

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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Mount Zion Lodge Masonic Temple

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 304 East Main Street N/A not for publication

city or town West Plains N/A vicinity

state Missouri code MO county Howell code 091 zip code 65775

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

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

___ national ___ statewide X local

Mark A. Miles FEBRUARY 22, 2011
Signature of certifying official/Title Mark A. Miles, Deputy SHPO Date

Missouri Department of Natural Resources
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

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

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Mount Zion Lodge Masonic Temple
Name of Property

Howell County, Missouri
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		district
		site
		structure
		object
1		Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

SOCIAL/meeting hall

SOCIAL/meeting hall

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Late 19th and Early 20th Century Revivals:
Classical Revival

foundation: Concrete
walls: Brick

roof: Synthetic
other: _____

Mount Zion Lodge Masonic Temple
Name of Property

Howell County, Missouri
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Areas of Significance

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1933

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Gill, Rudolph Zerse

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this 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 # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

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

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

Mount Zion Lodge Masonic Temple
Name of Property

Howell County, Missouri
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property Less than 1 acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 15 602675 4065297
Zone Easting Northing

3 _____
Zone Easting Northing

2 _____
Zone Easting Northing

4 _____
Zone Easting Northing

11. Form Prepared By

name/title See continuation sheet

organization _____ date _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

e-mail _____

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Photographs.**
- **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 Masonic Temple Association

street & number P.O. Box 465 telephone 417-257-7043

city or town West Plains state MO zip code 65775

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

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

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Mount Zion Lodge Masonic Temple
Howell County, Missouri

Summary:

The Mount Zion Lodge Masonic Temple is located at 304 East Main Street in West Plains, Howell County, Missouri. Constructed in 1933, this Classical Revival style building is one story with raised basement and a flat roof. The walls are buff brick and limestone is used to clad the raised basement and for architectural details such as pilasters and cornices. The building footprint measures roughly 50' by 80'. The north (primary) elevation has a projecting temple front entrance bay with limestone Tuscan pilasters supporting a brick and limestone, pediment entablature. Large round arched windows are located above the entrance doors and in the flanking bays. The side and rear elevations are utilitarian in design, marked by smaller fenestration and little ornamentation. The property is located on a corner lot with a narrow grassy lawn to the front and west.

Setting:

The Masonic Temple is located at the southeast corner of East Main and South Hill Street approximately two blocks east of the Howell County Courthouse and the National Register-listed "Courthouse Square Historic District." The building is part of the larger West Plains central business district and is surrounded by a mix of historic and modern commercial and institutional buildings. To the east is a one-story brick commercial building that sits close to the street. Though not attached to the Masonic Temple, this building hugs the lot line and obscures the eastern elevation of the lodge building. The nominated building sits on a flat lot with a narrow grassy lawn to the north, west and rear. Planting beds, lined with modern rusticated concrete landscaping blocks, flank the entrance steps and contain small trees and bushes. These plantings obscure basement level fenestration.

North elevation:

The north (primary) elevation is divided into three wide bays. The center bay is marked by a slightly projecting temple front. Two stylized Tuscan pilasters are located on either side of a centered entrance. The pilasters support a brick and stone entablature. A simple stone architrave lines the brick frieze which is capped by a projecting stone cornice and pediment. The pediment does not extend the full width of the temple front bay, but is located only over the entrance. The Masonic symbol is located in the peak of the pediment. Above the entablature is a tall pediment wall capped by limestone. The entrance consists of paired aluminum and glass doors under a stone sill on which is engraved "Masonic-Temple." Over this is a large round arch window. Like the entrance, the window has been replaced with modern infill, but care was taken to mimic the pane arrangement of the original window. The window and doors fill the original opening which is lined in soldier course bricks. A wide set of concrete steps with concrete and limestone cheek walls provide access to the entrance.

The bays that flank the temple front are identical. A raised basement clad in limestone and capped by a limestone water table marks the lower level of the building, though the 6/6 wood sash basement windows extend from grade past the water table line. The windows have soldier course lintels and surrounds. The upper story is marked by large round arch window openings with stone sills. Double hung, 8/8 replacement windows fill the openings and are topped by

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Mount Zion Lodge Masonic Temple
Howell County, Missouri

round arch transoms. Though non-original, these windows fill the original openings and were designed to mimic the multi-light pane pattern of the original windows. The stone architrave/brick frieze/stone cornice detailing seen on the center bay extends along the top of these two bays, though the cornice marks the roofline.

West Elevation

The architectural detailing seen on the façade (north elevation) extends across the first bay of the western elevation. This detail includes the stone and brick entablature, round arch upper story window (replacement), and original 8/8 wood sash basement window. To the south is a narrow projection with flat arched 4/4 wood sash windows (original) at the basement and upper levels. This projection is flanked to the south by a set of 6/6 windows. These three bays seem to mark the more public areas of the lodge hall containing a library and restroom on the upper level and recreation room on the lower. The rest of the western elevation provides insight into the interior use. The southern 2/3 of the building is divided into four bays by slightly projecting brick buttresses with concrete caps. The first three of these bays each contain two square window openings at near the roofline with stone sills. Historically, these windows contained paired casement windows that supplied light to the main lodge meeting room while keeping private the rites of the lodge. These windows have since been boarded over. At the basement level are original casement windows in roughly square openings that provide light to the lower level dining room. The southern most bay has no fenestration on the upper level, marking an interior storage space. The basement level contains a single window opening.

