
National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory
1999



Rosemary Inn
Olympic National Park



National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Pacific West
Regional Office

Cultural Resource
Programs

CULTURAL LANDSCAPES INVENTORY (CLI) PROGRAM
2010 Condition Assessment Update for:

Rosemary Inn
Olympic National Park

Olympic National Park concurs with the updated CLI data (see attached) and updated condition assessment for Rosemary Inn as identified below:

CONDITION ASSESSMENT: **POOR**

Good: indicates the landscape shows no clear evidence of major negative disturbance and deterioration by natural and/or human forces. The landscape's cultural and natural values are as well preserved as can be expected under the given environmental conditions. No immediate corrective action is required to maintain its current condition.

Fair: indicates the landscape shows clear evidence of minor disturbance and deterioration by natural and/or human forces, and some degree of corrective action is needed within 3-5 years to prevent further harm to its cultural and/or natural values. If left to continue without appropriate corrective action, the cumulative effect of the deterioration of many of the landscape characteristics will cause the landscape to degrade to a poor condition.

Poor: indicates the landscape shows clear evidence of major disturbance and rapid deterioration by natural and/or human forces. Immediate corrective action is required to protect and preserve the remaining cultural and natural values.

Todd J. Sweeney

Superintendent, Olympic National Park

9-9-10

Date

Please return to:

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PWR CLI Coordinator
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Pacific West Regional Office
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Proposed Revisions in the CLI Database for: OLYM - Rosemary Inn

1. Chronology:

It is proposed that the following entries be added to the chronology section:

1943	AD	1943	AD	Established	National Park Concessions, Inc. took over the operations of Rosemary Inn.
1946	AD	1946	AD	Established	Rosemary Inn was the site of the dedication ceremony of Olympic National Park.
1951	AD	1951	AD	Established	Rosemary Inn Lodge was operated as a restaurant by National Park Concessions Inc. until 1951.
1970	AD	1979	AD	Built	During the 1970s, a water treatment plant was constructed on the property.
1979	AD	1979	AD	Established	Rosemary Inn was listed on the National Register of Historic Places as a historic district.
1985	AD	1985	AD	Reconstructed	The original "Rosemary" gate was removed and replaced.
1985	AD	1985	AD	Inhabited	The cabins were used as seasonal housing for National Park Concessions Inc. until 1985.
1988	AD	1988	AD	Established	Olympic Park Institute leased Rosemary Inn from NPS for environmental education programs.
1999	AD	1999	AD	Restored	Ten historic cabins were restored.
2004	AD	2004	AD	Removed	The Goldenchain tree was removed after being damaged by a storm.
2005	AD	2005	AD	Built	New classroom and maintenance buildings were built adjacent to the historic district.
2005	AD	2005	AD	Restored	The Fireplace Shelter was restored.
2005	AD	2005	AD	Rehabilitated	The historic Tumble Inn was rehabilitated.
2006	AD	2006	AD	Restored	The historic cabin, Red Wing, was restored.
2007	AD	2007	AD	Built	A new dock was built in the location of the historic dock.
2008	AD	2008	AD	Restored	The historic cabin, Summerie, was restored.
2009	AD	2009	AD	Built	A new cabin (now called Valerie) was built in the location of the historic cabin, La Paloma.

2. Analysis and Evaluation – Buildings and Structures:

It is proposed that the following changes are made to this section (additional text shown in italics and text to be removed notated by a strikethrough):

Buildings and Structures (*This section was updated in 2010*)

Fourteen buildings and two structures at Rosemary Inn date from the historic period (1914-1946). These buildings and structures are the most intact landscape characteristic, and provide the greatest contribution to the significance and remaining character of the site. The buildings and structures give a sense of the period in which the resort was developed and most highly used, and in the absence of other landscape characteristics and features, they are important in continuing to define and organize the spaces of the site. While the buildings and structures are generally located around the edge of the clearing, the majority are oriented to the middle of the site, providing an indicator of the importance of the central space during the years of operation.

Thirteen of the 16 buildings and structures ~~have been~~ were stabilized or rehabilitated since the preparation of the 1986 Rosemary Inn Historic Structures Report. All ~~but two~~ of the 12 remaining cabins have been reconstructed with salvaged materials, and each one is faithful to the appearance of the original, with the exception of the addition of foundations and utilities. ~~By March of 1999, the cabins Summerie and Red Wing had not yet been reconstructed, and the manager's residence, Tumble Inn, had not yet received treatment. In 2009 a new cabin, Valerie, was constructed on the historic footprint of La Paloma. This cabin was constructed to match the design character of the historic cabins and meet ADA standards.~~ All of the 16 buildings and structures retain integrity, and are generally in good condition. However, this ensemble represents less than half the original number of buildings and structures at Rosemary Inn during the 1914-1946 period. Six of the original 18 guest cabins have been lost, and numerous utilitarian structures have also been removed. The utilitarian structures once included a generator house, a shop, a garbage shack, five woodsheds, a barn, and a ten-car garage.

The 14 remaining *historic* buildings at Rosemary Inn include the lodge, 12 guest cabins, and the manager's residence, Tumble Inn. The two remaining structures are the boathouse, and the fireplace shelter. These buildings and structures were listed on the National Register in 1979. Each of the *historic* buildings exhibits the highly artistic craftsmanship of the designer and builder, John Daum, and strong Bungalow style design characteristics.

The lodge is a 110 feet-long and 45 feet-wide, one-and-a-half story frame building, with shingle siding and a gable shingle roof. The lodge is the largest building at Rosemary Inn, and it was constructed with a combination of milled and hand hewn lumber, fitted together with a high degree of workmanship. Shed dormers are clad in cedar bark siding, and a 21 feet-wide veranda is located at the center of the front façade, where it once overlooked the stroll garden. Three porches extend on the side and rear, each supported by log pillars. The interior contains a lounge, a dining room, a recreation room, a kitchen, and upstairs guestrooms. Massive cedar beams support the ceilings, and the lounge in the center of the lodge has a great stone fireplace, with a stairway and banister made of carved Madrona wood. There are 76, four feet by two feet-framed windows along the front of the lodge, allowing for commanding views of the central clearing and Lake Crescent in the distance.

The 12 remaining *historic* guest cabins are all unique in appearance, yet they share commonalties in

John Daum's repertoire of chosen materials and construction design. Their post and beam frames have a combination of sawn lumber, split cedar beams, and round logs. Their siding is board and batten, shingle, or log and cedar bark. The cabins are equipped with covered front porches and a rear bath. Historically, wood stoves and fireplaces heated the cabins. Resort guests enjoyed the privacy of their own cabin, but would share in the hospitality and comfort of home-cooked meals in the lodge's restaurant.

Tumble Inn is located near the lodge, and served historically as Rose Littleton's, or the manager's residence. Tumble Inn is a one-and-a-half story gambrel roof frame cottage, with a shingle roof, and shingle siding. It is the second largest building at Rosemary, measuring 42 feet by 28 feet. ~~Despite the building's dilapidated condition, t~~ The Olympic Park Institute (OPI) is currently using it as an office. *In 2005 Tumble Inn was rehabilitated for use by OPI, it now features a new concrete foundation, lap siding, wood shingled roof, and an accessibility ramp.*

The fireplace shelter is one of the remaining structures, and dates from 1933. Located at the lake shore, the fireplace shelter is a 15 feet wide by 27 feet long, saltbox-style log structure with multi-paned fixed sash windows. It has a stone fireplace centered on the rear wall adjacent to the lake, providing wind protection to those seated for evening campfires. The fireplace feeds a massive, exterior rough cut stone chimney. The 27 feet long front elevation of the structure is open to the site, allowing views of the open clearing and back to the lodge. *After many years of shoreline erosion and loss of shoreline sediment water began infiltrating the structure. In 2005, the fireplace structure was restored. Crushed rock and sand was brought in to stabilize and restore the shoreline supporting the structure.* The boathouse is the other remaining structure, and dating from 1936, it replaced an earlier boathouse that was built in 1915 near this location. The 14 feet by 24 feet-boathouse was used historically for boat and lumber storage. Rosemary Inn guests had access to boats while they stayed at the resort, and could launch them into the lake from the boat dock nearby. ~~The boat dock no longer remains, though OPI continues to use the boathouse for boat and lumber storage.~~ The boathouse is sheathed in board and batten siding with wood shingles on the gable ends, and has a shingle roof. The structure has a sliding wood panel door on the east elevation, most proximate to the former boat dock. *In 2007, a new dock was constructed in the location of the historic dock. The dock is supported by wood piers and a concrete abutment. The dock has Trex planking for the first 15 ft. and aluminum/plastic grating material used as planking for the remainder of the dock, which allows light to penetrate through to the lake bed. The railing posts, pickets, and hand rails are wood. A decorative arc was add between the pickets and spans between the land and water.*

The 14 remaining *historic* buildings and the two remaining *historic* structures identified above, are more fully documented and described in the 1986 Rosemary Inn Historic Structures Report.

3. Analysis and Evaluation – Vegetation:

It is proposed that the following changes are made to this section (additional text shown in italics and text to be removed notated by a strikethrough):

Vegetation (This section was updated in 2010)

Very few of the ornamental plantings from the historic period remain at the site today. As the overall character and abundance of ornamental plants have been lost, vegetation is not a landscape characteristic that contributes to the significance of the site. However, the few remaining ornamental plants are remnant features that contribute to the significance of the historic district. The remaining ornamental plants are identified as vegetation features. *In 2004, the Goldenchain tree (Laburnum Anagyroides), a prominent historic component of the stroll garden and was shown in historic photographs of the 1915-1946 period of significance, was removed. Two English laurels (Prunus Laurocerasus), both original vegetation, have also been removed.*

4. Condition Assessment and Impacts – Explanatory Notes:

It is proposed that the condition of the historic district remains poor, and that the following changes are made to this section (additional text shown in italics and text to be removed notated by a strikethrough):

Explanatory Notes: (This section was updated in 2010)

Although much work has been done to restore the cabins, fireplace shelter, and dock, the Rosemary Inn historic district still remains in poor condition. This assessment is due to the poor condition of the landscape drainage and soil conditions, which if not stabilized could significantly impact the condition of the contributing features of the district.

5. Condition Assessment and Impacts – Stabilization Measures:

It is proposed that the following changes are made to this section (additional text shown in italics and text to be removed notated by a strikethrough):

Stabilization Measures (Updated in 2010)

Stabilize the lodge by directing stormwater from the downspouts away from the post and pier foundation. Stabilize the cabins by removing grass clippings and organic debris from the perimeter of the cabins to prevent decomposition around the post and pier foundations.

To stabilize the landscape, the compacted and poorly draining soils will need to be addressed. Consider limiting vehicles that drive through the open space areas, especially when the soils are waterlogged, until a drainage study and implementation plan can be conducted.

6. Condition Assessment and Impacts – Impact:

It is proposed that the following changes are made to this section (additional text shown in italics and text to be removed notated by a strikethrough):

Type of Impact: Improper Drainage

Internal/External: Internal

Description:

Another impact that contributes to the poor condition of Rosemary Inn, is improper drainage. Poor drainage was addressed during the late 1980s rehabilitation of the lodge, and drain pipes were laid in an attempt to conduct rainwater away from the foundation. One drain pipe was laid from the lodge into the open clearing, where it daylights about 70 feet from the building. However, the location where the drain pipe daylights is in a depression, which does not have positive drainage. As a result, a relatively large area within the open clearing is boggy, and grass does not grow well. This reduces the usability of this area. Other areas around the site also have drainage problems.

Type of Impact: Neglect

Internal/External: Internal

Description:

An impact on Rosemary Inn that contributes to its poor condition, is the absence of landscape maintenance. Landscape maintenance requirement include the following activities: grass mowing, fertilizing, aerating and raking; shrub pruning and fertilizing; pathway leveling and gravel dressing; volunteer tree removal; tree limb removal overhanging buildings and structures; and replacement of declining or dying ornamental trees and shrubs. Currently, most of these activities are not performed, and mowing is performed very infrequently. Consequently, the landscape has an unmaintained and neglected appearance, with the lawn, shrubs, and pathways in poor condition.

Type of Impact: Operations On Site

Internal/External: Internal

Description:

Another impact that contributes to the poor condition of Rosemary Inn, is operations on site. These operations are associated with the reconstruction of each of the remaining guest cabins, which has been ongoing since the 1980s. These operations have resulted in the delineation of a 10-foot wide road along the east side of the site, and the delineation of vehicle tracks across the open clearing of the site. Both alignments are the result of the driving trucks with materials and equipment for the reconstruction projects through the site, without prior preparation to stabilize these areas, or subsequent repairs. Neither of these alignments existed historically, and both have created deep ruts and highly compacted soils, where water pools.

