

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC

(Old) Masonic Temple Building

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

133 Fayetteville Street Mall

__ NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Raleigh

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

__ VICINITY OF

Fourth

STATE

North Carolina

CODE
037

COUNTY
Wake

CODE

183

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL	<input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER VACANT

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME Raleigh Federal Savings & Loan
Mr. Guy Walker, President

ALSO NOTIFY: Ms. Cora Rice
Williams & Haywood Realtors

STREET & NUMBER

219 Fayetteville Mall

629 Oberlin Road

Raleigh, NC 27605

CITY, TOWN

Raleigh, NC 27601

__ VICINITY OF

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE.

REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Wake County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

Fayetteville Mall

CITY, TOWN

Raleigh

STATE

North Carolina

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Raleigh Inventory

DATE

June 21, 1976

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

Raleigh

STATE

North Carolina

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Located on Fayetteville Street, historically Raleigh's most important downtown thoroughfare, the old Masonic Temple Building is typical in terms of form and style of skyscrapers erected around the turn of the century. The architect adapted Sullivanesque massing and Beaux Arts ornamentation to organize the massive seven-story structure. This system is a versatile formula for tall buildings because it applies the classical organization of a column-base, shaft, and capital to the building's exterior.

The term skyscraper was originally applied to a tall man but was soon coined to describe the new buildings which touched the sky. Certain qualities such as an emphasis on verticality and structure, non-load bearing walls, height above five stories, fireproof construction, and the employment of elevators for vertical transportation, define a building as a skyscraper.¹ The Old Masonic Temple Building possesses these distinctive attributes and thus can properly be termed a skyscraper.

The Old Masonic Temple Building is composed of seven stories, with five bays on the Fayetteville Street elevation and seven bays on the Hargett Street elevation. It is faced with Indiana limestone up to the third floor and yellow pressed brick for the remainder of the skin. The rear facades are sheathed in stuccoed red brick. The building is distinguished by a variety of stone finishes and a classical decorative skin. The original pedestrian level of the Masonic Building was characterized by a rusticated stone veneer. The Hargett Street facade contained a graceful arcade, while the Fayetteville Street elevation presented the twin-arched entrances to the building. These elaborate openings were separated by three wide-linteled bays of display windows, flanked by pilasters. The decorative portals were clearly emphasized by balconies supported on large scrolled consoles. Bulbous turned balusters carried the balustrade. This first story was "modernized" and lost forever in 1948.

The first and second stories are separated by a wide cornice band. The second floor is sheathed in ashlar veneer, which is contrasted by five courses of rusticated stone. This departure from the more intricate textures of the pedestrian level adds the visual weight necessary to "hold" the building to the street. The fenestration of the second story, and indeed the majority of the building is a simple rectangular form divided by one vertical muntin. The second-floor windows are outlined by a running lintel mold, which creates a strong horizontal band around the building. This element is surmounted by another wide simple cornice which denotes the rise of the main "shaft" of the building.

The third through sixth stories constitute the majority of the structure and their similar treatment mirrors the sameness of the offices within. The windows are organized into vertical bands, divided by undecorated massive piers which rise unbroken in this uniform treated area. The central piers are capped by stylized terra cotta Ionic capitals at the fifth floor. The piers continue one half story and join in arches which visually terminate the business sector of the building. The corner piers and two

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additional piers on the Hargett Street facades are not interrupted by the capital element but rise to the top of the sixth floor; thus the corner windows of this facade are rectangular, not arched in form. The end piers join at the edges of the building to form supportive corner posts. The termination of the shaft area is finalized by a robust string course which follows the shape of the sixth floor fenestration. Another cornice further separates the shaft from the remaining "capital" story.

This final story, reflecting the Masonic Meeting Hall within, resembles a Doric frieze in which the windows served as metopes and the dividing piers as triglyphs. Stylized pilasters flank the square windows, a feature which recalls the vertical elements of triglyphs. A wide flat frieze separates this space from the crowning dentillated cornice, which is surmounted by a crenelated parapet shielding the flat roof.

