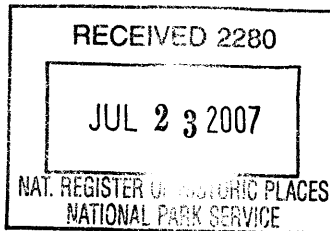


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



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 MASONIC TEMPLE - HOQUIAM

Other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 510 8th Street not for publication _____

city or town Hoquiam vicinity _____

State Washington code WA county Grays Harbor code 027 zip code 98550

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] 7-18-07
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

WASHINGTON STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
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

- 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] 9.5.07
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Edson H. Beall

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not incl. previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Non-Contributing	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1		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

None

6. Functions 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 EARLY 20TH CENTURY

AMERICAN MOVEMENT: Beaux Arts

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete

walls Brick

roof Asphalt

other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property.)

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

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.)

- X 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.
X C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

1922 - 1957

Significant Dates

1922

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Sutton & Whitney; Vernon & Vernon (Architects)

Grays Harbor Construction Co. (Builder)

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property.) SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

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
Record# recorded by Historic American Engineering Record#

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Masonic Temple - Hoquiam

Timberland Library - Hoquiam

10. Geographical Data**Acreage of Property** Less than One Acre**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM References on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>10</u> Zone	<u>4 32 515</u> Easting	<u>52 02 783</u> Northing	3	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> Northing
2	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> Northing	4	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> Northing

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

See continuation sheet.

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

See continuation sheet.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jim Tannahill Larsson (edited by DAHP - May 2007)

organization _____ date April 2007

street & number 717 Bluff telephone (360) 532-8062

city or town Hoquiam state WA zip code 98550

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 Hoquiam Masonry Inc., President: Al Bowman

street & number 510 8th Street telephone (360) 532-7170 - home

city or town Hoquiam state WA zip code 98550

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Narrative Description

Located in Hoquiam, Washington, the 1922 Masonic Temple is an imposing three-story Beaux Arts style building. The Temple sits on the east corner of 8th Street and K Street and encompasses approximately 1/3 of a city block. Constructed adjacent to the side-walk, the site has no landscaping.

The structure was designed as a multi-purpose building; areas for offices and meeting rooms for the Masonic organizations, and additional space for a variety of office and commercial rental. As such two main entrances are found on the building. The 8th Street entrance gave access to the office rooms on the 2nd and 3rd floors. The K Street entrance, articulated by a formal grand entrance surround, was intended exclusively for entrance to the Lodge rooms and the ballroom on the 2nd floor.

The poured concrete frame building is faced in raked brick (referred to as "Rugby brick") laid in a common bond. Various soldier and header courses highlight window openings as well as spandrel areas between floors. The building has a flat built-up roof hidden by a low parapet wall. The parapet is defined by a continuous cornice mold of cast stone, inlaid with a repetitive row of Teutonic Crosses and decorative brickwork. The Teutonic Cross is a sign of the Order of the Teutonic Knights, an order closely associated with the Knights Templar.

The two primary facades of the building are divided into two parts, the first floor commercial spaces and the 2nd and 3rd floor office areas. The division is articulated by a stone stringcourse just above the first floor store windows. Other decorative features include carved stone panels on the primary facades. Located at the corner of the building, the panels are found between the 2nd and 3rd floor windows. Each panel has a different bas relief sculpture signifying various Masonic symbols. Starting at the south corner going counter-clockwise around the building is a chisel and spade (representing the Masonic 3rd degree), a standard Mason symbol (a square and compass circumscribing the letter G), a 5-pointed star (representing the Eastern Star), and a hexagram star (representing the 27th degree/ Knight of the Sun). Further rectangular stone panels are located above the main Masonic entry on K Street. These panels contain a pelican (representing love of mankind), and scales (representing equality before God).

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Highlighting the Masonic entrance is an ornate caen stone portal. Here two large stone Ionic columns hold round globes. The columns rest on square bases containing the Masonic emblem. Centered immediately above the entry doors is as panel carved with the words "Masonic Temple". Above this a formal cornice. Further highlighting the entry is an ornate cartouche sporting the double headed eagle emblem of the Scottish Rite Masons. The original wood entry doors and surrounds have been replaced with a modern metal unit.

The first floor level of the Temple was devoted to retail space, with four stores fronting on 8th Street and two on K Street. While the rhythm of storefronts (18 foot spacing) remain, most of the materials have been replaced with modern metal storefront systems. Some of the original wood, transom windows remain behind T1-11 siding. The far north corner bays contain two large original wooden doors that open between the columns. These were utilized for the Whitney Motor Co. who rented space in the building. Whitney carried Studebakers, Willy—Knight, and Overland automobiles.

Fenestration on the Temple includes both original and replacement windows. Windows on the K Street façade are original wooden sash and have a pattern of A,B,B,B,B,B,B,C,B,B,A. The A windows are one-over-one cottage style windows. The B windows are Chicago style windows with single pane glass transoms and casement style outer windows. The C windows, Chicago in style are located lower than the other windows and accommodate an interior stairwell. The 8th Street façade, has modern replacement vinyl windows in a compatible configuration. The are spaced in a A,B,B,B,B,B,B,B,A pattern. The south/rear façade is nearly void of windows except for a small band of one-over-one double hung windows in the kitchen area. The west façade boasts original wood sash windows in a pattern of A,A,A,B,B,B,B,B,B on the 2nd floor area and A,C,B,B,B,B,B,B on the 3rd floor.

In 1949 a modern concrete elevator tower was added to the southeast corner of the building. It was designed by Aberdeen architect Charles A. Baylon and cost \$25,000.

On the first floor were six spaces for stores. The two storefronts with K Street entrances were 23 x 76' and 10 x 76'. They were occupied by Ford and Overland dealerships. Four additional storefront spaces that face Eighth Street were 42' x88,

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20 x 88, 20 x 88 and 20 x 88. The entire first floor had 20 ft ceilings. Today these spaces have been modified with new sheetrock walls and dropped ceilings.

All of the wood used for construction of the Temple which included studs and stringers in the floors and walls, doors, trim, cabinets, and window casings, was old growth Douglas Fir. The flooring itself is also fir with the exception of the grand ballroom which is highly polished maple. The Grays Harbor Building Company was subcontracted to sand and polish all of the floors. While some of the woodwork is painted, much of it in the Masonic bodies area retains its original finish of dark silvery "wash" allowing the wood grain to show through. Other contractors included the Hoquiam Paint Company Inc. who did all of the painting, stenciling and finish work for the Temple and George A. McLean, plain and ornamental plaster contractor.

The second floor contains the Masonic Lodge rooms and support spaces, as well as ten rental offices along the 8th Street side of the building. Generally the offices spaces are 10'4" x 18'6" and contain their original doors and window trim as well as moldings. To maintain flexibility of the spaces, all of the offices have doors that open between them. The outer hallway wall contains frosted glass windows and transoms to allow natural light to penetrate the hall.

The rest of the second floor is dedicated exclusively to Masonic use. A variety of interior doors could be closed to block this space off from general public use. The largest space on the second floor is the grand ballroom.

The 50'6" x 75'7" ballroom is two stories in height and is decorated with a variety of ornate plaster embellishments in the classical style. The formal space has a boxed beam ceiling with six ornate chandeliers hanging from beam intersections. Some flat florescent lighting has been added. On each side of the room are 8 full height pilasters with gilded capitals and narrow burgundy band running above the base. The base of each pilaster is a light tan color, a motif which also runs around the entire room at the height of the pilaster base. In the bases of four of the pilasters on each side of the room are wooden grates that were part of the original heating and cooling system. On the east end of the room is a balcony held by ornate brackets. The balcony will accommodate 75 people. At the opposite end of the room in the south corner is a small triangular shaped stage. Approximately 12'4" deep, the stage contains a Sohmer parlor grand piano, purchased for the ballroom in

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1922. The floor is highly polished maple. The ballroom is lit by two banks of windows set between the pilasters with large fabric valances across the top and draperies hanging to the floor. The original window hangings were a rose color with a lace pattern of trimming. The walls and ceiling of the ballroom are a yellow-cream color with white, gold and dark burgundy used for accent trim.

