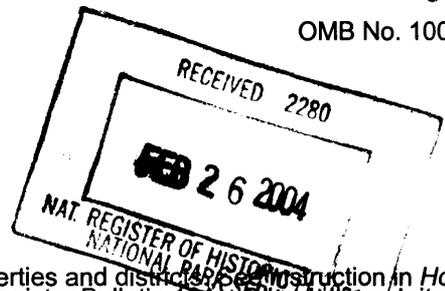


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



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

1. Name of Property

historic name Montrose Masonic Temple, Lodge No. 63

other names/site number Montrose Masonic Hall/Lodge; Adams Vacuum & Sewing; 5MN.1682

2. Location

street & number 509-513 E. Main Street [N/A] not for publication

city or town Montrose [N/A] vicinity

state Colorado code CO county Montrose code 085 zip code 81401

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 [] nationally [] statewide [X] locally. ([] See continuation sheet for additional comments.)
Signature of certifying official/Title: [Signature] State Historic Preservation Officer Date: 2/18/04
Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Colorado Historical Society
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property [] meets [] does not meet the National Register criteria. ([] See continuation sheet for additional comments.)
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

- I hereby certify that the property is:
[X] 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 [] See continuation sheet.

Signature of the Keeper: [Signature] Date of Action: 4/9/04

Montrose Masonic Temple
Name of Property

Montrose County/ Colorado
County/State

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 count previously listed resources.)

Contributing

Noncontributing

1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing.

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register.

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Function

(Enter categories from instructions)

SOCIAL- meeting hall

COMMERCE/TRADE- specialty store

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/TRADE- specialty store

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

CLASSICAL REVIVAL

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE

walls BRICK; STONE

roof

other STONE

Narrative Description

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**Montrose Masonic Temple
Montrose County/ ColoradoSection number 7 Page 1**DESCRIPTION**

The Montrose Masonic Temple, a fraternal hall, is located on the north side of Main Street between North Uncompahgre Avenue and North Park Avenue. Main Street is the primary street through the traditional downtown of Montrose and is part of U.S. Highway 50. The three-story, flat roof, rectangular plan building is part of a commercial block. The Masonic Temple is located on the second and third floors. As was common for commercial buildings built during this period, the first floor houses space for two retail storefronts.

The façade of the Masonic Temple has a recessed central door with a storefront on each side, which are also recessed. Heavy stone pilasters rise on each side of the main entrance. A black granite cornerstone with the emblems of the Freemasons, Eastern Star, Rainbow Girls and Jobs Daughters is on one pilaster and another black granite cornerstone shows the date of the concrete foundation with both common era dates as well as Masonic dates on the other. The entry is a painted wood-frame double door with three-quarter-length glass. Aluminum siding covers a plate glass transom, though the transom remains intact and is visible from the interior. Centered over the entrance is a central projecting balcony with stone balustrade. The basic structure is brick with extensive stonework on the front. A five bay, recessed window area, divided by four massive Tuscan stone columns is the defining feature of the building. Above the windows a brick band sits above a stone lintel course under a projecting stone cornice. The flat roof has raised corner piers and a sloped parapet with a centered plaque with raised letters stating "MASONIC TEMPLE." Stone coping tops the parapet. On each pier is a stone rectangle with a centered medallion-like element. A brick chimney peeks out from the rooftop along the west side. The sides of the building are brick with a short recess one-fourth of the way back. In the recess, there are paired single-hung windows under a segmented arch on the second story and two segmental arch single-hung windows on the third story; this window pattern is exhibited on both the east and west sides. The back of the building has two doors that enter the retail berths. The doors are half wood panel and half four-pane divided light window with divided light transoms. On each side of the doors there are single-hung windows under segmental arches. A fire escape leads to a door on the second story. Also on the rear, towards the east side, is a large segmental arch opening that has been bricked in, as have segmental arch windows on the upper portion of the wall.

Interior

To access the temple, one enters through a street level vestibule and another double door. A wide, long staircase, ten steps, a landing, and then eighteen more steps, leads to the main foyer in the temple. At some point, a chair lift was installed on the staircase. Original baseboard molding can be seen behind it.

The main foyer is at the top of the stairs. A spindled balustrade extends along the staircase at handrail height rising to full length at the south end of the foyer. The foyer is flanked by a kitchen and men's washroom on the west side, and a dressing room with a ladies' washroom on the east side. A front hall, with five casement and transom windows facing Main Street, spans the south side of the building. The front hall is the full height of both the second and third stories. On the north side of the front hall, a balcony centers over an oak double-door main entry to the room. A four-foot wide door on the north leads into the gathering room on the east side of the building and also accesses the front hall via a door on the south wall. A central staircase leading to the third floor is located north of the main foyer. To the east of the main foyer is a small entry hall with an Arts and Crafts style skylight. Oak double doors access the main hall. Like the front hall, the main hall is the full height of the second and third stories. A large domed stained-glass skylight dominates the room. Pine baseboard, chair rail, and picture molding encircles the room. At the south end of the main hall is a balcony, which is accessed from a third floor hallway. The coved walls have an inset with six acanthus leaf brackets at the north end of the room.

