

724

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determination for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and area of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900A). Use typewriter, word processor or computer to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Singer's Lake Crescent Tavern

other name/site number Lake Crescent Lodge; Lake Crescent Tavern, Lake Crescent Lodge Historic District

2. Location

street & number Barnes Point, S. Shore of Lake Crescent, Highway 101:  not for publication  
Lake Crescent Sub-district

city or town Olympic National Park Headquarters: Port Angeles  vicinity

state Washington code WA county Clallam code 009 zip code 98362

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant  nationally  statewide  locally. (  See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature]  
Signature of certifying official/Title

4-25-07  
Date

WASHINGTON STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE  
State of Federal agency and bureau

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

[Signature]  
Signature of certifying official/Title

6-8-07  
Date

National Park Service  
State of Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

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:)

[Signature] Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

7/13/2007

**5. Classification**

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)	Category of Property (Check only one box)	Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)		
		Contributing	Noncontributing	
<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)			
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	4	7	buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	1		sites
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	1	1	structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object			objects
		6	8	Total

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

**Number of contributing resources previously listed  
 in the National Register**

Historic Resources of Olympic National Park

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
 (Enter categories from instructions)

**Current Functions**  
 (Enter categories from instructions)

domestic/ hotel

domestic/ hotel

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
 (Enter categories from instructions)

**Materials**  
 (Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th and early 20th century  
American Movements

Foundation post and pier  
 Walls wood shingle  
 Roof wood shingle  
 Other fieldstone chimney; multi-paned wood sash

Bungalow/Craftsman

**Narrative Description**

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

Summary: Singer's Lake Crescent Tavern Historic District is a resort ensemble comprised of 11 wood-frame, shingle-clad buildings. Situated only a few yards from the shore of Lake Crescent on a partially shaded, grassy slope, the 2-1/2 story main lodge is the primary focal point in terms of size, scale, design, siting, and social history. Three modest guest cabins, as well as the main lodge, exhibit design features characteristic of the Bungalow style of architecture and are the contributing buildings of the historic district. Begun in 1914, Singer's Lake Crescent Tavern is the only operating resort on Lake Crescent that retains its original character with shingle siding, multi-paned windows, wood interiors, sensitive landscaping, and overall spatial organization. Although some of the original cabins have been removed from the complex due to their deteriorated condition and replaced with cabins of similar design, materials, scale, and workmanship, the complex continues to exhibit a strong sense of the past in the overall arrangement of the buildings to each other and to the site. The dock was rebuilt over the earlier dock piers, which are a contributing archeological site, while the new dock is a compatible element, but non-contributing. The lodge, three fireplace cabins, submerged piers, and rockwork along the main walkway are the contributing buildings, structure, and site within the historic district while the row of seven cabins (rebuilt "in kind" in the 1980s) and the dock are non-contributing buildings and structure.

## 8. Statement of Significance

### Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

### Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

### Narrative Statement of Significance

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

### Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Criterion A: Entertainment/Recreation  
Commerce

Criterion C: Architecture

### Period of Significance

1914 – 1955

### Significant Dates

1937

### Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above.)

### Cultural Affiliation

### Architect/Builder

## 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:

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** Approximately 14 acres

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	10	440360	5323093	3	10	440563	5322865
	zone	easting	northing		zone	easting	northing
2	10	440610	5323966	4	10	440260	5322850

— See continuation sheet

**Verbal Boundary Description**

(Describe why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

**Boundary Justification**

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

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Gail E.H. Evans, Historian/Stephanie Toothman, Regional Historian (1986), Gretchen Luxenberg, Historian (1998), and Jacilee Wray, Anthropologist (2005).

organization National Park Service, Columbia Cascade Support Office

date 1986/1998

street & number 909 1st Avenue

telephone (206) 220-4138

city or town Seattle

State Washington

zip code 98104-1060

**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

**Continuation Sheets**

**Maps**

A **7.5 minute USGS map** 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**

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

**Property Owner**

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name

street & number

telephone

city or town

state

zip code

**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. 470 *et seq.*).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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## **National Register of Historic Places**

### **Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 **Singer's Lake Crescent Tavern: Clallam County, WA** Page 1

**Narrative Description:** Singer's Lake Crescent Tavern Historic District is located on the singular level point of land which extends out into Lake Crescent--Barnes Point--surrounded by forests and rugged mountains, the most visually prominent being Pyramid Mountain to the northwest and Storm King to the northeast, and Happy Lake Ridge and Aurora peak to the south. Distant mountains enclose the valley, and the surrounding dense forests and Lake Crescent on the northwestern edge provide a visual and physical boundary to the arrangement of historic buildings.

Visitors approach the lodge from Highway 101 along an access road which cuts through a forested area to a parking lot. Vehicular circulation is limited to areas outside the primary historic core. The major pedestrian approach to the lodge follows a wide slightly curbing asphalt path which divides the more public beach area from the semi-private area in front of the new (1980s) cabins. Minor circulation occurs on narrow paths in front of these cabins and on informal paths across grassy areas and through openings between cabin groupings.

The entire Lake Crescent site, including the historic core, is in a clearing surrounded by dense forest, but large trees form a high canopy over much of the historic district. In the area in front of the new cabins, native vegetation mixes with remnants of the earlier Singer garden, and subsequent gardens. Linear vegetation patterns reinforce the linear circulation. Clumps of large Douglas fir and poplar form a filtered edge along the beach. The lodge and small cabins form a semi-circle, enclosing the semi-private garden area, and directing attention to the lake. Materials in the historic district include wood-shingled structures and stone fireplaces, reflecting the use of native materials in the surrounding environment. The remains of an earlier pier were covered by a new pier to perpetuate the original transportation route to the resort – originally by lake only. Although the new dock is compatible and part of the cultural landscape, it is non-contributing to the historic district, although the piers are a contributing archeological site. Remnants of stonework which formed the foundation for a fence around the horseshoe pits in the 1920s, and later edged formal planting beds in the 1930s, are still visible along the major walkway. "Old-fashioned" non-native plant materials evoke feelings of an earlier era, and hint at the former structure of the gardens. These materials include rose, lilac, daylily, holly, and Norway maple.