Type of Impact: ~~Other — Loss of Sediment from Lake Shore.~~

Internal/External: ~~Both Internal and External~~

Description:

~~One impact that contributes to the poor condition of Rosemary Inn is the loss of sediment from the lake shore. The lake shore has receded by at least 10 feet since the 1940s, leaving the fireplace shelter that was built on the beach, now surrounded and inundated by water. The structural integrity of the 1933 fireplace shelter is being undermined by the constant presence of water. Loss of sediment from the lake shore has also affected the amenity of the beach as a place for passive recreation, due to a reduction in size, a steeper slope to the waterline, and the exposure of numerous tree roots to air.~~

7. Additional Graphics/Maps/Images:

1. Updated all maps to include new cabin and dock
2. Inserted photo of newly built cabin, Valerie
3. Inserted photo of restored cabins Dixie, Summerie, Redwind, and Inn
4. Inserted photo of new dock
5. Updated the caption under the photo of the Goldenchain tree
6. Inserted photos of showing the drainage problems

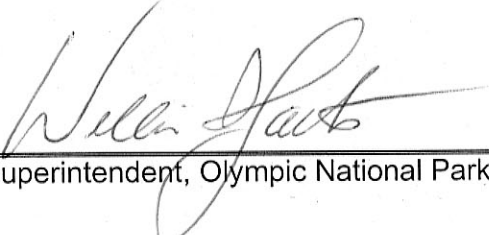
**National Park Service
Cultural Landscape Inventory
1999**

**Rosemary Inn
Olympic National Park**

Olympic National Park concurs with the Management Category and Condition Assessment identified by this Level II Cultural Landscape Inventory:

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: **B: Should Be Preserved and Maintained**

CONDITION ASSESSMENT: **Poor**



Superintendent, Olympic National Park

4/4/2004
Date

Please return this form to:
Erica Owens
Cultural Resources Division
National Park Service
Pacific West Region - Seattle
909 1st Avenue, Floor 5
Seattle, WA 98104

RECEIVED

JUN 07 2004

ROSEMARY INN
OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK

Archaeology and
Historic Preservation

Washington SHPO Eligibility Determination

Section 110 Actions Requested:

- 1) SHPO concurrence with the addition of structures to the List of Classified Structures (LCS). (See chart below)

☒ I concur, ☐ I do not concur that the Setting as described in the Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) contributes to the Rosemary Inn (See the following landscape characteristics in the Analysis and Evaluation: spatial organization, vegetation, and views and vistas).

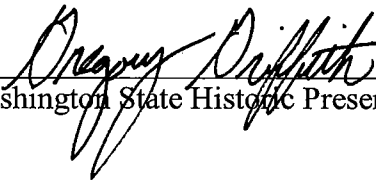
The following structures, located within the historic district, are already listed on the National Register as contributing elements of the Rosemary Inn:

LCS number	Structure Name	Park Structure Number
21006	Alabam	21006
21022	Boathouse	21022
21012	Cara Mia	21012
21017	Dardanella	21017
21013	Dixie	21013
21004	Dreamerie	21004
21007	Honeysuckle	21007
21005	Indiana	21005
21021	Inglenook/Fireplace Shelter	21021
21010	Red Wing	21010
21015	Rockaby	21015
21002	Rosemary Inn Lodge	21002
21011	Silver Moon	21011
21014	Summerie	21014
21008	Wren	21008
30231	Windmill	30231

Based on the information provided in the CLI, the following previously unevaluated structures have been identified as **contributing** to the Rosemary Inn:

LCS number	Structure Name	Structure Number	Concur	Do Not Concur
21003	Tumble Inn/Manager's Residence	21003	✓	
30229	Fire hydrant	30229	✓	
30227	Rock Planter Wall	30227	✓	
30230	Sundial	30230	✓	
30228	Two drinking fountains	30228	✓	

Reasons/comments why any 'Do Not Concur' blocks were checked:

for  *DSHP*

 Washington State Historic Preservation Officer 6/18/04
Date

Please return forms to the attention of:
 Erica Owens
 CLI Co-coordinator
 National Park Service
 Pacific West Regional Office-Seattle
 909 1st Ave, Floor 5
 Seattle, WA 98104
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 erica_owens@nps.gov

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Executive Summary

General Introduction to the CLI

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI) is a comprehensive inventory of all historically significant landscapes within the National Park System. This evaluated inventory identifies and documents each landscape's location, physical development, significance, National Register of Historic Places eligibility, condition, as well as other valuable information for park management. Inventoried landscapes are listed on, or eligible for, the National Register of Historic Places, or otherwise treated as cultural resources. To automate the inventory, the Cultural Landscapes Automated Inventory Management System (CLAIMS) database was created in 1996. CLAIMS provides an analytical tool for querying information associated with the CLI.

The CLI, like the List of Classified Structures (LCS), assists the National Park Service (NPS) in its efforts to fulfill the identification and management requirements associated with Section 110(a) of the National Historic Preservation Act, NPS Management Policies (2001), and Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management (1998). Since launching the CLI nationwide, the NPS, in response to the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA), is required to report on an annual performance plan that is tied to 6-year strategic plan. The NPS strategic plan has two goals related to cultural landscapes: condition (1a7) and progress on the CLI (1b2b). Because the CLI is the baseline of cultural landscapes in the National Park System, it serves as the vehicle for tracking these goals.

For these reasons, the Park Cultural Landscapes Program considers the completion of the CLI to be a servicewide priority. The information in the CLI is useful at all levels of the park service. At the national and regional levels it is used to inform planning efforts and budget decisions. At the park level, the CLI assists managers to plan, program, and prioritize funds. It is a record of cultural landscape treatment and management decisions and the physical narrative may be used to enhance interpretation programs.

Implementation of the CLI is coordinated on the Region/Support Office level. Each Region/Support Office creates a priority list for CLI work based on park planning needs, proposed development projects, lack of landscape documentation (which adversely affects the preservation or management of the resource), baseline information needs and Region/Support office priorities. This list is updated annually to respond to changing needs and priorities. Completed CLI records are uploaded at the end of the fiscal year to the National Center for Cultural Resources, Park Cultural Landscapes Program in Washington, DC. Only data officially entered into the National Center's CLI database is considered "certified data" for GPRA reporting.

The CLI is completed in a multi-level process with each level corresponding to a specific degree of effort and detail. From Level 0: Park Reconnaissance Survey through Level II: Landscape Analysis and Evaluation, additional information is collected, prior information is refined, and decisions are made regarding if and how to proceed. The relationship between Level 0, I, and II is direct and the CLI for a landscape or component landscape inventory unit is not considered finished until Level II is complete.

A number of steps are involved in completing a Level II inventory record. The process begins when the CLI team meets with park management and staff to clarify the purpose of the CLI and is followed by historical research, documentation, and fieldwork. Information is derived from two efforts: secondary sources that are usually available in the park's or regions' files, libraries, and archives and on-site landscape investigation(s). This information is entered into CLI database as text or graphics. A park report is generated from the database and becomes the vehicle for consultation with the park and the

SHPO/TPO.

Level III: Feature Inventory and Assessment is a distinct inventory level in the CLI and is optional. This level provides an opportunity to inventory and evaluate important landscape features identified at Level II as contributing to the significance of a landscape or component landscape, not listed on the LCS. This level allows for an individual landscape feature to be assessed and the costs associated with treatment recorded.

The ultimate goal of the Park Cultural Landscapes Program is a complete inventory of landscapes, component landscapes, and where appropriate, associated landscape features in the National Park System. The end result, when combined with the LCS, will be an inventory of all physical aspects of any given property.

Relationship between the CLI and a CLR

While there are some similarities, the CLI Level II is not the same as a Cultural Landscape Report (CLR). Using secondary sources, the CLI Level II provides information to establish historic significance by determining whether there are sufficient extant features to convey the property's historic appearance and function. The CLI includes the preliminary identification and analysis to define contributing features, but does not provide the more definitive detail contained within a CLR, which involves more in-depth research, using primary rather than secondary source material.

The CLR is a treatment document and presents recommendations on how to preserve, restore, or rehabilitate the significant landscape and its contributing features based on historical documentation, analysis of existing conditions, and the Secretary of the Interior's standards and guidelines as they apply to the treatment of historic landscapes. The CLI, on the other hand, records impacts to the landscape and condition (good, fair, poor) in consultation with park management. Stabilization costs associated with mitigating impacts may be recorded in the CLI and therefore the CLI may advise on simple and appropriate stabilization measures associated with these costs if that information is not provided elsewhere.

When the park decides to manage and treat an identified cultural landscape, a CLR may be necessary to work through the treatment options and set priorities. A historical landscape architect can assist the park in deciding the appropriate scope of work and an approach for accomplishing the CLR. When minor actions are necessary, a CLI Level II park report may provide sufficient documentation to support the Section 106 compliance process.

Park Information

Park Name: Olympic National Park
Administrative Unit: Olympic National Park
Park Organization Code: 9500
Park Alpha Code: OLYM

Property Level And CLI Number

Property Level: Landscape
Name: Rosemary Inn
CLI Identification Number: 400087
Parent Landscape CLI ID Number: 400087

Inventory Summary

Inventory Level: Level II

Completion Status:

Level 0

Date Data Collected - Level 0: 1/1/1984
Level 0 Recorder: G. Evans
Date Level 0 Entered: 1/1/1984
Level 0 Data Entry Recorder: G. Evans
Level 0 Site Visit: Yes

Level I

Date Level I Data Collected: 4/1/1987
Level I Data Collection: R. Frier
Date Level I Entered: 4/1/1987
Level I Data Entry Recorder: R. Frier
Level I Site Visit: Yes

Level II

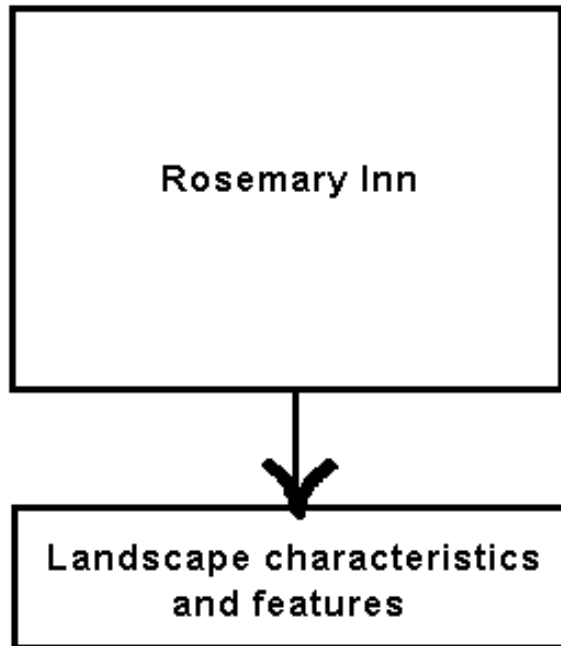
Date Level II Data Collected: 8/1/1999
Level II Data Collection: S. Dolan
Date Level II Entered: 8/1/1999
Level II Data Entry Recorder: S. Dolan
Level II Site Visit: Yes
Date of Concurrence: 4/4/2004

Landscape Description

Rosemary Inn, in operation from 1915 to c.1943, is representative of turn-of-the-century "wilderness resort" development at Lake Crescent on the Olympic Peninsula. The remaining landscape characteristics of the historic site typify the recreational resorts of the era. Rosemary Inn is located on Barnes Point, a relatively level point extending into Lake Crescent. The landscape is surrounded by a dense coniferous rainforest and mountains.

Cultural Landscapes Inventory Hierarchy Description

Rosemary Inn is one entire cultural landscape containing landscape characteristics and features.



CLI hierarchy diagram showing Rosemary Inn as one entire cultural landscape containing landscape characteristics and features. (CCSO, 1999.)

Location Map



Location map showing Rosemary Inn on Barnes Point, beside Lake Crescent on the Olympic Peninsula. (USGS topographic quad, Lake Crescent, Wash, 1950.)

Boundary Description

From a point of beginning at UTM 440910 5323140, a northwest point where the forest on the west side of the landscape meets Lake Crescent, the boundary runs northeast, paralleling the lake shore to UTM 441003 5323170, where it turns due south, and runs through the forest on the east side of the landscape to UTM 441003 5322960 in the guest parking area. Then the boundary turns due west and runs through the service parking area, behind the apple trees and behind the lodge to UTM 440910 5322960, a point in the forest on the west of the landscape. Then the boundary turns due north, and runs through the forest to meet UTM 440910 5323140 at the northwest corner again. This boundary makes a four-sided polygon around the landscape, aligned to incorporate a minimum of a 30 feet-wide forest buffer at the edge, the lake shore, and to exclude the more recent additions to the south, including the water treatment building and the OPI cabins. Non-contributing features within the boundary include the amphitheater on the west side of the lodge, two well heads near the Rosemary gate, a propane tank and board fence on the south side of the lodge, a fire hydrant shelter in the open clearing, and two service roads through the site. One service road is located along the east side of the site, the other cuts through the open clearing at a diagonal alignment.

Regional Context

Cultural Context

Located on Barnes Point along the south shore of Lake Crescent, Rosemary Inn is situated in one of the most developed areas within Olympic National Park. Along with Rosemary Inn, Barnes Point accommodates Storm King Ranger Station, a boat landing, ranger and private residential areas, a number of day-use and parking areas, and Lake Crescent Lodge. Lake Crescent Lodge is located to the west of Rosemary Inn, and private cottages (inholdings) and National Park Service residences are located to the east.



Map of the cultural context of Rosemary Inn on Lake Crescent, showing nearby Lake Crescent Lodge, Storm King Ranger Station, and various picnic areas and campgrounds.

