D-256

HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT

ROSEMARY INN

AUGUST 1986

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OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK

CULTURAL RESOURCES DIVISION PACIFIC NORTHWEST REGION SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

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Fig. 1
Entry gate to Rosemary Inn. Drew Rocker, National Park Service, 1985.

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ROSEMARY INN

OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK, WASHINGTON

CULTURAL RESOURCES DIVISION
PACIFIC NORTHWEST REGION
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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1986

TABLE OF CONTENTS

List of Illustrations..... ix

I. Background Information
Introduction..... 3
Administrative Data..... 5
Geographic Setting..... 9
Natural Setting..... 15

II. History
Historical Context..... 19
Social History..... 29
Physical Development..... 41
Statement of Significance..... 67
Bibliography - History Section..... 73

III. Existing Conditions
Site..... 79
Rosemary Lodge
Exterior..... 93
Structure..... 99
Mechanical Systems..... 105
Electrical Systems..... 107
Room By Room Descriptions and Floor Plans..... 116
Guest Cottages
Alabam..... 121
Cara Mia..... 123
Dardanella..... 125
Dixie..... 127
Dreamerie..... 129
Honeysuckle..... 131
Indiana..... 133
Red Wing..... 135
Rock-a-Bye..... 137
Silver Moon..... 139
Summerie..... 141
Wren..... 143
Tumble Inn..... 145
Boathouse..... 147
Fireplace Shelter..... 149
Bibliography - Existing Conditions Section..... 151

IV. Objectives/Recommendations
Introduction..... 155
Site
Elements to Preserve..... 157
Immediate Stabilization..... 159
New Development..... 159

Buildings
Elements to Preserve..... 163
Immediate Stabilization..... 165
New Development..... 167
Bibliography - Objective/Recommendations Section..... 173

V. Potential Uses
Introduction..... 177
Educational Facility..... 179
Lodging..... 181
Visitor Center..... 183

Appendices
A. National Register of Historic Places Nonimation Form, Rosemary Inn..... 187
B. No Longer Extant Buildings..... 202
C. Standard Distribution List of the Cultural Resources Division, Pacific Northwest Regional Office, National Park Service..... 205

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

1. Entry Gate to Rosemary Inn.....inside cover
2. Regional Map of Pacific Northwest..... 8
3. Vicinity Map of Olympic Peninsula..... 8
4. Lake Crescent and Port Angeles Area Map..... 10
5. Barnes Point Master Plan Alternative D-1 Map..... 12
6. Barnes Point, Winter..... 14
7. Barnes Point, Summer..... 14
8. U.S. Congressman Henry Jackson at Fireplace Shelter..... 34
9. Rose Littleton, c. 1942..... 34
10. Dedication of Olympic National Park..... 36
11. Rosemary Inn Pamphlet, c. 1926..... 38
12. John Daum, c. 1915..... 40
13. Model by John Daum..... 40
14. Rosemary Camp Vegetable Garden, c. 1915..... 42
15. Rosemary Camp Buildings, c. 1915..... 42
16. Original Gate for Auto Approach, c. 1937..... 44
17. Second Gate for Auto Approach..... 44
18. Rose Littleton, Mary Daum, and Seasonal Employees, c. 1926..... 46
19. Rosemary Camp from Ferry Storm King, c. 1915..... 47
20. Lodge Before Cladding..... 48
21. Lodge With Cladding Before Additions..... 50
22. Lodge Kitchen Wing Before Additions..... 52
23. Lodge With Recreation Room and Enlarged Kitchen..... 54
24. Lodge With East Addition and Enlarged Dining Room..... 56
25. Lodge in Its Ultimate Form, c. 1926..... 56
26. Beach, c. 1915..... 58
27. Strolling Garden, c. 1926..... 60
28. Garden Structures, c. 1926..... 62
29. Historic Base Site Map, c. 1926..... 64
30. Remnants of Strolling Garden..... 80
31. Blocked View of Beach..... 80
32. Existing Conditions Site Map..... 82
33. Auto Gate, c. 1926..... 84
34. Auto Gate, 1985..... 84
35. Sundial Remnant..... 86
36. Font Remnant..... 86
37. Hollow Stump with Racoons..... 88
38. Windmill..... 88
39. Mobile Homes..... 90
40. Water Treatment Plant and Well..... 90
41. Lodge Kitchen Window..... 92
42. Lodge Central Shed Dormer..... 92
43. Lodge New Roofing..... 94
44. Lodge Soil Accretion..... 94
45. Lodge Front Porch Column..... 96
46. Lodge Kitchen Porch Columns..... 96
47. Lodge Floor Beam Under Dining Room..... 98

48. Lodge Floor Beam Under Women's Shower Room..... 100
49. Lodge Post and Footing Under Recreation Room..... 100
50. Lodge Recreation Room Roof Structure..... 100
51. Lodge Recreation Room Diagonal Bracing..... 102
52. Lodge Recreation Room Top Plate..... 102
53. Lodge Leaky Plumbing..... 104
54. Lodge Septic Tank Lid..... 104
55. Lodge Electric Resistance Heater..... 106
56. Lodge Chimney Through Guest Room #3..... 106
57. Lodge Circuit Breaker Panel..... 108
58. Lodge Outgoing Electricity..... 108
59. Lodge Lobby..... 110
60. Lodge Dining Room..... 110
61. Lodge Men's Shower Room..... 112
62. Lodge View of Lawn..... 112
63. Lodge East Addition Stairwell..... 114
64. Lodge Meat Locker..... 114
65. Lodge First Floor Plan..... 116
66. Lodge Second Floor Plan..... 118
67. Alabam, West and South..... 120
68. Alabam, East and North..... 120
69. Alabam Plan..... 121
70. Cara Mia Postcard, c. 1926..... 122
71. Cara Mia, West..... 122
72. Cara Mia Plan..... 123
73. Dardanella, South and East..... 124
74. Dardanella, North..... 124
75. Dardanella Plan..... 125
76. Dixie Postcard, c. 1926..... 126
77. Dixie Bathroom Addition..... 126
78. Dixie Plan..... 127
79. Dreamerie, North..... 128
80. Dreamerie, South..... 128
81. Dreamerie Plan..... 129
82. Honeysuckle, South and West..... 130
83. Honeysuckle, South..... 130
84. Honeysuckle Plan..... 131
85. Indiana, South..... 132
86. Indiana, East..... 132
87. Indian Plan..... 133
88. Red Wing Postcard, c. 1926..... 134
89. Red Wing Sleeping Porch Addition..... 134
90. Red Wing Plan..... 135
91. Rock-a-Bye, East..... 136
92. Rock-a-Bye, South..... 136
93. Rock-a-Bye Plan..... 137
94. Silver Moon, West..... 138
95. Silver Moon, North and West..... 138
96. Silver Moon Plan..... 139
97. Summerie, West..... 140
98. Summerie, East..... 140
99. Summerie Plan..... 141

100. Wren, South and East..... 142
101. Wren, North and West..... 142
102. Wren Plan..... 143
103. Tumble Inn from Parking Lot..... 144
104. Tumble Inn, South and West..... 144
105. Tumble Inn Bannister..... 144
106. Tumble Inn Living Room Ceiling..... 144
107. Tumble Inn, First and Second Floor Plans..... 145
108. Original Boathouse, c. 1915..... 146
109. Boathouse, East..... 146
110. Boathouse Plan..... 147
111. Fireplace Shelter from Lake Crescent..... 148
112. Fireplace Shelter from Lawn..... 148
113. Fireplace Shelter Plan..... 149
114. Rock-a-Bye Collapsed Roof..... 162
115. Wren Moss on Roof..... 162
116. Red Wing Accumulation of Bird Dung..... 164
117. Dixie Carpenter Ant Damage..... 164
118. Rock-a-Bye Hot Water Heater..... 166
119. Dardanella Oil Heater..... 166
120. Bluebird..... 200
121. Dollhouse..... 200
122. Kilkare..... 202
123. La Paloma..... 202
124. Ol' Virginny..... 204
125. Stra-lo..... 204

I. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

INTRODUCTION

This Historic Structures Report provides baseline information for preparation of construction documents and compliance requirements for the rehabilitation of the Rosemary Inn facility. Since the facility is listed on the National Register of Historic Places, protection of the complex's historically significant elements must be considered in the earliest planning stages of any project that might have an effect on its structures or landscape. This report defines those elements and provides recommendations for their preservation. The report outlines building and site deficiencies that must be addressed as part of the total rehabilitation project and provides recommendations for correcting those deficiencies. In addition, the report and accompanying drawings and notes have been prepared to aid professionals involved in immediate and future planning at the facility and to serve as record documentation of the site.

This report was prepared by the Cultural Resources Division, Pacific Northwest Region (PNRO), National Park Service, with information provided by: Olympic National Park staff, including the Pioneer Memorial Museum; National Park Concessions, Inc. (current concessions contract holder at the Lake Crescent site); Clallam County Museum, operated by the Clallam County Historical Society; North Olympic Library Systems, Port Angeles Branch, Northwest Room; University of Washington Library, Manuscript Collection; and numerous old-time guests and neighbors of Rosemary Inn.

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

- List of Classified Structures: Rosemary Inn
  LCS # 21002
  Management Category B (should be preserved)
  Proposed Use: Concession

- Planning documents proposing treatment and use of the structure; cooperative agreements; and other documents bearing on the proposed management, furnishing, and use of the structure:

  Environmental Assessment and Development Concepts: Barnes Point, Olympic National Park, Washington. NPS, DSC: June 1976.

  Development Objectives for Lake Crescent Lodge (and Hurricane Ridge), Olympic National Park, Washington. NPS: July 1981.

  Historic Structures Report, Lake Crescent Lodge, Olympic National Park. Hank O. Florence, Gail Evans for NPS, PNRO: April 1984.

  Four Historic Landscape Studies, Olympic National Park. Cathy Gilbert (project supervisor), Todd Black, Lisa Majdiah. Diane Scena for NPS, PNRO: Summer 1984.

  Rosemary - A Condition and Reuse Statement. Hank Florence for NPS, Olympic National Park: Summer 1983.

Georgia Tech Building Data Capsule: Pacific Northwest Region, Olympic National Park, Lake Crescent Lodge. Georgia Tech for NPS: 1983.

- Justification of Proposed Treatment with reference to applicable criteria in NPS "Management Policies" and NPS-28, "Cultural Resource Management Guidelines."

The Development Concept Plan of June 1976 proposes the development of Barnes Point as a major visitor contact point for Olympic National Park. Rosemary Inn occupies a strategic location on Barnes Point. Since it is listed on the National Register of Historic Places (July 1979), any proposed work at the facility will require compliance with applicable regulations implementing section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. Specifically, the comments of the Washington State Historic Preservation Officer and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation must be obtained before carrying out any project that will impact the facility's historic resources. Compliance with procedures established by NPS-28, "Cultural Resource Management Guideline" is also required. In addition, all work must meet the standards established by the Life Safety Code as contained in sub-part E of 29 CFR 1910.

- Recommended change in the proposed treatment or use of the structure, based on the degree of documentary or physical evidence, the condition of the structure, and other professional findings in the completed analysis section:

Analysis of the structures under consideration as documented in this report supports rehabilitation of the facility. Rehabilitation is required to correct problems that have occurred as a result of deferred maintenance. Electrical and mechanical equipment needs updating to meet code requirements and to make the facility habitable for year-round use. Other deficiencies are discussed in the report.

Proposed building improvements must meet the functional requirements necessary to carry out the functions determined as the future use of the facility. Equally important is the need to protect portions and features of the property which are significant to its architectural, scenic and cultural values.

- Recommendations for the documentation, cataloguing, conservation, and storage of any objects, documents, records, photographs, negatives, and tapes collected or produced as a result of the study:

This document will be sent to all parties listed on the Standard Distribution List of the Cultural Resources Division, Pacific Northwest Regional Office, National Park Service. (See Appendix C)

The record HABS drawings and other apropriate documentation produced by this project will be transferred to the Library of Congress.

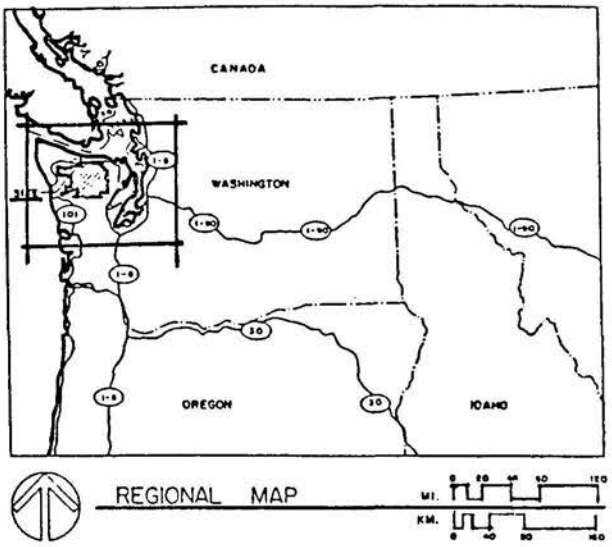

Fig. 2
Regional map of Pacific Northwest.
149/20033

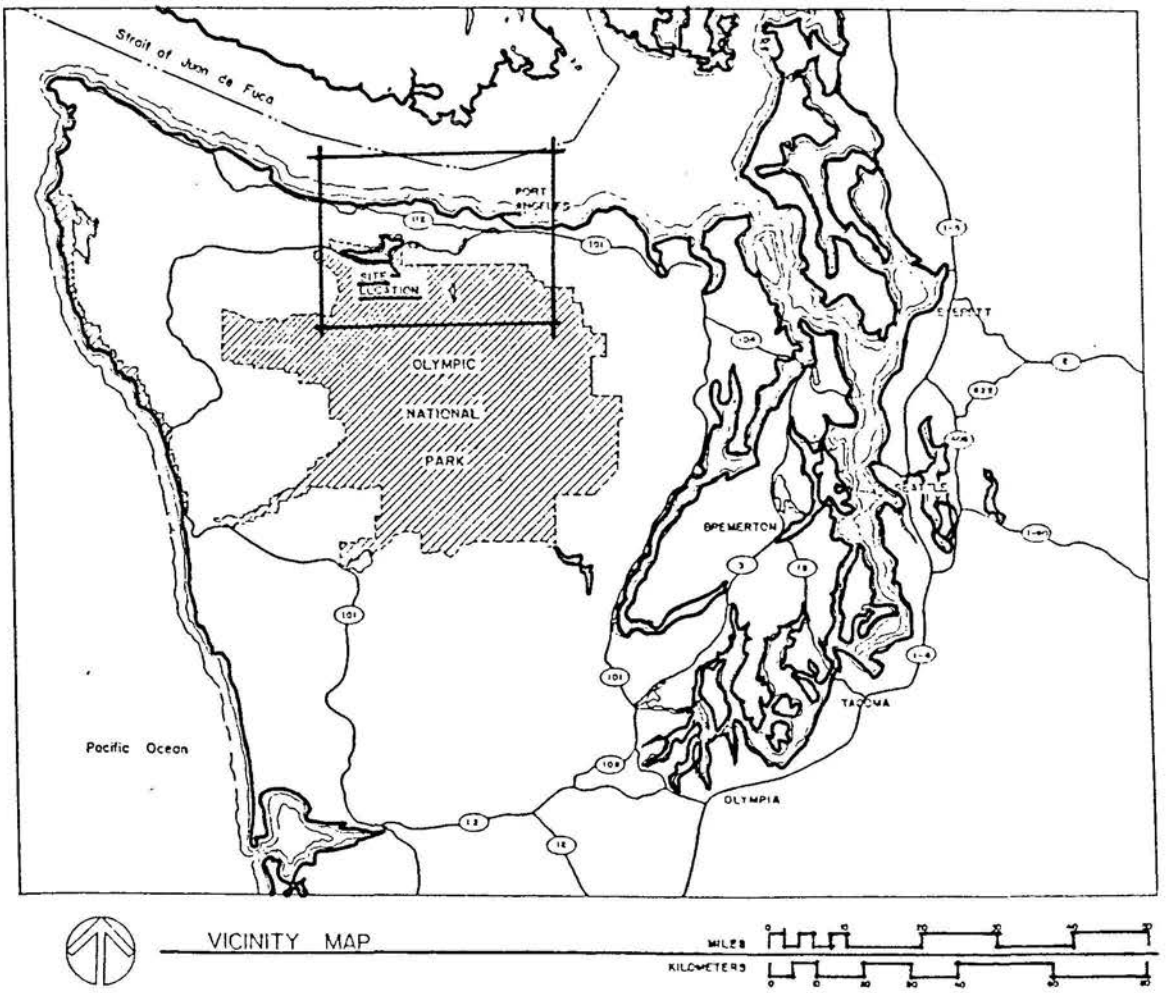

Fig. 3
Vicinity map of Olympic Peninsula.
149/20032

GEOGRAPHIC SETTING

The Olympic Peninsula in the state of Washington forms the northwestern corner of the conterminous United States. The peninsula is predominately a wilderness of glaciers, rugged mountains, dense old-growth forests, water-sculpted vegetation, and numerous rivers, streams, and lakes. Within its boundaries, encompassing close to one million acres of the peninsula's interior and sections of its coastline, is Olympic National Park.

Located in the northernmost portion of the park is Lake Crescent. The lake is ten miles long and a mile wide. It occupies a crescent-shaped trough carved by glaciers in the last ice age. Lake Crescent is more than 600 feet deep. Coincidentally, that is its height above sea level. Steep, heavily timbered ridges rise to a height of 4,600 feet to the north and south. Pyramid Peak (3100 feet) at the center of the crescent and Mt. Storm King (4500 feet) to the east rise nearly vertically opposite each other across the lake. Happy Lake Ridge and Aurora Peak are to the south.

At the foot of Mt. Storm King lies one of the lake's few stretches of flat shoreline, Barnes Point. It is a 135-acre delta formed by the now extinct Barnes Creek Glacier. Rosemary Inn is sited on the north shore of Barnes Point. Primary vehicular access to the Rosemary site is along U.S. Highway 101, which follows the southern edge of the lake.

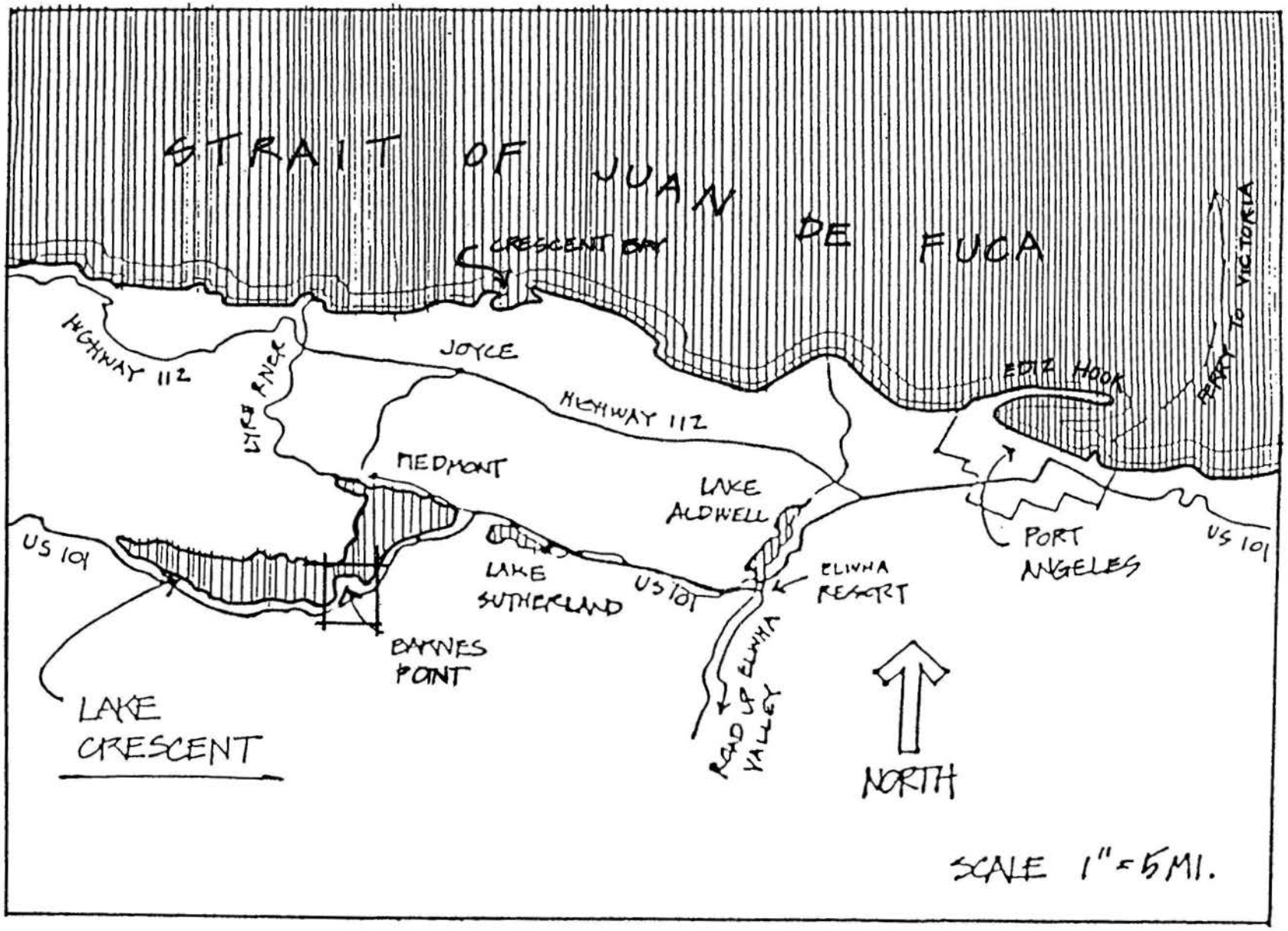

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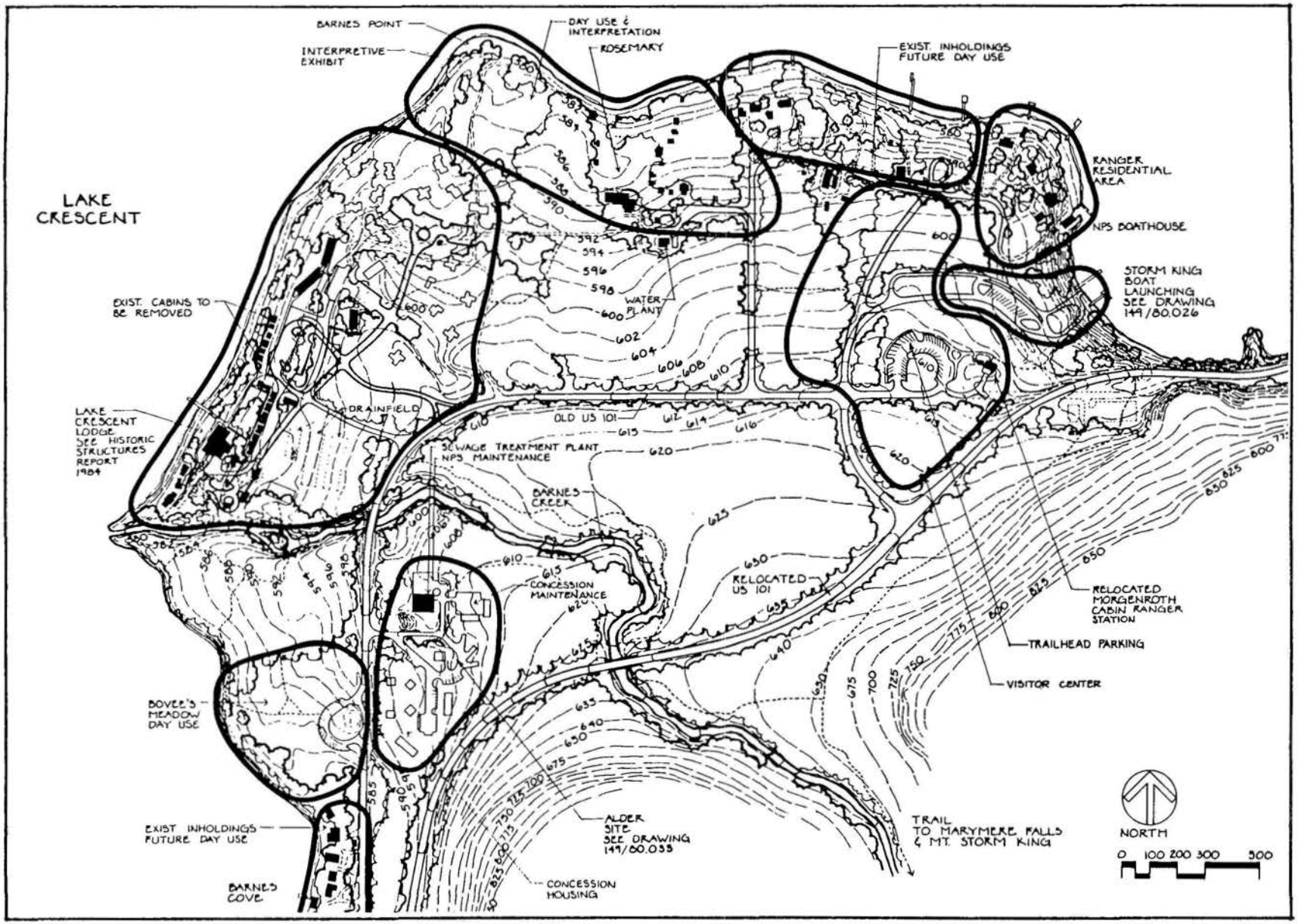
Fig. 4
Lake Crescent and Port Angeles Area Map.