The decorative skin of the building is a rather two-dimensional interpretation of classical detailing, commonly favored by Beaux Arts practitioners. In addition, the deliberate use of the Greek orders on both the interior and exterior relates to their symbolic meaning within the Masonic order. Thus it is no coincidence that in the interior the street level is articulated in the Ionic order, the Mason's office floor in the Doric order, and the most important and symbolic room of all, the Meeting Room, in the Corinthian Order.⁵

The interior of the Masonic Temple Building consists of five basic parts: the basement containing mechanical equipment, the ground floor containing stores, the second through fifth floors containing offices, and the two-story Masonic Meeting room at the top. This sophisticated yet very typical method of organizing a skyscraper called for the most elaborate detail on the street level to impact a sense of human scale, contrasted against the exaggerated lightness of the skyscraper itself. These five functions are clearly reflected upon the skyscraper's facade.

The first floor originally contained the obligatory corner bank. The interior of the bank was defined by ornate plaster decoration of the Ionic vocabulary. These plaster crown moldings, pilasters, and capitals added to the sense of delicacy and graciousness which the room emanated. A contemporary photograph shows the bank counter located along the north wall, with the bank vault behind.⁶ The bank's offices occupied a second floor mezzanine which was visually divided from the main floor by three large panels composed of thirty-five small lights, and separated by fluted pilasters. Apparently the first tenants were very pleased with their new quarters, as a contemporary source remarked "The Raleigh Savings Bank is in the Masonic Temple Building and has the handsomest offices in Raleigh."⁷

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The second through fifth floors contained approximately fourteen offices located on either side of a central corridor. Each floor also had a restroom, two elevators (original elevators replaced) and a spacious stairway with cast iron railings in a fleur de lis pattern. Each business typically had one office although some businesses combined spaces for a larger work area or a series of examination rooms. This flexibility of partitions is one advantage of reinforced concrete construction and allowed the building to accomodate changing businesses and changing times.

Each office is entered through one-half glass door, beneath an etched glass transom with imprinted office number. These rows of well-preserved doors are perhaps the most evocative feature remaining in the building. Each office is carefully but simply detailed. Five-paneled connecting doors beneath plain architraves are still intact in nearly every office, as are the paired double-hung sash windows, two units to an office. A delicate three-part picture molding encircles each room, while a one-foot baseboard surrounds the floor which is sheathed in narrow wooden floor boards over concrete slabs. The Masonic offices contained unique brass door scutcheons embossed with the mystic eye and the Masonic emblem.

After climbing an indeterminable amount of stairs one arrives with great pleasure and surprise in the magnificent two-story Masonic Lodge Meeting Room, which provides a grandiose conclusion for this classical structure. All decorative plaster, be it crown moldings, capitals or columns, are of the Corinthian order, one of highest significance to the Masonic organization. Massive plaster pilasters crowned with ornate capitals rise from the gallery levels to the ceiling, while two paired full-size pilasters articulate the stage on the eastern wall. (The gallery itself is supported by posts). The large space is visually divided and actually supported by concrete structural beams running in both directions which appear to be supported by plaster pilasters. This coordination of post, pilaster, and beam embues the room with a pleasing sense of classical balance and graciousness combined with a modern sense of geometricality and perspective. Illuminated by two rows of windows the space possesses a sense of fragility and airiness, futher amplified by the magnificent view afforded by the building's height as well as the very real sensation of being seven stories above the ground.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1907-1909

BUILDER/ARCHITECT Carolina Construction Co./Charles McMillan

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Masonic Temple Building (1907-1909), a handsome element of downtown Raleigh, is significant to the urban architectural development of the state as the first reinforced concrete skyscraper erected in North Carolina. Designed by South Carolina architect Charles McMillan, the seven-story structure is a conservative, classicized example of the Sullivan-influenced skyscraper composition. The structure was commissioned by the Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of North Carolina to provide office and meeting space for both the Grand Lodge (state organization) and the local Raleigh lodges. The remainder of the office space was rented by insurance companies, lawyers, doctors, businesses, etc., while the street level originally housed a bank and pharmacy with a barber shop in the basement. The building remained a downtown service center until after the end of World War II. Thus it is remembered as a building which was part of the community's downtown experience and remains today an integral part of the architectural character of downtown Raleigh.

- A. Associated with the development of Raleigh as a growing city in the early twentieth century.
- B. The structure is associated with the Masons, the largest fraternal organization in the world, who occupied the building for some forty-five years. Former Masons included prominent political figures, educators, lawyers, businessmen, etc. The building is of statewide significance as it served as the headquarters for both the state and local lodges.
- C. It is the earliest known steel-reinforced concrete skyscraper in North Carolina and shows the influence of the Chicago School in the South in the organization of the skyscraper, but adorned with Beaux Arts elements. Much original interior fabric remains, reflecting space needs, organization and image in a modern office building of the turn of the century.

