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NPS Form 10-900

OMB No. 1024-0018

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NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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 determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* If any 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.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Madsen, David and Evinda, House

Other names/site number: _____

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

2. Location

Street & number: 60 North 100 West

City or town: Ephraim State: Utah County: Sanpete

Not For Publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☐

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 at the following level(s) of significance:

___**national** ___**statewide** _X_**local**

Applicable National Register Criteria: _X_ **A** ___**B** _X_ **C** ___**D**

P. [signature] April 29, 2014
Signature of certifying official/Title: Date

Utah Division of State History/Office of Historic Preservation
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official: Date

Title : State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

✓ entered in the National Register ___ removed from the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register ___ other (explain:) _____

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

for Edson K. Beall 7-3-14
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Madsen, David and Evinda House
Name of Property

Sanpete, Utah
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private:	X
Public – Local	
Public – State	
Public – Federal	

Category of Property
(Check only one box.)

Building(s)	X
District	
Site	
Structure	
Object	

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
4	0	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
4	0	**Total**

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register NA

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate
LATE VICTORIAN: Victorian Eclectic

Materials:
(enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property:
FOUNDATION: stone
WALLS: brick
ROOF: asphalt shingle

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The David and Evinda Madsen House is a two-story central-block-with-projecting-bays-type house with late Italianate/Victorian Eclectic stylistic details completed in 1900. The house is located at 60 North 100 West in Ephraim, Sanpete County, Utah.[1] The walls are constructed of double- and triple-wythe adobe brick covered by a red brick exterior wythe on an Oolitic limestone foundation. The house exterior has had only minor modifications and contains a number of original features such as semi-octagonal and curved projecting bays, decorative cornice board scrollwork and brackets, and rock-faced brick accents. The interior of the house was badly water damaged in 2006, but features a unique staircase within a rounded projecting bay and a parquet-floored parlor with leaded glass entryway. The house is located on a .74 acre parcel. There are three contributing outbuildings associated with the property. The immediate neighborhood of the Madsen House is primarily residential, with a mix of historic and newer homes, on large lots with agricultural outbuildings. The Madsen House roof and interior have been renovated after years of neglect, but the house retains historic integrity and is a contributing historic resource in Ephraim, Utah.

Narrative Description

The David and Evinda Madsen House is constructed of dark red brick and sits on a raised ashlar foundation of rock-faced limestone. The hipped rooflines extend over numerous projections from the central truncated pyramidal block. There is one semi-octagonal bay on the left front façade, rectangular, gabled bays on north and south elevations and a rock-faced brick rounded bay on the north elevation. The front façade has a large roofed porch and the rear façade has a partially roofed wood porch. The roof line has not been altered, but the roof has been repaired and asphalt shingles have replaced wood and metal shingles[2]. The central block and rectangular and semi-octagonal bays are of smooth running-bond brick with flush mortar joints. The corners and hooded window heads are constructed of matching rock-faced brick. Rock-faced brick is also used for the entire rounded projecting bay. Some slight spalling exists on the north façade; there are minor areas of sagging brick around windows and some overall mortar loss. The brick is in very good condition considering the water damage which occurred when a large tree damaged the original roof. The window sills are rock-faced limestone. The vertical cornice boards are primarily original with decorative scrollwork designs. The three original brick chimneys are visible, but have lost caps and bricks and are in danger of collapse.

The front (east facing) façade is dominated by a Victorian style projecting bay and large front porch with Victorian style roof. The front façade also contains an Italianate second story oriel window above the porch roof. Each story of the projecting bay has a large four-panel window on the main face and tall, narrow double-hung one-over-one windows on projecting angles. All windows are original and in good condition, with some damage to wood muntins and sills. The lower-story windows have arched and hooded rock-faced brick window heads. The front porch is limestone covered by a thin layer of concrete

[1] The Madsen house address was 65 North 100 West until Ephraim City revised its address system after 1999.
[2] Metal shingles are shown on the 1950 Sanpete County Assessor tax card.

and is in very good condition. Porch roof columns and tongue-in-groove wood ceiling are original but have been painted white.[3] A solid wood front door with sidelights and transom windows are original to the house and contain original glazing. The right sidelight has a screen door built into the lower panel.