East Elevation

Like the west elevation, the decorative entablature and large window openings seen on the primary elevation wrap the northern most bays of the east elevation. To the south, the elevation is more utilitarian with ranks of 6 evenly spaced flat arched windows with stone sills on the upper level. The openings contain original double hung windows with a 6/6 (8/8?) sashes. Below each are 6/6 basement windows.

Southern Elevation

The rear (south) elevation reveals that the roofline of the building is stepped, with a higher roof over the main lodge hall and lower over the interior staging hall. The step in the roofline is mimicked by the step in the rear wall. The broader and taller portion of the wall is divided at the basement level by square basement openings containing paired casement windows. Above the outermost basement windows are 6/6 wood sash windows with stone sills at the upper level. A third, similar window, is located to the east. At the ground level is a secondary entrance with modern door.

Interior

Like the exterior, the interior has seen few alterations. The front (northern) portion of the building contains the foyer with a split stair landing. A wide center stair leads a half flight to the lower level, while narrower side stairs lead to the lower. The stairs and landings are lined with a

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Mount Zion Lodge Masonic Temple
Howell County, Missouri

wood rail with turned balusters. The layout on both levels is roughly the same, with small rooms for library space and restrooms on the northern portion of the upper level (flanking the foyer), below which are recreational and furnace rooms. The main lodge meeting room is the largest space on the upper level. It has simple plaster walls and large beams spanning the ceiling. A shallow stepped dais lines the walls. The second largest space is the staging hall which extends across the eastern portion of the building. Below the main lodge meeting room is the dining hall. Though roughly the same square footage as the meeting hall, the dining room has a lower ceiling height and the space is broken by evenly spaced support posts. Below the staging hall is the kitchen and secondary recreation room. Also on the ground level is a large vault added in 1940 containing the lodge archives.

Integrity

The building has been well maintained since construction and has seen few alterations over time. The main entrance doors and round arch windows on the north elevation have been replaced, though care was taken to mimic the original window size and pane pattern. Most of the original windows are still in place on the east, west and south elevations. The interior retains original configuration and finishes.

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Mount Zion Lodge Masonic Temple
Howell County, Missouri

Summary

The Mount Zion Lodge Masonic Temple at 304 E. Main Street in West Plains, Howell County, Missouri is locally significant under Criterion C in the area of Architecture. Designed by architect Rudolph Zerse Gill, the Classical Revival style building is austere and detailed. The stylized Tuscan pilasters and simple frieze of the temple-front entrance bay reflect the Mason's historic adoption of Greco-Roman inspired architecture, and the rise of modern design ideas that eschewed elaborate ornamentation. The building, completed in 1933, is an excellent example of the Classical Revival style locally and was one of only three examples identified on the 2001 architectural and historic survey of the West Plains central business district.¹ The period of significance is 1933, the date of construction.

Elaboration

The Mount Zion Lodge Masonic Temple was constructed in 1933, during what the "Historic and Architectural Resources of West Plains" Multiple Property Documentation Form classified as the "Community Development Era."² This period was marked by a stabilization of population after the boom times following the coming of the railroad in 1883. It was also a time of development and growth in the community as the city government, citizens, and organizations invested to improve quality of life and services in the community. This investment took on the form of improved and expanded utilities, attraction of industry and agribusiness, and construction of more substantial commercial, public and institutional buildings.³

A surprising number of buildings were constructed in the central business district of West Plains in the late 1920s and 1930s considering the economic depression that befell the country after the 1929 stock market crash. Locally, new construction was in part an attempt to recover from a tragic explosion in 1928 that killed 37, completely destroyed three downtown buildings and damaged almost every building on the courthouse square.⁴ At the time of the explosion, the Mount Zion Lodge was renting a meeting room in the Howell County Courthouse. The courthouse was so damaged by the explosion that it was condemned and eventually raised in 1930. Continued development also occurred at the edges of the historic downtown including the construction of a post office in 1931, and the Mount Zion Lodge Masonic Temple in 1933, both of which are notable local examples of the Classical Revival style.

The architectural survey of downtown West Plains completed in 2001 inventoried 130 buildings, three of which were examples of the Classical Revival style architecture. The earliest building of the style in the survey area was the historic West Plains Bank Building, 10 Court Square (NR listed, Courthouse Square Historic District, 2003) constructed in c. 1916. This building is

¹ Becky L. Snider. "Architectural and Historical Survey, Downtown West Plains, Missouri," 2001. On file at the Missouri State Historic Preservation Office, Jefferson City, Missouri.

