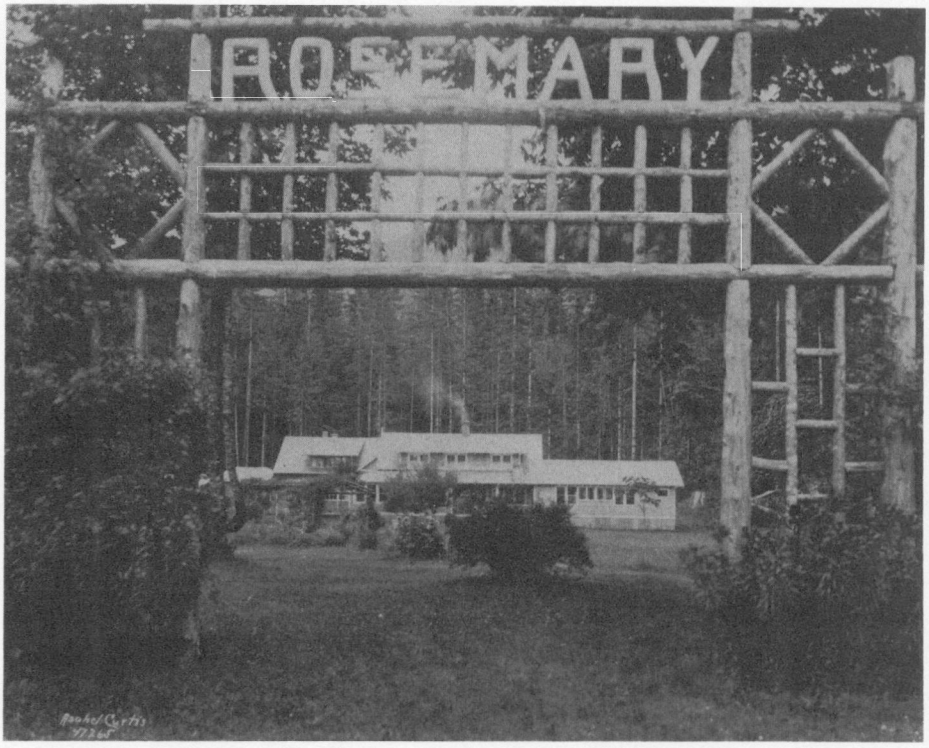
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ROSEMARY INN: A HISTORIC LANDSCAPE



OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK

ROSEMARY INN: A HISTORIC LANDSCAPE
OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK

Renee L. Freier
University of Washington
Professor David Streatfield
Spring Quarter 1987

Cover Photograph. Rosemary Inn as seen from the lake front through Rosemary gate. 1924 by Ashel Curtis. Washington State Historical Society.

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ROSEMARY INN - OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK

Located on Barnes Point along the south shore of Lake Crescent, Rosemary Inn sits in the middle of what is becomming a very active corner of Olympic National Park on the Olympic Peninsula, Washington. Recognizing that the recent historic pattern of Barnes Point was one of high human use and its accompanying culture, the National Park Service plans to concentrate the greatest development in this section of the 12 mile long lake. At present Barnes Point accomodates a number of uses including the newly rebuilt Storm King Ranger Station, a boat landing, ranger and private residential areas, a number of day use and parking areas, and Lake Crescent Lodge (with future plans for expansion). Lake Crescent Lodge is located directly to the west of Rosemary and to the east are private cottages (inholdings) and park service residences. Immediately to the south is a densely wooded tract of land which buffers old Highway 101 from view and sound.

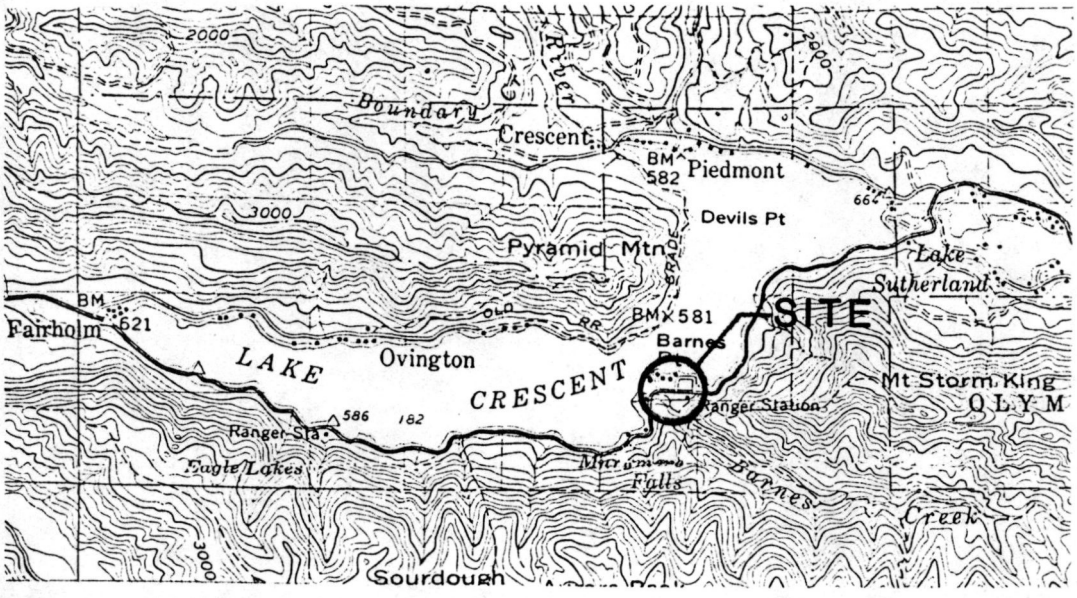


Figure 1. Location of Barnes Point on Lake Crescent, Olympic National Park

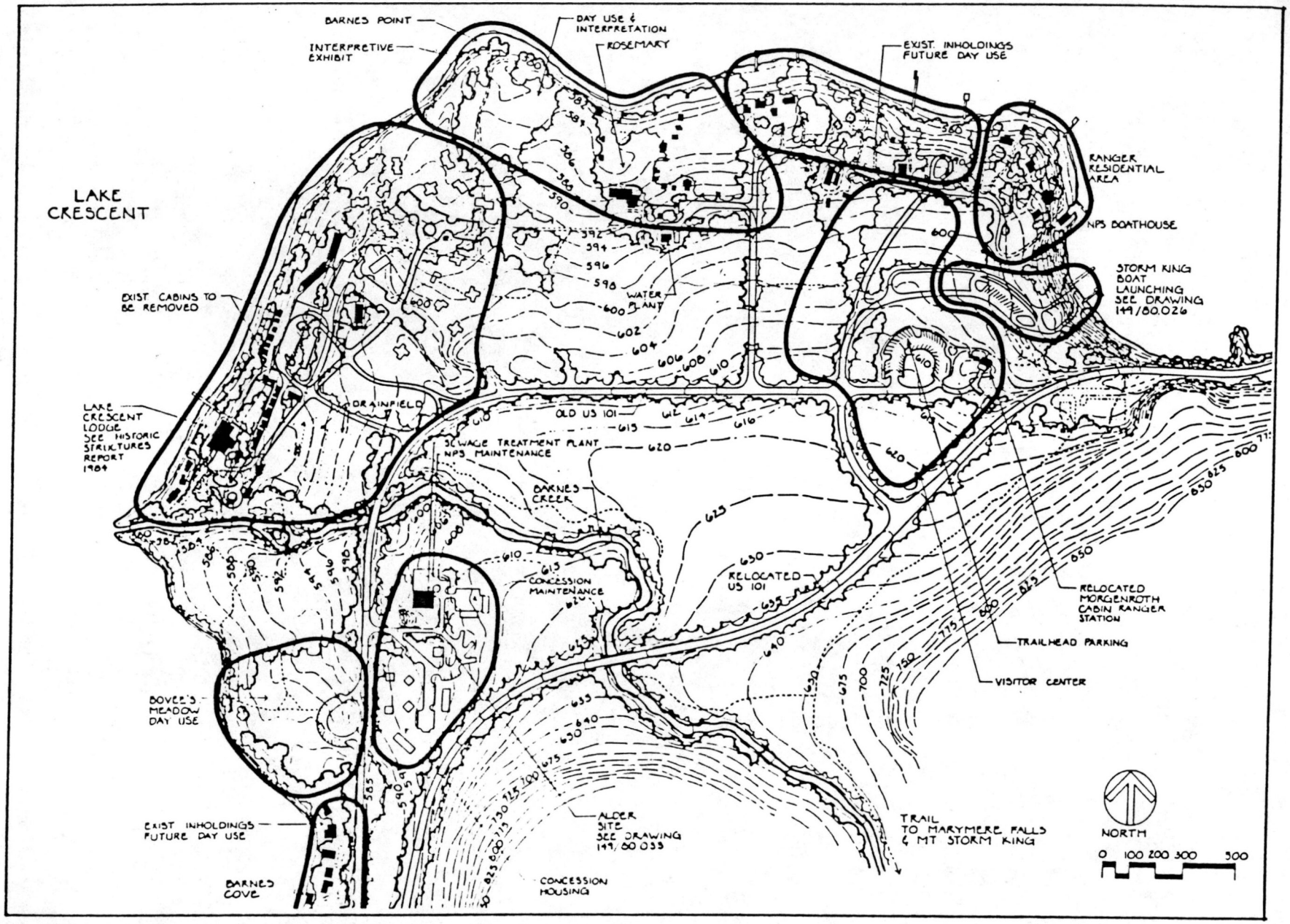


Figure 2. Barnes Point Masterplan Alternative D-1 map repreinted from Historic Structures Report, Rosemary Inn , August 1986.

A BRIEF HISTORY

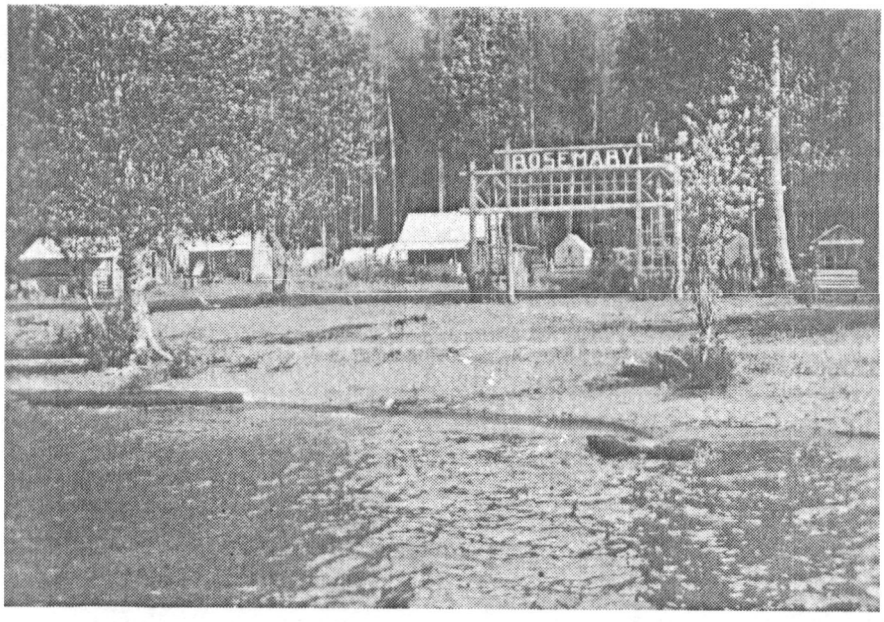
Rosemary Inn: A Brief History

Rosemary Inn, on the south side of Lake Crescent, Olympic National Park, 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.(1) Rosemary Inn was a family establishment and Rose Littleton's cooking and family style dining were the main attraction. In the early nineteen-teens Rose Littleton purchased a 15 acre tract from Paul Barnes (name-sake of Barnes Point) 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 (2); Littleton donated her personal property for operating Rosemary directly to the new concessionaires, National Park Concessions, Inc. (3) National Parks Concessions (NPC) operated the restaurant until 1951, when it acquired the contract for nearby Lake Crescent Lodge (formerly Singer's Tavern). From 1951 until 1986 Rosemary Inn and its surrounding cabins were used by National Parks Concessions as employee housing.

Originally Rosemary Inn was referred to as Rosemary "Camp" because it had very few permanent structures; guests were accomodated in platform tents 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 meadow clearing. The main lodge was set back opposite to and facing the lake, commanding a view of the entire complex. Over the years



Photograph 2. Rosemary Camp c. 1915 showing diagonal path across clearing and and vegtable garden with tent structures, boathouse and lakefront "Rosemary" gate.

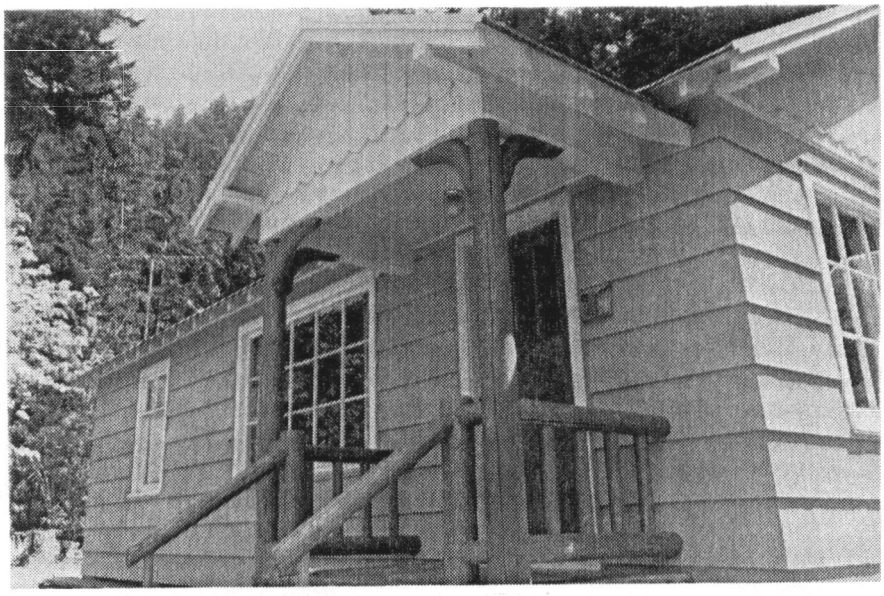


Photograph 3. Rosemary camp viewed from lake, c. 1915. The tent structures begin to be replaced by permanent cabins.

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.(4) Craftsman John Daum, brother to Mary Daum, designed and built these cottages and the Inn. Daum is also credited with the construction of the lawn and interior furnishings. Owing to the its remote location, Daum used materials which were readily available on the site.(5) 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. In the late 1940's or early 1950's, after the operation of Rosemary Inn was turned over to National Park Concessions, Inc., John Daum built a summer home on Barne's Cove on Lake Crescent for himself and his sister Mary. This cabin, now owned by the Daums' neice (the O'Mara Family) is an excellent example of John Daum's craftmanship. The cabin's interior and exterior furnishings, a number of knick-knacks, including souvenirs from Rosemary Inn, as well as the cabin itself demonstrate his use of indigenous material, expecially wood.

Ground and Garden Features

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(6). The stroll garden, complete with rustic log trellisses and other vine covered structures, cut a diagonal path across



Photograph 4. Detail of the Omara Family cabin in Barnes Cove. An example of John Daum's craftsmanship. Renee L. Freier 1987.



Photograph 5. A souvenier from Rosemary Inn at the O'Mara Family cabin in Barnes Cove. Renee L. Freier 1987.

the open lawn connecting the south eastern 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 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 two stone fountains, 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" on the east side of the clearing (this area has recently been recleared creating an open area). A photograph dating from 1924 by Ashel Curtis shows a long wooden "porch type" swing hanging from two big leaf maples behind the cottage "Summerie". Mrs. Kathrine Flaherty, daughter of Olympic Forest Ranger Chris Morganroth and an employee at Rosemary in 1934, recalls 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 swing very similiar to this can be found at the cabin John Daum built on Barnes Cove. A dinner bell located off of the kitchen porch also appears in later (1950's) photographs and was recalled by Mrs. Flaherty as being there when she worked at Rosemary Inn in the early 1930's.(7)

Vegetation

Most of the vegetation which was found on the grounds of the Rosemary complex is non native to the Olympic Peninsula. The Historic Base Site Map for Rosemary Inn compiled in 1983 (8) was derived from historic

photographs and remnants. It identifies a number of ornamantal trees and shrubs and has been further refined and is presented as Alternative One. A 1915 Port Angeles newspaper article gives a list of flower show entries that may be taken as typifying the flower species popular at the opening of Rosemary Camp.(9) A list of likely perennials was made from the interview with Katherine Flaherty (see List A). A Rosemary Inn Pamphlet dating possibly from 1926* states that each cabin had "trees and flowers of its own - rosemary, poppies, roses, and daisies." A poppy "remnant" can be found growing on the s.w. corner of the cabin "Alabam". The exact sources for the various perenials and ornamental shrubs are not known. No nurseries were listed in the Port Angeles City Directory in 1923 (the oldest available city directory in the Port Angeles Library). Most of the plant material quite possibly came from surrounding resorts, private gardens and orchards. A remnant apple orchard can be found on the east end of the lake at Piedmont and it is quite possible that the apple trees found on the site were grafted from these trees.(10)

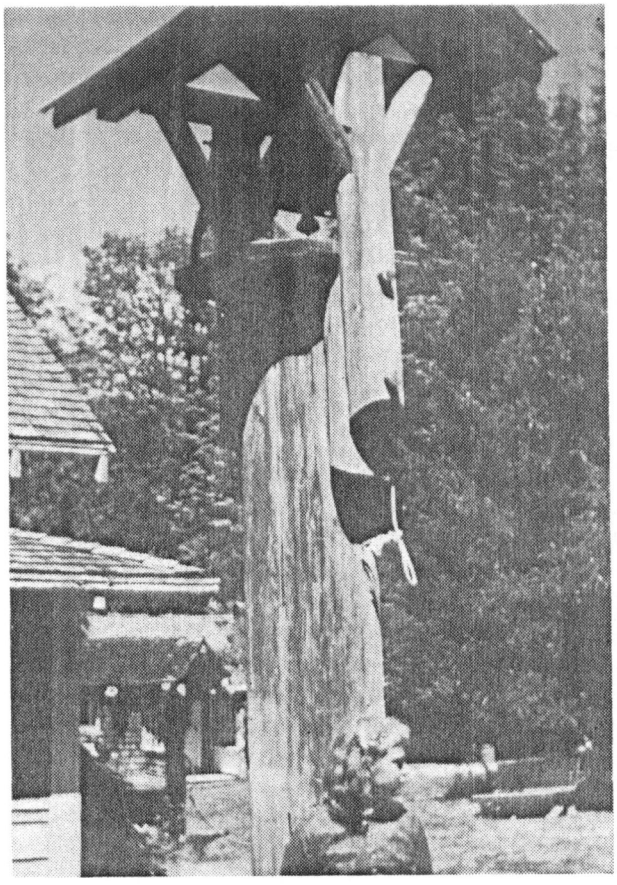
Entrances to Rosemary

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

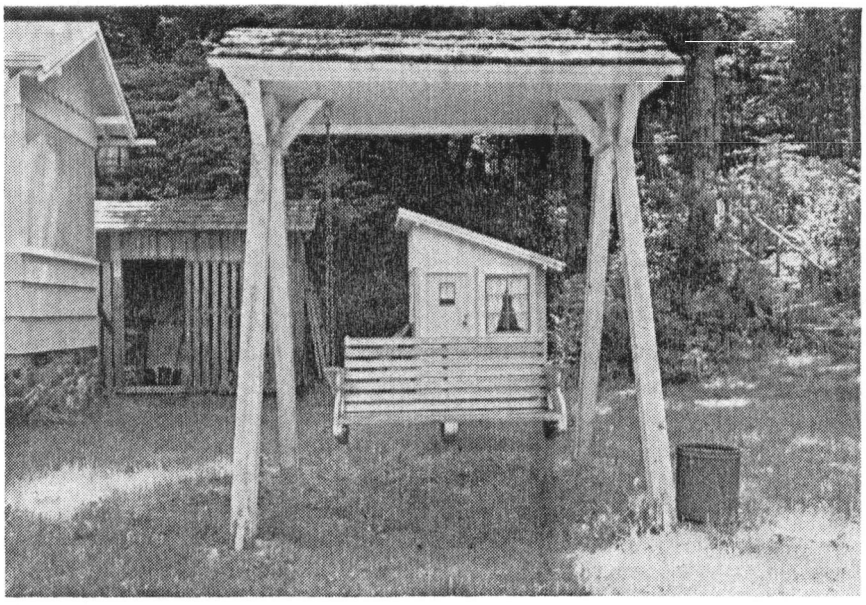
*Possibly later; The Historical Structures Report for Rosemary dates the pamphlet c. 1926, although some of the vegetation, when compared to vegetation in photographs taken by Ashel Curtis in 1924, appears to be too well developed.



