

NEWTON LOCAL LANDMARK REPORT

Masonic Temple

456-460 Newtonville Avenue (NWT.5599)

**Prepared for: Newton Historical Commission, August
2021**

1. *Historic Name of Property:* (NWT.5599)
2. *Common Name:* Masonic Temple
3. *Location*
 - a. *Street address:* 456-460 Newtonville Avenue
 - b. *Zip code:* 02460
 - c. *Assessors' #:* 22005 0032
4. *Classification*
 - a. *Ownership of Property:* Private
 - b. *Type of Property:* Recreational, Club
 - c. *National Register Status:* Listed as a contributing resource in the National Register of Historic Places (1990) and contributing to the Newton 20th Century MRA Amendment NR District (1986, 1990).

5. *Function or Use*

- a. *Historic Functions:* Built in 1896 as a fraternal meeting space
- b. *Current Functions:* This building continues to serve as a club building for the Masons.

6. *Zoning*

The Zoning District is zoned BU1. This is an Old Lot per Chapter 30 of the Newton Zoning Code.

7. *Description*

Neighborhood Description: This property is in a historic village of commercial buildings that is listed on the National Register of Historic Places located just south of the Massachusetts Turnpike.

8. *Architectural Description:*

(1) Materials:

Foundation: Concrete

Walls: brick, glazed terra cotta trim

Roof: slate and copper

Windows: sash

Ornamentation: Turrets, paneled brick trim, slate and copper roofing, glazed terra cotta trim

Landscaping: the building stands at the corner of Walnut Street and Newtonville Avenue and has a paved parking lot in the rear.

Building Permits:

Date: June 11 and July 9, 1936

Owner: Masonic Association, Inc.

Architect: Carl W. Somers, Eng.

Nature of permit: 'Cut openings from Masonic Building store #1 to present Star Market (including at basement level) Remove partitions and case columns between stores #1 and #2. Narrow stores to landing instore #2'

Date: July 29, 1936

Owner: Masonic Associates, Inc.

Architect: Carl W. Somers

Nature of permit: 'Alter present storefronts by adding limestone and black glass facing from sidewalk level to first story terra-cotta cornice line'

Permits for new storefronts in the Temple building were issued in 1942, 1950, 1954, 1955, and for almost 100 years, myriad permits were issued for signage on the commercial storefront level. See ISD folder for property for specifics.

(2) Description:

Current appearance:

The Masonic Temple is an iconic brick structure in Newton designed in the Romanesque Revival Style and stands 4.5 stories in height. The rectangular mass of the building is topped by a slate hipped roof and distinguished by a five-story turret at the northwest corner of the building with a bell-cast pyramidal cap sheathed in slate and topped by a copper finial. This, and the tall arched windows found throughout, emphasize the vertical emphasis of this design. Small dormers are mounted on alternate facets of the roof and are capped in miniature pyramidal hoods, all in slate and with matching copper finials. Larger matching dormers, one on the west roof slope and three on the north, contain single 6-pane sash windows and are also topped by copper finials. The roof

eaves are trimmed by a beaded cornice, supported by struts. Paneled dentils and a fascia band highlighted by cast stone fleur-di-lis complete the eave trim.



