

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

PHO 674 672

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED MAY 10 1979

DATE ENTERED JUL 17 1979

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORMSEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS**1 NAME**

HISTORIC

ROSEMARY INN

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

Barnes Point, Lake-Crescent

CITY, TOWN

Port Angeles mic

VICINITY OF

3rd- Donald L. Bonker

STATE

Washington

CODE

53

COUNTY

Clallam

CODE

009

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

☒ DISTRICT
☐ BUILDING(S)
☐ STRUCTURE
☐ SITE
☐ OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

☒ PUBLIC
☐ PRIVATE
☐ BOTH

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

☐ IN PROCESS
☐ BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

☐ OCCUPIED
☒ UNOCCUPIED
☐ WORK IN PROGRESS
ACCESSIBLE
☒ YES: RESTRICTED
☐ YES: UNRESTRICTED
☐ NO

PRESENT USE

☐ AGRICULTURE
☐ COMMERCIAL
☐ EDUCATIONAL
☐ ENTERTAINMENT
☒ GOVERNMENT
☐ INDUSTRIAL
☐ MILITARY
☐ MUSEUM
☒ PARK
☐ PRIVATE RESIDENCE
☐ RELIGIOUS
☐ SCIENTIFIC
☐ TRANSPORTATION
☐ OTHER:**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME

United States Department of Interior, National Park Service, Olympic Natl. Park

STREET & NUMBER

600 East Park

CITY, TOWN

Port Angeles

VICINITY OF

STATE

Washington

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTIONCOURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Clallam County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

East 4th & Lincoln Streets

CITY, TOWN

Port Angeles

STATE

Washington

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Clallam County Cultural Resource Survey

DATE

1978

☐ FEDERAL ☐ STATE ☒ COUNTY ☐ LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Clallam County Parks

CITY, TOWN

Port Angeles

STATE

Washington

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

☐ EXCELLENT ☐ DETERIORATED
☒ GOOD ☐ RUINS
☐ FAIR ☐ UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

☒ UNALTERED
☐ ALTERED

CHECK ONE

☒ ORIGINAL SITE
☐ MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

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

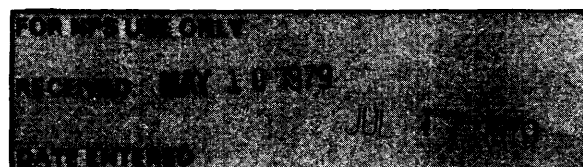
The landscaping on the site has deteriorated through the years, though some of it is still visible. There are fruit trees and decorative shrubs, including holly, laurel and honeysuckle. Underneath these are patches of heather, ferns and St. Johns wort.

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

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

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**



CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 2

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

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

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**



CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 3

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

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

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

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
☐ PREHISTORIC	☐ ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	☐ COMMUNITY PLANNING	☐ LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	☐ RELIGION
☐ 1400-1499	☐ ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	☒ CONSERVATION	☐ LAW	☐ SCIENCE
☐ 1500-1599	☐ AGRICULTURE	☐ ECONOMICS	☐ LITERATURE	☐ SCULPTURE
☐ 1600-1699	☒ ARCHITECTURE	☐ EDUCATION	☐ MILITARY	☐ SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
☐ 1700-1799	☐ ART	☐ ENGINEERING	☐ MUSIC	☐ THEATER
☐ 1800-1899	☐ COMMERCE	☐ EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	☐ PHILOSOPHY	☐ TRANSPORTATION
☒ 1900-	☐ COMMUNICATIONS	☐ INDUSTRY	☐ POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	☒ OTHER (SPECIFY) Recreation
		☐ INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES	1914	BUILDER/ARCHITECT	John Daum
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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

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

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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

Olympic National Park Archives,

Olympic National Park Museum, Port Angeles, WA

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 7 acres

QUADRANGLE NAME Lake Crescent

QUADRANGLE SCALE 1: 24,000

UTM REFERENCES

A 1,0 4,4,0,8,8,0 5,3,2,3,1,4,0

B 1,0 4,4,1,0,2,0 5,3,2,3,1,7,0

ZONE EASTING NORTHING

ZONE EASTING NORTHING

C 1,0 4,4,0,8,8,0 5,3,2,2,9,6,0

D 1,0 4,4,1,0,2,0 5,3,2,2,9,6,0

E

F

G

H

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION Rosemary Inn is bounded by the following

UTM coordinates:

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

440910 441003 440910 441003

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

STATE

CODE

COUNTY

CODE

STATE

CODE

COUNTY

CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Pat Neal, Historical Planner

ORGANIZATION

Clallam County Cultural Resource Survey

DATE

12/21/78

STREET & NUMBER

1025 West Boulevard

TELEPHONE

452-9282

CITY OR TOWN

Port Angeles

STATE

WA

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE X

LOCAL

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

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

Jeanne M. Wilson 8/5/79

TITLE

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Victor Charles Abbenigton
KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE 7-17-79

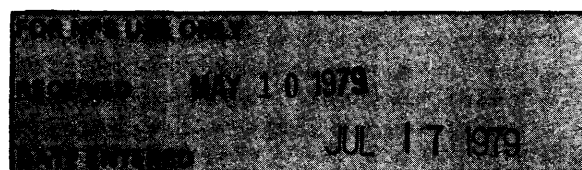
ATTEST: W. Ray Luce

DATE July 12, 1979

for CHIEF OF REGISTRATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**



CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8

PAGE 2

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

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

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

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

79001033

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Rosemary Inn (Additional Documentation)
other name/site number Rosemary Inn Historic District

2. Location

street & number Barnes Point, South Shore of Lake Crescent, along Highway 101: Lake ☐ not ☐ for publication
Crescent Sub-district
city or town Olympic National Park Headquarters, Port Angeles vicinity ☐

state Washington code WA county Clallam code 009 zip code 98362

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this

property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State of Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

National Park Service

State of Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- ☒ entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
- ☐ determined eligible for the National Register.
 See continuation Sheet.
- ☐ determined not eligible for the National Register.
- ☐ removed from the National Register.
- ☐ other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

[Signature]

7/13/2007

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☐ private
- ☐ public-local
- ☐ public-State
- ☒ public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- ☐ building(s)
- ☒ district
- ☐ site
- ☐ structure
- ☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
	1	buildings
		sites
6	1	structures
		objects
6	2	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

Historic Resources of Olympic National Park

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

July 17, 1979 nomination listed 16 contributing resources
Rosemary Inn, Manager's residence, 12 cabins, boathouse, and
fireplace shelter.

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic:Hotel, Camp, Secondary Structure

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic:Camp, Secondary Structure
Education:School, Education-related

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th and Early 20th Century American
Movements
Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Post and Pier
Walls Weatherboard
roof Shingle
other Log/Stone/Stucco

Narrative Description

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

Summary: Rosemary Inn Historic District, listed in the National Register in 1979, is located in a grassy meadow cleared out of a dense forest at Barnes Point, on the south side of Lake Crescent on the Olympic Peninsula in Washington State. The inn was built on one of the earliest settled tracts of land along the lake. The complex consists of a main lodge, a manager's residence, 12 guest cabins, and assorted outbuildings and appurtenant features. Two of the buildings are of log construction, while the remaining are wood-frame construction. Each of the buildings is unique in its design. A variety of sheathing materials are used on the exterior walls, including horizontal clapboards, vertical board and batten, wood shingles, cedar bark, and stucco. Stylistically, the buildings exhibit strong Bungalow design characteristics. Most of the buildings are sited around the edge of the open meadow on the south shore of Lake Crescent, with the main lodge sited on the south end, forming a "U" shaped cluster. Small scale and landscape features exist throughout the complex including, remnants of one stone drinking fountain, a stone bird bath, a sundial, a low (18") planter wall, and a 27' high metal windmill; and a fire hydrant. All of these features and structures speak to the history of this former destination resort dating to the 1910s. The district has integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Rosemary Inn Historic District
Name of Property

Clallam County, WA
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Criterion A: Entertainment/Recreation
Commerce

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance

1914 - 1946

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Significant Dates

1914, 1937, 1943, 1946

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

John Daum

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested
- ☒ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary location of additional data:

- ☐ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State Agency
- ☒ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of Repository:

Rosemary Inn Historic District
Name of Property

Clallam County, WA
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 4.5 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	10	440910	5323140	3	10	441003	5322960
	zone	easting	northing		zone	easting	northing
2	10	441003	5323170	4	10	440910	5322960

 See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description: The boundary is delineated by the polygon whose vertices are situated as noted by the above UTM references and as marked on the accompanying USGS map (Lake Crescent, WA)

Boundary Justification: The boundary is the same as the 1979 nomination, however, the acreage has been corrected for this updated nomination to include the Cultural Landscape. The boundary includes all extant buildings associated with the resort operation, the central open space once a consciously landscaped area, and is embraced by a narrow fringe of wooded area on the west and east, the lake shore on the north, and more recent buildings on the south. There are only two non-contributing buildings included in the district boundaries, and 6 landscape features have been added.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Gail E.H. Evans, Historian/Stephanie Toothman, Regional Historian (1986), Gretchen Luxenberg, Historian (1998), Kirstie L. Haertel, Archeologist (1999), and Jacilee Wray, Anthropologist (2005).

organization National Park Service, Columbia Cascade Support Office

date 1986/1998

street & number 909 1st Avenue

telephone (206) 220-4138

city or town Seattle

State Washington

zip code 98104-1060

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **7.5 minute USGS map** indicating the property's location.

A **sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional Items

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

Property Owner

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

name

street & number

telephone

city or town

state

zip code

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Section number 7

Rosemary Inn: Clallam County, WA

Page 1

Narrative Description: Located on Barnes Point along the south shore of Lake Crescent, Rosemary Inn Historic District sits in the middle of what is becoming a very active corner of Olympic National Park on the Olympic Peninsula, Washington. Barnes Point accommodates a number of uses including the reconstructed Storm King Ranger Station (Morganroth Cabin), a boat landing, ranger and private residential areas, a number of day use and parking areas, and historic Lake Crescent Lodge. Lake Crescent Lodge is located directly west of Rosemary Inn and to the east are private cottages (inholdings) and National Park Service residences. Immediately to the south is a densely wooded tract of land which buffers Highway 101 from view.

Rosemary Inn was opened in June 1914 by Rose E. Littleton. Of the number of resorts which bordered the shores of Lake Crescent at the turn of the century, only Rosemary Inn and Lake Crescent Lodge remain intact today. Rosemary Inn was a family establishment and Rose Littleton's cooking and family style dining were the main attraction.

In the early 1910s Rose Littleton purchased a 15 acre tract from Paul Barnes to start her resort camp. She, with the help of her lifelong assistant Mary Daum, ran the resort until 1943 when it was sold to the National Park Service. Lodge records show no commercial lodging after 1942. Littleton donated her personal property for operating Rosemary directly to the new concessionaires, National Park Concessions, Inc. (NPC). NPC operated the restaurant until 1951, when it acquired the contract for nearby Lake Crescent Lodge. From 1951 until 1986, Rosemary Inn and its surrounding cabins were used by NPC as employee housing. Beginning in 1988 to the present Rosemary Inn is operated by Olympic Park Institute, as an environmental education center.

Originally, Rosemary Inn was referred to as Rosemary Camp, because it had very few permanent structures. Guests were accommodated in platform tent frames set out along the edge of the camp clearing. A dense forest, still intact today, comprised of hemlock, Douglas fir, red cedar, red alder, and big leaf maple, provided the backdrop and edge to this camp clearing. The tent structures ran perpendicular to the water's edge and faced the clearing. The main lodge was set back opposite to and facing the lake, commanding a view of the entire complex. Over the years additions were made to the lodge and the tent-roofed structures were replaced by a series of 18 unique and individually crafted guest cottages. A number of wood sheds, a barn, garage, shop, employee lodging, a laundry facility, and other utilitarian outbuildings were on the site at various times. Craftsman John Daum, brother to Mary Daum, designed and built these cottages and the inn. Daum is also credited with the construction of the interior and lawn furnishings. Due to its remote location, Daum used materials which were readily available on the site. Fir and cedar were used extensively for the structures and stone from nearby Lake Sutherland was used for many of the outdoor garden features, such as the sundial and a low planting wall north of "Honeysuckle" cabin.

Photographs from c. 1915 show a vegetable garden growing along a center path of the clearing. This garden later evolved into an elaborate floral and ornamental stroll garden and the vegetable garden was relocated to the rear of the main lodge. The stroll garden, complete with rustic log trellises and other vine covered structures cut a diagonal path across the open lawn connecting the southeastern corner of the site to the waterfront. Much of the garden was planted and maintained by John Daum. His craftsmanship, represented in the unique design

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Section number 7

Rosemary Inn: Clallam County, WA

Page 2

of each of the cottages he built on the site, was also reflected in the garden. Ornamental plants appear to have been randomly placed in the general area of the diagonal path, many of which stood alone drawing attention to their individual characteristics, as did each of the cabins.

Remnants of a stone drinking fountain, a stone birdbath, a sundial, and a low (18") planter wall can still be found on the site. A log post and wire fence enclosing a tennis court was located behind "Red Wing" cabin on the east side of the clearing. A photograph dating from 1924 by Asahel Curtis shows a long wooden porch-type swing hanging from two big leaf maples behind the cottage known as "Summerie." Mrs. Katherine Flaherty, daughter of Olympic Forest Ranger Chris Morganroth and an employee at Rosemary in 1934, recalled two other swings, one of which was located on the west side of "Summerie." This swing had a shingled roof and stone bases for the posts. A dinner bell located off of the kitchen porch also appears in later (1950s) photographs, and was recalled by Mrs. Flaherty as being there when she worked at Rosemary Inn in the early 1930s.

Most of the vegetation found on the grounds of the Rosemary Inn is non-native to the Olympic Peninsula. A number of ornamental trees and shrubs were planted throughout the complex, including rosemary, poppies, roses, and daisies. Remnants of poppies can be found near the cabin known as "Alabam." The exact sources for the various perennials and ornamental shrubs are not known. Most of the plant material is quite possibly from surrounding resorts, private gardens, and orchards.

When Rosemary Camp first opened in 1914 there were no roads leading to the south side of the lake and all guests arrived via county ferry, the *Marjory*, which was constructed in 1914, and the *Storm King*, launched in 1915. After traveling the Olympic Highway from Port Angeles, the visitor could pick up a ferry at East Beach and be transported to the various lake resorts. To take advantage of this lakefront arrival and to announce the resort on its beach location, a tall gate made of peeled log poles and rustic lattice work was built. "Rosemary" appeared on the gate in a rustic stick lettering style. The boathouse, two docks, a steel windmill, and the American flag also greeted the early visitor as their ferry approached from the lake.

In 1922, when the Olympic Highway was completed along the south side of the lake, the nature of the approach to the resort changed dramatically. No longer was the beach the main point of arrival and in 1925 ferry service was discontinued. Approach by automobile, which greatly increased business, was acknowledged by another rustic latticed gate displaying "Rosemary" in the same stick lettering motif. This gate had two turn stiles and a low vegetated fence extending from either side. An open front garage with room for 10 cars was located against the forest just southeast of the parking entrance gate. At some unknown time both gates were taken down and the existing entrance gate was erected at the parking lot entrance. This gate is bulkier, but still rustic, and the lettering of this new gate was constructed from the fragments of the gate by the lake.

Once the waterfront was no longer used as the entrance to Rosemary Inn, a fireplace structure was built on the beach. The structure was used for evening gatherings of story telling and campfires. In addition, a number of other family oriented activities were provided at Rosemary. These activities included swimming, croquet, tennis, relaxing on lawn chairs or in the swing, and boating.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Section number 7

Rosemary Inn: Clallam County, WA

Page 3

Rosemary's heyday began with the completion of the new highway in the early 1920s and lasted until the Depression. The Great Depression severely reduced tourism to Lake Crescent. In the 1930s most registered guests used the lodge as a place to stop while traveling across the Olympic Peninsula, no longer as a point of destination as it was originally. After 1942, when the inn operation was sold to NPC, the lodge was used only for serving meals, and then in 1951 until 1986, as housing for the number of seasonal employees working at Lake Crescent Lodge next door.

In 1988, Olympic National Park created a partnership with Olympic Park Institute (OPI), a private, non-profit organization associated with the Yosemite Institute. OPI became the new tenants of Rosemary, adaptively re-using the property for environmental education programs. The lodge was altered to accommodate enlarged dining facilities and classrooms, with additional restrooms behind the main building. The most extensive modifications occurred outside the boundaries of the historic district. To the southeast of the lodge, a new developed area was established for office space, and employee and guest cabins (part of this area was formerly occupied by Littleton's 10-car garage). A change in the configuration of the guest parking area accommodated more car parking, and the service parking area around the water treatment facility was expanded so truck deliveries to the lodge became possible. An overflow parking area on a formerly forested site off the main driveway was created, and an amphitheater was built in the area to the west of the lodge where Littleton had her vegetable garden. While all of this was underway by OPI, the NPS began rehabilitation of the remaining historic guest cabins, which were completed in 2006.

Rosemary Inn Historic District 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 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 and historic district. The contributing 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. The narrative that follows describes the contributing landscape characteristics:

OVERALL 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.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Section number 7

Rosemary Inn: Clallam County, WA

Page 4

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 and the lodge. This can be considered an entry space, and is framed by a view through the gate as visitors enter from the guest parking area. A pathway leads from the gate through a large, grassy area defined by trees and buildings. This space remains an authentic part of the organization of the site, and continues to function as the formal entry 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. Located behind "Red Wing" and "Silver Moon" cabins, this space was historically used as the 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 indicator of the former use of the area.

The space on the west side of the lodge has lost integrity due to the addition of an amphitheater built into the site in 1988. This is considered a non-contributing feature of the district.

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 the Rosemary Inn Historic District.

VEGETATION

Very few of the ornamental plantings from the historic period remain at the site today. Though the overall character and abundance of ornamental plants have been lost, vegetation is not a landscape characteristic that defines the historic district. However, the few remaining ornamental plants are remnant features that contribute to the significance of the historic district. The remaining ornamental plants are considered vegetation features and include: beautybush, goldenchain tree, Irish yew, mock orange, rockspray cotoneaster, Scots heather, St. John's wort, three domestic apple trees, two common lilacs, and two English laurels.

BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

Sixteen buildings and seven structures at Rosemary Inn Historic District date from the historic period. 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 absence of other landscape characteristics and features, they are important to the definition and organization of the site. While the buildings and structures are

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Section number 7

Rosemary Inn: Clallam County, WA

Page 5

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.

Rosemary Inn was built in phases. The first was a rectangular two-story frame structure with sleeping rooms above and dining room and lounge below, and a 1-1/2 story east wing housing the kitchen. Sheathing planks were left exposed during the lodge's first season of operation. Cedar shingles, peeled bark cladding, and cornerboards were subsequently applied. For awhile, the lodge and earlier kitchen and residential building existed side by side, the latter being removed before further work on the lodge was undertaken.