Photograph 6. Stone fountain remnant. Drew Rocker, NPS 1985.



Photograph 8. Rustic bell tower. Katherine Flaherty 1959.



Photograph 7. Swing at the O'Mara Family cabin in Barnes Cove. Renee L. Freier 1987.

PREMIUM LIST AND RULES FOR FLOWER SHOW

To Be Held in Court House Rotunda Monday, June 14, 1915.

Most perfect red rose, silver deposit sugar and creamer by Schaible & Hutchinson.

Most perfect rose, any variety, Haviland mayonnaise server, Willson Hardware Co.

Best cream rose, hand made doily, by Mrs. Lillian Wright.

Largest rose, any variety, one year's subscription to the Olympic-Leader.

Most perfect single rose, one year's subscription to Free Press, C. S. Dale.

Most perfect white rose bud, bon bon dish, Mrs. Minnie Troy.

Most perfect yellow rose bud, gold bracelet, J. L. Coffey.

Most perfect pink rose bud, fountain pen, Fry, the Druggist.

Best six Frau Karl Druschki, electric iron by Pegram & Stephenson.

Most perfect red rose bud, leather music roll, Fisher's Pharmacy.

Bouquet of 12 best white roses, 2 lb. Chase & Sanborn's coffee, Olympic Cash Grocery.

Bouquet of 12 best yellow roses, 1 lb. Lipton's Tea, Henson's Grocery.

Bouquet of 12 best pink roses, 1 can Hill's coffee, Jeffrey's Cash Store.

Bouquet of 12 best red roses, 2 lb. can coffee, Port Angeles Grocery.

Greatest and best display of roses, 1st prize, 10 lbs. roast beef, Beck's Meat & Sausage Company, 2nd prize, 10 lb. salmon, Harry Stiles.

Best collection peonies, 1st prize, pair long kid gloves, Phelps Dry Goods Co., 2nd prize, $1 worth of tickets to Dream Theater.

Six largest pansies, 1 pair ladies Holeproof silk hose, Toggery.

Pansies, greatest variety, first prize, $1.50 in trade at Merrill's Grocery, 2nd prize, $1 in tickets to Star Theater, 3rd prize, box candy, McGoff's.

Bouquet of old-fashioned flowers, greatest variety, 1st prize, aluminum sauce pan, Brewster's, 2nd prize, hand-painted plate, Herron Co.

Nasturtiums, greatest variety, 1st, box Nyall's stationery, Mathewson's, 2nd, cake, Palace Bakery.

Carnations, largest, vase, Owl Drug Store.

Carnations, greatest variety, 1st, box candy, Erickson Candy Company, 2nd, jardiniere, Gutenberg Hardware Company.

Best Chinese pinks, 2 pair silk hose, Stakemiller.

Garden pinks, gold hair pin and chain, Dr. Warner.

Sweet peas, 1st, 1 year's subscription to Tribune-Times, 2nd, tea-pot, Christopherson & Co., 3rd, 1 dozen handkerchiefs, Peoples' Store.

Best Clematis, 5 lb. roast of pork, Angeles Meat Market.

Best bouquet containing greatest variety of roses, 1st, $2 from Peoples' Wharf Co., 2nd, leg of mutton, Fitzgerald's Meat Market, 3rd, pair auto glasses, Dr. Warner.

Best poppies entered by boy under 12 years, necktie, by Filion Bros.

Best marigolds entered by girl under 12 years, 6 sheets music, Peninsula Piano Co.

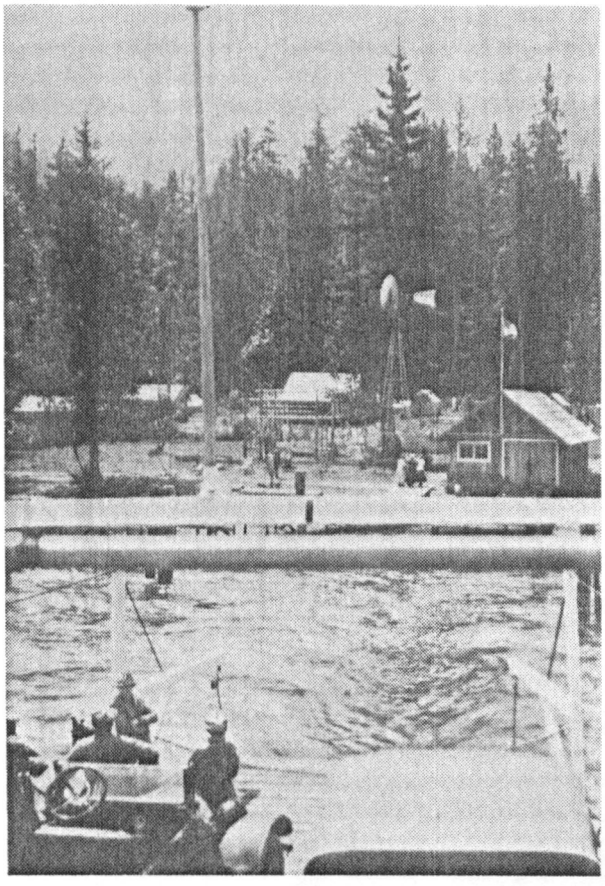
Best 6 Caroline Testout, $2 in trade, Muck, the Tailor.

Best 6 Pink LaFrance, carving set, Harrington's.

Best 6 Gen. McArthur, linen luncheon set, Miss Nason.

Any named variety of roses, 1st prize, $1, 2nd, 50c.

Photocopy of 1915 newpaper article anouncing flower show entrance catogories. Port Angeles Olympic Leader, June 11, 1915.



Photograph 9. Approach to Rosemary Camp from Lake Crescent on the Ferry Storm King, c.1915. Clallam Co. Museum collection.

List A. **Possible flowers and shrubs compiled from interview with K. Flaherty and possible native substitutes**

Common Name	Scientific Name	Native Substitutes
SHRUBS		
Honeysuckle (on "Honeysuckle" cabin, on windmill, and trellis)*	Lonicera sp.	L. ciliosa and L. hispidula
Weigela	Weigela sp.	Ribes sanguineum
Climbing Roses (Cecil Bruner)	Rosa sp.	no native climbing rose
PERENNIALS/ANNUALS		
Bearded Iris	Iris sp.	Iris tenax
Oriental Poppies	Papaver sp.	non-natives only
Forget-me-nots	Myosotis sp.	" " "
Larks spur	Consolida ambigua	" " "
Columbine?	Aquilegia sp.	A. formosa
Fox Glove	Digitalis sp.	non-natives only
Wild Snapdragons	Antirrhinum majus	" " "
Wild Batchelor Buttons	Centaurea cyanus	" " "
Phlox	Phlox sp.	P. diffusa and (both P. hendersonii alpine)
Lupine	Lupinus sp.	Lupinus albicaulis, L. bicolor L. latifolius var latifolius, L. lepidus, L. microcarpus, L. polyphyllus, and L. rivularis
Sweet Peas - strung near veg. garden	Lathyrus odoratus	Lathyrus japonicus, L. littoralis, L. polyphyllus
Shasta Dasies	Chrysanthemum maximum	Erigeron and Aster spp.
Holly hocks		non-natives only
Sweet Rocket	Hesperis matronalis	" " "
Mullein	Lycernis sp.	" " "

*Kathrine Flaherty has cuttings from orginal honeysuckle taken from RML.

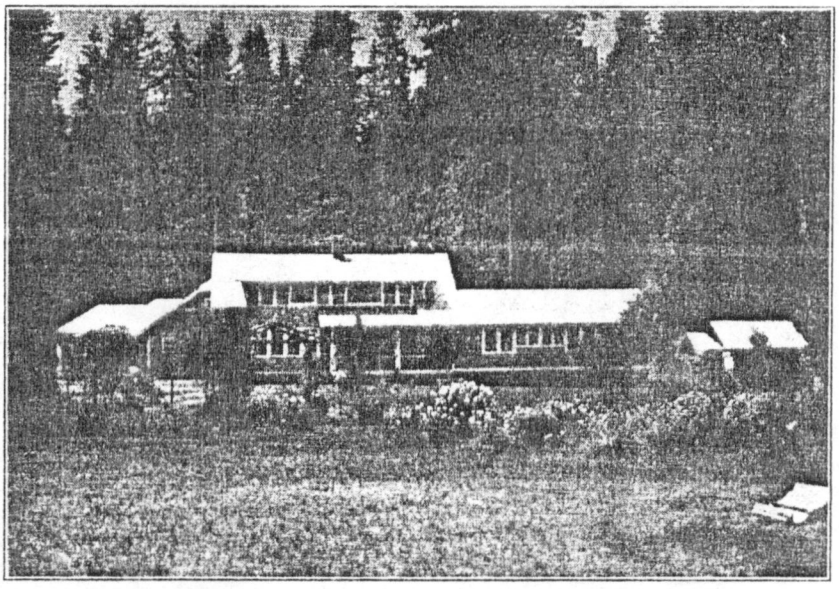
Marjory ,which was constructed in 1914, and the Storm King, launched in 1915(11). After traveling the Olympic Highway from Port Angeles the visitor could pick up a ferry at East Beach and be transported to the various lake resorts. To take advantage of this lakefront arrival and to announce the resort 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 earlier 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 was altered considerably. 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. A 1923 *Yellow Pages* advertisement of Rosemary Inn claims that "Beautiful Lake Crescent" may be "reached by Olympic Highway " with a "Garage in Connection".(12) The open front garage, holding 10 car spaces, was located against the forest just south east of the parking entrance gate. At some unknown time both gates were taken down and the existing, bulkier entrance gate was erected at the parking lot entrance. The lettering of this new gate was constructed from the fragments of the gate by the lake.

ROSEMARY INN

ON THE SHORES OF

BEAUTIFUL LAKE CRESCENT

Reached by Olympic Highway
Garage in Connection



OPEN ALL THE YEAR

OUR RANCH SUPPLIES OUR TABLE

Where Scenic View is Unsurpassed
and
Real Hospitality Awaits You

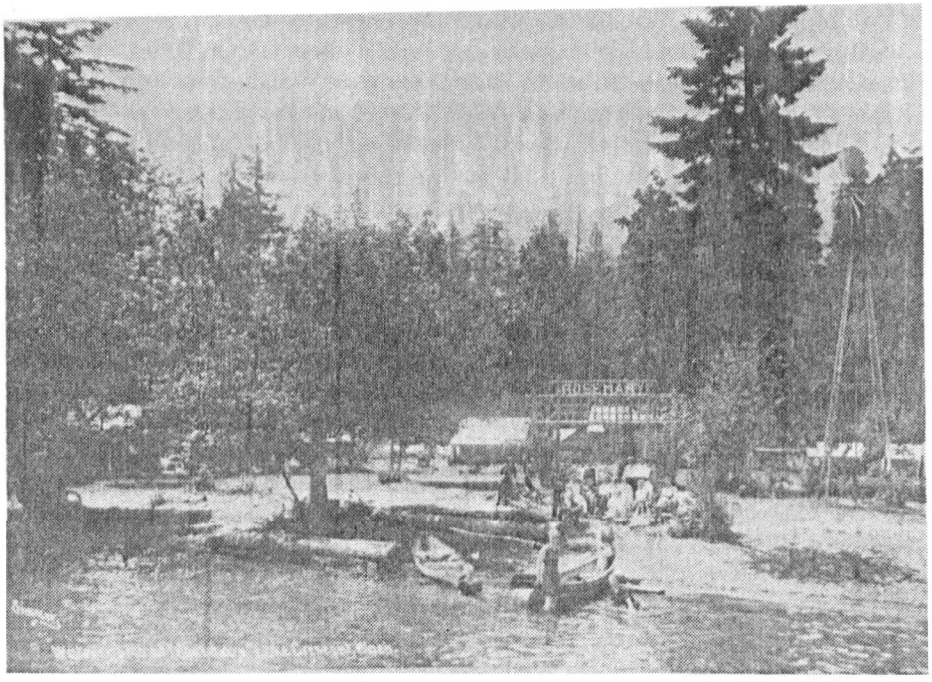
R. E. LITTLETON
Telephone Long Distance

Star Route No. 1 **Port Angeles**

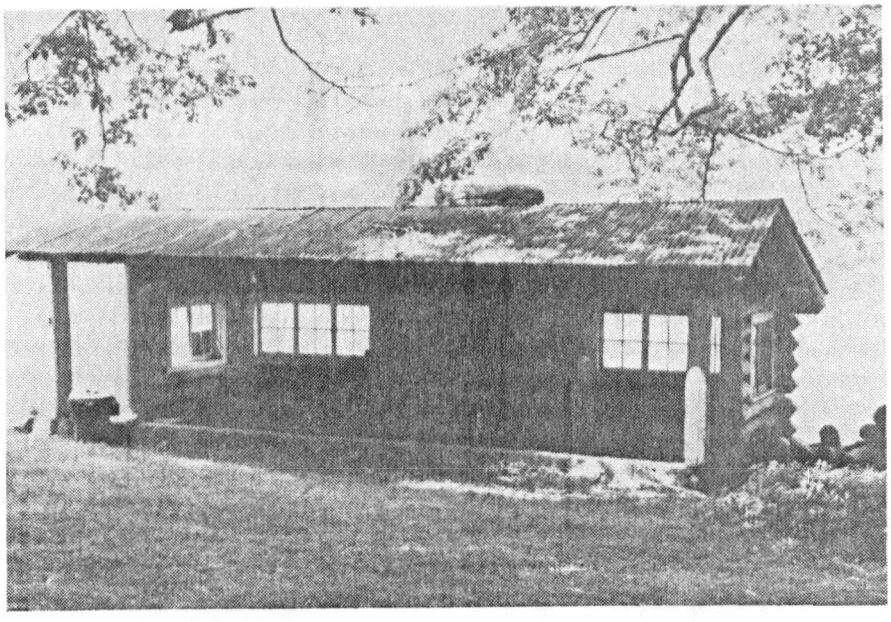
Yellow Pages advertisement. Port Angeles City Directory, R.L. Rolk & Co.'s 1923.

Once the waterfront was no longer used as the entrance to Rosemary Inn a fireplace structure was built on the beach (exact date is unknown).(13) The structure was used for evening gatherings of story telling and campfires. In addition a number of other family oriented activites were provided at Rosemary. These activities included: swimming, croquet, tennis, relaxing on lawn chairs or in the swing, and boating (canoes are found in earlier photographs and rowboats are mentioned in the Rosemary Inn pamphlet as being free to guests).(14)

Rosemary's 'heyday' began with the completion of the new highway in the early 20's and lasted until the Depression.(15) The Great Depression severely reduced tourism to Lake Crescent. In the 1930's most registered guests used the lodge as a place to stop while traveling across the Olympic Peninsula and Rosemary no longer seen as a point of destination as it was originally intended to be. After 1942 when the Inn operation was sold to National Park Concessions the lodge was used only for serving meals and then in 1951 until 1986 as housing for the number of seasonal employees who worked at Lake Crescent Lodge.



Photograph 10. Watersports at Rosemary. Simmer Studio. Pioneer Memorial Museum collection, ONP.



Photograph 11. Fireplace structure, "Inglenook", as seen today. National Park Service collection.

SITE ANALYSIS

Rosmary Inn Site Analysis

April 28, 1987

The Site

The Rosemary Inn complex is set within a clearing cut out of the dense mixed forest typical of Olympic Peninsula forests. It is fortunately well buffered from the activities which surround it. The clearing consists of a meadow or open lawn which once displayed Rose Littleton's diagonal stroll garden and a small beach. Only seven of the original fifteen acres purchased by Rose Littleton in 1914 were included in the nomination of the Inn to the National Register of Historic Places. The historic site boundaries are set by the lake to the north and by the forest edge to the south, east and west. The Rosemary gate on the east side has been seen as the entrance to this core although it is recommended here that the historic core include the driveway entrance and the edge of the forest surrounding the entire site.

The Rosemary complex can be divided into a number of subspaces which are created by vegetation and structure location. (Diagram 1) The open lawn or meadow area (a) is the most obvious and distinctive space. From this area almost the entire complex and its buildings can be viewed. Secondary subspaces include the beach (b_1 and b_2), both east and west of the fireplace structure, the area behind "Summerie" cabin (c), the old tennis court site (d), the entrance area (e), the service area behind the main lodge (f), and the parking lot (g).

