

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

56 3182

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.



1. Name of Property

Historic name: Howard Masonic Temple

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number: 316 North Washington Street

City or town: Kokomo State: IN County: Howard

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this x nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property x meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide x local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

XA ___ B xC ___ D

	ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF PRES. SERVICES	10.18.18
Signature of certifying official/Title:		Date
<u>Indiana DNR-Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology</u>		
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government		

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.	
Signature of commenting official:	Date
Title :	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

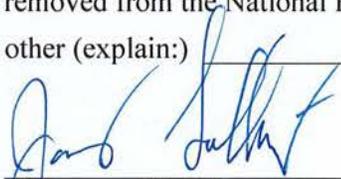
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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:)


Signature of the Keeper

12.3.2018
Date of Action

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

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

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

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

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Classical Revival

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: CONCRETE
walls: BRICK
STONE: Limestone
roof: ASPHALT
other: STONE: Marble
METAL: Steel

Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

The Howard Masonic Temple, built 1921-1923 about two blocks northwest of the Howard County Courthouse in Kokomo, occupies a large corner lot fronting Washington Street. It is a massive seven story brick building constructed in the Neoclassical style with a limestone base and formal three-story front portico of engaged columns. The T-shaped building features two lodge halls with balconies and a seventh floor ballroom at the front of the building. Exceptional finishes and original features are throughout the building.

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Narrative Description

Ground was broken at the southeast corner of North Washington and West Taylor Streets in 1921 for the Howard Masonic Lodge. The corner lot, bordered by the two streets and north/south and east/west alleys, is approximately two blocks northwest of the center of the Kokomo Commercial Historic District and the Howard County Courthouse Square. Parking lots are east and south of the lodge hall and buildings of public or commercial use are to the north and west. Concrete sidewalks and tree lawns are between the building and streets. Lawn is planted in these areas and the only landscaping is a mature tree on the south side of the building. A small wood-frame storage building (c. 1990) is off the southeast corner of the temple. It is considered non-contributing. The seven-story building, by its sheer size, dominates the area on Washington Street. For purposes of this document, the raised basement is not referred to as the first floor, rather, the first floor starts with the floor immediately above the raised basement. Because the ballroom is referred to as a seventh floor space, it is referred to in this document as the seventh floor, therefore no reference to a sixth floor is in the document.

Exterior, photographs 0001-0004, 0030

The tan-colored brick building has a limestone basement and first floor, forming a base, and a shallow limestone portico of columns, antae, trim and entablature. The building is T-shaped with the top of the T forming the front part of the building. This part of the building features smooth stone on its raised basement level and a rusticated first floor with large, smooth block. The bottom leg of the T forms the main volume of the building including its two stacked lodge halls with balconies that form four of its six stories. This part of the building features smooth stone on its raised basement and first floor. The limestone first floor is capped by a stone cornice from which a tall stone belt rises to form a base for the upper four floors, which are brick. These floors are divided into bays by brick Doric pilasters on the side facades and a portico of engaged pilasters on the front facade. The pilasters support a massive entablature on the front and sides of the building that features a stone architrave, brick frieze, and stone cornice with rows of dentils. The building has simple 1/1 wood windows with stone sills except in the ballroom which features modern (c. 2000) metal windows divided into multiple panes of glass. The front part of the building has a stone belt on top of its cornice which forms a base for the seventh story brick ballroom with a hipped roof covered with standing seam metal painted red (photo 0030). A tall brick parapet wall with stone cornice is over the bottom part of the T. The roof over this part of the building is flat and covered with a built-up rubber membrane (photo 0030). It once featured a roof-top entertainment area with a band shell and pergolas, removed c. 1960. Both the ballroom and roof garden features were an alternate bid during the bidding process, and were taken by the lodge to be included in the construction.

The front façade (photo 0001) is dominated by the three-story stone tetrastyle in antis portico that rises above the first floor and raised basement. The portico, raised basement and first floor, project approximately five feet toward Washington Street. This projecting area features stone steps flanked by wide stone walls centered on the façade. The steps lead to a stoop and deeply

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recessed entry. The trimmed stone entry shouldered architrave surround features a simple stilted design that carries "MASONIC TEMPLE" carved onto the frieze. The entablature features a cornice with carved acanthus leaves on top. Stone niches with acanthus leaf carvings are on the jambs of the recessed entry. A pair of massive two-panel wood doors with art glass windows that have a clathri design, and an art glass transom, form the entry. Historic metal lanterns and windows on the first floor flank the recessed entry. Windows in the raised basement flank the entry steps. The basement windows have a large stone lintel. The first floor windows have a carved stone surround. The three-story stone portico above the first floor features four Roman Doric columns flanked by antae. The columns and pilasters support the entablature that continues around the top of the building. On the portico, the frieze is stone rather than brick and features four bullseye carvings, on above each column, in low relief. Between the columns, in the brick wall behind the portico, are three vertical rows of three windows (one on each floor). Each row is trimmed with brick and features a spandrel between the floors. The spandrels between the third and fourth floors are carved with masonic emblems and the spandrels between the fourth and fifth floors are green marble. The spandrels are enframed with brick surrounds of soldier and rowlock courses. The top of the front façade is capped by the seventh floor ballroom with brick walls. The front wall of the ballroom features stone Doric pilasters, aligned with the columns and pilasters of the portico, carved with recessed panels. The middle three pilasters are narrower than the outer two. Three modern metal and glass windows are between the middle four pilasters. The windows have soldier brick surrounds. A stone cornice is at the top of the ballroom wall.

The north façade (photo 0004), facing Taylor Street, features the north-facing end of the front part of the T on its west end. This part of the façade has a raised basement and first floor that match the front façade, minus the portico, with a set of stone steps and stoop, flanking stone walls, and a recessed entry. The entry is slightly smaller than, but identical to, the front doorway. Historic metal lanterns and windows of art glass on the first floor flank the recessed entry. Windows in the raised basement flank the entry steps. The basement windows have a large stone lintel. The first floor windows have a carved stone surround. The three stories above the stone first floor and raised basement on the west end of the façade feature four wide brick Doric pilasters with stone bases and capitals. Between the pilasters are three vertical rows of three windows (one on each floor) with a green marble spandrel between the floors. Each spandrel is enframed with a brick surround composed of a recessed sailor course and projecting rowlock course. The top of this part of the facade is capped by the seventh floor ballroom with brick walls. The ballroom wall features four brick Doric pilasters, aligned with the pilasters of the lower floors, with recessed panels. Three modern metal and glass windows with stone sills are between the pilasters. A stone cornice is at the top of the ballroom wall.

The remaining part of the north façade (the north wall of the bottom part of the T) is divided into four bays of windows in the raised basement, first and second floors. The raised basement stone wall projects slightly between and above each of its windows, forming a lintel-like appearance. The first floor windows feature stone sills. The second floor windows, which are much smaller and have stone sills, are between five three-story brick pilasters. Brick panels defined by raised brick edges extend up the third and fourth floors between the pilasters. They are capped by a square panel of green marble with a surround of raised rowlocks. The pilasters support the

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entablature that wraps around the building and is capped by a parapet wall over the bottom part of the T. The cornerstone is in the east end of the façade, three courses from the ground on the raised basement. It is carved with “MASONIC TEMPLE ERECTED A.D. 1921-1922 A.L. 5921” along with the various lodge and chapter numbers.

The south façade (photo 0002-0003) is nearly a mirror image of the north façade with a few exceptions. It does not contain the cornerstone, nor does it feature a formal entry in the front part of the T. Instead, the front part of the T features a basement entry with a metal door and ramp (c. 2000) in its west end and two windows. It also features three windows on its first floor with one composed of art glass in its east end. The front part of the T features three vertical rows of windows between the pilasters, however, the top (third) floor has blind openings filled with brick which is original to the design of the building. These are the only differences between the north and south facades.