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

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

During tenancy by NPC, both the buildings and the landscape experienced neglect and decay. Untended snags from the encroaching forest infested with carpenter ants took their toll: five of the cottages--La Paloma, Ol' Virginny, Stra-Lo, Doll House, and Kil Kare--were torn down due to their deteriorated condition. Blue Bird was burned in error. Miscellaneous outbuildings were removed, including the laundry, employee cabin, toilet house, woodsheds, barn, and the 10-car garage. The majority of the stroll garden's features were removed. By 1985, the rustic "Rosemary" entry gate was replaced (for the third time) with a new rustic version that is bulkier than the earlier twig-like versions but which reused the historic lettering and is compatible with the district. The remaining structures experienced very little modification although all were in a deteriorated condition prior to the onset of the National Park Service's concentrated rehabilitation program. In 1980 and 1981, employee showers were incorporated into what had been the kitchen of the lodge.

A major rehabilitation of the Rosemary Inn Historic District was initiated in 1987. It was a joint effort between Olympic National Park and the Olympic Park Institute, which leases the complex from the NPS for use as an environmental education facility. The rehabilitation was carried out under NHPA stipulations in a Memorandum of Agreement between the NPS, the Washington State Historic Preservation Office, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. A historic landscape report was completed and is guiding the rehabilitation of the grounds, including the plantings, restoration of walks and garden furnishings, and location of new educational facilities.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Section number 7

Rosemary Inn: Clallam County, WA

Page 6

The main lodge was rehabilitated to accommodate classroom and dining facilities. The exterior was carefully restored: foundation problems were corrected, a new roof was installed, missing fabric was replaced, and general repairs of historic fabric and painting were completed. The rear service entrance was modified to accept truck deliveries of supplies. A covered walkway from the rear dining room entrance connects to a new restroom and laundry building; the design of this addition was based on a former laundry building at that location identified in a historic photograph. The significant first floor interior spaces and detailing were left essentially intact except for the expansion of the dining area into a portion of the old kitchen; a wall was removed and new flooring installed for this purpose. The existing kitchen equipment was removed, a new floor slab poured and new equipment installed. On the second floor, the warren of tiny rooms that had haphazardly evolved was replaced by two larger meeting rooms by means of removing non-supporting walls. A new secondary stair was added on the east end and the second floor joists were removed and replaced to strengthen the structure.

The individual cabins have been restored and/or rehabilitated by NPS park crews. All of the cabins have been carefully returned to their original appearance. Changes are limited to new wiring and plumbing, replacement of original fabric as needed, and installation of new concrete perimeter foundations that are being screened from view. Some of the other maintenance activities occurring on site included the limbing up and cutting back of coniferous trees close to buildings to permit improved air flow; 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. The rehabilitation has recaptured the historic charm and ambiance of this significant historic resort complex.

Contributing buildings listed on the National Register in 1979 include: Alabam, Boathouse, Cara Mia, Dardanella, Dixie, Dreamerie, Honeysuckle, Indiana, Red Wing, Rock-A-Bye, Rosemary Inn Lodge, Silver Moon, Summerie, Wren, and Manager's Residence (Tumble Inn). Contributing structures include: Inglenook/Fireplace Shelter (previously listed), and six small-scale features (additions for this updated nomination listed below).

VIEWS AND VISTAS

Some important views still remain intact at Rosemary Inn, and these contribute to the significance of the historic district. 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, and the view back through the clearing to the lodge from the fireplace shelter and lake shore. These views and vistas enhance the feeling that this property is of a different time and place and further solidifies the integrity of the district.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 & 8

Rosemary Inn: Clallam County, WA

Page 7

SMALL-SCALE FEATURES

Rosemary Inn Historic District has a number of small-scale features that retain integrity from the 1914 to 1946 historic period of significance. These features were created for either utilitarian or aesthetic purposes, and provide depth and detail to the remaining character of the site. Many of these features have endured as they were made of rot-resistant materials, while other small-scale features found around the resort during the historic period did not survive, nor were they ever repaired or replaced.

Of the remaining small-scale features, the windmill is most commonly seen in historic photographs of Rosemary, dating back to the earliest period, when the tent cabins were still in use, pre-1920. The steel windmill was historically used to draw water, though it ceased to function many years ago. The name "Kenwood" is imprinted on its sail. The sundial and two 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 remaining six small-scale features that contribute to the significance of the Rosemary Inn Historic District include the following: Windmill, Sundial, Fire Hydrant, Drinking Fountain, Birdbath, and Rock Planter Wall.

Small-scale features that have been lost include the dinner bell tower, arbors, trellises, a drinking fountain shelter, swing seats, lawn furniture, and a flagpole. Despite these losses, the historic district retains integrity of its small-scale features which are a contributing landscape characteristic of the property.

SEE ATTACHED INVENTORY CARDS (1982) AND EXCERPTS FROM THE ROSEMARY INN HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT (1986) FOR SPECIFIC INFORMATION ABOUT INDIVIDUAL BUILDINGS WITHIN THE ROSEMARY INN HISTORIC DISTRICT.

Statement of Significance:

Summary: Established around 1914 by owner and proprietor Rose Littleton, Rosemary Inn is located on Barnes Point on the south shore of Lake Crescent, less than half a mile northeast of Singer's Lake Crescent Tavern (Lake Crescent Lodge). Similar to many Lake Crescent resorts of this vintage, the greatest concentration of Rosemary Inn buildings were constructed over an approximate five to ten year period. The last buildings erected in this ensemble are the boathouse/lumber storage building (1936) and the fireplace shelter structure (1933). Although many design features of the Rosemary buildings exhibit strong links to the Bungalow style, such as the predominance of gable roofs with overhanging eaves and exposed rafters, the existence of small porches, and the predominant use of rustic exterior sheathing materials (wood shingles, cedar bark, half-log boards, and board and batten), the uniquely unorthodox application of these varied materials by local builder and craftsman John Daum gives Rosemary buildings a distinctly vernacular quality. The ubiquitous use of many varied materials on the exterior walls of the buildings, and the incorporation of a peeled stick motif in the interior and exterior of many buildings, are two distinctly vernacular design features found in the Rosemary district.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Section number 8

Rosemary Inn: Clallam County, WA

Page 8

In addition to the buildings themselves, local craftsman John Daum reportedly handcrafted the furniture and landscape features at Rosemary as well.

Widely known for its warm, family atmosphere and wholesome home-cooked meals prepared under the direction of affable Rose Littleton, Rosemary presented a less pretentious and formal scene than its neighbor, Singer's Tavern. Tucked under mature second growth trees, the single-story guest cabins and the two-story main lodge encircle a small grassy lawn that extends from the lodge building to the Lake Crescent shoreline. The feeling of enclosure created by the surrounding forest and circle of small resort cabins creates a mood of closeness and intimacy.

Little has been done to erode Rosemary's unique expression of architecture and ambiance. Although the succession of meandering flower beds, trellises, and ornamental fruit trees and shrubs that once occupied a portion of the lawn exists in remnant form only, the open space remains intact with only minor encroachment of native vegetation. Most of the Rosemary cabins and the main lodge remain standing and have been rehabilitated. All the buildings in the Rosemary Inn Historic District contribute to the sense of time and place of this 1910s-1920s resort. In the last decade, two non-compatible resources were added to the ensemble at the rear (south) of the complex and are considered non-contributing within the district (Bathroom/Laundry Building and Amphitheater structure). Rosemary Inn Historic District is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion A, for its association with recreation and resort development on the Olympic Peninsula, a theme significant in Olympic National Park history. Rosemary Inn Historic District is also eligible for listing under Criterion C, because it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type and method of construction and possesses high artistic value. Built by craftsman John Daum using local materials, the Rosemary Inn complex is an excellent example of an artfully fabricated building complex and is an outstanding expression of the Craftsman era in American architecture.

Rosemary Inn Historic District was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1979. This nomination was prepared primarily to provide additional information about the contributing cultural landscape features of the district.

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Section number 8

Rosemary Inn: Clallam County, WA

Page 9

Before the turn of the century, visitors from Seattle and Portland, as well as mid-western and eastern seaboard cities, found the mere beginnings of resort development around the lake. In the early 1890s there were tents, cabins, and meals at Piedmont on the north side of the lake near the terminus of the Port Crescent Road. By 1895 a rustic, two-story log structure known as the Log Cabin Hotel (or the Hotel Piedmont) replaced the first crude accommodations at Piedmont. On the lake's eastern shore, at the terminus of the early road from Port Angeles, another small log cabin resort was established in the 1890s.

The earliest travelers to Lake Crescent effectively spread the word about the lake's abundant Beardslee trout and untrammelled, breathtaking scenery. Soon after 1900, articles appeared in popular regional and national sports and travel magazines and described the lake in hyperbolic prose. Articles such as these greatly stimulated resort development on Lake Crescent. While the hostelrys at Piedmont and East Beach continued to welcome summer guests, several other resorts appeared around the lake's wooded perimeters. In 1905, Mr. and Mrs. E.J. Ovington established a resort on the north shore of the lake. At Ovington's the main lodge building, a few small frame cottages, and an assemblage of temporary canvas tents greeted guests who came to fish, boat, swim, hike, or play tennis on the Ovington's private tennis court. The first resort establishment on the lake's shaded south shore opened in 1906 at Barnes Point. Marymere drew immediate acclaim for its homey atmosphere and wholesome meals. One year later, Piedmont received its second hotel, the Hotel Crescent, offering its guests an array of activities and creature comforts. At the far west end of the lake, a modest resort at Fairholme had its early beginnings around 1910. Like the resorts at East Beach and Piedmont, the hotel Fairholme was erected at a strategic point along a major cross-county transportation route. At Fairholme boat traffic connected with a primitive road that led to the western reaches of the Olympic Peninsula.

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

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

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

During the early 1910s, little more than a widened winding path existed along a portion of the south shore of Lake Crescent. Continuing in their endeavor to improve transportation across the north Olympic Peninsula, county government officials moved to strengthen the transportation link between the east and west ends of Lake

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Section number 8

Rosemary Inn: Clallam County, WA

Page 10

Crescent. In 1914, the county commissioners authorized the construction of a ferry to transport travelers across Lake Crescent, as well as to various resort establishments around the lake's edge. One year later a second ferry was launched. For the first time conditions for resort development on the southern shore of Lake Crescent appeared favorable. It was with this backdrop of heightened highway and ferry construction, which marked the official opening of the north Olympic Peninsula to tourist traffic, that the two remaining Barnes Point resorts were established and flourished. Construction at Singer's Lake Crescent Tavern (Lake Crescent Lodge) was begun in 1914. That same year, Rose Littleton, former proprietress of the fire-ravaged Marymere Inn, founded the nearby Rosemary Inn.

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

Almost immediately after the loss of Marymere by fire in the spring of 1914, Littleton built anew on a 15 acre parcel she had previously acquired from the estate of Sarah Barnes' son, Paul. The Barnes' homestead was north of the creek that bears his name and was the first settlement on Lake Crescent. Rosemary Camp was named for Rose Littleton and her lifelong assistant, Mary Daum.

To reach Rosemary in the first season of operation, a Seattle traveler took a boat on a seven-hour cruise through Puget Sound to Port Angeles. Touring cars were available there for the 20 mile, one-hour drive to East Beach. The lengthy journey undoubtedly heightened the sense of retreat into the wilderness. The extension of the Olympic highway to Port Angeles in 1915 provided the motoring tourist with easy and comfortable access to the lake. From East Beach, ferries transported tourists and their cars down lake to Rosemary. Compared to the stylish and sophisticated Lake Crescent Tavern, Rosemary was from the start a family establishment. Chief among its attractions was Littleton's home cooking par excellence, served family style in the dining room of the main building. The beach provided bathing and swimming for children.

Rosemary first attracted notable attention in July 1915, when the Washington State Newspaper Association and the Washington County Treasurers' Association convened in Port Angeles. Over two hundred of the conventioners united for a day aboard the newly-commissioned ferry Storm King for a grand tour of Lake Crescent. Present were Governor Lister, U.S. Senator Miles Poindexter, U.S. Congressmen Lin Hadley and Albert Johnson, University of Washington President Dr. Henry Suzallo, and the most prominent editors and treasurers in the state.

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Section number 8

Rosemary Inn: Clallam County, WA

Page 11

The Great Depression severely reduced tourism to Lake Crescent. The nature of the resort's business also changed. Intended as a point of destination, Rosemary became primarily a stopover enroute across the Olympic Peninsula after the Olympic Highway was extended around the peninsula. Among Rosemary Inn's most prominent visitors during the 1930s were United States political leaders who played major roles in the establishment of the Olympic National Park. Less than a year before the passage of the bill authorizing creation of the park, President Franklin D. Roosevelt toured the Olympic Peninsula. The Presidential party visited Lake Crescent and stayed at Singer's. It is possible he had breakfast at Rosemary Inn.

Nineteen hundred and forty-two was the last full season of operation during the Littleton era. Her final guests were U.S. Congressmen Henry Jackson of Washington, and William H. Stevenson of Wisconsin. The dedication ceremony of the Olympic National Park was held June 15, 1946, on the lawn at Rosemary. Present once again was Congressman Henry Jackson, who had established a reputation as a booster of the park. Littleton had by then passed away. Owing to advanced age and declining health, Rose Littleton agreed to sell Rosemary Inn to the National Park Service in 1943. Complications surrounding the transfer of ownership made it difficult for all concerned. Lodge records indicate that the commercial lodging operation at the resort never recommenced after 1942. National Park Concessions operated the restaurant at Rosemary until 1951, when they acquired the contract to operate nearby Lake Crescent Lodge. Rosemary then served as a dormitory for NPC seasonal employees working elsewhere on Barnes Point until 1986.

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 adaptive re-use for Rosemary that would ensure its preservation with a new and long-term use. The lodge was converted to classroom space with enlarged dining facilities, and additional restrooms were added immediately behind the lodge. Farther to the southeast of the lodge, nestled in the woods, a new development was built to house offices, employee cabins, parking for employees and service-related activity.

Attitudes towards Rosemary Inn have waxed and waned. It is fondly remembered by old time guests and neighbors. In 1979 Rosemary was successfully nominated to the National Register of Historic Places by Clallam County historian Patrick Neal. Rosemary Inn Historic District is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion A, for its association with recreation and resort development on the Olympic Peninsula, a theme significant in Olympic National Park history. It is also eligible under Criterion C, because it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type and method of construction and possesses high artistic value. Built by craftsman John Daum using local materials, the Rosemary Inn complex is an excellent example of an artfully fabricated building complex and is an outstanding expression of the Craftsman era in American architecture.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Section number 8, 9 & 10

Rosemary Inn: Clallam County, WA

Page 12

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Historic Structures Report, Rosemary Inn, August 1986, Drew Rocker and Hank Florence, NPS, Cultural Resources Division, PNRO.

Cultural Landscapes Inventory, Rosemary Inn, Olympic National Park, National Park Service, 1999.

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

Boundary Justification: The district boundary was determined when Rosemary Inn was nominated to the National Register of Historic Places in 1979. The acreage was inaccurately listed as 7; the actual acreage is 4.5. The boundary includes all extant buildings associated with the resort operation, the central open space--once a consciously landscaped area--and a narrow fringe or wooded area that embraces the resort complex on three sides. This new nomination includes six small-scale landscape features that contribute to the significance of the Rosemary Inn Historic District: Windmill, Sundial, Fire Hydrant, Drinking Fountain, Birdbath, and Rock Planter Wall. There are only two non-contributing structures and one non-contributing building included within the district boundaries (Amphitheater, Gate, and Bathroom/Laundry Building).

PNRO INVENTORY

National Park Service
Pacific Northwest Region
Cultural Resources Division

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

1. SITE I.D. NO

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

2. NAME(S) OF STRUCTURE

372-399

5. ORIGINAL USE

Resort

7. CLASSIFICATION

9. RATING

ROSEMARY INN DISTRICT

10. DATE

c. 1914-
1930s

3. SITE ADDRESS (STREET & NO)

Barnes Point; Lake Crescent; Highway 101

6. PRESENT USE

Seasonal
Housing

8	UTM ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
		See Item No. 21	

11. REGION
PNR

4. CITY/VICINITY

COUNTY

STATE

Approx. 20 miles S.W. of Port Angeles, Clallam, Washington

SCALE

1:24

(1:625)

QUAD

Lake Crescent

OTHER

NAME

12. OWNER/ADMIN ADDRESS

Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Olympic National Park, 600 East Park Ave., Port Angeles, WA 98362

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

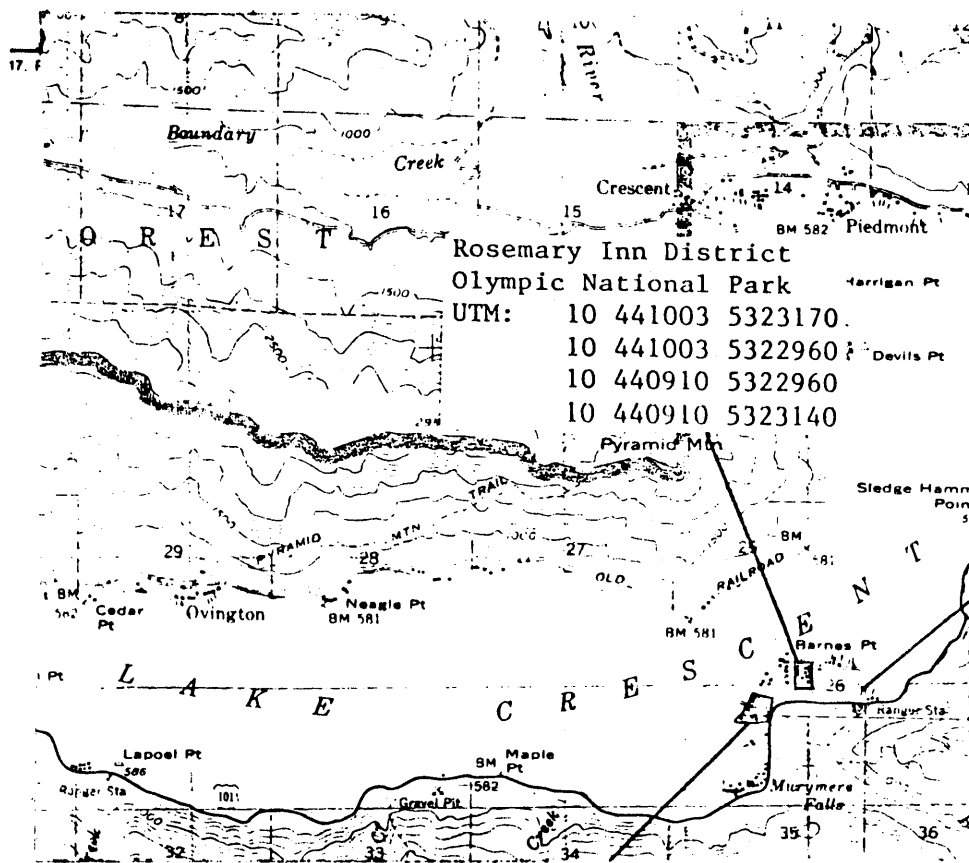
Known for its splendid, Alpine-like scenery, Lake Crescent, separated from the Strait of Juan de Fuca by five miles of rugged, densely-forested terrain, was among the first beauty spots on the Olympic Peninsula to attract summer vacationists. Beginning in the 1890s, a few, small rustic resorts, typically with a central lodge and surrounding sleeping cabins or tents, were built on the lake's shoreline. The arrival of the automobile, primitive roads, and two automobile ferries that plied Lake Crescent's waters, all in the mid 1910s and early 1920s, strongly encouraged the development of public resorts around Lake Crescent's perimeter. Rosemary Inn was one of half a dozen resorts constructed during the height of early lakeside resort growth. Founded around 1914 by Rose Littleton, the former operator of an earlier Lake Crescent resort (Marymere), Rosemary's small wood-frame lodge was soon enlarged, and early canvas wall tents were replaced with randomly-sited, bungalow cottages. John Daum, a local Port Angeles builder and craftsman, is credited with the design and construction of all of Rosemary's uniquely designed buildings, plus much of the rustic wood furnishings. During Rosemary's early period of growth, informal gardens with abundant flower beds, trellises, shrubs, and winding paths took form in the open meadow at the center of the cluster of the cottages. In the 1920s and 1930s under the continued proprietorship of Rose Littleton, Rosemary gained a wide-spread reputation for its wholesome, home-cooked meals and warm, friendly atmosphere. One year before the creation of Olympic National Park, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt was a breakfast guest at Rosemary while on a 1937 tour of the Olympic Peninsula to inspect its potential as a national park. Dedication ceremonies for Olympic National Park, attended by Secretary of the Interior Julius Krug and numerous (cont.)