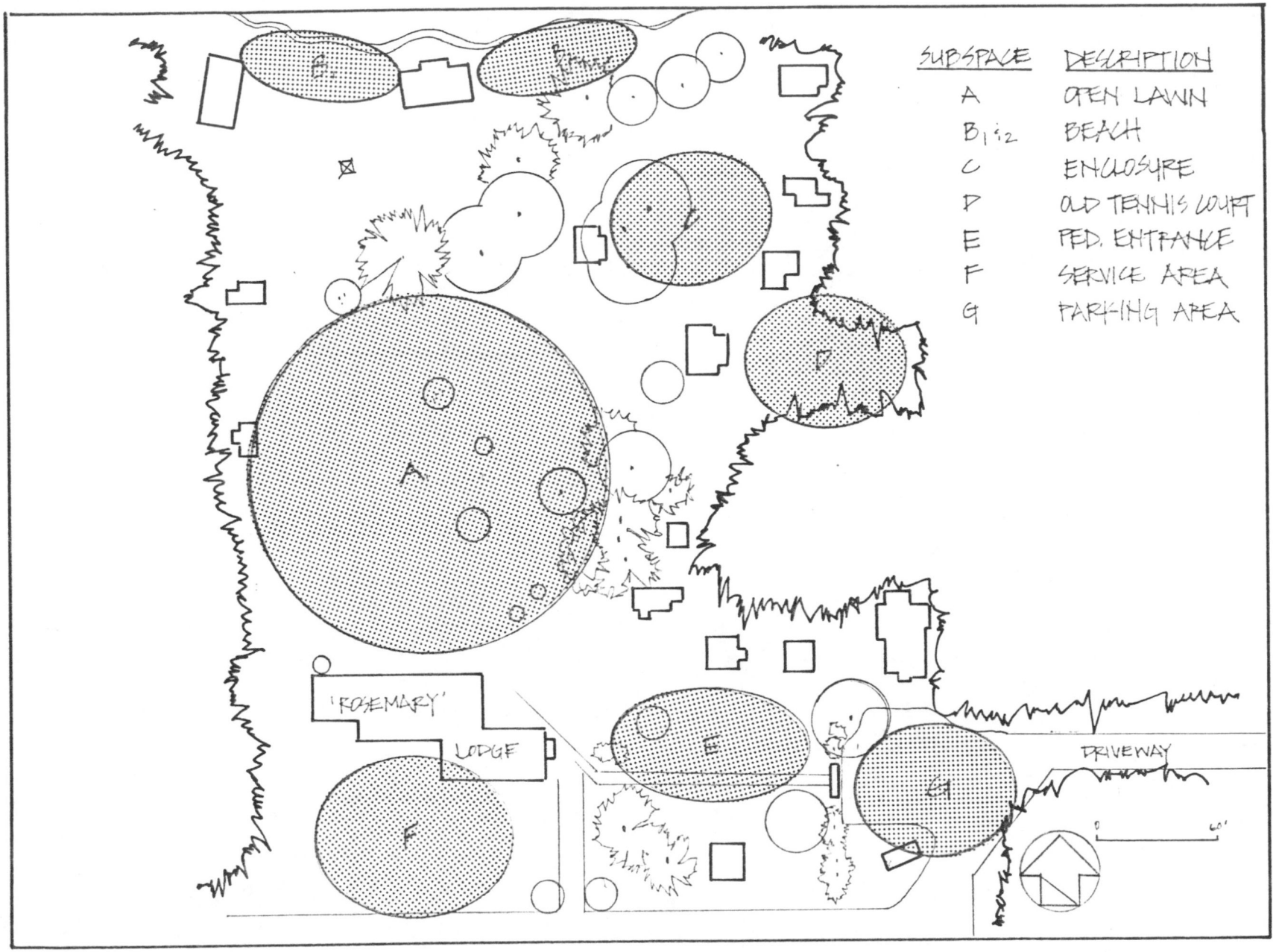


Figure 3. Subspaces within Rosemary Complex.

In spite of the several decades of neglect and seasonal use by the NPC employees the integrity of the Rosemary Inn complex is surprisingly intact. Perhaps it is this minimal use and disinterest that has allowed much of its original character to remain in place. The original building patterns and site layout are still evident, with the main lodge placed at the south end of the original clearing opposite the beach and the various small cottages tucked along the east and west edges. However all the out-buildings, other than the boathouse and fireplace structure, are no longer in existance. The foundation to the cold storage structure used for storing the resort's food is found approximately 75' back into the woods behind the main lodge.

A water treatment building exists just off to the south east of the site (but in full view) and is accessed through the parking area. This structure does not integrate well into the site and should be screened by some sort of vegetative buffer. Two well heads, located just outside of the gate in the parking area, are corraled-off by low wooden railings and also need some sort of visual buffer.

Work has recently been completed cutting back the encroaching forest behind the remaining cottages. This action was taken to prevent further deterioration caused by the excessive wet conditions of the dense surrounding forest. Trees have also been cleared from the old hard rolled tennis court area and the beach was cleared of a number of alders which now make the eastern portion of the beach much more accessible. The 27' high windmill has recently been restored and the entangled vegetation has

EXISTING ORNAMENTAL VEGETATION FOUND ON ROSEMARY GROUNDS
List B

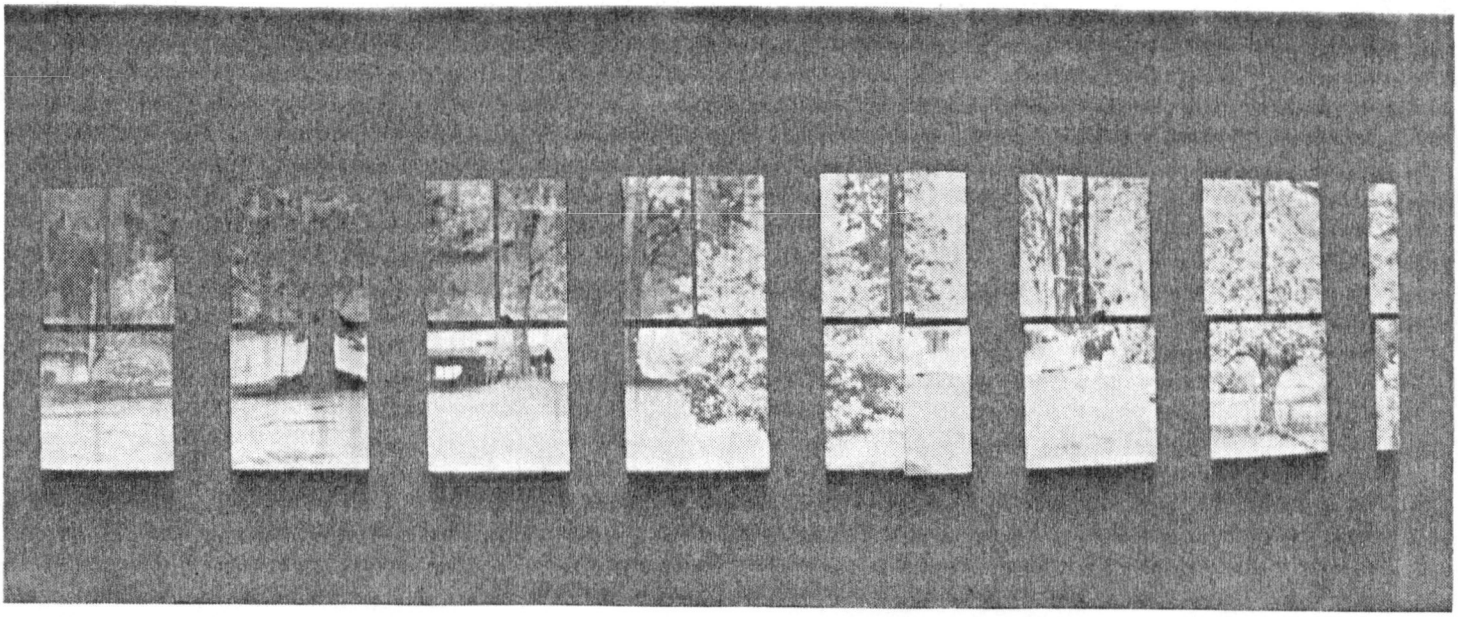
Scientific Name	Common Name	Location	Condition
Cotoneaster horizontalis	Rock Cotoneaster and Dardanella & in front of Rockabye	between Rockabye	very good
Erica sp.	Heath	Entrance walkway	good
Hypericum calycinum	St. Johnswort wall	overgrowing planter	very good
Ilex aquifolium	English Holly (female)	front yard	very good (20' +)
Kolkwitzia amabilis	Beautybush	" "	poor (8-9')
Laburnum anagyroides	Golden Chain Tree	" "	good (20')
Malus spp (3)	Domestic Apple Trees	(2) both sides of service road	moss covered but alive
	(1) front yard	fair (large)	
Philadelphus sp(2)	Mockorange	(1) east of lodge	good (8')
	(1) front yard	poor (6')	
Prunus laurocerasus(2)	Common Laurel	(1)west side of "Redwing"	very good (15')
		(1)west side of entrance gate	very good (25')
Rhododendron sp	Native Azalea	in front of Rockabye	very good (shrubby)
Syringa vulgaris(2)	Common Lilac	front yard (both)	fair-moss covered (7')
Taxus baccatta 'fastigiata'	Irish Yew	against front of main lodge (west)	good (-25')

been removed. Evidence of the original diagonal stroll garden still remains. A list of the existing ornamentals and their relative condition is found below (List B). Two stone and concrete fountain bases and a remnant of the stone sundial can be found within the open meadow area. A low stone "wall" has been found underneath an overgrowth of St. John's wort just west of "Wren" cabin. The area which it encompasses appears to have been a raised planter bed at one time.

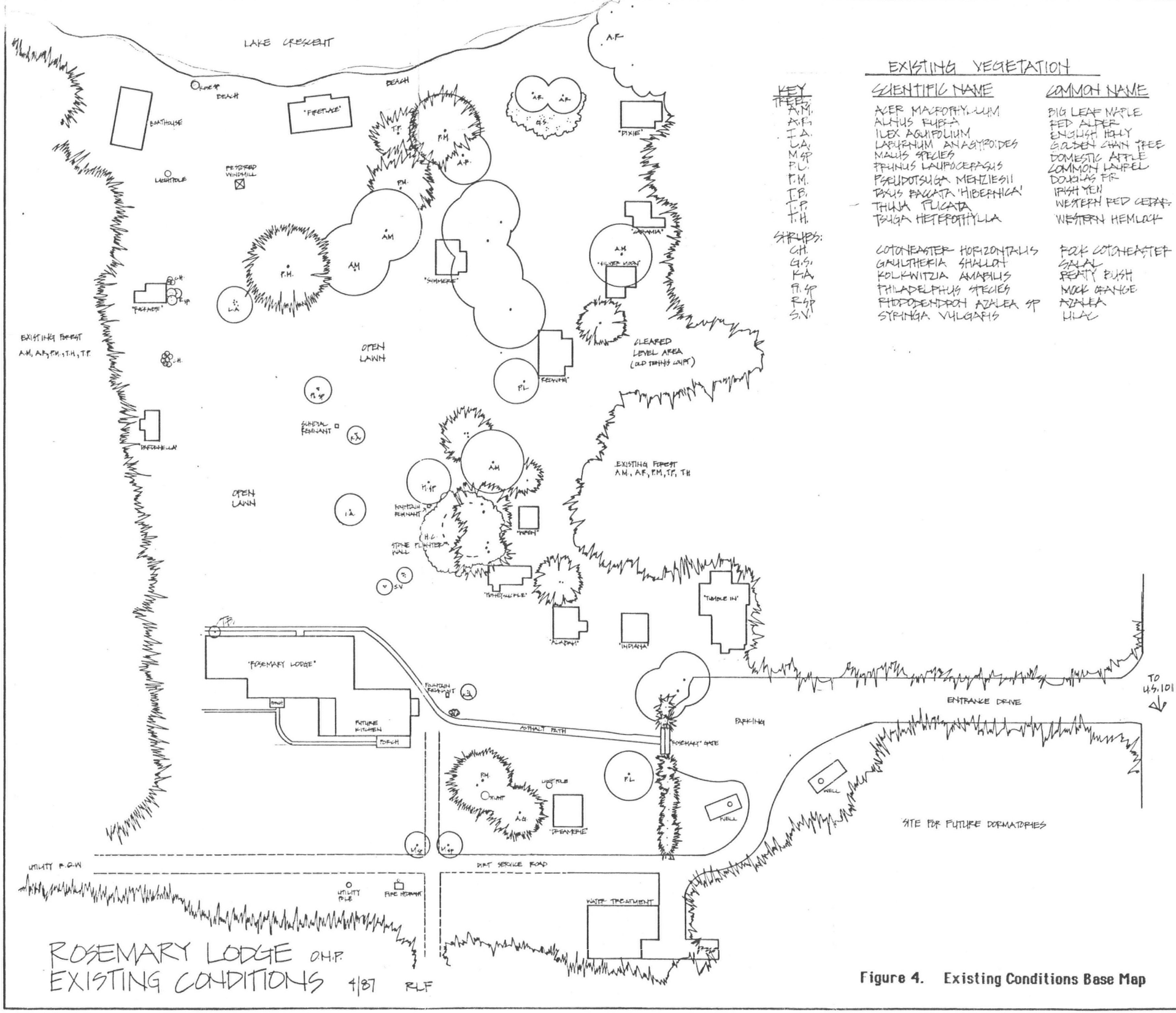
Circulation

Access to the site is possible from three locations. The main entrance is from the parking area, the same location as the original auto entrance. The visitor arriving by car enters via a narrow driveway from the secondary road which leads from Highway 101. At the end of the driveway is the Rosemary gate, beyond this point the site is entered by foot. Parked cars line up at this entrance gate and a narrow foot path leads onto the grounds. Two other entrances are foot trails which lead to and from neighboring Lake Crescent Lodge to the west of the site. One path follows an existing utility right-of-way which runs along behind the lodge on the far south edge of the site. This path is the more direct of the two and is used primarily by NPC employees and lost tourists. The second path follows the lake shore and is the more scenic of the two. This path ends behind the boathouse . This adds to a sense of surprise when the visitor turns the tight corner around the boathouse structure to find a wide open meadow defined by scattered cabins along its edge. The circulation within the clearing is somewhat random across the open space and between cabins.

The diagonal garden path no longer exists although the general east to west pattern is still the most obvious from the lake shore to the parking gate entrance. A narrow ashphalt path connects the main lodge to the parking area and runs along the front of the lodge. A dirt service road runs some fifty feet behind the lodge.



Photograph 12. The view out to the grounds from the lodge dining room. Renee L. Freier, 1987.



KEY

TREES:
A.M.
A.F.
I.A.
L.A.
M.SP.
P.U.
F.M.
T.B.
T.P.
T.H.

SHRUBS:
C.H.
G.S.
K.A.
PH. SP.
R.SP.
S.V.

EXISTING VEGETATION

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
ACER MACROPHYLLUM	BIG LEAF MAPLE
ALNUS RUBRA	RED ALDER
ILEX AQUIFOLIUM	ENGLISH HOLLY
LABURNUM ANAGYROIDES	GOLDEN CHAIN TREE
MALUS SPECIES	DOMESTIC APPLE
PRUNUS LAUROCERASUS	COMMON LAUREL
PSEUDOTSUGA MENZIESII	DOUGLAS FIR
TAXUS BACCATA 'HIBERNICA'	IRISH YEW
THUJA PLICATA	WESTERN RED CEDAR
TSUGA HETEROPHYLLA	WESTERN HEMLOCK
COTONEASTER HORIZONTALIS	ROCK COTONEASTER
GAULTHERIA SHALLON	SALAL
KOLKWITZIA AMABILIS	BEAUTY BUSH
PHILADELPHUS SPECIES	MOCK ORANGE
RHODODENDRON AZALEA SP	AZALEA
SYRINGA VULGARIS	LILAC

Figure 4. Existing Conditions Base Map

ELEMENTS TO PRESERVE

Elements to Preserve

Rosemary Inn is on the National Register of Historic Places (entered in 1979). An excellent statement of the significancy of the Rosemary site was included in The Historic Structures Report written by Andrew C. Rocker and Hank Florence. (15) The main points are listed here.

The buildings and landscape of Rosemary Inn possess integrity of:

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

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

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

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

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

It is important to recognize these features of Rosemary and work to preserve its historic integrity. Specific features on and around the historic core which are important to its character are as follows.

A. Maintain the secluded nature of the complex

B. Preserve the nature of the open meadow in contrast to the surrounding dense mixed forest.

C. Maintain all existing remnants of the garden and vegetation including:

1. The random pattern and palcement of ornamental species
2. Low stone wall of planter bed near "Wren" cottage
3. Stone fountains and sudial
4. Remaining ornamental vegetation if condition is acceptable* (see existing vegetation list)
5. The diagonal nature of the original path

D. Preserve the small scale and organization of the architectural structures on **and around** the site.

E. Preserve the islolated sense and high visual quality of the automobile entrance along the narrow forested driveway leading to the site.

*Two malus spp. exist on the south end of the site along the service road. These trees are in poor condition due to their old age and that they are extremely overgrown with moss. Their trunks, though, are completely covered with woodpecker holes and would provide for a good learning tool for nature courses that may be held at the lodge.

ROSEMARY'S NEW USE

Rosemary Inn - New Use

As of spring 1987 Rosemary Inn is being seriously considered as a site to locate the Olympic Institute, an extension of the Yosemite Institute, which will offer educational field seminars. The Rosemary complex will be used as a campus for adult education (summer months) and as a school camp during the school year (september - may). The courses held will include natural and cultural history of Olympic National Park and will use Rosemary as a base for these seminars.

As far as is known now the new uses of the structures will be as follows:

Rosemary Lodge

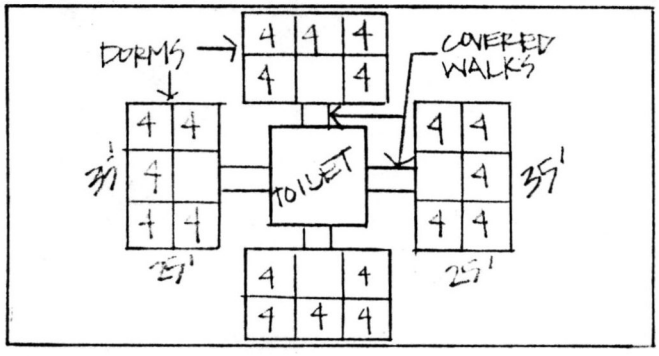
*First Floor -
- Cooking facilities
- Meeting space
- Restrooms
- Interpretation center

*Second Floor -
- Yosemite Institute and Field Seminar offices

Cottages *Institute employee housing

New Dormatories *to house 70 - 100 students Architect: Tim Haley

The plans are to build the dorms to the south east of the site just south of the driveway and parking area. Plans are to construct two to four individual dorms with a central restroom structure within a new clearing. Tentative plans have been considered and are diagramed below.



First thoughts on new dormatory layout
by project architect Tim Haley. 4/87

With the new use being primarily for educational purposes historic Rosemary will have to accomodate new use patterns while at the same time its historic character as a resort should be preserved. As a camp for school age children use will be much mor intensive than was experienced in the 20's and 30's as a family wilderness, yet civilized, retreat. New, more group oriented, activities will need to be accomodated for on and near the site. These may include:

1. Fire ring
2. Group game space for volley ball, frisbee, catch
3. Swimming and boating

New structures such as a shop, a dock, or a game house may need to be added to accomodate the various activities.

INTRODUCTION TO ALTERNATIVE PROPOSALS

ALTERNATIVE PROPOSALS

Introduction

Two alternatives for the restoration of the Rosemary Inn complex have been developed. Each contains recommendations specific to their intent but at the same time incorporates a number of the same ideas. Alternative One attempts to restore Rosemary's grounds, landscaped garden, and recreational uses to reflect its most developed state. Through direct representation, this alternative would provide the visitor with the most realistic image of how the entire complex looked and functioned during its days as a wilderness resort in the 1920's and 30's. Alternative Two reestablishes much of the essential qualities of the Rosemary landscape through a partial and selective restoration of significant elements and style. This alternative calls for participation on the part of the visitor encouraging them to discover the site's history rather than handing them a direct interpretation.

Before presenting these alternatives it is appropriate to discuss two concepts and recommendations that are pertinent to both.