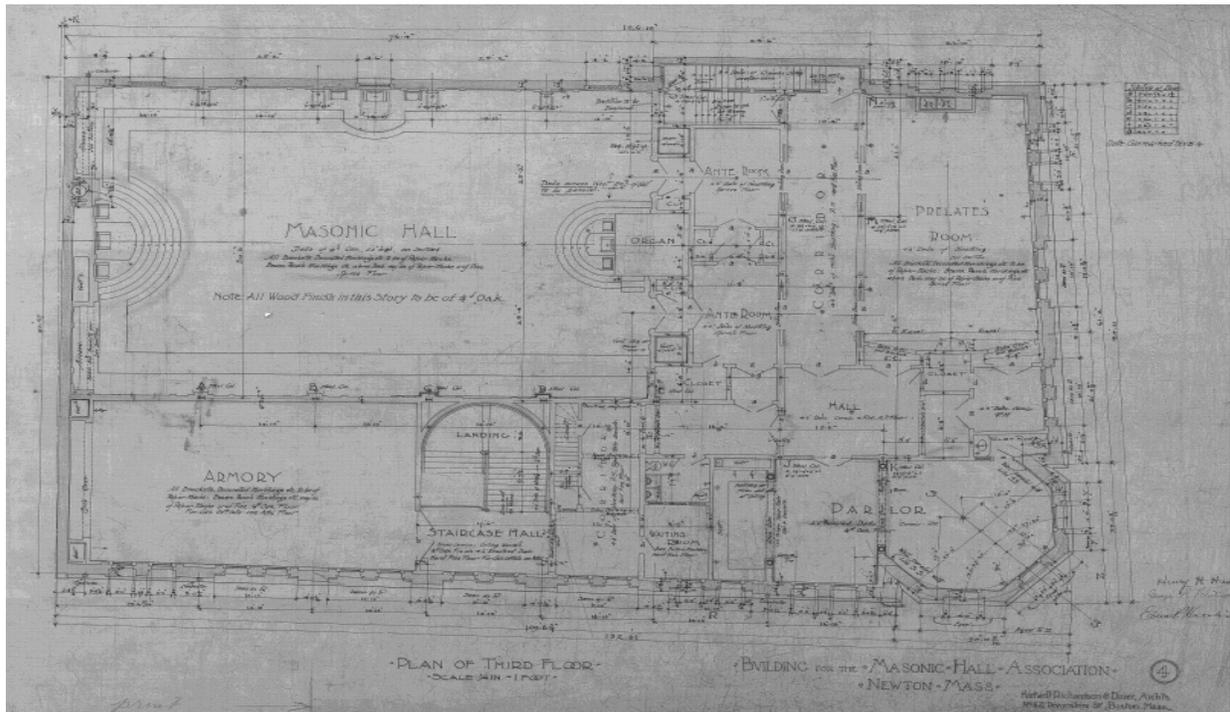
Credit: Jackson Homestead archives

The primary entrance to the building is on the Newtonville Avenue side. The entranceway is deeply set into the brick façade and is distinguished by a neo-Classical terra cotta surround centered at the peak by the Mason symbol (square and compass, and the letter G) on a shield beneath an articulated stone arch pediment. The pediment is supported by fluted pilastered columns with an alcove in the center, deeply set arched windows on either side, and accented by stone cherubim heads. This portion of the entablature is supported by an articulated cornice with a row of stone beading, and egg and dart molding. “Masonic Building” appears below the cornice on a stone masthead and is flanked by stone oriels topped by carved flames. At street level, the entrance is flanked by brick piers with scrolled and beaded stone brackets.

The remainder of the first story of the building is cast stone, with regular openings to allow for storefronts. The design and use of the storefronts have changed over time, including signage, use of awnings, and plate glass. This portion of the building is not proposed for inclusion in the landmark designation. The second story is demarcated by banded brick and pairs of segmental-arch windows topped by flared brick stretcher hoods. The second story houses The Learning

Center, coatroom, dining hall, kitchen, and Masonic offices. This and the third story are delineated by an articulated stone string course with dentil trim.

The third story features the most dramatic architectural detail of the building. This is where the main Lodge Hall is located, as well as a smaller "Prelates Hall," a Ladies Parlor, many large closets, and exhibits of artifacts and Masonic history are displayed.



Masonic Temple: third floor plan (1895)

The west and north facades are comprised of individual bays of brick arches distinguished by stone trim and inset with paired brick arches of similar design containing squared sash windows topped by arched transom lights. Two cast stone panels bearing the construction date of the building are mounted on the north façade. Each paired of arched windows is topped by a carved stone cartouche. A single arched bay of similar design can be found on the Walnut Street side of the building as well, but the window openings have been bricked closed. The south façade features a single cross-gable stairway-ell centered near its peak by a narrow, arched window opening. Narrow windows are also found on the west and east sides of the ell at each story level. Window openings on the south façade appear to be limited to the southeast end of the fourth story, where there are three small segmental arched openings with brick sills. The rear east façade has a parapet brick wall and chimney and is largely windowless. Window openings are limited to three narrow arched windows at the second story level, and three at the first story, which have been partially infilled. A fourth arched opening was converted to a fire door opening onto the rear parking area.

The attic comprises the entire uppermost floor and is open-framed. The space is currently used for storage.

