

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

by SHPO

Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

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" on the appropriate line or by entering the information requested. If an 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 MASONIC TEMPLE

other names/site number A.F. & A. M. Hall; Masonic Building; Greeley Building; Octagon Center for the Arts

2. Location

street & number 413, 417, 427, 429 Douglas Avenue N/A not for publication

city or town Ames N/A vicinity

state Iowa code IA county Story code 169 zip code 50010

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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.)

[Signature] 25 July 2016
Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date
State Historical Society of Iowa
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 certifying official/Title _____ Date
State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is :

- entered in the National Register.
 - 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)

[Signature] 9.12.16
Signature of Keeper _____ Date of Action
Edson H. Beall

Masonic Temple
Name of Property

Story County, Iowa
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property **Category of Property**
(Check as many lines as apply) (Check only one line)

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> public-local | <input type="checkbox"/> district |
| <input type="checkbox"/> public-State | <input type="checkbox"/> site |
| <input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal | <input type="checkbox"/> structure |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> object |

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
_____	_____	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
_____	_____	Total

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

**Number of contributing resources
previously listed in the National Register**

"A Home for Science and Technology, Ames, Iowa, 1864-1941 MPD" N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

SOCIAL/meeting hall

COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION/CULTURE/art gallery

RECREATION/CULTURE/hall, auditorium

COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/

Classical Revival

LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete

walls Brick

roof Asphalt

other Glass

Cast stone

Narrative Description

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

Masonic Temple
Name of Property

Story County, Iowa
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" on one or more lines 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" on all the lines 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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMUNITY PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1917

Significant Dates

1917

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Greeley, Wallace M.

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Liebe, Nourse, Rasmussen

Cole, Ben J.

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

9. Major Bibliography References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository

Masonic Temple
Name of Property

Story County, Iowa
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property Less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 | 15 | 449 410 | 485 2595 |

Zone Easting Northing

2 | --- | ----- | ----- |

Zone Easting Northing

3 | --- | ----- | ----- |

Zone Easting Northing

4 | --- | ----- | ----- |

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)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title William C. Page, Public Historian

organization Ames Society for the Arts (deed holder) date November 20, 2015

street & number 520 East Sheridan Ave. (Page) telephone 515-243-5740

city or town Des Moines state IA zip code 50313-5017

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs - Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items - (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Ames Society for the Arts (deed holder) (Octagon Center for the Arts, as commonly known)

street & number 413 Douglas Avenue telephone 515-232-5331

city or town Ames state IA zip code 50010

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. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127, and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 1

CFN-259-1116

Masonic Temple, Story County, Iowa.

SITE

The Masonic Temple is situated on level land in the north 75 feet of Lots 1, 2, 3, and 4 in Block 11 of Ames' original town plat. This parcel contains 0.1739 legal acres. Lot 4 serves as a private alley and is undeveloped except for hard surfacing and a connector between the Masonic Temple and its next-door neighbor to the west. The Masonic Temple stands on the southwest corner of the intersection of Douglas Avenue and 5th Street. Douglas Avenue runs north and south and terminates at Main Street on the south.

Fifth Street serves as a secondary commercial corridor within Ames' central business district. Fifth Street parallels Main Street and serves as an informal boundary between the central business district and a corridor of civic institutions. The civic corridor—generally situated between Fifth and Sixth Streets from Duff Avenue to Clark Street—contains such institutions as the U.S. Post Office, First United Methodist Church, Ames Public Library, former Ames Municipal Building (NRHP), former Ames High School (NRHP) and Bandshell Park Historic District (NRHP), as well as the Masonic Temple. "Civic district" is a moniker used by this nomination to describe this cluster of public and semi-public buildings. Although it is not an official designation, it is an accurate description. Residential land use predominates to the east, north, and west of this civic corridor. The Old Town Historic District (NRHP) is situated on block to the north.

The intersection of Douglas and 5th has figured prominently in the history of Ames. (Douglas was originally spelled "Douglass Avenue," but this name is now officially spelled with one "s.") Already in 1875, the West Hotel, one of the largest buildings in Ames at the time and later known as the Arlington Hotel, stood on the southwest corner of the intersection. The Noah Webster House, a log house built in 1865 and reputedly the oldest house in Ames, stood on the northeast corner. This house was relocated to another site when Capt. Wallace M. Greeley purchased the property in 1882 and built a showplace home there. This building, the Wallace M. and Mary V. Greeley House-Adams Funeral Home, remains extant at 520 Douglas Avenue. Greeley was responsible for the construction of the Masonic Temple. The juxtaposition of these two landmark buildings and the Ames Public Library on the northwest corner of this intersection confer a distinctive sense of place to it.

In passing, it should be noted that the commercial edifice at 411 Douglas Avenue—a 2-story commercial building—appears to be part-and-parcel of the Masonic Temple because its design closely resembles the temple. In fact, the construction of the 411 building pre-dates that of the temple property. Following the completion of the temple, the Tilden family (the owners of the 411 property) face-lifted it to match the temple's design. It should also be noted that the Masonic Temple has served a continuous semi-public function since its original construction in 1917.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7

Page 2

CFN-259-1116

Masonic Temple, Story County, Iowa.

EXTERIOR

Begun in 1916 and completed in 1917, the Masonic Temple is a large, 3-story masonry commercial block with a lodge hall on the top floor. The building's footprint measures 59 x 80 feet. This footprint stands on the north 75-feet of Lots 1, 2, 3, and 4 of Block building is clad with multi-colored brick in tones of orange and brown and trimmed with cast concrete detailing. The design of the building shows the influence of Classical Revival styling, rendered in a restrained yet appealing fashion. A connector, an addition to the Masonic Temple is situated on the second and third floors of its west elevation and links the building to the Collegiate Manufacturing Company at 208-210 5th Street.

The Masonic Temple rests on a brick and poured concrete foundation. A portion of the building extends under the public right-of-way on the east elevation and is not visible from the street. The building is of masonry construction with a composition roof.

The Masonic Temple possesses two principal facades, one facing Douglas Avenue on the east and one facing 5th Street on the north. The west and south elevations face alleys.

Today, the building is addressed 413, 417, 427, and 429 Douglas Avenue. (Originally the building bore the house numbers 413, 415, 417, and 419 Douglas Avenue. [Sanborn 1920]) Several years ago, the Ames Society for the Arts, the current deed holder of the property, officially added the number 429 to the building, so that today each of the east elevation's four entrances bears a separate house number. This change enabled the commercial room at 429 to receive mail at its own address. The current deed holder is commonly known as the Octagon Center for the Arts, or "The Octagon," for short.

East Elevation

The east elevation is symmetrically conceived. This elevation features three bays on the first floor and six bays, regularly placed above them, on the upper floors. The south bay of the first floor features a storefront window surmounted with a transom containing original Luxfer-type glass. An entrance to the interior is centered on the storefront.

The center bay of the first floor is shared with a storefront window and door occupying one portion of it and the main entrance to the building occupying the other. The storefront window and door are surmounted by a transom, now covered with signage. Original Luxfer-type glass might remain behind this cover-up material. The main entrance to the building stands to the north and features double doors. Cast stone columns flank this main entrance, and a pointed arch of cast stone surmounts it. This is a rather pokey main entrance due to architectural changes made during planning. (See below.)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 3

CFN-259-1116

Masonic Temple, Story County, Iowa.

The north bay on the first floor is divided into three openings by cast stone pilasters. A pedestrian door centers this bay flanked by windows. These openings are surmounted by brick arches with cast stone keystones. A band of cast stone trim stands above all of these storefronts and separates them from the upper floors.

The second floor of the east elevation features paired windows with original wood 1/1 double-hung sash in each of its three bays.

The third floor of the east elevation features paired windows with original wood 1/1 double-hung sash surmounted by a fixed pane.

A projecting band of cast stone surmounts the third floor windows. A cast stone corbel supports this band at the top corner of each of these windows. The building terminates in a parapet without a cornice. Small, decorative squares of cast stone are symmetrically placed on this parapet. These small details provide subtle decoration to the building and accent the symmetrical feeling of the east elevation. A cornerstone reading "Greeley/1916" and "AF&AM 249" is situated near grade on the northeast corner of the building. The remnant of a metal fire escape is attached to the north corner of the east elevation. Originally, it ran from the roof to the base of the second floor. The segment attached to the second floor is now missing.

North Elevation

The north elevation repeats the design of the east elevation except that the north elevation possesses eight bays instead of six. The end bays on the north elevation are also narrower than the others on this elevation. The west bay on the north elevation includes a pedestrian door to the building originally used by the Masons as the main entrance to their third floor lodge. The east bay on the north elevation includes a window similar in design to the north bay on the east elevation. Otherwise, the north elevation features windows as on the east elevation.

West and South Elevations

The west elevation is faced with common red brick and includes windows of various sorts. A metal fire escape is attached to the west elevation and runs from the third to the second floor. A clay tile coping caps the top of this elevation. A 2-story connector is situated above the alley between the Masonic Temple and the Collegiate Manufacturing Company and links the two. Light brown-color brick faces this connector. The passages within the connector have been sealed off for many years. According to the Story County and Ames City Assessors Offices, the Ames Society for the Arts holds the title to this connector.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 4

CFN-259-1116

Masonic Temple, Story County, Iowa.

The 2-story building at 411 Douglas Avenue adjoins the full length of the Masonic Temple on the south. As a result, only the third story of the temple is visible from the street. This elevation is faced with common red brick and devoid of openings. A clay tile coping caps the top of this elevation.

Architectural Changes During Planning

An architect's 1916 presentation drawing for the Masonic Temple remains extant and documents changes in the implemented design from the firm's original one. (See Figure 14.)

Liebke, Nourse and Rasmussen, the architectural firm of record, originally proposed a large canopy above the 427 Douglas Avenue entrance to the building. This canopy was never erected. A 1919 historic photograph shows the building soon after construction without the canopy. (See Figure 15.) The horizontal lines of the proposed canopy would have nicely complimented those of the east elevation. Perhaps cost doomed this amenity; whatever the reason, its loss is regrettable. The main entrance lacks the scale, visibility, and dignity befitting the building. Did the architects add the pointy columns and arch to this entrance—so out of keeping with the rest of the building's horizontal lines—out of chagrin?

The architects also proposed the placement of five, large, industrial-type metal windows on the first floor of the north elevation. (See Figure 14.) These windows were to supply the *Ames Evening Times* (the intended occupant of this space) with abundant natural light for its composing room and pressrooms. When this newspaper decided to locate elsewhere, these windows were deleted during the planning process and the existing foreshortened windows installed instead.

INTERIOR

Although the Masonic Temple has changed in function over the years, its interior has remained by and large as originally constructed—plain and simple in design befitting the building's original commercial and light-industrial purposes. The lodge hall on the top floor is historically the most significant space in the building. It too relies on proportion and scale for effect rather than on architectural detailing. In 1997, the Masons in Ames completed the construction of their new lodge facility at 107 Alexander Avenue in Ames and vacated the Mason Temple on Douglas Avenue. Today, the Octagon Center for the Arts, a local arts organization, occupies the entire temple with a range of offices, art and dance studios, classrooms, and exhibit galleries.

Basement

The building possesses a full basement with areas along its east and north sides extending beneath the public pedestrian walks. The basement has been converted from its original use for heating and storage to function

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 5

CFN-259-1116

Masonic Temple, Story County, Iowa.

additionally now as studios for ceramics, sculpture, and digital photography. Originally, a coal bin was located on the west wall adjacent to the alley at the rear of the building, but this space now serves solely for storage. A walk-in safe is situated in the northwest corner of the basement. The safe features two pairs of steel doors with painted decorations and the name of the manufacturer, "Hall's Safe & Lock Co., Cincinnati and Chicago." Three staircases and an elevator provide access to the basement. One staircase is situated adjacent to the main entrance to the building at 427 Douglas Avenue. Another staircase is situated inside a door on the west elevation of the building by an alley. The third staircase is situated in the northwest corner of the building. Demising walls have been built in the basement to divide its use into various functional spaces. Floors are concrete, walls are finished, and ceilings are left open to the floor joists.

Floor 1

The first floor possesses three commercial rooms, located at 413, 417, and 429 Douglas Avenue. The main entrance to the building bears the house number 427; and, although it does not serve as a commercial room, it accesses a corridor, which articulates all levels of the building via a staircase and elevator.

In 1920, the first floor housed various service and light industrial operations, including a battery charging shop, plumber, seed & grain dealer, gas office, and a pennant manufacturing facility at 204 5th Street.

By 1926, stores had taken over the first floor rooms occupied by the service shops, and offices occupied all the north side of the building. The pennant manufacturing company occupied some of the first floor and the second floor. The 1926 Sanborn fire insurance map incorrectly locates the Masonic Temple at 411 Douglas Avenue. (*Ibid.*: 1926)

Today, the Octagon operates the 413 commercial room as an art gallery and shop and the 417 commercial room as a community gallery for art exhibits. The 429 commercial room serves various retail uses. Each of these spaces occupies most of the full length of the building (rather than divided into smaller units) and possesses original, full-height ceilings. The Community Gallery features an original wood floor with a modern finish and plaster wall and ceilings. Doors connect this room internally with the 413 commercial room and the corridor inside the main entrance to the building at 427 Douglas Avenue. (See Figure 5.) This corridor articulates the rest of the building with a staircase to the basement, a staircase to the upper floors, and an elevator to all levels. This corridor features a mosaic tile floor, plaster walls, and a full-height ceiling.

Floor 2

The Tilden Manufacturing Company originally occupied the west and north portions of the second floor. The east portion was leased as office space.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 6

CFN-259-1116

Masonic Temple, Story County, Iowa.

The present demising walls on the second floor might or might not reflect the building's original floor plan. The largest room is at the rear of the building. It features a wood floor, plaster walls and ceilings, and exposed utility lines and ductwork. A modern bathroom is situated in its southwest corner. The second largest room is situated on the north side of the building. It too features a wood floor and plaster walls and ceilings and presently serves as a large studio work area. The rest of the second floor is given over to offices and classrooms. These spaces feature carpeted floors and oak woodwork. The entrance to the elevator is inset behind a pair of monumental columns, added at the time of the elevator's installation in the 1980s.

Floor 3

The Ames Masons originally occupied the entire third floor. This organization included the Arcadia Lodge Number 249 of the Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, the Order of the Eastern Star, and the Joshua Chapter of the Royal Arch Masons. The Arcadia Lodge in Ames was organized in 1868 at the present site of 410 Douglas Avenue. The high ceilings of this room can be inferred from the street by the tall windows visible on the third floor.

The lodge hall, the largest space in the Masonic Temple, is situated to the south of the central corridor. This hall occupies almost the full depth of the third floor. A shallow platform stage is situated on the east side of this room. A balcony stands at the rear of the hall and wraps around its north side. Two storage spaces are situated below the balcony. A half-flight of stairs provides the access to this balcony from the main floor of the room. The ceiling features two skylights, now covered. As identified above, the main entrance from the street to the lodge hall stands at the northwest corner of the building and faces 5th Street. This entrance provides access to a staircase, which runs from the basement to the third floor. On the third floor, this staircase debouches into an east-west corridor, which stands on the north side of the lodge hall. An art gallery and a conference room stand to the north of this corridor.

