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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Waterloo Masonic Temple

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 325 East Park Ave. not for publication N/A
city or town Waterloo vicinity N/A
state Iowa code IA county Black Hawk code 013 zip code 50703

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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 _____ nationally _____ statewide X locally. (_____ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Berry Y. Bennett 10/31/2013
Signature of certifying official Date
Joshua DSHPO
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this 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): _____

Edson H. Beall 12-18-13
Signature of Keeper Date of Action

Waterloo Masonic Temple
Name of Property

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing Noncontributing

- | | | |
|---------------|---------------|------------|
| <u> 1 </u> | <u> </u> | buildings |
| <u> </u> | <u> </u> | sites |
| <u> </u> | <u> </u> | structures |
| <u> </u> | <u> </u> | objects |
| <u> 1 </u> | <u> 0 </u> | Total |

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

 N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

SOCIAL/meeting hall

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

SOCIAL/meeting hall

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE

roof CONCRETE
 METAL/steel

walls BRICK
 STONE

other _____

Narrative Description

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

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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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE
SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

1928 - 1963

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 a grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Significant Dates

1928

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Ralston, John G.
Currie Construction Co.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical 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)

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

Primary Location of Additional Data

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

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one acre

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

	Zone Easting	Northing	Zone Easting	Northing
1	15	554616	4705337	
2				
3				
4				

___ See continuation sheet.

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

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jan Olive Full / Historian/Architectural Historian

organization Tallgrass Historians L.C. date June 2013

street & number 2460 S. Riverside Drive telephone 319-354-6722

city or town Iowa City state IA zip code 52246

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 the SHPO or FPO.)

name Park Avenue Lofts LLC

street & number 2202 College St. telephone 319-415-0505

city or town Cedar Falls state IA zip code 50613

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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. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the 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 Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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7. Description

Summary Paragraph The Waterloo Masonic Temple, constructed in two stages in 1925 and 1928, is located in central Waterloo, the county seat of Black Hawk County in northeast Iowa. The topography surrounding Waterloo is essentially flat and the major landscape feature is the Cedar River, which flows through the center of town from northwest to southeast. Waterloo is the second seat of county government but has functioned in this capacity since 1855. The city served as a division point for the Illinois Central Railroad in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and during the same period developed a significant industrial base focused on meat packing and agricultural implement and tractor manufacturing. These industries prompted great physical expansion of the city's borders, especially after 1900. The Masonic Temple is located just three blocks from the Cedar River, on the east side of the river and at the north edge of the historic east side commercial district.¹ The long-standing east-west rivalry among Waterloo residents often resulted in duplication of buildings that served the same function. For example, the town once had both eastside and westside post offices and, perhaps more notably, had *two* Carnegie libraries, both by John G. Ralston, the same architect who designed the Masonic Temple. The Masonic building sits on a corner lot, diagonally through the intersection of East Park Avenue and Mulberry Street from the square-block greenspace called Lincoln Park. In massing, the Temple is a very simple rectangular box, 90 by 140 feet and four stories in height, or five stories if the raised basement level is counted. The simplicity of the overall blocky form, however, belies the complexity of surface treatments and the many symbolic references unique to the Masonic "fraternity." The building's tall walls are clad with a very dark red, textured brick laid with dark red mortar to enhance the monolithic appearance. White sawn limestone accents enliven these dark walls on all sides, especially the highly decorative façade overlooking East Park Avenue. The relatively few windows are tall and irregularly placed depending on the elevation, but clearly arranged to accentuate the vertical lines of the building and to make it appear even more imposing. Window openings on the lower floors are filled with the original glass blocks and on the upper floors by newer glass sashes. Other than the window changes on the upper floor, the exterior is intact.

Description: Exterior:

The exterior walls were erected in 1925.² The main visible materials used in its construction are granite, light gray limestone, and dark red bricks. Granite panels veneered over concrete form the walls of the raised-basement.³ These panels are smooth and polished; the color palette is a speckled pink, gray, and black, with gray being dominant.⁴ This granite paneling is capped by a limestone watertable course. Brick walls rise above this watertable beginning with a course of vertical bricks. Above this course, the bricks are laid horizontally. All the exterior bricks used on the building are dark and reddish, with color variations that give the walls a mottled appearance. The bricks' surface is deeply raked with vertical grooves and dark red mortar binds them. The bricks are veneered to structural clay tile blocks that make up the solid walls of the steel-frame building. Bricks laid to expose the header ends are virtually nonexistent in the building except where they are used to form decorative cross-hatched panels. Window headers all around the building are flat and covered by a slightly inset row of stretcher bricks that hide the structural steel headers. Sills are stone and depending on the location are either simple or more ornate panels with symbolic and decorative carvings.

The two long side elevations have relatively similar, but not identical, arrangements of windows. The northeast side overlooking Mulberry Street has three (a symbolic number) decorative vertical panels of cross-hatched brickwork that are

¹ Listed in 2011 in the National Register as the Waterloo East Commercial Historic District.

² Financial constraints then left the Masons unable to finish the interior until 1928.

³ The rear wall lacks the granite veneer.

⁴ The rear elevation lacks the granite cladding at ground level.

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pierced toward the lower half of the building by window openings. On either side of the central cross-hatched brick panels are vertical banks of two windows, but there are no windows at the third floor level, either here or on the opposite southwest wall. On the other hand, the rear northwest wall has the same three cross-hatched wall panels but virtually no windows except a vertical bank of small, double-hung sash windows (three over two lights) at the west corner that illuminate an interior staircase. The windows at the raised basement level are filled with glass block. Windows at the first floor are likewise filled with glass block. Many of these glass-block windows on both levels have a central section of clear glass that appears to be operable to permit fresh-air ventilation. The main difference between the two long side walls is the wide blank brick wall space at the west end of the southwest wall, where it lacks the windows seen at this location on the opposite long northeast wall. All three walls described thus far – the side walls and the rear wall – have a common running stone beltcourse that extends across the walls near the roofline. Where this beltcourse intersects with the top of a window or one of the cross-hatched brick panels, a decorated stone panel, more prominent than beltcourse, effectively acts as a “capital” to highlight the feature below. Oddly, this decorated stone panel is missing on the long southwest elevation over two windows, but is otherwise present over the other features. Terminating the building at the roofline on all four sides is another, wider band of cut limestone.

The East Park Avenue façade is certainly the *pièce de résistance* of John G. Ralston’s design and unmistakably marks the grand entrance to the building. Here the decorative embellishments that are found on the other three sides are present also. The main entrance is made monumental through the generous use of heavily decorated limestone surrounded by a framework of cross-hatched brickwork. A thin linear limestone detail confines and frames the upper story’s stonework and cross-hatch panels and visually balances the wide base of stonework found at the sidewalk level. The main entrance centered on this elevation contains three entrance doorways. The three original doors are now painted red. The grand entrance created by this white stone and textured brickwork stands in stark contrast to the more subdued side and rear elevations and, further, this façade overlooking East Park Avenue is replete with Masonic symbolism.

Symbolism and Decoration on the Exterior

Certainly the most familiar Masonic symbol is found nearest the prominent intersection of the two streets, at the front east corner of the building. Here the cornerstone sports a large golden version of the universal and most generic symbol of the Masonic fraternity—an opened math-type compass appearing over a carpenter’s square with a capital “G” (for God and/or geometry) in the center. The symbolism represented by groupings of threes (standing for the three degrees called “Entered Apprentice,” “Fellowcraft,” and “Master Mason”⁵) is clearly represented on the façade as well. The three entrances form a visual base for three vertical panels of stone (where large windows are found) defined by stone banderols (scrolls or ribbons) that merge and terminate at the roofline with graceful Moorish peaks. At the top of each peak is a sort of inverted lancet that points down instead of up, with a single oak or acanthus leaf and disk arrangement on either of the lancet shaft. To either side, filling the space between the three arches, are similar but longer lancet features. Each lancet points to a stone carving in the flat tympanum of the arch. The carving design is rather complex with a central, face-like feature with arched wings on either side. The fourth floor windows are located under these carvings. Under the central window is a stone panel with a more ornate version of the generic Masonic symbol in a circle with wings. The windows on either side of this central window have shallow balconets supported by consoles. Below, under each third floor window, is a stone panel incised with the generic Masonic symbol, each winged, though the central panel’s wings a bit more elaborate. Under the second floor windows, a common balconet is supported by consoles and embellished with running orbs with stylized

⁵ W[alter].L[eslie]. Wilmshurst, *The Meaning of Masonry* (1927; reprinted New York: Gramercy Books, 1980). Seven and other numbers are symbolic also but without evidence of the express intentions of architect Ralston, a Mason himself, attributing numeric combinations to Masonic symbolism is too speculative.

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suns at their center. An ornate, four-wedge (half-wheel) fanlight transom is located below this common balconet and above each entrance. The three entrances have double doors with a single rectangular transom above them. Each individual door has three squares of glazing divided into wedge shape panes by muntins. The stone doorway area holding these entrances widens out on either side to form a visual base strong enough to both "support" the embellishments above to the roof, and to clearly demarcate the primary entrance to the building. This "base" area has classical pilasters separated by orbs or disks where there are no doors. Carved stone Crusader crosses, bead-and-real bands, and scrolls also outline and decorate features of the "base." The heavy embellishment of the main entrance opens into an interior that is also replete with symbols and decorations, at least on some floors.

Description: Interior

Because of financial constraints in the late 1920s, the Masons chose to finish only part of their new Temple's interior, specifically the raised basement and the first and second floors. This was done in 1928 after their former Temple building a block or two closer to the river was sold to a hotel developer in 1927.⁶ The local newspaper claimed the third and fourth floors would be finished and occupied later, but they never were. On December 31, 1928, the local daily, the Waterloo Evening Courier, described the visitor's experience in the newly opened building: "As one enters thru [sic] one of three bronze doors on Park Avenue, the visitor faces a beautiful grand staircase, by which he may ascend to the upper floors. Included in the arrangements are the largest ballroom in the city and a dining room of large capacity. Lodge rooms and auxiliary rooms provide all necessary facilities for the work and social activities of the various Masonic orders." Using space on these three finished levels instead of being able to spread out over five floors meant the abandonment of many of John Ralston's intended room functions specified on his plans, but it also permitted high end finishes on the lower floors.

Entering through the exterior doors and passing through the vestibule and dark-finished wood interior doors, one faces this grand staircase. The central flight up to the first floor is wide and separated by an open metal handrail, which is different from most of the elaborate staircase's handrails and, therefore, may not be original. The majority of handrails are open with a dark wood top railing supported by black metal spindles sporting a bellflower motif. On either side of the central flight of stairs are narrower, curving side stairs down to the raised basement level. Finishes in the staircase and lobby outside the first floor ball room include painted walls, terrazzo floors, and what appears to be marble, heavily veined and in two tones of gray. The building's steel grid framework is apparent at the ceiling, which is reminiscent of a coffered ceiling. Decorative console brackets were used at the juncture of beams to enhance the coffered look.