The first relates to the boundaries of the historic site as described in the National Register Nomination (1979). As nominated, Rosemary Historic Distirct includes all of the buildings and seven acres surrounding the site. Although exact boundaries of the district as described in the nomination remain unclear, it is evident that the area included is considerable greater than the historic site and significant resources as defined in this and

other recent studies (see bibliography). Therefore, it is recommended as follows that the boundaries for the historic district be redefined as follows; the shoreline of Lake Crescent to the north; seventy feet into forest (where a cold storage structure stood) behind the main lodge to the south; the forest edge to the west; the forest edge behind the tennis court on the north east side of the complex; and an area around the driveway and parking area comprising the entrance on the south eastside of the site. (see map on the following page.)

The second concept common to both alternatives is to preserve the historic sense of enclosure and to retain the high visual quality of the east entrance to the site. The narrow forested driveway leading to the rustic gate and the dense surrounding vegetation create a special entry experience. This should be enhanced and maintained. The potential increase in pedestrian use that will result from the adaptive reuse of Rosemary should be a primary consideration in deciding how this entrance and parking area is developed. At present the available parking area is adequate for perhaps fifteen to twenty cars if they are parked in front of the 'Rosemary' gate and along the driveway. This cluttered condition would detract from the quality of the experience of arrival for both the pedestrian and the automobile rider. It is recommended that this area be kept clear of parked cars to take advantage of this visual amenity and that the cars be accomodated at one of a number of locations which are shown on the following map.

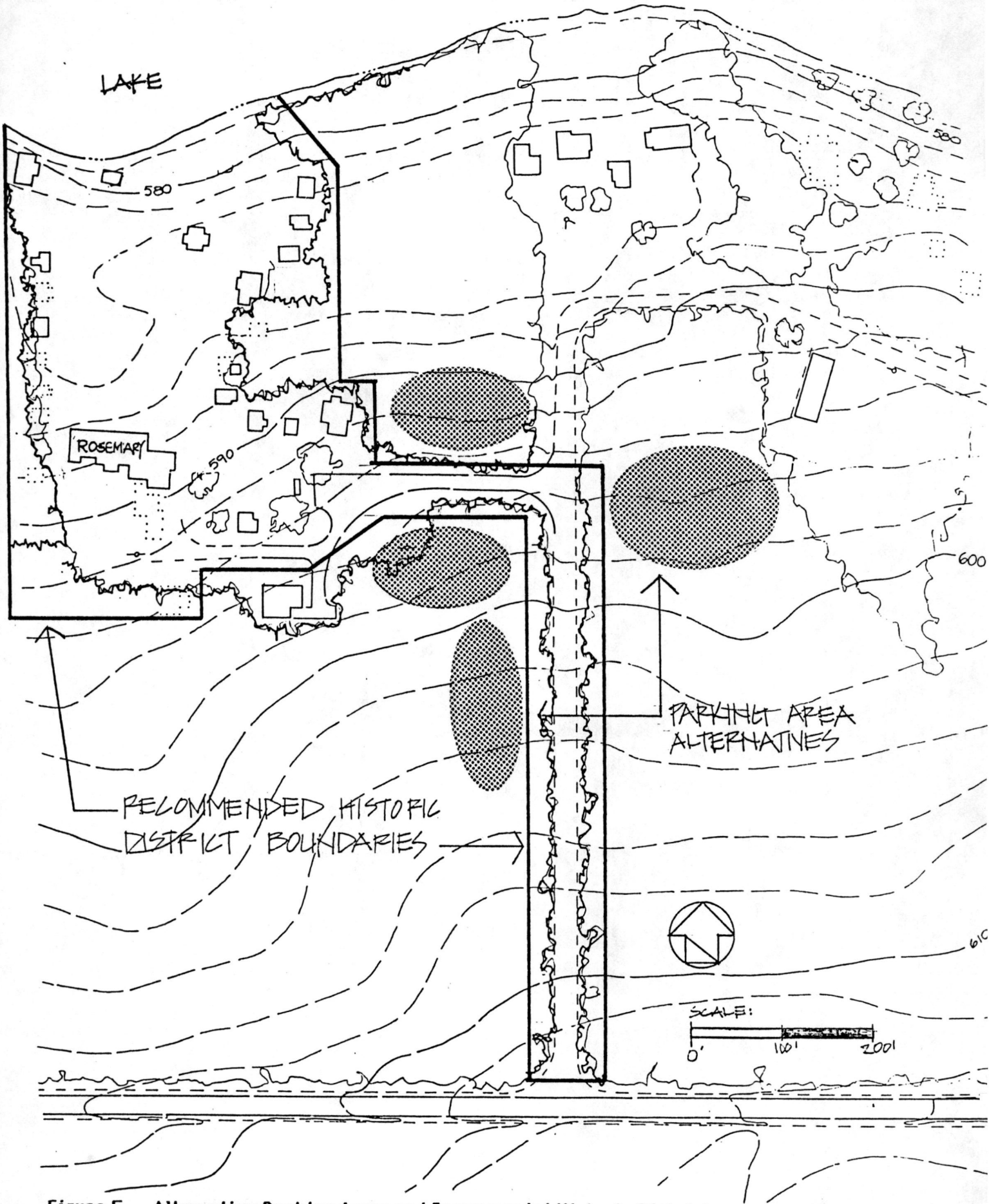


Figure 5. Alternative Parking Areas and Recommended Historic District Boundaries

ALTERNATIVE ONE:
A HISTORIC BASE MAP

ALTERNATIVE 1 - A HISTORIC BASE MAP

This alternative attempts to restore the grounds, landscaped garden, and recreational uses to reflect their historic state. This restoration would provide the visitor with the most realistic interpretation of how the entire complex looked and functioned during its days as a wilderness resort in the 1920's and 30's.

Determining the Historic Garden Plan and Planting

Reconstructing the entire garden at Rosemary with a high degree of accuracy is, at best, a difficult endeavor. The development of the historic base map was based on historic photographs dating from the early 1920's to the late 1930's, existing documentation, and an interview with Mrs. Katherine Flaherty. (1) No single photopraph shows the entire complex or garden and therefore a multiple number of photos were needed to identify plants (mostly to the genus level only), circulation systems, garden features, structures and their placements. Unfortunately few of the photographs are dated which has made it difficult develope a chronology and to choose a specific date to which to restore. (2) Some photographs appear to have been taken at the same time due to style, the contrast of photograph, and the existance of repeated elements within the pictures. The majority of photographs however, show a number of different trees,

(1)Mrs. Katherine Flaherty is the daughter of Olympic Forest Ranger Chris Morganroth and spent her summers on Lake Crescent. She also worked at Rosemary Inn during the summer of 1936. (also see bibliography for other studies)

(2)Photographs from the Pioneer Memorial Museum and K. Flaherty's personal collections are not dated. Three photos taken by Asheal Curtis received from the Washington State Historical Society are dated 1924.

shrubs, flowers, vines and support structures, as well as differences in their placement and level of growth. A number of considerations have permitted the development of an approximate chronology to the photographs. These include: 1) the source of the photograph (3), 2) age (size) of repeated vegetation, 3) the approximate age of Rose Littleton if she appears in the photo, 4) the style of clothing if a person is present and, 5) the presence or absence of the fireplace structure, "Inglenook", which was built some time after highway 101 was completed in 1922.(4)

In spite of the variation among the photographs certain elements remain consistant within the garden: 1) the spatial arrangement and organization of the garden in relation to the buildings, 2) the diagonal strolling path 3) the location of the three trellises along the stroll path, and 4) a random placement of plants in the garden. When combined, these four elements allow the recreation of a garden which contains many of the original plants, circulation systems, garden feature in their approximate locations, (although all of the flowers, shrubs and trees may not have existed within the garden and grounds simultaneously).

Garden Pattern

The historic Rosemary garden framework was primarily comprised of a diagonal stroll path with ornamental plants lining each side of the walk which devided the open lawn area into two areas. The west area was

(3) K. Flaherty's photographs should be from the early to mid 30's.

(4) Gail Evans, Historic Resource Study Olympic Nat. Park, Cultural Resources Division, Seattle, WA, 1983.

primarily kept clear of plant leaving an open mowed lawn while the east side of the path contained a number of ornamental trees, shrubs and perennials. A large part of the historic garden was somewhat random in character and appears to have been planted without a strict overall plan. Small shrubs and clumps of flowers appear to have been placed in the yard (although primarily concentrated along the diagonal path) with little relationship toadjacent or surrounding materials. This practice was not uncommon in unformal gardens of the period but at Rosemary this randomness may be attributed to the manner in which the vegetation was acquired and tested. The garden and grounds were apparently planted and maintained by John Daum, who essentially tried anything that was available to him from neighboring gardens (according to K. Flaherty). If the plant survived with minimal attention, it remained and was allowed to spread. If it did not succeed then something else was planted in its stead. One element ofwhich he appears to have been particularly fond was climbing plants; vine covered structures and utility poles appear in almost all of the historic photographs.

Restoration Recommendations

The historic base map, on which this alternative is based, does not represent a specific year but rather covers a ten to fifteen year period between1924 and the mid to late 1930's. During this period the garden and surrounding landscape was at its most mature state as the historic photographs confirm. This alternative recommends the replacement of the

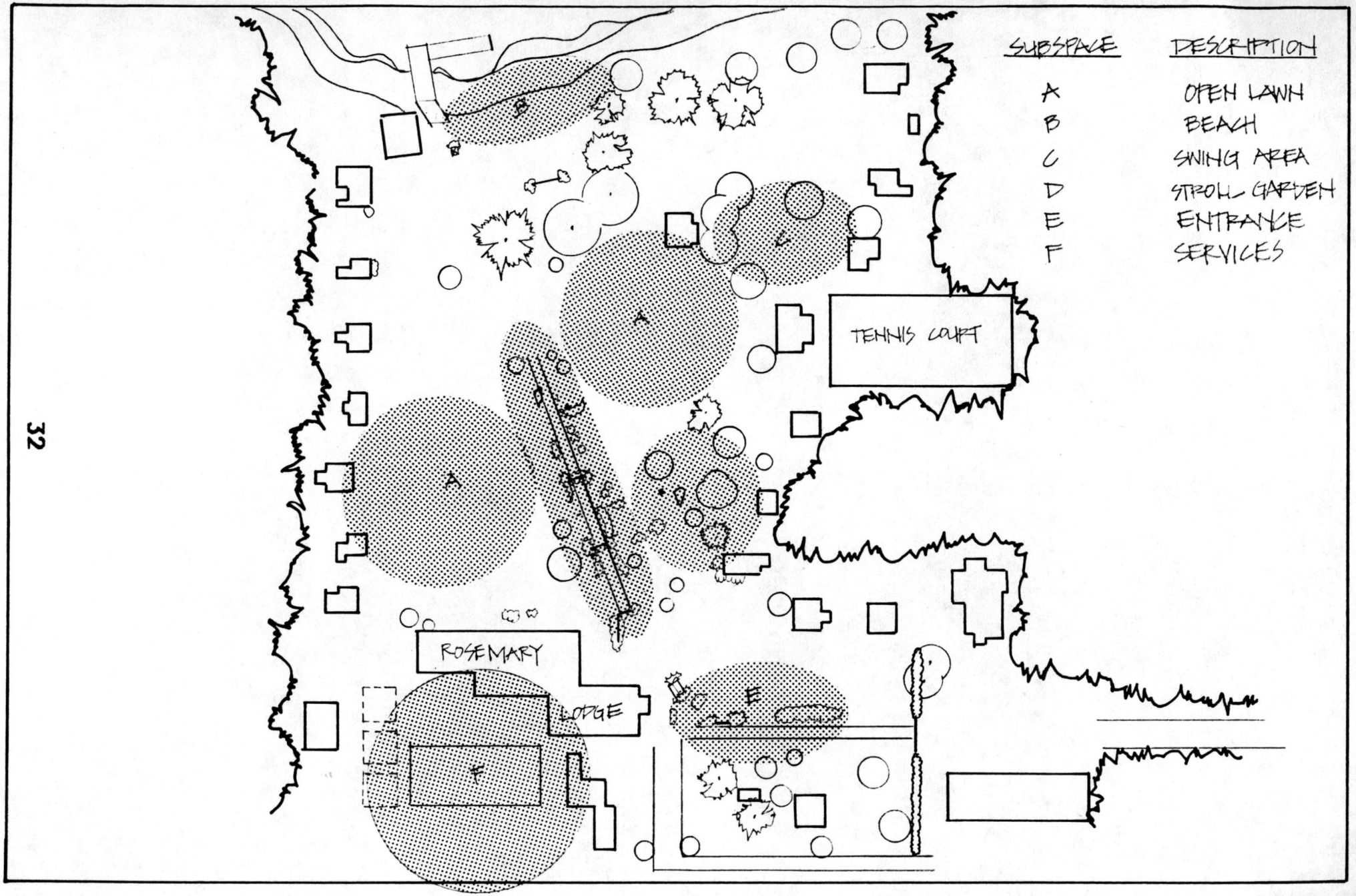


Figure 6. Historic Landscape Framework - Subspaces within Historic Rosemary Complex

stroll garden and surrounding landscape to the historic condition. Remnant ornamentals, if not in good to excellent condition (see List B), should be replaced by new specimens of same or similiar form and size and in the same location. Other trees, shrubs, and perennials identified on the historic base map should be replaced. The "Rosemary" gate on the lakefront should be rebuilt on its original site. The existing east entrance gate does not appear in any historic photographs and its time of construction is unknown. However, rebuilding it to the earlier condition would be redundant. The stone bases and rustic lettering are indicative of John Daum's craftmanship and should be preserved. Other structures which should be rebuilt or renovated include the four trellises, dinner bell tower, fountains and fountain shelter, dock, flag pole, swings, vine covered structures, and the wire and log fence of the tennis court. The hard rolled grass tennis court should be restored to its original condition to allow visitors to have the direct experience of playing on what is more commonly a hard surface game. All of these structure are located on the base map.

Other activities which were originally part of the Rosemary complex include croquet, swimming, and boating (canoes and rowboats) and these should be encouraged. The vegetable garden, primarily an herb and garnish garden, located behind the main lodge could be restored if a caretaker is employed who is interested in gardening. Alternatively a marker delineating the garden location could be used. If new and additional buildings are needed to accomodate expansion by the institute, they should

be similar in character, size, scale, material and location to the buildings historically on the site or preferabley should be located outside the boundaries of the historic site as defined in this proposal.of these addtions should follow the character of the buildings originally on the site.

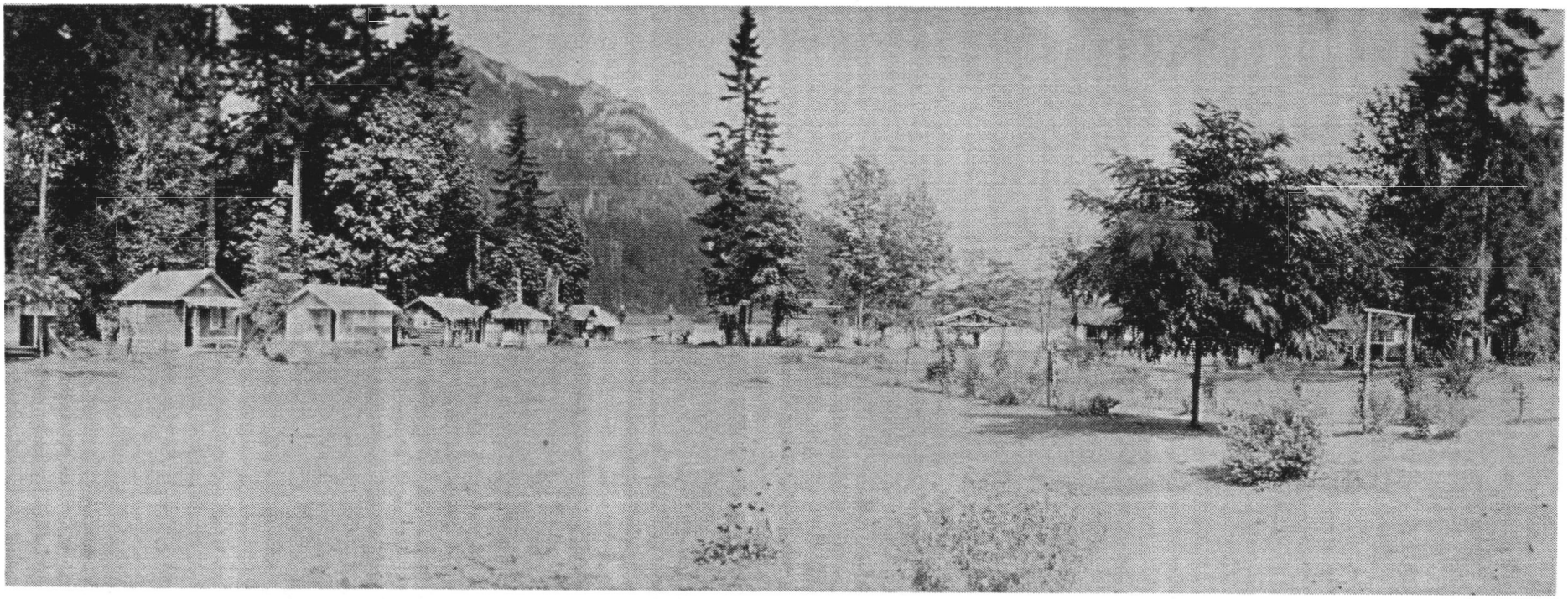
The circulation on the site was along narrow dirt foot paths which can be seen in a number of photographs. They do not appear to have been paved and were primarily the result of frequent use. Even the diagonal garden path was dirt and it tended to fade out into the grass between the sundial and the beach. Evidence also suggest stepping stone paths between cabins. It is recommended that no new paths be set down other than the alreading existing asphalted path which leads from the entry gate to the front of the lodge.

The parking around the entrance needs to be dealt with in a most sensative manner. Originally a garage which held an estimated ten cars (approximately 80ft.x20ft.)was located outside of the east entrance gate and ran east and west with the driveway.(5) The structure was made of wood with a shed and shingled roof and was open on the front (north) side allowing automobiles to enter directly into its perpendicular parking spaces. It is recommended that the original garage location serve as an area for a few new parking spaces and an outline of the building, made of cut logs or a low wall, be used to delineate the original walls of the structure. This feature would be divided into two parts to allow access to additional parking beyond.