On the north elevation there are two projections: a one-story rock-faced curved bay outlining a curved staircase, and a two-story rectangular bay with chimney. The chimney shows rock-faced brick bands. Several north elevation decorative cornice boards have been replaced due to water damage. The south elevation contains one two-story rectangular bay which mirrors the north elevation bay. The south elevation also contains a plaque with the initials of the original owner and 1900 construction date. The rear (west) elevation is entirely spanned by a significantly damaged wooden porch. The one-story roofed north side of the porch has water damage and sagging boards. The two-story porch element on the south side has a damaged beam and missing boards in the main porch deck. An original entry to the basement in the center of the porch has been sealed.

On the interior, the house has approximately 2,100 square feet almost equally divided between two floors. The house also has a full basement which is approximately 1,000 square feet. The interior was not remodeled until after 1989 when new owners updated the kitchen, wallpapered several rooms and added an additional bathroom. The ceilings on the lower floor are 10 feet high and on the upper floor are 9 feet high. Most of the original floor, door and wall molding on both floors remain intact. In 2005, a water pipe failed and water damaged the floors, ceilings and walls on the center and north side of the house. Since then, the damaged pine plank floors have been replaced and sheetrock has replaced some sections of lathe and plaster.

The main entrance door leads into a foyer with an open staircase. The solid stair panels with wood molding and curved handrail create a partial replica of a regionally significant spiral staircase located in the nearby Manti LDS Temple.[4] A large parlor takes up the southern front half of the house. The main parlor entry is an ornate double door with arched glass transom, covered by an architrave. The doors and transom have original decorative frosted glass panels with metal muntins. The parlor floor is inlayed wood in excellent condition. The parlor and living room are divided by two large glass-paned pocket doors. The rear of the house is divided between living room and kitchen. The living room is the only room with original pine plank flooring and also contains an ornate wrought iron and tile fireplace. The kitchen is currently being completely remodeled for the second time and nothing of the original remains. The lower panes of the one-over-one windows in the kitchen were modified with wood and smaller panes by the previous owner to allow for higher counters and backsplashes. A small bathroom was also added to the center of the house in place of an original fireplace. The upper floor is composed of three bedrooms, a large open area over the foyer and a bathroom. All of the doors in the house are original, with original hardware.

The Madsen House sits on .74 acres on 100 West in Ephraim. The property is rectangular and has some mature trees in the back yard. The property was subdivided in the 1990s from its original one acre on two full city lots.[5] Landscaping is mostly lawn, with some small flowerbeds around the main house. The

[3] The original color of the porch is unknown, but is dark in early black and white tax photographs.

[4] The original owner was a carpenter who worked on the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS) Manti Temple, which is 7 miles south of Ephraim. David Madsen later repaired the Temple's spiral staircase according to *Getting together with yesterday: a tour of Sanpete County historic buildings*.

[5] The property was purchased from the original family in 1989 by the Dixon Farley, who subdivided the property and built a new house facing 200 West.

wood picket fence surrounding the house is not original, and the date of installation is unknown. There are three contributing outbuildings on the property. A granary, located on the south side of the property in an old orchard is an outstanding example of a cribbed two-by-four type granary and was built in 1942. A second stucco-covered two-by-four shed built in 1910 on the south side of the property faces the street and has a commercial style false front. The building was used by David's son Reed Madsen as a mechanical repair shop for many years.[6] A 1910 red-painted shed-roofed board-and-batten chicken coop and an open shed are directly behind the main house.[7]

Ephraim's west side is comprised primarily of historic residences, with some non-historic institutional and a few newer residential buildings. All of the residential properties surrounding the Madsen house are on large lots, have agricultural outbuildings and retain much of the historic character of Ephraim and Sanpete County. Directly across the street from the Madsen House is a recently constructed senior living commercial residence.

[6] Interview with Blodwin Olsen, January 7, 2014. Blodwin is a 98 year-old resident who has lived in Ephraim since birth.
[7] The 1966 tax card identified two additional sheds, a barn and a lean-to which have been demolished.

Madsen, David and Evinda House — Name of Property

Sanpete, Utah — County and State

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.)

- [X] 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.
- [X] 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.