Except for the elevated stage at the front of the auditorium, Masonic emblems, features, and fixtures are absent.

Date of Original Construction

Many local newspapers document 1916 as the year when construction began on this building and 1917 as the date of its completion. (See bibliography.)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 7

CFN-259-1116

Masonic Temple, Story County, Iowa.

CONTIGUOUS PROPERTIES

Commercial Building

A 2-story commercial building, situated at 411 Douglas Avenue, abuts the Masonic Temple on the south. The architectural design of this building conforms to that of the Masonic Temple, but it is older, having been face-lifted to match the Masonic property. Originally constructed in 1902, it served as a manufacturing facility for the Tilden Manufacturing Company, an important light industrial firm in Ames during the early 20th century. Prior to 1915, the Tilden Store had rented space in this building from Capt. Greeley. A second-story passageway (nonextant) over the alley to the south of the Masonic Temple linked the Tilden facility to the retail facility of the Tilden Store on Main Street. (Sanborn Map Company, 1911) In 1915, the Tilden firm bought the commercial building at 411 Douglas from Greeley. Greeley likely had constructed this building. He certainly owned it prior to its transfer to the Tildens. When Greeley erected the new Masonic Temple next door, it appears that the Tilden firm modernized the facade of their 411 Douglas building to harmonize with Greeley's new block.

Collegiate Manufacturing Company

Constructed in 1929, the Collegiate Manufacturing Company (a.k.a. the Tilden Manufacturing Company), is a 3-story commercial block at 208-210 5th Street, stands adjacent to the Masonic Temple and separated by a private alley between them. A connector links the two buildings. The connector is situated at the second and third floor level of both buildings and is 2-stories in height. The title to the Masonic Temple includes this connector.

PRESENT CONDITION AND INTEGRITY

Condition

The overall condition of the Masonic Temple is very good, including the foundation, brick walls, and roof. Mortar joints are generally in good condition although some mortar deterioration has occurred. Most of the building retains original windows. Window types include fixed transoms with prism glass, 2/2 double-hung sash, and 2/2 double-hung sash surmounted by fixed single panes. The condition of these windows is generally fair.

Exterior Integrity

The Masonic Temple possesses excellent historic integrity in three, very good integrity in three, and good integrity in one of the National Register's seven aspects of integrity.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 8

CFN-259-1116

Masonic Temple, Story County, Iowa.

Because the building remains on its original site, the level of integrity as it relates to *location* is very good.

The integrity of the building as it relates to its *design* is very good. Its wall surfaces remain as originally constructed. The building's original sash windows remain extant. Although the storefront transom at 417 Douglas Avenue has been covered up, original Luxfer-type glass might remain hidden beneath it. Although the entrance to the elevator on the second floor is of a 1980s design, its scale does not overwhelm its space.

The integrity of the building's *setting* is good. The intersection of Douglas Avenue and 5th Street remains an important intersection in Ames' central business district with extant historic properties, such as the Greeley House-Adams Funeral Home and Collegiate Manufacturing Company, flanking it and reflecting historic land use. The integrity of the building as it relates to *materials* remains very good. The exterior of the building remains mostly unchanged from its original construction, including original wood windows and Luxfer-type glass. A portion of the fire escape on the northeast corner of the building is missing, but this is not considered a character-defining feature.

The integrity of the building's *workmanship* is excellent. This is most apparent in the well-constructed exterior masonry and decorative stone trimming.

The building retains an excellent *feeling* of its historic commercial and social functions. Although the main entrance to the lodge hall on the north elevation of the building is no longer used, the door and transom to this entrance remain intact and convey a sense of privacy, which this entrance was intended to express.

The building also retains very good integrity as it relates to *association*. Visitors from its period of significance would readily recognize the building and its surroundings today.

Interior Integrity

The interior integrity of this building is good to excellent within the National Register's seven aspects of integrity.

The building's integrity of *location* is excellent, as outlined above.

The integrity of the interior's *design* is good. Its floorplan remains generally intact. When first built, the building included an elevator. This original shaft served nicely, when a modern elevator was retrofitted in it in the 1980s. This obviated the necessity of partitioning off historic space to make way for this installation.

The interior's integrity of *materials* in the building's public spaces is excellent. Original plaster walls, oak staircase, and other materials remain intact and in good condition. The lodge hall on the third floor is devoid of its ritual furnishings, but this does not affect the integrity of the building.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 9

CFN-259-1116

Masonic Temple, Story County, Iowa.

The integrity of the interior's *workmanship* is excellent, evident in the building's solid oak woodwork, its well-executed plaster surfaces, and the overall solid construction of this substantial building.

The interior retains a very good sense of *association*. Guests from the building's period of significance would immediately recognize the first floor and its public spaces.

The interior of the building possesses a very good *feeling* of a retail and light-industrial operation on the first and second floors, because of their plain and simple surface treatments, and of a lodge on the third floor, because of its large and commodious assembly hall.

FUTURE PLANS

The owners of this property have identified a number of priorities for the rehabilitation of this building. Recognizing that federal and state historic preservation tax credits offer attractive incentives for rehabilitation, the Octagon Center for the Art board of directors has undertaken this nomination as a first step toward this goal. The specifics of this rehabilitation remain as yet undetermined, but this National Register nomination highlights those character-defining features, which will play an important role in such a project.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 10

CFN-259-1116

Masonic Temple, Story County, Iowa.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

Begun in 1916 and completed in 1917, the Masonic Temple is National Register eligible, locally under Criterion A, because it calls attention to a high point of progressive era construction in Downtown Ames. Together with a handful of other downtown public and semi-public buildings of note, the construction of the Masonic Temple signaled Ames' emergence from a rural town to a modern Iowa city. As one local newspaper reported at the time:

From present indications the improvement record in Ames this year will be the greatest thus far in its history and this new structure [the Masonic Temple] will be one of the big additions to the city. (*Ames Weekly Tribune*, April 6, 1916)

Further, the Masonic Temple promoted the expansion of Downtown Ames. Its construction solidified Douglas Avenue and 5th Street as emerging corridors of commercial importance in the central business district.

The Masonic Temple is significant, locally under Criterion B, because it calls attention to the life of Capt. Wallace M. Greeley, an Ames banker and civic leader. Greeley's career in Ames spanned more than 50 years, at various times as its mayor and as its district representative to the Iowa House of Representatives. Greeley commissioned the erection of the Temple Block, a notable example of his many philanthropic contributions to the city.

The Masonic Temple is significant, locally and under Criterion C, because it calls attention to Liebbe, Nourse and Rasmussen, the Des Moines architectural firm responsible for its design. This firm excelled in designing buildings with severe Classical Revival lines relieved by warm-colored brick exteriors, excellent proportions, and subtle architectural detailing. The Masonic Temple stands as a notable example.

The period of significance under Criteria A, B, and C is 1917, the time in Ames' progressive era when the Masonic Temple was constructed, solidified the emergence of 5th Street as a commercial corridor, and called attention to the boosterism and civic philanthropy of Capt. Wallace M. Greeley. The year 1917 is a significant date for these reasons.

The property contains one resource for this nomination, the Masonic Temple itself, which is contributing and classified as a building. The common name for the building today—The Octagon—stems from the Octagon Center for the Arts' adaptive reuse of an historic octagon-shaped house (nonextant) in Ames as its original headquarters.

The Masonic Temple fulfills the registration requirements of the *A Home for Science and Technology, Ames, Iowa, 1864-1941 MPD* because it directly illustrates "Patterns of Community Development" and "Town

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8

Page 11

CFN-259-1116

Masonic Temple, Story County, Iowa.

Building:" 1) during the period of significance of these historic contexts, 2) as associated with the evolution of land use, and 3) as associated with Capt. Wallace M. Greeley. The Masonic Temple also fulfills these MPD requirements because it directly illustrates "Housing the Town and Gown: The Variety of Architecture" during the period of significance of this historic context and as associated with the building's architectural design.

WALLACE M. GREELEY

The Masonic Temple calls attention to the life of Wallace M. Greeley and his substantial contributions to the upbuilding and civic life of the City of Ames.

Wallace M. Greeley (1838-1917) was one of Ames' most notable citizens and boosters. (See Figure 16.) As president of the Union National Bank, Greeley became a millionaire during his lifetime and wielded considerable power in the community, albeit exercising it with caution and an eye for community betterment. A Republican in politics, Greeley served in the Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, and Thirty-first General Assemblies of Iowa. Greeley also served as mayor of Ames, first elected in 1887 and re-elected in 1888 and 1889. According to the City Historian of Ames, Greeley "did much for the developing city of Ames. Often his contribution was of the less visible nature. Many a vital cause received his support at a critical moment." (Brown: 45) Nowhere was this more evident than at the end of his life in 1917, when he erected the Masonic Temple and bequeathed Mary Greeley Memorial Hospital to the public.

Commissioned in the U.S. Army during the Civil War and subsequently promoted to the rank of major, Greeley left his native New York State following the war and, in 1866, relocated to the newly founded community of Ames, Iowa. Greeley farmed for a time and, in 1881, founded the Union Bank in Ames. The selection of this name for it offers one insight into his success in business and finance. The name stirred local pride in the preservation of national unity and obliquely referenced Greeley's military service to this cause—both reasons to instill trust in his bank. Greeley served as the mayor of Ames from 1887 to 1890 and a member of the General Assembly of Iowa for three terms. He also served on the Ames School Board. Greeley made major philanthropic contributions to Ames' betterment through a gift of land for the Ames Public Library and the construction of Mary Greeley Memorial Hospital, as mentioned above. Through all these years, Greeley was respectfully called "Captain Greeley," in recognition of his service during the Civil War, the title he preferred to his higher rank of major.

Capt. Greeley and Mary V. Greeley, his wife, liked to build. Indeed, they treated their home at 520 Douglas Avenue as a lifetime work in progress. The house was built in 1882 as a showplace residence. About 1900, the Greeleys employed Liebbe, Nourse and Rasmussen to remodel the house, a radical undertaking that transformed its exterior and interior from ones influenced by Late Victorian styling to ones influenced by Colonial Revival styling. (They also had the doorknobs in the house lowered to accommodate Mary

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 12

CFN-259-1116

Masonic Temple, Story County, Iowa.

Greeley's short height.) The Greeleys subsequently enlarged their home with the construction of the rear wing.

In 1904, Greeley donated the land across the street at 515 Douglas Avenue for the construction of the Ames Carnegie Library. These and other projects, including no doubt construction financed through the Union National Bank, demonstrate Greeley's passion to build.

Following his wife's death, Greeley indulged this passion freely, constructing the Masonic Temple at 413-429 Douglas Avenue in 1917 and Mary Greeley Memorial Hospital a few blocks to the north at 1111 Douglas Avenue in 1917. Both of these projects illustrate Greeley's philanthropy. Greeley leased the third floor of the Masonic Temple to the local Masons for 99 years rent free, although he was not a Mason himself. After completing the construction of the hospital, including a stipend for the purchase of medical equipment, Greeley deeded the property to the City of Ames. Capt. and Mrs. Greeley had no children, and it is safe to assume that Greeley looked upon his adopted home of Ames as progeny.

Today, Douglas Avenue testifies to Greeley multi-faceted career. The Union National Bank on the corner of Douglas Avenue and Main Street calls attention to his career as a banker. Moving north on Douglas, the Masonic Temple calls attention to him as an Ames booster and philanthropist. The Greeley House across the street calls attention to his private life. Farther up on Douglas Avenue, the Ames Public Library and Mary Greeley Memorial Hospital call further attention to Greeley's philanthropic impulses.

At most every turn, Greeley played counterpoint to Parley Sheldon, an Ames citizen of equal stature and force. Republican in politics, Greeley countered Sheldon's active support of the Democratic Party. As head of the Union Bank, Greeley rivaled Sheldon's Story County Bank. At a time before Iowa State College heavily influenced Ames, these two men were the city's makers and shakers. Both men liked to build. In 1916, Sheldon and A. H. Munn, another local entrepreneur, built the Sheldon-Munn Hotel. Under Sheldon's leadership as mayor, the City of Ames built a new Municipal Building, also in 1916. The hotel quickly became the center of social activity in Ames. Its monumental size and commercial importance shifted the fulcrum of Ames' central business district from Main and Douglas Avenue, where it had originated, to Main and Kellogg Avenue. This in turn led to the upbuilding of Main Street farther to the west.

Given their rivalry, it was only natural that Greeley and Sheldon would choose different architectural firms for their projects. Greeley regularly commissioned Liebbe, Nourse and Rasmussen, while Sheldon regularly patronized Proudfoot & Bird. The long-term rivalry between these two men provides many colorful chapters in Ames' history; and, because they were both deeply dedicated to Ames' betterment, their competition benefited the community immeasurably.

As to the National Register status of resources associated with Wallace M. Greeley: The Union National Bank and Masonic Temple retain their historic integrity. Although several additions have expanded the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8

Page 13

CFN-259-1116

Masonic Temple, Story County, Iowa.

Ames Public Library, its historic core remains extant. The Greeley House subsequently was converted to the Adams Funeral Home, a function that the building continues to perform to the present day. An evaluation of the building in 2000 determined that the Wallace M. and Mary V. Greeley House-Adams Funeral Home was National Register-eligible as an outstanding example of a Victorian residence converted into a funeral home. (Page, 2000) Mary Greeley Memorial Hospital has become an institution of fundamental importance in Ames. Over the years, many additions have engulfed its 1917 core, decreasing its integrity. Of these five resources, three are contiguous and two are not. Further research and evaluation is necessary to determine if an historic district is feasible.

DOWNTOWN AMES COMES OF AGE

Progressive Era

The Masonic Temple calls attention to a high point of progressive development in Downtown Ames just prior to America's entry into World War I. (Page 2003: E-7) This was an era of great prosperity in Ames when a conjunction of economic, infrastructure, and educational elements coalesced in "a period of growth and prosperity, such as no other Story County town has ever enjoyed and which few towns in this part of the state have at any one time enjoyed." (Payne: 437-438)

The Masonic Temple stands as a landmark building within this historic context. The following table lists the major public and semi-public buildings in Ames' central business district, which signaled the great construction boom of 1916, as quoted previously from the *Ames Weekly Tribune*:

MAJOR PROGRESSIVE ERA PUBLIC & SEMI-PUBLIC BUILDINGS

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Construction Date</u>	<u>Notes</u>
Ames Municipal Building	420 Kellogg Ave.	1916	Liebbe, Nourse & Rasmussen, architects, NRHP
Sheldon-Munn Hotel	301-311 Main St.	1916	Proudfoot, Bird & Rawson, architects
Mary Greeley Memorial Hospital	1111 Douglas Ave.	1916	Liebbe, Nourse & Rasmussen, architects
Masonic Temple	413-429 Douglas Ave.	1916-1917	Liebbe Nourse & Rasmussen, architects
Odd Follows Temple	225-227 Main St.	1918	Rebuilt following fire, architect unknown

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 14

CFN-259-1116

Masonic Temple, Story County, Iowa.

Expansion of Central Business District

The Masonic Temple contributed to the expansion of Ames' central business district beyond its original Main Street corridor. The construction of the Masonic Temple at the corner of Douglas Avenue and 5th Street and the Ames Municipal Building at the corner of Kellogg Avenue and 5th Street elevated the status of 5th Street as an emerging corridor of commercial importance in the Ames' central business district.