LAKE CRESCENT
BARNES POINT
INTERPRETIVE EXHIBIT
DAY USE & INTERPRETATION
ROSEMARY
EXIST. INHOLDINGS FUTURE DAY USE
RANGER RESIDENTIAL AREA
NPS BOATHOUSE
STORM KING BOAT LAUNCHING SEE DRAWING 149/80,026
EXIST. CABINS TO BE REMOVED
WATER PLANT
LAKE CRESCENT LODGE SEE HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT 1984
DRAINFIELD
OLD US 101
SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT NPS MAINTENANCE
BARNES CREEK
CONCESSION MAINTENANCE
RELOCATED US 101
RELOCATED MORGENROTH CABIN RANGER STATION
TRAILHEAD PARKING
VISITOR CENTER
BOVEE'S MEADOW DAY USE
EXIST. INHOLDINGS FUTURE DAY USE
BARNES COVE
ALDER SITE SEE DRAWING 149/80,033
CONCESSION HOUSING
TRAIL TO MARYMERE FALLS & MT. STORM KING
NORTH
0 100 200 300 500

149/20035

Fig. 5
Barnes Point Master Plan Alternative D-1 Map.

CONCESSION FACILITIES

LAKE CRESCENT LODGE - DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT IS TO CONCENTRATE EXPANSION NORTH OF THE HISTORIC LODGING ZONE WHILE PROVIDING A MAXIMUM NUMBER OF SINGLE STORY UNITS, AND LEAVING THE NORTH TIP OF BARNES POINT OPEN FOR DAY USE AND INTERPRETATION. LODGE CAPACITY INCREASED TO 110 UNITS BY ADDING 70 UNITS IN 6 SINGLE STORY AND 4 TWO-STORY BUILDINGS CONCENTRATED NORTHEAST OF EXISTING LODGE, AND 6 UNITS IN SINGLE STORY COTTAGES ALONG BARNES CREEK. ENTRANCE ROAD FROM OLD U.S. 101 IS REALIGNED TO BRING THE VISITOR DIRECTLY INTO THE COMPLEX, ENHANCING VISUAL ORIENTATION. REGISTERING GUESTS ARE ROUTED THROUGH NORTH END OF MAIN PARKING AREA TO EMPHASIZE HISTORIC LODGE APPROACH. EXISTING MAIN PARKING AREA HAS BEEN EXPANDED TO ACCOMMODATE RESTAURANT GUESTS. CABIN PARKING EAST OF THE LODGE HAS BEEN RELOCATED SOUTHEAST TO REDUCE VISUAL CLUTTER SEEN FROM ENTRY ROAD.

STORE/GAS STATION - NO STORE, MOTOR BOAT RENTALS, GAS, OR BOAT GAS IS PROVIDED.

HOUSING - RELOCATED FROM ROSEMARY TO ALDER SITE FOR APPROXIMATELY 50 EMPLOYEES IN 2 DORMITORIES, 4 CABINS, 3 TRAILER SPACES, AND A MANAGER'S RESIDENCE WITH PARKING FOR 30 VEHICLES.

MAINTENANCE - CONSOLIDATED IN FENCED YARD AT ALDER SITE EAST OF EXISTING SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT. MAINTENANCE FACILITIES ARE REMOVED FROM ALL PUBLIC USE AREAS. NPS MAINTENANCE IS ADJACENT.

NPS FACILITIES

VISITOR CENTER & DAY USE - A NEW VISITOR CENTER WILL BE CONSTRUCTED FOR VISITOR CONTACT AND INTERPRETIVE EXHIBITS. PARKING WILL BE CONSTRUCTED FOR THE VISITOR CENTER, TRAILHEADS, AND DAY USE ACTIVITIES IN THE AREA. DAY USE ACTIVITIES ARE TO BE LOCATED INITIALLY IN BOVEE'S MEADOW AND WEST FROM ROSEMARY TO THE POINT. AS VISITOR USE INCREASES AND INHOLDINGS ARE ACQUIRED, THE NORTH DAY USE AREA WILL EXPAND EAST FROM ROSEMARY. IN THE LONGER TERM FUTURE, DAY USE WILL EXPAND SOUTH AND WEST AROUND BARNES COVE AS INHOLDINGS ARE ACQUIRED ON AN OPPORTUNITY BASIS. PARKING FOR BOVEE'S MEADOW AND BARNES COVES WILL BE IN 10-20 CAR LOOPS. THE ROSEMARY COMPLEX WILL BE SELECTIVELY RENOVATED FOR ADAPTIVE USE AS AN ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION CENTER OR OTHER VISITOR USE FACILITY.

RANGER STATION/TRAILHEAD - OFFICES AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE PERSONNEL TO BE LOCATED IN RENOVATED MORGENROTH CABIN. PARKING FOR MARYMERE FALLS AND OTHER TRAILS LOCATED HERE; BAYS TO BE CONSTRUCTED AS NEEDED. VISITOR CONTRACT FUNCTION LOCATED HERE UNTIL NEW VISITOR CENTER IS CONSTRUCTED. A SHORELINE TRAIL SHALL BE ESTABLISHED CONNECTING LAKE CRESCENT LODGE, ROSEMARY, DAY USE AREAS, AND THE RANGER STATION.

BOAT RAMP AND PARKING - REGRADE AND PAVE EXISTING RAMP RELOCATING PARKING TO THE NORTHWEST IN ONE PULL-THROUGH BAY ACCOMMODATING APPROXIMATELY 12 VEHICLES WITH TRAILERS. FUTURE EXPANSION COULD ACCOMMODATE APPROXIMATELY 12 ADDITIONAL VEHICLES.

CAMPING - NO CAMPING AREAS WILL BE PROVIDED.

HOUSING - EXISTING RANGER RESIDENCE AND ADJACENT RESIDENCE TO BE RETAINED FOR PERMANENT EMPLOYEES, WITH NEW OR RELOCATED QUARTERS FOR 4-6 SEASONAL EMPLOYEES TO BE ADDED IN THE SAME AREA. A NEW SERVICE ACCESS WILL BE ESTABLISHED.

MAINTENANCE - RELOCATED FROM EXISTING SITE 750' EAST OF ROSEMARY TO FENCED YARD AT ALDER SITE NORTH OF SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT. CONCESSION MAINTENANCE IS LOCATED TO THE EAST. THE EXISTING ROSEMARY CORRIDOR WILL BE RETAINED WITH CONNECTING ACCESS TO THE WATER PLANT; THE 300' OF ROAD TO THE NORTH WILL BE CLOSED AND LANDSCAPE RESTORED WHEN NO LONGER NEEDED.

BOATHOUSE - EXISTING BOATHOUSE SHALL BE RENOVATED AND ENLARGED TO INCORPORATE FIRE CACHE. PROTECTIVE JETTY TO BE CONSTRUCTED.

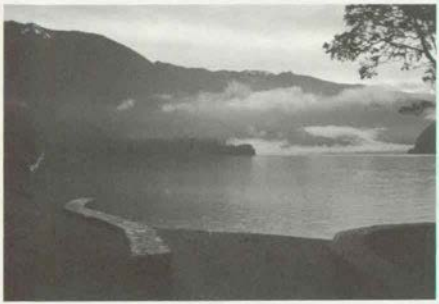


Fig. 6
Barnes Point from Sledgehammer Point, Winter, in the shadow at Happy Lake Ridge. Drew Rocker, National Park Service, 1985.

Fig. 7
Barnes Point, Summer. Drew Rocker, National Park Service, 1985.

NATURAL SETTING

Most of Barnes Point is covered with a mixed lowland, temperate forest. Several portions of the point are covered with old-growth or virgin forest. Most of the trees and many of the shrubs and ground cover plants are evergreen. The climate is so conducive to rapid vegetative growth that the ground in a denuded area can be totally covered in one year and support lush growth in three to four years.

Four species of fish are relatively abundant in Lake Crescent: rainbow trout, cutthroat trout, land-locked sockeye salmon (kokanee), and sculpin. Barnes Creek is the principal spawning ground for the cutthroat.

Mammals present in the area include the Roosevelt elk, shrew, mole, black bear, racoon, mink, river otter, spotted skunk, coyote, cougar, bobcat, mountain beaver, chipmunk, mouse, Douglas squirrel, beaver, black-tailed deer, and mountain goat.

Waterfowl utilize the lake, although not in great numbers. Numerous species of shorebirds and common forest birds inhabit the area.

II. HISTORY

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The Olympic Peninsula is a land cut off by water from the urban centers east of Puget Sound. It is deluged by rain that has encouraged the growth of dense coniferous forests. The peninsula remained, except for its outer fringe, almost untouched and undeveloped by Anglo-American settlers until the late 1880s and early 1890s. Although only five miles separated Lake Crescent in the north central section of the peninsula from the seagoing traffic at the small town of Port Crescent on the Strait of Juan de Fuca, the lack of substantial roads to the lake, the virgin forest of immense trees, poor soil, and rugged topography surrounding the lake discouraged serious attempts at farming. The task of clearing away tremendous trees and the handicap of distant markets tried the skill and stamina of even the most persevering early settlers. In the last decade of the nineteenth century early homesteaders around Lake Crescent found the experiment of farming nearly impossible.

However, located at the foot of the Olympic Mountains and edge of the rain forest, 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 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, another small log cabin resort was established in the 1890s.[1] It was this East Beach resort establishment that hosted Admiral Beardslee in 1895.

The earliest travelers to Lake Crescent effectively spread the word about the lake's abundant Beardslee trout and untrampled, breathtaking scenery. Soon after 1900, articles appearing in popular regional and national sports and travel magazines described the lake in hyperbolic prose. In 1902, the Coast magazine described the lake in glowing terms:

> It is a most beautiful and prolific body of water twelve miles long and from one to three miles wide, many hundreds of feet deep in places, and is seven hundred feet above the level of the sea. Here the snow from the surrounding mountains sends its sparkling, pure and undefiled waters in many splashing brooks and rivulets which keep the temperature very cool. High mountains rising from the shores of the lake rear their white sides and hoary crests in great majesty almost completely surrounding the shimmering inland sea of laughing, rippling waters at their feet. The fishing is magnificent, especially fly-fishing . . . the Beardslee trout is the most beautiful and delightful, the wildest and gamiest in the lake. These fish afford great sport.[2]

H.F. Dodge, writing for the Overland Monthly in 1903, expressed similar sentiments after traveling to Log Cabin Hotel on Lake Crescent from the East Coast:

> The fisherman is king at Lake Crescent . . . The mere guest who comes to breathe the fresh air, walk among the pines, feast lazily on the kaleidoscopic scenery, or perchance peevishly await the arrival of the meal hour, must expect to hear fish-talk at all hours of the day or night, and not feel hurt if he shall take his dinner alone, while the balance of the late-arriving and fish-smelling guests sit down in ravenous exhilaration at 10 o'clock p.m.[3]

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[1]The information for this section on the history of Lake Crescent is largely drawn from Gail E.H. Evans, Historic Resource Study, Olympic National Park (Seattle: Government Printing Office, 1983).

[2]"A Trip of Pleasure," The Coast, August 1902, p. 23.

[3]H.F. Dodge, "Gem of the Olympics," Overland Monthly, May 1903, p. 325.

Articles such as these greatly stimulated resort development on Lake Crescent. While the hostelries 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 Ovingtons' private tennis court. 1906 saw the opening of Marymere on Barnes Point, the first resort establishment on the lake's shaded south shore. Marymere drew immediate acclaim for its homey atmosphere and wholesome meals. One year later, Piedmont received its second hotel, the Hotel Crescent. The commodious Crescent, advertised as the "prettiest and most comfortably located" hotel on Lake Crescent, offered its guests tennis, croquet, nightly beach campfires, and even a bath and piano. At the far west end of the lake, a modest resort at Fairholm had its early beginnings around 1910. Like the resorts at East Beach and Piedmont, the Hotel Fairholm was erected at a strategic point along a major cross-county transportation route. At Fairholm boat traffic connected with a primitive road that led to the western reaches of the Olympic Peninsula.[4]

The sunny exposure of the north shore of Lake Crescent attracted other entrepreneurial resort developers in the early 1910s. Not far from Ovington's, Louis Dechman raised a sumptuously appointed retreat named Qui Si Sana ("Here Find Health") around 1913. Dr. Dechman, a Portland physician specializing in neuroses afflicting affluent city dwellers, established Qui Si Sana as a sanitarium. Here he applied his theory that liberal amounts of fresh air, physical work, and moderate exercise cured all neurological ailments found among sedentary urbanites. Although less widely known than Dechman's Qui Si Sana, Sunshine Lodge and Delbarre's Lodge also occupied small sections of Lake Crescent's north shoreline in the early 1910s.[5]

Of all these early Lake Crescent resort establishments built before 1914, not one remains in 1986. Fire was a constant threat and ultimately claimed Marymere (ca. 1914), Hotel Crescent (1919), and Log Cabin Hotel (1932). Others simply fell out of vogue as resort havens and were left to deteriorate, were demolished by new unappreciative owners, or were remodeled so extensively as to lose any semblance of their former appearance.[6]

---

[4]Evans, Historic Resource Study, pp. 248-51.
[5]Ibid., pp. 250-52.
[6]Ibid., pp. 248-52.

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 Fairholm, 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. In 1907 a local Port Angeles newspaper noted the deplorable condition of the road between Port Crescent and Piedmont on the lake: "Getting into Lake Crescent from Port Crescent are [sic] such as to make any man who tries it a fit candidate for the lunacy commission . . ."[7] The following year Sam Hill, father of the good road building movement in the state of Washington, visited Port Angeles and Lake Crescent, and he encouraged a project of building a better road between Port Angeles and the lake.[8] Perhaps his visit had some impact: by 1911 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.[9]

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, the Marjory, to transport travelers across Lake Crescent, as well as to various resort establishments around the lake's edge.[10] One year later, the county launched a second ferry, the Storm King, ninety feet long and with a capacity for thirty vehicles.[11] So popular were these ferries, that between June and August, 1915, traffic across Lake Crescent increased nearly seven-fold.[12] For the first time conditions for resort development on the southern shore at Lake Crescent appeared favorable.

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[7]"Question of Development," Olympic Leader, 26 July 1907, p. 1.

[8]G.M. Lauridsen and A.A. Smith, The Story of Port Angeles: An Historical Symposium (Seattle: Lowman and Hanford, 1937), p. 225.

[9]"Story of Lake Cresent," Olympic Leader, 9 June 1911.

[10]Jervis Russell, Ed., Jimmy Come Lately (Port Orchard, Washington: Publisher's Printing, 1971); Transportation: Trails and Roads, by Samuel Howard Morse, p.72.

[11]"Ferry Launching Sunday, The 16th," Olympic Leader, 7 May 1915, p. 1.

[12]"Ferry Traffic Increased Seven Fold," Olympic Leader, 3 September 1915, p. 1.

With the Marjory and the Storm King in service, a continuous uninterrupted modern thoroughfare extended from Seattle to Mora on the western coast of the Olympic Peninsula. As never before, the newly completed Olympic Highway, or "Georgian Circuit"[13], provided the new motoring tourist with easy and affordable access to the Olympic Peninsula's "panoramas of water and mountain scenery; countless glacial and mountain streams dashing and foaming on their way to the sea; beautiful lakes, nestling in the heavily forested foothills of the rugged Olympics . . . . "[14] Resort development on Lake Crescent received new impetus for growth.

It was against 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. Construction at Singer's Lake Crescent Tavern (Lake Crescent Lodge) was begun in 1914. That same year, Rose Littleton, former proprietress of the fire-ravaged Marymere Inn, founded the nearby Rosemary Inn.

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[13]"Olympic Way: Clallam County's Pride," Olympic Leader, 11 June 1915, p. 1.

[14]"Olympic Peninsula: A Wonderland of Scenery," Olympic Leader, 25 June 1915, p. 1.

SOCIAL HISTORY

Rose Littleton was an enterprising woman. Lured by glowing reports of the beautiful scenery, temperate climate, and fantastic business opportunities, she arrived in Port Angeles in June 1898. There, and later at Lake Crescent, she cooked and successfully operated several restaurants, including that in the Marymere Hotel prior to purchasing it from Sarah Barnes.[15]

Almost immediately after the loss of Marymere by fire in the spring of 1914, Littleton built anew on a fifteen-acre tract she had previously acquired from the estate of Sarah Barne's son, Paul. The Paul Barnes' homestead was north of the creek that bears his name and was the first settlement on Lake Crescent. Rosemary Camp was named for Rose Littleton and her lifelong assistant, Mary Daum.[16] The first entry on the register is June 20, 1914.[17]

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[15]Jervis Russell, Ed. Jimmy Come Lately: History Of Clallam County (Port Angeles, Washington: Clallam County Historical Society, 1971), pp. 405-6.

[16]Lauridsen and Smith, The Story Of Port Angeles, p. 214.

[17]All guest registers for Rosemary Inn are extant and in the possession of the Pioneer Memorial Museum Library, Olympic National Park, Port Angeles, Washington.

To reach Rosemary in the first season of operation, a Seattle traveler took the ferry Whatcom on a seven-hour cruise through the "Mediterranean of America" to Port Angeles. Touring cars were available there for the twenty-mile, one-hour drive to East Beach.[18]

The lengthy journey undoubtedly heightened the sense of retreat into the wilderness. The extension of the Olympic Highway to Port Angeles in 1915 provided the motoring tourist with easy and comfortable access to the lake.[19] From East Beach, the ferries Marjory (1914) and Storm King (1915) transported tourists and automobiles down the lake to Rosemary.

Compared to the stylish and sophisticated Lake Crescent Tavern, Rosemary was from the start a family establishment. Chief among its attractions was Littleton's home cooking par excellence, served family style in the dining room of the main building. The beach provided bathing and swimming for children.[20]

Rosemary first attracted notable attention in July 1915, when the Washington State Newspaper Association and the Washington County Treasurers' Association convened in Port Angeles. Over two hundred of the conventioneers united for a day aboard the newly-commissioned ferry Storm King for a grand tour of Lake Crescent. Present were Governor Lister, U.S. Senator Miles Poindexter, U.S. Congressmen Lin Hadley and Albert Johnson, University of Washington President Dr. Henry Suzzallo, and most prominent editors and treasurers in the state. The resort operators cooperated in a spirit of friendship which generally characterized their relationships throughout the Lake Cresent resort area. The entertainment committee, including Mrs. Al Singer of Singer's Lake Crescent Tavern and Rose Littleton, planned the excursion and lunch aboard the ferry. Stops were made at Qui Si Sana, Fairholm, Ovington's, and Singer's Tavern. Storm King came close to shore at Rosemary, and salutes were exchanged by those aboard and on shore.[21]

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[18]The "Mediterranean of America" is the Puget Sound and Strait of Juan De Fuca. "The Story of Lake Cresent," p. 1.

[19]"Olympic Peninsula," p. 1.

[20]"Lake Resorts Enjoying Good Business This Year," Port Angeles Evening News, 7 August 1916, p. 3.

[21]Lauridsen and Smith, The Story of Port Angeles, pp. 270-71; Russell, Jimmy Come Lately, pp. 410-11.

The completion of the Olympic Highway along the south shore of Lake Crescent in 1922 profoundly affected the resorts. Previously at a comparative disadvantage because of the Barnes Point location, Rosemary suddenly benefited from much improved accessibility. Weekend getaways from the Puget Sound area became possible, as did jaunts from Port Angeles for Littleton's renowned cooking. Business boomed. Registrations during the summer of 1921 were about 400; in the summer of 1922, they nearly doubled. The tourist season, previously from mid-April to the beginning of September, was extended on a limited basis year-round. Rosemary Inn entered its Golden Age, to last through the 1920s.

Littleton's hospitality and the respite from the pressures of urban life were Rosemary's appeal:

> Let's loaf and live awhile on the "last frontier."
>
> Here, by the glistening blue waters of Lake Crescent you can forget the hustling world, vacationing in perfect comfort.
>
> The food is wonderful, the informal friendliness, the atmosphere, that of a large house party at a hospitable, luxurious country home.[22]

Ever attentive, Littleton treated guests specially. Each party, for example, was offered the selection of a private table in the dining room for the duration of their visit.[23] The beach remained a focal point for children. Tennis and croquet were offered. Boats were provided to guests in search of Beardslee trout or a leisurely paddle. "Inclination alone" governed more direct contact with the wilderness by hiking on the numerous trails. Evenings were turned to cook-outs and story telling at the fireplace on the beach. Summer seasonal employees included Kathryn Morganroth, daughter of Olympic Forest Reserve Ranger-At-Large Chris Morgenroth, and Mary Macy, daughter of his successor and the park's first superintendent, Preston P. Macy. On Thursday evenings, the employees performed skits for the amusement of guests.[24] At night, guests enjoyed the quiet of the forest.

The Great Depression severely reduced tourism to Lake Crescent. The nature of the resort's business also changed. Intended as a point of destination, Rosemary became primarily a stopover enroute across the Olympic Peninsula via the extended Olympic Highway. A review of the registries reveals that most weekday guests in the 1930's stayed only overnight.

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[22]A flyer advertising Rosemary Inn, c. 1926.

[23]Interview with Mrs. Preston P. (Ester) Macy, Seattle, Washington, 15 August 1985.

[24]Interview with long-time Rosemary customer and wife of a Lake Cresent Ranger (1938), Mrs. John (Florence) Nattinger, Port Angeles, Washington, 15 July 1985.

Fig. 8
U.S. Congressman Henry Jackson addressing an audience at the fireplace shelter, c. 1942. Pioneer Memorial Museum Collection.

Fig. 9
Rose Littleton, c. 1942. Pioneer Memorial Museum Collection.

Among Rosemary Inn's most prominent visitors during the 1930's were United States political leaders who played major roles in the establishment of the Olympic National Park. Less than a year before the passage of the bill authorizing creation of the park, President Franklin D. Roosevelt toured the Olympic Peninsula. On September 31, and October 1, 1937, the Presidential party visited Lake Crescent. The entourage stayed at Singer's Lake Crescent Tavern. According to local legend, they breakfasted at Rosemary, though the Presidential party did not sign the guest registry.[25]

1942 was the last full season of operation during the Littleton era. Her final guests were U.S. Congressmen Henry Jackson, of Washington, and William H. Stevenson, of Wisconsin, and Olympic National Park Superintendent Macy. Rosemary opened for two days in mid-July, 1943. Congressman Stevenson returned along with Congressman and future Vice-Presidential aspirant Estes Kefauver of Tennessee.

Owing to advanced age and declining health, Rose Littleton agreed to sell Rosemary Inn to the National Park Service in 1943. Complications surrounding the transfer of ownership made it difficult for all concerned. In 1943, as a courtesy to the National Park Service to simplify accounting procedures, Littleton donated her personal property for the operation of Rosemary directly to National Parks Concessions, Inc., the new concessions operator.[26] In return, it was agreed that she would be allowed to remain in her residence, Tumble Inn, and receive meals during the operating season free of charge for the balance of her life.[27] Unfortunately, the acquisition of Rosemary was delayed by a year due to government red tape, during which time National Parks Concessions received all profits from the restaurant, but Littleton, near the end of her resources, was compelled to pay such expenses as taxes and insurance. Superintendent Macy, who considered writing "Eleanor,"[28] and Littleton's attorney eventually persuaded National Parks Concessions to pay an agreeable settlement in reimbursement for expenses and back rent.[29]

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[25]Evans, Historic Resource Study., p. 257.

[26]Joseph E. Taylor, National Park Service, San Francisco, California, to Preston Macy, Olympic National Park, Port Angeles, Washington, 17 September 1942.

[27]Rose Littleton, deed conveying personal property to National Parks Concessions, Inc., 3 July 1943.

[28]W.W. Thompson, National Parks Concessions, Inc., Mammoth Cave, Kentucky, to O.A. Tomlinson, National Park Service, San Francisco, California, 10 April 1944.

[29]B.F. Manbey, Olympic National Park, Port Angeles, Washington, to W.W. Thompson, National Parks Concessions, Inc., Mammoth Cave, Kentucky, 13 May 1944.

Fig. 10
Dedication of Olympic National Park at Rosemary Inn. Olympic National Park Superintendent's Report, June, 1946.

Left to right:

Judge Connelly of Spokane
Mr. Skinner, Secretary's party
Secretary of the Interior Julius A. Krug
Assistant Secretary Davidson
(not known)
Congressman Henry Jackson M. Jackson (head showing)
Governor Mon C. Wallgren
Senator Hugh B. Mitchell
Olympic National Park Superintendent Preston P. Macy (on porch)
Mr. Con Matske (on porch)

National Parks Concessions found itself besieged not only by demands for an unanticipated payment to Littleton, but concern from Littleton's long established, personally loyal customers.[30] Under threat of eviction -- the personal property was their's, but the real property was still Littleton's -- they were reluctant to assemble a crew for the next season.[31] Lodge records indicate that the commercial lodging operation at the resort never recommenced after 1942. National Parks Concessions operated the restaurant at Rosemary until 1951, when they acquired the contract to operate nearby (Singer's) Lake Crescent Lodge. Rosemary has since served continuously as a dormitory for National Parks Concessions seasonal employees working elsewhere on Barnes Point. The current concession contract stipulates that use of Rosemary as a dormitory will cease as of December 1985.

The dedication ceremony of the Olympic National Park was held June 15, 1946, on the lawn at Rosemary. Present once again was Congressman Henry Jackson, who had established a reputation as a booster of the park; also, Secretary of the Interior Julius A. Krug, U.S. Senator Hugh Mitchell, Governor Mon C. Wallgren, and Rose Littleton's faithful friend, Superintendent Preston Macy. Littleton had by that time passed away.[32]

Attitudes towards Rosemary have since waxed and waned. It is fondly remembered by old time guests and neighbors. Graham Ralston, Rose Littleton's accountant and executor of her estate, has worked to insure Rosemary's preservation as chairman of the Clallam County Heritage Advisory Board. In 1978, Rosemary was successfully nominated to the National Register of Historic Places by Clallam County Historian Patrick Neal. Additional information has been collected by National Park Service Historian Gail Evans and Architectural Technician Andrew Rocker.