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The News and Observer Special Edition of June 6, 1907, proudly advertised the edifice at the corner of Fayetteville and Hargett streets as "The Masonic Temple, A Magnificent Building." The article further stated:

This building is being erected at the corner of Fayetteville and Hargett Streets and is to cost in the neighborhood of \$120,000. It will be built of steel reinforced concrete, the first building of this kind to be erected in the State, the plans for it having been drawn up by Mr. Charles McMillan, a prominent architect.⁸

The Masonic Building was probably the first reinforced concrete skyscraper in North Carolina. The building was constructed of high-quality concrete which was utilized for the skyscraper's skeleton of columns, girders, beams, floors, and roof, rendering the building fireproof. Exterior walls were infilled with brick. The News and Observer's observation that the Masonic Temple Building was the first reinforced concrete building in North Carolina has been contradicted by a 1903 Raleigh Chamber of Commerce publication which describes the dormitory at the Roman Catholic Orphanage as the "first fireproof building here." This building, however, was not a skyscraper. The more sophisticated reinforced concrete "Independence Building" in Charlotte, North Carolina was built one year after the old Masonic Temple Building.

Reinforced concrete was first utilized by Ernest L. Ransome in the late nineteenth century. Ransome became the pivotal figure in the development and design of this material in the United States. There are many advantages to the usage of reinforced concrete which include its relatively low cost, its fireproofing abilities, and its malleability.³ The synergistic relationship between concrete and steel is well defined in this contemporary article:

The practical meaning of this is, on the one hand, that a beam composed wholly of concrete is usually inadvisable, since its low tensile strength makes it uneconomical, if not actually impracticable, for it may be readily shown that, beyond a comparatively short span, a concrete beam will not support its own weight. On the other hand, on account of the cheaper compressive stress furnished by concrete, an all-steel beam is not so economical as a beam in which the concrete furnishes the compressive stress and the steel furnishes the tensile strength....⁴

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The Masons have been an important organization in North Carolina since 1755, when St. John's Lodge No. 1 was chartered in Wilmington, and active in Raleigh since 1794, when William R. Davie served as the Grand Master of Democratic Lodge No. 21. Casso's Tavern was used as a lodge room for the Masons who were mainly Revolutionary War veterans and foreigners who came to Raleigh to build the new city. However Lodge No. 21 was dissolved shortly after the charter was granted because the two factions debated incessantly over religious and political convictions. A new charter was granted in 1799, and Hiram Lodge No. 40 came into existence. On November 29, 1811, Theophilus Hunter donated a lot on the corner of Morgan and Dawson streets; this became the site of the first Masonic Temple building, which was dedicated on June 24, 1813.⁹

During the Civil War, another Raleigh lodge was born. "In the tumult and confusion of 1864, in Raleigh a number of Masonic brothers decided one Lodge, Hiram No. 40, could not now alone supply the Masonic needs of the community. A new Lodge was therefore petitioned for, and the Grand Lodge responded with the granting of a temporary charter to William G. Hill Lodge No. 218, which proceeded to hold its first meeting May 18, 1864."¹⁰ A present day member of this chapter describes the aspirations of the Masonic order: "It is an organization based on religious principles composed of dedicated individuals who seek to promote the fatherhood of God, the brotherhood of man, and the welfare of the world in general."¹¹

In the 1880's a movement was begun among the Masons to raise funds for the construction of a new temple, but this effort was not realized until the early 1900's, when construction began on the Masonic Temple Building.¹² The building was financed both by individual lodges (which now included three in Raleigh, as Raleigh Lodge No. 550 was chartered January 1, 1900)¹³ and through traditional bank loans. As the minutes from the William G. Hill Lodge attest:

On November 22, 1903, Brother John C. Drewry, Past Master, of the Board of Control of the Masonic Bazaar, made a final report on that effort to raise funds for the Masonic Temple. A total of \$6,590.42 was raised, but operating expenses reduced the net profit to \$2,670.27, not a mean sum for such a venture. This account was credited to the Temple Fund¹⁴

