

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For HCRS use only

received AUG 18 1980

date entered OCT 22 1980

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*

Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Hans A. Hansen House

and/or common Hansen-Sparks Home

2. Location

street & number 75 West 100 North (Block 20 Lot 6) _____ not for publication

city, town Ephraim _____ vicinity of _____ congressional district 01

state Utah _____ code 049 _____ county Sanpete _____ code 039

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture _____ museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial _____ park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment _____ religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government _____ scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial _____ transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military _____ other:

4. Owner of Property

name Gladys Hansen Sparks

street & number 75 West 100 North

city, town Ephraim _____ vicinity of _____ state UT

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Sanpete County Courthouse

street & number 160 North Main

city, town Manti _____ state UT

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Sanpete Vernacular Survey _____ has this property been determined eligible? _____ yes nodate Spring 1979 _____ federal state _____ county _____ local

depository for survey records Utah State Historical Society

city, town Salt Lake City _____ state UT

7. Description

Condition

excellent
 good
 fair

deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

Check one

unaltered
 altered

Check one

original site
 moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Hans A. Hansen house is a 1 1/2 story adobe central-passageway type folk/vernacular house. It faces north and has its gabled roof is broken by three facade wall dormers. Overall, the facade exhibits a intriguingly symmetrical three-over-five piercing arrangement. There are two corbelled brick gable chimneys and one internal stone flue. A one story rear "T" extension is found on the south which is also built of adobe.

An early photo shows that the home, while built of adobe, was initially plastered and scored off to simulate evenly coursed ashlar stone masonry.¹ The plaster was a light brown and in the incised lines painted red to emphasize the geometric pattern of the applied veneer. A tax assessor's photo from the 1920s shows that this plaster veneer had deteriorated quite badly and the present owners had the home replastered, albeit without the incised stone lines, in the 1940s in order to stabilize the house. Though the house today is plastered it was so originally and thus retains much of its historic appearance.

The Hansen house falls into no particular stylistic category and is relatively plain in external appearance. Pedimented wooden windows heads are a feature of the facade openings. These pediments are supported by dentiled cornices. On the inside the house contains a curved circular staircase similar to the one in the Canute Peterson house on Ephraim's Main Street (National Register site). The staircase is constructed of pine, and consists of three sections expertly joined by master carpenters and painted to resemble oak. The center-passageway and upstairs retain the original oak-grained woodwork. The front door has stained glass transoms and side lights.

The Hans Hansen house is located on a beautiful lot overlooking pine creek only yards from where Issac Behunin made the first attempt to settle Ephraim in 1852-53. The house is only slightly altered - the pedimented lower window heads and front porch were removed during the 1940s remodeling. The house is plastered adobe but the builder's initial intent was to sheath the rough mud bricks in a synthetic veneer and so the house remains true to its historic identity.

¹ See, Thomas Carter, "Cultural Veneer: Decorative Plastering in the Sanpete Valley," Utah Historical Quarterly, In press.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates

1862

Builder/Architect

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Hans A. Hansen house, built in 1862, is one of the first large homes built outside the pioneer fort in Ephraim and reflects the prevailing local assumptions about architectural design. The central passageway house type, although a rather late (18th century) addition to the folk builder's repertory, was thoroughly traditional in the United States by the beginning of the 19th century.¹ Mormon people would have known the house from New England, the South, and the Midwest.² The central-hallway house was built in Nauvoo and was widely distributed in the Great Basin.³ The form is fundamentally English.⁴ When the Dane, Hans Hansen, used the form, he was opting for a decidedly American architectural symbol.

The Scandinavian immigration to the Sanpete valley was considerable during the 1850-1880 period.⁵ In 1870 43% of Sanpete's population was foreign born, and 73% of this total were Scandinavians.⁶ As converts to an American Church and with English the language of the Book of Mormon, there were obvious pressures for rapid Scandinavian acculturation. The Mormon village is often portrayed as a "melting pot" mechanism, where diverse national and regional groups were "turned into Saints."⁷ Certainly assimilation was a reality, but not to the complete degree often maintained by past scholars.⁸ Within the well-structured confines of the Mormon town, Scandinavian culture persisted on a number of levels. Language maintenance was ensured in part by the vitality of the Scandinavian meetings which continued to be held in most Sanpete towns until the early 20th century.⁹ Old World folkways, particularly building forms and techniques, are found in Sanpete and illustrate the ethnic identity of these 19th century Mormon immigrants.¹⁰ The record shows that on the spectrum from total retention to total assimilation, the actual situation stands somewhere in the middle. The Sanpete immigrant experience is one of combining the old and new in patterns that vary according to individual needs. The Hans Hansen case is a good example of this process of accommodation.

