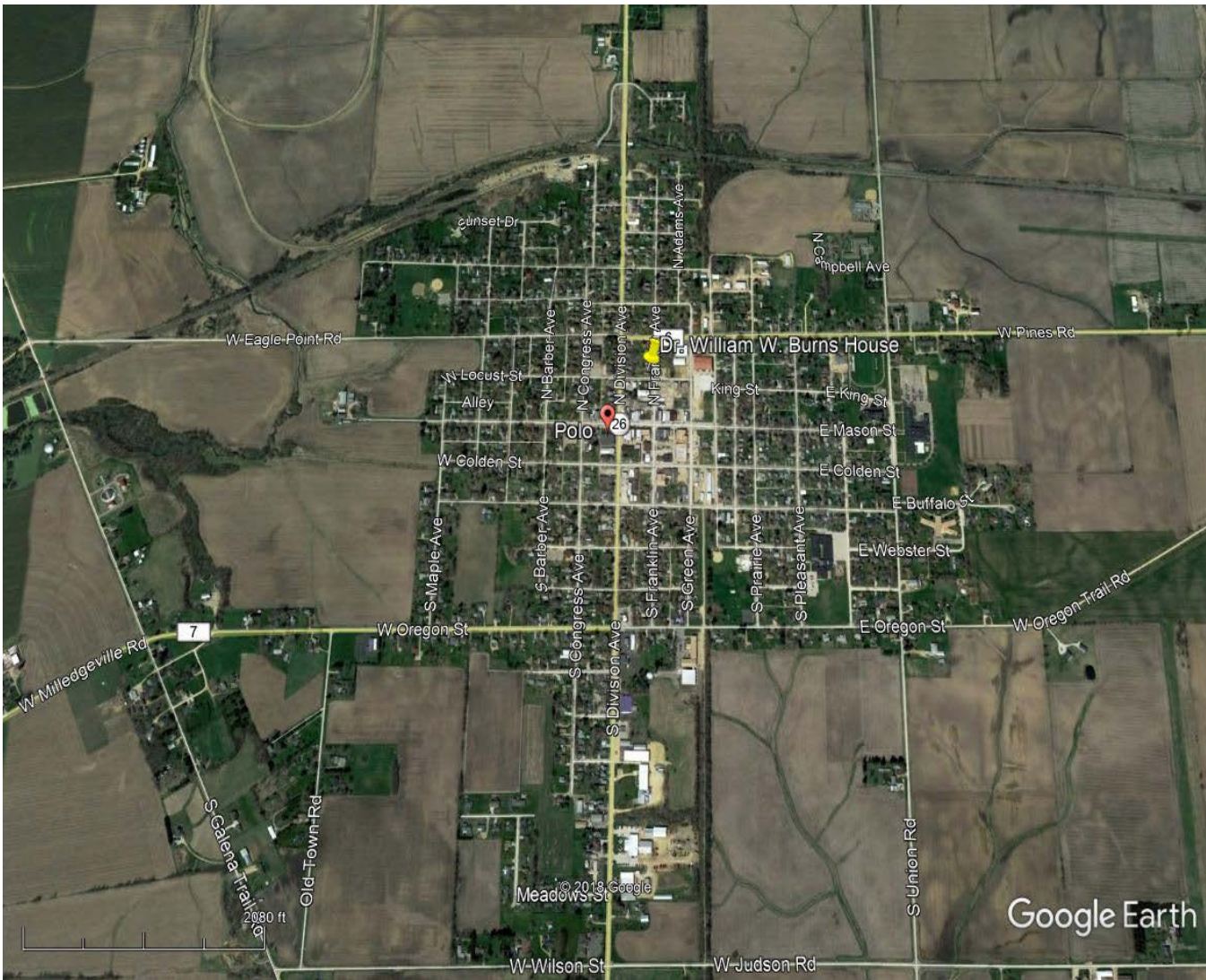
Burns, Dr. William, House
201 N. Franklin Avenue
Polo, Ogle County, IL

