

VLR-9/15/99 NRHP-12/9/99

NPS FORM 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

OMB No. 10024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name of Property

historic name: Hamilton Masonic Lodge

other names/site number: VDHR No. ~~53-4~~ 232-5005

2. Location

street & number: 43 S. Rogers Street

city or town: Hamilton

state: Virginia code: VA county: Loudoun code: 107

zip code: 20158-9031

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this _____ nomination _____ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, this 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.)



Signature of certifying official

10/26/99
Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

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Hamilton Masonic Lodge
Loudoun County, Virginia

In my opinion, the property _____ meets _____ does not meet the National Register criteria. (____ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official _____ Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that
this property is: _____ Signature of the Keeper Date

- ____ entered in the National Register
(____ See continuation sheet.) _____
- ____ determined eligible for the
National Register _____
(____ See continuation sheet.)
- ____ determined not eligible for the
National Register _____
- ____ removed from the National
Register _____
- ____ other (explain): _____

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- ____ public-local
- ____ public-state
- ____ public-federal

Category of Property
(check only one box)

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

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Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

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)

Social: meeting hall
Education: school

Current Functions
(Enter categories
from instructions)

Commerce/Trade: professional

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from
instructions)

Late Victorian: Italianate

Materials
Enter categories from
instructions)

foundation: Stone
walls: Brick
roof: Metal
other: Wood

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

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 value, 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)

Property is:

- 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 old or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture; Education (regional level)

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Period of Significance 1873 - 1949 (as a Masonic Lodge)
(1873 - 1921 as a school)

Significant Dates 1873

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder Lamden, John R., architect
Ruse, Richard, builder

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(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: Thomas Balch Library, Leesburg, VA

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10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property less than one

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	18	269635	4334790	3	—	—	—
2	—	—	—	4	—	—	—

— See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Georjan D. Overman

organization _____ date August 27, 1998

street & number 12 Burke Circle telephone (540) 338-7426

city or town Hamilton state VA zip code 20158

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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

Names and addresses of contiguous property owners

Representative color slides of the property

Diagram of a Masonic Lodge room built in accordance with the principles of Freemasonry; from Albert G. Mackey, An Encyclopedia of Freemasonry and its Kindred Sciences

Letter by Eugene M. Scheel to the National Register, dated April 16, 1998

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

Property Owner

name Dwight C. Green

street & number 20055 Smith Circle telephone (703) 729-2506

city or town Ashburn state VA zip code 20147-2511

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CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 1

Hamilton Masonic Lodge
Loudoun County, Virginia

SUMMARY

The Masonic Lodge is situated at 43 South Rogers Street, in Hamilton, Virginia, a small town in central Loudoun County. The building was designed and constructed, in 1873, as the meeting place for Masonic Lodge No. 37 and as a schoolhouse for grades 1 through 12. The architect was John R. Lamden of Alexandria. Lamden is credited with the design and construction of several homes and businesses in Alexandria, and the joiner's work of Meade and Bohlen Halls at the Virginia Theological Seminary. The builder was Richard Ruse, a native of Hamilton and a noted local carpenter and builder. Ruse constructed a number of other buildings in Hamilton, including St. Paul's Episcopal Church (brick), Waverly Villa (brick residence), Ivy Hall (brick summer home), and the Hamilton Baptist Church (frame).

The Lodge is a 24' x 48' brick, three-story, Italianate-style building with a modified rectangular plan, and a front gabled roof with an open belfry. The structure is well-preserved.

DESCRIPTION

The Masonic Lodge is a three-story, rectangular, Italianate-style brick building with front gable roof and open belfry. The foundation is random rubblestone. The brickwork in the 24' x 48' structure is laid in seven-course American bond on all elevations. There is no water table or belt course. Three interior brick chimneys are located along the north side of the building.

A large granite cornerstone, dated 1873, is laid into the foundation at the west gable-end wall. The cornerstone is a duplicate of the original, which was removed in 1983 and is on display, together with its contents, at the Masonic Lodge No. 37 in Purcellville, Virginia, two miles west of Hamilton.

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Hamilton Masonic Lodge
Loudoun County, Virginia

DESCRIPTION (continued)

The front gable end contains two identical double door openings, each topped with a three-pane transom. Each door contains a glazed upper panel and a simple fielded lower panel. A white Carrara marble dedication plaque is set into the gable end, 30' from the ground. The plaque is engraved with the following inscription:

Hamilton Lodge No. 37
Erected 1873

Thomas E. Taylor	James T. Robinson
William McCray	Gabriel V. Braden
Thaddeus A. Hatcher	Cornelius Shawen
L. Dow Hess	
Trustees	
J.R. Lamden	R.W. Ruse
Architect	Builder

Above the plaque, at the apex of the gable, is a single half-round divided-light window. There are no other windows on the front facade.

