NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

1036

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.

RECEIVED 2280
DEC 18 2015
Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Loyalhanna Lodge No.275
Other names/site number: Latrobe Masonic Building
Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing

2. Location

Street & number: 221 Spring Street
City or town: City of Latrobe State: PA County: Westmoreland
Not For Publication: n/a Vicinity: n/a

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

Applicable National Register Criteria:

___A ___B X C ___D

Andrea MacDonald Division Chief December 8, 2015

Signature of certifying official/Title: **Date**

PA Historical and Museum Commission

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:) _____

Carol Ellison K. Beall 2-2-16

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private:	x
Public – Local	
Public – State	
Public – Federal	

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s)	x
District	
Site	
Structure	
Object	

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	0	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use
Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
Social/Meeting Hall
Commerce/Trade/Specialty Store
Domestic/Multiple Dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
Social/Meeting Hall
Commerce/Trade/Specialty Store
Domestic/Multiple Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)
Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals: Italian Renaissance

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property: Concrete; Brick

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

Constructed in 1926, the Loyalhanna Lodge No.275, commonly known as the Latrobe Masonic Building, is a steel frame and concrete slab building. It stands five stories above a sloping lot on the southwest corner of Ligonier and Spring Streets in the core of Latrobe's business district. Built without a setback from the sidewalk, the Renaissance Revival style building has a flat roof and non-load bearing walls of buff-colored common bond brick highlighted with decorative stone, terra cotta trim and pilasters. In plan, the building is L-shaped with 100' long elevations fronting both Ligonier and Spring Streets. A one-story brick garage and paved courtyard are located in the space adjacent to an unnamed alley. The two-part commercial block building consists of first floor retail spaces, residential apartments on the second and third floors and Masonic meeting spaces on the fourth and fifth floors. The Loyalhanna Lodge No.275 remains virtually unchanged today and retains integrity.

Narrative Description

Exterior
The Loyalhanna Lodge is built upon a roughly east-west sloping site with the building's façade oriented to Spring Street. Original first floor storefronts line both the Spring and Ligonier Street elevations while in the canted recess at the corner of Ligonier and Spring Streets is a brick pier which contains a cornerstone reading: **MASONIC BVILDING A·D ·1926,** an original feature *(Photo #8)*. The alley side of the building opens to a private paved courtyard with a one-story, flat-roofed brick bank of three garage openings. The building's west elevation is obscured by the adjacent Fraternal Order of Eagles club house. The concrete block foundation consists of an original decorative granite watertable extending around both the Spring and Ligonier Street elevations.

The focus of the first floor Spring Street facade is the slightly off-center entrance with many original details *(Photos #1 & #2)*. Flanking the entrance are original terra cotta foliated pilasters supporting a full entablature *(Photo #9)*. Set within the pilasters is a recessed and paneled archway with rosettes and Doric columns. Centered in the arch is a wreath surrounded with carved representations of foliage, rosettes, and the Masonic symbol of the square and compass with a "G" at the center. The present main door and sidelights are late twentieth century replacements of the originals, but are surrounded with original acanthus leaves carved into the terra cotta.

East of the building's primary entrance are several steps to a recessed secondary entrance to the largest of the storefronts with three plate glass windows. At the western end of the façade there are two additional original storefronts with plate glass windows. An overhead lintel separates the storefronts from two groups of three double sash windows above. The first floor brick pattern extends from the granite foundation to a decorative terra cotta cornice between the first and second floors and mimics large horizontal bands of stone. Above the cornice the brick surface is smooth with two rows of paired window openings organized into six bays. The windows of the fourth bay, over the main entrance, are slightly smaller with brick lintels. The westernmost bay contains three window openings. Each window consists of a top sash with six divided lights over a bottom sash with a single large light, a standard used throughout the building.

An original beltcourse of running bond brick and molded terra cotta creates a separation between the third and fourth floors of the building. Resting on this beltcourse is a series of original terra cotta Corinthian pilasters. On the east and west ends of this elevation are two pilasters which accentuate the corners of the building. Between the other five single pilasters are original two-story arched openings containing wood frame tripartite double hung sash windows with divided lights. All the openings have an upper and lower window separated originally by wood panels, but now clad in metal since the late twentieth century. The fourth bay, in line with the main entrance below, is slightly different and has a wider panel separating the two windows. At the bottom of each arched brick opening is an original decorative wrought-iron railing. The top of the pilasters connect to another original decorative terra cotta beltcourse. Above this is the original copper cornice with dentils, modillions and the brick parapet of the roof.

The Ligonier Street elevation is identical in original decorative detailing to the Spring Street façade with six symmetrically organized bays. The only differences are the configuration of the storefronts and the windows used. On the first floor there are four original storefront entrances consisting of recessed glass doors with transoms flanked by canted plate glass windows also with transoms *(Photo #6)*. A single ceiling light fixture is located in the center of each storefront entrance. The fifth and largest storefront is the corner one with two plate glass windows on the Ligonier Street side. The primary door to this storefront, flanked with sidelights, is formed by a brick pier with the building's cornerstone. The surround for this entrance is composed of soldier rows of bricks. All the storefronts have modern canvas awnings dating to 2013.

On the second and third floors the second and fifth bays have a single double-hung sash window flanked by narrow double hung sash creating a tripartite window. The other four bays have paired six-over-six double hung sash windows identical to the Spring Street façade. On the fourth and fifth floors the four bays on the south end of the elevation are arched openings that appear as one large window with small metal vents located underneath them. The remaining two bays on this elevation contain an upper and lower window separated by a wood panel that has subsequently been covered in metal as found on the façade.

The south elevation, directly against the alley, uses the same brick as the Spring and Ligonier Street elevations but is otherwise utilitarian in appearance. The grade slopes away to the west to expose five original basement level windows of varying sizes with each opening containing glass blocks and vertical metal bars. At the western end is a set of non-original double metal fire doors which only open from the interior adjacent to a single non-original metal door with transom above. Next to the single door is one four-over-four double hung sash window on the first floor. The only other windows on this elevation are a row of five six-over-six double hung sash windows on both the second and third floors.

The alley opens to a paved courtyard. Both the courtyard elevations feature lesser-quality, yellow brick. At the western end of the courtyard is an original one story brick six car garage with a flat roof. Each garage has a two car capacity. The original garage openings remain, but the doors are late-twentieth century replacements. On the south and west elevations of the courtyard are service/delivery entrances and a set of exterior steps to the basement boiler room *(Photo #4 & #5)*.

On the first floor of the south courtyard elevation is a recessed service entrance of painted brick measuring twelve feet deep and fifteen feet wide accessible by a set of concrete steps. These steps have an original painted wrought iron railing and lead to a concrete platform level with the first floor. The platform extends north to a late twentieth century metal door with transom and it also extends west behind the first floor storefronts. Steps lead down to the basement level landing in which there is an original tin clad door that opens to the boiler room on the north wall of the courtyard.

West of this recessed service entrance is a single late twentieth century door at the same level as the courtyard which has a glazed upper half with nine divided lights and two panel wood lower half with a non-original exterior metal storm door. There are two six-over six double hung sash windows on the lowest level adjacent to the garages. Above these are two more windows of the same size while to the west are three more larger two-over-two double hung sash windows. Above them on the second and third floors are windows that are grouped in a similar pattern: three windows to the west, two paired windows in the middle and a set of double windows to the east over the recessed service entrance. On the fourth floor there is only one window to the west, one in the middle and a double window to the east. The top floor has only two small

windows to the east. A metal downspout divides the western group of windows from those in the middle portion of this elevation.

The first floor of the east wall of the courtyard is composed of a door with transom, two narrow window openings with eight lights, one six-over-six window and two more doors with transoms. Above on the second and third levels are a single narrow window and two sets of paired windows. Between the paired windows is a downspout running from the parapet of the main roof. The southernmost twenty seven feet of this elevation extends out roughly five feet and up four floors before the parapet and flat roof slopes down to the third floor. This contains the building's original secondary stair *(Photo #4)*. There is a four-over-four double hung sash window on the first floor, three six-over-six double hung sash windows on the second floor and modern dusk to dawn light fixture for the courtyard. The third floor has only two six-over-six windows. On the secondary stair roof is a scuttle leading to a metal rung ladder to the building's roof.

The main feature on the roof is an original brick elevator penthouse with a flat roof, that measures 17' by 19' with two six-over-six double hung sash windows, one each on the north and south elevations. Located on the east side is an access door to the interior of the penthouse. In 2008-2009, Verizon leased space on the roof and mounted six antennas on the elevator penthouse for cell phone service. These connect to the utility core via an existing conduit in the elevator penthouse. They are further routed through a former trash chute to a no-longer-used incinerator system located in the basement and connect to a nearby equipment room. The antennas are enclosed from view with an added screen that mimics the brick of the original building. An original brick parapet capped with terra cotta coping stones surrounds the building's composition roof. The roof has four metal ventilators measuring 24" in diameter.

Interior

The building retains its original interior floorplan and overall configuration. Starting at the lowest level, the basement is accessible from the rear courtyard by a set of concrete steps. It has a central boiler room with a separate coal room. East of the boiler room are five individual storage rooms located along a corridor serving each of the Ligonier Street retail shops *(Photo #28)*. The southernmost room was originally a laundry room, but is now also used for storage. All doors are wood with five horizontal panels except for the heavy metal Kalamein fire door between the corridor and the boiler room *(Photo #29)*. Northwest of the boiler room are the two Spring Street storefronts with steps that lead to the street level where there are late twentieth century anodized glass doors to the sidewalk. These spaces have concrete floors with modern commercial wall-to-wall carpet, plaster walls, wall racks for merchandise display and modern suspended ceilings below intact original plaster ceilings. The rear portions of these two stores contain small storage spaces.