14. CONDITION

☐ EXCELLENT☒ GOOD☒ FAIR☒ DETERIORATED☐ RUINS15. DANGER OF DEMOLITION?
(SPECIFY THREAT)☐ YES☐ NO☒ UNKNOWN

16. SIGNIFICANCE The Rosemary Inn building ensemble was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1979. Rosemary is historically significant as a representative example of one of a dozen Lake Crescent resorts that were popular "wilder-ness" vacation retreats from the 1890s through the 1920s. Rosemary Inn, located on Barnes Point, was built on one of the earliest settled tracts of land on Lake Crescent. Just prior to the establishment of Olympic National Park, President Franklin D. Roosevelt breakfasted at Rosemary Lodge in June 1937. In 1946, the dedication ceremony for Olympic National Park took place in the Rosemary Inn Lodge. Rosemary Inn is associated with events that contributed to the resort development of the north Olympic Peninsula, with the creation of Olympic National Park, and with important figures in the U.S. national parks movement. Architecturally, each building in the Rosemary Inn group is unique in design, and its use of native building materials. Rosemary exhibits a high degree of craftsmanship. Alteration to the existing buildings and site is minimal. Although most of the exotic shrubs and fruit trees that once grew on the resort grounds

(continued)



Rosemary Inn District

Olympic National Park

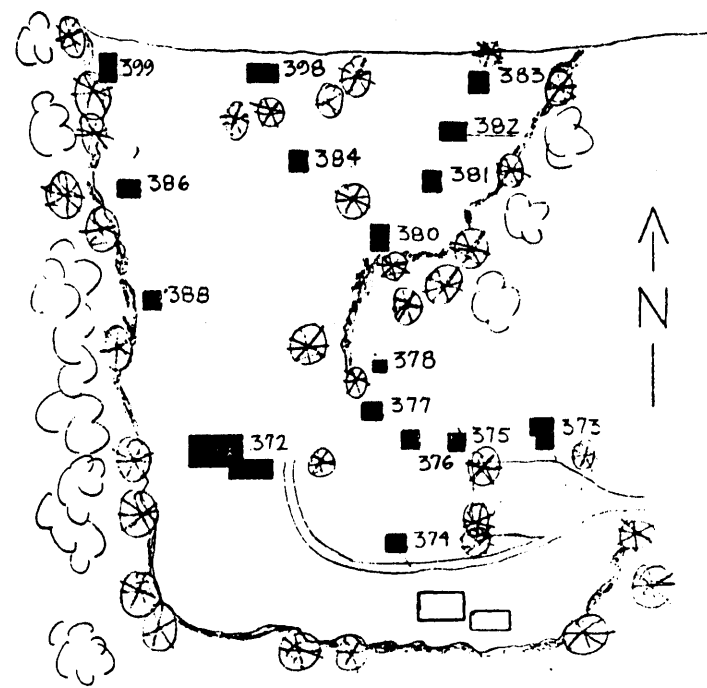
UTM: 10 441003 5323170

10 441003 5322960

10 440910 5322960

10 440910 5323140

LAKE CRESCENT



ROSEMARY INN

NOT DRAWN TO SCALE EVANS '82

T.30N., R.9W., SEC. 26, W.M.

18. LOCATED IN AN HISTORIC DISTRICT?

☒ YES

☐ NO

☐ NAME

Rosemary Inn

19. PUBLIC ACCESSIBILITY

☒ YES, LIMITED

☐ YES, UNLIMITED

☐ UNKNOWN

20. EXISTING SURVEYS

☒ NR

☐ NHL

☐ HABS

☐ HAER-1

☐ HAER

☐ NPS

☐ STATE

☒ COUNTY

☐ LOCAL

☐ OTHER

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

Clallam County Museum, Port Angeles, Washington.

National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination form, "Rosemary Inn." 1978. Pat Neal. Photocopy. Dembo, Jonathan. 1982. Draft history of Rosemary Inn Group. (Located in OLYM building inventory history files.)

Eastman, Leslie W., Jr. 1977. Olympic National Park concessions appraisal for National Park Service. Seattle:

The Eastman Company.

Evans, Gail E. H. with T. Allan Comp. 1983. Historic Resource Study: Olympic National Park. Seattle: National Park Service, Pacific Northwest Region.

Item 8: UTM 10 441003 5323170
10 441003 5322960
10 440910 5322960
10 440910 5323140

22. INVENTORIED BY

Gail E. H. Evans

AFFILIATION

NPS

DATE

9/82, 1984

PNRO INVENTORY

National Park Service
Pacific Northwest Region
Cultural Resources Division

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

1. SITE I.D. NO

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

2. NAME(S) OF STRUCTURE

372-399

ROSEMARY INN DISTRICT

5. ORIGINAL USE

7. CLASSIFICATION

9. RATING

10. DATE

3. SITE ADDRESS (STREET & NO)

6. PRESENT USE

8.

UTM ZONE

EASTING

NORTHING

11. REGION

4. CITY/VICINITY

COUNTY

STATE

SCALE

1:24

1:62.5

QUAD

OTHER

NAME

12. OWNER/ADMIN ADDRESS

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

(Item 13 continued)

dignitaries and politicians were held at Rosemary in 1946. While fire, decay, and demolition have spelled the end for most early Lake Crescent resorts, Rosemary Inn is one of only two Lake Crescent resorts (the other is Singer's Lake Crescent Tavern) that remains standing and in nearly unaltered condition.

The Rosemary Inn group consists of a main lodge, the manager's residence, 12 guest cabins, and assorted outbuildings and appurtenant features. Two of the buildings are of log construction, while the remaining are wood-frame construction. Each of the buildings is unique in its design. A variety of sheathing materials are used on the exterior walls, including horizontal clapboards, vertical board and batten, wood shingles, cedar bark, and stucco. Stylistically, the buildings exhibit strong bungalow design characteristics. Most of the buildings are randomly-sited around an open meadow at the shore of Lake Crescent. The peeled pole "Rosemary Inn" entrance gate, three stone and mortar fountains, the 30 foot high windmill, and remnant gardens are among the landscaping features.

14. CONDITION

☐ EXCELLENT☐ GOOD☐ FAIR☐ DETERIORATED☐ RUINS15. DANGER OF DEMOLITION?
(SPECIFY THREAT)☐ YES☐ NO☐ UNKNOWN

16. SIGNIFICANCE (cont.)

are gone, the random spatial arrangement of buildings at the edge of an open meadow is reminiscent of the early period in Rosemary's history. The Rosemary Inn building ensemble possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

17. PHOTOS AND SKETCH MAP OF LOCATION

18. LOCATED IN AN HISTORIC DISTRICT? ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ NAME

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

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

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

22. INVENTORIED BY

AFFILIATION

DATE

21002

NR-100 6/82

PNRO
INVENTORY

National Park Service
Pacific Northwest Region
Cultural Resources Division

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

SITE I.D. NO		5 ORIGINAL USE		7. CLASSIFICATION		9 RATING	
NAME(S) OF STRUCTURE 372 LODGE (Rosemary Inn)		Lodge					
SITE ADDRESS (STREET & NO)		6 PRESENT USE				10 DATE	
Barnes Point; Lake Crescent; Highway 101		Seasonal Residence				c.1914	
CITY/VICINITY		COUNTY		STATE		11 REGION	
Approx. 20 miles S.W. of Port Angeles, Clallam, Washington						PNR	
OWNER/ADMIN ADDRESS				SCALE 1:24 (1:62.5)		QUAD NAME Lake Crescent	
Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Olympic National Park, 600 East Park Ave., Port Angeles, WA 98362							

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

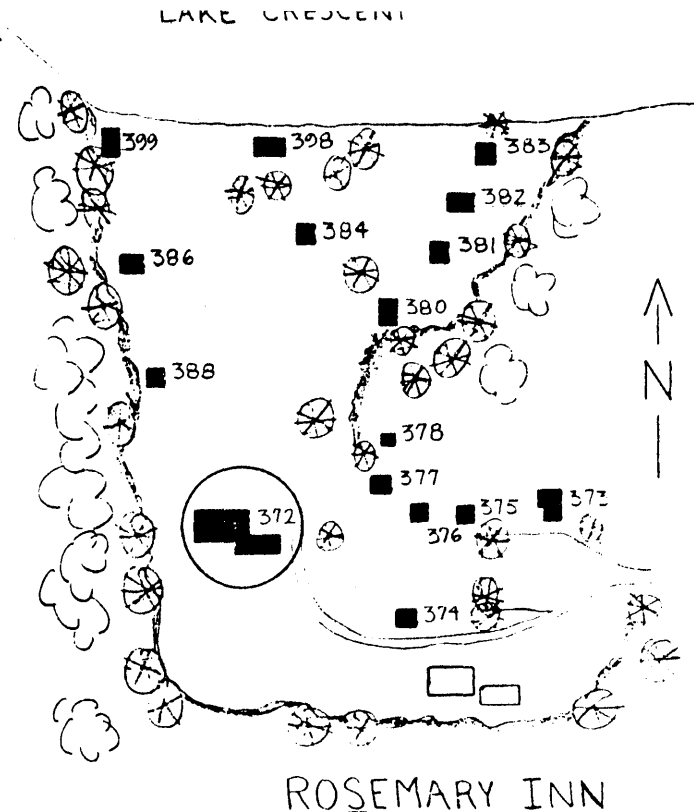
Rosemary Inn Lodge, the principal building and focal point of the inn building ensemble, was among the first buildings constructed in the Rosemary resort complex and completed around 1914. John Daum, a Port Angeles builder and craftsman, is credited with the construction of the central portion of the lodge building. Constructed near the site of Marymere resort which burned a year or two before the establishment of Rosemary, Rosemary Inn and Singer's Lake Crescent Tavern (now Lake Crescent Lodge) were among the first two larger and widely publicized resorts located on the south shore of Lake Crescent. While each resort on Lake Crescent developed distinctive characteristics, Rosemary Inn gained a wide reputation for its informal, "homey" atmosphere and excellent healthful meals served in the dining room of the main lodge building. Rose Littleton and her assistant Mary Daum were proprietors of the resort for many years. The main lodge building received two additions, on the east and west ends of the building, in the 1930s. During President Franklin Roosevelt's Olympic Peninsula visit in 1937, just one year prior to the 1938-creation of Olympic National Park, he breakfasted at Rosemary Inn, in the main lodge. Ten years later, in 1947, Secretary of the Interior Julius A. Krug conducted Olympic National Park dedication ceremonies at the Rosemary Inn Lodge. The Rosemary Inn lodge building and adjoining cabins were placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1979.

Irregular in plan; overall dimensions 86' x 34' with 41' x 38' extension; wood-frame wall construction with wood shingles of alternate wide and narrow widths; gable roof with shed dormers on the north and south sloping sides of roof; wood

4 CONDITION	☐ EXCELLENT	☐ GOOD	☒ FAIR	☐ DETERIORATED	☐ RUINS	15 DANGER OF DEMOLITION? (SPECIFY THREAT)	☒ YES	☐ NO	☐ UNKNOWN
						Removal contemplated (1982)			

~~XXXXXXXX~~ (Item No. 13 continued) shingle roof covering; exposed rafters; post and pier foundation; double-hung sash and fixed-light casement windows; some stained glass on ground floor; peeled poles support^{ing} porch roofs. Interior: massive stone and mortar fireplace in lobby; hand-crafted, twisted madrone baluster on main, first floor stairway. Alterations: addition of east and west wings, probably in 1930s; alteration of porch on main, north facade; interior modifications over the years. Siting: located at the south edge of a grassy meadow; part of the Rosemary ensemble.

16. SIGNIFICANCE
Rosemary Inn is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. This building contributes to the overall character of the Rosemary Inn Group. It possesses integrity of design, materials, workmanship, location, setting, feeling, and association.



ROSEMARY INN

NOT DRAWN TO SCALE EVANS '8

NEG. 22:31

NEG. 22:14

18. LOCATED IN AN HISTORIC DISTRICT?		☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ NAME	
19. PUBLIC ACCESSIBILITY		20. EXISTING SURVEYS	
☐ YES, LIMITED ☐ YES, UNLIMITED ☒ NO ☐ UNKNOWN		☒ NR ☐ NHL ☐ HABS ☐ HAER-1 ☐ HAER ☒ NPS ☐ STATE ☒ COUNTY ☐ LOCAL ☐ OTHER	
21. REFERENCES—HISTORICAL REFERENCES, PERSONAL CONTACTS, AND/OR OTHER			

Dembo, Jonathan. 1982. Draft history of Rosemary Inn Lodge. (Located in OLYM building inventory history files.)

Eastman, Leslie W., Jr. 1977. Olympic National Park concessions appraisal for National Park Service.
Seattle: The Eastman Company.

Evans, Gail E. H. with T. Allan Comp. 1983. Historic Resource Study: Olympic National Park. Seattle:
National Park Service, Pacific Northwest Region.

McCallum, John and Lorraine Wilcox Ross. 1961. Port Angeles, U.S.A. Seattle: Wood and Reber, Inc.
Olympic National Park, Port Angeles, Washington.

Form 10-768. Rosemary Inn. 1953. Photocopy. History files.

Superintendents' Monthly Report. June 1946. Photocopy. History files.

Historic photos. Various dates. Pioneer Memorial Visitor Center.

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

PNRO
INVENTORY

National Park Service
Pacific Northwest Region
Cultural Resources Division

6103
Westin Building, Room 1920
2001 Sixth Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98121

1. SITE I.D. NO 		5 ORIGINAL USE Residence	7 CLASSIFICATION		9. RATING	
2 NAME(S) OF STRUCTURE 373 MANAGER'S RESIDENCE (Rosemary Inn)					10. DATE	
3 SITE ADDRESS (STREET & NO) Barnes Point; Lake Crescent; Highway 101		6 PRESENT USE Seasonal Residence			Early 1930s	
4 CITY/VICINITY Approx. 20 miles S.W. of Port Angeles, Clallam, Washington		COUNTY STATE	8 UTM ZONE EASTING NORTHING		11. REGION	
12 OWNER/ADMIN ADDRESS Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Olympic National Park, 600 East Park Ave., Port Angeles, WA 98362		UTM ZONE 10		EASTING 4419755323050	NORTHING PNR	
		SCALE OTHER		QUAL NAME Lake Crescent		

13 DESCRIPTION AND BACKGROUND HISTORY INCLUDING CONSTRUCTION DATE(S), PHYSICAL DIMENSIONS, MATERIALS, MAJOR ALTERATIONS, EXANT EQUIPMENT, AND IMPORTANT BUILDERS, ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS, ETC.
Constructed as part of the Rosemary Inn resort ensemble in the late 1920s or early 1930s, the Manager's Residence was built presumably by John Daum, Port Angeles builder and craftsman. Little is known about the building's individual history except that it served as the residence of the resort manager in the 1940s and 1950s, and possibly earlier. The one-story shed roof section on the west wall of the house is possibly a later addition. As part of the Rosemary Inn building ensemble, the Manager's Residence was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1979.

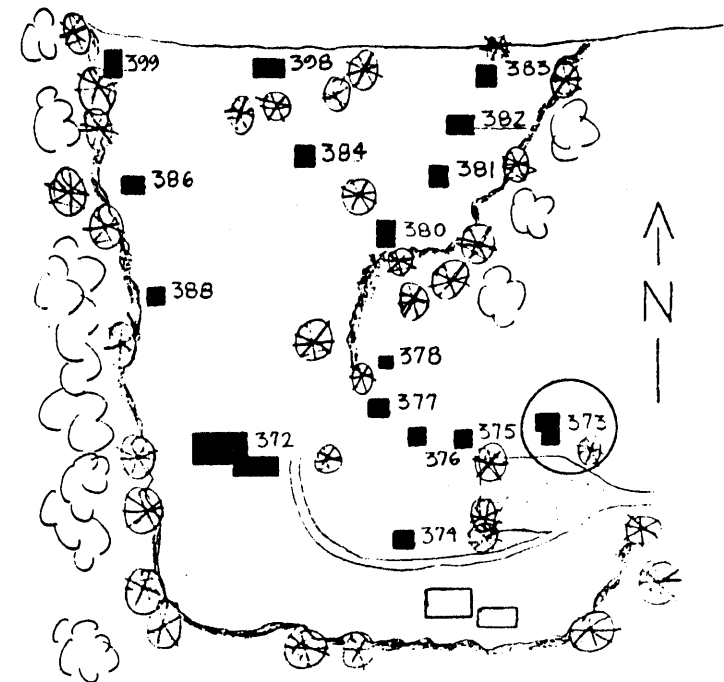
Irregular in shape; overall dimensions 31' x 38'; 1 1/2 stories; wood-frame wall construction with horizontal clapboards lower portion; wood shingles upper portion; gambrel roof with wood shingles, exposed rafters and knee braces on gambrel end; post and pier foundation; double-hung sash and projected casement windows. Alterations: none known. Siting: near edge of clearing; part of the Rosemary Inn building group.

14 CONDITION	☐ EXCELLENT	☐ GOOD	☒ FAIR	☐ DETERIORATED	☐ RUINS	15 DANGER OF DEMOLITION? (SPECIFY THREAT)	☐ YES	☐ NO	☒ UNKNOWN
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16 SIGNIFICANCE
Rosemary Inn Group is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. This building contributes to the overall character of the Rosemary Inn Group. It possesses integrity of design, materials, workmanship, location, setting, feeling, and association.



LAKE CRESCENT



ROSEMARY INN

NOT DRAWN TO SCALE EVANS '82

NEG. 22:23

18. LOCATED IN AN HISTORIC DISTRICT?		☒ YES	☐ NO	☐ NAME
19. PUBLIC ACCESSIBILITY		☐ YES, LIMITED	☐ YES, UNLIMITED	
		☒ NO	☐ UNKNOWN	
20. EXISTING SURVEYS				
☒ NR ☐ NHL ☐ HABS ☐ HAER-1 ☐ HAER ☒ NPS ☐ STATE ☒ COUNTY ☐ LOCAL ☐ OTHER				
21. REFERENCES—HISTORICAL REFERENCES, PERSONAL CONTACTS, AND/OR OTHER				

Dembo, Jonathan. 1982. Draft history of Rosemary Inn Manager's Residence. (Located in OLYM building inventory history files.)