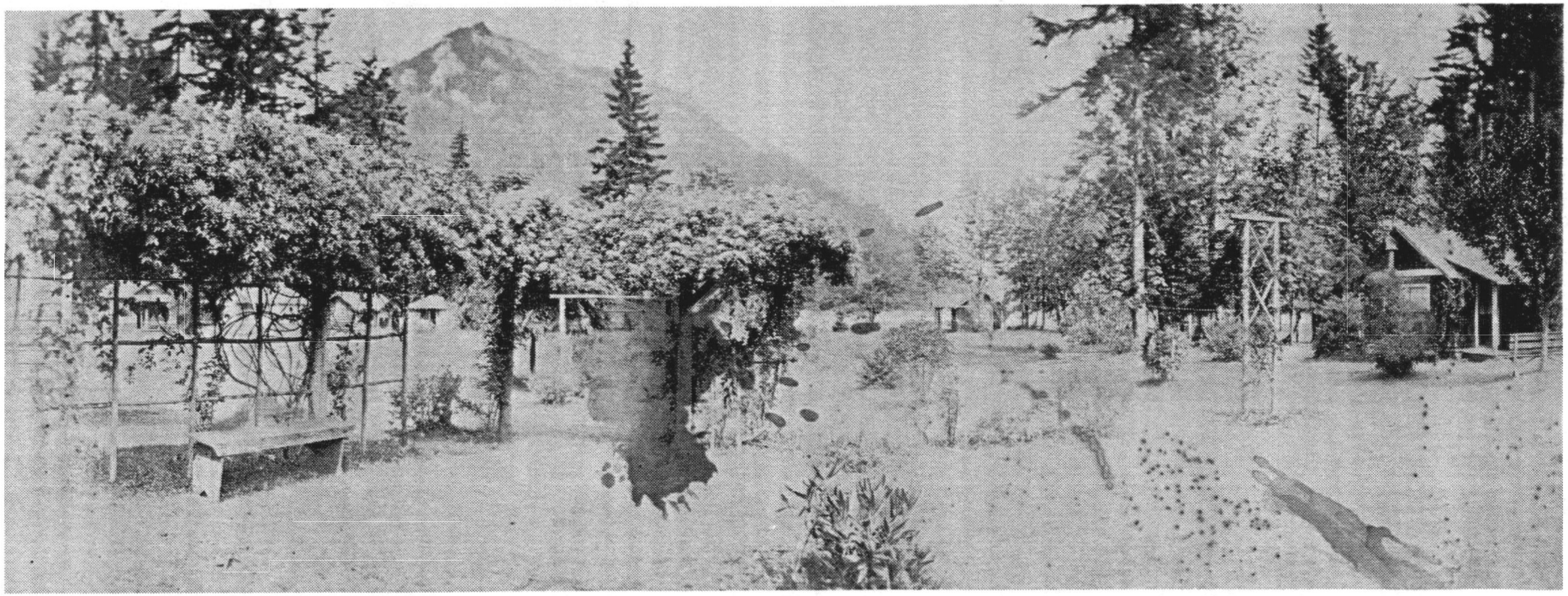
(5)Eastman Company, "Government-owned Buildings, Rosemary," Sept. 1976, NPS Seattle, WA

In summary, this alternative represents the most accurate reconstruction of the grounds and garden landscape at Rosemary Inn both structurally and functionally. The advantages and disadvantages of this alternaitve are listed below.

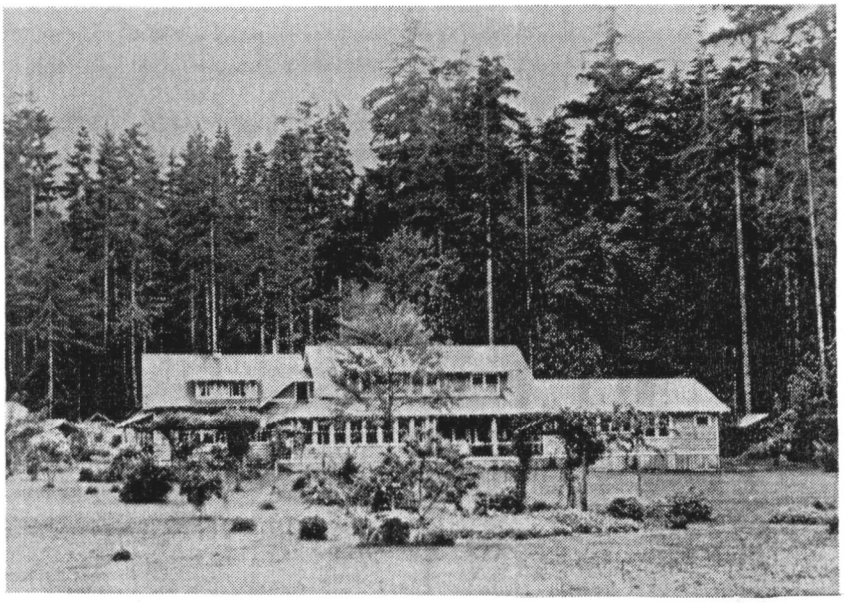
Positive	Negative
*Recreates a vernacular landscape refecting a similar style to other Lake Crescent wilderness resorts of the era which are no longer extant	*Can never be an exact or complete restoration -Photographs are not dated and areas of the complex are missing from photos
*A form of "Living History"	*The interpretation could be misleading as to its accuracy
*Gives the visitor the most direct interpretation and image of the site as a whole	*The new proposal for adaptive reuse of Rosemary by the Yosemite Institute conflicts with exclusive use of the grounds for an ornamental garden
*Easy to understand	*Land uses will be more intensive and may not allow for the maintainance of a sensitive garden landscape
	*Restoration introduces ornamental plant materials that not only requires a high degree of maintenance but if accurate would also introduce a number of exotic plant materials



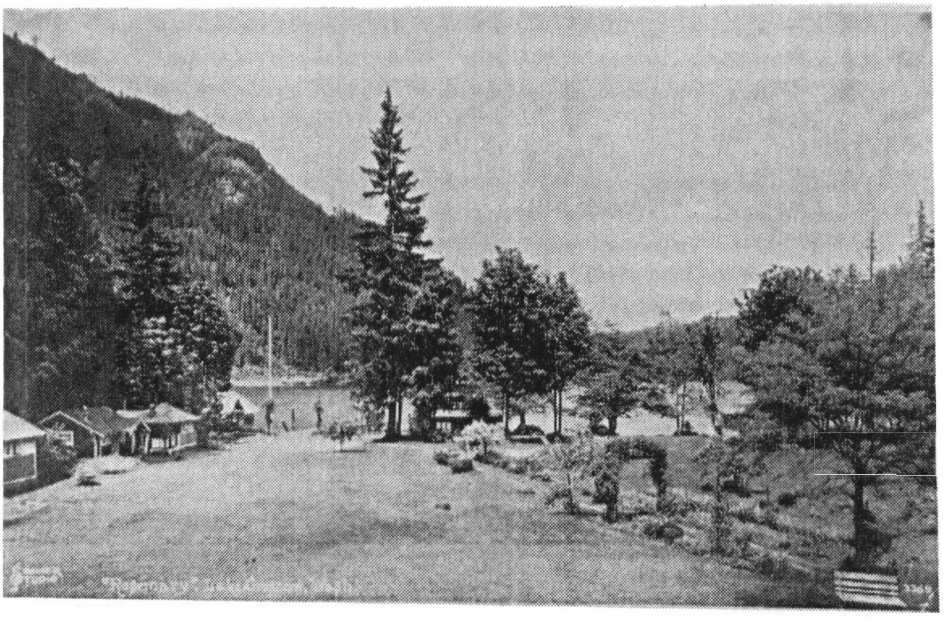
Photograph 13. Early panoramic photograph of the stroll garden and openlawns area. Two of the four trellises which defined the gardenpath can be seen here. From Omara Family Album; date unknown.



Photograph 14. Early panoramic photograph looking down the diagonal gardenpath through tree of the four trellises. A tall vine support structure can be seen to the right hand side of the photo and a birdhouse is in front of Honeysuckle cabin farther to the right. From Omara Family Album; date unknown.

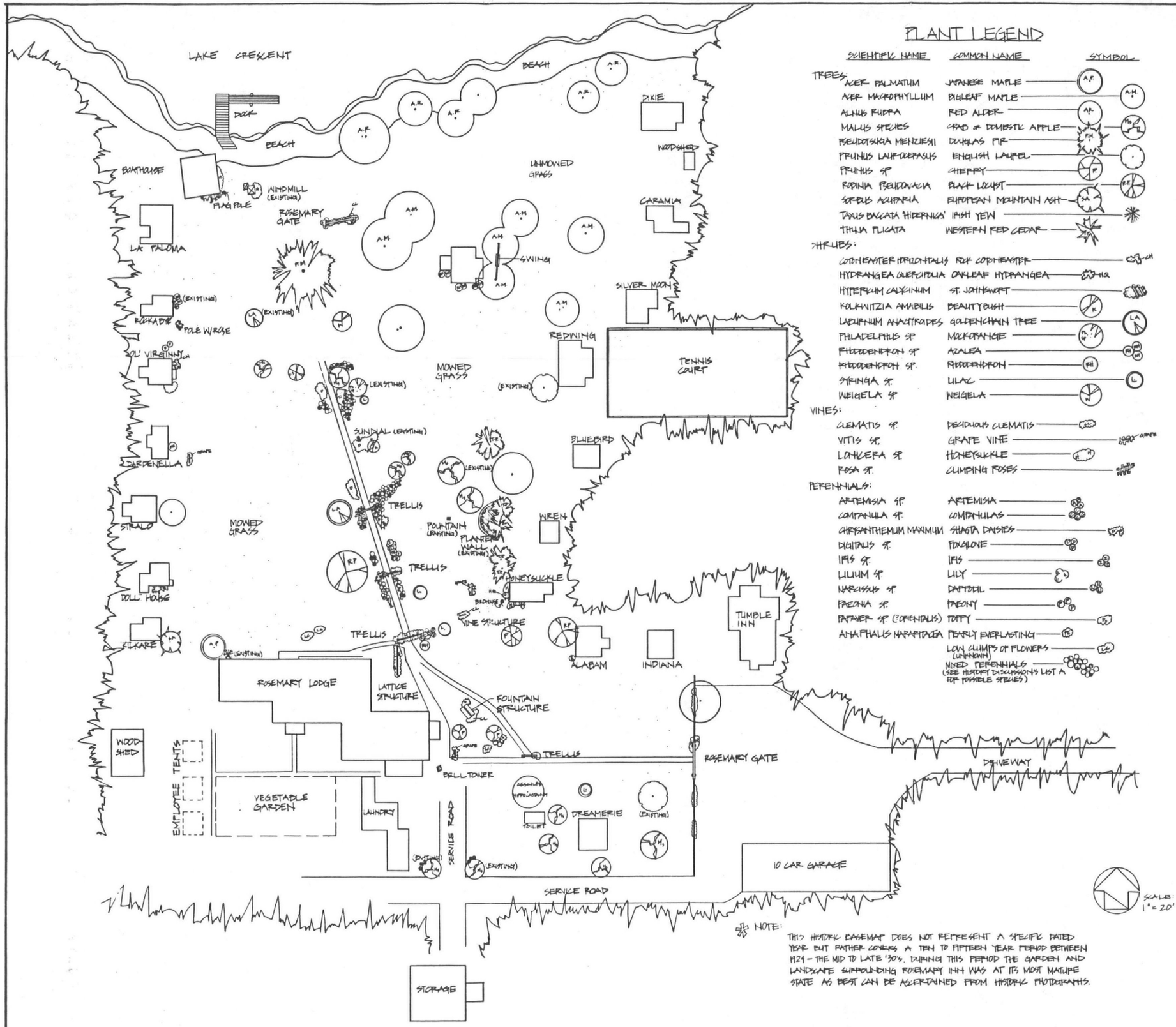


Photograph 15. Rosemary stroll garden and lodge as seen from the north end of the site. The garden appears mor mature than is seen in photos 13 and 14 but less mature than photo 16 below. Simmer Studio; date unknown.



Photograph 16. Rosemary stroll garden as seen from inside the lodge (2nd floor?). One of the most mature states seen in available photographs. Simmer Studio; date unknown.

Note: See Appendix for photographic illustrations of many of the structures and plants mentioned in the alternatives.



PLANT LEGEND

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	SYMBOL
TREES:		
ACER PALMATUM	JAPANESE MAPLE	A.P.
ACER MACROPHYLLUM	BIGLEAF MAPLE	A.M.
ALNUS RUBRA	RED ALDER	A.R.
MALUS SPECIES	CRAB or DOMESTIC APPLE	M.S.
PSEUDOTSUGA MENZIESII	DOUGLAS FIR	P.M.
PRUNUS LAUROCERASUS	ENGLISH LAUREL	
PRUNUS SP	CHERRY	P.
ROBINIA PSEUDOACIA	BLACK LOCUST	R.P.
SORBUS AUCUPARIA	EUROPEAN MOUNTAIN ASH	S.A.
TAXUS BACCATA 'HIBERNICA'	IRISH YEW	
THUJA PLICATA	WESTERN RED CEDAR	T.P.
SHRUBS:		
COTONEASTER HORIZONTALIS	ROCK COTONEASTER	C.H.
HYDRANGEA QUERCIFOLIA	OAKLEAF HYDRANGEA	H.Q.
HYPERICUM CALYCINUM	ST. JOHNSWORT	
KOLKWITZIA AMABILIS	BEAUTYBUSH	K.
LABURNUM ANAGYROIDES	GOLDENCHAIN TREE	L.A.
PHILADELPHUS SP.	MOCKORANGE	P.S.
RHODODENDRON SP.	AZALEA	R.A.
RHODODENDRON SP.	RHODODENDRON	R.H.
SYRINGA SP.	LILAC	L.
WEIGELA SP.	WEIGELA	W.
VINES:		
CLEMATIS SP.	DECIDUOUS CLEMATIS	
VITIS SP.	GRAPE VINE	
LONICERA SP.	HONEYSUCKLE	H.
ROSA SP.	CLIMBING ROSES	
PERENNIALS:		
ARTEMISIA SP.	ARTEMISIA	
CAMPANULA SP.	CAMPANULAS	
CHRYSANTHEMUM MAXIMUM	SHASTA DAISIES	
DIGITALIS SP.	FOXGLOVE	
IRIS SP.	IRIS	
LILIUM SP.	LILY	
NARCISSUS SP.	DAFFODIL	
PAEONIA SP.	PAEONY	
PAPAVER SP. (ORIENTALIS)	POPPY	
ANAPHALIS MARGARITACEA	PEARLY EVERLASTING	
	LOW CLUMPS OF FLOWERS (UNKNOWN)	
	MIXED PERENNIALS (SEE HISTORY DISCUSSION'S LIST A FOR POSSIBLE SPECIES)	

NOTE:
THIS HISTORIC BASEMAP DOES NOT REPRESENT A SPECIFIC DATED YEAR BUT RATHER COVERS A TEN TO FIFTEEN YEAR PERIOD BETWEEN 1924 – THE MID TO LATE '30's. DURING THIS PERIOD THE GARDEN AND LANDSCAPE SURROUNDING ROSEMARY INN WAS AT ITS MOST MATURE STATE AS BEST CAN BE ASCERTAINED FROM HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPHS.

Figure 7. Alternative One: Historic Base Map

ALTERNATIVE ONE: AN HISTORIC BASE MAP

ROSEMARY INN OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK

RENEE L. FREIER UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON
SPRING 1987

ALTERNATIVE TWO: PARTICIPATION INTERPRETATION

ALTERNATIVE TWO - PARTICIPATION INTERPRETATION

This alternative retains much of the essence of the original Rosemary landscape through enhancement of existing remnants and selected restoration of significant elements and features. This alternative is interactive, encouraging the visitor to discover the site's history rather than providing a direct interpretation. It addresses the historic qualities of the site and, at the same time, provides for the new, more intensive, uses associated with a school camp and adult education campus.

Historic Concentration Zone

If the Rosemary Inn site is intended as an educational camp for both adults and school age children the grounds will have to provide for a number of new and more intensive uses. The existing open space around the lodge appears adequate for group activities such as catch or tag games and class gatherings. But, a full restoration of the stroll garden, which virtually divides the open space into two halves, and the replacement of the various ornamental plants and garden structures would eliminate much of this useful space. With these considerations, and the fact that randomly placed shrubs could easily be trampled by careless young campers it is recommended that only a portion of the historic garden be reestablished. In this regard the primary restoration of the garden should be concentrated on the upper portion of the grounds including the entry system; a portion of the stroll garden; and the area immediately in front of the lodge. These areas, in conjuction with other sites specified on the site plan as "Historic Concentration Zones", represent key features from the historic garden. (See Alternative Two site map) The remnants existing within the

main Historic Concentration Zone, the two fountains and stone planter wall, should be restored and those structures which no longer exist within the zone, the fountain structure, vine supports, and the four trellises along the diagonal path, should be rebuilt and all included in a cyclic maintenance program. The historic features which coincide with the "interpretative stations" (see "Historic Interpretation - The Concept", below) add to the overall historic sense of the site. These smaller Historic Concentration Zones, the lake front"Rosemary" gate, the swing behind "Summerie", and the windmill, should all be restored and maintained. The east entrance gate should remain as is so the visitor can compare the existing gate with the earlier one.

The plants within the zones, including two lilacs, a heath, a Beautybush, an Irish Yew, St. Johnswort, and a number of apple trees, should be maintained if in good condition and replaced by similiar species when they are no long in satisfactory condition.(1) The St. Johswort in the planting area behind the stone wall should be pruned back to reveal the wall. Although none of these species are native to the area, similiar native substitutes are not available, with the possible exception of substituting Ribes sanguineum for the Kolkwitzia amabilis, (Beautybush). In order to maintain the "exotic" ornamental nature of the garden it is recommended that the original plant species be preserved within the Historic Concentration Zones. See List C for recommended plant species.

(1)An English Holly tree, Ilex Aquifolia, is located in the middle of the open yard. This tree cannot be located in any of the historic photographs. It is felt that this species, which is easily spread by it berries and is found within the surrounding forest, was not part of the original landscape or stroll garden and need not be preserved.

List C. Recommended New Plants for Rosemary Inn

(This list does not include those plants already present on site)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Substitute for-
TREES		
Acer cercinatum	Vine Maple	
Pyrus fusca	Western Crabapple	Malus spp.
Prunus emarginata	Bitter Cherry	
Robinia psuedoacacia	Black Locust	no native substitute
SHRUBS		
Artemisia absinthium	Common wormwood	
Hydrangea quercifolia	Oakleaf Hydrangea	no native substitute
Rhododendron macrophyllum	Pacific rhododendron	
R. albiflorum	White rhododendron	
Ribes sanguineum	Red-flowering Current	Beautybush and Wiegela
VINES		
Clematis sp	Deciduous clematis	
Vitis californica	Wild Oregon grape	Vitis sp.
Lonicera ciliosa	Orange honeysuckle	Lonicera sp.
Lonicera hispdula	Hairy honeysuckle	" "
Rosa sp.	Climbing rose	no native substitute
PERENNIALS		
Anaphalis margaritacea	Pearly everlasting	
Aster foliaceus	Leafy aster	Shasta daisies
A. subspicatus	Douglas aster	" "
Campanula rotundifolia	Bluebells-of-Scotland	Campanula
C. scouleri	Scouler's harebell	" "
Chrysanthimum leucanthemum	Ox-eye daisy	Shasta daisies
C. parthenium	Feverfew daisy	" "
Erigeron spp.	Daisy or Fleabane	" "
Iris tenax	Oregon Iris	Iris sp.
Lilium columbianum	Tiger lily	Lily sp.
Papaver rhoeas	Corn poppy	Papaver sp.
P. somniferum	Opium poppy	" "

All remnants of the original garden, including the plants and stone sundial, which exist outside of the Concentration Zones should remain but should not be restored. These areas, however, are still within the boundaries of the historic site and are considered significant. These elements contribute to the historic scene but in a manner which reflects the changes the garden and site have gone through over the last 45 years.

Except for the four cabins, Honeysuckle, Dreamerie, Alabam, and Indiana, which are part of the Historic Concentration Zone, no new plants should be planted around the individual cabins. Low native vegetation could be allowed to seed in around the remaining cabins.