On the first floor, once inside the building's main entrance, the Loyalhanna Lodge's front door opens to an area with original marble clad walls and a coved plaster ceiling. Original double glass doors then open to a large stairhall with elevator; beyond this is

the access to the rear courtyard and service areas. The floor of the stair hall retains its original terrazzo with marble baseboard and painted plaster walls and ceiling. A large wrought iron chandelier, original to the building, lights the space *(Photo #11)*.

The closed string steel-frame ceremonial stair, also original to the building, is the focal point of the hall *(Photo #10)*. It rises in an initial run of sixteen molded risers with original marble treads, matching the baseboards, from the hall to a landing before continuing in another run to the second floor. The bottom three treads curve and extend beyond the plane of the stair itself accentuating the square base upon which the newel post sits. The wrought iron newel post features an urn shaped finial cap and attaches to a heavy molded wood handrail. A similar wood handrail extends along the opposite side of the stair as well. Alternating straight and twisted vertical bars with panelized decorative scrolls extend the entire length of the original wrought iron railing. On the upper levels of the building, the newel posts have simple, molded caps (Photo #22 and #27). South of the main hall are several steps up to an anodized glass door rear entrance that accesses the service platform and back paved courtyard.

To the west of the stairhall is a door that opens to a closed secondary steel stair with terrazzo treads. It extends to a small landing which provides access to what originally was a store/shop space measuring 27' deep by 33' wide. The rear portion of this space originally contained a small wood floored apartment for the building's janitor with plaster walls, ceiling, and windows overlooking the courtyard and alley. It consisted of an entry, bathroom, small bedroom, living room, dining space, and kitchen. Access to this apartment was from a separate courtyard entrance. The stair is still intact, but these spaces were subsequently combined into one office suite in the late twentieth century.

The remaining portion of the first floor, facing Ligonier Street, consists of five retail shops. Each of these long, narrow spaces has its own customer entrance with storefront display windows to the east, individual access to a narrow platform adjacent to the rear courtyard for deliveries on the west and its own interior stair providing access to a dedicated basement storage room *(Photo #7)*. The original storefront windows and doors remain intact, as do interior plaster walls. Original wood floors remain underneath modern carpeting. These retail shops all have late twentieth century suspended ceilings below intact original plaster ceilings. The largest store, at the corner of Ligonier and Spring Streets, measures approximately 35' wide by 50' deep. All of these shops are currently leased to retail tenants.

The configuration of the second and third floors is original. Each floor has seven residential units accessed by a double-loaded corridor. The halls are carpeted as they were originally in response to acoustic concerns *(Photo #12)*. The units have three, four and five room plans. The three-room units have a living room, dining alcove, kitchen, bath, and built-in bed. The four room apartments have a separate bedroom while the largest apartments have two bedrooms. Between the two floors there are two units with

two bedrooms located on the southern end of the hallway; two units with built-in beds only; six units with one bedroom and built-in beds and four units with a single bedroom.

The apartment units are intact, retaining many of the original defining features and built-ins. Each apartment door is divided into two panels with the upper panel being louvered *(Photo #13)*. The units have original plaster walls and ceilings, hardwood floors, and base and picture moldings *(Photo #14)*. The bathrooms are tiled, but fixtures have been updated. Each has a kitchen separated from a dining alcove by original built-in waist height cabinets with clear glass doors. The kitchens have original built-in cabinets with tall wall-hung cabinets with clear glass doors *(Photo #15)*. Storage closets are also original to each unit. The trunk storage rooms originally included on both residential floors have subsequently been converted into laundry rooms and were updated with modern finishes in 2012.

The fourth floor lodge room is the building's grandest space. The formal entrance from the Spring Street side is accessible through two original doors measuring 8'-6" tall by 4'-0" wide with ten raised wood panels each *(Photo #18)*. The original door hardware incorporates the Masonic square and compass with a "G" at the center *(Photo #17)*. They open into an impressive 50' by 63' symmetrically-designed space. On two sides of the space are three rows of fixed seats with a raised platform against the wall of the south elevation. On the north side of the room is a second platform *(Photo #19 and #20)*. Overhead is an original 19' high coffered ceiling featuring elaborate plaster work. The coffers have inset decorative plaster panels with borders composed of continuous urns, shields, acanthus leaves, and other classically-inspired intertwined foliage or rinceau. On the east and west sides of the room each inset has three rows of six quatrefoils serving as covers for ventilators. Extending down from the ceiling are two rows of four brass chandeliers, original to the room *(Photo #21)*. In addition, there are matching original wall sconces: two on each end of the room and three on each side wall.

The smooth plaster walls of the lodge room have original paneled wainscoting extending all the way around the room. The original molded trim of the four large arched windows on the Ligonier Street side extends all the way down to join the top of the wainscoting. Each two-story arched window opening has a decorative carved keystone. The opposite wall in the room is organized in the same fashion except that the openings are blind filled with smooth plaster. At each end of the room are symmetrically-placed carved wood pilasters. The other notable decorative features in this room are the two urns, similar to the one on the newel post on the main stair, located on the top of each of the doorframes in the room. The doorframes also have decorative ears. The room has original furniture including fixed seats, individual ceremonial chairs, benches, and central altar. Subsequent alterations to the space include late twenty-first century fans and carpet. Double doors on the west wall of the lodge room open to the original utilitarian fire stair with concrete steps and simple metal railings *(Photo #16)*.

The fourth floor also includes an original two-story banquet room measuring 50' by 32' with original adjoining kitchen and a coat check room located on the opposite side of the

stair hall from the lodge room. While not as large as the lodge room, it has the same 19' high plaster ceilings but no coffers or other decorations. The room retains its original wood floors, chair rail and baseboards, and a musician's balcony above the room's main entrance *(Photo #23)*. Double doors open from the elevator and stair hall into the space which features painted plaster walls, molded plaster cornice at the ceiling, and two arched windows to the north and two arched openings to the south, all of which have keystones. The arched openings on the north side have glazed windows separated by a wood panel. On the south side only the center of the lower portion of the opening is glazed while the rest is blind plaster. The room has two original brass chandeliers on each side *(Photo #24)*. Supporting the musician's balcony are four large scroll-shaped brackets placed in pairs *(Photo #25)*. Mimicking the arched openings of the room the balcony itself is recessed within a similar opening. In detail, the balcony has a wood railing supported with narrow metal bars with some decorative scrolled filigree work. The other notable decorative features in this room are the two urns, similar to those used in the lodge room, on doorframes which also have decorative ears *(Photo #25)*. The frame for the doors that open onto the musician's balcony is plain. Modern alterations to this room are limited to the late twentieth century ceiling fans. The nearby kitchen retains original built-in cabinets around the perimeter of the space. The cabinets are solid below and glass-door above *(Photo #26)*. It has a modern, late twentieth century suspended ceiling with an original plaster ceiling above.

The remaining area of the fourth floor has support spaces for the lodge room including a reception room, office, closets with built-in coat hooks, preparation and test taking (examination) rooms, and an inner vestibule adjacent to the lodge room. There is also a secondary stair, similar to the fire stair, to the fifth floor. These spaces are primarily intact with original, simple finishes. These include plaster walls, wood baseboards, and floors with carpet over intact original wood floors. The reception room has a late twentieth century suspended ceiling with fluorescent lights.

The fifth floor is relatively small in plan since most of the space is occupied by the upper levels of the lodge and banquet rooms. A second coat check room is located west of the stair next to the double doors to the musician's balcony that open into the banquet room. South of the elevator is a women's restroom with a vestibule and three original stalls while to the east is a men's restroom with vestibule and three original stalls and three urinals. The sinks are late twentieth century replacements. The remaining space on this floor, mainly on the north side, was originally a club room. This space was subsequently converted into three, one-bedroom rental apartments by the building's owners in 2000, and includes modified partitions and finishes.

The garage openings feature late twentieth century metal retractable doors. The interior has a concrete floor, exposed steel frame and brick walls. In addition, a generator system was installed in 2008-2009 in one half of one bay of the three-bay single-level garage with condensers on the garage roof.

Integrity

Loyalhanna Lodge No. 275 retains integrity of location, setting, materials, design, workmanship, feeling, and association. The property retains integrity of location since it has not been moved from its original location. Integrity of setting is present because the area surrounding the property remains a densely developed urban central business district, as it was historically. Integrity of materials is retained because the original exterior materials of brick, decorative stone, and terra cotta have not been removed or covered. While original wood panels separating windows on the fourth and fifth floors have been covered with metal, that change does not greatly impact integrity. On the interior, the first floor retains original marble clad walls in the stairhall, along with original plaster ceiling and stairs and railing. The retail spaces on the first floor retain original storefronts, plaster walls, and wood floors under modern carpeting. While drop ceilings have been installed in these spaces, they do not greatly impact integrity and the original plaster ceilings remain above them. The second and third floor hallways are carpeted, as they were originally, and retain original plaster walls and ceiling, along with baseboard and chair rail. The apartments retain original plaster walls and ceilings, hardwood floors, and baseboard and picture molding, along with built-in cabinets. Only bathroom fixtures have been updated. The fourth and fifth floor primary Masonic spaces retain original hardwood floors, walls, and ceilings, along with wainscoting and other decorative finishes. While some spaces within the building have been updated with modern finishes, such as new partitions, these spaces are few in number and are generally secondary spaces within the building. Integrity of design is retained because the original fenestration pattern, storefront configuration, brickwork, decorative stone, terra cotta trim, and entryway have not been altered on the exterior. On the interior, the floorplan for all floors remains as it was originally, and design features such as the built-ins in the apartments have not been changed or removed. While the original janitor's apartment on the first floor has been made into a single space and the original fifth floor club room has been partitioned into additional apartments, these are the only changes to the interior design and they are fairly minor. Because integrity of materials and design have been retained, the property also retains integrity of workmanship. This aspect of integrity can be seen in the stone and terra cotta detailing on the exterior, and the decorative finishes and features on the interior, such as in the original apartments and in the lodge room and other primary Masonic spaces. The property also retains integrity of feeling as an early 20th century mixed-use, commercial/residential/lodge building in Latrobe's central business district, an important building type in cities of the time. Finally, the building retains integrity of association because it still features the commercial storefronts, apartment spaces, and masonic spaces that characterized it at the time it was built.