The historic district is comprised of a two-story, wood-frame main lodge, seven small single story frame guest cabins (built in the 1980s), three historic fireplace cabins (1 duplex and 2 cabins) to the west of the lodge, and several scattered ancillary service buildings. Most of the guest cabins are arranged in rows paralleling the lakeshore with their protected porches facing Lake Crescent and Pyramid Peak, which rises abruptly from the north shore. Historically and today, a large open meadow, once used by the tavern guests as a golf course, stands to the rear of the cluster of resort buildings. Paved pathways sometimes bordered by non-native shrubs and flower beds, link all the buildings in the district. The lodge, three fireplace cabins, submerged piers, and rockwork along the main walkway are the contributing buildings, site, and structure within the historic district.

Avery and Julia Singer, the originators of the resort, began construction of the main lodge building and the southwesterly row of cabins in 1914-1915. Milled lumber used in constructing the early buildings was transported to the site by barge across Lake Crescent. Within the next five years, a row of temporary canvas tent

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cabins north of the lodge was replaced with a row of frame cabins similar in design to the existing row south of the lodge. Service buildings grouped together at the rear west side of the lodge were erected as needed over the span of several years.

Today, the physical appearance of Singer's Lake Crescent Tavern remains substantially as it was under the proprietorship of the Singers. All four contributing structures are of wood frame construction and are sheathed predominately with cedar shingles. Roofs are principally gable with overhanging eaves and exposed rafters. Multi-light casement windows with wide board surrounds are the primary window type. Exterior walls are uniformly painted light gray with yellow or white trim detailing. In overall design and detailing, the Singer's building ensemble strongly reflects Bungalow style characteristics. With the exception of the two-story lodge building, which dominates the district, the resort buildings are small in size and scale and intrude little on the natural setting.

The lodge ensemble underwent a major rehabilitation funded by the Visitors Facility Fund in 1984. The rehabilitation was guided by a Memorandum of Agreement between the National Park Service, the Washington State Historic Preservation Office, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, following the concurrence by the SHPO that the district was eligible for the National Register (1983). The rehabilitation of the lodge included foundation correction work, the addition of a new kitchen facility on the rear elevation, conversion of the rear dining ell to a gift shop with new rest rooms, and relocation of the dining room to the first floor of the west addition. Original finishes were repaired or replaced in-kind; compatible finishes were used in the public spaces of the reconfigured areas.

Most of the original cabins were found to be so seriously deteriorated as to be beyond reasonable repair. Under the terms of the MOA and, in accordance with NPS guidelines, buildings #656, 657, 663, 666, 675-682, and 1268 were removed (13 total). Buildings 668-674, the row of seven cabins southeast of the lodge, were removed and replaced with new cabins that retain the mass, scale, rhythm, and siting of the original cabins. They differ from the original cabins in their internal layout (the bathrooms are integral parts of the plan, not additions) and architectural detailing but are compatible additions to the district. A historic landscape report was completed for the district and was used to guide the restoration of historic landscape features and replacement of original plantings.

With the completion of the rehabilitation of the historic area, the district retains a clear sense of the historic resort era. The original relationship between the various components of the district--the lodge, the adjacent cabins, support buildings, dock, and the lawn for recreational activities behind the lodge--has been retained. The haphazard modifications of the lodge were removed and the historic features rehabilitated. The deteriorated components of the district--the sleeping cabins--have been essentially replaced "in-kind" with subtle modifications of the architectural detailing to distinguish them from the originals. The lodge and the lakeshore row of cabins contribute to the overall sense of time and place of the district. General design features, scale, texture, and color of these more recent alterations are consistent and harmonious with the original structures and the general character of the district. A combination of the buildings and landscape features, and their relationship and association with each other, keeps the overall ambiance and 1920s aura of the district intact and

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strong. The district retains integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and meets the registration requirements for these property types as set forth in the Multiple Property Documentation form for the Historic Resources of Olympic National Park.

SEE ATTACHED INVENTORY CARDS (1982) AND EXCERPTS FROM THE LAKE CRESCENT LODGE HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT (1984) FOR MORE SPECIFIC INFORMATION ABOUT INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURES WITHIN THE HISTORIC DISTRICT.

### **Statement of Significance:**

**Summary:** Avery J. and Julia Singer began the construction of Singer's Lake Crescent tavern in 1914 making it one of the first large resorts on the south side of Lake Crescent. During the first years of development the Singer's erected the main lodge, a row of individual frame cabins, a row of temporary canvas and frame tent cabins, and completed landscaping around much of the grounds surrounding the resort buildings. The resort gained an immediate widespread reputation for its good food, comfortable lodging, the cordiality of its hosts, and the scenic splendor of its surroundings. Guests arrived by ferry or private launch for the first seven years of the resort's operation. Road access came in 1922. After the Singer's sold the property in the late 1920s, subsequent owners made periodic additions and alterations to the buildings and grounds, however, the main lodge and original row of cabins to the west, as well as the overall spatial arrangement of the buildings, has remained intact. Singer's Lake Crescent Tavern Historic District is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion A, for its association with the development of recreation and tourism (commerce); and under National Register Criterion C, because it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a resort type building that was prevalent in the Lake Crescent area during the early part of this century.

**Narrative:** The Olympic Peninsula is a land cut off by water from the urban centers east of Puget Sound. It remained, except for its outer fringe, almost untouched and undeveloped by Anglo-American settlers until the late 1880s and early 1890s. Located at the foot of the Olympic Mountains and at the edge of the rainforest, remote but accessible, the beautiful, glacially carved Lake Crescent became an alluring retreat. The 1895 visit of Admiral Leslie Beardslee, who immortalized a variety of large blue-back trout later known as the Beardslee trout, marked the beginning of Lake Crescent's reputation as a haven for sport fishermen. America's growing, fanciful idealization of the healthful, restorative qualities of wilderness settings also prompted Lake Crescent's development as an outdoor recreation area.