Physiographic Context

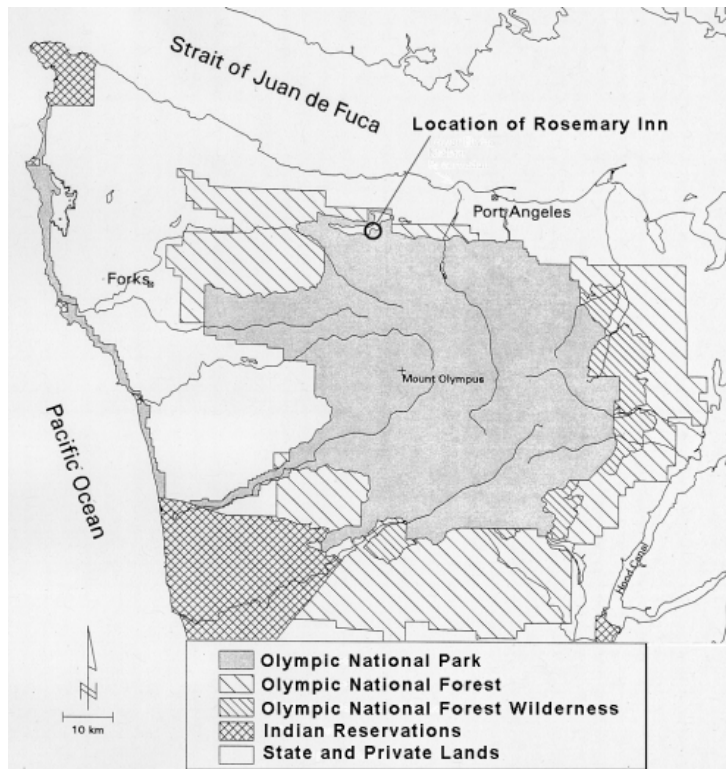
Rosemary Inn is located within the elevation of the lowland forest zone of the Olympic Peninsula, where Western hemlock is the dominant tree, and Douglas fir and Grand fir are very common. Western red cedar is also found, though it is less prevalent. Sited in a north-facing clearing on the south side of Lake Crescent, Rosemary Inn is surrounded by mountains ranging from 2,000 to 4,600 feet in height. Rosemary Inn receives an abundance of precipitation throughout much of the year.



Regional map showing the physiographic context of Rosemary Inn beside Lake Crescent on the Olympic Peninsula. (Microsoft Encarta 97 World Atlas.)

Political Context

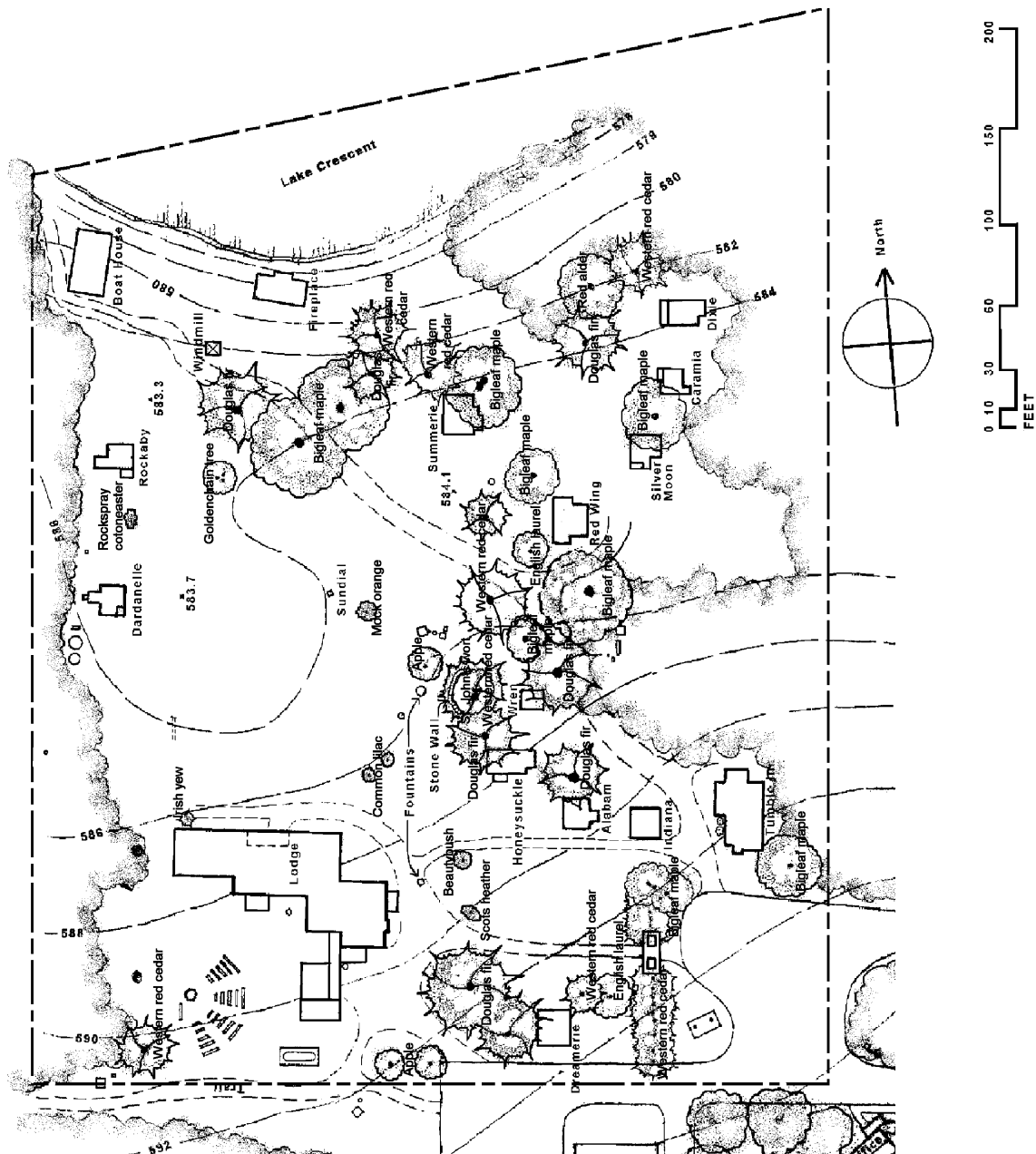
Rosemary Inn is located within the boundaries of Olympic National Park.



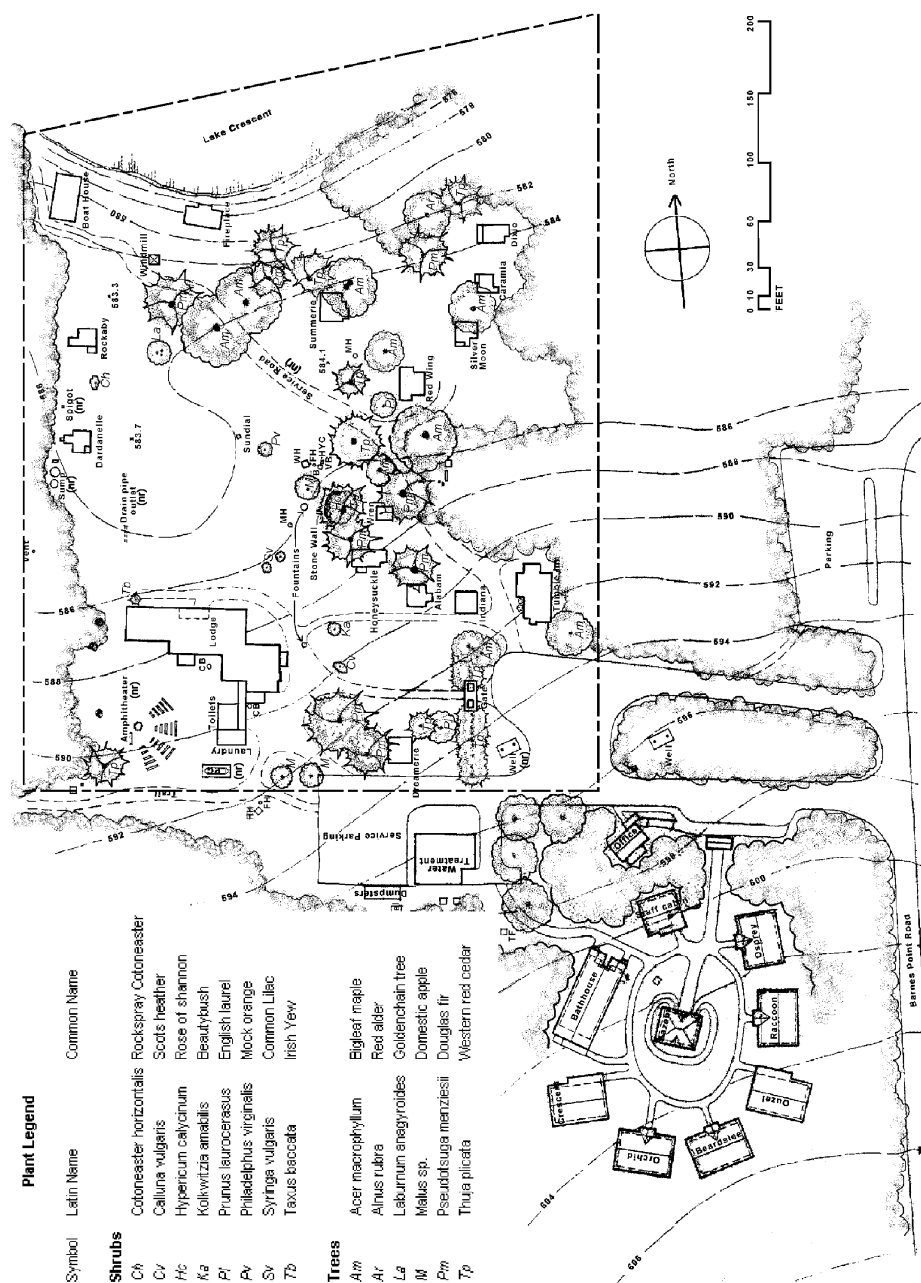
Map showing the political context of Rosemary Inn within Olympic National Park. (Source: OLYM Statement for Management, 1996.)

Site Plan

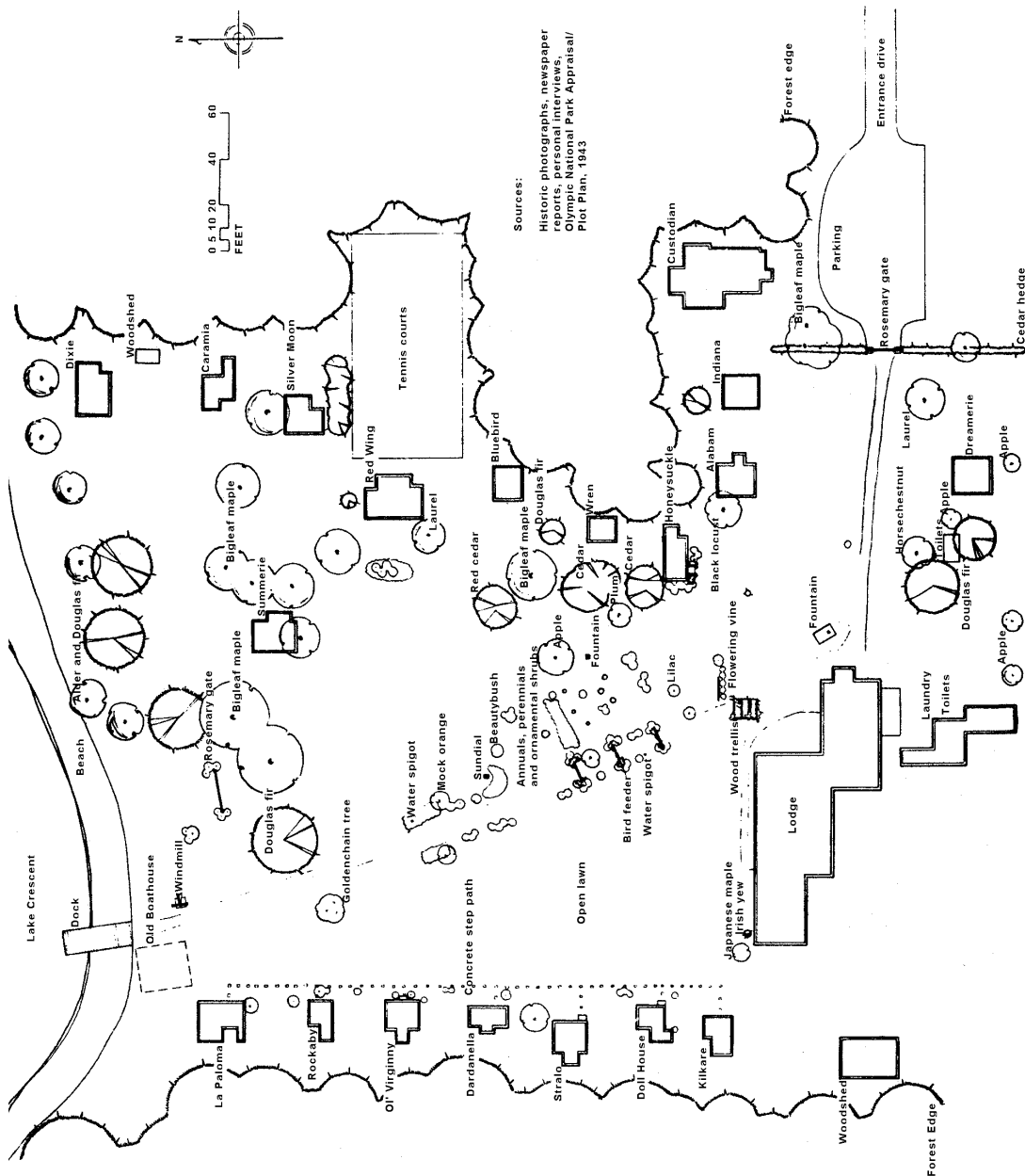
Enlarged site plan of the Rosemary Inn cultural landscape. All the labels indicate contributing features, including buildings, structures, plant features and small scale features. (OLYM/CCSO, 1999.)



