National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory
2012



Roose's Homestead
Olympic National Park

Roose's Homestead
Olympic National Park

Olympic National Park concurs with the findings of the CLI, including the management category and condition assessment as identified below:

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: **B: Should be preserved and maintained**

CONDITION ASSESSMENT: **Poor**

Todd J. Suess — 8-1-12

acting Superintendent, Olympic National Park — Date

Please return to:

Vida Germano
Cultural Landscapes Inventory Coordinator
National Park Service
Pacific West Regional Office
Cultural Resources
333 Bush Street, Suite 500
San Francisco, CA 94104-2828

STATE OF WASHINGTON

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGY & HISTORIC PRESERVATION

1063 S. Capitol Way, Suite 106 • Olympia, Washington 98501
Mailing address: PO Box 48343 • Olympia, Washington 98504-8343
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Ms. Vida Germano
CLI Coordinator
National Park Service - Pacific West Region
333 Bush Street
Suite 500
San Francisco, CA 94104-2828

August 17, 2012

In future correspondence please refer to:
Log: 081712-02-NPS
Property: Roose Homestead & Humes Ranch CLI - DOE
Re: Determined Eligible

Dear Ms. Germano:

Thank you for contacting our office. I have reviewed the Cultural Landscape Inventory document for Roose Homestead and the Humes Ranch in Olympic National Park. I concur with your professional opinion that the newly documented resources at the Roose Homestead (two resources) are NOT ELIGIBLE to the National Register of Historic Places and concur with the adjusted Period of Significance and slight boundary modification.

I concur with your professional opinion that the newly documented resources at the Humes Ranch (four resources) are ELIGIBLE to the National Register of Historic Places and three resource are NOT ELIGIBLE. I also concur with your evaluation of adjusting the boundaries to include both the upper and lower terraces.

We have noted that the various landscape elements for both sites have not been addressed as contributing elements. Our preference is to include these items as contributing features to the National Register listing so they can be property documented, managed, and recognized as important character defining elements to these important cultural landscapes.

These comments are based on the information available at the time of this review and on behalf of the State Historic Preservation Officer pursuant to Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act and its implementing regulations 36CFR800.

Thank you for the opportunity to review and comment. Should you have any questions, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

Michael Houser
State Architectural Historian
(360) 586-3076
michael.houser@dahp.wa.gov

OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK
Roose's Homestead

Washington SHPO Consensus Determination of Eligibility

Actions Requested:

1) SHPO concurrence that the landscape characteristics as identified in the CLI contribute to the historic character of Roose's Homestead (see the following landscape characteristic descriptions in the Analysis and Evaluation section of the CLI: Natural Systems and Features, Spatial Organization, Vegetation, Buildings and Structures, and Archeological Sites):

I concur __X__, I do not concur _____ that the landscape characteristics as described in the CLI contribute to the historic character of Roose's Homestead.

2) SHPO concurrence with the list of contributing and non-contributing buildings and structures to Roose's Homestead. (See tables below and the associated landscape characteristic descriptions in the Analysis and Evaluation section of the CLI: Buildings and Structures):

Contributing Buildings: The following buildings are already listed on the National Register of Historic Places as contributing features of Roose's Homestead:

Contributing Building Name	Date Built
Peter Roose House (LCS ID 009001)	Circa 1925-35
Roose's Homestead Well (LCS ID 030267)	During period of significance
Roose's Homestead Sheep Barn (LCS ID 009003)	During period of significance
Roose's Homestead Root House (LCS ID 009002)	During period of significance
Roose's Homestead Fence System (LCS ID 030268)	During period of significance

Non-contributing Buildings: Based on the information provided in the CLI, the following structures have been identified as non-contributing features of Roose's Homestead:

Non-contributing Building Name	Date Built or Modified	Concur	Do Not Concur
Peter Roose Homestead Well House	Circa 1975	X	
NPS Privy	Post period of significance	X	

OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK
Roose's Homestead

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



For Washington State Historic Preservation Officer — Date 8-17-12

Please return form to the attention of:

Vida Germano
Cultural Landscapes Inventory Coordinator
Pacific West Regional Office
333 Bush Street, Suite 500
San Francisco, CA 94104-2828
415-623-2367 (phone)
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vida_germano@nps.gov

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Inventory Unit Summary & Site Plan

Inventory Summary

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory Overview:

CLI General Information

Purpose and Goals of the CLI

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI), a comprehensive inventory of all cultural landscapes in the national park system, is one of the most ambitious initiatives of the National Park Service (NPS) Park Cultural Landscapes Program. The CLI is an evaluated inventory of all landscapes having historical significance that are listed on or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, or are otherwise managed as cultural resources through a public planning process and in which the NPS has or plans to acquire any legal interest. The CLI identifies and documents each landscape's location, size, physical development, condition, landscape characteristics, character-defining features, as well as other valuable information useful to park management. Cultural landscapes become approved CLIs when concurrence with the findings is obtained from the park superintendent and all required data fields are entered into a national database. In addition, for landscapes that are not currently listed on the National Register and/or do not have adequate documentation; concurrence is required from the State Historic Preservation Officer or the Keeper of the National Register.

The CLI, like the List of Classified Structures, assists the NPS in its efforts to fulfill the identification and management requirements associated with Section 110(a) of the National Historic Preservation Act, National Park Service Management Policies (2006), and Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management. Since launching the CLI nationwide, the NPS is required to report information that respond to NPS strategic plan accomplishments, including bringing certified cultural landscapes into good condition, and increasing the number of CLI records that have complete, accurate, and reliable information.

Scope of the CLI

The information contained within the CLI is gathered from existing secondary sources found in park libraries and archives and at NPS regional offices and centers, as well as through on-site reconnaissance of the existing landscape. The baseline information collected provides a comprehensive look at the historical development and significance of the landscape, placing it in context of the site's overall significance. Documentation and analysis of the existing landscape identifies character-defining characteristics and features, and allows for an evaluation of the landscape's overall integrity and an assessment of the landscape's overall condition. The CLI also provides an illustrative site plan that indicates major features within the inventory unit. Unlike cultural landscape reports, the CLI does not provide management recommendations or treatment guidelines for the cultural landscape.

Inventory Unit Description:

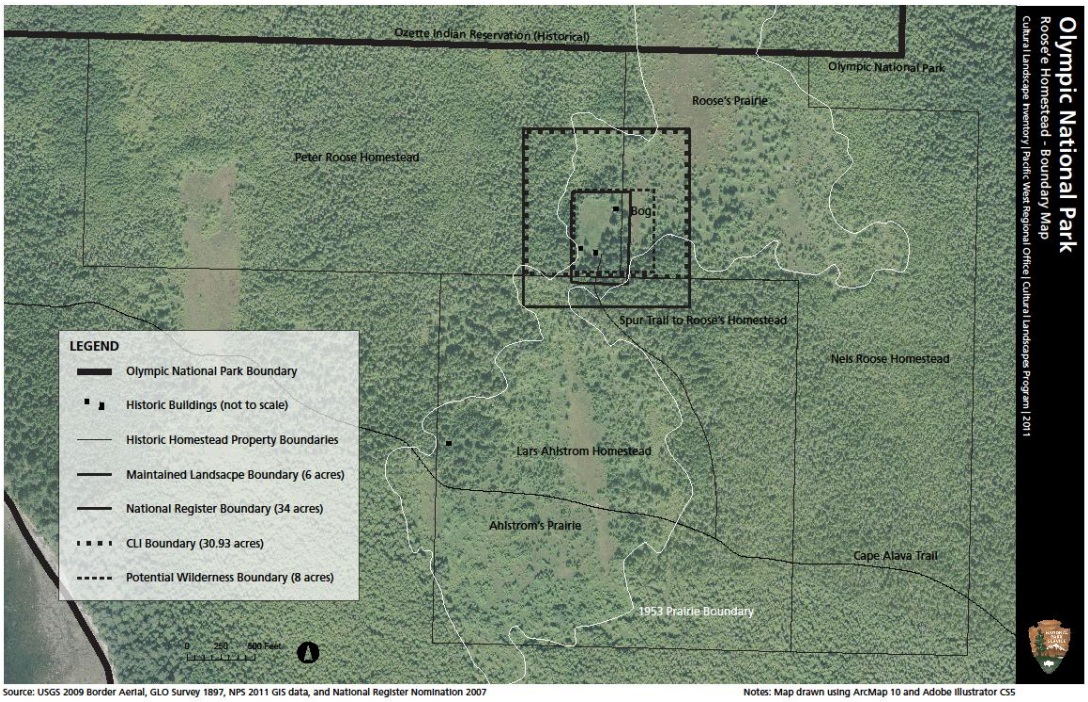
Roose's Homestead is located in the northwest corner of the Olympic Peninsula; approximately one mile east of the Pacific Ocean and two miles west of Lake Ozette in what today is referred to as "Roose's Prairie." The 30.93-acre homestead site shares its northern boundary with the uninhabited Ozette Indian Reservation, while part of its southern boundary abuts the historic boundaries of the Lars Ahlstrom Homestead. The homestead was developed by Peter Roose, an early Scandinavian settler, between 1902 and 1943. During this period, Roose improved the homestead, managing the surrounding landscape within the harsh, isolated Olympic Peninsula to maintain a lifestyle of self-sufficiency. Historically, the setting of the homestead included expansive views toward the open prairies and foothills beyond; however, encroaching vegetation has blocked these views, changing the once open character of the site. Access to Roose's Homestead site is provided by following the Cape Alava Trail approximately two miles northwest of the Ozette Ranger Station, before turning off the trail and traversing ½ mile through remnant prairies and forest vegetation to the homestead. The property is part of the Ozette Ranger District and managed by Olympic National Park as a "discovery site".

Roose's Homestead, also known as the "Peter Roose Homestead" and "Roose's Prairie" was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2007. In association with early homesteading and settlement on the Olympic Peninsula, the property is significant under Criterion A. The National Register period of significance extends from circa 1909 through the 1940s. The nomination boundary encompasses approximately 34-acres of land that includes the buildings and structures at the site as well as the surrounding pasture, prairie and forest. This inventory builds upon these previous documentation efforts and proposes a revised period of significance for Roose's Homestead to more accurately convey the historic occupation, use and development of the homestead by Peter Roose. In the CLI, the period of significance begins in 1902 when Roose submitted a homestead claim for 151.33 acres of land near Lake Ozette and began making improvements. (1) The period extends to 1943 when Roose died. The CLI also proposes to modify the boundary of Roose's Homestead to include 30.93 acres, rather than 34 acres, to more accurately reflect the original homestead boundary owned by Peter Roose during the period of significance.

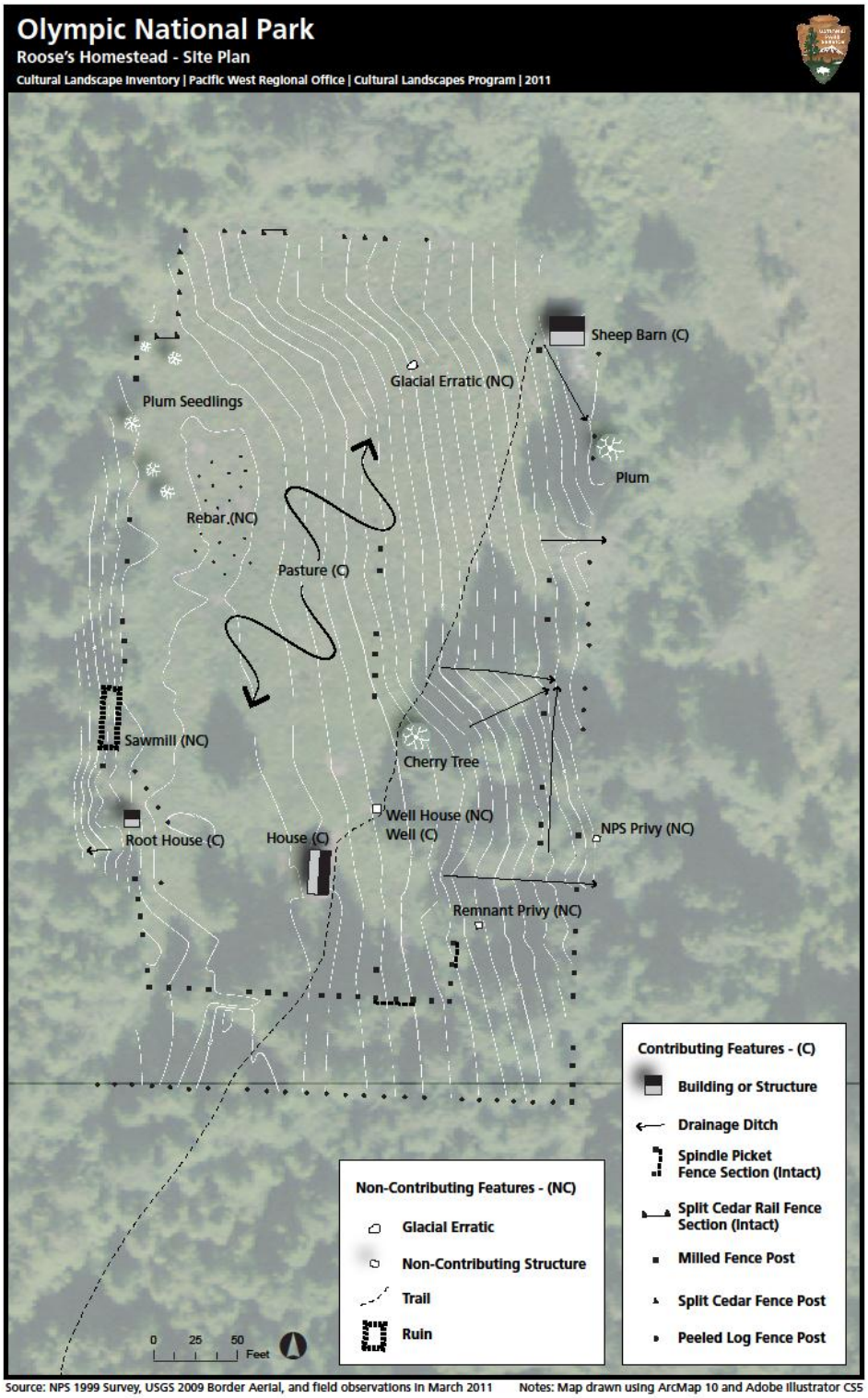
Several landscape characteristics help to convey the historic character of the site, including natural systems and features, spatial organization, vegetation, buildings and structures, and archeology. Numerous features associated with the above-mentioned landscape characteristics contribute to the feeling and association of the property. Furthermore, the rich history that has defined and shaped the site are displayed through a number of buildings and structures associated with the development of the site, including the Peter Roose house, root house, sheep barn and associated fence system. Other landscape features including the existing European plum tree and cleared pasture or yard areas remain as character-defining features. Ultimately, the location, design, setting, materials and workmanship of these buildings, structures and associated landscape features convey the character of Roose's Homestead as it appeared during the period of significance. Collectively, the site's contributing features are in poor condition; however, it should be noted that not all structures are in poor condition.

Today, Roose's Homestead continues to play an important role in the history of early settlement in Olympic National Park, and remains as the westernmost remaining homestead in the contiguous United States.

Site Plan



Site Plan #1: Map showing the different boundaries associated with Roose's Homestead. See the supplemental information section for a full 11 x 17-inch version of the plan (Pavlik, PWR 2011).



Site Plan #2: Map showing existing conditions at Roose's Homestead. See the supplemental information section for a full 11 x 17-inch version of the site plan (Pavlik, PWR 2011).

Property Level and CLI Numbers

Inventory Unit Name:	Roose's Homestead
Property Level:	Landscape
CLI Identification Number:	
Parent Cultural Landscape Inventory Name:	Roose's Homestead
Parent Cultural Landscape Inventory Number:	400088

Park Information

Park Name and Alpha Code:	Olympic National Park OLYM
Park Organization Code:	9500

CLI Hierarchy Description

Roose's Homestead is a cultural landscape with no component landscapes.

Concurrence Status

Inventory Status: Complete

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative:

Fieldwork for the Roose's Homestead Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) was completed by regional office staff, including Susan Dolan, Bradley Pavlik and Cortney Cain Gjesfjeld in March 2011. The CLI was submitted to the park for review in the spring of 2012. The CLI will be complete upon review and concurrence by Olympic National Park and the Washington State Historic Preservation Office.

Concurrence Status:

Park Superintendent Concurrence:	Yes
Park Superintendent Date of Concurrence:	8/1/2012
National Register Concurrence:	Eligible – SHPO Consensus Determination
Date of Concurrence Determination:	8/17/2012

Geographic Information & Location Map

Inventory Unit Boundary Description:

Boundary Justification
The CLI boundary for Roose's Homestead is a 30.93-acre rectangle located in the southeast corner of Peter Roose's 151.33-acre original homestead (serial patent, accession # 48573, March 1, 1909) and includes a small portion of Nels Roose's (Peter's brother) neighboring homestead (serial patent, accession # 38304, January 11, 1909), located east of the Peter Roose homestead. This boundary follows the 2007 National Register of Historic Places nomination form boundary on the west, north, and east sides. The southern boundary was adjusted from the 34-acre National Register nomination boundary in order to align with the southern property line of Peter and Nels' original homesteads. The CLI boundary includes the remaining buildings, structures, and landscape features as well as the surrounding pasture, prairie and forest that contribute to the historic property (see site plans for additional information).

Verbal Boundary Description
The boundary is formed by a regular polygon, which encompasses the house, root house, sheep barn, well, the fence system and open pasture areas associated with the homestead. The northeast corner of the cultural landscape boundary is located at approximately UTM 373277mE, 5335897 mN, zone 10. The boundary heads south from this point for 1100 feet, then heads west for 1200 feet, then heads north 1100 feet, and then heads east for 1100 feet to the point of origin.

Wilderness
The majority of the landscape situated within the 30.93-acre CLI boundary is designated wilderness; however, there is an approximately 8-acre rectangular area centered in the core developed area that is listed as potential wilderness. According to the 2007 Olympic National Park General Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement, a "Potential Wilderness Area" is defined as "Lands that are surrounded by or adjacent to lands proposed for wilderness designation but that do not themselves qualify for immediate designation due to temporary nonconforming or incompatible conditions."

At Roose's Homestead, all contributing cultural landscape features are located within the potential wildness boundary. The northeast corner of the potential wilderness boundary is located at approximately UTM 373197mE, 5335760 mN, zone 10. The boundary heads south from this point for 600 feet, then extends west for 600 feet, then turns north for 600 feet, and finally heads east for 600 feet to the point of origin. In the future, additional information regarding potential wilderness and its associated boundaries at Roose's Homestead may be delineated through the wilderness stewardship planning process. See the Treatment section of the CLI for more information regarding the management of cultural landscapes in wilderness areas.

State and County:

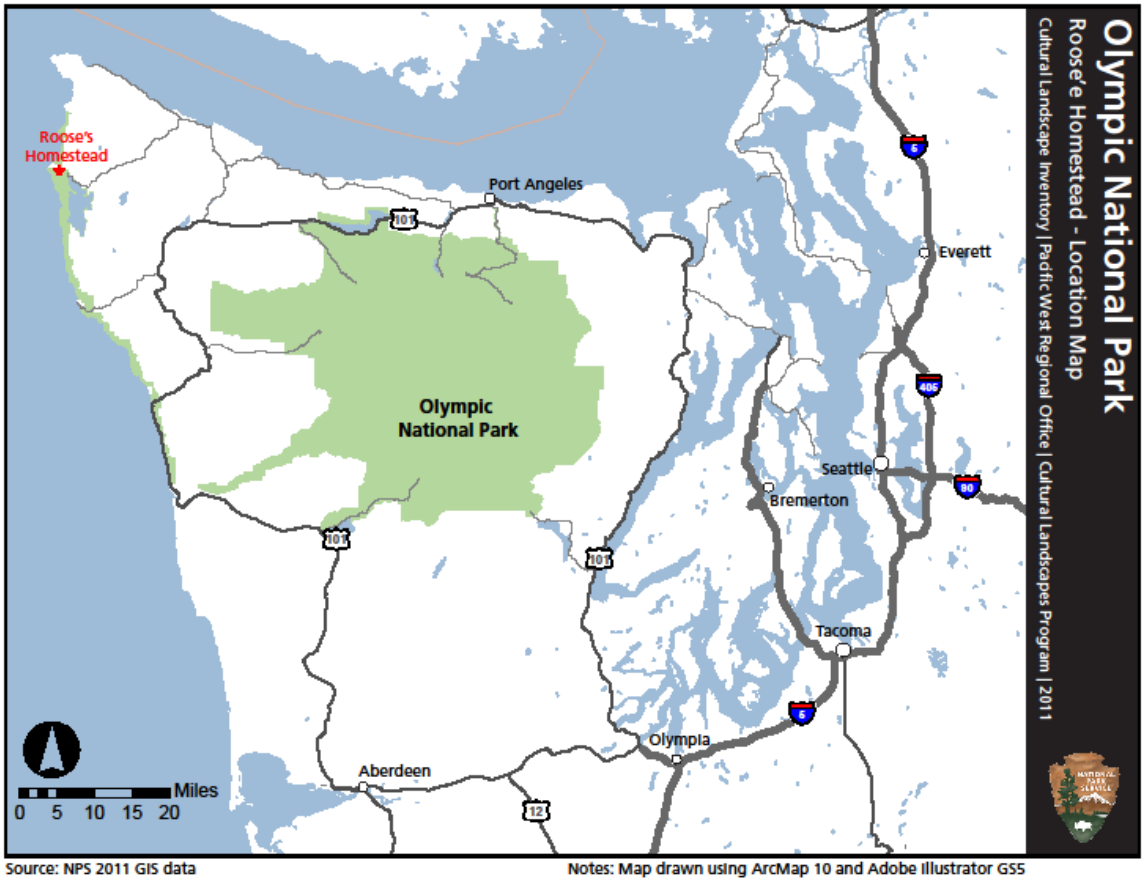
State: Washington
County: Clallam

Size (Acres): 30.93

Boundary UTMS:

Source	Type	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing
GPS–Differentially Corrected	Area	NAD 83	10	373277	5335897
GPS–Differentially Corrected	Area	NAD 83	10	373278	5335561
GPS–Differentially Corrected	Area	NAD 83	10	372903	5335568
GPS–Differentially Corrected	Area	NAD 83	10	372903	5335897

Location Map



Roose's Homestead is located in the northwest corner of the Olympic Peninsula (Pavlik, PWR 2011).

Management Information

General Management Information

Management Category: B: Should be Preserved and Maintained

Management Category Date: 8/1/2012

Management Category Explanatory Narrative:

Roose's Homestead meets criteria for significance under the National Register of Historic Places for its association with broad patterns in history (Criteria A). The homestead site is also compatible with the park's legislated significance, providing recreational and interpretive opportunities to visitors. As a result, Roose's Homestead falls under Category B: Should be Preserved and Maintained.

NPS Legal Interest

Type of Interest: Fee Simple

Public Access

Unrestricted

Type of Access:

Roose's Homestead is currently unoccupied and is managed as a "discovery site" within designated wilderness and potential wilderness areas. A "discovery site" is characterized by a location where there is insufficient staffing to provide regular monitoring and protection. As a result, visitation is not encouraged; however, it is not restricted.

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? No

FMSS Asset

FMSS Asset Location Code

102505 (Roose Landscape)
102553 (Roose Homestead Cabin)
102554 (Roose Homestead Root House)
102555 (Roose Homestead Barn)
102556 (Roose Homestead Sawmill Ruins)
518859 (Fence)
527002 (Well/Well House)

National Register Information

Existing National Register Status

National Register Landscape Documentation: Entered – Inadequately Documented

National Register Explanatory Narrative: In 1973 and 1975, draft National Register of Historic Places registration forms were prepared for Roose's Homestead; however, they did not receive concurrence. In 2007, the Peter Roose Homestead was individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places as part of efforts associated with the completion of a Multiple Property Documentation form for historic resources in Olympic National Park. Despite its status on the National Register, the contributing landscape features have not been adequately documented.

National Register Eligibility Eligible – SHPO Consensus Determination

National Register Concurrence: 8/17/2012

Contributing/Individual: Individual

National Register Classification: District

Significance Level: Local

Significance Criteria: A – Associated with events significant to broad patterns of our history

Period of Significance: 1902-1943

Historic Context Theme: Peopling Places
Subtheme: Other Peopling Places
Facet: Other Peopling Places

Historic Context Theme: Creating Social Institutions and Movements
Subtheme: Ways of Life
Facet: Ethnic Communities

Area of Significance:

Area of Significance Category Exploration/Settlement

NRIS Information:

Alpha Code/NRIS Name (Number) Peter Roose Homestead (07000723)

Primary Certification Date 07/13/2007

Statement of Significance

Roose's Homestead is located in the northwest corner of the Olympic Peninsula; approximately one mile east of the Pacific Ocean and two miles west of Lake Ozette in what today is referred to as "Roose's Prairie". The homestead was developed by Peter Roose, a Scandinavian settler, between 1902 and 1943. During this period, Roose improved the 151.33-acre homestead, managing the surrounding landscape in the harsh, isolated Olympic Peninsula to maintain a lifestyle of self-sufficiency.

Roose's Homestead, also known as the "Peter Roose Homestead" and "Roose's Prairie" was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2007. In association with early homesteading and settlement on the Olympic Peninsula, the property is locally significant under Criterion A. The National Register period of significance extends from circa 1909 through the 1940s. Today, Roose's Homestead continues to exhibit the characteristics of an early twentieth century homestead on the Olympic Peninsula and remains as the westernmost remaining homestead in the contiguous United States.