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.
- [x] C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- [ ] D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark “x” in all the boxes that apply.)

- [ ] A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- [ ] B. Removed from its original location
- [ ] C. A birthplace or 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

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)
Architecture

Period of Significance
1926

Significant Dates
1926

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

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
Eberson, John
Weaver, Harry

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Loyalhanna Lodge No.275 meets National Register Criterion C for Architecture as a significant example of early twentieth century mixed-use commercial architecture in western Pennsylvania. Providing retail space, residential apartments, and a Masonic lodge, the building is distinguished by its scale; its high-quality, yet restrained, exterior Revival-style detailing; and its high-quality interior detailing. The period of significance is 1926, the date of construction.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

History of Latrobe

Latrobe grew from a thickly-forested site along the Loyalhanna Creek in central Westmoreland County near the Chestnut Ridge of the Allegheny Mountains.[1] Oliver Barnes, an agent and civil engineer for the Pennsylvania Railroad, purchased the land from Thomas Kirk in February 1851 initially to build a rail yard.[2] Barnes later realized the land's potential for a town, just forty miles from Pittsburgh and adjacent to a navigable creek, timber, and coal resources. It was one of many towns established in southwestern Pennsylvania during this period.[3] The nascent town of Latrobe grew quickly and was incorporated as a borough in May of 1854.[4] An additional railroad line was built through Latrobe by the Mellon family in the 1870s to access the natural resources and recreational destinations of the nearby Ligonier Valley. In the ensuring years Latrobe became a center for alloy steel production, some of which still survives today on a much smaller scale. It is home to Latrobe Brewing Company, founded in 1893 which introduced Rolling Rock beer in 1939. Two important native sons, professional golfer Arnold Palmer and Fred Rogers of children's television fame were born in Latrobe.

Freemasonry in Latrobe

Loyalhanna Lodge No. 275 of Free and Accepted Masons was consecrated on September 19, 1853 shortly before Latrobe's incorporation. It included the following elected officers: John W. Coulter, Worshipful Master; Martin Runyon, Senior Warden; Jesse E. Cunningham, Junior Warden; Jesse Chambers, treasurer; and Daniel Zimmerman, secretary. The following officers were appointed: W.O. Hughgart, Senior Deacon, and Samuel Elder, Junior Deacon. According to meeting minutes there is no record of

---

[1] George Dallas Albert, *History of the County of Westmoreland, Pennsylvania with Biographical Sketches of Many of its Pioneers and Prominent Men* (Philadelphia: L.H. Everts and Company, 1883), 597.

[2] *Latrobe Pennsylvania 1854-1954 One Hundred Years (*Privately published, Latrobe Pennsylvania, 1954), 16-17.

[3] Albert, 597.

[4] Albert, 597.

where the group actually met during its earliest years.[5]

Loyalhanna Lodge No. 275 is the county's second oldest. The oldest lodge in nearby Greensburg was established in October 1847. The Loyalhanna Lodge did not have a specific home or meeting place for many years, choosing instead to assemble at locations in Latrobe including the First National Bank Building at Ligonier and Depot Streets where they met in the 1890s, the McLaughlin Building on Ligonier Street between Main and Weldon Streets (later Miller and Bigg Furniture and then Penn Furniture) in April 1900 and eventually again in the bank building for 25 years.[6] Looking to establish a permanent home, the lodge secured a site at the corner of Ligonier and Spring Streets in Latrobe, anticipating commercial growth in that area of the town.[7]

The building site was purchased in 1919 for $20,000 from Henry G. Donnelly.[8] The building campaign began with a banquet in Latrobe's Hotel Miller.[9] It was reported that over $200,000 in funds to cover the costs of the new building was generated in part by sale of life insurance to members of the organization through Lincoln Life Insurance Company of Fort Wayne, Indiana.[10] In June of 1923, Latrobe became home to a second Lodge, Latrobe No. 722, which was consecrated with twenty four Master Masons.[11]

Building History

An article in the April 13, 1926, edition of *The Latrobe Bulletin* reported on the plan to construct a five story building for business and ". . . to serve as a home for the several local Masonic bodies." The new building was touted as being the ". . . . largest business structure ever erected in Latrobe." It was also noted that the building would be of fireproof construction and have a 100 foot frontage on Ligonier Street. The article continued with references to multiple storerooms for business at street level with fourteen "modern" apartments on the second and third floors and spaces for the Masonic Lodge on the fourth and fifth floors. Access to the interior would be both with a "modern" elevator and wide stairways to all floors. A separate fire stairway was planned. The article noted important modern amenities such as fireproof construction, electric lighting, and a steam-heated garage for six cars in the rear courtyard.

---

[5] *Latrobe Pennsylvania 1854-1954 One Hundred Years (*Privately published, Latrobe Pennsylvania, 1954), 74.

[6] *150th Anniversary Celebration 1853-2003, Loyalhanna Lodge No.275 Free and Accepted Masons of Pennsylvania* (Privately published booklet, Latrobe, Pennsylvania, 2003), 1.

[7] "Five Story Building to Cover Site at Corner of Ligonier and Spring Streets," *The Latrobe Bulletin,* 13 April 1926, 1.

[8] Westmoreland County Deed Book, Westmoreland County Courthouse, Main Street, Greensburg, Pennsylvania, Book 653 page 422-423.

[9] "Masonic Order to Lay Cornerstone of New Temple Tomorrow," *The Latrobe Bulletin,* 5 November 1926, 1.

[10] "Five Story Building to Cover Site at Corner of Ligonier and Spring Streets," *The Latrobe Bulletin,* 13 April 1926, 1.

[11] *Latrobe Pennsylvania 1854-1954 One Hundred Years*, 74-75.

Construction began on June 1, 1926, with the building to be ready for occupancy by April 1927.[12]

As a locally important building of its time, design, construction trades, and materials were sourced regionally, and in the case of the architect, nationally. The architectural firm of Eberson and Weaver was hired to design the new building. A. O. Budina was the project architect for Eberson and Weaver and Mr. L.L. Duffee, who was also supervising the construction of the nearby Citizens National Bank (National Register listed 2002), oversaw the Loyalhanna Lodge's construction. Berkebile Brothers of Johnstown, Pennsylvania, served as contractors for the project while the heating and plumbing contract was awarded to R.T. Withers of New Castle, Pennsylvania.[13] Materials secured for the project included steel from the Lehigh Structural Steel Company of Allentown, Pennsylvania.

As construction got underway for the new building, a ceremony marking the placement of the building's granite cornerstone was noted in the *Latrobe Bulletin* in November 1926. Various documents and materials were placed in a copper box to be stored in the stone including a history of local Masonic lodges, an overview of events that led to the construction of the present building, an engraved penny, a list of the building committee members, a copy of the *Latrobe Bulletin* dated November 5, 1926, papers from the architects Eberson and Weaver, as well as a Masonic ring.[14] On February 26, 1927, the newspaper featured a large advertisement for the store spaces and apartments that would be ready for occupancy on April 1, 1927. Later that same year the Loyalhanna Lodge No. 275, Latrobe Lodge 722 of Free and Accepted Masons, and the Hiram Club moved into the building.[15]

Among the first tenants was the newly established Latrobe Public Library. It opened in the second floor commercial space on the Spring Street side of the building in 1927 with nearly 4,000 volumes. It grew to include a space that served as a children's room. Eventually, in 1934, the library took over more space in the lower storefronts on Spring Street and remained in this location until a new permanent library building was erected nearby in 1954, funded by deceased lodge member George H. Adams.[16]

In 1938, despite income from commercial and residential tenants, the Latrobe Masonic Corporation lost ownership of the building, likely due to the lingering effects of the Great Depression. It was sold at a sheriff's sale to the Reliance Life Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.[17] For the next several years the two Lodges met in Mozart Hall on Main

---

[12]"Five Story Building to Cover Site at Corner of Ligonier and Spring Streets," *The Latrobe Bulletin,* 13 April 1926, 1.

[13] "Johnstown Firm Lands Contract for Erection of New Masonic Building," *The Latrobe Bulletin,* 20 July 1926, 1 & 7.

[14]"Masonic Order to Lay Cornerstone Of New Temple Tomorrow," *Latrobe Bulletin,* 5 November 1926, 1.

[15]"Latrobe's Most Modern Store and Apartment Building Ready for Occupancy April 1st, 1927," *The Latrobe Bulletin*, February 26, 1927, 8.

[16] *Latrobe Pennsylvania 1854-1954 One Hundred Years*, 1954), 51-52.

[17]"Insurance Co. Takes Over Masonic Blg," *The Latrobe Bulletin,* 5 February 1938, 1.

Street. In 1941, Loyalhanna Lodge No. 275 and Latrobe Lodge No. 722 merged into one lodge. Then, in October 1945, a building and trust group consisting of nine prominent business and community members—John A. Hollingsworth; Leon A. Dahlstrom, Sr.; A. Willard Freeman; John B. Hugus; David A. Allison; Lewis M. Potter; Lloyd D. Bowman; David J. Giles; and David E. Strickler—was created to successfully acquire the building back from Reliance Life. As had been done to raise money when the building was first constructed, stock certificates were issued and made available to masons and this time to the general public for purchase.[18]

The retail spaces within the Latrobe Masonic Building contributed to the town's commercial vitality with a variety of small businesses operating from the building over the ensuing years. As an example, in the early 1960s, Latrobe City Directories reveal that first floor businesses included Air-Land Motor Parts Company, B. Hacker Shoppe (clothing), Jacobs Stores (clothing), and a barber shop. Various renters resided in the second and third floor residential apartments. All the spaces in this mixed-use building continue to serve their original functions with first floor businesses and second and third floor rented apartments generating income for the Masonic Trust, which still maintains ownership of the building. An addition to this income stream started in 2008 with communications firm Verizon entering into a long-term lease agreement with the Masonic Trust for the ability to place an antenna on the roof of the building. The Masons themselves continue to make use of the upper levels for meeting and social events.

