

center bay on the east side but has a fire escape running down it. The left side section consists of three bays with windows at the same level as the front (north) facade. The first and third story windows have transom windows as is the style on the main facades. The basement windows are cut into the foundation. The right section also consists of three general bays. This is the section that is built higher than the rest of the building, creating a fifth story. None of these windows have transom windows. The second and fifth story windows are not as tall as the other windows. The third floor has four windows instead of the usual three. All the windows have stone sills and segmental brick arch lintels.

Historical Significance

The construction of this Masonic Temple marked the first successful attempt to unite the various Masonic bodies in Quincy. Quincy's first lodge was chartered in 1835 through a petition to the Grand Lodge of Kentucky by several prominent local men, including Dr. Joseph Ralston, John Wood, Daniel Harrison, Daniel Whipple, Henry King, Samuel Rogers, Joshua Street, Hiram Rogers, H.L. Montgomery, Andrew Miller, Henry Asbury, Joseph Holmes, and Michael Mast. Bodley Lodge No. 97 was instrumental in organizing the Grand Lodge of Illinois, established in 1840. This lodge was then renamed No. 1, and the other area lodge became No. 6.

At the time of the fire in the building at 6th and Maine in 1859, four separate lodges met at this location. They moved to the northeast corner of 4th and Hampshire until 1868 when they moved to the Robert Tillson building on the northwest corner of 4th and Maine. By 1870 several lodges existed in Quincy, including Bodley Lodge No. 1, Herman Lodge No. 39, Quincy Lodge U.D., Quincy Royal Arch Chapter No. 5, Quincy Council No. 15, Quincy Commandery No. 77 of the Knights of Templar, Quincy Lodge No. 296 of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and Quincy Consistory of the Scottish Rite Masonry. A fire consumed the majority of the block between 3rd and 4th, Maine and Hampshire on September 6, 1879, including the building where the Masons met. Since it did not at first appear that the fire would reach this structure, the records were nearly all destroyed. They moved several times in the next couple decades around this area of town.

Numerous attempts had been made to unite the lodges and construct a temple, but none were successful until 1907 when a charter for such an association was granted. In 1908, the lot on the southwest corner of Jersey and 5th Street was purchased for \$7000. A prominent local architect, John Batschy, was a member and began the design for the building. He formed a brief partnership in 1909 with a younger architect more knowledgeable about modern construction techniques, George Behrensmeyer. The plans they submitted were approved on September 8, 1909. The cornerstone was laid in a grand ceremony complete with a parade around town on July 20, 1910. The \$74,000 building was dedicated on October 27, 1911. In addition to the local masons, masons traveled from other areas, especially Kentucky, to take part in both ceremonies. The Masonic Lodge has met in this building since this time.

List the significant exterior architectural features of the building. Include photographs of building facade for proposed Landmark:

- * brown brick main facades
- * red brick facades
- * stone foundation, cut course on main sides
- * stone belt courses
- * first story brick "stripes"
- * double windows on north
- * single windows on east