

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 06001222 Date Listed: 01/04/07

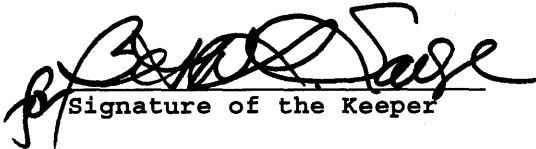
Sodergren, John J. and Martha,
Homestead
Property Name

Aroostook
County

ME
State

N/A
Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.


Signature of the Keeper

1-4-07
Date of Action

=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

8. Statement of Significance: Area(s)

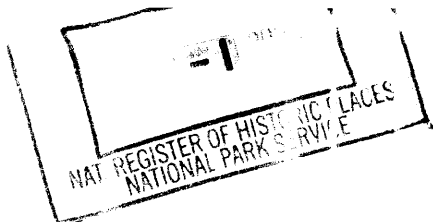
"Ethnic Heritage: European (specifically)" is the applicable area of significance under criterion A.

This information was discussed with MESHPO staff by telephone.

DISTRIBUTION:

National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without attachment)

1222



United States Department of the Interior
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National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations 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 areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Sodergren, John J. and Martha, Homestead

other names/site number Sodergren Farm

2. Location

street & number 161 South Shore Road N/A not for publication

city or town Stockholm N/A vicinity

state Maine code ME county Aroostook code 003 zip code 04783

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 meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature] 11/30/66
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Maine Historic Preservation Commission
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this 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] 1-4-07
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)
 private
 public-local
 public-State
 public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)
 building(s)
 district
 site
 structure
 object

Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)		
Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	1	buildings
1		sites
	2	structures
		objects
2	3	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register
None

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)
DOMESTIC / Single Dwelling
AGRICULTURE / Agricultural Field

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)
VACANT / Not in Use
AGRICULTURE / Agricultural Field

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)
OTHER / Log House

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)
foundation STONE
walls WOOD / Weatherboard
WOOD / (Board and batten)
roof WOOD / Shingle
other BRICK (Chimney)

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

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DESCRIPTION

The John J. and Martha Sodergren Homestead is a small historic district consisting of just over 78 acres of agricultural fields and woods, and a complex of dwellings and outbuildings of which the log house constructed in 1884 is the most significant resource. The property is located on the northeast side of State Route 161 (South Shore Road), approximately two miles west of the northern Aroostook County village of Stockholm, Maine. The complex of buildings is located at the midpoint of the property's road frontage, and in addition to the aforementioned log house consists of a mobile home, two-story garage and a small frame pump house, none of which are contributing resources to this nomination. The log house, which served as the dwelling of the Sodergren family from 1884 to 1973, is located on a slight knoll and faces south-southwest towards the road. (For convenience from this point forward the house will be said to face south.) The garage is located about 50 feet to the northwest of the log house, and the (former) pump house is positioned north of the house and west of the garage. To the east and south of the knoll upon which these structures sit are seven large apple trees. Across a driveway that passes along the west side of the log house and curves northeast to the garage is a large mobile home with covered access ramp and built-on enclosed sun porch.

Log House, 1884. Contributing.

The log house constructed by the Swedish immigrant family of John J. and Martha Sodergren in 1884 is a modest, 28 feet by 24 feet one-story dwelling with a small flat roofed enclosed porch appended to the northwest corner. The building sits over a partial cellar on a low field-stone foundation. The side gabled roof is clad with wooden shingles, and the overhanging eaves are decorated with modest rake trim and narrow cornice returns on the gable ends. A brick chimney pierces the roof at the center point of the ridge line and iron and glass lightning rods are set on the ends of the ridge. The horizontal log construction is concealed beneath clapboard siding below the eaves and board and batten siding in the gable ends. Vertical wooden boards mark the corners of the house and the roof wall junction is formed by an unornamented soffit and beveled fascia boards. The primary, south-facing elevation is three bays wide, and consists of two-over-two windows flanking either side of the slightly off center door. The five-panel horizontal door to the interior is covered on the exterior by a wood batten door pierced with a small square window. Both the windows and door are surrounded by flat board trim. The east and west elevations both contain two two-over-two windows on the ground level and a single two-over-two window in the attic. At the rear of the west elevation the attached porch contains three aluminum storm windows. The primary access to the interior is via the door at the north end of the porch, opposite which is a door into the dining room/kitchen. The remainder of the north side of the house is undifferentiated and covered with clapboards.