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**Montrose Masonic Temple
Montrose County/ ColoradoSection number 7 Page 2

The central staircase opens to a hallway on the third floor. On the west side of the third floor are three small rooms, presumably used for Mason degree work. The south end of the hallway accesses the balcony of the front hall. In the center of the building, approximately four feet above the third floor, there is a room apparently designed to ventilate the upper stories. Opaque glass windows on the north and east side of the room could be opened to improve airflow throughout the building. On the east side of the ventilation room is a room that has been altered. The original configuration is unknown. The balcony for the main hall is accessed from the central hallway.

Alterations

Exterior changes include a slight variation in color in the blond brick on the façade and along the sides of the building indicating masonry repair. In his *Proposed Concept Façade Renovation Plan* for the Masonic Temple, architect Mark Jones notes that it appears a hole was excavated near the northeast corner of the building and left open for a period of time causing structural damage to that corner and the rear wall of the building.¹ Segmental arch window openings on the upper floors of the rear wall were bricked in at an unknown date. The large segmental arch opening towards the east side is also bricked in. Originally the two storefront entrances were recessed; the aluminum and glass doors are now flush with the replaced storefront windows. Although aluminum paneling has been installed above the storefront windows and the entryway transom, historic images indicate that this area was covered early in the building's history, probably due to its south-facing façade and the warm climate.

On the interior, partitioning along the east wall of the front hall is not original. A temporary staircase has been placed in the northwest corner to provide access to the third story balcony from the second story front hall. An Arts and Crafts style opaque glass panel, found lying against the wall in the balcony of the front hall, appears to be a skylight that was originally in the 2nd floor main foyer. A fluorescent light has been placed in this spot at the top of the stairs in the 2nd floor foyer (see photo).

The remodeled room on the third story has dry wall and beaded natural pine paneling. The bathroom on the east side of the third story hallway, outside of the remodeled room, is not original. Additionally, there are new electrical circuits in this part of the building and plumbing for a laundry has been roughed in. Drywall and painting supplies still left in the hallway suggests that these changes are recent.

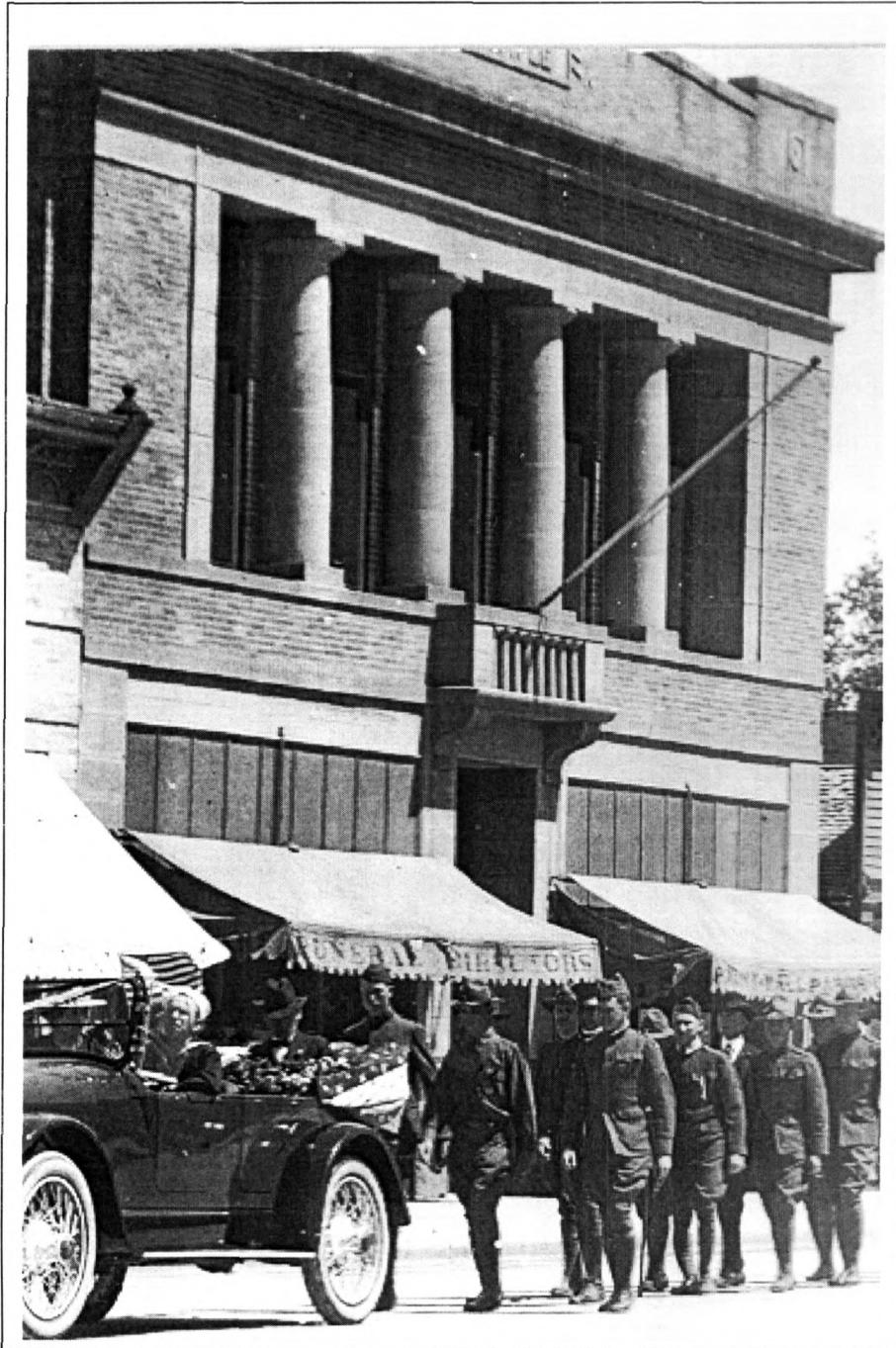
¹ Telephone interview with Mark Jones on April 16, 2003.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Montrose Masonic Temple
Montrose County/ Colorado