Historical appearance:

With the exception of changes made to the first story over time, where numerous commercial enterprises have come and gone, the building remains very much the same as when it was first constructed. Windows have been replaced, but everything else has been maintained to retain its original appearance.



Hartwell & Richardson, 1895



**NEWTONVILLE MASONIC BUILDING, EMPTY LOT
CORNER OF NEWTONVILLE AVENUE AND WALNUT STREET, NEWTONVILLE
LOOKING SOUTHEAST FROM THE WEST SIDE OF WALNUT STREET**

This is a photo of the empty lot purchase by Bro. George P. Whitmore for the Association on November 20, 1895. The lot was transferred to the Association on January 1, 1896.

Credit: Masonic Temple archives

Deed reference:

A certain parcel of land, in said Newton, being shown on a plan entitled "Plan of Land in Newtonville," dated June 23, 1888, by E. S. Smilie, Surveyor, duly recorded with Middlesex South District Deeds, at the end of Book 2059, and being bounded and described as follows:

- NORTHERLY along the said easterly line of Walnut Street as shown on said plan seventy-six and 60/100 (76.60) feet, more or less; thence turning and running along a curved line with a radius of 13.72 feet at the intersection of Walnut Street and Newtonville Avenue twenty-two and 77/100 (22.77) feet; thence running
- EASTERLY along the southerly line of Newtonville Avenue one hundred nineteen and 52/100 (119.52) feet; thence turning and running
- SOUTHERLY along land now or formerly of Clark eighty-seven and 90/100 (87.90) feet, thence turning and running
- WESTERLY along land of Stephen P. Mugar as shown on said plan one hundred twenty-eight and 15/100 (128.15) feet to the point of beginning.

Containing 12,075 square feet of land, more or less, or however otherwise said parcel may be bounded, measured, or described.

Being the same premises conveyed to Newton Masonic Hall Assn. by George P. Whitmore, by his deed dated January 1, 1896, duly recorded with Middlesex South District Deeds, Book 2429, Page 64. See also deed of Newton Masonic Hall Assn. to Newton Masonic Associates, Inc., dated June 30, 1922, duly recorded with said Deeds, Book 5093, Page 254. See also deed of Marian G. Mugar to Newton Masonic Associates, Inc. dated May 16, 1951, duly recorded with said Deeds, Book 7758, Page 293.

RGERB 21161 P 268

9. History of Property

a. Deed History:

Date: 1/1/1896
From: George P. Whitmore
To: Newton Masonic Hall Association
Book/Page: 2429/64

Date: 6/30/1922
From: Newton Masonic Hall Association
To: Newton Masonic Associates, Inc.
Book/Page: 5093/254

Date: 1951
From: Marion G. Mugar
To: Newton Masonic Associates, Inc.
Book/Page: 7758/293

10. Significance of Property

a. Period of Significance

The period of significance for 456-460 Newtonville Avenue is 1896 to 1971. This period encompasses the historic and current use and ownership of the site and acknowledges the site's continued use prior to the 50-year cut-off for historical significance.

Historical Significance

One of the most recognizable, and photographed, buildings in Newton, the Masonic Temple was constructed in 1896 and is a contributing resource to the Newtonville Historic District, which is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The Masonic Temple was determined to be eligible for listing on the National Register in 1986 and was included in the Newtonville historic district the same year. The property was also included in a Multiple Resource National-Register district in 1990. This building was found to be historically significant under the National Register criteria in the categories of Architecture, Commerce, and Social History. Materials of significance that were noted for this building were its copper and slate roof, and its brick, copper, and terra cotta façade. The first-story level has historically been leased for retail uses, and over time space in the upper floors has been leased as well. The principal owner and user of the building is the Masonic Temple.

The Newtonville National Register Historic District includes intact examples of the late suburban period (1920s to early 30s) in the development of Newton, as well as non-residential buildings from the late 19th century. From the NR nomination: (the NR district)... " is characterized by one-story, masonry commercial blocks and banks in a variety of architectural styles which share a common setback and define the corridor of Walnut Street. Prominent buildings at the

northern and southern ends anchor and define the area. The Gothic Revival style Methodist Church, 288 Walnut Street (1868/1896/1922) and the Romanesque Revival style Masonic Hall (1896; DOE-1986) provide a strong terminus at the northern boundary, beyond which is the depressed bed of the Massachusetts Turnpike.”