The east (back) façade (right side of photo 0003) is nearly deplete of the formal features of the other façade and is in essence a six-story flat brick wall on the bottom (east-facing) part of the T. The stone raised basement and first floor wrap around each corner from the north and south facades and include the stone cornice and pilaster bases from those facades. The basement and first floor have eight bays of 1/1 windows with a metal door in the south-center opening of the basement floor. The two windows north of the door are covered with wood. The windows have stone sills. A belt of soldiers and rowlocks extend across the top of the first floor between the stone cornices that wrap around the corner from the north and south facades. No windows or panels are on the upper floors. Stone cornice and architrave returns from the building's entablature are located at the top of the wall. A belt of soldiers and rowlocks extend across the top of the façade between the cornice returns. A simple stone parapet cap is on the top of the wall. A thin chimney is near the south end of the façade and a wide red-colored brick chimney extends up from the parapet on the façade's north end.

The east façade of the front part of the T features a small 1/1 window on the second floor of the narrow wall on the building's south end. A small 1/1 window is on the second and fourth floors of the narrow wall on the building's north end. The east façade of the seventh floor ballroom, which is really only visible from the roof of the building (photo 0030), features a small 1/1 window on its north end. Broad brick piers with stone caps flank the façade near the parapet wall of the back part of the T, between which the façade is covered with black rubber roofing. South of the north pier is a wood window divided into six panes of glass and a metal door with a small square window (c. 1980). Centered on the façade is a bay that projects out with a flat roof (this is the bandstand/stage inside the ballroom). It has a wood window divided into eight panes centered on the bay and a wood cornice.

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Interior, photographs 0005-0029

The Howard Masonic Temple was constructed by the use of a reinforced concrete frame, which is readily apparent on the interior of the building with its standard divisions of space and columns that extend from floor to floor in a regular grid pattern. When the building was constructed, an alternate bid was requested for a structural steel frame, but it is unclear why that was not taken. The use of a reinforced concrete frame and tile block floors and partition walls was a newly-introduced building technique of the first decades of the 20th century. Floors and walls were built with fire-resistant clay tile block and covered with finished materials like terrazzo, marble, and plaster. Marble finishes specified in the construction bid documents included Rosetta marble wainscot, yellow Verona and polished Levanto marble trim. Treads and risers were to be of Tennessee pink or gray marble. Marble finishes of the lobby are seen in photo 0008. While the building has a colossal appearance, the arrangement of interior spaces is not complex. The front part of the T/front part of the building includes the vertical circulation from floor to floor with an elevator and staircase on the north end (photos 0008 and 0028). The stair hall features terrazzo floors and the staircase features terrazzo steps in a metal pan form, metal picket balustrade with a wood handrail, and cast pilaster-like newel posts (photo 0028). The elevator is a metal cage with a call feature and its walls are paneled with a clathri design around the top (right side of photo 0008). The lobbies for each floor are located in the center of the front part of the T and specially-assigned rooms are in the south end. The bottom part of the T, extending to the back of the property to the east, has large meeting halls stacked on each floor with side chambers (north and south) typically for storage or staging.

Beginning on the basement level, the front part of the T includes a raised lobby (background of photo 0006) that is open to a large banquet hall to the east (bottom part of the T). A hallway that extends to the south off the lobby was created to provide a ramped entry into the raised basement level from the outside. Modern women's bathrooms were built to the east side of this hallway. The space was originally all dedicated to a women's lounge and toilet rooms but was remodeled for the entry c. 2000. On the north end of the lobby is the elevator in the northeast corner and staircase in the northwest corner. The staircase on this level is terrazzo with a rounded bottom step and cast metal balustrade with ornamented newel post and wood railing. A men's bathroom with historic fixtures and marble stall partitions is between the elevator and staircase. A wide set of steps is cut out of the center part of the lobby floor and lead down to the banquet hall. Features of the lobby include terrazzo floors and steps to the banquet hall, a cast metal balustrade with wood railing on the east end of the lobby, and a modern wainscot of wood paneling. The wainscot is capped by historic wood molding and the lobby has historic wood baseboards. The west wall of the lobby has two window well niches with a raised floor. The niches are flanked by pilasters with panels in their top half. Cove molding at the top of the walls form capitals over the pilasters.

The large banquet hall has a kitchen off its southeast corner and a mechanical room with a small toilet room off its northeast corner. The banquet hall features a maple floor and modern wainscot composed of wood paneling (photos 0006-0007). Similar to the lobby, the wainscot has a historic wood molding that forms a cap, though much higher than the lobby. The banquet

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hall has a grid of large Doric pilasters, two of which flank the steps leading from the raised lobby (seen in photo 0006). The pilasters are paneled with nicely-articulated Doric capitals that support decorated beams which give the ceiling a coffered appearance. Three large oak buffet-style cabinets are located against the east wall of the banquet hall (seen in photo 0007). They feature pilaster-like ends, single-panel lower doors and drawers and mirrored backsplashes. The upper cabinets feature obscured glass doors with a Roman cross design in their tops. A wood cornice is at the top of the cabinets. The lobby and banquet hall have fairly simple wood door and window casings, with cornices over the doors, and c. 1960 ceiling lights. The kitchen has modern ceramic floors and a dropped acoustic tile ceiling. Historic wood cabinets line most of the walls of the kitchen and have a single panel door design. These include a dumbwaiter (No. 4 Sedgwick Automatic Geared Dumbwaiter) in the southeast corner that extended to the rooftop (left side of photo 0005). The mechanical room features unfinished walls that expose the wood-plank formed concrete foundation, concrete frame, common brick exterior and tile block interior walls and floors/ceiling. A small bathroom with historic fixtures is off the south end of the mechanical room.

The first floor lobby (photo 0008) is accessed from the formal front entry off Washington Street centered in its west wall (left side of photo 0008) and from a secondary, but also formal entry on its north end off of Taylor Street (center of photo 0008). Again, the staircase and elevator are in its north end while an administrative office (marked Secretary on the original blueprints) is off the lobby's south end. The staircase newel post on this floor is highly-ornate with a cast large scroll design. A wide set of six marble steps is centered in its east wall that lead up to a raised first floor in the bottom part of the T (right side of photo 0008). The lobby features Doric pilasters covered with tan-colored marble and tall plaster capitals around its perimeter walls. The pilasters support a tall plaster entablature with paneled bottom. The lobby floors are covered with white and gray-veined marble with the masonic emblem, in bronze, recessed into the center of the floor (center of photo 0008). It is encircled by tan and maroon-colored marble trim. A tall wainscot of tan-colored marble is on the lobby walls. It has maroon-colored marble baseboards and cap. Door surrounds are also composed of maroon-colored marble and the front entry features a keystone of the same marble. Bronze building plaques flank the steps centered in the east wall and window niches flank the front entry. The administrative office features terrazzo floors trimmed with white mosaics, and modern wainscot composed of wood paneling. The office has an original wood reception counter, though faced with modern paneling on its front (north) wall. It has cabinets with single-panel doors and a wood gate with a clathri design (photo 0009). The door into the office is a single-panel door with a window in its top half. A large steel safe by the Schwab Safe Company (Lafayette, IN) is in the northeast corner of the office. It has simple painted stenciling on the front of its door.

The steps from the lobby lead up to a wide, long hallway heading east through the center of the bottom part of the T (photo 0010). Off the north and south sides of the hallway are coat rooms; the north coat room has a women's bathroom on its north end. A large social room (photo 0012) is off the hallway's north side, east of the coat room, and a smaller meeting room is east of the social room. The remaining area on the south side and east end of the hallway is dedicated to a billiard room (photo 0013). The hallway has a terrazzo floor, the coat rooms and billiard room have concrete floors. The social room and meeting room have wood floors covered with carpet.

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The coat rooms feature original wood coat racks with numbers and Dutch doors to permit coat checking. The women's bathroom features wood water closet doors and original fixtures (photo 0011). The billiard room, meeting room and social room feature large pilasters with thin cornice molding near their tops. The same molding is around the perimeter of the rooms to give an entablature appearance to the top of the walls. A large oak back bar and glass and marble casework are in the southeast corner of the billiard room. The back bar features a wood cash register, single-panel cabinet doors in its base, and glass-fronted upper cabinet doors. The first floor has two-panel wood doors with brass hardware cast with the masonic emblem. Wood French doors are at the east end of the hallway and lead to the billiard room. Wood door surrounds have cornices. Original globe style light fixtures are in the lobby and hallway while modern c. 1960 light fixtures are in the remaining spaces of the first floor.