Before the turn of the century, visitors from Seattle and Portland, as well as midwestern and eastern seaboard cities, found the mere beginnings of resort development around the lake. In the early 1890s there were tents, cabins, and meals at Piedmont on the north side of the lake near the terminus of the Port Crescent Road. By 1895 a rustic, two-story log structure known as the Log Cabin Hotel (or the Hotel Piedmont) replaced the first crude accommodations at Piedmont. On the lake's eastern shore, at the terminus of the early road from Port Angeles where a steam boat picked up travelers, another small log cabin resort was established in the 1890s. The earliest travelers to Lake Crescent effectively spread the word about the lake's abundant Beardslee trout and untrammeled, breathtaking scenery. Soon after 1900, articles appeared in popular regional and national sports

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Section number 8 **Singer's Lake Crescent Tavern: Clallam County, WA**

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and travel magazines that described the lake in hyperbolic prose. Articles such as these greatly stimulated resort development on Lake Crescent. While the hostelrys at Piedmont and East Beach continued to welcome summer guests, several other resorts appeared around the lake's wooded perimeters. In 1905 Mr. and Mrs. E.J. Ovington established a resort on the north shore of the lake. At Ovington's the main lodge building, a few small frame cottages, and an assemblage of temporary canvas tents greeted guests who came to fish, boat, swim, hike, or play tennis on the Ovington's private tennis court. The first resort establishment on the lake's shaded south shore opened in 1906 at Barnes Point; Marymere drew immediate acclaim for its homey atmosphere and wholesome meals. One year later, Piedmont received its second hotel, the Hotel Crescent, offering its guests an array of activities and creature comforts. At the far west end of the lake, a modest resort at Fairholme had its early beginnings around 1910. Like the resorts at East Beach and Piedmont, the hotel Fairholme was erected at a strategic point along a major cross-county transportation route. At Fairholme boat traffic connected with a primitive road that led to the western reaches of the Olympic Peninsula.

Of all these early Lake Crescent resort establishments built before 1914, not one remains today. Fire was a constant threat and ultimately claimed Marymere, Hotel Crescent, and Log Cabin Hotel. Others simply fell out of vogue as resort havens and were left to deteriorate, were demolished or remodeled so extensively as to lose any semblance of their former appearance.

Unlike the lake's sunny north shore, the rugged, precipitous southern shoreline, cast in the cool shadow of bordering high ridges, did not attract the interest of early Lake Crescent resort builders. There were no roads nearby, as there were at Piedmont, East Beach, and Fairholme to provide extra attraction for establishing a vacation retreat. Marymere, founded on Barnes Point around 1906, stood as the exception to the general dearth of resorts on the lake's south shore.

Resort development on Lake Crescent was intimately linked to the existence and condition of automobile access to the lake. The poor condition or total lack of road access to the lake severely impeded early tourist traffic. By 1911, however, the county completed a new, modern automobile road to East Beach on Lake Crescent from Port Angeles, thus placing the lake within an hour of this growing coastal town.

During the early 1910s, little more than a widened winding path existed along a portion of the south shore of Lake Crescent. Continuing in their endeavor to improve transportation across the north Olympic Peninsula, county government officials moved to strengthen the transportation link between the east and west ends of Lake Crescent. In 1914 the county commissioners authorized the construction of a ferry to transport travelers across Lake Crescent, as well as to various resort establishments around the lake's edge. One year later a second ferry was launched. For the first time conditions for resort development on the southern shore of Lake Crescent appeared favorable. It was with this backdrop of heightened highway and ferry construction, which marked the official opening of the north Olympic Peninsula to tourist traffic, that the two remaining Barnes Point resorts were established and flourished.

Although most of the early resort hotels bordering the shores of Lake Crescent have burned or been removed, two resort complexes dating from the mid-1910s and 1920s remain standing to the present day. On Barnes



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Point on the south shore of Lake Crescent, Singer's Tavern and Rosemary Inn were opened to the public almost simultaneously. Only a few hundred yards of thick forest broken by small overgrown clearings separates the main lodge and ancillary groups of cabins and utility buildings of both complexes, which form two uniquely different and distinctive recreational facilities that represent the early resort era on Lake Crescent. The combined effect of the physical arrangement of these buildings, their scale, setting, landscaping, historical integrity of physical fabric, as well as their relatively close proximity to each other, create a mood and sense of time evocative of the 1910s and 1920s resort establishments that exist nowhere else on Lake Crescent.

Within two years after Marymere, an early Barnes Point resort, was destroyed by fire, Rose Littleton, in 1914, purchased property and began building her resort which came to be known as Rosemary Inn. Singer's Tavern, now Lake Crescent Lodge, was established on Barnes Point in 1915, several hundred yards west of Rosemary Inn. Locating on the north shore of Lake Crescent in 1907, Mr. and Mrs. Al Singer later traded their home and property with Mrs. Helen Burkhart, who owned several acres on the south shoreline at the mouth of Barnes Creek. The property transaction was consummated and the Singers incorporated in December 1914. In a large open field dotted with coniferous trees, the Singers immediately erected a two-story wood frame main lodge building several feet back from the water's edge, and, behind that, a single row of sixteen closely-spaced cottages. A wide veranda extended across the length of the main building and afforded guests a panoramic view of Lake Crescent and wooded peaks rising from the north shore. In the open field behind the cabins a garden was planted.

In its early years of prosperity, Singer's Tavern was extremely popular among visitors to Lake Crescent. Before the completion of the south shore road in 1922, guests were met at East Beach, where the road from Port Angeles ended, and transported by private launch to Singer's. Through the initial effort of the Singers, the resort became widely known as a social gathering place and entertained many annual meetings and outing clubs.

Over time the Singers and subsequent owners made improvements and added to the complex of early buildings. Eventually electric lights and running water were installed at Singer's, and more cabins were added to the resort complex. In the late 1920s the Singers sold their establishment to the Seattle Trust Company and moved to California. By the mid-1930s Singer's Tavern, by then renamed Lake Crescent Tavern, included approximately 100 acres, the main lodge building, and thirty to forty cabins and was valued at between \$100,000 and \$150,000.