At the head of the Masonic staircase before entering the ballroom is the ladies parlor. The large 27' x 34' space originally had a rose taupe Wilton Rug, and antique mahogany furniture upholstered in polychrome velour. These furnishings have been lost. Inside the parlor is the ladies restroom, which was French grey in color with reed or wicker furniture with touches of mulberry and black colors. Original fixtures remain with wooden toilet stall surrounds.

Before you enter the ballroom is a hallway leading to and connecting with the lodge rooms. Separated by doors, this enabled that portion of the building to be completely isolated from public intrusion, if public events were being held in the ballroom. The hallway passes the Blue Lodge room and the Scottish Rite room and terminates in a spacious preparation room thoroughly equipped with dust-proof paraphernalia compartments with glass fronts. Also down the hall is a large 26'8" x 13'8" smoking room, now used as a library.

The Blue Lodge Room, used by the Master Masons, is a 24' x 56'8" rectangular space. The walls in this room are stipple blue with the original stencil work on the walls in rust gold and burnt orange colors. On each side of the rooms are eight cream colored Ionic order pilasters. Their capitals are gold and bronze with blue highlights, while the bases are a blue gray with blue and gold highlights appearing as a modified egg and dart design. The large cornice piece that runs around the room defines a barrel vault ceiling. Originally painted as a sky, the ceiling has been repainted after water damage.

The ornate cornice contains a partially gilded egg and dart pattern, and ornate stencil work focused around transparent round lights in the frieze area directly above each pilaster. Like the larger Scottish Rite Lodge room, the Blue room has a complex system of indirect lighting system for the ceiling. Three additional ornate chandeliers hang from the ceiling. The Blue Lodge Room used 6,060 kilowatts in the lighting system. Like many fraternal lodge rooms, the Blue Lodge room is

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surrounded by a raised platform on the edge of the room for seating on all sides. The carpeting in the room is blue (the original was bluish taupe). The furnishings in this room are an matched set of mission style oak benches and chairs upholstered in dark red. An original Sohmer upright player piano sits at the head of this room. The heating and cooling system in this room is the same as the Scottish Rite room. The balcony across the back of the room holds approx 40 people.

The larger, 36'7" x 67'6" Scottish Rite room is highlighted by Classical detailing and a barrel vault ceiling. The walls in the room retain their original buff color. All the stenciling on the walls is done in rust, gold and burnt orange giving the effect of relief work. On each side of the room are 8 cream colored pilasters of the Roman Doric order. Their capitals have gilded, bronze and light blue highlights, while their bases are a dark brown. The very deep cornice running around the room is painted in colors that match the pilasters and capitals. Appearing to hold up the cornice are square pieces of ornamentation with raised circular pieces covering it. These appear to rest on grooved supports resting on a beam that runs around the room, supported by the pilaster capitals. Between the grooved supports are numerous luncheon plate sized transparency lights. Controlled by an original mother-of-pearl inlay push button panel, these lights show words, letters and symbols used in Masonic ceremonies.

The domed ceiling, which rises to the top of the third floor was originally decorated as to give the effect of the heavens with blue sky, and light fleecy clouds. The ceiling is now painted white after it sustained water damage. The ceiling was lit by an intricate indirect system of lighting. The 18,000 kilowatts specially designed system can take the room from complete darkness to a deep red, to a lighter crimson, finally reaching a strong white light resembling daylight. The original large and detailed rheostats are still located upstairs. Hoquiam Electric Lighting Co. did all the wiring in the building and the head electricians name is engraved on the push button panel.

The carpeting in the Scottish Rite Lodge room is a yellow-gold color (the original Axminster rug was a rose color). The room is surrounded by a raised platform on the edge of the room for seating on all sides, designed for custom oak benches and chairs. The lodge room also has a balcony for overflow seating which can hold up to 60 people. A baby grand Sohmer piano sits in the front SE corner of the room.

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In the back of the lodge rooms connecting with the ballroom is a large 34'7" x 13'8" kitchen. The space retains its original glass front cabinets.

Heating and cooling for the building was provided by a coal fueled boiler (that came out of a locomotive due to necessity of larger size) on the first floor which would bring heat and fresh air to the various rooms via a diaphragm and ductwork. In the lodge rooms ducts are hidden disguised as 6'1" long and 4" high grates running along the front of the seating platforms. Cold air returns are found in the various ceiling spaces via round grates which have suction fans on the roof.

Interior decoration of the lodge rooms, ballroom, ladies parlor hallway and other portions of the second floor which are dedicated to Masonic use was done under the supervision of Rudolph Frederickson of Seattle. These items as well as all the furnishings and carpeting were procured through the cooperation and assistance of the Kaufman-Leonard Co. (now Kaufman-Scroggs having changed name in 1933) of Aberdeen. All furnishings were originally upholstered in leather, but are now re-done in naugahyde. All of the furniture was custom made for the lodge rooms design to fit between the pilasters.

The three Sohmer pianos in the Temple were all ordered from the Emeneker Piano Co. in Aberdeen. They were made in Long Island in 1921 and shipped to Hoquiam in 1922.

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Statement of Significance

The Masonic Temple in Hoquiam, Washington is historically significant under criterion A for its direct tie to the broad patterns of social history within the Grays Harbor region. Completed in 1922, the three-story Masonic Temple is also significant under criterion C as a property that embodies the distinctive characteristics of its type, and period. Designed by a prominent Pacific Northwest architectural firm, which had direct ties to the Masonic organization, the grand building is noteworthy for its highly ornamented interior spaces. At the time of construction, Hoquiam was a town of just over 10,000 citizens, and such a large structure was a monument to the future aspirations of the growing city. The period of significance for the Masonic Temple begins in 1922, the date of construction, and ends in 1957, the 50 year cut-off date due to the continuing use of the building as a Masonic Temple.

The development of an organized Masonic presence in Hoquiam is credited to Franklin Darwin Arnold. President and founder of the First National Bank in Hoquiam, Arnold arrived in the city on June 10, 1889. Reportedly, one day when several men were in his bank, he noticed that nearly all of them wore a Masonic emblem. After some initial conversations, it was then suggested that a meeting should be held to see if there was interest in establishing a lodge in Hoquiam. Seventeen men expressed a desire to become charter members, and after Aberdeen Lodge No. 52 had granted them permission, a petition was sent to the Worshipful Grand Master of the State, asking that a dispensation be granted to establish a Masonic Lodge in Hoquiam. The request was granted on December 31, 1889.

Shortly thereafter, local Masons began to transfer their lodge membership to what would become Hoquiam Lodge No. 64, Free & Accepted Masons. On January 13, 1890, the first meeting of the Lodge No. 64 was held. The next meeting was held on January 20, 1890, where the dispensation of the Worshipful Grand Master of the State, William A. Fairweather, was read and the permanent organization of officers were installed. At the time of dedication, the subject of a home was discussed. The minutes of that meeting note that Lodge member, James A. Karr, offered to give a lot to the lodge and an additional \$350 in money. Further funds were offered in the form of a \$1,000 bond at 10% interest. No action was taken however, and additional discussion about a permanent home would occur on and off for the next 25+ years.

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Prior to construction of the nominated building, the meetings of the Hoquiam Lodge were held in a variety of locations. Some of the first meetings were held in at Stevens School on I Street. Then the Lodge moved to the Culver Building on 10th Street, then to the Heerman's Building (corner of 8th and I street), then to a small Odd Fellows Building, then to the A.O.U.W. Building on 8th Street. The last meeting location prior to construction of the nominated building, was a new Odd Fellows Building across the street from the nominated site, where the Hoquiam Lodge rented space for \$2 per meeting.