Section number 7 Page 3



Historic Photo ca. 1918
Courtesy of Mark M. Jones Associates
Architects, LLC

Montrose Masonic Temple
Name of Property

Montrose County/ Colorado
County/State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

SOCIAL HISTORY

ARCHITECTURE

Periods of Significance

1911-1954

Significant Dates

1911

Significant Person(s)

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above).

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

HILL, FRANK (Foundation)

WHITE & OKEY (Contractors)

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal Agency
- Local Government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Colorado Historical Society

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**Montrose Masonic Temple
Montrose County/ ColoradoSection number 8 Page 4**SIGNIFICANCE**

The Montrose Masonic Temple, Lodge No. 63, is significant under Criterion A for its long association with the social history of the Masonic order and the city of Montrose. The lodge served as the home of the Masons, Eastern Star, and Rainbow Girls for nearly seven decades. The building is also architecturally significant under Criterion C for its distinctive characteristics of a type or period. Representative of the Classical Revival period, the building is notable for its impressive size, shaped parapet, upper story with four massive Tuscan columns, stone balcony, and domed stained-glass skylight.

Social Significance

Free Masons have a long history in the United States and include among their former members famous civic leaders. George Washington, Paul Revere, and James Monroe were Masons. John Hancock and eight other signers of the Declaration of Independence were Masons. Benjamin Franklin and twelve other signers of the U.S. Constitution were Masons. As settlement moved west, the Freemasons moved west. Christopher "Kit" Carson, William "Buffalo Bill" Cody, and Samuel "Mark Twain" Clemens were all Freemasons.

Perhaps the best testament to the popularity of fraternal organizations, and specifically Freemasons, is the early organization of fraternal lodges in Colorado's fledgling settlements. The first Masonic Temple was erected in Auraria. The Rocky Mountain News published a notice of a Masonic meeting in its first issue in 1859. Shortly afterwards Masons in Golden, Parkville, Gold Hill, and Nevadaville organized lodges. Upon the formation of the Colorado Territory, three lodges united to organize the Grand Lodge of Colorado on August 2, 1861. Notable Colorado Masons include Henry M. Teller and John Milton Chivington.

In Montrose, too, leading citizens founded Lodge No. 63. In 1885, a group of Masons - Selig and Diehl among them - decided to establish a Masonic Lodge in Montrose making the Free Masons one of the oldest fraternal organizations in Montrose. The Elks organized in 1905 and the Moose in 1910. Charles E. McConnell, William W. Ashley, Benjamin J. Wolfe, Enoch S. Locket, Peter B. Monell, Joseph Selig, Louis N. Heil, William Seidleman, George H. Smith, James H. Woodgate, William B. Upton, John A. White, R. Charles Diehl, James W. Callaway, Samuel L. Duncan, Emmer D. Nichols, and Nathan D. Clark applied to the Grand Lodge of Colorado for dispensation. All of these men were prominent in the business and social life of the town and many of them were involved in the early community development of Montrose. On March 4, 1885, a dispensation to form the new lodge was approved. Meetings were originally held on the first and third Tuesdays of each month in the west room on the upper floor of the Olson building. Later, the Masons contracted to use the upper story of the Buddecke & Diehl building where they met for the next twenty-five years. During this period, affiliated organizations were formed including Montrose Chapter No. 25, Royal Arch Masons; Montrose Commandery No. 19; Knights Templar; and Silver Star Chapter No. 40, Order of Eastern Star. All of these organizations were very active in the social life of the town.

Talk of a Masonic Temple began in about 1896, but it would take fifteen years to come to fruition. In 1908, a committee was formed to find a site for the new temple. They found a location on Main Street near where the first post office and the newspaper, *The Messenger*, previously stood. F. D. Catlin, a city attorney versed in water rights, W. H. Fleming and C. B. Akard took possession of the site as trustees. Donations from members of the various groups, as well as a bank loan obtained by several of the Masons personally, provided funding for the new building. On July 10, 1910, the Montrose Building Association was formed and incorporated to take possession of the deeds for Lots 14, 15 and 16 in Block 63. On December 10, 1910, the Masons contracted Frank Hill to construct the basement and foundation

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****United States Department of the Interior
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for the new building. Local contractors White and Okey were engaged to construct the building on January 28, 1911.

