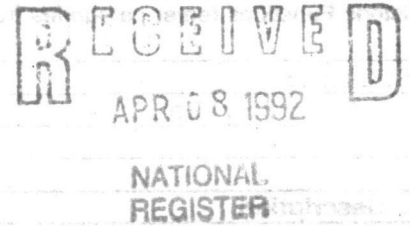


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 18). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Masonic Temple Building
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 200 South 5th Avenue not for publication
city, town Maywood vicinity
state Illinois code IL county Cook code 031 zip code 60153

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>1</u>	_____ buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	_____	_____ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	_____	_____ structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	_____	_____ objects
		<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: Historic Resources of Maywood, IL
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.
William L. White, SHP 3-29-92
Signature of certifying official Date
Illinois Historic Preservation Agency
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
 determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.
 determined not eligible for the National Register.
 removed from the National Register.
 other, (explain:)
DeH Beland 5/22/92

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

SOCIAL:

Meeting Hall

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Vacant

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

Prairie School

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concretewalls BrickMetalroof Other: tarother _____

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

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Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 1

Masonic Temple Building

The Masonic Temple Building faces east on the southwest corner of South 5th Avenue and Oak Street on land originally owned by the Maywood Company. Situated two blocks from the train station, one block south of the Maywood Public Library and the Maywood Village Hall and diagonally across from the police station, it is located on one of Maywood's main commercial streets. Historically, the building has always been right in the center of the village. It is set back from 5th Avenue, resting on its original location but surrounded by streets and vacant lots.

The Masonic Temple is a three story, free-standing rectangular building with an irregular outline that is, nonetheless, balanced on the primary east and north facades. The east facade is symmetrical with a projecting central bay. The north facade is symmetrical with projecting end bays. On these elevations a wide projecting metal cornice separates the building's third floor from an attic story, which is topped by a flat roof. The primary elevations are built of buff-colored brick set in common bond. The secondary south and west elevations are of a red common brick. Resting on a concrete foundation, the building measures 50' x 100', with the short front facing east on 5th Avenue. A wide concrete band separates the first and second floors. The bricks on the first story are set so that every sixth course is a recessed row of headers forming horizontal bands. Windows are tall and narrow with ten panes recessed behind the plane of the building. Some windows stand alone but most are grouped in pairs. They are separated by piers which terminate in corbelled bands that form the bottom of an ornamental frieze just below the cornice line. The frieze consists of a repeated geometric pattern formed by projecting rows of bricks. The windows on the primary facades have simple bracketed stone sills: many of them are topped by rectangular panels with projecting rows of brick headers in a rectangular pattern that terminate just below the frieze. There are small windows above the cornice line in the attic story. The building has six entrances, one on the south side with a canopy, two on the north side, one on the rear and two on the east front facade. The main entrance is in the center of the front in

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Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 2

Masonic Temple Building

a one-story brick enclosed vestibule that projects from the front of the building. It has been altered with glass paneled doors. On the northeast corner of the building is an unsympathetic oblique-shaped one-story storefront addition, in which a poor attempt was made to match the color and patterning of the brick. The addition was merely added on, with a door into the original building. The building's original exterior wall has not been removed.

The south elevation differs from the primary east and north elevations that face the streets. This facade is red brick with no windows on the third floor. Despite the change in materials, the first floor banding extends across this facade and low relief vertical piers separate the windows. A continuation of the frieze across the primary facades of the building is suggested by two buff-colored brick bands at the level of the top of the frieze and the level of the corbelling at the bottom of the frieze.

The west elevation is common brick punctured by six double-hung windows. Although the type of brick has changed, the banded brick work pattern extends in common brick up to the concrete horizontal band that extends around the entire building. The buff-colored brick surrounds the northwest corner of the building.

Stylistically, the building is clearly Prairie School in its crisp geometric definition of form. There is a balance created by verticals and horizontals, and geometry dominates the building's overall design. Although the piers and frieze suggest an abstracted reference to classicism, no historic references can be found in the exterior's detailing.

In plan, the interior of the Masonic Temple Building is made up of several rooms of various sizes accessed by two sets of stairs. Some of the stair halls have mosaic floors with tiles set in geometric patterns. The first floor contains several small rooms. The second contains larger meeting rooms. The focus of Masonic activities was the lodge room on the third floor. Adjacent to it and down a few steps was the social hall. The lodge room, which runs

United States Department of the Interior
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east and west, is two stories with a balcony at the rear. The balcony is at the attic level. Off the balcony is a large room with a low ceiling and small windows.