The recently cleared tennis court area could be used for more group oriented sports such as volley ball and badminton. A partial restoration of the wire and log fence could give a sense of the original tennis court but the new suggested uses would be more appropriate for camp activities. "Redwing" cabin, located directly west of the court, could act as a game house for the storage of equiptment. As with Alternative One, the dock should be replaced to accomodate swimming and boating uses. The fireplace shelter, a pleasant amenity for campfires and cookouts, is unfortunately placed so as to obstruct the view to the lake from parts of the beach, yard, and lodge. The view to the lake from the lodge, however, was partially blocked by the original diagonal garden and the shelter may not have been seen as a visual obstruction. It is not known precisely when the fireplace structure was built, except that it was some time after

1922, when highway 101 was completed the lake front was no longer used as the main entrance to the site. The shelter also divides the beach into two areas deminishing the area's usefulnes for group activities. From a design perspective it would be better to relocate the structure off to one side. To the east, the shelter could be used for camp fire circle functions with additional outdoor seating placed uphill from the structure (see Alternative Two site map). Farther west off site towards Lake Crescent Lodge, the structure could be used by the Park Service rangers for the natural and cultural information talks held for park visitors during the summer season. The expansion of Lake Crescent Lodge will eliminate the existing fire circle used for these talks and the structure would make an excellent substitute for the fire circle allowing both lodge and camp visitors access to the structure and its history. The decision to the move the structure, however, must take into account the historic significance of the structure in its existing location and the ramifications of moving historic buildings already listed on the National Register.

The vine support structures which appear in a number of the historic photographs could be used as a learning tool for campers to construct and plant. These need not necessarily be in the same locations as are found in the photographs but rather refer to and continue the random placement prevalent in the landscape. This activity could make the campers more aware of the craftsmanship used to build Rosemary as well as help them appreciate and repsect the restored landscape.

Circulation

Circulation into and within the complex is along narrow (3'-4') foot paths. A new path is added for access from the dormatories to the east entrance gate. This short path cuts across the parking area driveway and leads directly to the east entrance gate. A trellis, as seen in photographs and , is located along the existing asphalt path which leads to the lodge from the parking area. A second new path is added at this point leading one under the trellis toward the diagonal garden path. Secondary paths, which connect the various cabins and activity areas, are not evident at this point but could be paved once the paths are formed by frequent use and the major circulation patterns are obvious. Pavement materials within the site could be stepping stones or a dirt colored gravel. Black asphalt would not be an appropriate material for paving due to its dark color and more "modern" conotations. Handicap access should be considered when paving the pathway from the dormatories to the front door of the main lodge and a ramp should be added for access up to the front porch.

In this alternative it is recommended that cars be routed up the driveway (one-way) and then turn left (south) into the parking area which is between the new dorms and the driveway. The parking area, well buffered with a minimum of 20' of forest on both sides, holds 24 cars and services the dormatories and day visitors. Cars and buses exit from this parking area out a one-way driveway approximately 25' south of the entrance driveway.

Historic Interpretation - The Concept

As stated in Alternative One, choosing a specific date to which to restore the Rosemary Inn complex has been difficult due to the lack of dated photographs. Difficulties have also been encountered because the photograph collection is incomplete and does not cover the entire site. However, there are excellent photographs that give a clear idea of what the garden and grounds looked like from particular vantage points. This alternative uses these specific points as foci for historic interpretation.

Six **"interpretation stations"**, delineated by a marker where the photographer stood, have been selected. (see photographs A through G) These "stations" represent points from which the participant can understand the historic landscape by comparing what exists today with what existed during the historic period. A brochure containing the six historic photographs taken from the marker positions could be made available and used as a guide for this interpretation. From each of these points the visitor could note contrasts between what was there and how it has been restored and/or altered. The markers themselves would be both interpretive and fun. A photograph taken in 1924 by Ashel Curtis shows the proprietor Rose Littleton standing on the beach holding a trout (possibly *Crescentii* or *Beardsley* trout which are found only in Lake Crescent). Mrs. Littleton is wearing a long "fashionable" robe-like dress with a pair of black leather boots typical of the time. (see photograph G) A bronze imprint of these boots would act as the marker for all the station points. In addition, a life-size sculpture of Mrs. Littleton would be placed on the beach showing her in the same clothes and holding the fish as in the

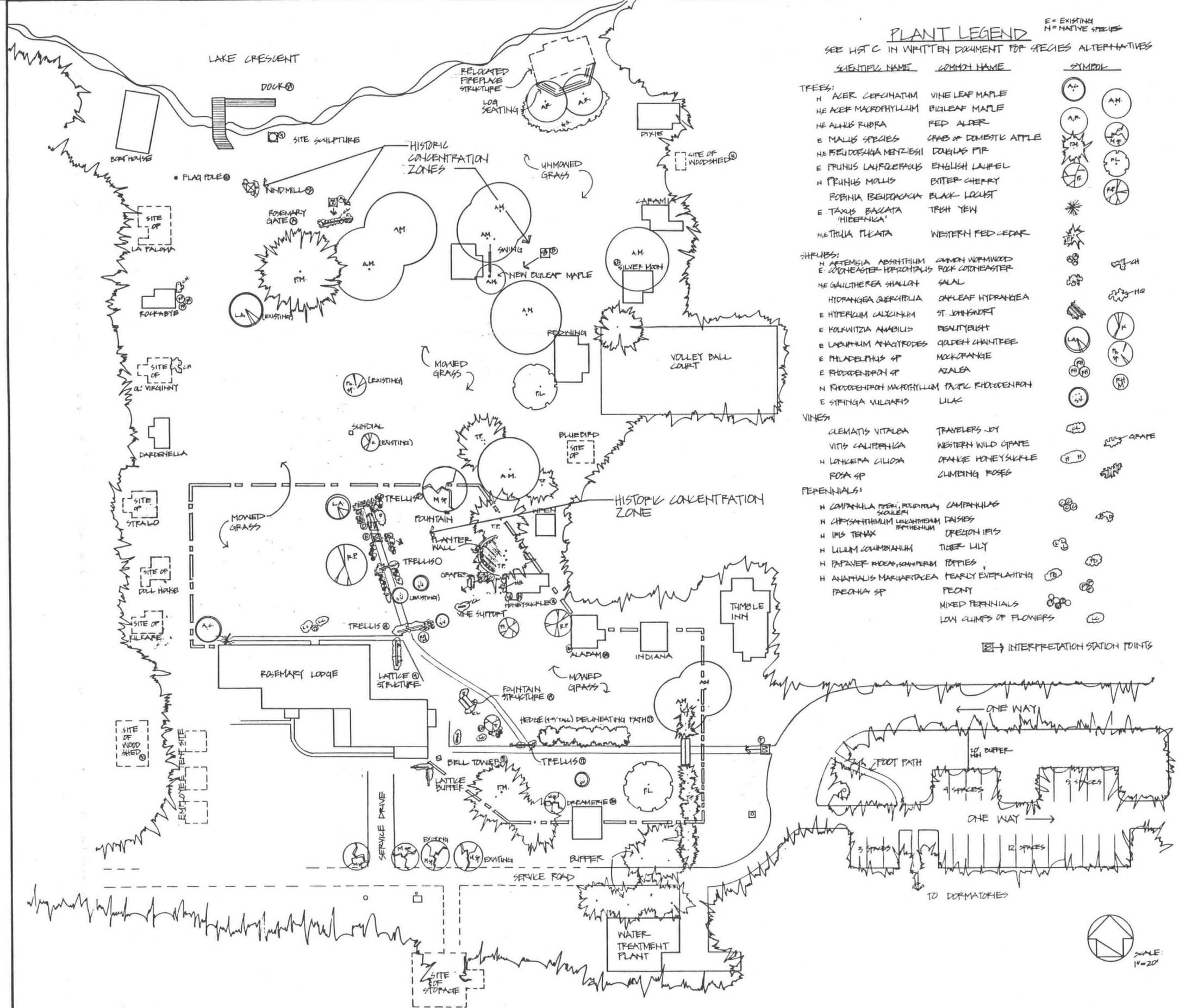
1924 photograph. The sculpture and boot markers, an interesting and evocative addition to the site, would encourage visitors to look more closely at the history which surrounds them without pretending that they are anywhere other than in the present. The six historic marker sites are shown on Alternative Two site map which follows this alternative.

Maintenance Considerations

In keeping with the original maintainance style of John Daum much of this landscape could be approached as an experiment. Location of plants and vine support structures need not be perminant, allowing seeding in of "volunteer" vegetation. The Historic Concentration Zone should be the most well maintained area with pruning of trees and replacement of plants. The garden and landscape, although well maintained, was not highly manacured and this should be reflected in the new maintenance approach. As evident in the photographs certain grass areas were not mowed (these are shown in the Alternative Two site map) and these areas should be left as more "natural" with less frequent mowings. Grass should be allowed to grow up to the plants with no mulching around the bases.

In summary, this alternative presents a partial and selected restoration of the elements and style found at Rosemary Inn during the 1920's and 30's. It involves the visitor in discovering the historic elements of the site through interpretation stations and site specific art pieces. The advantages and disadvantages of this alternative are presented below.

Advantages	Disadvantages
*Takes into account the new uses as a camp/campus	*Less accurate than the more "complete" restoration - Alt. One
*Visitor involvement - a participatory learning experience with interpretation points - campers become involved with learning the craftsmanship of the era	*Could be misinterpreted as a "true" restoration
*An opprotunity of use contemporary interpretations - Art instaltions	*Art instalations could be expensive
*Maintenance zones	
*Flexibility of design details	



PLANT LEGEND

SEE LIST C IN WRITTEN DOCUMENT FOR SPECIES ALTERNATIVES

E = EXISTING
N = NATIVE SPECIES

	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	SYMBOL
TREES:			
N	ACER CIRCINATUM	VINE LEAF MAPLE	A.C.
N,E	ACER MACROPHYLLUM	BIGLEAF MAPLE	A.M.
N,E	ALNUS RUBRA	RED ALDER	A.R.
E	MALUS SPECIES	CRAB or DOMESTIC APPLE	CH
N,E	PSEUDOTSUGA MENZIESII	DOUGLAS FIR	D.F.
E	PRUNUS LAUROCERASUS	ENGLISH LAUREL	E.L.
N	PRUNUS MOLLIS	BITTER CHERRY	F.C.
	ROBINIA PSEUDOACACIA	BLACK LOCUST	F.P.
E	TAXUS BACCATA 'HIBERNICA'	IRISH YEW	I.Y.
N,E	THUJA PLICATA	WESTERN RED CEDAR	L.A.
SHRUBS:			
N	ARTEMISIA ABSINTHIUM	COMMON WORMWOOD	
E	COTONEASTER HORIZONTALIS	ROCK COTONEASTER	C.H.
N,E	GAULTHERIA SHALLON	SALAL	
	HYDRANGEA QUERCIFOLIA	OAKLEAF HYDRANGEA	H.Q.
E	HYPERICUM CALYCINUM	ST. JOHNSWORT	
E	KOLKWITZIA AMABILIS	BEAUTYBUSH	K.
E	LABURNUM ANAGYROIDES	GOLDEN CHAINTREE	L.A.
E	PHILADELPHUS SP	MOCKORANGE	M.O.
E	RHODODENDRON SP	AZALEA	P.H.
N	RHODODENDRON MACROPHYLLUM	PACIFIC RHODODENDRON	R.M.
E	SYRINGA VULGARIS	LILAC	S.V.
VINES:			
	CLEMATIS VITALBA	TRAVELERS JOY	C.L.
	VITIS CALIFORNICA	WESTERN WILD GRAPE	GRAPE
N	LONICERA CILIOSA	ORANGE HONEYSUCKLE	H.H.
	ROSA SP	CLIMBING ROSES	
PERENNIALS:			
N	CAMPANULA PIPERI, POLYPHYLLA, SCOULERI	CAMPANULAS	
N	CHRYSANTHIMUM LEUCANTHEMUM PARTHENIUM	DAISIES	
N	IRIS TENAX	OREGON IRIS	
N	LILIUM COLUMBIANUM	TIGER LILY	
N	PAPAVER RHOEAS, SOMNIFERUM	POPPIES	
N	ANAPHALIS MARGARITACEA	PEARLY EVERLASTING	
	PAEONIA SP	PEONY	
		MIXED PERENNIALS	
		LOW CLUMPS OF FLOWERS	

→ INTERPRETATION STATION POINTS

Figure 8. Alternative Two: Participation Interpretation Site Map

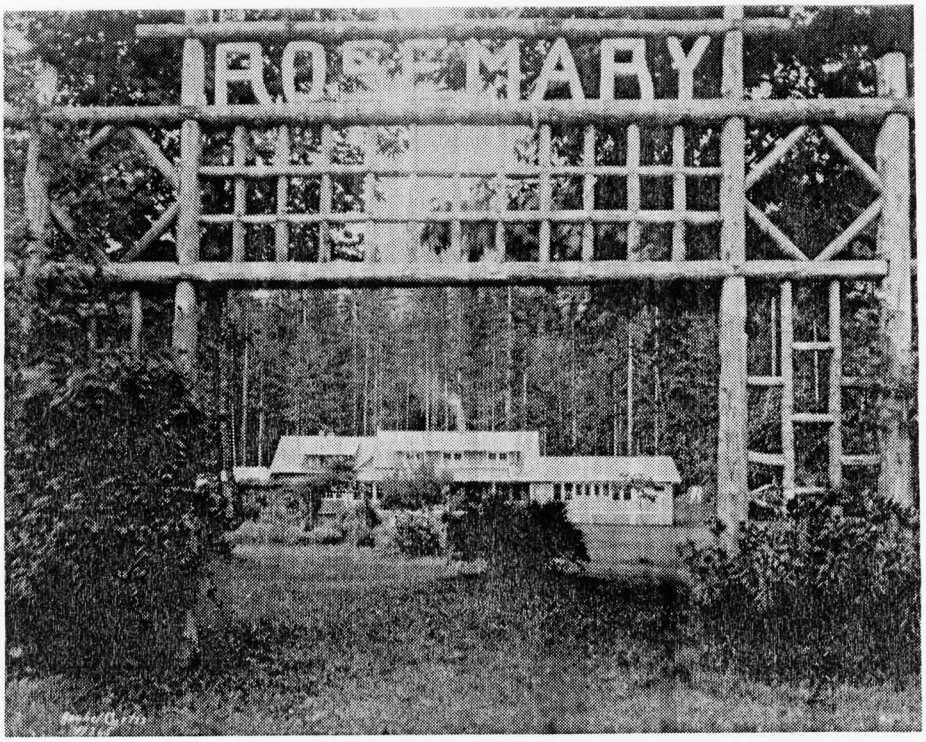
ALTERNATIVE TWO: PARTICIPATION INTERPRETATION SITE MAP

ROSEMARY INN OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK

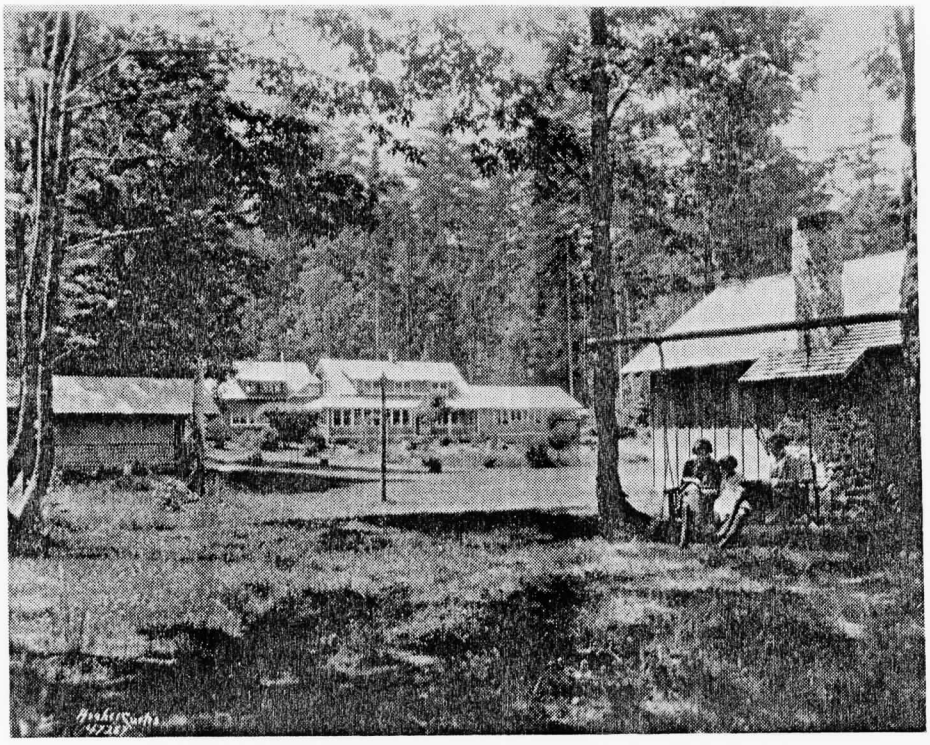
RENEE L. FREIER UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON

SPRING 1987

INTERPRETATION PHOTOGRAPHS



Photograph A. Rosmary Lodge and garden as seen through the lakefront gate. 1924 by Ashel Curtis. Washington State Historical Society.



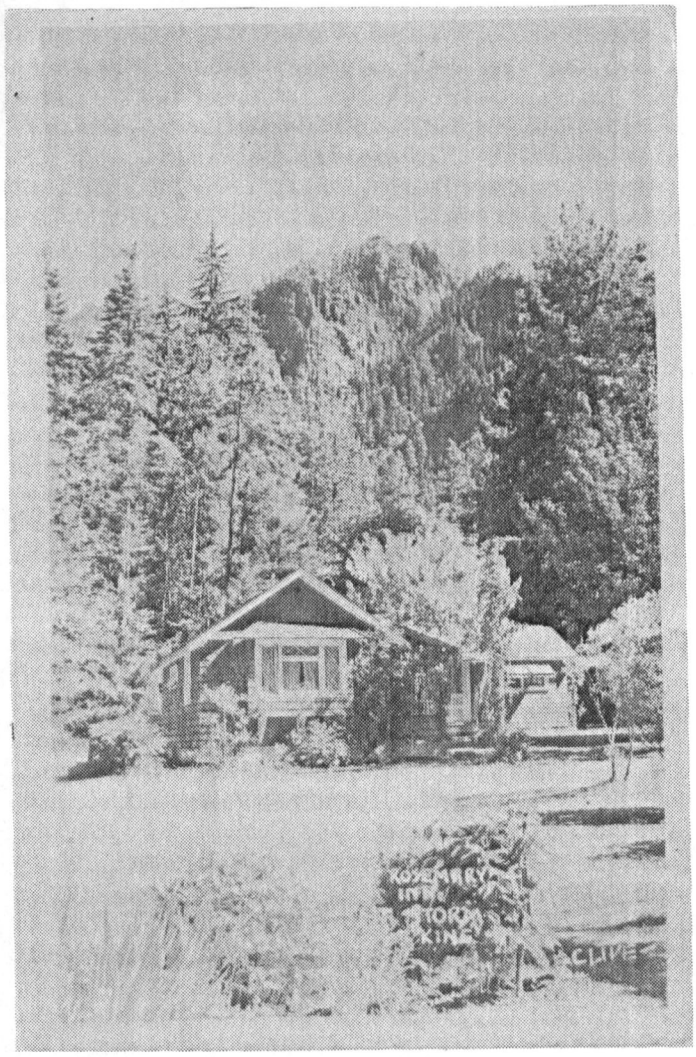
Photograph B. Swing behind Summerie cabin. 1924 by Ashel Curtis. Washington State Historical Society.