Hans A. Hansen was born in Denmark and after conversion to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints Hansen emigrated with his wife Annie to Utah in 1853.¹¹ Hansen was one of the initial settlers of Ephraim, living in the fort while establishing himself as a farmer. In 1860 the town was surveyed and city lots determined. By this time Hans had married a second wife, Mary Christiansen, and was a prosperous and respected member of the community. In the 1860-1865 period (as well as can be determined from court and family documents), Hansen built two homes. One was a small three-room wide house (located at 44 N 100 W) which has Scandinavian traditional origins, and the other one - the one where he himself lived - was this large central-hall

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet

ACREAGE NOT VERIFIED

10. Geographical Data

UTM NOT VERIFIED

Acreege of nominated property less than 1

Quadrangle name Ephraim, UT

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

A

1	2	4	4	9	3	8	0	4	3	5	6	8	4	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

B

Zone		Easting				Northing								

C

Zone		Easting				Northing								

D

Zone		Easting				Northing								

E

Zone		Easting				Northing								

F

Zone		Easting				Northing								

G

Zone		Easting				Northing								

H

Zone		Easting				Northing								

Verbal boundary description and justification

All of Lot 6 Blk 20 Plat A of the Ephraim City Survey

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Tom Carter/Architectural Historian

organization Utah State Historical Society

date April 1980

street & number 307 West 2nd South

telephone 801-533-6017

city or town Salt Lake City

state UT 84101

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

Melvin T. Smith

title Melvin T. Smtih, State Historic Preservation Officer

date

For HCRS use only	
I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register	
<i>[Signature]</i>	date <u>10/22/80</u>
Keeper of the National Register	
Attest: <i>[Signature]</i>	date <u>10/20/80</u>
Chief of Registration	

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For HCPS use only

received AUG 18 1980

date entered 10 2

Continuation sheet

Item number 9

Page 1

Fredrick J. Kelly, The Early Domestic Architecture of Connecticut (New York: Dover, 1963, rpt of 1924 ed.) and Henry Glassie, Folk Housing in Middle Virginia (Knoxville: Univ. of Tennessee Press, 1975).

Henry Glassie, Pattern in the Material Folk Culture of the Eastern United States (Philadelphia: Univ. of Penn. Press, 1968) pp. 64-69, 125.

Rexford Newcomb, Architecture of the Old North-West Territory (Chicago: Univ. of Chicago Press, 1950).

William Mulder, Homeward to Zion: The Scandinavian Immigration to Utah (Minneapolis: Univ. of Minnesota Press, 1957).

Dean May, "The Making of Saints: The Mormon Town as a Setting for the Study of Cultural Change," Utah Historical Quarterly, 45:1 (winter 1977), pp. 75-92.

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For HCPS use only
received JJC 1 8 1980
date entered

Continuation sheet

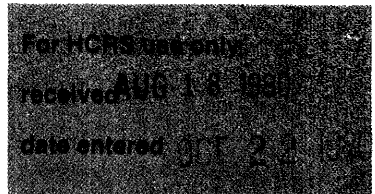
Item number 8

Page 2

English style house. Hansen was primarily a farmer but also did some freighting for Brigham Young. He was an important figure in the local LDS Church hierarchy and in choosing a traditionally American house style, Hansen was demonstrating an acceptance of certain dominant cultural symbols. Yet not all Scandinavians adopted such a course and even Hansen's statement is ambiguous because he used an old world plan for his second wife's home. Historically, Hansen's actions are important because they help to redefine the "melting pot" concept of the Mormon village. Instead of a model of total immigrant acculturation - the currently accepted model - Hansen's building, taken in the light of what others did and what he himself did on his second home, paints a picture of diversity and idiosyncratic action. Some immigrants assimilated easily and quickly and others fought to retain their Europeanness. The Hans A. Hansen house is significant because it represents one alternative, one course which the newcomer could and did take.

- 1 See, Fredrick J. Kelly, The Early Domestic Architecture of Connecticut (New York: Dover, 1963; rpt of 1924 ed.) and Henry Glassie, Folk Housing in Middle Virginia (Knoxville: Univ of Tennessee Press, 1975), Henry Glassie, Pattern in the Material Folk Culture of the Eastern United States (Philadelphia: Univ. of Penn Press, 1968), pp. 65-69, 125.
- 2 Glassie, Pattern, p.125, Doug Swaim, ed., Toward Presentation of Place: In Celebration of the North Carolina Vernacular Landscape (Raleigh: North Carolina State Univ, 1978), Rexford Newcomb, Architecture of the Old North-West Territory (Chicago: Univ of Chicago Press, 1950).
- 3 Robert M. Lillibridge, "Architectural Currents on the Mississippi River Frontier: Nauvoo, Illinois," Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians, 1 (Oct 1960), pp. 109-114. (See especially, the John Taylor House) and Leon S. Pitman, "Nineteenth Century Folk Housing in the Mormon Culture Region," diss. Louisiana State Univ, 1973, pp. 161-167.
- 4 M.W. Barley, The English Farmhouse and Cottage (London: Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1961).
- 5 See, William Mulder, Homeward to Zion: The Scandinavian Immigration to Utah (Minneapolis: Univ of Minnesota Press, 1957).
- 6 U.S. Census Report, 1870.
- 7 Dean May, "The Making of Saints: The Mormon Town as a Setting for the Study of Cultural Change," Utah Historical Quarterly, 45:1 (winter 1977), pp. 75-92.