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[30]W.W. Thompson, National Parks Concessions, Inc., Mammoth Cave, Kentucky, to Preston Macy, Olympic National Park, Port Angeles, Washington, 31, March 1944.

[31]W.W. Thompson, National Parks Concessions, Inc., Mammoth Cave, Kentucky, to B.F. Manbey, Olympic National Park, Port Angeles, Washington, 16 May 1944.

[32]"Dedication of Olympic National Park at Rosemary Inn Saturday Afternoon," Port Angeles Evening News, 15 June 1946, p. 1.

Fig. 12
John Daum, c. 1915. Mrs. Roger (Gwenevieve Daum) O'Meara family album.

Fig. 13
Model for a small boat by John Daum. Drew Rocker, National Park Service, 1985.

PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT

John Daum, brother of Rose Littleton's lifelong employee Mary Daum, designed and constructed all of the buildings which comprise the Rosemary Inn complex. Daum was not an architect but a true denizen of the Craftsman age. Possessing a fine eye, he worked skillfully with hand tools. Because of the site's remoteness, he used materials available at the site, primarily cedar and fir. Daum fabricated both interior and lawn furniture as well.[33] After the buildings were complete and even into his old age, Daum performed the services of handyman not for need of money but love of the place.[34]

Rosemary Camp was carved out of dense forest and opened in an incomplete state in June 1914. There was very little "hard" construction at first. Greeting guests arriving by way of Lake Crescent was a peeled log gate proclaiming "ROSEMARY". There were also a pier to dock the ferries and an adjacent boat house. The thirty-foot-tall steel windmill, which pumped water from the lake, was near the

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[33]Daum built other high-quality "Craftsman" cottages on Lake Crescent and during winters built homes of similar character in Port Angeles. He is remembered by Port Angeles senior citizens who are familiar with his work. Many of his possessions, including some photographs and working drawings, are owned by his niece, Mrs. Roger (Gwenevieve Daum) O'Meara, Lake Crescent, Washington, 21 August 1985.

[34]Preston Macy, Olympic National Park, Port Angeles, Washington, to W.W. Thompson, National Parks Concessions, Inc., Mammoth Cave, Kentucky, 18 May 1943.

Fig. 14
Rosemary Camp, c. 1915. The strolling garden was preceded by a vegetable garden. Pioneer Memorial Museum Collection.

Fig. 15
Rosemary Camp, c. 1915, consisted of the main building and tent-roof cottages. (no longer extant) Pioneer Memorial Museum Collection.

shore. On the opposite, south end of the clearing and oriented toward the lake was a one-and-one-half-story building which served as Littleton's residence and the kitchen in which meals for guests were prepared. Only the windmill and the boat house, later modified, remain from this early stage of development. The site organization and spacial pattern, with the main lodge at the south edge of the clearing and guest facilities along the forest edge to the waterfront, remains intact today.

The landscape and buildings continued to evolve into the 1920s. The clearing with vegetable garden developed into an elaborate floral garden. Ornamental shrubs and flowers included: laurel, mock orange, rose, lilac, lily, honeysuckle, clematis, and apple and locust trees. Several vine-covered rustic log trellises framed a diagonal path from the lake to the lodge, creating a sequential experience during approach. Scattered throughout this strolling garden were a variety of features popular during the 1920s, including stone fonts, birdbaths, and sundials, of which there are remnants today. A now overgrown tennis court was added along the east edge of the clearing. Rosemary became a wilderness retreat of considerable cultural refinement.

Rosemary Lodge itself was built in phases. The first was a rectangular two-story frame structure with sleeping rooms above and dining room and lounge below, and a one-and-one-half story east wing housing the kitchen. Sheathing planks were left exposed during the lodge's first season of operation. Cedar shingles, peeled bark cladding, and cornerboards were subsequently applied. For awhile the lodge and earlier kitchen and residential building existed side by side, the latter being removed before further work on the lodge was undertaken.

Over the years, the lodge experienced several additions east and west. First the porch on the east end was enclosed and extended further east. A large, rectangular one-story recreation room was added to the west. The kitchen in the east wing was further enlarged and a second floor of sleeping rooms was added above it. At the same time, the dining room was enlarged by extending two walls under shed roofs. Vertical board cladding was placed in the gables.

As construction on the lodge progressed, the tent-roofed structures were gradually replaced by a series of eighteen individually crafted and unique guest cottages. Each had a character and name of its own: Dreamerie, Indiana, Alabam, Honeysuckle, Wren, Blue Bird, Red Wing, Silver Moon, Cara Mia, Dixie, Summerie, La Paloma, Rock-A-Bye, Ol' Virginny, Dardanella, Stra-Lo, Doll House, and Kil Kare. Like the tents, the cottages were, for the most part, sited along the forest edge. The lodge reached its mature form and the cottages were all in place by 1926, the first year guests' quarters were recorded in the registry.

Fig. 16
Rose Littleton below the original gate for auto approach, c. 1937. Pioneer Memorial Museum Collection.

Fig. 17
The second Rosemary gate for auto approach was made from fragments of the gate by the lake. Marty Stupich, National Park Service, 1983.

The nature of the waterfront changed and the site as a whole was affected dramatically in 1922, when the Olympic Highway linked areas around the south side of Lake Crescent. Approach by automobile, which undoubtedly stimulated much of the expansion, was acknowledged by another rustic gate proclaiming "ROSEMARY" erected facing the road. At some undocumented time, both "ROSEMARY" gates were taken down, and a new gate by the parking lot was assembled using lettering from the first one by the shore. The principal means of access having been diverted from the lake with the ferry service discontinued, a fireplace shelter was built at the water's edge.

During tenancy by National Parks Concessions, both the buildings and the landscape have experienced neglect and decay. Untended snags from the encroaching forest are infested with carpenter ants, and they in turn have claimed five of the cottages: La Paloma, Ol' Virginny, Stra-Lo, Doll House, and Kil Kare. Blue Bird was burned in error. Miscellaneous outbuildings have been removed, including the laundry, employee cabin, toilet house, woodsheds, barn, and garage; several of these outbuildings were cited in the National Register nomination as contributing to Rosemary's historic character. The remaining structures have, however, experienced little modification. In 1980 and 1981, employee showers were inserted in what had been the kitchen of the lodge.[35] Rosemary, fortunately, has worked its magic on the National Parks Concession seasonal employees, who have generally treated the buildings and furnishings with genuine respect.

Recent stabilization efforts by the Olympic National Park include leveling the perimeter foundation at Rosemary Lodge, replacing the sawn cedar shingles on the roof with like kind, and reconstructing the rotted ends of exposed rafters. Cutting back the forest's edge is planned for Autumn 1985. The generally good condition of these buildings after many years of neglect in the wet climate of the Olympic Penninsula is a tribute both to the craftsmanship of John Daum and the inherent qualities of Western Red Cedar.

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[35]Since Rosemary Inn was listed on the National Register of Historic Places before 1981, drawings for the proposed alterations were submitted to the Washington State Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation for prior review. The SHPO concluded that the project would have "little impact on the property." David M. Hansen, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia, Washington, to Daniel J. Tobin, Jr., National Park Service, Seattle, Washington, 19 August 1981.

Fig. 18
Rose Littleton (left), Mary Daum (center), and seasonal employees, c. 1926. Pioneer Memorial Museum Collection.

Fig. 19
Approach to Rosemary Camp from Lake Crescent by the ferry Storm King, c. 1915 Clallam County Museum Collection.

ROSEMARY

Fig. 20
The lodge built but not yet clad in shingles, and the former main building still standing. Simmer Studio, Pioneer Memorial Museum Collection.

ROSEMARY

Fig. 21
The lodge clad in shingles and former main building removed. Pioneer Memorial Museum Collection.

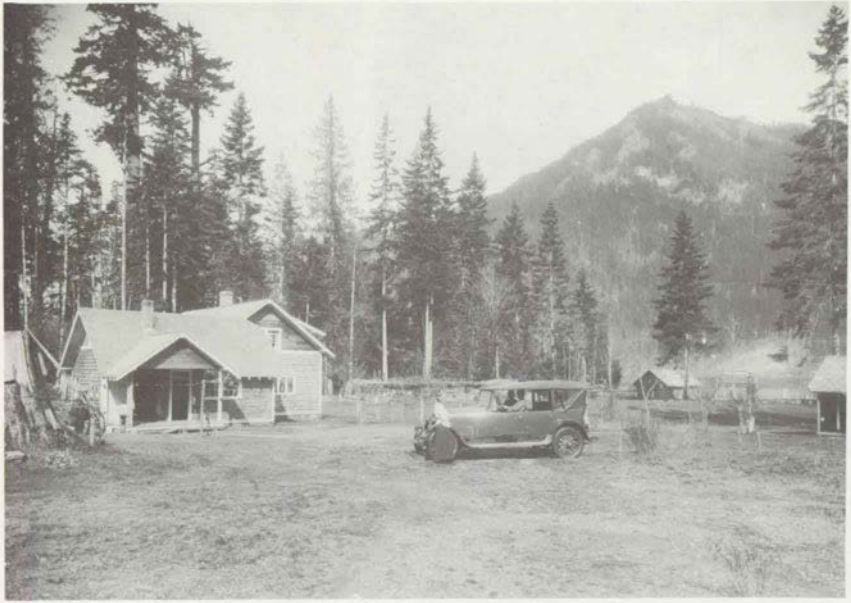

Fig. 22
Kitchen wing of the lodge in its earliest form. Pioneer Memorial Museum Collection.

Fig. 23
Rosemary Lodge with recreation room addition (west) and extension of kitchen (east). Pioneer Memorial Museum Collection.

Fig. 26
The beach, c. 1915. Simmer Studio, Pioneer Memorial Museum Collection.

"Rosemary", Lake Crescent, Wash.

Fig. 27
The beach was maintained as open while the garden reached its mature state, c. 1926. Simmer Studio, Pioneer Memorial Museum Collection.

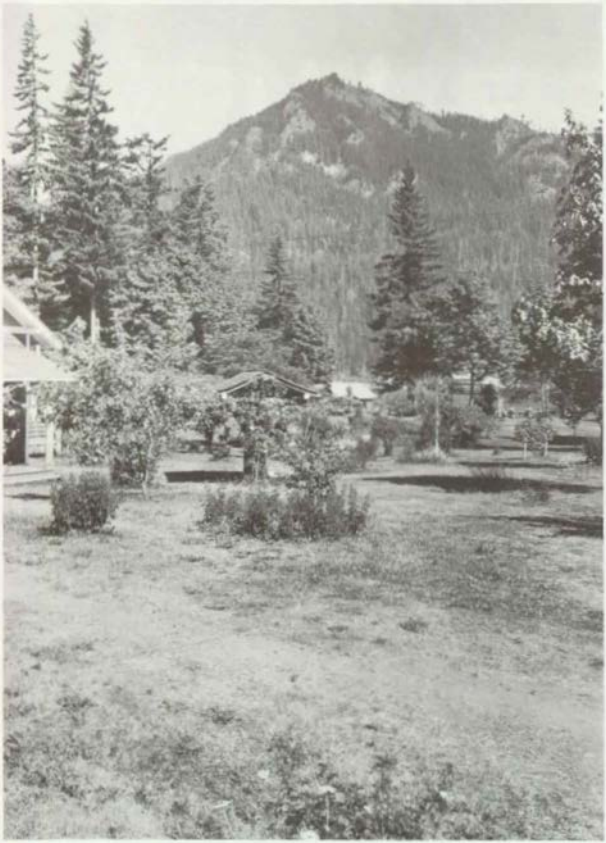

Fig. 28
Garden structures, c. 1926. Pioneer Memorial Museum Collection.

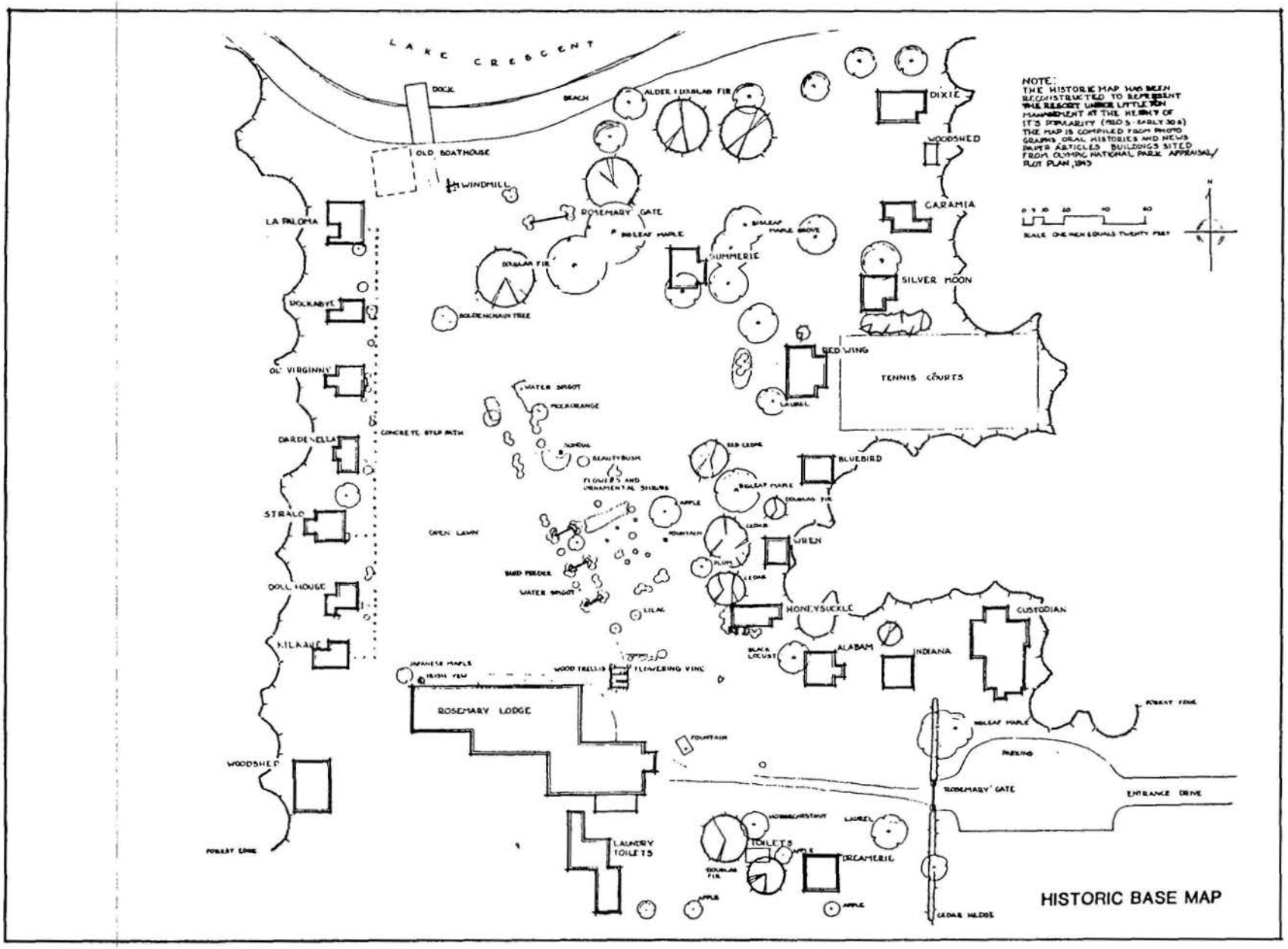

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Fig. 29
Historic Base Site Map for Rosemary Inn, c. 1926. Reprinted, by permission, from Cathy Gilbert, Project Supervisor, Four Historic Landscape Studies.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Rosemary Inn is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. National Register criteria for evaluation of significance states:

> The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:
>
> A. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
>
> B. That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
>
> C. That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
>
> D. That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

The buildings and landscape of Rosemary Inn possess integrity of:

Location. The original siting of the buildings and vernacular garden is undisturbed.

Design. Rosemary has undergone little alteration since its most significant historical period.

Setting. The site retains its historic natural and man-made features, as well as their relationship to the wilderness.

Materials and workmanship. Most alterations and additions were made by the same craftsman in the vocabulary of his earlier work.

Feeling and association. Rosemary conveys an aesthetic appeal and historic sense of its heyday. It is often described as "stuck in time".

Criterion A

Rosemary Inn reflected America's growing idealization of and appreciation for natural wilderness settings. Urban Americans during the Lake Crescent resort era increasingly turned to nature for mental and physical diversion and refreshment. At the same time, they demanded such technological amenities of the day as indoor plumbing and electricity. Rosemary offered the then modern conveniences at the edge of the nation's "last frontier."

As the popularity of the automobile grew, remote wilderness areas for the first time became accessible to millions of Americans. The development of Rosemary, both as a social institution and architecturally, was directly tied to the extension of the Olympic Highway, from the Puget Sound, across the southern shore of the lake, and on to the Pacific Coast.

Of regional importance, the Lake Crescent resorts were the first examples of recreational development on the Olympic Peninsula. Other smaller, more rustic resorts existed in isolation elsewhere on the Peninsula, but the comparative accessibility, unsurpassed beauty, and sport fishing of Lake Crescent encouraged early development of the complimentary group of resorts. Of the twelve individually-owned, privately-operated resorts of the Lake Crescent resort era, Rosemary is one of only two that survive.

Criterion B

Rosemary first attracted the attention of notoriety during its second season of operation, 1915. Proprietress Rose Littleton helped organize an excursion aboard the newly-commissioned ferry Storm King for two-hundred conventioneers, including Governor Lister, U.S.

Senator Miles Poindexter, U.S. Congressmen Lin Hadley and Albert Johnson, University of Washington President Dr. Henry Suzzallo, and the most prominent newspaper editors and county treasurers in the state. Storm King came close to shore at Rosemary, and salutes were exchanged by those aboard and on shore.

Among Rosemary's most prominent visitors were United States politicians who played major roles in the establishment of the Olympic National Park. Local legend says that President Franklin D. Roosevelt breakfasted at Rosemary during the 1937 tour of the Olympic Penninsula which secured his support for the park. The dedication ceremony of Olympic National Park was held in 1946 on the lawn at Rosemary. Present were Secretary of the Interior Julius A Krug, U.S. Senator Hugh Mitchell, Governor Mon C. Wallgren, and U.S. Congressman Henry Jackson.

Rosemary's last season of operation as a resort was in 1942. The last guests were U.S. Congressmen William H. Stevenson and Henry Jackson. Rosemary opened for two days in 1943. Congressman Stevenson returned with Congressman and future vice-Presidential aspirant Estes Kefauver.

Criterion C

Rosemary was designed and constructed by master craftsman John Daum. True to the ideals of the Arts and Crafts movement then popular in the United States, Daum worked at a high level of quality with hand tools and natural materials. The lodge, cottages and outbuildings are individually and uniquely crafted. In the Craftsman spirit, he artfully fabricated many of the still-intact furnishings. Delight is the purpose of a resort, and this craftsmanship is Rosemary's source of delight. Rosemary is an outstanding expression of the Craftsman era in American architecture.

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III. EXISTING CONDITIONS

SITE

Despite years of neglect, the building patterns and spatial relationships established at Rosemary Inn during the Littleton era are remarkably intact today. The site remains in an isolated clearing along Lake Crescent. Rosemary Lodge is at the south edge of the clearing, and guest cottages are sited along the forest's edge perpendicular to the lake. Neither the clearing nor the natural boundaries have been significantly disturbed. The diagonal orientation of Littleton's strolling garden is indicated by a few floral and garden feature remnants.

Neglect has had deleterious effects on both the grounds and buildings of Rosemary. Snags, some quite old and supporting new growth, are infested with carpenter ants which have attacked the buildings. Also, big-leafed maple, alder and fir have encroached over the years so that some of the cottages along the clearing's edge now lie in almost constant shade. To reduce the threat, the Olympic National Park plans to cut the forest back to its previous edge during the winter of 1985-86.

Many of the plants introduced by Littleton remain on the site. These include laurel, lilac, azalea, plum, and others. Their condition reflects lack of care. Cedar shrubs by the gate have grown into a dense wall, visually separating the lodge from the approach by automobile. Likewise, the ornamental fir planted inside the galvanized steel windmill has become a mature tree, rendering the windmill inoperative and deforming the structure. The diagonal path across the lawn has lost its definition. Remnant structures include two water fonts and the sundial. The trellises and the bell tower are no longer extant.

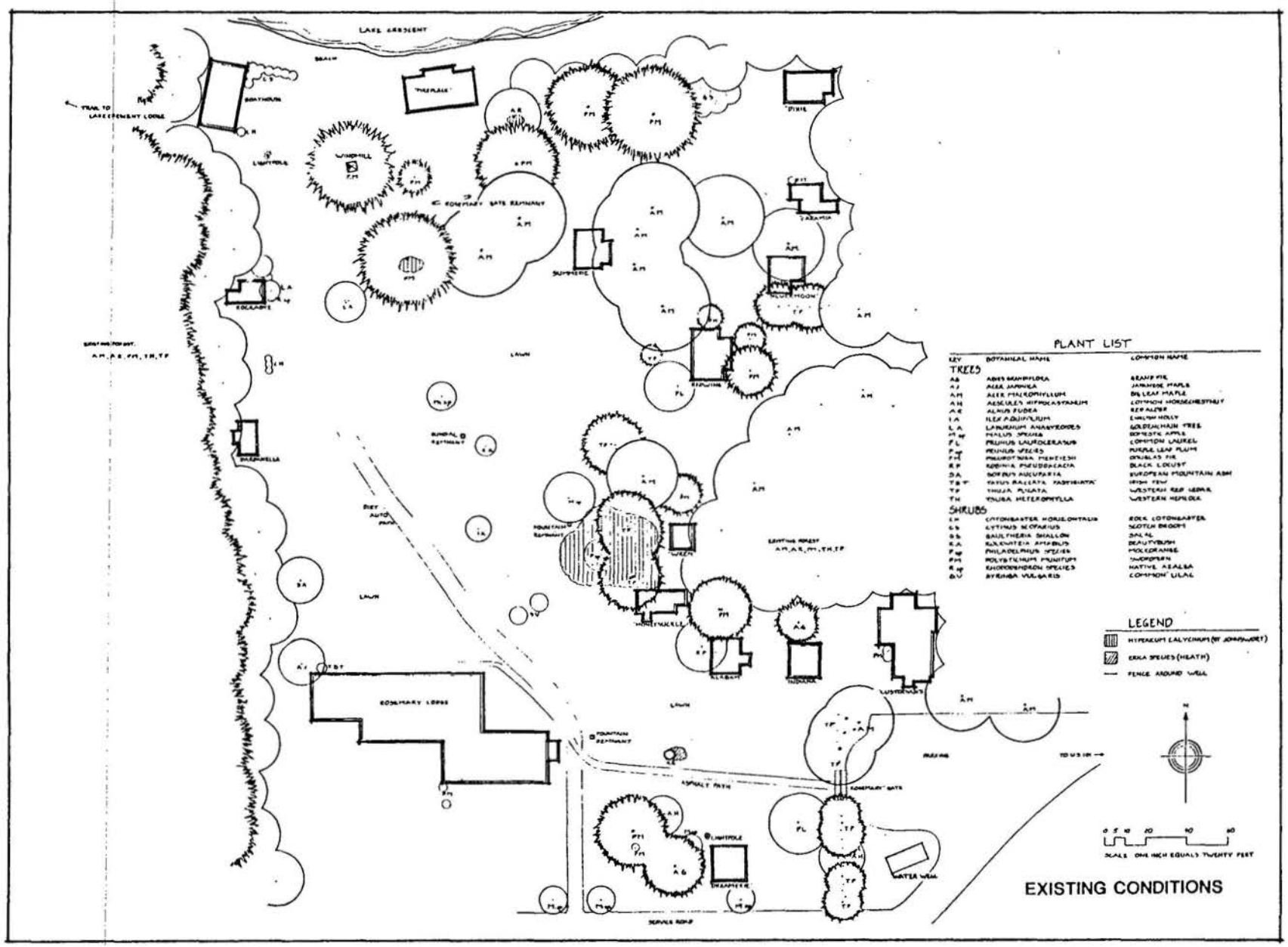
Fig. 30
Remnants of Littleton's diagonal strolling garden. Drew Rocker, National Park Service, 1985.

Fig. 31
Trees block most of the view of Lake Crescent from the clearing. Drew Rocker, National Park Service, 1985.

The once-cleared bathing beach is today overgrown, reducing access to the lake and largely shielding it from view. A new grove of alder has extended the shoreline into the lake east of the fire shelter. The beach west of the shelter has conversely begun to recede, having become National Parks Concessions' source of sand for paths at Lake Crescent Lodge. The pick-up truck that hauls the sand has created a dirt path parallel to Littleton's diagonal strolling garden.

Intrusions upon the Rosemary site include a water treatment plant south of the parking area and two wells outside the gate; there are also three mobile home hook-ups behind the lodge and an electrical shed further back into the forest. These intrusions are in areas of secondary importance. In fact, no longer extant outbuildings had been sited on the south, service-side of the lodge. However, the water treatment building and mobile homes are out of character with Rosemary Inn and of such scale as to compromise visual integrity from both the approach and the lawn.

Although Rosemary is sequestered by the forest, it retains a relationship to other facilities on Barnes Point. Trails both through the forest and along the shore link Rosemary Inn and Lake Crescent Lodge. Between them on the Point itself, a clearing covered with scotch broom opens up to the narrowest section of the lake. It is the principal viewpoint of Barnes Point, the only location on the lake offering commanding views both east and west. Barnes Point also has a small visitors' center, a boat launch, private "inholder" and Olympic National Park housing, and ranger and park vehicle facilities.