Photograph C. Mary Daum(?) stands in front of a grape vine with the stroll garden seen in the background. Date unknown.

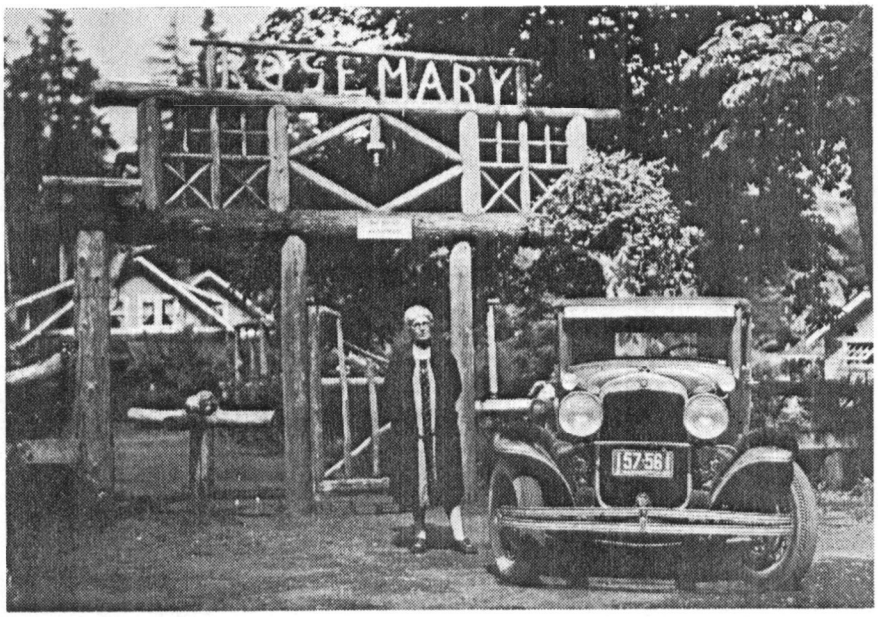


Photograph D. Mary Daum(?) and three seasonal employees stand under the rose covered trellis farthest north along the diagonal stroll garden, Pioneer Memorial Museum collection, ONP; date unknown.

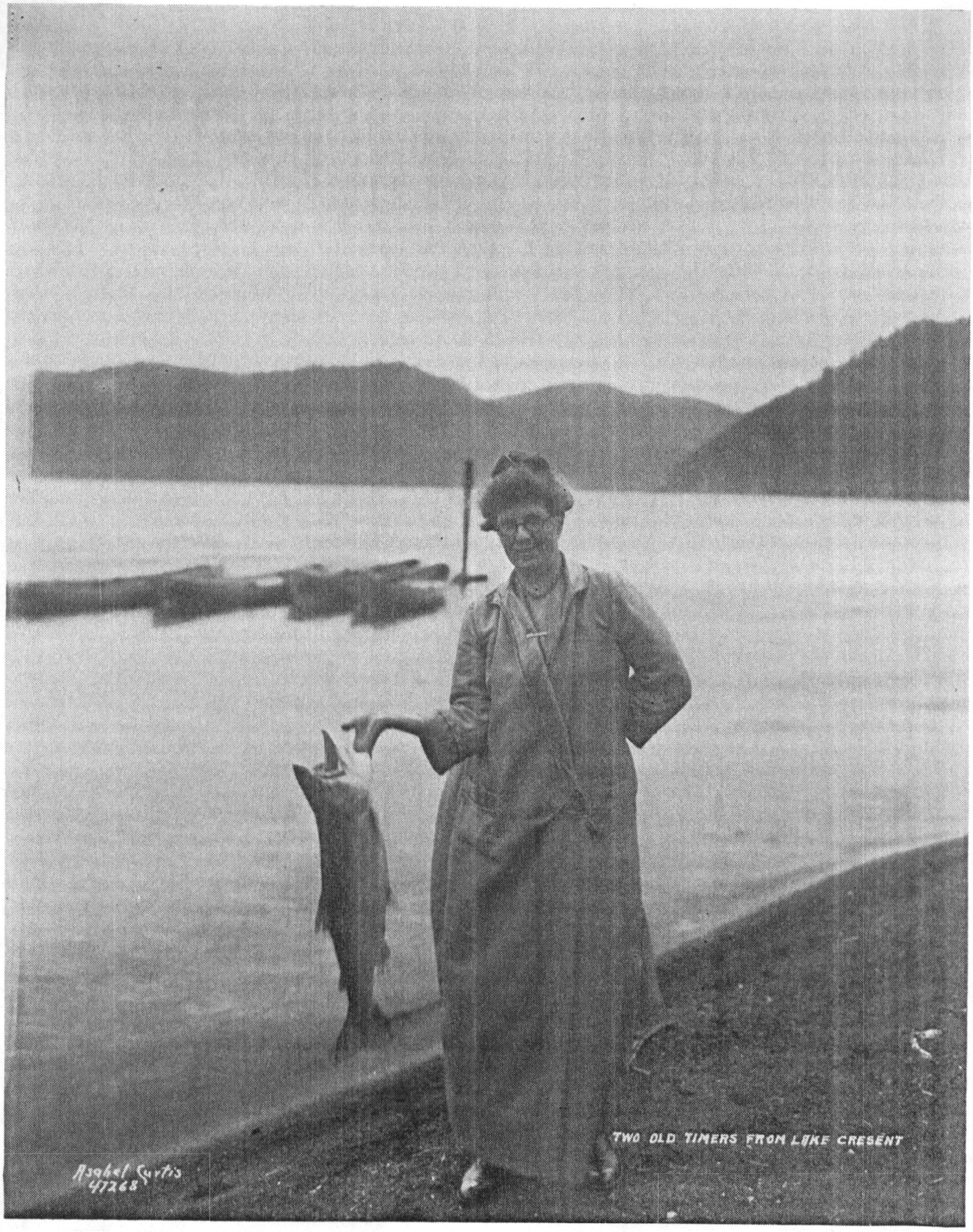


Photograph E. Honeysuckle cabin as seen from along the stroll garden.

Date unknown.



Photograph F. Rose Littleton stands in front of the original east entrance gate. The first of the four trellises can be seen in the background. Date unknown



Photograph 6. **Rose Littleton with her trout on Lake Crescent. (Art piece/sculpture) 1924 by Ashel Curtis. Washington State Historical Society.**

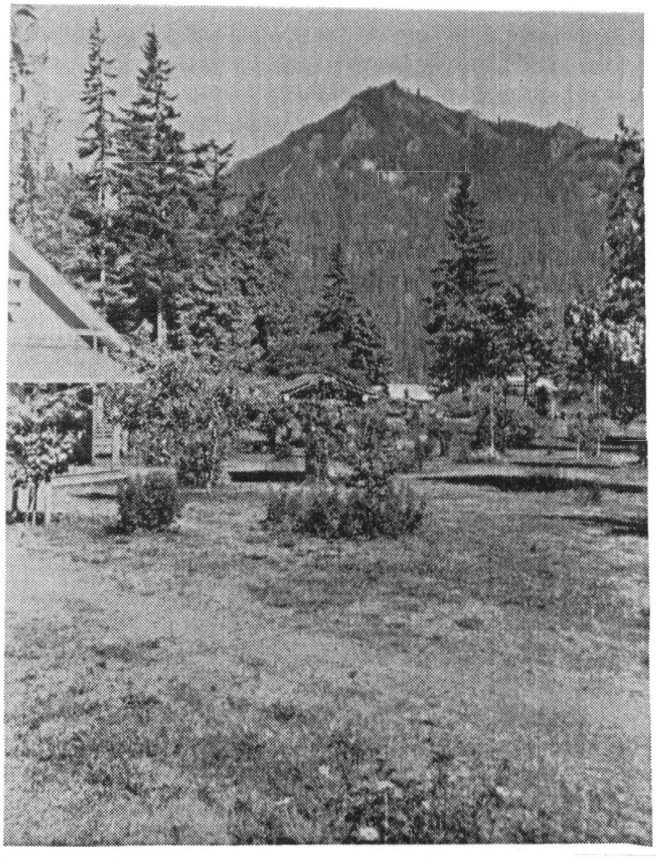
APPENDIX:
PHOTOGRAPHIC ILLUSTRATIONS



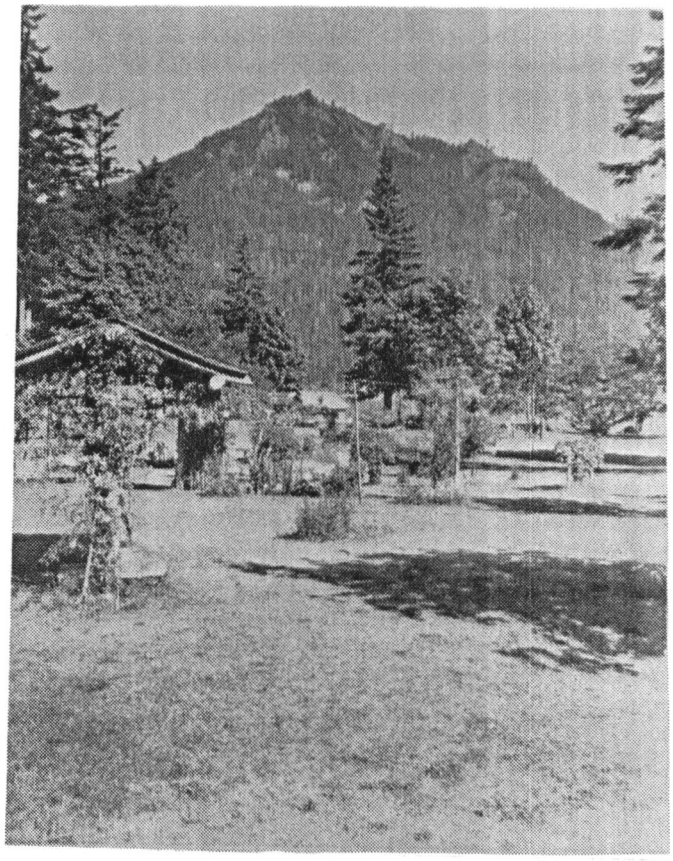
Photograph 17. Rosemary gate – east entrance. National Park Service collection. Date unknown



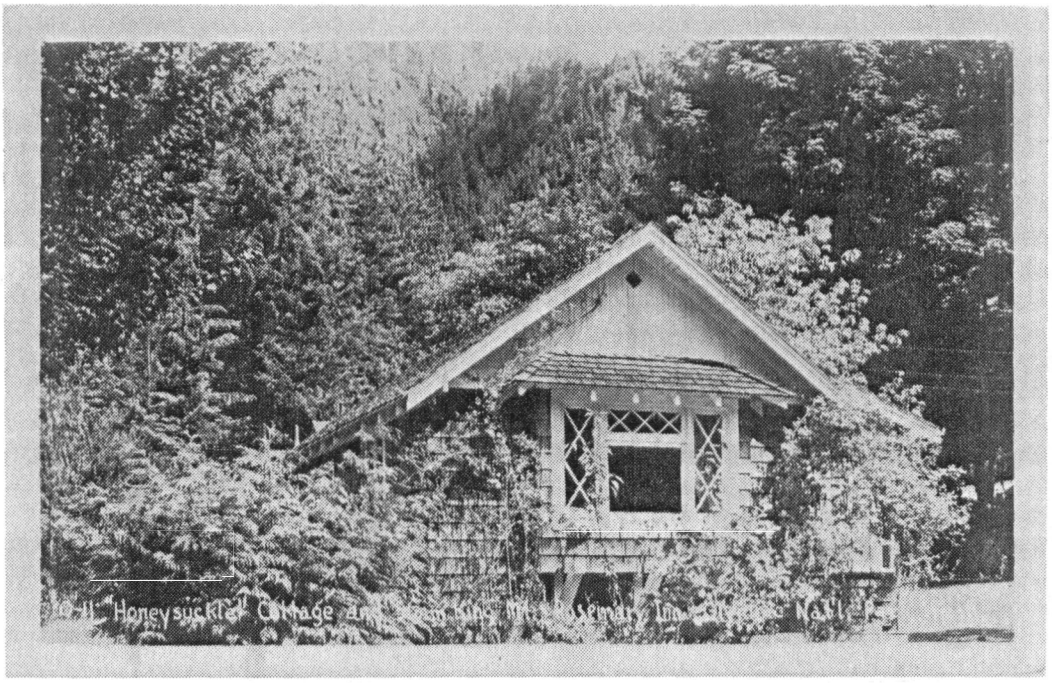
Photograph 18. Post card of the Inn shows random nature of plants and examples of low clumps of perennials. Date unknown



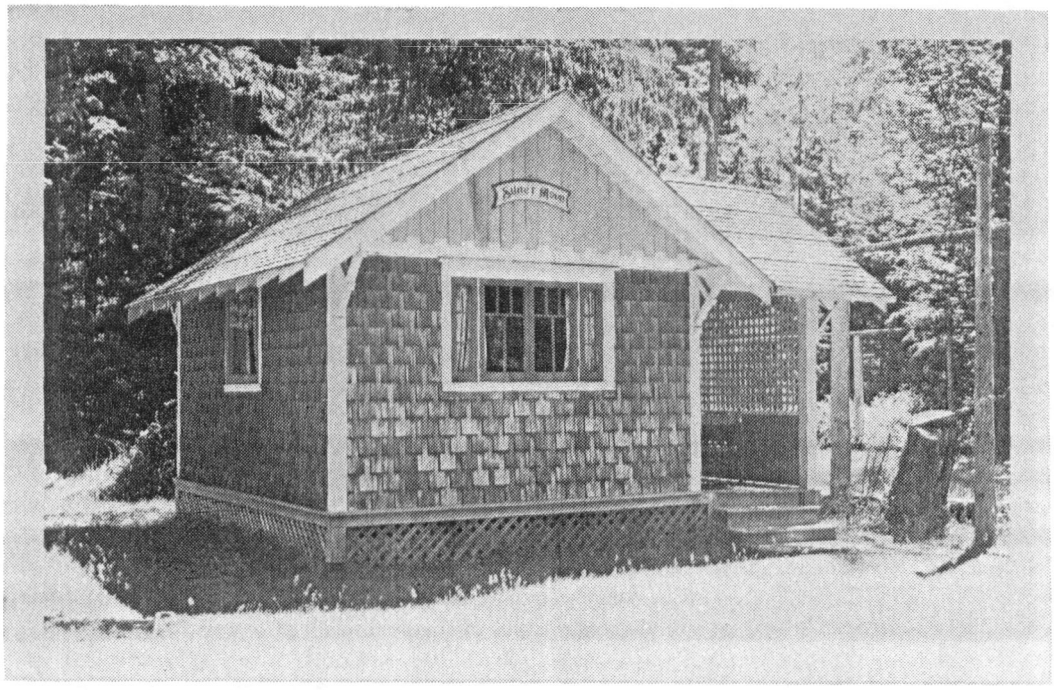
Photograph 19. The fountain shelter is seen here and in photograph 20. Low clumps of vegetation can be seen in the midground.



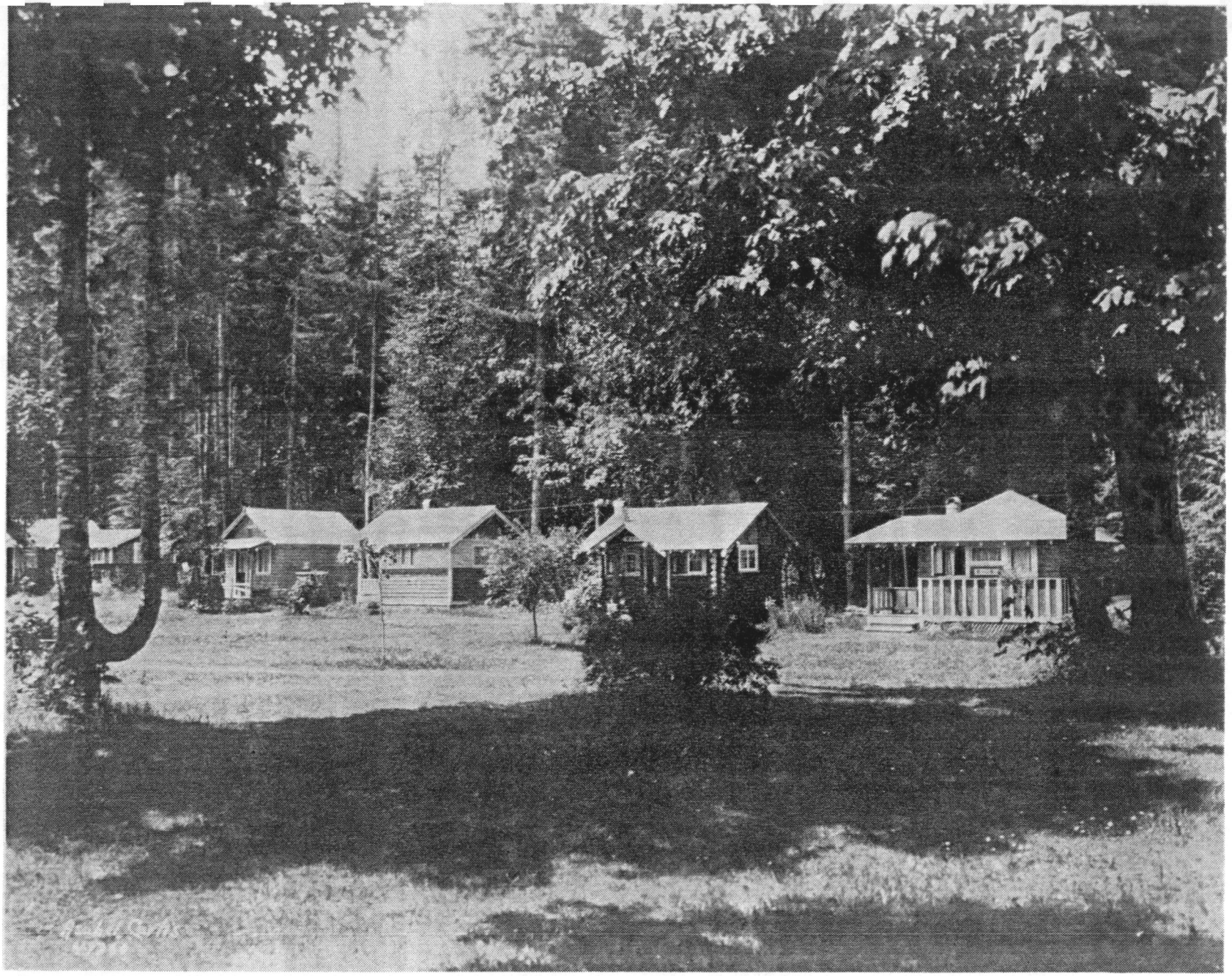
Photograph 20. The fountain shelter is seen here and in photograph 19. Low clumps of vegetation can be seen in the midground.