The 48' long north and south walls contain glazed four-over-four windows, four on each floor, laid out in strict vertical and horizontal symmetry. The windows are framed with flat wooden architraves and wooden sills. The window sashes are reproductions which the present owner made based upon the one surviving original.

The most noteworthy feature of the north and south walls is the unusual pilasters that extend two-thirds the height of each wall, beginning one foot above the first floor windows and terminating at the cornice. The pilaster effect results from the four large rectangular recesses, which are one brick less in thickness than the rest of the wall, that surround the second- and third-story windows. The recesses, and the corners of the wall, are delineated by five tall, narrow sections of full-thickness bricks, which form the pilasters. Above the pilasters are paired Italianate-style wooden brackets which support the cornice. The recessed areas are topped by a double row of

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Hamilton Masonic Lodge
Loudoun County, Virginia

DESCRIPTION (continued)

rounded coping bricks. Above the middle pilasters of the north wall are three narrow brick chimneys stacks with simple corbelling.

The rear facade contains a wooden door with four raised panels, trimmed with an applied ogee molding, and topped with a three-pane transom. There is a single four-over-four double hung window on the first floor of the rear facade, and two windows each on the second and third floor. A half-round divided light window is set at the apex of the roof. The current owner has removed a small frame one-story rear porch, not original to the building, that was in serious disrepair.

The front-gable roof is finished in painted, standing-seam metal. The current owner has installed half-round copper gutters which duplicate the originals. A full arch open wooden belfry stands at the front gable-end, and houses a large cast iron bell. The belfry consists of a panelled wooden base topped with four chamfered posts, which in turn support a half-round flared arched roof finished in standing-seam copper.

The interior of each floor consists of two small anterooms which open into a large rectangular room with 10' ceiling. On the first floor, the anterooms form the entrances into the building. The left-side (as viewed from the exterior) first floor anteroom contains a winder staircase with round newel post, an original built-in wooden coal bin, and a doorway leading into the principal first-floor room. The right-side anteroom leads to a storage space beneath the staircase and to a second doorway into the principal first-floor room. Set into the right-side anteroom ceiling is a small circular wooden housing for the bell-rope.

The large rectangular rooms measure 21' x 37'. A central beam runs along the long axis of the first floor room, supported by two chamfered posts. The ceiling of this room is clad in diagonally laid tongue-in-groove boards with a narrow triple bead. The wall adjacent to the anterooms is covered with

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Hamilton Masonic Lodge
Loudoun County, Virginia

DESCRIPTION (continued)

unbeaded tongue-and-groove boards laid horizontally. The remaining walls are covered in rough plaster.

On the second floor, the current owner has added a small bathroom in the right-side anteroom. The ceiling and three walls of the large rectangular room are rough-plastered. The fourth wall, adjacent to the anterooms, is clad in diagonally-laid tongue-and-groove-boards, in which a narrow single bead alternates with a triple bead. On the third floor, all the walls and the ceiling are rough-plastered. There is a row of decorative metal hooks set into the walls of the third floor anterooms. These duplicate the design of the original wooden hooks.

The staircase is a geometrical winder style, with landings on each floor. The staircase walls on the first and second floors are clad in tongue-and-groove boards laid in a diagonal pattern. The railings are walnut; there are no balusters. Between the first and second floor, the railings along the inner part of the stairs are set atop half-walls formed of vertical tongue-and-groove boards. Similar boards are found on the left-hand wall of the stairs to the third floor. There is a separate enclosed staircase leading from the third story to the attic.

The current owner has recently completed an extensive restoration of the building. In addition to replicating the original windows, the owner has repaired and restored the Italianate cornice, installed new wiring and plumbing, and replaced missing plaster and bricks as needed. New half-round copper gutters were installed in July of 1998. The owner has replicated the elegant arched wooden belfry using fragments of the original as well as photographs, and has installed a 400 pound cast iron bell.

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Hamilton Masonic Lodge
Loudoun County, Virginia

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Hamilton Masonic Lodge is historically significant as the finest surviving Lodge building in northern Loudoun County. It is also significant for its unusual and elegant pilaster design and open belfry, both of which are unique in Loudoun County. The Lodge is the only Masonic building in Loudoun County that follows the design principles of the Freemasons. From its outset, until 1921, the building also served as a public school, and is significant as the finest surviving school building of its time. Despite the need for extensive restoration, the building has retained much of its historical integrity. The Hamilton Masonic Lodge is nominated to the National Register under Category C for significance in the area of architecture.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Masonic Lodge # 37 was formed in 1868, following a meeting of Master Masons in Hamilton on May 5 of that year. Brother George W. Janney read the formal dispensation of the Virginia Grand Master William Terry:

Greetings: Whereas it hath been duly represented to me that in the County of Loudoun, State of Virginia, there resides a number of brothers of the Ancient and Honorable Society of Free and Accepted Masons, who are desirous of being authorized to proceed forthwith to work as a Lodge and it appearing to be for the benefit of the Craft in general, as well as the aforesaid brethren in particular, therefore ye do hereby know that I, William Terry, Grand Master of Masons in Virginia, by virtue of the power and authority in me vested, do hereby nominate and appoint our trusty and well-beloved brother George W. Janney as Master, Samuel H. Love as Sr. Warden, L. Dow Hess as Jr. Warden, together with all such true and lawful brethren as may be permitted to associate with them to assemble and work as a regular Lodge in the Town of Hamilton, County aforesaid, by the designation of Hamilton Lodge, there to enter, Entered Apprentices, pass, Fellowcrafts, and

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Hamilton Masonic Lodge
Loudoun County, Virginia

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND (continued)

raise Master Masons, agreeably to the customs and usages of the Grand Lodge of Virginia.

The Grand Lodge adopted the following resolution in December 1868: "Resolved that a charter do issue for the permanent establishment of Hamilton Lodge # 37 and the following officers are hereby appointed: George W. Janney, W.M.; Samuel H. Love, Sr. Warden; and L. Dow Hess, Jr. Warden."

The founding members of the Lodge came from other nearby Lodges: George W. Janney, Thomas E. Taylor, James R. Robinson, John R. Smith, and L. Dow Hess were members of the Olive Branch Lodge # 114 in Leesburg; Samuel H. Love was a member of Grafton Lodge # 15; and Frank M. Myers was a member of Rockingham Union Lodge # 27. In 1868, the Lodge had a total of 26 members; by the end of 1869 the membership had increased to 43.

For its first five years, the Lodge meetings were held in the Hamilton Town Hall. By 1872, however, the Lodge decided to build a separate Masonic Lodge, and appointed the following Trustees to serve as a building committee: Thomas E. Taylor, William McCray, Thaddeus Hatcher, Jas. T. Robinson, Cornelius Shawen, Gabriel Braden, and L. Dow Hess. The Trustees purchased a lot from George and Mary Janney in 1872.

John Lamdin of Alexandria was selected as the architect. Lamdin was listed in an Alexandria directory dated 1873-74 as the only architect in the city; he had moved there from Baltimore in 1853. Lamdin had designed and built several brick buildings in Alexandria, including a planing mill on the corner of Fairfax and Queen Streets and a hat store on the corner of King and Royal Streets. In 1871, Lamdin had drawn up plans for the Alexandria City Hall; although he was not awarded the commission, one building committee member found his plan "the best, most appropriate in arrangement, in finish, and in character and appearance."

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Hamilton Masonic Lodge
Loudoun County, Virginia

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND (continued)

Lamdin's design for the Hamilton Lodge was in strict accordance with the principles of Freemasonry, that is, the building was rectangular in form, faced east and west, contained dual entrances, and provided for a meeting room on an upper floor. As explained in Mackey's An Encyclopedia of Freemasonry:

A Lodge room should always, if possible, be situated due east and west. This position is not absolutely necessary; and yet it is so far so as to demand that some sacrifice should be made, if possible, to obtain so desirable a position. It should also be isolated, where it is practicable, from all surrounding buildings, and should always be placed in an upper story. No Lodge should ever be held on the ground floor.

The form of a Lodge room should be that of a parallelogram or oblong square, at least one-third larger from east to west than it is from north to south. The ceiling should be lofty, to give dignity to the appearance of the hall, as well as for the purposes of health, by compensating, in some degree, for the inconvenience of closed windows, which necessarily will deteriorate the quality of the air in a very short time in a low room. The approaches to the Lodge room from without should be angular, for, as [Dr.] Oliver says [in his Book of the Lodge], "A straight entrance is unmasonic, and cannot be tolerated." There should be two entrances to the room, which should be situated in the west, and on each side of the Senior Warden's station. The one on his right hand is for the introduction of visitors and members, and leading from the Tiler's room, is called the Tiler's, or the outer door; the other, on his left, leading from the preparation roof, is known as the "inner door," and sometimes called the "north-west door." The situation of these two doors, as well as the rooms with which

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Hamilton Masonic Lodge
Loudoun County, Virginia

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND (continued)

they are connected, and which are essentially necessary in a well-constructed Lodge room, may be seen from the diagram annexed to this article, which also exhibits the seats of the officers and the arrangement of the altar and lights.

The Lodge's decision to follow these dictates resulted in an exceptionally fine building, the first structure in Loudoun County built expressly as a Masonic Lodge, and far and away the largest. (The Leesburg, Virginia, Olive Branch Lodge # 114, while older, met in the upper room of a downtown Leesburg building.) The size of the building seems excessively large in view of Hamilton's present role as a small village, but in 1873 the town was an expanding commercial and economic center for northern Loudoun County, well on its way to becoming the second largest town, after Leesburg, in the County. The design was also no doubt influenced by the fact that George W. Janney was the local Master. Janney was one of the wealthiest citizens in the County, and owned property stretching from Hamilton to Waterford.