Down the staircase to the basement level, one finds more recent finishes such as acoustic drop ceiling panels, wood wall paneling and linoleum tile flooring. Portions of the large open spaces at this level have modern sliding wooden partitions to cordon off different areas for various functions like banquets. A kitchen and the boiler room are located at this level.

A climb up the grand staircase from the main doors leads to a relatively small lobby outside the ball room. Straight ahead are double doors of dark wood and frosted glass overtopped by rounded arches filled with Masonic symbols that spring from marble pilasters. Through these doors is the large two-story volume of space that is the ball room. The flooring in the ball room is wood, the walls are plaster, and the space is broken by massive square structural columns that support the second floor rooms that are located toward the front of the building. The rest of the ball room space is clear span and free of columns. A stage is located at the opposite end (toward the rear of the building) and, overhead, the ceiling is covered by acoustic tiles. What appears to be a closed mezzanine level at the front (southeast end) of the ball room, over the lobby and part of the ball room is actually the second floor dining room, a long space spanning sidewall to sidewall. Frosted

⁶ That former Temple, at Park and Sycamore streets, was quickly demolished in order for the Hotel President's construction.

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glass windows prevented diners from peering down to the ball room floor. The club and recreational rooms at the front of the second floor that are noted on Ralston's plans were converted to the lodge rooms needed by the Masons but never finished on the third floor.

Third and Fourth Floors – Unfinished

Ralston's plans called for four auxiliary staircases leading from the second to the third floor. Upstairs on this unfinished floor, the structure of the building is plainly seen. The floor is bare concrete; the walls are bare clay tile block. Concrete-encased upright steel posts continue the support for the load of roof and rooms carried in the front portion of the building. The floor over the ballroom is not divided by any such structural posts. Several concrete staircases leading to the fourth floor – which is only a partial floor – are open and give the space a slightly bizarre appearance. The fourth floor covers the front section of the building over the rooms below, but then only a narrow concrete walkway, hanging from the roof/ceiling by metal rods, extends from the fourth floor platform to the rear wall of the building. The walkway, which according the plans never was intended to be anything but a hanging walkway, provides access to another small concrete platform at the rear of the building and another set of stairs to the lower floors.

Integrity

The essential physical features of the Masonic Temple are its East Park Avenue façade, its limestone carvings and brick cross-hatched panels, and its overall scale and blocky appearance. Integrity has been diminished slightly by the replacement of some glass block windows by dark glass sashes, but is generally good otherwise. Details on individual aspect of integrity are as follows:

- (1) location: the building is in its original location;
- (2) design: the footprint, form, plan, and spatial arrangement of the overall building and its interior spaces are intact;
- (3) setting: the landscape and immediate setting, including the important Elks building across the street, are intact and the character of the neighborhood surrounding the building is essentially unchanged with the exception of the small free-standing drive up banking station to the west of the building. The parking lot to the southwest preserves the historically open space off this side of the building;
- (4) materials: other than the windows some of which were replaced in the recent past, the exterior materials are intact. Some interior finishes have been modernized as well, especially in the basement level;
- (5) workmanship: the components of the building's exterior are relatively intact and reflect notable workmanship, especially in the use of brick panels and carved and incised stonework;
- (6) feeling: the building's ability to project an early twentieth-century fraternal order aesthetic is intact;
- (7) association: the relationship of the building to its neighbors, especially the nearby Elks building and Lincoln Park across the intersection, is unaltered.

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8. Narrative Statement of Significance

Summary Paragraph

The Waterloo Masonic Temple stands as a testament to the strength of Waterloo's fraternal orders and voluntary associations of the early twentieth century. It is locally significant under Criterion A as a representative of the long trend and practice of joining "communities" of like-minded individuals with shared common interests as membership declined in traditional family and kinship relationships. The Masons happen to claim roots in ancient times and have long-standing secretive rituals, and this temple's proximity to the Elks building just across the street invites comparison with the decidedly different roots and practices of that group. Further, the Masonic Temple is locally significant as an example of the work of a master architect, John G. Ralston, a dedicated Mason himself, who designed the building in a monumental scale replete with the appropriate embellishments and symbols in a style that could nominally be called "Phoenician Revival." In doing so he ensured the Masonic Temple's lasting significance to the local community. The period of significance runs from 1928, when the interior was finally completed and the public came to appreciate it as a monumental addition to the Waterloo streetscape, to 1963, the arbitrary cut-off of the National Register guidelines. The year 1928 is significant as the year the interior could be finished and the building put into service by the Masons.

The Masons in Iowa and Waterloo

Masonic lodges have been present in Iowa since 1840 when lodges in both Burlington and Bloomington (now called Muscatine) were organized and "received a dispensation" from the Grand Lodge of Missouri.¹ Soon after, lodges were formed in Dubuque and Iowa City. All these towns were in eastern Iowa and received some of the Iowa Territory's earliest residents. Bloomington and Iowa City served as the territorial and state capitals (the latter commencing in 1846), respectively, and Dubuque and Burlington had the two earliest land offices for federal land sales.² The busy activity surrounding government land surveys and sales was a primary attraction for many of the earliest settlers, especially attorneys, capitalists, private bankers, and land speculators. These professionals probably joined the influx of merchants to these towns in greater numbers than was typical for most Iowa villages and settlements. And government officials, professional men, and merchants—the growing middle classes of a country rapidly modernizing in the mid-nineteenth century—were far more likely to join fraternal groups like the Masons than were the relatively isolated prairie farmers who moved onto the land surrounding Bloomington, Burlington, Iowa City or Dubuque. Masonry was an urban activity, one of the voluntary associations that expanded exponentially as the result of the "social mobilization" that accompanied the movement from rural areas to growing towns. Old ties based on family, birthplace, and inherited social status were replaced by new loyalties including those associated with both ancient and more modern fraternal orders.³

Masonry was one of the ancient orders, with origins "shrouded in mystery" but dating back to the construction of King Solomon's temple near Jerusalem.⁴ Masonry as it is known in the United States had its origins in the Middle Ages with craft guilds, especially the guilds of stonemasons who built Europe's cathedrals. Prominent men and major political figures in the

¹ Keith Arrington, *Freemasonry in Iowa: An Historical Narrative*. Highland Springs, VA: Anchor Communications, 1989), 1. The Grand Lodge of Iowa is now in Cedar Rapids.

² Roscoe L. Lokken, *Iowa Public Land Disposal* (Iowa City: State Historical Society of Iowa, 1942), 98.

³ Richard D. Brown, *Modernization: The Transformation of American Life, 1600-1865* (New York: Hill and Wang, 1976), 168-169.; also Eric Hobsbawm, *The Age of Capital, 1848-1875* (New York: Vintage Books, 1975), 193-195. Political parties and religious groups were other voluntary associations joined by the tens of thousands during the nineteenth century. The concept of "communities" formed by like-minded individuals is explored in Benedict Anderson's *Imagined Communities* (New York: Verso, 1988).

⁴ W.L. Wilmschurst, *The Meaning of Masonry* (New York: Gramercy Books, 1980 reprint of 1927 edition), book jacket front matter.

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United States have been Masons, including George Washington and Thomas Jefferson. In Iowa, the first Territorial governor, Robert Lucas, and his secretary, confidant, and legal aid, Theodore S. Parvin, were both Masons.⁵

By 1850, Iowa had 22 active lodges with nearly 500 members and located as far west as Fort Des Moines in the center of the state.⁶ Membership had grown to 3,950 in 135 lodges by 1858, suggesting the very rapid growth of Masonry in the state. Waterloo's first lodge was organized in 1857 as No. 105 A.F. & A.M (standing for Ancient Free and Accepted Masons). According to the Waterloo Lodge's written history, "the Lodge...met until 1862 in the upper floor of the brick residen[ce] on Commercial Street near West Fifth Street (now a part of the Russell-Lamson Hotel). This residence was built by Judge Julius C. Hubbard for a home. Later he changed the first floor into a store which he operated and the upper floor into a hall. This was rented by the Odd Fellows and sub-rented to the Masons and here Waterloo Lodge No. 105 began its Masonic life with eighteen members."⁷

Since Lodge No. 105 was located on the west side of the Cedar River, in 1871, a new lodge, No. 296 was organized on the east side of the river. These two lodges consolidated in 1879 but the meeting place remained on the east side, in a building on East Fourth Street, a half block from the river. When, in 1899, the Fourth Street building's owner refused to continue renting to the group, the Masons acquired nearby land and built their first Masonic Temple at the corner of Sycamore and East Park Avenue. The cornerstone for this first "temple" – the first building dedicated solely to Masonic functions – was laid "with appropriate ceremonies" on June 20, 1899. By that time, the consolidated Lodge had grown to 200 members.⁸

The first two decades of the new century brought immense growth to Waterloo in all aspects – industrial expansion, residential plats, and population numbers. According to one historian, "from around the turn of the century and into the 1920s Waterloo experienced a golden period of development." The key to the city's growth "lay in ventures related to agriculture and in the city's transportation networks." Waterloo became the home to tractor and dairy equipment manufacturers, automobile makers, and a large meat processing plant. Population "soared" as a result of the town's economic vigor, doubling every decade or so between 1890 and 1910.⁹ And all of this development fueled membership in the growing business class many of whom joined the Masons, the Elks, or other fraternal groups. Joining such groups was, in some respects, the "social networking" of its day, enabling the meeting and mingling necessary to advance business careers and social agendas.

The Masons felt the results of rapid growth and the need for more meeting space as early as 1918 when "members of the Masonic orders here realized that their temple at Sycamore Street and Park Avenue was inadequate, and that another and larger structure must soon be built if the work of the order was to go forward unrestricted in Waterloo."¹⁰ Plans were drawn for a new building on the same site, but this idea was abandoned when "the committees in charge were given an opportunity to purchase the desirable Harbin property at Mulberry and Park avenue."¹¹ In late 1920 the deal was struck for this land, which was located three blocks away from the river and across from a city park. A local architect and fellow Mason, John G. Ralston, was selected to draw the plans for the new temple on the new lot. Remarkably, several other prominent local architects – no doubt also Masons – were selected to be "associate architects" though there is little evidence of their actual contributions other than, perhaps, their shared Masonic knowledge and how to collaboratively apply it to architecture. Included in this group of esteemed designers were Clinton P. Shockley, Howard B. Burr, and Mortimer B. Cleveland.

⁵ Arrington, 2.

⁶ Ibid., 10.

⁷ "Waterloo Lodge No. 105," accessed on Mary 21, 2013 at www.waterloolodge105.org/lodge-info/waterloo-lodge105-history.html.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Barbara Beving Long [Henning], "Waterloo: Factory City of Iowa" (Unpubl. t.s. prepared for the City of Waterloo, 1986), 67.

¹⁰ *Waterloo Evening Courier*, 11/22/1928.

¹¹ Ibid.