41°59'14.83"N

89°34'39.99"W

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Burns, Dr. William, House
Name of Property

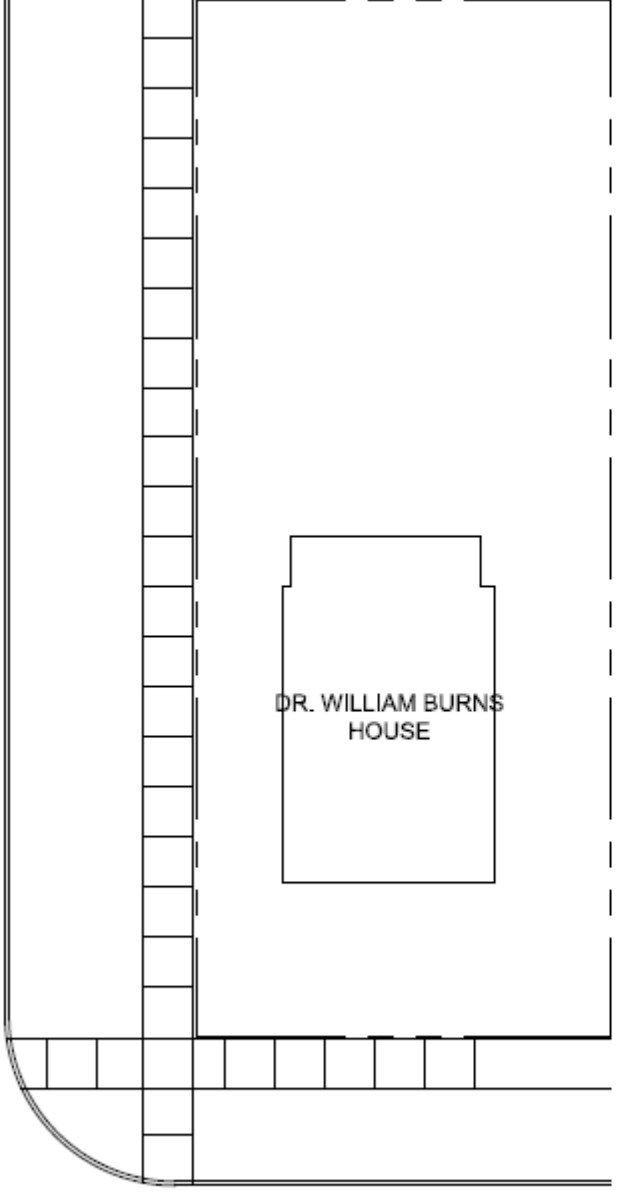
Ogle, Illinois
County and State



Burns, Dr. William, House
Name of Property

Ogle, Illinois
County and State

W. LOCUST STREET



N. FRANKLIN AVENUE

DR. WILLIAM BURNS
HOUSE

**DR. WILLIAM
BURNS
HOUSE**

**201 N.
FRANKLIN
AVENUE
POLO, IL**

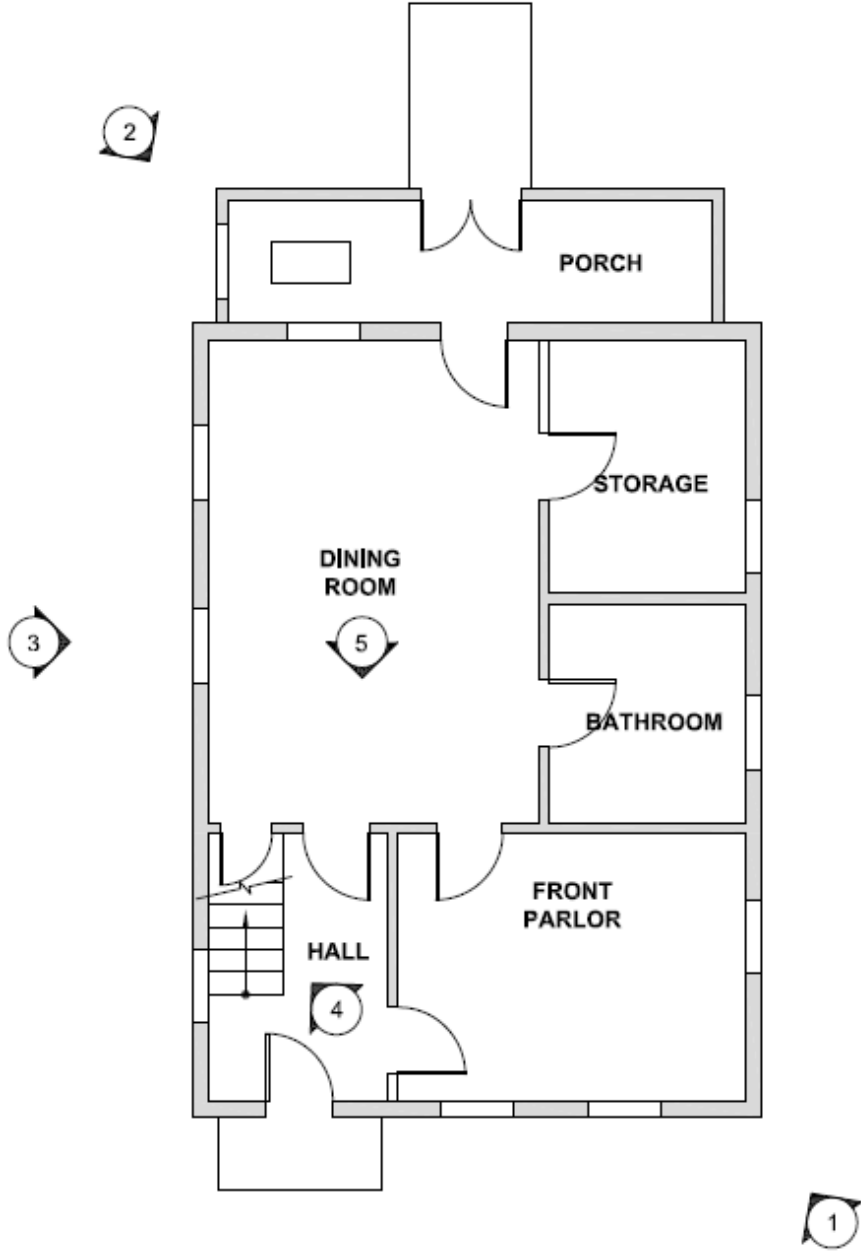
SITE PLAN



Created: 2016

Burns, Dr. William, House
Name of Property

Ogle, Illinois
County and State



DENOTES
PHOTO
VIEWPOINT

**DR. WILLIAM
BURNS
HOUSE**

**201 N.
FRANKLIN
AVENUE
POLO, IL**

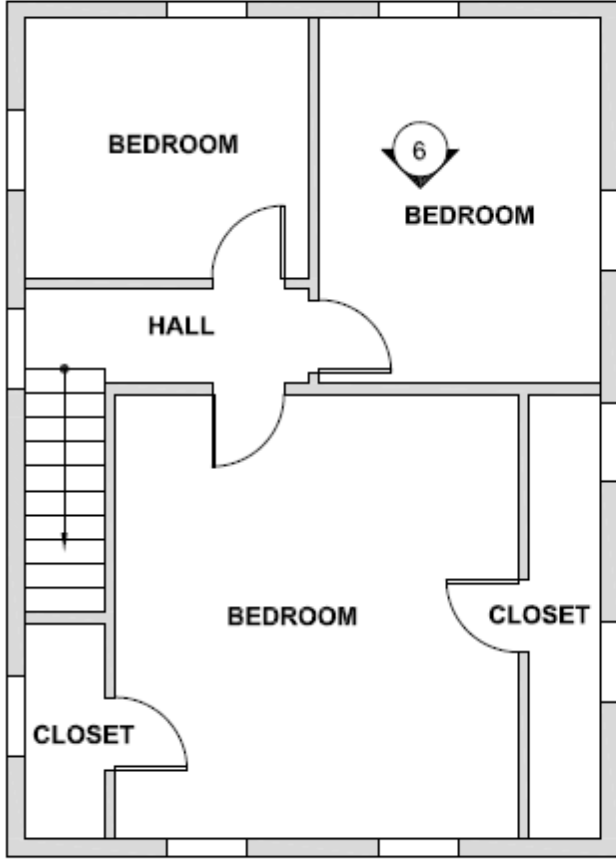
FIRST FLOOR PLAN



Created: 2016

Burns, Dr. William, House
Name of Property

Ogle, Illinois
County and State



DENOTES
PHOTO
VIEWPOINT

**DR. WILLIAM
BURNS
HOUSE**