Site plan of Rosemay Inn, showing the historic district boundary and existing conditions. Note: non-contributing features are marked "(nr)".



Historic plan of Rosemary Inn during the 1920s and early 1930s. Note the tennis court, stroll garden, boat dock, and full complement of 18 cabins. (L. Madiak, 1984.)



Chronology

Year	Event	Description
1914 AD	Purchased/Sold	Rose Littleton purchased a 15-acre property on Barnes Point beside Lake Crescent. Owner: Rose Littleton
1914 - 1920 AD	Cultivated	Rose Littleton cultivated a vegetable garden within the open clearing.
1914 - 1936 AD	Developed	Rose Littleton, John Daum and Mary Daum developed the wilderness resort named "Rosemary Inn" on the 15-acre property. A lodge, 18 cabins, many outbuildings, a central clearing and a stroll garden were among the many features of the resort. Builder: John Daum
1920 AD	Moved	Rose Littleton moved her vegetable garden from the clearing to an area at the west side of the lodge. The area formerly occupied by the vegetable garden was developed into an ornamental stroll garden.
1920 - 1930 AD	Planted	Rose Littleton, John Daum and Mary Daum planted an ornamental stroll garden through the central clearing. This contained a variety of trellises, arbors, rock features, and many ornamental flowering plants and trees. Fruit trees were also planted.
1922 AD	Built	The Olympic Highway was built as far as Rosemary Inn on the Olympic Peninsula, and a new entrance was built at Rosemary near the new highway, changing the direction of primary access to the resort from the lake to the southeast corner near the lodge.
1930 - 1942 AD	Maintained	Rose Littleton, John Daum and Mary Daum maintained the resort in its completed state throughout the 1930s. By this time it had a tennis court, a boathouse, a variety of lawn furnishings, and a fireplace shelter.

1942 - 1943 AD	Purchased/Sold	Rose Littleton sold Rosemary Inn's land to the National Park Service, and donated her personal property to the new concessionaire, National Park Concessions, Inc. From this point on, Rosemary Inn ceased to be operated as a resort.
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Statement Of Significance

Statement of Significance

Rosemary Inn is regionally significant for its design and construction (criterion C), as it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type and method of construction and possesses high artistic values. Rosemary Inn is also regionally significant for its association with the events of recreation and resort development on the Olympic National Park (criterion A), a theme significant in Olympic National Park history. Rosemary Inn is also regionally significant for its association with individuals important in Olympic National Park's history, including President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

In association with regionally significant design and construction, Rosemary Inn is one of only two remaining examples of early 20th-century wilderness resorts on the Olympic Peninsula's Lake Crescent. As a rare example of this type of development, Rosemary Inn still reflects a distinctive style of design and construction through its remaining landscape characteristics and features. These remaining landscape characteristics are the overall spatial organization of the site, the buildings and structures, several small scale features, and views and vistas.

Carved out of the forest on the shores of Lake Crescent in 1914, Rosemary Inn clearly displays the unique character of an early 20th-century wilderness resort on the Olympic Peninsula. Constructed over several years by Port Angeles craftsman John Daum, proprietor Rose Littleton, and her partner Mary Daum, Rosemary Inn grew to include 18 individually crafted guest cabins, a main lodge, an ornamental stroll garden, garden structures, and a number of other features that provided recreational opportunities for guests. Always less formal than nearby Singer's Tavern, Rosemary Inn was a family-style resort, designed around a clearing that was cut back into the forest from the shore of the lake. The 18 individually crafted cabins and the main lodge were clustered around the edge of the clearing, which opened north towards the lake. The orientation of the structures towards the center of the site created a framework for the development of the stroll garden angling across the clearing. The garden included a variety of ornamental plantings and structural elements, including peeled-stick trellises, arbors, a raised rock planter, a stone sundial, stone drinking fountains, and hand-crafted furniture. Recreational features used by the guests included a tennis court, beach and boathouse, and the open space of the clearing itself, used for croquet, and swing seats where the beauty of the mountain scenery could be enjoyed.

Although specific elements of the garden have changed since the years of operation, the spatial organization of the site and the relationship of the garden to the structural cluster and larger landscape setting remain from the historic period (1914-1946). The 12 remaining cabins and lodge, constructed incorporating bungalow style features such as gable roofs, overhanging eaves, exposed rafters, small porches, and rustic exterior sheathing, remain and contribute to the significance of the district. The historic use of various native materials and the integration of a peeled stick motif on the exterior and interior of structures are two distinct design elements defining the overall character of the vernacular landscape.

Today the site is adaptively used as an educational institute. In spite of the modifications required to accommodate this compatible change in use, most of the changes have occurred outside of the historic district, tucked into the trees. As a result, several characteristics of the cultural landscape remain in the core area as significant elements of the historic district. The forest communities of Barnes Point continue to define the physical edges of the site, with Lake Crescent on the north. The spatial organization of the site also remains from the 1930s, including the location and orientation of individual buildings around the edge of the clearing, and the proportion of open land to the building cluster. The lodge and many of

the guest cabins have been stabilized and rehabilitated over the years. Of the 18 original cabins, 12 remain in mostly good condition, and contribute to the historic district. In addition to these elements, small-scale features historically associated with the stroll garden including the sundial, two stone fountains and a raised planter bed still remain. Additionally, various ornamental shrubs and trees remain, along with the beach and boathouse, the fireplace shelter, the remnant footprint of the tennis court, and key historic views from the site.

In association with regionally significant events, criterion A, Rosemary Inn is associated with the events of recreation and resort development on the Olympic Peninsula. Recreation and resort development is an important theme in the history of the Lake Crescent area of the Olympic Peninsula, which began in 1895 with Admiral Leslie Beardslee's discovery of a large, blue-backed trout in Lake Crescent's waters. The variety of trout later became known as Beardslee Trout, and this became the centerpiece of Lake Crescent's reputation as a haven for sport fishermen. America's growing, fanciful idealization of the healthful, restorative qualities of wilderness resorts also prompted Lake Crescent's development as an outdoor recreation and resort area. Of the eleven resorts that were built around the lake before the 1920s, only two still remain: Rosemary Inn, and Lake Crescent Lodge (Singer's Tavern). The period of significance for criterion A, in association with the regionally significant events of recreation and resort development on the Olympic Peninsula, is 1914-1946, when Rosemary Inn was developed, matured, and reached the height of its popularity and use.

In association with significant individuals important in Olympic National Park's history, criterion B, Rosemary Inn was well connected. President Franklin D. Roosevelt breakfasted at Rosemary Inn on October 1, 1937, during his tour of the Olympic Peninsula, and this contributed to his support of legislation to establish a national park on the peninsula less than one year later. In 1942, the last full season of Rosemary Inn's operation under Rose Littleton, U.S. Congressman Henry Jackson of Washington, William H. Stevenson of Wisconsin, and Superintendent Preston Macy were the final guests. The dedication ceremony for the creation of Olympic National Park was held on the lawn at Rosemary Inn on June 15, 1946. Present once again was Congressman Jackson, who had established a reputation as a booster of the park; also, Secretary of the Interior Julius Krug, U.S. Senator Hugh Mitchell, Governor Mon C. Wallgren, and Superintendent Macy. The period of significance for criterion B, in association with individuals significant in Olympic National Park's history, is 1937-1946, marking the period during which Rosemary Inn was visited by individuals that were important in the establishment of Olympic National Park.

Physical History

1914-1942

The Littleton Era

Rosemary Inn is one of only two resort developments remaining on the shores of Lake Crescent, out of 11 originally from the 1920s. Located on Barnes Point south of Lake Crescent, Singer's Tavern (Lake Crescent Lodge) and Rosemary Inn opened to the public almost simultaneously in 1914. Within two years after her resort Marymere was destroyed by fire, Rose Littleton purchased 15 acres of land on Barnes Point, and began building a new resort. Littleton cleared the forest back from the edge of the lake and constructed a small, wood frame, one-and-a-half story lodge at the rear of the site. Littleton named her resort "Rosemary," deriving the name from her own and that of her longtime assistant, Mary Daum. Over the next 20 years, Littleton, Daum, and a Port Angeles, craftsman, and brother of Mary, John Daum, worked to develop the site into one of the most popular and thriving resorts on Lake Crescent. By the mid 1930s, the clearing was ringed by the lodge, 18 cabins, various outbuildings, a boathouse, an amphitheater and a ten-car garage. Additionally, the resort contained a stroll garden with ornamental plants, a tennis court, a beach on the lakeshore, and numerous outdoor furnishings, including swing seats, drinking fountains, and a sundial.

In the early years of operation and before 1922, all of the resort's guests accessed the site from the north, via a ferry crossing of Lake Crescent. A tall, rustic peeled pole entrance gate with latticework and large "Rosemary" lettering, was erected near the lake shore to welcome travelers. In the early years a 30-foot tall steel windmill was erected near the entrance gate to provide water. A line of canvas tents was set up along the east and west edges of the clearing to accommodate overnight guests. During the early 1920s, John Daum replaced all of the tents with small, rustic cabins. Each cabin was individually designed and sited around the edge of the clearing. In the early 1920s, the lodge was enlarged on the east and west sides, adding more space for the kitchen and dining room. Daum is credited with the design and construction of most of the buildings at Rosemary, along with their handcrafted interiors and outdoor furnishings.

After 1922, when the principal access to the resort changed to the south side of the site, a second entrance gate with "Rosemary" lettering in a peeled stick motif was erected east of the lodge. This entrance gate was similar to the first, though it had some additional features. Two portals in the gate had log turn-styles, and a short length of post and rail fence flanking each side of the gate. A parking area and a ten-car garage was built just outside of the gate at the end of a long driveway off the Olympic Highway. In 1925, ferry service on Lake Crescent was discontinued, and the original gate near the lake shore was no longer used. In the early 1930s, a log and stone masonry fireplace shelter was built on the beach for evening campfires and storytelling. By 1926, all 18 guest cabins at the site had been completed, each with its own unique name: Dreamerie, Indiana, Alabam, Honeysuckle, Wren, Blue Bird, Red Wing, Silver Moon, Cara Mia, Dixie, Summerie, La Paloma, Rockaby, Ol' Virginny, Dardanella, Stra-Lo, Doll House, and Kil Kare. An advertising pamphlet from 1926 suggests that flowering plants were planted around each cabin. The additions to the east and west ends of the lodge were also completed the same year.

In the early years, Rose Littleton cultivated an area east of the clearing, where she planted fruit trees and a vegetable garden. By 1920, Littleton had replaced this area with an ornamental stroll garden, and had moved the vegetable garden to the west side of the lodge. The stroll garden was laid out with an oblique orientation through the center of the clearing, connecting the southeast corner of the lodge with the lake

shore. The stroll garden was a kind of flowery colonnade, consisting of a dirt path through the grassy clearing, with clumps of ornamental shrubs, trees and perennials lining both sides of the path. Adding structure to the stroll garden was a series of rustic wooden trellises. A variety of handcrafted trellises supported vines and climbing roses, and at least three trellises were built as archways over the path. Some trellises were more temporary than others, though some persisted throughout the 1920s and 1930s, during the peak of Rosemary Inn's popularity. A stone drinking fountain located at the southeast end of the stroll garden was covered with a wood shelter, and another stone fountain and a sundial were located amongst the flowering plants of the stroll garden. The overall effect of the stroll garden was that of a fairly informal, flowering corridor, with plants in irregular clumps along the dirt path. Some groupings of perennials and shrubs were planted further away from the path in the open grass, resulting in a soft and discontinuous appearance to the outer edges of the stroll garden. Fruit trees planted east of the stroll garden remained in place after 1920 as indicators of where the earlier vegetable garden had been. Here, a semi-circular stone retaining wall was built around the base of a coniferous tree, forming a bed in which ornamental plants were planted.

Other amenities for guests included a tennis court. This feature was located on the east side of the property and was surrounded by a post and wire fence. Numerous benches, rustic log chairs and swing seats were located around the property, particularly near the stroll garden and along the beach, for relaxing, reading and watching guests play croquet, swim, or paddle row boats or canoes. The canoes and rowboats were stored in the boathouse by the lake shore, and a wooden pier, which formerly served as the ferry dock, became the launching pier for recreational boating. One swing seat was suspended between two Big leaf maples near the cabin "Summerie," and another swing seat was located on the west side of Summerie, suspended from a wood shelter with a shingle roof and posts with stone footings. During the 1930s, a dinner bell was added near the front porch of the lodge, and was housed in a rustic bell tower. The bell summoned guests from their individual cabins to the dining room for family-style meals. By 1931, a flagpole had been erected near the boathouse at the lake shore.