Eastman, Leslie W., Jr. 1977. Olympic National Park concessions appraisal for National Park Service. Seattle: The Eastman Company.

Olympic National Park, Port Angeles, Washington.
Form 10-768. Manager's Residence. 1953. Photocopy. History files.

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

[illegible]

"DREAMERIE" CABIN (Rosemary Inn)

7 CLASSIFICATION

9. RATING

Barnes Point; Lake Crescent; Highway 101

6. PRESENT USE

Seasonal
Residence

8.	UTM ZONE
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10. DATE
Early
1930s

CITY/VICINITY

COUNTY

STATE

Approx. 20 miles S.W. of Port Angeles, Clallam, Washington

SCALE

1:24

(1:62.5)

Lake Crescent

OTHER

NAME

11. REGION	PNR
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2 OWNER/ADMIN ADDRESS

Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Olympic National Park, 600 East Park Ave., Port Angeles, WA 98362

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

Dreamerie Cabin was constructed in the late 1920s or early 1930s, presumably by John Daum, Port Angeles builder and craftsman. Little is known about its individual history. Dreamerie is one of several sleeping cabins built over a twenty year period as part of the Rosemary Inn resort. The Rosemary Inn ensemble of buildings and surrounding grounds were nominated to the National Register of Historic Places in 1979.

Square in shape; measures 19' x 19'; 1 story; wood-frame wall construction; wood shingle siding, vertical board in gable ends with lower ends angle cut; jerkinhead roof with wood shingles; knee braces in gable ends; post and pier foundation; fixed-sash and projected casement windows; recessed corner porch. Alterations: none apparent. Siting: situated at edge of small meadow; part of the Rosemary Inn building ensemble.

14. CONDITION

☐ EXCELLENT

☐ GOOD

☐ DETERIORATED

RUINS

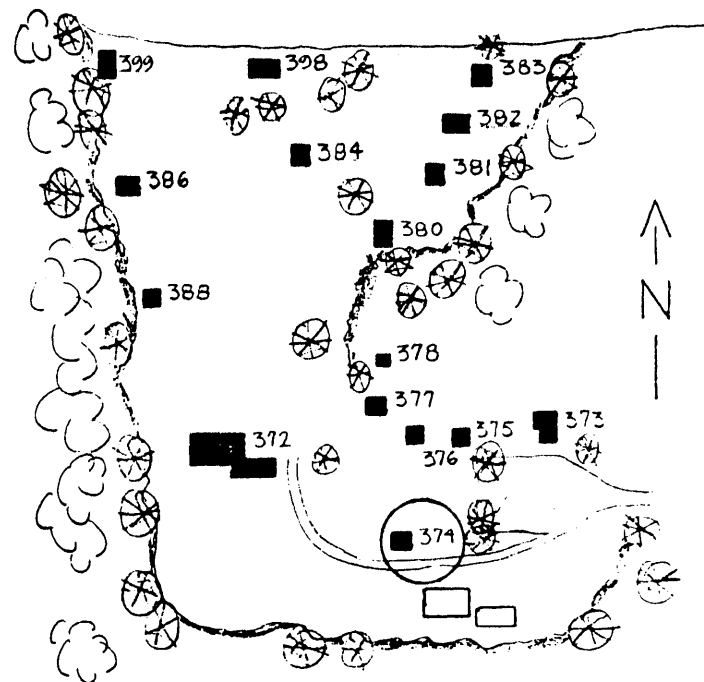
15. DANGER OF DEMOLITION?
(SPECIFY THREAT)

☐ YES☐ NO

UNKNOWN

16 SIGNIFICANCE

Rosemary Inn Group is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. This building contributes to the overall character of the Rosemary Inn Group. It possesses integrity of design, materials, workmanship, location, setting, feeling, and association.



ROSEMARY INN

NOT DRAWN TO SCALE EVANS '82

NEG. 22:19

18. LOCATED IN AN HISTORIC DISTRICT? ☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ NAME19. PUBLIC ACCESSIBILITY ☐ YES, LIMITED ☐ YES, UNLIMITED ☒ NO ☐ UNKNOWN20. EXISTING SURVEYS ☒ NR ☐ NHL ☐ HABS ☐ HAER-1 ☐ HAER ☒ NPS ☐ STATE ☒ COUNTY ☐ LOCAL ☐ OTHER

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

Dembo, Jonathan. 1982. Draft history of Rosemary Inn Dreamerie Cabin. (Located in OLYM building inventory history files.)

Eastman, Leslie W., Jr. 1977. Olympic National Park concessions appraisal for National Park Service. Seattle: The Eastman Company.

Olympic National Park, Port Angeles, Washington.

Form 10-768. Dreamerie Cabin. 1953. Photocopy. History files.

22. INVENTORIED BY

Gail E. H. Evans

AFFILIATION

National Park Service

DATE

9/82, 1984

PNRO INVENTORY

National Park Service
Pacific Northwest Region
Cultural Resources Division

21005
Westin Building, Room 1920
2001 Sixth Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98121

1. SITE I.D. NO		2. NAME(S) OF STRUCTURE 375 "INDIANA" CABIN (Rosemary Inn)		5. ORIGINAL USE Resort Cabin		7. CLASSIFICATION		9. RATING	
3. SITE ADDRESS (STREET & NO) Barnes Point; Lake Crescent; Highway 101		6. PRESENT USE Seasonal Residence		8. UTM ZONE 10		EASTING 441975		NORTHING 5323050	
4. CITY/VICINITY Approx. 20 miles S.W. of Port Angeles, Clallam, Washington		COUNTY STATE		SCALE 1:24 (1:62.5) OTHER		QUAD NAME Lake Crescent		10. DATE c. 1933	
12. OWNER/ADMIN ADDRESS Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Olympic National Park, 600 East Park Ave., Port Angeles, WA 98362		11. REGION PNR							

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

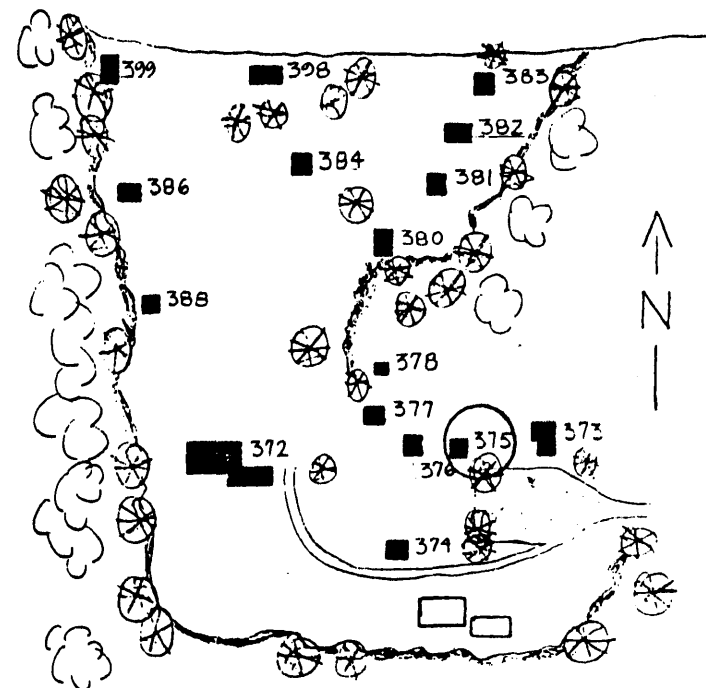
Indiana Cabin is one of fourteen individual sleeping cabins in the Rosemary Inn building ensemble. Best estimates of the construction date are the late 1920s or the early 1930s. John Daum is the credited builder. Little is known of the individual history of Indiana Cabin. As part of the Rosemary Inn building group, Indiana Cabin was nominated to the National Register of Historic Places in 1979.

Square in shape; measures 16' x 16'; 1 story; wood-frame wall construction; channel drop siding on lower portion; wood shingles on upper portion; cedar bark in gable ends; gable roof with wood shingles; exposed rafters and knee braces in gable ends; shed roof porch supported by knee braces; post and pier foundation; single-light casement windows. Alterations: none apparent. Siting: near open meadow and shaded by trees; part of the Rosemary Inn building ensemble.

14. CONDITION	☐ EXCELLENT	☐ GOOD	☒ FAIR	☐ DETERIORATED	☐ RUINS	15. DANGER OF DEMOLITION? (SPECIFY THREAT)	☐ YES	☐ NO	☒ UNKNOWN
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16. SIGNIFICANCE

Rosemary Inn Group is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. This building contributes to the overall character of the Rosemary Inn Group. It possesses integrity of design, materials, workmanship, location, setting, feeling, and association.



ROSEMARY INN

NOT DRAWN TO SCALE EVANS '82

NEG. 22:25

18. LOCATED IN AN HISTORIC DISTRICT?		☒ YES ☐ NO		☒ NAME Rosemary Inn	
19. PUBLIC ACCESSIBILITY		☐ YES, LIMITED ☐ YES, UNLIMITED		20. EXISTING SURVEYS	
☒ NO ☐ UNKNOWN				☒ NR ☐ NHL ☐ HABS ☐ HAER-1 ☐ HAER ☒ NPS ☐ STATE ☒ COUNTY ☐ LOCAL ☐ OTHER	
21. REFERENCES—HISTORICAL REFERENCES, PERSONAL CONTACTS, AND/OR OTHER					

Dembo, Jonathan. 1982. Draft history of Rosemary Inn Indiana Cabin. (Located in OLYM building inventory history files.)

Eastman, Leslie W., Jr. 1977. Olympic National Park concessions appraisal for National Park Service. Seattle: The Eastman Company.

Olympic National Park, Port Angeles, Washington.

Form 10-768. Indiana Cabin. 1953. Photocopy. History files.

22. INVENTOR, ED BY	Gail E. H. Evans	AFFILIATION	National Park Service	DATE	9/82, 1984
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PNRO
INVENTORY

National Park Service
Pacific Northwest Region
Cultural Resources Division

21006
Westin Building, Room 1920
2001 Sixth Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98121

SITE I.D. NO		5. ORIGINAL USE		7. CLASSIFICATION		9. RATING	
376		Resort Cabin					
"ALABAM" CABIN (Rosemary Inn)		6. PRESENT USE				10. DATE	
SITE ADDRESS (STREET & NO)		Seasonal Residence				Mid 1920s	
Barnes Point; Lake Crescent; Highway 101							
CITY/VICINITY		COUNTY		STATE		11. REGION	
Approx. 20 miles S.W. of Port Angeles, Clallam, Washington						PNR	
OWNER/ADMIN ADDRESS		UTM ZONE		EASTING		NORTHING	
Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Olympic National Park, 600 East Park Ave., Port Angeles, WA 98362		10		4409765		323050	
		SCALE		1:24 (1:625)		QUAD NAME	
		OTHER				Lake Crescent	

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

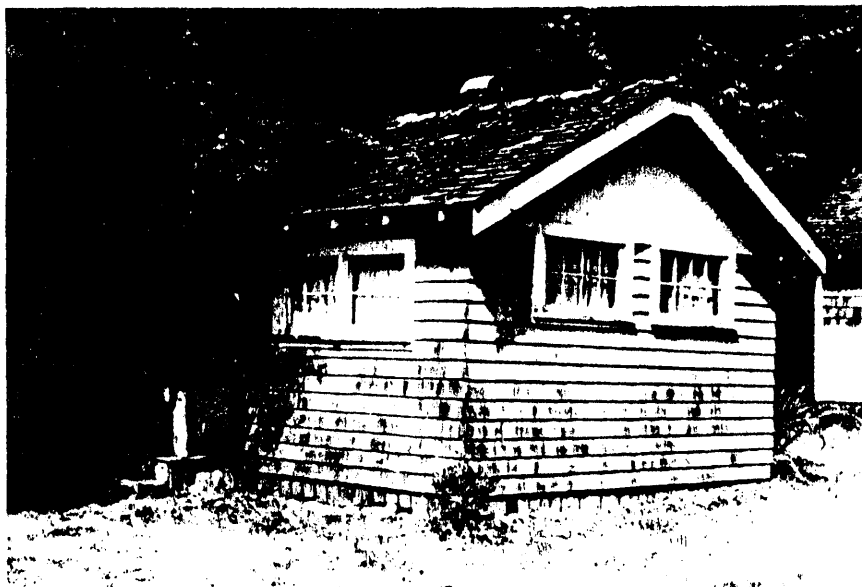
Probably constructed in the mid to late 1920s, Alabam Cabin is one of fourteen extant sleeping cabins in the Rosemary Inn building ensemble. John Daum, local Port Angeles builder and craftsman, is the credited builder. Little is known of the individual building history. Alabam Cabin, as part of the Rosemary Inn group, was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1979.

Rectangular in shape; measures 14' x 19'; 1 story; wood-frame wall construction; wood shingle siding; narrow vertical boards in gable end; gable roof with wood shingles; post and pier foundation; multi-light casement windows; peeled log porch roof brackets and handrail. Alterations: none known. Siting: on the edge of a small open meadow; part of the Rosemary Inn building ensemble.

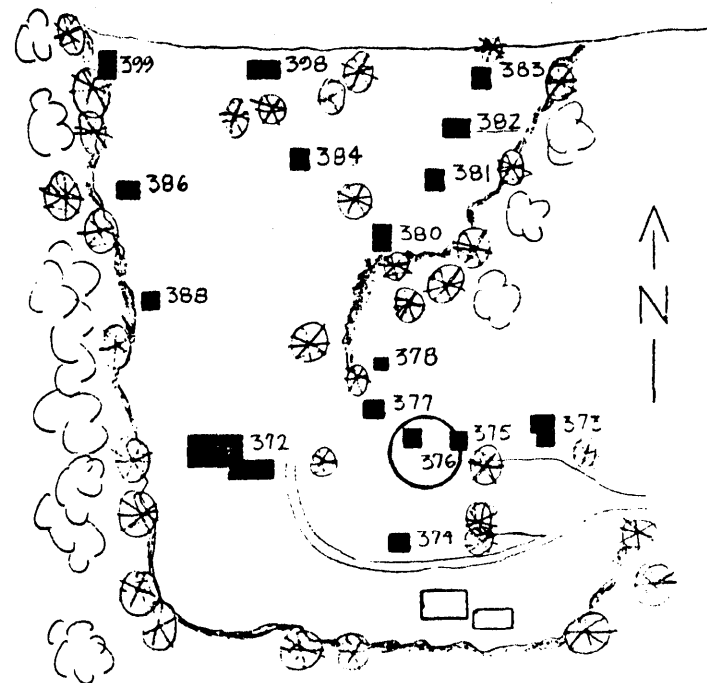
14. CONDITION	☐ EXCELLENT	☐ GOOD	☒ FAIR	☐ DETERIORATED	☐ RUINS	15. DANGER OF DEMOLITION? (SPECIFY THREAT)	☐ YES	☐ NO	☒ UNKNOWN
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16. SIGNIFICANCE

Rosemary Inn Group is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. This building contributes to the overall character of the Rosemary Inn Group. It possesses integrity of design, materials, workmanship, location, setting, feeling, and association.



NEG. 22:28



ROSEMARY INN

NOT DRAWN TO SCALE EVANS '82

18. LOCATED IN AN HISTORIC DISTRICT?		☐ YES	☐ NO	☒ NAME	Rosemary Inn
19. PUBLIC ACCESSIBILITY		☐ YES, LIMITED	☐ YES, UNLIMITED	☒ NO	☐ UNKNOWN
20. EXISTING SURVEYS		☒ NR	☐ NHL	☐ HABS	☐ HAER-1
		☒ COUNTY	☐ LOCAL	☐ OTHER	☐ HAER
21. REFERENCES—HISTORICAL REFERENCES, PERSONAL CONTACTS, AND/OR OTHER		☒ NPS ☐ STATE			

Dembo, Jonathan. 1982. Draft history of Rosemary Inn Alabam Cabin. (Located in OLYM building inventory history files.)

Eastman, Leslie W., Jr. 1977. Olympic National Park concessions appraisal for National Park Service. Seattle: The Eastman Company.

Olympic National Park, Port Angeles, Washington.

Form 10-768. Alabam Cabin. 1953. Photocopy. History files.

Historic photos. Various dates. Pioneer Memorial Visitor Center.

22. INVENTORIED BY	Gail E. H. Evans	AFFILIATION	National Park Service	DATE	9/82, 1984
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PNRO
INVENTORY

National Park Service
Pacific Northwest Region
Cultural Resources Division

21007
Westin Building, Room 1920
2001 Sixth Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98121

SITE I.D. NO 		5. ORIGINAL USE Resort Cabin		7. CLASSIFICATION 		9. RATING 	
NAME(S) OF STRUCTURE 377 HONEYSUCKLE" CABIN (Rosemary Inn)						10. DATE 	
SITE ADDRESS (STREET & NO) arnes Point; Lake Crescent; Highway 101		6. PRESENT USE Seasonal Residence				Late 1920s	
CITY/VICINITY approx. 20 miles S.W. of Port Angeles, Clallam, Washington		COUNTY STATE		8. UTM ZONE 104409755323050		11. REGION PNR	
OWNER/ADMIN ADDRESS Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Olympic National Park, 600 East Park Ave., Port Angeles, WA 98362		SCALE 1:24 (1:62.5)		QUAD NAME Lake Crescent			

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

Honeysuckle Cabin was probably constructed in the mid to late 1920s by local Port Angeles builder and craftsman John Daum. It is presently one of fourteen extant sleeping cabins that is part of the Rosemary Inn building ensemble. Little is known of its individual history. As part of the Rosemary Inn resort group, Honeysuckle Cabin was nominated to the National Register of Historic Places in 1979.

Irregular in shape; measures 13' x 19' and 5' x 9'; 1 story; wood-frame wall construction; wood shingle siding; gable roof with wood shingles; shed roof porch; post and pier foundation; casement windows; polygonal bay window on north wall. Alterations: none known. Siting: situated on the edge of a small meadow; part of the Rosemary Inn building ensemble.

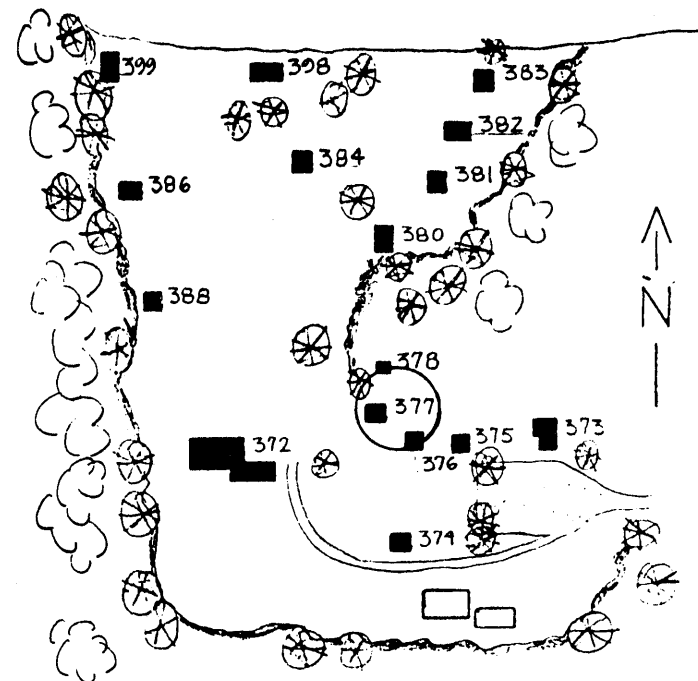
14. CONDITION	☐ EXCELLENT	☐ GOOD	☒ FAIR	☐ DETERIORATED	☐ RUINS	15. DANGER OF DEMOLITION? (SPECIFY THREAT)	☐ YES	☐ NO	☒ UNKNOWN
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16. SIGNIFICANCE

Rosemary Inn Group is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. This building contributes to the overall character of the Rosemary Inn Group. It possesses integrity of design, materials, workmanship, location, setting, feeling, and association.