ON MICROFILM

149/20037

Fig. 32
Existing Conditions Site Map for Rosemary Inn. Reprinted, by permission, from Cathy Gilbert, Project Supervisor, Four Historic Landscape Studies.

Fig. 33
The auto gate, c. 1926. Pioneer Memorial Museum Collection.

Fig. 34
A car parked in front of the gate. The row of ornamental shrubs has grown into a dense wall of trees. Drew Rocker, National Park Service, 1985.

Fig. 35
Sundial remnant. Drew Rocker, National Park Service, 1985.

Fig. 36
Font Remnant. Drew Rocker, National Park Service, 1985.

Fig. 37
This stump at the edge of the clearing is home for a family of racoons. Drew Rocker, National Park Service, 1985.

Fig. 38
An ornamental shrub has grown into a tree through the windmill. Drew Rocker, National Park Service, 1985.

Fig. 39
Mobile homes on the southern edge of the clearing. Drew Rocker, National Park Service, 1985.

Fig. 40
Water treatment plant and one of two wells outside the gate. Drew Rocker, National Park Service, 1985.

Fig. 41
Kitchen window. Shingled walls flair out to form shallow hoods over windows unprotected by eaves. Drew Rocker, National Park Service, 1985.

Fig. 42
Peeled cedar bark clads the central shed dormer of Rosemary Lodge. Drew Rocker, National Park Service, 1985.

ROSEMARY LODGE
Exterior

The primary exterior wall cladding of Rosemary Lodge is cedar shingles. Shingles are of random width between two and six inches. They are exposed in a pattern of two six-inch courses and one two-inch course which emphasizes the horizontality of the massing of the building. This coursing pattern appears both on the original section of the lodge and all additions, maintaining visual continuity. Shingled walls flair out to form shallow hoods over windows not protected by eaves.

The east wing shed dormer walls are protected by random-width cedar shingles with six inches exposed. The large, central shed dormer is clad in peeled cedar bark. Corners are detailed with painted cornerboards. Painted vertical 1"x 8" boards are in the gables.

The acretion of soil around the building foundation has resulted in contact between the ground and shingles on the southeast corner, promoting deterioration of the bottom shingle row. Elsewhere, the cladding is in good condition. The cedar appears to have weathered gray naturally, but slight variation in color where nails have been pulled may indicate application of a preservative treatment.

Fig. 43
New cedar shingle roofing being applied. Drew Rocker, National Park Service, 1985.

Fig. 44
Soil acretion on the southeast corner has resulted in rotted shingles on the bottom two courses. Drew Rocker, National Park Service, 1985.

Fig. 45
Peeled log column on front porch of Rosemary Lodge. Drew Rocker, National Park Service, 1985.

Fig. 46
One peeled log column has been replaced with a pole on the kitchen porch. Drew Rocker, National Park Service, 1985.

Fig. 47
A floor beam under the dining room rests directly upon a footing. Drew Rocker, National Park Service, 1985.

Fig. 48
A floor beam by the women's shower has rotted as a result of soil acretion. This is fortunately a unique case. Drew Rocker, National Park Service, 1985.

The roofing material on all sections of the lodge, and on other Rosemary Inn buildings, is sawn cedar shingles. Approximately four-and-one-half inches are exposed. The roof shingles have weathered severely with age, and leaks have developed. They were replaced on the lodge in-kind during the winter of 1984-85, as part of a "stabilization" effort.[36] Shingles on the sides of the east wing dormers were also replaced.

Structure

The foundation of the lodge is mostly a post-and-footing system. Footings of the earliest, central part of the building are four-inch-thick flat sandstone, of similar dimensions as that used in the fireplace. Footings of the additions are concrete. Perimeter posts are 6"x6". Posts interior to the perimeter are split logs of approximately the same dimension.

The tallest post, in the northwest corner below the recreation room, is twenty-four inches high. The slope of the site is such that, in several places beneath the east extension of the dining room, shimmed floor beams rest directly upon footings. The east corner of the east addition utilizes both poured-in-place concrete perimeter and pad construction. Partial excavation is necessary for evaluation of this area due to the lack of crawl space.

Improper drainage caused foundation damage and differential settlement up to eight inches. It was necessary to level the lodge before repairing the roof, as subsequent leveling would cause leaks. A number of rotted rough-hewn perimeter posts were replaced with pressure-treated posts of the same size. Sufficient leveling was accomplished by siting the floor about ten feet inside the perimeter and casting additional height onto the footings in concrete. The original vertical board shirt has temporarily been removed to promote dryness beneath the building.[37]

Floor joists are 2"x 6"s twenty-four inches on center. Decking beneath the fir flooring is diagonally laid 1"x6" planks. First floor joists rest upon rough hewn or split log floor beams approximately 6"x8" in cross-section. Due to the massiveness of the floor beams and proportionally short spans between posts, the first floor is acceptably rigid. The excessive spans of the second floor joists over the lounge and the dining room are such that ceilings in these rooms sag noticably.

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[36]Photographic records were reviewed before roof repair to insure that replacement of shingles would match the historic fabric, by Gail E.H. Evans, "Rosemary Inn Roofing Material," May 1984, Cultural Resources Division, Pacific Northwest Region, National Park Service, Seattle, Washington.

[37]Stabilization work was performed by the Olympic National Park Maintenance Division, under the direction of Carpenter Leader Fred Manzer. Interview with Fred Manzer, Olympic National Park, Port Angeles, Washington. 6 August 1985.

Fig. 49
Post and footing under recreation room. Additional height has been cast upon the original footing. Drew Rocker, National Park Service, 1985.

Fig. 50
Recreation room exposed roof structure, including temporary tie-chords. Drew Rocker, National Park Service, 1985.

Walls are of 2"x4" stud construction, sixteen inches on center. This can be ascertained from wall thickness and finish nail heads visible on close inspection of panelling. Wall construction appears consistant throughout the lodge, including additions. Due to the additive nature of Rosemary, some interior walls, formerly exterior walls, are load-bearing. These include the north and west walls of the lounge, as well as the west wall of the east addition stairwell. A column in the dining room marks the location of its earlier northeast corner. Further evaluation of the foundation, as previously suggested, would facilitate understanding of the structural interface between the building in its earliest form and the additions. Structural information may also be gained by the removal of some interior panelling.

The wall structure appears to be in good condition throughout. Water leaks, now repaired, have stained some panelling. Installation of gypsum wall board by the "grand staircase" and upstairs corridor was not done carefully.

The long walls of the recreation room do not have intermediate bracing. They leaned markedly outward prior to recent structural repair of the roof diaphragm. Steel tie-rods were previously placed between the long walls in an attempt to pull them back together, but the flexibility of the 2"x 4" wall construction was such that it bulged between the tie-rods.[38] It is commonly asserted that the problem with the walls was exacerbated by the absence of top plates, so that rafters rested directly on studs. However, the studs and rafters are spaced at different intervals. Removal of a piece of panelling revealed that top plates are indeed present.

The Roof is framed with 2"x 6" rafters twenty-four inches on center and longitudinal 1"x 6" sheathing.

More than other parts of the lodge, the roof experienced decay with age and neglect, resulting in water leaks. In addition to the application of new shingles during the winter of 1984-85, sheathing and rafters amounting to about ten percent of the roof structure were replaced. Rotted tails of rafters exposed beneath eaves were replaced to hold replacement cedar gutters.

Thrust from the rafters of the recreation room was not properly accounted for in the original design, causing the bearing walls to push outward. As a temporary stabilization measure, 1"x6" tie-chords have been placed between opposite rafters to form simple trusses. Racking, too, appears to have been a problem, as 2"x 6" diagonal braces were previously nailed across rafters in three corners.

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[38]Rosemary's thinness and structural flexibility seem less an attribute of buildings than boats. Daum developed his carpentry skills prior to beginning Rosemary, while working on two great wooden ships, the Ellen Johnson and the Helen Johnson. Artfully carved models of these ships remain in the possession of Daum's niece. Interview with Mrs. Roger O'Meara, 21 August 1985.

Fig. 51
Temporary diagonal bracing attached to recreational room ceiling. Drew Rocker, National Park Service, 1985.

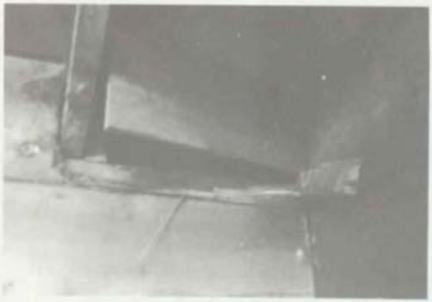

Fig. 52
Panelling partially removed to reveal top plate of recreation room wall. Drew Rocker, National Park Service, 1985.

Fig. 53
Leaky plumbing beneath women's shower room. Drew Rocker, National Park Service, 1985.

Fig. 54
Hatch to septic tank. Drew Rocker, National Park Service, 1985.

Mechanical Systems

The plumbing for Rosemary Lodge is a mixture of old and new, copper and plastic. The present water source for all of the Rosemary buildings is the well located immediately outside the gate. Previous sources include Barnes Creek and, when Rosemary Inn was independently operated, Lake Crescent. Those pipes remain, disconnected, beneath the ground.[39]

The lodge was originally served by a cesspool beneath the lawn. In 1979, National Parks Concessions, Inc., had a 1250-gallon fiberglass septic tank installed to serve both the lodge and mobile home hook-ups. A wooden hatch to the ceptic tank is about twenty feet behind the lodge. The leach line is connected to the old cesspool.[40] A ten-foot diameter, one-foot deep depression in the lawn about fifty feet in front of the front porch reveals the location at the cesspool.

The laundry and bathroom building adjacent to Rosemary deteriorated to such an extent that, in 1980 and 1981, National Parks Concessions installed new facilities in what had been the old kitchen of the lodge. These include two fiberglass shower stalls for the men and two for the women, plus two separate washers and dryers. Two fifty-gallon 100-AMP hot water heaters were installed to accommodate them.[41] Downstairs plumbing was replaced with copper, except for plastic drain pipes from the washing machines. Pipes to the upstairs toilet room are original but in good working order with adequate water pressure. Plumbing under the womens' bath is dripping steadily beneath the building.

Rosemary has no sprinkler system. There are two fire extinguishers in the upstairs hall.

Heat is provided in the guest rooms by ceiling-mounted 1250 Watt electric resistance heaters. These were installed by the Olympic National Park in 1977.[42] As Rosemary has been occupied during the summer only, the heaters are seldom used. Two have been replaced by National Parks Concessions because the

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[39]Interview with Cliff Tate, Maintanence Division, Olympic National Park, Port Angeles, Washington, 20 August 1985.

[40]Interview with Norman Freeman, National Parks Concessions, Inc., Port Angeles, Washington, 19 August 1985.

[41]See p. 45 regarding National Register considerations. Details of the proposed alterations are contained in a letter from Russell E. Dickenson, Pacific Northwest Region, National Park Service, to Daniel J. Tobin, Jr., Management and Operations, National Park Service, Washington, D.C., 13 February 1980.

[42]Tate,.

Fig. 55
Typical electric resistance heater mounted on ceiling of guest room #5. This one developed a rattle and was shimmed with a book of matches by a concessionaire employee! Drew Rocker, National Park Service, 1985.

Fig. 56
Chimney in guest room #3. Panelling has been removed to examine crumbling mortar. Drew Rocker, National Park Service.

fans became inoperative and in danger of over heating.[43] Otherwise, the heaters appear to be in good working order.

A large fireplace with an opening depth of twenty-two inches is located in the lounge. Construction is of random length running bond sandstone block to the mantle. A keystone over the opening serves no structural purpose because there is no arch. The opening is lined with brick, and the chimney is also brick. Mortar above the roof has washed out severely. Removal of sheathing in the second floor sleeping room through which the chimney passes revealed that interior mortar is crumbling, too. As a temporary measure to halt further deterioration, a metal cap was fabricated when the roofing was replaced to shield the chimney from rain. Meanwhile, the fireplace is inoperative, but there is no indication of this from the lounge, and fresh ashes indicate that
resident concessions employees continue to use it to burn paper.

Electrical System

Rosemary is fed by a single overhead service line from a pole-mounted transformer on the south side of the lodge. The lead comes in above the women's laundry room, where a 200-AMP circuit breaker panel is located. An old panel, by the meat locker on the back porch, is disconnected.

A considerable amount of electrical work has been done in recent years. The new panel was installed, and the building was re-wired with conduit when the electric heaters were installed. Most of the original overhead incandescent fixtures have been replaced with exposed two-lamp fixtures, though some old fixtures, rusty from water leaks, are still in the first floor. Four exposed eight-foot fluorescents have been mounted in a line under the ridge of the recreation room. Smoke alarms, powered by house current, were installed.

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[43]Freeman,.

Fig. 57
Circuit breaker panel in women's laundry room. Drew Rocker, National Park Service, 1985.

Fig. 58
Outgoing electricity from Rosemary Lodge to Dardanella, Indiana, and Honeysuckle. Electricity to other cottages is from a separate shack in the woods behind the lodge. Drew Rocker, National Park Service, 1985.

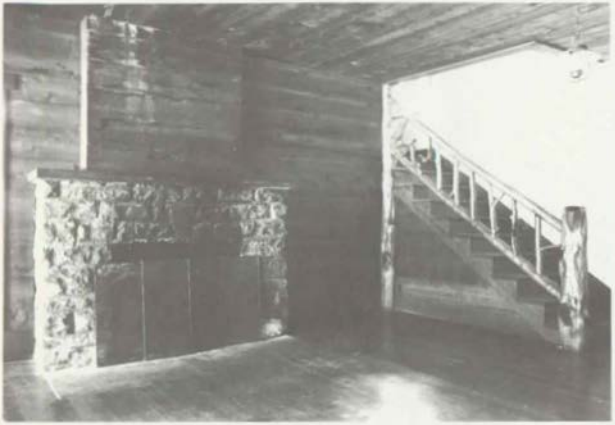

Fig. 59
The lounge. Marty Stupich, National Park Service, 1983.

Fig. 60
Dining room. The exposed beams and column mark the earlier location of the outside walls. Marty Stupich, National Park Service, 1983.

Fig. 61
Back side of men's shower room, installed in 1981.
Marty Stupich, National Park Service, 1983.

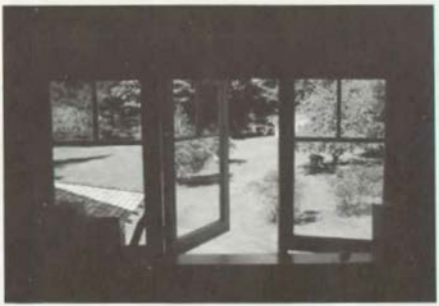

Fig. 62
View of the lawn from guest room #6. Drew Rocker,
National Park Service, 1985.

Fig. 63
East addition stairwell. Drew Rocker, National Park Service, 1985.

Fig. 64
Meat storage locker on the back porch. The door at the left is to the east addition stairwell. Drew Rocker, National Park Service, 1985.

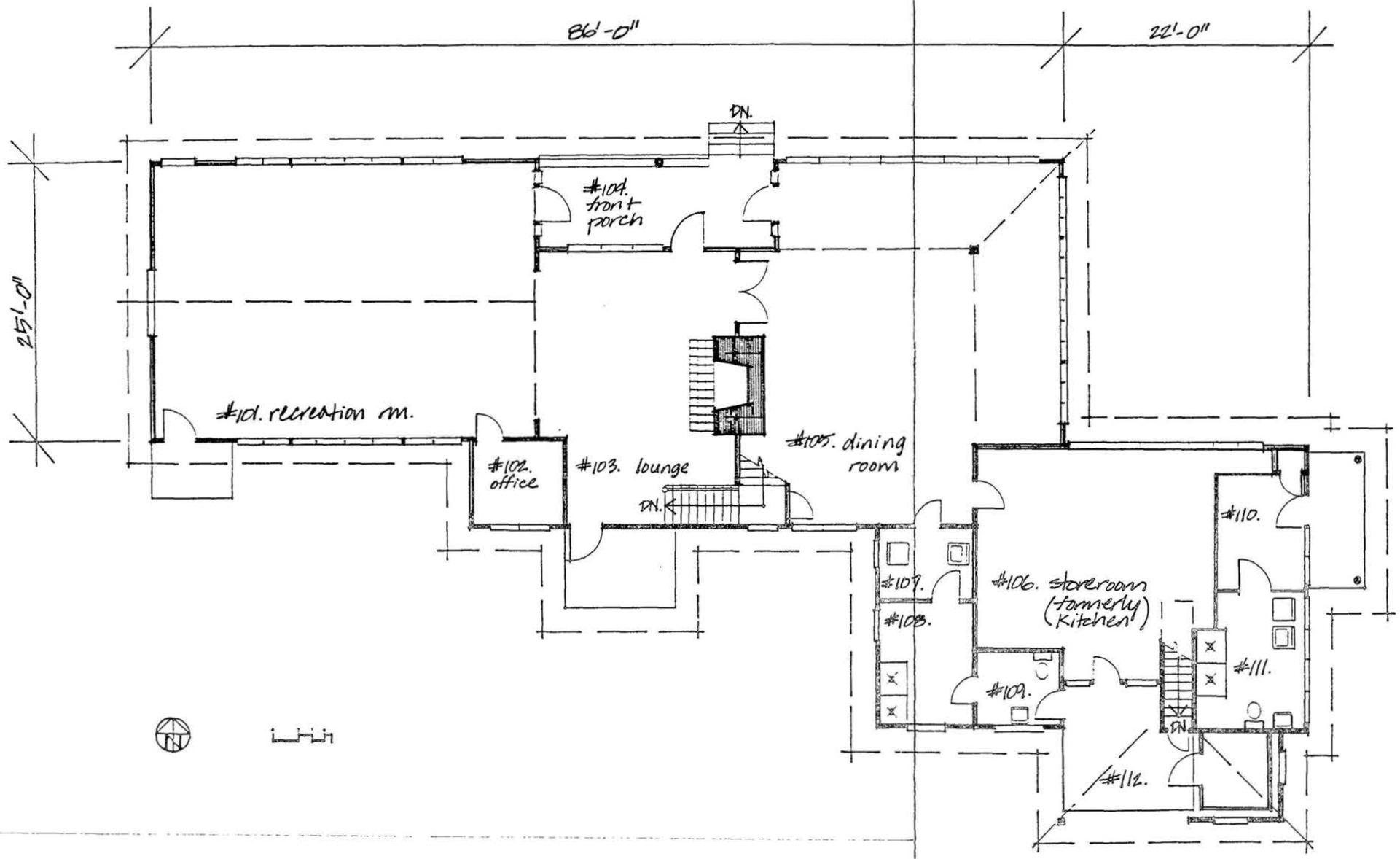

Fig. 65
Rosemary Lodge Building #372 - First Floor
149/20038

Room By Room Descriptions

#101. RECREATION ROOM

Major Dimensions
E-W 35'0"; N-S 22'0"; ceiling 8'6" to 14'3"

Floor
4" tongue and groove fir flooring oriented E-W, random lengths

Walls
9" knotty cedar panelling, horizontal, random lengths

Ceiling
Exposed 26"x6" rafters, 1"x6" decking, 1"x6" tie chords, and 2"x6" diagonal bracing

Lighting
(4) florescent fixtures, 8' lamps, mounted under roof ridge

Comments
6'6" wall of doors to lounge has been removed, some hardware remains

See p. 101 for discussion of wall and roof structure.

#102. OFFICE

Major Dimensions
E-W 8'0"; N-S 7'6"; ceiling 7'6" under gable to 8'3"

Floor
4" tongue and groove fir flooring, oriented E-W, random lengths

Walls
9" knotty cedar panelling, horizontal, random lengths

Ceiling
7" knotty cedar planks, oriented E-W

Lighting
(1) incandescent fixture, single lamp, ceiling mount

Comments
Old key board still mounted to wall

0103. LOUNGE

Major Dimensions
E-W 19'0"; N-S 25'0"; ceiling 8'6"

Floor
4" tongue and groove fir flooring, oriented E-W, random lengths

Walls
9" knotty cedar panelling, horizontal, random lengths east, north and west

Sheetrock south wall by staircase

Ceiling
7" knotty cedar planks, oriented E-W

Lighting
(2) hanging incandescent fixtures, single-lamp

Comments
Features fireplace and staircase with peeled cedar banister

Water stains to ceiling and wall by fireplace

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#104. FRONT PORCH

Major Dimensions
E-W 20'10"; N-S 8'0"; ceiling 89'0" to 11-6"

Floor
4" tongue and groove painted fir, oriented N-S, random lengths

Walls
Cedar shingle cladding, same as exterior

Ceiling
Exposed 2"x6" rafters and 1"x6" decking

Lighting
(1) incandescent fixture, single-lamp, wall mount over front door

Comments
Some 1"x8" replacement roof decking visable from underneath

(4) 12" square red and green glass windows by transits at east and west walls

10" diameter painted peeled log column

Reader board mounted to south wall in front of steps

#105. DINING ROOM

Major Dimensions
E-W 31-0"; N-S 34'0"; ceiling 5'9" at stair landing, 7-6" under gables, to 8'6"

Floor
4" tongue and groove fir flooring, oriented E-W, random lengths

Walls
9" knotty cedar panelling, horizontal, random lengths above wainscotting

16" plywood and 2" vertical cedar batten

Ceiling
7" knotty cedar planks, oriented E-W except N-S where enlarged eastward

Lighting
(4) incandescent fixtures, single-lamp, ceiling mount

Comments
Noticeable sag in ceiling, see p.

Water stains ceiling overenlarged sections

#106. DOWNSTAIRS STOREROOM

Major Dimensions
E-W 22'0"; N-S 18'3"; ceiling 8'6"

Floor
6" tongue and groove painted fir decking oriented E-W to edge of original floor, N-S in east addition

Walls
9" painted cedar panelling, horizontal, random lengths

Ceiling
7" painted cedar planks, oriented E-W

Lighting
(2) incandescent fixtures, single-lamp, ceiling mount

Comments
Former kitchen altered in 1980 and 1981 to accommodate shower, laundry and toilet facilities, and hot water heaters

#107. WOMEN'S LAUNDRY ROOM

Major Dimensions
E-W 10'0"; N-S 5'9"; ceiling 8'6"

Floor
Linoleum

Walls
9" painted cedar panelling, horizontal, random lengths

Ceiling
7" painted cedar planks, oriented E-W

Lighting
(1) incandescent fixture, single-lamp, ceiling mount

Comments
Contains circuit breaker panel

#108. WOMEN'S BATHROOM

Major Dimensions
E-W 10'0"; N-S 13'0"; ceiling 8'6"

Floor
Linoleum

Walls
9" knotty cedar panelling, horizontal, random lengths

Ceiling
7" knotty cedar planks, oriented E-W

Lighting
(1) incandescent fixture, single-lamp, ceiling mount

Comments
Constant plumbing leak beneath building

#109. WOMEN'S TOILET ROOM

Major Dimensions
E-W 7'6"; N-S 6'6"; ceiling 8'6"

Floor
Linoleum

Walls
9" knotty cedar panelling, horizontal, random lengths

Ceiling
7" knotty cedar planks, oriented E-W

Lighting
(1) incandescent fixture, single-lamp, ceiling mount

#110. MEN'S ENTRANCE

Major Dimensions
E-W 8'0"; N-S 10'6"; ceiling 8'6"

Floor
Linoleum

Walls
9" painted cedar panelling, horizontal, random lengths on original walls

Partitions plywood

Ceiling
7" knotty cedar planks, oriented E-W

Lighting
(1) incandescent fixture, single-lamp, ceiling mount

#111. MEN'S LAUNDRY/SHOWER/TOILET ROOM

Major Dimensions
E-W 8'0"; N-S 12'0"; ceiling 8'6"

Floor
Linoleum

Walls
9" painted cedar panelling, horizontal, random lengths on original walls

Partitions plywood

Ceiling
7" knotty cedar planks, oriented E-W

Lighting
(1) incandescent fixture, single-lamp, ceiling mount

#112. BACK PORCH

Major Dimensions
E-W20'0"; N-S 8'6"; Ceiling 8'6"

