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APR 10 1989

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Masonic Temple
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 622 South Lincoln Street not for publication
city, town Port Angeles vicinity
state Washington code WA county Clallam code 009 zip code 98362

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	_____	_____ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	_____	_____ structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	_____	_____ objects
		<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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. See continuation sheet.

Carol E. Johnson March 30, 1989
Signature of certifying official Date
Washington State Office of Archaeology & Historic Preservation
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this 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:)

Andrew Byer Entered in the National Register 5/11/89

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

SOCIAL: meeting hall

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

SOCIAL: meeting hall

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Classical Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation concretewalls concreteroof other: compositionother wood

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Masonic Temple in Port Angeles is an imposing Neoclassical structure, characterized by a veneer of rusticated concrete blocks and a monumental portico with Corinthian columns. The temple is located at the northwest corner of Lincoln Street and Seventh Avenue on three landscaped lots (approximately 21 thousand square feet), which have been graded to a level terrace about five feet above street level. Located south of the central business district, the temple was constructed at a site near other major institutional buildings including the Clallam County Courthouse (National Register, 1988), the Carnegie Library, and Roosevelt High School. Except for some minor interior modifications, the temple retains outstanding integrity.

The temple is a rectangular, two story structure that rises 55 feet and measures 100 feet across the front (east) facade and 80 feet across the side elevations. The structure is built of wood frame construction faced in a veneer of rusticated concrete blocks. It rests on a poured concrete foundation (with a small crawl space), and has a shallow hipped roof covered in asphalt shingles and composition roofing.

Fenestration is disposed symmetrically across the facade. Windows on the first story include tall round headed wooden multi-light casements with fanlights, flanked by rectangular casements. Windows on the second story are rectangular wooden casements. All windows are framed with brick surrounds. On the front facade, three double doors, set within tall arched openings, provide entry into the temple. The doors are glazed and are framed by sidelights and surmounted by fanlights with radiating muntins. A full wooden entablature crowns the structure and includes a bracketed cornice, dentillated frieze and plain architrave.

A two story portico projects about ten feet from the front facade and shelters the main entry. The portico is composed of a flat roof with entablature (which continues the main entablature), supported by four unfluted wooden columns with Corinthian capitals. The columns rest of wooden plinths and rise approximately 30 feet. The portico is accessed by a shallow flight of steps.

The front doors open onto a lobby (40 feet long and 13 feet deep) which spans the front of the building. Against the west wall of the lobby are two sets of double doors which lead to the first floor auditorium and against the south wall is a set of stairs that rise to the lodge hall. The auditorium is a large open space, 78 feet by 73 feet, that is unobstructed except for eight structural columns. Since construction, the auditorium ceiling has been lowered, which necessitated the removal of a small balcony along the east wall. Against the west wall is a platform that measures 39 feet wide and 15 feet deep and

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is elevated four feet above the main floor. The stage is flanked by small dressing and storage rooms. Rest rooms open off the northeast and southeast corners of the auditorium.

The second floor of the temple includes the lodge hall, dining hall, and eleven ancillary rooms. The lodge measures 66 feet by 46 feet and includes a beamed ceiling, wooden chair rail and cornice moldings, and a recessed balcony against the west wall. A hallway that runs the entire length of the upstairs separates the lodge from the dining room, which measures 26 feet by 55 feet. Other rooms on the second story include a kitchen (18 feet by 23 feet) to the west of the dining room, and a reception room, measuring 12 feet by 18 feet. Interior walls throughout the building are plaster and lath with wood trim.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Social History

Period of Significance

1921-1939

Significant Dates

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Earl A. Roberts, Architect

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

Distinguished by a Neoclassical facade and colonnaded portico, the Masonic Temple in Port Angeles is the most imposing example of a fraternal hall on the northern Olympic Peninsula. The well preserved structure is among the region's best examples of the Classical Revival in the early 20th century, and an enduring symbol of the prominent role played by fraternal organizations in the life of the city. In addition, for four decades after its construction in 1921, the temple served as the primary venue for important public gatherings in Port Angeles.