Eberson & Weaver, Architects

Loyalhanna Lodge architect Eberson (1875-1954) attended high school in Dresden, Germany, before moving to Vienna, Austria, to study at the University of Vienna. He came to the United States in 1901 where he found work as a stage designer and painter with Karl Hoblitzelle, a motion picture promoter. In 1909, Eberson designed his first theater in Hamilton, Ohio, before moving to Chicago a year later. His "atmospheric" theaters became his signature building type with nearly one hundred erected across the country. They featured large-scale interiors incorporating architectural facades of various historic styles. The ceilings were painted to evoke a night time sky, complete with jewel-like lighting to represent stars. Some notable examples of Eberson's theater work include the 1922 Orpheum Theater at 200 North Broadway in Wichita, Kansas; the 1928 Paradise Theater in Chicago, Illinois (demolished); and the 1928 Uptown Theater at 3700 Broadway in Kansas City, Missouri.[19]

---

[18] *150th Anniversary Celebration 1853-2003, Loyalhanna Lodge No.275 Free and Accepted Masons of Pennsylvania* (Privately published booklet, Latrobe, Pennsylvania, 2003), 3.

[19] Cinema Treasures, "Orpheum Theatre, Wichita, Kansas." Accessed March 15, 2015, www.cinematreaures.org; City of Wichita, "Discover Historic Wichita! A Listing of Wichita's Registered Historic Landmarks & Districts." Accessed March 15, 2015, http://www.wichita.gov/Government/Departments/Planning/PlanningDocument/Discover%20Historic%20Wichita!%20booklet.pdf; " The John and Drew Eberson Architectural Records Archive Guide to the Collection," The Wolfsonian-Florida International University, Miami Beach, Florida, accessed October 13, 2014,

Moving his office to New York City in 1926, Eberson apparently took on his son as a partner. An interesting local connection noted in the *Latrobe Bulletin* was that Eberson's partner in the firm for the Loyalhanna Lodge project was Latrobe native Harry E. Weaver (1886-1970), son of Marshall and Euphemia Weaver and a member of the Loyalhanna Lodge.[20] Little is known about Weaver's training and education, but he may have been the influence for Eberson to undertake the Latrobe project. As was the case with many architects across the country, their work decreased as a result of the Depression and the firm closed, but it reopened by 1934 with John Eberson in charge until his death in 1954.[21] Twenty eight of Eberson's theater designs have earned a place on the National Register of Historic Places. [22]

Architectural Context

The Loyalhanna Lodge No. 275 is a significant example of the small town mixed-use buildings constructed during the early decades of the twentieth century. This building type was commonly called a two-part commercial block as defined by architectural historian Richard Longstreth. The term refers to the different interior functions on the upper versus lower levels. The simplest and earliest example of this configuration is a first floor storefront with the owner's residence directly above, known as a shop-house. Shop-houses expanded and were adapted greatly to become the basis for the two-part commercial block. Often there is an architectural expression of these different uses in which a cornice or other pronounced division separates the first floor from the upper floors.[23] The division is clear in the Loyalhanna Lodge where the first floor retail spaces fronting Ligonier and Spring Streets are separated from the apartments and Masonic spaces above.

Some buildings of this type had one grand and important space. In some cases, such as banks and department stores, that space was at street level. Window openings on the upper levels tended to be smaller and more regular in placement. Construction of these buildings brought prestige for the builder or major tenant often serving as an important form of self-promotion. In other cases, smaller offices or retail uses on the first floor were capped with a major tenant on one of the upper floors such as a theater or in the case of the Loyalhanna Lodge No. 275, a fraternal lodge and meeting space. The prominent arched entrance on the Lodge's Spring Street façade and the other arched

---

http://www.wolfsonian.org/research-library/research-at-the-museum/special-collections-and-archives/john-and-drew-eberson-architectural-records-archive.

[20] "Architects Are Engaged for Latrobe's Masonic Temple," *The Latrobe Bulletin,* 21 April 1926, 1; "Obituary of Harry E. Weaver," *The Latrobe Bulletin,* 17 April 1970, 16.

[21] "John Eberson (1875-1954)," Philadelphia Architects and Buildings, accessed August 9, 2014, http://www.philadelphiabuildings.org/pab/app/ar_display.cfm/45607.

[22] "The John and Drew Eberson Architectural Records Archive Guide to the Collection," The Wolfsonian-Florida International University, Miami Beach, Florida, accessed October 13, 2014, http://www.wolfsonian.org/research-library/research-at-the-museum/special-collections-and-archives/john-and-drew-eberson-architectural-records-archive

[23] Richard Longstreth, *The Buildings of Main Street: A Guide to American Commercial Architecture* (Washington, D.C.: The Preservation Press, 1987), 24.

windows on the top level are indications of the presence of the fourth floor Masonic spaces.

An increase in denser, mixed use construction was often the result of increases in downtown land values, which further encouraged a trend to build multiple story buildings. Architects Eberson and Weaver, along with the builders and contractors of the Masonic Lodge, fully utilized modern technology of the age by erecting a five story building with elevators and electric lighting. Following construction techniques of the time, the building's structural steel construction was combined with non-load bearing masonry veneer. Overall, buildings of this type were fairly restrained and plain, but they exhibit a clear sense of order. This is the case with the Loyalhanna Lodge No. 275. Revival-style elements exhibited in the building's design include symmetrical fenestration, simple terra cotta decorations, and beltcourses in the brick veneer, along with use of pilasters, multipaned windows and copper cornice.

Architectural Significance

The Loyalhanna Lodge No. 275, while typical in configuration to the early twentieth century multiple-use buildings erected in the region and elsewhere, distinguishes itself as a strong building mass. This is due to its large blocky scale and corner lot location where it is set close to the sidewalk in an otherwise small town characterized by buildings with only a single main elevation or façade oriented to the commercial street. With two formal elevations, the building exhibits refinement in materials and detailing including extensive use of high quality brick, granite, copper, wrought iron, and terra cotta detailing in a restrained fashion. Quality ornamentation extends from the finely-detailed Spring Street entrance inside to the marble floored hall, metal stair with terrazzo treads, marble baseboards, and wrought iron railing that rises to the fifth floor. The building also features hardwood floors and detailed plaster walls and ceilings. On the fourth floor, the two-story lodge room is the most elaborately detailed space. Accessible through oversized wood paneled doors, it is a room with plaster walls punctuated with pilasters, coffered plaster ceiling and four large arched windows.

In addition to high-quality ornamental features, the building features emerging construction and fire safety standards for its time. The building uses steel and concrete fireproof construction clad in non-load bearing masonry. Besides the ceremonial stair with its fireproof doors at each floor landing there is a second stair to provide another means of exiting the building in case of emergency. Each of the storefronts has a second exit to the outside. The basement boiler room is isolated with Kalamein doors. Amenities considered modern for 1926 focused on the hardwood floored apartments that had tiled baths, hot and cold water, and an electric elevator and janitor services to ease housekeeping duties. There were electric refrigerators, lighting fixtures, screen and window shades along with incinerators on each floor. The residential floors had thick carpet in the common halls to deaden noise. There were base plugs for curling irons, sweepers and reading lamps. Finally, the buildings L-shaped footprint allowed for a courtyard off the alley that housed six private garages heated by steam. The L-shape

also provided ample access to natural light. At the time it was built, the Loyalhanna Lodge was reportedly the largest building in Latrobe.

Comparisons

Other multiple story two part commercial block buildings exist in Latrobe and the region. Examples of this configuration are the load-bearing six story masonry Eiseman Building of 1908 constructed by a local doctor located in the next block of Ligonier Street. It has first floor retail spaces and upper level offices and apartments. The Ober Building on Main Street which dates to circa 1923 retains first floor businesses and retail space along with upper level apartments. The yellow brick building hasn't changed dramatically in appearance. It is considerably less decorative in design and detail. While tall, neither of these buildings stand on a prominent corner of the business district, so they lack the same presence as the Loyalhanna Lodge. Both buildings are plain in exterior detailing and were not constructed with the same multiple then modern amenities of the Loyalhanna Lodge. They also lack the high quality interior finishes present throughout the Loyalhanna Lodge.

The six story Citizens National Bank Building (National Register listed 2002) was built the same year as the Loyalhanna Lodge and like the Lodge, sits on a prominent corner, nearby at Ligonier and Main Streets. The bank building has much of its original internal configuration as well as nearly all of its original exterior detailing. It retained its first floor bank operations until just the last decade when it became law offices. The former banking hall detailing has been restored after having been covered with a modern drop ceiling for decades. According to original floor plans, the top floor contained a lodge space like the Loyalhanna Lodge, but it was later converted to offices. Both buildings shared the same contractor, Mr. L.L. Duffee as well as modern amenities such as fireproof construction, electric lights, and elevators. Differences between the two buildings start with massing. The bank is a tall and vertically-oriented building compared to the larger, blockier Loyalhanna Lodge. Their functions are different, but both share a quality of design and materials making both of them prominent anchors in the community; one as a bank and office building and the other as a combination retail, apartment building, and lodge.