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Ralston's plans specified a large rectangular box of a building, a simple plan embellished by exterior applied details. Though no design inspiration is known, Ralston's intention to reference Masonry might be assumed. Drawing on the Mason's ancient roots, Ralston may have decided on the basic block shape as homage to King Solomon's "Phoenician Temple."¹² This ancient building is graphically represented by a blocky rectangular shape of at least two-stories in height. Typically the front entrance is framed by two pillars which are decorated with pomegranates, lotus flowers, spheres, and egg shapes. The temple had windowless inner rooms surrounded by outer rooms with windows and protective courtyards. It also contained specialized rooms such as one holding a candle that glowed through the night (the unfinished fourth floor of the Masonic Temple had a planned "lantern booth"). Additional Masonic inspiration for major architectural elements appears to be taken from the tenets of Masonry, like the winding main staircase. Information available online, of which there is much, states "as Freemasons, we learn that the winding stair represents the self-improvement of our intellect and moral or spiritual character." Each step of the staircase conveniently represents a development stage from elemental physical senses to increasingly complex intellectual thinking. Within the Masonic Temple, Ralston chose curving stairs to connect the front lobby inside the entrance to the raised basement level where a large banquet hall was planned. Direct linkage of these various elements to King Solomon's Temple or the tenets of Masonry is, of course, speculative without written evidence. However, in contrast to the Elks building nearby, the Masonic Temple's architecture does appear unusual and symbol driven. The Elks trajectory was to abandon symbolism in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, while the Masons persistently held on to it.¹³

In 1920, John Glen Ralston (1870-1956), who learned his profession through apprenticeship and correspondence school, was 50 and an accomplished architect with a long list of major buildings and prestigious residences, both locally and regionally, to his credit.¹⁴ Included in these buildings were both the east and west Carnegie Public Libraries in Waterloo (both listed in the NRHP), and a number of school buildings throughout northern Iowa. He was the senior architect in this group of very accomplished designers. Clinton P. Shockley (ca. 1876-ca. 1926) was several years younger than Ralston, but he too had an established practice and major commissions that included Black's department store (NRHP historic district), one of the town's first high rises.¹⁵ Five years earlier, Shockley had associated with Mortimer B. Cleveland on the Iowa Building for the 1915 Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco. At 38, Cleveland (1882-1979) was considerably younger than either Ralston or Shockley, and was gaining a reputation as the designer of fashionable eastside residences, especially in the Highland residential neighborhood (NRHP historic district). Cleveland "clearly commanded the best educational credentials among Waterloo architects" of this era, having both bachelor's (1908) and master's degrees (1915) in architecture from the University of Illinois.¹⁶ Howard B. Burr was the youngest of the group at age 35 and enjoyed a varied practice designing mostly residences but also "main street" commercial buildings in Waterloo and small towns along the Illinois Central Railroad line through Iowa.¹⁷

¹² Ancient Phoenicia was located where Lebanon is today. King Solomon's Temple was built near Jerusalem.

¹³ As with all online information, filters and skepticism need to be employed; however, the following three sources, all accessed on 6/4/2013, are relatively consistent with each other in what they claim and appear to be written by active Masons with some knowledge of the order's history. "King Solomon Legend," accessed at <http://www.kingsolomonlegend.com/the-tempe-in-jerusalem.html>; "Korea Freemason: King Solomon's Temple," accessed at <http://koreafreemason.com/tag/king-solomons-temple/>; and "Sons of the East Part 2: Architecture of the Temple," accessed at <http://midnightfreemason.blogspot.com/2013/04/sons-of-east--part-2-architecture-of.html>. All three contain graphic representations of Solomon's Temple, some more exotic looking than others. Clearly these sources were not available to John G. Ralston in the early 1920s, but the Grand Lodge of Iowa with its large library was nearby in Cedar Rapids, and scores of books on Masonry have been published over the years. Finding Masonic imagery would not have been difficult.

¹⁴ Long, 185-186; Wesley I. Shank, *Iowa's Historic Architects* (Iowa City: University of Iowa Press, 1999), 134-136.

¹⁵ Long, 186; Shank, 148-149.

¹⁶ Long, 183; Shank, 42-43.

¹⁷ Long, 182-183; Shank, 36; Jan R. Nash "Howard Burr – Master of the Prairie School," in *The Iowan* (Winter, 1991), 36-43. The last source, written by the author of the present nomination, contains a misinterpretation of the word "custodian" when used in the context of a Masonic building. During the Depression, Burr held posts as custodian and secretary of the Waterloo Masonic Temple. Ralston had held these same posts in the 1920s and Ralston's plans for the Temple contained a rather large office on the front of the first floor marked "Custodian." Inside this office was also a closet-sized room

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In order to finance and construct the large and imposing building that Ralston proposed, the Masons turned the project over to its Masonic Temple corporation board of trustees. Ralston held more than one post on this board, including “custodian” of the building. There were eight or nine Masonic lodges, associated Masonic sub-groups, and women’s auxiliaries in Waterloo by this time and the board of trustees ultimately was responsible to them for planning and financing the new temple. But financing the construction was a problem at this time, and financing would continue to be a challenge. In 1922, the local newspaper sounded a hopeful note when it reported on the Masonic board’s annual meeting. Under the headline “Work on Masonic Temple May Begin During Next Year,” the paper explained that “plans and specifications for the building have been prepared for some time. Actual construction has been held up awaiting normal financial and industrial conditions.”¹⁸ Exactly what “normal” conditions were is unclear; however, prices for United States agricultural crops had dropped dramatically the year before with the reentry of war-ravaged nations to the world agricultural markets. Iowa is first and foremost a farm state and low farm prices would have cast a pall over the local economy, especially one geared toward agricultural manufacturing.¹⁹

While the Masonic Temple construction waited for the proper financing, architect Ralston stayed busy in 1923, among other things designing the new “well-detailed Beaux-Arts” Fayette County Courthouse²⁰ in the northeast town of West Union and the 8-story highrise for the Paul Davis Dry Goods Company on Waterloo’s west side.²¹ Finally, in early 1924 the fundraising plan was in place and described by the local paper: “After a long period of preparation, active work to raise money for the new Masonic temple will be started next Tuesday morning. The attack upon the citadel of subscriptions will be by 23 teams of canvassers under direction of captains.” The various Masonic groups interested in seeing this new building constructed had members numbering 2,696 by this time, while the town’s entire population numbered slightly over 36,000. Having nearly 14% of the town affiliated with the Masons ensured a powerful city-wide fundraising effort.²² The campaign apparently successful, the foundation for the new temple was completed and the brick walls began to rise.²³

Interestingly, a rival fraternal order with significantly different origins also had plans to construct a new clubhouse at the same time as the Masons. The Waterloo Elks²⁴ had been in their old quarters on eastside Sycamore street for a long time. Those quarters occupied the upper floor of a 1905 building also designed by John G. Ralston. When it was built, the Sycamore street “Elks Hall” was called “one of the finest lodge halls in the entire state” but by 1915 the Elks had decided to

marked “Vault.” “Custodian” within this context, clearly is not a synonym for janitor, but suggests the more literal meaning for a person responsible for a valuable property. Unfortunately, the error was repeated in Shank’s biographical entry for Burr. The author regrets this error.

¹⁸ *Waterloo Evening Courier*, 12/19/1922.

¹⁹ See Earle D. Ross, *Iowa Agriculture: An Historical Survey* (Iowa City, State Historical Society of Iowa, 1951), Chapter 10. Deflation and Disparity; Dorothy Schwieder, *Iowa: The Middle Land* (Ames: Iowa State University Press, 1996), 256-257; and Leland L. Sage, *A History of Iowa* (Ames: Iowa State University Press, 1976), Chapter 15. The First World War and its Aftermath, 1914-1928.

²⁰ David Gebhard and Gerald Mansheim, *Buildings of Iowa* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1993), 452.

²¹ *Waterloo Evening Courier and Reporter*, 3/29/ and 4/9/1923.

²² *Waterloo Evening Courier and Reporter*, 3/8/1924; “Total Population for Iowa’s Incorporated Places: 1850-2000,” accessed at <http://data.iowadatecenter.org> on 6/11/2013.

²³ Architect Ralston was at the same time overseeing construction of the new 2-story Masonic building in nearby Oelwein, Iowa. *Waterloo Evening Courier*, 11/18/1924.

²⁴ The Benevolent and Protective Order of the Elks (BPOE) was formed in 1868 as an outgrowth of the “Jolly Corks” a “convivial” group of New York professional and semi-professional entertainers “with a sprinkling of legitimate actors” who met on Sundays, when public taverns were closed, to “continue their social gatherings.” Today, the Elks are a social, patriotic, and family-oriented group with a historic membership that includes Presidents (Harding, F.D. Roosevelt, Truman, Kennedy), legislators, and military leaders as well as famous entertainers such as Will Rogers and Jack Benny. Like the Masons, the Elks initially followed rituals including a secret handshake, a complicated initiation ritual (much more light-hearted than the Masons), and a password for entry to the Hall. Unlike the Masons, these rituals of early twentieth century fraternal orders were abandoned over the years and, in 1995, the Elks even opened the Order to women members. *The History of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks*, accessed at <http://www.bpoec858.org> on 6/3/2013.

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leave it for larger meeting space.²⁵ The new location – the “Richards property” at the corner of Mulberry and East Park Avenue (across the street from the future Masonic Temple) – faced the city’s park making it a very desirable location away from the hustle of downtown Waterloo. The Elks’s choice of new locations also set the trend for the conversion of an old residential neighborhood into “one of the most prominent Lodge Building corners in the City.”²⁶ Membership in the Elks had grown from 250 to 520 in the decade between 1905, when they moved into the downtown Elks Hall, and 1915 when they bought the Richards property.²⁷ The Elks remodeled the existing Richards building but by the early 1920s they wanted a new building and hired Ralston’s colleague Clinton P. Shockley to design it. The result was a truly lovely and visually lively building, described by architectural historians as “Beaux-Arts” in the tradition of early sixteenth century “Northern Italian Renaissance.”²⁸

Though town boosters were enthralled to see both the Masons and the Elks monumental new buildings at the same intersection, both organizations were private and needed to find ways to fund the construction. The Masons needed \$300,000; the Elks \$200,000 according to local realtors who used these amounts to promote the investment potential of Waterloo land.²⁹ The Elks building was eventually financed through real estate bonds that paid 7% interest and the group was able to complete its building by the end of 1925.³⁰ Moving more slowly, perhaps more cautiously, and seeking financing through fundraising and voluntary contributions, the Masons were able to finish the new temple’s exterior shell by August, 1925, but then completion of the interior was put on hold until additional funding could be arranged.³¹ Even incomplete, the new fraternal buildings caused such admiration that the local Kiwanis Club included them on a 31-mile automobile “trail” intended to highlight the best physical attributes of Waterloo and nearby Cedar Falls.³²

Early the next year, the local paper revealed the Masons’ plan for completing their new temple – it would depend on the sale of their old property on Park and Sycamore, near the river. They simply had not gotten a satisfactory offer yet.³³ More than a year would pass before the right buyer could be found, but when the property was sold it was a major announcement of a significant new building project. The Masons had sold their old property to a growing out-of-state hotel chain that also built Waterloo’s Russell-Lamson Hotel (NRHP) in 1914 on the west side. The new nine-story, 200-room, hotel, to be called the Hotel President, would cost the developer \$625,000 to construct, including the \$73,500 paid to the Masons for their old temple, which was soon razed.³⁴ Contracts for the new temple’s interior were quickly awarded to Currie Construction Co., the local builder that completed the exterior, and less than nine months later dedication plans for the Mason’s monumental new temple were in the works.³⁵

Dedication ceremonies for the new temple were elaborate and involved all the “Masonic bodies of the city.” After a dinner served by the women of the Mason’s auxiliary, the Eastern Star, a dedication service was to be held, followed by a dance in the big new ball room that occupied so much of the first and second floors. Officials from other Masonic Lodges, including the “deputy grand master of the grand lodge of Iowa” planned to give speeches and attendees were predicted to include Masons from surrounding towns. Despite the long agenda of events, the “whole affair will be informal” the building

²⁵ *Waterloo Times-Tribune*, 4/1/1906.