NEG. 22:30



ROSEMARY INN

NOT DRAWN TO SCALE EVANS '82

18. LOCATED IN AN HISTORIC DISTRICT?		☒ YES ☐ NO		☒ NAME Rosemary Inn	
19. PUBLIC ACCESSIBILITY		☐ YES, LIMITED ☐ YES, UNLIMITED		20. EXISTING SURVEYS	
☒ NO ☐ UNKNOWN				☒ NR ☐ NHL ☐ HABS ☐ HAER-1 ☐ HAER ☒ NPS ☐ STATE ☒ COUNTY ☐ LOCAL ☐ OTHER	
21. REFERENCES—HISTORICAL REFERENCES, PERSONAL CONTACTS, AND/OR OTHER					

Dembo, Jonathan. 1982. Draft history of Rosemary Inn Honeysuckle Cabin. (Located in OLYM building inventory history files.)

Eastman, Leslie W., Jr. 1977. Olympic National Park concessions appraisal for National Park Service. Seattle: The Eastman Company.

Olympic National Park, Port Angeles, Washington.

Form 10-768. Honeysuckle Cabin. 1953. Photocopy. History files.
Historic photos. Various dates. Pioneer Memorial Visitor Center.

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

PNRO INVENTORY

National Park Service
Pacific Northwest Region
Cultural Resources Division

2100⁶
Westin Building, Room 1920
2001 Sixth Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98121

SITE I.D. NO 		5. ORIGINAL USE Resort Cabin		7. CLASSIFICATION		9. RATING	
1. NAME(S) OF STRUCTURE 378 "WREN" CABIN (Rosemary Inn)							
3. SITE ADDRESS (STREET & NO) Barnes Point; Lake Crescent; Highway 101		6. PRESENT USE Seasonal Residence				10. DATE c. 1920	
11. CITY/VICINITY Approx. 20 miles S.W. of Port Angeles, Clallam, Washington		12. COUNTY CLALLAM		13. STATE WA		14. REGION PNR	
15. OWNER/ADMIN ADDRESS Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Olympic National Park, 600 East Park Ave., Port Angeles, WA 98362		16. UTM ZONE 10		17. EASTING 440975		18. NORTHING 5323050	
19. SCALE 1:24 (1:625)		20. QUAD NAME Lake Crescent					

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

Constructed before 1922, Wren Cabin is one of the earliest built sleeping cabins in the Rosemary Inn ensemble that remains standing. John Daum, local Port Angeles builder and craftsman, is believed to be the builder of Wren Cabin. Little is known of its individual building history. Wren Cabin is now one of fourteen cabins that, as part of the Rosemary Inn building group, was nominated to the National Register of Historic Places in 1979.

Square in shape; measures 10' x 10'; 1 story; wood-frame wall construction; horizontal, half-round log siding; wood shingle on the upper portion; gable roof with wood shingles with exposed rafters and purlins in the gable wood ends; post and pier foundation; multi-light casement windows. Alterations: probably moved from original location. Siting: located among trees approx. 20' from small open meadow; part of the Rosemary Inn building ensemble.

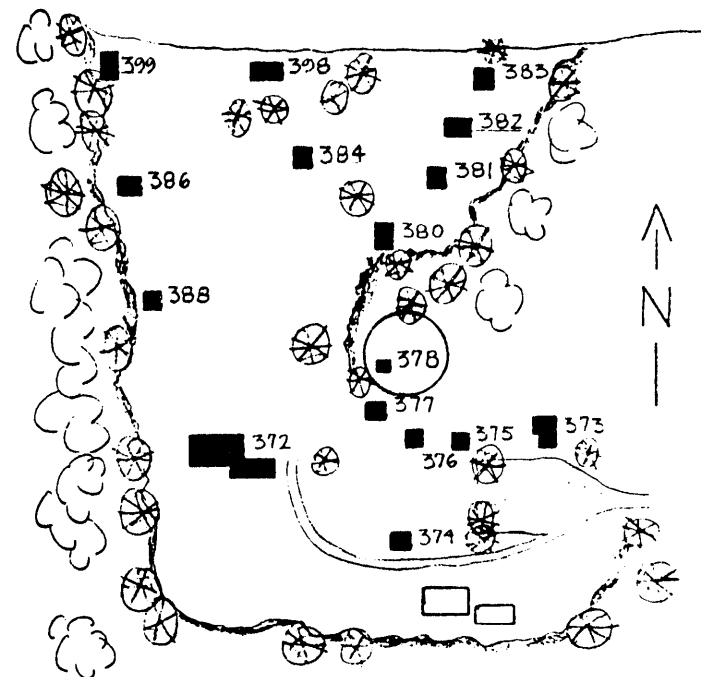
14. CONDITION	☐ EXCELLENT	☐ GOOD	☒ FAIR	☐ DETERIORATED	☐ RUINS	15. DANGER OF DEMOLITION? (SPECIFY THREAT)	☐ YES	☐ NO	☒ UNKNOWN
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16. SIGNIFICANCE

Rosemary Inn Group is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. This building contributes to the overall character of the Rosemary Inn Group. It possesses integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.



LAKE CRESCENT



ROSEMARY INN

NOT DRAWN TO SCALE EVANS '82

NEG. 23:5A

18. LOCATED IN AN HISTORIC DISTRICT?		☒ YES ☐ NO		☒ NAME Rosemary Inn	
19. PUBLIC ACCESSIBILITY		☐ YES, LIMITED ☐ YES, UNLIMITED ☒ NO ☐ UNKNOWN		20. EXISTING SURVEYS	
				☒ NR ☐ NHL ☐ HABS ☐ HAER-1 ☐ HAER ☒ NPS ☐ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCAL ☐ OTHER	
21. REFERENCES—HISTORICAL REFERENCES, PERSONAL CONTACTS, AND/OR OTHER					

Dembo, Jonathan. 1982. Draft history of Rosemary Inn Wren Cabin. (Located in OLYM building inventory history files.)

Eastman, Leslie W., Jr. 1977. Olympic National Park concessions appraisal for National Park Service. Seattle: The Eastman Company.

Olympic National Park, Port Angeles, Washington.

Form 10-768. Wren Cabin. 1953. Photocopy. History files.

Historic photos. Various dates. Pioneer Memorial Visitor Center.

22. INVENTORIED BY	Gail E. H. Evans	AFFILIATION	National Park Service	DATE	9/82, 1984
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PNRO
INVENTORY

National Park Service
Pacific Northwest Region
Cultural Resources Division

21010
Westin Building, Room 1920
2001 Sixth Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98121

1. SITE I.D. NO 		5. ORIGINAL USE Resort Cabin		7. CLASSIFICATION		9. RATING	
2. NAME(S) OF STRUCTURE 380 "RED WING" CABIN (Rosemary Inn)						10. DATE Late 1920s	
3. SITE ADDRESS (STREET & NO) Barnes Point; Lake Crescent; Highway 101		6. PRESENT USE Seasonal Residence				11. REGION PNR	
4. CITY/VICINITY Approx. 20 miles S.W. of Port Angeles, Clallam, Washington		STATE Washington		8. UTM ZONE 10 EASTING 440975 NORTHING 5323075		SCALE 1:24 (1:625) OTHER QUAD NAME Lake Crescent	

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

13. DESCRIPTION AND BACKGROUND HISTORY INCLUDING CONSTRUCTION DATE(S), PHYSICAL DIMENSIONS, MATERIALS, MAJOR ALTERATIONS, EXTANT EQUIPMENT, AND IMPORTANT BUILDERS, ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS, ETC.
Red Wing Cabin was probably built in the mid to late 1920s by local Port Angeles builder and craftsman John Daum. This cabin is one of fourteen extant sleeping ^{cabins} in the Rosemary Inn building group that was built over a period of approximately twenty years. Little is known of the individual history of the cabin. In 1979 Red Wing Cabin was listed in the National Register of Historic Places, as part of the Rosemary Inn complex, noted for its distinctive architecture, high degree of craftsmanship, physical integrity, and contribution as a whole to the history of resort development on the north Olympic Peninsula.

Irregular in shape; measures 12' x 24' with 6' x 18' rear attachment; 1 story; wood-frame wall construction; wood shingle siding: lower portion, board and batten; upper portion, wide spaced batten over stucco in gable ends; gable roof with hip roof over front porch and shed roof over rear attachment; all sheathed with wood shingles; exposed rafters; knee braces at the gable ends; post and pier foundation; diamond-shaped, multi-light casement windows. Alterations: none known. Siting: situated on the edge of a small meadow; part of the Rosemary Inn building group.

14. CONDITION	☐ EXCELLENT	☐ GOOD	☒ FAIR	☐ DETERIORATED	☐ RUINS	15. DANGER OF DEMOLITION? (SPECIFY THREAT)	☐ YES	☐ NO	☒ UNKNOWN
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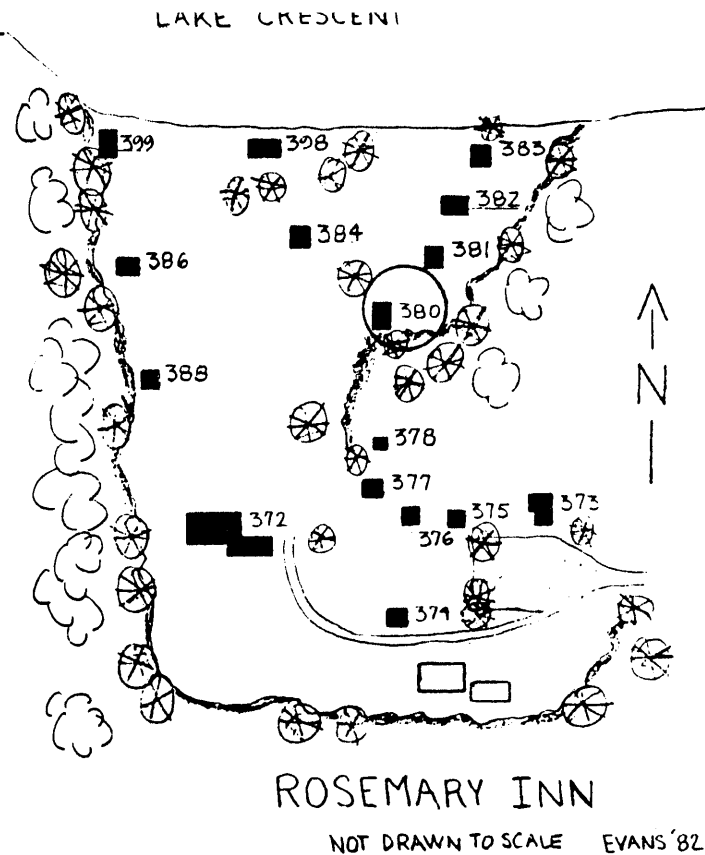
16. SIGNIFICANCE
Rosemary Inn Group is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. This building contributes to the overall character of the Rosemary Inn Group. It possesses integrity of design, materials, workmanship, location, setting, feeling, and association.



NEG. 23:7A



NEG. 23:10A



18. LOCATED IN AN HISTORIC DISTRICT?		☒ YES	☐ NO	☐ NAME
19. PUBLIC ACCESSIBILITY		☐ YES, LIMITED	☐ YES, UNLIMITED	
		☒ NO	☐ UNKNOWN	
20. EXISTING SURVEYS		☒ NR	☐ NHL	☐ HABS
		☒ COUNTY	☐ LOCAL	☐ OTHER
		☐ HAER-1	☐ HAER	☒ NPS
				☐ STATE
21. REFERENCES—HISTORICAL REFERENCES, PERSONAL CONTACTS, AND/OR OTHER				

Dembo, Jonathan. 1982. Draft history of Rosemary Inn Red Wing Cabin. (Located in OLYM building inventory history files.)

Eastman, Leslie W., Jr. 1977. Olympic National Park concessions appraisal for National Park Service. Seattle: The Eastman Company.

Olympic National Park, Port Angeles, Washington.
Form 10-768. Red Wing Cabin. 1953. Photocopy. History files.
Historic photos. Various dates. Pioneer Memorial Visitor Center.

22. INVENTORIED BY	Gail E. H. Evans	AFFILIATION	National Park Service	DATE	9/82, 1984
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PNRO INVENTORY

National Park Service
Pacific Northwest Region
Cultural Resources Division

21011

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

1. SITE I.D. NO		2. NAME(S) OF STRUCTURE 381 "SILVER MOON" CABIN (Rosemary Inn)		5. ORIGINAL USE Resort Cabin		7. CLASSIFICATION		9. RATING	
3. SITE ADDRESS (STREET & NO) Barnes Point; Lake Crescent; Highway 101		6. PRESENT USE Seasonal Residence						10. DATE Late 1920s	
4. CITY/VICINITY Approx. 20 miles S.W. of Port Angeles, Clallam, Washington		COUNTY CLALLAM		STATE WASHINGTON		8. UTM ZONE 10		EASTING 441975	
						NORTHING 53230		11. REGION PNR	
12. OWNER/ADMIN ADDRESS Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Olympic National Park, 600 East Park Ave., Port Angeles, WA 98362				SCALE 1:24 (1:625)		QUAD NAME Lake Crescent			

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

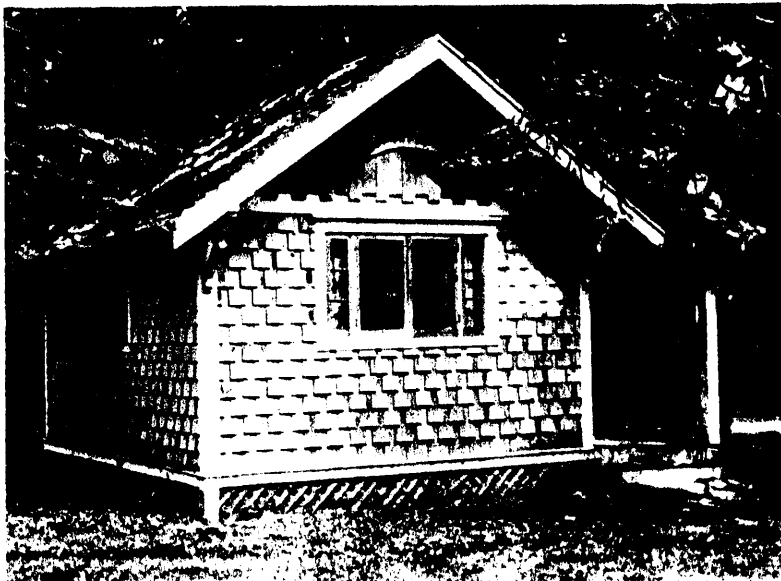
Silver Moon Cabin was probably constructed in the mid to late 1920s. John Daum, local Port Angeles builder and craftsman, is credited with the cabin's construction. Silver Moon Cabin is one of fourteen extant sleeping cabins in the Rosemary Inn building group that was constructed over a period of twenty years. Rosemary functioned on the American plan where guests slept in individual cabins and took their meals in the main lodge. Little is known of the individual building history of Silver Moon Cabin. In 1979 Silver Moon Cabin was listed in the National Register of Historic Places as part of the Rosemary Inn complex, for its distinctive architecture, physical integrity, and historical contribution to the early resort development on the north Olympic Peninsula.

T-shape in plan, measures 16' x 12' and 5' x 4'; 1 story; wood-frame wall construction; wood shingle, butt ended siding; vertical V-groove boards in gable ends; gable roof with wood shingles; cross gable roof porch; knee braces at gable ends; post and pier foundation; multi-light casement windows. Alterations: none known. Siting: situated in a grove of trees a few feet from an open meadow; one of three cabins in diagonal row in the Rosemary Inn building ensemble.

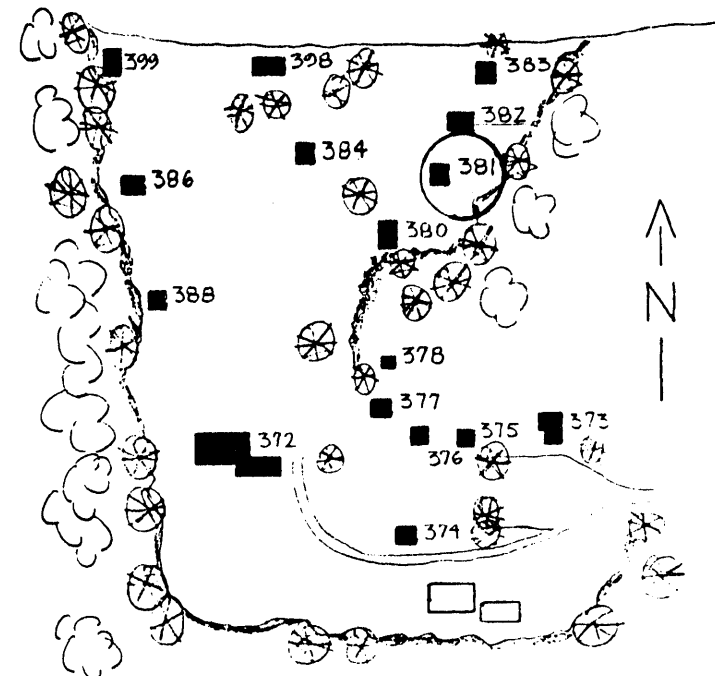
14. CONDITION	☐ EXCELLENT	☐ GOOD	☒ FAIR	☐ DETERIORATED	☐ RUINS	15. DANGER OF DEMOLITION? (SPECIFY THREAT)	☐ YES	☐ NO	☒ UNKNOWN
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16. SIGNIFICANCE

Rosemary Inn Group is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. This building contributes to the overall character of the Rosemary Inn Group. It possesses integrity of design, materials, workmanship, location, setting, feeling, and association.



LAKE CRESCENT



ROSEMARY INN

NOT DRAWN TO SCALE EVANS '82

NEG. 23:11A

NEG. 23:12A

18. LOCATED IN AN HISTORIC DISTRICT?

☒ YES☐ NO☒ NAME Rosemary Inn

19. PUBLIC ACCESSIBILITY

☐ YES, LIMITED☐ YES, UNLIMITED☒ NO☐ UNKNOWN

20. EXISTING SURVEYS

☒ NR☐ NHL☐ HABS☐ HAER-1☐ HAER☒ NPS☐ STATE☒ COUNTY☐ LOCAL☐ OTHER

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

Dembo, Jonathan. 1982. Draft history of Rosemary Inn Silver Moon Cabin. (Located in OLYM building inventory history files.)