Similar two part commercial block construction from this era in the region includes the First National Bank Building in Greensburg, Westmoreland County. Presently Southwest Bank, at 111 South Main Street, it was built circa 1925 (Greensburg Downtown Historic District, National Register listed 1995). Designed by regional architect Paul Bartholomew, the seven-story brick building houses banking space on the main floor with upper level private offices, similar to its original function and configuration. The exterior and interior have both seen some changes, including window replacement and covering over of the original banking hall details. Yet, the bank still stands as one of Greensburg's most prominent buildings, in its case more vertically-oriented than the Loyalhanna Lodge. Both buildings feature high quality materials, decorative pilasters, a prominent base, and cornice with modillions and dentils. They both feature modern amenities including elevators and electricity. The

footprint of each building provides for ample natural light and air to enter into many of the interior offices and apartments.

Greensburg's original Masonic Lodge follows the two-part model. It stands at 132 South Main Street (Greensburg Downtown Historic District, National Register Listed 1995). Built in 1872 and expanded in 1876 with a top floor, this elaborately-detailed four story building features a cast iron façade composed of paired columns, arched window openings with keystones, and cornices with dentils and modillions reminiscent of a Renaissance style palazzo. The upper floor served the Masonic Lodge, similar to the Loyalhanna Lodge. Much of the original first floor detailing has been changed with modern late twentieth century materials to serve retail and commercial office purposes. Since the building is not on a corner lot, it is not as prominent an architectural statement in Greensburg as the Loyalhanna Lodge is in Latrobe. In 1991, the lodge moved from this location on Main Street to a newly constructed lodge, so it no longer occupies the historic building. It now primarily serves as a commercial office building.[24]

The 1905 Aaron's Building at the intersection of Apple and Pittsburgh Streets in Connellsville, Fayette County (National Register Listed 2002), is a similar building to the Loyalhanna Lodge with steel frame construction, but unlike the lodge, it has masonry bearing walls. Located on a corner lot, the Aaron Building measures 50 feet wide by 127 feet deep with two formal street elevations, another detail it shares with the Loyalhanna Lodge. This French Renaissance and Classical Revival style building once stood as the tallest in Connellsville's central business district before recent adaptive reuse reduced it from six floors to four. The exterior exhibits similar high quality details particularly the spherical glazed dome with decorative tracery on the façade, a unique feature to the region. It retains an elaborate cornice with modillions and dentils, along with egg and dart molding. Stylized garlands mark the top of each structural brick column. Since it was used as a furniture store that was owned by one family and then later vacant, little of the building including its interiors with hardwood floors, pressed metal ceilings, and many original light fixtures has changed. While the Aaron Building's architect has not been identified, it clearly is of the same quality as Latrobe's Loyalhanna Lodge. Both buildings share the distinction of being large, high quality buildings in their respective towns. These buildings naturally differ slightly in their modern construction features since the Aaron Building was built 21 years earlier and was not intended for residential use.

The Loyalhanna Lodge No. 275 is a locally significant example of early twentieth century mixed use commercial architecture featuring two-part commercial block architecture common to the urban core of nearly every community in the region. Many such mixed-use buildings were designed by notable architects reflecting the architectural styles of their times. Few of the surviving buildings of this period other than bank buildings have

[24] History of Lodge #518 Greensburg, Pennsylvania, accessed August 16, 2014, http://www.pagrandlodge.org/district30/518/History.htm

the high-quality, intact exterior and interior detailing; overall size; and community prominence (with most spaces serving their original functions) as the Loyalhanna Lodge No. 275.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Albert, George Dallas. *History of the County of Westmoreland, Pennsylvania with Biographical Sketches of Many of its Pioneers and Prominent Men*. Philadelphia: L. H. Everts and Company, 1882.

Baker, Patricia H., and Thomas R. Baker
2008 Preliminary Structure Assessment for the PIT-Latrobe DT Cell Site, 221 Spring Street, Latrobe, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. Thomas R. Baker, Ph.D., Archaeological Consultant, Latrobe, Pennsylvania. Submitted to PSI, Inc., Pittsburgh.

Donnelly, Lu. *Buildings of Pennsylvania: Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania*. Charlottesville: The University of Virginia Press, 2010.

Cinema Treasures
"Orpheum Theatre, Wichita, Kansas." Accessed March 15, 2015, www.cinematreasures.org.

City of Wichita
"Discover Historic Wichita! A Listing of Wichita's Registered Historic Landmarks & Districts." Accessed March 15, 2015, http://www.wichita.gov/Government/Departments/Planning/PlanningDocument/Discover%20Historic%20Wichita!%20booklet.pdf.

"Eberson, John (1875-1954)," Philadelphia Architects and Buildings website, accessed August 9, 2014, http://www.philadelphiabuildings.org/pab/app/ar_display.cfm/45607.

"Eberson, The John and Drew Architectural Records Archive Guide to the Collection," The Wolfsonian-Florida International University, Miami Beach, Florida, accessed October 13, 2014, http://www.wolfsonian.org/research-library/research-at-the-museum/special-collections-and-archives/john-and-drew-eberson-architectural-records-archive.

History of Greater Johnstown Lodge #538, accessed August 16, 2014, http://www.johnstownlodge538.org/pages/history.

History of Lodge #518 Greensburg, Pennsylvania, accessed August 16, 2014, http://www.pagrandlodge.org/district30/518/History.htm.

The Latrobe Bulletin

"Five Story Building to Cover Site at Corner of Ligonier and Spring Streets." *The Latrobe Bulletin (*April 13, 1926): 1.

"Architects Are Engaged for Latrobe's Masonic Temple." *The Latrobe Bulletin* (April 21, 1926): 1.

"Masonic Temple Plans Are Out." *The Latrobe Bulletin* (June 25, 1926): 1 & 7.

"Johnstown Firm Lands Contract for Erection of New Masonic Temple." *The Latrobe Bulletin* (July 20, 1926): 1 & 5.

"Masons Are to Lay Cornerstone." *The Latrobe Bulletin (*October 15, 1926): 1.

"Masonic Order to Lay Cornerstone of New Temple Tomorrow." *The Latrobe Bulletin (*November 5, 1926): 1.

"Masonic Temple's Cornerstone Laid At High Noon." *The Latrobe Bulletin* (November 6, 1926): 1.

"Latrobe's Most Modern Store and Apartment Building Ready for Occupancy April 1st, 1927." *The Latrobe Bulletin* (February 26, 1927): 8.

"Insurance Co. Takes Over Masonic Blg." *The Latrobe Bulletin* (February 5, 1938): 1.

Latrobe Historical Society, *Latrobe As It Was* (1940), 1991.

Latrobe, Pennsylvania 1854-1954 One Hundred Years. Privately published, Latrobe Pennsylvania, 1954.

Longstreth, Richard. *The Buildings of Main Street: A Guide to American Commercial Architecture*. Washington, D.C.: The Preservation Press, 1987.

Masonic Temple Building original drawings and plans for Latrobe Masonic Corporation, Latrobe, Pennsylvania, 1926. Eberson and Weaver Architects, New York, NY.

Mullin-Kille Company, pub., *Latrobe City Directory*. Chillicothe, Ohio, 1961, 1964, and 1966.

"Obituary of Harry E. Weaver," *The Latrobe Bulletin* (April 17, 1970): 16.

150th Anniversary Celebration 1853-2003, Loyalhanna Lodge No.275 Free and Accepted Masons of Pennsylvania. Privately published, Latrobe, Pennsylvania, 2003.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps of Latrobe, Pennsylvania 1887, 1892, 1897, 1903, 1909, and 1925.

Westmoreland County Deed Books.

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): ____N/A_____

---

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property _Less than one acre_____

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)

Datum if other than WGS84:_____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 40.315039 Longitude: -79.383318

2. Latitude: Longitude:

3. Latitude: Longitude:

4. Latitude: Longitude:

Or
UTM References
Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ☐ NAD 1983

1. Zone: Easting: Northing:

2. Zone: Easting: Northing:

3. Zone: Easting: Northing:

4. Zone: Easting : Northing:

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundaries for the Loyalhanna Lodge No.275 correspond to the legally recorded boundaries for the parcel as listed in the Deed Book Volume 1210 Page 12 located at the Westmoreland County Courthouse, Greensburg, PA and cited below.

Being lots numbered five (5) and six (6) in Block "Hh" in the general Plan of the city of Latrobe and recorded in Deed Book Volume 32, page 574; each of said lots having a frontage of fifty (50) feet and a combined frontage of one hundred (100) feet on the westerly side of Ligonier Street, and extending back in a westerly direction between Spring Street on the North and an alley on the South, preserving the same even width a distance of one hundred (100) feet to lot numbered four (4) in said plan.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary includes all property historically associated with the Loyalhanna Lodge No.275.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Clinton Piper, Preservationist
organization: _____
street & number: _350 Oakridge Lane_____
city or town:__Latrobe_____ state: __PA_____ zip code:_15650__
e-mail__okridger@aol.com_____
telephone:__724-537-2738_____
date:_May 2015_____

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Loyalhanna Lodge No. 275

City or Vicinity: City of Latrobe

County: Westmoreland State: Pennsylvania

Photographer: Clinton Piper

Date Photographed: March 2013

#1	Ligonier and Spring Street elevations	W
#2	Spring Street elevation	S
#3	Alley and Ligonier Street elevation	N
#4	Detail of alley & east elevation	E
#5	Rear courtyard & garage (s)	NE
#6	Detail of Ligonier Street storefronts	N
#7	Interior of 1103 Ligonier Street	SE
#8	Detail of cornerstone	W
#9	Main entrance on Spring Street	SW
#10	Detail of ceremonial staircase	S
#11	Original light fixture in stairhall	SE
#12	Second floor apartment hallway	SW
#13	Typical apartment door detail	E
#14	Typical apartment interior second floor	SW
#15	Typical apartment kitchen with built-ins	SW
#16	Detail of third floor fire stair	W
#17	Detail of fourth floor door hardware	SW
#18	Door into fourth floor Masonic Lodge Room	W
#19	Fourth Floor Masonic Lodge Room	S
#20	Fourth Floor Masonic Lodge Room	N
#21	Fourth Floor Masonic Lodge room chandelier	SW
#22	Typical stair landing fourth floor	SW
#23	Fourth Floor Masonic Banquet Room	E
#24	Banquet Room light fixture	E
#25	Banquet Room carved brackets	S
#26	Fourth Floor kitchen for Masonic Lodge	SE
#27	Detail of stair landing window fifth floor	NE
#28	Basement hallway	SW
#29	Furnace room fire door	NW