²⁶ *Waterloo Evening Courier*, 11/2/1925.

²⁷ *Waterloo Times-Tribune*, 4/1/1915.

²⁸ Gebhard and Mansheim, 442.

²⁹ *Waterloo Evening Courier*, 11/19/1924.

³⁰ *Waterloo Evening Courier*, 11/2/1925.

³¹ *Waterloo Evening Courier*, 8/29/1925.

³² *Waterloo Evening Courier*, 9/19/1925.

³³ *Waterloo Evening Courier*, 8/18/1926.

³⁴ *Waterloo Evening Courier*, 12/31/1927.

³⁵ *Waterloo Evening Courier*, 11/22/1928.

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committee announced.³⁶ Within two days of announcing the program, the event was sold out; the 800 tickets gone. The first official event in the new Masonic Temple would be a grand one that generated a great community excitement.³⁷

Only the raised basement level and the first two floors could be finished with the sale proceeds, but the newspaper voiced the Masons' intention to finish the rest of the building. "In the near future the two upper floors of this building, which include a lodge room of vast dimensions, in addition to the lodge rooms already in use in the lower floors, will be completed."³⁸ Putting it another way in a later edition the local newspaper explained, "owing to the great size of the temple, only the basement, first and second floors were completed and furnished this year. The two upper stories will be completed and occupied later."³⁹ In order to use the temple for Masonic meetings and rituals, the functions designated by Ralston for the upper floors including the "vast lodge room" were shifted down to lower floors, a situation that apparently satisfied the local Masons. Little did they know, the Masonic membership in Iowa lodges had peaked about the time they completed their grand new building. National membership began its long slow decline as well.⁴⁰ The building's upper floors would remain unfinished indefinitely, but the Waterloo Masonic Temple would stand as a testament to the strength of the fraternal impulse in Waterloo during the heady early years of the last century when the city had expanded so dramatically. Especially in light of the Elks fraternal building just across the street, which provides a valuable contrast in financing methods, members' priorities, and use over time, the Masonic Temple reflects the local pinnacle of one of the many voluntary associations that so many Americans joined as a way of replacing their broken traditional ties. Further, the architect, John G. Ralston, by this time a master local designer and a Mason himself, designed the building in a monumental scale replete with the appropriate embellishments and symbols. In doing so he ensured its lasting significance to the local community.

Recent Developments and Future Plans

Earlier this year (2013) the building was purchased by a partnership, Park Avenue Lofts. The unfinished third and fourth floors will be renovated to 11 loft-style, two-bedroom, apartments of about 1,200 square feet each, using federal and state historic preservation tax credits. The Masons will continue to use the lower floors through a lease with Park Avenue Lofts.

³⁶ *Waterloo Evening Courier*, 11/19/1928.

³⁷ *Waterloo Evening Courier*, 11/21/1928.

³⁸ *Ibid.*

³⁹ *Waterloo Evening Courier*, 12/31/1928.

⁴⁰ Arrington, 26.

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- Waterloo Evening Courier*, 12/31/1927.
- Waterloo Evening Courier*, 11/19, 11/21, and 11/22/1928; 12/31/1928.
- Waterloo Evening Courier and Reporter*, 3/29 and 4/9/1923; 3/8/1924.
- Waterloo Times-Tribune*, 4/1/1906; 4/1/1915.

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10. Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description

The nomination includes the 120-by-158-ft. parcel of land occupied by the building's 90-by-140-ft. footprint. This parcel is described as Lots 1 and 4 of Block 30, plus small 8-foot portions of Lots 2 and 3 of Block 30, all in the Original Waterloo East Plat. The building is bordered on the northwest by an alley, on the southwest by a paved parking lot under different ownership and a free-standing drive-up bank station covered by an open canopy, on the southeast by East Park Avenue, and on the northeast by Mulberry Street. None of these adjacent features are included in the nomination, however the paved parking immediately adjacent to the building's southwest side is included.

Boundary Justification

The boundary is the entire land parcel historically associated with the building.

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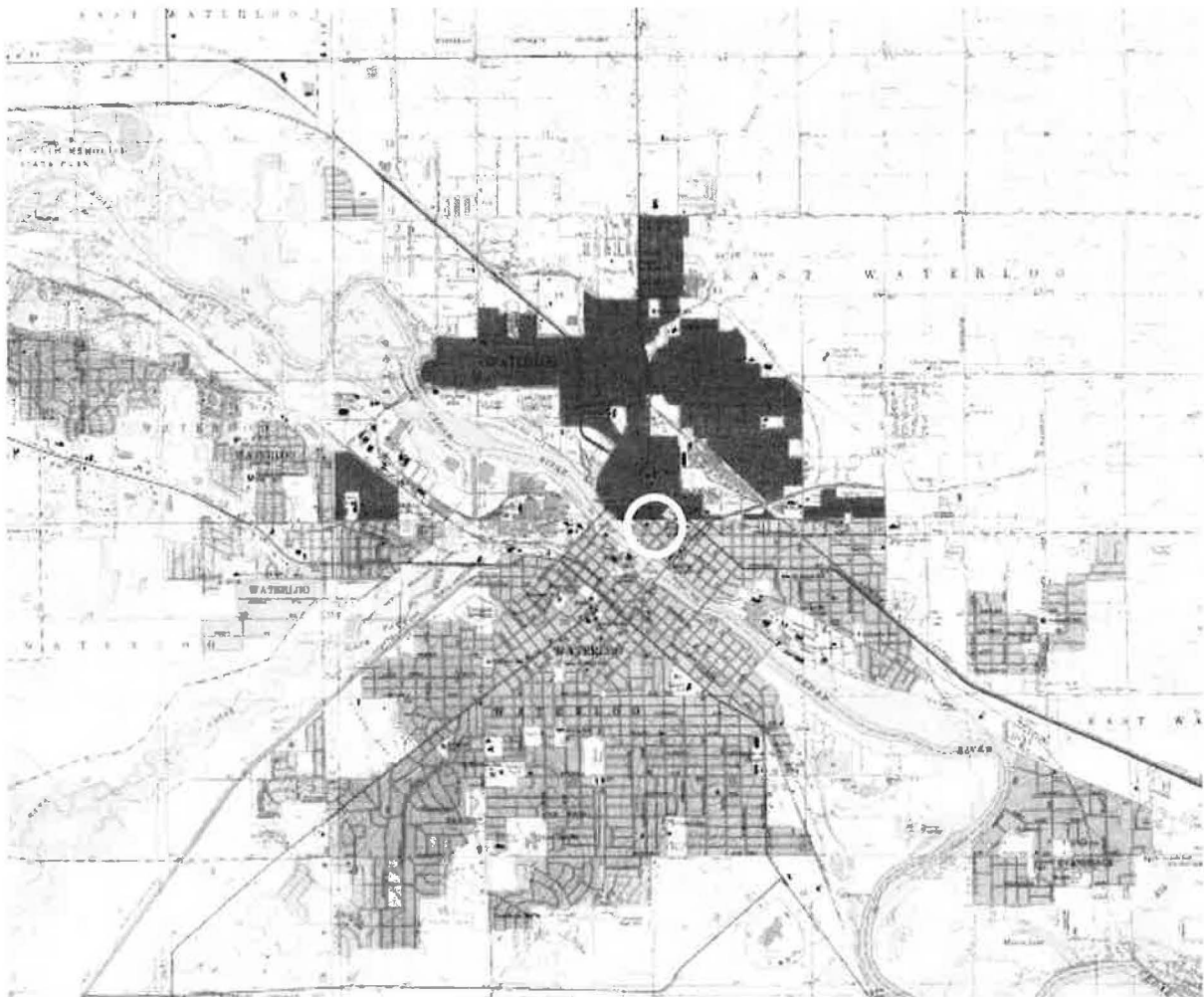
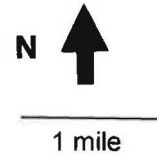
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City of Waterloo, Black Hawk County, Iowa with the general location of the property circled. (Source: map obtained from <http://cairo.gis.iastate.edu> on December 23, 2008; based on USGS map)



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Site Plan and Aerial Photo (Source: Bing.com on June 5, 2013)

N [^] no scale

The nominated property is marked by the arrow.