Detailing on the interior takes its cue from the building's exterior. In the major rooms it is geometric, with vertical and horizontal moldings forming ceiling and wall panels and defining entrances. There is no historic detailing on the first floor. On the second, in the meeting rooms, there are beamed ceilings. Horizontal wall moldings surround the room at chair level and at door height. Brick pilasters punctuate the plane of the wall. Some of these large spaces have been broken up by temporary partitions. The majority of the moldings in these rooms have been painted.

The third floor has the most architecturally significant intact spaces. Detailing here is intact. Prairie School influences are strongest in the social hall which has horizontal banding at chair level and door height, though openings to the room extend almost to the ceiling. None of these moldings have been painted. At the east end of the room is a projecting rectangular fireplace of Roman brick. A row of headers suggests a mantel and the brickwork over the mantel projects slightly, echoing the subtle articulation of the exterior brickwork and the second floor meeting room walls. Up a few stairs from the social and through a short corridor is the two-story lodge hall.

The lodge room is the focus of the building. It is oriented east-west with a stage topped by a pointed proscenium arch at the east end flanked by two two-story openings, one containing an organ. At the point of the proscenium arch is a shield containing a large letter G. Ceiling beams defined by wood moldings extend across the room repeating the shallow pointed arch of the stage. These beams spring from pointed moldings in the shape of a shield. There are box seating with the boxes topped by pointed arches and lights on the north and south sides of the room. Although these have been boarded up, the openings are still there. There are two broad shallow steps in front of the boxes, some with rows of chairs facing the center of the

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 4

Masonic Temple Building

room. Stairs to the balcony, which contains seating and the organ pipes, are at the rear of the lodge room.

Despite its deteriorated condition, the integrity of Maywood's Masonic Temple is remarkably good. The only alteration to the exterior is in the front doorway and the unsympathetic addition, which could be peeled off without disturbing the integrity of the original building. On the interior, except for drywall partitioning and the painting of some moldings, little has been changed. In terms of its overall design, materials and workmanship the building retains a high degree of integrity, and the social hall and lodge room are almost entirely original.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Period of Significance

Significant Dates

Architecture

1917

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Roberts, E.E.

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Section H of Historic Resources of Maywood, IL
Multiple Property Documentation Form

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 # _____

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of property Approx. 1 acre

UTM References

A

1	6
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4	3	0	3	5	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	6	3	7	2	2	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Zone Easting Northing

B

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--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Zone Easting Northing

C

--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

D

--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

Property Identification Number:

15-11-303-006

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

These are the lots historically associated with this property.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Susan S. Benjamin, Architectural Historian

organization _____ date January, 1992

street & number 711 Marion Avenue telephone 708-432-1822

city or town Highland Park state Illinois zip code 60035

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Masonic Temple Building

The Masonic Temple Building, designed in 1917 by architect Eben Ezra Roberts, meets Criterion C for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. It is architecturally significant as a Masonic Temple building designed in the style of the Prairie School by an architect whose work is often associated with the the style. Because the integrity of the building is so good and its major interior spaces are virtually unaltered, the design of the building clearly reflects its original use as a Masonic meeting place.

Maywood is located just west of Oak Park and River Forest, so it is not surprising that the village has a number of handsome buildings that can be stylistically described as Prairie School or influenced by Prairie School architecture. Architectural historian Grant Manson refers to the work of Frank Lloyd Wright between 1900 and 1910 as "the first golden age", but the golden age of Prairie architecture actually extended beyond the Twentieth Century's first decade. Many of his students and colleagues who continued to live and/or work in Oak Park after Wright left for Germany in 1910 designed handsome buildings that reflect the progressive architecture that Wright developed during those years. Post-1910 buildings with crisp lines, horizontally-worked materials and geometry as the dominating theme, can be found throughout Oak Park and River Forest and in the northeast part of Maywood. Prominent Maywood examples include Tallmadge and Watson's Akin House (ca. 1910), John Van Bergen's Cleuver House (1913), William Drummond's Stahmer House (1913) and Maywood Methodist Church (1913) and E.E. Roberts' Masonic Temple Building (1917).