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The interior of the Sodergren homestead contains four primary rooms and one secondary room on the first floor and two rooms in the otherwise unfinished attic. An interior log partition wall divides the house from south to north creating two rooms of roughly 11 ½ feet width on the west and three rooms of roughly 14 ½ feet (combined) width on the east. The narrow, southwest corner room is a bedroom, which is separated from the northwest corner dining room / kitchen by a board wall. The northeast corner contains the parlor, while the northwest corner contains a small bedroom, also separated from the parlor by a board wall. A narrow pantry and enclosed, steep staircase is located between the small bedroom and dining room / kitchen and is accessed through a door in the log partition from the latter room. With the exception of the dining room/kitchen each room retains original (or very close to original) finishes, to wit: fiberboard ceilings or bead board ceilings; wall paper over log or fiberboard, and linoleum floors (over visible wide pine boards in the parlor. The walls of the pantry are covered with tin. The northwest room was originally used as a dining room and the walls are covered with mid-twentieth century faux wood paneling. Wear spots in the floor near the back door have been patched with pine flooring but the remainder of the floor is linoleum. A cupboard is built into the northwest corner and a sink and shelves line the log partition walls, adjacent to a kerosene stove that vents through the log partition wall into the chimney. The chimney is visible in the northwest corner of the parlor, which also contains a wood stove. The chimney descends only approximately three feet from the ceiling and rests on a narrower masonry base. On the second floor bedrooms have been framed in the center of the house on either side of an unfinished passage that leads from eave to eave. The eastern room is finished on the interior with tongue and groove bead board on the walls and ceilings and random width pine floors, while the western room has fiberboard ceiling and walls.

Prior to 1963 a one-story, frame kitchen was affixed to the enclosed porch and stretched across the north end of the house. The kitchen was accessed via an extant four panel door (with applied moldings) from the enclosed porch, as well as doors in the north wall of the pantry and northeast bedroom. Both of these doors have been blocked, although the trim was retained and the openings are clearly distinguished. When the kitchen was no longer structurally viable the frame was removed and the shelves and sink in the present kitchen were installed. At the same time a door was cut in the partition wall leading from the parlor to the small northwest corner bedroom, which had previously only been accessible from the lean-to kitchen. There is not now, nor ever has been, any plumbing or running water in the Sodergren homestead: a privy was located in the barn.

In plan the Sodergren homestead is a single-pen structure with one interior log partition wall. The log construction is visible in two locations: the southwest bedroom and the attic. In the former space many of the multiple layers of wall paper have been stripped from the southwest corner. The logs are hewn roughly flat on the interior face (and presumably on the exterior face to accommodate the clapboard siding). The upper edge of each log is slightly rounded and the bottom edge hewn concave, ensuring a stable fit between the log layers. The intervening gaps are chinked with moss. The logs extend approximately three feet above ceiling height in the eave walls of the attic and

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continue unabated to the peak of the gable end walls. In the attic the interior face of the logs were left rounded. The roof is framed with common rafters (and a major purlin) nailed directly onto the top log course. There is no ridge board.

Unfortunately the log joints are obscured by exterior finishes at all intersections. The interior corner visible in the southwest bedroom show staggered courses of offset notched logs, however whether these are simple saddle joints, visible at Timmerhuset in New Sweden, (NR: 73000102), or the more unusual half-locked square notch joints seen at the Halgren/Olson house on Madawaska Road in New Sweden, remains to be determined.¹

Farmstead. Contributing site.

The Sodergren homestead farm contains 78.77 acres on the north side of Route 161 in Stockholm. With the exception of the acre immediately surrounding the log house, the southern 45 acres of land is agricultural fields (currently planted in hay) and the east and west boundaries of the parcel are delineated by distant tree lines. The remainder of the parcel is wood lot. The farmstead also contains the remnants of an historic orchard which contains heirloom specimens of Wealthy, Dutchess of Oldenburg, Yellow Transparent, and Star varieties. These trees are believed to have been planted by John J. Sodergren during his tenure on the farm.²

Garage, c. 1978. Non-contributing structure.

The present garage is a two story, two bay gable-roofed frame building that faces north and is located northwest of the log house. It was built in the late 1970s after the c. 1930 barn burned. The garage is located in the vicinity of the former potato cellar, which had collapsed and was filled in in 1963.

Pump House, n.d. Non-contributing structure.