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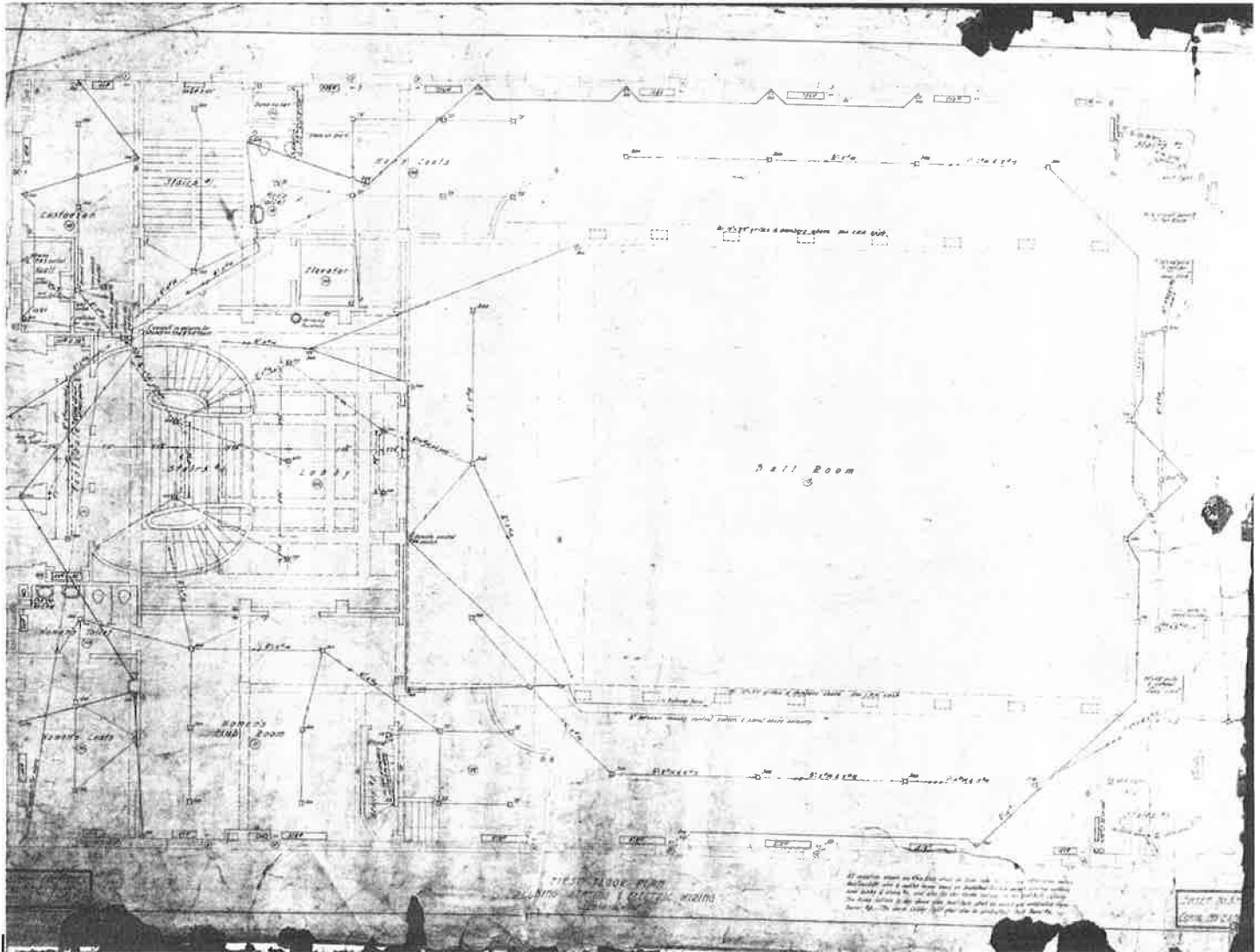
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Floor plans Original blueprints. No date, but ca. 1920. (Source: Park Avenue Lofts LLC)

N ↙ (no scale)

First Floor



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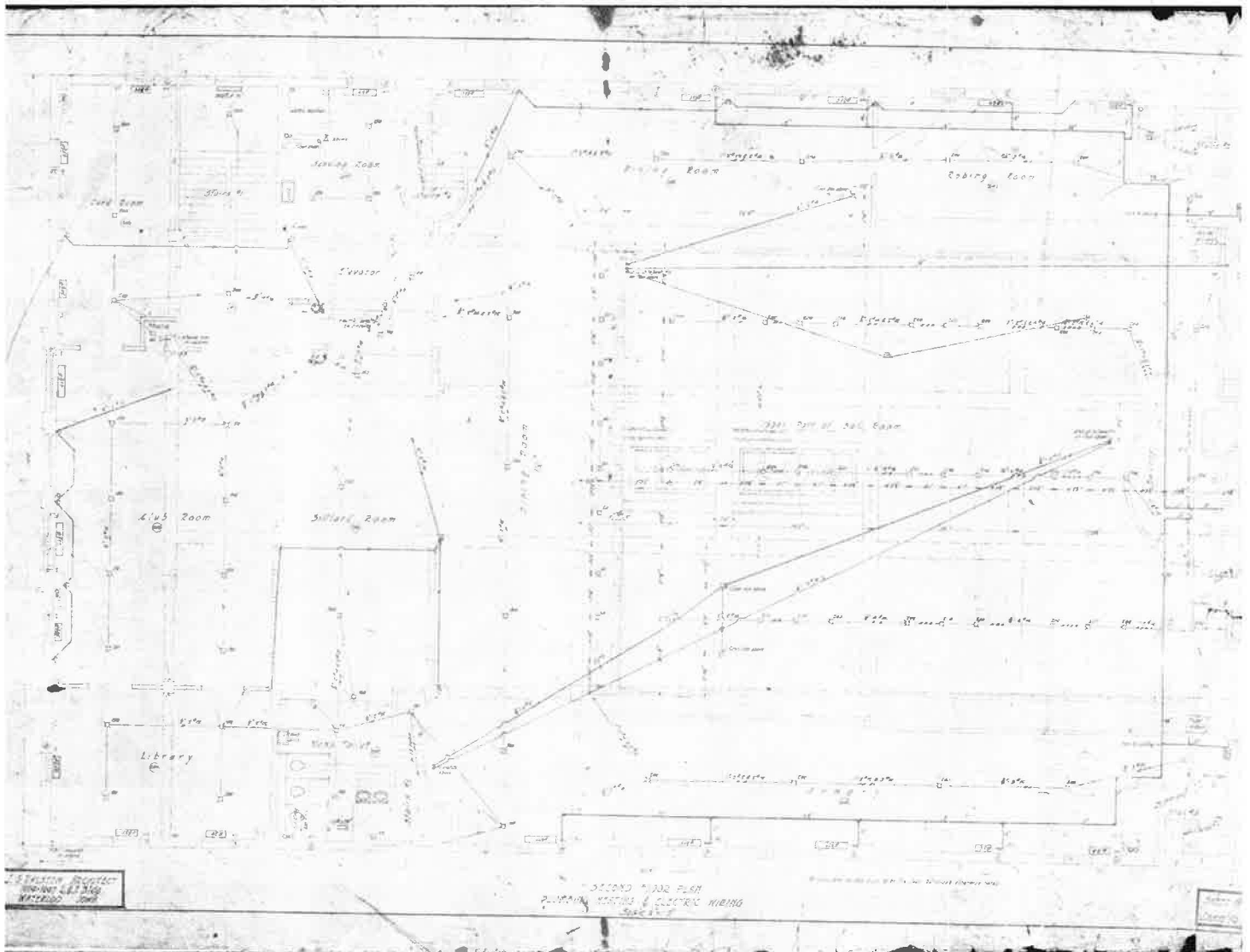
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Floor plans Original blueprints. No date, but ca. 1920. (Source: Park Avenue Lofts LLC)

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Second Floor



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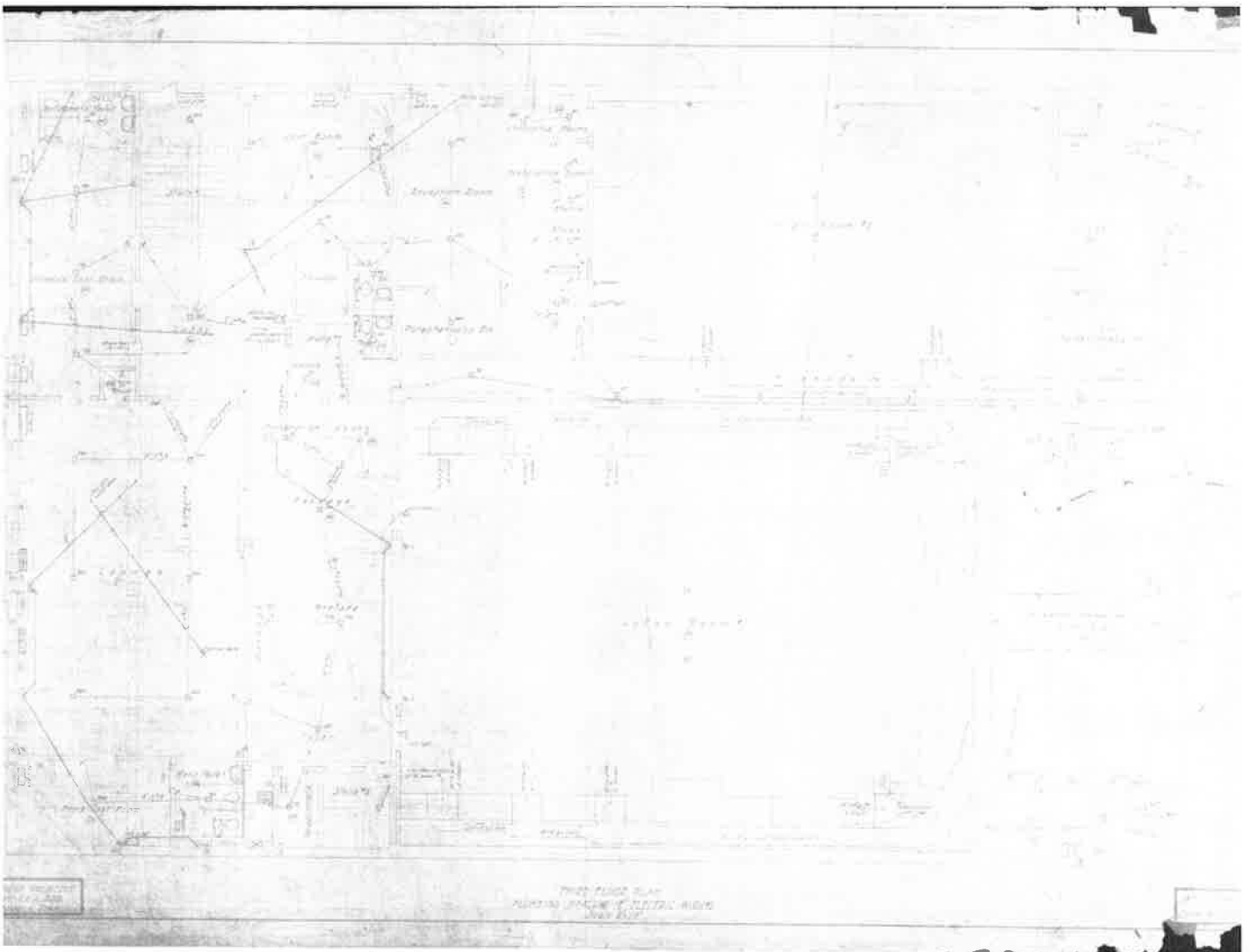
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Floor plans Original blueprints. No date, but ca. 1920. (Source: Park Avenue Lofts LLC)

N ↙ (no scale)

Third Floor showing Partial Fourth Floor Platforms (neither floor finished)



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PHOTOGRAPH LABEL INFORMATION (items 1, 2, and 6-7 also written on the back of prints)

1. Waterloo Masonic Temple
2. Black Hawk County, Iowa
3. Kyle Hawthorne (interiors), Tallgrass Historians L.C. (exteriors)
4. January, May 2013
5. N/A (digital photographs)
- 6.- 7. Photo # and direction camera is looking
 1. Exterior, looking N
 2. Exterior, looking NW
 3. Exterior, looking NW
 4. Exterior, looking W
 5. Exterior, looking S
 6. Exterior, window detail, looking SW
 7. Interior, first floor, main staircase, looking SW
 8. Interior, raised basement, main staircase, looking SE
 9. Interior, first floor, main entryway, looking SE
 10. Interior, first floor, main staircase, looking N
 11. Interior, first floor, main staircase and entryway, looking SE
 12. Interior, first floor, ballroom entrance, looking NW
 13. Interior, first floor, NE section of ballroom, looking N
 14. Interior, second floor mezzanine overlooking ballroom, looking SE
 15. Interior, second floor, lodge room, looking NE
 16. Interior, second floor, meeting room, looking W
 17. Interior, unfinished third floor, looking W
 18. Interior, unfinished third floor from unfinished fourth floor platform, looking NW
 19. Interior, unfinished third floor, looking S
 20. Exterior, SW elevation, looking NE
 21. Interior, raised basement level, hallway, looking W
 22. Interior, raised basement level, hallway, looking NE