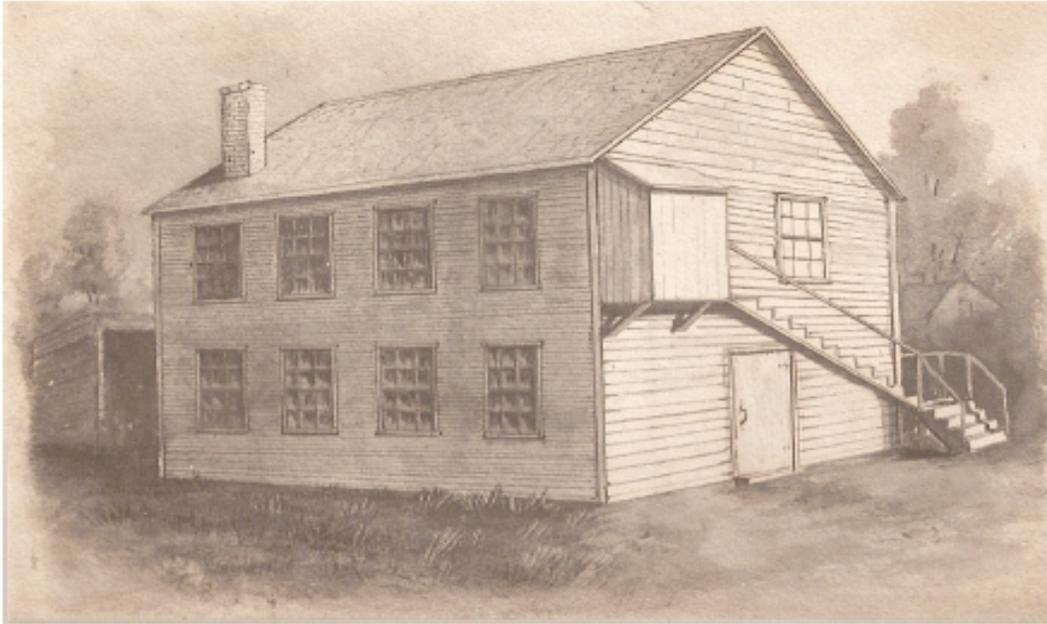
The building was designed by the Boston architectural firm of Hartwell & Richardson in the Romanesque Revival Style for commercial and meeting-hall use. William Cummings Richardson, a junior principal at Hartwell & Richardson, moved to Newtonville nine years before the Masonic Building was constructed. He built his own house at 109 Highland Avenue, which is listed on the State Register of Historic Places. Henry Walker Hartwell was twenty years older than Richardson and had no formal college education or training in architecture. His interests and talents were geared more toward the technical requirements of construction projects rather than design. He first joined forces with Richardson in 1881 to design and construct Belmont Town Hall (Roger Widmer, Harvard College: 1980. Paper on file at Homestead). Over time their projects were noted for their nods to the designs of H.H. Richardson, a famous designer of Romanesque Revival buildings at that time.

Hartwell and Richardson, both members of the Masons, were well known in their day for their designs for the Exeter Street Theatre in Back Bay, public buildings and town halls such as the Belmont Town Hall and the Lincoln Town Library, and residential buildings in Cambridge, Brookline, and other Boston suburbs. Through the Masons, Hartwell and Richardson received commissions for some of Newton’s more prominent buildings including: the Newtonville Club House (built in 1890, but demolished in 1938 to make way for the Newton Library, now Senior Center); the Central Congregational Church, 218 Walnut Street (1895); the Hyde School, 68-76 Lincoln Street (1895); the Emerson School building in Upper Falls (1905); and the former Davis School, 492 Waltham Street (1922). The Pratt-Converses Nurses Home at Newton Wellesley Hospital, 2014 Washington Street, built in 1894, was demolished. Aside from Richardson’s own home, no other Newton residences designed by this firm are currently known.