Just to the west of the garage is a small frame structure, measuring eight by ten feet. It has a corrugated steel roof and a single door facing north. Built at an unknown date, this structure served originally as a pump house and was located over the well to the northwest of the house and in front of the barn. When the mobile home was installed in 1973 it was positioned directly over the well and the pump house was relocated to its present site, where it is now used for storage.

¹This property, which appears to be on lot #66 in New Sweden was unsold when the town was mapped in 1873. A recent owner believes the structure was built by to J.B. Halgren who settled in the town in the 1880s. The 1922 map of New Sweden identifies the owner at that time as 'O. Olson'.

²According to the present owner, the size of the orchard was reduced in 1955 when a tornado destroyed or damaged many trees.

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Mobile Home, 1970. Non-contributing building.

This manufactured, mobile home was moved to the Sodergren Homestead in 1973 and is still used by the Sodergren family.

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)

ARCHITECTURE

EXPLORATION / SETTLEMENT

ETHNIC HERITAGE

Period of Significance

1884

Significant Dates

1884

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Bullder

Unknown.

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 a 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.

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 CFR 67) has been requested
- 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:

Stockholm Historical Society, Stockholm, Maine
Maine State Archives, Augusta, Maine

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The John J. and Martha Sodergren Farm in Stockholm was settled in 1884 by the Sodergren family, who, like many Swedes in the decade before them, had immigrated to the Swedish colony of Aroostook County in northern Maine. The farm contains a little altered, but modest, one-story log house set on a slight knoll and surrounded by fields that the family has tended for almost 125 years. This property is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places at the local level of significance under criterion A for its important association with the settlement of Stockholm, and criterion C for the architectural significance of the Swedish-style log house.

Responding to westward emigration which caused a decrease in Maine's population in the 1860s and 1870s, a movement began in 1861 to encourage the settlement of Scandinavian people in Maine. In 1864, the first attempt to bring Swedish laborers to Maine failed, but in 1870 the State Legislature passed "An Act to promote immigration and to facilitate the settlement of the public lands", and appointed William W. Thomas, Jr. as Commissioner of Immigration. The act identified an Aroostook County township to be settled and authorized Thomas to "Take the Swedes into our northern forests, locate them...west of the east line of the state, give every head of a family 100 acres of woodland for a farm, and do whatever else might be necessary to root this Swedish colony firmly in the soil of Maine." (Wilson, p. 137) Later that spring Thomas sailed to Sweden and returned with fifty Swedes, arriving in what became New Sweden on July 23, 1870. In addition to the land, each head of a household was given tools and provisions to begin farming. The program was very successful. By 1871 Thomas had to temporarily divert immigrants to other parts of the state and by 1873 there were 1500 Swedes in Maine with over 600 in New Sweden alone. At the end of 1873 Thomas recommended that "all special state aid to New Sweden should cease" due to the success of the venture. While the state aid did cease shortly thereafter, the immigrants continued to come to the area, settling also in the neighboring townships that would become Perham, Woodland, Westmanland, Caribou and Stockholm. (Hede, 1970, p. 46.)

The following history of Stockholm, from Maine's Historic 1870 Swedish Colony also provides some background information on the Sodergren family.

The west half of T-16-R3 (Stockholm) was surveyed for settlers in 1879, again in 1883 when it was sold to the Burleigh heirs by Samuel Hersey Estate for \$3995.80, and again in 1915, when a plan was drawn showing lot owners. Settlement of the wooded lots destined to become farms began in 1881 but deeds passed much later (1898).

Jons Sodergren came from Undersaker, Sweden in 1879 via Trondhjem, Hull, Liverpool, Ireland, New York, Providence, Boston, Woodstock, Caribou, New Sweden Capitolium, Noak Larsson's, and to New Jemtland, where he and his wife and youngest son Peter settled on the North Jemtland Road near the Stockholm border. With the Pastor's help they sent a ticket for daughter Brita. When she arrived she had a husband, Alfred Swenson. They settled on lot #2 which Peter had reserved, the first farm in Stockholm. (Hede, 2001, p. 18)

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The family letters back to Sweden offered a glowing report on the agricultural and work opportunities and encouraged other family members to make the trek:

Our harvest is so large you can hardly believe it, but we need more here because so much bran is removed to feed cows and pigs. A lot goes for bread for we bake twice a week and always eat new baked loaves. If they would bake thin-break here 4 or 5 times a year, such grain would ben enough for many years...Coffee costs 20¢ a pound, sugar 10-15¢, pork and butter 10¢, syrup 40-50¢ a gallon, kerosene 20¢ a gallon, prunes and raisins 10¢ a pound, apples 6-8¢, oats 40-50¢ a bushel...good work trousers 40-50¢. There are two lake half a Swedish mile from here and lots of fish...trout, perch, sunfish, whitefish, eels, a fish with long horns...and another which cannot be caught by hood because it has not mouth but sucks in its food. (Hede, et al, 1981, p. 2).

