

SEP 22 1998

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:

STATE & COUNTY: MICHIGAN, Ingham

DATE RECEIVED: 7/24/98 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 8/03/98
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 8/19/98 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 9/07/98
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 98001083

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: Y SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

 ACCEPT RETURN REJECT DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Nomination is being returned for additional information (see attached Return Sheet).

RECOM./CRITERIA Return Patrick Andrews

REVIEWER Historian DISCIPLINE

TELEPHONE DATE 9/3/98

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

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Masonic Temple Building
Ingham County, MICHIGAN

This nomination is being returned because the registration form does not accurately describes the current appearance of the building. The building is presently undergoing a rehabilitation for historic preservation tax credit purposes. Photographs submitted with the tax certification application show that the appearance of the building has been dramatically changed from its appearance at the time the form was completed, with the introduction of symmetrical rows of windows on the four story side elevations and the division of the interior spaces into apartments.

In addition, the nomination does not adequately address the integrity of the building even prior to the current rehabilitation. The building was constructed as a Masonic Lodge and originally had a lodge meeting room (with sixteen foot ceilings), an auditorium, and what are termed game rooms. These features of the building were destroyed when the building was gutted (the nomination does not establish when this occurred). The original interior spaces of the building are not described in the nomination form and the form does not evaluate how the building can convey the social history of its use as a lodge hall when the building no longer retains the interior spaces where the social gatherings occurred.

Please provide current photographs of the building and amend Section 7 (Description) by providing an updated description of the building (both interior and exterior). Also, please provide a floor plan showing the interior arrangement of rooms prior to the building's gutting, and the current floor plan. Please provide an evaluation of the building's historical integrity which explains how the building can convey its local historical significance as a fraternal lodge, or its architectural importance as a type of building (fraternal meeting hall) in its current condition.

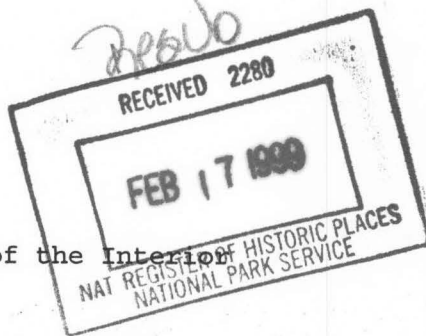


Patrick Andrus, Historian
National Register of Historic Places
9/3/98

NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 10-90)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Masonic Temple Building

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 314 M.A.C. Avenue not for publication
N/A

city or town East Lansing vicinity N/A

state Michigan code MI county Ingham code 065

zip code 48823

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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.)

Brian D Conway
Signature of certifying official

7/10/98
Date

MI SHPO
State or Federal agency and bureau

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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

 N/A

=====

6. Function or Use

=====

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u> Social </u>	Sub: <u> Meeting Hall </u>
<u> Religion </u>	<u> Religious Facility </u>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u> Vacant/Not in Use </u>	Sub: _____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

=====

7. Description

=====

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

 Classical Revival

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete

roof Asphalt

walls Brick

other N/A

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

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

Description

The East Lansing Masonic Temple Building is a four-story, rectangular-plan, narrow-fronted and deep building with brick exterior walls. The symmetrical front facade is finished in a dark reddish-brown brick that contrasts with the lighter reddish-brown brick of the other side and rear facades. It displays an architectural treatment that is an Arts-and-Crafts interpretation of Neoclassicism, with a three-part composition and projecting piers topped by a flat entablature and cornice. The side walls, once blank except for a scattering of windows in the lower stories, now display a more regular fenestration of small double-hung windows similar to those originally present. These provide light for the offices and apartments which now occupy the building's interior.