Ames' original 1864 plat had laid out Main Street (then known as Onondaga Street) as a long street, a design often favored by railroad companies. These plats, Ames among them, laid out small building lots for commercial development paralleling the railroad tracks. Such a layout predestined the pattern of commercial development along Main Street in Ames. These lots form the core of Ames' central business district today.

The construction of two prominent buildings along Douglas Avenue in the 1910s shifted this trajectory and opened up 5th Street as a second corridor for commercial expansion in Ames' central business district. The Ames Municipal Building at 420 Kellogg Avenue in 1916 and the Masonic Temple at 413-429 Douglas Avenue in 1917 helped draw commercial interest to the north. Bookending the 200 block of 5th Street—the municipal building on its west end and the temple on its east end—these two buildings solidified 5th Street as a corridor of commercial potential. By World War II, 5th Street had become the second major corridor in the Ames central business district.

As commercial development in Ames evolved, this linear layout became the backbone for downtown Ames. As the town grew, 5th Street, which parallels Main Street one block to its north, gradually developed as a "second Main Street." The 1910s were critical for this development. Ideas had percolated for sometime within the business community before a seminal plan for the upbuilding of 5th Street appeared in 1913. (See Figure 13.) Sponsored by Parley Sheldon and A. H. Munn and prepared by architects Proudfoot, Bird & Rawson, a presentation drawing for this development envisioned the construction of a 3-story brick hotel and a new 2-story municipal building for the City of Ames. Both of these new buildings were to face north. The municipal building included a fire station with an observation tower as well as city offices. The site for the municipal building made sense as it historically had served as the location of a city water tower. The site for the hotel also had historical precedent, as the Arlington House, a frame hotel on the southwest corner of Douglas Avenue and 5th Street, had stood on a nearby corner for many years.

The Ames Municipal Building was erected on this site in 1916 although without the tower and somewhat different in style. The Sheldon-Munn Hotel, named after its developers, was also constructed but at 301-311 Main Street instead of as shown on the drawing.

The construction of the Masonic Temple at the east end of the street in 1917 anchored the 200 block of 5th Street on the east and assured its future commercial expansion. This development took many years to materialize. At the very time the Masonic Temple was completed in 1917, the United States entered World

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 15

CFN-259-1116

Masonic Temple, Story County, Iowa.

War I, putting further construction projects on hold. Following the war, Ames enjoyed a phenomenal population growth and a vigorous a local economy. (Page 2003: E-7) Various entrepreneurs took advantage of 5th Street's choice commercial locations to redevelop existing land use to higher and better use. The Collegiate Manufacturing Company erected a large, 3-story commercial and light-industrial block at 208-210 5th Street in 1927. The Ames Laundry (nonextant) followed to the west. Following World War II, the 300 and 400 blocks of 5th Avenue developed commercially.

Such development also continued to spread northwards. In the 1930s, the Fair-Way (*sic*, now known as Fareway) supermarket expanded its operations in Ames with the construction of a new store (nonextant) at 409-411 Kellogg Avenue. This was formerly the site of the U.S. Post Office in Ames. (*Ames Daily Tribune*, March 18, 1938)

All of this commercial expansion took place at the expense of the eastern reaches of Main Street. Indeed, the 100 block of this street never saw the substantial commercial development that occurred in the central business district to the east and northeast. As late as 1929, for example, the property at 107 Main Street remained unimproved. In that year, the Ames city council granted permission to erect a lunchroom at this site, a vacant lot. The specifications for this modest brick and tile building included 20 x 28 foot footprint and a cost of approximately \$2,000. (*Ames Daily Tribune and Evening Times*, October 10, 1929)

Ames Arcadia Lodge #249

Over the years, the Ames Masons have fostered personal development and community service. The organization has lived a peripatetic life. During the late 19th century, the lodge was housed on the second floor of the building where the Ames Pantorium now stands at 410 Douglas Avenue. Later, the lodge moved to the second floor of the Fair Store in the 200 block of Main Street. In 1917 the lodge moved to the third floor of the Masonic Temple, where it remained until the construction of a new lodge hall in 1997 at 104 Alexander Avenue in Ames.

Over the years, the Ames Masons, like their parent organization, have sponsored philanthropic and social betterment projects. During the influenza pandemic in 1918, the Ames Masons converted Brooks House, a 2-story single-family residence (nonextant) that they owned in the 500 block of Kellogg Avenue, into a hospital for quarantined patients. Today, the lodge sponsors a Masonic scholarship program for students entering college or higher-level education.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 16

CFN-259-1116

Masonic Temple, Story County, Iowa.

ARCHITECTURE

The Masonic Temple calls attention to the significance of Liebe, Nourse and Rasmussen, the architects responsible for its design. This firm excelled in designing buildings with severe Classical Revival lines relieved by warm-colored brick exteriors, excellent proportions, and subtle architectural detailing.

Liebe, Nourse and Rasmussen

The firm was the architect of choice for Wallace M. Greeley, who was responsible for the erection of the building. Greeley commissioned the firm to design other buildings in Ames, including Mary Greeley Hospital (also of 1916) and the Union National Bank at 201 Main Street, of which Greeley served as president. The Masonic Temple presents a fine design as created by Liebe, Nourse and Rasmussen.

The selection of Liebe, Nourse and Rasmussen as the architectural firm to design the Masonic Temple attests to Capt. Greeley's desire to build an edifice of rank and distinction, as the firm had achieved a high profile in Ames by the early 20th century. (Page 2003: E-68)

In planning this new commercial block, Greeley discussed a leasing agreement with the *Ames Evening Times* for this local newspaper to relocate to Greeley's new building. The newspaper at the time was located at 411 Douglas Avenue. Indeed, an architect's presentation drawing pictures Greeley's proposed building with large, commercial-style metal windows on its north elevation to provide "excellent light for the newspaper's composing room and press room." (*Ames Evening Tribune*, April 6, 1916) Although an agreement with the newspaper fell through and the design of the building was altered to reflect another use, Greeley and the Masons executed an agreement for that organization to lease the building's third floor. "Capt. Greeley is to build a two story business block and the Masonic lodge will build a third story into a modern lodge home." (*Ibid.*) As it happened, Greeley built the third floor as well and leased it to the Masons for 99 years free of rent. (*Ames Evening Times*, February 22, 1917)

Classical Revival Design

Popular at the turn of the 20th century, the Classical Revival influence on the design of the Masonic Temple includes the employment of pilasters for storefronts and upper floors, restrained cornices at the top of facades, and keystone hoodmolds above upper floor windows. Light yellow-buff colored-brick or, alternatively, dark red-colored brick is used for their exterior walls. Buildings are frequently embellished with decorative trimwork fabricated in brick and/or stone, whose detailing varies according to the sophistication of their architectural designs. This trimwork includes cornices, dentils, belt courses, hoodmolds, and quoins. Often the presence of a brickworked frieze accents the cornice of these designs.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8

Page 17

CFN-259-1116

Masonic Temple, Story County, Iowa.

The following table lists Classical Revival-influenced designs in Downtown Ames:

CLASSICAL REVIVAL-INFLUENCED DESIGNS IN DOWNTOWN AMES

Name	Address	Date of Construction	Notes
Union National Bank	201 Main St.	1890 & 1917	Front entrance, entablature, stucco, building faced-lifted in 1917
Tilden Brothers & Company	203-205-207 Main St.	1917	Entablature, stucco, front facade remodeled in 1917
Commercial Building	229 Main St.	1901	Segmental windows, entablature
Budd Building	230 Main St.	1895	Light-colored brick, stylized entablature
Budd Commercial Block	232-234 Main St.	1895	Light-colored brick, stylized entablature
Commercial Building	236 Main St.	1896-97	Entablature w/dentils
Adams Grocery-Commercial Savings Bank	300 Main St.	1908	Entablature, segmental windows
Commercial Building	302 Main St.	1908	Brickworked plaque, early example of this cornice treatment
Collegiate Manufacturing Co. Block	208-210 5 th St.	1927	Entablature, light-colored brick
Tilden Building	409 Douglas Ave.	bet. 1900-11	Entablature, light-colored brick
Masonic Temple	413-429 Douglas Ave.	1916	Entryway pilasters, entablature
Ames Municipal Building	420 Kellogg Ave.	1916	Symmetrical facade, podium, cornice

As can be seen in this table, the influence of Classical Revival styling pervades Downtown Ames even to the present day. Coupled with Chicago-related stylistic influences emanating within the district during the early 20th the century, these buildings dominate Downtown Ames.

Classical Revival styling employs classical elements derived from ancient Greek and Roman architecture such as symmetry, columns and capitals, entablatures, and other devices. Classical Revival styling appeared in Ames during the last decade of the 19th century. The commercial building at 229 Main Street exemplifies its influence. Although the storefront has been altered (to be expected) and the 1/1 double-hung windows on the second floor replaced, the historic integrity of this building remains high. In the symmetrical simplicity of its front facade and entablature, we see the restrained dignity, which the style sought to achieve.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 18

CFN-259-1116

Masonic Temple, Story County, Iowa.

More elaborate examples of Classical Revivalism exist in downtown Ames. The Union National Bank at 201 Main Street features a main entrance flanked by pilasters with Corinthian capitals supporting an entablature with frieze and denticulated cornice.

The construction of the Masonic Temple occurred as the influence of Classical Revivalism waned and the growing influence of Chicago-styled commercial design waxed in Ames. This can be seen in the east facade of the Masonic Temple. A simple entablature of a cast stone architrave, brick frieze, and cast stone cornice is situated above its first story and visually separates it from the upper stories. A stylized entablature of a cast stone architrave (lintel-appearing), a plain brick frieze embellished with cast stone detailing, and totally devoid of a cornice is situated at the top of the building. As can be seen in this description, the Masonic Temple references the entablature of classical antiquity but has reduced its elements to stylized simplicity. In this context, the Masonic Temple is forwarding looking in concept and presages later 20th century architectural design.

SELECTION OF HISTORIC NAME

Over the years, the Masonic Temple also has been called the A.F.&A.M. Hall, Masonic Building, Greeley Building, Octagon, and Octagon Center for the Arts. This nomination selected "Masonic Temple" as the historic name for this building because most contemporary accounts of its planning and construction used it. Its other monikers are common names for the building.

REPRESENTATION IN OTHER CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEYS

William C. Page surveyed the Masonic Temple in 1992 for the Department of Planning and Housing of the City of Ames. That project included a reconnaissance survey of the city's corporate limits as of 1943 and an intensive survey of its central business district. The three-volume work explored a number of historic contexts and completed numerous Iowa Site Inventory Forms for individual properties.

One chapter of that survey addressed "The Notables of Ames: Academic and Commercial Elites." In a summary of that chapter, the report stated that:

Historical significance obtains for individuals in Ames who have achieved local prominence because of their contributions to the commercial life of the community, to the betterment and enrichment of the community, to local politics and government, education, social reform, artistic achievement, and other human activity. (Page 1992:II-61)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 19

CFN-259-1116

Masonic Temple, Story County, Iowa.

That survey went on to single out Wallace M. Greeley as one of those notables and the Greeley House as individually eligible for nomination to the National Register within that historic context. (*Ibid.*:II-65 and Site 6-1)

In 2013, William C. Page prepared *Downtown Ames Historic District Intensive Survey*, a report prepared for the Department of Planning and Housing of the City of Ames. This report evaluated the Masonic Temple as contributing to that historic district.

POTENTIAL FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

The site's potential for archaeological significance is, as yet, unevaluated. It is unlikely that such investigation could uncover traces of previous construction on the site, given the major site disturbance connected with the construction of the Masonic Temple. As one local newspaper reported:

Tuesday morning workmen began excavating for the new three-story brick block to be erected on the site of the old Arlington hotel. Sixteen teams were put to work and the dirt is being rapidly removed. This is one of the best improvements ever made in the city. (*Ames Weekly Tribune*, June 29, 1916)

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH AND REGISTRATION

Research, for example, might discover historic commercial buildings in Downtown Ames financed by Greeley's bank, perhaps increasing thereby the number of resources to the proposed Downtown Ames Historic District. (Page, 2013) Further research might identify other examples of Greeley's personal philanthropy. Little research has cast light on these aspects of Greeley's career to date. This is understandable given the private nature of banking. This also helps explain the quotation cited above that "often his contribution was of the less visible nature."

Excellent potential exists for the nomination of the Ames Civic Corridor Historic District to the National Register of Historic Places. (Page 1992:60) The Masonic Temple and the Wallace M. and Mary V. Greeley House-Adams Funeral Home stand in the east portion of a civic corridor in Ames. The blocks between 5th and 6th Streets serve as the connecting link in this corridor. These blocks possess a series of public and private resources, extending from Bandshell Park on the east to Clark Street on the west. These resources include the former Ames High School, U.S. Post Office, the Ames Public Library, First United Methodist Church, International Order of Odd Fellows Hall, and Bandshell Park Historic District (NRHP). Several other churches are situated adjacent to this corridor on the north.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8

Page 20

CFN-259-1116

Masonic Temple, Story County, Iowa.

Taken together, these public and semi-public institutions form an impressive linear corridor and edge the spine of the Ames central business district, which runs along Main Street to the south. Further research might well prove that this corridor is National Register-eligible as an historic district. The corridor conforms to informal patterns of town building as practiced in Iowa, wherein religious, institutional, and government properties edge downtowns and provide transitional land-use between downtown and residential sections. These properties oftentimes supplanted earlier forms of land use in the area during second or third waves of construction in their respective communities.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 9

Page 21

CFN-259-1116

Masonic Temple, Story County, Iowa.

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 9 Page 22

CFN-259-1116

Masonic Temple, Story County, Iowa.

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Ames Evening Times

1917b "Pass Resolutions in Memory Capt. Greeley." February 17, 1917.

Ames Evening Times

1917c "Body of Late Captain Greeley Laid At Rest Yesterday Afternoon." February 19, 1917.

Ames Evening Times

1917d "Masons Dedicate New Temple This Afternoon." April 19, 1917.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 9 Page 23

CFN-259-1116

Masonic Temple, Story County, Iowa.

Ames Evening Times

1917e "Many Masons Attend Dedication Of Temple At Program Yesterday." April 20, 1917.

Ames Evening Times

1917f "Major W. M. Greeley Is Suddenly Called." (Obituary) February 22, 1917.

Ames Weekly Tribune

1916a "Greely and Masons To Put Up Building." April 6, 1916.

Ames Weekly Tribune

1916b "The state is made that the old Arlington hotel building will be torn down. . ." May 4, 1916.

Ames Weekly Tribune

1916c "Tuesday morning workmen began excavating. . ." June 29, 1916.

Ames Weekly Tribune

1916d "Tuesday morning workmen began excavating. . ." June 29, 1916.

Ames Weekly Tribune

1916e "The Masons are vacating the room they have been occupying. . ." July 27, 1916.

Ames Weekly Tribune

1916f "A Fine Hospital Presented To City." August 24, 1916.

Ames Weekly Tribune

1916g "Speers & Son, the hardware men have leased the lower rooms in the new building being erected by Capt. Greeley. . ." November 16, 1916.

Ames Weekly Tribune

1917a "In Memoriam, Wallace M. Greeley." (Obituary) February 22, 1917.