On February 5, 1894, Lodge member Jay D. Dean proposed that the Hoquiam Lodge buy a lot on the corner of 8th and K Street. Charter member and Hoquiam pioneer, James Karr again offered to donate a property he owned for the cause. No action was taken on the offer until April 11, 1904 when a committee was appointed to investigate the feasibility of building their own Masonic Hall. By that time, the Lodge had secured between \$800 and \$900 for the purposes of purchasing land. That same year Lodge members Judge Charles W. Hodgdon and Edgar Leslie Hurd were appointed to prepare the articles of incorporation for a company which could purchase a lot and erect a building. It was not until May 22, 1910 however, that the discussion of building their own facility was again seriously discussed. By October of 1910, the Lodge had secured sufficient subscriptions to assume the purchase of a lot, but again no action was taken.

While discussions of constructing a building continued among the Hoquiam Masonic Lodge No. 64 members, there were many higher degree members, called the Scottish Rite Masons, who had been traveling to Olympia for their meetings. Since they would not be granted a separate charter unless they had an appropriate hall, they decided it was time to take direct action towards the construction of a building on their own.

The Scottish Rite Masonic Temple Association was organized as the holding company, and was incorporated on September 27, 1920. Its officers were Phillip J. Mourant, President and Trustee; Mr. Sould, Vice President; Mr. McIntyre, Treasurer; and Mr. Callahan, Secretary. To raise funds for a building, bonds which would mature in 25 years, were sold. These were in \$50.00, \$100.00 and \$500.00 amounts.

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Ten men were chosen to conduct the sale of bonds. Each man was given a list of Masons to solicit. At the end of the drive, \$95,000 had been subscribed. Short of the amount needed, additional money was raised through a second campaign headed by John E. Nelson (Chairman), Frank W. McEachron, and A.E. Graham. In three weeks, these men had raised an additional \$85,000 for a total of \$180,000. Ten thousand dollars worth of bonds, including \$2,250 that the lodge owned in stock in the Hoquiam Masonic Temple Association, which the new association had taken over, was acquired from Lodge No. 64.

Following completion of the required amount, the building committee bought several lots on a prominent corner in downtown Hoquiam. The main 55 x 150 ft lot, at the SW corner of Eighth and K Street, was owned by the North Western Lumber Company. It still contained the Pomona Hotel, which was eventually sold and moved off the property. The Association also purchased two additional lots with a combined area of 50 x 150 from Chris Anderson and William E. Boeing of Seattle for \$12,000. This gave the Association property with 150 frontage on Eighth Street and 150 ft on K Street.

The Scottish Rite Temple Association of Hoquiam retained one of the most prominent architectural firms in the Pacific Northwest at the time, to design its new home — Sutton & Whitney. Albert Sutton and Harrison A. Whitney had formed a partnership in Portland, Oregon in 1912 and 1918, the firm established an office in Tacoma with Earl A. Dugan as associate. Sutton was a 33rd Degree Mason, and most likely received the commission for his ties to the Masonic organization as well as for his architectural expertise.

Albert Sutton was born in Victoria, British Columbia, in 1867, but grew up in Portland, Oregon. After attending Portland's public school system, he studied for two years at the University of California. After his time in Berkeley, he became a draftsman for the Southern Pacific Railroad. For three years, he worked on a variety of bridges and buildings associated with the railroad. In 1888 Sutton moved to Tacoma and formed a partnership with James Pickles. Together, they designed at least six commercial buildings in Tacoma's downtown. The practice dissolved in 1893. Sutton then formed a short-lived partnership with architect Ambrose J. Russell from 1893-1895. After his partnership with Russell ended, Sutton moved to San Francisco where he formed a partnership with architect Charles Peter Weeks. The

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firm of Sutton & Weeks was established around 1901 and lasted until 1910. After this venture, Sutton moved back to the Northwest and opened a practice in Hood River, Oregon. He also operated a ranch outside of town. Then in 1912, he formed yet another partnership with the younger, Harrison A. Whitney of Portland. Wanting to expand their growing business even further, in 1918 Sutton returned to Tacoma and established a branch office for the firm with local architect, Earl A. Dugan as an associate.

Born in 1877, in Osage, Iowa, Harrison Allen Whitney graduated from Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1904 with a degree in architecture. Moving to Portland after graduation, Whitney first worked in the offices of the Lewis & Clark Exposition and was then employed at the architectural firm of Whidden & Lewis, one of Portland's leading firms. In 1912, he left Whidden & Lewis to establish his own firm with Albert Sutton. Whitney was a member of the AIA and served on the committee that established the Oregon chapter in 1911. He died in Portland on August 18, 1962, at the age of 85.

Reportedly Sutton spent most of his time in Tacoma, in connection with the firms work on the Todd Shipyards (1919), Annie Wright Seminary (1924) and the campus of the College of Puget Sound (1923-1924; renamed University of Puget Sound in 1960). Other important projects by the firm (while Sutton was still living) included the National Bank of Tacoma (1921); W.R. Rust Building (1920) also in Tacoma; and the Tacoma Scottish Rite Cathedral (1921).

Upon Sutton's sudden death in Tacoma on November 18, 1923, at the age of 56, the firm continued under the Sutton & Whitney name for several years. Notable projects after Sutton's death included the Neighbors of Woodcraft Building in Portland (1924), the Masonic Temple in Portland (1927), and numerous residences.

At the urging of building committee chairman, J.P. Mourant, the Scottish Rite Building Committee hired the architectural firm of Vernon & Vernon of Aberdeen to oversee the construction of the building and act as the local supervising architectural firm (so reports indicate that Vernon & Vernon was the lead architectural firm). Watson William Vernon, was born in Ohio on August 17, 1868, and came to the Grays Harbor area around 1909 via Colorado. While in Boulder, Colorado, Watson reportedly designed Washington (1903) and Lincoln Schools among other projects.

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Upon his arrival in Aberdeen, he practiced with fellow architect George B. Reid (Reid & Vernon), but by 1911 he had established his own independent practice. Vernon's formal architectural education and training is unknown. In 1921 Watson's son, Lawrence R., joined the practice (renamed Vernon & Vernon). Both son and father had received their architectural license on September 13, 1919 (Lawrence R. No. 174 and Watson No. 175). From Polk Directories, by 1924 the Vernon family had moved from Aberdeen. Vernon W. Watson passed away in San Diego on December 1, 1957 at the age of 89. No information can be found regarding Lawrence or whether the two practiced architecture elsewhere after leaving Aberdeen.

Among Watson Vernon's known projects is the Spanish Revival style City Hall in Montesano (1914), the Prairie style State Training School for Girls Administration Building (1914) in Rochester, and several large homes in Aberdeen, Hoquiam and Montesano including the Sam Anderson House, and the Daniel McGillienddy House in Aberdeen, the W. G. Hopkins House in Saginaw, and the W.H. Able House and William H. France House in Montesano. Vernon's best know project however is the Classical Revival style Gray's Harbor County Courthouse (1911, questions persist as to if he was the main architect for the building). Some reports also indicate he was involved in the construction of the Finch Building (1910 by Gould & Champney) and he is also listed as the architect for Immanuel Lutheran Church in Seattle (1907).

Conveniently the building committee chairman, Phillip J. Mourant, was also part owner and general manager of the Grays Harbor Construction Company. His company was awarded the contract to erect a three-story Masonic Temple at a cost of approximately \$135,000. Construction was begun in the summer of 1921.

At the time, the Grays Harbor Construction Company was the largest and most prominent construction company in the Grays Harbor region. Mourant had established the company in 1893. Born in Quebec Canada in 1867, Phillip J. Mourant moved to Wisconsin at the age of 4. As a youth he learned the carpentry trade and at the age of 20 moved to Vancouver, Washington, where he was employed as a carpenter until 1889. That year he moved to Hoquiam to oversee the construction of the Hoquiam Sash & Door Co. Mill. His excellent work awarded him a contract to build the Bayview Hotel/Pomona Hotel, Lincoln School, Hodgdon Office Building, Judge Hodgdon House, Lytle Homes, Stearns House and the Acteson House. In 1893, he established the firm of Mourant & Brisco and together they built many

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residences in and around Hoquiam. In 1898, Brisco left Hoquiam for Mexico and Mourant took on a new partner, Milton L. Watson.