E.E. Roberts was born in Boston in 1866. In 1890, after studying architecture at Tilton Seminary in New Hampshire, he moved to Chicago. His first job was for S.S. Beman, but in 1893 he moved to Oak Park and opened his own office. Although he shifted it to Chicago in 1912, he continued to live in Oak Park until his death in 1943. Much of his early work fit with the stylistic trends of the times. Roberts' designs of the 1890's tended to be either Queen Anne or Shingle Style. Many of his houses of the early 1900's used classical motifs. In fact, in 1912 he

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designed the Austin Masonic Lodge, which employed an academic classicism. Some of the homes he designed during this period were Tudor Revival.

Despite the persistent historicism in some of his designs, as early as 1896 and into the first decade of the Twentieth Century, Roberts began building houses with broad eaves, flattened surfaces and heavy woodwork defining planes and emphasizing corners. A number of his house designs from this period had a marked horizontal emphasis or possessed a rectilinear balance of horizontals and verticals. He was experimenting both in his residential and non residential work with geometric masses and ornamenting his buildings with rectilinear patterns. This can be seen in his 1905 design for the Scoville Block at 119-37 Oak Park Avenue in Oak Park, which incorporated a Masonic hall on the second floor. The lodge hall space has been totally refigured, divided into two floors of offices. In this building, as in Maywood's Masonic Temple Building, crisply articulated vertical piers separate the windows. In 1913, Roberts built the Playhouse Theater in Oak Park, which displays an interplay of verticals and horizontals and a front parapet with a shallow pointed arch. This interplay also characterizes his design for Maywood's Masonic Temple Building and the arch motif will be seen again in 1917 in its lodge room.

Roberts had a large practice and designed many buildings in Oak Park. Most of his work was residential, although he did design a number of commercial buildings and several Masonic Temples. In addition to those mentioned, he built Masonic Temples in Chicago (1898, not located by Frances Steiner when she published an article in The Prairie School Review on E. E. Roberts in 1973) and Wheaton (1912, severely altered) and the Circle Lodge Masonic Temple in Oak Park (1915, demolished).¹

The Masonic Temple Roberts designed for Maywood was significant enough to be published in the April 28, 1917 Economist. It was described as costing \$40,000. Roberts was to be the architect; Westcott Engineering Co. was the designated structural engineer. Subcontractors were also

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Masonic Temple Building

mentioned. The Temple was built to house Maywood Lodge 869 A F & A M, Maywood Chapter 234 RAM and Maywood Chapter OES and other Masonic Bodies. 2

The cornerstone for the Masonic Temple was laid "May 19, A.D., 1917 AL 5917" during a time when Freemasonry, as well as a number of other secret societies (as they have been sometimes called) enjoyed great popularity. Advertisements in various 1920's issues of the Maywood Herald show meetings were held by the Independent Order of the Odd Fellows, by the Knights of Columbus and by the Mystic Workers. The Odd Fellows meetings were at 520 South 5th Avenue. The building where the Odd Fellows met still exists with I.O.O.F. carved in stone in the parapet but, unlike the Masons, they did not have their own building. Their meeting space was part of a large commercial building.

Although there were many similar societies, Masonry was always considered foremost. Freemasonry was described by Alphonse Cerza in 1968 in "Freemasonry Comes to Chicago" in the Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society as "the oldest and largest fraternal organization in the world".³ It is also generally acknowledged that Masonry is the parent of all secret societies.⁴ It was clearly, from the size, location and architectural merit of its building, the foremost of Maywood's secret societies.

The world of the Masons, which today still enjoys a large following, is one of secret handshakes and symbols. It has been defined as "an organization based on the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man, using builders' tools as symbols to teach basic moral truths."⁵ Progression through the society takes place in a series of steps or degrees. The analogies to degrees refers to King Solomon's Temple, which like everything else in Freemasonry, is symbolic. Once the Mason has passed through the first three degrees those of "Entered Apprentice", "Fellow Craft" and "Master Mason", he becomes a member of the "Blue Lodge." From being a Master Mason he proceeds up through the York or Scottish Rite to join the Knights Templar or become a 32nd degree Mason. The Mason, at this point, may become part of

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Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 4 Masonic Temple Building

the (largely philanthropic) "playground of Freemasonry", the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. 6