On March 11, 1911, a train from Denver arrived. Its passengers included Albert B. McGaffey, Grand Master of Masons in Colorado, and Charles E. Jacobson, the Grand Secretary, who came to Montrose to assist in laying the cornerstone. The event was marked by a grand procession from the old lodge on Cascade Avenue led by local Masons and escorted by Company E of the Montrose National Guard. A time capsule was entombed under the cornerstone, which included, among other things, a history of the building of the temple written by Sir Knight E. E. Knight, secretary of the Masonic building committee, and a history of the Gunnison Tunnel project, written by C. T. Pease, project engineer. Montrose Masons celebrated with a big banquet.

Mark Catlin, great-grandson of lodge member Frank D. Catlin, observed that his great-grandfather was one of the most prominent citizens of the community. As a city attorney and trader in water rights, Frank D. Catlin spearheaded the drive for construction of the Gunnison Tunnel. He organized the Uncompahgre Valley Water Users and worked with Washington, D.C. on what was the first Bureau of Reclamation project. President Taft came to Montrose to celebrate the opening of the Gunnison Tunnel. In a press photo, Frank Catlin is standing next to President Taft. Mark Catlin suggested that the Masons might have been closely involved in the drive to get the Tunnel built. According to Mr. Catlin, "the Masonic Temple was the place where the movers and shakers met, all of the players in the community went to the hall."²

The completion of the Gunnison Tunnel is an important event in Montrose history. The tunnel brings water from the Gunnison River, eight miles to the north, through a 5.8-mile tunnel to the western slope and provides irrigation for crops throughout the Uncompahgre Valley. According to *Community Development: Montrose, Colorado*, after the opening of the Gunnison Tunnel the farm population of the county grew and continued to grow into the Dust Bowl years. Between 1920 and 1930, 4,000 people moved to Montrose County. The Masonic Temple hosted social events that were popular throughout the Western Slope. Marilyn Cox, Montrose Historian and Director of the Montrose Historical Society, called the Temple "the grand ballroom for the town."³ The Lodge hosted the annual Watch Night party every New Year's Eve from 1918 through the early 1950s. On September 27, 1955 the lodge celebrated its 50th anniversary with a large banquet. In 1961, the centennial year of Freemasonry in Colorado, the lodge hosted an open-air meeting that attracted Masons from over fifty lodges in fourteen states. This was the first open-air meeting ever held in western Colorado and the second open air meeting ever held in the state. Mark Catlin remembered the spring formals that the lodge sponsored every year, saying that the event was looked forward to even more than the high school prom. Before the big event, the Eastern Star hosted a tea party and fashion show. Young ladies chose their gowns at the fashion show and wore them to the formal. Mr. Catlin nostalgically said the Masonic Temple would be a great place to hold a similar type of formal today. In addition to such social events, the Masons made the Temple available to religious groups. The Methodist congregation met for Sunday services at the Temple while a new church, The United Methodist Church of Montrose, was being built. When mining declined in the Telluride district, the Montrose lodge opened its temple to host the Telluride council's meetings in 1946. With the help of Lodge No. 63, the Telluride council grew to be the third largest in Colorado with membership from Montrose, Gunnison, Delta, the North Fork area, Ridgway, Ouray and the west end of the county.

Fraternal lodges, aside from providing a social outlet, served important functions in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Free Masons emphasized civic virtue and moral responsibility. The Free

² Telephone interview with Mark Catlin on April 30, 2003.