During its 68 year history, Singer's Tavern hosted guests of considerable fame. When President Roosevelt visited the Olympic Peninsula in the fall of 1937, the president, Washington State political leaders, and Forest and Park Service administrative staff gathered at Singer's Tavern to discuss the controversial proposal to establish a large Olympic National Park. Present at these meetings were Washington Senators Mon Wallgren and Homer T. Bone, and such well-known journalists as Drew Pearson and William Allen. This event marked the first visit of a United States president to Clallam County. The president stayed at one of the lodge cottages and had supper at the lodge. Less than one year later, largely because of the energetic and persistent efforts of President Roosevelt and Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes, the U.S. Congress approved a bill to establish Olympic National Park. Singer's Tavern has been the choice of other prominent guests, including inventor and

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philanthropist Henry Ford, singer Frank Sinatra, Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas and his wife, and U.S. Senator and presidential candidate Robert Kennedy.

The changing means of transportation in the Lake Crescent area during the 1920s and early 1930s altered the complexion of public resort development around the lake. In 1922 the road bordering the south shore of the lake was completed; ferry service between East Beach and Fairholme was discontinued in 1925; and, in 1931, the Olympic Peninsula loop highway that connected with the Lake Crescent segment was dedicated. Older lakeside resort facilities catered to the growing numbers of motoring public.

Two years after the 1938 creation of Olympic National Park, President Roosevelt added land to the park, including Lake Crescent. Gradually the National Park Service purchased many of the public resorts bordering the lake and, in some cases, issued permits to concessionaires for the continued operation of these resorts. Under NPS management, the number and type of resort facilities on Lake Crescent changed significantly. In 2007 there were only three remaining public concession operated resort ensembles on the lake: Log Cabin Resort, Rosemary Inn, and Lake Crescent Lodge. Lake Crescent Lodge is the only remaining public resort that retains both its functional and physical integrity dating from the 1910s and 1920s.

Singer's Lake Crescent Tavern Historic District is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion A, for its association with the development (commerce) of recreation and tourism in the park; and under Criterion C, because it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a resort type building that was prevalent in the Lake Crescent area during the early part of this century. It retains a high degree of integrity in its location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Contributing resources include four buildings (lodge, three fireplace cabins) and one structure (rockwork along main walkway).

**Bibliography:** Four Historic Landscapes, Olympic National Park, DOI, NPS, PNRO, RC; HSR for Lake Crescent Lodge, Florence, Gilbert, and Evans, 1984.

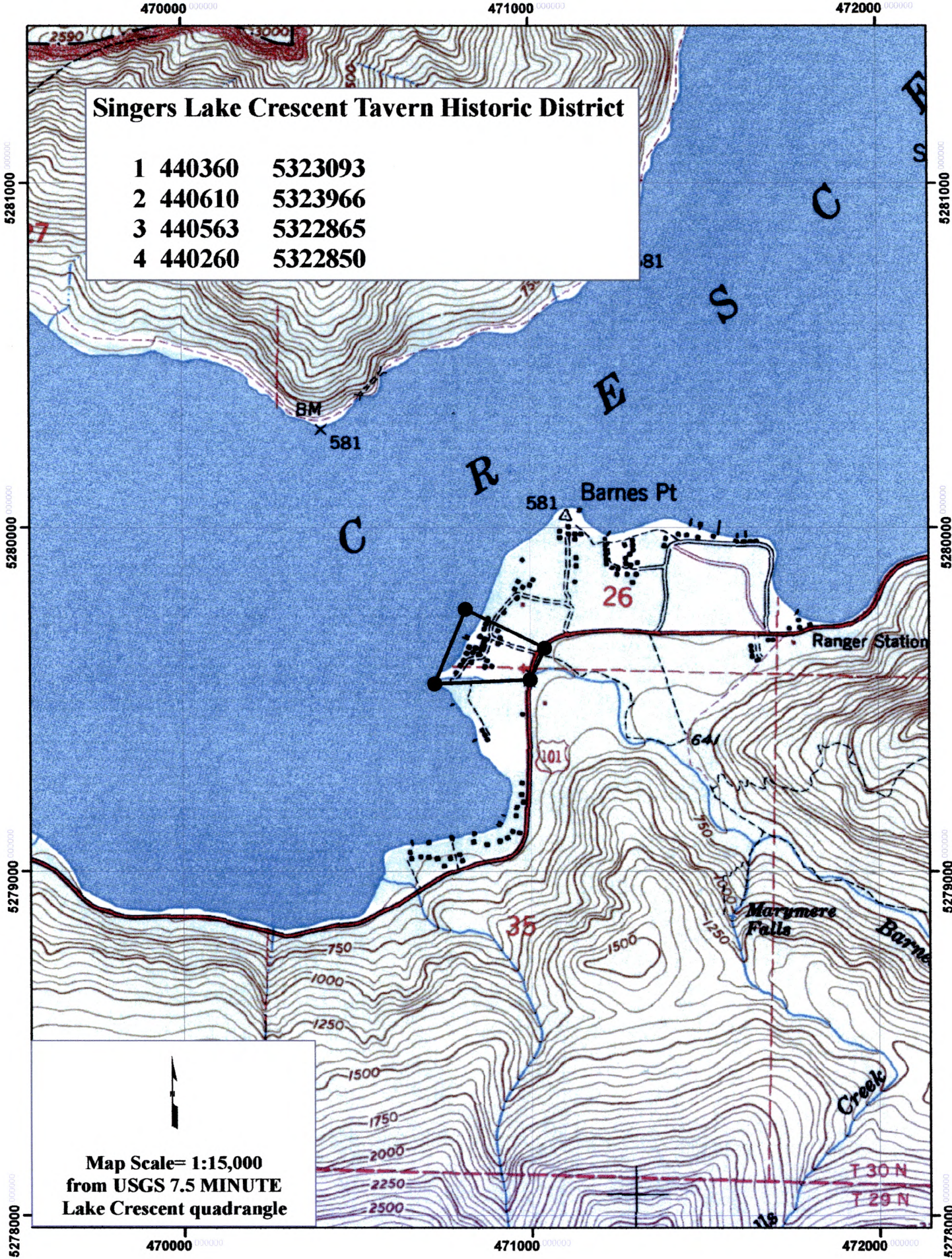
**Verbal Boundary Description:** The boundary of the nominated property is delineated by the polygon whose vertices are situated as noted by the UTM references on page 4 of the nomination form and as marked on the accompanying USGS map (Lake Crescent, WA 1:62,500).