Eastman, Leslie W., Jr. 1977. Olympic National Park concessions appraisal for National Park Service. Seattle: The Eastman Company.

Olympic National Park, Port Angeles, Washington.

Form 10-768. Silver Moon Cabin. 1953. Photocopy. History files.

Historic photos. Various dates. Pioneer Memorial Visitor Center.

22. INVENTORIED BY

Gail E.H. Evans

AFFILIATION

National Park Service

DATE

9/82, 1984

PNRO INVENTORY

National Park Service
Pacific Northwest Region
Cultural Resources Division

71052
Westin Building, Room 1920
2001 Sixth Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98121

1. SITE I.D. NO		5. ORIGINAL USE		7. CLASSIFICATION		9. RATING	
382		Resort Cabin					
2. NAME(S) OF STRUCTURE "CARA MIA" (Rosemary Inn)		6. PRESENT USE				10. DATE	
3. SITE ADDRESS (STREET & NO) Barnes Point; Lake Crescent; Highway 101		Seasonal Residence				Mid 1920s	
4. CITY/VICINITY Approx. 20 miles S.W. of Port Angeles, Clallam, Washington		8. UTM ZONE 10		EASTING 441975		NORTHING 5323100	
		SCALE 1:24		(1:62.5)		QUAD NAME Lake Crescent	
		OTHER				11. REGION PNR	

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

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

Probably built in the early to mid 1920s, John Daum, local Port Angeles builder and craftsman, is credited with the construction of Cara Mia Cabin. Cara Mia Cabin is one of fourteen extant guest cabins in the Rosemary Inn building ensemble. Little is known of its individual building history. Established around 1914, Rosemary Inn is one of the earliest resorts on the south shore of Lake Crescent. Rosemary Inn, including Cara Mia Cabin, several other buildings comprising the resort, and the Rosemary grounds, was listed in the National Register of Historic Places, for its unique architecture and craftsmanship, physical integrity, and its historical significance in the early resort development on the north Olympic Peninsula.

L-shape in plan; measures 12' x 12' and 4' x 6'; 1 story; wood-frame wall construction; board and batten siding in lower portion, wood shingle in upper third; medium-pitch gable roof with wood shingles, shed roof porch, exposed rafters; peeled, curved logs serve as brackets supporting porch roof; post and pier foundation; multi-light, projected casement windows. Alterations: none known. Siting: 1 of 3 cabins in a diagonal row located in a grove of trees approx. 30' from small meadow; part of the Rosemary Inn ensemble.

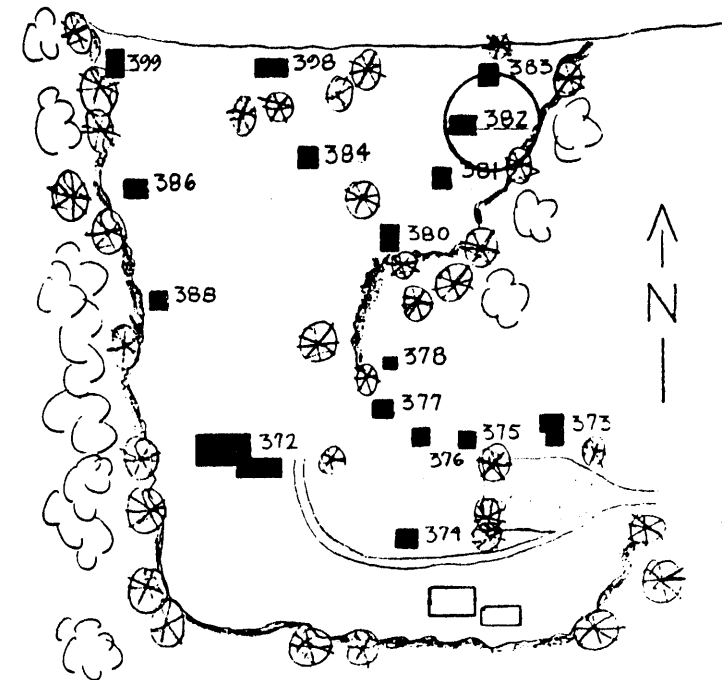
14. CONDITION	☐ EXCELLENT	☐ GOOD	☒ FAIR	☐ DETERIORATED	☐ RUINS	15. DANGER OF DEMOLITION? (SPECIFY THREAT)	☐ YES	☐ NO	☒ UNKNOWN
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16. SIGNIFICANCE
Rosemary Inn Group is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. This building contributes to the overall character of the Rosemary Inn Group. It possesses integrity of design, materials, workmanship, location, setting, feeling, and association.



NEG. 23:15A

LAKE CRESCENT



ROSEMARY INN

NOT DRAWN TO SCALE EVANS '82

18. LOCATED IN AN HISTORIC DISTRICT?		☒ YES	☐ NO	☒ NAME	Rosemary Inn
19. PUBLIC ACCESSIBILITY		☐ YES, LIMITED	☐ YES, UNLIMITED	☒ NO	☐ UNKNOWN
20. EXISTING SURVEYS		☒ NR	☐ NHL	☐ HABS	☐ HAER-1
		☒ COUNTY	☐ LOCAL	☐ OTHER	☐ HAER
21. REFERENCES—HISTORICAL REFERENCES, PERSONAL CONTACTS, AND/OR OTHER		☒ NPS			
		☐ STATE			

Dembo, Jonathan. 1982. Draft history of Rosemary Inn Car Mia Cabin. (Located in OLYM building inventory history files.)

Eastman, Leslie W., Jr. 1977. Olympic National Park concessions appraisal for National Park Service. Seattle: The Eastman Company.

Olympic National Park, Port Angeles, Washington.

Form 10-768. Cara Mia Cabin. 1953. Photocopy. History files.

Historic photos. Various dates. Pioneer Memorial Visitor Center.

22. INVENTORIED BY	Gail E. H. Evans	AFFILIATION	National Park Service	DATE	9/82, 1984
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PNRO
INVENTORY

National Park Service
Pacific Northwest Region
Cultural Resources Division

21013
Westin Building, Room 1920
2001 Sixth Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98121

SITE I.D. NO 		5 ORIGINAL USE Resort Cabin	7 CLASSIFICATION 		9 RATING
NAME(S) OF STRUCTURE 383 "DIXIE" CABIN (Rosemary Inn)		6 PRESENT USE Seasonal Residence			10 DATE Mid 1920s
SITE ADDRESS (STREET & NO) Barnes Point; Lake Crescent; Highway 101					11 REGION PNR
CITY/VICINITY Approx. 20 miles S.W. of Port Angeles, Clallam, Washington	COUNTY	STATE	8 UTM ZONE 104419755323125		FASTING 441975
OWNER/ADMIN ADDRESS Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Olympic National Park, 600 East Park Ave., Port Angeles, WA 98362			SCALE 1:24 (1:62.5)		QUAD NAME Lake Crescent

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

Dixie Cabin was constructed in the early to mid 1920s as part of the Rosemary Inn resort complex. John Daum, local Port Angeles builder and craftsman, is credited with its construction. Dixie Cabin is one of fourteen extant sleeping cabins constructed over a period of twenty years. Little is known of the individual history of this cabin. Rosemary Inn, established around 1914, was one of the earliest resorts founded on the south shore of Lake Crescent, and gained a wide reputation for its informal, gracious atmosphere and excellent cuisine. In 1979 the Rosemary Inn building ensemble and grounds were listed in the National Register of Historic Places, for their distinctive architecture, physical integrity, and historical contribution to the early resort development on the north Olympic Peninsula.

T-shape in plan, measures 12' x 18' and 5' x 9'; 1 story; log wall construction, common corner joints, logs with ax-cut ends; gable roof with wood shingles; exposed peeled log rafter ends; post and pier foundation; porch extends across main facade, porch posts peeled, rough trimmed logs; diamond-shape light and rectangular multi-light casement windows. Alterations: none apparent. Siting: 1 in a group of 3 cabins set in the woods approx. 30' back from an open meadow; part of the Rosemary Inn building group.

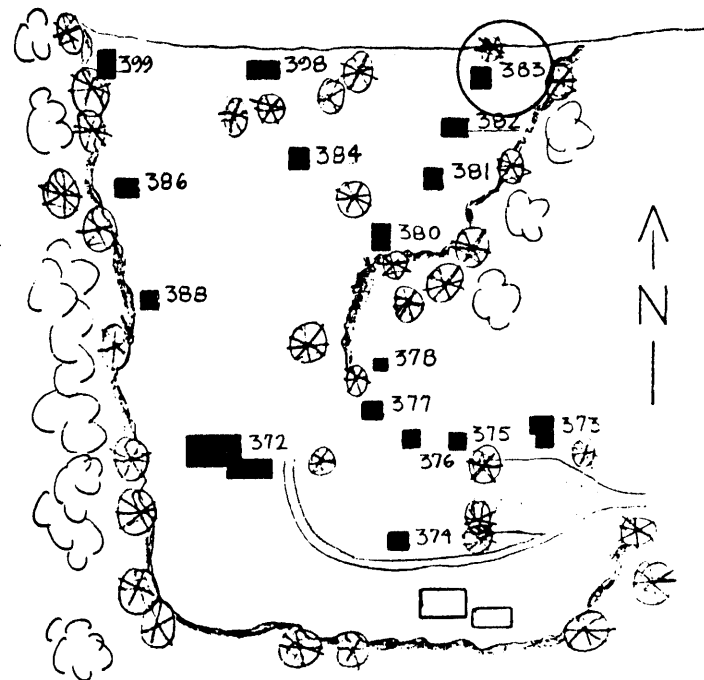
14 CONDITION ☐ EXCELLENT ☐ GOOD ☒ FAIR ☐ DETERIORATED ☐ RUINS	15 DANGER OF DEMOLITION? (SPECIFY THREAT) ☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ UNKNOWN
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16 SIGNIFICANCE
Rosemary Inn Group is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. This building contributes to the overall character of the Rosemary Inn Group. It possesses integrity of design, materials, workmanship, location, setting, feeling, and association.



NEG. 23:17A

LAKE CRESCENT



ROSEMARY INN

NOT DRAWN TO SCALE EVANS '82

18. LOCATED IN AN HISTORIC DISTRICT?		☒ YES ☐ NO		☒ NAME Rosemary Inn	
19. PUBLIC ACCESSIBILITY		☐ YES, LIMITED ☐ YES, UNLIMITED		20. EXISTING SURVEYS	
☒ NO ☐ UNKNOWN		☒ NR ☐ NHL ☐ HABS ☐ HAER-1 ☐ HAER ☒ NPS ☐ STATE		☒ COUNTY ☐ LOCAL ☐ OTHER	
21. REFERENCES—HISTORICAL REFERENCES, PERSONAL CONTACTS, AND/OR OTHER					

Dembo, Jonathan. 1982. Draft history of Rosemary Inn Dixie Cabin. (Located in OLYM building inventory history files.)

Eastman, Leslie W., Jr. 1977. Olympic National Park concessions appraisal for National Park Service. Seattle: The Eastman Company.

Olympic National Park, Port Angeles, Washington.

Form 10-768. Dixie Cabin. 1953. Photocopy. History files.

Historic photos. Various dates. Pioneer Memorial Visitor Center.

22. INVENTORIED BY	Gail E. H. Evans	AFFILIATION	National Park Service	DATE	9/82, 1984
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PNRO
INVENTORY

National Park Service
Pacific Northwest Region
Cultural Resources Division

21614
Westin Building, Room 1920
2001 Sixth Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98121

SITE I.D. NO 		5. ORIGINAL USE Resort Cabin		7. CLASSIFICATION		9. RATING	
NAME(S) OF STRUCTURE 384 "SUMMERIE" CABIN (Rosemary Inn)						10. DATE c. 1920	
SITE ADDRESS (STREET & NO) Barnes Point; Lake Crescent; Highway 101		6. PRESENT USE Seasonal Residence					
CITY/VICINITY Approx. 20 miles S.W. of Port Angeles, Clallam, Washington		COUNTY CLALLAM		STATE WA		11. REGION PNR	
OWNER/ADMIN ADDRESS Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Olympic National Park, 600 East Park Ave., Port Angeles, WA 98362		SCALE 1:24 (1:82.5)		QUAD NAME Lake Crescent			

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

Summerie Cabin, one of fourteen extant sleeping cabins in the Rosemary Inn resort complex, was constructed by 1921, making it one of the oldest cabins in the Rosemary group. John Daum, local Port Angeles builder and craftsman, is credited with its construction. Little individual history is known of Summerie Cabin. As part of the Rosemary Inn building group, Summerie Cabin was listed to the National Register of Historic Places in 1979. As a group, Rosemary Inn and the surrounding grounds are significant for their distinctive architecture and craftsmanship, their nearly unaltered physical condition, and their historical contribution to the early resort development of Lake Crescent and the north Olympic Peninsula.

Irregular in shape; measures 14' x 20' and 6' x 8'; 1 story; wood-frame wall construction; horizontal clapboard siding; lower portion, board and batten; mid-portion, wood shingles in gable ends; gable roof with cross gable forming porch roof, wood shingles; post and pier foundation; multi-light casement windows; porch extends from main facade porch roof edge of a small meadow; part of the Rosemary Inn building group.

4. CONDITION	☐ EXCELLENT	☐ GOOD	☒ FAIR	☐ DETERIORATED	☐ RUINS	15. DANGER OF DEMOLITION? (SPECIFY THREAT)	☐ YES	☐ NO	☒ UNKNOWN
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3. SIGNIFICANCE

Rosemary Inn Group is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. This building contributes to the overall character of the Rosemary Inn Group. It possesses integrity of design, materials, workmanship, location, setting, feeling, and association.

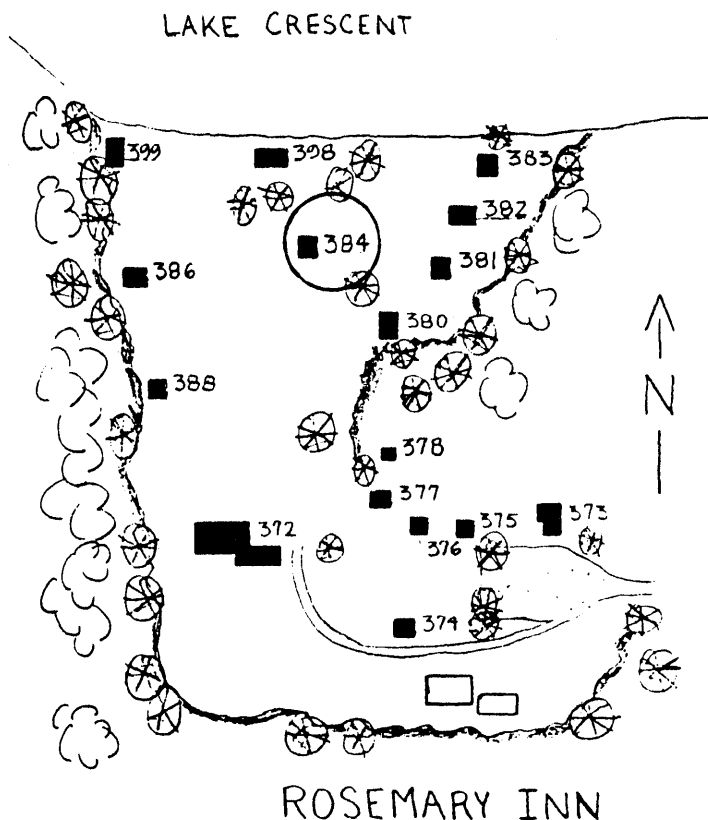
17. PHOTOS AND SKETCH MAP OF LOCATION



NEG. 23:19A



NEG. 23:20A



NOT DRAWN TO SCALE EVANS '82

18. LOCATED IN AN HISTORIC DISTRICT?		☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ NAME		20. EXISTING SURVEYS		☒ NR ☐ NHL ☐ HABS ☐ HAER-1 ☐ HAER ☒ NPS ☐ STATE	
19. PUBLIC ACCESSIBILITY		☐ YES, LIMITED ☐ YES, UNLIMITED ☒ NO ☐ UNKNOWN		☒ COUNTY ☐ LOCAL ☐ OTHER			
21. REFERENCES—HISTORICAL REFERENCES, PERSONAL CONTACTS, AND/OR OTHER							

Dembo, Jonathan. 1982. Draft history of Rosemary Inn Summerie Cabin. (Located in OLYM building inventory history files.)

Eastman, Leslie W., Jr. 1977. Olympic National Park concessions appraisal for National Park Service. Seattle: The Eastman Company.

Olympic National Park, Port Angeles, Washington.

Form 10-768. Summerie Cabin. 1953. Photocopy. History files.

Historic photos. Various dates. Pioneer Memorial Visitor Center.

22. INVENTORIED BY	Gail E. H. Evans	AFFILIATION	National Park Service	DATE	9/82, 1984
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PNRO
INVENTORY

21015
National Park Service
Pacific Northwest Region
Cultural Resources Division
Westin Building, Room 1920
2001 Sixth Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98121

1. SITE I.D. NO 		5. ORIGINAL USE Resort Cabin	7. CLASSIFICATION		9. RATING
2. NAME(S) OF STRUCTURE 386 "ROCK-A-BYE" CABIN (Rosemary Inn)		6. PRESENT USE Seasonal Residence			10. DATE Late 1920s
3. SITE ADDRESS (STREET & NO) Barnes Point; Lake Crescent; Highway 101					
4. CITY/VICINITY Approx. 20 miles S.W. of Port Angeles, Clallam, Washington		8. UTM ZONE 10		EASTING 440925	NORTHING 5323100
		SCALE 1:24 OTHER		QUAD NAME Lake Crescent	

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

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

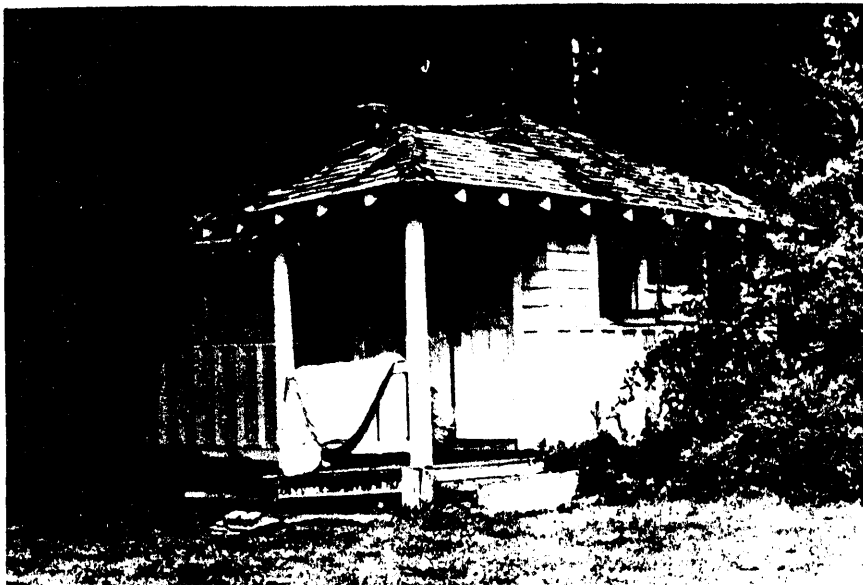
Built in the mid 1920s to early 1930s, Rock-A-Bye Cabin is one of fourteen extant sleeping cabins in the Rosemary Inn building ensemble. John Daum, local Port Angeles builder and craftsman, is credited with the building's design and construction. Little is known of its individual history. Rosemary Inn resort building group, including Rock-A-Bye Cabin, is distinctive for its unique architectural design, its nearly unaltered physical condition, and its contribution to the social history of early resort development on Lake Crescent and the north Olympic Peninsula.