Eventually Jons and Margreta Sodergren brought over the remainder of their children, Paul, Olaf and John J. Sodergren, who with his wife Martha (Jonson) landed in Portland on April 24, 1884, on their way to Stockholm. After arriving in Stockholm they stayed in the cabin of Nils Wiks, and John J. started to clear the adjacent homestead (#16), which they had picked out. According to family tradition, in the fall of that year they moved into their log house. The eldest daughter had died in Sweden, and their first son was born while they stayed in Wiks cabin. Three other children were born in their log house, two of whom lived to maturity.

The John J. Sodergren family were identified in the 1900 Federal population census as farmers, and indeed, in addition to their log house they constructed a barn, and eventually a potato cellar as well. As with many other Swedish families, they planted fruit trees bred to withstand the cold northern winters and started an orchard. According to family tradition, the family cleared the land all the way down to Madawaska Lake, and by 1893 John Sodergren is referred to as the "proprietor of the club house at Madawaska Lake." (Hede, et al, p. 5). Eventually Sodergren, and later his daughter Mabel, ran seasonal tourist camps and a store and a popular dance hall on the shores of the Lake. In June of 1916 John and Martha sold the log house and farm to their oldest son, John August Sodergren. A year earlier they had built a new house and barn across the street in which they then retired. (Hede, et al, p. 29).

Each successive Sodergren generation has lived in the log house, including the family of John August and Lena Sodergren, and the family of John and Elna Sodergren, who lived in the log house with their children until 1973. In addition, each of the generations has farmed the land, which has included crops of wheat, potatoes, and apples, as well as pigs, chickens and other livestock. The first barn burned in 1930 but was quickly rebuilt. Since about 1967 the land had been hayed and pastured, but most other agricultural activities have ceased. (The second barn burned c. 1977.) Nonetheless, due to the diligence of the Sodergren family, the fields remain open and fertile, which compliments the historic value of the log house.

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The log house that John J. and Martha Sodergren built is simple in form and modest in size, measuring 28 x 24 feet in dimension. It is a single pen structure with one transverse interior partition wall of log, and three additional board partition walls. The log partition, running north to south, divides the building into almost equal halves, while the board walls divide the halves into larger and smaller functional spaces. It is likely that this plan incorporated the (now destroyed) frame kitchen off the northeast corner from the beginning, as the northeast bedroom was not originally accessible from the pantry or the southeast living room. With further regard for the spatial organization, it is interesting to note that there are no hallways in the house and the flow of traffic from one public space to another (living room to dining room) necessitated passing through a room traditionally used as a bedroom. To some extent this orientation may have been a result of avoiding placing openings through the partition wall, which was breached twice.

The Sodergren log house has undergone little in the way of modernizing. Unfortunately, the kitchen was removed in 1963, and thereafter faux wood paneling was added in the dining room/new kitchen. However, the remainder of the rooms retain not just their early finishes (or in the case of the southeast bedroom, multiple layers of wall paper over log), but also a significant amount of early furnishings, including pieces brought from Sweden.

At the core of most of the log structures in the Swedish Colony in Maine is a side-gabled building, either three or five bays wide. While most are two rooms deep, some are only single pile. Chimneys are frequently located near the center of the ridge with only a few houses featuring two chimneys on the ridge.³ There is only one (remaining) two story log house (Larsson-Ostlund in New Sweden), and at least one with an end gable entry. Of the thirty seven log houses that existed or were documented by 1994 many of these had either been renovated or subsumed into larger structures. The form of others are now hidden behind numerous outbuildings, sheds, porches or additions, while others will, or have, collapsed.⁴ In contrast the original form and layout of the Sodergren log house is clearly distinguishable and basically unadulterated. As such, it presents one of the clearest pictures of Stockholm's settlement architecture, especially in conjunction with its surrounding landscape.