**Boundary Justification:** The district boundary includes the tavern, the three historic cabins, the new dock, and the extant non-contributing buildings associated with the resort operation, the forest fringe and lake shore that embraces the resort complex.

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# Singers Lake Crescent Tavern Historic District

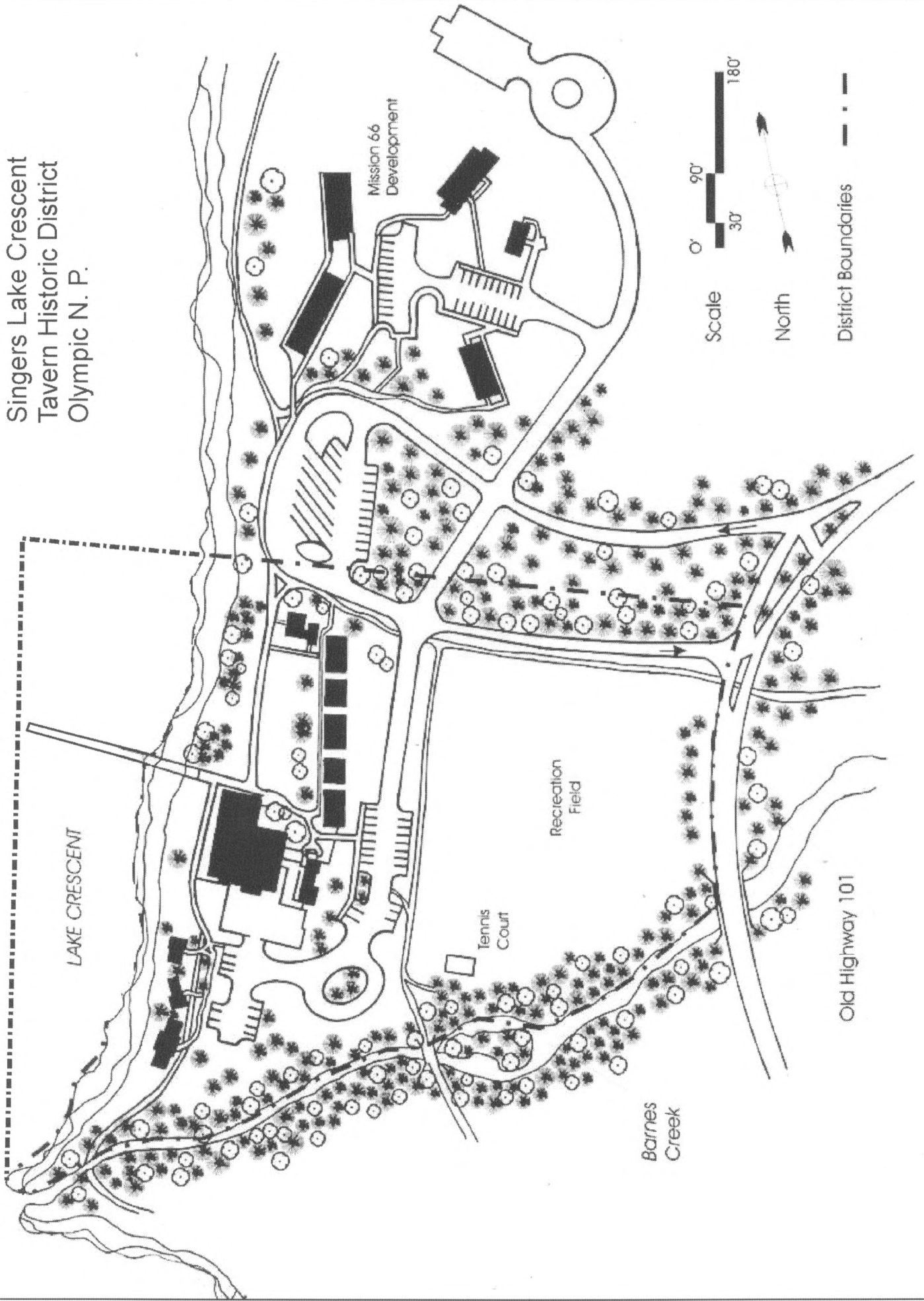
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| 3 | 440563 | 5322865 |
| 4 | 440260 | 5322850 |