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

- [ ] 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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE
AGRICULTURE
SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance
1900-1953

Significant Dates
1900

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
unknown

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph
(Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The David and Evinda Madsen House, constructed in 1900, in Ephraim, Utah, is a two-story Italianate/Victorian Eclectic brick residence. The building is locally significant under Criterion A for its association with the development of Ephraim and Sanpete County in the first half of the twentieth century. The period of significance spans from 1900-1953 while associated with the David P. Madsen family, who were key contributors to the development and transformation of Ephraim into a successful and prosperous agricultural and educational community. Under Criterion A, the areas of significance are Social History and Agriculture. David Madsen was the son of one of the founders of Ephraim and was prominently involved in Ephraim's economic development. He was one of the early importers of sheep into the area, a practice which transformed the Sanpete County economy. David also developed several large water sources which stabilized and greatly expanded Sanpete farming and ranching. The house is also eligible under Criterion C in the area of Architecture for its distinctive design and also for its association with Scandinavian immigrant design influences. The Madsen House is an excellent example of changing construction design and the introduction of Victorian styles in Sanpete County in the late 19th century. During this time, increasing economic and social exposure of the citizens of Sanpete County resulted in movement away from local vernacular designs. However, the Madsen House also retains significant stone and wood elements which reflect unique Scandinavian design and construction techniques. Scandinavian immigrants heavily influenced Sanpete County architecture and culture from its founding through the first decades of the 20th century.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Scandinavian Immigration and Settlement

The Madsen and Allred families were prominent Danish immigrants and founders of communities in Sanpete County sent by the President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints to settle the Sanpete Valley between 1852 and 1854. David's father Peter Madsen was a member of the first large Danish contingent to emigrate and cross the plains with the John Erik Forsgren Company.[8] Soon after arriving in the Salt Lake Valley on September 30, 1853, Peter Madsen and other Scandinavian immigrants moved south to Spring City, Sanpete County.[9] In the spring of 1854 he moved his family to the current site of Ephraim with four other families and helped construct a fort to protect against local Native American incursions. The Allred families, including Evinda Allred Madsen's grandfather Reuben Allred, were original 1852 founders of nearby Spring City. Evinda's parents, Redick R. and Elvira Allred, moved to Fort Ephraim with the Madsen family in 1854, and grandfather Reuben was the first ecclesiastical leader.[10] Scandinavian immigrants comprised 94 percent of the population of Ephraim in 1870 and heavily influenced agriculture, architecture and culture in Sanpete County until well into the twentieth century.

Peter Madsen was born October 11, 1818, in Jutland, Denmark. He married Ellen Nielsen (1832-1913) in 1852 and immigrated to America with members of the LDS church in 1853. In 1863, he married a

[8] *History of Sanpete and Emory Counties* pp. 22-23
[9] *A History of Sanpete County* pp. 46
[10] *These our Fathers, a Centennial History of Sanpete County*, pp. 51

second wife, Catherine Thomsen (1832-1913). David was the fourth of six children of Peter and Catherine and the oldest to survive into adulthood. Anti-polygamy law enforcement caused Peter to separate his two co-habitating families. In 1884, Peter built a new house for Catherine and her children. Peter Madsen was a trained wheelwright and house-builder who worked on the Manti and St. George LDS temples and the Sanpete Stake Academy (later Snow College). He was also prominent in the local Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and served as Ephraim City Treasurer.[11]

Agricultural Development

David Patten Madsen was born January 9, 1868 in Ephraim, Utah. David primarily lived with his mother Catherine and did not attend school past the eighth grade. David married Evinda Elvira Allred in Manti, Utah on April 26, 1893. Evinda Elvira Allred was born in Spring City December 18, 1872, and was raised in nearby Chester, Utah. David and Evinda moved to a homestead on the west side of the Sanpete Valley where they farmed and raised sheep.[12] On April 7, 1900, David provided his final proof of homesteading on his farm.[13] David farmed and ranched on his 94-acre homestead until at least 1925.

The Madsen family reflected the subsistence lifestyle and attempts by Sanpete County residents to improve their situation by integrating new types of livestock which might prosper in the high mountain valley. David and his brothers were some of the first residents to import and raise sheep.[14] Sheep-raising in Utah exploded in the last years of the 19th century, and was probably most deeply felt in Sanpete County, which had 500,000 sheep by 1898. The boom in Sanpete sheep-raising was made possible by improved sheep breeding stock, expanded grazing opportunities and the completion of a railway connecting Sanpete County to Salt Lake. This economic windfall provided the wealthy residents of Sanpete County, like David Madsen, to radically reshape architectural designs and to rebuild the valley with Victorian forms.[15]

Social and Economic Development

Even as they were homesteading their farm, David and Evinda purchased residential property in Ephraim City. David purchased the back of the lot in 1892 with his brother Niels Madsen and Albert Johansen. David later purchased their interest in the current property. In 1895, David and Evinda purchased the front of the city lot where the house currently stands from Anna M. S. Dorius in Evinda's name and demolished the existing house. David and Evinda moved into their new home in 1900. They raised eight children and lived in the house until their deaths.