L-plan in shape; measures 12' x 11' and 6' x 7'; 1 story; wood-frame wall construction; wood shingle siding; upper portion, board and batten; lower portion, hip roof sheathed with wood shingles, exposed rafters; post and pier foundation with concrete; multi-light, fixed and projected casement windows. Alterations: none apparent. Situated at the edge of meadow; part of the Rosemary Inn building ensemble.

14. CONDITION	☐ EXCELLENT	☐ GOOD	☒ FAIR	☐ DETERIORATED	☐ RUINS	15. DANGER OF DEMOLITION? (SPECIFY THREAT)	☐ YES	☐ NO	☒ UNKNOWN
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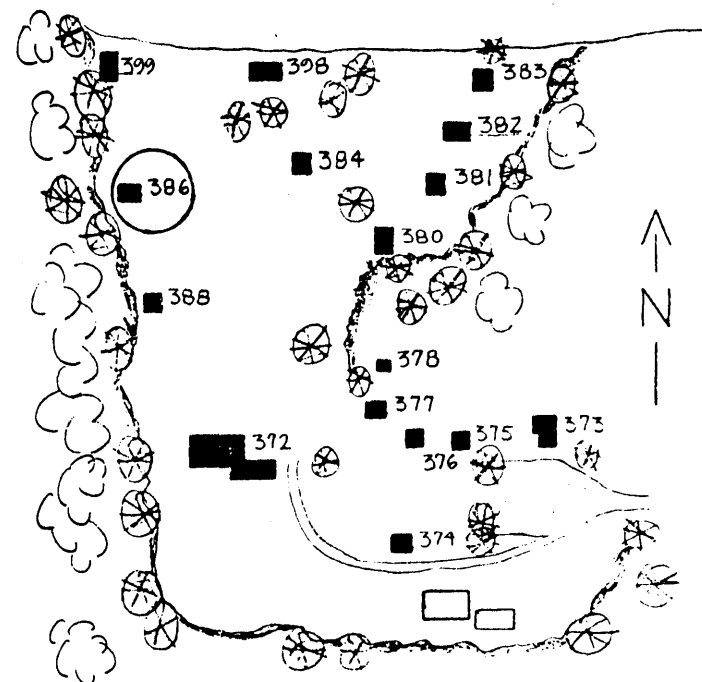
16. SIGNIFICANCE

Rosemary Inn Group is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. This building contributes to the overall character of the Rosemary Inn Group. It possesses integrity of design, materials, workmanship, location, setting, feeling, and association.



NEG. 22:10

LAKE CRESCENT



ROSEMARY INN

NOT DRAWN TO SCALE EVANS '82

18. LOCATED IN AN HISTORIC DISTRICT?		☒ YES ☐ NO		☒ NAME Rosemary Inn	
19. PUBLIC ACCESSIBILITY		☐ YES, LIMITED ☐ YES, UNLIMITED		20. EXISTING SURVEYS	
☒ NO ☐ UNKNOWN				☒ NR ☐ NHL ☐ HABS ☐ HAER-1 ☐ HAER ☒ NPS ☐ STATE ☒ COUNTY ☐ LOCAL ☐ OTHER	
21. REFERENCES—HISTORICAL REFERENCES, PERSONAL CONTACTS, AND/OR OTHER					

Dembo, Jonathan. 1982. Draft history of Rosemary Inn Rock-A-Bye Cabin. (Located in OLYM building inventory history files.)

Eastman, Leslie W., Jr. 1977. Olympic National Park concessions appraisal for National Park Service. Seattle: The Eastman Company.

Olympic National Park, Port Angeles, Washington.
Form 10-768. Rock-A-Bye Cabin. 1953. Photocopy. History files.
Historic photos. Various dates. Pioneer Visitor Center.

22. INVENTORIED BY	Gail E. H. Evans	AFFILIATION	National Park Service	DATE	9/82, 1984
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PNRO
INVENTORY

National Park Service
Pacific Northwest Region
Cultural Resources Division

21017
Westin Building, Room 1920
2001 Sixth Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98121

SITE I.D. NO		5. ORIGINAL USE		7. CLASSIFICATION		9. RATING	
NAME(S) OF STRUCTURE 388 "DARDANELLA" CABIN (Rosemary Inn)		Resort Cabin					
SITE ADDRESS (STREET & NO) Barnes Point; Lake Crescent; Highway 101		6. PRESENT USE Seasonal Residence				10. DATE 1932	
CITY/VICINITY Approx. 20 miles S.W. of Port Angeles, Clallam, Washington		COUNTY CLALLAM		STATE WA		11. REGION PNR	
OWNER/ADMIN ADDRESS Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Olympic National Park, 600 East Park Ave., Port Angeles, WA 98362		SCALE 1:24 (62.5)		QUAD NAME Lake Crescent			

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

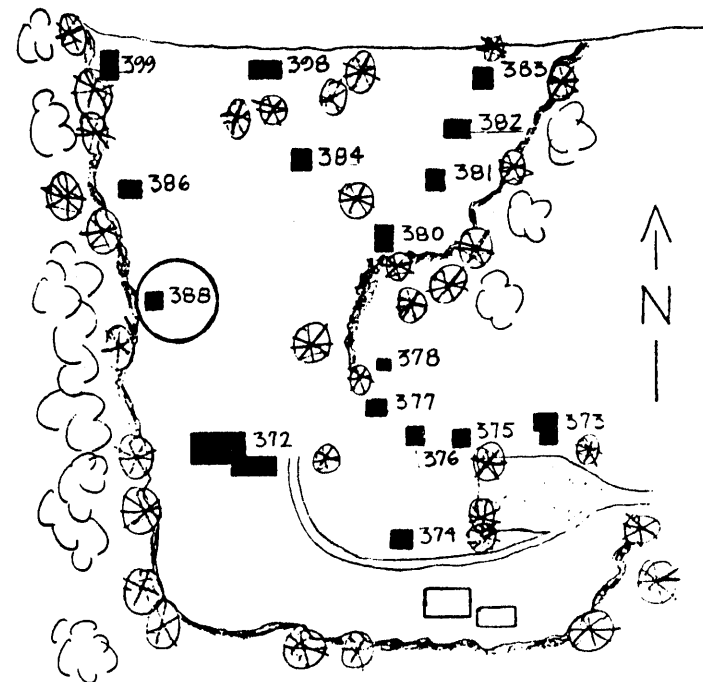
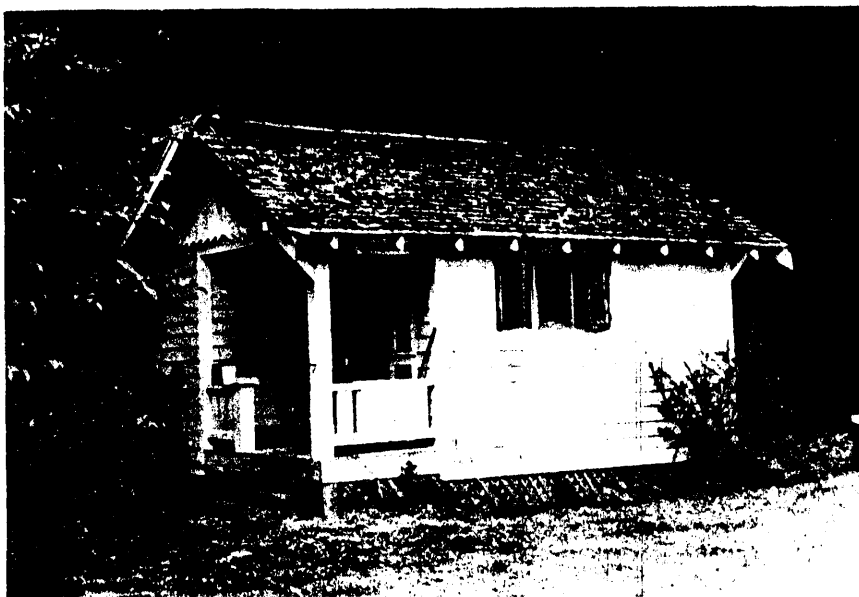
Probably built in the early 1930s by local Port Angeles builder and craftsman John Daum, Dardanella Cabin is one of fourteen extant sleeping cabins that make up the Rosemary Inn resort building ensemble. Dardanella Cabin is located near the site of an early row of canvas wall tents used as sleeping accommodations, after Rosemary Inn's establishment around 1914. As the resort grew and expanded numerous small uniquely designed cabins were constructed on the Rosemary grounds over a period of twenty years. Little is known of the individual history of Dardanella Cabin. In 1979 Rosemary Inn building ensemble, including Dardanella Cabin, was listed in the National Register of Historic Places, for its distinctive architecture, physical integrity of buildings and grounds, and its historical contribution to the resort development of Lake Crescent and the north Olympic Peninsula.

Irregular in shape; overall dimensions 12' x 18'6"; 1 story; wood-frame; channel drop siding, upper portion; wood shingles, lower portion; vertical board with flared, pointed ends in gable end of main facade; medium-pitch gable roof with wood shingles; exposed rafters; post and pier foundation; single-light projected casement windows. Alterations: possible replacement of windows. Siting: situated at the edge of small meadow; part of the Rosemary Inn building group.

CONDITION	☐ EXCELLENT	☐ GOOD	☒ FAIR	☐ DETERIORATED	☐ RUINS	15. DANGER OF DEMOLITION? (SPECIFY THREAT)	☐ YES	☐ NO	☒ UNKNOWN
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SIGNIFICANCE

Rosemary Inn Group is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. This building contributes to the overall character of the Rosemary Inn Group. It possesses integrity of design, materials, workmanship, location, setting, feeling, and association.



ROSEMARY INN

NOT DRAWN TO SCALE EVANS '82

NEG. 22:12

18. LOCATED IN AN HISTORIC DISTRICT?		☒ YES	☐ NO	☐ NAME	20. EXISTING SURVEYS		☒ NR	☐ NHL	☐ HABS	☐ HAER-1	☐ HAER	☒ NPS	☐ STATE
19. PUBLIC ACCESSIBILITY		☐ YES, LIMITED	☐ YES, UNLIMITED	☐ UNKNOWN			☒ COUNTY	☐ LOCAL	☐ OTHER				
21. REFERENCES—HISTORICAL REFERENCES, PERSONAL CONTACTS, AND/OR OTHER													

Dembo, Jonathan. 1982. Draft history of Rosemary Inn Dardanella Cabin. (Located in OLYM building inventory history files.)

Eastman, Leslie W., Jr. 1977. Olympic National Park concessions appraisal for National Park Service. Seattle: The Eastman Company.

Olympic National Park, Port Angeles, Washington.
Form 10-768. Dardanella Cabin. 1953. Photocopy. History files.
Historic photos. Various dates. Pioneer Visitor Center.

22. INVENTORIED BY	Gail E. H. Evans	AFFILIATION	National Park Service	DATE	9/82, 1984
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PNRO INVENTORY

National Park Service
Pacific Northwest Region
Cultural Resources Division

21021
Westin Building, Room 1920
2001 Sixth Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98121

1. SITE I.D. NO		2. NAME(S) OF STRUCTURE 398 FIREPLACE SHELTER (Rosemary Inn)		5. ORIGINAL USE Fireplace Shelter		7. CLASSIFICATION		9. RATING	
3. SITE ADDRESS (STREET & NO) Barnes Point; Lake Crescent; Highway 101		6. PRESENT USE Fireplace Shelter						10. DATE 1933	
4. CITY/VICINITY Approx. 20 miles S.W. of Port Angeles, Clallam, Washington		COUNTY		STATE		8. UTM ZONE 10		EASTING 440950	
						NORTHING 5323125		11. REGION PNR	
						SCALE 1:24 (1:62.5)		QUAD NAME Lake Crescent	

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

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

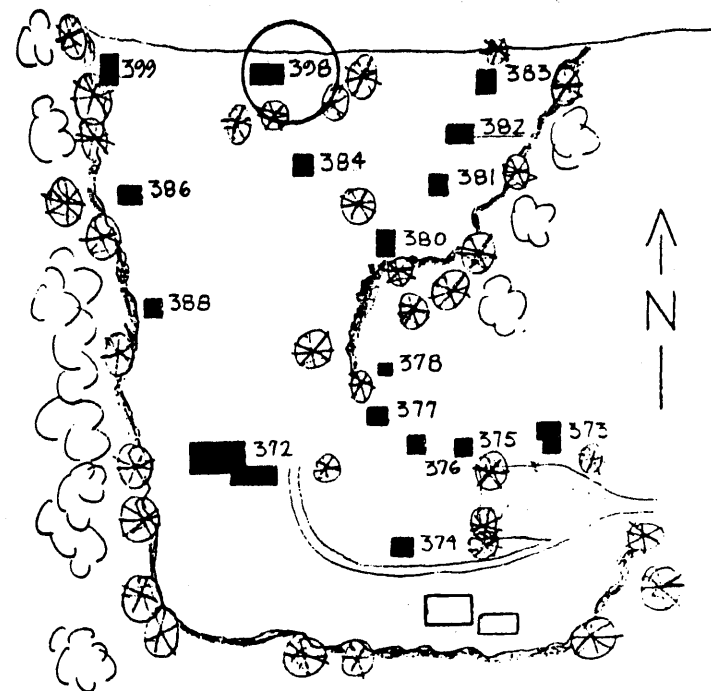
Constructed in the early to mid 1930s, the Rosemary Inn Fire Shelter is one of the last built structures in the sixteen-building Rosemary Inn ensemble. The Fire Shelter is located near the site of the peeled pole-motif Rosemary entrance gate that welcomed visitors crossing Lake Crescent by ferry or launch. After the completion of the south shore highway in 1922, guests arrived by automobile over a long wooded driveway connecting the Rosemary resort with the new highway. The lake shore frontage then became used exclusively for recreational purposes, at which time the Fire Shelter was constructed. John Daum, local Port Angeles builder and craftsman, is credited with the construction of the structure. In 1979 the Rosemary Inn building complex, including the Fire Shelter, was nominated to the National Register of Historic Places.

Rectangular in shape; measures 14' x 26'; 1 story; horizontal, peeled log wall construction; open on one side; common corner notching; shallow pitch, gable roof with corrugated galvanized metal; stone and mortar foundation and flooring; multi-light casement windows; expansive stone and mortar fireplace; chairs cut from a single log. Alterations: none known. Siting: situated near the shoreline of Lake Crescent at the north edge of an open meadow; part of the Rosemary Inn building group.

14. CONDITION	☐ EXCELLENT	☒ GOOD	☐ FAIR	☐ DETERIORATED	☐ RUINS	15. DANGER OF DEMOLITION? (SPECIFY THREAT)	☐ YES	☐ NO	☒ UNKNOWN
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16. SIGNIFICANCE

Rosemary Inn Group is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. This building contributes to the overall character of the Rosemary Inn Group. It possesses integrity of design, materials, workmanship, location, setting, feeling, and association.



ROSEMARY INN

NOT DRAWN TO SCALE EVANS '82

NEG. 22:4

NEG. 22:7

18. LOCATED IN AN HISTORIC DISTRICT?

☒ YES

☐ NO

☐ NAME

19. PUBLIC ACCESSIBILITY

☐ YES, LIMITED

☒ YES, UNLIMITED

☐ NO

☐ UNKNOWN

20. EXISTING SURVEYS

☒ NR

☐ NHL

☐ HABS

☐ HAER-1

☐ HAER

☒ NPS

☐ STATE

☒ COUNTY

☐ LOCAL

☐ OTHER

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

Dembo, Jonathan. 1982. Draft history of Rosemary Inn Fire Shelter. (Located OLYM building inventory history files.)

Eastman, Leslie W., Jr. 1977. Olympic National Park concessions appraisal for National Park Service.

Seattle: The Eastman Company.

Olympic National Park, Port Angeles, Washington.

Form 10-768. Fire Shelter. 1953. Photocopy. History files.

Historic photos. Various dates. Pioneer Visitor Center.

22. INVENTORIED BY

Gail E. H. Evans

AFFILIATION

National Park Service

DATE

9/82, 1984

21022

PNR-100 6/82

PNRO
INVENTORY

National Park Service
Pacific Northwest Region
Cultural Resources Division

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

1. SITE I.D. NO		5. ORIGINAL USE		7. CLASSIFICATION		9. RATING	
399		Boathouse					
2. NAME(S) OF STRUCTURE		6. PRESENT USE				10. DATE	
BOATHOUSE/LUMBER STORAGE		Boathouse/ Lumber Storage				1936	
(Rosemary Inn)							
3. SITE ADDRESS (STREET & NO)							
Barnes Point; Lake Crescent; Highway 101							
4. CITY/VICINITY		COUNTY		STATE		11. REGION	
Approx. 20 miles S.W. of Port Angeles, Clallam, Washington						PNR	
12. OWNER/ADMIN ADDRESS		SCALE		1:24 (1:62.5)		QUAD NAME	
Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Olympic National Park, 600 East Park Ave., Port Angeles, WA 98362		OTHER				Lake Crescent	

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

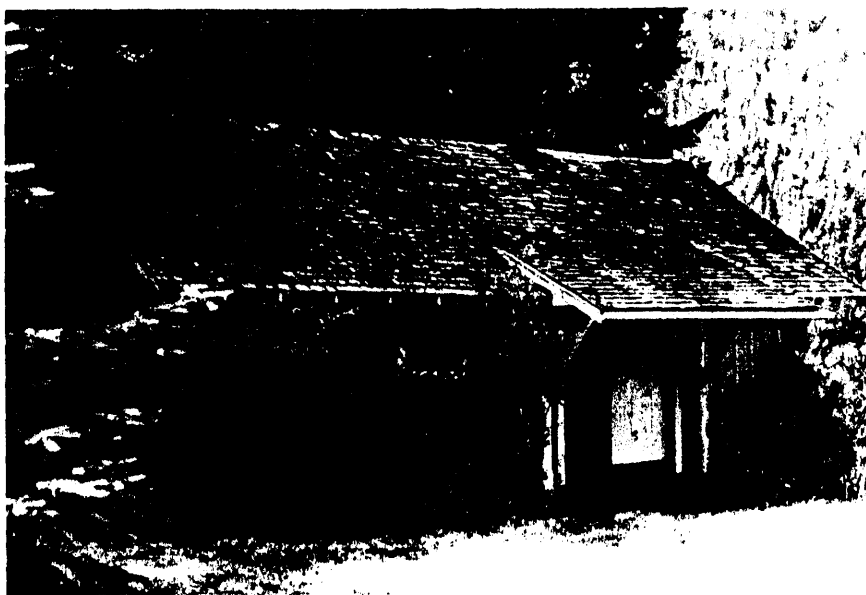
Constructed around 1936, the Rosemary Inn Boathouse was probably the last structure built in the existing Rosemary Inn building complex. The present Boathouse stands near the site of an earlier structure that possibly served the same function. John Daum is the presumed builder. Little is known of the individual history of this building. As part of the sixteen-building Rosemary Inn ensemble, the Boathouse was listed in the National Register of Historic Places, for its contribution to a building ensemble with unique architecture, physical integrity, and for the Inn's contribution to the early resort development on Lake Crescent and the north Olympic Peninsula.