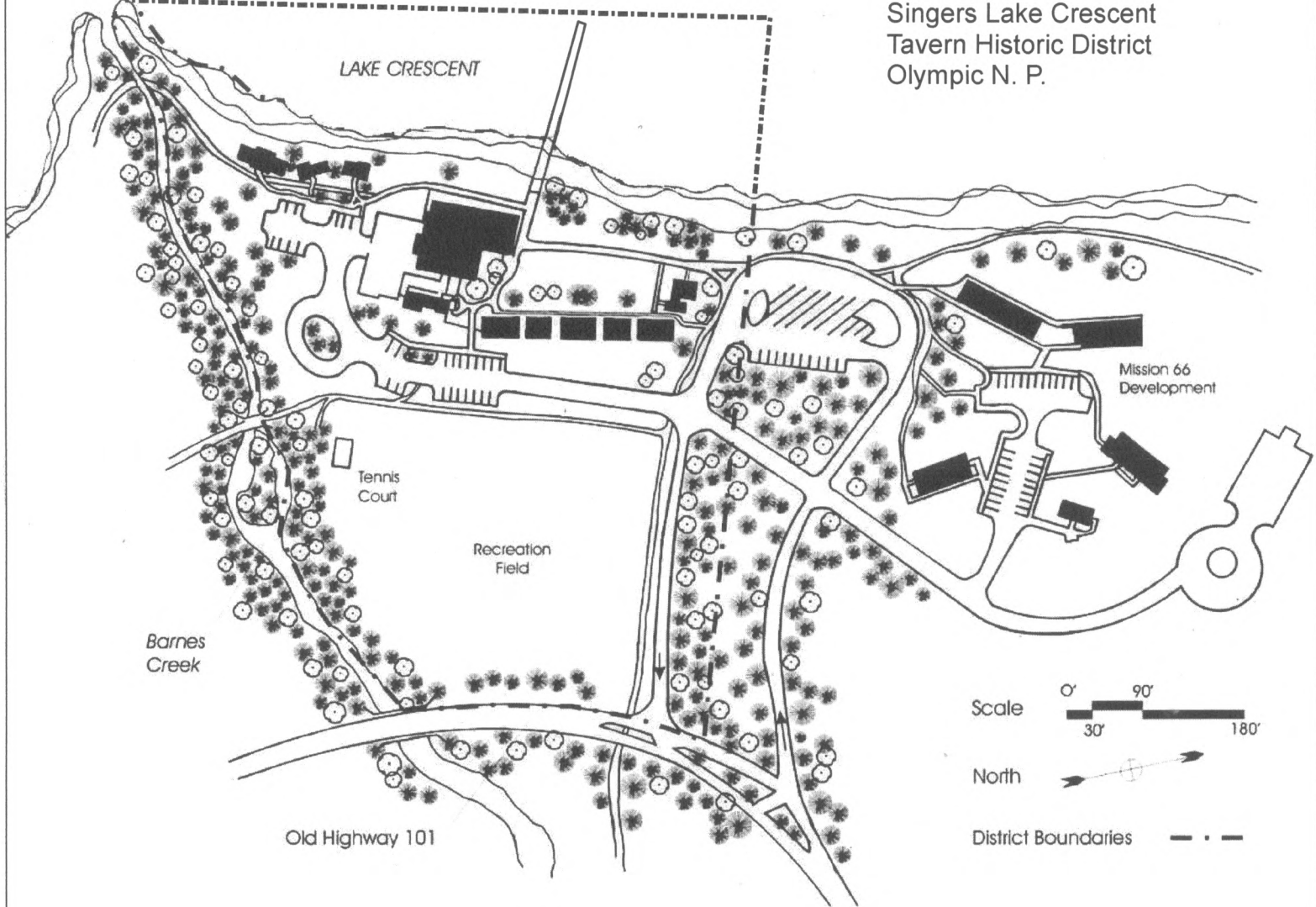
Map Scale= 1:15,000  
 from USGS 7.5 MINUTE  
 Lake Crescent quadrangle

T 30 N  
 T 29 N

Singers Lake Crescent  
Tavern Historic District  
Olympic N. P.



Singers Lake Crescent  
Tavern Historic District  
Olympic N. P.



LAKE CRESCENT

Tennis Court

Recreation Field

Barnes Creek

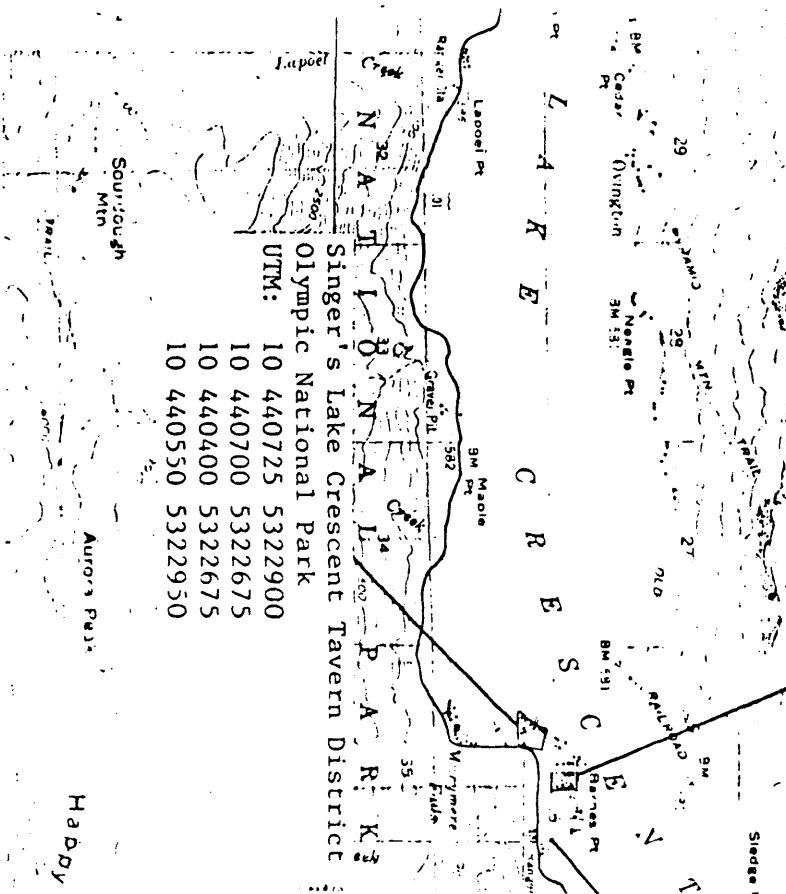
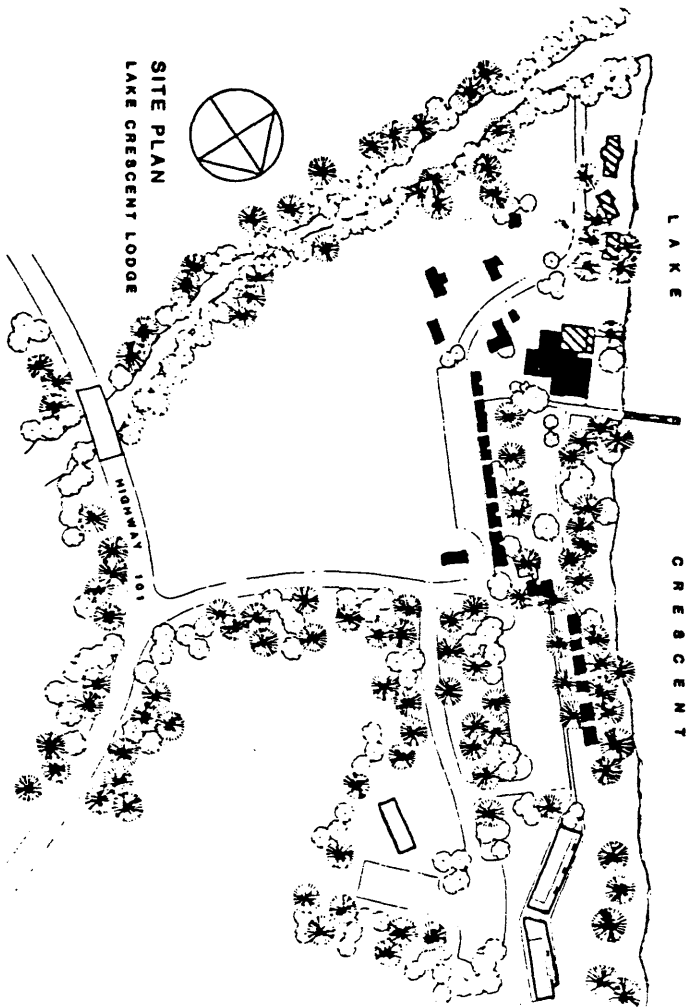
Old Highway 101