² Becky L. Snider. "Historic and Architectural Resources of West Plains, Missouri." National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form, 2003, Section E, p. 19.

³ Ibid., Section E, pp. 19-20.

⁴ Becky L. Snider. "Courthouse Square Historic District, Howell County, Missouri." National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, 2003, Section 8, p. 22.

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Howell County, Missouri

essentially a two-part commercial block to which Classical ornamentation has been applied. Architectural detail on this building includes terra cotta pilasters dividing first floor bays and a dentiled cornice. The symmetry of the building's two street-facing elevations is also indicative of the style.

In contrast, the former post office at 204 E. Main and the Masonic Temple at 304 E. Main, are free standing buildings with temple front entrance surrounds. Though both are only one story with raised basement and modest in scale, they present a monumental form characteristic of public and institutional buildings of the Classical Revival style. The full height classical columns featured on both buildings are associated with Neo-classical architecture in the United States. The post office may be a more academic interpretation than the Masonic Lodge. The entrance doors are surrounded by an entablature supported by classical pilasters, and the entrance is sheltered beneath a pediment portico. The pediment is dentiled and the four supporting columns are Corinthian in detail. A dentiled cornice and plain pediment cap the building. This former post office building was identified in the survey as potentially being individually eligible for the National Register for its design and as an important local public building.

The 2001 survey also identified the Mount Zion Lodge Masonic Temple as a building individually eligible for the National Register. The Masonic Temple, however, represents a different aspect of the Classical Revival style than the former post office. The relatively flat elevation, stylized columns and entablature seen on the building are an austere interpretation of the style that shows a growing adherence to modern design principles flourishing in 1930s. In many ways, the building presages the development of the PWA Modern style that was popularized through the various New Deal construction programs developed after 1933 such as the Works Progress (later Projects) Administration (WPA) and the Public Works Administration (PWA). The style combined elements of the Art Deco and Art Moderne movements, with their emphasis on geometric and streamline design, with classical iconography and architectural details. This adoption of classical and modern design elements can be seen on two other West Plains buildings, the Howell County Courthouse and the West Plains Armory, both of which were funded and constructed through the federal WPA program. Both of these buildings post-date the construction of the Masonic Temple. The Temple represents an early and privately funded mixing of modern and classical design elements locally.

While the Classical Revival was a popular style for public and institutional buildings in the late 19th and early 20th Century, the style was particularly suited to Masonic buildings. As noted in an *Architectural Forum* article in 1926, "The great antiquity of the [Masonic] body and its ancient affinity with the building trades have established a certain adherence to the use of the architectural styles of the ancient peoples, notably those of the Egyptians and the Greeks."⁵ Much Masonic ritual harkens back to these ancient cultures. Through exterior and interior

⁵ R.R. Houston, "The Interior Architecture of Fraternal Buildings," *Architectural Forum*, September 1926, 130. As quoted in Cole Woodcox, "Masonic Lodge, Kirksville, Adair County, Missouri." National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, 2009, Section 8, p. 25.

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Mount Zion Lodge Masonic Temple
Howell County, Missouri

design the lodge could physically tie itself to this long history, and its members could more easily immerse themselves in the ritual.⁶

Just as the exterior of West Plain's Masonic Temple drew from classical and Masonic traditions, the interior layout was also characteristic of Masonic temple and lodge design. William D. Moore, a historian who has specialized in researching fraternal orders, notes that it is the lodge rooms inside buildings that "were of central importance to the character of the building."⁷ Moore goes on to note that, "As a rule, the [lodge] room was above street level, longer than it was wide, had a high ceiling, symmetrically placed doors on one end, and an altar in the center."⁸ A raised dais or platform around the sides of the room was also typical. Member seats were located on these platforms facing the center of the room, providing them with an opportunity to see their fellow members and experience the meeting on roughly equal footing. The Mount Zion Lodge meeting room was designed to include all these features.

While the interior of the lodge room was designed for "incorporating individuals into a fraternal organization" it also "simultaneously excluded all others."⁹ The typical lodge room had no windows or had windows that could be easily shuttered to shut out outsiders. Or, like the windows in the Mount Zion Masonic Lodge, were "so far above street level that there was no risk of outside observers."¹⁰ The interior of the larger temple was also designed to separate the lodge room from more public spaces. This often manifested itself in a set of steps that led up to the meeting room entrance. In the nominated property, a split foyer provides steps up to the lodge room, or down to the more public dining room areas. The contrast in private lodge space, and more public spaces in the Mount Zion Masonic Temple is also marked by fenestration. As noted above, the lodge room historically had small, very high windows, the dining room and other general social spaces are marked by larger windows.