Rectangular in shape; measures 18.6' x 31'; 1 story; wood-frame wall construction with board and batten siding; gable roof sheathed with wood shingles; exposed rafters and knee braces on gable ends; post and pier foundation; multi-light projected casement windows; painted, peeled log porch posts and brackets. Alterations: none apparent. Building situated near the Lake Crescent shoreline at the edge of a densely forested area; part of the Rosemary Inn building group.

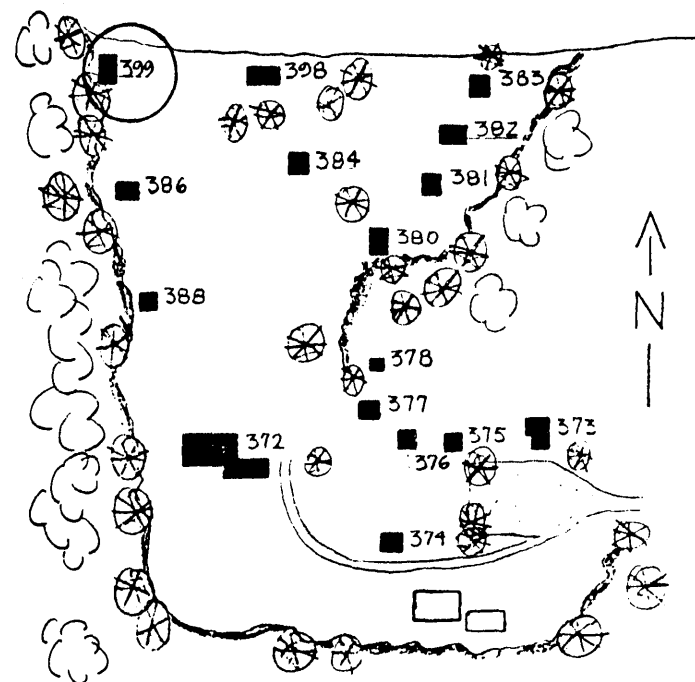
14. CONDITION	☐ EXCELLENT	☐ GOOD	☒ FAIR	☐ DETERIORATED	☐ RUINS	15. DANGER OF DEMOLITION? (SPECIFY THREAT)	☐ YES	☐ NO	☒ UNKNOWN
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16. SIGNIFICANCE

Rosemary Inn Group is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. This building contributes to the overall character of the Rosemary Inn Group. It possesses integrity of design, materials, workmanship, location, setting, feeling, and association.



LAKE CRESCENT



ROSEMARY INN

NOT DRAWN TO SCALE EVANS '82

NEG. 22:3

18. LOCATED IN AN HISTORIC DISTRICT? ☒ YES ☐ NO ☐ NAME19. PUBLIC ACCESSIBILITY ☐ YES, LIMITED ☐ YES, UNLIMITED ☒ NO ☐ UNKNOWN

20. EXISTING SURVEYS

☒ NR ☐ NHL ☐ HABS ☐ HAER-1 ☐ HAER ☒ NPS ☐ STATE ☒ COUNTY ☐ LOCAL ☐ OTHER

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

Dembo, Jonathan. 1982. Draft history of Rosemary Inn Boat House. (Located in OLYM building inventory history files.)

Eastman, Leslie W., Jr. 1977. Olympic National Park concessions appraisal for National Park Service. Seattle: The Eastman Company.

Olympic National Park, Port Angeles, Washington.

Form 10-768. Boathouse. 1953. Photocopy. History files.

Historic photos. Various dates. Pioneer Memorial Visitor Center.

22. INVENTORIED BY

Gail E. H. Evans

AFFILIATION

National Park Service

DATE

9/82, 1984

40

41

42

24

24

Rosemary Inn Historic District

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

23

23

Storm King Guard Station

192' 192' 441340 5322838

Singers Lake Crescent Tavern Historic District

1	440550	5322950
2	440725	5322900
3	440700	5322675
4	440400	5322675

22

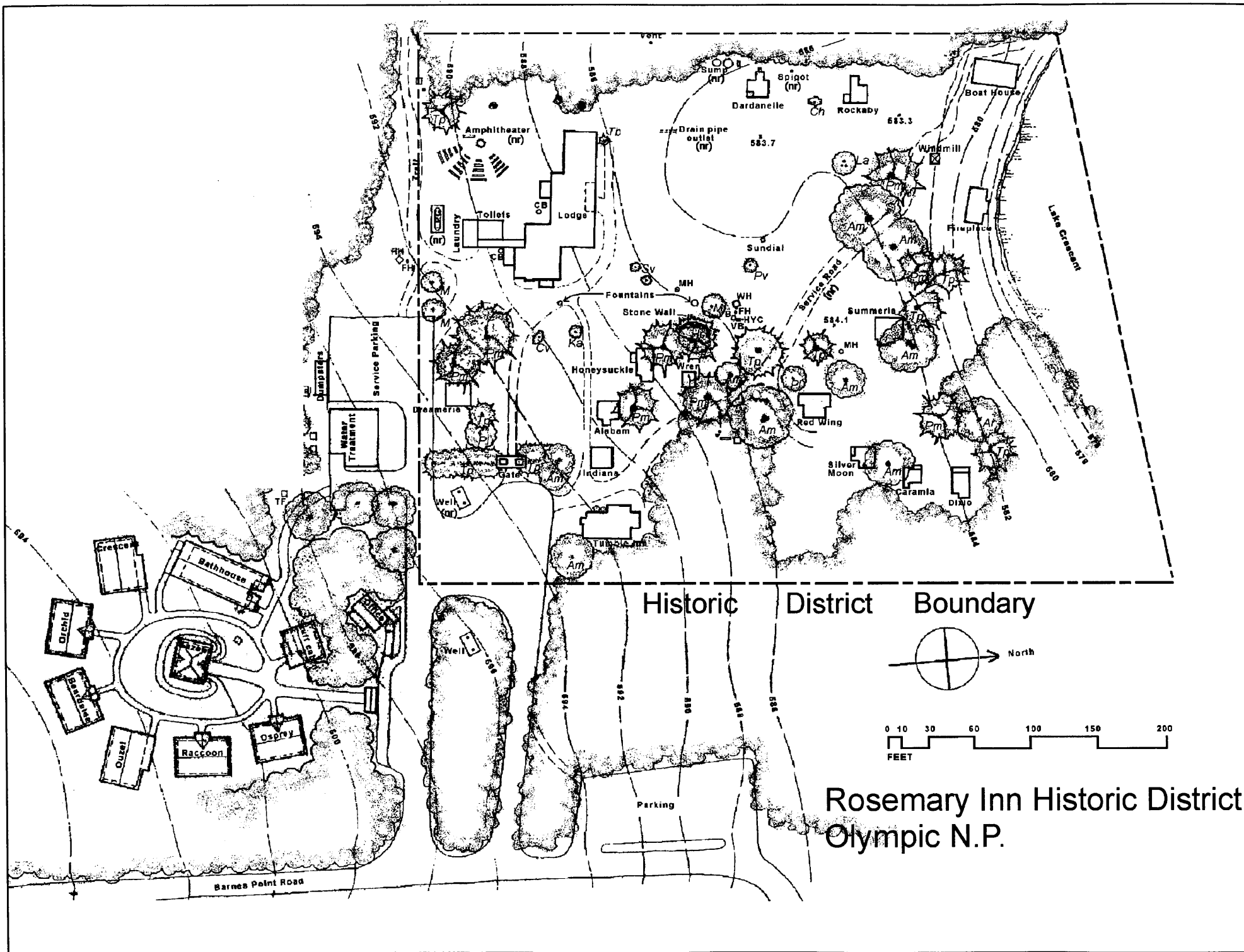
22

Map scale = 1:15,000
from USGS 7.5 minute
Lake Crescent quadrangle

40

41

42





Rosemary Inn
Port Angeles, Washington

MAY 10 1979

Patrick Neal
December 1978

Clallam County

JUL 17 1979 DOE

Office of Archaeology & Historic Preservation

Front entrance to complex, main lodge in
background.



Rosemary Inn
Port Angeles, Washington

MAY 10 1979

Patrick Neal
December 1978

Clallam County JUL 17 1979 DOE

Office of Archaeology & Historic Preservation

Main lodge, view from the north.



Rosemary Inn
Port Angeles, Washington

MAY 10 1979

Patrick Neal
December 1978

Clallam County

JUL 17 1979 DOE

Office of Archaeology & Historic Preservation

Resort cabin. 'Honeysuckle' left, 'Alabam'
right.

3 of 7



Rosemary Inn *Clallam County*
Port Angeles, Washington MAY 10 1979

Patrick Neal JUL 17 1979 DOE
December 1978

Office of Archaeology & Historic Preservation

Resort cabin. Left to right: 'Summerie',
'Dixie', 'Caramia', 'Silver Mom', and
'Redwing'.

4 of 7



Silver Moon

Rosemary Inn
Port Angeles, Washington

Clallam County
MAY 10 1979

Patrick Neal
December 1978

JUL 17 1979 DOE

Office of Archaeology & Historic Preservation

Resort cabin. 'Silver Moon.'



Rosemary Inn
Port Angeles, Washington

Challum County

MAY 10 1979

Patrick Neal
December 1978

JUL 17 1979 DOE

Office of Archaeology & Historic Preservation

Resort cabin. Left to right: 'Dixie', 'Caramia'
'Silver Moon', and 'Redwing'.



Rosemary Inn
Port Angeles, Washington

Clallam County

MAY 10 1979

Patrick Neal
December 1978

JUL 17 1979 DOE

Office of Archaeology & Historic Preservation

Lakefront, showing boathouse (left) and shelter (right). Windmill is just out of view to the left.

7 of 7



ROSEMARY INN HISTORIC DISTRICT
LODGE

CLALLAM COUNTY, WA

1 of 16



ROSEMARY INN HISTORIC DISTRICT
MANAGER'S RESIDENCE
CLALLAM COUNTY, WA

2 of 16



Dreamerie

'99 128

ROSEMARY INN HISTORIC DISTRICT
DREAMERIE CABIN
CLALLAM COUNTY, WA

3 of 16



ROSEMARY INN HISTORIC DISTRICT
INDIANA CABIN
CLALLAM COUNTY, WA
4 of 16



ROSEMARY INN HISTORIC DISTRICT
DIXIE CABIN
CLALLAM COUNTY, WA

5 of 16



'99 128

ROSEMARY INN HISTORIC DISTRICT

HONEYSUCKLE CABIN

CLALLAM COUNTY, WA

6 of 16



'99 128

ROSEMARY INN HISTORIC DISTRICT
WREN CABIN
CLALLAM COUNTY, WA
7 of 16



ROSEMARY INN HISTORIC DISTRICT
RED WING ~~SILVER MOON~~ CABIN
CLALLAM COUNTY, WA

8 of 16



ROSEMARY INN HISTORIC DISTRICT
SILVER MOON CABIN
CLALLAM COUNTY, WA

9 of 16



128

ROSEMARY INN HISTORIC DISTRICT
CARA MIA CABIN
CLALLAM COUNTY, WA

10 of 16



'99 128

ROSEMARY INN HISTORIC DISTRICT
ALABAM CABIN
CLALLAM COUNTY, WA

11 of 16



'99 128

ROSEMARY INN HISTORIC DISTRICT
ROCK-A-BYE CABIN
CLALLAM COUNTY, WA
12 of 16



'99 128

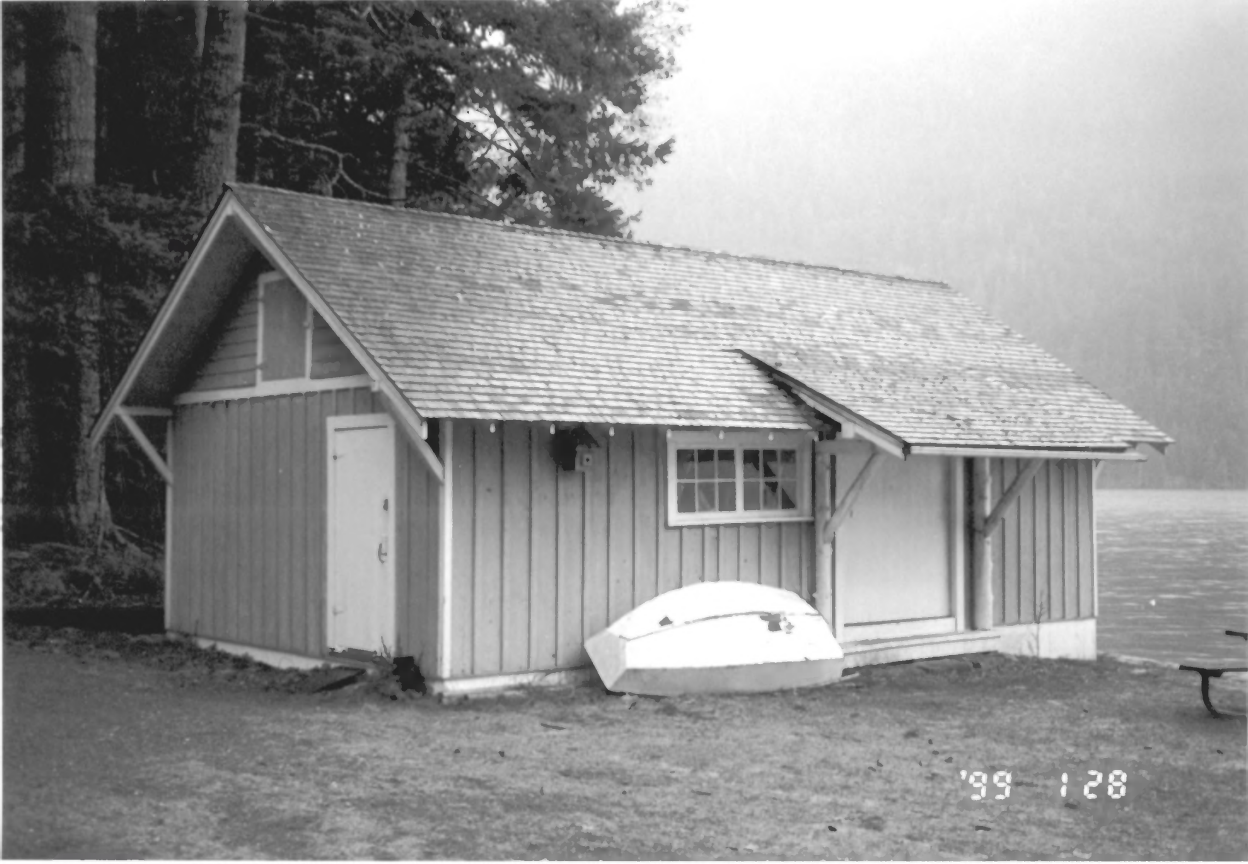
ROSEMARY INN HISTORIC DISTRICT
DARDANELLA CABIN
CLALLAM COUNTY, WA

13 of 16



ROSEMARY INN HISTORIC DISTRICT
FIREPLACE SHELTER
CLALLAM COUNTY, WA

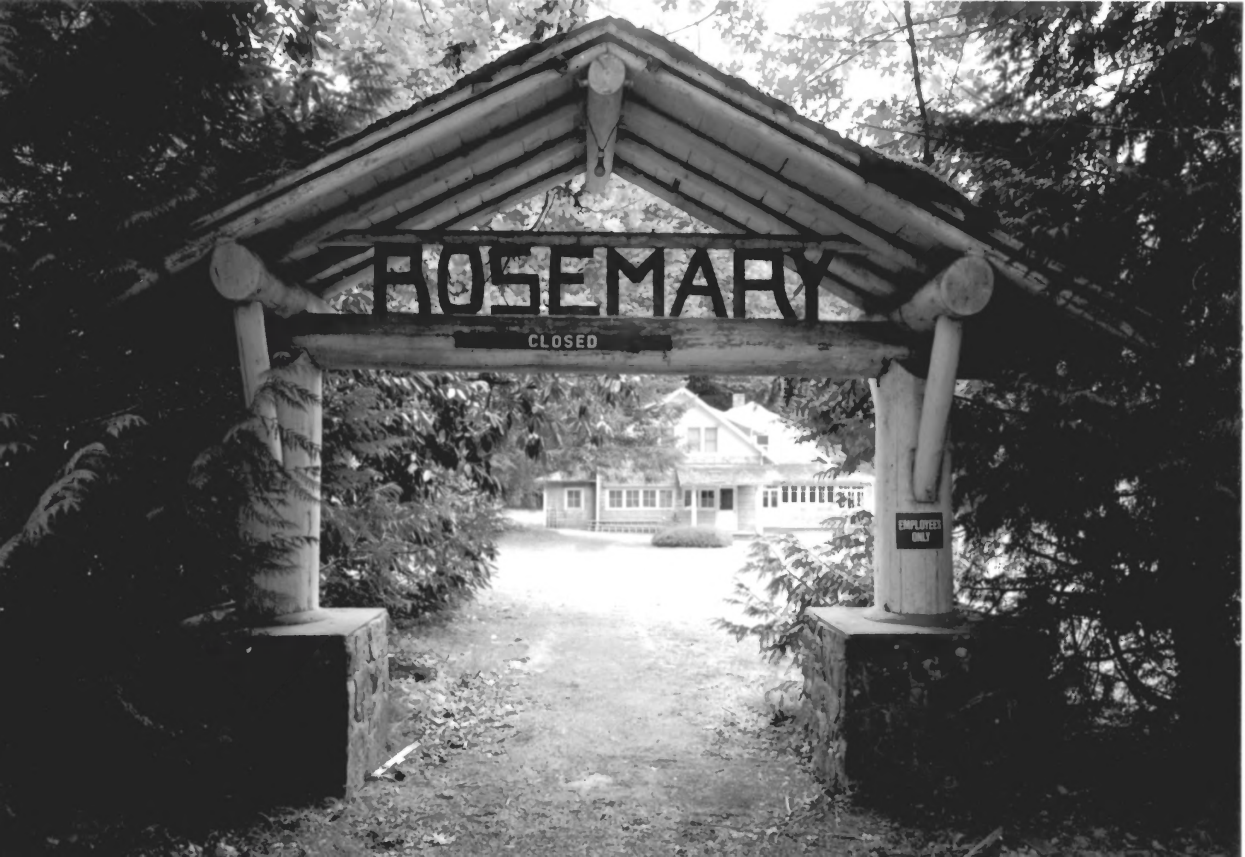
14 of 16



'99 128

ROSEMARY INN HISTORIC DISTRICT
BOAT HOUSE
CLALLAM COUNTY, WA

15 of 16



ROSEMARY

CLOSED

EMPLOYEES
ONLY

ROSEMARY INN HISTORIC DISTRICT
GATE
CLALLAM COUNTY, WA

16 of 16