Watson also had a background in construction and was a carpenter/builder in Los Angeles for five years before coming to Hoquiam. He was born in Madison, Wisconsin in 1865 and grew up in Watertown, South Dakota. He moved to Washington with his family, first to Tacoma, then to Hoquiam. Together Mourant & Watson broadened the scope of the firm and were awarded several large building contracts including a plant for the Gig Harbor Lumber Company and a factory for the National Lumber & Box Company.

In 1904 they were joined by James T. Quigg (who would later buy out the partners) and in 1907, they incorporated the business together as the Gig Harbor Construction Company. The new company built many structures in Grays Harbor County including the Woodlawn Mill & Boom Co. Plant, the Bridal Veil Lumber Co. Plant in Oregon, the Lytle Block, the Emerson Block, Our Lady of Good Help Catholic Church, the Hicks Building, the Foster Block, and Washington School. The company was also involved in the construction of a variety of bridges, government wharfs and trestles. They expanded into the paving business in 1914 and did many miles of roads in Aberdeen and Everett. The large size of the company is reflected in their ownership of several large storage facilities in Hoquiam and a fleet of scows and two tug boats, which they used to transport building materials to and from construction sites. Mourant served as Mayor of Hoquiam from 1910 to 1911.

Not until after the new building was underway did the Scottish Rite Lodge of Perfection receive a permanent charter from the mother organization. Judge C.W. Hodgdon was the first venerable master of that organization. He was then succeeded by J.P.H. Callahan. While the Scottish Rite Lodge of Perfection was founded with membership of nearly 200, within two years it increased its membership to almost 350.

By May of 1921 construction work on the \$200,000 Masonic Temple was underway. The forms for a 12 inch concrete wall were complete and forms for the other walls on the first story were completed the first week of August 1921. George McIntosh was awarded the bid to move the old Pomona Hotel building off site so the driving of pilings for the foundation could begin. Newspapers report that architect Watson

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Vernon had left Aberdeen on May 8, 1921 by auto to visit and inspect Masonic Temples in other cities including Centralia, Chehalis, Olympia, Tacoma, Seattle and Bremerton.

By October 13, 1921, the finishing touches were being applied to the hot tar roof which had been under construction for several weeks. This work was subcontracted to Hoquiam Sheet Metal Works, who also installed the galvanized tin flashing as well as all the sheet iron pipes. It was the aim of the contracting company to have the roof done over the entire building before the heavy rains set in, and this was carried out successfully.

On September 3, 1921 the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of the Free & Accepted Masons of Washington convened in the IOOF hall to conduct the cornerstone rites for the new building. An 1,800 pound cornerstone of British Columbia Granite had arrived at the site on August 25th. The stone is inscribed as follows: "Laid in ample form A.L. 5921 (which is the Masonic calendar date for 1921)". Conveniently, the hall was located across the street from the construction site and had been rented by the Masons for meetings for a number of years. John Gifford of Spokane, Most Worshipful Grand Master, was in charge of the ceremonies assisted by Horace Taylor of Tacoma, Grand Secretary; and James Begg of Seattle, Grand Lecturer. After convening in regular form, the lodge men marched to the north eastern corner of the new building site where the corner stone was laid. James P.H. Callahan, was the Grand Orator of the occasion. Band music interspersed the ceremonies. Ample room was available for the hundreds of people who attended.

The event was regarded as an important occasion to the citizens of Hoquiam and the Masons. Upon completion, the building would be one of the finest and largest structures in the city. The evening meeting, which was open to all Master Masons, convened at 8 o'clock in the IOOF Hall. Addresses by some of the most prominent Masons of the State were featured in the program. Musical numbers were also rendered. The session was closed with a banquet at the Moose Hall given and served by the ladies of Mizpah Chapter No. 30, Order of Eastern Star.

In a little over a year, the three-story Masonic Temple was completed. Built under the direction of the Scottish Rite Building Association, the total furnished cost for the fireproof building was \$191,000. Grand in size, at 700,000 cubic feet, and elaborate

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in design, the completion of the Masonic Temple represented a long term vision of the organization. As a mixed use building, constructed in concrete and brick, it also began a new trend in the community to erect larger more ornate structures. The building not only housed the office and spaces needed for the Blue Lodge, Scottish Rite and Mizpah Chapter of the Eastern Star, it also incorporated a variety of office and commercial space on all three floors for rental space. Tenants initially included four doctors and dentists, a vocal and piano studio, an insurance company, two automobile dealerships, and the offices of Grays Harbor Railway & Light Company.

On June, 9th and 10th of 1922 an elaborate two-day dedication ceremony was planned for the dedication of the completed Temple. Invitations were sent to all Scottish Rite members and Masons of high degree throughout the Pacific Northwest including all 33rd degree Masons of the State and all Knights Commander of the Court of Honor. A number of these dignitaries gave short talks during the ceremonies on the evening of the 10th.

On Friday the 9th, the new Masonic Temple was open to all Masons and their guests for guided tours. Elaborate floral arrangements had been placed throughout the building, many of which were congratulatory tributes from other fraternal organizations. Formal dedication exercises began at 8 o'clock pm. Only Masons and Eastern Star members were allowed to attend this ceremony. However each Mason was allowed to bring "one lady friend". For the guests, a special musical and entertainment program was held while the Masons were occupied with their formal services.

With over 500 Masons in attendance, the Temple was dedicated to "*mutual concession, charitable judgment and toleration, purity, harmony, and loving kindness, charity, compassion and sympathy, wise legislation, just and impartial execution of the laws, honest administration of affairs, justice, right and truth, good faith and fidelity to all obligations, to duty, upright decisions and adjudication, stainless loyalty and honor, and observance of solemn vows.*" The ceremonies concluded promptly at 10pm at which time a grand ball was held for all in attendance.

The next day, the Grays Harbor Scottish Rite held their first reunion and formal meetings in the new building. Candidates for initiation presented themselves for

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registration/membership and members worked on their advancement to the next Masonic "degree" throughout the day. At 6pm an elaborate dinner was held for all Scottish Rite Masons prepared and served by the Ladies of Mizpah Chapter No. 30, Order of Eastern Star. After dinner work began on the Fourteenth degree. About 75 men took the eleventh degrees from the fourth to the fourteenth inclusive, which made them members of the Scottish Rite Lodge of Perfection. Then at 9 o'clock at the conclusion of work in the degrees, William McCrea, 33rd degree Mason and Deputy of the Supreme Council of Washington, gave a fraternal address in connection with the dedication program. McCrea noted that he was "*... surprised to find that you have such a beautiful Temple. You must have a wonderful body of men, to put up such a magnificent building as this. The Scotchmen here must be different from the Scotchmen I know*". He warned against taking too much pride of the new building, and further dedicated the edifice to "womanhood, and boys and girls as it was from them future Masons would come".

The completion of the Masonic Temple in Hoquiam was the fulfillment of a long-felt desire, not only by the Scottish Rite Masons, but of Blue Lodge Masons, for a creditable home for Masonic work on Grays Harbor. It would be occupied not only by the bodies of the Scottish Rite Grays Harbor Order of Perfection No. 12 (degrees 4 to 14th inclusive), but also by Hoquiam Lodge No. 64 F. & A.M., and Mizpah Chapter No. 30, Order of Eastern Star, Lodge of Rose Croix (14 to 18th degrees), Council of Kadosh (19-30 degrees), Consistory (31rd and 32rd degrees). The opening of the building was also celebrated in the local paper by a special, multi-page insert, which highlighted various aspects of the construction and dedication events.

The next several years the Scottish Rite Masons and the Blue Lodge continued to utilize the building for a variety of Masonic activities. It also served as a primary facility for large social and civic gatherings ranging from dances to parties, and weddings and sporting events. Throughout the early 20th Century, Temple members included some of the city's most prominent citizens, and the prestige of the group was underscored by the role it played at important community events in the life of the city such as parades, cornerstone laying ceremonies and building dedications.