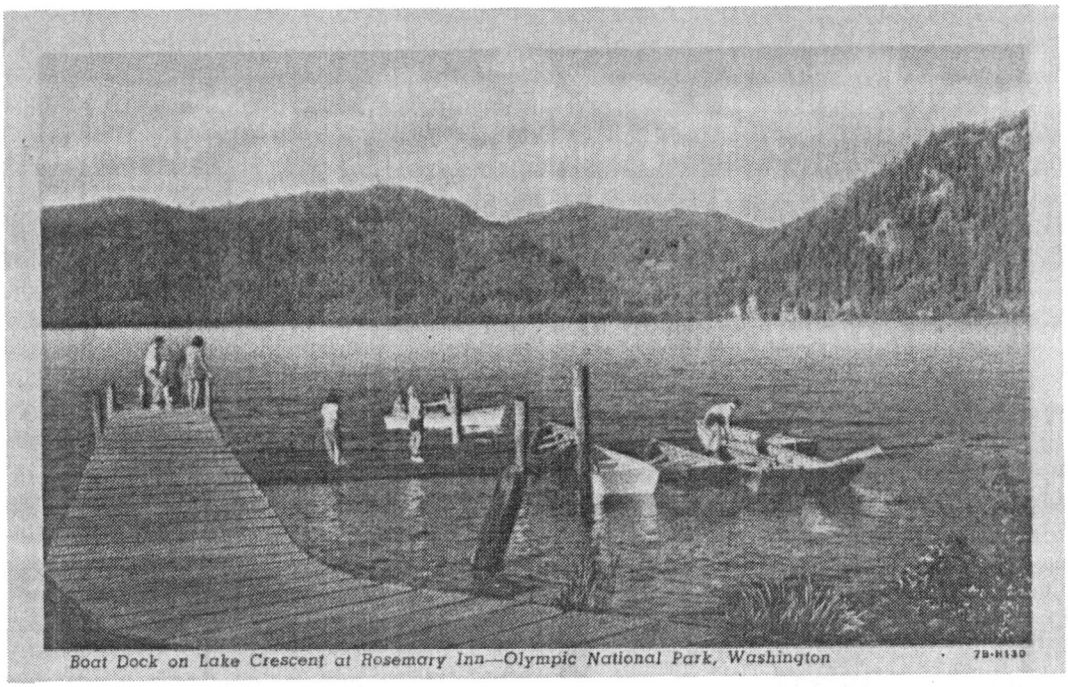
Photograph 21. Honeysuckle cottage is seen here on this postcard (and in Photograph E in the discussion of Alternative Two). The vegetation is more mature here than in Photo E. Date unknown



Photograph 22. This postcard of Silver Moon cabin shows the proximity of the tennis court and its wire and log fence. Date unknown



Photograph 23. This photograph shows the line of cabins along the west side of the clearing. They are (r to l) Rockabye, Ol' Virginny, Dardenella, and Strallo. A vine support can be seen in the front of Dardenella and a low spreading shrub (possibly Kolkwitzia amabilis or Weigela sp.) can be seen in the foreground shadow. 1924 by Ashel Curtis. Washington State Historical Society.



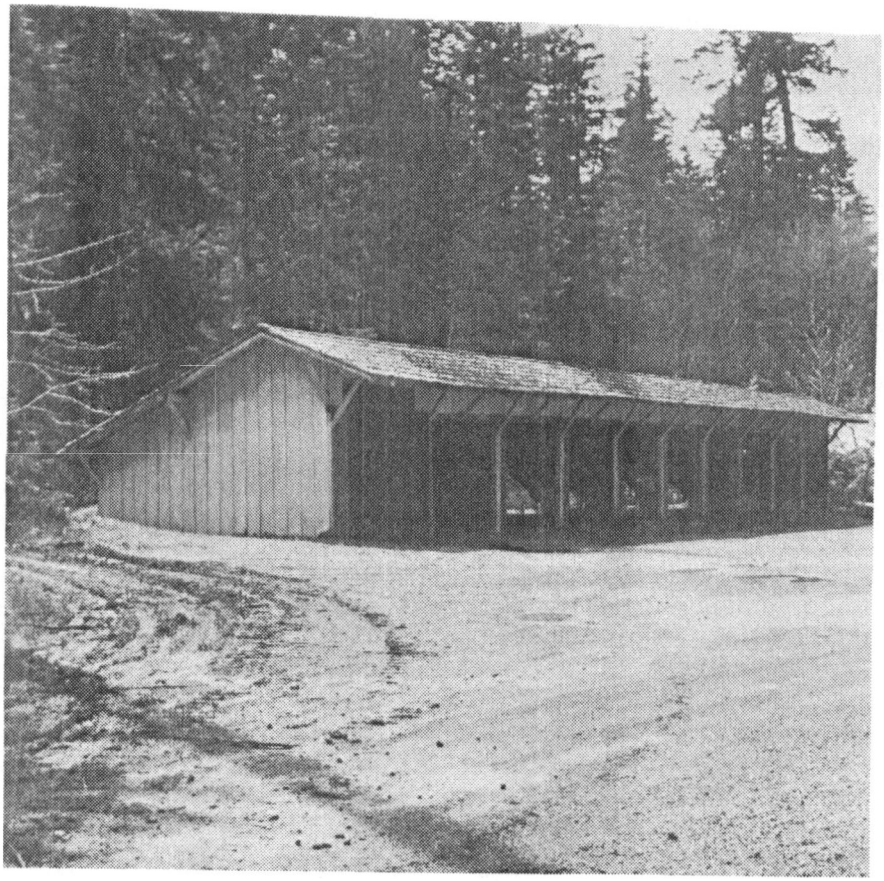
Photograph 24. **This postcard (hand painted) shows the bending form of the boat dock and attached floating dock. Date unknown.**



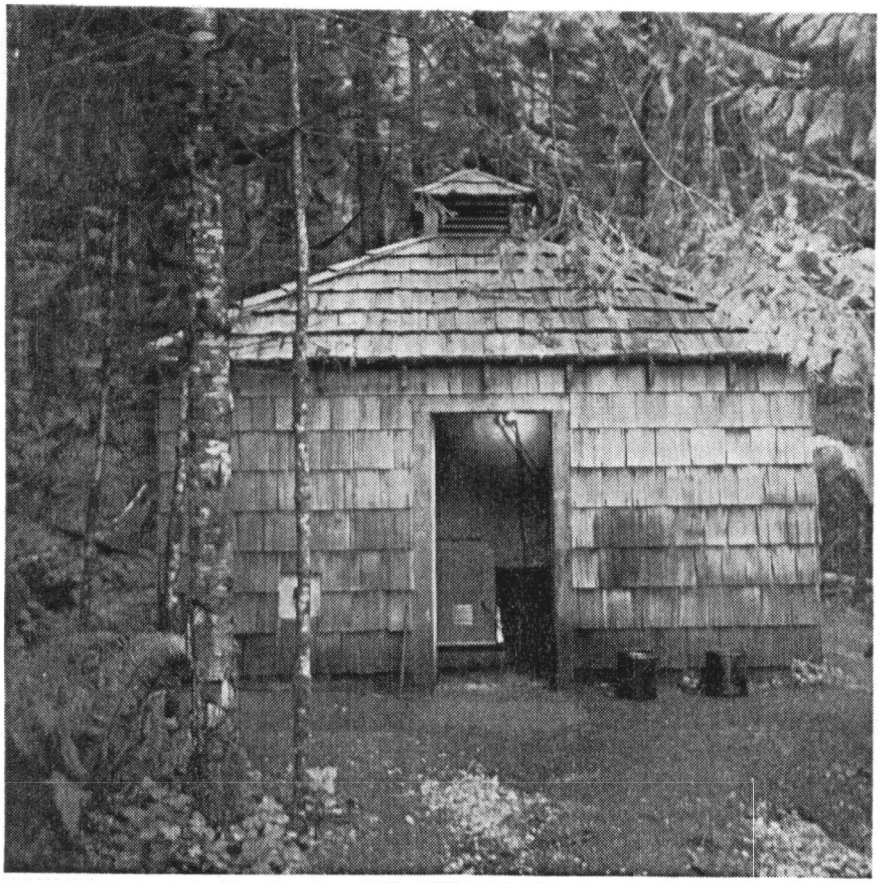
Photograph 25. **Alambam cottage is seen here in a postcard. Very little vegetation is found directly around the cabin except for a poppy growing on its southwest corner (bottom right hand corner of photo). Date unknown**



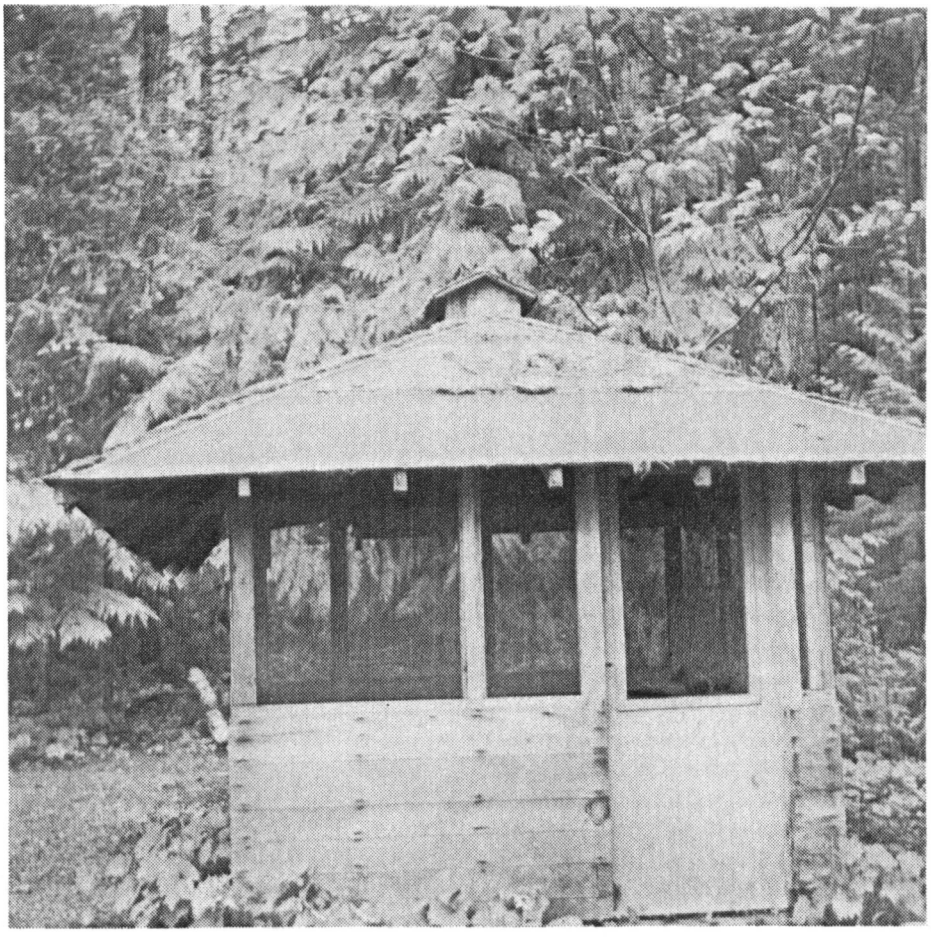
Photograph 26. The cabin Dreamerie is seen here with two apple trees to the west (right hand side of photo) and a lilac shrub in the bottom left had corner. The roof of the ten car garage (also seen below) can be seen in the background. Date unknown.



Photograph 27. Ten car garage south of the driveway as it appeared in 1953. No longer extant. Photo from National Park Service collection.



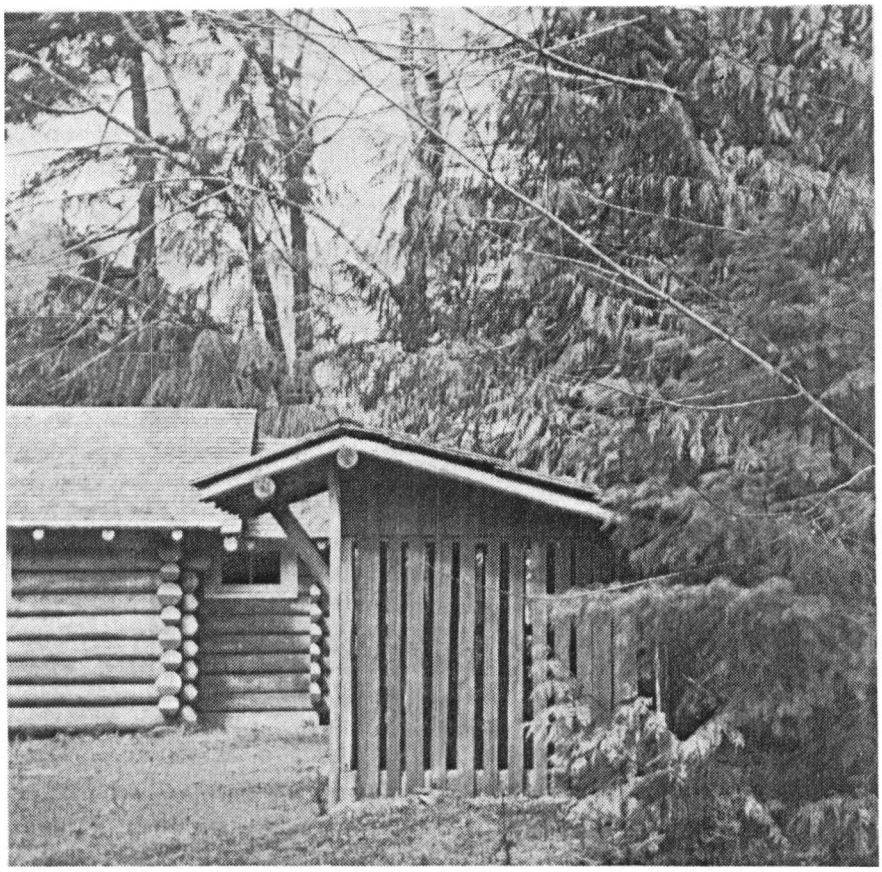
Photograph 28. Example of structures. Generator House in 1953. No longer extant. Photo from National Park Service collection.



Photograph 29. Example of structures. Garbage shack in 1953. No longer extant. Photo from National Park Service collection.

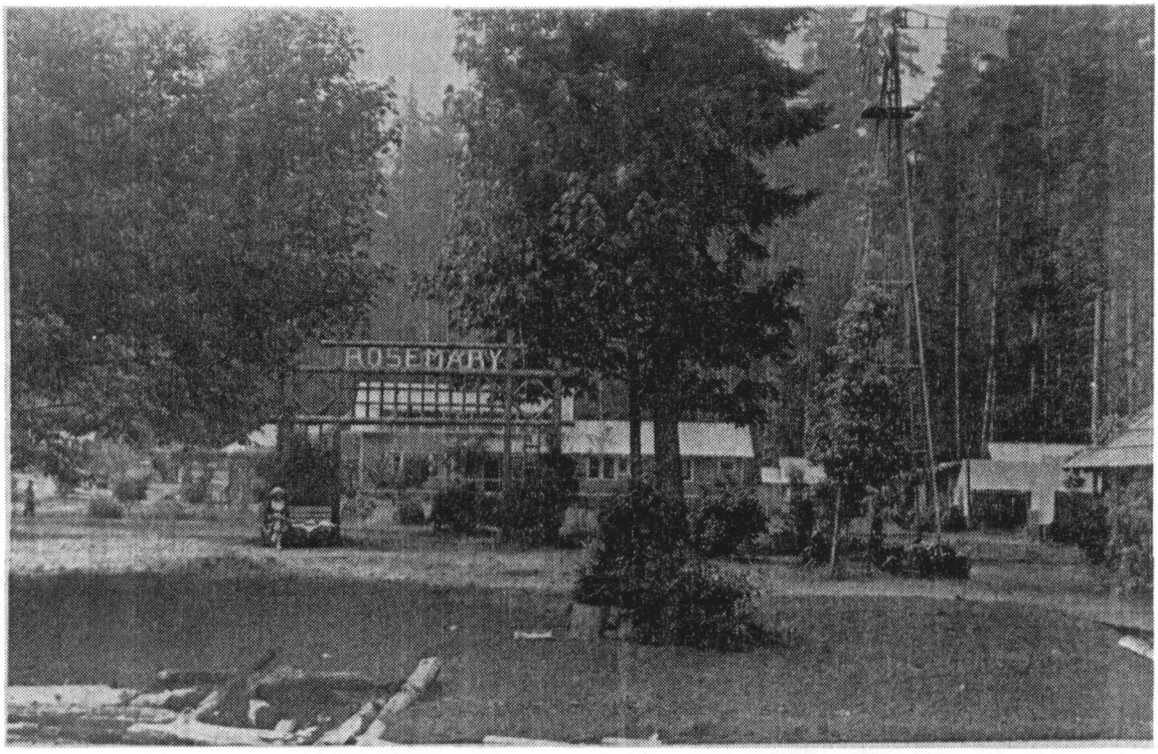


Photograph 30. Example of structures. Wood shed in 1953. No longer extant. Photo from National Park Service collection.



Photograph 31. Example of structures. Wood shed in between Dixie and Caramia in 1953. No longer extant. Photo from National Park Service collection.

Photograph 32. An earlier photograph (pre-1924) of the lake front entrance shows the platform tents, Rosemary gate, and the windmill with daisies at its base and covered with climbing honeysuckle.



ENDNOTES

1. Evans, Gail E.H., Historic Resource Study, Olympic National Park. Seattle, Washington: National Park Service, 1983.

2. Rocker, Andrew and Hank Florence, Historic Structures Report, Rosemary Inn, Olympic National Park. Seattle, Washington: National Park Service, 1986.
3. Ibid.
4. The Eastman Company, "Government-Owned Buildings, Rosemary", September 8, 1976, National Park Service, Seattle, WA.

5. Rocker, Andrew and Hank Florence, Historic Structures Report, Rosemary Inn, Olympic National Park. Seattle, Washington: National Park Service, 1986.
6. Flaherty, Katherine. Mercer Island, WA. Interview, May 1, 1986.

7. Ibid.
8. Gilbert, Cathy (Project Supervisor) Four Historic Landscape Studies, Olympic National Park, Seattle, WA, 1984.

9. Port Angeles Olympic Leader, June 26, 1915, page 1.

10. Flaherty, Katherine. Mercer Island, WA. Interview, May 1, 1986.

11. Rocker, Andrew and Hank Florence, Historic Structures Report, Rosemary Inn, Olympic National Park. Seattle, Washington: National Park Service, 1986.

12. Port Angeles City Directory, 1923.

13. Evans, Gail E.H., Historic Resource Study, Olympic National Park. Seattle, Washington: National Park Service, 1983.

14. Rosemary Inn Pamphlet c. 1926(?) Clallam Co. Historical Society Collection.

15. Rocker, Andrew and Hank Florence, Historic Structures Report, Rosemary Inn, Olympic National Park. Seattle, Washington: National Park Service, 1986.

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Eastman Company, "Government-Owned Buildings, Rosemary", September 8, 1976, National Park Service, Seattle, WA.

Evans, Gail E.H., Historic Resource Study, Olympic National Park.Seattle, Washington: National Park Service, 1983.

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Gilbert, Cathy (Project Supervisor) Four Historic Landscape Studies, Olympic National Park, Seattle, WA, 1984.

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Rocker, Andrew and Hank Florence, Historic Structures Report, Rosemary Inn, Olympic National Park. Seattle, Washington: National Park Service, 1986.

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Russell, Jervis Ed. Jimmy Come Lately: History of Clallam County Port Angeles, Washington: Clallam County Historical Society, 1971)