The Mount Zion Lodge Masonic Temple was designed by Rudolph Z. Gill. Gill grew up in the building trades, learning much from his father Zachariah Gill, a well established contractor in Urbana, Illinois. Rudolph studied architecture at the University of Illinois, finishing his studies in 1887 after which he worked for Holabird & Roche in Chicago from 1887 to 1889. In 1889, he moved to Knoxville, Tennessee where he worked as an architect and general contractor, notably for companies such as the East Tennessee and Lenoir City land companies who platted and constructed towns in eastern Tennessee. In Knoxville, Gill met his first wife and married her in 1893 before moving back to Urbana.¹¹

It was in Urbana, and later in Murphysboro, Illinois that Gill made his name as an architect. While practicing in Urbana, Gill designed the Urbana High School, city halls in Monticello and

⁶ William D. Moore. "The Masonic Lodge Room, 1870-1930: A Sacred Space of Masculine Spiritual Hierarchy." *Gender, Class, and Shelter: Perspectives in Vernacular Architecture*, V. Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1995, p. 35.

⁷ Moore, p. 27.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Ibid., p. 30.

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Cynthia L. Baer. "Murphysboro Elks Lodge, Jackson County, Illinois." National Register of Historic Places Nomination, 2005, Section 8, pp. 14-15.

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Mount Zion Lodge Masonic Temple
Howell County, Missouri

Danville, the Paxton Poor Asylum, a hotel in Tuscola, and numerous residential and commercial buildings Urbana. His best known work in Urbana may be the Dr. Lindley House, a large Queen Anne style home constructed in 1895. The house has been designated a local historic landmark.¹²

In 1910, Gill moved his family to Murphysboro in Southern Illinois. He is credited with designing the Murphysboro Masonic Lodge, the town's middle school building, and several park structures including a baseball grandstand, gazebo and band shell. His work in Southern Illinois is supposedly extensive, though no records remain from his practice.¹³ It was while living in Murphysboro that Gill received the commission to design the new Masonic Temple in West Plains in 1932. It is unknown what drew the West Plains lodge to Gill, but by the 1930s Gill was well versed in design for fraternal orders. Gill was a member of the Elks, Knights of Pythias, and the Masons. He is also credited with the design of several buildings for fraternal orders including a Masonic Lodge in Murphysboro (1920), and the National Register listed Murphysboro Elks Lodge constructed in 1916 (NR listed in 2005). Like the Mount Zion Lodge, the Elks Lodge was a Classical Revival style building, though more ornately detailed.

The Mount Zion Lodge

The Mount Zion Lodge was organized in 1870 at a small log school building in Southern Howell County. By 1880, the lodge was meeting in a church building but soon sought new rooms. In 1883, the group began negotiations with the county to rent a portion of the courthouse that was under construction at the time. A portion of the third floor was designated for use by the Masons and in April 1884, the group moved into its new rooms. As early as 1907, the organization began to discuss constructing their own building, but decided instead to extend the existing lease on the courthouse rooms. However, in 1919 a building committee formed to begin looking for lots to construct a new building. The committee purchased its first lot in 1920, but required several additional lots before building planning could begin in earnest.

The dance hall explosion in 1928 forced the Masons from their long-term home in the courthouse. The force of the blast damaged the courthouse structure, and the county was forced to condemn the building. The Masons, like the county offices, had to search for temporary homes in other buildings. In 1932, the Masons shared a meeting space with the Odd Fellows, but made important progress toward constructing their own home. In that year, the lodge conveyed funds to the Masonic Temple Association to construct a new building.¹⁴ On December 15, 1933, the Masons celebrated the cornerstone ceremony and building dedication.

The ceremony included a process from the Odd Fellows Hall to the new building led by the local band and escorted by thirty-five visiting Knights Templar Masons in full uniform. The masons placed a strongbox containing a Bible, Grand Lodge Laws, a list of members, and copies of the

¹²Ibid.

¹³Ibid.

¹⁴Records of the Mount Zion Lodge, West Plains, Missouri. On file at the lodge archives, 304 E. Main Street, West Plains, Missouri.

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Mount Zion Lodge Masonic Temple
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local papers into the cornerstone. The ceremony also included music provided by the High School Mixed Quartette, and addresses by representatives of the Grand Lodge of Missouri.¹⁵

Conclusion

The Masonic Temple in West Plains has been home to the Mount Zion Lodge for nearly 80 years. The building's importance as a meeting place is conveyed by its design. Though modest in size and ornamentation, the freestanding building on a corner location provides a monumental feel. This monumental image is strengthened by the use of classical architectural detailing, including the colossal pilasters that flank the entrance. The building is one of only three Classical Revival buildings in downtown West Plains and is the only one identified locally that shows the growing influence of Modern architecture on Classical Revival style buildings in the 1930s.

¹⁵ "Masonic Temple Dedication Program." Records of the Mount Zion Lodge, West Plains, Missouri. On file at the lodge archives, 304 E. Main Street, West Plains, Missouri.

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Mount Zion Lodge Masonic Temple
Howell County, Missouri

Bibliography

Baer, Cynthia L. "Murphysboro Elks Lodge, Jackson County, Illinois." National Register of Historic Places Nomination, 2005.