From 1915 through the 1930s, the character of the Rosemary Inn landscape was quite dynamic. Daum and Littleton took an adventurous and somewhat experimental approach to the planting, with a "try and see" approach to plant selection and placement. The overall level of maintenance of the landscape varied too, depending upon how much time was available and the particular demands of the season. Generally the landscape had a fairly informal and not too highly manicured appearance. However, historic photographs indicate an overall trend towards a more manicured appearance of the clearing and stroll garden over the years, from a wildflower-meadow appearance in the early years, to a more clearly articulated and closely cropped meadow by the late 1920s. By the end of the 1930s, the clearing appeared more as a lawn than a meadow, with the short length and evenness of the grass indicating that it was probably mowed rather than scythed, by this time.

Rosemary Inn visitor's log indicates that business soared after the opening of the Olympic Highway in 1922, and remained very busy throughout the 1920s until the Great Depression. During its heyday, Rosemary Inn's guests came from all over the Puget Sound region of Washington State. Among Rosemary Inn's most prominent visitors were United States political leaders who played major roles in the creation of Olympic National Park. Less than one year before the passage of a Congressional bill authorizing the creation of the park, President Franklin D. Roosevelt toured the Olympic Peninsula. On September 31, 1937, the presidential party visited Lake Crescent. The entourage stayed at Singer's Tavern (Lake Crescent Lodge) and breakfasted at Rosemary Inn. Asahel Curtis was a visitor to Rosemary Inn in 1924, when he photographed the resort as part of a larger photography project of the Olympic Mountains and the town of Aberdeen on the Olympic Peninsula. Rosemary Inn received media exposure when some of Curtis' photographs were published in the Aberdeen Daily World newspaper. With the onset of the Great Depression in the early 1930s, the number of guests declined, and the resort

operation survived more as an overnight stopover for travelers, rather than as a destination. With the creation of Olympic National Park in 1938, Lake Crescent became incorporated within the boundaries of the park. Rose Littleton donated her personal property to the new concessionaire, National Park Concessions, Inc., in 1943, in return for being able to remain in her residence. Littleton's residence was Tumble Inn, a gambrel-roofed cottage near the lodge. As part of the agreement, Littleton received free meals from the concessionaire during the operating season. However, complications of legal transfer led to problems between National Park Concessions, Inc. and Littleton, and the lodging operation never recommenced after 1942. For the duration of their tenancy, the concessionaire operated the lodge as a restaurant.



Historic photograph of the lodge at Rosemary Inn, pre-1920s. Note the small scale of the lodge, the two cabins to the west, and a vegetable garden and arbor within the clearing. (OLYM 220/2406A, n.d.)



Historic photograph of Rosemary Inn showing the stroll garden in the 1930s. Note the open views to the lake, the plantings and pathway near the cabins, the flagpole, and the fireplace shelter behind Rosemary gate. (OLYM 220/2401, n.d.)



Historic photograph of the trellises within the stroll garden at Rosemary Inn, showing mature vines and a range of perennials in the late 1920s or 1930s. Honeysuckle, Climbing rose, Lily, Foxglove, and Campanula are visible. (OLYM 220/2400, n.d.)



Historic photograph of Mary Daum beside a bean trellis at Rosemary Inn. The photograph may date from the late 1920s or 1930s. Note the well worn path, the mature Locust tree and lawn furniture to the right. (OLYM 220/2396 n.d.)



Historic photograph of Mary Daum and three seasonal employees within the stroll garden at Rosemary Inn. Note the rustic arbor, and the array of vines and perennials. The photograph may date from the late 1920s or 1930s. (OLYM 220/2395, n.d.)



Historic photograph of the relocated vegetable garden at Rosemary Inn. This photograph shows the vegetable garden at the rear side of the lodge, after additions were completed in 1926. (OLYM 220/14,059, n.d.)



Historic photograph of the wood shelter over the stone drinking fountain (left) at the lodge-end of the stroll garden, c. 1926. (OLYM 220/2399, n.d.)



Historic photograph of Rosemary Inn at the lake front, showing rustic log furniture on the beach. Photograph may date from the late 1920s or 1930s. (OLYM 220/2418, n.d.)



Historic photograph of the boathouse, boat dock and windmill at Rosemary Inn, c. 1915. (OLYM 220/2404, n.d.)



Historic photograph of the lodge and stroll garden at Rosemary Inn, in the 1920s, before the additions to the lodge. Note the loose and non-manicured look of the clearing, appearing more as a wildflower meadow than a lawn. (OLYM 220/14,059, n.d.)



Historic photograph of the lodge and clearing at Rosemary Inn, taken in the early 1940s. Note the Goldenchain tree to the right, and the very manicured appearance of the lawn. (OLYM 220/2409, n.d.)



Historic photograph of a lake shore party at Rosemary Inn during the 1920s. Note the early Rosemary gate and sign, the windmill and the clearing beyond the gate. (OLYM, 220/2403, n.d.)



Historic photograph of Rosemary Inn before the expansion of the lodge and replacement of the tent cabins (pre-1926). Note the arrangement of tents around the clearing, and the well worn path through the stroll garden to the left. (OLYM 220/14,117, n.d.)



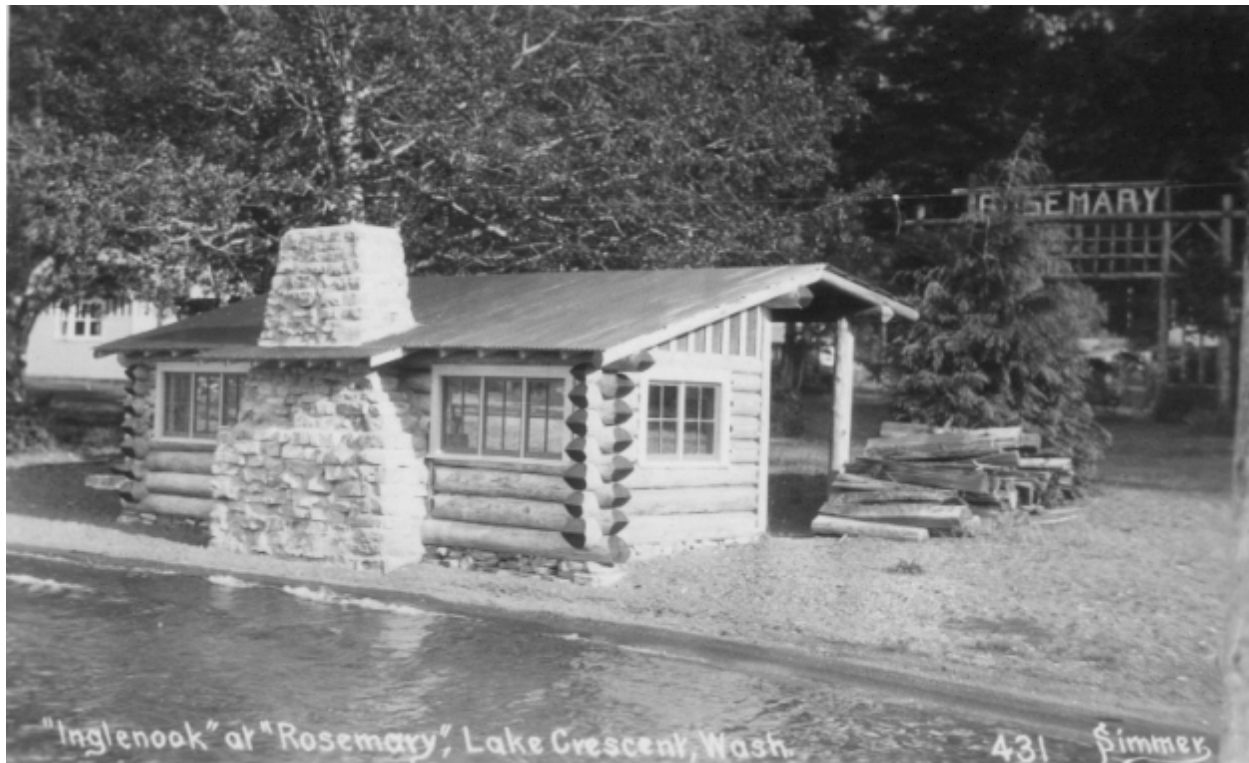
Historic photograph of the unique guest cabins that replaced the tent cabins at Rosemary Inn. Note the flagpole in the distance which was added in the 1930s, and the plantings around the cabins. (OLYM 220/2434C, n.d.)



Historic photograph of more guest cabins at Rosemary Inn, showing their unique style of design. Note the closely cropped lawn and the croquet pole in the foreground. (OLYM 220/6091, n.d.)



Historic photograph of the second Rosemary gate, built in response to the opening of the Olympic Highway in 1922. Rose Littleton appears in the photograph, along with rustic log fences and turnstyles, c. 1937. (OLYM 220/2397, n.d.)



Historic photograph of Inglenook, the fireplace shelter built beside Lake Crescent in 1933. Note the proximity of the shelter to the original Rosemary gate. (OLYM 220/2426, n.d.)



Historic photograph of the lodge and early vegetable garden at Rosemary Inn, taken in 1915. Note the tent cabins in the distance and the clearly delineated path beside the vegetable garden. (OLYM 220/2412A, 1915.)



Historic photograph of the early vegetable garden and tent cabins at Rosemary Inn, taken in 1915. Note the original Rosemary gate in the distance, and the clearly delineated path beside the garden. (OLYM 220/2411A, 1915.)

1943-1986

The Concessionaire's Era

When National Park Concessions, Inc. took over the operation of Rosemary Inn in 1943, the company produced a series of promotional postcards, depicting the individual guest cabins. The images are photographs that were hand-touched and colorized, and indicate that the cabins and their individual plantings were still in good condition as the property management changed hands. National Park Concessions Inc. operated Rosemary as a restaurant until 1951, when they acquired a contract to operate nearby Lake Crescent Lodge as a restaurant and lodging operation. From 1952, the guest cabins at Rosemary were used as seasonal housing for the concessionaire's employees until the contract expired in December 1985. On June 15, 1946, Rosemary Inn was the site of the dedication ceremony of Olympic National Park. Congressman Henry Jackson was present, along with Secretary of the Interior Julius A. Krug, U.S. Senator Hugh Mitchell, Governor Mon C. Wallgren, and Rose Littleton's personal friend, Superintendent Preston Macy. Littleton had passed away by 1946.

During the concessionaire's tenancy, various modifications were made to the property, the general condition of the buildings and structures declined, and the majority of the stroll garden's features were removed. By 1985, the original "Rosemary" gate had been removed, and the second "Rosemary" gate had been replaced. The replacement gate at the east of the lodge was a bulkier structure, with the appearance of a wood shelter with a roof. Once again, the name "Rosemary" appeared on the replacement gate, the lettering having been salvaged from the former gate.

During the 1970s, a water treatment facility was constructed on the property, to the rear or southeast side of the lodge. The approximately 30 x 40 feet and one-and-a-half story building was built with

contemporary diagonal siding and large, fixed pane windows. The architecture of this building was incompatible with that of the existing buildings and structures. In addition, a service parking area was graded and graveled around the new building with a short access driveway linking the building to the guest parking area near the gate. Another modification during the concessionaire's period was the paving of the pathway from the gate to the lodge in asphalt.

In 1978, a National Register nomination form was completed for Rosemary Inn, and in 1979 it was listed on the National Register of Historic Places as a historic district. Advocacy for the preservation of Rosemary came from the Clallam County Heritage Advisory Board, chaired by Graham Ralston, Rose Littleton's accountant and the executor of her estate. The boundary of the historic district on the National Register nomination included just seven of the original 15 acres of Littleton's property. At this time, the National Register nomination documented that 14 of the original 18 guest cabins, and several outbuildings, still remained.

On August 30, 1983, Secretary of the Interior James Watt repeated the visit of a U.S. Interior Secretary to Rosemary Inn. Watt and Park Superintendent Robert Chandler and other administrative staff gathered and ate lunch at the Rosemary Inn fireplace shelter, to commemorate the first 50 years of Olympic National Park.