The layout of any Masonic Temple building is important to this highly symbolic and ritualized organization. Its focus is the lodge room, which always is a rectangle running east and west, oriented like King Solomon's Temple. According to William Whelan, writing on secret organizations, it was important that the lodge room be located on the second or third floor of a building to discourage eavesdroppers. The interior of the lodge room features an altar in the center of the room on which rests a Bible and the square and compass. A large letter "G" is suspended over the Master's chair; it stands for either Geometry or God, depending on the interpretation. 7 The Worshipful Master sits in the east, the Senior Warden in the west and the Junior Warden in the south, with the group of Masons sitting on the sides facing the altar. In a phone interview nearby resident and longtime member of the Masons, Jim Peterson, pointed out that typically the lodge room, in keeping with the secrecy of the organization, does not have windows. 8

The interior of the lodge room in Maywood's Masonic Temple fits this prescription. It is an oblong room running east-west, with no windows. At the east end, where the Worshipful Master sits, there is a stage. Over the stage is an emblem with a large letter G. To the side are broad stairs and theatre-like boxes. Since much of the progression through the degrees was done through dramatic representation, it was not unusual for a Masonic Temple to have a stage. In addition to the stage, Maywood's Temple has a full balcony and a pipe organ.

Spaces other than the lodge room were important to the programmatic needs of masonry. There was a great deal of paraphernalia that had to be put up and taken down, so storage was needed. The large room with a low ceiling next to the balcony could have accommodated this need. Because socializing was an important part of Freemasonry, Masonic Temple buildings typically had dining or social halls. There are several large rooms in Maywood's Temple Building

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Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 5Masonic Temple Building

to meet these needs; the handsomest is the room with the fireplace, connected by a hallway to the lodge room.

During the twenties the Masonic Temple Building was actively used by several different Masonic lodge groups. It was apparently also used by the public. Concerts, such as those given by the "Maywood Men's Musical Club" were given in the Masonic Temple Auditorium. Although it is not known when the building ceased to be used by the Masons, in the 1980's the lodge room served as a theatre. It has recently been purchased by the Village of Maywood and a restoration group, the Renaissance Society, has been formed. Although it presently stands vacant, the building has excellent integrity. Its interior spaces and historic detailing clearly reflects the building's original programatic use. In addition, of those Temples built in the surrounding communities, it is the only Masonic Temple building constructed by Masons for their own use that hasn't either been demolished or totally altered. The Austin and Oak Park Temples designed by Roberts have been demolished; all Masonic references in the Scoville Block are gone, the River Forest Temple has been gutted and the Forest Park Temple has been totally remodeled.

ENDNOTES:

1. Most of the biographical material on E.E. Roberts is based on an article by Frances Steiner, "Popularizing the Prairie School", The Prairie School Review, Vol. X, Second Quarter, 1973. This article includes a catalog of his then known work.
2. The Economist, April 28, 1917.
3. Cerza, Alphonse. "Freemasonry Comes to Chicago", Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society, Vol 61, Summer, 1968, p. 182ff

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Masonic Temple Building

4. Stevens, Albert C. The Cyclopedia of Fraternities. New York: Hamilton Printing and Publishing Company, 1899, Introduction.
5. Cerza, p. 182.
6. Whelan, William. Handbook of Secret Organizations. Milwaukee: The Bruce Publishing Company, 1966. p. 46ff.
7. Ibid. p. 56.

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Masonic Temple Building

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Mackey, Albert G., M.D., 33. Encyclopedia of Freemasonry.
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Romayne's Handbook of Freemasonry. Chicago: Ezra A.
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Quarter, 1973.

Stevens, Albert C. The Cyclopedia of Fraternities.
New York: Hamilton Printing and Publishing
Company, 1899.

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Milwaukee: The Bruce Publishing Company, 1966.

1/14/92

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Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

Maywood MPS Cook County, Illinois

	Substantive Review	Date Accepted
COVER		
1. Gibbs, William and Caroline, House	Substantive Review	2/24/92
2. Lynch, Timothy J., House	Entered in the National Register	2/24/92
3. Nichols, Harry H., House	Entered in the National Register	2/24/92
4. Robinson House	Entered in the National Register	2/24/92
5. Stahmer, George F., House	Determined Eligible	4/22/92
DOE/OWNER OBJECTION		
ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION - COVER		
6. Akin, Mrs. Henry F., House	Entered in the National Register	5/22/92
7. Frangenheim, William, House	Entered in the National Register	5/22/92
8. Grow, Caroline, House	Entered in the National Register	5/22/92
9. Larson, Mads C., House	Entered in the National Register	5/22/92
10. Masonic Temple Building	Substantive Review	5/22/92
11. Maywood Fire Department Building	Entered in the National Register	5/22/92
12. Millward, Caroline, House	Entered in the National Register	5/22/92
13. Soffel, Albert, House	Entered in the National Register	5/22/92
14. Sullivan, Joseph P. O., House	Entered in the National Register	5/22/92
15. Thompkins, Jennie S., House	Entered in the National Register	5/22/92
16. Hoard, E. W., House	DOE Substantive Review	5/22/92
DOE/OWNER OBJECTION		
	Determined Eligible	