Floor
Linoleum

Walls
Cedar shingle cladding, same as exterior

Ceiling
7" painted planks, oriented E-W

Lighting
(1) incandescent fixture, single-lamp, ceiling mount

Comments
Contains 8'x8'x8' meat locker on concrete pad

Contains old, inoperative electrical panel

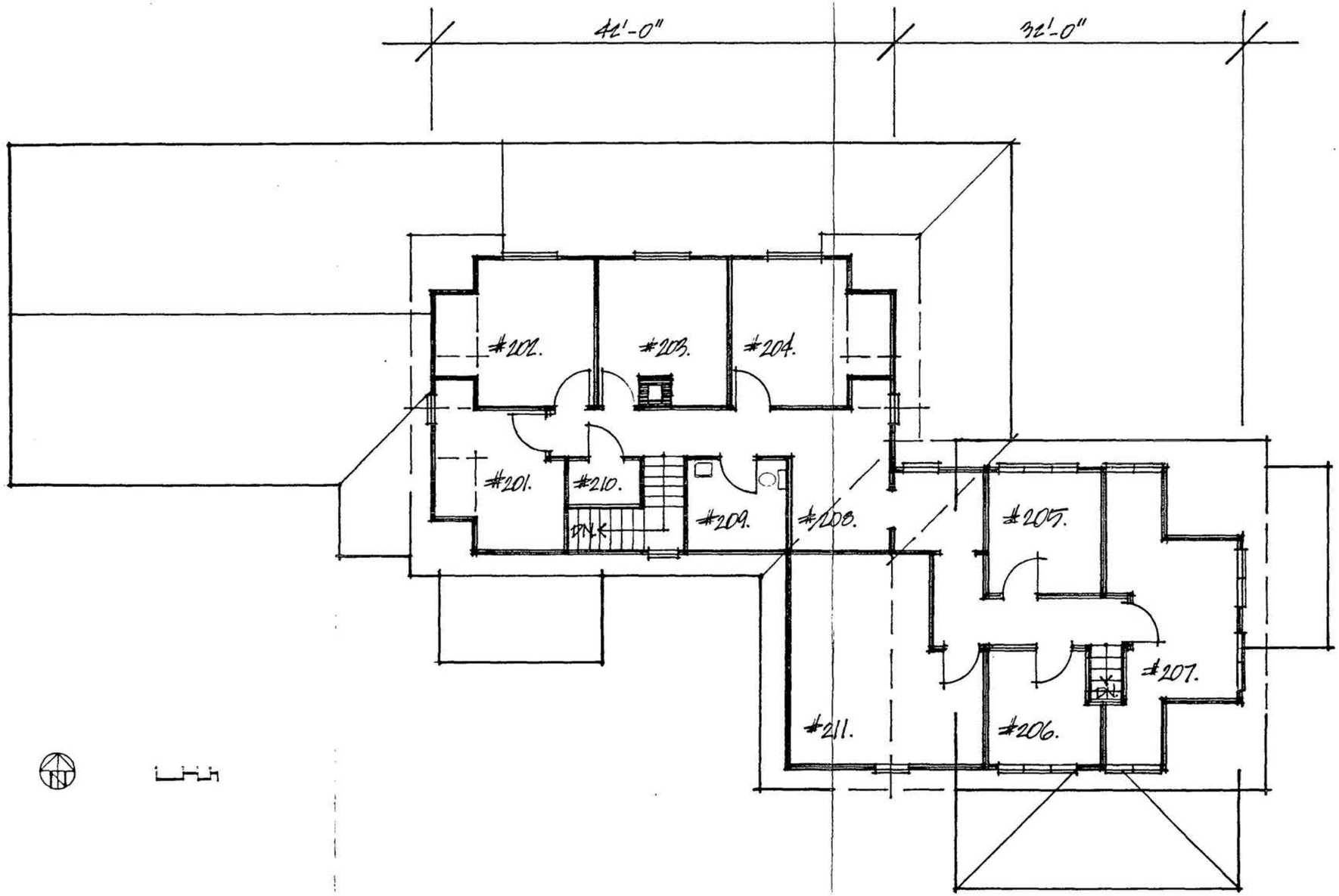

Fig. 66
Rosemary Lodge Building #372 - Second Floor

149/20039

Room By Room Descriptions

#201. GUEST ROOM #1

Major Dimensions
E-W 6'10"; N-S 11'9"; ceiling 2'9" under gable to 8'0"

Floor
4" tongue and groove fir flooring, oriented E-W, random lengths

Walls
7" and 9" cedar panelling, horizontal, mixed grade, random lengths

Ceiling
9" cedar planks, oriented E-W, mixed grade

Lighting
(1) incandescent fixture, single-lamp, ceiling mount

Heating
1250-W electric resistance, ceiling mount

#202. GUEST ROOM #2

Major Dimensions
E-W 13'6"; N-S 11'6"; ceiling 1'4" under gable, 6'8" under dormer, to 8'0"

Floor
4" tongue and groove fir flooring, oriented E-W, random lengths

Walls
7" and 9" knotty cedar panelling, horizontal, random lengths

Ceiling
9" knotty cedar planks, oriented E-W, random lengths

Lighting
(1) incandescent fixture, single-lamp, ceiling mount

Heating
1250-W electric resistance, ceiling mount

#203. GUEST ROOM #3

Major Dimensions
E-W 11'2"; N-S 11'6"; ceiling 6'8" under dormer to 8'0"

Floor
4" tongue and groove fir flooring, oriented E-W

Walls
7" and 9" knotty cedar panelling, horizontal, random lengths

Ceiling
9" knotty cedar planks, oriented E-W, random lengths

Lighting
(1) incandescent fixture, single-lamp, ceiling mount

Heating
1250-W electric resistance, ceiling mount

Comments
Paneling over chimney removed to inspect brick, water stains above

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#204. GUEST ROOM #4

Major Dimensions
E-W 13'7"; N-S 11'6"; ceiling 1'4" under gable, 6'8" under dormer, to 8'0'

Floor
4" tongue and groove fir flooring, oriented E-W, random lengths

Walls
7" and 9" knotty cedar panelling, horizontal, random lengths

Ceiling
9" knotty cedar planks, oriented E-W, random lengths

Lighting
(1) incandescent fixture, single-lamp, ceiling mount

Heating
1250-W electric resistance, ceiling mount

#205. GUEST ROOM #5

Major Dimensions
E-W 9'0"; N-S 12'0"; ceiling 2'4" under gable, 6'5" under dormer, to 8'0"

Floor
4" tongue and groove fir flooring, oriented E-W, random lengths

Walls
7" cedar panelling, straight grain, horizontal, random lengths

Ceiling
5" and 7" cedar planks, straight grain, oriented E-W

Lighting
(1) incandescent fixture, single-lamp, ceiling mount

Heating
1250-W electric resistance, ceiling mount

Comments
Built-in seat at intrusion from east stair well

Graffiti carved on wall under gable

#206. GUEST ROOM #6

Major Dimensions
E-W 9'0"; N-S 12'0"; ceiling 6'5" under dormer to 8'0"

Floor
4" tongue and groove fir flooring, oriented E-W, random lengths

Ceiling
7" cedar planks, straight grain, oriented E-W, random lengths

Lighting
(1) incandescent fixture, single-lamp, ceiling mount

#207. GUEST ROOM #7

Major Dimensions
E-W 11'4"; N-S 24'4"; ceiling 2'4" under gable, 6'5" under dormer, to 8'0"

Floor
4" tongue and groove fir flooring, oriented E-W, random lengths

Walls
7" cedar planks, straight grain, horizontal, random lengths

Ceiling
7" cedar planks, straight grain, oriented E-W, random lengths

Lighting
(2) incandescent fixtures, single-lamp, ceiling mount

Comments
Graffiti by door carved and drawn in pencil and ink

Water stains on ceiling

#208. CORRIDOR

Major Dimensions
E-W52'-0"; N-S24'-8"; ceiling 8'0"

Floor
4" tongue and groove fir flooring, oriented E-W, random lengths

Walls
Gypsum Wall Board

Ceiling
Gypsum Wall Board

Lighting
(2) incandescent fixtures, single-lamp, ceiling mount

Comments
Awkward intersection between wings.

#209. UPSTAIRS TOILET ROOM

Major Dimensions
E-W 9'-0"; N-S 8'-0"; ceiling 2'9" under gable to 8'0"

Floor
4" tongue and groove fir flooring, oriented E-W, random lengths

Walls
7" and 9" cedar panelling, horizontal, mixed grade, random lengths

Ceiling
9" cedar planks, oriented E-W, mixed grade

Lighting
(1) incandescent fixture, single-lamp. ceiling mount

Heating
1250-W electric resistance, ceiling mount

#210. LINEN CLOSET

Major Dimensions
E-W 7'-0"; N-S 4'-0"; ceiling 6'8" under dormer, to" under dormer, 8'0"

Floor
4" tongue and groove fir flooring, oriented E-W, random lengths

Walls
7" and 9" knotty cedar panelling, horizontal, random lengths

Ceiling
9" knotty cedar planks, oriented E-W, random lengths

#211. UPSTAIRS STOREROOM

Major Dimensions
E-W17'-0"; N-S18'-0"; ceiling floor to 8'0"

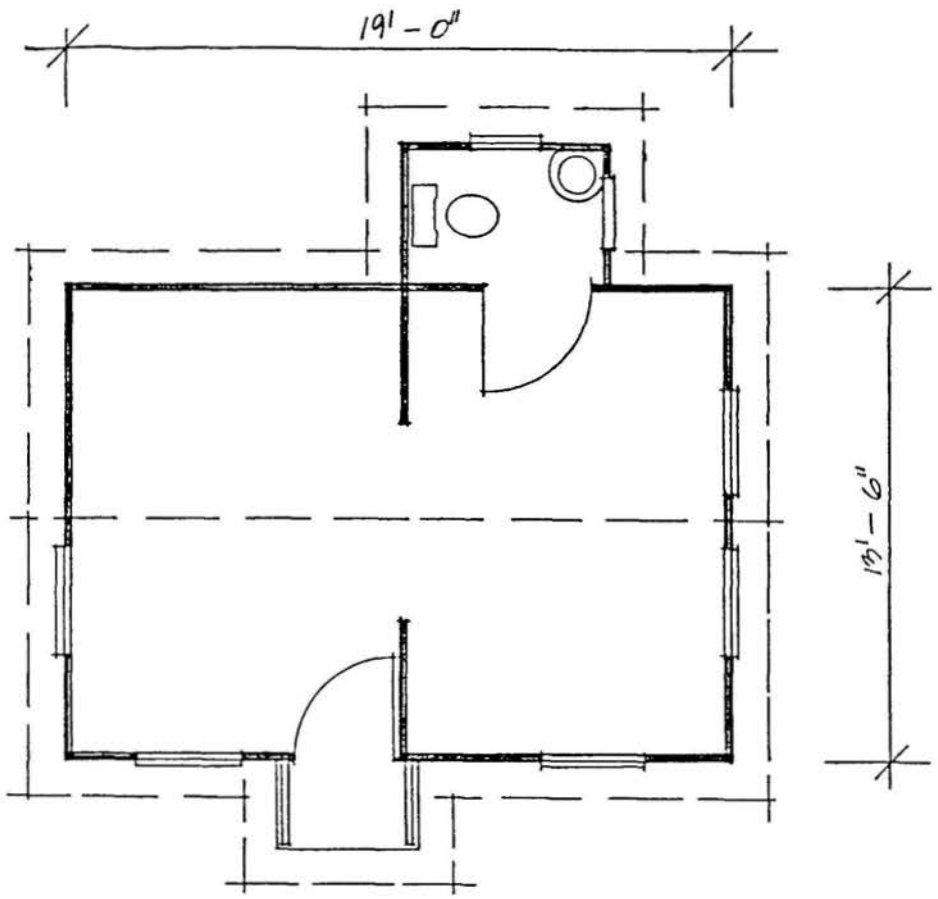
Floor
4" tongue and groove fir flooring, oriented E-W, random lengths

Ceiling
7" cedar planks, straight grain, oriented E-W, random lengths

Lighting
(1) incandescent fixture, single-lamp, ceiling mount

Fig. 67
Alabam, west and south. Like most of the cottages, its principal elevation faces the clearing before the lodge. Marty Stupich, National Park Service, 1983.

Fig. 68
Alabam, east and north. Drew Rocker, National Park Service, 1985.



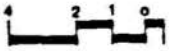


Fig. 69
Alabam Building #376

149/20040

rectangular (15' x 18') with shed roof extension on east facade; one-story

Structural
- foundation 6 x 6 wood posts on concrete piers and blocks
- 2 x 4 stud walls, studs laterally positioned, randomly placed and at door and window placement, "single wall" construction
- 2 x 4 roof rafters 24" o.c., 5" board sheathing
- 2 x 6 floor joists, 24" o.c., central beam support, no decking

Exterior
- wood-shingled gabled roof, clipped gable line, extended rafter ends
- wood shingle siding with vertical wood panels in gable ends
- off center entrance porch with shed roof, overhang supported by braces, log posts
- wood panel and glass doors
- multi-paned hinged sash windows with plain surrounds, four-panel casement sash with plain surrounds, four-over-one sash with plain surround
- plain fascia and other trim

Interior
- 3 1/4" painted floor boards, random length
- ceiling height 76" - 84" bath height 72" - 90" shed
- walls: 2-1/4" beveled boards vertical wainscotting, horizontal above

Mechanical/Electrical
- total 2 duplex outlets (1 each room), 1 overhead incandescent light connected to plug, each room switches not operable, electricity from central source
- kerosene space heater, hooded chimney intact but in need of repair
- sinks in toilet and front rooms, cold water in toilet room operable

Other
- divider separates 2 rooms, does not meet ceiling, no door, battery smoke detector, exterior door padlock

ON MICROFILM

Fig. 70
Cara Mia, as illustrated on a one-cent postcard, c. 1926. Reprinted by Gurteich-Chicago.

Fig. 71
Cara Mia west elevation. The oil heater is gone but the fuel drum remains. Marty Stupich, National Park Service, 1983.

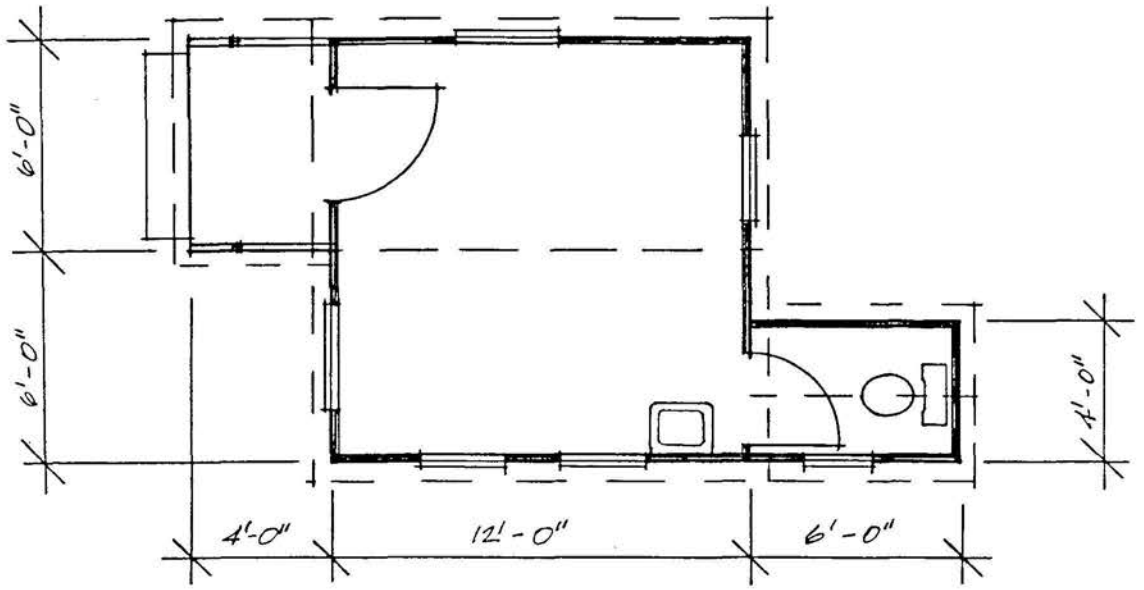


Fig. 72
Cara Mia Building #382

149/20041

rectangular (19' x 14') with gable roof extension on east facade; 1-story

Structural
- foundation 6 x 6 posts on concrete piers, concrete blocks under porch
- 2 x 4 stud walls, studs laterally positioned, randomly placed and at door and window placement, "single wall" construction
- 2 x 4 roof rafters 24" o.c., board sheathing
- 2 x 6 floor joists, 24" o.c., central beam support, no decking

Exterior
- board and batten below (boards 11 1/2", battens 2 1/2"), wood shingles above (6" exposure)
- wood shingled gable roof with extended eaves
- modified hiproof porch supported by log posts with log braces and stick-work set on boxed rails
- off-centered paneled wood and glass door
- off-set interior brick chimney covered with concrete
- multi-opened casement sash; multi-pane hinged sash
- plain frieze boards, wood sill belt course dividing siding types

Interior
- 3-1/4" painted floor boards, random length
- ceiling 7" rough planks, painted, random lengths
- 5-1/4" vertical plank wainscot, gypsum board between columns above

Mechanical/Electrical
- duplex outlet, one overhead incandescent light in sleeping and toilet room (2), one wall mounted incandescent light above sink
- oil heater removed and chimney capped, oil drum outside
- toilet, sink

Other
- battery smoke detector
- exterior door padlocks

ON MICROFILM

Fig. 73
Dardanella is nestled among the trees on the clearing's west edge. Drew Rocker, National Park Service, 1985.

Fig. 74
Birds nest in the decorative bracket under the roof ridge. Drew Rocker, National Park Service, 1985.

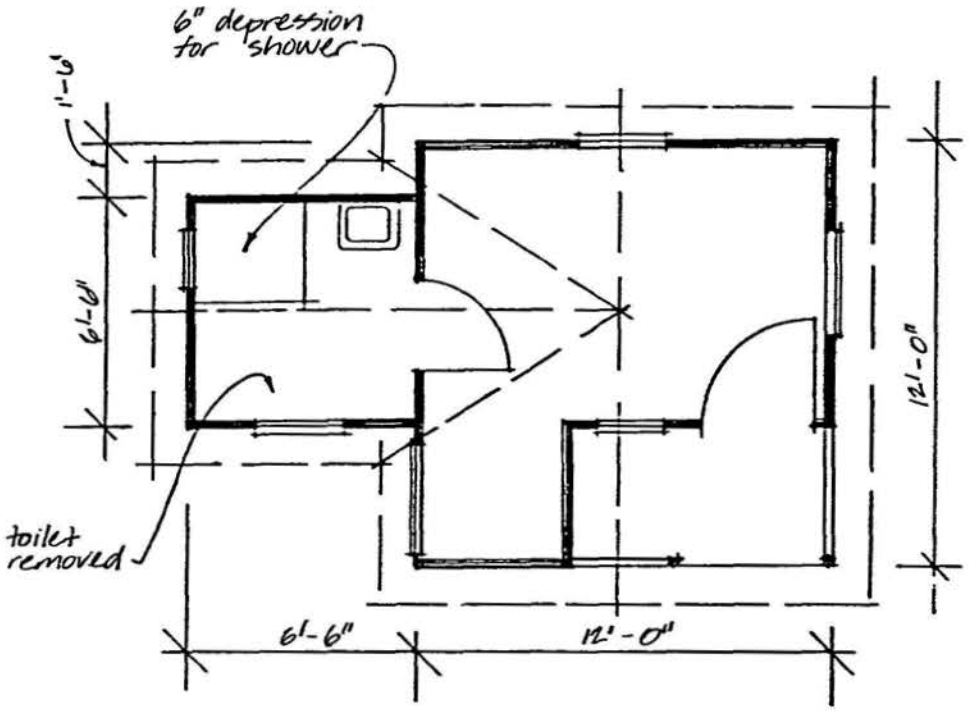


Fig.75
Dardanella Building #388
149/20042

'T'-shape (16' x 20'); 1-story

Structural
- foundation 6 x 6 wood posts on concrete piers and blocks
- 4 x 4 wall columns, 20" o.c., "single wall" construction
- 2 x 4 roof rafters 24" o.c., 5-1/2" board sheathing
- 2 x 6 floor joists, 24" o.c., central beam support, no decking

Exterior
- shiplap siding 5 1/4" exposure, wood shingles above, 5 1/2" exposure
- wood-shingled gable roof, 2 x 4 roof rafters 24" o.c., board sheathing
- recessed corner porch on south facade with square posts, wide porch rails
- multi-pane and wood paneled dutch door with sidelight
- off-set brick chimney
- single paned casement sash, multi-paned hinged sash
- gable ends with decorative vertical wood panels and brackets in gable ends
- corner boards, wood sill, fascia boards
- lattice skirting

Interior
- 5" painted floor boards, random length
- ceiling height 78" - 88", 7" planks
- walls 5-1/2" vertical boards below, boards between columns above, 3-1/4" vertical boards in bath

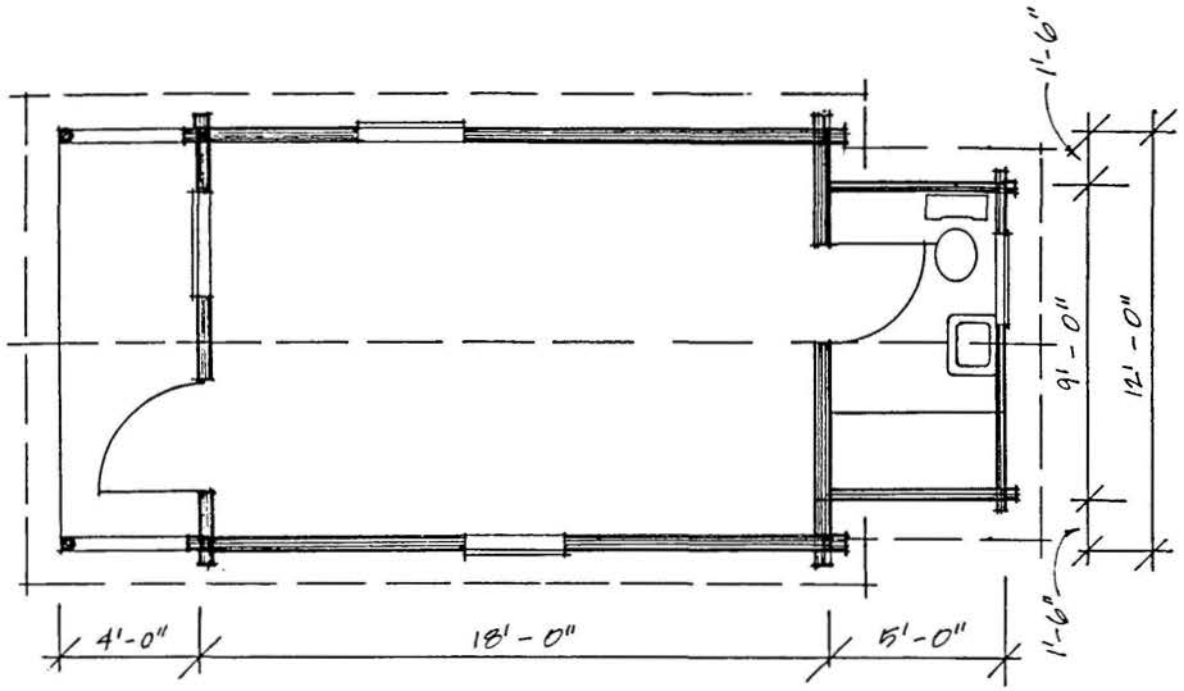
Mechanical/Electrical
- 1 duplex outlet, 1 overhead incandescent light
- heat oil burning stove, disconnected, oil drum behind building, hot water heater disconnected
- shower, toilet, sink

Other
- battery
- exterior door padlock

ON MICROFILM

Fig. 76
Dixie, as illustrated on a one-cent postcard, c. 1926. Reprinted by Gurteich-Chicago.

Fig. 77
The bathroom addition to Dixie was senstively crafted of split logs. Drew Rocker, National Park Service, 1985.



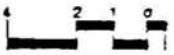


Fig. 78
Dixie Building #383

149/20043

saddle notch log construction; rectangular (10' x 14') with gable roof extension on east facade; 1-story

Structural
- foundation logs rest on concrete footings, porch rests on loose sandstone, bath on concrete slab
- saddle notch log construction, bath "half log" construction

Exterior
- molded board and batten siding in west gable end above logs
- wood-shingled gable roof extends to from front porch supported by rustic log posts set on intersecting cut logs
- rustic stickwork under roof overhang
- off-centered wood paneled door with oversized wood hinges
- decorative casement sash with plain surrounds
- exposed bevel-cut log rafter ends

Interior
- 3 1/4" painted floor boards, random length
- ceiling height 78" - 128", bath 82", exposed rafters, 4-3/4" decking
- walls: log construction

Mechanical/Electrical
- 1 duplex outlet wired from exposed porcelain insulators, one incandescent ceiling light in bedroom, and bath (2)
- electric space heater, water heater still in place but not operable
- sink, toilet, shower, cold water only

Other
- battery smoke detector
- exterior door padlock

ON MICROFILM

Fig. 79
Dreamerie, north elevation. Drew Rocker, National Park Service, 1985.

Fig. 80
Dreamerie, south elevation. Marty Stupich, National Park Service, 1983.