"Masonic Temple Dedication Program." Records of the Mount Zion Lodge, West Plains, Missouri. On file at the lodge archives, 304 E. Main Street, West Plains, Missouri.

Moore, William D. "The Masonic Lodge Room, 1870-1930: A Sacred Space of Masculine Spiritual Hierarchy." *Gender, Class, and Shelter: Perspectives in Vernacular Architecture*, V. Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1995.

Records of the Mount Zion Lodge, West Plains, Missouri. On file at the lodge archives, 304 E. Main Street, West Plains, Missouri.

Snider, Becky L. "Architectural and Historical Survey, Downtown West Plains, Missouri," 2001. On file at the Missouri State Historic Preservation Office, Jefferson City, Missouri.

Snider, Becky L. "Courthouse Square Historic District, Howell County, Missouri." National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, 2003.

Snider, Becky L. "Historic and Architectural Resources of West Plains, Missouri." National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form, 2003.

Woodcox, Cole. "Masonic Lodge, Kirksville, Adair County, Missouri." National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, 2009.

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Mount Zion Lodge Masonic Temple
Howell County, Missouri

Verbal Boundary Description:

A part of the Southwest Quarter Section Twenty-one in Township Twenty-four, North of range eight feet west of Fifth Principal Meridian in Missouri, described thus: Begin at point on East Main Street in the original town, now city of West Plains, fifteen feet east of the original northeast corner of lot numbered nine in block numbered one and run south one hundred seventeen and one half feet, thence, east and parallel with East Main Street one hundred and sixty feet, thence, north twelve and one half feet, thence west forty feet, thence north one hundred and five feet to the south line of East Main Street, thence west along said East Main Street one hundred and sixty feet to the point of beginning. The same being designated and known as part of lot three, block twenty-three in Howell's addition to West Plains.

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes all the land historically associated with the Mount Zion Lodge Masonic Temple, and the property's legal description.

Form Prepared by:

Scott J. Snyder
Mt. Zion Lodge #327
508 Quail Run Rd.
West Plains, MO 65775

And

Tiffany Patterson
National Register Coordinator
Missouri State Historic Preservation Office
P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, MO 65109
573-751-7800

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Section number Photo Log Page 11

Mount Zion Lodge Masonic Temple
Howell County, Missouri

The following is true for all photographs, unless otherwise noted:

Mount Zion Lodge Masonic Temple
Howell County, Missouri

Date of Photographs: September 2010 unless otherwise noted

Photographer: Scott Snider, unless otherwise noted

Original digital images on file at the Missouri State Historic Preservation Office

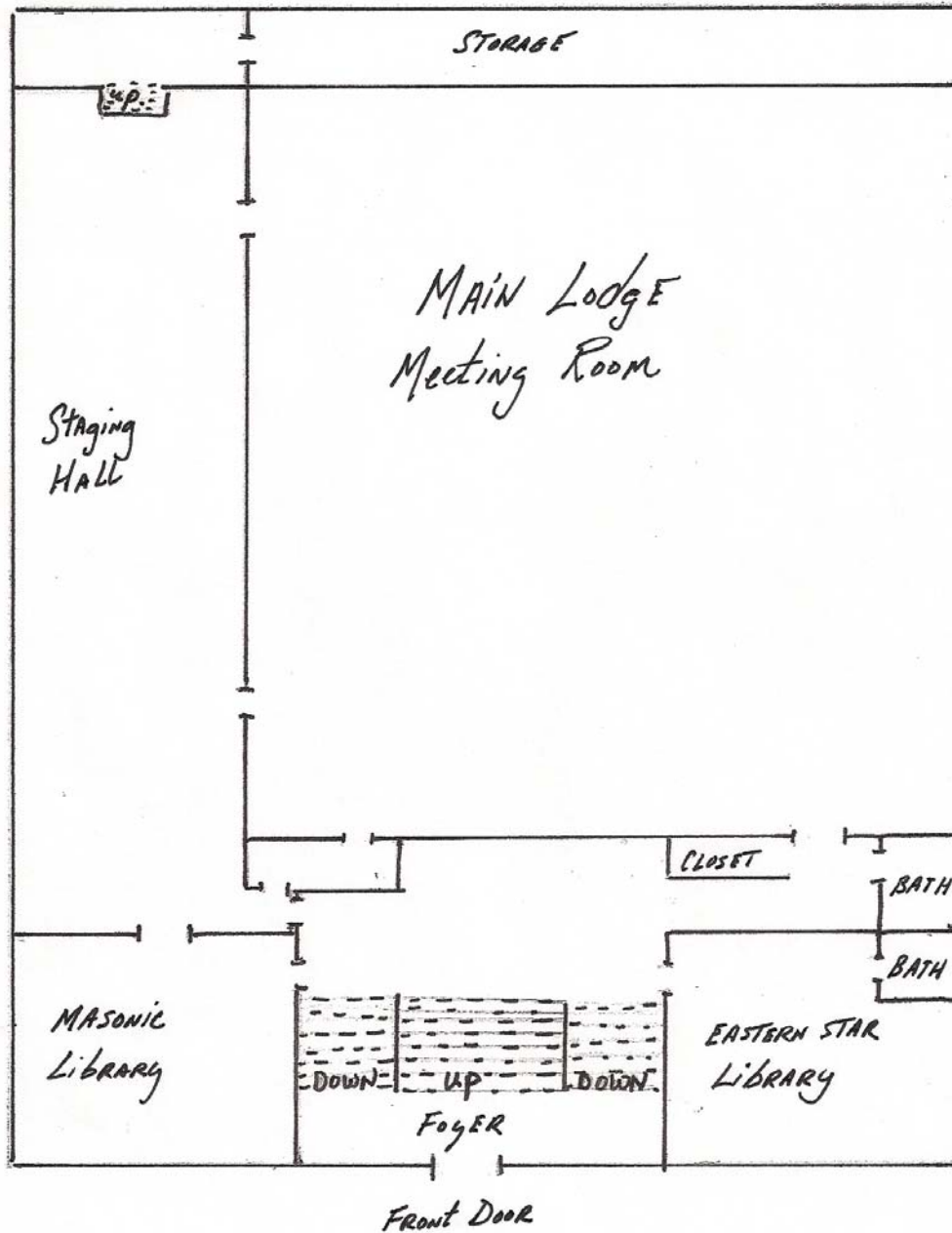
1. Historic photo, c. 1940, Mount Zion Lodge Masonic Temple, photographer unknown
2. North elevation, looking southeast.
3. North elevation, looking south.
4. West elevation, looking east southeast.
5. South elevation, looking north.
6. North elevation, detail of Masonic symbol and pediment, looking south.
7. North elevation, entrance detail, looking south.
8. Entrance foyer and stair detail, looking south.
9. Entrance foyer, stair balustrade, looking southeast.
10. Masonic symbol floor tile, first floor stair landing.
11. Foyer, period light fixture
12. Main lodge meeting room (upper level), looking southwest.
13. Dining room (lower level), looking north.
14. Masonic Lodge archives vault (lower level), looking north