Based on new or recently discovered information from General Land Office records, the CLI proposes a revised period of significance for Roose's Homestead to more accurately convey the historic occupation, use and development of the homestead by Peter Roose. In the CLI, the period of significance begins in 1902 when Roose submitted a homestead claim for 151.33 acres of land near Lake Ozette and extends to 1943 when Roose died. This period spans 41 years of development, which includes several phases of construction and improvement at the site. The earliest development, which began in 1902, included the basic requirements necessary to "prove up" a homestead claim such as slashing and burning to clear the land of trees and other vegetation and potentially the construction of a temporary home. Subsequent work included planting vegetable gardens and crops and the construction of a log cabin as well as other structures. Additional development was undertaken at the homestead by Peter Roose in the late 1920s or early 1930s when he established a sawmill and constructed a frame house west of the original log cabin.

It should be noted that Olympic National Park was designated a World Heritage site in 1981 for its natural and scenic wonders. While Roose's Homestead is located within the boundaries of this designation, it does not contribute to the significance of Olympic National Park as a World Heritage site.

Criterion A

Roose's Homestead is locally significant under Criterion A for its association with early homesteading and settlement on the Olympic Peninsula. The site is significant for its association with the distinctly ethnic Scandinavian settlement community that burgeoned in the Lake Ozette area in the 1890s and again after the turn of the century. Within this context, development at Roose's Homestead represents the last period of intense homesteading activity under the Homestead Act of 1862 in western Washington.

Homesteaders began settling in the Lake Ozette area, located in the northeast corner of the Olympic Peninsula, as early as 1889. Notably, the settlement harbored a distinctly isolated colony of settlers that was remarkably self-contained. The ethnic homogeneity of the Lake Ozette community was a distinctive feature of this isolated peninsula settlement. Many were first generation emigrants from Norway and Denmark. By 1897, the shoreline along Lake Ozette and the area lying immediately east, known as Royal, were dotted by an assortment of log and frame dwellings, cedar-shake barns and outbuildings, and small, irregular stump-cluttered fields. At its height, the number of land claims at Lake Ozette had reached 130, with about 300 individuals living there. Ultimately, the Scandinavian community was short-lived. Many settlers left in 1897 when the Lake Ozette area was included in the newly established two million-acre Olympic Forest Reserve. As a result of development of the Reserve, prospects of expanding their community and gaining road access seemed dim and soon they abandoned their homes, tools, and heavier possessions that had been difficult to transport to the lake. By 1899, most of the Scandinavian settlers had left to take up residence elsewhere. (2)

Shortly after the turn of the 20th century, land bordering Lake Ozette was reopened for homesteading, which prompted a second group of settlers to occupy the area. Peter Roose was among the next generation of settlers to the Ozette locale. Under the provisions of the Homestead Act, in 1902, Peter Roose was able to claim a 151.33-acre parcel of land located approximately one and one-half to two miles west of Lake Ozette. (3) Similar to the first generation of Lake Ozette settlers, Roose was Scandinavian. He was born in Bollnas, Gavleborgs Lan, Sweden and immigrated to the United States in 1901. After "proving up" the claim, Peter received the patent for the homestead entry in 1909. On his 151.33-acre homestead claim Roose built a log cabin and over the years added several supplemental buildings and structures. Roose pursued an agrarian subsistence lifestyle, cultivating vegetables and fruits, raising sheep, hunting and fishing, and seasonally leaving his claim to work "outside" to secure cash to purchase equipment and other necessary supplies. In the late 1920s or early 1930s, Roose built a sawmill and replaced his original log home with a frame house of milled lumber. At its height of development, the property included a frame house, log cabin, sheep barn complex, horse barn, root house, woodshed, privy, outbuildings, well, pastures, small-scale drainage ditches, an extensive fence system and several fruit trees. Under a Declaration of Taking, Roose's land was acquired by the United States Government in 1940 for unknown reasons. After the sale, Roose had a special use permit that allowed him to maintain residence at the site; however, he only lived there under these arrangements for approximately three years until his death in 1943.

Today, Roose's Homestead remains as a vivid reminder of early Scandinavian settlement in the Lake Ozette area and the surrounding forests and prairies that were once occupied by people who had come to build a new life for themselves in a foreign and promising land. It retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

Historic Context

Settlement on the Olympic Peninsula

The following information was adapted from Multiple Property Survey Form for Historic Resources of Olympic National Park, 2008, Section E.

The Olympic Peninsula has been called the "last frontier," and settlement was late in coming. Settlement of the interior portions of the Olympic Peninsula, like the land explorations that preceded it, progressed

inward from coastal shorelines following the route of least resistance up major river valleys. Only a short distance from the outer edges of the Olympic Peninsula, where barge or boat provided a means for transport, large inland lakes received the first permanent settlers. Lakes Crescent, Ozette, Quinault, Sutherland, and Cushman (later enlarged by artificial damming) received settlers as early as the late 1880s. At nearly the same time, pioneer settlers worked their way inland along major rivers to broad arable flood plains where they took up subsistence farming. Further into the mountains where the river valleys narrowed, settlement occurred slightly later and more sparsely. With the exception of the sixty-two mile-long coastal strip (that takes in the Lake Ozette area), and the Queets River "corridor" that extends from interior mountain peaks nearly to the Pacific Ocean, the boundaries of the present park lie several miles inland from the coast and the lower elevation broad river valleys where peninsula settlement first occurred.

Settlers who made their home on the Olympic Peninsula endured great hardships. Confronted with the task of clearing away massive, old growth trees to make way for buildings and agricultural fields, the long months of cloudy skies and relentless rains that frequently caused flooding presented a climate that limited crop selection and shortened the growing season; with markets that were many miles or days from their homesteads, many early settlers left in despair. Those who persisted often relied on seasonal jobs away from their families and farms, which provided cash for food and supplies, which they were unable to produce. Olympic Peninsula settlers also garnered materials as well as food from the land.

Vernacular wood-frame or log structures, farmsteads, fencing, clearings, remnant orchards, roads, trails and pathways, are typical of the resources associated with settlement of the Olympic Peninsula. Structures were one, one and one-half, or two stories, with log, stump, or rubble foundations, and steeply-pitched shake roofs. Finishes were minimal, again owing to the difficulties and expense of bringing materials into remote sites. Dwellings and farm buildings, as well as furniture, farm implements, and fencing, were often fashioned from trees on homesteads, or were bought and transported from small local mills. Isolation, poor or non-existent transportation routes, lack of trained architects or knowledge of architectural styles, were all factors that forced settlers to rely on immediately available resources for their building materials—primarily wood. Logs felled while clearing sites, rough split cedar shakes, peeled poles, and rough, locally milled lumber are all characteristic of early construction on the peninsula. Occasionally early peninsula settlers built their own sawmills. The first substantially built dwellings were predominantly log, while barns and outbuildings were usually constructed of hand split cedar timbers and shakes. In every respect, the Olympic Peninsula presented itself as an "unconquered" wilderness frontier. The perseverance, personal skills, knowledge, and lifestyles required of the early pioneers who settled inside the park boundaries were akin to those who pushed back frontiers all over the West.

Only a few buildings dating from this era of pioneer settlement have survived to the present. The extreme difficulties of making a living led to the abandonment of many early settlements and homesteads. Others were acquired and removed by Olympic National Park as part of its commitment to return as much of the acreage within the park's boundaries to wilderness. The environment has also taken its toll on many of these structures. Maintenance of any structure in the rain forest is an on-going struggle. Abandoned structures are quickly reclaimed by the native vegetation. Of those still occupied, many have been extensively modified to suit changing lifestyles and fortunes. All of the preceding factors have worked to limit the number of surviving structures from the early settlement period to a very few. Those that remain within park boundaries, such as Roose's Homestead, provide important insight into the lifestyles and accomplishments of these early pioneers.

Scandinavian Immigration to Washington

The following information was adapted from Brian B. Magnusson's "Observations on the Material Culture of the Scandinavian Immigrant Settlement at Lake Ozette and Royal (1880-1910)", 2000.

While the earliest Scandinavian settlers arrived in Washington in the 1850s and 1860s, their numbers remained relatively small until the late 1880s. The immediate reason for this influx of North European immigrants can be dated to the years 1887-1888 when the Northern Pacific Railroad completed its rail link between its westernmost terminus, Tacoma, with the great cities of the Midwest, Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis. The result was a fast and direct way of reaching western Washington, one of the last frontiers in the Far West where homesteading lands were available and where the climate was mild and the living conditions accommodating. For the Scandinavian farmer who had just arrived from Europe or for the immigrant who had first settled in the Midwest and had decided to move on, the promise of good growing conditions and negligible changes in temperature were deemed especially advantageous. In many cases, a Scandinavian farmer settled in Washington and then urged in his neighbors and friends in the Midwest to follow suit.

In addition to the completion of the Northern Pacific, there were a number of other factors that influenced the surge of Scandinavians westward. At home in Scandinavia, posters and brochures as well as a number of other publications enticed Scandinavians to enlist as railroad workers and as homesteaders for railroad land. For Scandinavians arriving in Tacoma, Seattle or other Northwestern towns, word of homesteading sites and other available land could be gleaned through perusing one of the Scandinavian-language weeklies or by inquiring at public locales frequented by fellow countrymen who encouraged settlement in places such as Lake Ozette. In some instances, friends and families settled in the same locale, while in other cases newcomers settled in areas with no known associations.

National Historic Landmark Information

National Historic Landmark Status: No

World Heritage Site Information

World Heritage Site Status: No

Chronology & Physical History

Cultural Landscape Type and Use

Cultural Landscape Type: Historic Vernacular Landscape

Current and Historic Use/Function

Primary Historic Function-Major Category: Domestic (Residential)

Primary Historic Function-Category: Single Family Dwelling

Primary Historic Function: Single Family Dwelling—Other

Primary Current Function-Major Category: Vacant (Not In Use)

Primary Current Function-Category: Vacant/Maintained (Mothballed)

Primary Current Use: Vacant/Maintained (Mothballed)

Other Current and Historic Uses/Functions:

Other Historic Function or Current Use-Major Category: Agriculture/Subsistence

Other Historic Function or Current Use-Category: Agriculture/Subsistence-Other

Other Historic Function or Current Use: Agriculture/Subsistence-Other

Other Historic Function or Current Use-Type: Historic

Other Historic Function or Current Use-Major Category: Agriculture/Subsistence

Other Historic Function or Current Use-Category: Agricultural Outbuilding

Other Historic Function or Current Use: Agricultural Outbuilding

Other Historic Function or Current Use-Type: Historic

Current and Historic Names

Current and Historic Name	Type of Name
Roose's Homestead	Current
Peter Roose Homestead	Current

Peter Roose Homestead Historic District	Current
Roose's Prairie	Both Current and Historic

Ethnographic Information

Ethnographic Associated Groups: Makah
Association Historic, Current or Both: Both Current and Historic

Ethnographic Associated Groups: Ozette
Association Historic, Current or Both: Historic

Ethnographic Study Conducted: Yes – Unrestricted Information

Ethnographic Explanatory Narrative: Several ethnographic studies have been undertaken at Olympic National Park.

The *Olympic National Park Ethnographic Overview and Assessment* by Jacilee Wray (1997) considers the relationships of eight tribal groups to Olympic National Park and its resources.

The Ozette Prairies of Olympic National Park: Their Former Indigenous Uses and Management by M. Kat Anderson, Ph.D. (2009) describes the unique natural features and biodiversity of the Ozette Prairies. The report also describes how indigenous people of the area utilized and managed resources in this environment.

Chronology

Year Begin	Year End	Event	Annotation
1855	1856	Land Transfer	Olympic Peninsula lands were ceded by the Native American groups to the United States government in three separate treaties. In exchange for most of their land, the Native Americans received three reservations, money, and schools, as well as other aid for a period of twenty years.
1862	1862	Established	Abraham Lincoln signed the Homestead Act into law that allowed ordinary citizens and emigrants the opportunity to stake a 160-acre claim in the west. Each homesteader had to live on the land, build a home, make improvements, and farm for five years before they were eligible to "prove up" their claim.
1869	1870	Established	The first land patents were granted for claims in the Olympic Peninsula (10 in Jefferson County, 17 in Clallam County).
1880	1895	Homesteaded	In the 1880s and early 1890s, the first white settlers arrived on the Pacific coastline of the Olympic Peninsula.
1889	1889	Colonized	The first white settlers arrived at Lake Ozette. Many of the homesteaders were first generation immigrants from Norway and Denmark.
1890	1895	Homesteaded	In the early 1890s, a Scandinavian colony developed around Lake Ozette.
1893	1893	Established	The 719-acre Ozette Indian Reservation was established by presidential proclamation.
1897	1897	Abandoned	Lake Ozette was included in the newly established Olympic Forest Reserve. As a result, many settlers left the locale, abandoning their homes, tools, and heavier possessions that had been difficult to transport to the lake.
1901	1901	Settled	The area was reopened to settlement after the acreage of the Olympic Forest Reserve was reduced. As a result, a second wave of settlement occurred west of Lake Ozette.
1902	1902	Settled	Peter Arvid Roose settled in the Ozette locale. Nels Roose, Peter's brother may have also settled in the area at this time.
1902	1903	Settled	Lars Ahlstrom settled on a parcel of land located immediately south of the Peter Roose homestead.
1902	1940	Built	In the early 1900s, Peter Roose built a log cabin that served as his home for several decades. In subsequent years, Roose built a house, shed, barn, root house, and an elaborate fence system.
1905	1940	Altered	Roose cultivated small plots of land and grew vegetables and fruit such as potatoes, carrots, onions, rutabagas, strawberries, and raspberries for personal consumption. He also raised chickens and sheep.

1906	1906	Established	The Forest Homestead Act reopened portions of national forests to homesteading.
1909	1909	Settled	Lars Ahlstrom received the patent for his homestead claim.
1909	1909	Settled	Peter Roose received the patent for his homestead claim.
1909	1909	Settled	Nels Roose received the patent for his homestead claim.
1909	1909	Established	The Expanded Homestead Act was established, which expanded claims to public land in some states to 640 acres.
1916	1916	Ranched/Grazed	Peter Roose reportedly owned eighty to one hundred head of sheep.
1925	1935	Built	Roose built a sawmill on his property in the late 1920s or early 1930s and constructed a new wood frame house.
1933	1933	Land Transfer	On June 19, Mount Olympus National Monument was transferred from the U.S. Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, to the jurisdiction of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, by President Franklin D. Roosevelt [Executive Order No. 6166].
1938	1938	Established	On June 29, Olympic National Park was established.
1940	1940	Purchased/Sold	On August 14, the National Park Service purchased the Peter Roose Homestead for $3,500.00 through a Declaration Taking.
1940	1941	Established	A special use permit was issued to Peter Roose from October 16, 1940 to December 31, 1941 for the purpose of maintaining a dwelling house and the keeping of domestic animals within the fenced portion.
1943	1943	Abandoned	Peter Arvid Roose died on December 13, 1943 and was buried in the Ocean View Cemetery in Port Angeles, Washington.
1953	1953	Land Transfer	On January 6, President Harry Truman added 47,753 acres to the park, including the Coastal Strip, the Queets Corridor, and a section of the Bogachiel Valley [Proclamation No. 3003, 67 Stat. C27]. This acquisition implemented Secretary of the Interior Ickes's authorization for use of Public Works Administration monies to acquire sections of the Coastal Strip and the Queets Valley.
1974	1974	Stabilized	The NPS performed stabilization work on the house.
1974	1974	Stabilized	A new cedar-shake roof was put on the sheep barn roof and the damaged wall where the milk barn had collapsed was repaired. By this date the sawmill had also collapsed.
1980	1980	Excavated	Earth was removed from the sides of the house to assess the condition of the foundation. At this time, the foundation posts were in an advanced state of decay.
1981	1981	Stabilized	Under the leadership of an alumni SCA group, the Peter Roose house was lifted and piers were installed underneath. The group also removed brush around the picket fences.
1981	1981	Removed	An SCA group removed small spruce, hemlock and cedar trees growing in the field between the house and the sheep barn.

1981	1981	Established	Olympic National Park was listed as a World Heritage Site.
1988	1988	Established	Congress designated 870,000 acres or approximately 95 percent of Olympic National Park as wilderness.
1997	1997	Altered	Circa 1997, the NPS fire crew cleared vegetation near fence lines at Roose's Homestead.
1998	1999	Damaged	Circa 1998-1999 the sheep barn collapsed. Conflicting reports suggest that the structure collapsed either as a result of a wind storm or due to heavy snow.
2000	2001	Built	Extensive preservation maintenance work was performed by the NPS on the sheep barn.
2007	2007	Established	The Peter Roose Homestead was listed on the National Register of Historic Places.
2011	2011	Reconstructed	In August, the Pacific Northwest Preservation Field School (PNWFS) reconstructed several fence lines south and west of the house, reconstructed the steps in front of the house, and performed other stabilization work on the root house and well house.

Physical History

American Indian Occupation of the Olympic Peninsula near Ozette

The following information related to American Indian occupation of the Olympic Peninsula and American Indian management of the Ozette Prairies with fire was adapted from *The Ozette Prairies of Olympic National Park: Their Form Indigenous Uses and Management* by M. Kat Anderson, Ph.D., 2009.

The earliest date of archeological evidence of human occupation of the northeastern Olympic Peninsula is 11,000 BP at the Manis Mastadon Site near Sequim; however, occupation probably started earlier. (4) The only limiting factor for early occupation of the northwest corner of the Olympic Peninsula was glacial ice that retreated over 12,000 years ago. Chronometrically dated archeological deposits on the northwestern part of the peninsula are much later with clear occupation dated around 4,560+/-80 years BP on what is now the Makah Indian Reservation and 2,500 years ago at the mouth of the Hoko River. Non-chronometrically dated sites in the vicinity of Lake Ozette have been linked to occupation as early as 5,000-8,000 BP based on artifacts style but as yet have not been substantiated by radiocarbon dating. Further research in this region will probably push back the limits of human occupation in the Ozette area into the mid to early Holocene, about 4,000 to 8,000 years ago.

Extensive permanent occupation of the Ozette Village and its surroundings began approximately 2,000 years ago. Archeological evidence reveals that the food procurement strategies and technologies, basketry and cordage manufacturing styles, and woodworking techniques remained stable over the period of occupation, suggesting 2,000 years of cultural continuity. The Makah had five main villages: Neah Bay, Biheda, Wuh-uhch', Ts'oo-yuhs and Ozette. The Ozette Village was the southernmost of these and likely the largest during both prehistoric and historic times. It was situated near what is now called the Ozette River, which flows to the sea to the north of Cape Alava, the farthest-west point of land in the coterminous United States. An earthquake struck the Ozette region on January 26, 1700 AD causing a massive mudslide that buried several Makah plank houses at the Ozette Village. The vast wall of liquefied clay had the effect of freezing the daily life of a few Ozette families in time.

As was the case with many native groups, the lifeways of the Ozette people were disrupted early in the period of white incursion and settlement, eliminating most opportunities for anthropologists or other observers to record those lifeways in writing. When James Swan took the first census of the Ozette Village in 1869, he came up with only 1,888 people. The people had already lost between one-half and two-thirds of their population, probably due to introduced diseases. There may have been as many as 564 residents at the height of village life just prior to European contact. If two-thirds of the population were wiped out by disease as estimated by Boyd, then the estimate would be 564 at contact. Archaeologist Jeff Mauger gives a more conservative estimate of 376 at contact. He took Swan's 1869 census of the Ozette Village which was 188 people and then factored in disease, estimating that half the population was wiped out by the time Swan took the census.

In 1893, the people living in the village were confined to the 719-acre Ozette Reservation that was established by presidential proclamation, but this area, while it encompassed the village proper, still contained only a fraction of their original territory and undoubtedly they were forced to significantly alter their gathering and hunting regimes. They likely still harvested and hunted in Roose's Prairie, however, as the southeast corner of the Ozette Reservation encompassed what is today the northern part of Roose's Prairie. By 1896 the federal government began requiring the Ozette people to send their children to

school. To comply, families started moving to other reservations, particularly the Makah Reservation. Bud Klock, whose family moved to Sekiu in 1928, notes that "tuberculosis and smallpox wiped out a lot of the Ozette Indians and they disintegrated and went different ways to different reservations." In 1888 the Ozette Village had only 91 inhabitants; in 1901, 44; in 1906, 35; and in 1923, 8. The last Indians to remain on the reservation were Charlie Weberhard and Elliott Anderson. By the late 1930s the removal of the Ozette people from the area was complete. Nobody lives there today. In 1970, Congress transferred the Ozette Reservation to the Makah Tribe.

American Indian Management of the Ozette Prairies with Fire

The Ozette Prairies were useful to the culture and economy of the Makah, the native people who occupied the Ozette and Cape Flattery region before settlement by Europeans and Asians in the mid-1800s. Although the Makah made much of their living from the sea, fishing and hunting marine mammals, they depended on the land for a large portion of their food and much of the material they used for clothing, shelter, tools, implements, and ritual objects. Due to their biodiversity and openness, the Ozette Prairies provided the habitat that supported many of the plants and animals from which food and material were derived. Because Ozette use of the wetlands ended by the early 1900s, there is an incomplete historical or ethnographic record of how these people interacted with the wetlands. More than one hundred years after their relocation, descendants of the last Ozettes still remember the importance of the Ozette Prairies, the animals their elders hunted there, and some of the efforts the people undertook to keep the Ts'oo-yuhs wetlands on the Makah Reservation productive.

To understand more fully how the Ozette people used fire to maintain the Ozette Prairies, it is necessary to examine their reasons for doing so, which included improving game habitat, enhancing productivity of below-ground food plants, enhancing productivity of above-ground food plants and keeping the wetlands open from encroaching trees. It is clear that native people on the Olympic Peninsula valued wetlands specifically for their open, treeless nature. As open habitats, wetlands served as corridors for easy travel, offered sites for temporary camps, and created landscape diversity in a land otherwise swathed in forest. The white settlers such as Peter Roose and Lars Ahlstrom who homesteaded on the western Olympic Peninsula understood immediately the value of wetlands as open habitants, and the wetlands were always the places they chose to settle. When they became the land's owners, they continued burning off the wetlands in order to keep the forest from reclaiming the open land. It is suggested that they followed the general form, if not in detail, the former practices of the Ozette people. (5)

Early Settlement on the Olympic Peninsula: 1850s-1890s

Homestead Act of 1862

Signed into law by Abraham Lincoln, the Homestead Act of 1862 turned over vast tracts of the public domain to private citizens. The only requirements of the Act were that the homesteader had to be the head of the household or at least 21 years of age to claim a 160 acre parcel of land. After filing the claim, each claimant had to live on the land, build a home, make improvements and farm for five years before they were eligible to "prove up". The homesteader had seven years to fulfill these terms if they did not abandon the homestead. (6)

The Homestead Act went into effect on January 1, 1863. In the decades that followed passage of the Act, Congress amended and expanded the scope of the legislation to include supplemental laws such as the

Timber Culture Act, the Desert Lands Act, and the Expanded Homestead Act. The Homestead Act remained in effect until it was repealed in 1976, with provisions for homesteading in Alaska until 1986. As a result of this Act, approximately 2 million applicants attempted to homestead. Over forty percent of claimants proved up and gained title to over 270 million acres of land in the public domain. (7) Ultimately, the land that was claimed and settled amounted to approximately 10 percent of the area of the United States. (8) Today, the Homestead Act is considered one of the most significant and enduring events in the westward expansion of the United States. (9)

The Filing Process

As part of the process, people who were interested in homesteading had to first file their intentions at the nearest Land Office. (10) At this time, a brief check for previous ownership claims was made for the plot of land in question, which was usually described by its survey coordinates. The prospective homesteader paid a $10 filing fee to claim the land temporarily, as well as a $2 commission to the land agent. With the application and receipt in hand, the homesteader was able to return to the land to begin the process of building a home and farming the land in order to "prove up" at the end of five years. When all of the requirements had been completed and the homesteader was ready to take legal possession, he or she found two neighbors or friends willing to vouch for the truth of their statements about the land's improvements and sign the "proof" document. After successful completion of this final form and payment of a $6 fee, the homesteader received the patent for the land. (11)

Homesteading on the Olympic Peninsula

The following information was adapted from the "Northwest Homesteader," developed by Matthew Sneddon, Olympic Peninsula Community Museum in partnership with the University Libraries, Center for the Study of the Pacific Northwest, and the Department of History at the University of Washington, n.d. Information from other sources is specified in footnotes.

In 1890, the United States Census announced that the frontier had disappeared. Three years later, in 1893, Frederick Jackson Turner declared that "…the frontier has gone, and with its going has closed the first period of American History." Despite the "closing of the frontier" as evidenced by settlements scattered across the country, there were still isolated pieces of land that had not yet been settled, or even explored. The Olympic Mountains, located in northwestern Washington was considered in many ways one of these frontier areas. (12)

During the territorial era before Washington became a state in 1889, there were many groups of individuals engaged in "boosterism" who wrote optimistic descriptions of the territory to encourage emigration. In "A Circular Letter to Emigrants Desirous of Locating in Washington Territory," the territory's first governor Isaac Stevens hailed Washington's vast natural resources, hoping to attract a sufficient number of settlers to put the territory on a path to eventual statehood. With only the intent of future citizenship as a requirement, European immigrants comprised a notable percentage of Olympic Peninsula homesteaders. It is likely that they may have been steered to the Olympic Peninsula by word of mouth or to join family members, while other may have read U.S. Department of Agriculture bulletins that advertised homesteading opportunities in various states.

As homesteaders penetrated the Olympic wilderness and began establishing settlements they encountered a rich and diverse environment, which included massive-old growth forests, mountains, rain forests, river

valleys, and rocky coastlines. Under these conditions, the life of the Olympic Peninsula settler was tedious and difficult. Those settlers intent on making a life for themselves in the dense forests and underbrush pursued subsistence farming. All homesteaders began their "frontier" life by erecting a small cabin or house from trees felled on or near their land. Serious homesteaders then immediately proceeded to clear a plot for a small vegetable garden. Over the years, many settlers cleared and slashed the trees and brush to gain additional acreage. Cultivated fields ranged in size from one acre to thirty acres and were usually planted in grasses, clovers, or timothy. Crop rotation was customary. Peninsula homesteaders acquired a variety of farm animals including chickens, a few milk cows, one or two horses, pigs, and sometimes flocks of sheep or herds of cattle. In the fall and winter months, the homesteaders often hunted and fished to supplement their food supplies. (13) In addition to these hardships, early settlers had to face isolation, rainy and wet growing conditions, nonexistent roads and a multitude of other challenges associated with living in this environment. In many cases, converting a claim into a farm was often one of the greatest challenges that faced a homesteader, particularly for those taking forested claims in the Olympic Peninsula; however, it should be noted that this task varied greatly depending on the geography and vegetation characteristic of the locale. As a result of these hardships, many early settlers eventually abandoned their claims.

The first white settlers arrived on the Pacific coastline of the Olympic Peninsula in the 1880s and early 1890s. Although the grassy prairies on the low inland plateaus were favored by those hoping to pursue an agrarian existence, several settlers established small settlement communities at the mouths of major rivers, notably the Quillayute, Hoh and Queets. Others took up scattered parcels of land along the ocean beaches. (14) General Land Office maps and field notes dating from this period indicate the presence of settlers up and down the coastline from the southern end of Lake Ozette on the north to the Quinault Indian Reservation on the south. An intricate network of trails provided these early settlers with their only access to fresh water, inland prairies, nearby neighbors, and the Pacific Ocean. (15)

Scandinavian Settlement around Lake Ozette

The following information was adapted from Gail E.H. Evans, Historic Resource Study, Olympic National Park, Washington, 1983. Information from other sources is specified in footnotes.

Homesteaders began settling in the Lake Ozette area, located in the Northeast corner of the Olympic Peninsula, as early as 1889. Having the distinction as the third largest freshwater lake in the state of Washington, the relatively flat land surrounding Lake Ozette was reputed to be "good agricultural land". In 1892, U.S. Deputy Surveyor Lewis Shelton reported that "a large portion of the hill lands are almost 1st class in quality and will produce large crops of potatoes, turnips, and other vegetables, hops, oats, apples, pears, plums, cherries and small fruits." (16) As a result of the availability of fresh water and good agricultural land, by 1892 there were 33 settlers occupying land around Lake Ozette. At the time, the improvements to the land were valued at more than $11,000.

Notably, the settlement around Lake Ozette harbored a distinctly isolated colony of settlers that was remarkably self-contained. For many years the only access to the lake from other peninsula communities was by ship to the mouth of Ozette River, which emptied into the ocean from the lake, or by a 25-mile-long trail along the Hoko River to a small settlement at Clallam Bay on the Strait of Juan de Fuca. The ethnic homogeneity of the Lake Ozette community was a distinctive feature of this isolated peninsula settlement. After the pioneering settlers (N.P. Andrews, J.E. Johnson, Ole Boe, Ole Klaboe, and the Isaksen and Johnson families) first arrived at Lake Ozette in 1889, word of the promise and possibilities of free agricultural land in the area quickly spread to the friends and families of the original group. Land

around the lake was quickly taken up by homesteaders, predominantly of Scandinavian extraction. Many were first generation emigrants from Norway and Denmark. Some of the area's early settlers' surnames, such as Andrews, Borseth, Christensen, Erikson, Jorgenson, Nielsen, Overgaard, and Pedersen, reflect these national origins. (17) By 1897, the shoreline along Lake Ozette and the area lying immediately east, known as Royal, were dotted by an assortment of log and frame dwellings, cedar-shake barns and outbuildings, and small, irregular stump-cluttered fields. Furthermore, by this time the number of land claims at Lake Ozette had reached 130, with about 300 individuals living there, which demonstrated significant growth within a short five-year period.

Ultimately, the Scandinavian community was short-lived. Many settlers left in 1897 when Lake Ozette was included in the newly established two-million-acre Olympic Forest Reserve. As a result of development of the Reserve, prospects of expanding their community and gaining road access seemed dim and soon they abandoned their homes, tools, and heavier possessions that had been difficult to transport to the lake. By 1899, most of the Scandinavian settlers had left to take up residence elsewhere. Some of the original occupants, however, stayed on for a short time. (18) Today, the only tangible evidence of this early group of settlers in Olympic National Park is the cemetery plot of the Nylund family, which is enclosed by a picket fence, located a short distance north of Lake Ozette near the site of the family home. (19)

Federal management of lands on the Olympic Peninsula began in February 1897 when President Grover Cleveland set aside 21 million acres of forest lands just before leaving office. These "midnight reserves" included more than 2 million acres that became the Olympic Forest Reserve, which was formally established on March 1, 1898. After a great deal of opposition, both locally and within Congress, President William McKinley reduced the size of the reserve on two different occasions, until it contained just over 1 million acres by July 1901. The second wave of settlers arrived in 1901 when the region was reopened for homesteading. Among the newcomers were three men from Sweden: Peter Roose, his older brother, Nels, and Lars Ahlstrom who settled on the prairies just west of Lake Ozette. (20)

Subsequent Settlement West of Lake Ozette: 1902-1939

Homestead Entries: Peter A. Roose, Lars K. Ahlstrom and Nels H. Roose (21)

Peter Roose (born Arvard Hammerlund) was among the second generation of settlers to the Ozette area. Under the provisions of the Homestead Act, in 1902 Peter Roose claimed a 151.33-acre parcel of land located approximately one and one-half to two miles west of Lake Ozette. (22) Similar to the first generation of Lake Ozette settlers, Roose was Scandinavian and born in Bollnas, Gavleborgs Lan, Sweden on August 29, 1881. Roose immigrated to the United States and arrived at the port of Boston on June 24, 1901. Less than one year later, he arrived at Lake Ozette. (23) After applying for U.S. citizenship in April 1902, Roose filed a homestead application entry (#18429) for a parcel containing 151.33 acres on June 18, 1902. (24) It was located in Lot 4 of Section 25 and Lots 1 and 2 in Section 26 in T31N, R16W in Clallam County.

In October 1907, Peter attempted to obtain full citizenship, but was refused because of the illegality of his declaration of intention to become a citizen. Based on correspondence, it appears that Peter had not attained "his majority". (25) In other words, when he filed for U.S. citizenship and the homestead claim he was not twenty-one years of age. As one of the stipulations of the Homestead Act of 1862, the homesteader had to be at least twenty-one years of age or the head of the household to claim a 160-acre parcel of land. After several months of waiting, Peter learned in a letter dated May 14, 1908, that his

homestead entry was allowed to stand intact and he would be entitled to credit for residence on the land only since arriving at the age of twenty-one years—or dating from August 29, 1902. On August 18, 1908, Peter filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation Proof to establish claim to the land; however he did not receive the patent for the parcel until March 1909. (26)

In addition to Peter Roose, two other men made claims for land in the vicinity. In November 1903, Lars K. Ahlstrom submitted a homestead application entry (#18797) for a 160-acre parcel of land adjacent to the Peter Roose parcel. (27) It was located in the SW ¼ of Section 25 in 31N, 16W in Clallam County. Circa 1902-1906, Nels H. Roose, Peter's brother made a homestead application entry (#19444) for 170.6 acres. (28) The parcel was located in Lot 5 in the SW ¼ of the NE ¼ and the W ½ of the SE ¼ of Section 25 in T31N, R16W in Clallam County. Lars and Nels received the patent for their parcels in January 1909. All three men had neighboring claims that were located in open prairie land, which would later be known as Roose's Prairie and Ahlstrom's Prairie.

There is an abundance of information related to Lars Ahlstrom; however, there is very little information available regarding Nels Roose. It is possible that Ahlstrom and Nels Roose had known each other, worked together, or lived in the same place before immigrating to the United States. Both men, for example, were *torparsoner* (sons of crofters) and had both resided at *prastgarden* (the parsonage) in Bollnas, Sweden before they emigrated in 1892. (29) According to a 1946 article by Henrietta Haugland, Ahlstrom and the Roose brothers were actually cousins; however, this has not been confirmed. (30) It was reported that when Nels arrived in the U.S. in 1893, the Immigration Service forced him to change his last name to Roose (pronounced "rose"). (31) Later, Nels son (Lawrence) changed the pronunciation to Roose to Americanize it. Additional information regarding Nels can be found in a 1980 oral history interview with Gertrude Roose, niece of Peter Roose. (32)

Lars Kristopher Ahlstrom was born in Sweden on March 15, 1872. He immigrated to the United States around the turn of the 20th century. After working in Everett for a short time he arrived in Clallam County in 1902 and was directed to Lake Ozette. (33) Ultimately he would become part of the "second wave" of settlers in the area. Throughout the years, Ahlstrom improved his homestead and played an important role in the maintenance and development of the trail system in the Lake Ozette area. During World War II, Ahlstrom was employed by the Coast Guard to maintain the trail for the beach patrolmen who had their headquarters at Lake Ozette. Ahlstrom gained recognition as the "westernmost settler" and was given a life lease on his land when the National Park Service acquired ownership of the coastal strip in 1953. He continued to live there until 1958 when he left at the age of 86. (34) Lars Ahlstrom died in 1960.

Some stories suggest that Peter Roose and Lars Ahlstrom became bitter enemies when the contiguous prairie connecting their two farms caught fire and burned Lars' fence and part of his house. Reportedly, both men refused to speak to each other after the fire even though they lived so close to each other. While this story cannot be confirmed, nor denied, it conveys a sense of the myth and intrigue surrounding the lives of these two early homesteaders. (35)

It is unknown why these three men selected this particular area to establish their homesteads. It is clear that the open areas offered good opportunities for raising sheep and other livestock as well as growing vegetables without the burden of felling large stands of trees and stump removal; however, Dr. Brian Magnusson from the University of Washington provided additional insight, suggesting that:

> "It is often said that Scandinavians came to the Pacific Northwest because the region was similar to their homelands. If one were searching for a region in Washington, which

> resembles, say, Halsingland, where Ahlstrom and Roose were born, one might cite the southwestern part of the state, especially the area in and around Battle Ground. The prairies at Ozette, however, are not reminiscent of the landscape in Halsingland, though they do have parallels in Sweden and Finland; namely, the northern regions of these countries where an expansive topography is characterized by stunted vegetation, severe weather conditions and marginal farming. There are also marshy areas in northern Scandinavia, and puncheon trails lead hikers into a rugged, natural domain void of human activity. In many ways, it seems fitting that the prairies at Ozette once echoed the lilting norrlandska dialect spoken by Lars Ahlstrom and Peter Roose." (36)

According to Magnusson, the puncheon trails described above are similar to the three-mile Cape Alava Trail that extends from the Pacific Ocean to Lake Ozette. Originally the route served as an American Indian trail that was later improved by Scandinavian settlers that resided near Lake Ozette in the late nineteenth century. As part of the second wave of settlers in the area, Lars Ahlstrom is believed to have also laid cedar planking along the trail. Magnusson suggests that the parallel planks with crosswise puncheons, known as *spangstigar*, represent a long tradition in northern Sweden and Finland. (37) As the trail was improved, settlers quickly made use of it to haul supplies that arrived via ship on coast, to the lake. (38) In 1925, Ahlstrom and Peter Roose reportedly built several bridges in the area, which were "the size and strength of mountain horse bridges," however; the location of these structures remains unknown. (39)

Development of the Peter Roose Homestead

Access to the Peter Roose Homestead site was fairly limited as a result of its isolated location on the western extent of the Olympic Peninsula. Given the lack of roads in this area, access to the homestead was likely gained by a number of foot trails that connected the site to the Cape Alava Trail and the Pacific Ocean. The location of these trails remains unknown; however, a circa 1970s youth project report suggested that the path to Roose's Homestead originated upon entry to Ahlstrom's Prairie and led north, skirting the field and then running through a stand of small trees separating the two prairies. Ultimately, the trail was about half a mile in length and very difficult to follow. (40) Denny Roose, grandnephew of Peter Roose, also remembers the trail in this general location. (41) Today, access to Roose's Homestead is via a foot trail located approximately one quarter mile east of the remnants of Ahlstrom's Homestead.

After Peter Roose laid claim to the property he began making improvements in order to "prove" it up. According to Homestead Proof—Testimony of Witness documentation from August 18, 1908, much work had already been undertaken on the property. Peter established his residence on the property on June 16, 1902 and immediately began making improvements, including clearing the land and the possible construction of a temporary home. (42) By 1908, the site included a three room house built of logs that measured 14 x 24 feet, with a 12 x 22-foot addition. (43) Like other Scandinavian settlers who homesteaded in the Ozette area, Roose first lived in transitional structure. Peter reported that he originally had a 12 x 14 foot log cabin that he lived in onsite; however, by 1908 had had torn it down and replaced it with a larger structure described above. In addition to the log cabin, the site included a barn that measured 18 x 26 feet, a tool house, fencing, trails, an orchard consisting of 35 fruit trees, a well and 5 acres of land that had been slashed. As such, in 1908, the character of the land was described as "timbered agricultural land" that when cleared would be fit for farming purposes. Of this, Roose had 20 acres of pasture land and 1.5 acres of garden under cultivation. He also had four cows and other livestock on the property. The overall value of the improvements was estimated at $1,500. (44)

During these early years, it is suggested by sources that Peter and his brother lived together in a log cabin, which stood next to the current Peter Roose frame house. Soon after arriving, Nels left the area for unknown reasons and moved to Arlington, Washington to establish a farm. Peter lived in the log cabin until he built the present house in the late 1920s or 1930s. (45) It remains unclear whether or not the log cabin which appeared in photos as late as the 1950s was built by Peter or Nels. Regardless, it is clear that the log cabin was built on Peter's land, which further demonstrated that he was making the necessary improvements to "prove" it up.

In addition, Peter Roose built several farm buildings and structures, which included a sheep barn, root house, horse barn, wood shed, sawmill, privy, small outbuildings and endless yards of wood fences. Very little information is available regarding the wood shed, however, it was likely located immediately south of the root house. Remnants of peeled log posts are all that remain of this structure. The horse barn was located just beyond the picket fence and vegetable gardens. Similar to Ahlstrom's barn, this structure had vertical siding and was one and a half stories high. The barn was extant as late as 1956; however, at that time it was in an extremely deteriorated condition. By 1970, the barn no longer appeared in photographs.

Around the homestead Roose constructed elaborate milled spindle picket fences, running east-west and north-south. The pasture was bisected by fences, separating the barns from the house, which was probably used for sheep grazing. Other fences extended from these, up to the house and beyond, to the outside gate. Many of these fences, as with all the lumber used in the later development of the homestead, were sawed in the mill located onsite sometime in the 1930s. (46) The fences located near the entrance to the site and around the house were the most ornate, displaying a deep red color. Variations of other fence types and materials were found around the site, demonstrating no particular pattern. Some fences were constructed using milled posts and rails, while others were characterized by split cedar pickets or split cedar posts and rails. Some of these fences were likely constructed prior to the development of the sawmill on site, which may help explain some of the variation in type, construction and materials.

During this period Roose also built what Brian Magnusson referred to as "a sheep barn-milk house complex." This structure consisted of a series of three connected architectural units, which included two larger buildings at the ends and a low, elongated structure in the middle. The larger, barn-like structure at the southeastern end, which is referred to today as the sheep barn, stood at a right angle to the other two buildings. Each of the units was characterized by vertical siding, low-pitched roots, and extended gables and eaves. Magnusson suggests that, "the positioning and silhouette of this building complex reflected a traditional *sydgotiska* farmhouse of Halland, Bohuslan and Smaland in Sweden." (47)

In order to remain largely self-sufficient, Roose cultivated land and grew crops such as vegetables and fruit, including potatoes, carrots, onions, rutabagas, strawberries, and raspberries for personal consumption. Roose also acquired farm animals such as sheep and a horse to support improvement activities associated with the homestead. By 1916, Peter reportedly owned eighty to one hundred head of sheep, which had been purchased from the Nylunds. (48) Reportedly, Roose drove his sheep down to the beach to allow them to graze on the grasses. They also grazed in the pastures and prairies associated with both his and Ahlstrom's parcels, feeding on the salal and grasses. (49) It should be noted that Roose may have raised some hay to feed the sheep. (50) As a result of the grazing activities, it is likely that the homestead had a neat and tidy appearance, with the grasses maintained fairly low to the ground. (51)

For the purpose of earning money to support himself and improve the land, Peter Roose left his homestead for two months each year to log, work in lumber mills, or to take a variety of seasonal jobs in the area. (52) Temporary jobs may have included work on county roads and building bridges, which

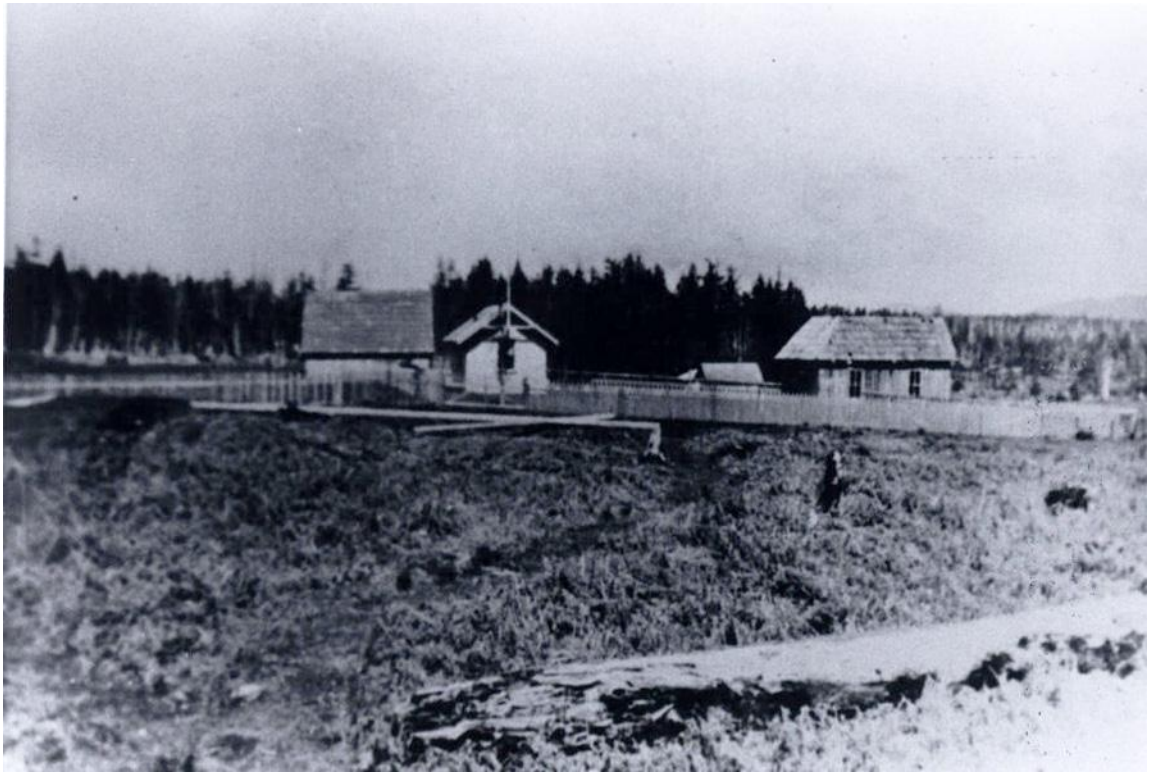
included supervision of the construction of a bridge on Coal Creek. (53) He may have also sold a few raspberries and strawberries as well as wool and pressure cooked and canned mutton to the lightships located off of Cape Alava. (54)

In the 1930s, Peter Roose replaced his original dwelling with a new home that he constructed with wood that he milled onsite. (55) To build the sawmill, Roose converted a Model T car engine to mill machinery. According to Gertrude Roose, the sawmill motor was taken from a floundered ship located on the coast. The motor was taken over the Cape Alava Trail to Roose's Homestead by a "Go-devil", which Gertrude described as a triangular horse drawn sled. To offer additional protection, Roose built a shed roof over the mill. Combined with Roose's superior carpentry skills, the sawed lumber gave the homestead and associated buildings, structures and fences a finished look. It should be noted that great care was taken in the construction of the house, which is still evident today. According to one source, the outside was painted gray with white trim; however, it is unknown if the building was painted this color during Roose's occupation or after the period of significance. (56) The current chimney was decorated with Japanese glass floats, all of which have been lost. Photographs from 1940 suggest that the original chimney had been located in the sleeping area; however, it was removed at an unknown date. (57)

Throughout the 1930s Peter Roose continued making improvements to the site. At its most developed, the homestead included the two-room frame house, log cabin, sheep barn, horse barn, sawmill, woodshed, root house, privy, well, outbuildings, vegetable gardens, corrals, pastures, small-scale drainage ditches, an extensive milled picket and split-rail fence system and several fruit trees.



History #1: Peter Roose at his homestead near Lake Ozette, n.d. (Olympic National Park archives, OLYM33125).



History #2: Peter Roose homestead, looking north, n.d. Note extensive milled spindle picket fence in middle ground as well as the extensive clearings in the foreground (Olympic National Park archives, OLYM33123).

National Park Service Management of the Peter Roose Homestead: 1940-present

Olympic National Park was created on June 29, 1938, when President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed into law Congressional bill H.R. 10024. The establishment of a national park on Washington's Olympic Peninsula was the culmination of nearly forty years of protracted efforts by conservationists to set aside an area of breathtaking beauty and diverse ecosystems. (58) In 1940, President Roosevelt authorized the Public Works Administration (PWA) to acquire the Lake Ozette area as well as part of a long, narrow coastal strip for inclusion in Olympic National Park. Ultimately, the coastal strip was not officially added to the park until 1953. Despite the delay on the larger coastal acquisition, the National Park Service (NPS) began acquiring smaller parcels of land in the Lake Ozette area. Sometime between August and December 1940, Peter Roose sold his 151.38 parcel of land to the United States government for $3,500.00. (59) The property transfer occurred as a "Declaration of Taking" that was associated with the allotment of PWA funds that were made available for the acquisition and improvement of land in the Olympic coastal and corridor strips. (60) This project was also known as the Olympic Public Works Project. A special use permit was issued to Peter Roose, which extended from October 16, 1940 to December 31, 1941 for the purpose of maintaining a dwelling house and approximately 10 acres surrounding the house. Five of these acres were fenced and were to be used to keep domestic animals within. The permit was subject to automatic renewal on an annual basis, but in no event beyond the lifetime of the permittee.

As a result of the land acquisition, an inventory of the property was undertaken. Several buildings and structures were extant in 1940 and described as follows:

1. A two-room frame house 12'6" x 26'4" W.B. painted shake shingles, T.G. floors, 1 room sealed, sink, water outside, good condition.

2. Old frame three-room cabin 22' x 24' old, rough sides, hewed timber, shake sides, T.G. floors, 2 rooms sealed. Very poor condition.

3. Frame root house 9'6" x 108" double sides, 3 x 8 inside walls, rough sides, shake roof. Dressed floors, good condition.

4. Frame sawmill building, 10 x 2 x 32 x 10 rough W.B. shake roof, 2" rough flooring, 2 sides partially open (no sawmill equipment included).

5. Old frame barn 22' x 26' shake sides and roof, 2" flooring, pole construction, very old and poor condition.

6. Frame outhouse 5' x 9' W.B. shake roof.

7. Frame sheep barn 20'4" x 16' plus 46' x 14' rough cedar sides, shake roof, pole construction. 4 x 36' feed trough. Fairly new and good condition.

8. 400' fairly new painted picket fence, hewn cedar posts
   720', 5 panel 1x6' fence, fairly new
   600' old picket fence
   500' cedar rail all cedar posts

It is unknown why this particular parcel of land was acquired by the NPS at this time; however, it may have been taken as a result of military activities that were occurring on the coast during this time.

According to Gail Evans, during World War II, the U.S. Coast Guard developed a Northwest Sea Frontier coastal lookout system. This defense patrol system, which was instituted in the Atlantic Gulf and-along the entire Pacific coastline, was established to prevent enemy (primarily by the Japanese) land, or air invasion. By June 1942, the coastal lookout system, consisting of a series of lookout stations, lifeboat stations, and beach patrols, was substantially complete. For organizational purposes the entire Northwest coastline was divided into sectors. In the fall of 1942, the Port Angeles sector of the 13th Naval District established a Coast Guard station at the north end of Lake Ozette, one-mile inland from the Pacific coast. Soon after their arrival at Lake Ozette, guardsmen established ten beach patrol outposts and three coastal lookout "towers" located at regular intervals along the coast been Shi Shi Beach and Cape Johnson. It is unknown whether or not Roose's Homestead was associated in any way with the coastal lookout system; however it is possible given the intensive use of the area during this period. For more information about the Northwest Sea Frontier see the Historic Building Inventory for Olympic National Park, 1984.

In 1941 or 1942 Peter Roose became ill and was diagnosed with cancer. He subsequently left the homestead near Lake Ozette and lived near Royal in a cabin on the Palmquist property. Eventually he left Royal and moved to Port Angeles. It is unknown whether or not he returned to the homestead between his time in Royal and Port Angeles. Peter Roose died in Port Angeles on December 13, 1943 at the age of 62. (61) He was buried on December 17, 1943 in Ocean View Cemetery in Port Angeles, WA. (62)

According to the obituary for "Bert Roose" the deceased was never married and was survived by a brother, Erick of Long Branch, Washington, and a sister Beda Roose, in Sweden. (63)

Following Roose's death, the homestead lay largely abandoned; however, many changes were on the horizon for this area of the Olympic Peninsula. On January 6, 1953, President Harry Truman added 47,753 acres to the park, including the Coastal Strip, the Queets Corridor, and a section of the Bogachiel Valley [Proclamation No. 3003, 67 Stat. C27]. This acquisition implemented Secretary of the Interior Ickes's authorization for use of Public Works Administration monies to acquire sections of the Coastal Strip and the Queets Valley. (64) In 1964, Wilderness Act was passed. By 1966, Superintendent Bennett Gale recommended three roadless areas within the park as wilderness, including more than 770,000 acres in the backcountry. (65) The Park Master Plan recognized Roose's Prairie as a historic property, and the SHPO concurred in 1973. In the 1974 Proposed Wilderness EIS, Roose's Prairie was again recognized as a historic property. It was stated that, "Designation of wilderness will not result in changes in access or protection of potential Federal Register properties." (66)

In the circa 1970s, a youth group worked at the site. They reported that the trail leading to the site needed to be brushed and marked. Furthermore, the youth group recounted that the well was still functional; however, it was covered with a door, which may have been from one of the outbuildings. At the time, they did not know how Peter Roose originally had the well enclosed; although they recommended performing additional research to find a more appropriate enclosure. This evidence suggests that the current above ground well structure was built after the period of significance. They also reported on the condition of the root cellar, which they indicated was sound, however, the shingles on the roof needed to be replaced. Also, at this time the sawmill was reportedly "unrepairable" and "should not be restored". The report also described the condition of the sheep barn which is located about 300 feet north of the main house. At the time, the main part of the sheep barn complex was still standing, but attached milk house has fallen down and was beyond repair. Finally, the group indicated that the fence area near the house should be brushed and recommended that the picket fence "be restored in place." (67)

In 1973, a draft National Register of Historic Places nomination form was completed for the Peter A. Roose Homestead. By this time, only the house, sheep barn, root house, sawmill and fences of varying styles remained extant. It was reported that the two room house was structurally in fair condition; however, the windows had been broken and the door was missing. The root house was considered to be in very poor condition. The condition of the sheep barn was described in the following manner, "…the south structure is in fair condition while the north and middle has collapsed." (68) It was reported that several hundred feet of picket fence remained, although the site was being rapidly reclaimed by the encroaching vegetation. (69) There was also a "well head" noted. In 1974, the weatherboard and cedar shingles on the frame house were covered and painted. The NPS also installed glass to secure the windows and performed unknown repairs to house. (70) The root house underwent minor repairs and received a new cedar shingle roof in 1974. Also at this time, a new cedar shake roof was installed on the sheep barn and the gap in the siding left by the collapse of the attached milking shed was filled in to seal out the weather. (71) As the property remained vacant, the buildings and structures onsite began to deteriorate rapidly. A second draft National Register of Historic Places Nomination form from 1975 noted that the sawmill building "has almost collapsed and is in ruin; its homemade equipment has long since disappeared." (72)

As a result of renewed interest in the site in the 1970s, it is possible that some changes were made to buildings and structures at the site during this period. These changes may have included the relocation and modification of the chimney on the house and installation of a structure over the well. Other small

scale features may have also been added to the site during this period, including a small bench and bird house near the house; however, they no longer remain.

In 1980, the brush surrounding the base of the Peter A. Roose house was removed. Inspection of the foundation revealed that all of the posts were heavily rotted; however, the remainder of the foundation was relatively sound. It was recommended that the rotted wood posts be replaced with new cedar blocks or concrete pads. (73) In order to stabilize the building, work was undertaken in the summer of 1981. Between June and July 1981, materials for the foundation work were flown out by the Marines during the close of the nearby Ozette archeological site. The materials included 14 concrete piers, 5 creosote posts, and two support beams. The work at Roose's was completed between July 5 and July 8, 1981 with the help of a Student Conservation Association Alumni group under the direction of Leigh Smith. First the group exposed the old foundation posts and all earth was removed from around the support beams. The fascia boards and some wall boards were removed from the side of the house to expose the support beams. The condition of each post and beam was evaluated and a decision was made on which ones to replace. At this time it was reported that the SW corner of the house rested on ground level and the support beams were severely damaged. After the building was raised, the old support posts were removed and several areas were made ready for the installation of new posts. At this time, damaged support beams were replaced. A 14-foot section of support beam was replaced on the west wall toward the south end of the house. The replacement cedar beam was treated with Penta in order provide additional resistance against rot and deterioration. The rest of the SW corner and the west side of the foundation were treated on the surface with Penta. The support beam across the front of the house was cut in half and the half under the door was replaced. This replacement beam was also cedar treated with Penta. The location for the new support posts were changed from the old locations because of decayed areas of support beams and joints in the replacement beams. The new support posts consisted of a concrete pier resting on the ground with a creosote post on top supporting the beam. A piece of tar paper was placed between the concrete pier and the post to prevent water from wicking up the posts into the support beam and causing rot. Once the support beams were in place and the piers were placed, the posts were cut to size and placed in position. The house was slowly lowered and posts were shimmed to keep the house level. Replacement facial and wall boards were cut from cedar and put up without preservative treatment. (74) In addition to the foundation work, the Alumni SCA group also performed brushing around the picket fences and removed small spruce, hemlock, and cedar trees that were growing in the field between the house and the sheep barn to the north. (75)

Throughout the 1980s, rangers stationed at Ozette intermittently patrolled the site and took preliminary steps to informally maintain and preserve aspects of the homestead, which included clearing brush from within the fences. (76) In 1984, the Historic Building Inventory for Olympic National Park found the homestead buildings and surrounding open pasture and prairie land eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Three years later, in 1986 a Historic Structure Preservation Guide (HSPG) was prepared for Roose's Homestead. The plan recommended vegetation control at the site near buildings and features on a once or twice a year basis by park personnel. This idea was reinforced as a result of a December 1987 visit from the Regional Architect and Regional Historian who recommended that "vegetation removal to maintain the prairie's open character and to assist in building preservation should be scheduled into the Park Cyclical Maintenance Program." In 1988, Congress designated 870,000 acres of land as Wilderness, amounting to 95 percent of Olympic National Park. (77) Also, in 1988, the Ozette Area Development Concept Plan (DCP) was prepared, which called for the stabilization and maintenance of existing structures. Additionally, the plan recommended "maintaining the existing pasture—the exact limits were to be determined by cultural resource expert." The plan was reviewed and concurred with by the Washington State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). The 1989 University of Oregon landscape

study of Roose's Homestead reached similar conclusions regarding the stabilization and maintenance of historic buildings and structures as well as vegetation management.

Circa 1998-1999, the sheep barn located at the northeast corner of the core developed area collapsed. Conflicting reports suggest that the structure was damaged either as a result of a wind storm or due to heavy snow. Between 2000 and 2001 extensive preservation maintenance work was performed by the NPS on the sheep barn. Preservation maintenance consisted of replacement in-kind of deteriorated wood members and the installation of a concrete block foundation to raise the sill off of the wet ground. Despite new materials, the structure is located in the original footprint, conveying the same feeling and association as the original structure. In 2007, Roose's Homestead was individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places as part of a Multiple Property Documentation effort for historic resources in Olympic National Park. The nomination included three contributing buildings (Peter Roose house, sheep barn and root house) and two contributing structures (pastures and fence system).

In 2011, the Pacific Northwest Preservation Field School (PNWFS) held a two week session at Roose's Homestead. Under the direction of staff from the University of Oregon and the National Park Service, field school participants engaged in a number of preservation maintenance activities at the site. A milled spindle picket fence was reconstructed parallel to the west side of the house, extending in a northern direction. In addition, a spindle picket fence was reconstructed on the south side of the house, extending in an easterly direction from the historic location of a gate opening to the corner of the fence line. A split cedar picket fence was reconstructed on the western side of the opening left that is representative of the historic gate and extended to the western corner of the fence system. Whenever possible, the original fabric was retained; however, due to rot and decay some of these cedar components were replaced with new cedar that was flown into the site. In addition to the fence work, the PNWFS also reconstructed the stairs that provide access to the house. The work was based on a historic photograph depicting what was extant in 1941. It is unknown when the original stairs were removed and why. In order to prepare for the field school, salal and young woody vegetation was removed in the immediate vicinity of the house. Select trees immediately adjacent to the pasture near the fence lines were limbed, approximately 12 to 15 feet in height, to remove additional threats to these features.

Currently (2012), a wilderness stewardship plan is underway that will provide specific management actions for Olympic National Park's wilderness based on the desired conditions and strategies prescribed in the General Management Plan (2007). The goal of the wilderness stewardship plan is to "…ensure that the park's wilderness resources and character are valued, enjoyed, protected, preserved, and restored for the benefit of this and succeeding generations." (78) Under the new plan, the park would continue a policy "that existing and eligible national register properties would be protected and maintained according to the pertinent laws and policies governing cultural resources using management methods that are consistent with the preservation of wilderness character and values. Laws pertaining to historic preservation remain applicable within wilderness but must generally be administered to preserve the area's wilderness character." (79)

Today, the pasture and prairie, as well as the site in general are in a state of transition. The surrounding forest is quickly encroaching on the formerly cleared pasture area that demarcates the site as an early homestead. Evidence of succession, including small trees and a thick shrubby layer of salal is evident throughout the site. Regardless of the changes through time, many of the original buildings and structures as well as landscape features associated with Roose's Homestead remain as testaments of early twentieth century settlement near Lake Ozette. (80)



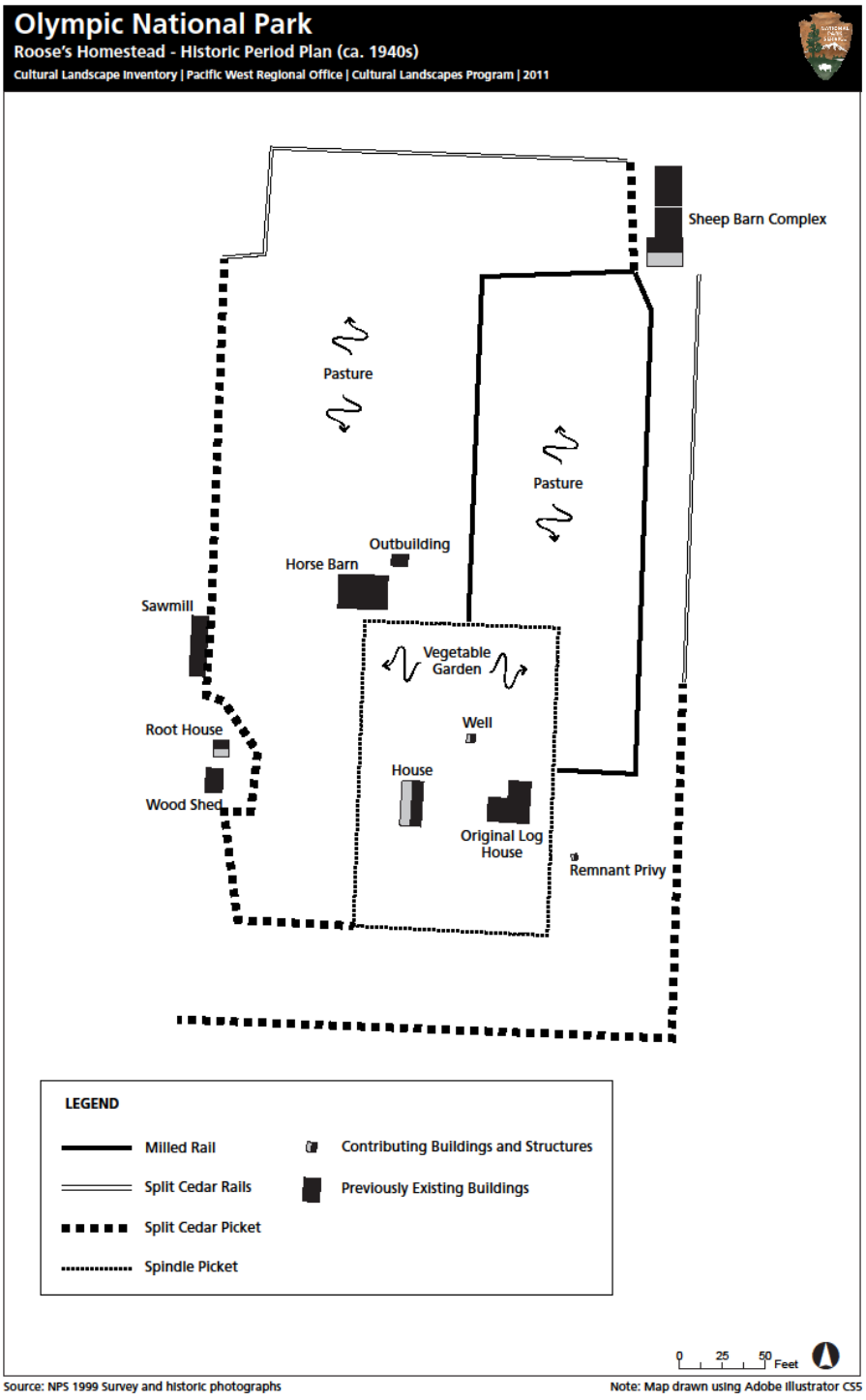
History #3: Peter Roose house with elaborate milled spindle picket fence in foreground, 1940. Note early log cabin in background (Olympic National Park archives, OLYM33115).



History #4: The "sheep barn complex" and associated milled post and rail fence system, 1940. Note clearing behind barn and associated views toward the hills beyond (Olympic National Park archives, OLYM33116).



History #5: Photo looking west showing the horse barn and associated outbuilding in the center ground and the sawmill in background, 1940. Note extensive vegetable garden on left hand side of photo (Olympic National Park archives, OLYM33117).



History #6: Period plan illustrating development at Roose's Homestead, circa 1940. See the supplemental information section for a full 11 x 17-inch version of the period plan (Pavlik, PWR 2011).



History #7: The "sheep barn complex" and early log cabin at Roose's Homestead, 1956. Note tall grasses and general state of deterioration evident at site less than 15 years after Roose left (Olympic National Park archives, OLYM33121).



History # 8: Photograph looking south showing Peter Roose house, 1977. Note encroaching vegetation in background as well as the addition of the above-ground portion of the well house (Russell Dalton photograph).

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Summary

Roose's Homestead is located in the northwest corner of the Olympic Peninsula; approximately one mile east of the Pacific Ocean and two miles west of Lake Ozette in what today is referred to as "Roose's Prairie." The 30.93-acre site is situated within an area of Olympic National Park that includes land designated as both wilderness and potential wilderness. The homestead was developed by Peter Roose, an early Scandinavian settler, between 1902 and 1943. During this period, Roose improved the homestead, managing the surrounding landscape to maintain a lifestyle of self-sufficiency within the harsh, isolated Olympic Peninsula. The historic character of Roose's Homestead is evident in the following landscape characteristics: natural systems and features, spatial organization, vegetation, buildings and structures, and archeological sites, which are evaluated in detail below.

Natural systems and features, which include climate, topography, hydrology, native vegetation, and soils, strongly influenced the development of Roose's Homestead. Climatic features such as precipitation and strong prevailing winds, in addition to features associated with topography and hydrology influenced the siting of the homestead and orientation of the buildings. Soil also played an important role in the development of the homestead as the site was likely selected as a result of its upland soil characteristics, which were more desirable than the wetland soils found in close proximity to the east. Together, the natural systems and features at Roose's Homestead help establish the setting of the homestead, revealing the resources and motivating factors that shaped it. Today, the climate, topography, hydrology, and soils are similar to when Peter Roose lived and worked on the land.

The spatial organization of Roose's Homestead is defined by a core developed area, which includes improvements such as buildings, structures, fences, pastures, vegetable gardens, and an orchard, which were created and organized in response to natural systems and features as well as the need for an efficient working homestead. The result was the concentrated development of the homestead within a relatively small area that was encompassed by a perimeter fence, which was set within a larger prairie landscape (Roose's Prairie) surrounded by dense rainforest. Historically, several additional buildings and structures were sited within the core developed area along with a system of internal paths and an access trail to the site; however, due to deterioration and encroaching vegetation, these features no longer remain. Despite some of the changes to spatial organization since the period of significance, those features that remain continue to convey the overall spatial organization of the site between 1902 and 1943.

Native and nonnative vegetation associated with Roose's Prairie has dramatically changed since the period of significance. Before the arrival of European settlers, the prairie was created and managed by the Ozette people through regular burning to support agriculture and hunting practices. During the period of significance, 1902-1943, Peter Roose owned a substantial flock of sheep that grazed in the area, which may have attributed to the character and composition of the vegetation. During this time, Roose also tended vegetable gardens and fruit trees on his property. In 2011, the remnants of Roose's cultivated vegetation included possible pasture grass and one European plum tree. Today, the larger prairie landscape associated with Roose's Homestead has been significantly reduced as a result of encroaching forest, which has altered the open character of the locale.

Today, several buildings and structures remain at Roose's Homestead. They include the Peter Roose house, well, well house, root house, sheep barn and numerous fence lines. Built during the period of significance, many of these features, with the exception of the well house, retain physical integrity of materials, location, design, setting, craftsmanship, feeling and association. While historically the

homestead included several other buildings such as the horse barn, log cabin, wood shed and outhouse or privy, these buildings have been lost throughout the years. Despite these changes, collectively, the remaining features contribute to Roose's Homestead, conveying the historic character of the site as it appeared during the period of significance, 1902-1943.

Roose's Homestead contains several historic archeological sites and features that may be found significant as a result of their association with development of the homestead. Features described in this section include the remnants of a privy and a sawmill that were built by Peter Roose as well as other sites or locations that may contain remnants of previous buildings or structures that were constructed by Peter Roose.

Integrity

The landscape characteristics, summarized above, convey the historic character of the site from the period of significance, 1902-1943. In many ways, the setting continues to be characterized by a prairie landscape. The natural topography of the site remains important to the site by providing ample drainage away from buildings and structures. Introduced vegetation such as a fruit tree and pasture grass serve as reminders of a subsistence lifestyle associated with early homestead development on the Olympic Peninsula. Furthermore, the rich history that has defined and shaped the site are displayed through a number of structures associated with the development of the site, including the Peter Roose house, root house, well, sheep barn and associated fence system. The location, design, setting, materials and workmanship of these buildings, structures and associated landscape features convey the character of Roose's Homestead as it appeared during the period of significance. Other landscape features including the cleared pasture or yard areas also remain as character-defining features that are important components of the spatial organization of the homestead. Ultimately, these landscape characteristics convey the historic feeling and association of the site. Some aspects of the site have undergone minor changes since the period of significance, including the loss of views and circulation features as a result of encroaching vegetation and the loss of several buildings and structures due to deterioration. Overall, however, the landscape associated with Roose's Homestead retains its historic integrity and conveys the property's historical significance.

Natural Systems and Features

Natural systems and features are defined as natural aspects that have influenced the development and physical form of the landscape. The natural systems and features that have influenced the development and physical formation of Roose's Homestead include climate, topography, hydrology, native vegetation, and soils.

Climate

Roose's Homestead is part of a coastal rainforest climate that is formed as a result of its location between the Pacific Ocean and the Olympic Mountains. Annual precipitation ranges from 70 to 100 inches with most of the precipitation falling between October and May. (81) Due to its proximity to the Pacific Ocean, temperatures are relatively mild. The average high temperature in July is 70 degrees, while in January the average high is 45 degrees. (82) The prevailing winds at Roose's Homestead are from the west to southwest, as marine flow off of the Pacific Ocean. These climatic features, which include significant precipitation and strong prevailing winds, influenced the siting of Roose's Homestead, the orientation of buildings, and Roose's ability to farm the site.

The buildings and structures at Roose's Homestead were sited on the eastern slope of a low lying ridge in order to take advantage of natural drainage patterns. The house was oriented on a north-south axis with the front door and covered stoop facing north to further protect the entrance from the prevailing winds and rain from the southwest. Originally, the house was set above the ground on blocks in order to increase the ventilation and inhibit decomposition from the wet climate. With the addition of the sawmill to the property in the late 1920s, Roose was able to repair buildings and structures on site as well as select longer lasting timber (such as cedar) for important building or components of buildings and structures that were exposed to the elements.

The climate would also have influenced the crops Roose could have grown. Roose most likely would have struggled to grow many crops such as corn, squash, tomatoes, and peppers, which require a long and warm growing season to be productive. As a result, Roose grew crops such as strawberries, raspberries and potatoes that thrived in this environment.

Topography and Hydrology

The entire core developed area of the homestead, which includes the buildings, structures and cleared pasture area within the outer fence was strategically sited on a north-south oriented low-lying ridge that measures approximately 100 feet in elevation. These features were sited on the ridge in order to take advantage of the drainage that would naturally occur at the top of the slope. They were also sited in this location in order to be higher than the bog located east of the core developed area. The elevation of the ridge was high enough to create a dryer microclimate, but low enough that the surrounding forests provided protection from the prevailing winds. The majority of the developed area slopes to the east at approximately 10 degrees. Just outside the western edge of the core developed area the landscape slopes west approximately 30 degrees. A large bog is located about 50 feet east of the homestead at approximately 75 feet in elevation. Surface runoff from the core developed area flows toward the bog. Roose expedited the flow of runoff by digging drainage ditches that slope away from the ridge and toward the bog. There are also ditches visible on the west side of the core developed area that facilitates the flow

of surface water away from the pasture area. Today, many of the ditches are barely discernible because they are either filled with sediment or overgrown with vegetation.

Native Vegetation

There are three distinct plant communities converge at the location where Roose chose to settle: prairie, bog, and forest. By siting the homestead at the convergence of these plant communities Peter Roose would be able to take advantage of the unique resources each community provided. Before the arrival of settlers, this landscape mosaic of prairie, bog, and forest was created and managed by the Ozette peoples through the traditional cultural practice of regular burning for the purposes of agriculture and hunting. (83)

The prairie, composed of native grasses, sedges, wildflowers and small shrubs, provided ample space for grazing and cultivation. Some of these plants provided food and/or medicinal resources for the tribes (it is possible Roose may have learned some of the important food plants from them) as well as habitat for elk, deer, and domesticated animals. Currently there are many threatened or endangered species that are associated with these prairies: Alaskan Plantain (*Plantago macrocarpa*), Vancouver Ground-Cone (*Boschniakia hookeri*), Swamp Gentian (*Gentiana douglasiana*), Northern Microseris (*Microseris borealis*), Goldthread (*Coptis trifolia*), Several-Flowered Sedge (*Carex pluriflora*), Long-Styled Sedge (*Carex stylosa*), and the Makah Copper Butterfly (*Lycaena mariposa charlottensis*). (84) Although historic photographs and maps demonstrate that a prairie plant community previously existed at Roose's Homestead, there does not appear to be any of this plant community remaining today. During Roose's occupation of the site the prairie was most likely cultivated and became a mix of native plant species and introduced pasture grasses (for more on the plant species cultivated by Roose see the vegetation section).

The bog, composed of Bog Cranberry (*Vaccinium oxycoccos*), Sedges (*Carex sp.*), Skunk Cabbage (*Lysichitum americanus*), Bog Laurel (*Kalmia polifolia*), and Labrador Tea (*Ledum groenlandicum*), likely provided Roose with a cranberry crop and peat for amending the soils he cultivated. A bog is a wetland plant community that accumulates acidic peat created by the slow decomposition of sphagnum mosses.

The Sitka Spruce/Hemlock Forest plant community, comprised of Sitka Spruce (*Picea sitchensis*), Western Hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*), Western Red Cedar (*Thuja plicata*), Douglas Fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), Evergreen Huckleberry (*Vaccinium ovatum*), and Salal (*Gaultheria shallon*), provided timber for building and fuel. These tree species provided the resources to construct the buildings and structures of the site. The forest surrounds the open prairie and bog, but has significantly encroached into the prairie and core developed area impacting the historic open feeling and character of the landscape.

Soils

One of the reasons that Peter Roose selected this particular site to homestead was because of the advantages associated with the soils on the low-lying ridge of the core developed area, which were not wetland soils. These soils offered the benefit of a dryer condition for cultivating a garden and pasturing animals. Roose also worked to improve the drainage by digging drainage ditches to speed the flow of surface water away from the site. The soils at Roose's Homestead are primarily composed of unconsolidated boulders, gravel, sand, silt, and clay. (85) These materials were deposited by the Vashon glacier, which covered the entire Puget Sound and the Juan de Fuca Strait roughly 13,000-20,000 years

ago. This type of deposition creates an inconsistency of soil types from one location to another. These are clearly not great agricultural soils. Therefore, it is likely that Roose worked to improve the soil by planting clover and possibly other legume crops. Today, it is likely that the soils have become slightly wetter since the period of significance because the drainage ditches are no longer being maintained.

Together, the natural systems and features associated with Roose's Homestead helped to shape the physical development of the site and established the historic setting. The climate, topography, hydrology, and soils are much the same today as they were when Roose lived and worked on the land. The native vegetation has changed since the period of significance with encroachment of forest vegetation into the once open prairies, pasture and core developed area. Today, natural systems and features contribute to the historic character of the site.



Natural Systems and Features #1: Contemporary photograph of Roose's Homestead looking northeast showing the well house in the foreground, the sheep barn in the background, and native vegetation encroaching into the historic developed core area (Gjesfjeld, PWR 2011).

Spatial Organization

Spatial organization is defined as the three-dimensional organization of physical forms and visual associations in the landscape that define and create space. The development of Roose's Homestead, which included improvements such as buildings, structures, fences, pastures, vegetable gardens, and an orchard were created and organized in response to pre-existing characteristics of the land and the need for an efficient working homestead. The result was the organization of the homestead site around a core developed area with improvements encompassed by a perimeter fence, set within a larger prairie landscape (Roose's Prairie) that was surrounded by dense rainforest.

Core Developed Area

Natural resources and pre-existing characteristics of the land influenced where Roose chose to site the building complex and cultivate land for pastures and agricultural fields. Roose was most likely influenced by the site's existing clearings and the low lying ridge that provided elevation above the surrounding boggy landscape. The homestead's core developed area was concentrated into an area of approximately three acres; however, it is unclear why Roose limited the fenced area to such a small expanse when there was room to develop northward. By the end of the historic period, the core developed area included a house, well, root house, wood shed, sawmill, horse barn, sheep barn complex, privy, original log cabin, a fence system, vegetable gardens, an orchard, an additional outbuilding, and pastures. The overall arrangement of the homestead's core developed area is rectilinear with the long axis of the present clearing running north-south. This shape was based upon the orientation of the low-lying ridge, the thick forest and slope to the west, and the bog to the east.

Part of the core developed area was organized around a central yard that was delineated by a spindle picket fence that enclosed the house, original log cabin, vegetable gardens, orchard, and well. Of these original buildings and structures, only the house, subterranean portions of the well and sections of the spindle picket fence remain. The house is situated on relatively flat ground near one of the highest points of the site. The central yard slopes down gently to the east to the top of the ridge, which provides the opportunity for increased drainage of the area. The well was the central feature of this space, which allowed for easy access to water to support the house, garden, and orchard. The house was located southwest of the well and the original log cabin located southeast of the well. Due to the growth of vegetation, it is very difficult to discern the exact location of the original log cabin. A small drainage ditch was dug to the east of the original cabin and was used to divert storm water eastward and downhill outside of the core developed area. Another small drainage ditch originated at the northeast corner of the central yard area and also diverted surface water downhill to the east. (86) The central yard was probably originally fully fenced to protect the highly managed crops (see vegetation section) from domesticated animals. Although none of these cultivated species remain, historic photographs depict the highly managed character of this space.

Historically, the privy was located east of the central yard; however, today only a small platform associated with the privy remains. An additional privy was added northeast of the remnant privy by the National Park Service at an unknown date. The location of the original privy is close enough to the central yard for quick access, yet down slope from the well and far enough away from the house so that it was not a nuisance.

The horse barn was located just outside the northwest corner of the central yard. To the east and north of the horse barn was a small outbuilding (it is unknown how this building was used). This location was

close enough to the well and central yard to allow for easy access to care for and water the animals, but was also located far enough down-wind from the house so that it did not smell.

The sawmill was conveniently located approximately 100-feet west of the central yard. A steep slope is located west of the mill site where sawdust and wood shavings were dumped. The mill was powered by a converted Model T engine and covered by a large shed. Today, the mill remains as a ruin. The root house, situated just south of the mill site, remains intact and provides an important link to the challenges of gaining sustenance during the long, wet winter. It is possible that this area also included a wood storage shed located south of the existing root house. An additional storage shed would have been an important structure for the development of the homestead because it would have facilitated dry lumber storage. A drainage ditch, located between the storage shed and the root house assisted in keeping these two structures from siting in saturated soils. This mill site was crucial to the development of the property because it allowed Roose to construct the infrastructure of the homestead.

The sheep barn area is located approximately 400 feet northeast of the central yard area. Historically, this area contained several small barns that were all attached, which Magnusson referred to as the "sheep barn complex". The sheep barn complex was rectangle-shaped with the long axis oriented north-south. Today, the sheep barn consists of a single barn that underwent extensive preservation maintenance efforts by the NPS between 2000 and 2001. Despite new materials, the structure is located in the original footprint and conveys the same feeling and association as the original structure and provides a sense of the extent of the core developed area. The sheep barn also offers clues to the character of animal husbandry during the period of significance. A drainage ditch directed stormwater from the west side of the barn complex south-east toward the bog. This area is where multiple paddocks from the pastures converged. This area is also where Roose would have released the sheep to graze in the larger unfenced prairie landscape outside of the core developed area. Ultimately, this area would have been used as a place to shelter and feed the sheep as well as a transition point to facilitate the movement of animals from one pasture to another.

The remainder of the core developed area was developed into fenced pastures for Roose's livestock and a mix of pasture and fruit trees in the northeastern section of the area. It is difficult to ascertain the exact locations of all the multiple fence types Roose constructed within the core developed area. Using historic photographs and extant fence remains, the overall organization and composition of the fence system is depicted in a historic period plan for 1940 (see History #6). This plan shows one large pasture encompassing the western and northern areas of the core developed area, which was probably used as a horse pasture. A sheep pasture is shown in the northeast section of the core developed area. Furthermore, a third fenced area located along the eastern edge of the core developed area may have served as a livestock shoot to direct the flock of sheep out to the larger prairie landscape southwest of the core developed area. A few plum seedlings have grown along the northwestern area of the perimeter fence, but do not contribute to the historic character of the site. A large European plum tree remains along the northeastern area of the perimeter fence. This tree dates to the period of significance and contributes to the historic character of the site. Because of the disappearance of fire and grazing to the area, the pastures have turned from grass to predominantly forest vegetation. The northern 70 percent of the core developed area still has an open feel, yet is comprised mostly of early forest successional species. The southern 30 percent of the area has suffered from significant encroachment by conifer trees and does not provide the open feeling of a clearing.

Historic circulation within the core developed area remains largely unknown due to limited remaining internal fencing and lack of associated gates. It is likely that basic circulation paths existed between important buildings and structures and associated functions such as between the house and well, house

and privy, central yard and the horse barn, central yard and sawmill area, and the central yard and sheep barn complex. The current circulation system within the core developed area consists of a narrow, overgrown foot trail (non-contributing) that approaches the house from the south and continues past the well toward the sheep barn.

Today, the overall arrangement of features located in the core developed area, including the central yard remains intact. However, with the loss of some buildings, the majority of the fences, and the encroachment of forest vegetation into the pasture areas, it is becoming difficult to discern the physical associations between some of these features.

Larger Prairie Landscape

The core developed area and associated pasture is situated within a much larger prairie landscape that encompasses a northern section (known as Roose's Prairie) and a southern section (known as Ahlstrom's Prairie). Around the end of the period of significance, circa 1940, the size of Roose's Prairie was approximately 80 acres. However, because of the lack of fire and grazing the prairie landscape has been reduced to approximately 20 acres by the encroaching forest. This has reduced the ability of the landscape to convey the historic scale of the openness within the surrounding thick conifer forest. Historic records show that Roose's Prairie was not actually on Roose's property. The majority of the larger Roose's prairie landscape is located on the Nels Roose (Peter's older brother) homestead situated east and north of Peter Roose's property. The majority Peter Roose's homestead claim was north and east of the core developed area, which included a small amount of prairie (north) that most likely was used as pasture for his sheep. It is unclear how much of Roose's Prairie or Ahlstrom's Prairie (to the southwest) was actually used by Peter Roose.

Historic circulation around the larger prairie landscape has been documented in historic maps, aerial photographs, and oral interviews. Historic maps show an access trail from the Pacific Ocean to Roose's Homestead heading off of the current Cape Alava trail north of Ahlstrom's Prairie and approaching Roose's from the south. This approach to the site matches historic photos showing a series of entrance gates through the two perimeter fences on the southern boundary of the site. However, there are no longer any remaining gates or circulation features, and without any documentation of the location of gates it is very difficult to discern how and where Roose and his animals moved throughout his elaborate network of fences and into the surrounding landscape. Today, access to the homestead is via an overgrown and hard to follow spur trail that heads north from the Cape Alava Trail.

Despite some of the changes to spatial organization since the period of significance, Roose's Homestead continues to convey the character-defining features that make it significant as an early 20th century homestead in the Olympic Peninsula. Most notably, these features include several extant buildings and structures along with approximately 70 percent of the core developed area that still remains as a clearing. Together these attributes convey the historic organization and layout of the homestead.



Spatial Organization #1: Contemporary photograph of Roose's Homestead looking north showing the root house on the left, the house on the right, and the roof of the sheep barn in the background on the right (Pavlik, PWR 2011).



Spatial Organization #2: Contemporary photograph of Roose's Homestead looking southwest showing the well house, house, and dead cherry tree (Gjesfjeld, PWR 2011).



Spatial Organization #3: Contemporary photograph of Roose's Homestead looking northeast. The photo depicts the well house in the foreground, a dead cherry tree in the middle ground, and the sheep barn in the background (Gjesfjeld, PWR 2011).

Vegetation

The vegetation section documents human manipulated vegetation: trees, shrubs, vines, ground covers and herbaceous plants used for design and/or ornamental purposes, whether indigenous or introduced in the landscape. Native vegetation is discussed in the Natural Systems and Features section.

Vegetation Management

Before the arrival of settlers, the prairie mosaic was created and managed by the Ozette peoples through the traditional cultural practice of regular burning for the purposes of agriculture and hunting. This open landscape mosaic made an ideal location for a homestead because the work of clearing fields within a thick forest had already been completed. Roose's Homestead was sited at the southwestern edge of a large prairie mosaic landscape (which later came to be known as Roose's Prairie) that stretched north into the Ozette Reservation (now a part of the Makah Nation). Anthropological research on the Ozette Prairies notes that they best fit the National Park Service category of an ethnographic landscape, which is defined as a site, structure, object, landscape, or natural resource feature assigned traditional, legendary, religious, subsistence, or other significance in the cultural system or a group traditionally associated with it. (87) A study of soil influences on the existence of the Ozette Prairies by Bach and Conca (2001) revealed that the soil horizon of the prairies above the valley bottom was formed through thousands of years under a coniferous forest canopy. Therefore, the researchers concluded that the development of the prairies was not influenced by soils, but instead by active human management.

Today, Roose's Prairie and the other Ozette Prairies are significantly smaller in scale than they were during the period of significance because of the disappearance of the traditional cultural practice of burning and, later, by the discontinuation of heavy grazing by sheep, both of which prevented encroachment from the surrounding conifer forests. Historic aerial photographs demonstrate that the vegetation has changed significantly since the end of the period of significance (1902-1943). The entire prairie and much of the adjacent bog were probably visible from the Peter Roose house during the period of significance. Today, areas that were once pasture within the perimeter fence and out into the larger prairie landscape are quickly transforming into forest. This includes native shrubs and trees such as Sitka Spruce (*Picea sitchensis*), Western Red Cedar (*Thuja plicata*), Western Hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*), Salal (*Gaultheria shallon*), Evergreen Huckleberry (*Vaccinium ovatum*), Slough Sedge (*Carex obnupta*), Deer Fern (*Blechnum spicant*), and Labrador Tea Tea (*Ledum groenlandicum*). Managing this forest vegetation would help to maintain the historic spatial organization of the site.

Evergreen Huckleberries

Between 1902 and 1943, Roose manipulated the vegetation associated with the site for the benefit of producing vegetables, fruit, and creating pasture for his horse and sheep. As a friend of the remaining Ozette Indians, it is possible that he may have learned their burning techniques and used this traditional cultural practice to maintain some of the outer prairies and/or for re-invigorating Evergreen Huckleberries for fruit production. There is possible evidence of this in the northwest corner of the site where a large stand of Evergreen Huckleberries are uniformly burned at the base and have resprouted to become very leggy shrubs.

Velvet Grass

One grass species was noted during a field inventory in 2011, Velvet Grass (*Holcus lanatus*), which is a nonnative and possibly introduced by Roose as a pasture grass. An invasive plant survey from 2000 (Mitchell, Murphy, and Waling) also identified Velvet Grass as well as a few patches of White Clover (*Trifolium repens*) located around the barn and pastures. This species has been introduced worldwide as a pasture crop and it is likely that Roose introduced it to his pastures. The same invasive plant survey also identified a small group of Daffodils (*Narcissus sp.*) located between the house and privy. These hardy bulbs were also likely planted by Roose as an ornamental addition to his garden. Despite these species identified in previous surveys, Velvet Grass is the only remnant of Roose's pastures that was identified in 2011.

Fruit Trees

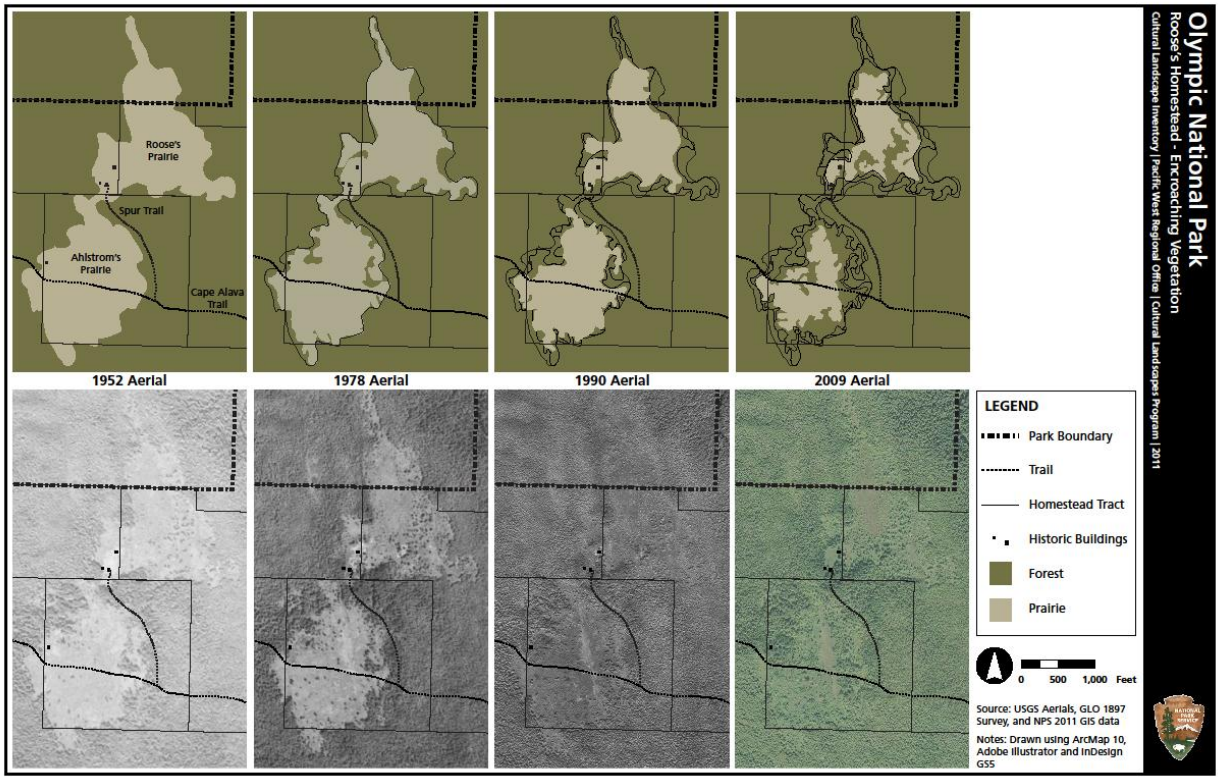
During the period of significance, Roose grew an array of vegetables, fruit trees, and berry bushes. There are a two remaining trees from his orchard associated with the site. One historic, but deceased, large sour cherry (*Prunus cerasus*) tree still stands in the northeast corner of what was the central yard. The dead fruit tree is quickly decomposing in the wet climate. One historic European plum tree remains on the northeastern extent of the core developed area just outside of the perimeter fence. The tree is approximately 25 feet tall with a 30-foot diameter crown and is 18-inches diameter at breast height (dbh). The plum tree exhibits some deterioration as a result of sap sucker damage around the trunk and on many scaffold branches. The tree has approximately 50% live canopy and is in need of pruning. It is also suffering from severe encroachment from surrounding native vegetation. Four seedling apple trees, roughly 10 to 15 feet in height, exist on the northwest perimeter fence. These seedlings are not historic because they were not planted by Roose during the period of significance.

In 2011, the remnants of Roose's cultivated vegetation are limited to a possible pasture grass and one European plum tree. The European plum tree is the remaining vegetation feature that contributes to the integrity of the landscape.

Historic Vegetation
1 European Plum (*Prunus domestica*)



Vegetation #1: Contemporary photograph of Roose's Homestead looking northeast showing the historic European plum tree and a portion of the south wall of the sheep barn on the left (Pavlik, PWR 2011).



Vegetation #2: Map of shrinking prairie landscape between 1952 and 2009 based on aerial photographs from 1952, 1978, 1990 and 2009. For a larger version of each illustration, see the supplemental information section at the end of the CLI (Pavlik, PWR 2011).

Buildings and Structures

Buildings are defined as those features that are built primarily for sheltering any form of human activity. Structures are defined as features constructed for purposes other than sheltering human activities. Today, several buildings and structures remain at Roose's Homestead. They include the Peter Roose house, well house, root house, sheep barn and numerous fence lines. Built during the period of significance, many of these features, with the exception of the well house, retain physical integrity of materials, location, design, setting, craftsmanship, feeling and association. Together they serve as the character defining features that demonstrate the significance of the homestead.

Peter Roose House (Contributing) (LCS ID #: 009001)

The following information was adapted from Fred Walters' Backcountry Historic Structure Report, Olympic National Park, 2008, pages 75-80.

The Peter Roose house is an impressive vernacular structure, serving as a testament to Peter Roose as a craftsman and the independent subsistence lifestyle of one of the last homestead settlers. Located in what was once an open prairie, the house and associated pasture is situated on relatively flat ground near one of the highest points of the site. A shallow slope extends from southwest to northeast of the property, providing drainage away from the building. Built by Peter Roose in the late 1920s or early 1930s, the simple one-story rectangular house may have elements of traditional *fabodarkitektur* (chalet architecture) common in Scandinavian architecture. (88) The building measures 12 feet 6 inches wide and 26 feet 4 inches long and has an off center entry at the gable end and has wide overhanging eaves, pointed fascia boards, exposed rafter tails and "stickwork" on the gable ends. Constructed entirely from cedar, including the framing, the lumber that was used in the construction of the building was milled onsite by Peter Roose. The interior of the building includes two rooms, which were historically used as the parlor/bedroom and kitchen.

The structure consists of primary end beam and secondary transverse beams bearing on creosote wood piers that were installed by a Student Conservation Association Alumni group in 1981. The walls are composed of 4 by 4 primary studs at corners and around doors and windows. Intermediate flat 2 by 4 infill studs are used between the primary studs. The rafters are 2 by 4 at roughly 2 feet on center. Collar ties are 4 by 4 members, mortised around the rafters 10 inches above the plate. The ceiling is at the collar tie elevation, creating a hipped interior wall.

The walls are sheathed on the exterior with a narrow tapered lap siding. The siding is only 4 ½ feet long, tapering from ¾ inch to ¼ inch. It is lapped one inch, allowing an exposure of 3 inches. At the base of the siding is a water table board. Below the water table board are two courses of foundation skirting boards. There is evidence that the house was painted on the exterior at one point in time with the main portion white and a minor element of red on the doorjambs. (89) In 2011, the house was painted white by the NPS after the Pacific Northwest Preservation Field School (PNWFS) completed stabilization and rehabilitation efforts at the site.

The roof is composed of five courses of cedar shakes, double laid, 32 inches long with 24 inches to the weather. They are laid over spaced sheathing in the attic and solid sheathing at the eaves and gables. There is a small area of deterioration in the roof sheathing at the southeast corner. The shakes were installed with over long nails, resulting in nail points exposed in the sheathing. Rafter tail trim and molding is missing along the eaves of the roof.

There are four windows in the house, which included two fixed multi-pane windows on the east elevation, one 1 over 1 double hung on the south elevation, and a single lite fixed window on the west elevation. At the north entry door, a small set of stairs provided access to the structure. In 2011, the stairs were reconstructed by students enrolled in the PNWFS based on information derived from a historic photograph taken in 1941.

Roose's Homestead Well (LCS ID #: 030267) (Contributing)

In the early 20th century, Peter Roose dug a well adjacent to his residence to access groundwater. The water table in this location is quite high—as water can be seen just two feet below the well house. It is likely that Peter Roose drew water from the well by using a cast iron hand pump and/or by a bucket that was raised by hand. Today, the original pump hardware remains in association with the well structure. While it is unknown how the well was covered during the period of significance, there is a deteriorating wood frame situated adjacent to the well, which likely served as the well cover. Constructed in the early 20th century to provide Peter Roose with a water supply, the well serves as a contributing feature.

Roose's Homestead Sheep Barn (LCS ID #: 009003) (Contributing)

The sheep barn is located at the northeast corner of the core developed area. The current structure is a one-story rectangular wood frame building that measures approximately 20 feet 4 inches long by 16 feet wide and has an overhanging gable roof with wood shingles. (90) Clad with vertical wood boards, the building has a window opening on the rear elevation and a wide door that opens on the main façade, which is in need of repair. Historically, the northern façade of the structure was abutted by an adjacent structure that was part of the "sheep barn complex". The complex consisted of a series of three connected architectural units, two larger buildings at the ends and a low, elongated structure in the middle. The larger, barn-like structure at the southeastern end, known as the sheep barn, stood at a right angle to the other two buildings. Each of the units was characterized by vertical siding, low-pitched roots, and extended gables and eaves. (91) By the mid-1970s, only the sheep barn remained. Photos from this period show evidence of a former extension of the barn visible on the north side of the structure.

Circa 1998-1999 the sheep barn collapsed. Conflicting reports suggest that the structure was damaged either as a result of a wind storm or due to heavy snow. The sheep barn was rebuilt by the NPS in 2001 to match the original structure. All the building material is new, including new concrete pier blocks, sill beam, frame, siding and roof. It was listed as a contributing building in the National Register of Historic Places nomination form for the Peter Roose Homestead (2007). Despite the new materials, the structure is located in the original footprint and conveys the same feeling and association as the original structure and as a result, serves as a contributing feature to Roose's Homestead.

Roose's Homestead Root House (LCS ID #:009002) (Contributing)

Constructed by Peter Roose at an unknown date, the root house is situated approximately 150 feet west of the house at the edge of the clearing. In this location, the root house was built into a slight incline as the grade begins a gradual slope downward into thick vegetation that is quickly encroaching upon the site. The square structure measures 9 feet by 9 feet 6 inches and is clad with horizontal sheathing and horizontal beveled siding. It has an overhanging gable roof with an 8/12 pitch that is adorned with wood

shakes and has exposed rafter tails. The west elevation has a door opening and only a partial lower wall section of horizontal boards. On the other elevations, there is a lower band of split cedar plank that skirts the walls at roughly three feet above grade. Above the lower band of cedar plank, the exterior walls change to a tapered lap siding with a "water table" board at the base of the siding. The siding is only 5 feet 6 inches in height on the eave walls. On the west wall, the siding and water table terminate in uneven lengths, extending out beyond the wall line, which suggests that at one time it extended further.

Ultimately, the workmanship of the root house is incongruous with what Peter Roose exercised on the house. Peter Roose was acknowledged as an accomplished craftsman, and the work on the house attests to his talents. This structure does have lap siding similar to the house and a very well executed water table at the lower termination of the siding; however, it does not have the characteristics of a root cellar built into the grade where the temperature is tempered by the ground. It appears that this structure may have been altered after Roose's death. Additional historical research is necessary to understand how this building may have been modified after the period of significance. (92)

Roose's Homestead Fence System (LCS ID #: 030268) (Contributing)

Roose constructed numerous different fence lines around his property to create an elaborate fence system. In most cases, the fences were built to contain sheep in certain spaces, while seeking to keep wildlife and other animals out of other cultivated areas. In a 1940 inventory of the property, it was reported that there was 400 feet of fairly new painted picket fence with hewn cedar posts, 720 feet of fairly new 5 panel 1 by 6-foot fence, 600 feet old picket fence and 500 feet of cedar rail post fence. While not explicitly identified in the inventory, it is probable that all fences are constructed of cedar, which was the preferred fencing material.

In the area immediately adjacent to the house, Roose built an elaborate picket fence, which likely enclosed the area around the house, log cabin, well and vegetable gardens. This fence was the most ornate, displaying a staggered or spindle milled picket design and was painted a deep red color. It is likely that the materials used in the construction of this fence were sawed in the mill located onsite sometime in the late 1920s or early 1930s. (93) Roose also built fences around the perimeter of the core developed area, which included a wide range of styles and wood materials. In the pasture area, Roose constructed a fence that extended in a north/south direction that bisected the space, which separated the horse barn and associated outbuilding from an area near the corner of the sheep barn. Other fences extended from these, up to the house and beyond, to the outside gate. Many of these fences located beyond the area immediately adjacent to the house were built to serve a more utilitarian function and as a result display sturdy construction materials and design. Many of these fences were likely built to control sheep and protect crops. Variations of other fence types and materials were found around the site, demonstrating no particular pattern. Some fences were constructed using milled posts and rails, while others were characterized by split cedar pickets or split cedar posts and rails. Some of these fences were likely constructed prior to the development of the sawmill, which may help explain some of the variation in type, construction and materials. See illustrations of fence types below for more information.

In 2011, the PNWFS held a two week session at Roose's Homestead. Under the direction of staff from the University of Oregon and the National Park Service, field school participants engaged in a number of preservation maintenance activities at the site. A spindle picket fence was reconstructed parallel to the west side of the house, extending in a northern direction. In addition, a spindle picket fence was reconstructed on the south side of the house, extending in an easterly direction from the historic location of the gate to near the corner of the fence line. One panel (section of fence between two posts) of a shorter

split cedar picket fence was reconstructed on the western side of an opening in the fence line that is representative of the historic gate. A short segment of a taller split cedar picket fence was also reconstructed in an east/west orientation on the southern end of the core developed area to illustrate the extent of the fence system. Whenever possible, the original fabric was retained; however, due to rot and decay, some of the cedar components were replaced with new cedar that was obtained from a downed tree taken from the park. (See Appendix C for photos)

The remnants of several different fence types are found around the perimeter of Roose's Homestead; however, the fences that were historically built to separate the pasture and other interior spaces are gone. But, through onsite field documentation, five different types of fence materials were found at the site: milled spindle picket, milled post, milled rail, split cedar picket and split cedar rail. Different combinations of these wood materials were used in numerous locations around the homestead. Examples include:

- Decorative spindle picket with staggered posts of different heights constructed of milled lumber and attached to milled rails, painted red
- Split cedar pickets attached to milled lumber rail
- Split rail posts with split rails
- Tapered rectangular milled posts (varying sizes) with split rails

It is likely that there were other combinations of wood fence materials utilized during the period of significance that are no longer extant. It should be noted that there was a variable number of rails present. Two or three rails were most common, in some locations there may have been four or more rails depending on use.

The perimeter fences are in various stages of decay as a result of the effects of time, moisture and encroaching vegetation. In many locations, the fence posts remain standing; however, the panels or rails have fallen and lay on the ground adjacent to the post. Despite the deterioration, many of the original materials remain onsite in proximity to their original location, which allows us to better understand the types of fences present and the range of materials used in their construction by Peter Roose during the period of significance. Today, the perimeter fence system continues to reflect the original materials, location and intent and as a result, serves as a character-defining feature of the site that contributes to its significance.

Peter Roose Homestead Well House (Non Contributing)

Currently, a well house with a squared box sheathed in clapboard siding covers the well. The house includes a cedar-shake, gable roof that is supported by squared posts. Based on photos and historical documentation, it is likely that the above ground portions of the well house were constructed in the 1970s by a group of students or the NPS to cover the existing hole. As a result of the construction efforts that postdate the period of significance, the well house does not contribute to the cultural landscapes.

NPS Privy (Non Contributing)

At an unknown date, the NPS built a privy northeast of the Peter Roose house. The small wood frame structure is a clad with unpainted Texture 1-11 (T1-11) siding and has a single course of split cedar shingles adorning each side of the gabled roof. Built after the period of significance, this structure is a non-contributing feature.

Collectively, the Peter Roose house, root house, well and sheep barn contribute to Roose's Homestead, conveying the historic character of the site as it appeared during the period of significance, 1902-1943.



Buildings and Structures # 1: The Peter Roose house, looking northwest (Gjesfjeld, PWR 2011).



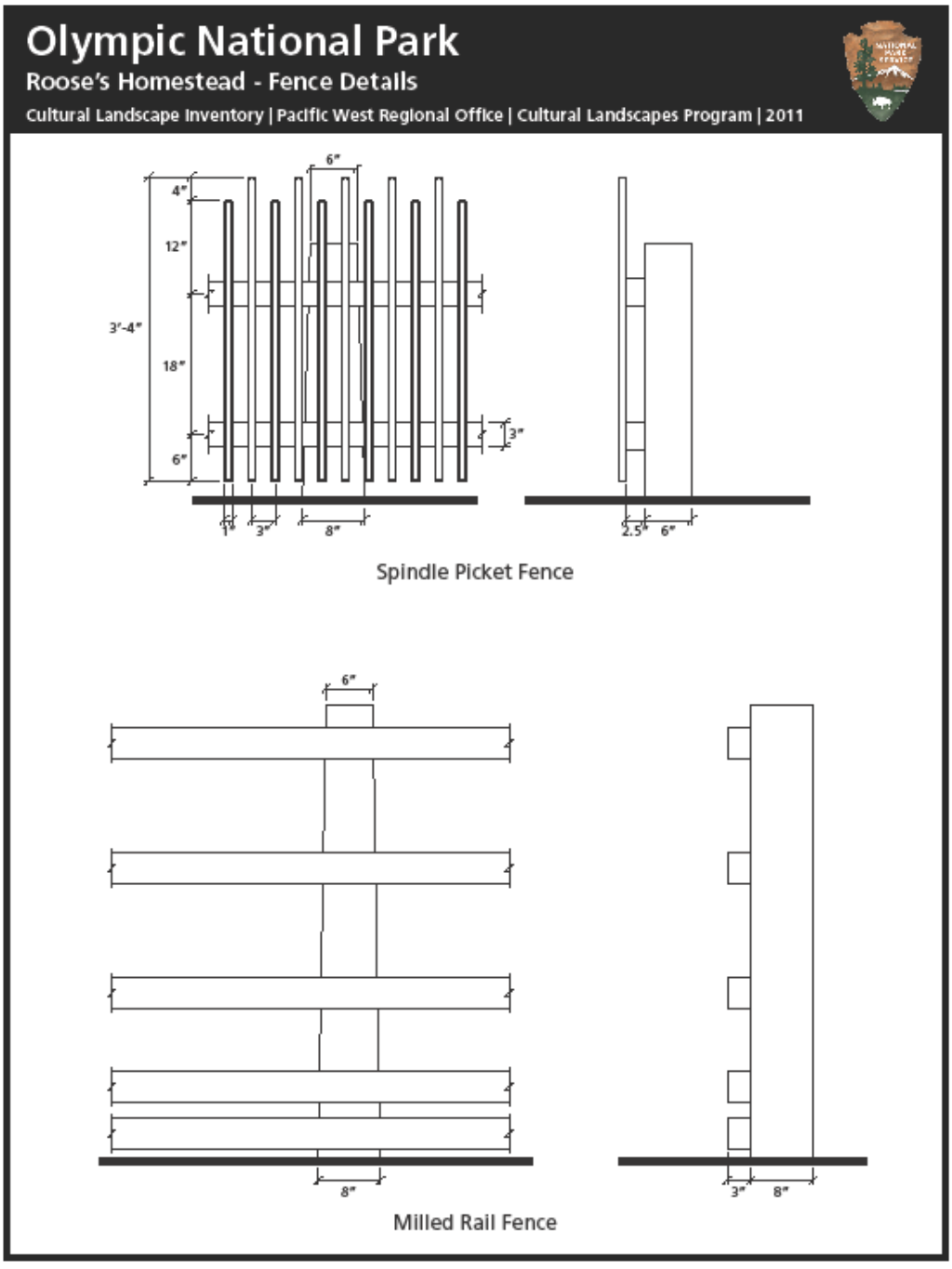
Buildings and Structures # 2: Roose's Homestead barn, looking northeast (Gjesfjeld, PWR 2011).



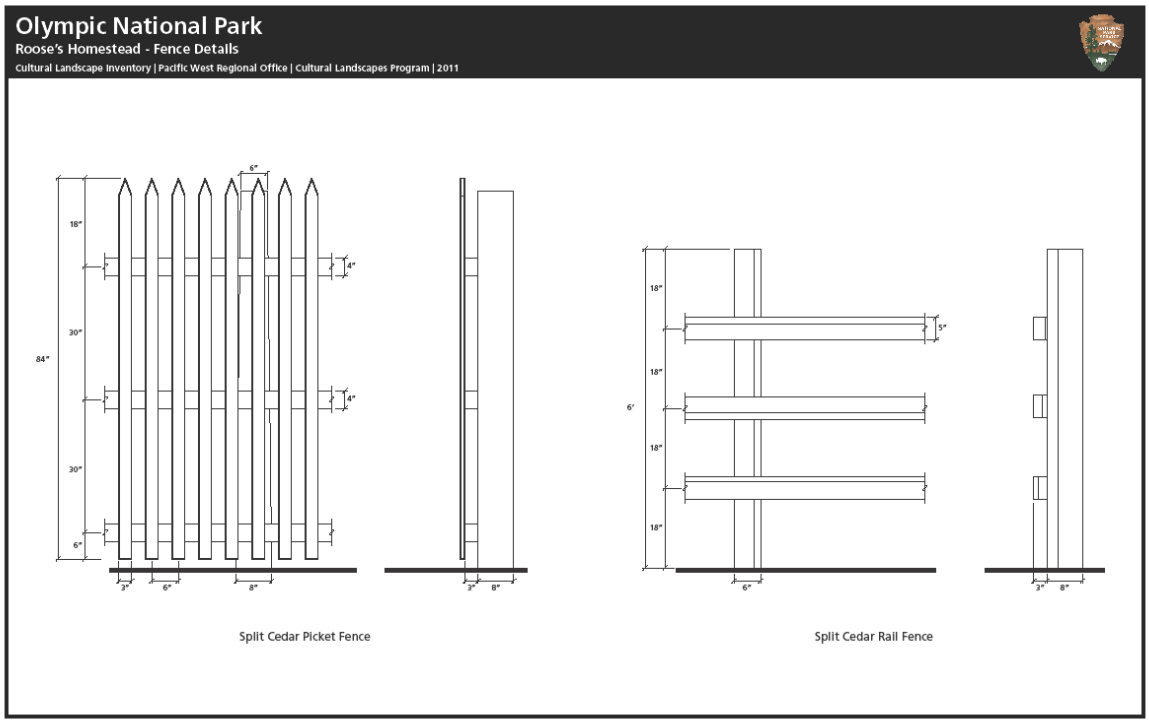
Buildings and Structures # 3: Roose's Homestead root house, looking east (Gjesfjeld, PWR 2011).



Buildings and Structures # 4: Spindle picket fence panel associated with Roose's Homestead. Note remnants of red paint on rail (Gjesfjeld, PWR 2011).



Structures #5: Graphic showing three different fence types found in the core developed area at Roose's Homestead. For a larger version of each illustration, see the supplemental information section at the end of the CLI (Pavlik, PWR 2011).



Buildings and Structures #6: Graphic showing two different fence types found in the core developed area at Roose's Homestead. For a larger version of each illustration, see the supplemental information section at the end of the CLI (Pavlik, PWR 2011).

Archeological Sites

Archeological sites inventoried in the CLI include the location of ruins, traces, or deposited artifacts in the landscape that are associated with the period of significance and are evidenced by the presence of either surface or subsurface features. The CLI does not disclose the location of sensitive archeological sites in order to preserve these resources.

Roose's Homestead contains several historic archeological sites and features that may be found significant as a result of their association with development of the homestead. While evaluation of these sites and features under Criterion D is outside the scope of the CLI, these archeological features are important to understanding the significance and extent of activities within Roose's during the period of significance from 1902 to1943. To date, the site has not been surveyed specifically for archeological sites and features within the period of significance; however, it is clear that Roose's Homestead has the potential to yield additional information about peninsula settlement activity in general, and more specifically, about the social and cultural history of frontier pioneer ethnic communities. (94) Features described in this section include a description of features directly related to the homestead, which include the remnants of a privy and a sawmill that were built by Peter Roose as well as other sites or locations that may contain remnants of previous buildings or structures that were constructed by Peter Roose.

Remnant Sawmill

In the late 1920s or early 1930s, Roose built a sawmill just northwest of the current house approximately 30 feet north of the root house. The one-story, wood frame sawmill structure had a two-inch rough plank flooring, and had two sides partially open with a cedar shake roof. The structure measured approximately10 feet 2 inches by 32 feet 10 inches. The sawmill operation also included a Motel T car engine that Roose converted to mill machinery. By 1974, the open-sided shed structure that covered the equipment associated with the sawmill had collapsed. In September 1975, Gary Smith mapped the location of the sawmill and produced dimensional drawings. Copies of the drawings can be found in the Olympic National Park archives. Today, deteriorated wood framing and the rusted Model T engine mount are all that remain. Vegetation, including trees and salal, is quickly encroaching on the remains, obscuring evidence of this feature from view.

Remnant Privy

The remnants of a privy are located a short distance southeast of the house. This feature contains a pit surrounded by a 2-foot by 2-foot milled timber frame. A wood cover sits on the frame over the pit; however, it is in an advanced state of deterioration and is obscured by encroaching vegetation. The open pit may be a potential safety hazard and should be covered appropriately.

Other Non-Extant Buildings and Structures

Between 1902 and 1943, Peter Roose constructed numerous buildings and structures at the site in an effort to improve the homestead. These features were scattered throughout the cleared area that was directly associated within the current three-acre core developed area. At its most developed, the homestead included the two-room frame house, log cabin, sheep barn complex, horse barn, sawmill, woodshed, root house, privy, well, outbuildings, vegetable gardens, corrals, pastures, small-scale drainage

ditches and an extensive picket and split-rail fence system. Eventually, as a result of a lack of maintenance, encroaching vegetation and the wet climate, many of the above-mentioned wood structures began to deteriorate, with the exception of the two-room frame house, sheep barn, well and root house. Today, the locations of those non-extant buildings and structures may have the potential to yield additional information about the extent, location, and use of these areas by Peter Roose during the period of significance.



Archeology #1: Remnants of the sawmill structure and engine mount at Roose's Homestead (Gjesfjeld, PWR 2011).



Archeology #2: Deteriorated wood frame and cover over remnant privy, located east of the house (Gjesfjeld, PWR 2011).

Condition

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment: Poor

Assessment Date: 4/1/11

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

Through the analysis and evaluation of landscape characteristics and features, it has been determined that Roose's Homestead is in "Poor" condition. The landscape shows clear evidence of major disturbance and rapid deterioration by natural and/or human forces. Immediate corrective action is required to protect and preserve the remaining cultural and natural values. In particular, the contributing buildings and fences show signs of significant deterioration, and the prairie and pastures are being significantly affected by encroaching vegetation. These structures and features need corrective action in the near future.

Impacts

Type of Impact: Deferred Maintenance

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Description: Many of the historic buildings and structures, including the house, root house and fences, have suffered from deferred maintenance, including wood rot, and powder post beetle damage. Also, encroachment of the forest into the historic garden and pasture areas has significantly impacted the condition of the fences and historic character of the landscape.

Type of Impact: Exposure to Elements

External or Internal: Both Internal and External

Impact Description: As a result of the significant amount of precipitation that the site receives throughout the year, many of the buildings and structures have deteriorated. The buildings and structures associated with the site will remain susceptible to wood destroying organisms and other impacts associated with continually moist conditions.

Type of Impact: Improper Drainage

External or Internal Internal

Impact Description: Due to the significant amount of precipitation that the site receives throughout the year, drainage channels around the foundation of historic buildings quickly fill with debris. These conditions create saturated soils at the base of foundations, which provides a habitat for wood destroying organisms and increasing the potential for settling of soils.

Type of Impact: Release to Succession

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Description: The open character of the landscape serves as one of the character defining features of Roose's Homestead. The prairies were managed to keep the landscape clear of trees and shrubs as well as replenish grasses. This created a unique open space surrounded by thick forest. The disappearance of fire and grazing in the landscape has significantly impacted the historic character of the site by allowing trees and shrubs to encroach into the historic pastures and adjacent prairies. Encroaching vegetation is also adversely affecting buildings and structures as limbs and roots threaten their structural stability. Over shading by encroaching vegetation may also cause increased deterioration and rot.

Type of Impact: Structural Deterioration

External or Internal: External

Impact Description: The contributing fences have been significantly impacted by structural deterioration and have either collapsed or are near collapse. The root house is also suffering from structural deterioration and is in need of additional lateral support as well as a foundation.

Stabilization Measures:

The following information was adapted from Fred Walters' Backcountry Historic Structure Report, Olympic National Park, 2008.

Buildings and Structures

- Maintain drainage ditches around each of the historic buildings in order to draw water away from building foundations.
- Vegetation around the house should be kept cut down and positive drainage grade maintained away from the base of the building.
- The creosote piers under the house will eventually deteriorate; as a result periodic inspections should note their condition. Eventually, more permanent piers will be necessary in the future.
- The wood foundation casing around the top of the well needs to be stabilized. Consideration should be given to "planking over" the well at grade level just as a precautionary safety measure.
- The grade around the root house needs to be modified to control roof runoff and environmental moisture away from the base of the building.
- There is serious deterioration in the floor and structure at the base of all walls of the root house. At least one wall is beginning to list. If left unattended, the building will continue to have differential distress and fail.
- Options for stabilizing the root house include 1) install temporary bracing, but acknowledge some deterioration would continue, 2) install semi-permanent shoring and hold the building in situ, or 3) to permanently re-build the deteriorated lower portion of all the walls. Until more evidence can be developed on the provenance of the building's history, semi-permanent shoring is the recommendation.

Vegetation

- Selectively remove forest vegetation from within the core developed area to 70 feet from the outer fence line, in accordance with the FMSS maintained landscape boundary. Managing encroaching vegetation will stabilize the open character of the landscape.
- Within the fenced areas, trim salal to ground and mulch trimmings.
- Remove burn piles of woody debris that are scattered around the site.
- Clear vegetation and debris from drainage ditches.
- European plum tree: clear vegetation from around the tree, prune dead wood and crossing branches, and remove moss.
- Cherry tree: clear vegetation from the base of the tree.

Treatment

Approved Treatment: Yes

Approved Landscape Treatment Type: Preservation

Approved Treatment Document: General Management Plan

Approved Landscape Treatment Document Date: 2008

Approved Landscape Treatment Explanatory Narrative:

According to the Olympic National Park General Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement (2007), Volume 1, page 432:

"Those historic structures and cultural landscapes located in wilderness would be stabilized and preserved according to the pertinent laws and policies governing cultural resources and wilderness, using management methods that are consistent with the preservation of wilderness character and values, consistent with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* (1995)….Resource management policies that consider the natural resource values of cultural landscapes as well as their character-defining patterns and features would continue to be implemented. Cultural landscapes at Rosemary Inn, Lake Crescent Lodge, park headquarters, Humes Ranch cabin, Roose's Homestead, and the Kestner-Higley Homestead would be preserved and maintained. Natural processes would generally be managed to the extent possible to protect eligible cultural landscapes."

According to the Record of Decision (ROD), signed August 8, 2008, pages 13-14:

"Identified and evaluated cultural landscapes are monitored, inspected, and managed to enable the long-term preservation of a resource's historic features, qualities and materials."

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Magnusson, Brian. "Observations on the Material Culture of the Scandinavian Immigrant Settlement at Lake Ozette and Royal (1880-1910)." Unpublished report, 2000.

Mitchell, K., Murphy, T., and J. Waling. Exotic Vascular Plants: Roose's Homestead 9 May and 21 June 2000, Washington, 2000.

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Walters, Fred. Backcountry Historic Structure Report, Olympic National Park, 2008.

Endnotes

[1] The lake is commonly referred to as both "Ozette Lake" and "Lake Ozette." For the purposes of this CLI, this body of water will be referred to as "Lake Ozette" based on information derived from Olympic National Park staff.

[2] According to Brian Magnusson, the Scandinavian homesteaders at Ozette were the offspring of one of the most momentous events in the annals of modern America—the Great European Migration, a massive movement of peoples which gave our country upwards of thirty-five million new citizens in the space of just sixty years. When viewed in this context, the nineteenth century settlement at Ozette constitutes a truly compelling saga in which European-born immigrants, in primeval wilderness on the periphery of the North American Continent, sought to create for themselves a new community without Old World trappings. There, for more than a decade, Norwegian, Danish and Swedish were spoken on a daily basis; Scandinavians customs and traditions were observed; and to a great extent the settlers' material culture mirrored that of the countries they left behind. When seen against its European backdrop, the early settlement of the Ozette area represents not only the furthest point reached in America's expansion westward but also the westernmost extension, historically and culturally, of the Scandinavian presence in the contiguous United States.

[3] Peter Roose claimed the land under authority of the April 24, 1820: Sale-Cash Entry (3 Stat. 566).

[4] Recent studies using radiocarbon dating and DNA analysis of the tip of a projectile point embedded in a rib of a single mastodon revealed that the rib is associated with the other remains at the site and dates to 13,800 years ago. Additional information can be found in an article "Pre-Clovis Mastadon Hunting 13,800 Years Ago at the Manis Site, Washington" published in *Science* 21 October 2011: Vol. 334 no. 6054 pp. 351-353.

[5] M. Kat Anderson, The Ozette Prairies of Olympic National Park: Their Former Indigenous Uses and Management, 2009, 14-15.

[6] "About the Homestead Act," http://www.nps.gov/home/historyculture/abouthomesteadactlaw.htm February 2, 2011.

[7] "Northwest Homesteader." Developed by Matthew Sneddon, Olympic Peninsula Community Museum in partnership with the University Libraries, Center for the Study of the Pacific Northwest, and the Department of History at the University of Washington, n.d.

[8] "About the Homestead Act."

[9] "History and Culture: Homestead NM of America" http://www.nps.gov/home/historyculture/index.htm February 2, 2011.

[10] In order to support the transfer of land from public to private ownership, Congress provided for the establishment of land offices in various districts throughout the United States. The closest Land Office for Peter Roose was located in Seattle, Washington.

[11] "About the Homestead Act."

[12] Department of the Interior Final Environmental Statement. Proposed Master Plan Olympic National Park, Washington. Prepared by Pacific Northwest Region, National Park Service, 1976, 51.

[13] Gail E.H. Evans, Historic Resource Study, Olympic National Park, Washington. Seattle, Washington: Cultural Resources Division, Recreation Resources and Professional Services, Pacific Northwest Region, National park Service, Department of the Interior, 1983, 64-65.

[14] Evans, "Historic Resource Study," 66.

[15] Ibid, 68.

[16] Ibid.

[17] Ibid, 69.

[18] Brian B. Magnusson, Ph.D., "Observations on the Material Culture of the Scandinavian Immigrant Settlement at Lake Ozette and Royal (1880-1910), December 15, 2000, 1-4.

[19] Evans, "Historic Resources Study," 70.

[20] Magnusson, 1-4.

[21] Through historical research it has been found that sources differ regarding when Peter Roose, Nels Roose (also spelled Nils) and Lars Ahlstrom arrived in the area. Many sources suggest that Ahlstrom arrived in 1902, while Peter and Nels Roose came in 1907. Primary resources, including General Land Office records suggest; however, that Peter Roose made his initial land claim in the area in 1902 and Lars Ahlstrom claimed land in 1903. There are additional discrepancies in the land records associated with Nels Roose, which suggest that he made his initial land claim in the area in 1906; but was able to receive the patent by 1909. This suggests an error given that he needed to demonstrate that he had lived on the land for five years and had to make several improvements. This also conflicts with oral histories that suggest that Nels only lived in the area for short time—maybe less than one year. The reasons for his departure are not known, though it is possible that the climate and the isolation of the area played a significant role in their decision to return to the Puget Sound area.

[22] Peter Roose claimed the land under authority of the April 24, 1820: Sale-Cash Entry (3 Stat. 566).

[23] Prior to homesteading near Lake Ozette, Peter may have lived in Everett, WA or Puyallup, WA for a short time. According to Gertrude Roose, Peter was reportedly in a relationship with a schoolteacher while living at one of the above-mentioned locations; however, when he was diagnosed with a health- related issue he retreated to the Ozette area. While living at his Ozette homestead, Peter had a dog named "Spruce."

[24] The accession number for this serial patent is 48573. On a land patent record, the accession number is a code used to uniquely identify a land patent. An accession number directly relates a document image to the original hardcopy document. Depending on the type of patent, it will assume various formats. For serial patents, it identifies the unique numeric code assigned to each serial patent.

[25] Peter A. Roose personal statement, April 8, 1908. U.S. National Archives & Records Administration, Land Entry Files (Section 25/26, T31-N, R16-W).

[26] Correspondence from the Department of the Interior, General Land Office, Washington D.C. dated May 14, 1908. U.S. National Archives & Records Administration, Land Entry Files (Section 25/26, T31-N, R16-W).

[27] The accession number for this serial patent is 40551. An accession number directly relates a document image to the original hardcopy document. Depending on the type of patent, it will assume various formats. For serial patents, it identifies the unique numeric code assigned to each serial patent.

[28] The accession number for this serial patent is 38304. An accession number directly relates a document image to the original hardcopy document. Depending on the type of patent, it will assume various formats. For serial patents, it identifies the unique numeric code assigned to each serial patent.

[29] Magnusson, Footnote #34. A crofter is a person who rents or works a small farm, especially in Scotland or northern England; however, the term is also used in Scandinavia.

[30] Ibid.

[31] Peter A. Roose Homestead Group (Lake Ozette), n.d. Roose's Folder #1217, OLYM archives.

[32] Steve Kirscher (VIP Naturalist at Lake Ozette the summer of 1980) oral history interview with Gertrude Roose, August 23, 1980. Gertrude (Tveit) Roose married Arthur E. Roose. Arthur Roose was the son of Nels Roose, Peter's brother. Gertrude and Arthur had three children: Dennis (Denny) A. Roose, Gary M Roose and Arlene M. Brooks.

[33] Dhanuk suggests that Ahlstrom arrived by sea as directed by a homestead locator. The locater was paid a prearranged fee and in return would help you find a homestead. It has also been suggested by other sources that a locater was used; however, it is unknown.

[34] Michelle Dhanuk, Lars Ahlstrom and Pete Roose Pioneers in Second Wave at Lake Ozette, March 22, 1977. Roose's Folder #1217-1279, OLYM archives.

[35] Huntzinger, David H. Draft National Register of Historic Places Nomination form for the Peter A. Roose Homestead, 1973.

[36] Magnusson, Footnote #133.

[37] "Around Swedish America in 548 Days" www.nordicway.com/tour/ January 12, 2011.

[38] Dhanuk, Folder #1217-1279, OLYM archives.

[39] Ibid.

[40] Youth Project Roose's Prairie Homestead, n.d., Roose's folder #1217-1279, OLYM archives.

[41] Paul Gleeson oral history interview with Denny Roose, August 16, 2010, OLYM archives.

[42] Homestead Proof—Testimony of Witness, August 18, 1908. U.S. National Archives & Records Administration, Land Entry Files (Section 25/26, T31-N, R16-W).

[43] There is some discrepancy in the measurement of this structure as several sources suggest that it measured 22 x 24 feet.

[44] Homestead Proof—Testimony of Witness, August 18, 1908. U.S. National Archives & Records Administration, Land Entry Files (Section 25/26, T31-N, R16-W).

[45] A Draft Cultural Landscape Inventory for Roose's Prairie, n.d. suggested that the Peter Roose lived in Nels' house until he constructed his own in the 1920s. Miscellaneous OLYM Folder #1217-1279 and Historic Resource Study, Olympic National Park, 1983, 71-72.

[46] Dhanuk, Folder #1217-1279, OLYM archives.

[47] Magnusson, 36.

[48] Dhanuk, Folder #1217-1279, OLYM archives.

[49] Ibid.

[50] Ibid.

[51] Paul Gleeson oral history interview with Denny Roose, August 16, 2010, OLYM archives.

[52] Evans, "Historic Resource Study," 71-72.

[53] Dhanuk, Folder #1217-1279, OLYM archives.

[54] Olympic National Park Roose's Prairie and Kestner-Higley Homestead, Department of Landscape Architecture, University of Oregon, 1989, 10; Gertrude Roose oral history interview, 1980.

[55] A Draft Cultural Landscape Inventory for Roose's Prairie, n.d. suggested that the Peter Roose home was constructed in 1938, although no information has been found to support that date.

[56] In the circa 1970s, a youth project identified that the house had at one time likely been painted gray, while the trim appeared to be white; although they did indicate that it was hard to determine the colors from the little paint that remained.

[57] Dhanuk, Folder #1217-1279, OLYM archives.

[58] Gail E.H. Evans, Stephanie Toothman, Gretchen Luxenberg and Jacilee Wray. National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation form: Historic Resources of Olympic National Park. National Park Service, 1986, 1998, 2005.

[59] Correspondence from Chief Counsel, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Memo for Mr. Joseph E. Taylor, January 6, 1941. PWR LANDS files, Seattle, Washington.

[60] Peter A. Roose Homestead Group (Lake Ozette), n.d. Roose's Folder #1217, OLYM archives.

[61] Dhanuk, Folder #1217-1279, OLYM archives.

[62] The grave plot was purchased by Arthur E. Roose on December 15, 1943 for the price of $10.00.

[63] "Bert Roose, Pioneer Resident, Dies Here" d. 13 Dec. 1943, Port Angeles newspaper. It appears that the name "Bert" is either a newspaper typo or may have been a nickname for Peter.

[64] Evans, "Historic Resource Study," 416.

[65] Historic Property Inventory Report for Toleak Point Shelter, recorded 18 December 2006, OLYM archives.

[66] Olympic National Park Project Clearance Request #96-039, received 12/3/96. Project: Remove selected vegetation to preserve historic buildings, landscape, and viewshed at Roose's Prairie. Document located in Paul Gleeson files at OLYM archives.

[67] Youth Project Roose's Prairie Homestead, n.d., Roose's folder #1217-1279, OLYM archives.

[68] Huntzinger, David H. Draft National Register of Historic Places Nomination form for the Peter A. Roose Homestead, 1973.

[69] Huntzinger, 1973. Evans, "Historic Resource Study," 72-73.

[70] Memo: To: Superintendent, Olympic National Park from Regional Director, Pacific Northwest Region John Rutter. Subject: Stabilization of structures, Roose's Prairie, July 8, 1974, OLYM archives.

[71] Laurin C. Huffman II, Draft National Register of Historic Places Nomination form for the Peter A. Roose Homestead, 1975.

[72] Huffman, "Draft National Register of Historic Places Nomination form for the Peter A. Roose Homestead".

[73] Memo: From Stephen Underwood, To: Chief Park Naturalist through West District Ranger, Subject: Roose's Prairie Historic Site, September 12, 1980, OLYM archives.

[74] Memo: Subject: Roose's Homestead: Foundation Rehab – Summary of Summer 1981, November 7, 1981, OLYM archives.

[75] "Roose's Homestead: Foundation Rehab – Summary of Summer 1981," OLYM archives.

[76] Olympic National Park Project Clearance Request #96-039, received 12/3/96. Project: Remove selected vegetation to preserve historic buildings, landscape, and viewshed at Roose's Prairie. Document located in Paul Gleeson files at OLYM archives. According to park staff, circa 1991, the NPS stopped pasture clearing efforts for unknown reasons.

[77] "Roose's Prairie and Kestner-Higley Homestead," University of Oregon, 5-6.

[78] National Park Service, Final General Management Plan, Environmental Impact Statement, Olympic National Park, Washington. Washington D.C.: National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, 2007, 31.

[79] National Park Service, "Final General Management Plan," 196.

[80] Evans, "Historic Resource Study," 71-72.

[81] National Park Service, "Final General Management Plan," 173.

[82] Ibid.

[83] Anderson, 61.

[84] Anderson, no page.

[85] Andrew Bach and Dave Conca, Draft Preliminary Report: Soil Influences on the Existence of the Ozette (Ahlstrom's and Roose's) Prairies, Olympic National Park, Washington, 2001, 4.

[86] It is possible that these ditches may have also facilitated the drainage of animal waste away from the buildings.

[87] Anderson, 61.

[88] Magnusson, 36-37.While there is little about the structure stylistically that can be called Scandinavian, it may have some features that are compatible with this style. According to Dr. Brian Magnusson, with its exaggerated rectangularity, its substantial roof overhang at the gable ends, and its entrance on the gable side of the structure, the house recalls elements of traditional *fabodarkitektur* (chalet architecture). However, it is questionable if Roose had any such prototype in mind when he built the house.

[89] In his report, Dr. Brian Magnusson states there were traditional painting schemes associated with Swedish settlements and these are reflected in the Roose house. The body of the structure should be painted white and all the trim with red, such as the doorjamb, painted red. Some additional research on traditional painting schemes may be required to identify the correct color for trim elements that have completely lost all paint evidence.

[90] Peter Roose National Register Nomination 2007.

[91] Magnusson, 37-38.

[92] Fred Walters, Backcountry Historic Structure Report, Olympic National Park, 2008, 93-94.

[93] Dhanuk, Folder #1217-1279, OLYM archives.

[94] Multiple Property Survey Form for Historic Resources of Olympic National Park, 2008, Section E, pages 5-6.

Supplemental Information

Appendix A: Repeat Photography



Repeat #1a: The "sheep barn complex" and associated milled post and rail fence system, 1940 (Olympic National Park archives, OLYM33116).



Repeat #1b: The reconstructed in-kind sheep barn, 2011. Note encroaching vegetation blocking views of the bog and hills beyond (Gjesfjeld, PWR 2011).

Appendix B: PNWFS and NPS Roose's Homestead Improvements



Reconstructed wood stairs in front of Peter Roose house built by participants in the PNWFS.
Note coat of white paint on exterior, window repair and new chimney, October 2011 (Gjesfjeld, PWR 2011).



Reconstructed milled spindle picket fence adjacent to Peter Roose house, October 2011 (Gjesfjeld PWR 2011).



Photo showing two different types of reconstructed fences at Roose's Homestead, October 2011 (Gjesfjeld, PWR 2011).



Photo showing reconstructed section of split cedar picket fence on the perimeter of the core developed area at Roose's Homestead, October 2011 (Gjesfjeld, PWR 2011).



Stabilization efforts on the root house through the addition of lateral bracing, October 2011 (Gjesfjeld, PWR 2011).



Photo showing stabilization efforts near the base of the well house as well as the addition of a cover over the top of the well, October 2011 (Gjesfjeld, PWR 2011).

Appendix C: FMSS Information

Olympic National Park
Roose's Homestead CLI - Recommended Data for FMSS

Hierarchy Level	Location No.	Location Name	Asset Type	Asset Name	Asset No.	CompClass	Contributing Cult./Hist.	CR Database No. (CLI, LCS, ASMIS)	Qty	UM	Deficiencies	DM/ Stabilization and/or Treatment [Preservation or Restoration]	Recommended Compliance Needs	RM/ Preservation Maintenance	Notes
0	Promote to Parent Location	Roose's Prairie Homestead Area													
1	102505	Roose's Homestead Maintained Landscape CLI No. 400088	3100	N/A	N/A		N/A	400088 (CLI)	6	AC	N/A	N/A	N/A		Modified from Roose Landscape (102505).
2	N/A	N/A	3100	Spindle Picket Fence	XXXXXX	FENCGATE	Yes	030268 (LCS), 400088 (CLI)	662	LF	Critical Deficiency. Most fence panels are missing or collapsed. Only three original fence panels are intact. Most posts remain standing, but some have collapsed. Several panels were reconstructed by the PNWFS in 2011. Goal is to depict the entire historic length of Spindle Picket Fence.	**Short term:** 1) reset and clean leaning posts (with soft wire brush), remove crowding vegetation; 2) repair intact fence panels (using historic method of attachment). **Long term:** 1) replace missing fence posts and panels in-kind and 2) replace deteriorated extant fence posts and panels in-kind, per the CLI Historic Period Plan and CLI Spindle Picket Fence Detail; 3) apply a surface coating (linseed oil or paint) to reconstructed fence for long term preservation.	NEPA -Categorical Exclusion NHPA - Section 106 Streamlined Review	Every 3 years in the fall, 1) remove moss, lichen and other vegetation from the fence posts and panels using a soft wire brush; 2) clear vegetation from the base of fence posts and panels up to 1 ft on either side of the fenceline using a machete or brush hog; 3) reset leaning posts and re-attach loose fence panels using the historic method of attachment.	New asset, currently captured as Fence (518859).
2	N/A	N/A	3100	Split Cedar Picket Fence	XXXXXX	FENCGATE	Yes	030268 (LCS), 400088 (CLI)	925	LF	Critical Deficiency. All original fence panels are missing or collapsed. No remaining panels are intact. Most posts remain standing, but some have collapsed. Several panels were reconstructed by the PNWFS in 2011. Goal is to depict the entire historic length of Split Cedar Picket Fence.	**Short term:** 1) reset and clean leaning posts, remove crowding vegetation; 2) repair remaining fence panels (using historic method of attachment). **Long term:** 1) replace missing fence posts and panels in-kind and 2) replace deteriorated extant fence posts and panels in-kind, per the CLI Historic Period Plan and CLI Split Cedar Picket Fence Detail; 3) apply a surface coating (linseed oil) to reconstructed fence for long term preservation.	NEPA -Categorical Exclusion NHPA - Section 106 Streamlined Review	Every 3 years in the fall, 1) remove moss, lichen and other vegetation from the fence posts and panels using a soft wire brush; 2) clear vegetation from the base of fence posts and panels up to 1 ft on the either side of the fenceline, using a machete or brush hog; 3) reset leaning posts and re-attach loose fence panels using the historic method of attachment.	New asset, currently captured as Fence (518859).
2	N/A	N/A	3100	Split Cedar Rail Fence	XXXXXX	FENCGATE	Yes	030268 (LCS), 400088 (CLI)	540	LF	Critical Deficiency. Most fence panels are missing or collapsed. Only one panel is partially intact. Some posts remain standing, but most have collapsed. Goal is to depict the entire historic length of Split Cedar Rail Fence.	**Short term:** 1) reset and clean leaning posts, remove crowding vegetation; 2) repair remaining fence panel (using historic method of attachment). **Long term:** 1) replace missing fence posts and panels in-kind and 2) replace deteriorated extant fence posts and panels in-kind, per the CLI Historic Period Plan and CLI Split Cedar Rail Fence Detail; 3) apply a surface coating (linseed oil) to reconstructed fence for long term preservation.	NEPA - Categorical Exclusion NHPA - Section 106 Streamlined Review	Every 3 years in the fall, 1) remove moss, lichen and other vegetation from the fence posts and panels using a soft wire brush; 2) clear vegetation from the base of fence posts and panels up to 1 ft on the either side of the fenceline, using a machete or brush hog; 3) reset leaning posts and re-attach loose fence panels using the historic method of attachment.	New asset, currently captured as Fence (518859).
2	N/A	N/A	3100	Milled Rail Fence	XXXXXX	FENCGATE	Yes	030268 (LCS), 400088 (CLI)	653	LF	Critical Deficiency. All fence panels are missing or collapsed. No standing panels are intact. A couple of posts remain standing, but most are missing . Goal is to depict the entire historic length of Milled Rail Fence.	**Short term:** reset and clean remaining posts, remove crowding vegetation. **Long term:** 1) replace missing fence posts and panels in-kind and 2) replace deteriorated extant fence posts in-kind, per the CLI Historic Period Plan and CLI Milled Rail Fence Detail; 3) apply a surface coating (linseed oil) to reconstructed fence for long term preservation.	NEPA - Categorical Exclusion NHPA - Section 106 Streamlined Review	Every 3 years in the fall, 1) remove moss, lichen and other vegetation from the fence posts and panels using a soft wire brush; 2) clear vegetation from the base of fence posts and panels up to 1 ft on either side of the fenceline using a machete or brush hog; 3) reset leaning posts and re-attach loose fence panels using the historic method of attachment.	Modified from existing asset Fence (518859)

Olympic National Park
Roose's Homestead CLI - Recommended Data for FMSS

Hierarchy Level	Location No.	Location Name	Asset Type	Asset Name	Asset No.	CompClass	Contributing Cult./Hist.	CR Database No. (CLI, LCS, ASMIS)	Qty	UM	Deficiencies	DM/ Stabilization and/or Treatment [Preservation or Restoration]	Recommended Compliance Needs	RM/ Preservation Maintenance	Notes
2	N/A	N/A	3100	Peter Roose Homestead Well House	XXXXXX	GENSTRCT	No	Well Pit and Well House 030267 (LCS) Well House 400088 (CLI)	1	EA	No current deficiencies.	No current deferred maintenance	NEPA - Categorical Exclusion NHPA - No Section 106 review needed for maintenance. Standard review for alterations.	Every 3 years in the fall, 1) remove moss, lichen and other vegetation from the wood structure using a soft wire brush; 2) clear vegetation from the base of the well house up to 1-foot on either side using a machete or brush hog; 3) apply a surface coating for long term preservation; 4) replace materials in-kind using a similar method of attachment (see Backcountry Structures HSR for more details).	Modified from Well/Well House (527002).
2	N/A	N/A	3100	Pasture Clearing	XXXXXX	TURFCROP	Yes	400088 (CLI)	3	AC	Critical Deficiency. Pasture clearing is heavily overgrown with woody and herbaceous plants, including shrubs and young trees. Goal is to reclaim the pasture as a cleared area of low vegetation (less than knee-high), by removing trees and brush hogging shrubs and other plants. Managing encroaching vegetation will stabilize the open character of the landscape and restore broad views that Roose maintained during his occupancy of the site.	In fall, flush-cut forest vegetation, including trees, from within the perimeter fenceline. Cut the Salal to low stubble using a walk-behind mulching brush hog, or a weed hog trimmer blade or brush blade (such as "Beaver Blade"). Leave mulch cover to retard Salal regrowth.	NEPA - Categorical Exclusion with Stipulations NHPA - Section 106 Streamlined Review	Once a year in fall, flush-cut young forest vegetation from within the perimeter fencline, per the CLI Maintained Landscape Boundary Map. Cut the Salal to very low stubble using a walk-behind mulching brush hog or a weed hog trimmer blade or brush blade (such as "Beaver Blade"). Leave mulch cover to retard Salal regrowth.	New asset.
2	N/A	N/A	3100	Plum Tree	XXXXXX	PLANT	Yes	400088 (CLI)	1	EA	Critical Deficiency. European plum tree is overgrown with competing vegetation, and has a lot of dead wood. Goal is to clear the area under the canopy, and clean the canopy to extend the life of the tree.	In the fall, clear vegetation from within the dripline of the plum tree using a machete, a weed hog trimmer blade or brush blade (such as "Beaver Blade") or a brush hog. During dormant season (leaf-off season) clean canopy: prune dead wood and crossing branches, remove moss from remaining branches. Remove debris from site.	NEPA - Categorical Exclusion with Stipulations NHPA - Section 106 Streamlined Review	Every 3 years in the fall, clear vegetation from within the dripline of the plum tree using a machete, a weed hog trimmer blade or brush blade (such as "Beaver Blade") or a brush hog. During dormant season (leaf-off season) clean canopy: prune dead wood and crossing branches, remove moss from remaining branches. Remove debris from site.	New asset.
2	N/A	N/A	3100	Boundary Vegetation Management Zone	XXXXXX	PLANT	Yes	400088 (CLI)	4.1	AC	Critical Deficiency. This zone is located between the Maintained Landscape Boundary and the perimeter fenceline. It is the area within 70 ft from the fenceline. The area has been colonized with forest vegetation. Goal is to establish a low vegetation clearing (similar to the pasture clearing), to permit visual and physical access to the fenceline, graduating to a natural height near the forest edge.	In fall, flush-cut forest vegetation, including trees, from within the Boundary Vegetation Management Zone. Cut the Salal to low stubble using a walk-behind mulching brush hog, or a weed hog trimmer blade or brush blade (such as "Beaver Blade"). Leave mulch cover to retard Salal regrowth.	NEPA - Categorical Exclusion with Stipulations NHPA - Section 106 Streamlined Review	Every 3 years in the fall, flush-cut forest vegetation from within the Boundary Vegetation Management Zone. Cut the Salal to low stubble using a walk-behind mulching brush hog, or a weed hog trimmer blade or brush blade (such as "Beaver Blade"). Leave mulch cover to retard Salal regrowth.	New asset.
2	N/A	N/A	3100	Remnant Privy	XXXXXX	GENSTRCT	No (Privy cover) Yes (Privy pit)	400088 (CLI), ASMIS No from Dave Conca	1	EA	Critical Deficiency. The wood frame and cover are severely deteriorated and do not adequately protect visitors from tripping into the privy hole.	Construct a wood frame and cover.	NEPA - Categorical Exclusion NHPA - Section 106 Streamlined Review	Every 3 years, 1) clear all accumulated vegetation and duff from the frame and cover, 2) inspect the frame and cover for deterioration, and 3) replace any deteriorated members in-kind.	New asset.
1	XXXXXX	NPS Privy	4100	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	400088 (CLI)	1	EA	No current deficiencies.	No current deferred maintenance.	NEPA - Categorical Exclusion NHPA - No Section 106 review needed	Every 3 years, 1) excavate waste from privy and pack out, 2) clear all accumulated vegetation and duff from the structure, 3) inspect the structure for deterioration, and 4) replace any deteriorated members in-kind.	New location.

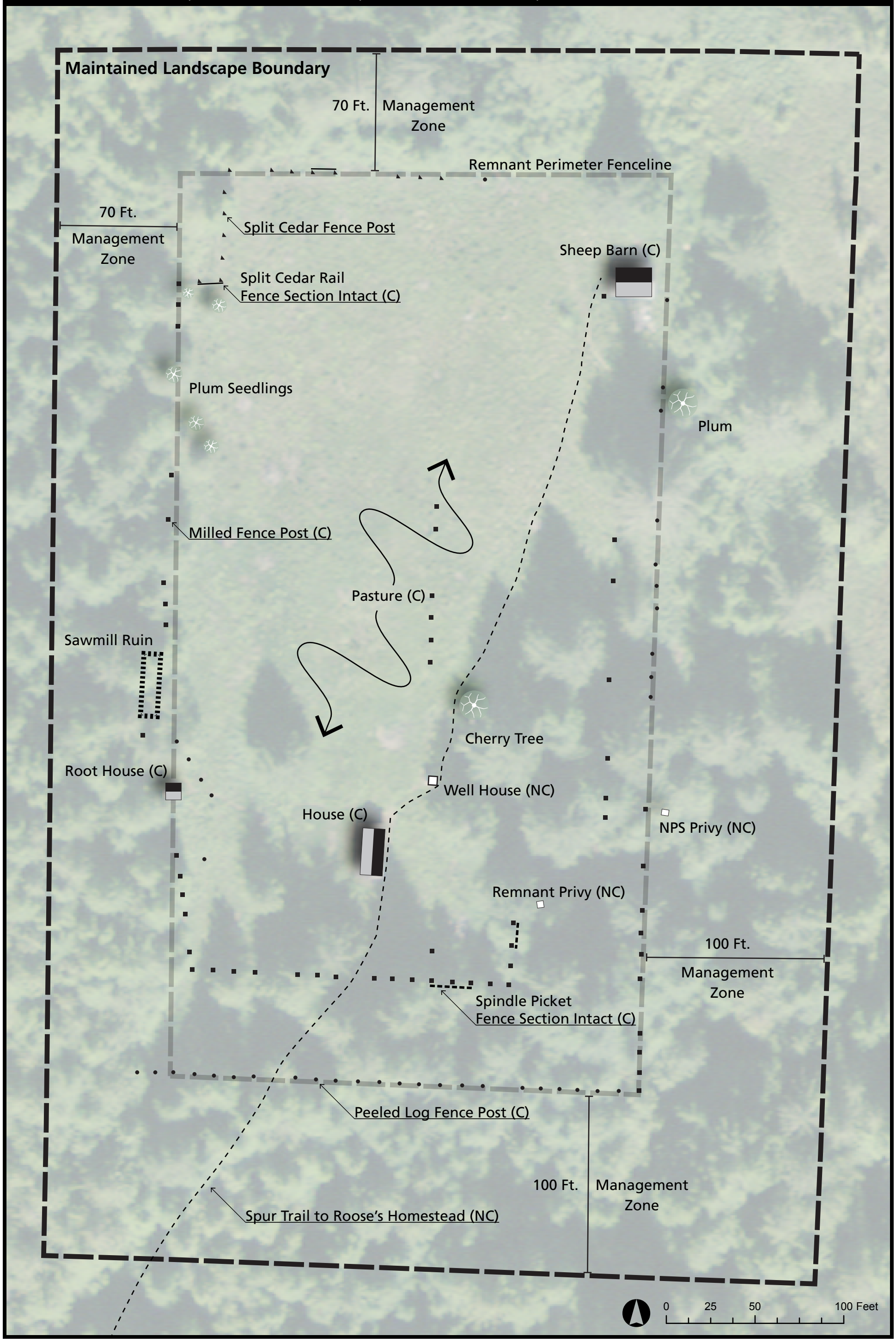
Olympic National Park
Roose's Homestead CLI - Recommended Data for FMSS

Hierarchy Level	Location No.	Location Name	Asset Type	Asset Name	Asset No.	CompClass	Contributing Cult./Hist.	CR Database No. (CLI, LCS, ASMIS)	Qty	UM	Deficiencies	DM/ Stabilization and/or Treatment [Preservation or Restoration]	Recommended Compliance Needs	RM/ Preservation Maintenance	Notes
1	102553	Peter Roose House	4100	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes	009001 (LCS), 400088 (CLI)	330	SF	Minor Deficiency. The exterior surfaces of the house are not protected and as a result are exposed to the elements.	In the summer apply a primer coat and exterior latex paint to all exterior surfaces of the house for long term protection.	NEPA - Categorical Exclusion NHPA - Section 106 Streamlined Review for routine maintenance and Standard Review for alterations (e.g. creosote pier replacement).	Every 3 years in the fall, 1) ensure positive drainage away from the building by clearing accumulated soil and vegetation from around the perimeter of the structure, 2) inspect creosote piers, and replace when necessary with concrete piers to ensure long-term structural integrity of building, and 3) inspect for deteriorated siding or shingles, and clear off moss and lichen, 4) inspect exterior surfaces for peeling or deteriorated paint and repaint as needed, and 5) replace materials in-kind as needed to ensure water tight envelop (see Backcountry Structures HSR for more details).	Modified from Roose Homestead Cabin (102553)
1	102555	Roose's Homestead Sheep Barn	4100	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes	009003 (LCS), 400088 (CLI)	320	SF	Minor Deficiency. The exterior surfaces of the barn are not protected and as a result are exposed to the elements.	In the summer apply a protective surface coating (linseed oil or a primer coat and exterior latex paint) to all exterior surfaces of the barn for long term protection.	NEPA - Categorical Exclusion NHPA - Section 106 Streamlined Review	Every 3 years in the fall, 1) ensure positive drainage away from the building by clearing accumulated soil and vegetation from around the perimeter of the structure, and 2) inspect for deteriorated siding or shingles, and clear off moss and lichen, 3) inspect exterior surfaces for deteriorated surface coating and reapply as needed, and 4) replace materials in-kind as needed to ensure water tight envelop (see Backcountry Structures HSR for more details).	Modified from Roose Homestead Barn (102555)
1	102554	Roose's Homestead Root House	4100	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes	009002 (LCS), 400088 (CLI)	86	SF	Critical Deficiency. Soil and vegetation has accumulated along the foundation of the building. There is considerable deterioration of the floor and base of all walls. The building does not have a foundation. At least one wall is beginning to lean.	Regrade soil around the perimeter of the building to ensure positive drainage. Remove encroaching vegetation around perimeter. **Short term:** install shoring to stabilize structure per the Backcountry HSR treatment recommendations. **Long term:** treatment to be determined pending further historical research.	NEPA - Categorical Exclusion NHPA - Section 106 Streamlined Review	Every 3 years in the fall, 1) ensure positive drainage away from the building by clearing accumulated soil and vegetation from around the perimeter of the structure, and 2) inspect for deteriorated siding or shingles, and clear off moss and lichen, and 3) replace materials in-kind as needed to ensure water tight envelop (see Backcountry Structures HSR for more details).	Modified from Roose Homestead Root House (102554).
1	102556	Remnant Sawmill	7200	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes	400088 (CLI)	96	SF	Critical Deficiency. Forest vegetation is encroaching into ruin. This could disrupt the arrangement of the sawmill members and hasten decomposition.	Flush cut all trees with a saw and cut salal with a machete within the sawmill ruin boundary (as indicated on the CLI site plan, an area approximately 10 ft. x 30 ft.). Care should be taken not to disrupt the sawmill ruin. Debris should be removed from the site.	NEPA - Categorical Exclusion NHPA - Section 106 Streamlined Review	Every 3 years in the fall, clear encroaching vegetation from within the sawmill ruin boundary.	Modified from Roose Homestead Sawmill Ruins (102556).
1	XXXXXX	Spur Trail to Roose's Homestead	2100	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	400088 (CLI)	2760	LF	Serious Deficiency. Trail is overgrown with vegetation and very difficult to follow.	Brush the trail with a machete to clear a 2 ft wide alignment for the trail and trailhead. Trail will remain discrete at trailhead but more clearly navigable along the route.	NEPA - Categorical Exclusion NHPA - No Section 106 review needed	Every 3 years in the fall, brush the trail with a machete to clear a 2 ft wide alignment for the trail and trailhead. Trail will remain discrete at trailhead but more clearly navigable along the route.	New location.