Ground was broken for the new building by mid-1907¹⁵ and was apparently ready for occupation by late 1909 when a "Joint committee from the three Lodges was named to purchase an electric Masonic sign for the outside of the building."¹⁶ The final construction costs exceeded the News and Observer estimate by \$12,500.¹⁷ The cost finally was \$132,500.00. Construction expenses included \$50 for a Masonic committee to

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investigate concrete construction, \$36,000 for the temple site, \$23,467.11 to Central Carolina Construction Company, \$500 to the Southern Electric Company, \$1000 to J. S. Haley to install plumbing; \$500 to James McMillan, construction superintendent, and \$2,321.18 to Charles McMillan, architect." ¹⁸

The new building was used by both the Grand Lodge State Masonic organization and the individual lodges and contained both rentable commercial space and Masonic offices. This successful practice of combining rental space with Masonic offices was often used throughout the United States. The seven-story building contained store fronts on the first floor, the Masonic Library and offices on the second floor, and the Mason's Meeting Room" on the top two floors. ¹⁹ The remaining floors were typically rented by insurance companies, doctors, lawyers, and businessmen. ²⁰ Apparently a local weather station also moved to the new building. ²¹ The first occupant of the corner storefront was the Raleigh Savings Bank, which was located at this site until the late 1920s. The Morris Plan Industrial Bank leased the building next. This bank was liquidated in 1935. Land's Jewelers leased the spot for the next forty years, and during this time the building was known as the Land building. Another early storefront was the Masonic Temple Pharmacy. This became Brantley's Pharmacy in 1911 and remained in the building for the next fifty years. ²²

In 1946 the Masons sold the building to Land's Jewelry Store for \$260,000. ²³ One month later Land's resold it to the New Jersey-based Georgelm Realty, Inc., who then leased the store back to Land's. This sale reflected the Mason's apparent long-time dissatisfaction with their building. According to L. Polk Denmark, Masonic historian, "Running discussion extending over months and even years regarding a new Masonic Building would make its appearance at almost any meeting in the prosperous days of the early and mid-nineteen twenties. ²⁵ In addition to the parking problems in downtown Raleigh, and the growing membership, the local lodges also desired more autonomy from the state organization. ²⁶ However, the Masonic organizations continued to lease meeting and office space in the building until 1951 when they moved into their new building on Glenwood Avenue and Caswell Street. ²⁷

In 1948, the storefront level of the building received a modern geometrical steel and glass facade accented with mirrored columns and stylized lettering. The entrance to the building was also moved at this time. ²⁸ In order to erect the new facade it was necessary to remove much of the original Romanesque entry facade. The remodeling was designed by Raleigh architect F. Carter Williams. Mr. Williams's offices had been in the Masonic Temple Building, and in 1951 he moved his offices to the brilliantly lit, spacious former "Meeting Room," where his office remained until 1961, after which it was used by an exercise club. ²⁹

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In 1962 the building was sold to Helen, Alexander, and then Benjamin Weinstein and was owned by them until 1973, when it was repossessed by Raleigh Savings and Loan.³⁰ Because Raleigh Savings and Loan did not want to market the building with active leases³¹ and because of the general neglect of the building, as well as the immediate downtown area, the few businesses left in 1973 soon moved to new quarters. Today the classic skyscraper which contains some 30,000 square feet of office space and a magnificent two-story room on the top floor is vacant. A contract has been signed for purchase of the building by an investment firm that intends to renovate the structure.

Footnotes

¹Loren Patridge, "Bay Area Architecture", (Class notes, University of California Berkeley, 1976).

²Carl Condit, American Building Art, the 20th Century, (New York, Oxford University Press, 1961), p. 154.

³Ibid., p.151.

⁴"American Architect and Building News," Vol. 88, December 16, 1905, p. 196.

⁵Interview with R. Gage Smith.

⁶Raleigh Chamber of Commerce, Raleigh Illustrated (Raleigh, Edwards & Broughton Printing Company, 1910), p. 20.

⁷Ibid, p. 20.

⁸News and Observer, Special Edition, (Raleigh), June 6, 1907, p. 81.

⁹

Dedicated Program for the Executive Office Building of the North Carolina Masonic Order, (Raleigh, April 16, 1958) pp. 22-27, hereinafter cited as Dedication Program.