The cornerstone of the building was laid with appropriate Masonic ceremonies on June 18, 1873. There was a procession from Irene Station, under the leadership of the Chief Marshall, Thomas E. Taylor, accompanied by bands from Washington and Leesburg. Col. Robert E. Withers, Grand Master of Masons in Virginia; Charles E. Stansbury, Grand Master of the District of Columbia; and other dignitaries participated in the procession. The cornerstone contained copies of the Loudoun Mirror, the Loudoun Enterprise, and the Washingtonian; the Constitution and By-Laws, and list of Officers and Members of Hamilton Lodge # 37; the Constitution and By-Laws of the Sons of Temperance; By-laws of Ketoctin Tribe # 38 of the Independent Order of Red Men; and a variety of Confederate, United States, and other currency.

The Lodge members participated in laying the cornerstones of a number of buildings in northern Loudoun County, including the Methodist Church in Philomont (1889), the Presbyterian Church in Purcellville (1892), and the Methodist Church in Purcellville

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Hamilton Masonic Lodge
Loudoun County, Virginia

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND (continued)

(1894). In 1894, the Lodge assisted Olive Branch Lodge # 114 in laying the cornerstone for the present County Courthouse in Leesburg.

The Masons continued to meet regularly at the Lodge building until 1953, when the Hamilton Lodge closed. The numbers of Masons in the area had dwindled, and the remaining members found it increasingly difficult to maintain the building and to climb the winder stair. The Hamilton Masons formed a partnership with the nearby Thompson Lodge, in Purcellville, Virginia (two miles west of Hamilton), and Lodge # 37 was redesignated as the Hamilton-Thompson Lodge. The Lodge now meets in Purcellville, in a converted church building.

Hamilton School

The Lodge building also served, from its inception, as the first public school in Hamilton.¹ Under an arrangement between the Masons and the Mt. Gilead District School Board, the school occupied the first floor of the building, which was unsuitable for a Lodge room. State law provided that the school be open to anyone between the ages of five and twenty-one.

¹ A Disharmonious Reunion: 1865 to 1877, by Charles P. Poland, 1976, p. 250 (from an excerpt maintained by the Thomas Balch Library, Leesburg, Virginia, in their Public Schools file) Poland writes that the 1870s marked a period of extensive school construction in Virginia, pursuant to the Underwood Constitution of 1869, which committed the State to the establishment of public schools. Prior to this time, educational institutions were for the most part private. In Hamilton, the 1874 school replaced the Loudoun Valley Academy, a private school which Jonathan K. Taylor opened in 1869. ("Hamilton Began With Corner Store," by Eugene M. Scheel, pub. in the Loudoun Times-Mirror, May 19, 1977.)

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Hamilton Masonic Lodge
Loudoun County, Virginia

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND (continued)

The Hamilton School operated from the first-floor room until 1881, when the school was expanded to include the second floor (the Masons sold this floor to the School Board for \$1050). Hamilton used the first and second floors of the Lodge as the town's only public school, until 1921. In 1922, a new, larger school was opened, which held four classrooms and a library, on the site of the present Hamilton Elementary School.

The Lodge is one of the few surviving school buildings of the 1870s in Loudoun County. It is also significant architecturally. Noted local historian Eugene M. Scheel, in his Guide to Loudoun: A Survey of the Architecture and History of a Virginia County, stated that the building was the "oldest of the larger schools in Loudoun County, now veiled in poison ivy that covers its fine lines but not its Victorian trim and cupola." Scheel has further written that:

Having now seen literally hundreds of town schools in the numerous Virginia, West Virginia, and Maryland counties I am intimately familiar with, I can only add more superlatives. This 1873 building, built two years prior to the incorporation of Hamilton, then a village of some 300 persons, is truly unique -- and I use that term correctly. Its thin axis, indented side bays, double entrance doors, and datestones, are unusual prominent features. . . . No town or village school that I have seen surpasses Mr. Ruse's masterpiece. And of area period schools I have observed, only Hillsboro's Locust Grove Academy can perhaps equal it. Certainly, the school is one of the most important of public buildings in the rural Commonwealth. The nation's highest designation for historic and architectural merit should be bestowed on this building.

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Hamilton Masonic Lodge
Loudoun County, Virginia

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Loudoun County Deed Book 6E, 299, Sept. 26, 1872.