For a period of 125 years and counting, the site on which this Masonic building stands has historically been occupied by the Masons. In 1896 the Masonic Building brought together individual local chapters of the Masons to assemble at this location. Many chapters were founded as early as 1860, including the Dalhousie Lodge, Gethsemane Commandery and the Newton Royal Arch Chapter, from this block in Newton and surrounding towns. The building housed commercial space on the ground floor when it was dedicated in 1896, as well as the first Newtonville Branch Library and Star Market. Most of Newton’s mayors were Masons, as were prominent male Newtonians in every area of commerce and industry. This list includes Newton soldiers, such as Albert Kendall, who fought and died in the Civil War.

The first Lodge in Newton was organized in 1860 in Newtonville, known as the Dalhousie Lodge. Their first meeting was held in Tremont Hall at the southwest corner of Washington and Walnut Streets to the north of the train tracks:

1860 – 1861
TREMONT HALL & SWEDENBORGIAN CHAPEL



CARPENTER'S SHOP ON BOWERS STREET, NEWTONVILLE
(From a drawing by memory by Bro. Lewis E. Binney in 1896.)

Credit: Masonic Temple archives

Tremont Hall was demolished in the early 1830s in order to depress the railroad tracks in Newtonville, so a lease was soon signed to allow the Lodge to meet instead at the Swedenborgian Chapel on Bower Street. Until their move to 19 Highland Avenue, the congregation and the Lodge shared space at the Bower Street location. Over time the space became desirable and crowded, so by 1874, ex-governor William Claflin built a large wooden building known as Central Block at the corner of Washington and Walnut Streets. Twenty years later the Lodge outgrew this space as well and debate ensued over next steps. Since individual Lodges were not incorporated and could not at that time purchase land, they decided to band together and form the Newton Masonic Hall Association, which could. George P. Whitmore, president of the Masonic Hall Association, purchased the corner lot from the Levi Parker Estate in 1895 for \$20,000, raised largely from selling shares to members. The building cost \$65,000 to construct (Boston Daily Globe Fe.6, 1896). The cornerstone was laid on September 23rd, 1896. On October 6, 1897, the Lodge assembled for the last time in its old location and marched to the new building.

a. *Architectural Significance*

This building was designed in the high Romanesque Revival Style by a well-known Boston architecture firm. This brick building was constructed on vacant land owned by the Parker Estate. Original permits and atlas documentation confirm the construction date of this building.

Newtonville Village has no other extant example of this architectural style in an institutional structure.

Local Landmark Review (Sec. 22-64 (b). Designation)

- (a) At or after the public hearing, the commission by three-quarters (3/4) vote, but in no instance less than four (4) votes in the affirmative, may designate as a landmark any property within the city being or containing a building, structure or landscape which it determines to meet one or more of the following criteria:
 - (1) the property significantly represents an architectural type, style or design distinguished by innovation, rarity, uniqueness, or overall quality of design, detailing, materials or craftsmanship;
 - (2) the property is meaningfully associated with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the cultural, historic, architectural or archeological aspect of the development of the City of Newton, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, or the United States of America;
 - (3) the property's identification as a notable work of an architect, designer, engineer or builder whose work is significant in the history or development of the City of Newton, Commonwealth of Massachusetts or the United States of America; or
 - (4) historic events or activities occurred at the property that have made an outstanding contribution to, or which best represent some important aspect of, the history of the City of Newton, Commonwealth of Massachusetts or the United States of America.

- (b) In determining whether to designate a property as a landmark, the commission shall also consider the following conditions:
 - (1) that the distinguishing characteristics of significance are for the most part original and intact or capable of restoration;
 - (2) that the property, location and setting is compatible with future preservation and maintenance; and
 - (3) the property's context in relation to the City's policies and adopted plans and the property's surrounding area.

11. Landmark Designation Criteria

The Masonic Temple at 456-460 Newtonville Avenue meets criteria for landmark designation as set forth in Section 22-64 of Newton's Ordinance. The property is:

- A contributing resource on the National Register of Historic Places
- Associated with the historic development of Newtonville as a suburban village

- Historically and architecturally significant for its intact representation of the Romanesque Revival Style in a commercial district designed to be subordinate to this building
- Compatible with future preservation and use because the historic location and setting has been retained
- Representative of a distinct period in architectural design retaining its decorative fabric and features