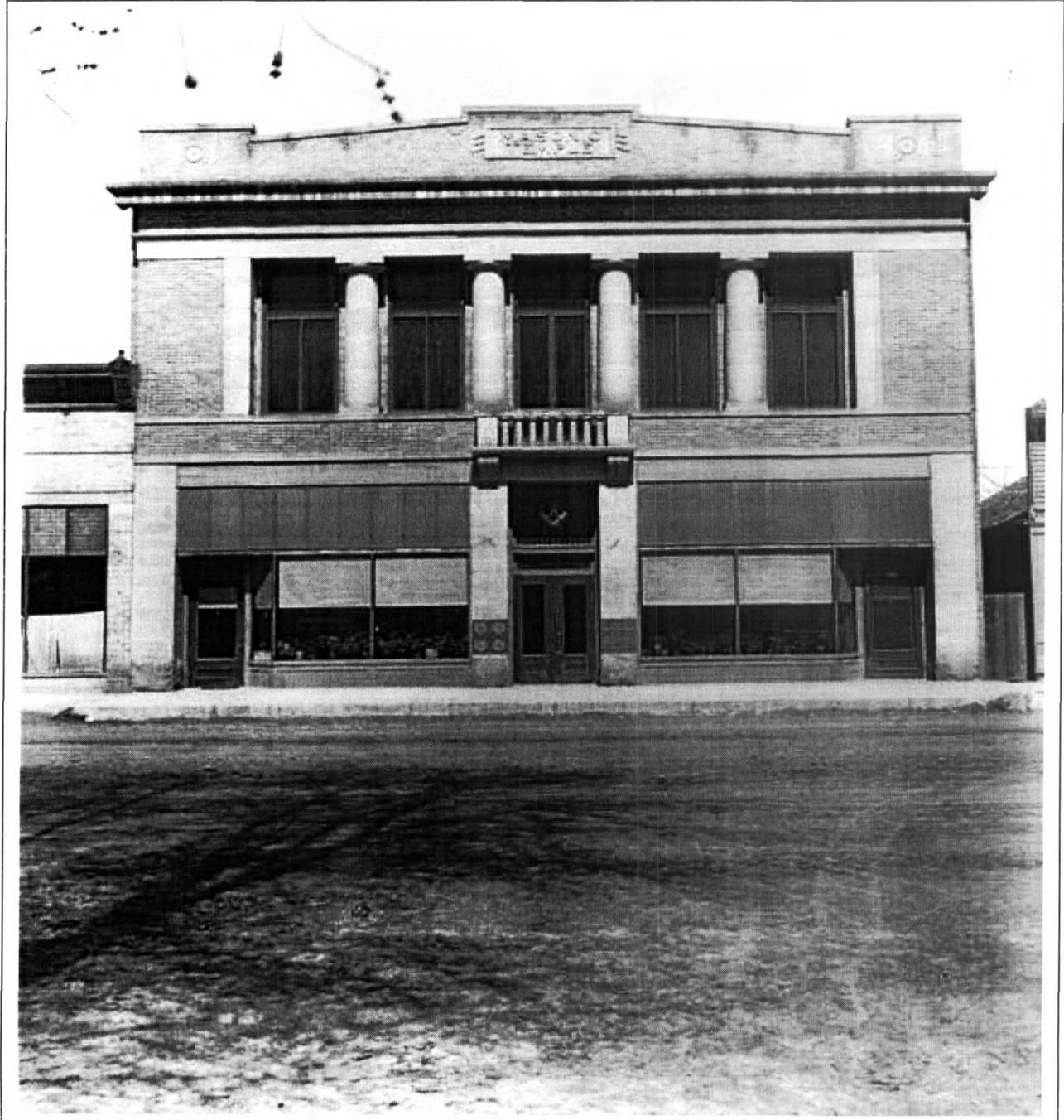
³ Telephone interview with Marilyn Cox on November 25, 2003.

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Continuation Sheet**

**United States Department of the Interior
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Montrose Masonic Temple
Montrose County/ Colorado

Section number 8 Page 6



Circa 1911-1940. Image from the Photography Collection of the Western History/Genealogy Department at the Denver Public Library, Photo # X-10423.

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**Montrose Masonic Temple
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Masons have a long history of providing financial assistance to both members and non-members. Particularly important in the era before the creation of Social Security, the Masons Benevolent Fund assured members that they would have some financial security. The Benevolent Fund provided, and still provides today, relief for "unfortunate, distressed or aged Master Masons, of Colorado lodges, and their wives, widows, mothers, sisters and children." The fund also supports 4-year scholarship programs, Masonic youth groups, the Colorado Masonic Foundation for Children, the Scottish Rite Endowed Chair at Children's Hospital, the Colorado Masons Preservation and Assistance Fund, and the Masonic Service Association Disaster Relief Fund.⁴

The retail storefronts at street level housed different businesses over the years. The most notable and longest standing tenant was Adams Printing and Office Supply owned by lodge member C. E. Adams, which was located in the west berth. The Montrose Funeral Home resided in the east berth for many years. Hearses entered the funeral home from the alley where the bricked over garage entry can still be seen. It was here that Chipeta's (second wife of Chief Ouray) mortal remains were brought for reburial. According to Marilyn Cox, the procession marched from the funeral home to her permanent burial site at the present location of the Ute Indian Museum.⁵ The building housed the Montrose Paint Store in the 1920s and 1930s. Currently Adams Vacuum and Sewing is located in the west berth while the east is vacant.

Architectural Significance

Businesses expanded east on Main Street after the opening of the Gunnison Tunnel. West of Uncompahgre Avenue commercial buildings are representative of nineteenth century commercial architecture, while businesses east of Uncompahgre are representative of twentieth century architecture. The Masonic Temple is easily the most imposing edifice on Main Street. The massive Tuscan columns on the building, the stone balustrade above the entry to the Masonic Temple, and the shaped parapet with piers on each corner denote Classical Revival style. This is the only Classical Revival structure on Main Street and the only fraternal lodge built in the Classical Revival style in Montrose. The I.O.O.F. lodge, in the 500 block of Main Street exhibits elements of nineteenth century commercial architecture. Over the years, the I.O.O.F. lodge received many alterations. In 2003, through Historic Montrose Downtown, 200 volunteers rehabilitated the I.O.O.F. lodge. Another fraternal lodge, The Elks Lodge on Cascade Avenue, is a Mission Revival Style building. The city purchased the Elks Lodge building and plans to use it for office space.