Ames Weekly Tribune

1917b "Improvements Are To Be Continued." March 1, 1917.

Ames Weekly Tribune

1917c "Tilden Factory Is In New Quarters." March 15, 1917.

Ames Weekly Tribune

1917d "Tilden Factory Is In New Quarters." March 15, 1917.

Ames Weekly Tribune

1917e "Masons Will Have Fine Week Program." March 29, 1917.

Ames Weekly Tribune

1917f "Masonic Week Was Observed." April 26, 1917.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 9 Page 24

CFN-259-1116

Masonic Temple, Story County, Iowa.

MAPS

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps of Ames, Iowa.

1896
1900
1911
1920
1926

United States Geological Survey; Des Moines SW Quadrangle; 1976.

ORAL HISTORY

Adams, Terrill, with William C. Page; February 11, 2000 and June 28, 2000. Adams shared information gained from his many years experience with the Wallace M. and Mary V. Greeley House-Adams Funeral Home.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 10 Page 25

CFN-259-1116

Masonic Temple, Story County, Iowa.

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Original Town of Ames, Iowa, Block 11, north 75 feet of Lots 1, 2, 3, and 4.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

Contains all land historically associated with this building, including the connector on its west elevation.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 10 Page 26

CFN-259-1116

Masonic Temple, Story County, Iowa.

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

1. Masonic Temple
413, 417, 427, 429 Douglas Avenue
Ames, IA 50010
Looking northwest
William C. Page, Photographer
October 26, 2015
2. Masonic Temple
413, 417, 427, 429 Douglas Avenue
Ames, IA 50010
413 Douglas Avenue storefront looking northwest
William C. Page, Photographer
October 26, 2015
3. Masonic Temple
413, 417, 427, 429 Douglas Avenue
Ames, IA 50010
Looking southwest
William C. Page, Photographer
October 26, 2015
4. Masonic Temple
413, 417, 427, 429 Douglas Avenue
Ames, IA 50010
Connector looking south
William C. Page, Photographer
October 26, 2015
5. Masonic Temple
413, 417, 427, 429 Douglas Avenue
Ames, IA 50010
Looking northeast
William C. Page, Photographer
October 26, 2015
6. Masonic Temple
413, 417, 427, 429 Douglas Avenue
Ames, IA 50010
Second floor gallery looking west
William C. Page, Photographer
October 26, 2015
7. Masonic Temple
413, 417, 427, 429 Douglas Avenue
Ames, IA 50010
Third floor lodge hall looking east
William C. Page, Photographer
October 26, 2015

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 10 Page 27

CFN-259-1116

Masonic Temple, Story County, Iowa.

8. Masonic Temple
413, 417, 427, 429 Douglas Avenue
Ames, IA 50010
Second floor dance studio looking south
William C. Page, Photographer
October 26, 2015
9. Masonic Temple
413, 417, 427, 429 Douglas Avenue
Ames, IA 50010
Second floor classroom looking southeast
William C. Page, Photographer
October 26, 2015
10. Masonic Temple
413, 417, 427, 429 Douglas Avenue
Ames, IA 50010
Third floor corridor gallery looking east
William C. Page, Photographer
October 26, 2015

These photographs were printed on Hewlett-Packard Premium Plus Photo Paper with Vivera HP ink.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

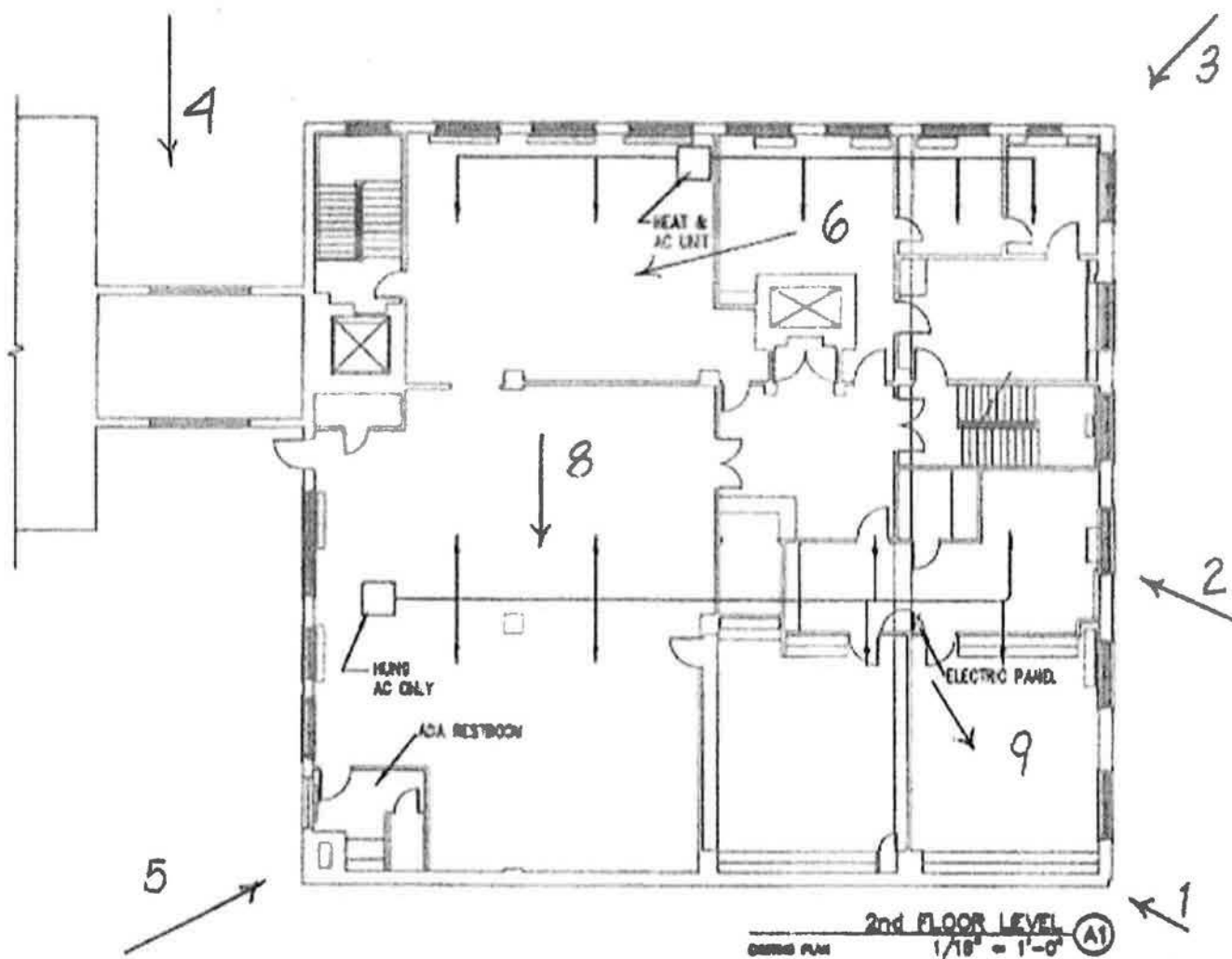
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 10 Page 28

CFN-259-1116

Masonic Temple, Story County, Iowa.

PHOTO KEY — EXTERIOR AND SECOND FLOOR



Source: Gilmor and Doyle, Ltd., March 14, 2005.



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

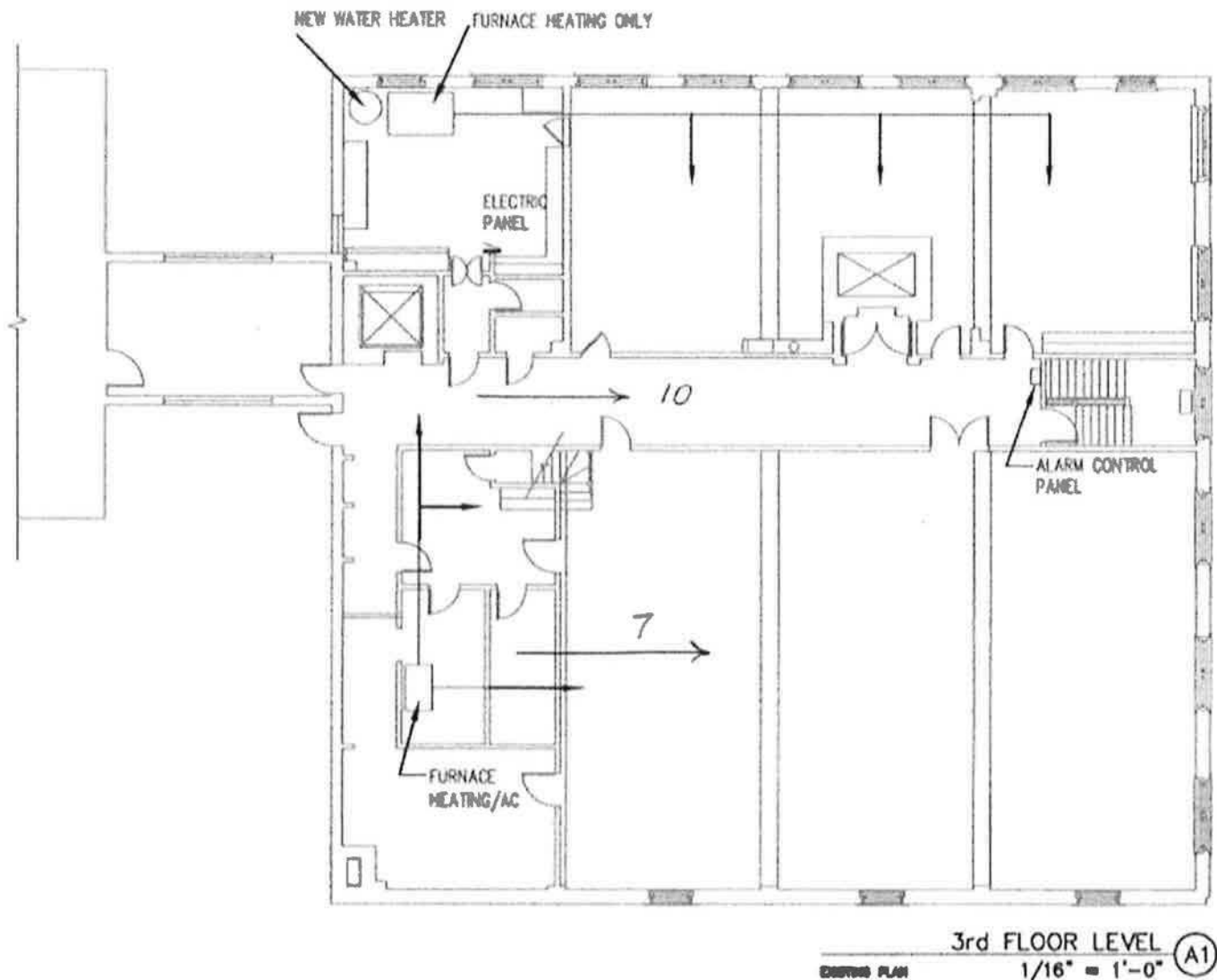
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 10 Page 29

CFN-259-1116

Masonic Temple, Story County, Iowa.

PHOTO KEY — THIRD FLOOR



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number Additional Documentation Page 29
1116

Masonic Temple, Story County, Iowa.

ENVIRONS MAP

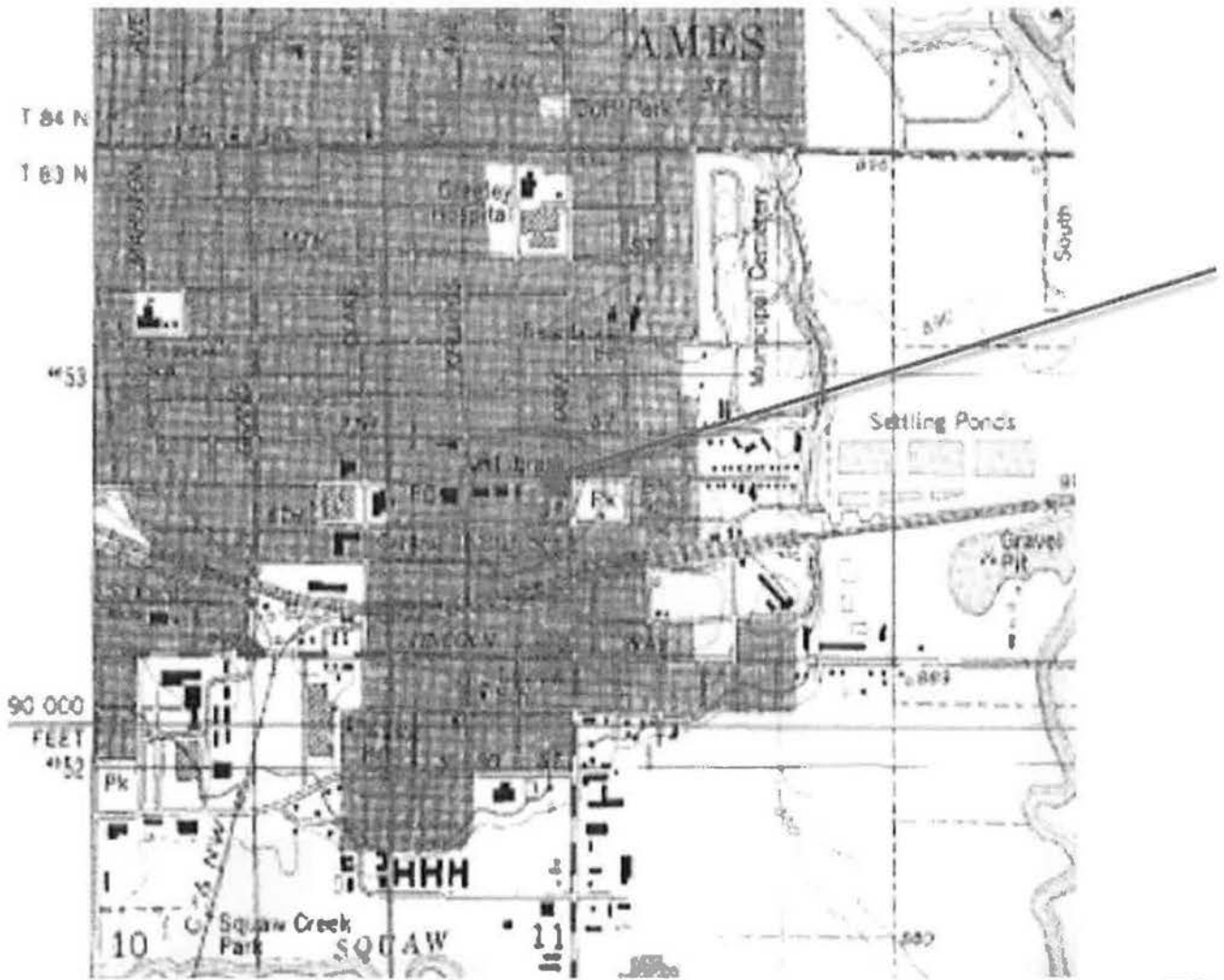


Figure 1

Arrow locates Masonic Temple.

Source: USGS Map, Ames East, Iowa, Quadrangle, 1975.