The temple building fronts west on M. A. C. Avenue at the north edge of East Lansing's linear downtown that focuses on Grand River Avenue two blocks to the south. Directly to the north is an early twentieth-century residential neighborhood. Modern low-rise commercial buildings and a church stand directly across the street. To the temple's immediate south, across a narrow parking area from the building's south side wall, stands the modern University Place development containing a Marriott hotel and shops. While the temple's south side wall has some degree of visibility because of the small parking lot and the turn in M. A. C. Avenue south of it toward Grand River Avenue, the north facade does not, in that only a narrow driveway separates it from a house next door. The temple's rear facade is entirely hidden behind the University Place complex. The temple building stands at mid-block, and the side and rear facades were clearly intended as secondary; no attempt at an aesthetic treatment was made.

The Masonic Temple Building stands on a lot measuring 66 feet in front by 148.5 feet in depth. The building is positioned near the north lot line and near M. A. C. Avenue, with only a shallow lawn in front of it. The building is 37.2 feet in width across the front, 81.0 feet long, and approximately 47 feet in height above a concrete foundation that rises about four feet above grade. A concrete beltcourse above the second story divides the building's symmetrical front facade into upper and lower sections of roughly equal height. Four slightly projecting vertical brick piers subdivide the facade into three sections. The upper piers rise to a broad concrete frieze whose only ornaments are raised circle devices above the caps of the piers. Atop the frieze is a projecting pressed-metal classical cornice. The center section of the facade contains a double-door entrance and triple windows in each story above. The side bays also display triple windows in each story. Transom sash crown the first-floor banks of windows, giving those

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National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 2

windows an added height, and triple wooden spandrel panels separate the first- and second-story banks of windows. The fourth-floor windows are positioned directly below the frieze and are only half the height of the second- and third-story ones.

The building's brick side walls each have five vertical projecting piers where the interior beams intersect, and the rear ends of the side walls are treated the same. Before the recent rehabilitation of the building for office and apartment space, the side walls contained an irregular pattern of small square-head window openings in the basement and first stories, generally one window in each section between the adjoining piers. The rear facade displayed a simple fire entrance and steel fire escape.

The temple's interior was entirely gutted in the early 1980s following the building's sale by the Masons to the first of several developers who planned a rehabilitation project. No plans are available. The interior contained a basement level, which housed a kitchen and dining area, and four full or partial stories. Staircases and stair lobbies occupied the southwest corner of each story. The staircases were simple stained-wood affairs with square-plan newels and square-section balusters. The rear two-thirds of the main-floor space was serving as the lodge room before the Masons abandoned the building. It had an acoustical tile drop ceiling and a raised platform and partition behind it that were non-original. The upper two stories contained an auditorium. A three-tier balcony, with folding theater seats, and its lobby across the front of the building formed the fourth story. The auditorium had a three-step high raised platform in the center third of its east wall, and a pressed metal ceiling with simply detailed square panels and a coved cornice around the sides. Lobbies on the street side fronted both the auditorium and its balcony.

The temple has recently been rehabilitated for office use on the first floor and residential use above after nearly fifteen years of disuse. Several redevelopment schemes over the intervening years were proposed but never got beyond the planning stage. The present developers acquired a gutted shell, with no original interior finish remaining. The first or main floor has been rehabilitated to serve as a suite of offices for a single tenant. The second, third, and fourth story each contains apartments opening off a central front-to-back corridor. The main staircases have been positioned in the building's southwest corner, in approximately their historic locations. A stair/elevator tower has been added to the rear to meet code requirements. This rear facade is not visible except from the service area behind the University Place development.

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As part of the rehabilitation, new window openings were introduced in the building's north and south side walls in order to provide light and air for offices and apartments. This work certainly altered the appearance of the side walls. However, the windows themselves are simple one-over-ones that are similar in form and scale to such windows as were previously present in the side elevations. In addition, the sides of of this mid-block building were not and are not today primary elevations. What are important as character-defining elements are the building's overall form and bulk and its decorative front facade. The front facade has been restored as is, with the only change being new double doors sympathetic to the building's historic character that replaced steel doors installed by a previous developer (which themselves replaced the original doors). The concrete tablet above these doors is still the original bearing the legend "MASONIC TEMPLE 1916."

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8. Statement of Significance
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Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

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

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

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a 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.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance 1916

Significant Dates N/A

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
 N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder Samuel Dana Butterworth

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

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9. Major Bibliographical References
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(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 # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

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

Name of repository: _____

=====
10. Geographical Data
=====

Acreage of Property Less than one acre

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	16	706260	4734370	3	_____	_____
2	_____	_____	_____	4	_____	_____
	<u> See continuation sheet. </u>					

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 4

Significance

The Masonic Temple Building is the oldest building in East Lansing's downtown and one of only a very small number of early twentieth-century institutional and commercial buildings there which retain their historic appearance. The 1916 temple is the only East Lansing building designed by Lansing architect Samuel Dana Butterworth, architect of some of the leading commercial buildings and houses in Lansing during the city's period of rapid growth in the early twentieth century.

The city of East Lansing developed around the Michigan Agricultural College (now Michigan State University), which was established in 1855 at a location in the woods several miles east of Lansing. The campus fronted on the south side of the plank road (now Grand River Avenue) that served as the main highway between Lansing and Detroit. The community today known as East Lansing grew up around the college as the faculty and student population grew too large to be housed on campus. The college's student body increased from 400 persons in 1895 to 1000 in 1905 and 2000 in 1915. East Lansing's first subdivision was platted in 1887 and the areas that include the heart of today's downtown, fronting on Grand River Avenue's north side opposite the college, in 1899 and 1903. The city of East Lansing, carved from a portion of Lansing Township, was incorporated in 1907.

East Lansing's downtown began with the Chase Block, located at the Grand River Avenue/Abbott Street intersection. Constructed in 1903, the two-story brick building was the only substantial commercial building in East Lansing until 1917, when the East Lansing State Bank block at Grand River and Evergreen was built. A building boom took place in the 1920s, but many of the buildings constructed then have been substantially altered. The 1926-27 Abbott Block, for example, one of the largest of these 1920s buildings, was given an entirely new facade in 1969. The 1916 Masonic Temple Building was one of the first "downtown" buildings in East Lansing and is the oldest surviving building and one of the few of the pre-1930 ones that retains its historic appearance.

East Lansing Masons organized the "Masonic Temple Association of East Lansing, Michigan" on October 4, 1915. Five days later the temple association's board of directors appointed G. A. Brown, F. H. Sanford, and R. G. Saxton as a building committee. On October 26, the board approved building plans submitted by the committee and voted "to place them with some reputable architect." At the same time, the board approved purchase of a lot from C. H. Chase

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for \$500 cash plus \$400 in long term, interest-bearing bonds. The site was located on the northern edge of East Lansing's central business district, about three blocks north of the college. Faculty homes and student boarding houses dominated the neighborhood. The lot fronts on M. A. C. Avenue, a main street, which then had a streetcar line.

At a joint meeting of the temple association and its board of directors on January 1, 1916, the finance committee of A. M. Higgs, C. S. Foster, and F. A. Burt, appointed the previous October 9, recommended that the temple association issue two sets of bonds -- \$11,000 of "Building Bonds" at six per cent interest, in \$10, \$25, \$50, and \$100 denominations, to be partially retired each year through March 1, 1930, and \$5000 of no interest "Property Bonds" in \$5 denominations to mature in 1931. This financing plan was adopted, except that only 500 Property Bonds were to be issued at that time.

Architect and fellow Mason Samuel Dana Butterworth was retained by late November 1915. He probably presented a set of plans in early January 1916. The records indicate various changes made during the months of January and February, apparently to reduce costs. Nevertheless, when the bids were opened on March 13, the nine sets of bids, ranging from \$13,306.57 to \$18,868.72, were all deemed too high. Two days later, the building committee proposed further changes to reduce costs. These included, among other things, reducing the height of the lodge room ceiling from eighteen to sixteen feet and eliminating club rooms. On April 22, the board authorized new bids incorporating the changes, and on May 6, they awarded a general construction contract to Thomas Early and Sons for \$14,000. In June, a contract for the heating system for \$1,262 was awarded to F. G. Leadley. Construction of the building was evidently completed by October 1916.

With the building complete and in use, the Masons soon found themselves in financial hot water. The story of the building during much of its history as a Masonic temple is dominated by concerns about debt. Bills from the Electrical Equipment Company (electrical), F. N. Arbaugh Company (carpeting), R. C. Anstman (carpentry), J. Stahl & Son (hardware), and C. S. Johnson (the clerk of works) were only being paid in March 1917. The Masons had difficulty almost immediately in making payments to the bondholders and on a note from the East Lansing State Bank. By January 26, 1922, the debt was \$18,105, and by late January of the following year, \$19,155. In 1926, the Masons were able to reduce their payments by \$250 per year by refinancing and borrowed \$19,000 from the Michigan Trust Company at six and one-half per cent interest. The temple association was unable to pay even the interest on the Michigan Trust

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National Park Service

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Section number 8 Page 6

note in 1933 and was delinquent in its payments to the company for the next few years. Under a new refinancing agreement with Michigan Trust in 1937, the principal was reduced from \$18,000 to \$13,500 and the interest rate reduced to two per cent until June 1, 1943, three per cent until June 1, 1948, and four per cent until June 1, 1953. Pursuant to this agreement, the Masons were able to pay off the note in 1948. For the first time since 1916, the temple association was free of its construction debt.

Despite or, perhaps, in part because of these financial tribulations, the temple saw frequent use. The Lutheran Student Fellowship rented the building's ballroom (auditorium) for church services in 1940 and 1941, and local Christian Scientists used the building for church, Sunday school, and Wednesday evening services from 1941 to 1950. Trinity Church also held services in the building from 1953 to 1958. During World War II, from November 1943 to April 1944, the building was open on Saturdays from 2:00 to 12:00 P.M. as a Masonic Service Organization center "for the benefit and entertainment of the Soldier boys in training here." Dances with music from a "mechanical orchestra," game rooms, and other entertainment were provided with assistance from the Grand Lodge of Michigan.

Although East Lansing was growing as the college/university grew, and East Lansing Freemasonry was expanding with the founding of a Rainbow Assembly for girls in 1944 and a DeMolay in 1946, dissatisfaction with the temple and its location in the center of town was also growing. In 1958 for the first time, lodge members expressed interest in selling the building and relocating. The issue was discussed frequently beginning in 1961. The building was finally sold in 1986, although the Masons had vacated several years before. The temple's interior was soon gutted, but various rehabilitation plans fell through because of code issues and opposition from neighborhood groups.

New owners in the late 1990s have rehabilitated the building for office and apartment use. The rehabilitation plans were founded on several realities. The interior spaces and finishes were entirely gone and there no longer existed in downtown East Lansing any market for such spaces. Permissible uses for the building were limited due to the presence of a church nearby and vocal neighborhood residents and organizations. Use for offices and apartments required the division into four full stories. Additional window openings were needed in the previously largely blank side walls to make the building functional, and the existing side windows were located at a mid-level height that rendered their retention impossible. These windows were designed to reflect in both their relatively small size and double-hung, one-over-one configuration the design of the

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Section number 8 Page 7

previously existing side-wall windows. The rehabilitation was also accomplished without altering the front of the building that is its most highly visible facade (except to install new entrance doors more sympathetic to the historic ones that were removed in the 1980s). The building retains its front plaque that continues to identify it as the Masonic Temple.

The temple building is a widely recognized landmark in East Lansing. It stands out visually because it is one of a very small number of surviving remnants -- along with a few commercial buildings, one masonry apartment building, a former post office building, and the 1926 Peoples Church -- of East Lansing's early twentieth-century downtown. The city's downtown is comprised largely of post World War II development, with many of earlier buildings other than those noted above entirely refaced and modernized.

In architectural terms, the building is notable for its Arts-and-Crafts-influenced design and as the only known building in East Lansing designed by Samuel Dana Butterworth. Born in Lowell, Massachusetts in 1871, Butterworth received his architectural training in the office of Boston and Lowell architects Stickney and Austin and moved to Detroit in 1905 to become office manager for George D. Mason, one of the leading Detroit architectural firms at the turn of the century. He came to Lansing in 1907 and practiced architecture with Thomas E. White until 1912 and after that on his own. Butterworth was an important architect in Lansing, arriving at the beginning of an economic boom that, fueled by the rise of the city's automobile and parts industries, resulted in widespread commercial and residential development in the 1910s and 20s. Butterworth designed two of the city's early "high-rise" office buildings, the American State Savings Bank Building of 1917 and the Prudden Building of 1921. He also planned St. Paul's Episcopal Church (the plans scaled down by the church's rector in execution) and a number of houses, including those of George Bohnet and William Newbrough at 601 and 615 Capitol Avenue that are two of the city's best early twentieth-century houses. East Lansing's Masonic Temple Building, because of its highly decorative Arts-and-Crafts-influenced facade, is an unusual building among Michigan's Masonic temple buildings, which are most typically Neoclassical: the temples in Lansing, Grand Rapids, Kalamazoo, Jackson, Battle Creek, Adrian, Ypsilanti, and Charlotte are among the many examples.

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9, 10 Page 6

MASONIC TEMPLE Ingham County, MI

Major Bibliographical References

Kestenbaum, Justin. At The Campus Gate. Dexter, Michigan: Walsworth of Michigan, 1976.

Towar, James. History of the City of East Lansing. Berkley, California: 1933 (available at Michigan State University Library).

City of East Lansing Historic District Study Committee's Final Report. East Lansing, Michigan: 1988 (available at the East Lansing Department of Planning and Community Development).

A Property Owner's Guide to East Lansing's Historic Districts and Historic Preservation Code. East Lansing, Michigan: City of East Lansing Historic District Commission, 1992 (available at the East Lansing Department of Planning and Community Development.)

Proceedings of the Masonic Temple Association of East Lansing and Board of Directors (as summarized by Robert O. Christensen, National Register Coordinator, Michigan State Historic Preservation Office; available at the East Lansing Department of Planning and Community Development).

Elstein, Rochelle. Letter to Carolyn Domagalski dated July 27, 1979 (available at the Michigan State Historic Preservation Office).

Verbal Boundary Description

Lot 44, College Grove Subdivision, City of East Lansing, Ingham County, Michigan.

Boundary Justification

This is a city lot with original boundaries that existed in 1916 when the Temple was constructed.

=====
11. Form Prepared By
=====

name/title Thomas R. Eckhardt

organization Terra Management Company date May 1998

street & number 620 Abbott Road, Suite A telephone 517/333-0937

city or town East Lansing state MI zip code 48223
=====

Additional Documentation
=====

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage
or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

=====
Property Owner
=====

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

name Mr. Scott Chapelle, Masonic Investment Group, L.L.C.

street & number 620 Abbott Road, Suite A telephone _____

city or town East Lansing state MI zip code 48823
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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 the 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 Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: RESUBMISSION

PROPERTY NAME: Masonic Temple Building

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MICHIGAN, Ingham

DATE RECEIVED: 2/17/99

DATE OF PENDING LIST:

DATE OF 16TH DAY:

DATE OF 45TH DAY:

4/03/99

DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 98001083

NOMINATOR: STATE

DETAILED EVALUATION:

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT _____ DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

On resubmission the State has provided the requested information describing the building in its present condition and a new evaluation of the building's integrity.

RECOM./CRITERIA accept c

REVIEWER Patrick Ardun

DISCIPLINE Historian

TELEPHONE _____

DATE 3/29/99

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



1. Masonic Temple
2. East Lansing, Ingham Co., MI
3. Doug Farr
4. 1/98
5. Tom Eckhardt
620 Abbott Rd., Suite A
East Lansing, MI 48823
6. West (front) facade
7. #1



1. Masonic Temple
2. East Lansing, Ingham Co., MI
3. Tom Eckhardt
4. 4/6/98
5. Tom Eckhardt
620 Abbott Rd. Suite A
East Lansing, MI 48823
6. West and South facades
7. # 2



1. Masonic Temple
2. East Lansing, Ingham Co., MI
3. Tom Eckhardt
4. 4/6/98
5. Tom Eckhardt
620 Abbott Rd., Suite A
East Lansing MI 48823
6. East and South facades
7. #3



1. Masonic Temple
2. Ingham County, MI
3. Michael Loynes
4. 12/7/98
5. Terra Management Company
314 MAC, Suite 100
East Lansing MI 48823
6. Front (West) and North Facades



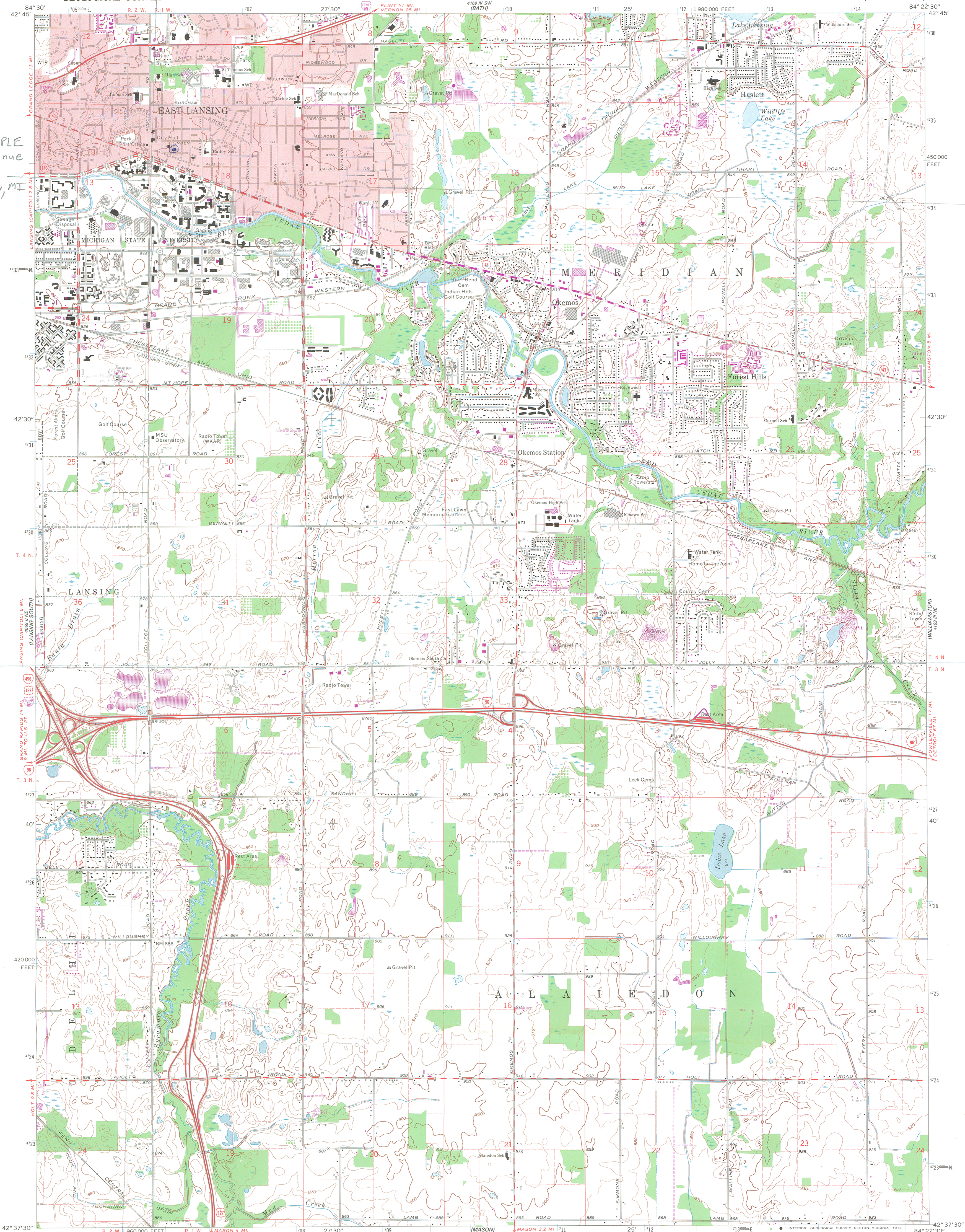
MASONIC TEMPLE
1916

1. Masonic Temple
2. Ingham County, MI
3. Michael Loynes
4. 12/7/98
5. Terra Management Company
314 MAC, Suite 100
East Lansing MI 48823
6. Front (West) Facade



1. Masonic Temple
2. Ingham County, MI
3. Michael Loynes
4. 12/7/98
5. Terra Management Company
314 MAC, Suite 100
East Lansing MI 48823
6. Front (West) and South Facades

MASONIC TEMPLE
314 M.A.C. Avenue
East Lansing
Ingham County, MI
16 706 260
4734 370



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

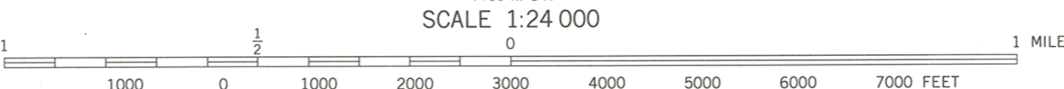
Control by USGS and USC&GS

Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1967. Field checked 1970

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Michigan coordinate system, south zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 16, shown in blue

Red tint indicates area in which only landmark buildings are shown
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked

Revisions shown in purple compiled from aerial photographs taken 1976. This information not field checked
Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas



CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, hard surface	Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway, hard surface	Unimproved road
Interstate Route	U. S. Route
	State Route



EAST LANSING, MICH.
N4237.5—W8422.5/7.5

1970
PHOTOREVISED 1976
AMS 4169 III NW—SERIES V862

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Candice S. Miller, Secretary of State

Lansing, Michigan 48918-0001

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
Michigan Historical Center
717 West Allegan Street
Lansing, MI 48918-1800

July 10, 1998

Ms. Carol D. Shull, Keeper
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
800 Capitol Street, NW, Suite 400
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed are national register nomination materials for the Masonic Temple Building in East Lansing, Ingham County, Michigan. This property is being submitted for listing in the national register. East Lansing is a Certified Local Government. We enclose a copy of correspondence from East Lansing's mayor and historic district commission indicating their support for the nomination. No other written comments concerning this nomination were submitted to us prior to the submission of the nomination to you.

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to Robert O. Christensen, National Register Coordinator (517/335-2719).

Sincerely yours,

Brian D. Conway
State Historic Preservation Officer

BDC:roc

STATE OF MICHIGAN



CANDICE S. MILLER, Secretary of State
MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF STATE
LANSING, MICHIGAN 48918-0001

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
Michigan Historical Center
717 West Allegan Street
Lansing, Michigan 48918-1800

February 8, 1999

Ms. Carol D. Shull, Keeper
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
800 Capitol Street, NW, Suite 400
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed are revised national register nomination materials for the Masonic Temple Building in East Lansing, Ingham County, Michigan. We have revised the nomination's description statement to include information about the interior prior to its being gutted and today and have revised the significance statement to emphasize the building's architectural significance within East Lansing. We have enclosed current photographs.

This property is being submitted for listing in the national register. No written comments concerning this nomination were submitted to us prior to the submission of this nomination to you.

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to Robert O. Christensen, National Register Coordinator (517/335-2719).

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Brian D. Conway".

Brian D. Conway
State Historic Preservation Officer

BDC:roc