The Masonic Temple is typical of a two-part commercial block prevalent from the 1850s to the 1950s. Commonly used by theaters, meeting halls, banks, and office buildings, these types of buildings were divided into two zones with public, retail space on the lower level while the upper zone housed more private spaces such as offices, apartments, meeting halls, hotels or theaters.

The Masonic lodge itself remains predominately intact. The interior features pine molding for baseboards, chair rails, picture rails, and corners. Massive oak doors, four feet wide, separate many of the rooms on the second floor. Most important is the domed stained-glass skylight in the main hall. In shades of amber and turquoise, the oval skylight is roughly twenty feet long by twelve feet wide. Lighting fixtures can be seen above a few broken panes, which apparently illuminated the skylight. Outside of those few broken panes, the skylight remains intact. The dome is framed by what appears to be either cherry wood or

⁴ Colorado Masons Benevolent Fund Association, "Report for the Fiscal Year Ending October 31, 2001, January 25, 2002, pg. 1.

⁵ Telephone interview with Marilyn Cox on November 25, 2003.

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**Montrose Masonic Temple
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rosewood, judging by the luster, color, and grain. Although changes have occurred over the years, most notable to the storefront, original features such as the exterior Tuscan columns and windows remain intact and the building still reads as a two-part commercial building.

Historical Background

Montrose has a rich history before the founding of the town in 1882. Evidence of pre-historic Basketmaker houses has been found in the San Juan River drainage. Ute Indians considered the entire Western Slope to be their home for centuries. In the eighteenth century, Spanish expeditions ventured into the valley. Juan Maria de Rivera led three expeditions into the region in search of valuable minerals between 1761 and 1765 where they met the Utes and established a trading relationship. In 1776, Fathers Dominguez and Escalante led a group as far as the Green River in search of a route from Santa Fe to the Spanish missions in California, passing through the Uncompahgre Valley on the way. The route of their expedition later became part of the Old Spanish Trail which traders traversed on their way to California. One of these traders, Antoine Robidoux, established the first fur trading post in the 1830s along the Gunnison River near where the town of Delta stands today. Other traders that passed through the area include Kit Carson, Antoine Leroux, Charles Autobees, and Dick Wootton.

In 1848, the U.S. government commissioned John C. Frémont to find a route for the railroad along the thirty-eighth parallel. The expedition was aborted when the Frémont party became lost in the San Juan Mountains. A later expedition led by Captain John W. Gunnison followed in 1853. The Gunnison expedition traversed the San Juans and passed through the Uncompahgre River Valley in spite of Ute hostility. Between 1873 and 1876, Ferdinand V. Hayden led four surveying parties through Colorado. William Henry Jackson, who went on to become an acclaimed photographer, was a member of the Hayden party. His photographs captured the splendid beauty of the area through which they traveled.

Chief Ouray was the leader of the Ute tribe during this time. Realizing that Euro-American expansion was inevitable, Chief Ouray tried to maintain peace between his people and white expansion. Eventually, white settlement won out. Three successive treaties forced the Utes further west. The third treaty, the Treaty of 1880, removed the Utes completely from Colorado's western slope to a reservation in northern Utah.

Removal of the Utes opened the Montrose area to white settlement. Joseph Selig came from Ruby, a mining camp in Gunnison County, in search of a suitable spot to plat a new town. He founded the new town on the Uncompahgre River and called it Pomona. The site of the original town was at Cascade and Tenth Street (now called South Seventh Street) because it was rumored to be on the path of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad (D & RG). As it turned out, the D&RG Railroad located the depot further north at Second Street (now North First Street). To induce professionals and businessmen to move their businesses to the new location, Selig offered the best sites on Third Street (now Main Street) to those willing to make the move. He renamed the town for the Duchess of Montrose, a character in a Sir Walter Scott novel *A Legend of Montrose*. A.E. "Uncle Bud" Buddecke and R. Charles Diehl were among the businessmen that took him up on his offer. They owned the Buddecke and Diehl freight company, which supplied Telluride, Ouray and other mining camps, and saw the advantage of owning a building close to the D & RG depot. The town of Montrose was incorporated in April 1882. In February of the following year, Montrose County was carved out of Gunnison County. Selig became the County Clerk and Recorder.