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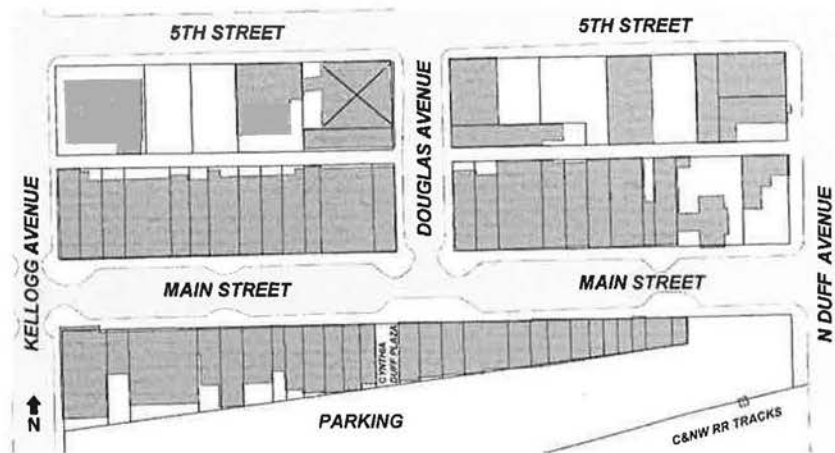
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number Additional Documentation Page 30
1116

Masonic Temple, Story County, Iowa.

SITE MAP

“X” LOCATES THE MASONIC TEMPLE.



This drawing also pictures the private alley (light-colored corridor) to the west of the Masonic Temple and the narrow connector, which links the temple with its neighbor to the west,.

Figure 2

Source: USGS Map, Ames West, Iowa, Quadrangle, 1975.

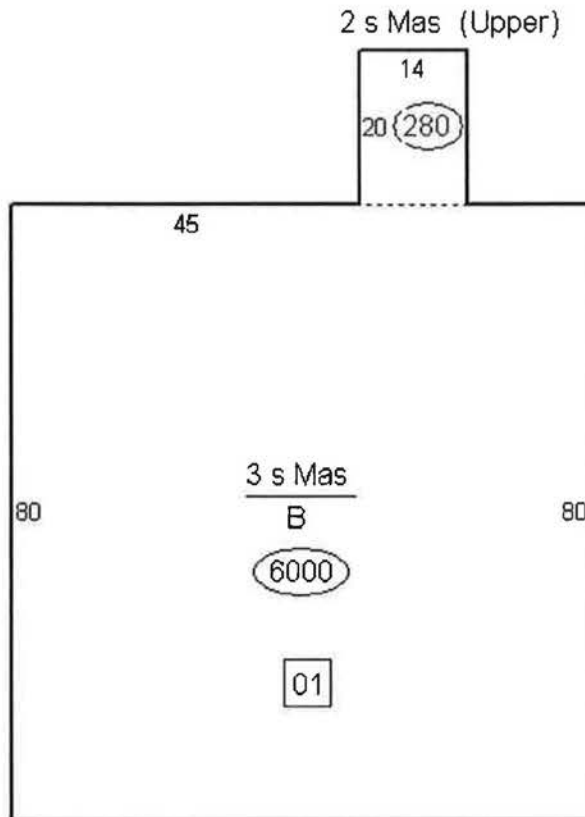
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National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number _____ Additional Documentation _____ Page 31
1116

Masonic Temple, Story County, Iowa.

FOOT PRINT OF PROPERTY



The connector is shown at the top of this drawing.

Figure 3

Source: Story County Assessor's Office, 2015.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number Additional Documentation Page 32
1116

Masonic Temple, Story County, Iowa.

1911 FIRE INSURANCE MAP

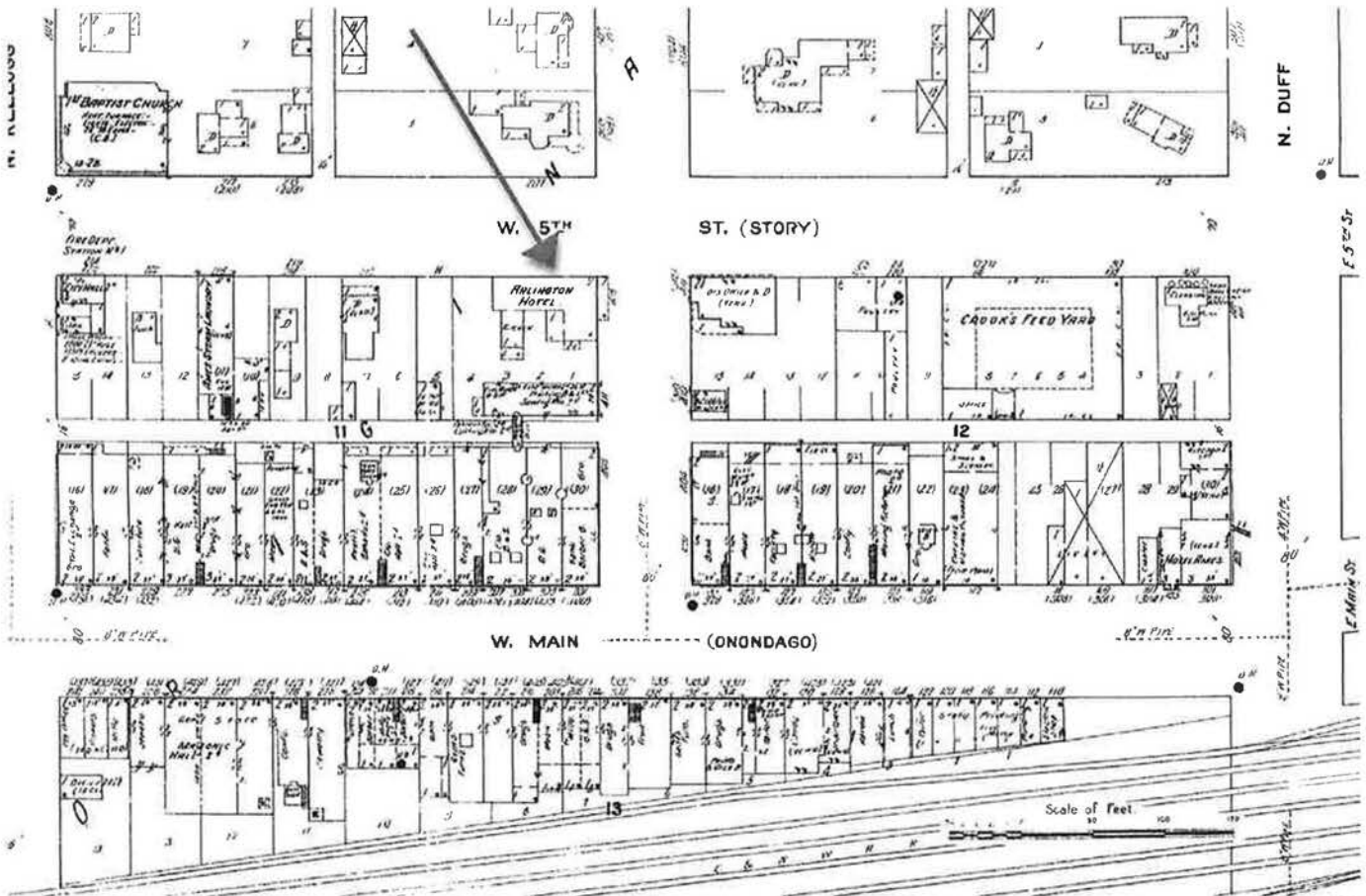


Figure 4

The arrow locates the site of the Masonic Temple, occupied in 1911 by the Arlington Hotel (or Arlington House). Other 5th Street occupants include mostly single-family dwellings and Crook's Feed Yard—all indicative of an undeveloped commercial corridor. The map also shows the proximity of the Masonic Temple site to Ames' central business district along Main Street to the south. The Capt. Wallace M. and Mary V. Greeley House is situated to the northeast of the arrow.

Source: Sanborn Map Company, "Ames, Iowa," August 1911, Sheet 7.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number _____ Additional Documentation _____ Page 33
1116

Masonic Temple, Story County, Iowa.

1920 FIRE INSURANCE MAP

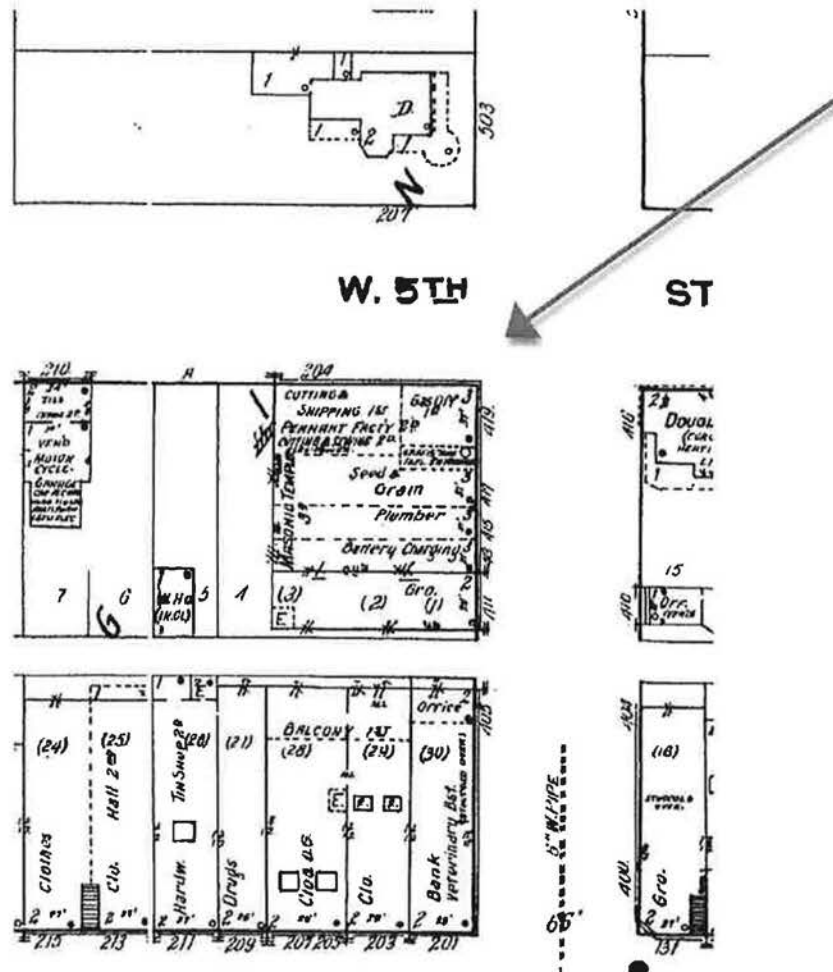


Figure 5

This 1920 map shows the Masonic Temple (arrow) without the connector on its west elevation.

Source: Sanborn Map Company, "Ames, Iowa," October 1920, Sheet 3.



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number _____ Additional Documentation _____ Page 34
1116

Masonic Temple, Story County, Iowa.

1920 FIRE INSURANCE MAP UPDATED TO 1947

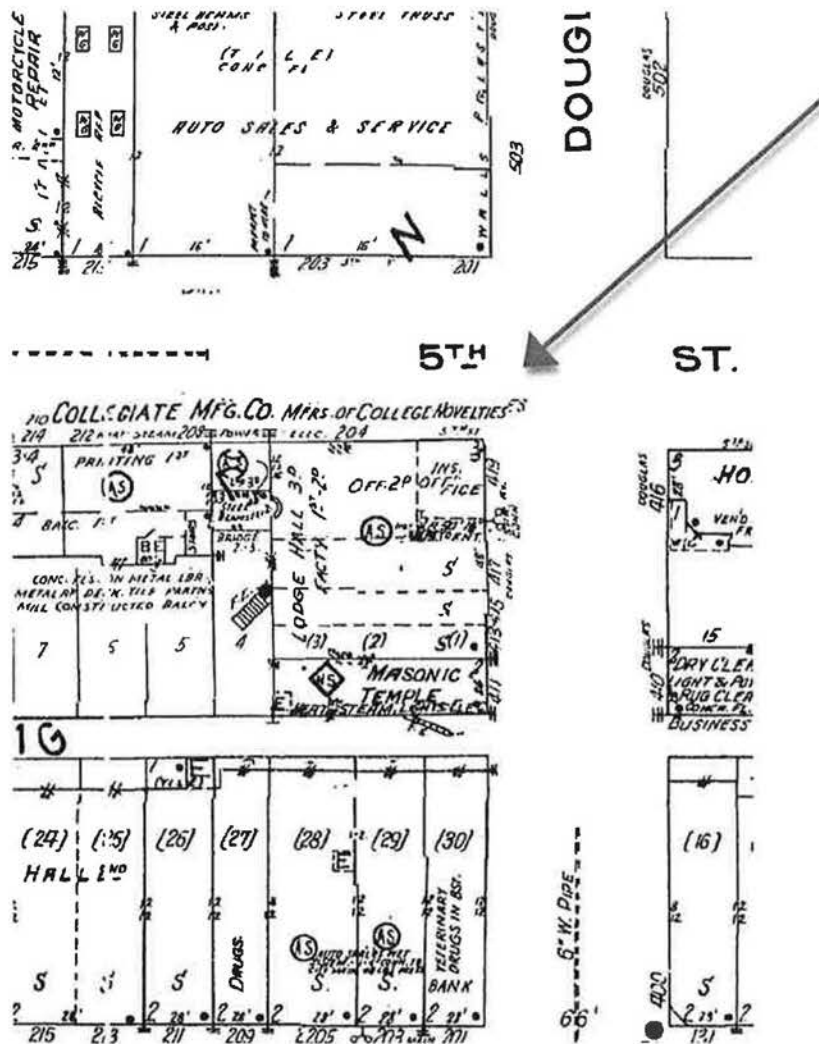


Figure 6

This 1920 map shows the Masonic Temple (arrow) with the connector on its west elevation. The normally reliable Sanborn firm incorrectly locates the "Masonic Temple" at 411 Douglas Avenue.

Source: Sanborn Map Company, "Ames, Iowa," October 1920 updated to April 1947, Sheet 3.



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number Additional Documentation
1116

Page 35

Masonic Temple, Story County, Iowa.