Like the previously listed "Timmerhuset" (NR: 73000102), the Larsson-Ostlund House in the Lars-Noak Historic District (NR: 89000847), the Nicholas P. Clase House (NR: 89001699) and the log portion of the Anders and Johanna Olsson Farm (NR: 96000245) the Sodergren log house illustrates

³The Nicholas Clase House had two chimneys, as did the Jacobson Homestead and the J.E. Lundwall House in New Sweden and the George Peterson farm in Woodland.

⁴This assessment is based on historic and current photographs of 37 log houses in the Swedish Colonies. Most (35) of these appear in the 1994 Namesday Calendar. Twelve of these also appear either in Maine Historic Preservation Commissions surveys, available historic photographs or both. In 1987 staff members of the Maine Historic Preservation Commission visited and photographed 10 log houses in the Swedish settlements. Of these they were able to gain access to six of them and subsequently made rough sketches of the plans.

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a truly unique tradition of building in Maine. What few log buildings survive from earlier periods represent a wholly different technique of construction; forms that are more like those of the mid-Atlantic and southern parts of the country. As illustrated by the surviving log houses in the Swedish settlement areas of Aroostook County, the most significant differences between these traditions is the continuation of log end walls into the gable peaks (instead of a framed wall), the inclusion of interior log partition walls, the careful attention paid to weatherproofing the long horizontal joints between the logs, and the tendency to trim the overhanging corner ends of the logs and cover them either with corner boards or to sheath the entire structure. Although log construction was a building method employed elsewhere in Maine during the late nineteenth century, particularly for seasonal logging and sporting camps, documentary photographs of these buildings show them to have been crudely made with round logs of unequal size and no attention given to architectural ornamentation or finish; a form of building with little in common to the modest but well finished houses in New Sweden.

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Hede, Richard, ed. Centennial History of Maine's Swedish Colony: 1870-1970. (New Sweden, Maine: New Sweden Historical Society), 1970.

Hede, Richard, editor. Maine's Historic 1870 Swedish Colony. (New Sweden, Maine: Maine's Swedish Colony, Inc.), June 2001.

Hede, Richard, et al. Stockholm Centennial: 1881 - 1981. (Stockholm, Maine: Stockholm Historical Society), 1981.

Maine, State of. Chapter 173 [Public Law] "An Act to promote immigration and to facilitate the settlement of the public lands." Approved March 23, 1870. In Acts and Resolves of the 49th Legislature of the State of Maine. (Augusta: Secretary of State, Sprague Owen & Nash), 1870. Pages 133-134.

"Maine's Swedish Colony Namesday Calendar, 1994". Second edition. Published by Maine's Swedish Colony, Inc. (New Sweden, Maine), 1994.

Mohney, Kirk F. National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form for the Olsson, Anders and Johanna, Farm. Maine Historic Preservation Commission, Augusta, Maine. January 1996.

Wilson, Charles Morrow. Aroostook: Our Last Frontier. (Brattleboro, Vermont: Stephen Day Press), 1937.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 78.77 Acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1 9	5 6 2 3 1 8	5 2 0 9 6 7 4
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2	1 9	5 6 2 8 2 5	5 2 0 9 6 7 9

3	1 9	5 6 2 8 3 0	5 2 0 8 8 2 2
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4	1 9	5 6 2 3 2 7	5 2 0 9 1 5 7

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title CHRISTI A. MITCHELL, ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN

organization MAINE HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION date 21 July 2006

street & number 55 CAPITOL STREET, STATION 65 telephone (207) 287-2132

city or town AUGUSTA state ME zip code 04333 -0065

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) 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 Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The nominated property is described by the Town of Stockholm tax map number 6, lot 2.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundaries of the nominated property represent the portion of the original John J. Sodergren land grant of 100 acres that are still directly associated with the farm. Approximately 19 acres located on the south side of Route 161 were separated from the farm when Sodergren sold the bulk of the property (and the log house) to his son in 1916. The elder Sodergren retained the small portion and built on it a Colonial Revival frame house in which he and his wife retired. More recently an approximately three acre parcel in the southwest corner of the original farmstead was sold to another family member, and a new home has been erected.