Mission 66 Development



District Boundaries - - -





**CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS**

16. LOCATED IN AN HISTORIC DISTRICT?  YES  NO  NAME

18. PUBLIC ACCESSIBILITY  YES, LIMITED  YES, UNLIMITED  UNKNOWN

20. EXISTING SURVEYS  NLR  NHL  HABS  HAER-1  HAER  NPS  STATE

21. REFERENCES—HISTORICAL REFERENCES, PERSONAL CONTACTS, AND/OR OTHER

Evans, Gail E. H. with T. Allan Comp. 1983. Historic Resource Study: Olympic National Park. Seattle: National Park Service, Pacific Northwest Region.  
 Florence, Hank, Cathy Gilbert and Gail Evans. 1984. "Historic Structures Report: Lake Crescent Lodge." National Park Service, Pacific Northwest Region.

Item 8:	UTM	10 440725	5322900
		10 440700	5322675
		10 440400	5322675
		10 440550	5322950

22. INVENTORIED BY

Gail E. H. Evans

AFFILIATION

NPS

DATE

9/82, 1984

# PNPRO INVENTORY

National Park Service  
Pacific Northwest Region  
Cultural Resources Division

Westin Building, Room 1920  
2001 Sixth Avenue  
Seattle, Washington 98121

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1. SITE I.D. NO.	2. NAME(S) OF STRUCTURE SINGER'S LAKE CRESCENT TAVERN DISTRICT (LAKE CRESCENT LODGE)	5. ORIGINAL USE	7. CLASSIFICATION	9. RATING
3. SITE ADDRESS (STREET & NO.)	654-682, 1268	6. PRESENT USE	10. DATE	
4. CITY/VICINITY	COUNTY	STATE	8. UTM ZONE EASTING	11. REGION
12. OWNER/ADMIN ADDRESS			NORTHING	
			SCALE 1:74 1:825 OTHER	
			QUAD NAME	

13. DESCRIPTION AND BACKGROUND HISTORY INCLUDING CONSTRUCTION DATE(S), PHYSICAL DIMENSIONS, MATERIALS, MAJOR ALTERATIONS, EXTANT EQUIPMENT, AND IMPORTANT BUILDERS, ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS, ETC.

(Item No. 16 continued from page one)  
Operating under the name Singer's Tavern, Lake Crescent Resort opened in ca. 1916, close to the completion date of Highway 101. This location on the highway helped ensure the resort's survival in the ever increasing automobile oriented society. Guests arrived in their chauffeur driven vehicles, coming from the Seattle/Tacoma area, or as far away as the eastern states. President Franklin Delano Roosevelt stayed at Singer's Tavern on his tour of the Olympic National Forest in 1937.

In the early years of the 1900s, Lake Crescent was the scene of a large number and variety of resorts. In all there were eleven resorts around the lake. Several of these resorts have experienced major fires, while others have been altered dramatically. Singer's Lake Crescent Resort Group is the only operating resort to retain its original character with shingle siding, wood interiors and sensitive landscaping.

14. CONDITION	<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	15. DANGER OF DEMOLITION? (SPECIFY THREAT)
16. SIGNIFICANCE	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> UNKNOWN					



17 PHOTOS AND SKETCH MAP OF LOCATION

18 LOCATED IN AN HISTORIC DISTRICT?  YES  NO  NAME

19 PUBLIC ACCESSIBILITY  YES, LIMITED  YES, UNLIMITED  NO  UNKNOWN

21 REFERENCES—HISTORICAL REFERENCES, PERSONAL CONTACTS, AND/OR OTHER

20 EXISTING SURVEYS  NR  NHL  HABS  HAER-1  HAER  NPS  STATE  COUNTY  LOCAL  OTHER

22 INVENTORIED BY

AFFILIATION

DATE

# PNRO INVENTORY

National Park Service  
 Pacific Northwest Region  
 Cultural Resources Division  
 Westin Building, Room 1920  
 2001 Sixth Avenue  
 Seattle, Washington 98121

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1. SITE I.D. NO	654	7. CLASSIFICATION	9. RATING
2. NAME(S) OF STRUCTURE	LODGE BUILDING (Singer's Tavern)	8. UTM ZONE 10. DATE 1914-15/ 1949	11. REGION PNR
3. SITE ADDRESS (STREET & NO)	Barnes Point; Lake Crescent; Highway 101	UTM EASTING A 4 0 5 5 0 5 3 2 2 8 0 0	QUAD NAME Linke Crescent
5. ORIGINAL USE	Resort Lodge	SCALE 1:24 (1:825)	
6. PRESENT USE	Seasonal Resort Lodge	CITY/VICINITY COUNTY STATE	
4. CITY/VICINITY	Approx. 20 miles S.W. of Port Angeles, Clallam, Washington		

12. OWNER/ADMIN ADDRESS  
 Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Olympic National Park, 600 East Park Ave., Port Angeles, WA 98362