During the depression of the 1930s, the finances of the Lodge became unstable due to the closure of the First National Bank of Hoquiam. Eventually, the ownership of Masonic Temple was lost due to back taxes. As a result, a wholesale reorganization

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was needed if the Masons were to acquire the building back. Quickly a core group of dedicated and committed Masons (seven men and one woman, all members of the various lodges and orders) came together and on April 21, 1937 they filed new Articles of Incorporation for Hoquiam Masonry Incorporated.

The plan was to purchase back the building and protect it from further financial troubles. On December 31, 1938, the Superior Court of the State of Washington authorized the sale of the property to pay for back taxes. Conveniently, the sheriff in charge of the public auction was a Mason and he held off publishing the notice of sale until the day of the auction. As the only bidders, Hoquiam Masonry Incorporated was awarded purchase of the building for \$8,000. Immediately thereafter, the Scottish Rite Lodge renounced all claims to the building and became renters, like the Blue Lodge, to Hoquiam Masonry Incorporated.

The fraternity of Freemasonry is the oldest, largest and most widely known fraternity in the world. It dates back hundreds of years to the time when stonemasons and other craftsmen gathered in shelter houses or lodges. Over the years, formal Masonic lodges emerged, with members bound together not by trade, but by their own desire to be fraternal brothers. The basic unit of Masonry is the Blue Lodge, where members earn the first three Masonic Degrees known as the Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason. There is no higher degree than that of Master Mason (the Third Degree) in the Blue Lodge.

After an individual becomes a Master Mason, he can belong to many other organizations which have their roots in Masonry and which have Blue Lodge Masonry as a prerequisite. Only when a man has achieved the status of Master Mason can he petition to become affiliated with another Masonic organization such as the Shriner's, the Scottish Rite or the York Rite.

While the numbers of the Masons at the Hoquiam Temple have declined (currently 220 Blue Lodge members and 116 Scottish Rite members), they are still very involved in the community and are dedicated to the preservation of the building. The buildings exterior and interior is highly reflective of Masonic Halls and Temples built throughout the country during the 19th and 20th centuries. The Hoquiam Temple is particular noteworthy due to its size and ornate design for such a small community.

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Statutory Warranty Deed for ½ Lot 14 and all of Lot 9, 15 May 1980.

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INTERVIEWS

Al Bowman, Hoquiam - Current President of Hoquiam Masonry Inc. Past Master of Hoquiam Lodge
274, 33rd degree Mason.

Tom O'Donnell, Hoquiam - Past Master Hoquiam Lodge 64, Past Master Knights of Rose Croix, Past
Master Council of Kadosh, Past Master Consistory, Knight Commander Court of Honor, 32nd
degree Mason.

Jack Root, Hoquiam - Root Construction, 33rd degree Mason.

Harold Schmidtke, Hoquiam - Past President Hoquiam Masonry Inc., Past Master Lodge of Perfection,
32nd degree Mason.

John Larson, Hoquiam - Director Polson Museum

Terry Middleton, Hoquiam

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Section number 10

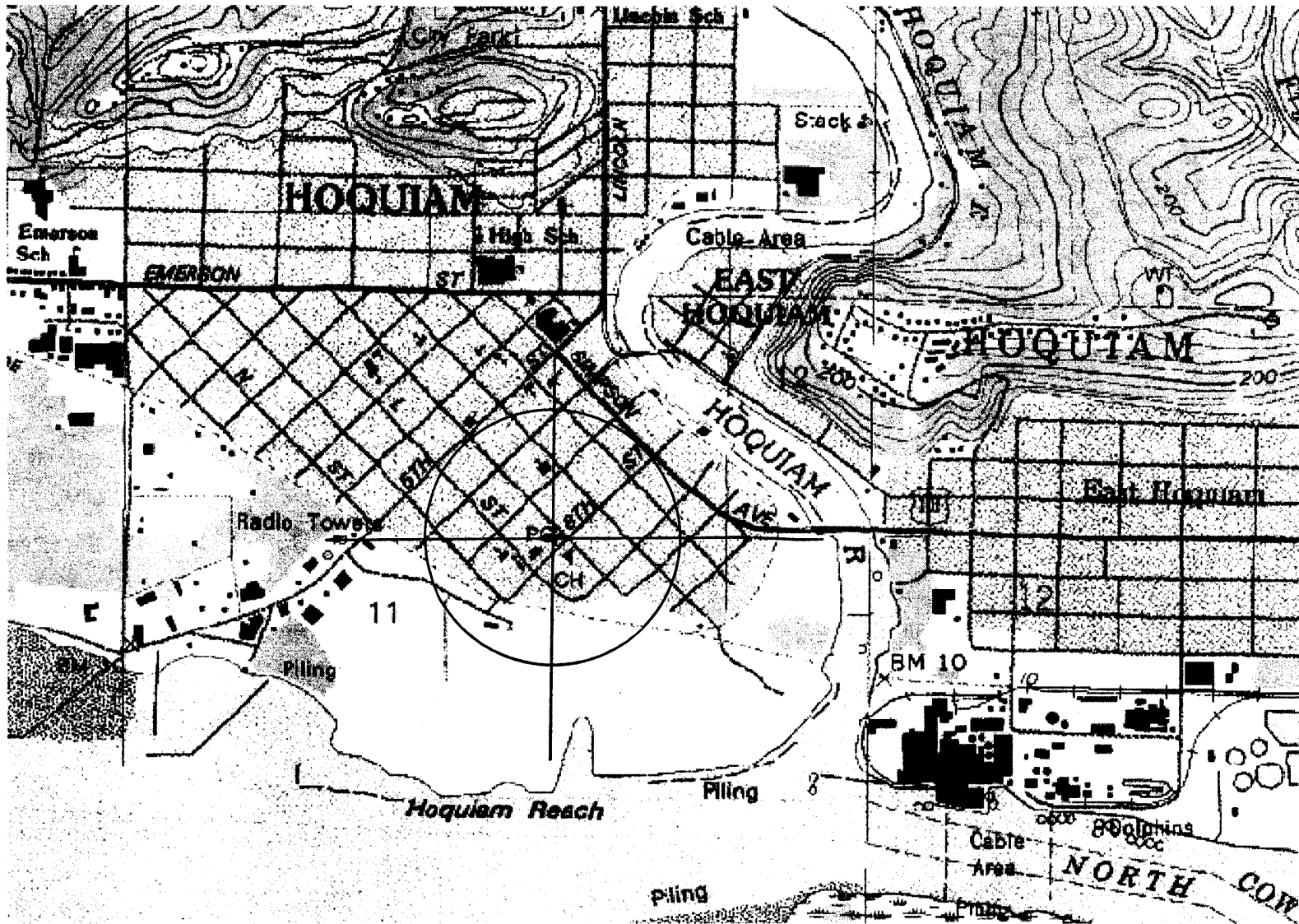
Page 1 of 1

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property is located at 510 8th Street, Hoquiam, WA 98550. It is located on Township 17N, Range 10E in Section 11 of the Willamette Meridian in Grays Harbor County, Washington. It is legally described as Lots 8, 9, 15 -16 of Block 47 of HOQ COR NELY. It is otherwise identified as Tax Parcel 051804701500.

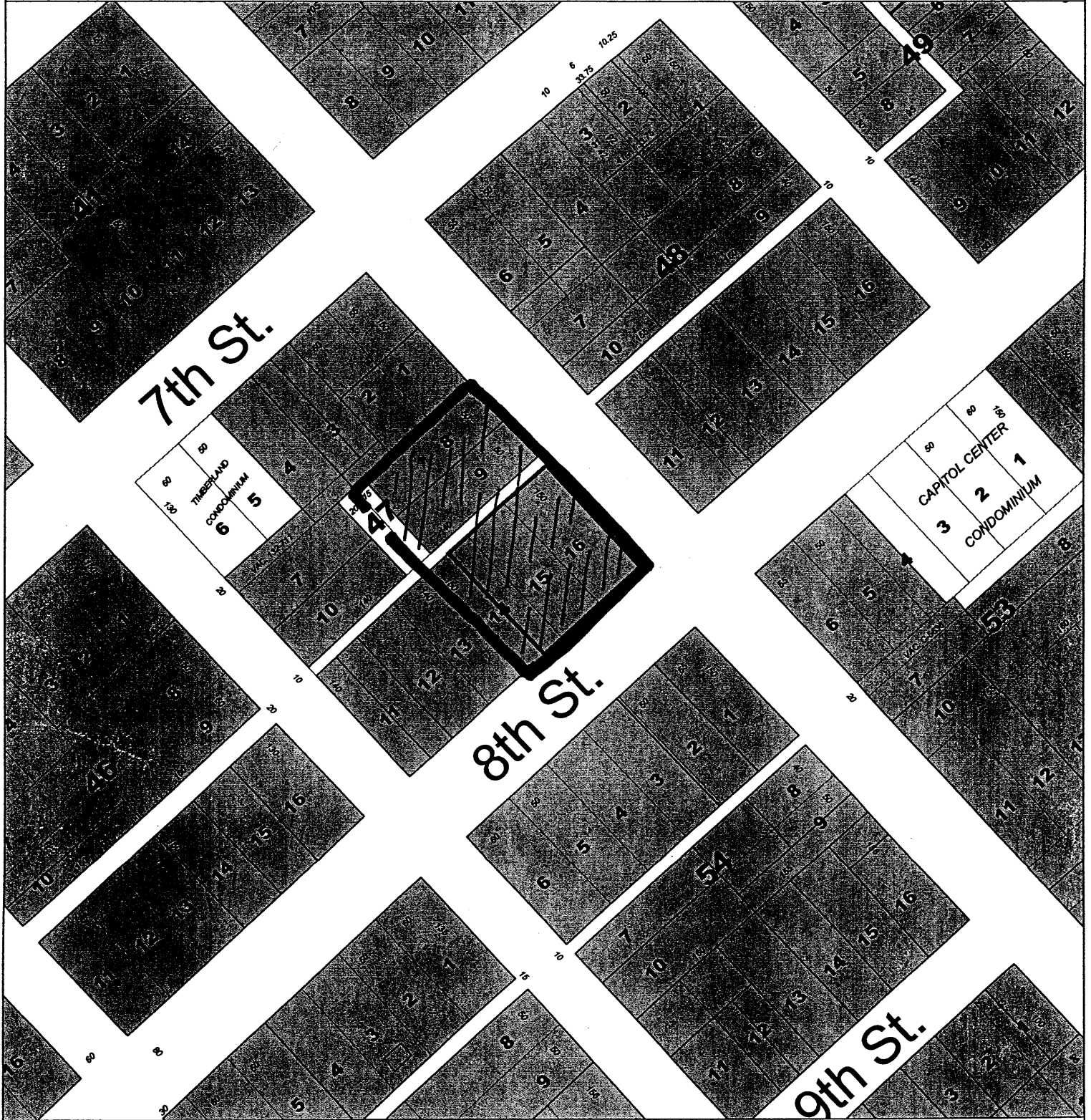
Boundary Justification

The nominated property encompasses various urban tax lots that is occupied by the Hoquiam Masonic Temple. It includes the building, and associated parking lot to the northwest of the building.



MASONIC TEMPLE - HOQUIAM: Hoquiam, WA
UTM 10 432515E 5202783N (NAD83/WGS84)

Grays Harbor County Parcel Map



7th St.

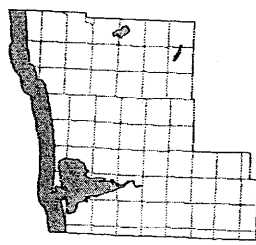
8th St.

9th St.

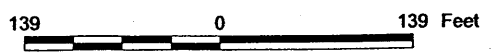
80
130
TIMBERLAND
CONDOMINIUM
6 5

80
80
CAPITOL CENTER
3 2 1
CONDOMINIUM

Map Location



Grays Harbor County
Assessors Office

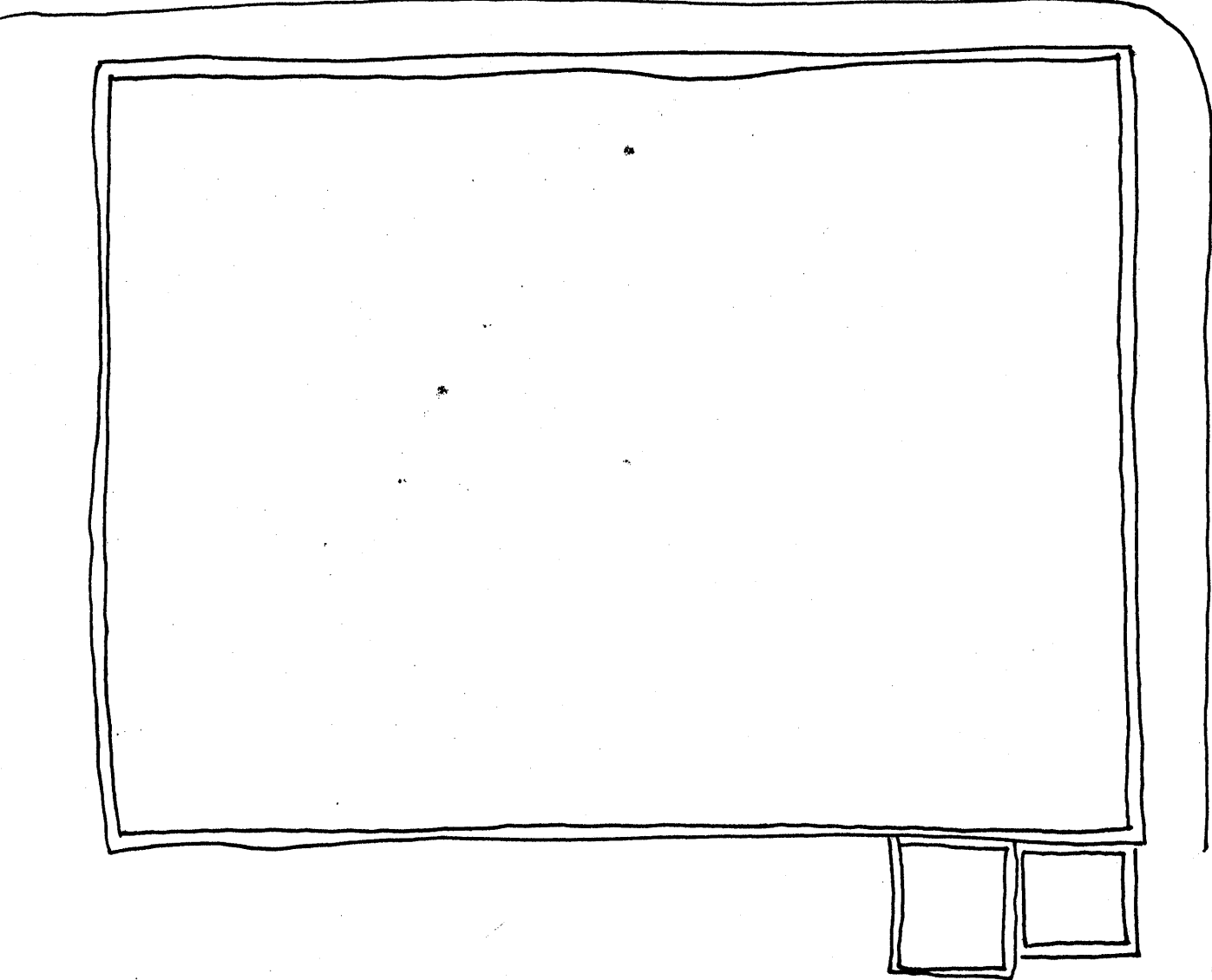


NOTE: This map is for reference only.