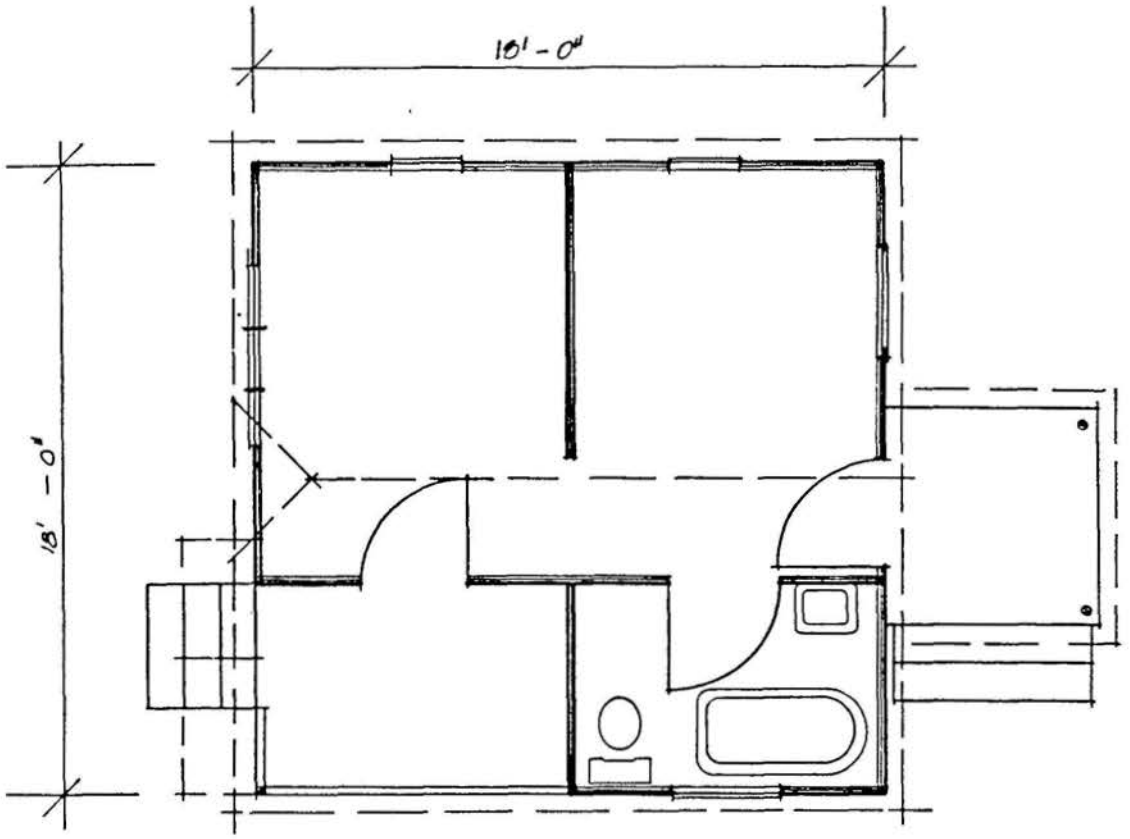


Fig. 81
Dreamerie Building #374

149/20044

square (14' x 14'); 1-story

Structural
- foundation 6 x 6 posts on concrete blocks and piers, lattice apron
- 2 x 4 stud walls, studs laterally positioned, randomly placed and at door and window placement, "single wall" construction
- 2 x 4 roof rafters 22" o.c., 5 3/4" board sheathing
- 2 x 6 floor joists, 24" o.c., central beam support, no decking

Exterior
- wood shingle siding, 6" exposure, vertical wood boards in gable, 7" width, sawtooth cut
- wood shingled, clipped gable roof
- recessed entrance on side wall of north facade with extended gable supported by knee brace
- three-over-one casement sash windows, plain surrounds
- extended eave with exposed rafter ends, bracketed supports in gable ends
- plain frieze and corner boards
- shed roof porch on south facade with log supports

Interior
- 3 1/4" painted floor boards, random length
- ceiling height 78" - 88", 3 1/4" beveled planks
- walls 5 1/4" vertical plank wainscotting, 3 1/4" beveled siding above, painted

Mechanical/Electrical
- duplex outlet each room (2), 1 overhead, power from central source
- incandescent light each room
- space heater plugged into wall outlet
- sink, toilet, tub in bathroom, cold water only

Other
- 2 sleeping rooms divided by partition
- bathroom construction original
- battery smoke detector
- exterior door padlock

Fig. 82
Honeysuckle has a unique square bay window. Marty Stupich, National Park Service, 1983.

Fig. 83
Honeysuckle, south elevation. Drew Rocker, National Park Service, 1985.

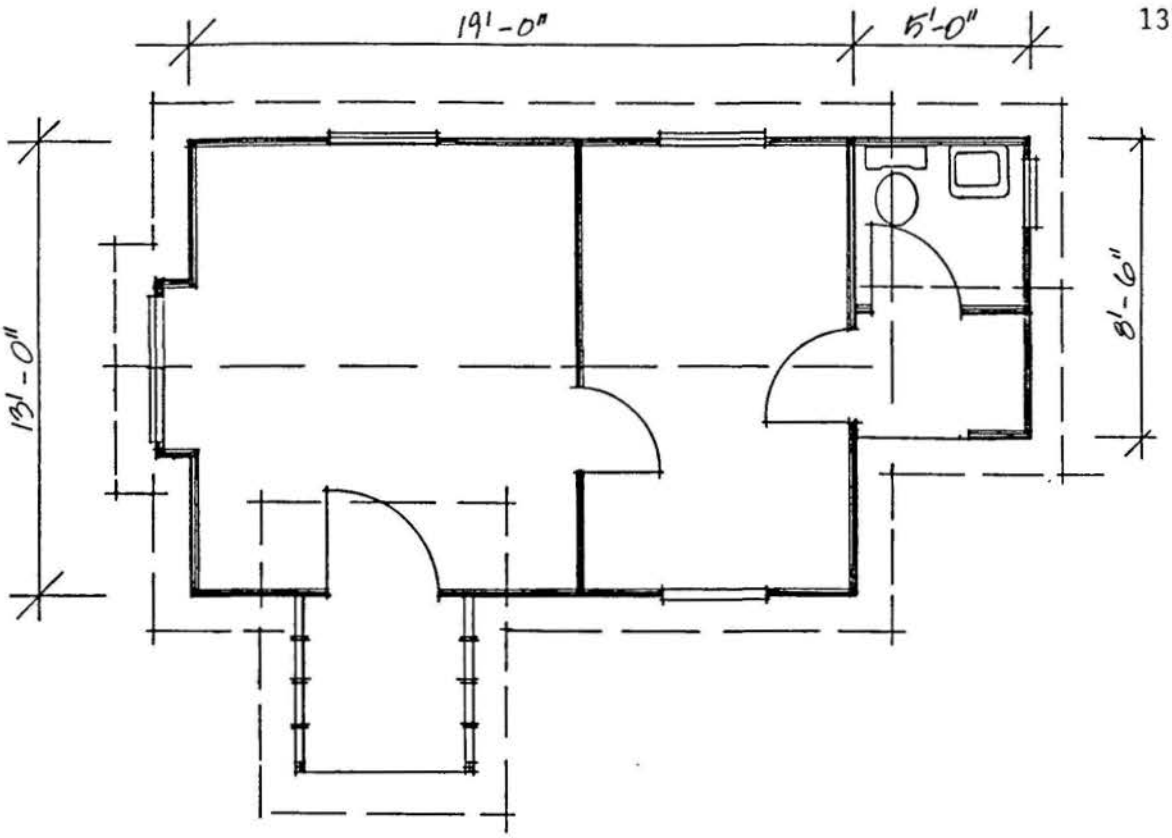


Fig. 84
Honeysuckle Building #377

149/20045

ON MICROFILM

rectangular (14' x 12') with gable roof extensions on east facade; one story

Structural
- foundation 6 x 6 posts on concrete piers and blocks
- 2 x 4 stud walls, studs laterally positioned, randomly placed and at door and window placement, "single wall" construction
- 2x 4 roof rafters 24" o.c., board sheathing
- 2 x 6 floor joists 24" o.c., central beam support, no decking

Exterior
- wood shingled gable roof (sag in middle), extended rafter ends, shed roof entry porch supported by logs
- shingle siding, 5 3/4" exposure, vertical wood panels in gable ends
- shed roof entry porch south facade supported by log posts with lattice set on boxed shingle rail
- four-lite wood paneled doors
- interior brick chimney in front roof pitch
- hip-roof bay window in west facade with tripartite diamond-paned casement sash, supported by three knee braces
- multi-pane hinged and casement sash with plain surrounds
- brackets in gable ends
- frieze and corner boards

Interior
- 3 1/4" painted floor boards, random length
- ceiling height 78" - 89", tongue and groove beveled siding
- 5 1/4" vertical tongue-and-groove painted wainscot, 6-3/4" horizontal tongue and groove above, unpainted

Mechanical/Electrical
- 1 duplex outlet, incandescent overhead light each room
- oil stove removed, brick chimney intact but in need of repair, exterior oil drum against building
- sink, toilet, cold water only

Other
- battery smoke detector
- exterior door padlock

Fig. 85
Indiana, south elevation. Marty Stupich, National Park Service, 1983.

Fig. 86
Indiana is one of the few cottages in the clearing to the east at Rosemary Lodge. Drew Rocker, National Park Service, 1985.

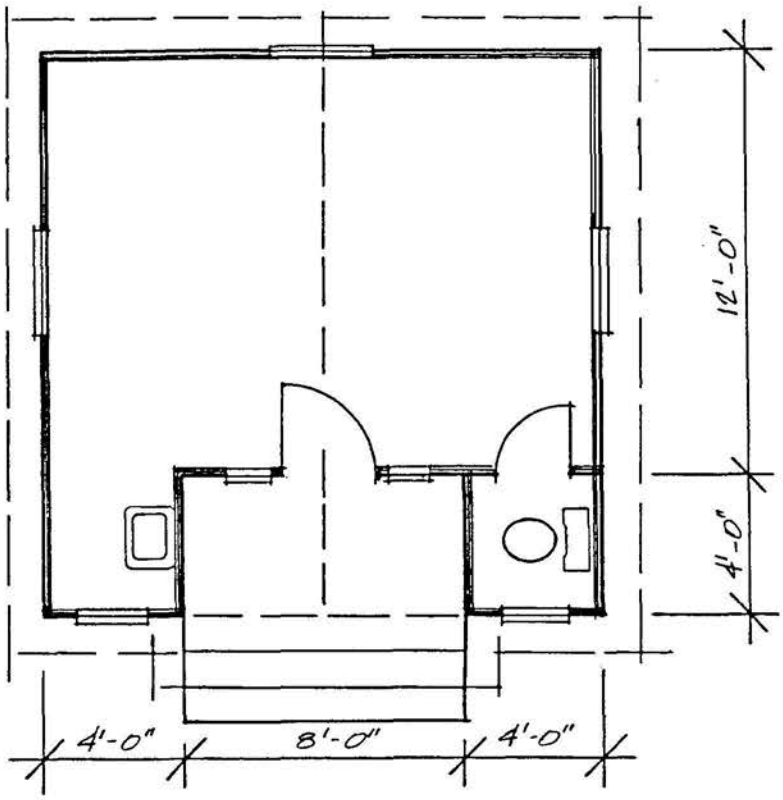


Fig. 87
Indiana Building #375
149/20046

ON MICROFILM

rectangular (14' x 12'); one story

Structural
- foundation 6 x 6 posts on concrete piers and blocks
- 2 x 4 stud walls, studs laterally positioned, randomly placed and at door and window placement, "single wall" construction
- 2 x 4 roof rafters, 22" o.c., 7-1/2" T & G sheathing
- 2 x 6 floor decking, 24" o.c., central beam support, no decking

Exterior
- shingle in gable ends, 6" exposure, ship lap siding below
- wood shingled gable roof with extended eaves
- central entry porch with bracketed shed roof
- paneled wood door
- multi-pane hinged sash windows
- brackets in gable ends
- plain corner, sill, window and door trim

Interior
- 3 1/4" painted floor boards, random length
- ceiling 3 1/4" beveled board siding
- 3 1/4" horizontal beveled boards above
- 5 1/4" vertical plank wainscot, painted

Mechanical/Electrical
- 2 duplex outlets, power from central source
- overhead incandescent light in bedroom and bath, wall mounted incandescent light over sink
- sink, toilet, cold water only
- portable space heater

Other
- battery smoke detector
- exterior door padlock
- sidelights at front door painted

Fig. 88
Red Wing, as illustrated on a one-cent postcard, c. 1926. Reprinted by Gurteich-Chicago.

Fig. 89
The sleeping porch and bathroom at Red Wing are typical of additions to the backs of cottages by the original builder, John Daum. Drew Rocker, National Park Service, 1985.

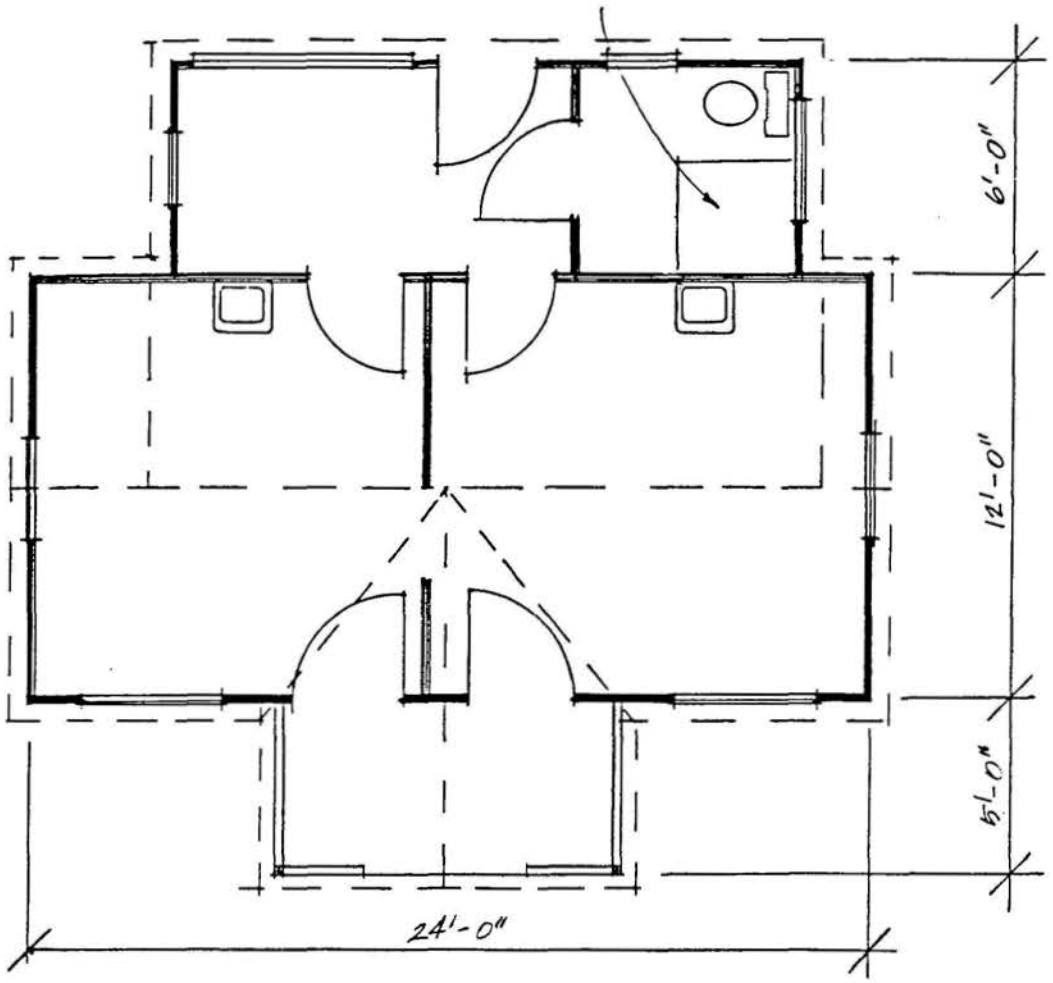


Fig. 90
Red Wing Building #380
149/20047

ON MICROFILM

rectangular (14' x 20') with shed-roof extension on east facade; one story

Foundation
- foundation 6 x 6 posts on concrete piers, bathroom on concrete pad
- 2 x 4 stud walls laterally positioned, randomly placed and at door and window placement, "single wall" construction
- 2 x 4 roof rafters 24" o.c., 5 1/4" board decking
- 2 x 6 floor joists, 24" o.c., central beam support

Exterior
- wood-shingled gable roof with extended eaves, hip-roof entrance porch on west facade supported by square posts set on boxed shingled rails
- board and batten siding above (board 11 1/2", battens 2 1/2") with shingle wainscotting below
- pair of wood paneled and glass entry doors
- diamond pane casement windows with plain surrounds, multi-paned hinged sash
- exposed rafter ends, brackets supports in gable ends
- stucco and "stick" detail in gable ends
- corner boards, over-sized beltcourse dividing siding types

Interior
- 3-1/4" painted floor boards, random length
- ceiling height 90" with 3-1/4" beveled boards
- 2-3/4" vertical plank wainscotting, columns with gypsum wall board between above

Mechanical
- 1 duplex outlet each room (2), overhead incandescent light each bedroom and bath (3)
- electric space heater, oil stove removed
- toilet and shower room not operable, sinks in each sleeping room

Other
- only cabin that appears to be duplex
- battery smoke detector
- exterior door padlock

Fig. 91
Rock-a-Bye. Drew Rocker, National Park Service, 1985.

Fig. 92
Rock-a-Bye has experienced foundation and roof damage because of almost constant shade. Marty Stupich, National Park Service, 1983.

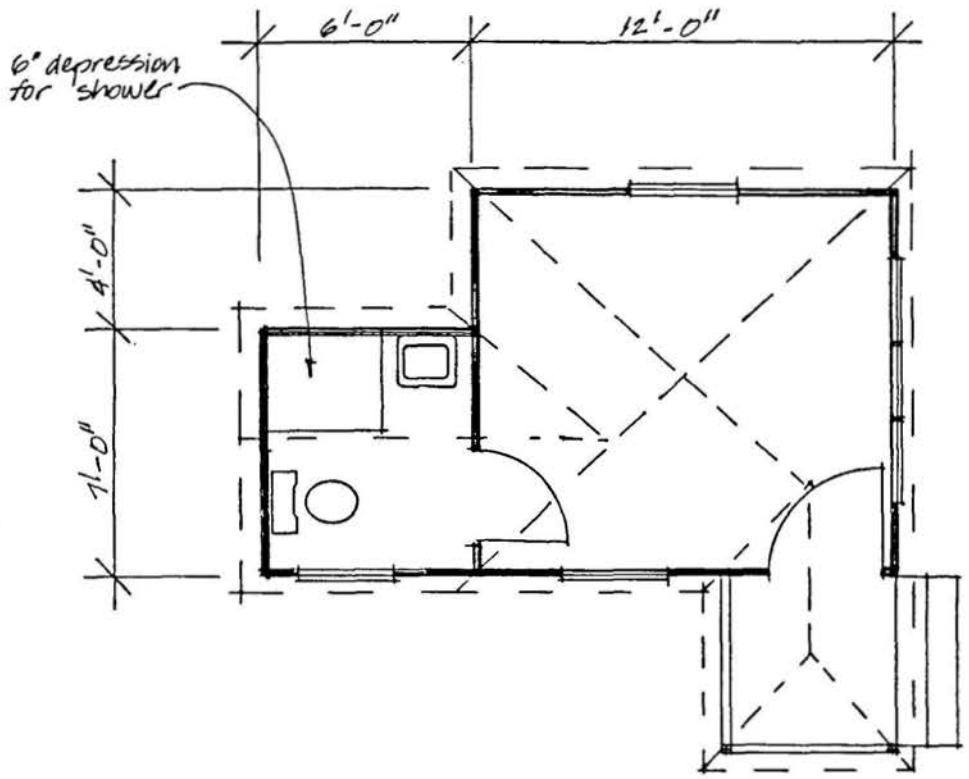


Fig. 93
Rock-a-bye Building #386

149/20048

ON MICROFILM

'L' shape (14' x 10'); one story

Structural
- foundation 6 x 6 posts on piers and blocks in makeshift fashion
- 2x 4 stud walls, studs laterally positioned, randomly placed and at door and window positions, "single wall" construction
- 2 x 4 roof rafters 24" o.c., board sheathing
- 2 x 6 floor joists 24" o.c., central beam support, no decking

Exterior
- wood shingled hiproof with extended hiproof entry porch supported by round log posts and wide board rails
- multi-pane wood and glass dutch door
- off-center brick chimney
- two-pane casement sash, multi-pane hinged sash
- wood sill trim

Interior
- 5" painted floor boards, random length, both on concrete slab
- ceiling height 7'6", porch 6'6", 7" varnished fir planks
- 5-1/4" painted vertical plank wainscot, board and batten above (boards 12", battens 3")

Mechanical/Electrical
- 1 duplex outlet, 1 incandescent overhead light bedroom and bath (2)
- wood stove removed, chimney capped
- toilet, shower, sink, cold water only

Other
- battery smoke detector
- exterior door padlock

Fig. 94
Silver Moon, west elevation. Toilet room door is open. Gail Evans, National Park Service, 1983.

Fig. 95
As with most Rosemary cottages, sheet plastic is laid across the rotting roofing of Silver Moon to protect against leaks. Marty Stupich, National Park Service, 1983.

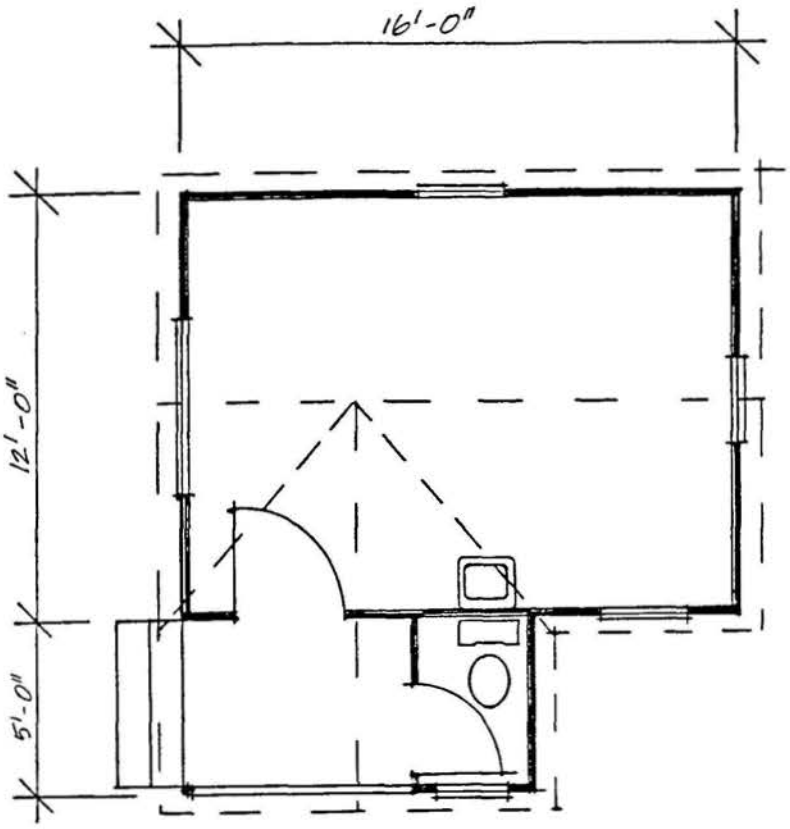


Fig. 96
Silver Moon Building #381
149/20049

ON MICROFILM

'L'-shape (14' x 12'); 1-story

Structural
- foundation 6 x 6 posts on concrete piers
- 2 x 4 stud walls, studs laterally positioned, randomly placed and at door and window placement, "single wall" construction
- 2 x 4 roof rafters 24" o.c., 5 1/4" board decking
- 2 x 6 floor joists, 24" o.c., centrally supported, no decking

Exterior
- decorative wood shingle siding with vertical wood panels on gable ends
- wood-shingled gable roof with extended eaves and cross gable on south facade
- off-center interior brick chimney
- multi-pane paired casement sash, one with sidelights; multi-pane hinged sash
- exposed rafter ends, fascia boards supported by knee braces
- corner boards and wood sill
- lattice skirting, lattice screen on south porch

Interior
- 3-1/4" painted floor boards, random lengths
- ceiling height 84" with 7" rough boards, painted
- 5-1/2" vertical, beveled board wainscot, boards between columns above

Mechanical/Electrical
- 1 duplex outlet
- overhead incandescent light in sleeping (1) and toilet rooms (1), 1 wall hung incandescent fixture over sink
- electrical space heater, exterior oil drum and chimney for oil stove in place but not operable
- sink, toilet, cold water only

Other
- battery smoke detector
- exterior door padlock

Fig. 97
Summerie, west elevation "Stick" decoration is laid across painted cedar bark in the porch gable. Marty Stupich, National Park Service, 1983.

Fig. 98
The chimney on the back, east side of Summerie is decorated with two hearts pierced by an arrow. Marty Stupich, National Park Service, 1983.