Hamilton Vertical File, the Balch Library, Leesburg, Virginia

The History of Hamilton, Waterford, and Paeonian Springs,
compiled by the Hamilton Volunteer Fire Department, 1997

Albert G. Mackey, M.D., An Encyclopedia of Freemasonry and Its
Kindred Sciences, The Masonic History Company, 1909, pp 475-76.

Penny Morrill, Who Built Alexandria? Architects in Alexandria
1750-1900, Carlyle House Historic Park, Northern Virginia
Regional Park Authority, 1979, pp. 8-9.

Eugene M. Scheel, The Guide to Loudoun: A Survey of the
Architecture and History of a Virginia County, Loudoun Chamber of
Commerce, 1975 (on file at the Balch Library, Leesburg, Virginia)

Eugene M. Scheel, "Hamilton Began with Corner Store," Loudoun
Times-Mirror, May 19, 1977.

Letter by Eugene M. Scheel, to the National Register, dated April
16, 1998

Ernest Shawen, "A Brief Sketch of Hamilton Lodge # 37 A.A.
& A.M.," Thomas Balch Library, Leesburg (Hamilton Vertical File),
August 1, 1959.

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Section 10

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Hamilton Masonic Lodge
Loudoun County, Virginia

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Loudoun County Deed Book 810, 1254, April 10, 1982:

Beginning at an iron pipe, back of the sidewalk, in the easterly right-of-way line of Route T 1103, corner to the land of the Methodist Parsonage; thence leaving the land of the Methodist Parsonage and running with the easterly right-of-way line of Route T 1103, back of the sidewalk, North 33 35'50" East 137.32 feet to an iron pipe; thence leaving said right-of-way and running through the land of the Town of Hamilton, as shown on an attached plat which is hereby made a part of this description, South 50 52'00" East 124.46 feet to an iron pipe and South 33 55'50" West 125.52 feet to an iron pipe in the line of the land of the Methodist Parsonage North 56 18'10" West 123.98 feet to the point of beginning, containing 16,293 square feet of land.

VERBAL BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The nominated property includes the entire parcel historically associated with the Hamilton Masonic Lodge.

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Section Photos Page 13 Hamilton Masonic Lodge
Loudoun County, Virginia

PHOTOGRAPHS

The following information applies to all 16 of the photographs submitted with this National Register nomination form.

Name of property: Hamilton Masonic Lodge
Location: Loudoun County, Virginia
VDHR File No. 53-4
Credit: Photographer - Dwight Green
Date: January 7, 1999
Negatives filed: The original negatives are included as part of this National Register submission
Negative Number: 17269

1. View of front (west facade) of Hamilton Masonic Lodge; view facing east; Photo 1 of 16
2. View of detail of front elevation (west facade) corner stone of Hamilton Masonic Lodge; view facing east; Photo 2 of 16
3. View of detail of front elevation (west facade) upper middle of Hamilton Masonic Lodge; view facing east; Photo 3 of 16
4. View of north elevation of Hamilton Masonic Lodge; view facing south; Photo 4 of 16
5. View of rear elevation of Hamilton Masonic Lodge; view facing west; Photo 5 of 16
6. View of south elevation of Hamilton Masonic Lodge; view facing north; Photo 6 of 16
7. View of southwest corner of Hamilton Masonic Lodge; view facing northeast; Photo 7 of 16
8. View of detail of Hamilton Masonic Lodge belfry; view facing east; Photo 8 of 16

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PHOTOGRAPHS, (continued)

9. View of detail view of Hamilton Masonic Lodge belfry; view facing north; Photo 9 of 16
10. View of detail of Hamilton Masonic Lodge belfry; view facing northeast; Photo 10 of 16
11. View of first floor entrance room of Hamilton Masonic Lodge, showing staircase and coal bin; view facing south; Photo 11 of 16
12. View of winder staircase of Hamilton Masonic Lodge; view facing south; Photo 12 of 16
13. View of principal first floor room of Hamilton Masonic Lodge; view facing east; Photo 13 of 16
14. View of second floor principal room of Hamilton Masonic Lodge; view facing east; Photo 14 of 16
15. View of third floor anteroom of Hamilton Masonic Lodge; view facing south; Photo 15 of 16
16. View of third floor principal room of Hamilton Masonic Lodge; view facing south; Photo 16 of 16

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Section Additional Page 15 **Hamilton Masonic Lodge**
Documentation **Loudoun County, Virginia**

NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF CONTIGUOUS PROPERTY OWNERS

1. Hamilton Baptist Church, P.O. Box 146, Hamilton, VA 20159
2. Fred Shire, 57 S. Rogers St., P.O. Box 8, Hamilton, VA 20159
3. Melinda Haskins, 40 S. Rogers St., Hamilton, VA 20158
4. Ruth Tillet, 50 S. Rogers St., Hamilton, VA 20158
5. George and Kathy Barton, 60 S. Rogers St., Hamilton, VA 20158