**201 N.
FRANKLIN
AVENUE
POLO, IL**

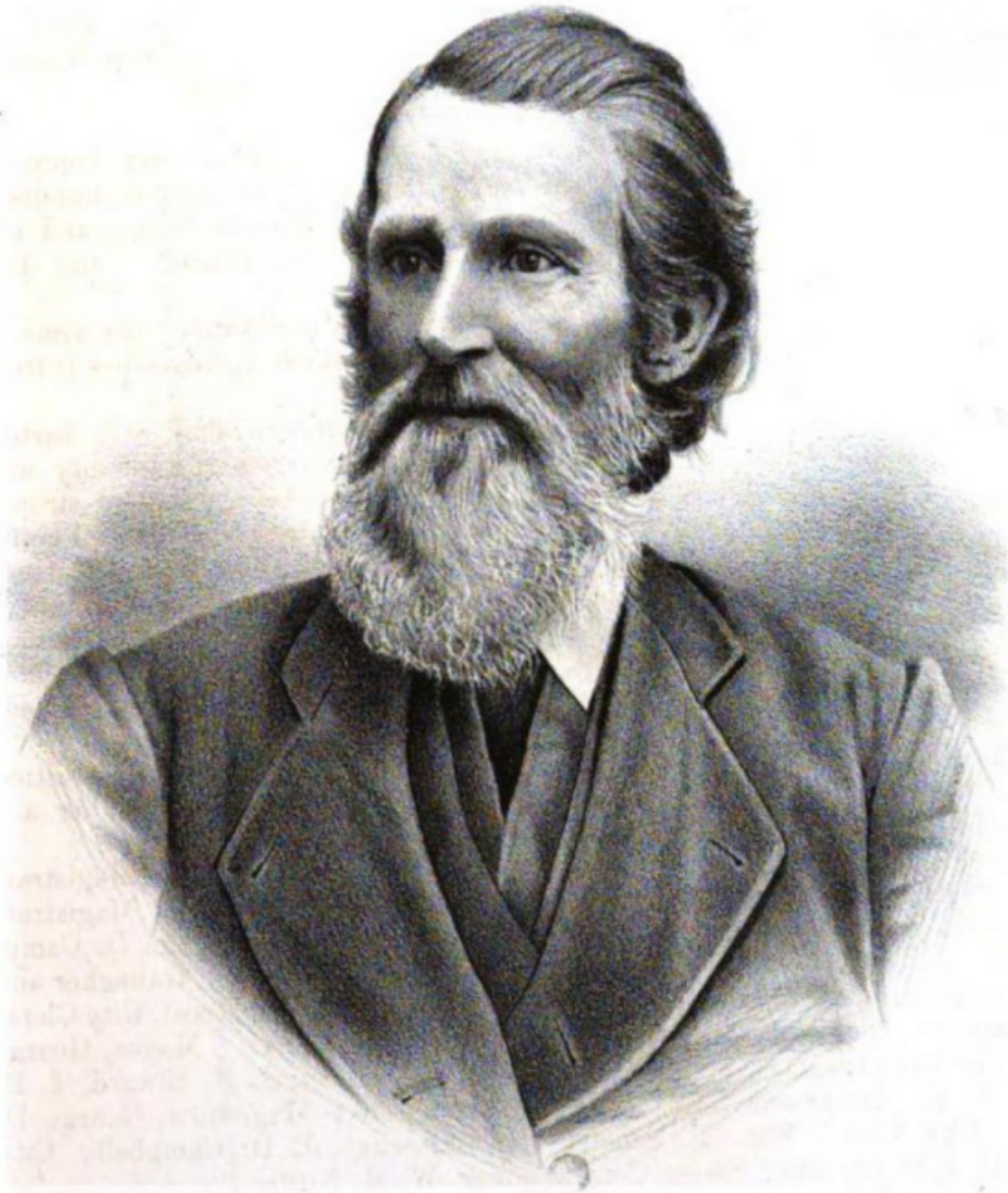
SECOND FLOOR PLAN



Created: 2016

Burns, Dr. William, House
Name of Property

Ogle, Illinois
County and State



Wm W Burns M.D.
POLO

Burns, Dr. William, House
Name of Property

Ogle, Illinois
County and State



Dr. Burns House in 1990, front elevation before restoration

Burns, Dr. William, House
Name of Property

Ogle, Illinois
County and State



Dr. Burns House in 1990, rear elevation before restoration

Burns, Dr. William, House
Name of Property

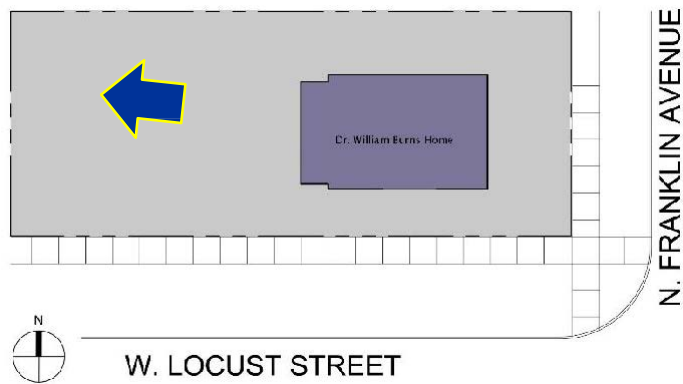
Ogle, Illinois
County and State



Dr. Burns House in 1990, parlor before restoration, showing original false graining

Burns, Dr. William, House
Name of Property

Ogle, Illinois
County and State



Photograph and location map of Black Hawk Boulder, a non-contributing feature.













UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 7/12/2018 Date of Pending List: 8/13/2018 Date of 16th Day: 8/28/2018 Date of 45th Day: 8/27/2018 Date of Weekly List: 8/31/2018

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept Return Reject 8/27/2018 Date

Abstract/Summary
Comments:

Recommendation/
Criteria

Reviewer Barbara Wyatt Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2252 Date _____

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



Illinois Department of Natural Resources

One Natural Resources Way Springfield, Illinois 62702-1271
www.dnr.illinois.gov



Bruce Rauner, Governor
Wayne A. Rosenthal, Director

July 10, 2018

Ms. Barbara Wyatt
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
1849 C Street, NW, Mail Stop 7228
Washington, DC 20240

Dear Ms. Wyatt:

Enclosed are the disks that contain the true and correct copies of the National Register nomination recommended for nomination by the Illinois Historic Sites Advisory Council at its June 29, 2018 meeting and signed by the Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer:

Methodist Episcopal Church, Salem, Marion County
Hampshire Colony Congregational Church, Princeton, Bureau County
Dr. William Burns House, Polo, Ogle County
Downtown Peoria Historic District, Peoria County
St. Thomas Catholic High School for Boys, Rockford, Winnebago County
West Pullman Elementary School, Chicago, Cook County

Please contact me at 217/785-4324 if you need any additional information. Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Andrew Heckenkamp".

Andrew Heckenkamp, Coordinator
Survey and National Register program
Illinois State Historic Preservation Office
Illinois Department of Natural Resources

enclosures