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service
National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



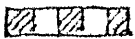
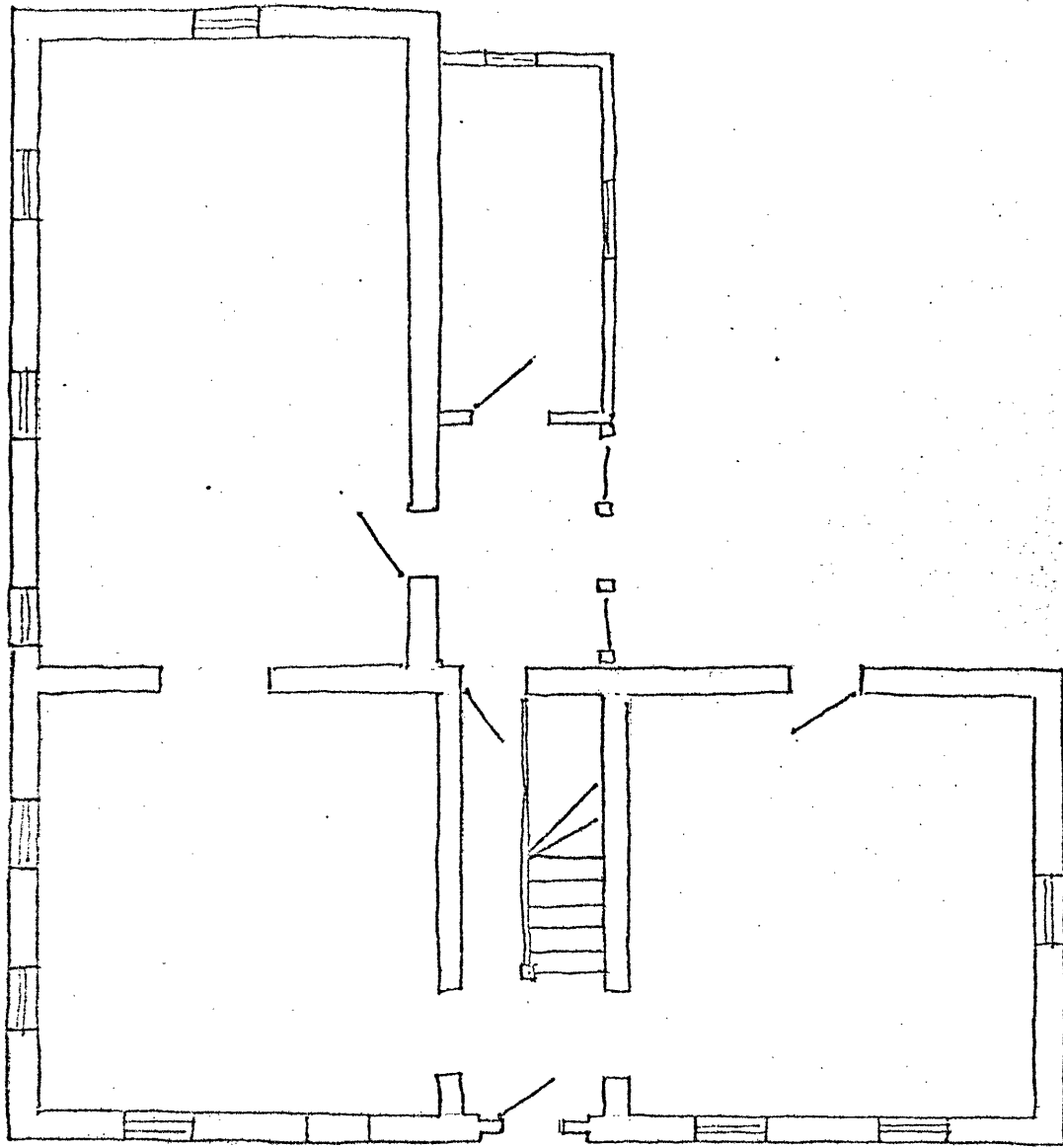
Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 3

-
- 8 For the most complete statement of this acculturation view, see Richard Poulson, "Folk Material Culture of the Sanpete-Sevier Area," Utah Historical Quarterly, 47:2 (spring 1974), pp. 130-147.
- 9 Nineteenth century diaries from Sanpete County found in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints Archives consistently reveal the vitality of the Scandinavian Meetings through 1900.
- 10 Thomas Carter, "Scandinavian-American Folk Building in the Sanpete Valley," paper delivered at the Utah State Historical Society Annual Meeting, Ogden, Utah, September 19, 1978.
- 11 Information on Hans A. Hansen courtesy Mrs. Gladys Hansen Sparks, Ephraim, Utah.

HANS A. HANSEN HOUSE EPHRAIM



STONE & ADOBE CENTRAL HALL HOUSE C. 1865

AUG 18 1980