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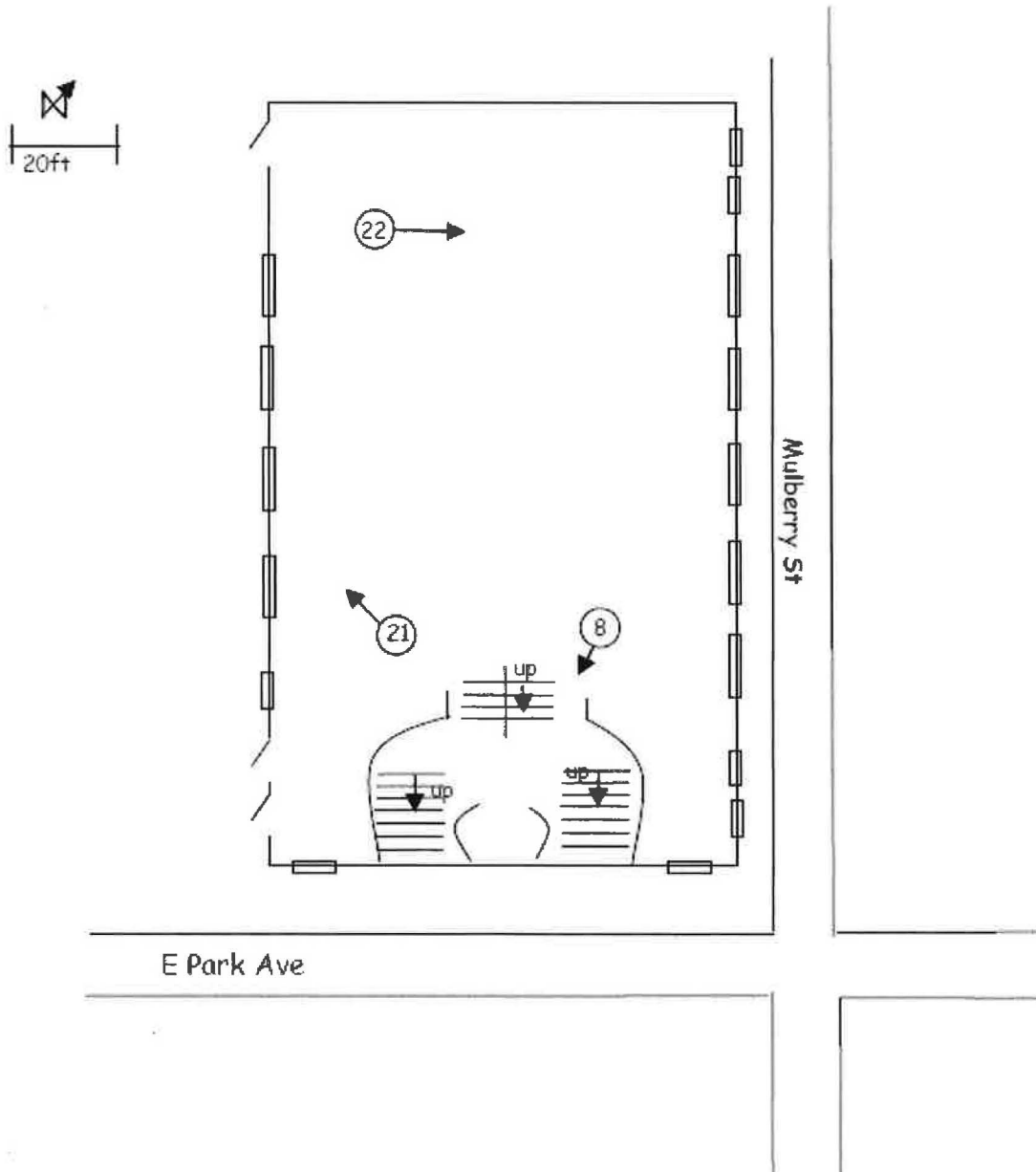
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PHOTOGRAPH LOCATIONS (Source all photo location sketches: Tallgrass Historians L.C., 2013)

Raised Basement Level



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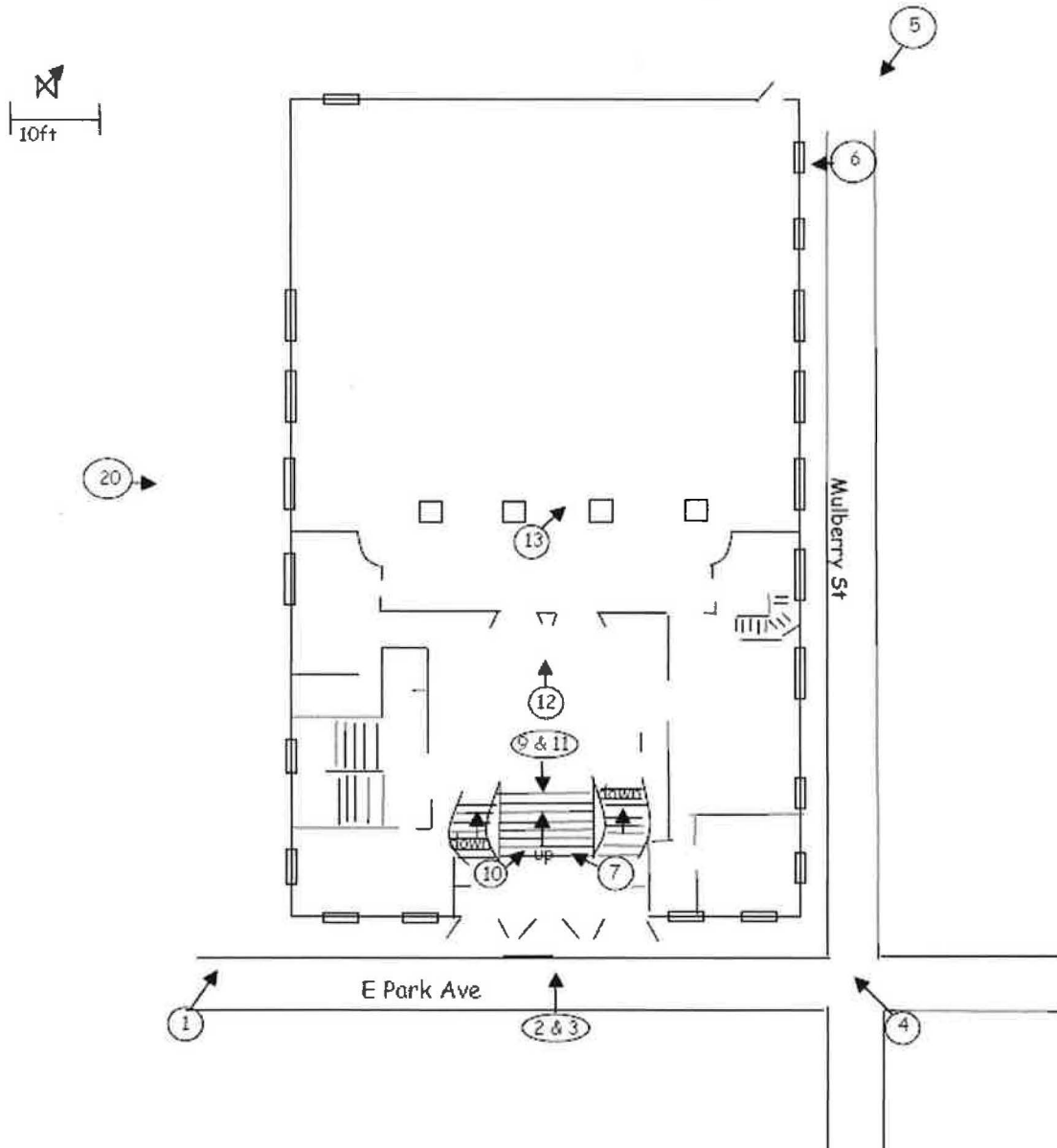
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First Floor



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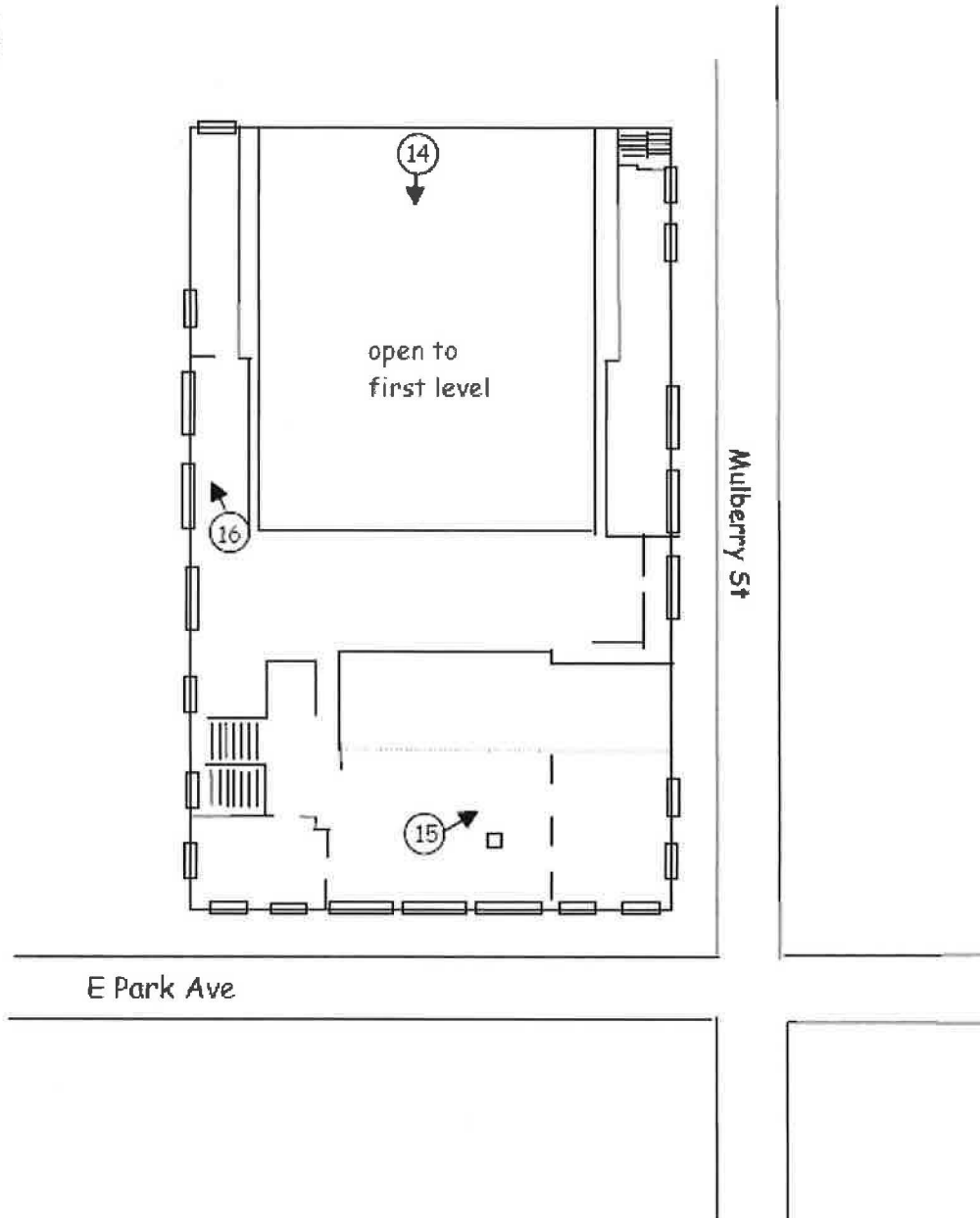
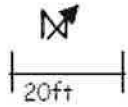
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Second Floor