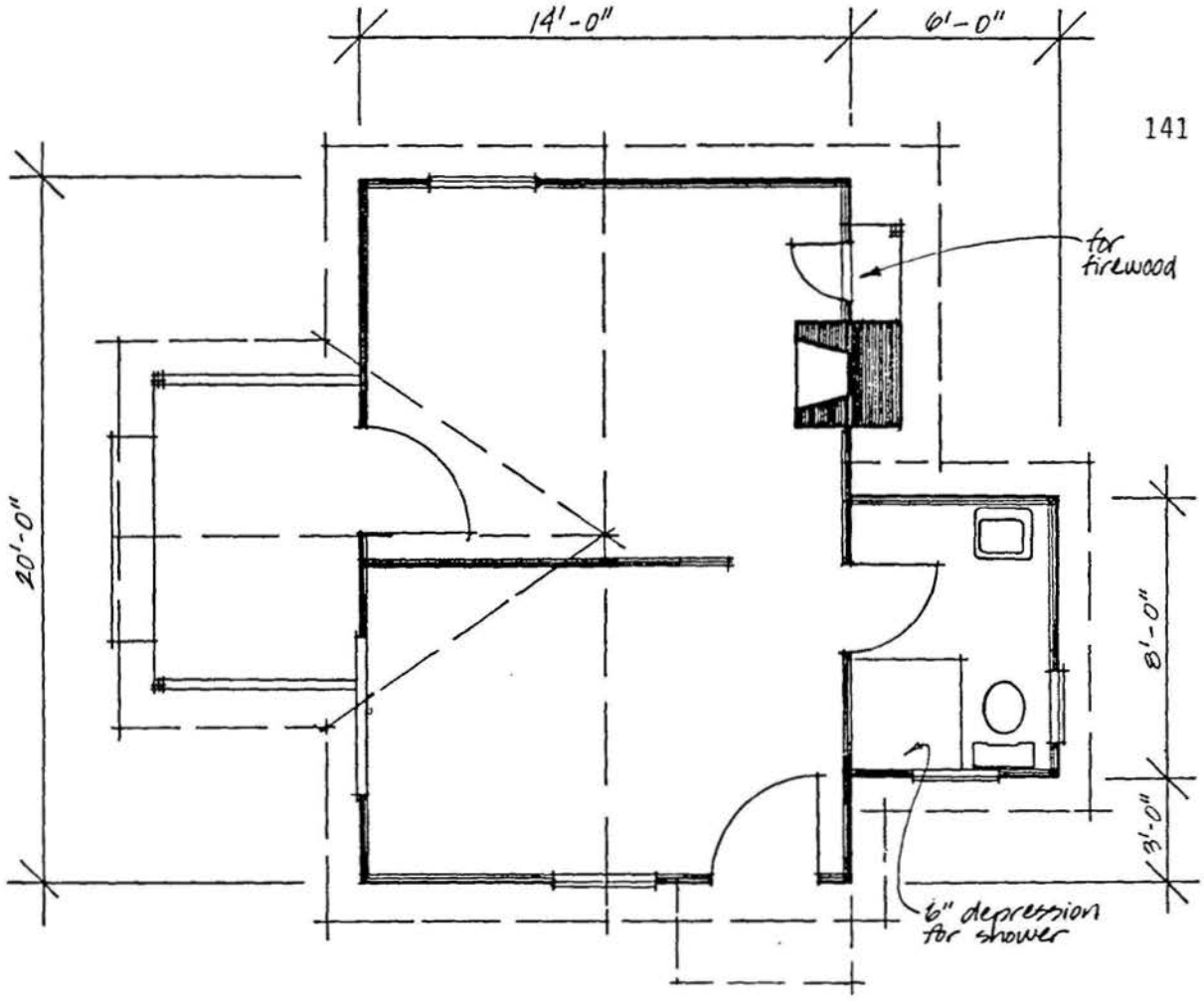


Fig. 99
Summerie Building #384
149/20050

rectangular (12' x 16') with shed roof extension on east side; 1 story

Structural
- foundation 6 x 6 posts on concrete piers and blocks
- 2 x 4 stud walls, studs literally positioned, randomly placed and at door and window placement, "single wall" construction
- 2 x 4 roof rafters 24" o.c., 7" board decking, 1/2" plywood sheathing over bathroom
- 2 x 6 floor joists, 24" o.c. central beam support, no decking

Exterior
- wood shingle gable roof, with extended rafter ends, asbestos shingles over bath addition
- shingles in gable ends with 6" exposure, board and batten (12" board, 3 1/2 batten) above 4" painted clapboards
- prominent rustic pedimented entrance porch on west facade supported by log posts set on squared log piers and corner braces
- off-centered front door 4 lite and wood paneled doors
- large concrete exterior chimney on east facade with decorative heart and arrow motif capped with stones
- four-over-one casement sash windows, multipaned hinged sash windows
- plain frieze sill and corner boards, plain window and door trim
- hip-roof, over-hanging porch supported by knee braces on south side

Interior
- 3 1/4" painted floor boards, random length
- ceiling 3-1/4" beveled boards
- walls 2-1/4: painted horizontal planks above 5-1/4" painted vertical plank wainscotting

Mechanical/Electrical
- duplex outlet each room (2), 1 overhead incandescent bulb each room and bathroom
- electric space heater, fireplace in need of major repair
- sink, toilet, shower, cold water only

Other
- original partition divides space into two sleeping rooms with separate entrys, divider finished like walls
- battery smoke detector
- exterior door padlock

IN MICROFILM

Fig. 100
Wren has unique split log motif siding. Drew Rocker, National Park Service, 1985.

Fig. 101
Typical incoming electrical connection from undergroud to Wren. Marty Stupich, National Park Service, 1983.

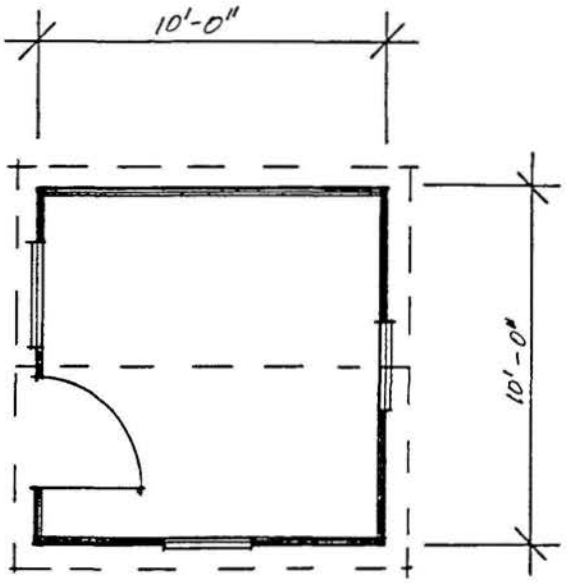


Fig. 102
Wren Building #378
149/20051

square (8' x 8'); one story

Structural
- foundation split logs and 6 x 6 posts on stone and concrete piers
- 4" square columns (2) each elevation, 4" diameter poles each elevation
- roof peeled log purlins 25" o.c.
- 2 x 6 floor joists, 24" o.c., central beam support, no decking

Exterior
- wood shingle gable roof, extended purlin rafters and joists
- shingle walls in staggered pattern top, horizontal "split log" siding below in alternate 5" and 2" courses.
- off-center front entry porch
- multi-pane hinged sash with plain surround
- fascia board in gable ends

Interior
- 7" painted floor boards, random length
- ceiling height 70" - 95", 3" tongue and groove boards with bevel
- walls 7" vertical planks above 5" painted horizontal plank wainscotting

Mechanical/Electrical
- 1 duplex outlet, 1 wall mounted incandescent light, no heat currently provided
- no toilet room or bath

Other
- battery smoke detector
- exterior door padlock

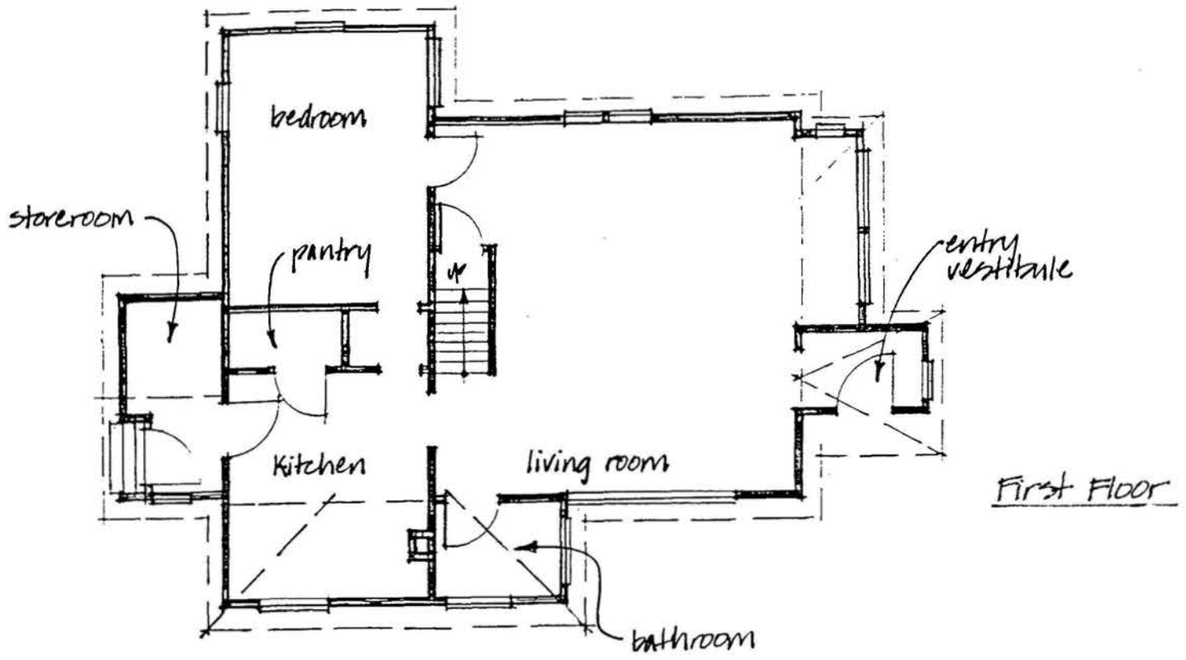
ON MICROFILM

Fig. 103
Tumble Inn, south elevation, from the parking lot. Drew Rocker, National Park Service, 1985.

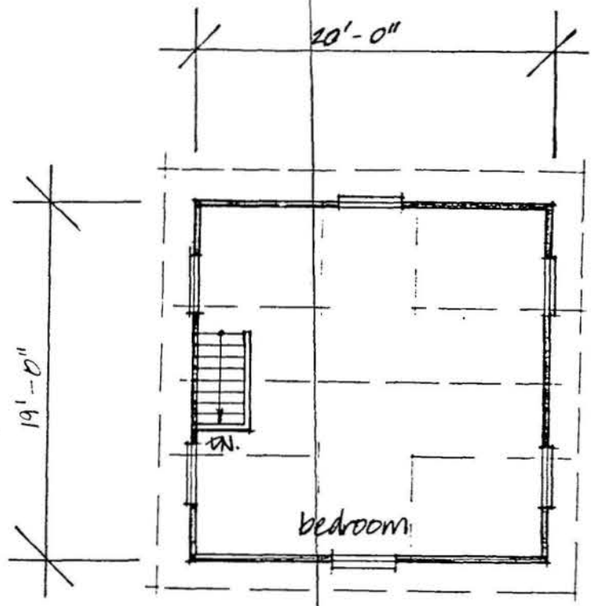
Fig. 104
Tumble Inn--also known as the manager's residence, the men's dormitory, and the barn. Marty Stupich, National Park Service, 1983.

Fig. 105
Peeled log banister in Tumble Inn. Drew Rocker, National Park Service, 1985.

Fig. 106
Sagging ceiling in Tumble Inn's living room. Drew Rocker, National Park Service, 1985.



First Floor



Second Floor

ON MICROFILM

Fig. 107
Tumble Inn Building #373
149/20052

irregular floor plan because of additions to back portion; approximately 1200 sq. ft., two story; (20' x 19') second floor sleeping room

Structural
- foundation 6 x 6 wood posts on concrete piers, perimeter concrete foundation front addition
- 2 x 4 stud wall construction, 24" o.c.
- 2 x 6 roof rafters 24" o.c., board sheathing
- Dutch gable roof of peeled 4" boards, exposed rafter and purlins, rafters 22" o.c.
- 2 x 6 floor joists, 24" o.c., centrally supported
- second floor joists 4 x 4's 24" o.c. spanning 21 ft.

Exterior
- clapboard siding with shingles in gable ends
- bracket supports in plane change of roof surface in gable ends
- extended hipped entry porch and bay window in south elevation
- shed roof addition with rolled roofing material
- multi-pane hinged casement windows, multi-pane awning windows all with plain trim
- plain corner boards and other trim details

Interior
- 2-1/2" fir floors
- exposed beams in living room 26" o.c. with 7" planks, other ceilings 7" planks
- walls 7" vertical planks below, 5" vertical boards above

Mechanical/Electrical
- all wiring exposed, old, turn-style light switches, overhead incandescent lighting except in living room
- 2 remaining chimneys, stoves removed
- sink, shower, toilet, kitchen sink, hot water heater

Other
- kitchen
- 2-story
- battery smoke detector

Fig. 108
Original boathouse, c. 1915, from the ferry Storm King. Clallam County Museum Collection.

Fig. 109
Boathouse, east elevation, rebuilt or much modified since 1915. Marty Stupich, National Park Service, 1983.

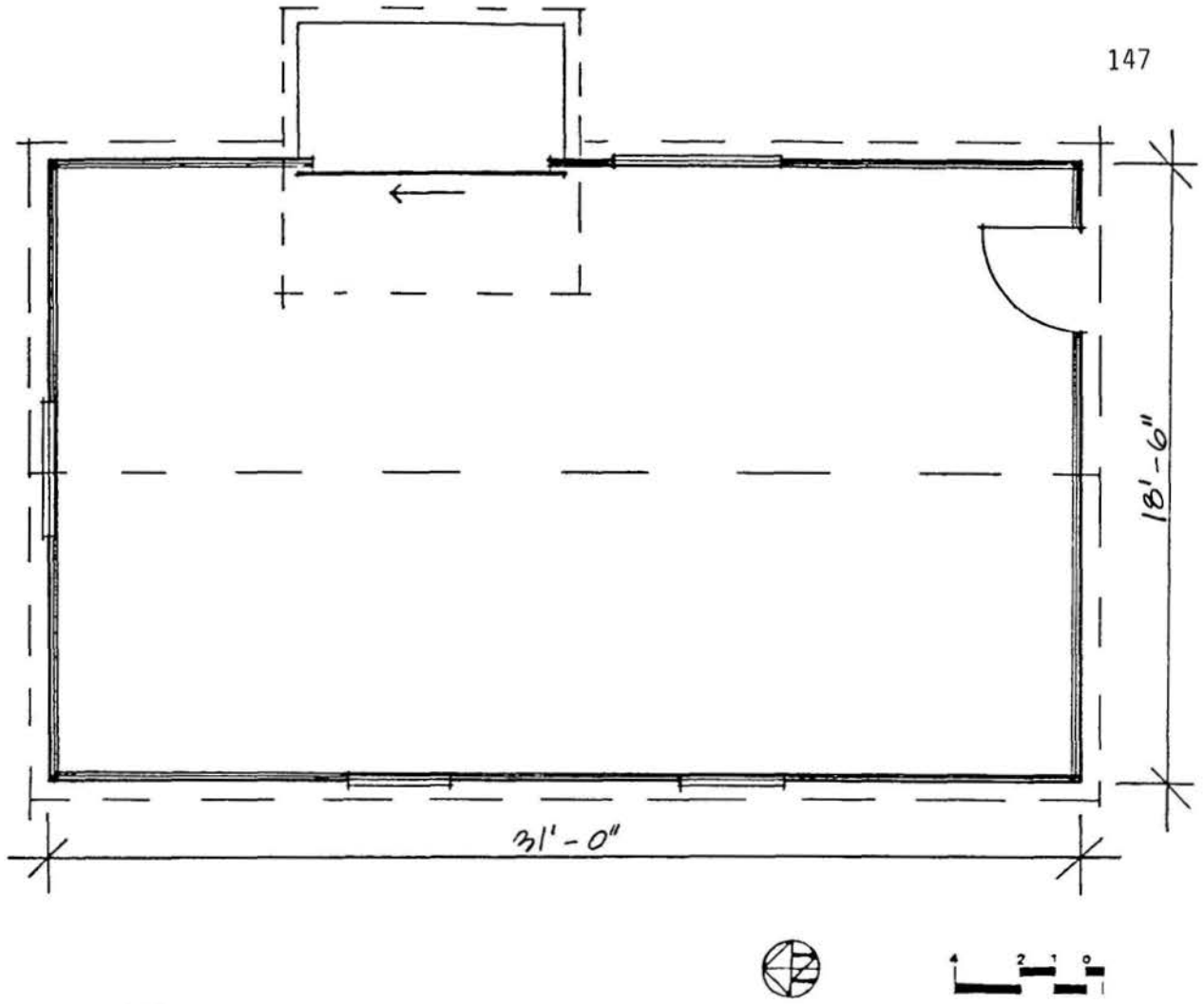


Fig. 110
Boathouse Building #399
149/20053

ON MICROFILM

rectangle (14' x 24'); 1-story

Structural
- foundation wood posts on concrete piers and blocks
- 2 x 6 stud walls
- 2 x 6 roof rafters and trusses 24" o.c.
- spaced board sheathing

Exterior
- board and batten siding with wood shingles on gable ends
- wood shingle gabled roof with extended eaves
- entrance on east facade with shed roof overhang supported by log posts and braces
- sliding wood panel door
- multi-paned hinged window sash
- brackets and fascia boards in gable ends

Interior
- unfurnished

Mechanical/Electrical
- knob and tube wiring
- porcelain light sockets
- few outlets

Fig. 111
Fireplace shelter from the lake, as illustrated on a one-cent postcard, c. 1926. Pioneer Memorial Museum Collection.

Fig. 112
The fireplace shelter is open toward the clearing. Drew Rocker, National Park Service, 1985.

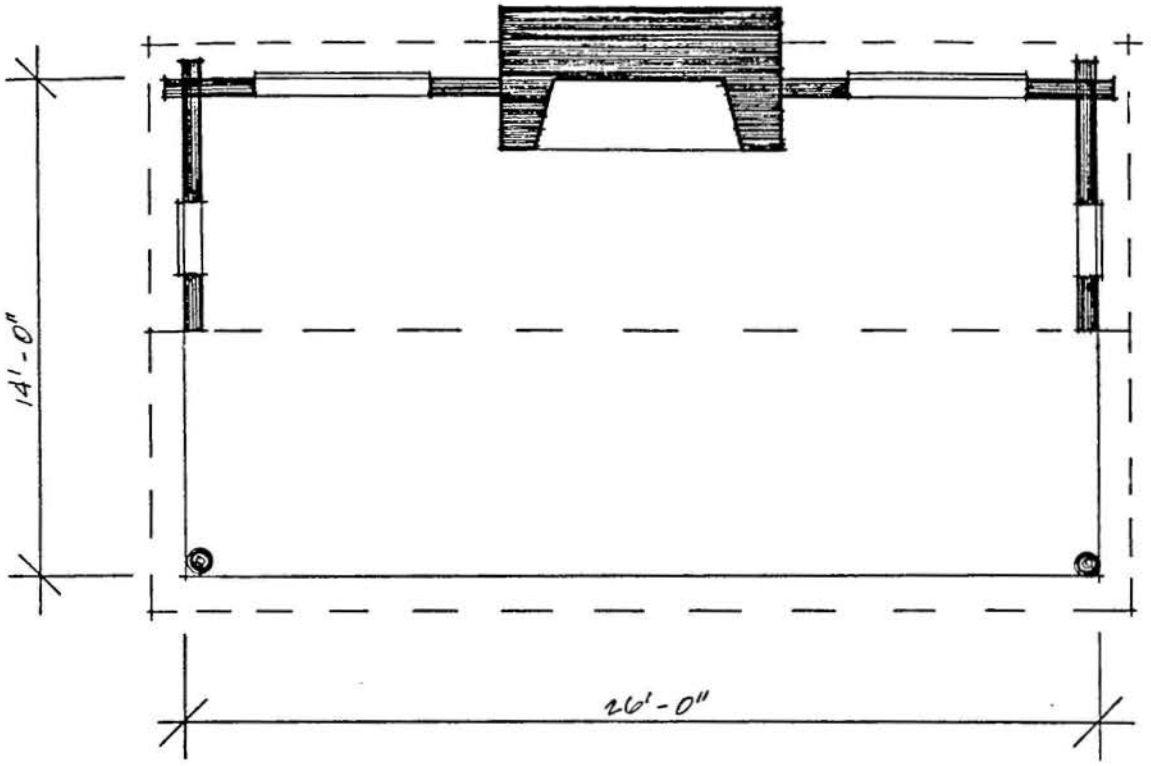


Fig. 113
Fireplace Shelter Building #398
149/20054

log construction; rectangular (18' x 12') open on south side; 1-story

Structural
- log construction set on stone foundation
- board and batten in log gable ends
- galvanized metal, shallow, non-symetrical gable roof
- massive exterior roughcut stone chimney and fireplace on north facade
- multipaned fixed sash windows with plain surrounds
- open south facade supported by log posts with log corner brackets

Exterior
- see structural

Interior
- massive stepped rough-cut stone fireplace
- flagstone floor

Mechanical/Electrical
- power supplied from boat house

ON MICROFILM

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IV. OBJECTIVES/ RECOMMENDATIONS

INTRODUCTION

Rosemary Inn offers a unique opportunity for historical interpretation as an Olympic National Park attraction as well as serving immediate or projected facility needs for park-related functions. The high quality "Craftsman" architecture and landscape, if made accessible to the public, would provide a special, tangible connection to the Lake Crescent resort era. With the continued development of Barnes Point as a major visitor contact point for Olympic National Park, Rosemary, in its current caretaker state, is under-utilized. The planning and development efforts currently underway for Barnes Point underscore the need for Rosemary to "do its part" in serving the visitors to Olympic National Park.

This chapter defines those "portions and features of the property which are significant to its historical, architectural and cultural (including landscape) values," and which must be PRESERVED to comply with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation. It provides recommendations to Olympic National Park staff in their continuing efforts to STABILIZE and protect the site from further deterioration prior to major development. It also specifies parts of the landscape and buildings that are not of historical or architectural importance, and that can be changed to accommodate NEW DEVELOPMENT in the reuse of the facility.

Areas of the site that could accept new construction are indicated, as are potential modifications of existing buildings that would meet the Secretary's Standards while making them more suitable for reuse. No consideration is given in this report to preserving archeological resources, as none have been located in past surveys.[44]

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[44]No artifacts or surface features that would indicate use before settlement by Paul Barnes were located during a survey. If concealed archeological resources are encountered during construction, all necessary steps will be taken to protect them and to notify the Regional Archeologist immediately. Ed Friedman, Washington Archeological Research Center, Pullman, Washington, to Fred Bohannan, National Park Service, Seattle, Washington, 25 February 1975.

SITE

Elements to Preserve

The site, a small clearing of dense fir, alder, and hemlock forest, is very important in establishing Rosemary's historic character. The edges of the forest create a backdrop for the structures and promotes a strong physical and visual enclosure. The building pattern, which extends along the edge of the forest and is oriented inward, helps define the open lawn area extending north from the main lodge to the lake front.

Individual entries to the cabins and the front porch of the lodge influence circulation paths from the entry gateway at the parking area off the access road from Highway 101 and throughout the site. Such circulation paths, along with some secondary dirt paths that connect the cabins, the lodge, and the trail along the lake front, should be retained. Circulation systems, or added facilities or connections to existing or new facilities that would greatly alter current circulation patterns on the lawn clearing, are discouraged.

The rustic character of the site is an essential element of its significance. The rustic appearance of the lodge and cabins is derived from their use of a mixture of native materials and the craftsmanship of their execution. This variability in materials and craftsmanship also contributes to the individuality of design of each structure. The use of quarried stone is reflected in the remnant garden by the sundial, fountain, and beach shelter fireplace. Other man-made elements that contribute to this rustic character and should be preserved are the entry gate, the original sign posts from the waterfront sign of the 1920s, and the windmill.

Although the non-native plant materials in this historic core are reduced to scattered remnants of the original gardens, the original fabric of the site remains intact, and, in most cases, should remain. The pruning and management of these plant materials should be carried out under the direction of the park's landscape architect only after appropriate clearances required for the alteration of an historic site are received.

Although the removal of some of the above-mentioned elements may be appropriate with future adaptive uses of the site or in the final landscape design, these elements should be retained until a comprehensive approach to the development of the site under regulating Park Service criteria is forwarded and approved.

Immediate Stabilization

In continuation of the stabilization efforts at Rosemary, Olympic National Park maintenance staff plans to thin the forest to its historic edge, as per documentation, during the winter of 1985-86. This should help promote a drier condition among the cottages. Additionally, snags along the forest's edge should be removed to reduce the immediate threat from carpenter ants. Any vegetation in immediate contact with buildings should be pruned back or removed. A regular program of pruning maintenance and other measures to prevent further deterioration of plant material should be established. The significance of such plantings should be determined before any pruning or removal. Supervision from the park's landscape architect is encouraged.

New Development

Increased visitor demands resulting from park planning efforts to make Barnes Point a major visitor contact point will ultimately strain existing facilities and require the construction of new ones. It is quite likely that Rosemary will also have greater demands placed on it as a result of new development. This new growth can be accommodated without significant inpact on the historical and cultural segments of the site through careful planning and a strict understanding of the important relationships that these segments have in making the site special.

The landscape elements to preserve are listed in part A of this section. The forest clearing, the path system connecting buildings, the entry gateway, the materials used both in the buildings and landscape elements, and the original plantings are all elements to preserve. The relationship of all of these elements to the whole complex is ultimately what is important and worth saving at Rosemary. The strength of these relationships has weakened over the years with the change in use patterns and the gradual deterioration of the facility. Rosemary's future use as a resort lodge in the strict sense of how it was used in the past is unlikely, but planning efforts can serve to again reinforce the greater sense of "place" Rosemary once captured.

A number of guest cabins and other buildings have been removed from the site for various reasons over the years. New buildings should first be considered in the footprints where these buildings once stood. The west perimeter once had seven cabins; only two remain today. There were also a number of support buildings in back (to the south) of the lodge. Some were even found in the forested areas - almost hidden from the rest of the facility.

A small clay tennis court, which has become overgrown, is located in back of "Red Wing" and to the south of "Silver Moon." Vegetation on this portion of the site has almost completely hidden its presence as well as some of the cabins there that were once more prominent features at the edge of the clearing.

A "cutting back" of the vegetation at the perimeter of the lawn opening to where it once was when the cabins were first built will not only help protect the cabins from future deterioration but will also allow more light to penetrate the site. Such action will also make potential "old" or new building sites more desirable and better strengthen the original landscape intent of the site. It should be stressed that any new building on site should not alter established circulation patterns. Nor should new construction, or the location of it, make the Lodge or other support facilities on-site inadequate because of new demands put on them. No use for the total facility should be considered that would require a carrying capacity that would put elements to be preserved on site in jeopardy.

Fig. 114
Partially collapsed roof of Rock-a-Bye bathroom. Drew Rocker, National Park Service, 1985.

Fig. 115
The shaded roof of Wren supports a thick layer of moss. Drew Rocker, National Park Service, 1985.

BUILDINGS

Elements to Preserve

The Rosemary buildings remain today virtually unchanged from the inn's heyday of the mid-1920s. Additions and alterations, particularly to the lodge, have been skillfully executed and contribute to Rosemary's architectural character. Those parts of the buildings which relate to the approach or to the lawn opening are of primary importance and should be preserved with minimal modifications.

The removal of deteriorated building sections (i.e., bathrooms added to cabins; some later additions to the back portion of the lodge) would be allowable if the action does not significantly alter the scene from the open lawn and approach points.