Comparison Buildings

1. Eiseman Building, Latrobe, Westmoreland County

2. Ober Building, Latrobe, Westmoreland County

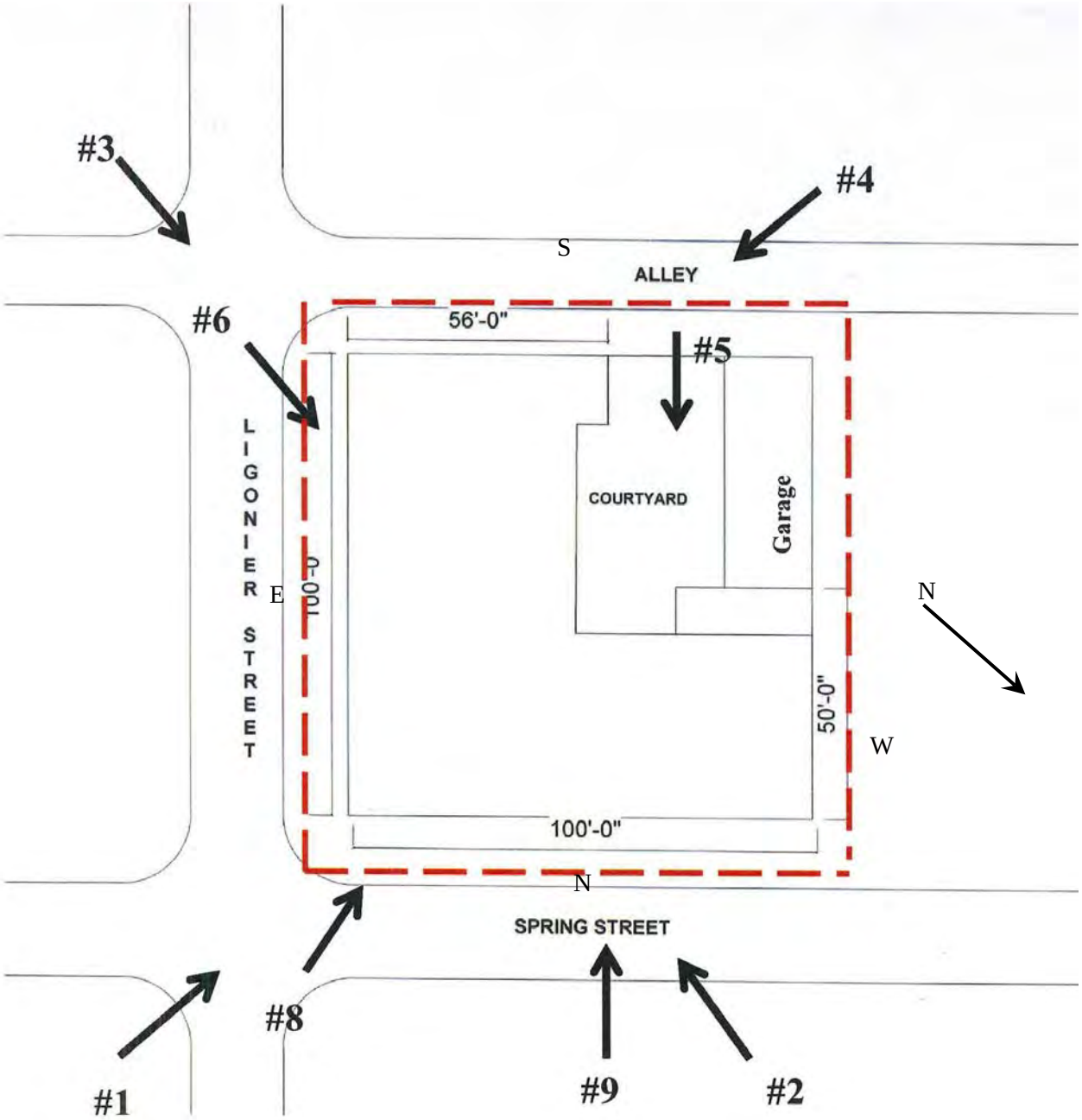
3. Citizens National Bank, Latrobe, Westmoreland County

4. First National Bank Greensburg, Westmoreland County

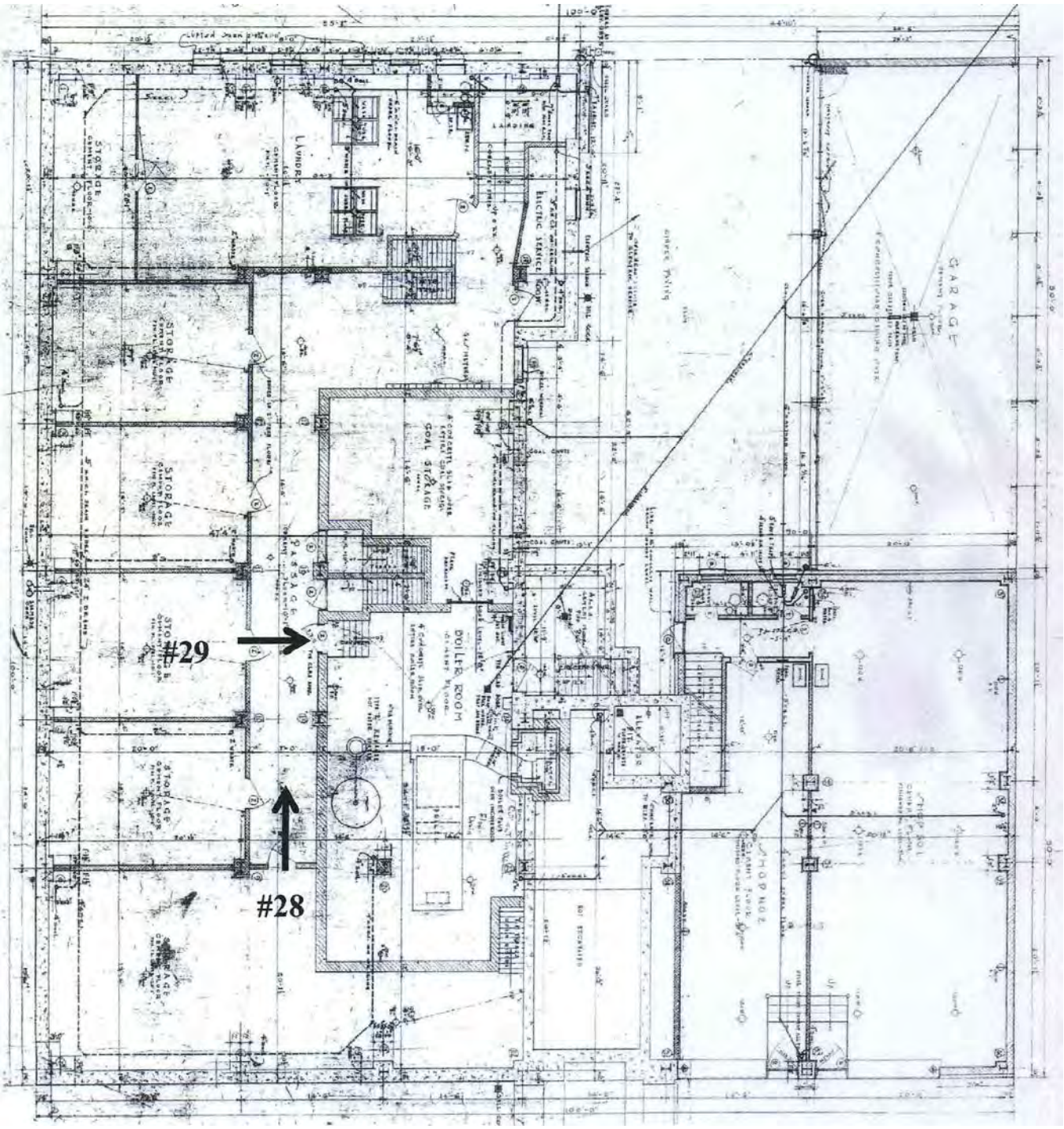
5. Greensburg Masonic Lodge, Westmoreland County