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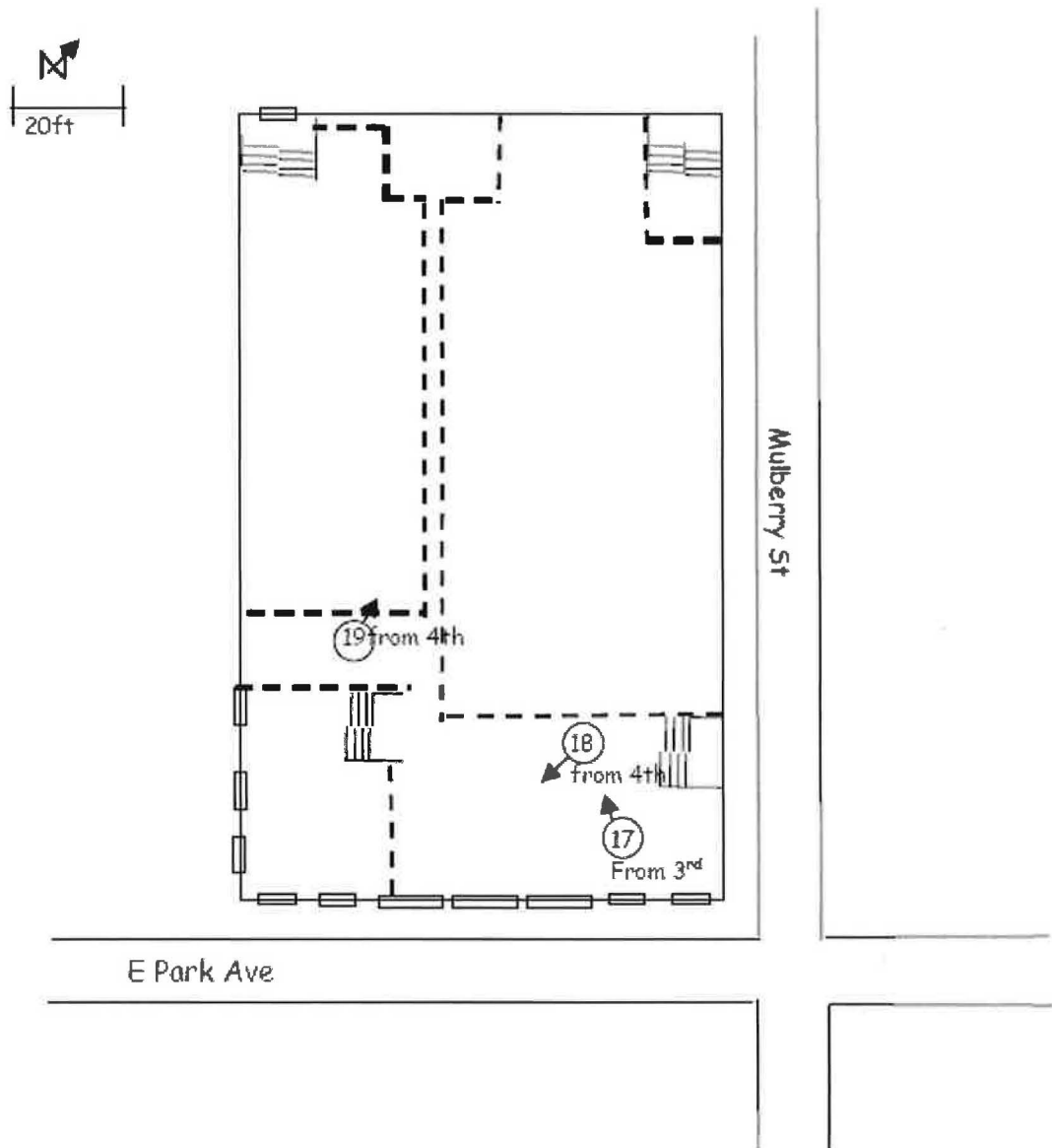
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Third and Fourth Floors



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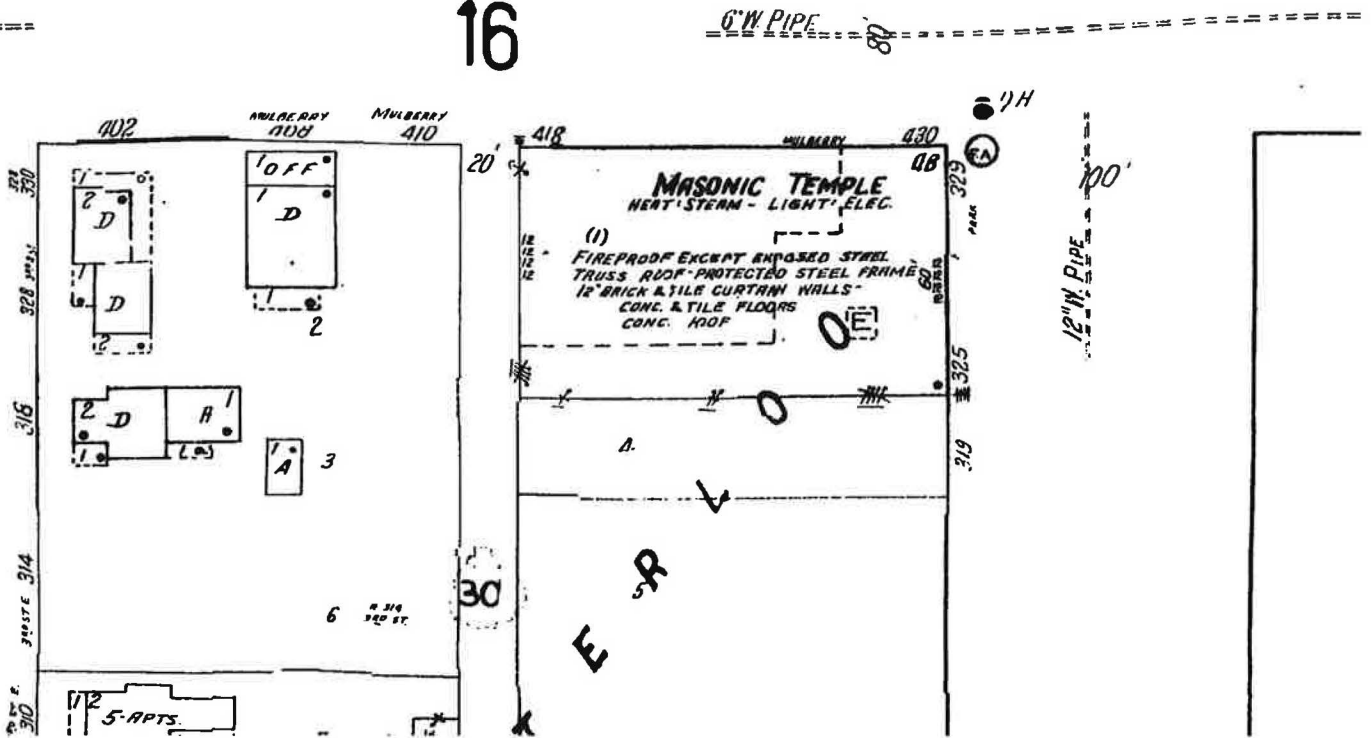
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Detail from Sanborn Map Co. fire insurance maps of Waterloo, 1918-1962



(no scale)

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Note that as of 1962, the lot immediately next (southwest) of the nominated property had not been developed.

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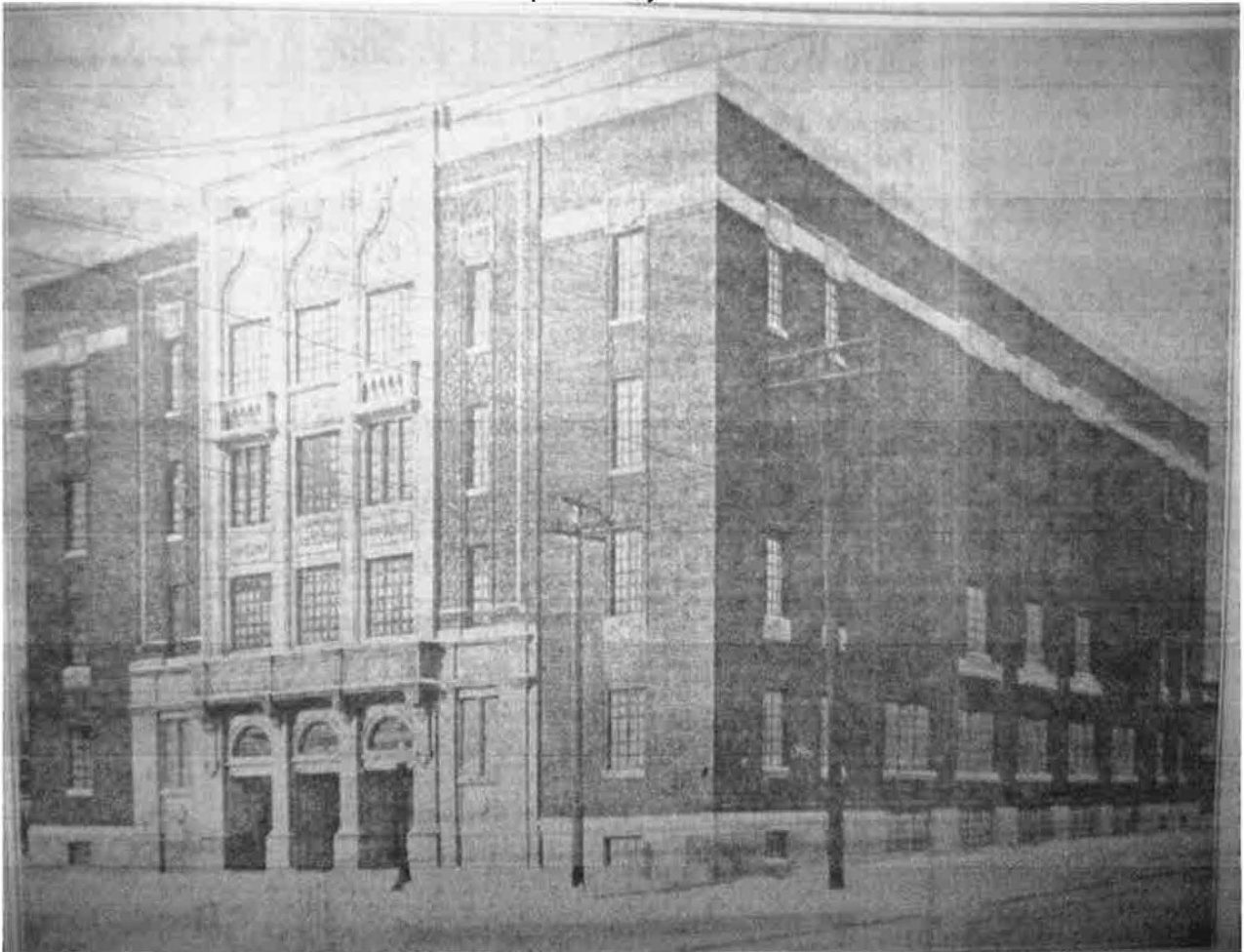
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ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPH (Source: *Waterloo Evening Courier*, 12/31/1928)