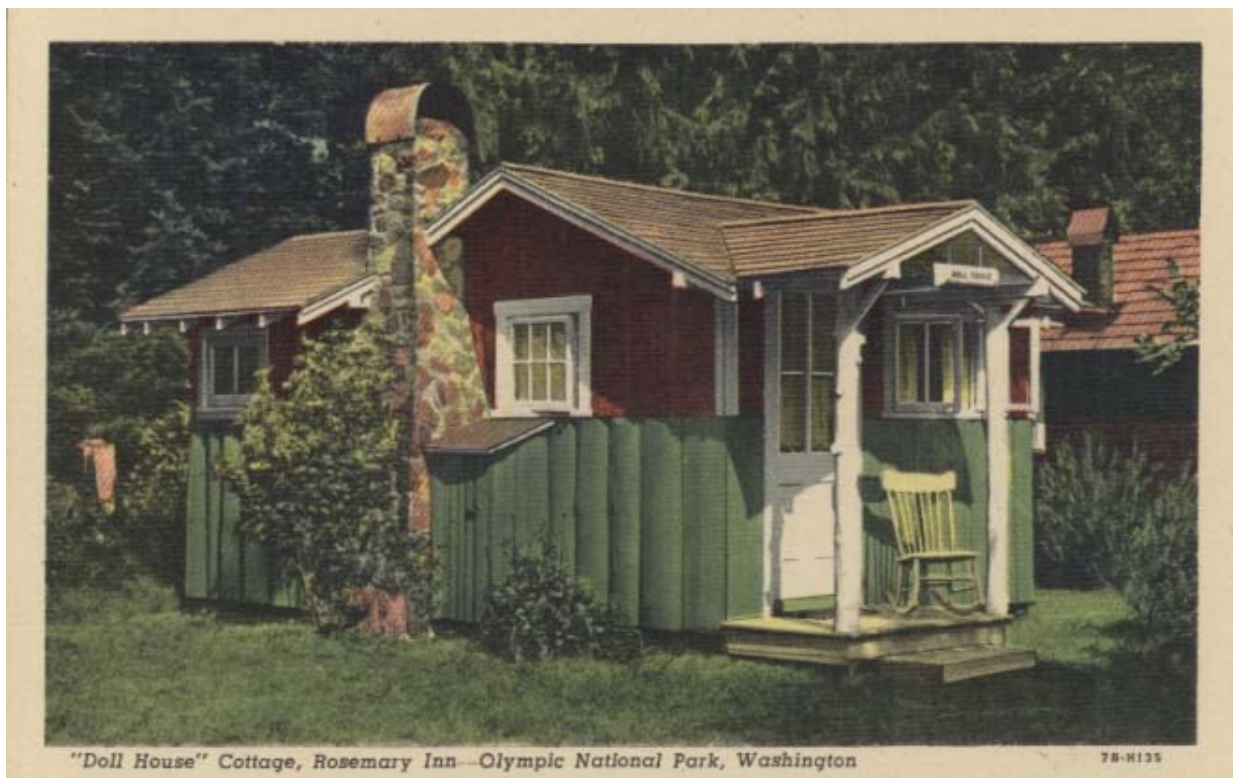
Maintenance notes from 1987 indicate that the following tasks were performed at Rosemary Inn: coniferous trees close to buildings were limbed up and cut back to permit more air movement; vegetation was cleared from around the windmill; volunteer trees were cleared from the tennis court area; and the east end of the beach was cleared of alders. By the end of the concessionaire period, numerous losses to the fabric of the stroll garden had occurred, and regeneration of the second growth coniferous forest surrounding the property was closing the canopy around each of the guest cabins. Meanwhile, the national park staff had begun a program to reconstruct all of the remaining guest cabins. This program would continue until the present day (3/1999).



Historic photograph of Rose Littleton at Rosemary Inn, at the end of her management of the resort and near the end of her life, c.1942. (OLYM 220/2416, n.d.)



A hand-colored postcard of the cabin "Summerie" at Rosemary Inn. The postcard was published by the new concessionaire after 1943. Note the foundation plantings and manicured lawn. (OLYM 220/2422B, n.d.)



A hand-colored historic postcard of the cabin "Doll House" at Rosemary Inn. The postcard was published by the new concessionaire after 1943. Note the foundation plantings around the cabin. (OLYM 220/2423, n.d.)



Historic photograph of U.S. Congressman Henry Jackson addressing an audience at Rosemary Inn's fireplace shelter, c.1942. (OLYM 220/2425, n.d.)

1988-Present

In 1988, Olympic National Park formed a Cooperative Agreement with Olympic Park Institute (OPI), a private, non-profit organization associated with the Yosemite Institute. OPI became the new tenants of Rosemary Inn, where they would offer environmental educational programs to a broad spectrum of groups and individuals. OPI's tenancy led to numerous changes on what was originally Rose Littleton's 15-acre property. However, the most extensive modifications occurred outside the boundaries of the historic district, as defined in 1979. In partnership with park staff, OPI began a program of alterations to Rosemary that would adapt the site for their new and long-term use. Such modifications included a rehabilitation of the lodge to accommodate class room and more dining facilities; the addition of toilets behind the lodge and their connection by a covered walkway; the development of an area to the south and east of the lodge for the new construction of employee cabins (part of this area was formerly occupied by Littleton's ten-car garage); a change in configuration of the guest parking area to accommodate more car parking; the expansion of the service parking area around the water treatment facility so that truck deliveries to the lodge were possible; the creation of an overflow parking area on a formerly forested site off the main driveway; and the construction of an amphitheater in the area to the west of the lodge where Rose Littleton had cultivated a vegetable garden. By 1999, national park staff had completed reconstruction of 10 of the remaining 12 guest cabins. The two cabins that were not yet reconstructed were Summerie and Red Wing.

Analysis And Evaluation

Summary

Rosemary Inn retains integrity in the following landscape characteristics: spatial organization, buildings and structures, small scale features, and views and vistas. While most of the ornamental vegetation associated with Rosemary Inn has lost integrity, and is therefore not a landscape characteristic, a few remaining plants from the historic period are considered vegetation features, and contribute to the significance of the cultural landscape. The above landscape characteristics and their associated features still convey the physical character of the resort as it was conceived, developed, and used between 1914 and 1946.

Landscape Characteristics And Features

Buildings And Structures

Fourteen buildings and two structures at Rosemary Inn date from the historic period (1914-1946). These buildings and structures are the most intact landscape characteristic, and provide the greatest contribution to the significance and remaining character of the site. The buildings and structures give a sense of the period in which the resort was developed and most highly used, and in the absence of other landscape characteristics and features, they are important in continuing to define and organize the spaces of the site. While the buildings and structures are generally located around the edge of the clearing, the majority are oriented to the middle of the site, providing an indicator of the importance of the central space during the years of operation.

Thirteen of the 16 buildings and structures have been stabilized or rehabilitated since the preparation of the 1986 Rosemary Inn Historic Structures Report. All but two of the 12 remaining cabins have been reconstructed with salvaged materials, and each one is faithful to the appearance of the original, with the exception of the addition of foundations and utilities. By March of 1999, the cabins Summerie and Red Wing had not yet been reconstructed, and the manager's residence, Tumble Inn, had not yet received treatment. All of the 16 buildings and structures retain integrity, and are generally in good condition. However, this ensemble represents less than half the original number of buildings and structures at Rosemary Inn during the 1914-1946 period. Six of the original 18 guest cabins have been lost, and numerous utilitarian structures have also been removed. The utilitarian structures once included a generator house, a shop, a garbage shack, five woodsheds, a barn, and a ten-car garage.

The 14 remaining buildings at Rosemary Inn include the lodge, 12 guest cabins, and the manager's residence, Tumble Inn. The two remaining structures are the boathouse, and the fireplace shelter. These buildings and structures were listed on the National Register in 1979. Each of the buildings exhibits the highly artistic craftsmanship of the designer and builder, John Daum, and strong Bungalow style design characteristics.

The lodge is a 110 feet-long and 45 feet-wide, one-and-a-half story frame building, with shingle siding and a gable shingle roof. The lodge is the largest building at Rosemary Inn, and it was constructed with a combination of milled and hand hewn lumber, fitted together with a high degree of workmanship. Shed dormers are clad in cedar bark siding, and a 21 feet-wide veranda is located at the center of the front façade, where it once overlooked the stroll garden. Three porches extend on the side and rear, each supported by log pillars. The interior contains a lounge, a dining room, a recreation room, a kitchen, and upstairs guestrooms. Massive cedar beams support the ceilings, and the lounge in the center of the lodge has a great stone fireplace, with a stairway and banister made of carved Madrona wood. There are 76,

four feet by two feet-framed windows along the front of the lodge, allowing for commanding views of the central clearing and Lake Crescent in the distance.

The 12 remaining guest cabins are all unique in appearance, yet they share commonalities in John Daum's repertoire of chosen materials and construction design. Their post and beam frames have a combination of sawn lumber, split cedar beams, and round logs. Their siding is board and batten, shingle, or log and cedar bark. The cabins are equipped with covered front porches and a rear bath. Historically, wood stoves and fireplaces heated the cabins. Resort guests enjoyed the privacy of their own cabin, but would share in the hospitality and comfort of home-cooked meals in the lodge's restaurant.

Tumble Inn is located near the lodge, and served historically as Rose Littleton's, or the manager's residence. Tumble Inn is a one-and-a-half story gambrel roof frame cottage, with a shingle roof, and shingle siding. It is the second largest building at Rosemary, measuring 42 feet by 28 feet. Despite the building's dilapidated condition, the Olympic Park Institute (OPI) is currently using it as an office.

The fireplace shelter is one of the remaining structures, and dates from 1933. Located at the lake shore, the fireplace shelter is a 15 feet wide by 27 feet long, saltbox-style log structure with multi-paned fixed sash windows. It has a stone fireplace centered on the rear wall adjacent to the lake, providing wind protection to those seated for evening campfires. The fireplace feeds a massive, exterior roughcut stone chimney. The 27 feet long front elevation of the structure is open to the site, allowing views of the open clearing and back to the lodge. The boathouse is the other remaining structure, and dating from 1936, it replaced an earlier boathouse that was built in 1915 near this location. The 14 feet by 24 feet-boathouse was used historically for boat and lumber storage. Rosemary Inn guests had access to boats while they stayed at the resort, and could launch them into the lake from the boat dock nearby. The boat dock no longer remains, though OPI continues to use the boathouse for boat and lumber storage. The boathouse is sheathed in board and batten siding with wood shingles on the gable ends, and has a shingle roof. The structure has a sliding wood panel door on the east elevation, most proximate to the former boat dock.

The 14 remaining buildings and the two remaining structures identified above, are more fully documented and described in the 1986 Rosemary Inn Historic Structures Report.



Contemporary photograph of Rosemary Inn Lodge, historically used as the resort's dining room and lounge, and currently used as center for environmental education programs by the Olympic Park Institute. (CCSO, 1999.)



Contemporary photograph of Cara Mia, one of the guest cabins at Rosemary Inn, built before 1926 and reconstructed in the 1990s. (CCSO, 1999.)



Contemporary photograph of Dixie (center), one of the guest cabins at Rosemary Inn, built before 1926. Dixie was being reconstructed at the time of the photograph. (CCSO, 1999.)



Contemporary photograph of Summerie, a guest cabin at Rosemary Inn, built before 1926. Summerie had not been reconstructed at the time of the photograph and was in poor condition. (CCSO, 1999.)



Contemporary photograph of Rockaby, one of the guest cabins at Rosemary Inn, built before 1926 and reconstructed in the 1990s. Note the ornamental shrub in front of the cabin, Rockspray cotoneaster. (CCSO, 1999.)



Contemporary photograph of Dardanella, one of the guest cabins at Rosemary Inn, built before 1926 and reconstructed in the 1990s. (CCSO, 1999.)



Contemporary photograph of Inglenook, the Fireplace Shelter at Rosemary Inn, built in 1933. Note the inundation of the foundation, due to the erosion of the lake shore. (CCSO, 1999.)



Photograph of Inglenook, the Fireplace Shelter at Rosemary Inn, taken in 1993. A comparison with the previous photograph reveals the extent of lake shore erosion. (CCSO, 1993.)



Contemporary photograph of the Boathouse at Rosemary Inn, built in 1936. (CCSO, 1999.)



Contemporary photograph of Tumble Inn, the Manager's Residence at Rosemary Inn. (CCSO, 1999.)



Contemporary photograph of Dreamerie, one of the guest cabins at Rosemary Inn, built before 1926 and reconstructed in the 1990s. Note the intrusion of a 1970s water treatment building behind the cabin. (CCSO, 1999.)



Contemporary photograph of Indiana, one of the guest cabins at Rosemary Inn, built before 1926 and reconstructed in the 1990s. (CCSO, 1999.)



Contemporary photograph of Alabama, one of the guest cabins at Rosemary Inn, built before 1926 and reconstructed in the 1990s. (CCSO, 1999.)



Contemporary photograph of Honeysuckle, one of the guest cabins at Rosemary Inn, built before 1926, and reconstructed in the 1990s. (CCSO, 1999.)



Contemporary photograph of Wren, one of the guest cabins at Rosemary Inn, built before 1926 and reconstructed in the 1990s. (CCSO, 1999.)



Contemporary photograph of Red Wing, one of the guest cabins at Rosemary Inn, built before 1926. This cabin has not been reconstructed and is in poor condition. (CCSO, 1999.)



Contemporary photograph of Silver Moon, one of the guest cabins at Rosemary Inn, built before 1926 and reconstructed in the 1990s. (CCSO, 1999.)