David was integral to the development of Ephraim as a businessman, mechanic and carpenter. A few years prior to, and especially after 1900, he worked on several different projects to develop additional water supplies for Ephraim, which had been limited agriculturally and economically by the lack of dependable water from the Sanpitch River. David drilled large wells, developed springs and successfully built the first diversion canal from the eastern slope of the nearby mountains to capture water which

[11] *Peter Madsen* autobiography
[12] *Saga of the Sanpitch*, Volume 4 "Manasseh" pages 4-8
[13] *Ephraim Enterprise* Newspaper final homestead notice published April 7, 1900.
[14] *Ephraim's First Hundred Years*, pp. 74.
[15] *The Best of Its Kind and Grade: Rebuilding the Sanpete Valley, 1890-1910*. Pp. 110-111.

would have flowed away from Ephraim.[16] Using that water, David provided ice to Ephraim residents for many years,[17] He also built a water powered sawmill and provided building materials from Madsen Brothers Building Materials.[18] After 1905 the local foothills were protected from timber harvesting, which caused David to close his sawmill and work as a carpenter for Carl Uckerman at the Ephraim Saw and Planing Mill Company. He helped to construct the Ephraim City Electrical Plant in 1904, and continued to work as an operator there for many years.[19] David also provided interior carpentry for early Snow Academy (now a college) buildings in Ephraim during their construction in the first decades of the 20th century. Along with his prominence in the sheep and wool industry in Sanpete County, David also played a major role in many areas of infrastructure and commercial development in the burgeoning years of the community.

Evinda passed away May 29, 1947 and David passed away six years later on March 29, 1953. After David's death, Madsen children Leah Madsen Vanjonora, Eva Madsen Fox and Reed Madsen inherited the house. Reed Madsen (1906-1989) lived alone in the house until his death in 1989. The house was sold by the surviving children to Dixon C and Beverly Farley. The Farleys re-subdivided the combined lots and sold the house and front lot to William J and Jean R Tidwell in 1994. The Tidwells sold the house to Barbara D. Jorgensen in 1999 and she sold the house to the current owners Teresa and Frank Rivera in 2005.

Architectural Significance

After its founding in 1854, the first houses in Ephraim were constructed of logs and later adobe bricks. Most were simple hall/parlor homes, although Danish immigrants also built – Scandinavian-influenced pair houses. Soon after, Ephraim's Scandinavian stone masons began quarrying and building with the local cream-colored Oolitic limestone, which is unique to Sanpete County. Scandinavian carpenters also excelled at woodworking and furniture making. Many fine examples of their craftsmanship remain, making the entire area a distinct and important part of Utah's heritage and architectural history.

Although the David Madsen pattern-book house was a significant change from Ephraim's early vernacular homes, it displays the materials and craftsmanship that define Sanpete County construction and its Scandinavian immigrant stone and woodworking traditions. The Madsen house masonry was possibly completed by Danish mason Erick Christensen and partners Joseph C. Anderson and Niels Jensen, who were responsible for masonry work on the Manti and St. George LDS Temples, original Snow College buildings, and more than fifty Ephraim City brick houses.[20] The Oolitic limestone foundation of the house has grooved details mirroring stone-faced brick quoins above. The interior woodwork, most likely constructed by the original owner David Madsen, also displays the intricate hand-carved quality found in more-elaborate Sanpete County architecture. The staircase in the entry foyer and parlor show excellent craftsmanship and reflects the design of the nearby Manti Temple spiral staircase with solid stair panels, molding and curved handrail. David Madsen worked on constructing the Manti LDS Temple and its staircase as a young man in the late 1880s, so it would follow that he would

[16] *Ephraim Enterprise* Newspaper article December 14, 1898 and *Ephraim's First Hundred Years,* pp. 66. The Ephraim Tunnel Project completed in 1936 provided enough water to develop the entire valley.
[17] *Getting Together with Yesterday: a tour of Sanpete County Historic Buildings*. pp. 102.
[18] *These our Fathers, a Centennial History of Sanpete County*, pp. 76.
[19] David P Madsen obituary, *Deseret News Newspaper,* March 30, 1953.
[20] *Jorgensen, Delma*. Life History of Erick Christensen, page 3 and *Ephraim's First One Hundred Years*, page 69.

provide the same craftsmanship in his own residence. The parlor parquet floor, entry doors and architrave are also examples of the high quality woodworking found in the Madsen house.