Masonic Temple shortly after construction



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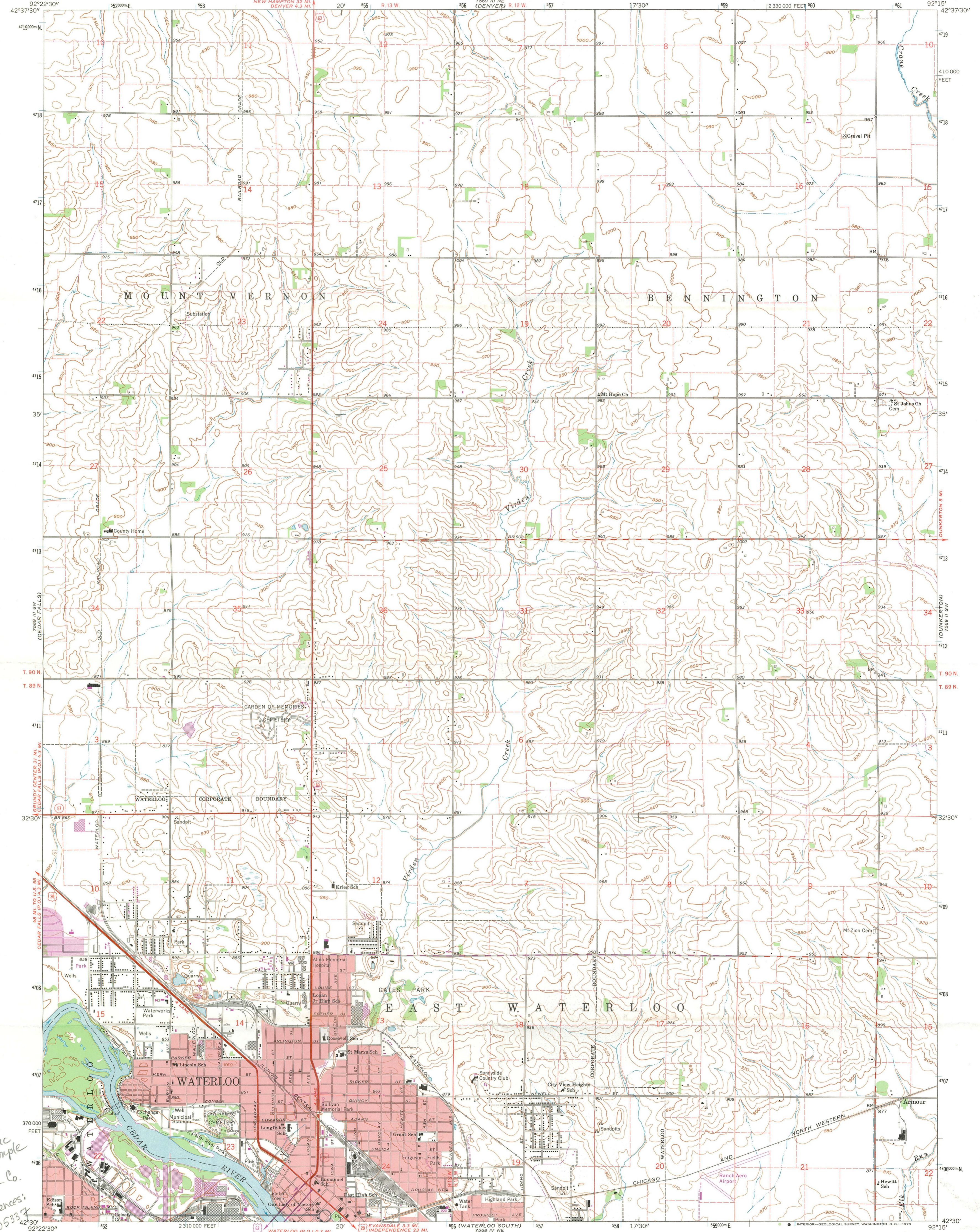
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ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPH (Source: Tallgrass Historians L.C., May 2013)

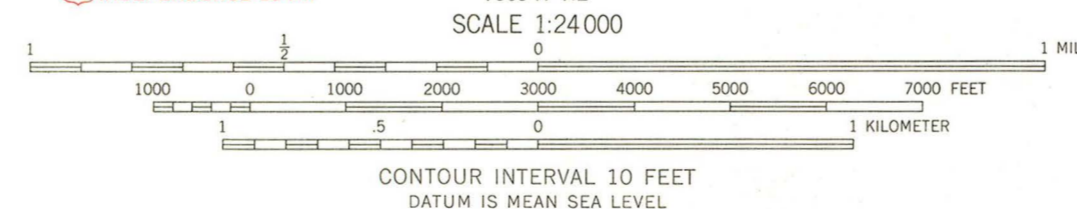
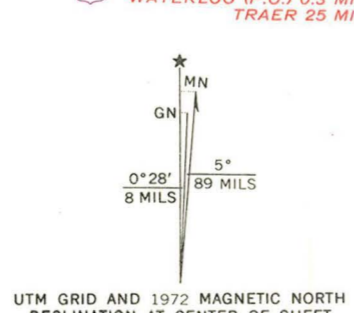
Elks Building Façade with Masonic Temple in the background.





*Waterloo Masonic Temple
Waterloo Black Hawk Co.
ITM References:
554616/4705337*

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS and USC&GS
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1958 and 1963. Field checked 1963
Polyconic projection, 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Iowa coordinate system, north zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 15, shown in blue
Red tint indicates areas 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
Revisions shown in purple compiled from aerial photographs taken 1972. This information not field checked
Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy-duty	Light-duty
Medium-duty	Unimproved dirt
U.S. Route	State Route

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR WASHINGTON, D.C. 20242 AND BY THE IOWA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, IOWA CITY, IOWA 52240
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

WATERLOO NORTH, IOWA
N4230—W9215/7.5
1963
PHOTOREVISED 1972
AMS 7569 III SE—SERIES V876



REGIONS

TEMPLE CHURCH ARCADA



REGIONS

TEMPLE CHURCH ARCUSA



Blue and red sign on a black pole, partially obscured.

825



MULBERRY ST

REGIONS
COMMERCIAL BANK

REGIONS

REGIONS
COMMERCIAL BANK

















He Died
so that
We May
Live









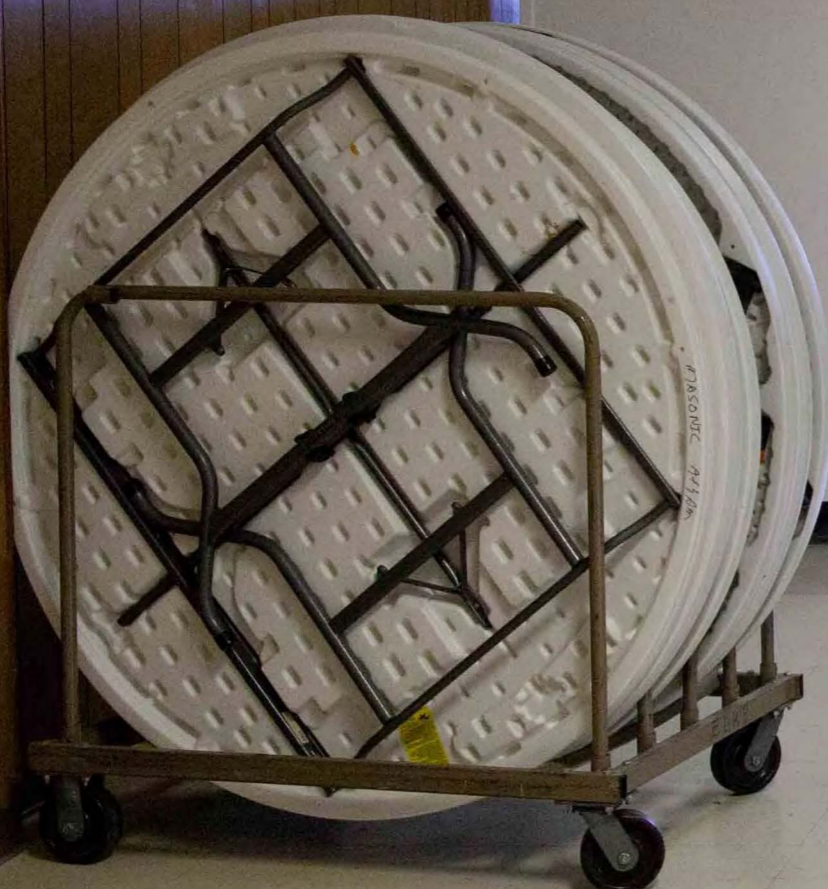












UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Waterlooo Masonic Temple
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: IOWA, Black Hawk

DATE RECEIVED: 11/01/13 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 11/25/13
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 12/10/13 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 12/18/13
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 13000921

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 12-18-13 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.

CULTURAL AFFAIRS

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SUSAN KLOEWER
ADMINISTRATOR



MATTHEW HARRIS
ADMINISTRATOR

October 31, 2013

Carol Shull, Chief
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
1201 Eye Street, N.W.-- 8th Floor
Washington, D.C. 20005

Dear Ms. Shull:

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

- Waterloo Masonic Temple, Waterloo, Black Hawk County, Iowa
- Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church, Cedar Rapids, Linn County, Iowa
- Waverly Municipal Hydroelectric Powerhouse, Waverly, Bremer County, Iowa
- Sexton Hotel, Stuart, Guthrie County, Iowa

Sincerely,

Elizabeth Foster Hill

Elizabeth Foster Hill, Manager
National Register and Tax Incentive Programs

STATE HISTORICAL BUILDING
600 EAST LOCUST
DES MOINES, IOWA 50319

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