Please note: First Floor site plan not available due to occupant refusal.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

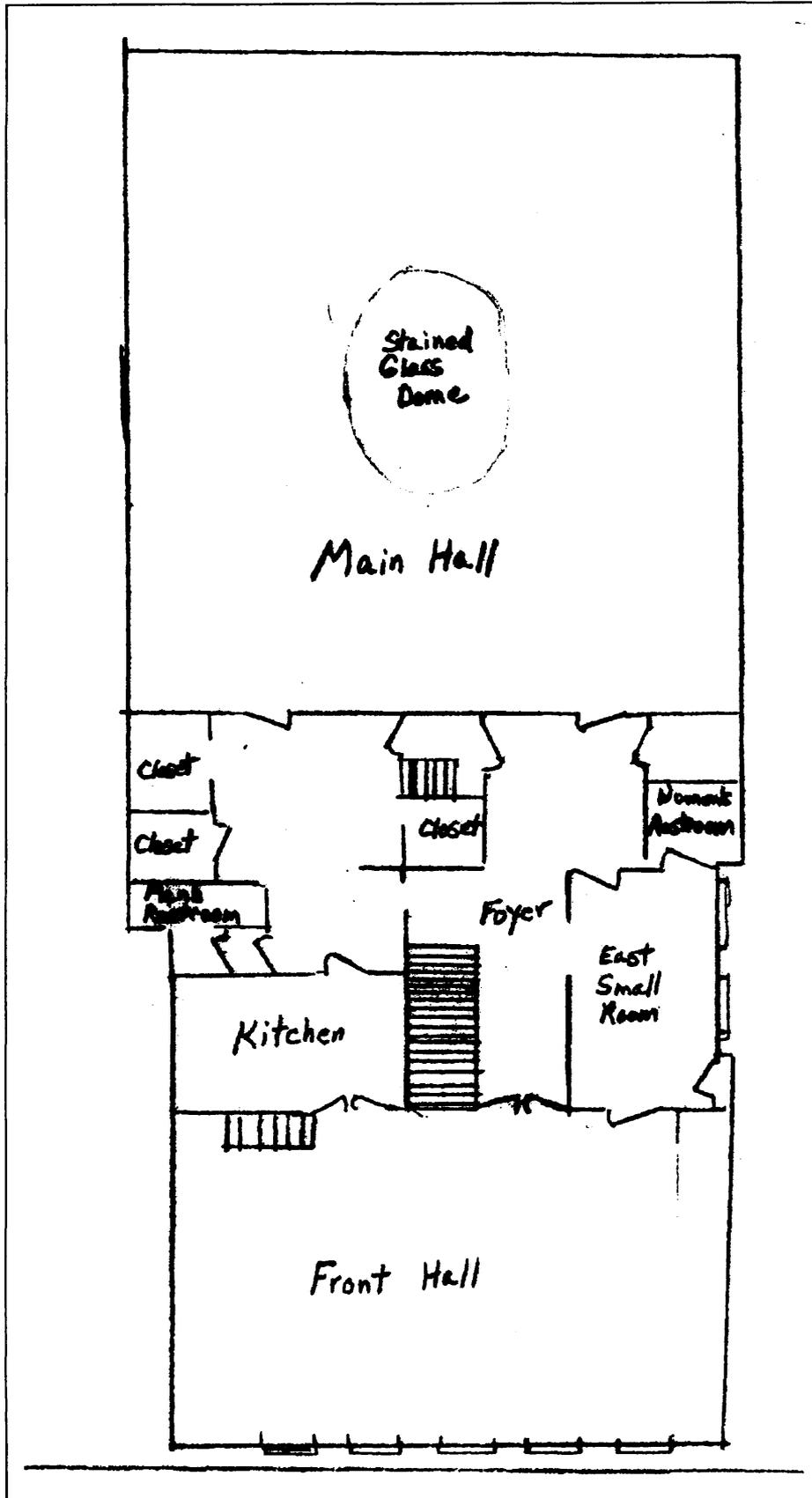
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SITE PLAN- SECOND FLOOR