1920 FIRE INSURANCE MAP UPDATED TO 1947

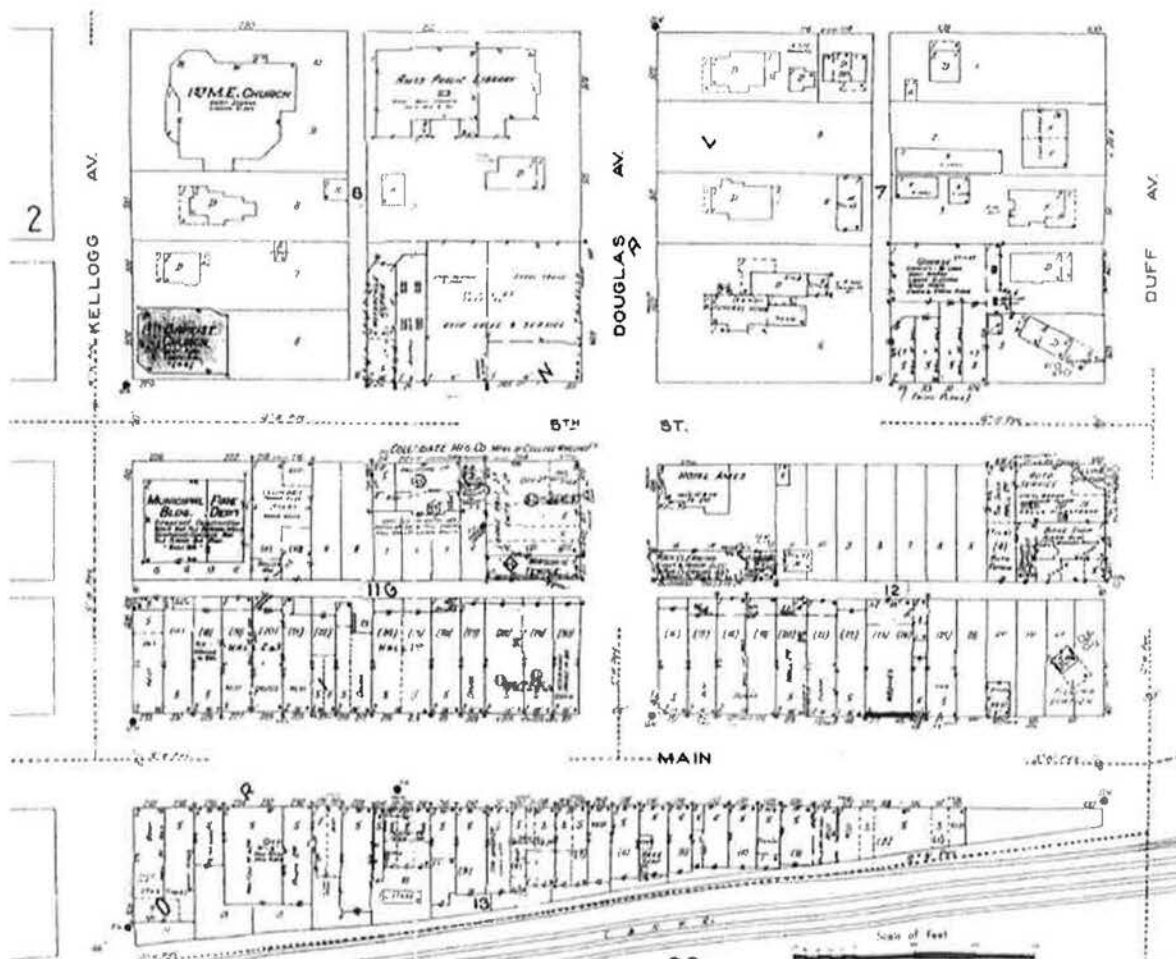


Figure 7

This map shows how commercial development has replaced residential land use along 5th Street.

Source: Sanborn Map Company, "Ames, Iowa," October 1920 updated to April 1947, Sheet 3.



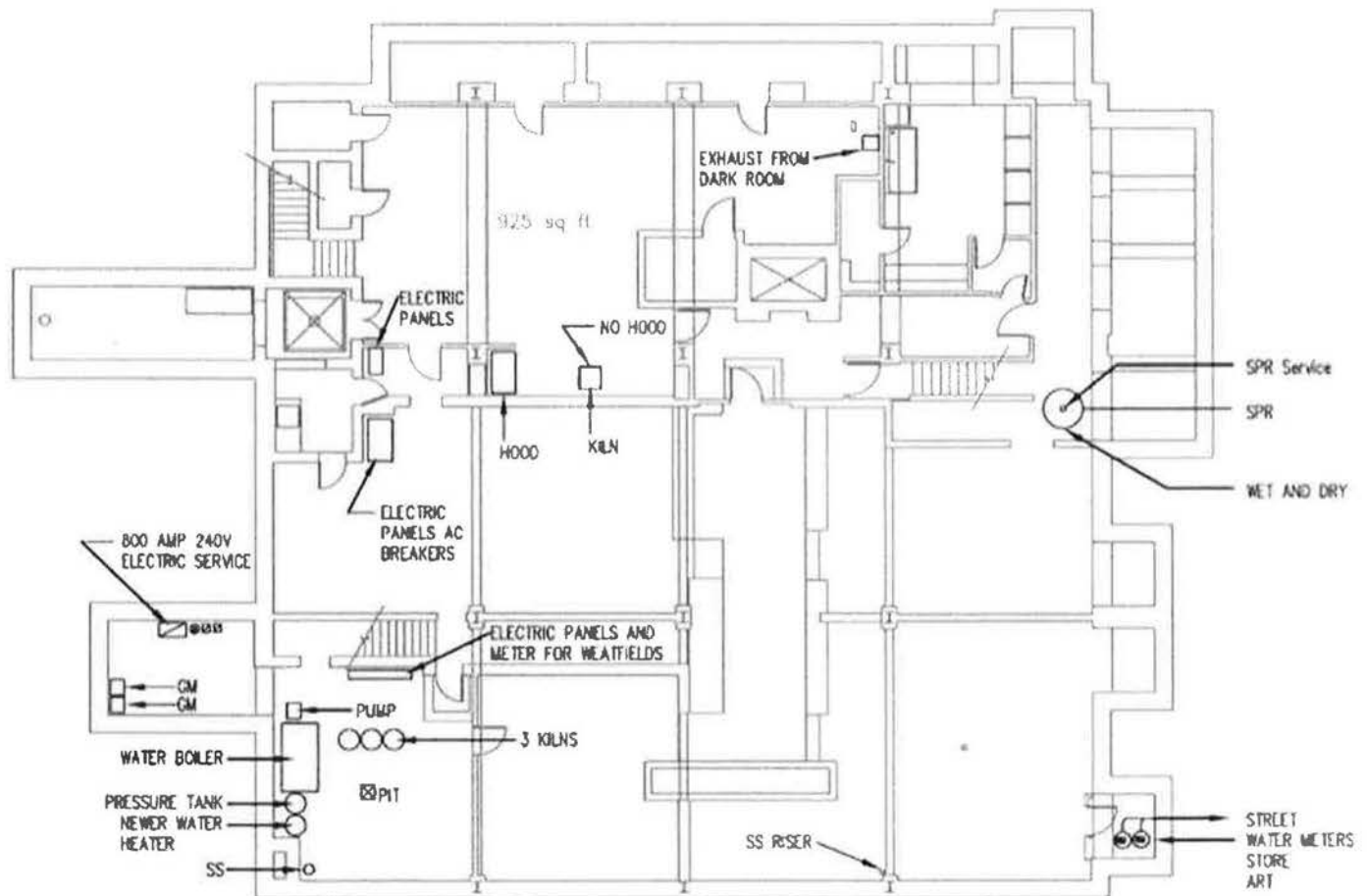
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National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number Additional Documentation Page 36
1116

Masonic Temple, Story County, Iowa.

BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN—CURRENT



BASEMENT FLOOR LEVEL (A1)
1/16" = 1'-0"



Figure 8

Source: Gilmore and Doyle, Ltd., March 14, 2005.

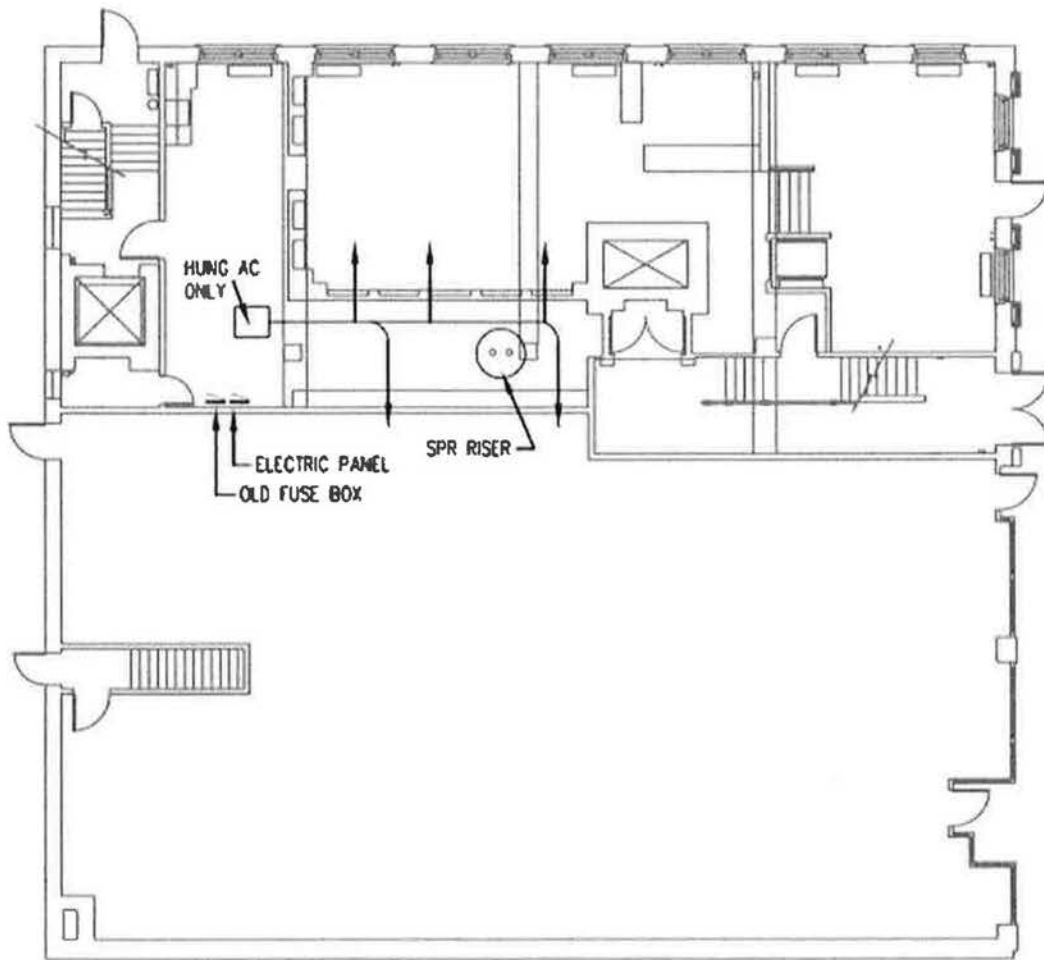
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National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number _____ Additional Documentation _____ Page 37
1116

Masonic Temple, Story County, Iowa.

FIRST FLOOR PLAN — CURRENT



1st FLOOR LEVEL (A1)
1/16" = 1'-0"
ORIENTED PLAN

Figure 9

Source: Gilmore and Doyle, Ltd., March 14, 2005.



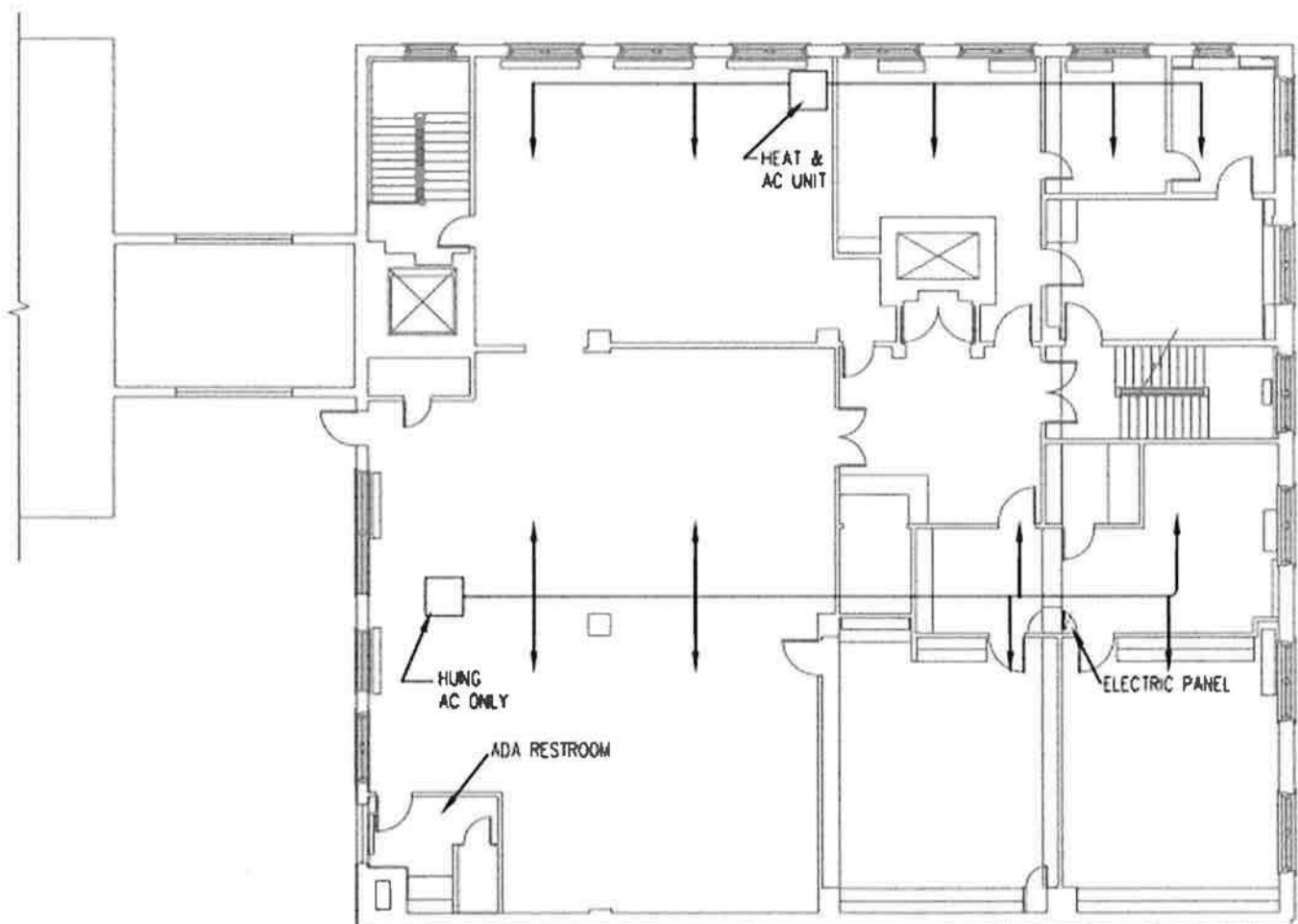
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National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number Additional Documentation Page 38
1116

Masonic Temple, Story County, Iowa.

SECOND FLOOR PLAN—CURRENT



2nd FLOOR LEVEL
CURRENT PLAN 1/16" = 1'-0" A1



Figure 10

Source: Gilmor and Doyle, Ltd., March 14, 2005.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number Additional Documentation Page 39
1116

Masonic Temple, Story County, Iowa.