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Mount Zion Lodge Masonic Temple
Howell County, Missouri

Figure 1: Upper level sketch floor plan, not to scale.

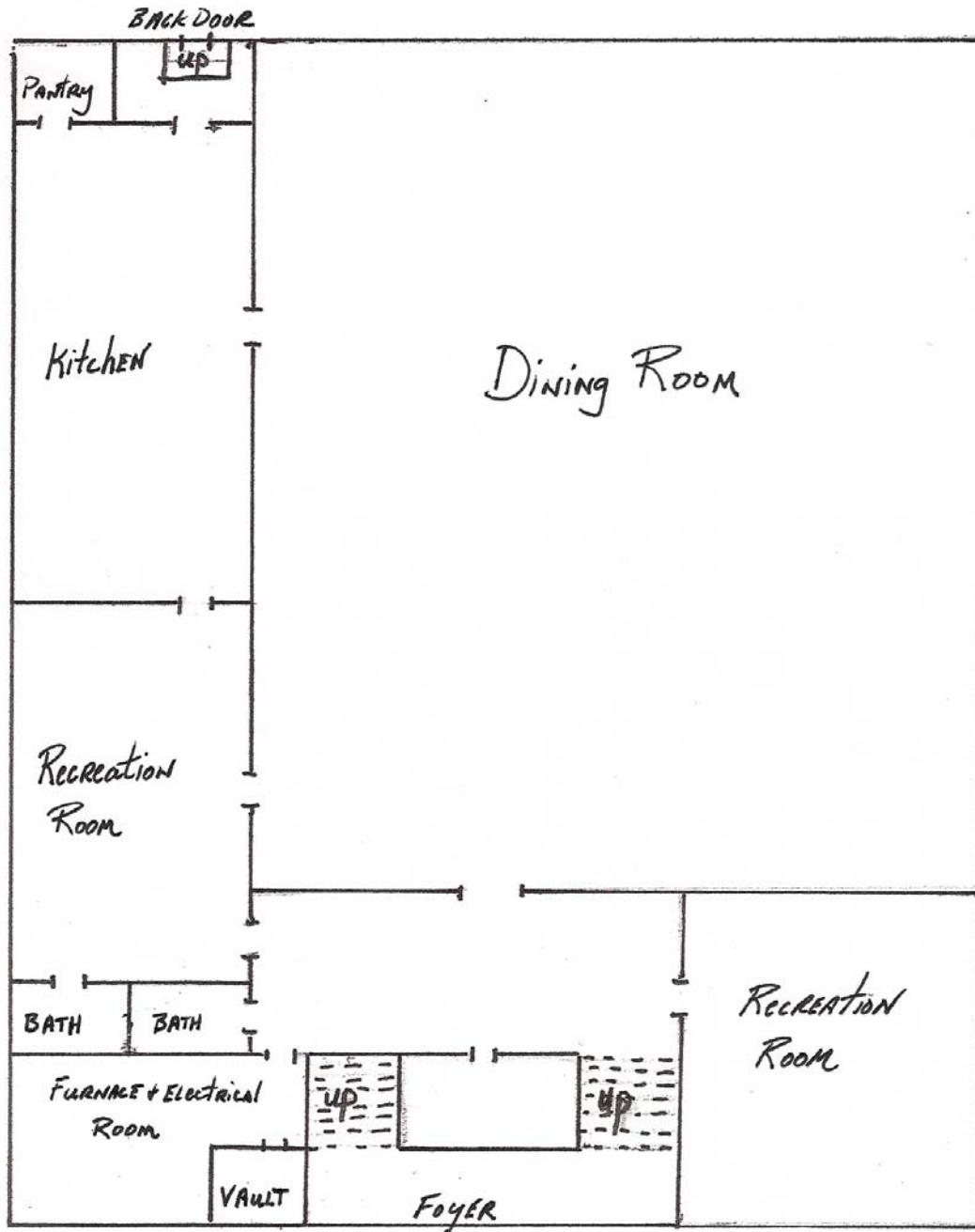


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Mount