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¹⁰ L. Polk Denmark, William G. Hill Lodge #218 A. F. and A. M. 1864-1964 (Raleigh, Edwards and Broughton Company, 1964) p. 11, hereinafter cited as Denmark, William G. Hill.

¹¹ Interview with R. Gage Smith, February, 1979.

¹² Dedication Program, pp. 22-27.

¹³ Interview with R. Gage Smith.

¹⁴ Denmark, William G. Hill, p. 24.

¹⁵ News and Observer, Special Edition (Raleigh), p. 17.

¹⁶ Denmark, William G. Hill, p. 27.

¹⁷ Raleigh Chamber of Commerce, Raleigh, North Carolina, An Epitome of the City's Growth, Progress and Industries, (Raleigh, 1907), p. 16.

¹⁸ Grand Lodge Proceedings, 1907, p. 85; 1908, p. 60. Document given to a former researcher by Charles Harris, a member and past Grand Secretary of Hiram Lodge #40.

¹⁹ Interview with R. Gage Smith

²⁰ Hill's Raleigh City Directories, (Richmond, Va., Hill's Directory Company, Inc.)

1909-1901, pp. 5, 426, 440.

1911-1912, pp. 445, 458.

1918, p. 54

1925, pp. 742, 768

1928, pp. 689, 783, 803, 808, 818, 819, 822, 832, 841, 842.

1929, pp. 37, 44, 664.

1932, pp. 494, 504.

1935, pp. 362, 716.

General perusal through directories to determine types of businesses located in building.

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²¹Denmark, William G. Hill, p. 27.

²²Directories as in Footnote #20.

²³Wake County Deed Book

²⁴Wake County Deed Book 958, p. 306.

²⁵Denmark, William G. Hill, p. 41.

²⁶Interview with R. Gage Smith

²⁷Ibid.

²⁸F. Carter Williams, Blueprints for Masonic Temple Building, February, 1947.

²⁹Interview with F. Carter Williams, February, 1979.

³⁰Wake County Deed Book 1495, p. 492; Book 2156, p. 371.

³¹Interview with Jerry Ratteladge, Land's Jeweler's, February, 1979.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

American Architect and Building News, "Reinforced Concrete," V. 88, December 16, 1905.

Condit, Carl. American Building Art, the 20th Century, New York: Oxford University Press, 1961.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY Less than 1 acre

UTM REFERENCES

A	1,7	71,34,0,0	3,96,17,1,8	B			
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C				D			
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

City lots 13, 14, 15, 16

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY Janet Silber, Survey Consultant (using materials by
NAME/TITLE Linda L. Harris and Mary Ann Lee
Survey and Planning Branch

ORGANIZATION	DATE
North Carolina Division of Archives and History	March 14, 1979
STREET & NUMBER	TELEPHONE
109 East Jones Street	919-733-6545
CITY OR TOWN	STATE
Raleigh	North Carolina 27611

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL STATE LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

Janet E. Tise

TITLE State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE July 12, 1979

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION
ATTEST:

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

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Denmark, L. Polk, William G. Hill Lodge #218 A. F. and A. M. 1864-1964.
Raleigh: Edwards & Broughton Company, 1964.

Grand Lodge Proceedings, 1907, 1980.

Hill's Directory Company, Raleigh City Directories. Richmond, Virginia: Hill's Directory Company, Inc., 1909-1910, 1911-1912, 1918, 1925, 1928, 1929, 1932, 1935.

Patridge, Loren. "Bay Area Architecture," unpublished class notes.

Raleigh Chamber of Commerce. Raleigh, North Carolina, An epitome of the City's Growth, Progress and Industries. Raleigh: 1907.

Raleigh Illustrated, 1910.

Rattelade, Jerry. Interview. Raleigh: March, 1979.

Smith, R. Gage. Interview. Raleigh: March, 1979.

"The Masonic Temple, a Magnificent Building," Special Edition of the News and Observer, June 6, 1906.

Wake County Deed Books, Wake County Courthouse. Raleigh, North Carolina.

Williams, F. Carter. Blueprints including measured drawings and alterations for The Old Masonic Temple Building. Raleigh: February, 1979. Interview.
Raleigh: February, 1979.

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Wake County Records
Deeds
Tax Lists
Wills

Who Was Who in America 1607-1896. Chicago: A. N. Marquis Company, 1963.