Olympic National Park

Roose's Homestead - Maintained Landscape Map

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Source: NPS 1999 Survey, USGS 2009 Border Aerial, and field observations in March 2011

Notes: Map drawn using ArcMap 10 and Adobe Illustrator CS5

Appendix D: 11 x 17-inch Plans and Maps

Olympic National Park

Roose'e Homestead - Boundary Map

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Ozette Indian Reservation (Historical)

Olympic National Park

Roose's Prairie

Peter Roose Homestead

Bog

Spur Trail to Roose's Homestead

Nels Roose Homestead

Lars Ahlstrom Homestead

Ahlstrom's Prairie

Cape Alava Trail

1953 Prairie Boundary

LEGEND

- Olympic National Park Boundary
- Historic Buildings (not to scale)
- Historic Homestead Property Boundaries
- Maintained Landsacpe Boundary (6 acres)
- National Register Boundary (34 acres)
- CLI Boundary (30.93 acres)
- Potential Wilderness Boundary (8 acres)

0 250 500 Feet

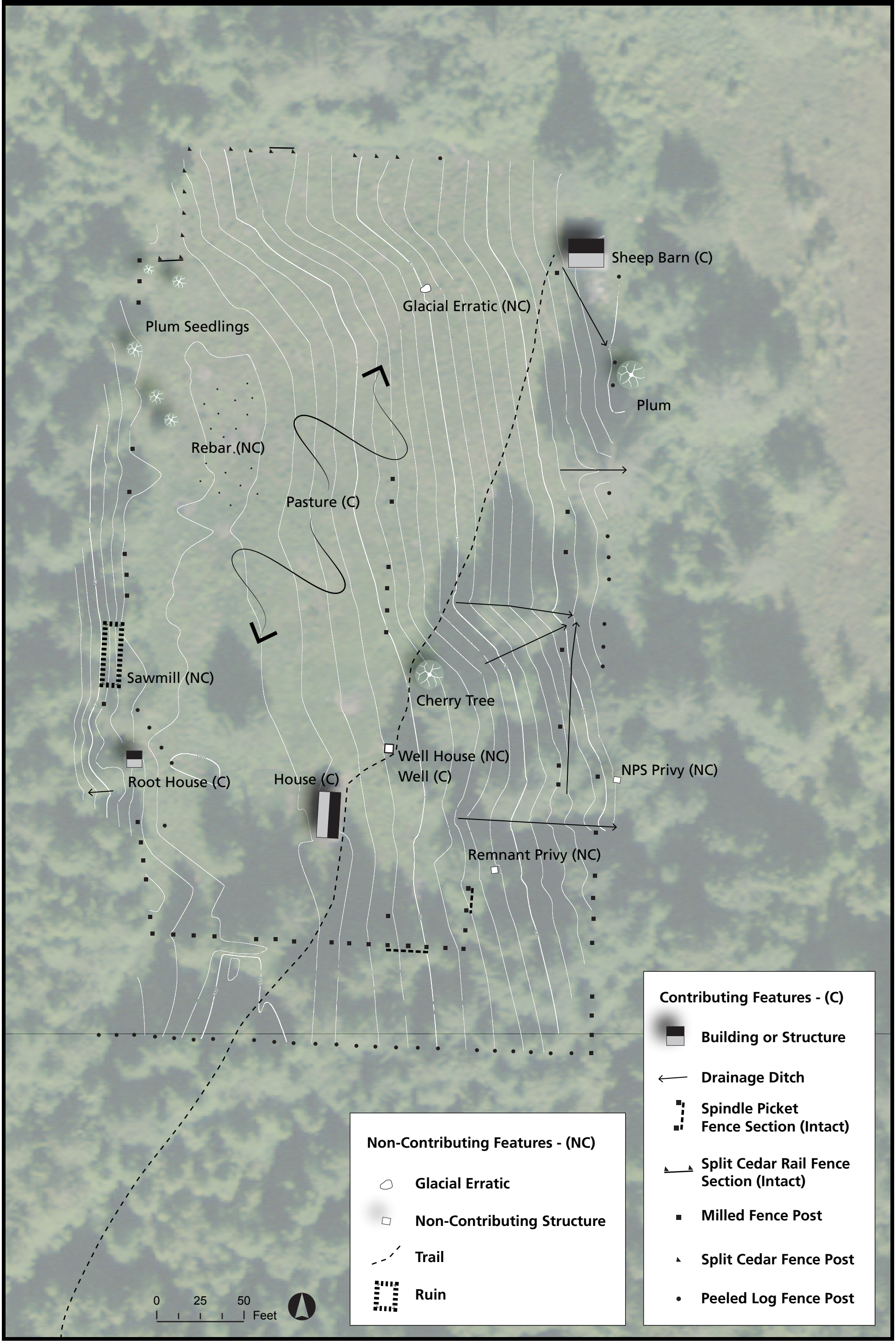
Source: USGS 2009 Border Aerial, GLO Survey 1897, NPS 2011 GIS data, and National Register Nomination 2007

Notes: Map drawn using ArcMap 10 and Adobe Illustrator CS5

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Roose's Homestead - Site Plan

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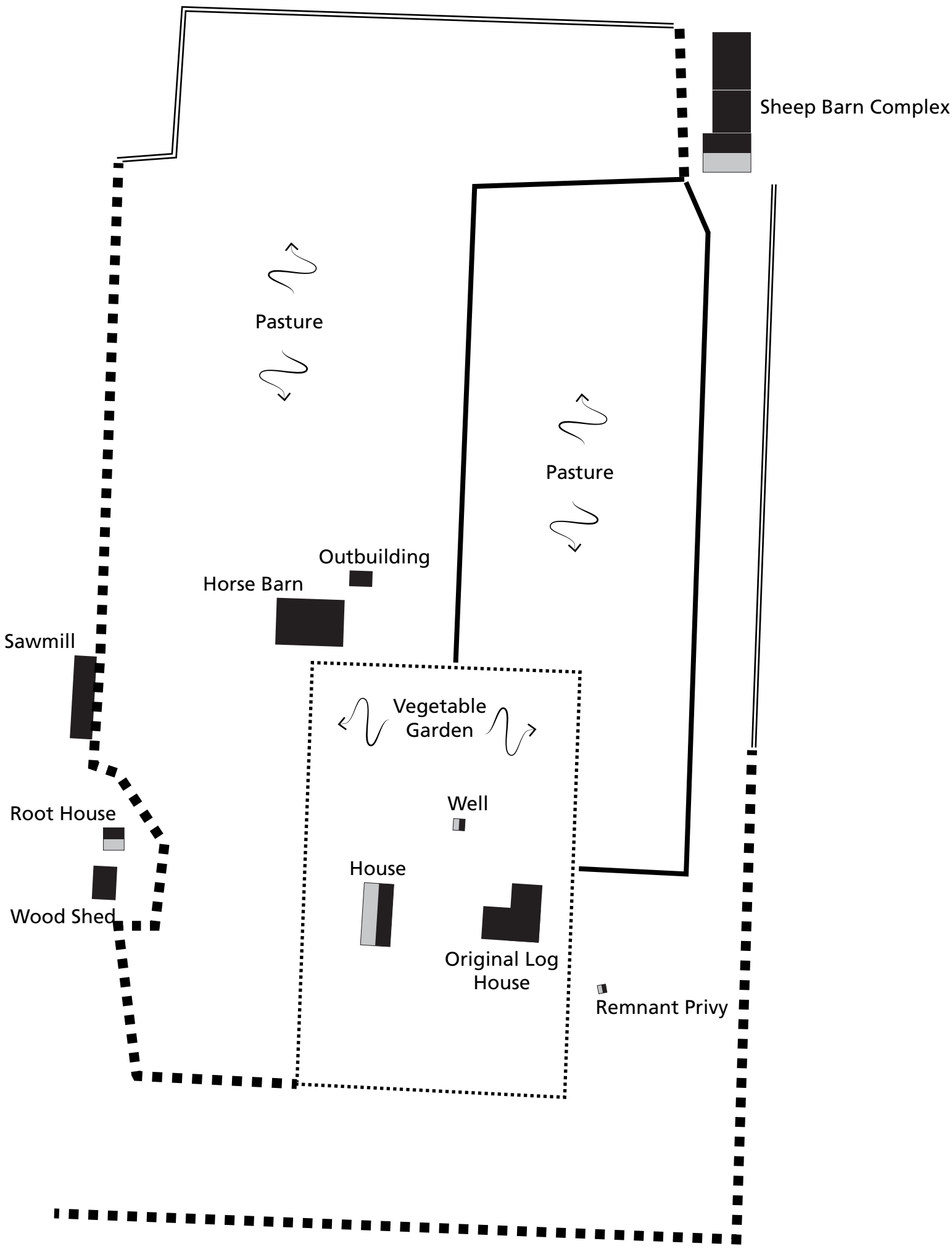


Source: NPS 1999 Survey, USGS 2009 Border Aerial, and field observations in March 2011 Notes: Map drawn using ArcMap 10 and Adobe Illustrator CS5

Olympic National Park

Roose's Homestead - Historic Period Plan (ca. 1940s)

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Source: NPS 1999 Survey and historic photographs

Note: Map drawn using Adobe Illustrator CS5

Olympic National Park

Roose's Homestead - Encroaching Vegetation

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1952 Aerial



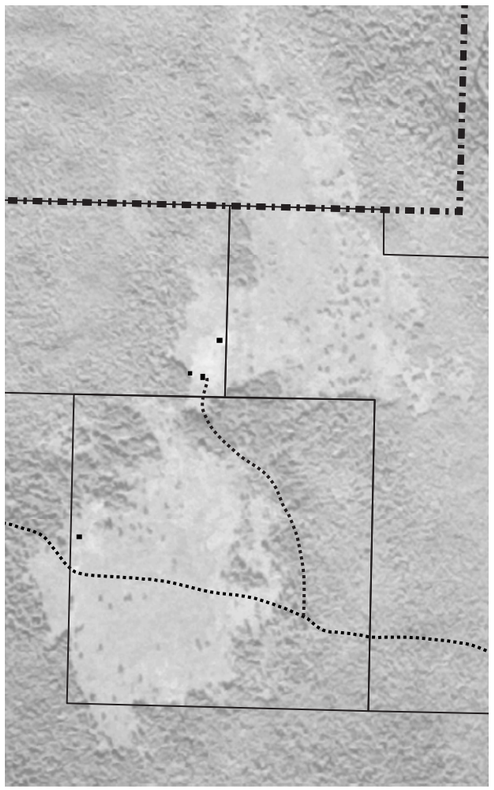
1978 Aerial

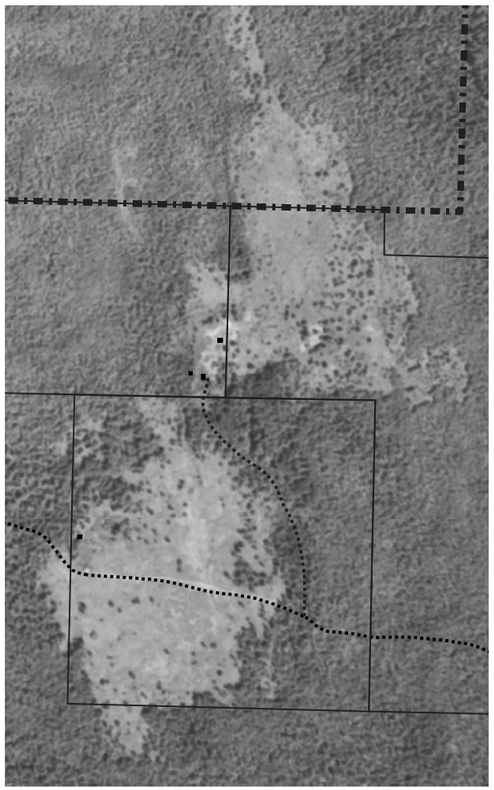


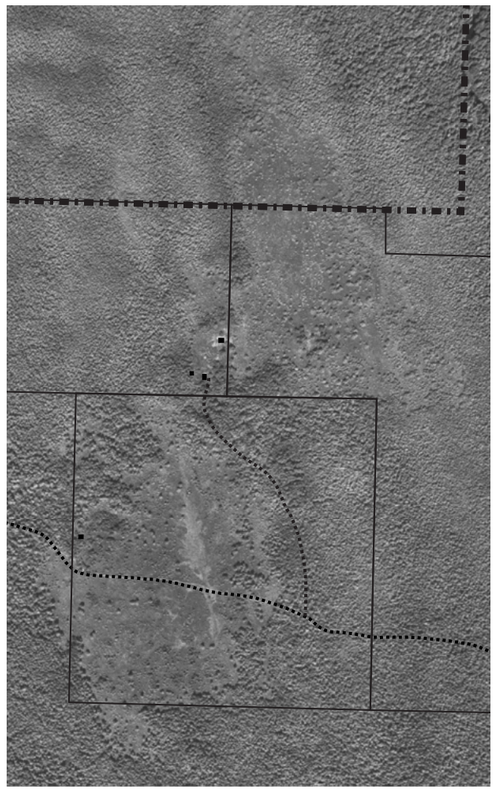
1990 Aerial



2009 Aerial









LEGEND

- Park Boundary
- Trail
- Homestead Tract
- Historic Buildings
- Forest
- Prairie

0 500 1,000 Feet

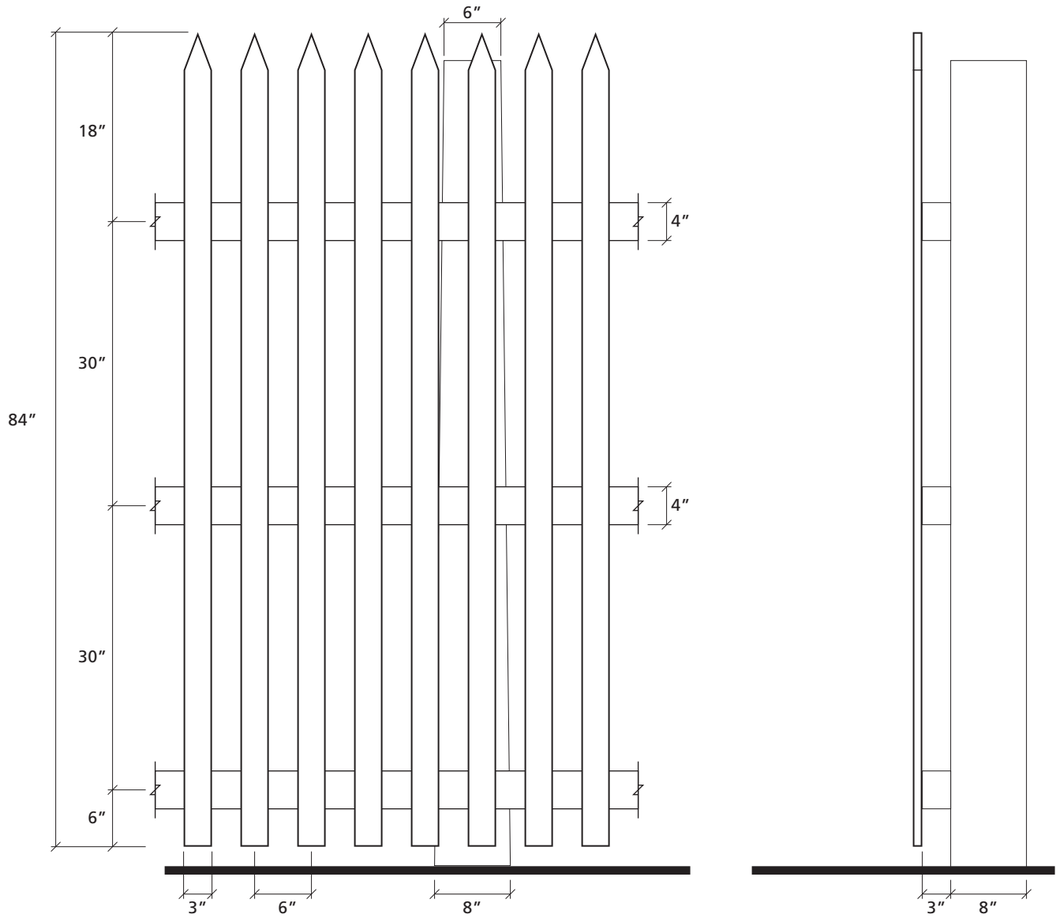
Source: USGS Aerials, GLO 1897 Survey, and NPS 2011 GIS data

Notes: Drawn using ArcMap 10, Adobe Illustrator and InDesign GS5

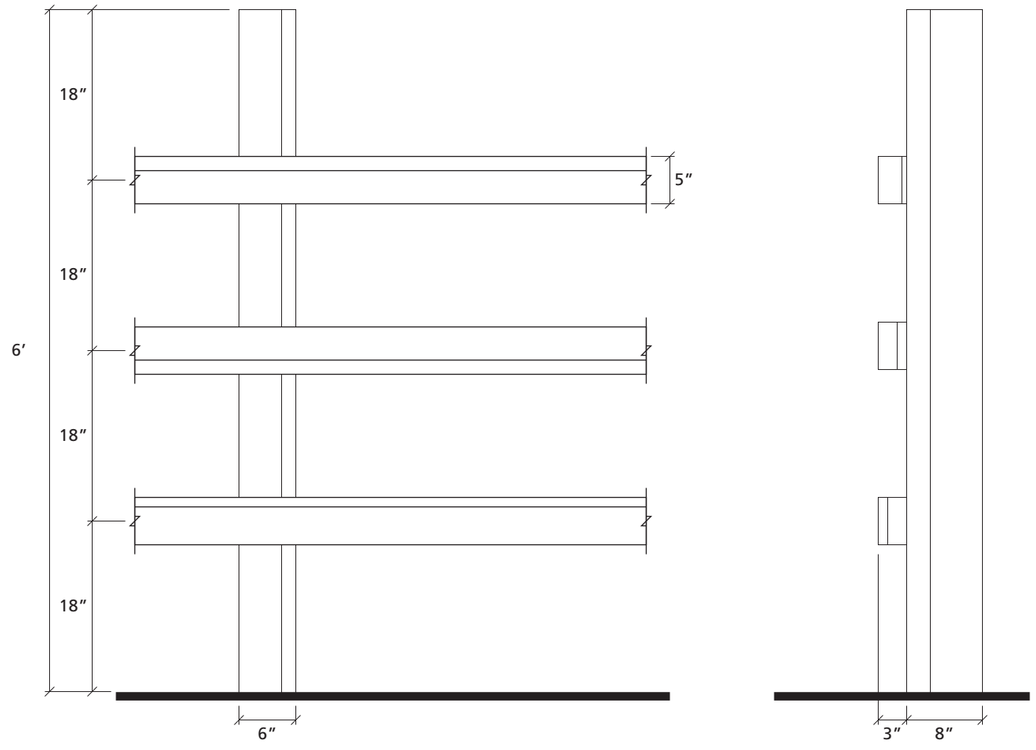
Olympic National Park

Roose's Homestead - Fence Details

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Split Cedar Picket Fence

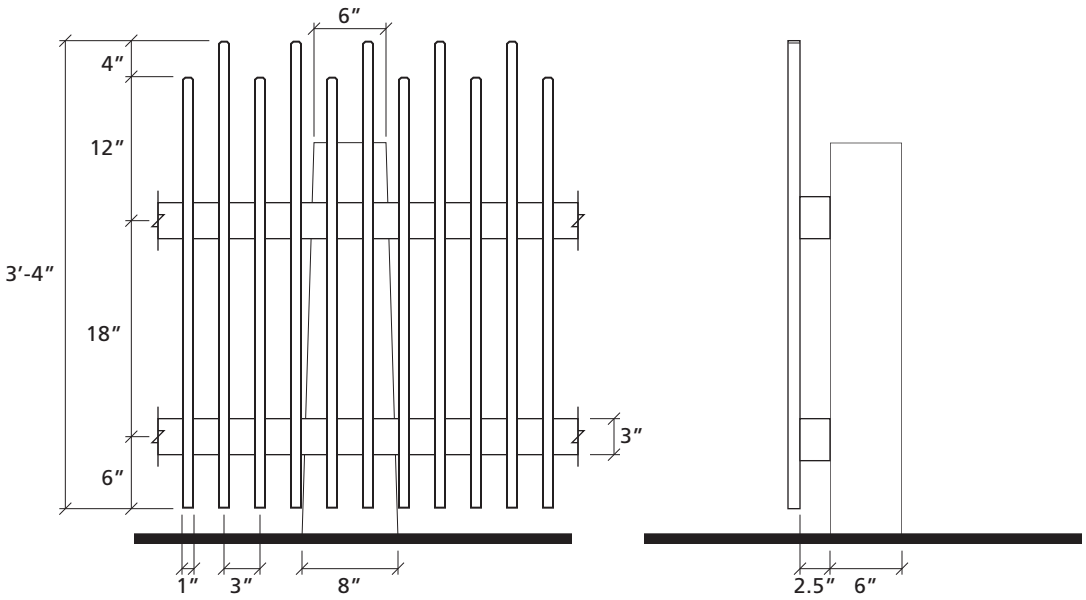


Split Cedar Rail Fence

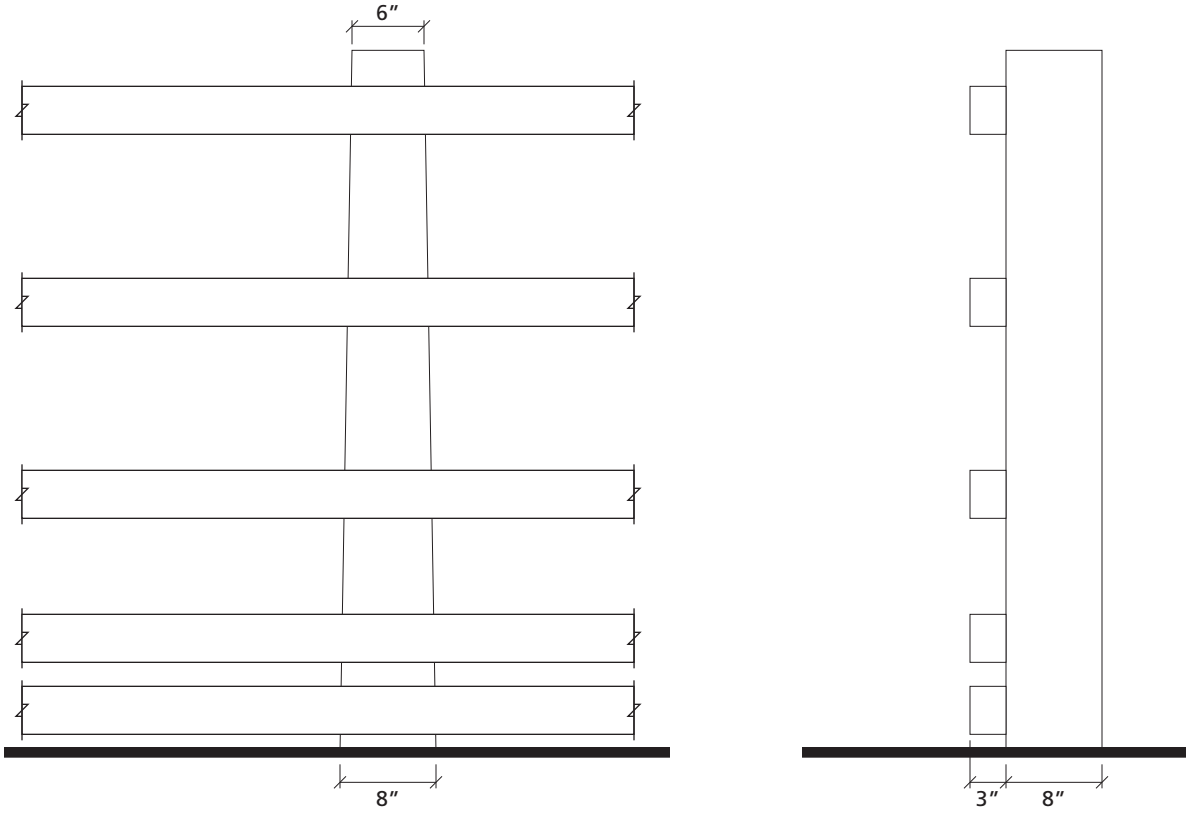
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Spindle Picket Fence



Milled Rail Fence