THIRD FLOOR PLAN — CURRENT

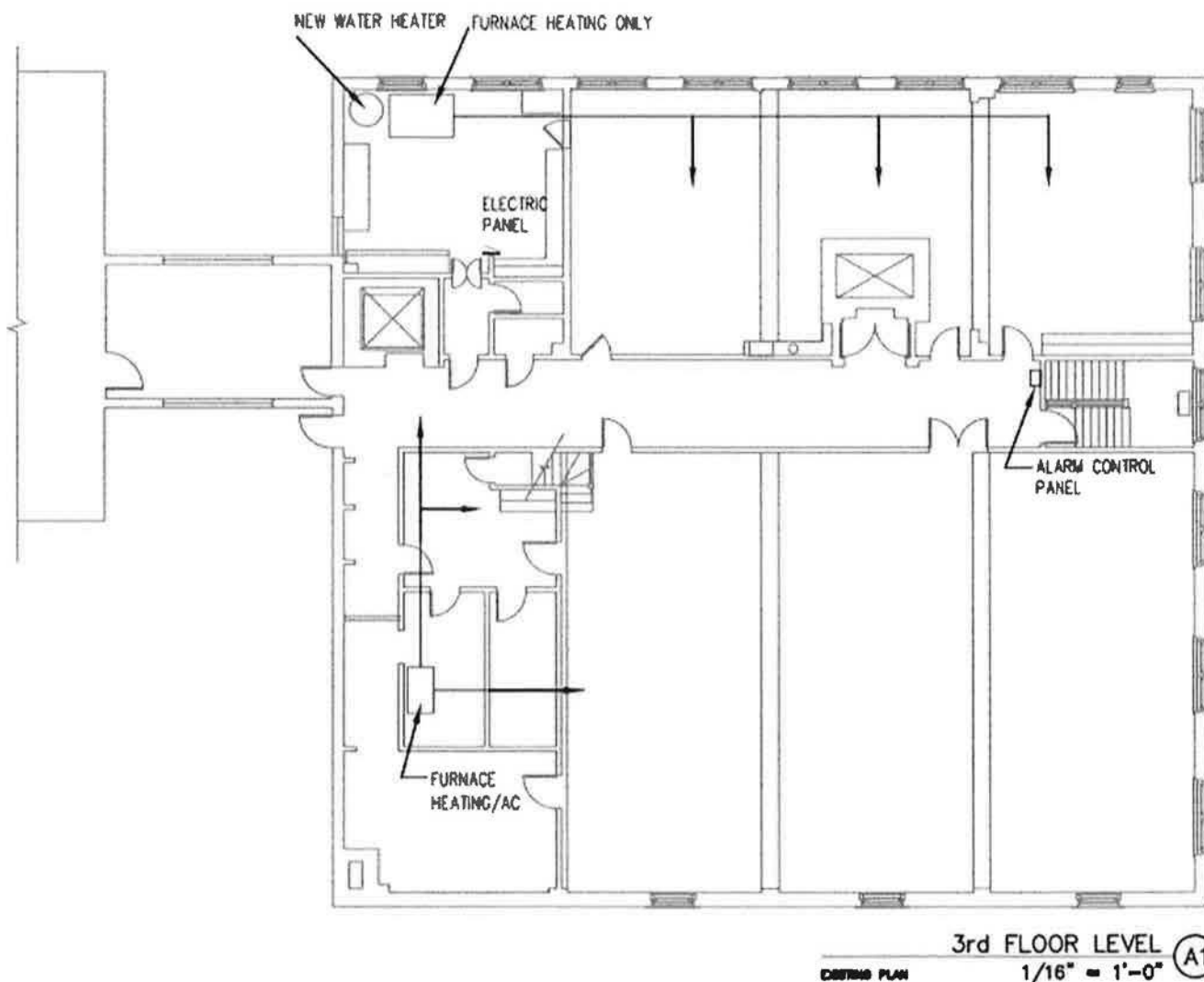


Figure 11

Source: Gilmore and Doyle, Ltd., March 14, 2005.



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National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number _____ Additional Documentation _____ Page 40
1116

Masonic Temple, Story County, Iowa.

SITE IN 1907



Figure 12

Looking to the northwest along Douglas Avenue from Main Street, this photograph pictures Capt. Greeley's Union National Bank (left) and the Arlington House (white building center). Greeley purchased the hotel site in 1915 and constructed the Masonic Temple on it in 1916-1917.

Source: Farwell T. Brown Photographic Archive, Ames Public Library.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number Additional Documentation Page 41
1116

Masonic Temple, Story County, Iowa.

5TH STREET DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL—1913

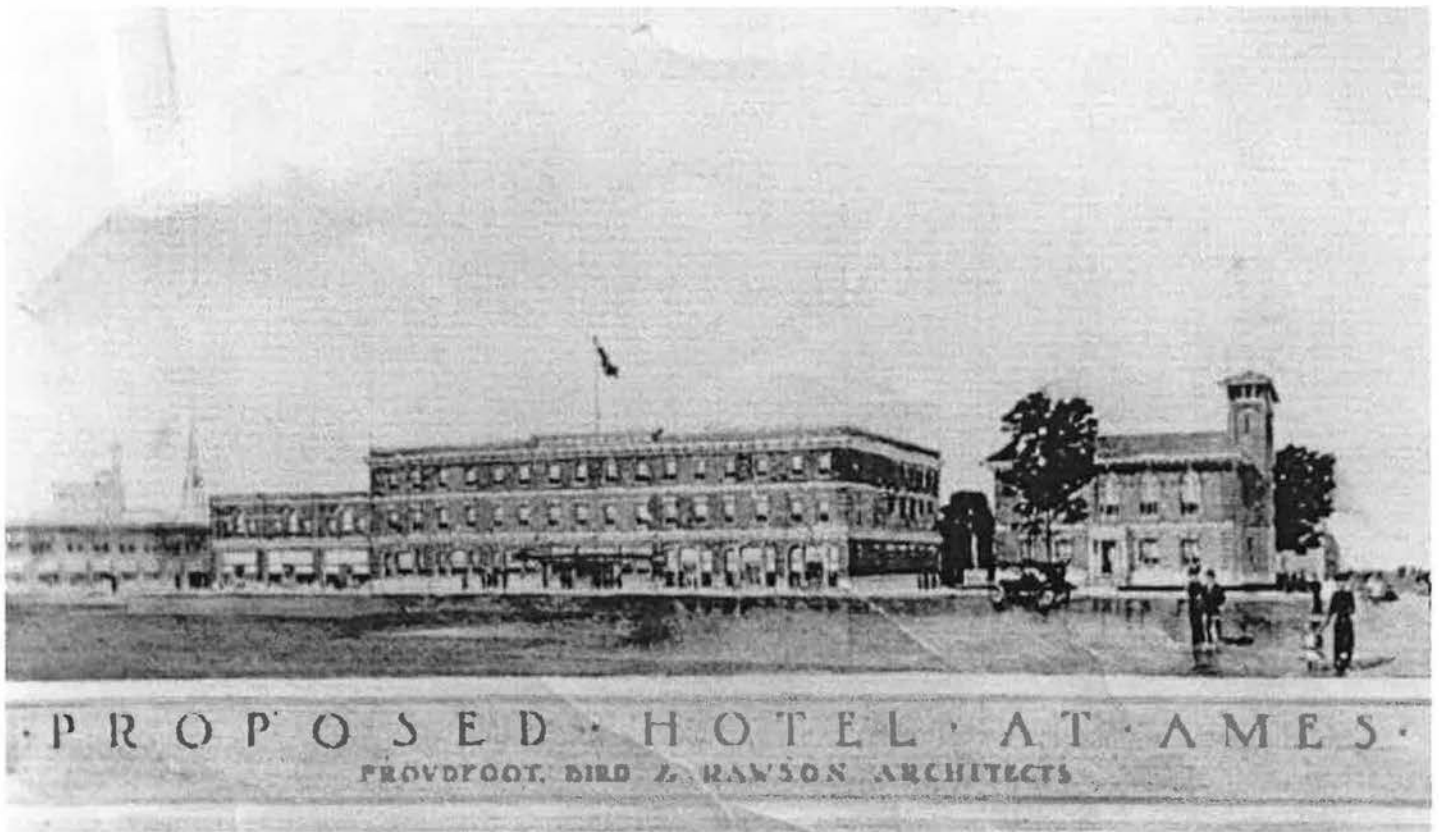


Figure 13

Looking south-southeast, this architect presentation drawing envisions the redevelopment of the 200 block of 5th Street. The drawing proves that the expansion of Ames' central business district and its physical alignment in a new direction constituted a community movement of greater magnitude than Wallace M. Greeley working as a solo developer. The drawing pictures (left to right) an unidentified building, the Sheldon-Munn Hotel, and the Ames Municipal Building (NRHP). Although the hotel was built in general accordance to the design shown here, it was actually constructed on Main Street. The Ames Municipal Building at 420 Kellogg Avenue was built on the site shown in this drawing but without the watchtower.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number Additional Documentation Page 42
1116

Masonic Temple, Story County, Iowa.

ARCHITECT PRESENTATION DRAWING

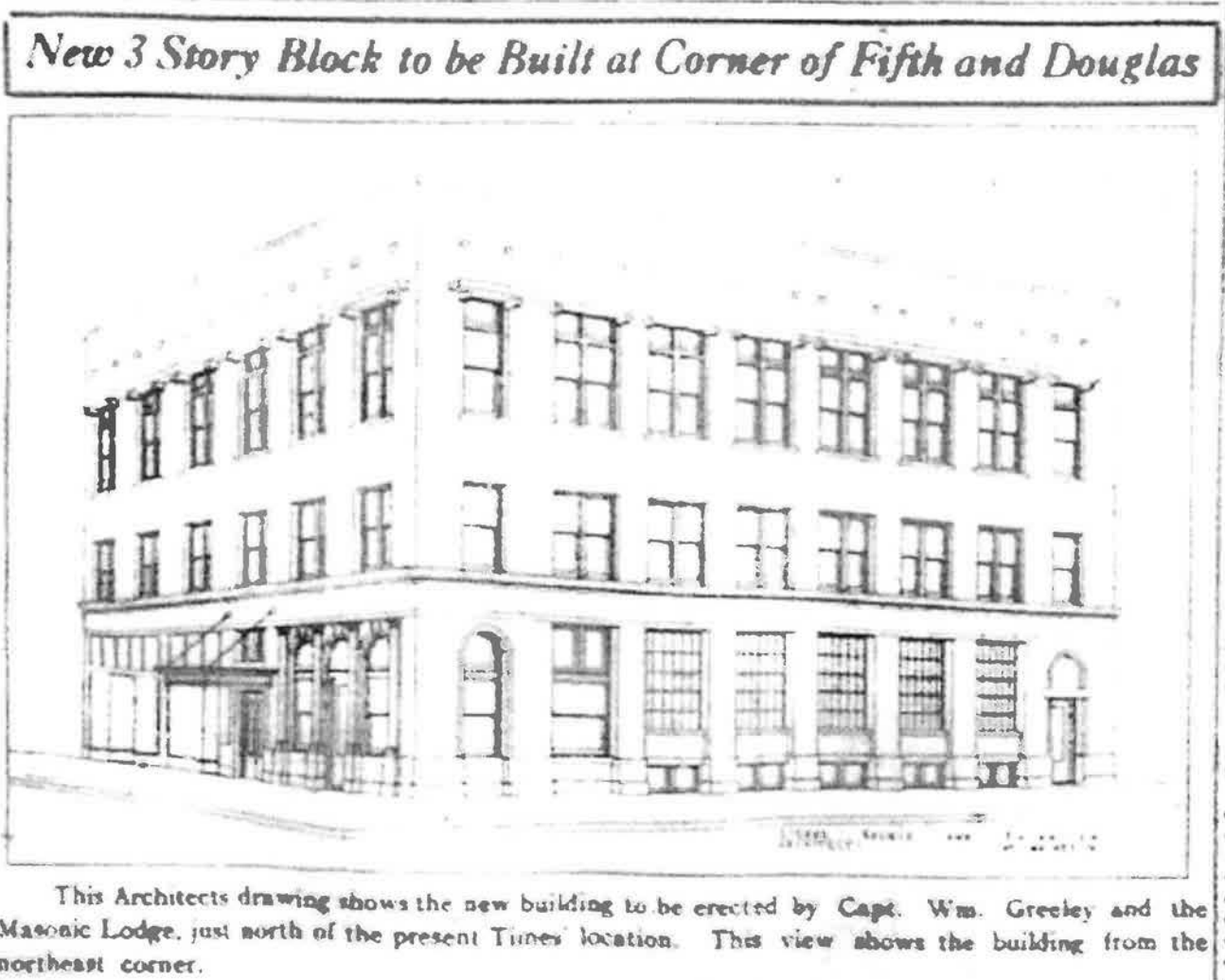


Figure 14

Although rather fuzzy, this newspaper depiction of the Masonic Building shows the commercial-style windows originally planned for the *Ames Evening Times* on the first floor of the north elevation. The newspaper did not occupy this space, and another window design was implemented.

Source: *Ames Evening Times*, April 6, 1916.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number Additional Documentation Page 43
1116

Masonic Temple, Story County, Iowa.

MASONIC TEMPLE CIRCA 1919

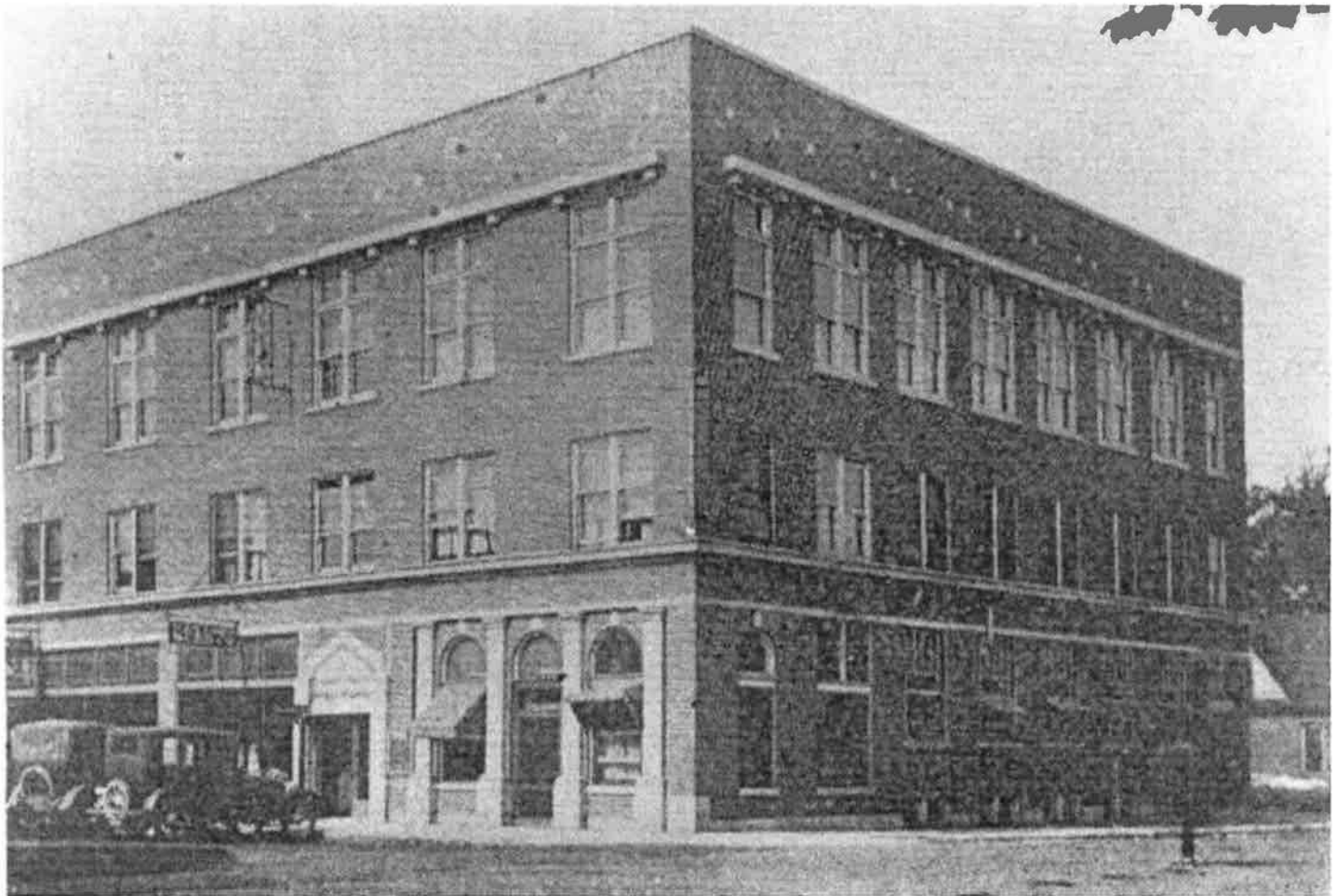


Figure 15

This photograph pictures the building soon after its construction and the view Capt. Greeley saw of it from his house diagonally across the street at 520 Douglas Avenue. The photograph proves that the architect-planned canopy over the front entrance at 417 Douglas Avenue was never built. The photograph also shows how the building has changed little over the years.