Not to Scale



National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

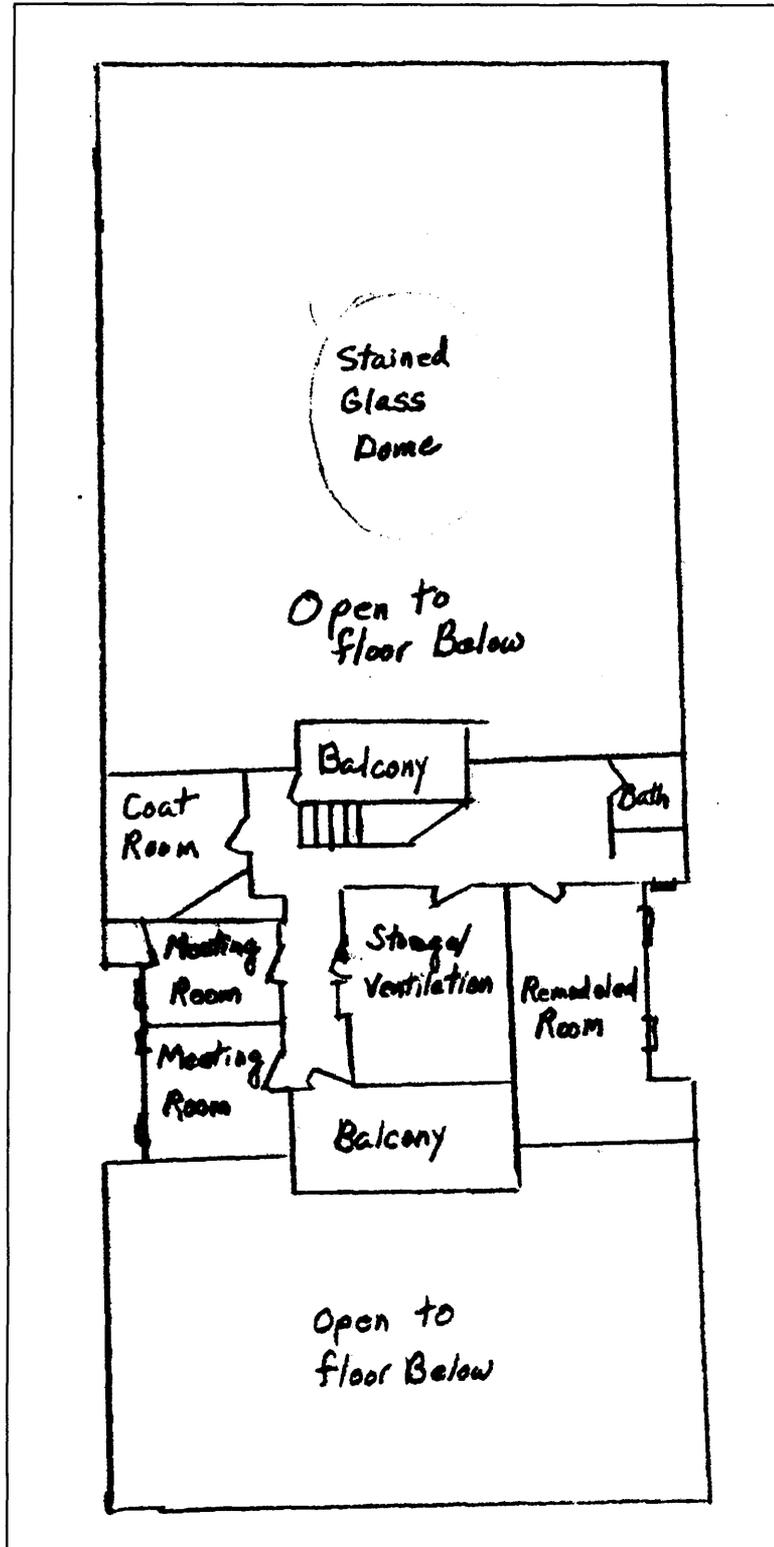
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Montrose Masonic Temple
Montrose County/ Colorado

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SITE PLAN- THIRD FLOOR

Not to Scale



**National Register of Historic Places
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National Park Service**Montrose Masonic Temple
Montrose County/ ColoradoSection number 9 Page 11**BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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Montrose Masonic Temple
Name of Property

Montrose County/ Colorado
County/State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1. 13 249223 4262895
Zone Easting Northing

2. Zone Easting Northing

3. Zone Easting Northing

4. Zone Easting Northing

[] See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Juliette Hidahl (Edited- C. Geddes)

organization _____ date August 29, 2003

street & number 2442 S. St. Paul Street telephone (303) 757-1346

city or town Denver state CO zip code 80210

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

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

Additional Items

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

Property Owner

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

name Investwise LLC

street & number P.O. Box 1616 telephone (970) 947-9300

city or town Glenwood Springs state CO zip code 81601

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*)

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Lots 15-16, Block 63, Town of Montrose. Parcel: 376727328009

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary includes the parcel of land historically associated with the building.

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PHOTOGRAPH LOG

The following information pertains to photograph numbers 1-23 except as noted:

Name of Property: Montrose Masonic Temple
 Location: Montrose County/ Colorado
 Photographer: Juliette Hidahl
 Date of Photographs: May 2003
 Negatives: with photographer

<u>Photo No.</u>	<u>Photographic Information</u>
1	Building façade (south), view to northwest
2	Lodge entrance (south), view to north
3	West side of building and façade (south), view to northeast
4	Interior- main staircase showing west side of building
5	Interior- chair lift on main staircase
6	Interior- foyer lighting
7	Interior- possible original panel for foyer lighting
8	Interior- front hall from balcony
9	Interior- kitchen
10	Interior- stairs to third floor
11	Interior- stained glass dome in Main Hall
12	Interior- acanthus corbels in Main Hall
13	Interior- water damage in Main Hall
14	Interior- balcony in Main Hall
15	Interior- example of corner molding on third floor
16	Interior- ventilation window on third floor
17	Interior- third floor hallway
18	Interior- third floor hallway showing remodeled bathroom and stairs to remodeled room
19	Interior- remodeled room
20	East side of building showing rebricked areas, view to west
21	Northeast corner of building showing rebricked area, view to northwest
22	Rear corner of building showing masonry damage, view to southwest
23	Rear corner of building showing bricked in door for hearses, view to southwest

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USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP
Montrose East Quadrangle, Colorado
7.5 Minute Series

UTM: Zone 13 / 249223E / 4262895N
PLSS: NM PM, T49N, R8W, Sec. 27
SW $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$
Elevation: 5800 feet