12. Recommendations

The property has been maintained over time as a fraternal meeting center. The building has also retained the style and appearance of its most visible period of historical significance and continues to contribute to the neighborhood of Walnut Street and Newtonville Avenue in Newtonville Village. In accordance with the newly drafted local landmark ordinance:

- this historic property stands alone as an architectural type, style or design distinguished by innovation, rarity, uniqueness, or overall quality of design, detailing, materials or craftsmanship. The building is a unique example of the Romanesque Revival Style in Newton;
- the property significantly contributes to the cultural, historic, architectural or archeological aspect of the development of the City of Newton, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, or the United States of America;
- this is a notable contextual example synonymous with 1890s Revivalist architecture in the City of Newton, Commonwealth of Massachusetts or the United States of America; or
- documented historical events or activities that occurred at this property have made a contribution to the history of the City of Newton, Commonwealth of Massachusetts or the United States of America.

13. Preservation Recommendations

- Preservation Recommendations* The exterior of the property should be maintained with repairs that are appropriate and which use compatible materials where necessary. The building has also retained the style and appearance of its most visible period of historic significance.

Important Features The defining features of this building are the general size and massing of the structure, its role as a prominent visual anchor on Walnut Street, and the original Romanesque Style architectural detail found on the building. The turrets, paneled brick trim, slate and copper roofing, and glazed terra cotta trim are important characteristics to preserve. Features not to be included in the designation would be the first-floor commercial area and its associated signage or awnings.

14. Standards for Design Review

- a. *General Standards* All projects affecting the property should be evaluated by considering the effect that proposed changes would have on the defined important features of the building. The Secretary of Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation should provide a baseline for review of changes to the landmark property.

- b. *Specific Standards* Specific design standards have been addressed in the existing maintenance of the property regarding height, proportion of windows and doors, scale and architectural detail. The same principles should be applied in developing a design for changes and in reviewing proposed changes, such that the key features retain their prominence and continue to stand out as excellent examples of the 19th century Romanesque Revival Style and that the structure itself retains its architectural identity. Thus, the following specific design standards refer to potential changes to the existing structure:

Exterior Walls

- Sheathing should be repaired and repointed when needed.
- Decorative elements should be preserved and only replaced by like materials and design when necessary.
- No new openings should be allowed aside from the rear facade.
- No existing openings should be permanently filled in.

Windows

- Many windows have already been replaced. Surviving historic windows should be retained and repaired where possible. If replacement is necessary, the replacements should match as closely as possible the original window in materials, style, and design.

Roof

- No changes should be made to the pitch, style or material of the roof

15. Notification

The following properties are considered abutters for the purposes of notification. Owners of these properties should receive notice when this property is considered for landmark designation and for any future review under the Landmark Ordinance.

ADDRESS

STAR MARKETS COMPANY INC
NEWTON MASONIC ASSOCIATES INC
NEWTON MASONIC ASSOCIATES INC
NEWTON MASONIC ASSOCIATES INC
JH REAL ESTATE LLC
SPENCER BRADFORD A
BANK OF AMERICA
JH REAL ESTATE LLC

PO BOX 800729
P O BOX 216
P O BOX 216
460 NEWTONVILLE AVE
45 CHESTER ST
100 FELTON ST STE 201
101 N TRYON ST
45 CHESTER ST

DALLAS, TX 75380-0729
NEWTONVILLE, MA 02460
NEWTONVILLE, MA 02460
NEWTONVILLE, MA 02460
NEWTON, MA 02461
WALTHAM , MA 02453
CHARLOTTE, NC 28255
NEWTON, MA 02461

16. Report Appendices

Appendix A: MACRIS NR Nomination

Appendix B: Labeled photos

Appendix A

Massachusetts Cultural Resource Information System

Scanned Record Cover Page

| | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Inventory No: | NWT.5599 |
| Historic Name: | Masonic Building |
| Common Name: | |
| Address: | 456-460 Newtonville Ave 456-460 Newtonville Ave |
| City/Town: | Newton |
| Village/Neighborhood: | Newtonville |
| Local No: | 5391 |
| Year Constructed: | 1896 |
| Architect(s): | Hartwell and Richardson |
| Architectural Style(s): | Romanesque Revival |
| Use(s): | Commercial Block; Meeting Hall |
| Significance: | Architecture; Commerce; Social History |
| Area(s): | NWT.Y: Newton Multiple Resource Area - 1636-1907 NWT.Z: Newton Multiple Resource Area - 1908-1940 NWT.AI: Newtonville Historic District |
| Designation(s): | Nat'l Register DOE (09/04/1986); Nat'l Register MRA (09/04/1986); Nat'l Register MRA (02/16/1990); Nat'l Register District (02/16/1990) |
| Building Materials(s): | Roof: Copper; Slate Wall: Brick; Copper; Glazed Terra Cotta |