Source: *Ames City Directory*, 1919, p. 15. Reproduced in the Farwell T. Brown Photographic Archive, Ames Public Library.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 1116 Additional Documentation Page 44

Masonic Temple, Story County, Iowa.

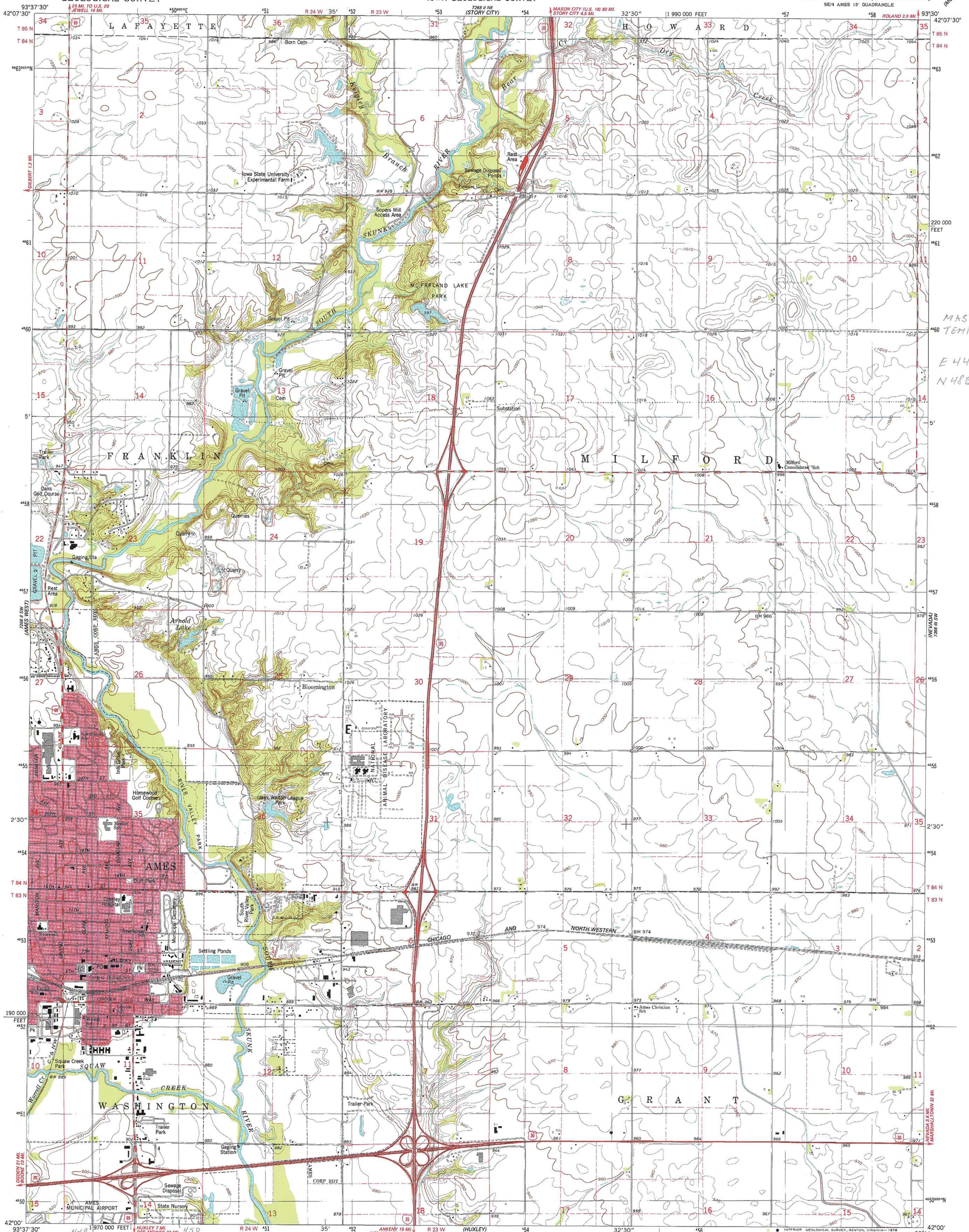
WALLACE M. GREELEY



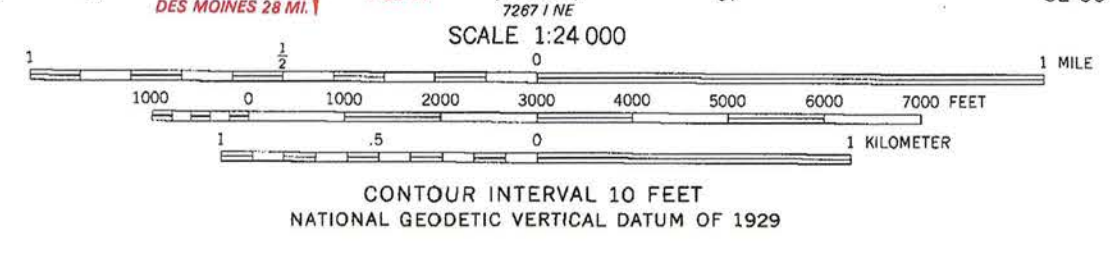
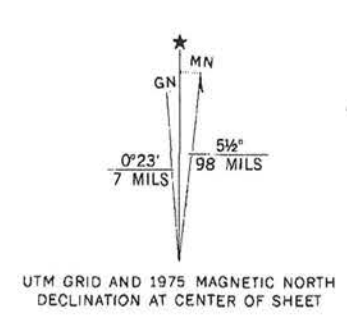
Figure 16

This studio portrait of Capt. Greeley was taken shortly before his death in 1917. Dignified and handsome, this photograph conveys a determined yet benign demeanor.

Source: Farwell T. Brown Photographic Archive, Ames Public Library.



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey in cooperation with the Iowa Geological Survey
Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1974. Field checked 1975
Projection and 10,000-foot grid ticks: Iowa coordinate system, north zone (Lambert conformal conic)
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 15 1927 North American datum
Red tint indicates area in which only landmark buildings are shown
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, hard surface	Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway, hard surface	Unimproved road
Interstate Route	U. S. Route
	State Route



THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
AND BY THE IOWA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, IOWA CITY, IOWA 52240
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

AMES EAST, IOWA
SE/4 AMES 15' QUADRANGLE
N4200-W9330/7.5



MASONIC TEMPLE
STORY CO., IA

#1



413

OCTAGON
GALLERY SHOP

OCTAGON
GALLERY SHOP

81C

80C

MASONIC TEMPLE
STORY CO., IA

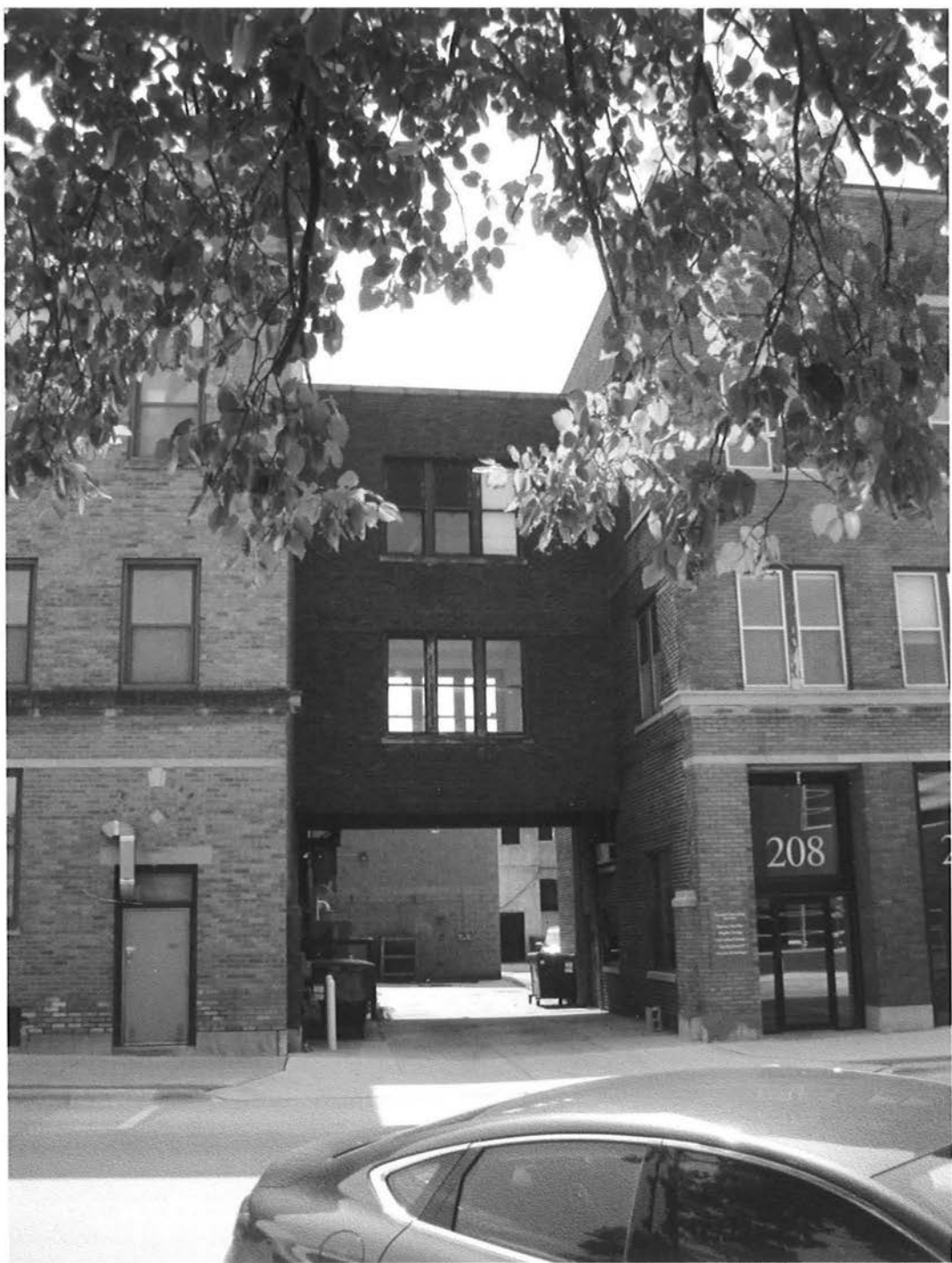
2



MASONIC TEMPLE

STORY CO., IA

3



MASONIC TEM
STORY CO. IA
#4



MARSONIC
STORY CO.,
~~4~~ 5

TEMP
1A



MASONIC TEMPLE
STORY CO., IA

6



MASONIC TEMPLE

STORY CO., /A

7



MASONIC TEMPLE
STORY CO., IA
8



MASONIC TEMPLE
STORY CO., IA
9



MASONIC TEMPLE

STORRY CO., IA

10

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Masonic Temple

MULTIPLE NAME: Home for Science and Technology: Ames, IA MPS

STATE & COUNTY: IOWA, Story

DATE RECEIVED: 7/29/16 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 8/18/16
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 9/02/16 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 9/13/16
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 16000608

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 9.12.16 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

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.

**CERTIFIED LOCAL GOVERNMENT
NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION
EVALUATION REPORT FORM**

RECEIVED
JUN 6 2016
by SHPO

As a participant in the Certified Local Government Program (CLG), the Historic Preservation Commission is required to review and comment on proposed National Register nominations of properties within its jurisdiction. The State is required to provide the CLG with a 60-day period for the review prior to a State Nominations Review Committee (SNRC) meeting. This form must be received by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) five days in advance of the State Nomination Review Committee (SNRC) meeting.

(Please print clearly)

Historic Property Name: Masonic Temple

Address: 413, 417, 427, 429 Douglas Avenue

Certified Local Government Name: City of Ames, Iowa

Date of public meeting for nomination review: Historic Preservation Commission: May 9, 2016; City Council: May 24, 2016

Applicable Criteria: (Please Check the Appropriate Box)

- Criterion A (Historical Events)
- Criterion B (Important Person)

- Criterion C (Architecture)
- Criterion D (Archaeological)

Please check the following box that is appropriate to the nomination (Please print clearly).

- The Commission recommends that the property should be listed on the National Register of Historic Places.
- The Commission recommends that the property should not be listed in the National Register for the following reasons: _____
- The Commission chooses not to make a recommendation on this nomination for the following reasons: _____
- The Commission would like to make the following recommendations regarding the nomination: (use additional sheets if necessary): _____

Official Signatures Required Below

Historic Review Board Chair or Representative

Print Name: Kim Hanna

Signature: _____

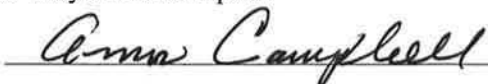


Approved Not Approved

Chief Elected Official

Print Name: Mayor Ann Campbell

Signature: _____



Approved Not Approved

Professional Evaluation

Print Name: _____

Signature: _____

Paula Mohr


Approved Not Approved

MARY COWNIE, DIRECTOR
CHRIS KRAMER, DEPUTY DIRECTOR

RECEIVED 2280

JUL 29 2016

Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

July 25, 2016

J. Paul Loether, Deputy Keeper and Chief
National Register and National Historic Landmarks
1201 Eye St. NW, 8th Fl.
Washington D.C. 20005

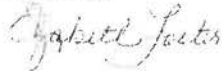
Dear Mr. Loether:

The following National Register nomination(s) from Iowa are enclosed for your review and listing if acceptable.

- Wilton Commercial Historic District, Roughly bounded by 4th E and W Cedar; Railroad E and W and Chestnut streets, Wilton, Muscatine County, Iowa
- Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Combination Depot, 203 W Pearl Street, Decorah, Winneshiek County, Iowa
- Masonic Temple, 413, 417, 427, 429 Douglas Avenue, Ames, Story County, Iowa

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,



Elizabeth Foster
National Register Coordinator
State Historical Society of Iowa