The second floor lobby (photo 0014) is the reception room for the two-story Blue Lodge Hall in the bottom part of the T. An enclosed corridor is off the north end of the reception room where the elevator and staircase are located. The "candidates' room" is off the south end of the reception room. It is connected to a small waiting room and bathroom on its east end by a corridor. A pair of two-panel wood doors is in the south end of the east wall of the reception room. The doors open into an anteroom space called the Tyler's Room. A corridor leads north from the Tyler's Room to a waiting area called the Preparation Room. Pairs of two-panel doors lead from the Tyler's Room and Preparation Room into the west wall of the Blue Lodge Hall. A corridor extends off the north end of the Preparation Room to a waiting room on the north end of the front part of the T. A bathroom is off the east end of the waiting room. These spaces generally compose the front part of the T and feature carpet on their floors, except for terrazzo bathroom floors, wood baseboards, two-panel wood doors with wood casings and cornices. A thin wood molding around the perimeter of these rooms forms an entablature-like appearance to the top of the walls. The reception room features a fireplace niche with an arched top centered in its east wall (right side of photo 0014). The fireplace has a ceramic tile hearth and a pilastered wood surround carved with the masonic emblem in the frieze over the firebox. The reception room also features a plaster cove at the top of the walls. The waiting room on the north side of the building features five booths with wood walls and two-panel doors. These have cornice moldings across the top of their front walls (photo 0015).

The Blue Lodge Hall occupies most of the bottom part of the T and is a two-story space with a balcony on its north, south and west ends (photos 0017-0018). A raised platform is centered on its east end (photo 0017) and a smaller raised platform is centered in its west end (photo 0018). The floor is tiered on the hall's north and south sides to allow for raised seating. Large, two-story Doric pilasters with panel faces and plaster capitals surround the perimeter of the space's main level. Four one-story wood Doric pilasters are in the bays formed by the large pilasters. These support a tall wood entablature that forms the balcony wall. A brass pipe railing is on top of the entablature between the large pilasters except on the east wall where there is no balcony. The east wall features a pair of wide wood pilasters at the platform that support a full pediment on top of the entablature. The tympanum is carved with a large G. Ornamented metal vents are centered in the walls of the bays flanking the platform and a historic metal panel in the south bay provides access to a large light dimming control device. The west wall features a projecting bay where the platform is centered and tripled wood pilasters flank the platform and form a large

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surround. The pairs of doors into the Tyler's Room and Preparation Room flank the surround in the north and south ends of the bay. U-shaped staircases are in the northwest and southwest corners of the room and lead to the balcony and organ that is positioned over the center of the projecting bay (seen in photo 0018). The staircases have cast metal balusters and wood handrails and turned newel posts. The north staircase features two tall, fluted wood Corinthian columns that have a world globe on top. These flank the staircase in front of the newel posts. The organ is original and features a wood screen wall with a repeating clathri design. The balcony also features a tiered floor to allow for raised seating. The balcony seats are original theater-style fold-up wood seats with metal frames. The large pilasters support massive ornamented plaster ceiling beams that form a coffered ceiling over the hall. The hall floor is covered with carpet while the balcony floor is wood. A coat room and storage room are off the south side of the hall and a "paraphernalia" room and meeting room are off the north side of the hall. These are accessed by doors from the front part of the T and in the east ends of the north and south walls of the hall. The paraphernalia room features less elaborate birch cabinets (photo 0016) built along its south wall. Historic globe and shade style light fixtures are throughout the second floor.

The third floor features a library in the center of the front part of the T (photo 0019). A corridor encloses the elevator and staircase on the north end of the T. A pair of two-panel wood doors is centered in the north wall of the library and lead to the corridor. The east wall of the library has a wide bay that is recessed in the center of the wall. Flanking the bay, but accessed from the balcony, are a lantern room in the north corner and a motor room in the south corner. The balcony is not accessible from the front part of the T on this floor. A reading room is off the south end of the library, through a pair of two-panel wood doors. A small museum room is off the east end of the reading room. A small committee room is off the northwest corner of the library, down a short corridor that is east of the elevator. Carpets cover the floors of the library and reading room and terrazzo is in the corridor and committee room. The ceiling of the library is covered with acoustic tiles, c. 1960, and a tall plaster cove is at the top of its walls. These spaces have modern, c. 1960 light fixtures.

The fourth floor lobby is the reception foyer for the two-story York-Rite Hall, also labeled Chapter & Commandery Hall on the original blueprints, in the bottom part of the T. The arrangement of spaces in the front part of the T is similar to the reception room for the Blue Lodge Hall. The reception foyer (photo 0020) has a pair of two-panel wood doors centered in its north wall leading to a corridor that encloses the elevator and staircase. Two pair of two-panel doors are located in the east wall and lead to the Tyler's Room and Preparation Room between the foyer and hall. The Red Cross room is off the south end of the foyer and has a pair of two-panel wood doors centered in the south wall of the foyer. Unlike the Blue Lodge Hall, staircases to the balcony of the York-Rite Hall are in the southeast and northeast corners of the front part of the T and are accessed off the south end of the Tyler's Room and north end of the Preparation Room. The staircases have wood steps and short sections of balustrades composed of turned wood spindles and wood newel posts, and wood handrails (photo 0021). Most of these staircases are enclosed by walls. Small storage and bathrooms are also in these corners. Pairs of double two-panel doors lead to the York-Rite Hall and its arcaded hallways from the Tyler Room and Preparation Room.

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The York-Rite Hall is a two-story space with balcony that occupies the bottom part of the T (photos 0023-0024). The hall has a small raised platform centered in its west wall (photo 0024) and a wide raised platform with a curvilinear plan in its east end (photo 0023). Features similar to the Blue Lodge Hall on the second floor include large two-story pilasters, ceiling beams for a coffered effect, balcony and pipe railings. The pipe railings are between wide wood piers and the large pilasters. Other differences include an arcade-like appearance to the north and south walls with two large arched openings into side halls between each large pilaster. The arched openings are trimmed with wood with paneled jambs. Wood moldings create a band near the bottom and at the top of the balcony walls with a plaster frieze between to form an entablature above the arcade. The large pilasters feature wide console scrolls supported by the capitals. The east wall of the hall features a wide, two-story plaster proscenium for a recessed stage opening. A plaster cartouche is centered at the top of the proscenium. Ornamented metalwork grilles are in the top corners of the east wall. The west wall of the hall features a slightly recessed bay at the platform centered in the wall. A pair of gold-painted Doric columns support a gold-painted arch with keystone; the arch is inscribed "Holiness to the Lord". This is over the platform in front of the bay (seen in photo 0024). The organ balcony is centered in the east wall. Carpeting is throughout the third floor, except in the arcaded halls off the York-Rite Hall's main level where the floors are covered with linoleum (photo 0022). The third floor has wood baseboards, simpler door casings, without cornices, and feature two-panel wood doors. Historic globe and shade style light fixtures are throughout the third floor.

The fifth floor is largely composed of the balcony for the York-Rite Hall, but is described with the front part of the T because it is accessed from outside of the hall. A large locker room, labeled Armory on the original blueprints, is centered in the front part of the T (photo 0025); the space is filled with metal lockers. A corridor enclosing the elevator and staircase (photo 0028) is off the north end of the Armory, through a pair of two-panel wood doors. An entry to the staircase from the Tyler's Room below and the south balcony is off the southeast corner of the Armory. A corridor that connects to a bathroom, staircase from the Preparation Room below, and north balcony is off the northeast corner of the Armory. The lantern room and motor room flank the organ balcony to its north and south, respectively. The doorway to the organ balcony is through the lantern room, off the corridor leading from the Armory to the bathroom and north balcony. The organ, which faces west, is original and features a wood screen wall behind and above it with a repeating clathri design (photo 0026). The balcony features a tiered floor to allow for raised seating. The balcony seats are original theater-style fold-up wood seats with metal frames (photo 0027). The bathroom has original fixtures, a terrazzo floor, and two marble-walled shower stalls. The balcony floor is wood with linoleum and the Armory floor is concrete. The Armory walls and ceiling are largely unfinished with exposed brick and concrete.