The Madsen house is one of only three large pattern-book Late Victorian Italianate-styled central-block homes in Sanpete County.[21] By the turn of the century, increasing economic prosperity, particularly from the sheep industry, and contact with new design ideas allowed some Sanpete county residents to transition from vernacular styles to more stylish and elaborate Late Victorian homes. This house has many characteristic Picturesque Italianate features, including: truncated hipped roof, emphasized bracketed cornice, variety of massing, rectangular projecting bays, arched and hooded window heads, second story bay window, tall narrow one-over-one double-hung windows and extensive use of transom windows. The Madsen house also has Victorian Eclectic elements such as: a higher roof slope than traditional Italianate styled houses, angled and curved projecting bays and decorative woodwork on cornice boards. The mixing of Victorian stylistic elements is characteristic of architecture in Sanpete County between 1890 and 1910.[22] The Madsen house is the largest central-block-with-projecting-bay Italianate house in Ephraim and retains the best integrity. It is also the only Ephraim house with more than minor Italianate construction details.[23]

[21] The other two houses are the Anderson House, 48 East 400 South, Gunnison and unidentified house at 290 South State, Mount Pleasant. Information from Utah State History Preservation Pro database extracted December 8, 2013.
[22] *The Best of Its Kind and Grade: Rebuilding the Sanpete Valley, 1890-1910*. Pp. 99-100.
[23] The other two central block houses in Ephraim with Italianate detailing are at one-story at 120 East 100 South and a 1.5 story at 35 East 100 North.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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Year: *1870*; Census Place: *Manti Ward 4, Sanpete, Utah Territory*; Roll: *M593_1612*; Page: *52B*; Image: *109*; Family History Library Film: *553111*.

Year: *1880*; Census Place: *Ephraim, Sanpete, Utah*; Roll: *1337*; Family History Film: *1255337*; Page: *403D*; Enumeration District: *064.*

Year: *1900*; Census Place: *Ephraim, Sanpete, Utah*; Roll: *1685*; Page: *21A*; Enumeration District: *0120*; FHL microfilm: *1241685*.

Year: *1940*; Census Place: *Ephraim, Sanpete, Utah*; Roll: *T627_4217*; Page: *3B*; Enumeration District: *20-5*.

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 # _____
____ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

__X_ State Historic Preservation Office
____ Other State agency
____ Federal agency
____ Local government
____ University
____ Other
Name of repository:
_____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property _____.74_____

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

1. Latitude: 39.213959 Longitude: -111.352115
2. Latitude: Longitude:
3. Latitude: Longitude:
4. Latitude: Longitude:

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
Datum if other than WGS84:_____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

Madsen, David and Evinda House
Name of Property

Sanpete, Utah
County and State

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1				3			
2				4			

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Beginning 8.50 rods S from the NE corner of Block 19, Plat "A" EPHRAIM CITY SURVEY, Sanpete County, State of Utah; thence S 8.50 rods, thence W 231 feet, thence N 8.50 rods, thence East 231 feet to the point of beginning. (Serial No. 257). 0.74 acres

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries are legal parcel of the property and those most closely associated with the residence since 1994 when the original parcel boundaries were changed

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Angie Abram
organization: Storiagraph, LLC
street & number: 1086 East Range Road
city or town: Salt Lake City state: Utah zip code: 84117
e-mail angie.abram@storiagraph.com
telephone: 801-558-9344 date: April 17, 2014

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Madsen, David and Evinda House
Address: 60 North 100 West,
City or Vicinity: Ephraim
County: Sanpete State: Utah
Photographer: Angie Abram
Date Photographed: December 2013
Location of original digital files: 1086 Range Road, Salt Lake City, Utah 84117
& Utah State Historic Preservation Office

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Photograph 1 of 19. View of Southeast elevation. Camera facing northwest.

\

Photograph 2 of 19. View of East elevation. Camera facing west.

Photograph 3 of 19. View of North elevation. Camera facing south.