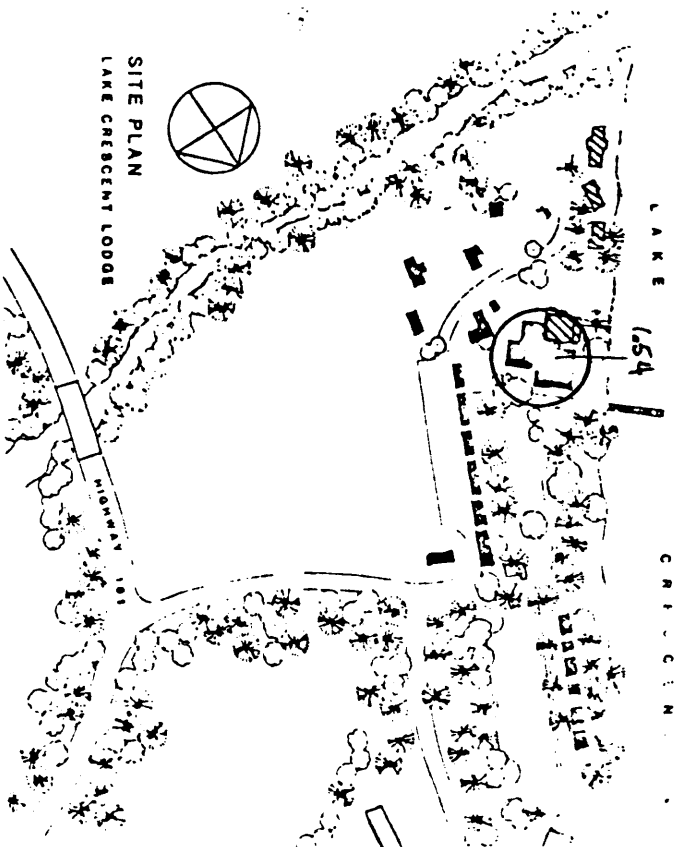
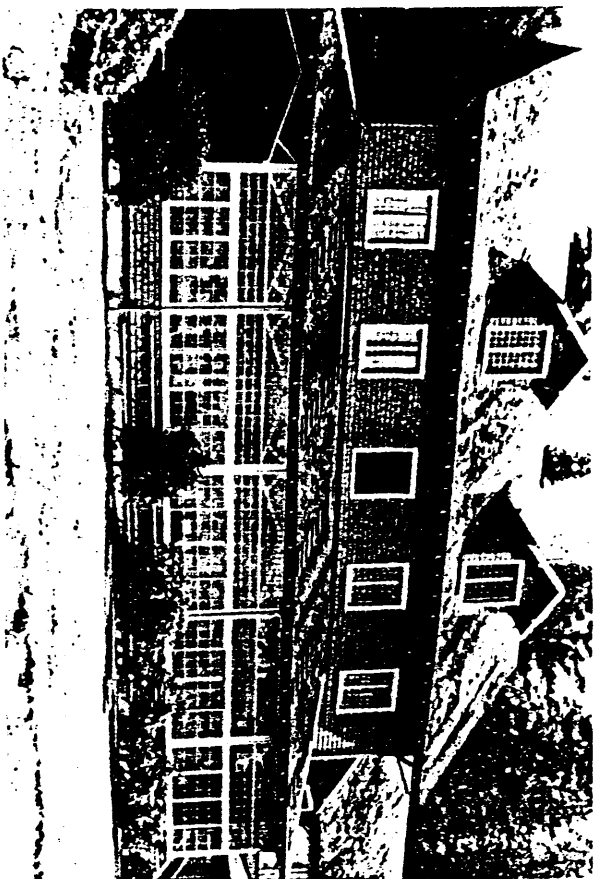
13. DESCRIPTION AND BACKGROUND HISTORY INCLUDING CONSTRUCTION DATE(S), PHYSICAL DIMENSIONS, MATERIALS, MAJOR ALTERATIONS, EXTANT EQUIPMENT, AND IMPORTANT BUILDERS, ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS, ETC.  
 The main lodge building at Singer's Lake Crescent Tavern is one of the earliest constructed structures in the resort complex. The original lodge was completed in 1915, along with twenty small sleeping cabins. In the late 1910s or early 1920s, a one-story addition was completed, doubling the size of the present dining room. In 1949, a major two-story addition was constructed on the south side of the existing lodge. Periodically, several small alterations have been made to the rear southeast section of the building. Since establishment of the resort, the main lodge has housed dining facilities and been the focal point of numerous social events and business meetings, including a 1937 meeting where President Franklin Roosevelt and key public officials engaged in discussions leading to the establishment of Olympic National Park.

Irregular in shape; measures 57' x 36' with 11'6" x 56' glass-enclosed porch on north elevation; porch on east elevation measures 12' x 48'; rebuilt kitchen wing measures 40' x 33'. Other than 1 story dining room wing, the overall lodge is 2 1/2 stories; wall construction is wood-frame; siding is wood shingles (painted); multi-gabled roof with wood shingles; hip roof on wrap around porch; post and pier foundation; multi-light casement windows; multi-light main entrance door; wrap around veranda with north elevation portion enclosed with multi-light windows; 4 gable roof dormers with casement windows; large field stone chimney on N.W. elevation. Alterations: addition of a

14. CONDITION	<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	15. DANGER OF DEMOLITION? (SPECIFY THREAT)	<input type="checkbox"/> YES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> UNKNOWN
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16. SIGNIFICANCE  
 This building contributes to the integrity of design, workmanship, setting, and sense of time and place of Singer's Tavern Group.

(Item No. 13 continued)  
 compatible, 2-story wing on the west wall of main lodge in 1949; kitchen remodeled in 1949. Siting: approx. 15-20 yds. from the Lake Crescent shoreline in a grove of trees; part of the Singer's Tavern Group.



NEG. 2:1A

18. LOCATED IN AN HISTORIC DISTRICT?  YES  NO  NAME \_\_\_\_\_

19. PUBLIC ACCESSIBILITY  YES, LIMITED  YES, UNLIMITED  UNKNOWN  NO

20. EXISTING SURVEYS  NR  COUNTY  NHL  HABS  HAER-1  HAER  NPS  STATE

21. REFERENCES—HISTORICAL REFERENCES, PERSONAL CONTACTS, AND/OR OTHER \_\_\_\_\_

Florence, Hank, Cathy Gilbert and Gail Evans. 1984. "Historic Structures Report: Lake Crescent Lodge." National Park Service, Pacific Northwest Region.

22. INVENTORIED BY Leslie Helm / Gail Evans AFFILIATION National Park Service DATE 9/82, 1984