The top floor features what is referred to in this document as a seventh-floor ballroom, because of the seven floors of the building (including the basement as a floor). On this floor, only the front part of the T has enclosed space. The bottom part of the T is the flat roof over the York-Rite Hall below. A corridor that encloses the staircase and elevator is in the north end of the floor. A "retiring room" for women is north of the elevator and a women's bathroom is east of the retiring room. A men's bathroom is in the northeast corner of the floor. The floors throughout these areas are terrazzo and bathroom fixtures are original. A set of four steps is in

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the east end of the corridor and lead to a metal door that accesses the roof. A metal ladder and scuttle hatch in the corridor provide access to the roof over the ballroom level. The ballroom is off the south wall of the corridor and has two pairs of French doors with transoms into the large room (photo 0029). The ballroom has a wood floor and plaster ceiling that is vaulted with the hipped roof that covers the space. The space has wood baseboards and simple door and window casings. An orchestra bay is in the east wall of the ballroom, north of center (right side of photo 0029). It features a paneled wood screen wall on its front and is flanked by pilasters that frame the orchestra bay. Wide sets of wood steps that led to a roof garden flank the orchestra bay. Small vestibules are at the tops of the steps and provide access to the orchestra bay. The ballroom features impressive historic silk and gold-plated chandeliers and sconces. No features of the former rooftop garden, its pergolas, stage or dressing rooms, are extant (photo 0030).

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

- 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

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE
SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

1923-1968

Significant Dates

1923

Significant Person (last name, first name)

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder (last name, first name)

Elmer E. Dunlap Co.
English Brothers

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Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance is 1923-1968, the year construction was completed, and it continues to 1968, the 50-year cut off date established by the National Register program. The building has served its historic function as a social hall and Mason's lodge to the present day.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

Not applicable

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

The Howard Masonic Temple, 1923, is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under criterion C for its architectural significance. The building is an impressive example of an early 20th century building constructed as a social lodge in the Neoclassical style. Few public buildings of this scale and architectural significance were constructed in Kokomo and Howard County. The architects of Howard Masonic Temple, Elmer Dunlap Company, were known for their courthouse and school projects. The building is also eligible under criterion A for its social history as a lodge hall for members of freemasonry in Howard County. Masonic temples were not uncommon in towns large and small, however, the scale and refinements of the Howard Masonic Temple make it noteworthy as a lodge hall for freemasonry in Howard County and Indiana. The few modernizations to the building are limited to a basement level entry, new women's bathroom and wainscot of modern wood paneling in the basement, and installation of some c. 1950 light fixtures. These few changes do not detract from the overall significance of the building.

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

ARCHITECTURE

The Howard Masonic Temple is an impressive example of early 20th century Classical Revival architecture often identified as Neoclassical style. The massive scale of the building is punctuated by its formal temple-like front, raised base of rusticated stone, and the massive entablature at the top of the building (photo 0001). Interior finishes continue the classical architecture theme with a grid of massive Doric pilasters, entablature-like treatment of the tops of walls, and the frequent use of the clathri in wood and metal details of windows, balustrades, and cabinetry (photo 0018).

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The Classical Revival style emerged at the turn of the new century and continued into the 1930's in American cities. Several events and trends fed the movement toward Classicism. Planners of the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893 embraced classicism for most of the fair's major buildings. The Federal government adopted classicism for its expanding number of courthouses and post offices, beginning in the 1890's. While Americans had often chosen variants of classical-inspired architecture for civic projects, the new classicism was usually grander in scale. For the new classicism, architects often used detail that was "archaeologically" correct to convey in precision of design and construction the features and proportions of classical building elements. The style coincided with America's political and economic rise, as well as the coming of age of American cities. By the late 1910's and into the 1920's, as a robust American economy permitted, the style was being executed with greater attention to classical styling, and businesses increasingly were seeking its image.

The Howard lodge exemplifies in every view and detail classical architecture. The classical order is established, first, with the arrangement of its facades with the raised base, in this case rusticated on the front and smooth on back, cella (main body of the building), and entablature. The formal, symmetrical temple-front features a slightly-projecting stone portico with three-story Doric columns and heavy entablature (photo 0001). Rows of pilasters continue on the north and south side facades in a colonnade-like design that further enhances the classical temple appearance (photo 0002 and 0004). The classical order, particularly as it related to classical temple construction, is further carried out in the plan of the building, which includes an anteroom (the front part of the building) used as an entry into the main halls (acting as the cella of a Greek temple) on each floor. Colonnades of square Doric columns surround these halls, just as they do in classical architecture, and the spaces have a sacred feel due to their two-story volumes, coffered ceilings, and other elaborate features (photos 0018 and 0023). The upper hall has an arcade of full-round arched openings between its two-story square columns. The clathri is repeated in window mullions, cast metalwork, and finished carpentry and casework. Marble veneers on walls, trim, steps and even toilet partitions demonstrates the significance the lodge places on using the highest quality materials when constructing their meeting places (see photo 0008). The level of preservation of original features is remarkable and include impressive oak cabinetry and furniture in the banquet hall and billiard room, porcelain toilet fixtures, and elaborate light fixtures throughout the building. Important symbols of Freemasonry are throughout the building and in its halls, including emblems in the floors (center of photo 0008), light fixtures (photo 0014), and door knobs. The lodge is furnished with tables, chairs and other furniture that has been part of Howard lodge history since the 19th century.

Howard Lodge #93 turned to a local architect at first for the remodel of a former opera house building for new lodge quarters, however, the budget became too high and the architect was killed in an accident so the plans were discontinued. The lodge then hired the services of the architectural firm Elmer Dunlap Company, which operated out of the State Life Building in Indianapolis and from the Citizens Bank Building, later the Harrison Building, in Kokomo. This firm drew plans for a three-story temple. These plans were again too costly, but by the close of World War I, new plans for the present temple were drawn and bids taken at a cost no-doubt higher than the smaller building proposed by the same firm. Dunlap's work is well-known in Indiana and includes three county courthouses: Carroll County Courthouse (Neoclassical, 1919),

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Spencer County Courthouse (Neoclassical, 1921), and Pike County Courthouse (Neoclassical, 1922). Additionally, Dunlap substantially redesigned courthouses for Jackson County (1911), and Franklin County (1912). For most courthouses, Dunlap favored an “engaged portico with columns in antis” motif, something he also used for the Howard Masonic Temple. Dunlap also designed a number of schools in Indianapolis and other cities in the state. Dunlap had also been the architect for the Kokomo High School building, constructed in 1914 (Late Gothic Revival), which may have introduced him to members of the Howard lodge. English Brothers, a construction company from Champaign, Illinois, constructed the Howard Masonic Temple building. The company was founded by two brothers in 1902, who were later joined by a brother-in-law, whose descendant continues to own the company.

Classical architecture in Kokomo is not uncommon given the period of growth and expansion the city experienced at the turn of the 20th century, which created wealth to construct new and larger buildings. Of the roughly sixty buildings in Kokomo’s historic downtown district, eighteen were constructed in the Neoclassical style between about 1903 and 1924, including another social hall for the Independent Order of Odd Fellows built in 1905 at 325 North Main Street. The buildings are typically parapet-front with commercial storefront bays on their first floors and a classical order or arrangement of their floors defined by belt courses and entablatures. Other large buildings constructed in the style in Kokomo include the S. Tudor & Company building (c. 1910) in the historic railroad district. The brick building with stone trim is more reserved in its features than would be expected on public buildings. Though it includes more embellished features of the style, the Kokomo Schools Administration Building (1913, 1400 North Webster Street), is also a fairly reserved design. Another large five-story public building, also built for social purposes, is the YMCA building at 200 North Union Street. The brick and stone-trimmed building was constructed in 1910 and has simple treatments, mostly stone belt coursing, and an impressive carved stone entry surround that relate to classical architecture. The United States Post Office built a new building in 1912 at 100 East Mulberry Street near the downtown. It features two-story engaged Ionic columns forming a portico-like façade similar to the Howard lodge. The period of building in the Neoclassical style began to wane during the late 1920s. The First Church of Christ at 300 East Mulberry, near the Howard lodge, was the last major building constructed in the style in Kokomo. The large building with raised basement was built in 1924 and features a front portico with a full pediment supported by pairs of massive Doric columns.