The exterior condition of the lodge and cabins are in remarkably good condition. Some replacement of deteriorated elements will be required. In most cases, repairs should be made with in-kind materials. Since the buildings are relatively simple and constructed with readily available materials, these repairs should be easily executed.

"Modern" building materials not used in the original construction, but that will prolong the useful life of the building (i.e., metal flashing, weather proofing material, insulation) without affecting appearance should also be used. Final exterior finishes and color selection should be coordinated by an historical architect -- but

Fig. 116
Birds have been allowed to build nests in roof brackets, with the result that dung as accummulated on wooden architectural features. Drew Rocker, National Park Service, 1985.

Fig. 117
Damage to Dixie's porch post by carpenter ants. Drew Rocker, National Park Service, 1985.

choices here should be rather straightforward since most of the buildings have their original surface treatments still intact.

More latitude is allowed with the rehabilitation of interior spaces, partly because of their construction and current condition, but also because of the various life safety and energy code requirements that must be satisfied. The degree of finish desired, as dictated by project budget and other program requirements, will also have much to do with the eventual avenue of approach for rehabilitation.

In the lodge, ceiling and wall materials of the recreation room, entry lobby, and dining room should be retained. Certain repairs will be required where these surfaces have been damaged by water and previous building modifications. Installing a fireproof layer and wall insulation may be required behind the wall and ceiling surfaces. In this case, the materials should be carefully removed and reinstalled after this application. The procedure would be the same that occurred in the rehabilitation of Lake Crescent Lodge in 1984.

Finish surfaces in the other portions of the building are in a state of disrepair or are just not of major significance so as to warrant a strict program of salvage and reuse. Original doors, all windows, and trim around them should be repaired and reused. Any other special trim, detail or building element, including the fireplace and stairway in the entry lobby should be retained.

The "single skin" construction (where building finish surfaces hang on a frame of laterally positioned 2"x4"s and is a single surface -- exterior to interior) creates some problems in the rehabilitation of the interior surfaces of most of the cabins. Although it would not be necessary to conceal all mechanical and electrical system, insulating the cabins for year-round use and providing fireproof surfaces with this construction system will be difficult.

Saving some of the unique interior finishes is desirable, but not at costs that would prohibit the reuse of the cabins. Effort should be made to reintroduce these elements when possible. It may also be determined that year-round use of all of the cabins is not desirable, or they might be used for sleeping only in a year-round situation and enough heat could be provided to make them comfortable without insulation. Again, as with the lodge, doors, windows and trim surrounding them should be retained. The fireplace in Sumarie should be repaired for reuse. All mechanical and electrical systems need total replacement.

Immediate Stabilization

The current program underway by park maintenance staff to replace the roof and gutter systems after foundation stabilization and leveling should continue. Moisture penetration, if left unattended, is the biggest threat to the cabins and lodge.

Fig. 118
Typical hot water-heater in Rock-a-Bye, now inoperative. Drew Rocker, National Park Service, 1985.

Fig. 119
The only remaining oil heater is in Dardanella. Drew Rocker, National Park Service, 1985.

All crawl spaces should be adequately ventilated. Soil in contact with wood building members should be removed and surrounding soil graded to prevent a damp condition of foundation members. Roofs, gutters, window sills, door thresholds etc., should be free of leaves, and other debris. Moss should not be allowed to grow on sound roofing or siding material. If it is determined that removal of such moss on materials of questionable stability may only lead to a leaking condition, it should remain until the deteriorated material is replaced. Power and water to the cabins should be cut-off to prevent potential damage. Cabin furnishings should be catalogued and stored in a secure room of the lodge. The cabins should be broom swept, obvious entry points of rodents should be patched, and windows and doors should be in a condition to prevent moisture penetration. A primer coat of paint on bare wood surfaces is desirable, particularly if immediate rehabilitation does not seem eminent. The locking of the cabins or the boarding of the windows is not recommended.

Furnishings, equipment and other materials to be stored in the lodge or cabins should be done so in an orderly fashion in spaces that are clean and free of obvious rodent problems. No flammable materials should be stored. Heavy equipment or other materials should be kept where their size or weight would damage building fabric. Materials currently stored in the lodge or cabins that are of no use to the Park Service or that are otherwise expendable should be appropriately discarded. A program of routine maintenance covering the above points should be established. Efforts to reroof the cottages and other stabilization measures should be encouraged to arrest further deterioration.

The Olympic National Park maintenance crew has enjoyed the opportunity to work in craftsmenlike manner on the stabilization of Rosemary Lodge. The quality at their workmanship is such that it would be in the best interests of the continuing stabilization efforts or new development projects for them to participate in the work.

New Development

Some alterations are necessary to return buildings on the Rosemary site to a state of utility. In any reuse situation, codes will require that major improvements be made, particularly in areas of life safety, and in the updating and replacement of mechanical and electrical systems. The proposed use of the facility and its various parts also plays a major role in what improvements will be required for reuse. Requirements for reuse of the facility will also include, eventually if not immediately, its year-round use. Total building weatherization must be addressed in any reuse proposal.

New uses for the facility may require more space for a functional operation. The facility can be "enlarged", within reason, to satisfy these needs, but it must be understood that there are limits to such actions.

The lodge should continue to serve as the main "gathering place" or "center" for activity at the immediate site. Proposed new construction should not overwhelm the lodge's presence in appearance or function.

It should follow that any new sleeping facilities proposed for the site should be limited so the lodge can continue to serve in this major "gathering place" capacity. If a new plan for the facility calls for meals to be served on site or for group meetings, then the number of people that can realistically be accommodated for these functions should serve as a guide for a facility bed count. The proposed use of the facility will be the major determining factor in establishing an appropriate carrying capacity. Making the facility handicapped accessible may also pose some limitations on use, particularly in the use of the second story of the lodge. What follows is a description of how the current Rosemary facility could be expanded to accommodate more people. It should be understood that the information is meant to provide an understanding of what adjustments might be made to satisfy the needs of an adaptive reuse of the site. A final plan for the facility need not be limited to suggestions made here but may incorporate one or several of the recommendations or a combination of them with other appropriate design criteria as approved for total site development.

Modifications could occur to the back portion of the lodge if required. It may prove advantageous to remove the deteriorating back porch addition and replace it with a more workable service and entry area. Smaller service areas, or other related functions, could be located i new buildings located to the south of the lodge at the forest edge, or in the forest itself. Access to such facilities should be carefully considered, particularly how it might relate to other site circulation patterns. Materials used in the construction of these buildings should be similar to ones already found on site. The scale and forms of this new construction should also be reminiscent of what is currently found on site. Old and potential new construction should blend to form a total composition and be protective of the site's attributes.

New bed space should first be considered in the "foot prints" of cabins that have been removed, mostly along the site's western edge adjacent to Dardenella and Rock-a-Bye. Although exact replications of these cabins would not be necessary or even encouraged, they should be of the same range of materials, scale, proportion and detail level as the originals. The cabins should each be unique, blend, but in no way "compete" with, cabins already on site. See figure 29 for new cabin placement.

Added bed space could also be provided on the other side of the site (east) in forest clearings there or hidden from the open lawn. It may also be desirable to locate a community bathhouse in this vicinity to serve existing cabins without such facilities or for potential new

"beds". Since these facilities would be out of sight of the historic central core, criteria regulating their design would be less stringent. But, since the carrying capacity of the facility is limited by the functions that can be comfortably accommodated at the lodge, the addition of modest-sized facilities would be anticipated. Materials used on these buildings, as well as their scale and proportion, should be compatible with others on site.

If the lodge is to continue to house shower and toilet facilities, they should be located away from major activity areas. Access to them should not be through the front door of the lodge but through a secondary entrance. They should not be located on the second story if they are to be the only such facilities on site because of handicapped accessibility limitations.

Any major project on site will require that mechanical and electrical systems be replaced. The lodge's current septic waste system might be adequate for current, limited usage, but would not be suitable for any plan with increased facility usage. The electrical system, although recently modified, would also require major repair or replacement depending on the proposed use. Life safety measures are currently almost nonexistent, except for some hastily installed fire walls on the second story of the lodge and battery-powered smoke detectors in sleeping areas. The plumbing and electrical systems in the existing sleeping cabins are a life safety and health threat in their present state and will require total replacement.

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V. POTENTIAL USES

INTRODUCTION

At the request of the Olympic National Park staff, three potential uses for the Rosemary facility will be reviewed below. The intent here is to explore potential uses that could satisfy existing park needs, and that may be desirable not only for the immediate Rosemary site, but for other related functions on Barnes' Point. It should be remembered that any use for the site needs to follow the Objectives/Recommendations of the previous section, or a complete, long-term plan that appropriately deals with the issues expressed. Ideally, a use for the facility that is most like its historic use as a wilderness resort is desirable, although modern connotations of this use would be difficult to achieve and most likely an unprofitable proposition. Uses that come the closest in keeping the original use patterns of the individual buildings on site, in a way that will protect historic circulation patterns on the immediate site as well as not interfere with larger circulation issues on Barne's Point should be sought in the final solution. The new use for the facility should also have natural ways of limiting the number of people on site at its rather limited carrying capacity. A general "opening" of the site would certainly destroy the elements that the park is intent holding on to. The use options described below are Educational Facility, Lodging, and Visitor Center.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITY

Several types of educational facilities have been suggested for the Rosemary site ranging from "camp" types of operations catering to grade school children to a ceramics school for handicapped persons of all ages. Since meeting handicapped criteria would be required in some degree for any potential educational use, many of the basic facility requirements for the varied uses would be relatively the same. Accommodating several handicapped students as part of any program on site would require some special programming where greater square footages would be necessary to meet an increased teacher/ student ration. The requirements and suggestions outlined in Recommendations/Objectives would have to be followed here as in any proposed use - particularly the requirement of not exceeding the site's carrying capacity as dictated by the lodge's ability to serve central facility needs. This does not proclude the option of adding smaller classroom, studio, or other spaces in areas suggested. Some existing sleeping cabins,the boat house or fireplace shelter could also be used to house these functions. Matching the site's carrying capacity with the number necessary for a successful educational use will probably be the ultimate determinant for a successful use.

Any educational use of the facility that suggests traditional uses of the cabins for sleeping and the lodge as a gathering place, and encourages current circulation patterns, without putting undue stress on the facility, should be encouraged.

LODGING

The economic feasibility of using Rosemary independently as a resort lodge is questionable because of the size of investment required for its rehabilitation and the limited expected return with such a small facility. Using it in conjunction with other lodging facilities to help meet projected accommodation needs on Barnes Point, or using it as a small convention center for park-related functions, or in a lease situation to private concerns, are avenues of reuse that deserve consideration. In a small convention situation, the facility would be physically independent from the activity of the Lake Crescent site but dependent on its services. A small service kitchen could be provided on site for smaller functions, to aid in the serving of food from Lake Crescent, or when Lake Crescent Lodge is closed in the winter months. The cabins and second floor of the lodge could serve Lake Crescent Lodge as overflow accommodations when needed in the busy summer months. How such a use would affect circulation on the Rosemary site, as well as to and from other places on Barne's Point would have to be carefully considered. The merits of such a plan are considerable since it would help meet existing needs of the park on Barnes Point with existing facilities, and allow most of the buildings to function as they did historically. Such a plan would also protect a safe carrying capacity of the facility and have the potential of extending its current summer use. The plan could also provide a small facility that would be more economical to operate on a year-round basis than current facilities on Barne's Point. The plan would also increase the variety in types of accommodations offered the visitor.

VISITOR CENTER

Of the three uses discussed here, probably the one that would least suit optimal criteria for reuse would be that of a Visitor Center. The major problem here would be the impact to the site caused by the number of people that would be attracted there and the parks inability to control that number. The parking required immediately adjacent to the site, as well as the need for new major circulation paths, would present problems in protecting site integrity. The natural attraction of the lake and the cottages around the lawn opening would also create problems with circulation as well as proclude potential uses of the cottages. The physical nature of the lodge makes its use as a visitor center questionable, particularly when any remodeling that would require alterations to its exterior facing the lake would be discouraged. Defining a use for the sleeping cabins would also be difficult with this approach. Their use for seasonal housing is questionable because of lack of privacy with increased visitors on site, their size and lack of utilities. Using the cabins for interpretation purposes may be an alternative, but would require added personnel for site supervision and would certainly cause significant wear on the cabins. The cabins and lodge were not designed or built to withstand such heavy use as would be required for a visitor center and would require extensive modification to do so. Such a plan would also destroy existing site circulation and would require major landscape modifications to handle increased traffic.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC
ROSEMARY INN
AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER
Barnes Point, Lake Crescent — NOT FOR PUBLICATION
CITY, TOWN
Port Angeles — VICINITY OF
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
3rd- Donald L. Bonker

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
Washington	53	Clallam	009

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
X DISTRICT	X PUBLIC	OCCUPIED	AGRICULTURE	MUSEUM
X BUILDING(S)	PRIVATE	X UNOCCUPIED	COMMERCIAL	X PARK
STRUCTURE	BOTH	WORK IN PROGRESS	EDUCATIONAL	PRIVATE RESIDENCE
SITE	**PUBLIC ACQUISITION**	**ACCESSIBLE**	ENTERTAINMENT	RELIGIOUS
OBJECT	IN PROCESS	X YES: RESTRICTED	X GOVERNMENT	SCIENTIFIC
	BEING CONSIDERED	YES: UNRESTRICTED	INDUSTRIAL	TRANSPORTATION
		NO	MILITARY	OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME
United States Department of Interior, National Park Service, Olympic Natl.Park
STREET & NUMBER
600 East Park
CITY, TOWN — VICINITY OF — STATE
Port Angeles — Washington

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.
Clallam County Courthouse
STREET & NUMBER
East 4th & Lincoln Streets
CITY, TOWN — STATE
Port Angeles — Washington

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE
Clallam County Cultural Resource Survey
DATE
1978 — FEDERAL — STATE — X COUNTY — LOCAL
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS
Clallam County Parks
CITY, TOWN — STATE
Port Angeles — Washington

DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
__EXCELLENT	__DETERIORATED	X_UNALTERED	X_ORIGINAL SITE
X_GOOD	__RUINS	__ALTERED	__MOVED DATE_____
__FAIR	__UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Rosemary Inn is a resort on Lake Crescent in the northwest corner of Washington State. The lake is ten miles long and a mile wide. It occupies a crescent shaped trough, carved by glaciers in the last ice age. Lake Crescent is more than 600 feet deep. Coincidentally, this is its height above sea level. Steep, heavily timbered ridges rise to a height of 4,600 feet to the north and south. At the center of the crescent, Pyramid Peak (3100 feet) and Mt. Storm King (4500 feet) rise nearly vertically opposite each other across the lake. At the foot of Mt. Storm King lies one of the few stretches of flat shoreline, Barnes Point. It is a 135 acre delta formed by the now extinct Barnes Creek Glacier. Rosemary Inn lies at the center of Barnes Point. It is built around the edge of a meadow and consists of a main lodge, 14 guest cabins and assorted out-buildings.

The landscaping on the site has deteriorated through the years, though some of it is still visible. There are fruit trees and decorative shrubs, including holly, laurel and honeysuckle. Underneath these are patches of heather, ferns and St. Johns wort.

There are two rustic entrances to greet the visitor. One was located near the water for those arriving by steamboat. It consisted of two large poles supporting the words "Rosemary Inn". With the building of U.S. 101 around Lake Crescent in 1922, visitors began to arrive by automobile. A new entrance copied the same "Rosemary Inn" stick lettering motif, covered by a shingle roof and supported by upright logs set on a stone base.

The Rosemary Inn lodge is a 110' X 45' rectangular 1½ story frame structure with double course shingle siding and a medium gable shingle roof. The lodge occupies the south end of the meadow. It is the largest building at Rosemary. Its construction is a combination of milled and hand hewn lumber, fitted together with a high degree of craftsmanship. The foundation is made of 8" X 8" hand axed cedar beams and milled rough cut 2" X 6"'s. There is

cedar bark siding on the shed dormers. Three porches extend on the side and rear, and a 21' veranda is located at the center of the front elevation. Each is supported by log pillars. Inside the lodge, there is a lobby, meeting room, kitchen, dining room and upstairs sleeping accommodations. There are massive cedar beams on the ceiling that accent the cedar interior. The lobby in the center of the lodge has a massive stone fireplace, a stairway and bannister made of carved madrona wood. There is ample light provided by a large number of windows. There are 76 4' X 2' wood framed windows along the front of the lodge. Inside and out, this lodge has the appearance of a wilderness retreat.

Surrounding the meadow to the north of the lodge, there are fourteen guest cabins. Each of these cabins is of a unique style, yet all share common characteristics. Despite years of neglect, they have survived in an extremely wet, harsh environment. This is due to the superior craftsmanship used in constructing each of the cabins. Milled building materials were expensive and difficult to transport to the site. The foundation and post and beam frame employs a combination of sawn lumber, split cedar beams, and round logs. The siding is board and batten, shingle, log and cedar bark. The cabins are equipped with a covered front porch and rear bath. Heat was provided by wood stoves and fireplaces. Each has its own name and unique appearance. They include "Dixie", a 15' x 13' log structure; "Silver Moon", a 17' x 13' frame building with dimension shingle siding and lattice skirting. "Summerie" is a 14' x 11' frame cabin that illustrates the combination of on-site and transported materials. The siding is clapboard, panel board and batten. The roof is sawn shingle. The porch is supported by upright logs and the gables are covered with cedar bark and a stick relief design.

Form No 10-300a
(Rev 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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The largest cabin at Rosemary is a 42' x 28' one-and-a-half story gambrel roof frame structure with a shingle roof, clapboard and double course shingle siding. In general, the cabins have retained their original appearance. Invading carpenter ants and continual neglect are their main enemies.

There are several out-buildings which contribute to the character of Rosemary. Two 10' x 10' woodsheds are constructed of aternating vertical split cedar boards. The gable roofs are made of split cedar shakes. At the lake shore there is a 15' x 27' log saltbox style barbecue shelter. A stone fireplace is centered on the rear wall. The front is open allowing view of the main lodge. Near the barbecue there is a 27' high windmill, 5' square at the base. While it no longer pumps water, it still works, despite being grown over with honeysuckle and Douglas fir trees. A cooler used for storing the resort's food is located in the woods behind the main lodge. The cement walls are one foot thick and covered with hand split cedar shakes. The roof is hipped and covered with shakes. There is a cupola at the center for ventilation.

Intrusions at Rosemary include two water well heads near the entrance gate, a 30' x 40' pumphouse and a 30' wide water line right-of-way behind the main lodge, all newly constructed in 1978. Otherwise, the resort complex remains essentially as designed in the 1910's and 1920's and retains, in addition, many of its original handcrafted interior furnishings.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				195
_PREHISTORIC	_ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	_COMMUNITY PLANNING	_LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	_RELIGION	
_1400-1499	_ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	X CONSERVATION	_LAW	_SCIENCE	
_1500-1599	_AGRICULTURE	_ECONOMICS	_LITERATURE	_SCULPTURE	
_1600-1699	X ARCHITECTURE	_EDUCATION	_MILITARY	_SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
_1700-1799	_ART	_ENGINEERING	_MUSIC	_THEATER	
_1800-1899	_COMMERCE	_EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	_PHILOSOPHY	_TRANSPORTATION	
X 1900-	_COMMUNICATIONS	_INDUSTRY	_POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	X OTHER (SPECIFY) Recreation	
		_INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES 1914 BUILDER/ARCHITECT John Daum

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The significance of Rosemary Inn lies in several areas. Its architecture is a superior example of a hand hewn rustic resort. The setting at Rosemary Inn physically relates to the resort era on Lake Crescent and the creation of Olympic National Park.

Lake Crescent was first settled on Barnes Point in the 1890's by the Paul Barnes family. They homesteaded the land and later built the Marymere Hotel to service an increasing flow of tourists to the lake. In the early years of the 1900's, Lake Crescent was the scene of a large number and variety of resorts. In all, there were eleven resorts around the lake that catered to the whims of the early day tourists. Qui Si Sana, on the opposite side of the lake from Rosemary, was built in 1912 at a cost of $70,000 as a sanatorium and biological institute. Qui Si Sana claimed that a combination of ozone laden air, radium enriched water and biologically prepared food would cure disease and lead to the development of a "better race". Other resorts in the area, made less spectacular appeals for the tourist business, yet all of them offered leisure activity in a wilderness setting. Rosemary Inn was part of this system of lake resorts. Owned by a Mrs. Rose Littleton and Mary Daum (hence the name), Rosemary Inn was built by John Daum, Mary Daum's brother. He always worked alone and never used a power tool in his life. 1914 is the earliest date listed on the Inn's register.

Construction on the lodge, cabins and out-buildings continued until the late 20's. John Daum walked to Lake Crescent every spring to open the resort. He spent the summer working on Rosemary. Examples of his work range from rowing dories made of steamed cedar boards to interior furnishings including tables, chairs and couches. The lodge

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and cabins still contain many examples of this handmade furniture. The buildings at Rosemary are in good condition due to the superior craftsmanship and materials that Daum employed. The construction site was far removed from the suppliers of finished lumber. Until the Olympic Highway was built around Lake Crescent in 1922, transportation to the lake was by wagon road and steam ferry. Because of this, Daum used natural materials such as split cedar boards when supplies of milled lumber ran short. While any carpenter might make a sound building with even lengths of sawn planed lumber, it takes a patient artist to "make do" with random sized pieces of split lumber, and construct a sound, level foundation, wall or roof. John Daum was an artist. The fact that these buildings have survived a wet hostile environment, is a tribute to him.

The setting at Rosemary is still essentially wilderness and will hopefully remain so under the administration of Olympic National Park. The land has had a mixed history as a Forest Reserve and National Monument under Forest Service Administration.

On June 29, 1938, Olympic National Park was established. This was largely due to personal interest in the area expressed by President Franklin D. Roosevelt. President Roosevelt visited Lake Crescent on September 31 and October 1, 1937, as part of his tour of the Olympic Peninsula. The presidential party stayed at Singer's Tavern on Barnes Point. The president ate breakfast at Rosemary Inn and continued west on the Olympic Highway. On June 15, 1946, Olympic National Park was dedicated by Secretary of the Interior Krug. The dedication was conducted at the lodge at Rosemary Inn.

Rosemary Inn remains as a symbol of the wilderness resort era on Lake Crescent and the preservation of this wilderness by the National Park system.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Interviews and correspondence with Mrs. Roger O'Meara, niece of John and Mary Daum. August 1978.

Olympic National Park Archives,
Olympic National Park Museum, Port Angeles, WA

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 7 acres

QUADRANGLE NAME Lake Crescent QUADRANGLE SCALE 1: 24,000

UTM REFERENCES

	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
A	10	440880	5323140
B	10	441020	5323170
C	10	440880	5322960
D	10	441020	5322960
E			
F			
G			
H			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION Rosemary Inn is bounded by the following UTM coordinates:

1. 5322960 440910
2. 5322960 441003
3. 5323140 440910
4. 5323170 441003

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE
Pat Neal, Historical Planner

ORGANIZATION
Clallam County Cultural Resource Survey

DATE
12/21/78

STREET & NUMBER
1025 West Boulevard

TELEPHONE
452-9282

CITY OR TOWN
Port Angeles

STATE
WA

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL ___ STATE X LOCAL ___

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

TITLE DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY
I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER
ATTEST:

DATE

CHIEF OF REGISTRATION

GPO 921-803

Fig. 120
Bluebird

Fig. 121
Doll House

APPENDIX B. NO LONGER EXTANT BUILDINGS[45]

Name of Building	O.N.P. Building #	Sq. Ft.	
Generator House	371	224	removed
Rosemary Lodge	372	5905	
Tumble Inn	373	1236	
Cottage-Dreamerie	374	361	
" Indiana	375	256	
" Alabam	376	290	
" Honeysuckle	377	292	
" Wren	378	100	
" Blue Bird	379	186	burned in error
" Red Wing	380	396	
" Silver Moon	381	242	
" Cara-Mia	382	168	
" Dixie	383	309	
" Summerie	384	328	
" LaPaloma	385	360	removed
" Rock-a-bye	386	174	
" Ol'Virginny	387	210	removed
" Dardenella	388	186	
" Stra-lo	389	192	
" Doll House	390	140	removed
" Kil Kare	391	184	removed
Employee's Cottage	392	324	removed
Laundry-Toilets	393	895	removed
Tent House	394	120	removed
Shop	395	549	removed
Garbage Shack	396	77	removed
Old Generator Shed	397	64	removed
Fireplace Shelter	398	364	
Boat House	399	573	
Toilet	400	25	removed
Woodshed	402	unrecorded	removed
Woodshed	403	48	removed
Woodshed	404	144	removed
Woodshed	405	168	removed
Barn	407	unrecorded	removed
Woodshed	405	168	removed
Sun House	406	120	removed
Garage	408	1800	removed

[45]The Eastman Company, "Government-Owned Buildings, Rosemary," 8 September 1976, National Park Service, Seattle, Washington.

Fig. 122
Kilkare

Fig. 123
La Paloma

APPENDIX C.

STANDARD DISTRIBUTION LIST FOR CULTURAL RESOURCES DIVISION, PACIFIC NORTHWEST REGION (FROM APPENDIX J AND OTHER SOURCES)

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PNRO (includes 2 to library, 1 to area branch chief, 1 to Division library, 1 to Division Chief, 1 to author)	5
Park	6
Denver Service Center	
--DSC Technical Information Center, Division of Graphic Systems	1
--DSC team	2
--Rocky Mountain Regional Library	1
Harpers Ferry	3
Mather and Albright Training Centers (1 each)	2
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University of Washington--Richard Engeman	1

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Any individual who provided special assistance or research material	1 each
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