Historical Background: The first Masonic lodge in Port Angeles was established the same year that the city was incorporated. Port Angeles Lodge No. 69 was granted a dispensation to operate on March 27, 1890, and duly constituted by the Grand Lodge of Washington the following year. In the first decades of the 20th century, the lodge met at various downtown locations, including the upstairs hall in the First National Bank building.

In 1921, Seattle architect Earl Roberts designed a new temple to be located south of downtown at a site near the city's other imposing landmarks--the courthouse, library and high school. Lodge members contributed much of the money and labor used in construction, and the facility was dedicated in November. When completed, the structure was clearly the most majestic fraternal hall in the city, and the size and style set a standard that would be followed (but not surpassed) later that decade in new halls built by the Elks, Moose, and other fraternal and civic groups.

Throughout the early 20th century, temple members included some of the city's most prominent citizens, and the prestige of the group was underscored by the role it played at important events in the life of the city. Masons, for example, officiated when cornerstones were laid for Roosevelt High School (1912), the County Courthouse (1914), and the United States Post Office (1932).

But the temple proved to be more than just a home for the Masons. The new building also served as the primary facility in Port Angeles for large social and civic gatherings for over forty years, a site for public events ranging from dances to graduation ceremonies to wrestling matches. Some of the most colorful political gatherings in Port Angeles took place at the temple, too. For example, in 1923, the temple was the site of two mass rallies sponsored by the Ku Klux Klan, whose membership was caught up in the wave of

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

Lauridsen, G.M. and A.A. Smith. The Story of Port Angeles and Clallam County, Washington, Port Angeles: Louman and Hanford, 1937.
Martin, Paul. Port Angeles, Washington: A History. Port Angeles: Peninsula, 1983.
Port Angeles Evening News, November 23, 1921.
Russell, Jervis, ed. Jimmy Come Lately: History of Clallam County. Port Angeles: Clallam County Historical Society, 1971.

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 # _____

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property less than one

Quadrangle Name: Port Angeles Quadrangle Scale: 1:24,000

UTM References

A 1 0 4 6 7 5 9 0 5 3 2 8 7 8 0
Zone Easting Northing

C _____

B _____
Zone Easting Northing

D _____

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

Lots 16-18, Block 166, Port Angeles townsite plat.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

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

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Leonard Garfield (OAHP), edited from information supplied by Robert Willson
organization Masonic Temple Association date November 8, 1988
street & number 734 West 12th Street telephone (206) 457-8373
city or town Port Angeles state Washington zip code 98362

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nativism that swept the country during the era. Two years later, in 1925, over a thousand people crammed into the temple demanding that a Grand Jury be convened to investigate alleged prostitution and other immoral conditions in the city, leading to the formation of the Port Angeles Welfare and Law Enforcement League to "root out and eliminate evil." The temple continued to serve as a site for various public events through the Depression era, and in 1941, after the bombing of Pearl Harbor, the hall was used for the temporary billeting of Company I, 174th Infantry Regiment of the New York State National Guard, which was rushed to Port Angeles to help defend the Olympic Peninsula against Japanese invasion. Not until 1958, with the construction of a new high school auditorium, did Port Angeles have a larger or more prominent meeting hall.

Architecturally, the temple ranks with the few distinguished examples of high style architecture in Port Angeles. Together with the Courthouse and Post Office, the temple is among the county's finest expressions of the Neoclassical idiom of the early 20th century. Through an effective but economical use of classical motifs--concrete block to achieve a strongly rusticated surface, a colonnaded wooden portico, full entablature, and arched windows-- the building achieves a restrained monumentality. Architect Roberts is credited with the design of numerous apartment buildings in Seattle in the 1920s, although it is not known if he designed other buildings in Port Angeles.