Zion Lodge Masonic Temple
Howell County, Missouri

Figure 2: Lower level sketch floor plan, not to scale.



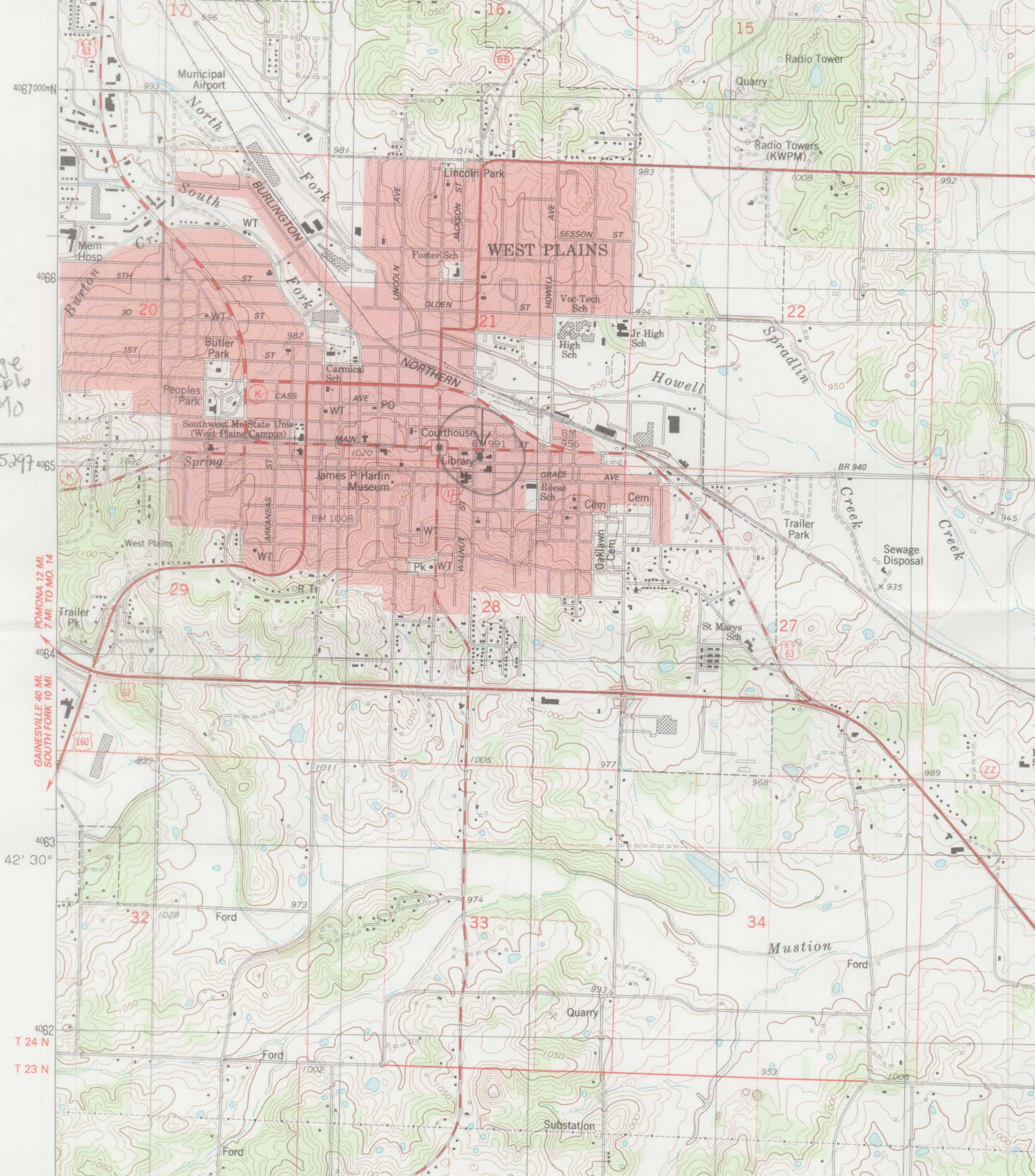
7857 IV SW
(POMONA)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