Photograph 4 of 19. View of West elevation. Camera facing east.

Photograph 5 of 19. View of South elevation. Camera facing north.

Photograph 6 of 19. View of granary Southeast elevation. Camera facing northwest.

Photograph 7 of 19. View of shed East elevation. Camera facing west.

Photograph 8 of 19. View of chicken coop/shed Northeast elevation. Camera facing southwest.

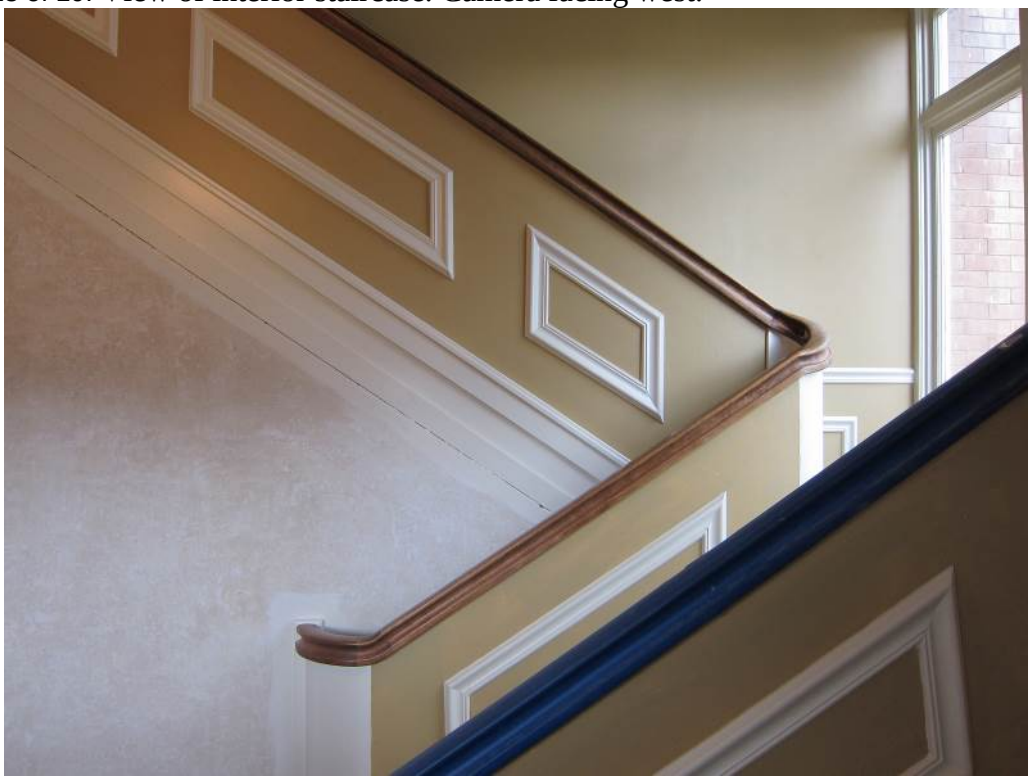
Photograph 9 of 19. Front porch detail. Camera facing southwest.

Photograph 10 of 19. Foundation stonework detail. Camera facing Northwest.

Photograph 11 of 19. Rounded projecting bay with staircase. Camera facing southwest.

Photograph 12 of 19. Cornice with detailing, brackets and oriel window. Camera facing west.

Photograph 13 of 19. View of interior staircase. Camera facing west.



Photograph 14 of 19. View of interior staircase from second floor. Camera facing north.

Photograph 15 of 19. View of parquet floor and door between parlor and foyer with staircase. Camera facing north.

Photograph 16 of 19. View of parquet floor detail. Camera facing downward.

Photograph 17 of 19. View of living room fireplace and mantel. Camera facing south.

Photograph 18 of 19. View of upstairs bedroom window woodwork detail. Camera facing west.