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Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 92000491

Date Listed: 5/22/92

Masonic Temple Building
Property Name

Cook
County

IL
State

Maywood MPS
Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

Beth Boland
Signature of the Keeper

5/29/92
Date of Action

=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

Item #: Ownership, which was omitted, is "Public--local."

This information was provided by Ann Swallow of the Illinois SHPO staff.

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Masonic Temple Building

MULTIPLE NAME: Maywood MPS

STATE & COUNTY: ILLINOIS, Cook

DATE RECEIVED: 4/08/92 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 4/24/92
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 5/10/92 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 5/23/92
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 92000491

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 5/22/92 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Needs SLR for ownership.

Significant architecturally not only for its stylistic qualities, but also as a type: because the interior is so intact, it is an excellent example of a Masonic Hall design, for which there are very specific requirements to meet the society's rituals + functions.

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept -C
REVIEWER Poland
DISCIPLINE Historic
DATE 5/22/92

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR (Y)/N

CLASSIFICATION

___count ___resource type

STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

FUNCTION

___historic ___current

DESCRIPTION

___architectural classification
___materials
___descriptive text

SIGNIFICANCE

Period Areas of Significance--Check and justify below

Specific dates Builder/Architect
Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

___summary paragraph
___completeness
___clarity
___applicable criteria
___justification of areas checked
___relating significance to the resource
___context
___relationship of integrity to significance
___justification of exception
___other

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

___acreage ___verbal boundary description
___UTMs ___boundary justification

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTATION/PRESENTATION

___sketch maps ___USGS maps ___photographs ___presentation

OTHER COMMENTS

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to

_____ Phone _____

Signed _____ Date _____

Photo #1

Masonic Temple Building
200 S. 5th Av.
Maywood, Ill

Photos: Susan Benjamin - Sept 91

neg, village of Maywood
E + N primary facade
photos facing SW



MAY PARK MEDICAL CENTER

NO PARKING

Photo #2

Masonic Temple Building

200 S. 5th Ave

Maywood, Ill

Photos - Susan Benjamin, Dec 91

neg. village of Maywood

E front facade + N facade

Photos facing SW



MAY PARK MEDICAL CENTER

SALE
#2340

MARYWOOD
CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
- ROOFING
- ELECTRICAL
- CONCRETE
- BATHROOMS
- PAINTING
- ALUMINUM SIDING
- GARAGES