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SODERGRÉN, JOHN J. AND MARTHA, HOMESTEAD

AROOSTOOK COUNTY, MAINE

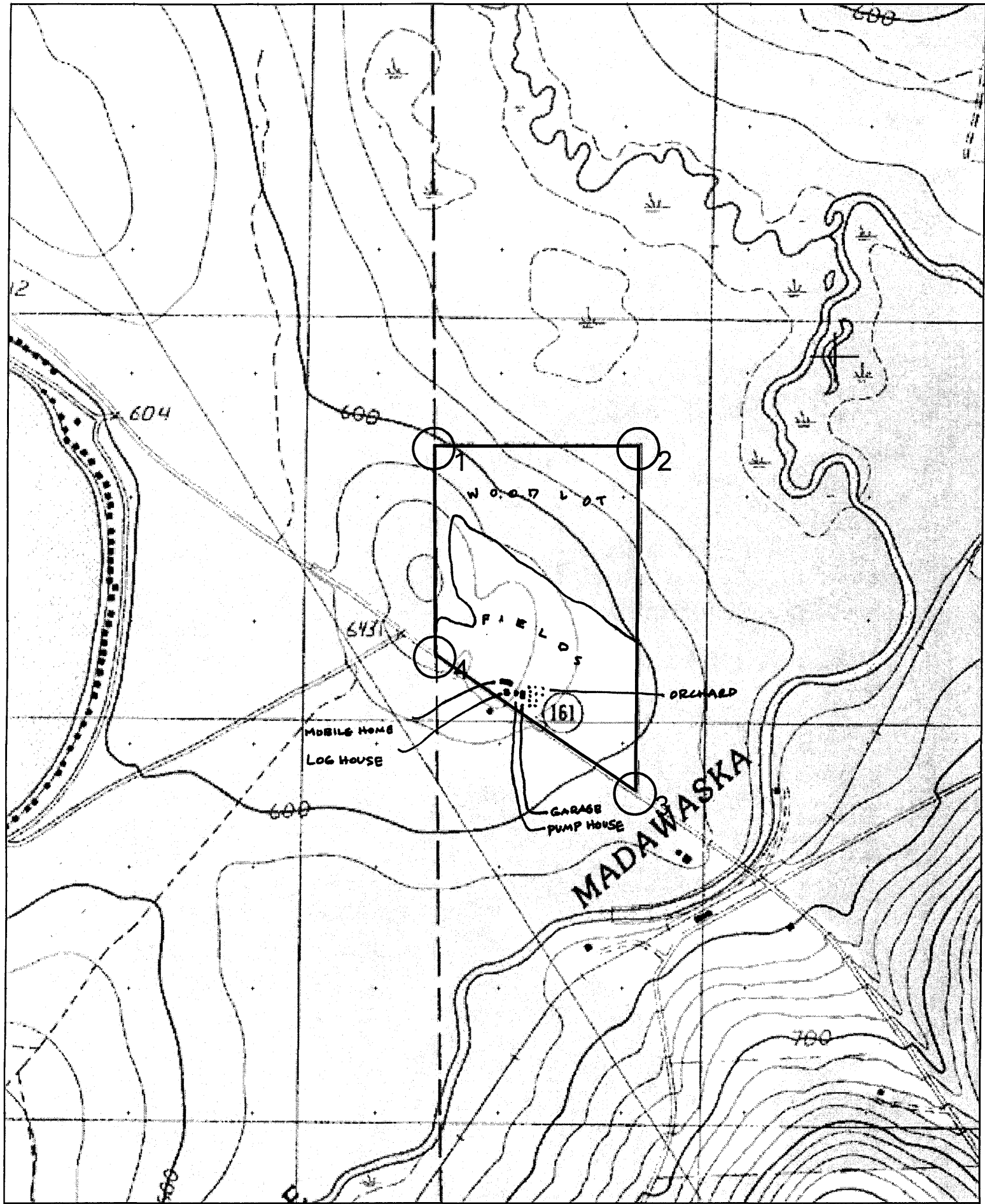
Section number ____ Page ____

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photograph 1 of 3
Christi A. Mitchell
Maine Historic Preservation Commission
27 June 2006
South facade and west elevation; facing northeast.

Photograph 2 of 3
Christi A. Mitchell
Maine Historic Preservation Commission
27 June 2006
Exposed log walls, southwest room; facing southwest.

Photograph 3 of 3
Christi A. Mitchell
Maine Historic Preservation Commission
27 June 2006
Interior log partition wall, southeast room; facing west.



Name: STOCKHOLM
 Date: 7/20/106
 Scale: 1 inch equals 1000 feet

Location: 19 562515 5209290
 Caption: John J. and Martha Sodergren Farm July 2006