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

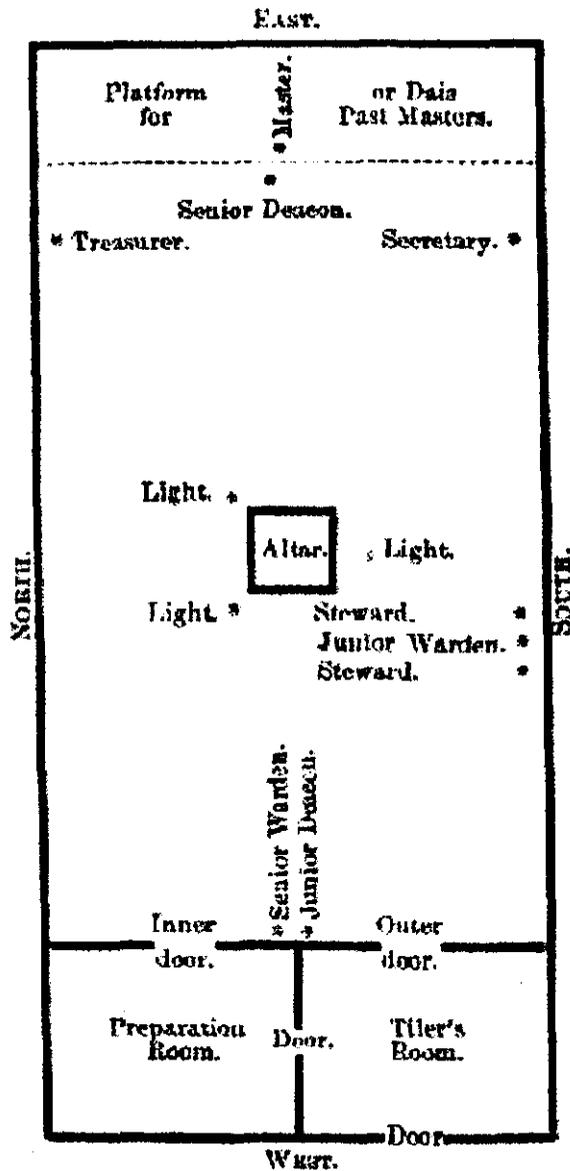
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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Documentation

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Hamilton Masonic Lodge
Loudoun County, Virginia