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The MACRIS database and scanned files are highly dynamic; new information is added daily and both database records and related scanned files may be updated as new information is incorporated into MHC files. Users should note that there may be a considerable lag time between the receipt of new or updated records by MHC and the appearance of related information in MACRIS. Users should also note that not all source materials for the MACRIS database are made available as scanned images. Users may consult the records, files and maps available in MHC's public research area at its offices at the State Archives Building, 220 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, open M-F, 9-5.

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Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Massachusetts Historical Commission
220 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, Massachusetts 02125
www.sec.state.ma.us/mhc

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FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 80 BOYLSTON STREET
 BOSTON, MA 02116

| | |
|-------|----------|
| AREA | FORM NO. |
| AI, Z | 5391 |



Newton, Mass. MRA
 NEWTON (Newtonville)
 Address 296-304 Walnut Street
 Historic Name Masonic Building
 Present hall & mixed uses
 Original hall & mixed uses
 Description
 Date 1896
 Date panel
 Style Renaissance Revival
 Architect Hartwell & Richardson

Sketch Map: Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection(s). Indicate north

Exterior Wall Fabric brick
 Outbuildings none

Major Alterations (with dates)
 First floor store facades
 Condition Good

Moved no Date ---

Acreage 11,718 sq. ft.

Setting Major landmark overlooking village center south of Washington Street

(SEE ATTACHED MAP)

UTM REFERENCE 19.318200.4690830
 USGS QUADRANGLE NEWTON, MA
 SCALE 1:25,000

Recorded by Barbara Thibault
 Organization Newton Historical Comm.
 Date November 1985

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA STATEMENT (if applicable)

As a major example of the Renaissance Revival style of architecture and as the work of a prominent Boston architectural firm, Hartwell & Richardson, the Central Newton Masonic Building meets criterion C of the National Register of Historic Places.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.

The Masonic Building was built to the designs of the Boston architectural firm of Hartwell & Richardson in 1896. But for the Newton High School and two churches, it was the first non-residential building south of the railroad. The Walnut Street commercial strip did not develop until the 1920s. William C. Richardson (1854-1935), a principal of the architectural firm, moved to Newtonville in the 1887, constructing a house for himself at 109 Highland Avenue (Area G). In the 1890s, his firm was commissioned to design the Newton Club (1892; demolished 1939), the Central Congregational Church (1895, #5182a), and the Masonic Temple Building (1896). The firm also designed several Newton schools: the old High School, the Bigelow,

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.

Historically, the building was built for the masons and continues to be used for the organization. Founded in 1860 along with other like organizations in Newtonville, it joined with the Dalhousie Lodge, Gethsemane Commandery, and the Newton Royal Arch Chapter to erect a Masonic Building. Dedicated in 1896, the building contained commercial space on the ground floor, with a public assembly hall, the first Newtonville Branch Library and the masons' quarters above.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Newton's 19th Century Architecture: Newtonville (1980).
Rowe, History of Newton (1930), pp. 149, 164, 300, 334.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Community: Newton, Mass. MRA | Form No: 5391 |
| Property Name: Masonic Building | |

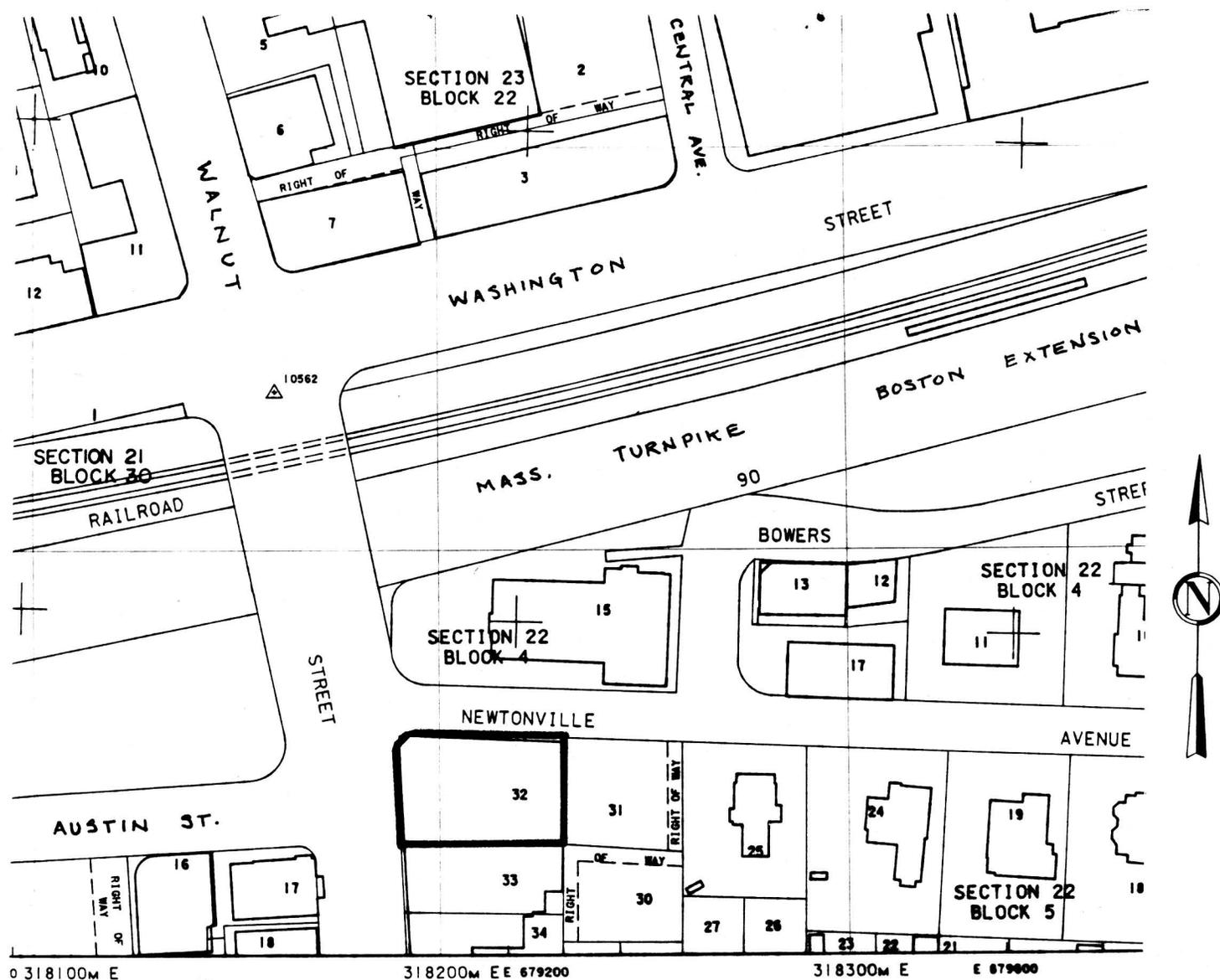
MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE, cont.

Mason, and Horace Mann schools, the Hyde School (1895, Area B), and the Emerson School (1905, Area A). Of these, only the Hyde and Emerson schools remain, though the former has been damaged by fire.

This 4-1/2-story brick structure occupies a prominent corner lot. An attached four-sided, five-story turret with slate-covered and steeply capped roof accents the corner. Miniature roof dormers project from the turret roof, which is capped by a copper finial. Matching features are found on the slate elongated hip roof with three-sided capped-roof dormers trimmed in copper and topped with finials. Bands of fenestration are at each level of the main block: paired on the second story, and shallow recessed two-story arches for the upper level. A string course runs below the arches. The distinctive band of terra cotta fleur de lis extends along the eaves of the building.



Newton, Mass. MRA
 294-304 Walnut St., Newtonville
 (Masonic Building)
 22-5-32

City of Newton Assessor's Maps. Sheet 31
 Metric Series. 1979
 Scale: UTM grid line interval = 100 meters (328 feet)

Appendix B





