SOCIAL HISTORY

The Free and Accepted Order of Freemasons is one of the oldest fraternal societies in the United States, and Indiana. The fraternal organization’s roots are deep in the masonry guilds of medieval England and emphasize a belief in God and Christian disciplines. By the time Freemasonry entered the Colonies, it was more of a social organization unrelated to the mason guild. The fraternities’ ceremonies are characterized by ritual, symbolism, secrecy and an interest in antiquities. The first Masonic Grand Lodge was established in Boston, Massachusetts in 1733, and descended from England. Indiana’s lodges trace their lineage to the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, which was over the Indiana territory until Indiana formed its own Grand Lodge in

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1818 at Madison. The Kentucky Grand Lodge descended from Virginia for the same reason-it being under the Virginia Territory. The Kentucky Grand Lodge established charters to lodges in Vincennes (the first lodge established in 1807), Madison, Charlestown, Corydon, Salem, Lawrenceburg, Vevay, and Rising Sun. Brookville received their charter from the Ohio Grand Lodge. These charters were all given prior to the establishment of the Indiana Grand Lodge that was formed in Madison, two years after statehood, in 1818. Madison's lodge was known as Union Lodge; its building from 1818 is extant. The number of Indiana lodges grew from five in 1818 to 92 in 1849 with a total membership of 2,472.

With the relocation of the Indiana Grand Lodge to the new state capital of Indianapolis by 1828, a new Grand Lodge Hall became desirable in the city. Prominent property was purchased on Washington Street and the lodge was constructed between 1848 and 1851. In 1855, total membership in Freemasonry in Indiana was 7,440. The number grew with population and popularity to 24,776 by 1890. Between 1818 and 1898, just one Kokomo lodge member, Joshua E. Ervin, served as an officer of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Indiana. He was Grand Chaplain in 1891. There were several notable early Hoosier Masons, including several governors: James Lanier, General Anthony Wayne, John Tipton, Abel Pepper, Jonathan Jennings, James Ray, Noah Noble, David Wallace, James Whitcomb, and Caleb Smith. The early history of Freemasonry in Indiana was written by author, historian, and Plymouth newspaper editor Daniel McDonald, who himself was Grand Master of the Indiana Grand Lodge 1874-1875.

Howard County's earliest Masonic lodge was established in New London, in Monroe Township, in 1846. Their lodge hall burned in 1852, after which time a lodge was established in Russiaville from members of the former New London lodge. New London re-established a lodge in 1862. Russiaville Lodge No. 82 (Honey Creek Township) was established in 1853. The lodge purchased a meeting hall on Union Street in their early years and had fifty members by 1883. The Russiaville lodge became the "mother" of other lodges including the Prairieville Lodge, approximately six miles southeast of Russiaville in Tipton County. Presently, New London Lodge No. 283 is an active lodge, as is the Russiaville lodge, and they meet in the same relatively small, c. 1950 building at 240 N. Union Street in Russiaville.

A lodge also formed in the small village of Jerome in Union Township, likely during the 1850s, and was considered flourishing during its existence. It occupied the second floor hall of the township's first frame school, built about 1855. The building burned in 1862, which may have been the cause of the lodge's disbandment, along with the minimal growth of the village. A Masonic lodge also formed at an early time in Greentown, Liberty Township, but was disbanded until one was re-established in the same community in 1867. The Greentown Lodge No. 341 owned their own hall by 1883 and had a membership of about thirty-three. The lodge later purchased the former Independent Order of Odd Fellows Hall on North Meridian Street and used the building from about the 1950s until 1984 when they constructed a new building. The Greentown lodge is also an active lodge.

The first Masonic meeting in Kokomo occurred on November 2, 1849, about three years after the first lodge in Howard County was established in New London. The first meeting for the

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formation of Howard County occurred in New London in 1844, at which time Kokomo was selected at the county seat due to the donation of land owned by David Foster, who was in attendance. Kokomo was therefore later in development, but quickly grew due to its selection as the seat of county government. Eight men were present at the 1849 Masonic meeting in Kokomo, though it is unclear as to which lodges they had previously been members. Each of the men had officer titles and were Dr. Corydon Richmond, George Poisal, Dr. O. Richmond, S. Wagner, C. D. Murray, Arthur Williams, H. D. Havens, and H. C. Stewart. The men were among the city's pioneer settlers and included the first physician in the community, newspaper editor, saddle maker, and plasterer. These first members elected to hold their meetings on the first Tuesday on or after the first full moon of each month, to enable a lighted way home after the meetings. Their charter was granted by the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Mason of the State of Indiana to Kokomo Lodge No. 93. In 1865, members of the lodge decided to divide from the Kokomo lodge and formed Howard Lodge No. 370, taking twenty-six members to form the charter in 1867. Both lodges met in the same hall frequently during the early years and shared expenses. Initiation fees were about \$10.00 and the annual dues averaged \$3.00. In 1867, the hall in which the lodge met was destroyed by fire with the loss of many of the lodge's valued pieces.

In June 1879, the Kokomo and Howard lodges consolidated under Howard Lodge No. 93, after which time, and presently it has been known. Between 1879 and 1882, lodge membership was reduced from 87 to 49, largely due to suspensions and lack of dues payment. Between 1867 and 1889, meeting places for the lodge varied, however, in 1889 the lodge dedicated a third floor meeting hall in a building at the southwest corner of Main and Mulberry Streets. Howard Lodge No. 93 continued to meet at that location until the present building at Washington Street was ready to be occupied in 1923. Prior to the present site, two other locations were considered for a new lodge hall. One site at the corner of Walnut and Buckeye Streets, known as the old Opera House, was purchased in 1907 for \$16,000. Plans were prepared by an architect named Bruff for the reconstruction of that building, but were abandoned due to the cost of about \$40,000 and an incident in which Bruff was killed by a streetcar at the city park. The lodge sold the Opera House property in 1915 for \$35,000. The following year, the lodge purchased the Kessler property on the corner of Union and Mulberry Streets for \$15,000. Drawings were completed by architect Elmer Dunlap and bids for a three-story temple at that site were taken, but again, proved financially too high and the property was sold in 1917.

To aid the lodge in the purchase of property for temple construction, the lodge entered into an agreement with Dr. J. McLean Moulder for the purchase of two lots at the southeast corner of Washington and Taylor Streets. The lodge agreed to pay Dr. Moulder back for the purchase price of \$20,000 at 6% interest. The lodge contracted with the architectural firm of Elmer E. Dunlap who had offices in Kokomo and Indianapolis. Plans were prepared and the project was bid following the end of World War I. English Brothers, a construction contractor from Champaign, Illinois, received the contract for building the temple at a cost of \$196,000 plus fees and other items equaled \$206,000. The cornerstone was laid on January 23, 1922. The building was completed and the lodge moved into the new facility at the end of February 1923. At the centennial of the charter, the lodge had reached a membership of more than 1400. Howard Lodge No. 93 was called upon to assist in laying the cornerstone of the previous and present

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county courthouse (1936), as well as other notable public buildings. Lodge members participated in community parades, banquets, and basket dinners as well as aid in funding charitable causes in the community and for their own members. While membership has declined in the last decades, the organization continues to have a strong presence in the city.

While Howard County has two other two other buildings used for Masonic lodges, the one in Greentown (1984) and in Russiaville (c. 1950), they are of a common size for communities of their size and population, small in scale. The other active Masons' lodge in Kokomo, Keystone Lodge No. 40, meets in the former Locke House, c. 1890, at 860 Locke Street. The Italianate cube was not built as a lodge hall, but is in active use presently as a lodge under the Prince Hall Grand Lodge of Indiana, separate from the order under which the Howard lodge operates. The Howard Masonic Temple is an exceptional building constructed at a golden age of both lodge membership and public building construction. Kokomo's wealthy industrial and commercial base, no doubt, aided in the scale of the building (over 40,000 square feet) that rivals lodges of larger communities. It has remained the primary lodge of its kind in Kokomo to the present day.