DIAGRAM OF A MASONIC LODGE ROOM



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

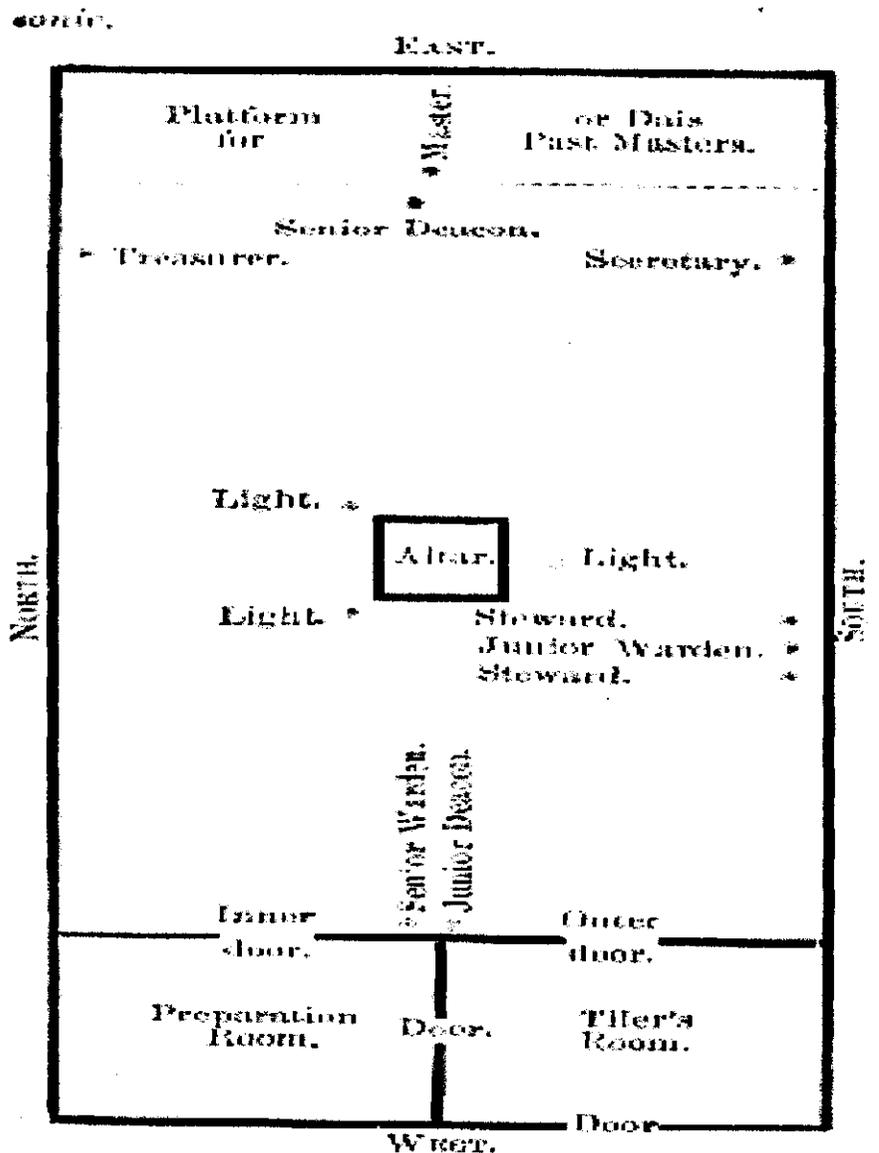
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United States Department of the Interior
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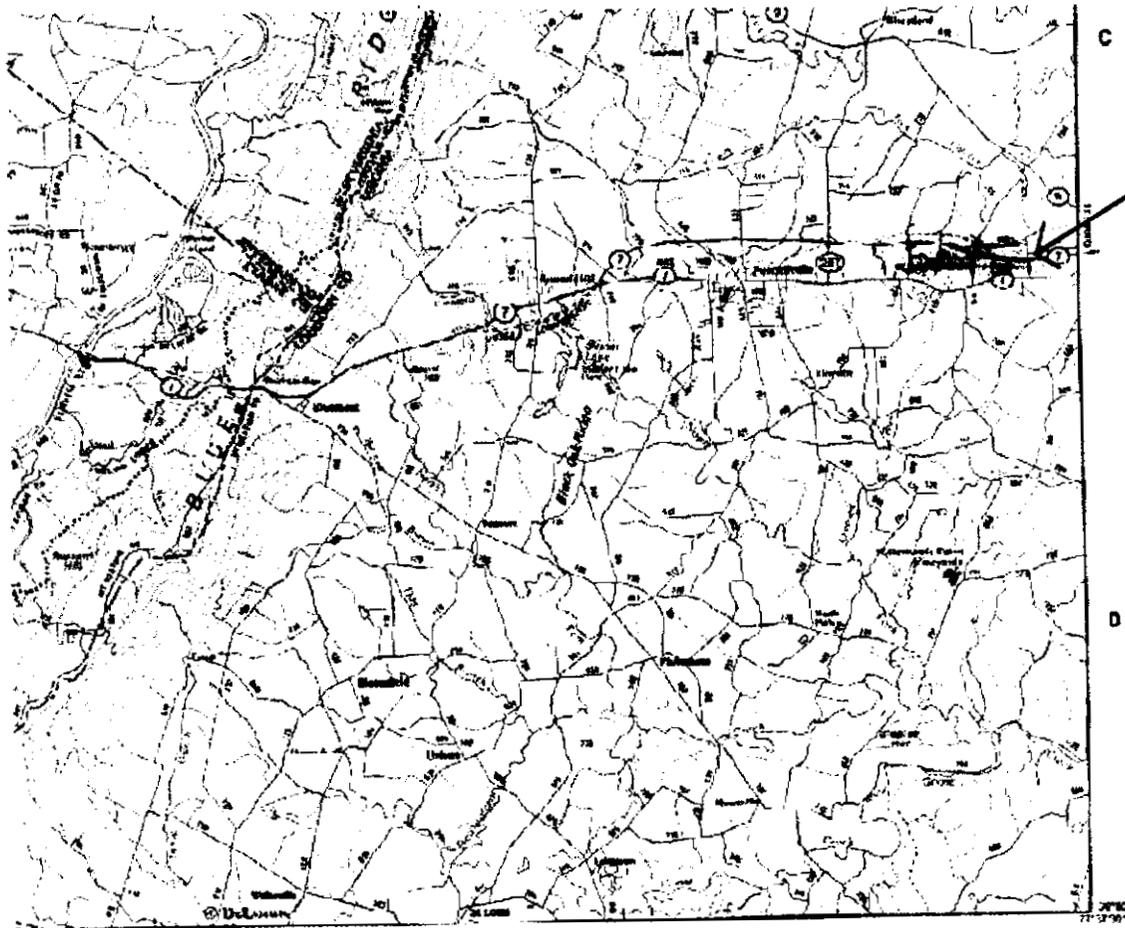
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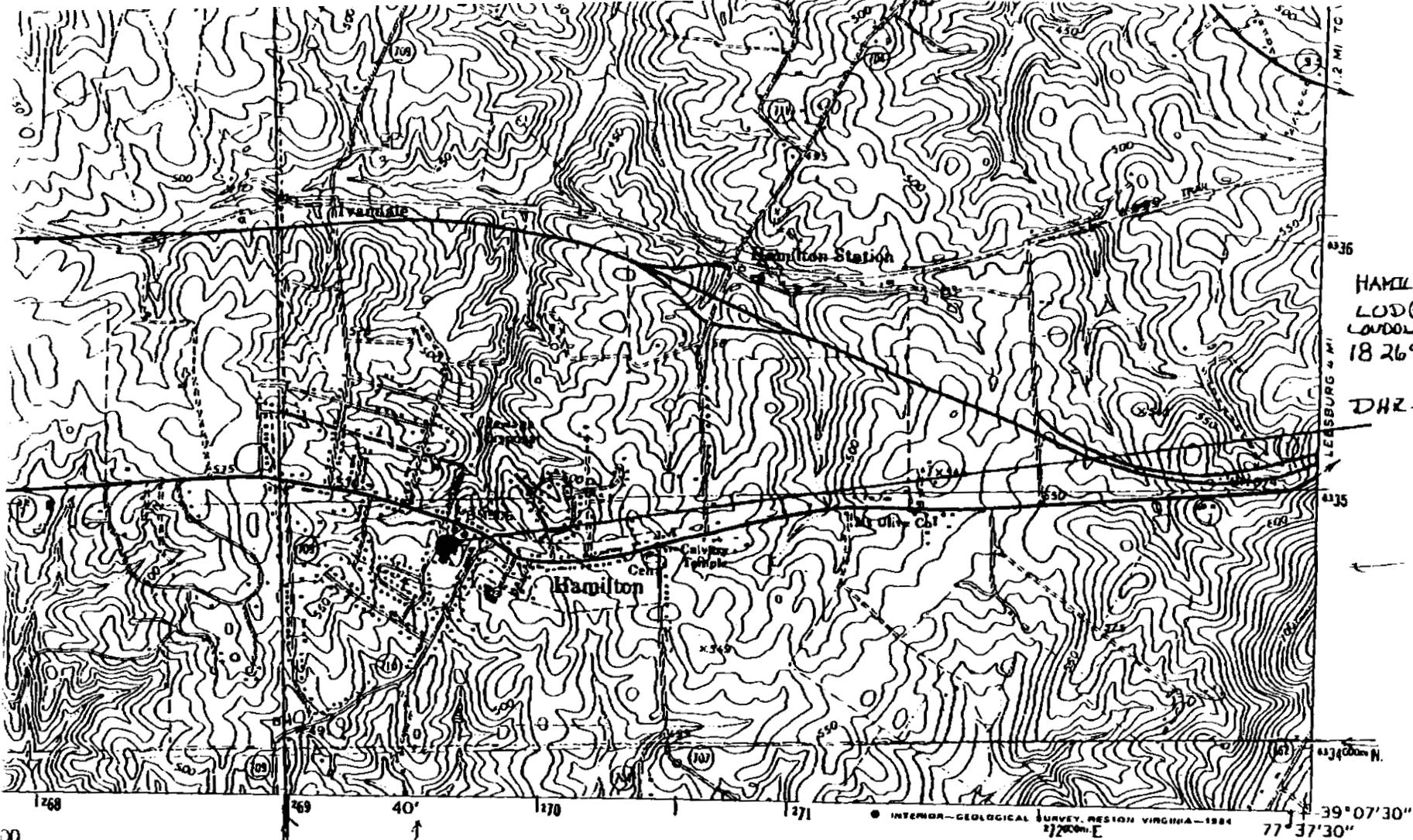
Section Additional
Documentation

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Hamilton Masonic Lodge
Loudoun County, Virginia

USGS MAP (7.5 minute series)



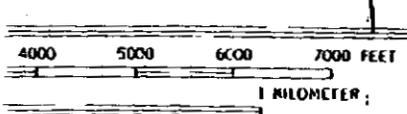


HAMILTON MASONIC
 LODGE
 LONDON COUNTY, VA
 18 26968 4334820

DHZ # 53-4

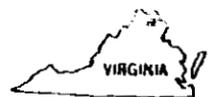
18

(LEESBURG)
 5462 II SE



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, all weather, hard surface	Light duty road, all weather, improved surface
Secondary highway, all weather, hard surface	Unimproved road, fair or dry weather
○ Slate Route	



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

Revisions shown in purple and woodland compiled in cooperation with Commonwealth of Virginia agencies from aerial photographs taken 1982 and other sources. This information not field checked
 Map edited 1984

PURCELLVILLE, VA.
 39077-86-TF-024

1970
 PHOTOREVISED 1984
 DMA 5462 II NW - SERIES V834

MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
 FEDERAL GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225,
 VIA 22092
 U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA 22903
 A SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST