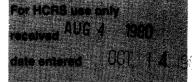
United States Department of the Interior Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form



See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*Type all entries—complete applicable sections

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and/or common	Sorensen House	The second secon		
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city, town $\mathbf{E}_{\mathbf{I}}$	ohraim	vicinity of	congressional district 01	
state Utah	c	code 049 county	~ .	code 039
3. Clas	sification			
Category district X building(s) structure site object	Ownership public X private both Public Acquisition in process being considered	Status X occupied unoccupied work in progress Accessible X yes: restricted yes: unrestricted no	educational entertainment	museum park X private residence religious scientific transportation other:
<u> 1. Own</u>	er of Prop	erty		
name Wanda	Bachman			
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city, town	lenderson	vicinity of	state	NV 89105
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Condition		Check one	Check one		
excellent good	deteriorated	unaltered altered	original si moved	te date	
fair	unexposed				

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

7. Description

The Fredrick C. Sorensen house in Ephraim is an adobe, 1 1/2 story folk/vernacular three-room or "pair house" type. This distinctive one-room deep, three-room wide plan is derived from Scandinavian folk tradition and is an interesting aspect of Ephraim's cultural landscape.

The Sorensen house is exceptionally long - about 42' - and is composed of a central square room flanked by smaller rooms to both sides. These two flanking rooms, the "pair" found to the sides of the center room, lend the house type its name. The "pair house" (in Swedish, Parstuga; in Danish, Tvillinghuser) is encountered frequently in Ephraim and other Sanpete towns which had large Scandinavian populations.

The Sorensen house is gabled and has a lean-to attached to the rear. The facade, symmetrical, is divided into three bays. The two outer bays (corresponding to the flanking pair of rooms) contain a single window opening each while the central bay has a cluster of three openings - window-door-window. Brick corbelled stove chimneys are placed internally on the ridge reflecting the tripartite division of the house plan. The house is relatively unadorned stylistically, the pedimented window heads being the sole attempt to promote a particular architectural fashion.

The house is made of adobe and early photographs show that the exterior was originally plastered to simulate red brick. The plaster was dyed red, applied, and then scored to replicate brick flemish bond pattern. The house has been subsequently replastered and now little clue remains to its old pretentiousness.

Except for the exterior veneer, the Sorensen house remains unaltered and in excellent condition.

Thomas Carter, "Cultural Veneer: Decorative Plastering in the Sanpete Valley," Utah Historical Quarterly (in press).

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8. Significance

Period prehistoric 1400–1499 1500–1599 1600–1699 1700–1799 1800–1899 1900–	Areas of Significance—C — archeology-prehistoric — agriculture — architecture — art — commerce — communications	community planning conservation economics education engineering exploration/settlement	landscape architecture law literature military music philosophy politics/government	e religion science sculpture social/ humanitarian theater transportation other (specify)
Specific dates	(· (870)	Builder/Architect		

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Fredrick Christian Sorensen house is significant as an American variant of an older Scandinavian folk house type. The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints enjoyed considerable missionary success in the Scandinavian countries during the second half of the 19th century. Sanpete County and Ephraim in particular became destinations for these foreign converts after emigration began in 1853. Denmark sent the majority of Scandinavians to Sanpete and during the early 1860s, 50 of Ephraim's 80 families were Danes. These immigrants brought with them many old world customs which were adapted to the New Utah environment. Certainly many European traditions were quickly disregarded while others like language were preserved intact for many years. In the building trades, some particular construction techniques found in Sanpete have definite European antecedents. House plans, however, are not direct old world imitations, but compromises between various Scandinavian regional types and new American influences. Based on Swedish (Parstugor) and Danish (Tvllinghusor) three-room plan models, 5 the Sanpete Scandinavians streamlined older designs to create an essentially new form - a three-room "pair-house" type which looked back to earlier types while becoming a prototype in its own right. The Fredrick C. Sorensen house epitomizes this ethnic side of Ephraim's character.

Fredrick Sorensen, born in Copenhagen Denmark, was one of the first Scandinavian converts to the Mormon Church. The Danish Mission opened in 1850 and Erastus Snow ordained Sorensen a priest later that same year. Little is known of Sorensen's early life but early church records show him emigrating to Utah in 1854 and owning "a little house" in the Ephraim Fort by 1857. Following the end of Indian hostilities in the late 1850s and the consolidations of the fledgling community (Ephraim was first settled in 1853), Ephraim was surveyed and incorporated as a city in 1860. At this time settlers began moving out of the fort and building homes on their new city lots. Fredrick Sorensen owned this lot in block 16 during the 1860s and probably commenced building his new house during this decade. Peter Madsen, a local carpenter, recorded in an 1872 journal entry that he "worked some on F.C. Sorensen's house this year." Whether Madsen helped build the house in this year or simply did some finishing touches or repairs is not known. Certainly, the house was standing (or nearly completed) by this 1872 date.8 Sorensen was a blacksmith by trade and an active church member. After Sorensen's death in 1891, the house was owned by Amelia Sorensen and then in 1896 was purchased by Dykes W. Sorensen.

William Mulder, Homeward to Zion: The Mormon Migration from Scandinavia (Minneapolis: Univ of Minnesota Press, 1957), pp. 7-136.

9. Ma	jor Bibliographical References	
of Minnes I. Zaugenbe	elder, Homeward to Zion: The Mormon Migration from Scandinavis esota Press, 1957). Perg, Danske Bonderrgaarde: Grundplaner and Konstrucktioner (1958).	- Kobenhavn, Deb
10. G	eographical Data Bolverk, 1947).	
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List all state state	es and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries code county	code
state	code county	code
	orm Prepared By	
	Tom Carter/Architectural Historian	
organization	Utah State Historical Society date April 1980	:
street & numb	307 West 200 South 533-6017	:
ity or town	Salt Lake City UT 84101	
	tate Historic Preservation Officer Cer	tification
·	I significance of this property within the state is:	
	national state _X_ local	
665), I hereby according to the State Historic title Melvin	se only I certify that this property is included in the National Register A	en evaluated
Keeper of the Attests Value	ne National Register Mu Stown Houl date 15/	de

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Continuation sheet

Item number

8

Page 2

- See, Gary Topping, "History of Sanpete County," unpublished Ms. Utah State Historical Society Collection; Mulder, pp. 83-84; and William A. Wilson, "Folklore of Little Scandinavia," <u>Utah Historical Quarterly</u>, 47:2 (spring 1979), pp. 148-166. 1870 Census records indicate that about 30% of the population was Scandinavian.
- Nineteenth Century diaries from Sanpete County in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints Archives indicate that the Scandinavian language meetings in the area persisted into the 20th century as viable and vital institutions.
- Thomas Carter, "Scandinavia-American Folk Building in the Sanpete Valley," Paper delivered at the Utah State Historical Society Annual Meeting, Ogden, Utah, Sept 19, 1978.
- See, H. Zaugenberg, <u>Danske Bonderrgaarde: Grundplaner and Konstrucktioner</u> (Kobenhavn, <u>Deb Schonhergske Forlag, 1925)</u> and Sigurd Erixon, Svensk Byggnadskultur (Stockholm: Aktiebolaget Bolverk, 1947).
- 6 Andrew Jenson, <u>History of the Scandinavian Mission</u>
- Andrew Madsen, Journal, LDS Church Archives
- Family records point to the 1865-1870 period as the construction date. The rear lean-to was added after original construction. It could be that Madsen was working on this addition to the house.