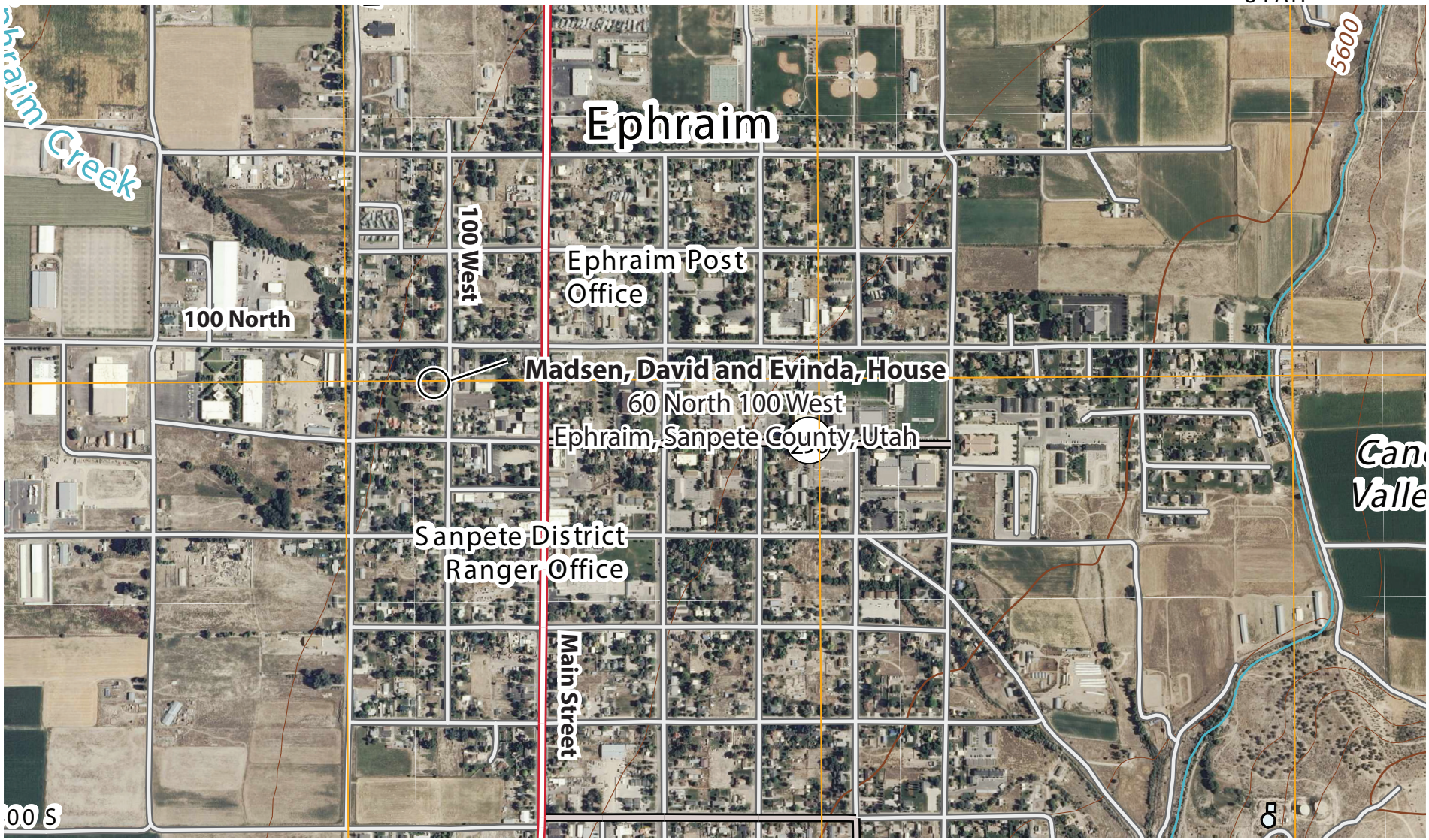
Photograph 19 of 19. Basement adobe brick detail. Camera facing west.

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.460 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

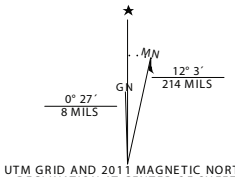
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

The National Map
US Topo

EPHRAIM QUADRANGLE
UTAH



Produced by the United States Geological Survey
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83)
World Geodetic System of 1984 (WGS84). Projection and
1 000-meter grid: Universal Transverse Mercator, Zone 12T
10 000-foot ticks: Utah Coordinate System of 1983
(central zone)
Imagery.....NAIP, August 2009
Roads.....©2006-2010 Tele Atlas
Roads within US Forest Service Lands.....FSTopo Data
with limited Forest Service updates, 2009
Names.....GNIS, 2009
Hydrography.....National Hydrography Dataset, 2009
Contours.....National Elevation Dataset, 2002