The only other comparative lodge hall of a fraternity similar to the Masons is the Independent Order of Odd Fellows (I.O.O.F.) Building located at 325 North Main Street. The downtown building is also constructed in the Neoclassical style, in 1905, but is of a more modest scale. The YMCA building of Kokomo is located at 200 North Union Street. The five-story building was built in 1910 in the Neoclassical style, but has had subsequent additions in 1957 and 1964 to its side. A building constructed in the Art Moderne style by the Salvation Army in 1948 is located at 604 N. Main Street. Again, the building's scale does not compare to the scale of the Howard Lodge building, but is mentioned as a building constructed for philanthropic/social purposes.

Masonic Temples in Indiana that compare in scale include at least six in Evansville, Fort Wayne, Terre Haute, Muncie, South Bend, and Indianapolis. All of the buildings were built in the Neoclassical style between about 1913 and 1926, except for the temple at Muncie, which was built in the Late Gothic Revival style in 1920. Muncie's seven-story temple cost \$1 million to build, but was partially funded by the Ball brothers, one of whom was a Mason. South Bend, Evansville, and Terre Haute are similar in scale, four-to-five stories tall, and treatment of their facades. The elaborate Indianapolis temple by architects Rubush & Hunter (1908) is eight stories. The Fort Wayne temple (1926) has the most similar appearance to the lodge in Kokomo, though it is a full eight stories and slightly larger in scale. It has a temple-front nearly identical to Howard lodge and was designed by Charles Weatherhogg.

Developmental History/Additional historic context information

Howard Masonic Temple
Name of Property

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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

100th anniversary essay, Howard Lodge #93, author unknown. 1949-1950 (archives of the Howard Lodge #93 Masonic Temple).

Blanchard, Charles, History of Howard and Tipton Counties, Indiana. Chicago: F. A. Battey & Co., 1883.

Historic Sites and Structures Report of Howard County, Indiana. Indianapolis: Indiana Landmarks, 2003.

Howard Masonic Temple, original blueprints and specifications by Elmer E. Dunlap Company, architects. Stamped 1921 (archives of the Howard Lodge #93 Masonic Temple).

McAlester, Virginia & Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2006.

McDonald, Daniel. A History of Freemasonry in Indiana from 1806-1898. Indianapolis: by authority of the Grand Lodge, 1898.

Morrow, Jackson, History of Howard County, Indiana Vol. 1. Indianapolis: B. F. Bowen & Co., 1909.

Simpson, O. hand-written essay concerning the construction of the Howard Masonic Temple, 1922-1923 (archives of the Howard Lodge #93 Masonic Temple).

Thayer, Laura. *Fort Wayne Masonic Temple National Register of Historic Places nomination form*, 1990.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested

previously listed in the National Register

previously determined eligible by the National Register

designated a National Historic Landmark

recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

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Primary location of additional data:

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

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 067-323-46084

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property Less than one acre

Use the UTM system

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 16 | Easting: 573448 | Northing: 4482394 |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

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

Beginning at the southeast corner of the intersection of North Washington and West Taylor Streets, face east and continue in a line 132' with the south curb of West Taylor Street to the west edge of the alley behind (east side of) the masonic temple. Then turn south and continue in a line 132' with the west edge of the alley to the north edge of the alley on the south side of the masonic temple. Turn west and continue in a line with the north edge of the alley 132' to the east curb of Washington Street. Then turn north and continue in a line with the east curb of Washington Street 132' to the south curb of Taylor Street, or the place of beginning. These are known as lots 62 and 63 in the original plat of Kokomo.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries include the only resource on the site which was purchased by the Howard Masonic Lodge for the construction of their lodge hall in 1921. The site has continued under that ownership and use to present time.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Kurt West Garner
organization: Howard Lodge #93/PIP
street & number: 12954 6th Road
city or town: Plymouth state: IN zip code: 46563
e-mail: kwgarner@kwgarner.com
telephone: 574-936-0613
date: March 17, 2017

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A USGS map or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

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Photographs

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

Photo Log

Name of Property: Howard Masonic Temple

City or Vicinity: Kokomo

County: Howard State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: February 4, 2017

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Front façade of building, looking southeast

1 of 30.

Name of Property: Howard Masonic Temple

City or Vicinity: Kokomo

County: Howard State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: February 4, 2017

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: South façade of building, looking northeast

2 of 30.

Name of Property: Howard Masonic Temple

City or Vicinity: Kokomo

Howard Masonic Temple
Name of Property

Howard County, IN
County and State

County: Howard State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: February 4, 2017

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Back/east façade of building, looking northwest

3 of 30.

Name of Property: Howard Masonic Temple

City or Vicinity: Kokomo

County: Howard State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: February 4, 2017

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: North façade of building, looking southeast

4 of 30.

Name of Property: Howard Masonic Temple

City or Vicinity: Kokomo

County: Howard State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: February 4, 2017

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Kitchen, looking south

5 of 30.

Name of Property: Howard Masonic Temple

City or Vicinity: Kokomo

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Name of Property

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County: Howard State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: February 4, 2017

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Banquet hall, looking west

6 of 30.

Name of Property: Howard Masonic Temple

City or Vicinity: Kokomo

County: Howard State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: February 4, 2017

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Banquet hall, looking east

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Name of Property: Howard Masonic Temple

City or Vicinity: Kokomo

County: Howard State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: February 4, 2017

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Main lobby, first floor, looking north

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Name of Property: Howard Masonic Temple

City or Vicinity: Kokomo

County: Howard State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: February 4, 2017

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Secretary's office, first floor, looking northwest

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Name of Property: Howard Masonic Temple

City or Vicinity: Kokomo

County: Howard State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: February 4, 2017

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Hallway, first floor, looking east

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Name of Property: Howard Masonic Temple

City or Vicinity: Kokomo

County: Howard State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: February 4, 2017

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Women's bathroom, first floor, looking north

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Name of Property: Howard Masonic Temple

City or Vicinity: Kokomo

County: Howard State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: February 4, 2017

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Lounge, first floor, looking northeast

12 of 30.

Name of Property: Howard Masonic Temple

City or Vicinity: Kokomo

County: Howard State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: February 4, 2017

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Billiard room, first floor, looking east

13 of 30.

Name of Property: Howard Masonic Temple

City or Vicinity: Kokomo

County: Howard State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: February 4, 2017

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Reception room, second floor, looking northeast

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Name of Property: Howard Masonic Temple

City or Vicinity: Kokomo

County: Howard State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: February 4, 2017

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Waiting room, second floor, looking east

15 of 30.

Name of Property: Howard Masonic Temple

City or Vicinity: Kokomo

County: Howard State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: February 4, 2017

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Paraphernalia room, second floor, looking east

16 of 30.

Name of Property: Howard Masonic Temple

City or Vicinity: Kokomo

County: Howard State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: February 4, 2017

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Blue Lodge Hall, second floor, looking northeast

Howard Masonic Temple
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17 of 30.

Name of Property: Howard Masonic Temple

City or Vicinity: Kokomo

County: Howard State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: February 4, 2017

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Blue Lodge Hall, second floor, looking southwest

18 of 30.

Name of Property: Howard Masonic Temple

City or Vicinity: Kokomo

County: Howard State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: February 4, 2017

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Library, third floor, looking north

19 of 30.

Name of Property: Howard Masonic Temple

City or Vicinity: Kokomo

County: Howard State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: February 4, 2017

Howard Masonic Temple
Name of Property

Howard County, IN
County and State

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Reception foyer, fourth floor, looking north

20 of 30.

Name of Property: Howard Masonic Temple

City or Vicinity: Kokomo

County: Howard State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: February 4, 2017

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Tyler's Room, fourth floor, looking south toward balcony stairs

21 of 30.

Name of Property: Howard Masonic Temple

City or Vicinity: Kokomo

County: Howard State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: February 4, 2017

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: South arcade off York-Rite Hall, fourth floor, looking east

22 of 30.