6. Aaron Building, Connellsville, Fayette County

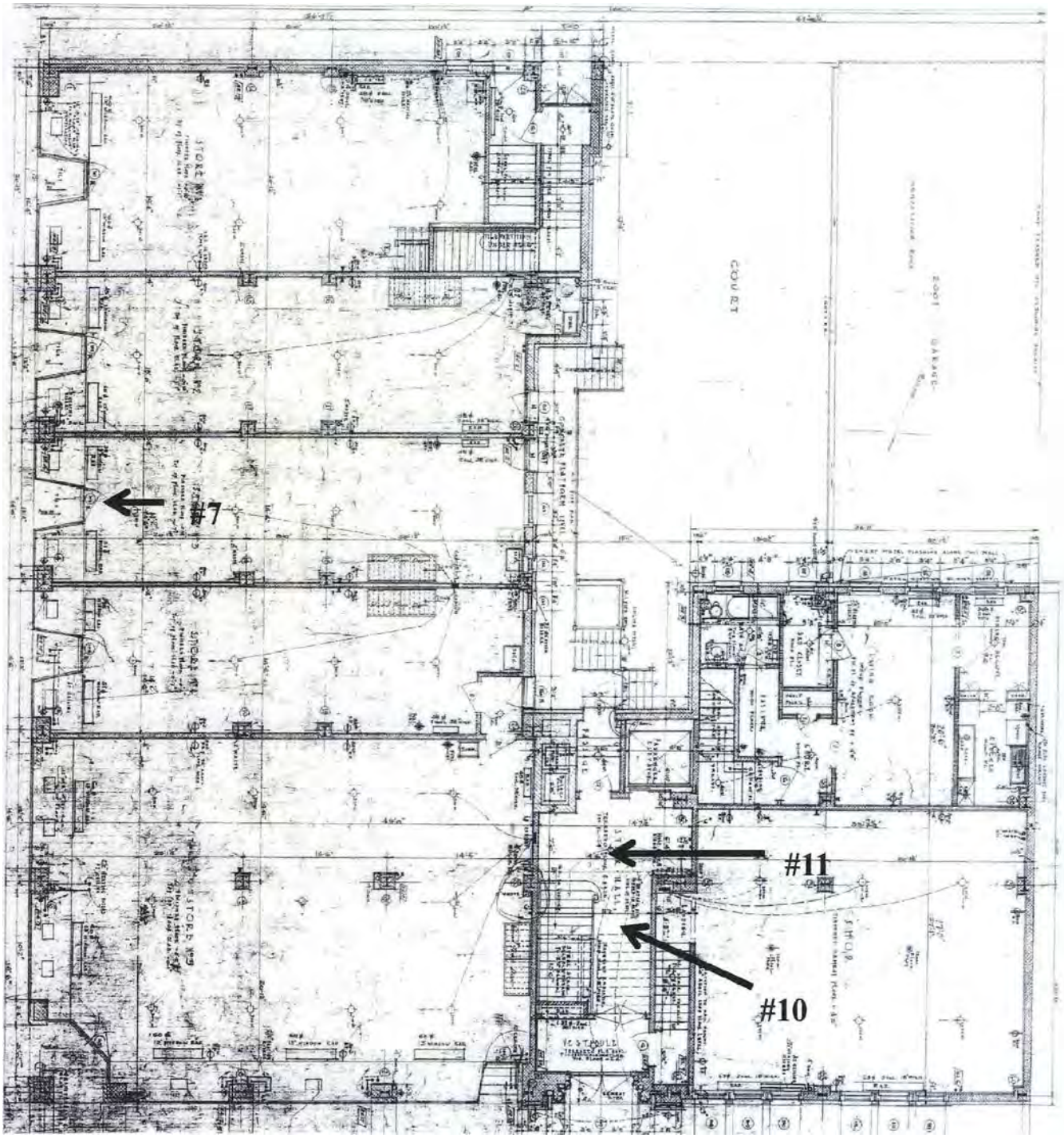
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain 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 100 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.



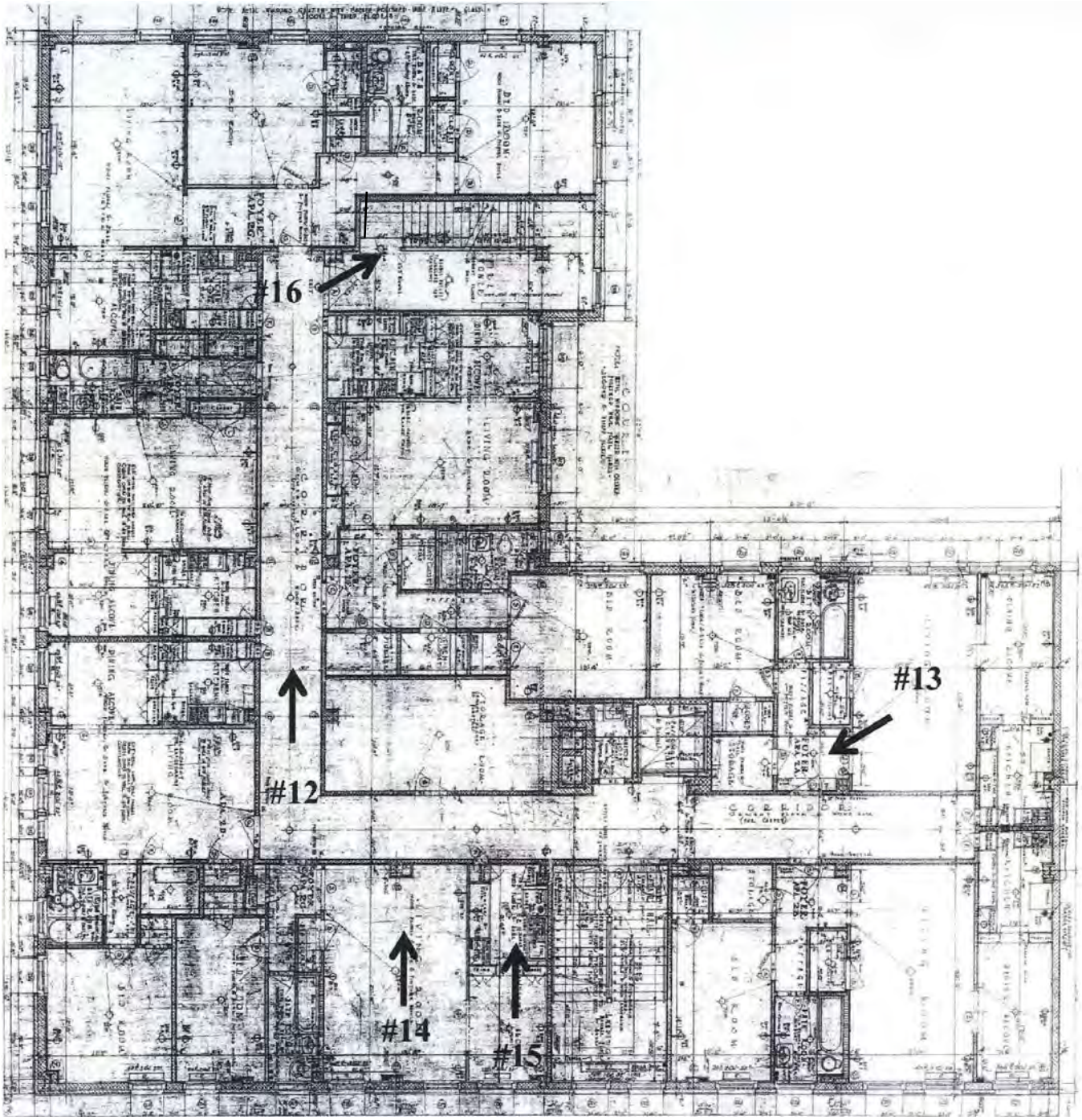
Loyalhanna Lodge No. 275Site Plan (not to scale) (National Register Boundary shown with red dashed line).



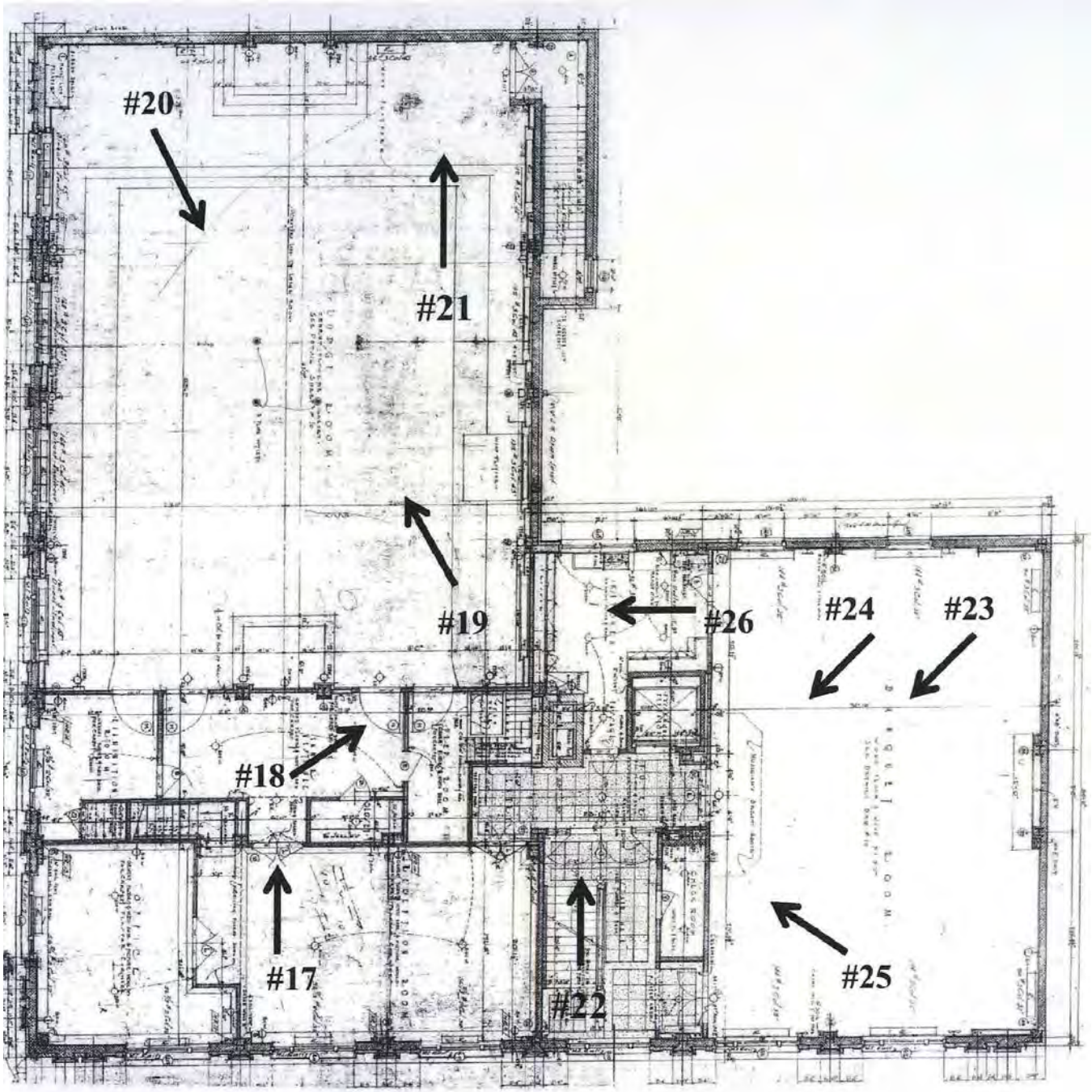
Loyalhanna Lodge No. 275 Basement Floor Plan.