Characteristic Feature	Type Of Contribution	LCS Structure Name	IDLCS Number	Structure Number
Alabam	Contributing	Alabam	21006	21006
Boathouse	Contributing	Boathouse	21022	21022
Cara Mia	Contributing	Cara Mia	21012	21012
Dardanella	Contributing	Dardanella	21017	21017
Dixie	Contributing	Dixie	21013	21013
Dreamerie	Contributing	Dreamerie	21004	21004
Honeysuckle	Contributing	Honeysuckle	21007	21007
Indiana	Contributing	Indiana	21005	21005
Inglenook/Fireplace Shelter	Contributing	Fireplace Shelter	21021	21021
Red Wing	Contributing	Red Wing	21010	21010

Rockaby	Contributing	Rock-A-Bye	21015	21015
Rosemary Inn Lodge	Contributing	Lodge	21002	21002
Silver Moon	Contributing	Silver Moon	21011	21001
Summerie	Contributing	Summerie	21014	21014
Tumble Inn	Contributing	Manager's Residence	21003	21003
Wren	Contributing	Wren	21008	21008

Small Scale Features

Rosemary Inn has a number of small scale features that retain integrity from the 1914 to 1946 historic period. These features were created for either utilitarian or aesthetic purposes, and provide depth and detail to the remaining character of the site. These features have endured as they are made of rot-resistant materials. Many other small scale features were found around the resort during the historic period, though as they were typically made of wood, they have not persisted, and were not repaired or replaced. The remaining small scale features that contribute to the significance of Rosemary Inn, are the following:

Windmill

Sundial

Fire Hydrant

Drinking Fountains

Rock Planter Wall

Of the remaining small scale features, the windmill is most commonly seen in historic photographs of Rosemary, dating back to the earliest period, when tent cabins were still in use, pre-1920. The steel windmill was historically used to draw water, though has ceased to function for many years. The name “Kenwood” is imprinted on a sail.

The sundial and drinking fountains are rock features within the clearing that were historically part of the stroll garden. The drinking fountain located nearest the lodge was historically covered by a wooden shelter. A fire hydrant with a historic stamp is located in the clearing, and a low, rock planter wall partly surrounding the base of a Western red cedar is filled with St. John’s wort.

The following small scale features dating from the historic period have been lost:

Dinner Bell Tower

Two peeled stick/log Rosemary Gates

Arbors

Trellises

Drinking Fountain Shelter

Swing Seats

Lawn Furniture

Flagpole

In summary, the remaining small scale features retain integrity, and are a landscape characteristic of Rosemary Inn.



LCS photograph of a small scale feature at Rosemary Inn: the windmill. This photograph was taken in the early 1990s before the reconstruction of the cabin Rockaby in the distance. (CCSO, 1990.)



Contemporary photograph of a small scale feature at Rosemary Inn: a sundial. The sundial was part of the stroll garden. (CCSO, 1999.)



LCS photograph of a small scale feature at Rosemary Inn: a fire hydrant. The fire hydrant is inscribed with "Rensselaer Valve Co, Troy NY, Makers" and "The Corey" and dates from the historic period. (CCSO, 1990.)



LCS photograph of a small scale feature at Rosemary Inn: one of the two drinking fountains. The drinking fountains were part of the stroll garden. (CCSO, 1990.)



Contemporary photograph of a small scale feature at Rosemary Inn: one of the two drinking fountains. This drinking fountain was historically covered by a wooden shelter. (CCSO, 1999.)



Contemporary photograph of a small scale feature at Rosemary Inn: a rock planter wall retaining a plant bed of St. John's wort. (CCSO, 1999.)

Characteristic Feature	Type Of Contribution	LCS Structure Name	IDLCS Number	Structure Number
Fire Hydrant	Contributing	Fire Hydrant In Strolling Gardens At Rosemary Inn	30229	30229
Rock Planter Wall	Contributing	Rock Wall In Strolling Gardens At Rosemary Inn	30227	30227
Sundial	Contributing	Sundial In Strolling Gardens, Rosemary Inn	30230	30230
Two Drinking Fountains	Contributing	Stone Fountains In Strolling Garden, Rosemary Inn	30228	30228
Windmill	Contributing	Windmill	30231	30231

Spatial Organization

The spatial organization of Rosemary Inn is relatively unchanged since 1946 and still retains integrity. The space is organized within a second-growth forest clearing, adjacent to the south shore of Lake Crescent. Buildings are still sited around the edge of the clearing, and are generally oriented into the center, making the clearing the dominant public space. The pedestrian circulation through the clearing is still oblique, trending from the northwest to the southeast. This orientation historically connected both external access points to the resort through the stroll garden: from the lake at the northwest, and from the guest parking area at the southeast. This pattern still exists, though the northwest access point from the lake shore has been replaced with access from the “Moments In Time Trail” that emerges from the forest at the northwest corner of the clearing. The access point from the southeast is the most frequently used point of entry, as it is the vehicular access point.

Apart from the primary open space of the clearing, other smaller spaces still exist that were historically part of the organization of the resort. These smaller spaces are still defined by partitions of buildings, vegetation or topography. The beach is a space that has always been somewhat separated from the main clearing, as the topography drops down towards the lake shore, making the beach lower than the clearing. However, the beach is now more secluded from the rest of the site than it was during the historic period, as maturing conifers and volunteer Alders have grown up and obscured the view of the beach from the clearing.

Another important space is at the southeast of the site, located between the Rosemary gate (a later replacement) and the lodge. This can be considered an entry space, and is framed by a view through the Rosemary gate as visitors enter from the guest parking area. A pathway leads from the gate towards the lodge through an open grassy area, defined at the edges by trees and buildings. As the visitor approaches the lodge, the orientation of the pathway turns and directs the visitor towards the central clearing, leading in to its oblique orientation. This space remains an authentic part of the organization of the site, and continues to function as the formal entry space to the site.

A relatively level, rectangular-shaped space on the east side of the site, is another important part of the remaining spatial organization of Rosemary Inn. This space, located behind the cabins Red Wing and Silver Moon, was historically used as a tennis court. During the historic period, this space was maintained as a rolled and mowed lawn court that was surrounded by a post and wire fence. Today, the space is an important remnant, and an indicator of the former use of the area.

A space on west side of the lodge has lost integrity. This space at the southwest of the site was formerly use by Rose Littleton as her vegetable or kitchen garden. Bordered by two building facades and the forest edge, Littleton cultivated the level area and raised vegetables for her lunch and dinner guests. Since 1988, the space has been significantly altered. Fill soil has been imported and the space regraded to form an amphitheater with split log and board bleachers. The modification of the topography and the contemporary use has redefined the space. The amphitheater is a non-contributing feature within the historic district boundaries.

In summary, the spatial organization of the site retains integrity. The central clearing, the cluster of buildings defining the edge of the developed area, the beach, the southeast entry space and the tennis court site, are spaces that were developed during the historic period and are an important part of the character of Rosemary Inn today.



Contemporary photograph of the Rosemary Inn, showing a view of the central clearing from the entry space near the lodge. (CCSO, 1999.)

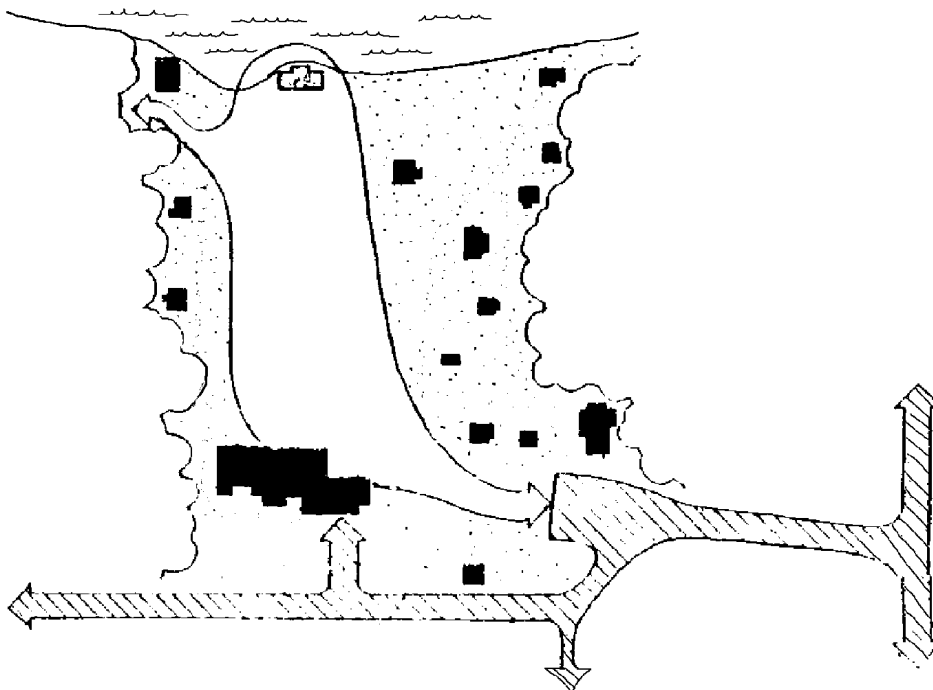


Diagram of the spatial organization of Rosemary Inn, which is relatively unchanged since 1946. The space is organized within a forest clearing, with buildings clustered around the periphery, generally facing toward the center. (CCSO, 1999.)



Contemporary photograph of Rosemary Inn, showing one part of the spatial organization of the site, the entry space. (CCSO, 1999.)

Vegetation

Very few of the ornamental plantings from the historic period remain at the site today. As the overall character and abundance of ornamental plants have been lost, vegetation is not a landscape characteristic that contributes to the significance of the site. However, the few remaining ornamental plants are remnant features that contribute to the significance of the historic district. The remaining ornamental plants are identified as vegetation features.



Contemporary photograph of a vegetation feature at Rosemary Inn: a Goldenchain tree. This feature (foreground right) is shown in historic photographs of the 1915-1946 period. (CCSO, 1999.)



*Contemporary photograph of a vegetation feature at Rosemary Inn: English laurel (*Prunus laurocerasus*) (left of gate). This is one of two remaining English laurel shrubs. (CCSO, 1999.)*



Contemporary photograph of a vegetation feature at Rosemary Inn: a domestic apple tree (foreground left). This is one of three remaining apple trees. (CCSO, 1999.)



Contemporary photograph of a vegetation feature at Rosemary Inn: St. John's Wort (beneath conifer in center). (CCSO, 1999.)



*Contemporary photograph of a vegetation feature at Rosemary Inn: two Lilacs (*Syringa vulgaris*) (left and right foreground). These shrubs are remnants of the stroll garden. (CCSO 1999.)*



*Contemporary photograph of a vegetation feature at Rosemary Inn: a Mock orange shrub (*Philadelphus virginialis*). (CCSO, 1999.)*



Contemporary photograph of a vegetation feature at Rosemary Inn: a Beautybush shrub (Kolkwitzia amabilis). (CCSO, 1999.)



Contemporary photograph of a vegetation feature at Rosemary Inn: a Rockspray cotoneaster shrub (Cotoneaster horizontalis). (CCSO, 1999.)



*Contemporary photograph of a vegetation feature at Rosemary Inn: Scots heather (*Calluna vulgaris*), (foreground left). (CCSO, 1999.)*



*Contemporary photograph of a vegetation feature at Rosemary Inn: an Irish yew shrub (*Taxus baccata*) (middle, in front of lodge). This shrub is shown in photographs near the end of the 1914-1946 period. (CCSO, 1999.)*

Characteristic Feature	Type Of Contribution	LCS Structure Name	IDLCS Number	Structure Number
Beautybush (<i>Kolkwitzia amabilis</i>)	Contributing			
Goldenchain tree (<i>Laburnum anagyroides</i>)	Contributing			
Irish yew (<i>Taxus baccata</i>)	Contributing			
Mock orange (<i>Philadelphus virginialis</i>)	Contributing			
Rockspray cotoneaster	Contributing			
Scots heather (<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>)	Contributing			
St. John's wort (<i>Hypericum calycinum</i>)	Contributing			
Three Domestic Apple trees (<i>Malus</i> sp.)	Contributing			
Two Common lilacs (<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>)	Contributing			
Two English laurels (<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>)	Contributing			

Views And Vistas

Some important views still remain intact at Rosemary Inn, and these contribute to the significance of the site. One important view is the view of the central clearing and the lake from the lodge. Both the lodge's front veranda and the dining room continue to have unobstructed views of the clearing, though the view to the lake is somewhat obscured by maturing trees. Another important view is the view of the lodge through the gate and entry space. Another important view is the view back through the clearing to the lodge from the fireplace shelter and lake shore.

Management Information

Descriptive And Geographic Information

Historic Name(s): Rosemary Camp

Management Unit:

Tract Numbers:

State and County: Clallam County, WA

Size (acres): 4.50

Boundary UTM

Boundary UTM(s):	Source	Type	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing
	USGS Map 1:24,000	Line	NAD 27	10	440910	5322960
	USGS Map 1:24,000	Line	NAD 27	10	441003	5323170
	USGS Map 1:24,000	Line	NAD 27	10	441003	5322960
	USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 27	10	440910	5323140

GIS File Name:

GIS File Description:

National Register Information

National Register Documentation: Undocumented -- National Register

Explanatory Narrative:

Rosemary Inn was listed on the National Register in 1979. The nomination included 16 buildings and structures and the boundaries were drawn around seven of the original 15-acre property. However, the nomination did not include and therefore adequately document, the other landscape characteristics and features of the resort.