Photo #3

Masonic Temple Building

200 S. 5th Av

Maywood, Ill

Photos: Susan Benjamin, Sept 9/11

neg: village of Maywood

E front facade - photo facing W

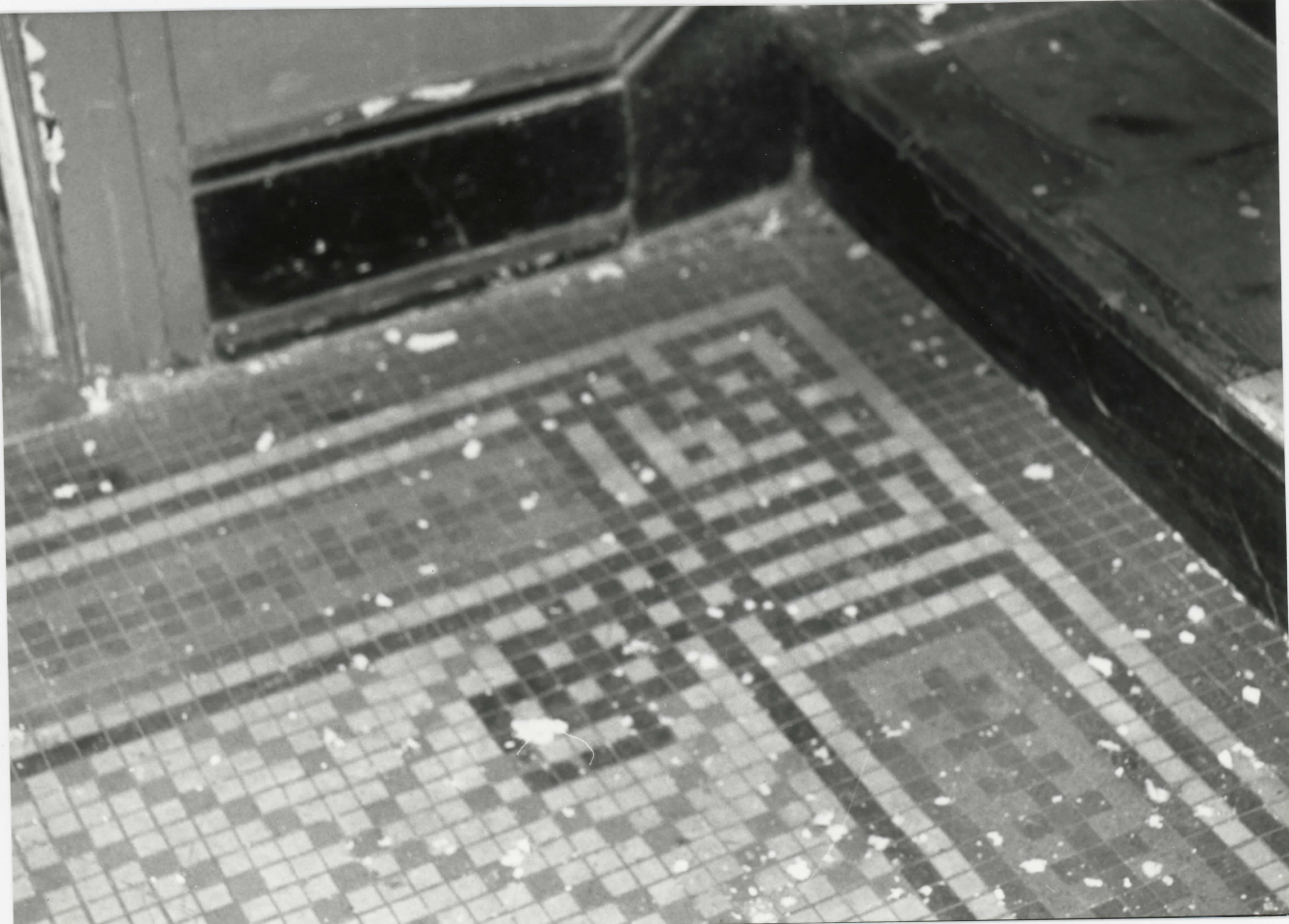


Photo #4

Masonic Temple Building

200 S. 5th Av

Maywood, CO

Photop: Susan Benjamin - Nov 91

Rep. Village of Maywood

Mosaic floor - Stanhall



Photo #5

Masonic Temple Building

200 S. 5th Av

Maywood, IL

Photog: Susan Benjamin Nov 91

neg- village of Maywood

Fireplace- 3rd floor social hall



Photo #6

Masonic Temple Building

200 S. 5th Ave

Maywood, Ill.

Photo of: Susan Benjamin, Nov. 91

Neg: village of Maywood

int lodge room -

view from balcony



Photo #7

Masonic Temple Building
200 S. 5th Ave.
Maywood, IL.

Photog: Susan Benjamin, 2009
Neg: village of Maywood
Stage



Photo #8

Masonic Temple Building

200 S. 5th Av

Maywood, Ill.

Photog: Susan Benjamin, Nov 97

neg: village of Maywood

Boxes + side seating



Photo #9

Masonic Temple Building
200 S. 5th Ave.

Maywood Ill

Photop: Susan Benjamin - 2009
neg - village of Maywood

del - ceiling ornament -
lodge room



Photo #10

masonic Temple Building

200 S. 5th St

Maywood, Ill.

Photog: Susan Benjamin - 2002 91

neg. village of Maywood

3rd floor social hall

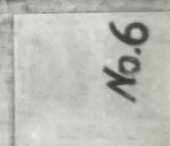


Photo #11

Masonic Temple Building

200 S. 5th Ave

Maywood, Ill.

Photos: Susan Benjamin, 200-91

Neg-village of Maywood

2nd floor meeting room

Please refer to the map in the
Maywood MPS Cover Sheet for
this property

Multiple Property Cover Sheet Reference Number: 64500206