Name of Property: Howard Masonic Temple

City or Vicinity: Kokomo

County: Howard State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: February 4, 2017

Howard Masonic Temple
Name of Property

Howard County, IN
County and State

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: York-Rite Hall, fourth floor, looking southeast

23 of 30.

Name of Property: Howard Masonic Temple

City or Vicinity: Kokomo

County: Howard State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: February 4, 2017

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: York-Rite Hall, fourth floor, looking northwest

24 of 30.

Name of Property: Howard Masonic Temple

City or Vicinity: Kokomo

County: Howard State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: February 4, 2017

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Armory, fifth floor, looking west

25 of 30.

Name of Property: Howard Masonic Temple

City or Vicinity: Kokomo

County: Howard State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Howard Masonic Temple
Name of Property

Howard County, IN
County and State

Date Photographed: February 4, 2017

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Organ balcony, fifth floor, looking south

26 of 30.

Name of Property: Howard Masonic Temple

City or Vicinity: Kokomo

County: Howard State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: February 4, 2017

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: North balcony, fifth floor, off York-Rite Hall, looking east

27 of 30.

Name of Property: Howard Masonic Temple

City or Vicinity: Kokomo

County: Howard State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: February 4, 2017

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Stair hall, fifth floor, looking northwest

28 of 30.

Name of Property: Howard Masonic Temple

City or Vicinity: Kokomo

County: Howard State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Howard Masonic Temple
Name of Property

Howard County, IN
County and State

Date Photographed: February 4, 2017

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Ballroom, seventh floor, looking northeast

29 of 30.

Name of Property: Howard Masonic Temple

City or Vicinity: Kokomo

County: Howard State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: February 4, 2017

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: East façade of seventh floor ballroom from rooftop, looking west

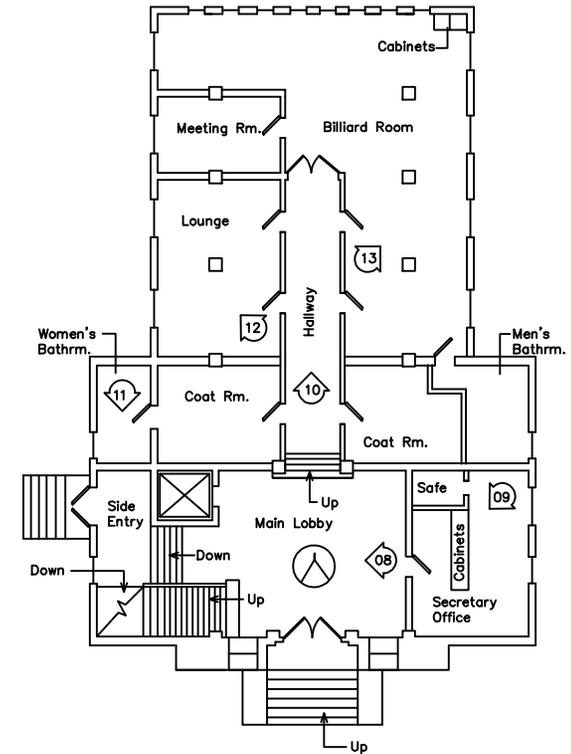
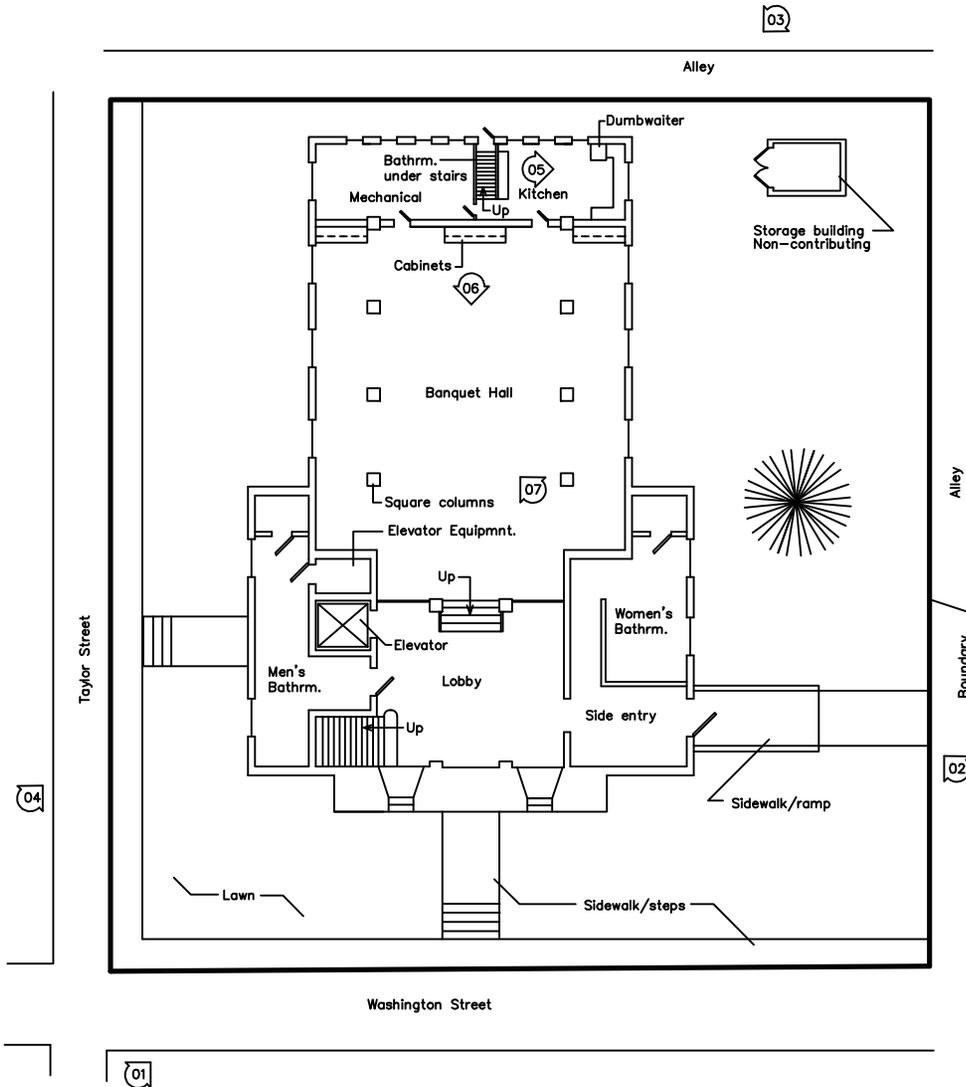
30 of 30.

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

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

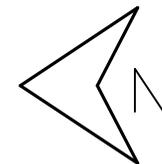
Site/Basement Plan

First Floor Plan

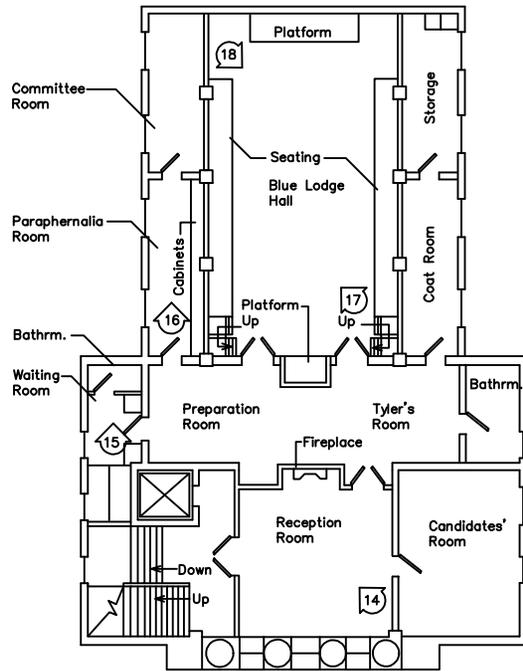


Howard Masonic Temple
 National Register of Historic Places
 Kokomo, Howard Co., IN