NRIS Information:

NRIS Number: 79001033

Primary Certification: Listed In The National Register

Primary Certification Date: 7/17/1979

Name In National Register: Rosemary Inn

National Register Eligibility:	Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination
Explanatory Narrative:	The CLI was submitted to the Washington SHPO for review and consensus determination.
Date of Eligibility Determination:	6/18/2004
National Register Classification:	District
Significance Level:	National
Contributing/Individual:	Individual
Significance Criteria:	A -- Inventory Unit is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history B -- Inventory Unit is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past C -- Inventory Unit embodies distinctive characteristics of type/period/method of construction; or represents work of master; or possesses high artistic values; or represents significant/distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction
Period Of Significance	
<u>Time Period: 1914 - 1946 AD</u>	
Historic Context Theme:	Expressing Cultural Values
Historic Context Subtheme:	Architecture
Historic Context Facet:	Bungalow (1890-1940)
<u>Time Period: 1937 - 1946 AD</u>	
Historic Context Theme:	Creating Social Institutions and Movements
Historic Context Subtheme:	Recreation
Historic Context Facet:	General Recreation
Area Of Significance:	
Category:	Architecture
Priority:	1
Category:	Entertainment/Recreation
Priority:	2

National Historic Landmark Information

National Historic Landmark Status:	No
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World Heritage Site Information

World Heritage Site Status: No

Cultural Landscape Type and Use

Cultural Landscape Type: Historic Site

Current and Historic Use/Function:

Use/Function Category:	Landscape
Use/Function:	Landscape-Other
Detailed Use/Function:	Landscape-Other
Type Of Use/Function:	Both Current And Historic
Use/Function Category:	Recreation/Culture
Use/Function:	Recreation/Culture-Other
Detailed Use/Function:	Recreation/Culture-Other
Type Of Use/Function:	Both Current And Historic

Ethnographic Information

Ethnographic Survey Conducted: Yes-Unrestricted Information

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? Yes

Adjacent Lands Description:

The views of Lake Crescent from Rosemary Inn, and of mountain scenery beyond the lake and outside of the Olympic National Park boundary, were historically important. Rosemary Inn was laid out with respect to these views, and they were part of the viability of the wilderness resort as a commercial enterprise. Views of the lake and of adjacent lands beyond the lake, continue to contribute to the significance and character of the landscape as an early 20th-century wilderness resort.

General Management Information

Management Category: Should Be Preserved And Maintained

Management Category Date: 7/17/1979

Explanatory Narrative:

Rosemary Inn meets all of the following criteria for this management category: Rosemary Inn meets the National Register Criteria for a historic district; Rosemary Inn is compatible with the park's legislated significance; Rosemary Inn has a continuing or potential purpose that is appropriate to its traditional use or function. The date for the determination of this management category is given as the date of Rosemary Inn's listing on the National Register as a historic district

Condition Assessment And Impacts

The criteria for determining the condition of landscapes is consistent with the Resource Management Plan Guideline definitions (1994) and is decided with the concurrence of park management. Cultural landscape conditions are defined as follows:

Good: indicates the landscape shows no clear evidence of major negative disturbance and deterioration by natural and/or human forces. The landscape's cultural and natural values are as well preserved as can be expected under the given environmental conditions. No immediate corrective action is required to maintain its current condition.

Fair: indicates the landscape shows clear evidence of minor disturbances and deterioration by natural and/or human forces, and some degree of corrective action is needed within 3-5 years to prevent further harm to its cultural and/or natural values. If left to continue without the appropriate corrective action, the cumulative effect of the deterioration of many of the character-defining elements will cause the landscape to degrade to a poor condition.

Poor: indicates the landscape shows clear evidence of major disturbance and rapid deterioration by natural and/or human forces. Immediate corrective action is required to protect and preserve the remaining historical and natural values.

Undetermined: Not enough information available to make an evaluation.

Condition Assessment: Poor

Assessment Date: 09/30/1998

Date Recorded: 09/30/1998

Park Management Concurrence: Yes **Concurrence Date:** 4/4/2004

Level Of Impact Severity: Severe

Explanatory Notes: As of 1998, Rosemary Inn is in "Poor" condition.

Stabilization Measures:

Impact:

Type of Impact: Improper Drainage

Internal/External: Internal

Description:

Another impact that contributes to the poor condition of Rosemary Inn, is improper drainage. Poor drainage was addressed during the late 1980s rehabilitation of the lodge, and drain pipes were laid in an attempt to conduct rainwater away from the foundation. One drain pipe was laid from the lodge into the open clearing, where it daylights about 70 feet from the building. However, the location where the drain pipe daylights is in a depression, which does not have positive drainage. As a result, a relatively large area within the open clearing is boggy, and grass does not grow well. This reduces the usability of this area. Other areas around the site also have drainage problems, and a comprehensive evaluation of drainage and stabilization are needed.

Type of Impact: Neglect

Internal/External: Internal

Description:

An impact on Rosemary Inn that contributes to its poor condition, is the absence of landscape maintenance. Landscape maintenance includes the following activities: grass mowing, fertilizing, aerating and raking; shrub pruning and fertilizing; pathway leveling and gravel dressing; volunteer tree removal; tree limb removal overhanging buildings and structures; and replacement of declining or dying ornamental trees and shrubs. Currently, most of these activities are not performed, and mowing is performed very infrequently. Consequently, the landscape has an unmaintained and neglected appearance, with the lawn, shrubs, and pathways in poor condition.

Type of Impact: Operations On Site

Internal/External: Internal

Description:

Another impact that contributes to the poor condition of Rosemary Inn, is operations on site. These operations are associated with the reconstruction of each of the remaining guest cabins, which has been ongoing since the 1980s. These operations have resulted in the delineation of a 10-foot wide road along the east side of the site, and the delineation of vehicle tracks across the open clearing of the site. Both alignments are the result of the driving trucks with materials and equipment for the reconstruction projects through the site, without prior preparation to stabilize these areas, or subsequent repairs. Neither of these alignments existed historically, and both have created deep ruts and highly compacted soils, where water pools.

Type of Impact: Other -- Loss of Sediment from Lake Shore.

Internal/External: Both Internal and External

Description:

One impact that contributes to the poor condition of Rosemary Inn is the loss of sediment from the lake shore. The lake shore has receded by at least 10 feet since the 1940s, leaving the fireplace shelter that was built on the beach, now surrounded and inundated by water. The structural integrity of the 1933 fireplace shelter is being undermined by the constant presence of water. Loss of sediment from the lake shore has also affected the amenity of the beach as a place for passive recreation, due to a

reduction in size, a steeper slope to the waterline, and the exposure of numerous tree roots to air.

Agreements, Legal Interest, and Access

Management Agreement: Cooperative Agreement

Expiration Date: 10/01/2007

Explanatory Narrative:

The NPS has a Cooperative Agreement with Olympic Park Institute (OPI) for the use of Rosemary Inn as a center for environmental education programs. In the Cooperative Agreement, OPI is not responsible for the maintenance of Rosemary Inn.

NPS Legal Interest: Fee Simple

Explanatory Narrative:

Public Access: Unrestricted

Treatment

Approved Treatment: Preservation

Approved Treatment Document: Historic Structure Report

Document Date: August 1, 1986

Explanatory Narrative:
This approved treatment affects the buildings and structures, and not the other landscape characteristics.

Approved Treatment Completed: No

Approved Treatment Cost

LCS Structure Approved Treatment Cost: \$400,000

Landscape Approved Treatment Cost: \$0

Cost Date: August 1, 1986

Level of Estimate: C - Similar Facilities

Cost Estimator: Support Office

Explanatory Description: The LCS Approved Treatment Cost is broken down as follows: Lodge (LCS 21002) \$200,000 1/87; Tumble Inn (LCS 21003) \$50,000 10/86; Dreamerie (LCS 21004) \$10,000 10/88; Indiana (LCS 21005) \$12,000 8/86; Alabam (LCS 21006) \$12,000 10/90; Honeysuckle (LCS 21007) \$12,000 10/89; Wren (LCS 21008) \$5,000 10/87; Red Wing (LCS 21010) \$15,000 8/86; Silver Moon (LCS 21011) \$12,000 10/89; Cara Mia (LCS 21012) \$10,000 8/88; Dixie (LCS 21013) \$10,000 1/88; Summerie (LCS 21014) \$15,000 10/86; Rockaby (LCS 21015) \$15,000 1/88; Dardanella (LCS 21017) \$12,000 10/86; Boathouse (LCS 21022) \$10,000 1/87. By 3/1999, treatment was completed on all the above buildings, except: Summerie, Red Wing, and Tumble Inn. (Dixie was incomplete.)

Stabilization Costs

LCS Structure Stabilization Cost: \$29,400

Landscape Stabilization Costs:	\$70,600
Cost Date:	March 16, 1999
Level Of Estimate:	C - Similar Facilities
Cost Estimator:	Support Office
Explanatory Description:	The LCS Structure Stabilization Cost is to stabilize the Fireplace Shelter (LCS 21021.) No LCS Approved Treatment Costs were given for the Fireplace Shelter. An additional \$15,600 is included in "Other Stabilization Costs" to make the total figure for stabilization of the Fireplace Shelter \$45,000. The "Other Stabilization Costs" also include costs associated with correcting drainage problems, repairing the damage done by vehicle tracks, performing pruning work, refurbishing the lawn areas, and leveling and regravelling pathways.

Documentation Assessment and Checklist

Documentation Assessment: Good

Documentation:

Document: Historic Resource Study

Year Of Document: 1983

Amplifying Details: Evans, Gail.

Adequate Documentation: No

Explanatory Narrative:

The Historic Resource Study includes a couple of pages of text and photographs on the early history of Rosemary Inn.

Document: Other

Year Of Document: 1971

Amplifying Details: Russell, Jervis, ed. Jimmy Come Lately: History of Clallam County. Clallam County Historical Society, 1971.

Adequate Documentation: No

Explanatory Narrative:

This social history of Clallam County makes reference to the early operation and development of Rosemary Inn.

Document: Other

Year Of Document: 1978

Amplifying Details: Neal, Pat. National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, "Rosemary Inn."

Adequate Documentation: No

Explanatory Narrative:

The National Register Nomination Form of 1978 provides written and graphic documentation of the buildings and structures of Rosemary Inn, still extant in 1978.

Document: Other

Year Of Document: 1984

Amplifying Details: Gilbert, Cathy, Todd Black, Lisa Majdiak, and Diane Scena. Four Historic Landscape Studies, Olympic National Park.

Adequate Documentation: Yes

Explanatory Narrative:

Four Historic Landscape Studies provides written and graphic baseline documentation of the Rosemary Inn landscape in 1984.

Document: Other
Year Of Document: 1984
Amplifying Details: National Park Service, Cultural Resources Division,
Pacific Northwest Region. Historic Building Inventory

Adequate Documentation: Yes

Explanatory Narrative:

The Historic Building Inventory provides written and graphic documentation of the main lodge, the manager's residence, 12 guest cabins and other structures still extant in 1984.

Document: Other
Year Of Document: 1987
Amplifying Details: Freier, Renee L. Rosemary Inn: A Historic
Landscape. Olympic National Park.

Adequate Documentation: Yes

Explanatory Narrative:

This special study by a student at the University of Washington provides both text and graphic documentation of the history of Rosemary Inn, until 1987.

Appendix

Bibliography

Citations:

Citation Author:	Gilbert, Cathy//Black, Todd//Majdiak, Lisa//Scena, Diane
Citation Title:	Four Historic Landscape Studies, Olympic National Park
Year of Publication:	1984
Publisher:	NA
Source Name:	CRBIB
Citation Number:	013004
Citation Type:	Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location:	CCSO

Citation Author:	Rocker, Andrew C.//Florence, Hank
Citation Title:	Historic Structures Report, Rosemary Inn, Olympic National Park, Washington
Year of Publication:	1986
Publisher:	NA
Source Name:	CRBIB
Citation Number:	013981
Citation Type:	Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location:	CCSO

Citation Author:	Freier, Renee L.
Citation Title:	Rosemary Inn: A Historic Landscape, Olympic National Park
Year of Publication:	1987
Publisher:	NA
Source Name:	CRBIB
Citation Number:	014079
Citation Type:	Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location:	CCSO

Supplemental Information

Title:	Notes on vegetation.
Description:	The vegetation of Rosemary Inn has lost integrity since the years of the resort's operation. During the 1914 to 1946 period, vegetation was an important landscape characteristic of Rosemary Inn. The forest bounding the landscape was a foil to a diverse mix of ornamental vegetation planted throughout the site, giving the clearing a colorful sense of domestication. The arrangement and selection of plants was bountiful, loose and somewhat unorthodox, with arbors, trellises, and pathways giving structure to the layout of plants. Rose Littleton, John Daum and Mary Daum had a somewhat experimental approach to the planting, with the selection of plants changing over time according to what was found to grow successfully. Typically all of the plants introduced were non-native and were chosen for their flowering or fruiting qualities, ranging from flowering perennials like Lilies, Poppies, Campanula, and Shasta daisy, to shrubs like Roses, Mock orange, Lilac, and Beautybush, to ornamental trees like Goldenchain tree, Japanese maple, Honey locust, and Horsechestnut, to fruit trees like Apple, Plum and Cherry.