Original Parcel Lines

K Street

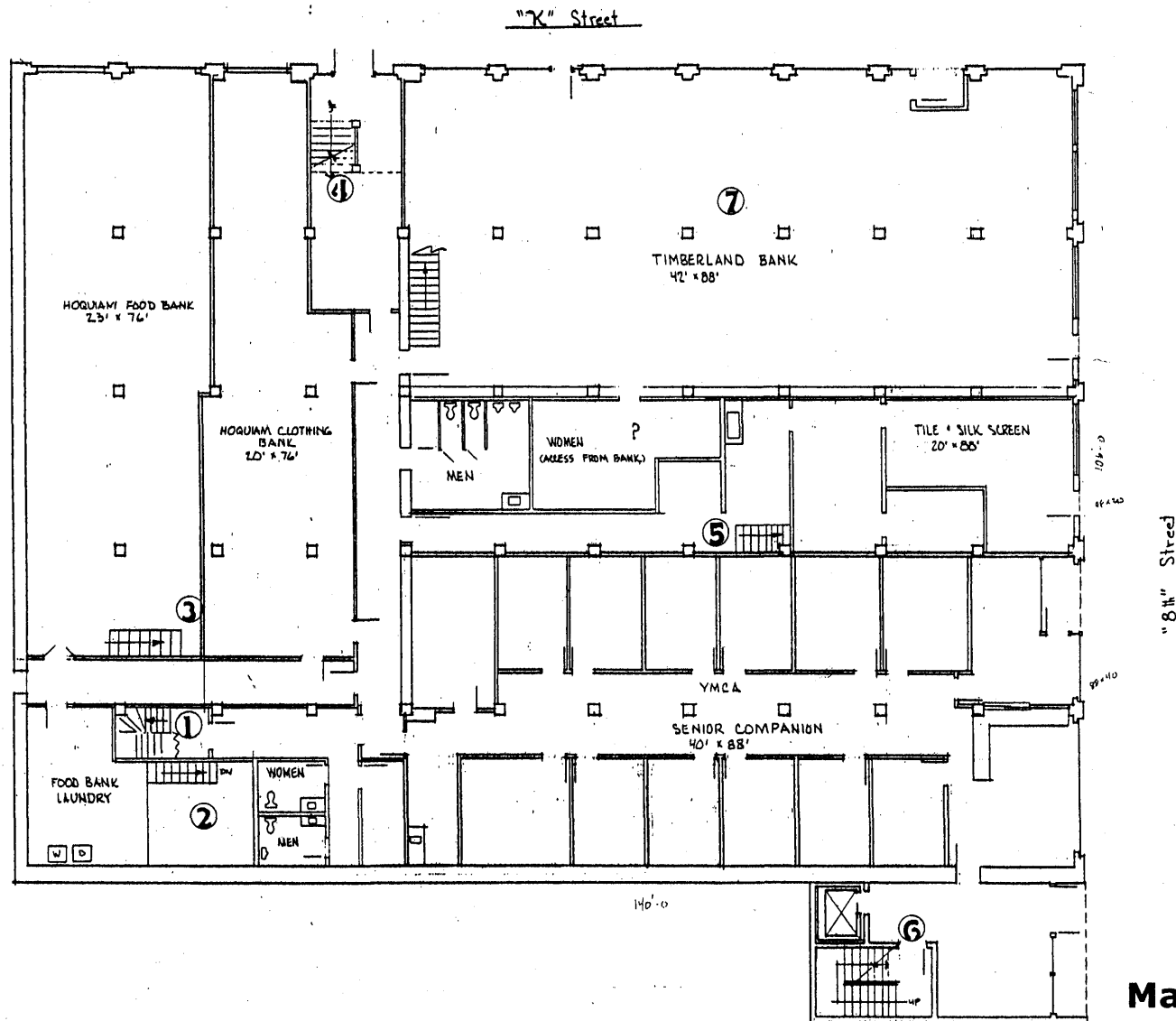


N

8th Street

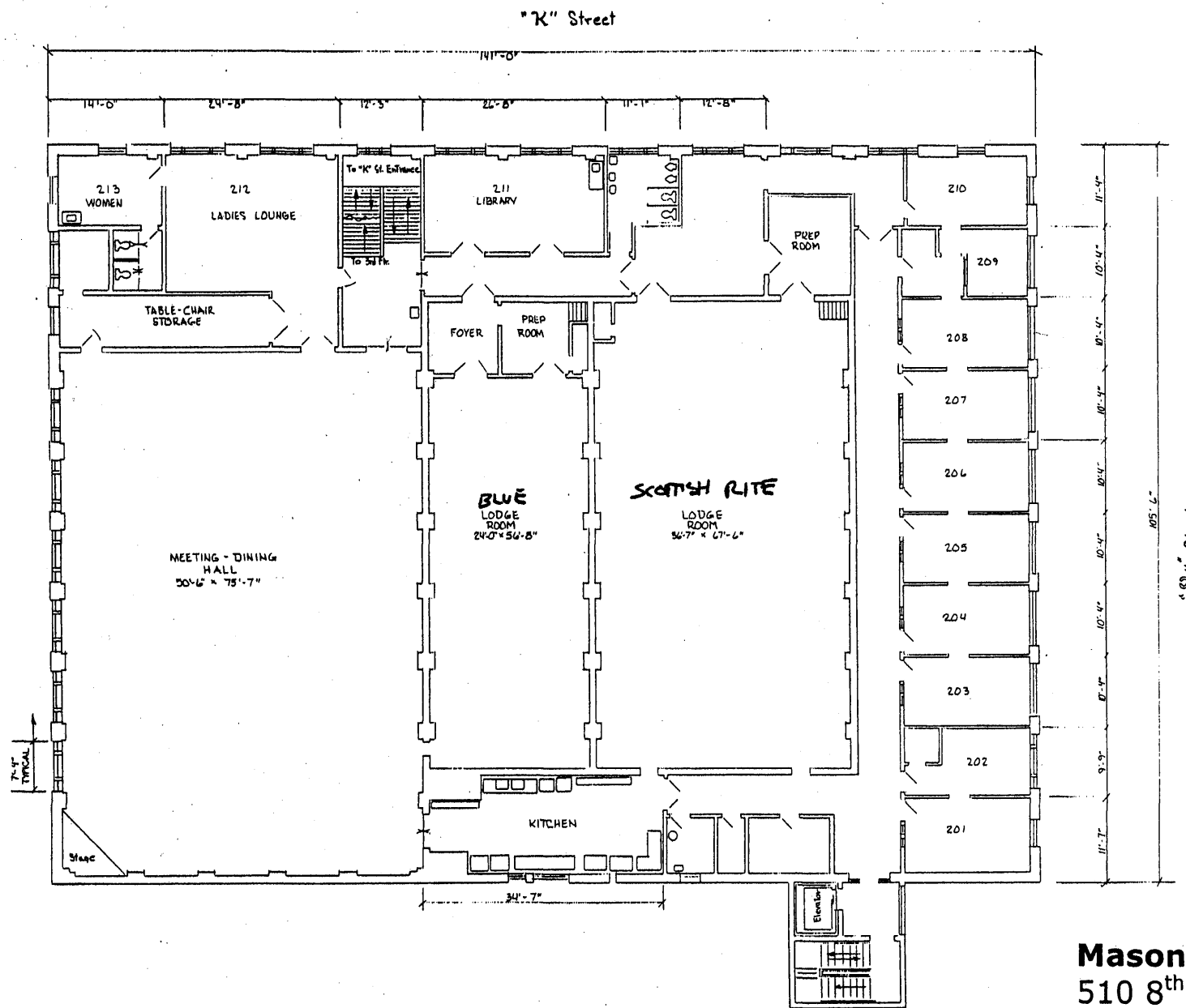
Masonic Temple – Hoquiam
510 8th Street
Hoquiam, WA