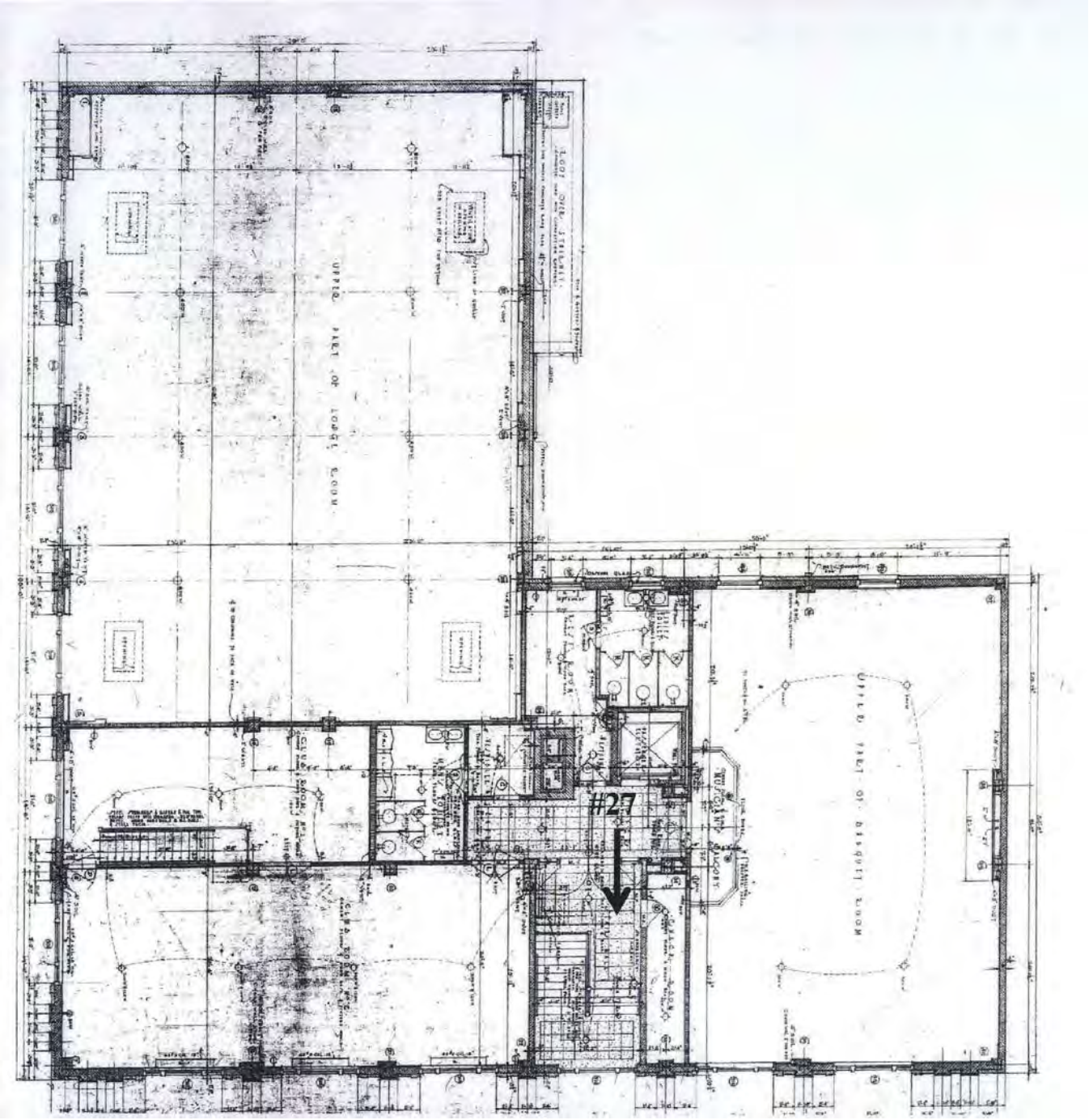
Loyalhanna Lodge No. 275 First Floor Plan



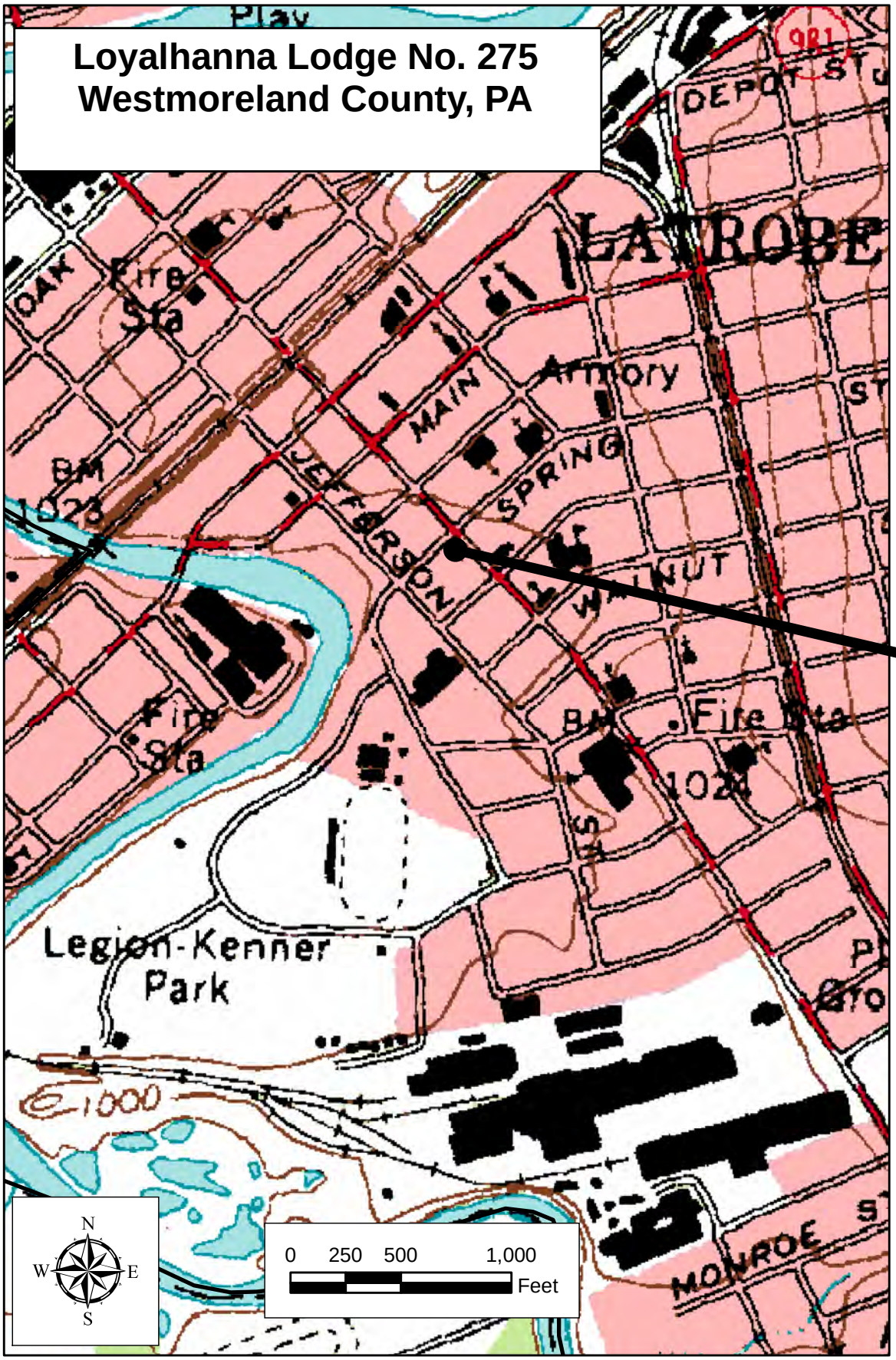
Loyalhanna Lodge No. 275 Second and Third Floor Plan



Loyalhanna Lodge No. 275 Fourth Floor Plan



Loyalhanna Lodge No. 275 Fifth Floor Plan.



Latitude: 40.315039

Longitude: -79.383318

NAD 1983

F.O.E.
TONY ANGELO AERIE
01188

YDC-0117
DAN-7603

ONE WAY
NO PARKING ANYTIME FIRE ZONE

NO PARKING ANY TIME
CARDBOARD ONLY
NO PARKING ANYTIME FIRE ZONE

NO PARKING WITHOUT PERMISSION
CAUTION
NO PARKING ANY TIME
CARDBOARD ONLY
CAUTION

SweetScents
Gift Boutique
CLOSED
1107
SweetScents
Gift Boutique
PRIVATE
OFFICE
PRIVATE
OFFICE

THANK YOU
DRINK WATER
DID YOU RESCHEDULE

MASONIC
BVILDING
A·D·1926

221
VIDEO
SURVEILLANCE
IN USE
NO SMOKING
THIS IS A
SMOKE-FREE
BUILDING
terrible
towel

WELCOME

LL

EXIT
EXIT
Holy Bible

EXIT
EXIT

EXIT

PLASTIC FORKS
Hamilton Beach

3
1
NO SMOKING

EUREKA-A-
MANFD. BY
VARIETY MFG. CO.
CHICAGO ILL.