WEST PLAINS MASONIC TEMPLE
DUE EAST OF COURTHOUSE SQUARE
DOWNTOWN WEST PLAINS MO

STATE OF MISSOURI
DEPARTMENT OF
WALLACE

91° 52' 30" 601000mE 602 603 604 50' 605
36° 45' 4067000mN



Mount Zion Lodge
Masonic Temple
Howell County, MO

15/602675/4065297

POMONA 12 MI.
7 MI. TO MO. 14

GAINESVILLE 40 MI.
SOUTH FORK 10 MI.

42' 30"

T 24 N

T 23 N





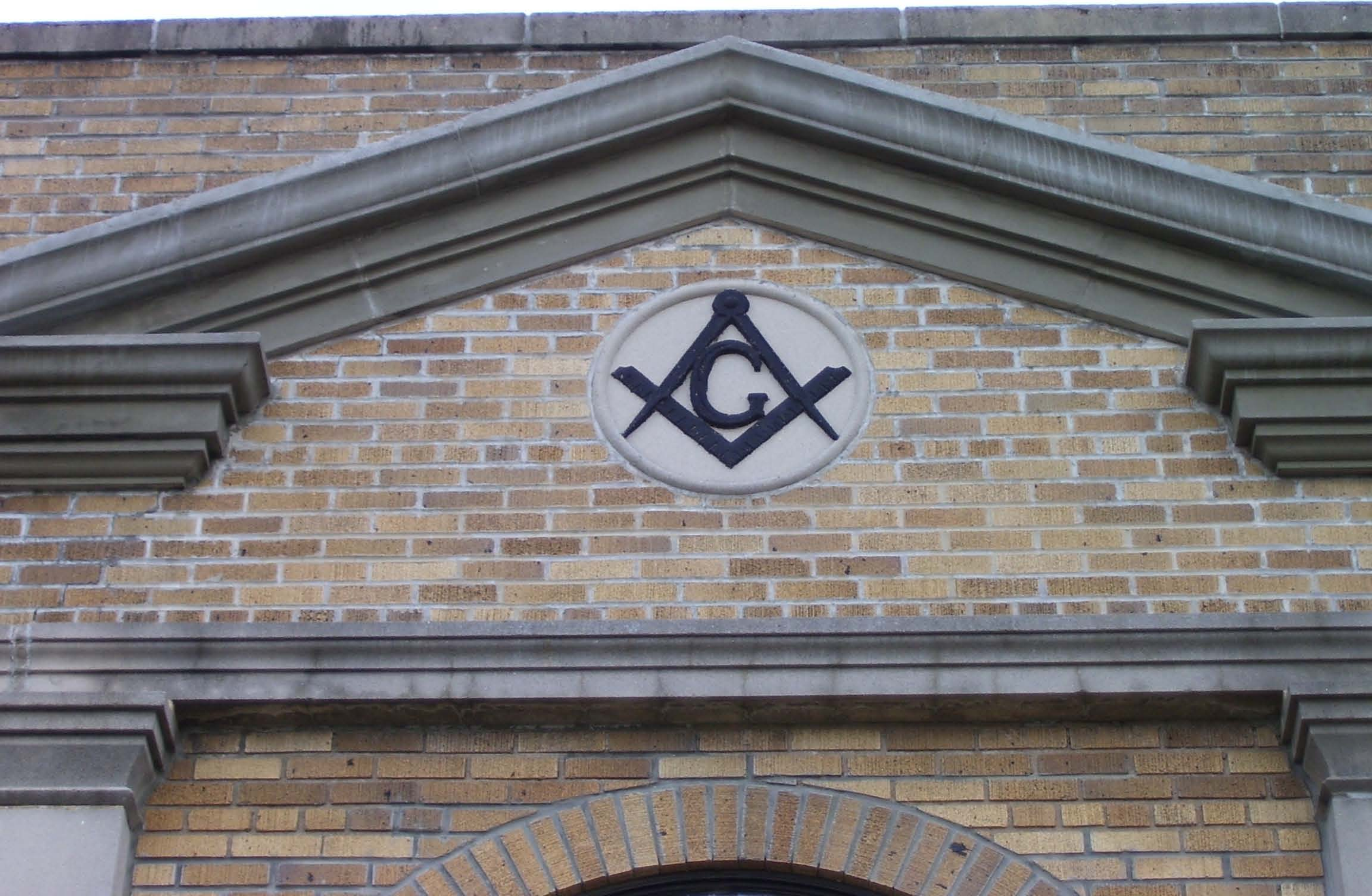
MASONIC TEMPLE



MASONIC - TEMPLE









MASONIC - TEMPLE