Site Plan
Not to Scale



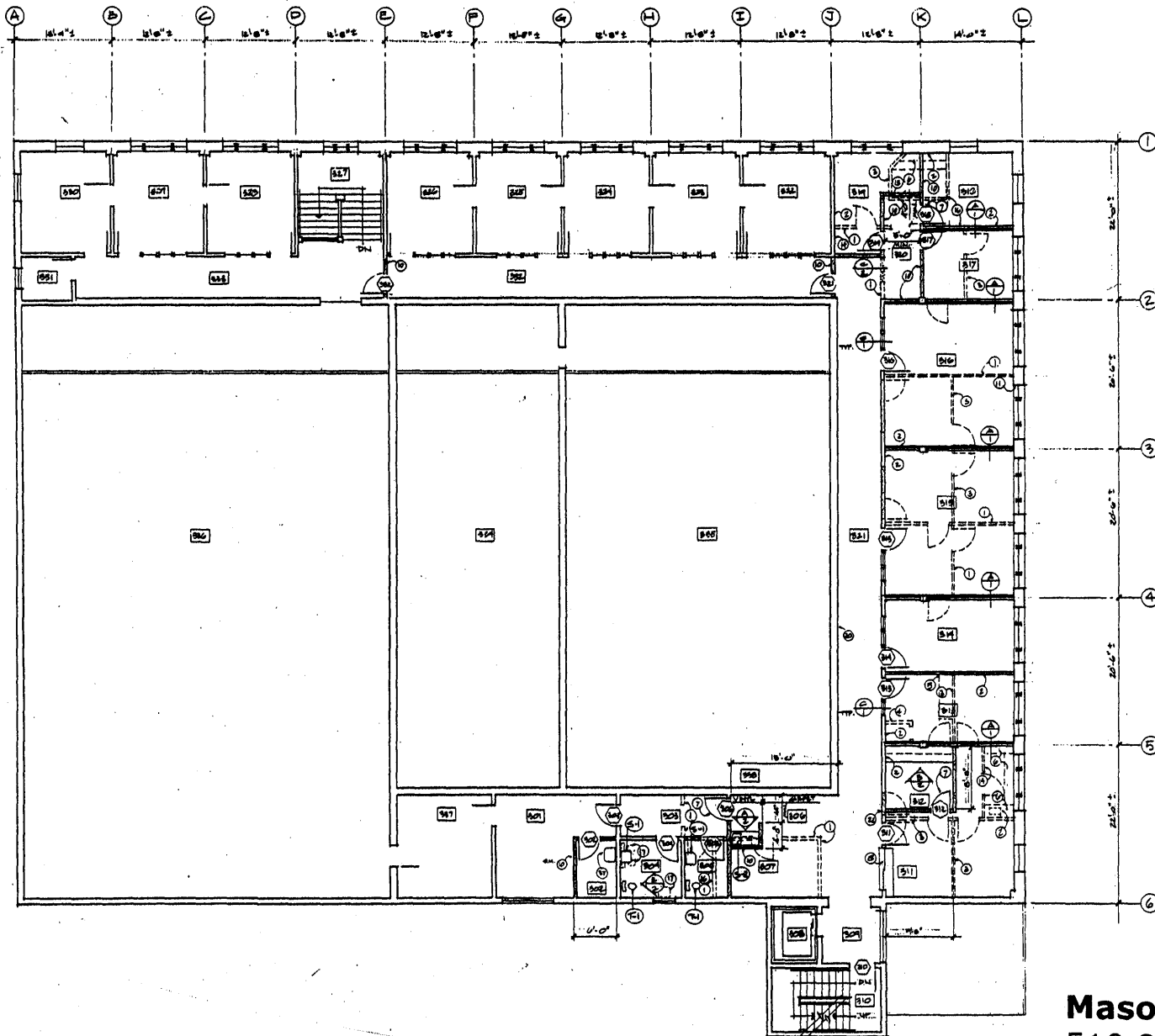
Masonic Temple – Hoquiam
 510 8th Street
 Hoquiam, WA

First Floor Plan
 Not to Scale



Masonic Temple – Hoquiam
 510 8th Street
 Hoquiam, WA

Second Floor Plan
 Not to Scale

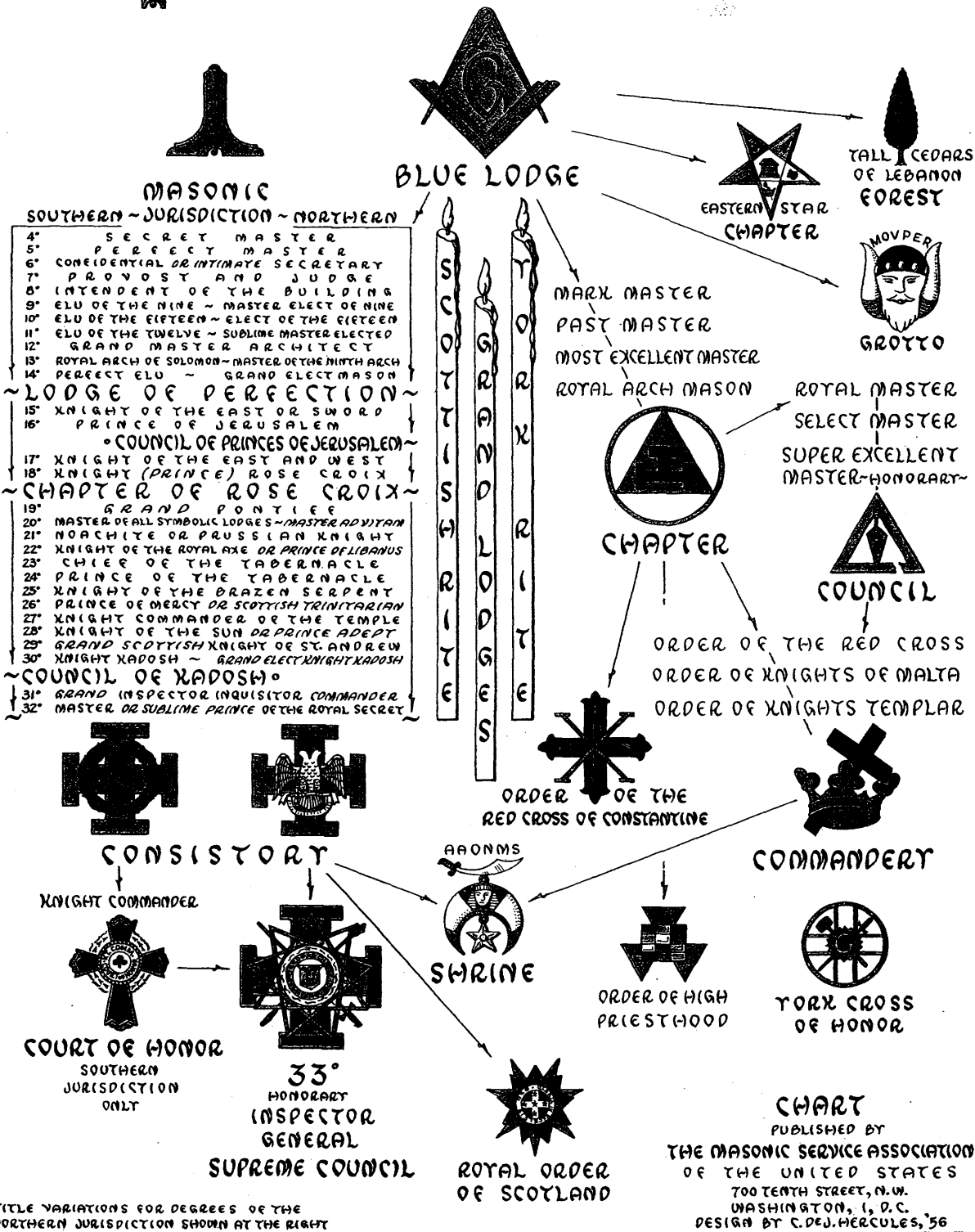


Masonic Temple – Hoquiam
 510 8th Street
 Hoquiam, WA

Third Floor Plan
 Not to Scale

THE STRUCTURE OF ~ FREEMASONRY ~ UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

I°
ENTERED APPRENTICE
II°
FELLOW CRAFT
III°
MASTER MASON



TITLE VARIATIONS FOR DEGREES OF THE NORTHERN JURISDICTION SHOWN AT THE RIGHT