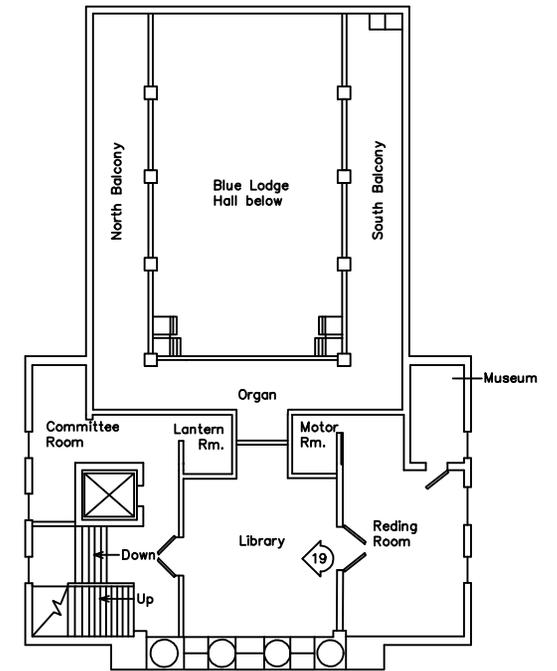
02 = Photographs



Second Floor/Blue Lodge Hall Plan

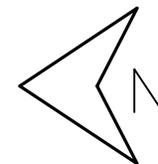


Third Floor/Blue Lodge Balcony Plan

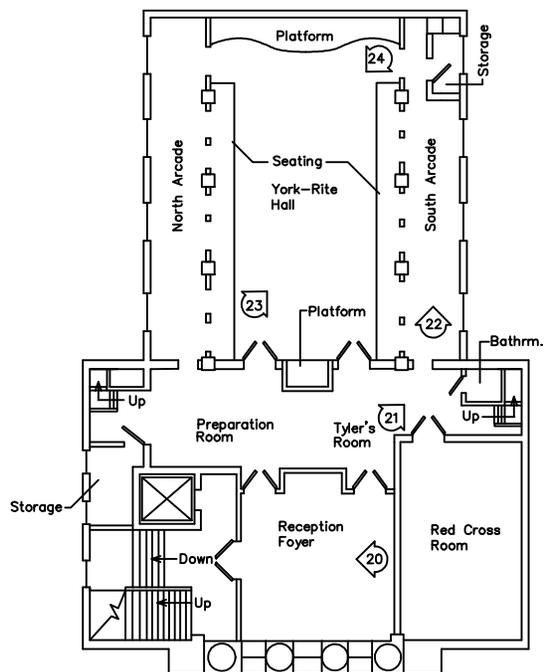


Howard Masonic Temple
 National Register of Historic Places
 Kokomo, Howard Co., IN

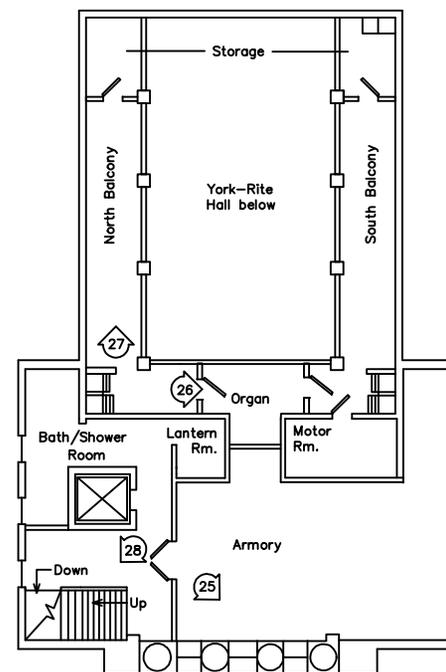
02 = Photographs



Fourth Floor/York-Rite Hall Plan



Fifth Floor/York-Rite Balcony Plan

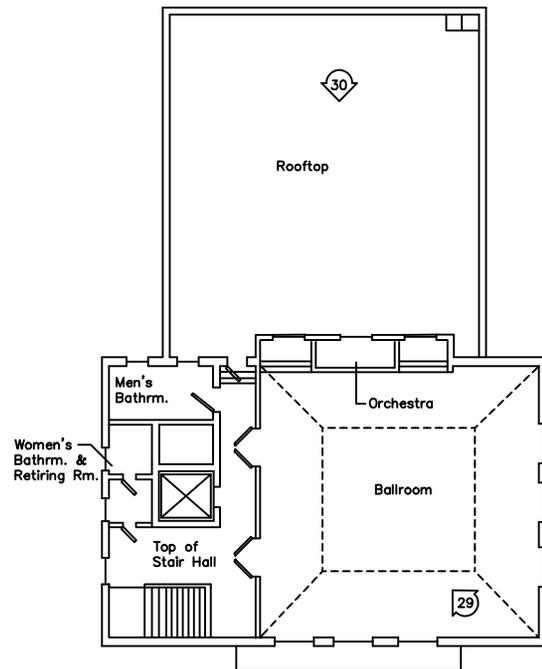


Howard Masonic Temple
 National Register of Historic Places
 Kokomo, Howard Co., IN

② = Photographs

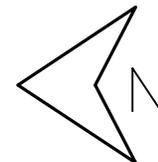


Rooftop/Seventh Floor Ballroom



Howard Masonic Temple
National Register of Historic Places
Kokomo, Howard Co., IN

 = Photographs







ON US SAT
BREAKFAST 9AM-3PM
DONATION 12
OPEN TO PUBLIC







NO
SMOKING

Thank You
FOR NOT
SMOKING









































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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: Nomination

Property Name: Howard Masonic Temple

Multiple Name: _____

State & County: INDIANA, Howard

Date Received: 10/22/2018 Date of Pending List: 11/16/2018 Date of 16th Day: 12/3/2018 Date of 45th Day: 12/6/2018 Date of Weekly List: _____

Reference number: SG100003182

Nominator: State

Reason For Review:

X Accept Return Reject 12/3/2018 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments: Excellent example of a prosperous masonic building; neo-classical in design and with few minor alterations. The temple served as a social and philanthropic center for the community. as well.

Recommendation/ Criteria: Accept / A & C

Reviewer Jim Gabbert Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2275 Date _____

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

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



GREG GOODNIGHT, MAYOR

City Hall - 100 South Union Street
Kokomo, Indiana 46901
mayor@cityofkokomo.org
(765) 456-7444

October 8, 2018

Cameron F. Clark, State Historic Preservation Officer
Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology
402 West Washington Street, Room W274
Indianapolis, Indiana, 46204-2739

Dear Mr. Clark

I am writing to you on behalf of the Kokomo Historic Review Board in support of the proposed nomination of the Howard Masonic Temple to the National Register of Historic Places.

The Howard County Masonic Temple at 316 N. Washington St in Kokomo was built in 1921 in the Neo-Classical style. It was given a rating of Outstanding in the last interim report by Indiana Landmarks for its historical and architectural significance. Additionally, it continues to be actively used by the local Masonic Lodge in their programs supporting the local community.

Thank you for your consideration.

Regards,

Charles Duncan
President
Kokomo Historic Review Board

HIST. PRES. & ARCH.

OCT 11 2018

RECEIVED



Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology • 402 W. Washington Street, W274 • Indianapolis, IN 46204-2739
Phone 317-232-1646 • Fax 317-232-0693 • dhpa@dnr.IN.gov • www.IN.gov/dnr/historic



October 18, 2018

Ms. Joy Beasley
Keeper of the National Register
National Register of Historic Places
Mail Stop 7228
1849 C St, NW
Washington, D.C. 20240

Re: Howard Masonic Temple, Howard County, Indiana

Dear Ms. Beasley,

Enclosed is a National Register of Historic Places nomination for the Howard Masonic Temple, Howard County, Indiana. The Indiana Historic Preservation Review Board reviewed the application and voted to recommend its approval to the National Register of Historic Places.

The enclosed disc contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for the Howard Masonic Temple, Howard County, Indiana to the National Register of Historic Places.

Please address any questions you or your staff may have about this nomination to my National Register staff members, Paul Diebold or Holly Tate.

Sincerely,

Cameron F. Clark
State Historic Preservation Officer

CFC:PCD:pcd

enclosure: nomination package