

723

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Peter Roose Homestead

other name/site number Roose's Prairie, Peter Roose Homestead Historic District

2. Location

street & number Along Indian Village Trail, approx: 1.5 miles north of trailhead:

Ozette Sub-district

city or town Olympic National Park Headquarters, Port Angeles

not for publication

vicinity

state Washington

code WA

county Clallam

code 009

zip code 98362

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

WASHINGTON STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

State of Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

National Park Service

State of Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

entered in the National Register.
_____ See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register.
_____ See continuation Sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain):

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

SPR. John

7/13/2007

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)	Category of Property (Check only one box)	Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)		
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	1	
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	4	1
	<input type="checkbox"/> object		
		5	
			Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed
in the National Register

Historic Resources of Olympic National Park

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

domestic-single dwelling; secondary structures

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

vacant/not in use

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Other: Vernacular

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation wood
walls weatherboard siding
roof wood shake
other

Narrative Description

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

Summary: The Roose Homestead Historic District, a complex of buildings, structures, and contributing landscape features (fence and open prairie land) in the northwestern corner of the Olympic Peninsula near Ozette, Washington, represents the last period of homesteading in western Washington, a significant era in Olympic National Park history. Roose's today is an amalgam of **house, sheep barn, root house, well house, and fencing**, that is directly associated with the subsistence lifestyle of the early Scandinavian community that settled in the Ozette area beginning in the 1890s and carved homesteads out of an isolated and rugged environment near the most northwestern point of in the lower 48 states. The wood-frame construction of the buildings, their clapboard siding, and shake roofs are evidence that these hard-working and determined settlers made use of the available local materials to build structures that would help them survive in this difficult environment. It retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Criterion A: Settlement

Period of Significance

1908 – 1944

Criteria Considerations

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

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

Significant Dates

1908 Roose and Ahlstrom homestead
Circa 1944 Roose's death

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Peter Roose

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

- Previous documentation on file (NPS):**
preliminary determination of individual listing (36
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of Repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property Approximately 34 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 10	373000	5335700	3 10	373375	5335300
zone	easting	northing	zone	easting	northing
2 10	373375	5335700	4 10	373000	5335300

_____ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary is formed by a regular polygon which encompasses the one building, three structures and the immediate surrounding prairie (landscape features = 1 site).

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the house, outbuildings (root house, barn, well), and landscape features (fence line, surrounding open prairie) to convey a sense of the historic setting.

11. Form Prepared By

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

organization National Park Service, Columbia Cascade Support Office date 1986/1998

street & number 909 1st Avenue telephone (206) 220-4138

city or town Seattle State Washington zip code 98104-1060

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A 7.5 minute USGS map indicating the property's location.
- A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional Items

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

Property Owner

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

name _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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

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

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Continuation Sheet

Section number 7

Peter Roose Homestead: Clallam County, WA

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Narrative Description: Located in one of the Ozette prairies on the coastal strip of the Olympic Peninsula, Roose's Prairie exists as a cleared area in a landscape of lush vegetation. The site is interpreted at the trailhead, near the National Park Service's Ozette Ranger Station. About 45 minutes down a boardwalk trail, one reaches the spot for turning off to reach Roose's. This second trail is not nearly as well defined and at points is no more than a suggestion of a cleared path in a landscape of thick shrubby growth. Another 15 minute walk leads one to the open landscape of Roose's Homestead.

The main house and the well can be seen from this point. There is a sign on the house briefly explaining its history. The house is locked but the interior is visible through the windows. From the front of the house, one can see the immediate prairie and a barn in the distance. The barn on the homestead is located in the northeast corner of the prairie. East of the barn the land takes on the characteristics of a bog and bracken ferns become the predominant vegetation. Wildlife abounds throughout the site. South of the barn, almost completely engulfed by vegetation, is the outhouse. By picking one's way through the shrubs, it is possible to gain access to and inspect this rapidly decaying structure. Directly west of the outhouse, around a large stand of trees and shrubs, are the well, a birdfeeder, and the main house.

About 150 feet west of the main house is a root house. The structure is intact and still contains relic tools inside. Thirty feet north of the root house are the remains of what was once a sawmill. In the surrounding wooded area are piles of cut wood, shingles, and various pieces of old machinery. To the north of this area, completely obscured by a band of hemlock and spruce, there is a second prairie. This second prairie is much larger, but like the first it is closing in.

Vegetation in and around the homestead is comprised primarily of spruce and hemlock in the surrounding woodlands, with salal existing in abundance throughout most of the site, often forming a dense, virtually impenetrable barrier. There is a large cherry tree northeast of the main house, and additional cherry trees towards the northwest corner of the immediate prairie. It is difficult but possible to follow the fence lines defining the perimeter of this prairie. It is clear that the prairie and the site in general are in a state of transition. The surrounding forest is fast encroaching on the formerly cleared area. Evidence of succession including small trees, overgrown fence lines, and a thick shrubby layer can be found throughout the site. The park is maintaining approximately 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres of prairie within and just beyond the fence lines. The fences consist of picket, split-rail and dimensional lumber. Their condition ranges from relatively intact to extremely deteriorated.

Peter Roose settled in the Ozette Lake area on the Olympic Peninsula around 1908. A Swedish immigrant who arrived in the United States in the early 1900s, Roose represented the second wave of Scandinavian settlers to move into the Ozette area of Washington State. He selected a homestead site about two miles from the Cape Alava trail. Peter's neighbor was Lars Ahlstrom, another Swede from the same town of Volman, Sweden. Lars settled on a prairie just southwest of Roose's.

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Peter Roose Homestead: Clallam County, WA

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Roose's prairie included a number of structures which were built from the timber cut on Roose's property. The history of the first cabin is uncertain; however, probably in the 1930s, Peter built his own small house. He also constructed a sawmill, date unknown but perhaps prior to his cabin. The sawmill housed a motor salvaged from a floundering ship that he brought to the prairie on the Cape Alava trail by a horse-drawn sled. Peter also built a barn which housed animals. His livelihood depended on his resourcefulness, including raising sheep, and selling the pressure-cooked and canned mutton to the Umatilla lightship located off of Cape Alava. He had a sizeable herd of sheep at one time. The prairie was probably fenced to keep animals out of his vegetable garden. They grazed in the open areas of the prairie which possibly had been cleared by the Ozette Indians through burning prior to his occupation of the site. Roose also sold strawberries and raspberries that he grew on the homestead.

Photographs from the 1940s provide some information about the physical characteristics of Roose's Homestead. The area cleared appeared to be substantial and was surrounded by dense forest. A neat picket fence, painted white in some sections and red in others, enclosed part of the complex, while a horizontal board fence supported by squared posts enclosed additional areas around the barn and other outbuildings. The house remains and is simple and devoid of any decoration. It is 1-story, rectangular in shape, approximately 12' 6" by 26' 4", with an off center entry at a gable end of the building. Its structural features, such as its wide, overhanging eaves, pointed fascia boards, exposed rafter ends, functional "stickwork" on the gable ends, and combination of textures in the exterior narrow clapboard siding and wide cedar shake roofing indicate the work of a talented craftsman. Windows in the house are a combination of double-hung wood and fixed sash with multi- and single pane glass, and plain surrounds. Adjacent to the house was a structure of unknown use and origin with a hip roof covered in shakes (now collapsed).

The barn in the photograph had a saltbox roofline, sloping down towards the fence and perimeter of the open pasture land; it was sided in what appeared to be wide, vertical boards. This rectangular structure sat on a squared post foundation and had only slightly extended eaves. A nearby outbuilding appears as a clapboard-sided structure with a gently pitched gable roof (almost a shed roof), extended eaves and corner boards. Its use is unknown. There was also a small rectangular outbuilding with a shake gable roof, slightly extended eaves, exposed rafter ends, vertical board siding, and an off-center entry on one gable end. This structure also sat on a squared post foundation. Nearby and sited perpendicular to this outbuilding appear two gable-roofed outbuildings, attached to form a long rectangle, but whose use and origin are unknown. The larger of these may have been the sheep barn and still stands today. It is 1-story, rectangular in shape measuring 20' 4" by 16', wood-frame construction with a shake roof. It too has exposed rafter ends, was sided with vertical wood boards, and had two window openings on the rear elevation and a wide door opening on the main facade.

The root house also remains and is a small, square building measuring 9'6" by 9' with a shake gable roof, exposed rafter ends, fascia boards, extended eaves, door opening on west facade, and narrow clapboard siding. The well is a cedar-shaked, gable roofed structure with squared posts supporting the roof and a squared box sheathed in clapboard siding surrounding the well itself.

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Section number 7 and 8

Peter Roose Homestead: Clallam County, WA

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Roose was a good carpenter and he built the structures that are on the homestead site. He was hired to supply wood for the school at Lake Ozette that was built in 1927. Roose was on good terms with the local Indians who often came to him when they needed things; they would bring items to trade for their necessities. Roose lived on his isolated homestead alone until his death in the 1940s (either 1943-4 or 1948; the date remains unclear).

Alterations to the Roose Homestead buildings have been minimal and the complex remains essentially intact. Given the environment in which this historic property exists, it is remarkable that so much remains extant today to study, understand, and interpret to park visitors. In 1974 the roof of the house was re-shingled and a new pier foundation was added; in the early 1980s the National Park Service undertook minimal preservation maintenance work on the floor joists of the main house. During the winter of 1998/99, the barn collapsed from heavy snow. Consequently, extensive preservation maintenance was performed in 2000. Preservation maintenance consisted of replacement in-kind of deteriorated wood members. Powder post beetle infestation in combination with the wet environment led to the deterioration. The preservation maintenance work included the installation of a concrete block foundation to raise the sills off of the wet ground.

The historic district consists of one building, the house; and, four extant structures, the sheep barn, root house, well house; and the original fencing. The cherry trees and the two open prairies comprise a cultural landscape within this district. The homestead historic district has integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and meets the registration requirements set forth in the Multiple Property Documentation form for the Historic Resources of Olympic National Park.

SEE ATTACHED INVENTORY CARD PREPARED IN 1982 FOR PROPERTY.

Statement of Significance:

Summary: Peter Roose, who immigrated to the United States from Sweden as a young man, settled on the present "Roose's Prairie," 1-1/2 miles west of Lake Ozette, before 1910. He was among the second influx of settlers that came to the Lake Ozette area and formed what was predominately an ethnic Scandinavian community. On his 160-acre homestead claim Roose first built a log house and over the years added a shed, barn, root house, sawmill, and endless yards of wood fencing. Roose pursued essentially 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 1930s, Roose built a sawmill and replaced his original log home with a frame house of milled lumber. Along with the clearing demarcating the homestead site, only a few structures remain standing on the Roose homestead: the second house, the barn, the root house, the well, and remnant fencing throughout the prairie. **The sawmill is in a deteriorated condition at the edge of the field and is non-contributing.** As a group, the Roose Homestead complex **including the surrounding open prairies and fruit trees** is eligible for listing in the National Register as a historic homestead district under Criterion A, for its association with the settlement era and the subsistence lifestyle in the ethnic Scandinavian community at Lake Ozette beginning in 1890, in what is today Olympic National Park. It retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

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Section number 8

Peter Roose Homestead: Clallam County, Wa

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Narrative: Lake Ozette, whose western shoreline is approximately two miles east of the Pacific Ocean, had a heavy concentration of homesteaders prior to 1900. It is the third largest freshwater lake in the state of Washington, and the relatively flat land surrounding it was reported to be good agricultural land. In 1892 U.S. Deputy Surveyor Lewis Shelton reported that a large portion of the lands were of first quality and would produce large crops of vegetables and fruits. At the time of the General Land Office survey, most of the land in T. 30 N., R. 15 W., encompassing the majority of the lake, was already taken by settlers. In 1892 a total of 33 settlers with improvements valued at more than \$11,000 ringed Lake Ozette. In ensuing years the population of Lake Ozette and the Big River Valley to the northeast peaked at about 130 families. Around the lake, homestead sites were only 1/2 mile to 1 mile apart.

In the early 1890s 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 the Ozette River, which emptied into the ocean from the lake, or by a 25-mile trail along the Hoko River to a small settlement at Clallam Bay on the Strait of Juan de Fuca. Early in the history of the community, settlers in the area attempted to satisfy their subsistence, social, and educational needs. One homesteader established a partnership with a ship schooner captain to get supplies from Seattle via the Strait of Juan de Fuca and around Cape Flattery. The first trading post was set up in the home of a west shore resident. Later, other stores were located elsewhere on the lake. At one time there were three post offices at strategic points on the lake and up the Big River Valley to the northeast. Two schools were established in the homes of lakeside residents; one on the west side in 1892 and a second one on the east side four years later. Finally, members of the community erected a schoolhouse on one acre of land donated by a homesteader. Through a community effort, a church was also constructed in the mid-1890s, which served as the parsonage for the resident minister.

The ethnic homogeneity of the Lake Ozette community was a distinctive feature of this isolated peninsula settlement. After the pioneering settlers 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, predominately of Scandinavian extraction. Many were first generation emigrants from Norway and Denmark. Some of the area's early settlers' surnames, such as Andrews, Borseth, Christiansen, Erickson, Jorgenson, Nielsen, Overgaard, and Pedersen, reflect these national origins.

This isolated Scandinavian community aimed at self-sufficiency. Clearing the land was accomplished by felling trees by hand with an ax or cross-cut saw. Large trees were removed by slowly burning the lower trunk with hot coals implanted in the base until the diameter was small enough to cut. Homes, barns, and outbuildings were constructed primarily of sawn cedar planks. Most of the settlers engaged in farming, planting timothy hay, potatoes, other vegetables, and fruit trees. Later on a few area residents cultivated cranberries which grew wild in some sections around the lake. Cows were brought in as early as 1891, and soon sheep and pigs were added to the stock. After herds were built-up, the surplus of cream and butter, as well as quarters of beef and pork, were packed out over the trail to Clallam Bay or taken to a small warehouse at Sand Point on the coast where they were shipped to Port Angeles or Seattle. Lake Ozette residents were not, however, able to sustain themselves through their efforts working with the land. Later, some even experimented with mining for gold on the coastal beaches just west of the lake.

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Section number 8 and 9 **Peter Roose Homestead: Clallam County, WA** Page 5

The Scandinavian community was short-lived. In 1897 when Lake Ozette was included in the newly established 2 million acre Olympic Forest Reserve, many settlers left, abandoning their homes, tools, and heavier possessions that had been difficult to transport to the lake. Prospects of expanding their community and gaining road access seemed dim. By 1899, most of the early settlers had moved away.

Those who stayed were only a handful. Today, the only tangible evidence of this early group of settlers in Olympic National Park is the cemetery plot of the Nylund family a short distance north of Lake Ozette near the site of the family home and now enclosed by a picket fence.

In 1900-1901 the Forest Reserve was reduced for timber harvest and the land bordering Lake Ozette was reopened to homesteading and a second wave of settlers arrived in the area. Many of these new arrivals moved into houses abandoned by the earlier settlers and pursued a lifestyle similar to their predecessors. Among the group of later settlers was Peter Roose, who established his homestead 1-1/2 miles west of Lake Ozette.

Peter Roose (born Arvard Hammerlund), like the first generation of Lake Ozette settlers, was Scandinavian. Born in Sweden, he immigrated to the United States as a young man and arrived at Lake Ozette around 1908, well after the area was reopened for settlement. After becoming a U.S. citizen, he filed for a homestead of approximately 160 acres. His neighbor, Lars Ahlstrom, had emigrated with him from Sweden and filed for 160 acres adjoining his parcel. Both men filed claims in open prairie land 1-1/2 miles west of Lake Ozette.

Early years on their respective homesteads were occupied with constructing living quarters, farm buildings and fences, cultivating land, and acquiring farm animals. Peter Roose may have built a log cabin structure for a house, and over the years added a shed, barn, root house, sawmill, and endless yards of wood fencing. Roose and Ahlstrom followed similar patterns in their lifeways. They each cultivated small plots of land and grew vegetables and fruit such as potatoes, carrots, onions, rutabagas, strawberries, and raspberries. These were primarily for personal consumption. They raised chickens principally for their eggs. Both Roose and Ahlstrom acquired flocks of sheep. By 1916 Peter Roose reportedly owned 80-100 head of sheep. While occasionally the sheep were slaughtered for their meat, their wool, which was marketed in Seattle, was the principal commodity. To earn needed cash for supplies and equipment that they were unable to provide through their own labors, both men left their homesteads for several weeks each year to log, work in lumber mills, or to take a variety of seasonal jobs in the area.

In the late 1920s and 1930s Ahlstrom and Roose replaced their original dwellings with new homes. After fire destroyed Ahlstrom's home in the late 1920s or early 1930s, he built a small one-story structure, using large cedar tree trunks for corner supports. Roose, apparently after converting a Model A car engine to mill machinery, sawed his own lumber and erected a new house in the 1930s. Ahlstrom's second home and Peter Roose's second house, plus a few farm buildings on both homesteads, remain standing today, the only testaments of the pioneering settlement way of life near Lake Ozette.

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Section number 8 and 9 **Peter Roose Homestead: Clallam County, WA** Page 6

Ahlstrom's homestead is deteriorated and lacks the integrity for listing in the National Register; Roose's homestead retains enough integrity to make it eligible for listing, and is significant under National Register Criterion A, for its association with broad patterns of history (settlement on the Olympic Peninsula). Sufficient elements remain at Peter Roose's Homestead to convey the historic functions and character of the homestead and the difficulty these settlers had in "taming" the "wilderness" in which they chose to live.

Bibliography:

Roose's Prairie Homestead and Kestner-Higley Homestead, Department of Landscape Architecture, University of Oregon, 1989.

Evans, Gail. Historic Resource Study, 1983. NPS. Seattle.

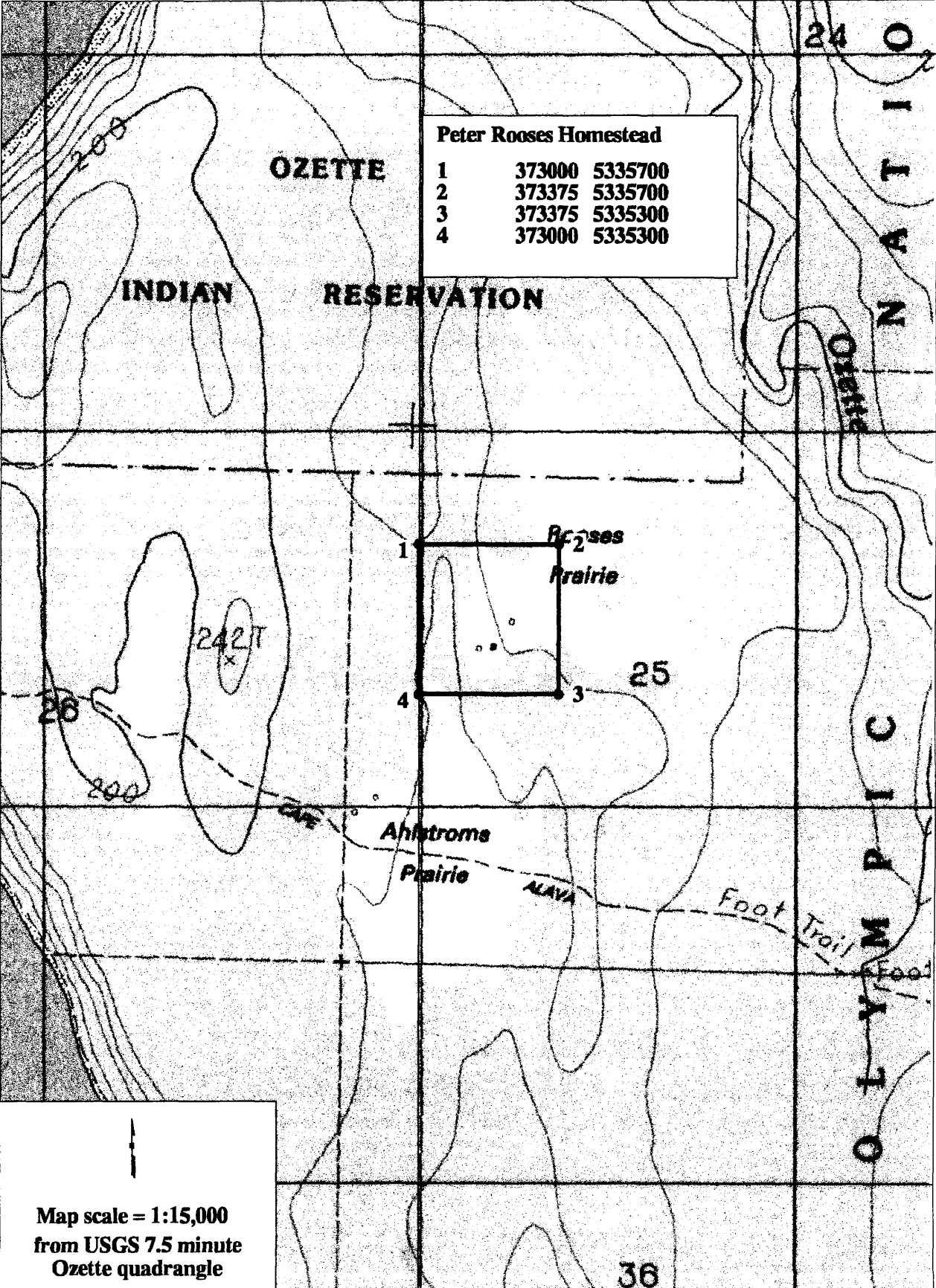
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Peter Rooses Homestead			
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3	373375	5335300	
4	373000	5335300	

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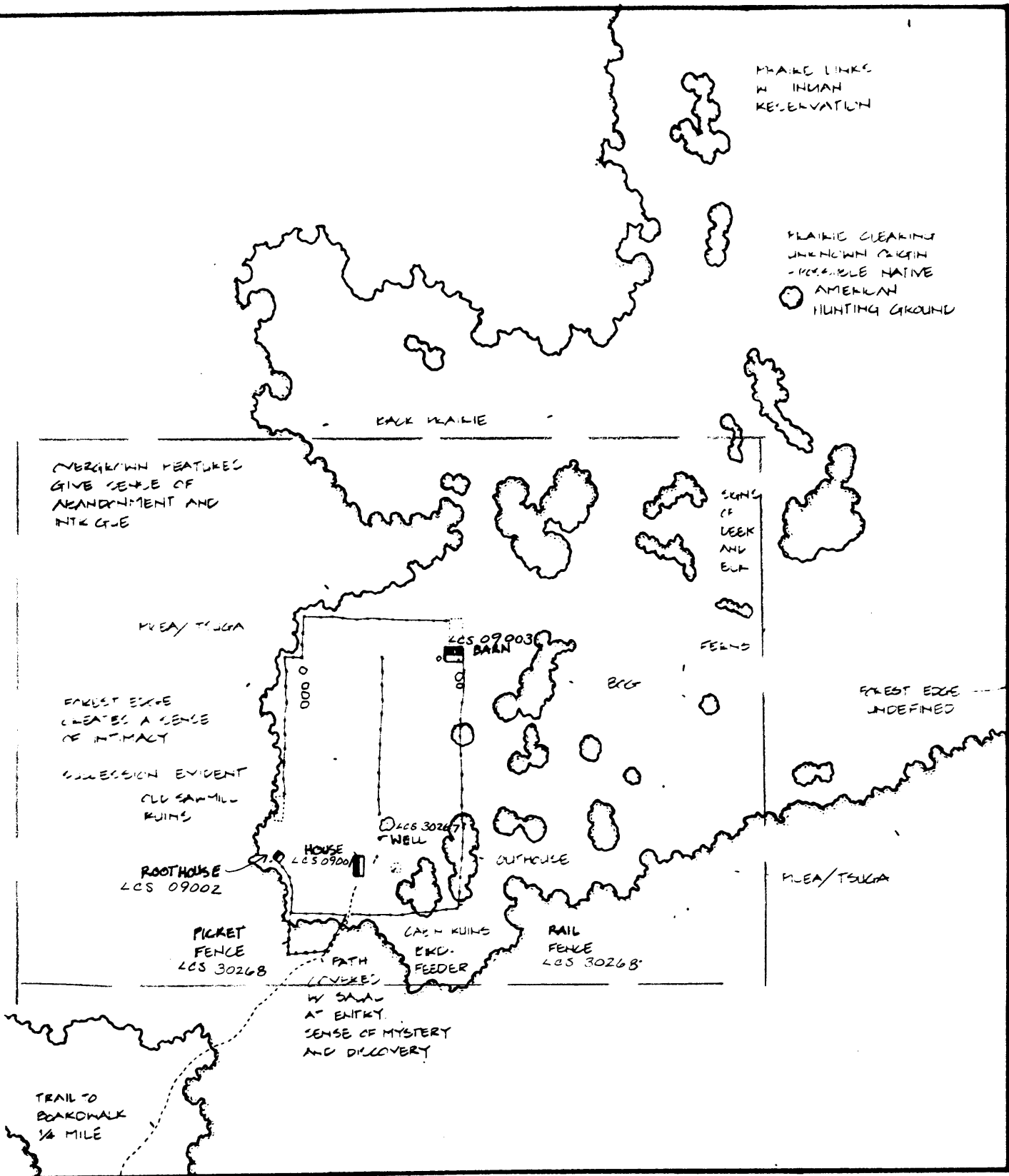

 Map scale = 1:15,000
 from USGS 7.5 minute
 Ozette quadrangle

72

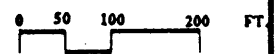
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PETER ROOSE HOMESTEAD HISTORIC DISTRICT



PNRO INVENTORY

National Park Service
Pacific Northwest Region
Cultural Resources Division

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

1. SITE I.D. NO.

2. NAME(S) OF STRUCTURE 1217-1219, 1279
PETER ROOSE HOMESTEAD DISTRICT

5. ORIGINAL USE
Homestead

7. CLASSIFICATION

										9. RATING		10. DATE		11. REGION					
												1920s / 1930s		PNR					

3. SITE ADDRESS (STREET & NO)
Indian Village Trail; approx. 1/2 mile north of trail; north of "Roose's Prairie"

6. PRESENT USE
Seasonal Occupancy

8. UTM ZONE EASTING
See Item No. 21

9. QUAD NAME
Ozette Lake

4. CITY/VICINITY
Ozette District, OLYM, Clallam, Washington

STATE
Washington

SCALE 1:24 (182.5)
OTHER

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

13. DESCRIPTION AND BACKGROUND HISTORY INCLUDING CONSTRUCTION DATE(S), PHYSICAL DIMENSIONS, MATERIALS, MAJOR ALTERATIONS, EXTANT EQUIPMENT, AND IMPORTANT BUILDERS, ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS, ETC.
Peter Roose, who immigrated to the United States from Sweden as a young man, settled on the present "Roose's Prairie", one and one-half miles west of Ozette Lake, before 1910. He was among the second influx of settlers that came to the Ozette Lake and formed what was predominately an ethnic Scandinavian community. On his 160-acre homestead claim Peter Roose first built a log house, and over the years added a shed, barn, root house, sawmill, and endless yards of wood fences. Roose pursued essentially an agrarian subsistence life style, cultivating vegetables and fruits for personal consumption, and raising sheep for the commercial marketing of their wool. Usually during the summer months, Roose took a variety of jobs in the area to supplement his cash income. Several years after Peter Roose established his home on the prairie, and after he erected a sawmill, Roose replaced his earlier-built log house in the late 1930s with a frame house of milled lumber. In 1984 only three structures remain standing on the Roose homestead: a root house, a sheep barn and the 1930s frame house. The sawmill is in a collapsed condition at the edge of a field. Segments of picket and split rail fence delineate sections of the open prairie. Precise construction dates of the standing structures are not known although it is probable that the root house and the sheep barn date from the 1920s.

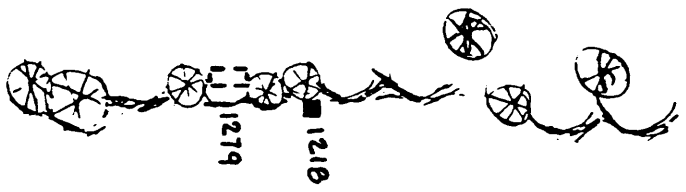
The Peter A. Roose Homestead Group presently includes 3 standing structures and one building with a collapsed roof and no walls. They include, a house (No. 1217), a root cellar (No. 1218), a sheep barn (No. 1219), and a collapsed sawmill (No. 1279). All the Roose buildings are of wood-frame construction with milled exterior siding and shake-clad gable

14. CONDITION EXCELLENT GOOD FAIR RUINS DETERIORATED YES NO UNKNOWN (continued)

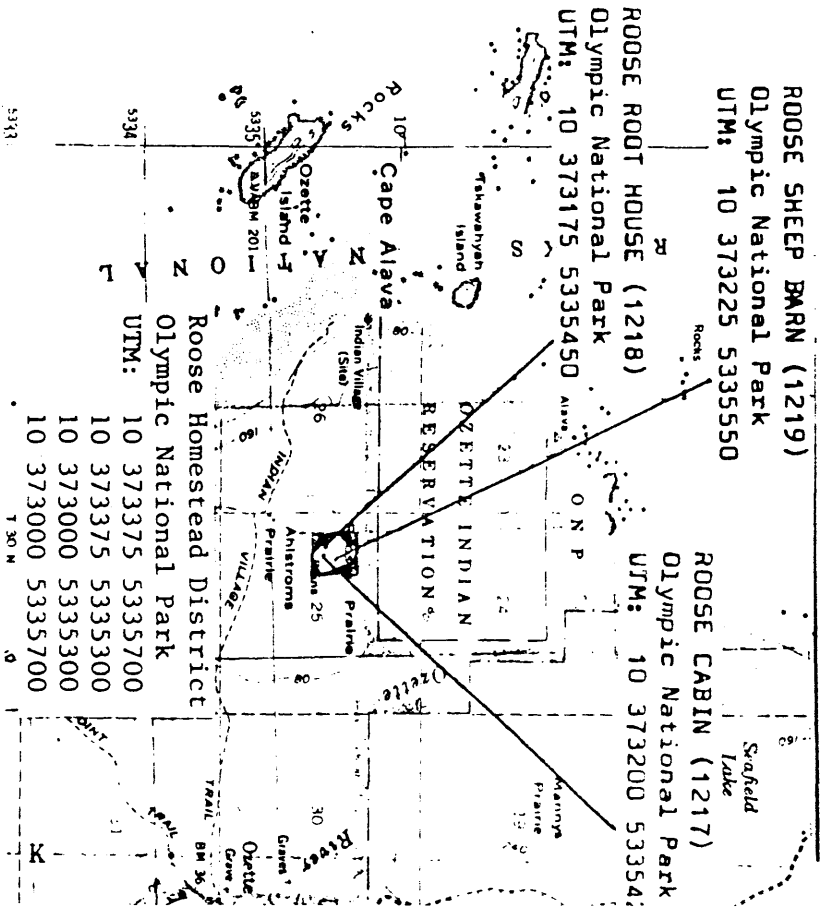
15. DANGER OF DEMOLITION? (SPECIFY THREAT) YES NO UNKNOWN (continued)

16. SIGNIFICANCE As a group, the Roose homestead buildings and the surrounding open prairie land are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Although the circa late 1930s construction of the frame house is the only building construction date known with any certainty, Roose's early occupancy of the land, beginning around, or before 1910, suggests that in the 1920s, or possibly earlier construction date, is likely for the two other standing structures. Equally as important as the 50-year antiquity of the structures themselves, is the clearly visible cultural activity on the land encircling the buildings. The grassy open fields comprising Roose's Prairie, with remnant fences, have undergone little change since the time of Roose's occupancy in the 1910s and 1930s. It is the amalgam of structures, open fields, and fencing that represent the settlement era and the subsistent lifestyle of that period in the Ozette Lake ethnic community. As a whole, the Roose homestead historical landscape and buildings possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Other than the adjoining Ahlstrom's homestead, now being

17. PHOTOS AND SKETCH MAP OF LOCATION



PETER ROOSE HOMESTEAD
NOT DRAWN TO SCALE EVANS 12/82



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

19. PUBLIC ACCESSIBILITY YES, LIMITED YES, UNLIMITED UNKNOWN

20. EXISTING SURVEYS NLR NHM HABS HAER-1 HAER NPS STATE

21. REFERENCES--HISTORICAL REFERENCES, PERSONAL CONTACTS, AND/OR OTHER
 Evans, Gail E. H. with T. Allan Comp. 1983. Historic Resource Study: Olympic National Park. Seattle: National Park Service, Pacific Northwest Region.

(Item No. 13 continued) roofs. The main house exhibits design characteristics of a simple, vernacular Bungalow style. The existing four structures have received varying degrees of alteration in recent years. At one time a frame cabin, barn, and outhouse were part of the Roose Homestead Group. The presently existing buildings are in, or at the edge of, an open, grassy, relatively flat field known as "Roose's Prairie." Short sections of a picket and post and rail fence are still standing on the property. In 1973, and again in 1975, National Register nomination forms were submitted, however, the Roose Homestead was not listed on the National Register due to incomplete information.

(Item No. 16 continued) fast overgrown by vegetation, the Roose homestead is the last extant amalgam of buildings associated with open agricultural fields at this Ozette Lake ethnic settlement community.

(Item No. 8: UTM) 10 373375 5335700; 10 373375 5335300; 10 373000 5335300; 10 373000 5335700

22. INVENTORIED BY Gail E. H. Evans AFFILIATION NPS DATE 9/82, 1984

Not approved due to incomplete information

PNRO INVENTORY

National Park Service
Pacific Northwest Region
Cultural Resources Division

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

1 SITE ID. NO.

2 NAME(S) OF STRUCTURE 1217
PETER ROOSE CABIN (Peter Roose Homestead)

5 ORIGINAL USE
Residence

7 CLASSIFICATION

3 SITE ADDRESS (STREET & NO)
Indian Village Trail; approx. 1/2 mile north of trail; north of "Roose's Prairie"

6 PRESENT USE
Seasonal Residence

9. RATING

10. DATE
Late 1930s

4 CITY/VICINITY
Ozette District, OLYM,
COUNTY
Clallam,

STATE
Washington

8 UTM ZONE 10 EASTING 373200 NORTHING 5335425
SCALE 1:24 (1:62.5) QUAD NAME Ozette Lake

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

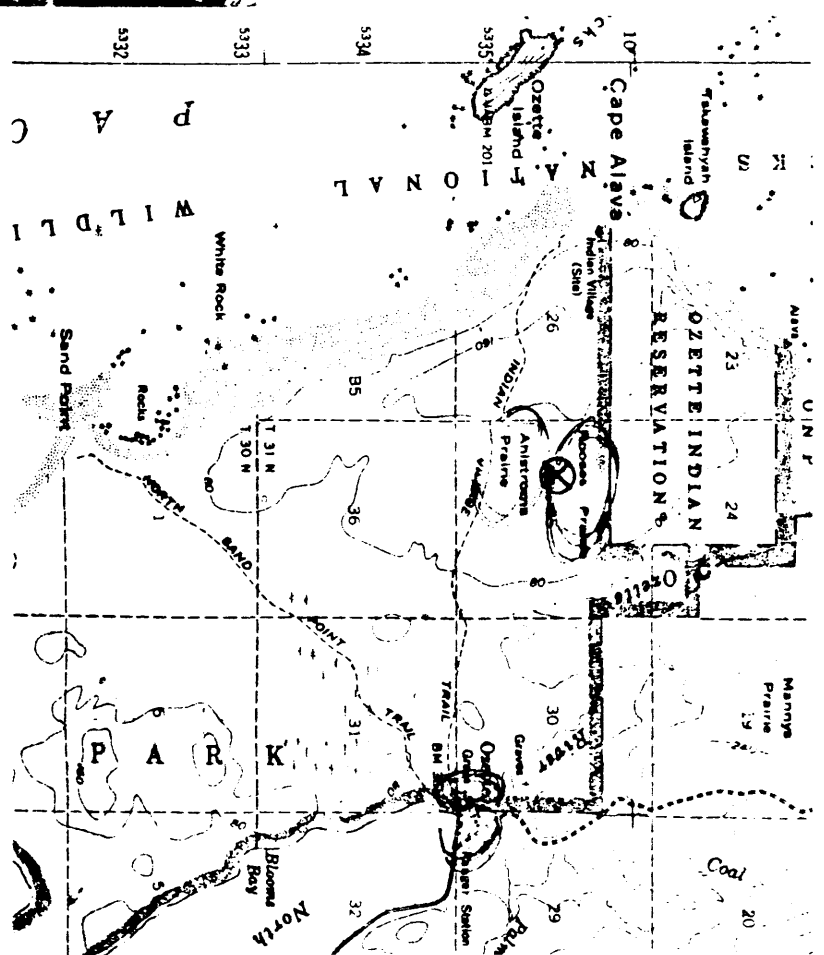
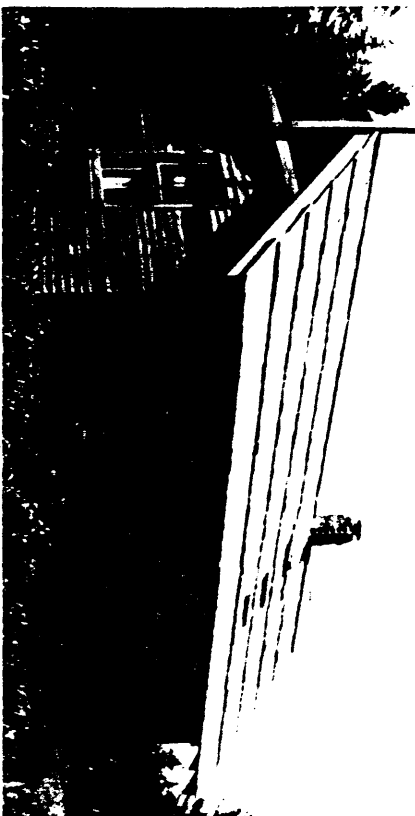
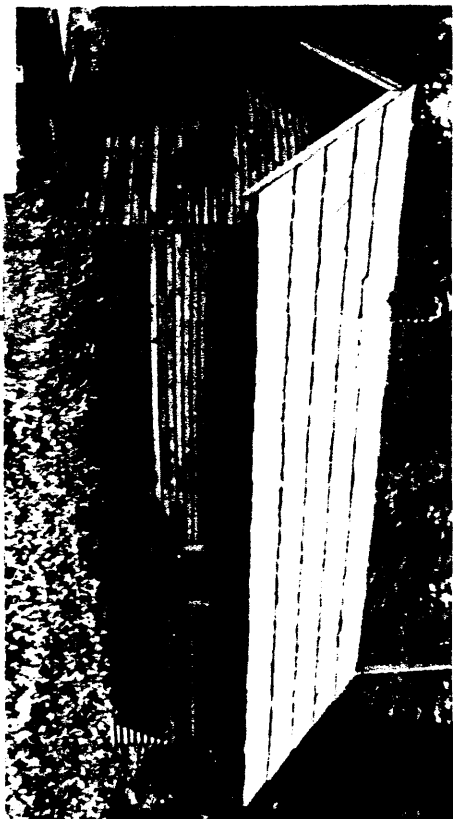
13 DESCRIPTION AND BACKGROUND HISTORY INCLUDING CONSTRUCTION DATE(S), PHYSICAL DIMENSIONS, MATERIALS, MAJOR ALTERATIONS, EXTANT EQUIPMENT, AND IMPORTANT BUILDERS, ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS, ETC.

Constructed by homesteader Peter Roose, the existing Roose Cabin succeeded an earlier log house. It was probably completed in the late 1930s. Since the time of his arrival in the Ozette Lake area around 1908, Peter Roose constructed a number of buildings on his homestead claim, including a shed, barn, root house, sawmill, and sheep barn. The Roose Cabin is one of three buildings that remains standing. The existing open fields, broken by short sections of pickett and split-rail fences surrounding the Roose Cabin, complete this pioneer settlement historic district. (See inventory card Nos. 1217-1219, 1279.) In the early 1980s the National Park Service undertook minimal restoration of the floor joists of the structure.

Rectangular in shape; measures 12'6" x 26'4"; 1 story; wood-frame wall construction with horizontal clapboard siding; gable roof with shakes; post and pier foundation (set on temporary posts in 1982); double-hung sash, and multi-light, fixed sash windows with wide plain board surrounds; functional stickwork in one gable end. Alterations: roof reshingled and other rehab. work in 1974; new pier foundation in 1970s. New support beams and posts under floor joists - proposed in 1981. Siting: in open "prairie" meadow within 100' of 3 other homestead buildings.

14 CONDITION EXCELLENT GOOD FAIR DETERIORATED RUINS DANGER OF DEMOLITION? (SPECIFY THREAT) YES NO UNKNOWN
Deterioration

16 SIGNIFICANCE
Although less than fifty years, the Roose Cabin is a contributing building in the Roose historic district, which is comprised of three standing structures, sections of fencing, all surrounded by open fields. The district as a whole represents the settlement era and the subsistence lifestyle in the ethnic Scandinavian community at Ozette Lake that was first founded around 1890. Other than the adjoining Ahlstroms homestead, now being fast overgrown by vegetation, the Roose homestead is the last extant amalgam of buildings and associated landscapes at the Ozette Lake ethnic settlement community. The Roose Cabin retains much of its architectural integrity.



NEG. 26:17

NEG. 26:18

18. LOCATED IN AN HISTORIC DISTRICT? YES NO NAME

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

21. REFERENCES—HISTORICAL REFERENCES, PERSONAL CONTACTS, AND/OR OTHER
 Evans, Gail E. H. with T. Allan Comp. 1983. Historic Resource Study: Olympic National Park. Seattle: National Park Service, Pacific Northwest Region.

20. EXISTING SURVEYS NR NHL HABS HAER-1 HAER NPS STATE COUNTY LOCAL OTHER (Not accepted to the N.R.)

22. INVENTORIED BY Gail E. H. Evans AFFILIATION NPS DATE 9/82, 1984

PNRO INVENTORY

National Park Service
Pacific Northwest Region
Cultural Resources Division

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

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1. SITE I.D. NO.	2. NAME(S) OF STRUCTURE	5. ORIGINAL USE	7. CLASSIFICATION	9. RATING
	ROOT HOUSE (Peter Roose Homestead)	Root House		
3. SITE ADDRESS (STREET & NO)	6. PRESENT USE	8. UTM ZONE	10. DATE	
Indian Village Trail; approx. 1/2 mile north of trail; north of "Roose's Prairie"	Unoccupied	10 3731755335450	1920s(?)	
4. CITY/VICINITY	COUNTY	STATE	QUAD NAME	
Ozette District, OLYM,	Clallam,	Washington	Ozette Lake	

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

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

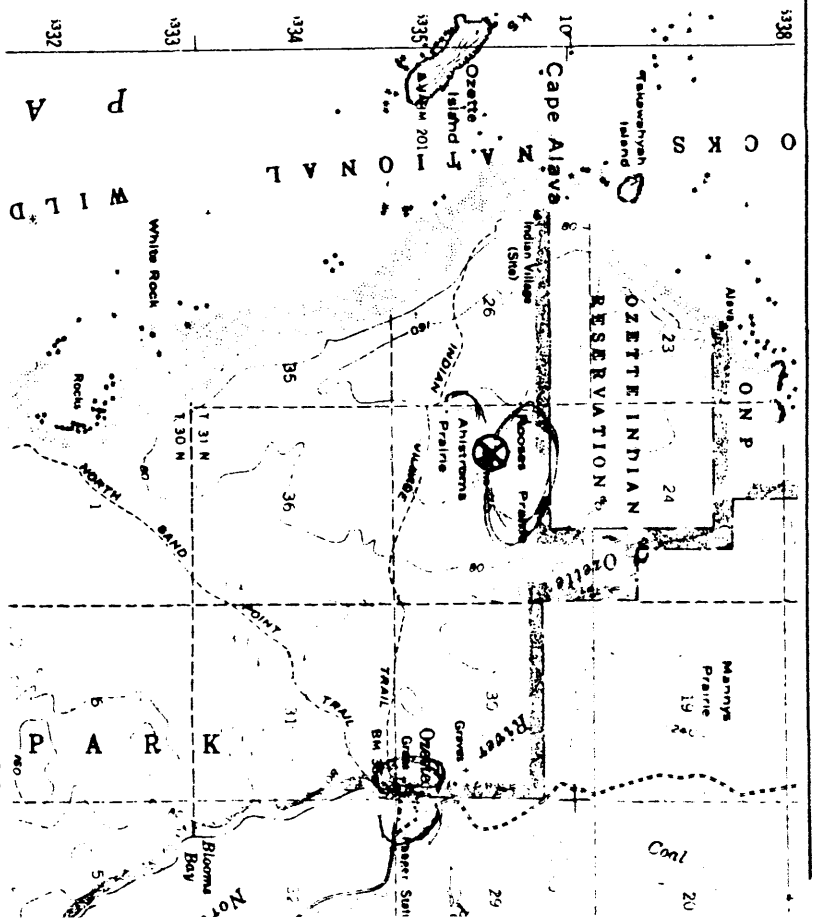
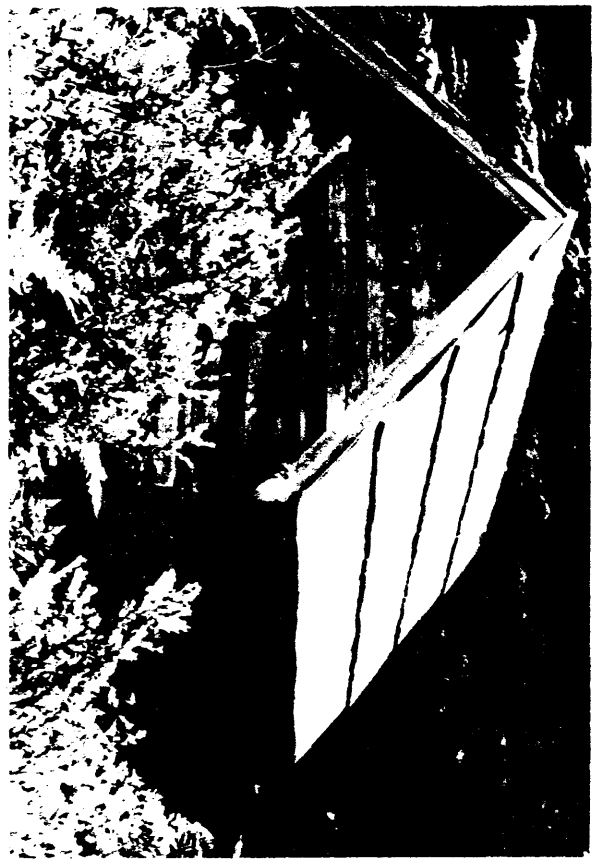
Constructed by Scandinavian settler Peter Roose, this Root House was probably built in the 1920s. Although an exact construction date has not been determined, it is very likely that the structure dates from the 1920s or earlier, since Roose settled on what is now known as Roose's Prairie before 1910 and immediately began pursuing a subsistence agrarian lifestyle. Both Peter Roose and his neighbor to the south, Lars Ahlstrom, cultivated small plots of land and grew vegetables and fruit, such as potatoes, carrots, onions, rutabagas, strawberries, and raspberries. The root house was probably used for the storage of perishable garden produce. The Root House is one of a number of buildings constructed on the Roose homestead: the others include a log cabin later followed by a frame house, a barn, a sheep barn, a shed, and a sawmill. Fences were erected to delineate sections of open field used for grazing sheep. The Root House is one of only three buildings that remain standing on the Roose homestead.

Rectangular in shape; measures 9'6" x 108"; 1 story; wood-frame, double-wall construction; horizontal clapboards on exterior walls; clapboards extend beyond corners of building; gable roof with cedar shakes, exposed rafters; no foundation; no window openings; wood door on west elevation. Alterations: wood skirting on lower portion of walls recently added(?). Siting: edge of meadow approx. 50' from Roose's Cabin.

14. CONDITION	15. DANGER OF DEMOLITION? (SPECIFY THREAT)
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT <input type="checkbox"/> GOOD <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAIR <input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED <input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> UNKNOWN Deterioration

16. SIGNIFICANCE

The Root House contributes to the historical significance and the physical integrity of the Peter Roose rural historic district. The collection of three extant buildings, sections of fencing, and open fields surrounding these cultural features, is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The district as a whole represents the settlement era and the subsistence lifestyle in the ethnic Scandinavian community at Ozette Lake that was first founded around 1890. Other than the adjoining Ahlstrom's homestead, now being fast reclaimed by native vegetation, the Roose homestead is the last extant amalgam of buildings and associated features at the Ozette Lake ethnic community. The district retains a considerable degree of integrity of location, design, materials, setting, workmanship, feeling, and association.



NEG. 26:18

18. LOCATED IN AN HISTORIC DISTRICT? YES NO NAME

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

20. EXISTING SURVEYS NR NHL HABS HAER-1 HAER NPS STATE

21. REFERENCES—HISTORICAL REFERENCES, PERSONAL CONTACTS, AND/OR OTHER (Not accepted to the N.R.)

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

22. INVENTORIED BY Gail E. H. Evans

AFILIATION NPS

DATE 9/82, 1984

PNRO INVENTORY

National Park Service
Pacific Northwest Region
Cultural Resources Division
Seattle, Washington 98121

PNR-100 6/82

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

1. SITE I.D. NO.																					
2. NAME(S) OF STRUCTURE	SHEEP BARN (Peter Roose Homestead)																				
3. SITE ADDRESS (STREET & NO)	Indian Village Trail; approx 1/2 mile north of trail; north of "Roose's Prairie"																				
4. CITY/VICINITY	Ozette District, OLYM, Clallam, COUNTY Washington STATE																				
5. ORIGINAL USE	Barn																				
6. PRESENT USE	Unoccupied																				
7. CLASSIFICATION																					
8. UTM ZONE	10	37	32	25	33	55	50	NORTHING												11 REGION PNR	
9. RATING																					
10. DATE	1920s(?)																				
SCALE	1:24 (1:62.5) OTHER																				
QUAD NAME	Ozette Lake																				

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

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

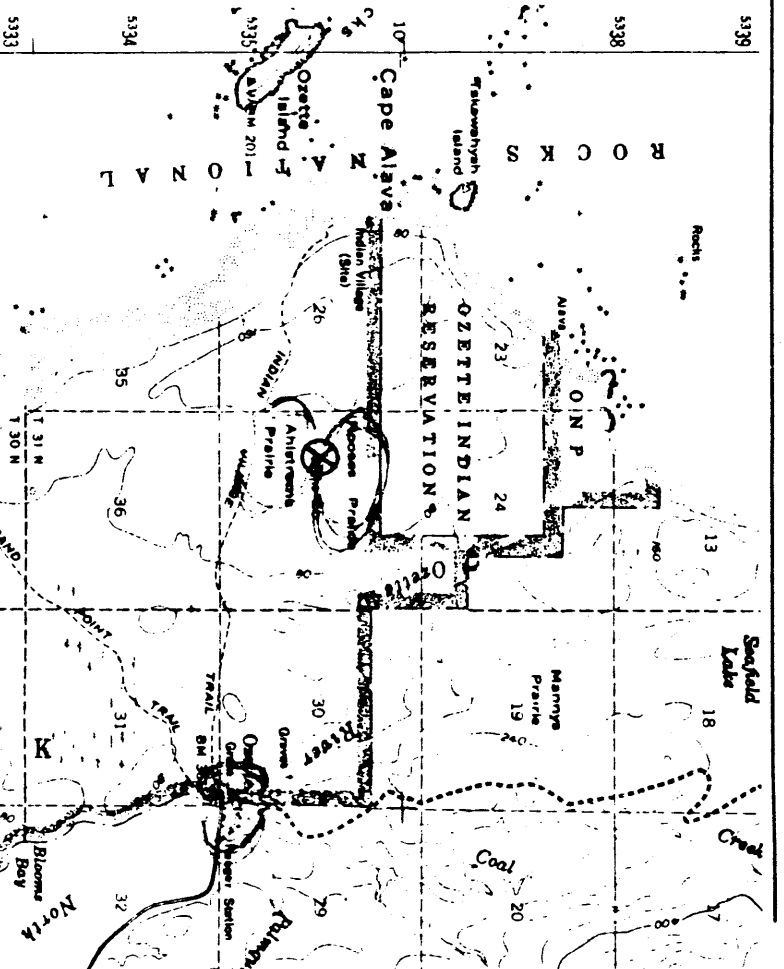
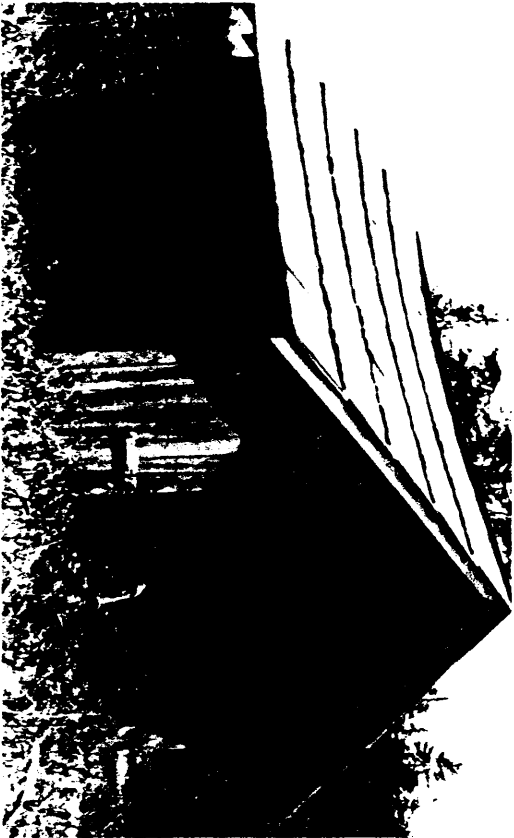
Although an exact date has not been determined, it is very likely that the structure dates from the 1920s since, construction date has not been determined, it is very likely that the structure dates from the 1920s since, Roose settled before 1910 on what is now known as Roose's Prairie and immediately began pursuing a subsistence agrarian lifestyle. Peter Roose, along with cultivating fruits and vegetables for personal consumption, raised sheep for the commercial marketing of their wool. The Sheep Barn was at one time joined by other structures, including a log cabin later replaced by a frame house, a second barn, a root house, a shed, and a sawmill. Three buildings and sections of fencing that delineate areas of open field, remain intact. Before 1974 a north projecting portion of the Sheep Barn collapsed, and was later filled in with boards to seal out the weather.

Rectangular in shape; measures 20'4" x 16'; 1 story; wood-frame (sawn timber) wall construction sheathed with vertical wood boards; gable roof with cedar shakes; exposed rafters and purlins; no foundation; 2 window openings on rear elevation; wide door opening on main facade. Alterations: removal of a portion of structure attached to the west, side elevation. Siting: lower portion of "prairie: approx. 100' from Roose's Cabin.

14. CONDITION	<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	15. DANGER OF DEMOLITION? (SPECIFY THREAT)			
						<input type="checkbox"/> YES	<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNKNOWN Possible deterioration	

16. SIGNIFICANCE

The Sheep Barn contributes to the historical significance and the physical integrity of the Peter Roose rural historic district. The collection of three extant buildings, sections of fencing and areas of open fields surrounding these cultural features, are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The district as a whole represents the settlement era and the subsistence lifestyle in the ethnic Scandinavian community at Ozette Lake, that was first found around 1890. Other than the adjoining Ahlstrom's homestead, now being fast reclaimed by native vegetation, the Roose homestead is the last extant amalgam of buildings and associated cultural landscapes at the Ozette Lake ethnic community. The district retains a considerable degree of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.



NEG. 26:22

NEG. 26:21

T.31N., R.16W., SEC.25, W.M

18. LOCATED IN AN HISTORIC DISTRICT? YES NO NAME

19. PUBLIC ACCESSIBILITY YES, LIMITED YES, UNLIMITED UNKNOWN

20. EXISTING SURVEYS NR NHL HABS HAER-1 HAER NPS STATE

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

Dembo, Jonathan. 1982. Draft history of Roose's Sheep Barn. (Located in OLYM building inventory history files.)
 Evans, Gail E. H. with T. Allan Comp. 1983. Historic Resource Study: Olympic National Park. Seattle: National Park Service, Pacific Northwest Region.

22. INVENTORIED BY Gail E. H. Evans AFFILIATION NPS DATE 9/82, 1984