UTM GRID AND 2011 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

U.S. National Grid
100,000-m Square ID
VJ
Grid Zone Designation
12T

SCALE 1:12 000

1000 0 1000
FEET

CONTOUR INTERVAL 40 FEET
NORTH AMERICAN VERTICAL DATUM OF 1988

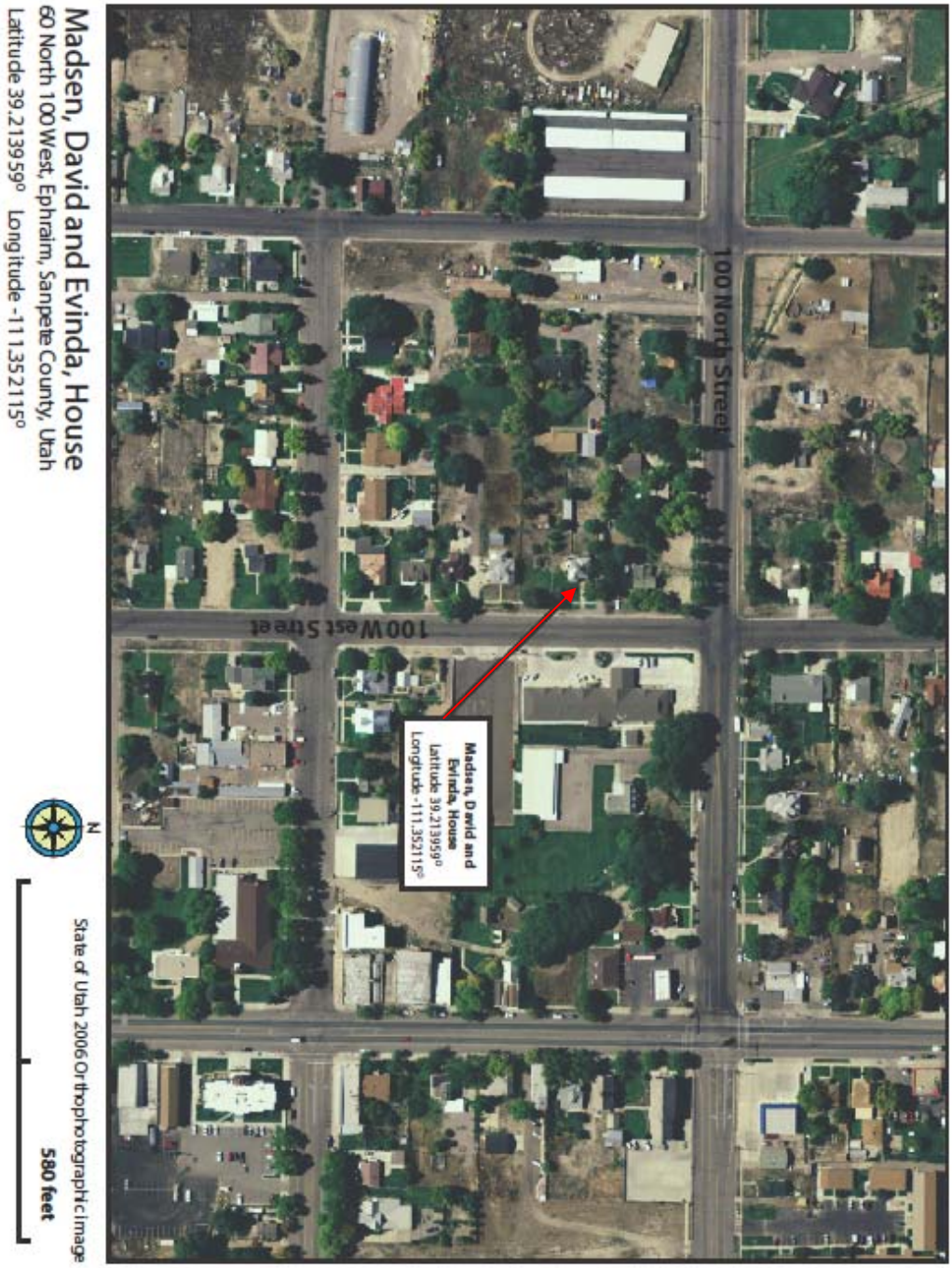
QUADRANGLE LOCATION

Wales	Chester	Spring City
Manti	Ephraim	Danish Knoll
Sterling	Black Mountain	Ferron Reservoir

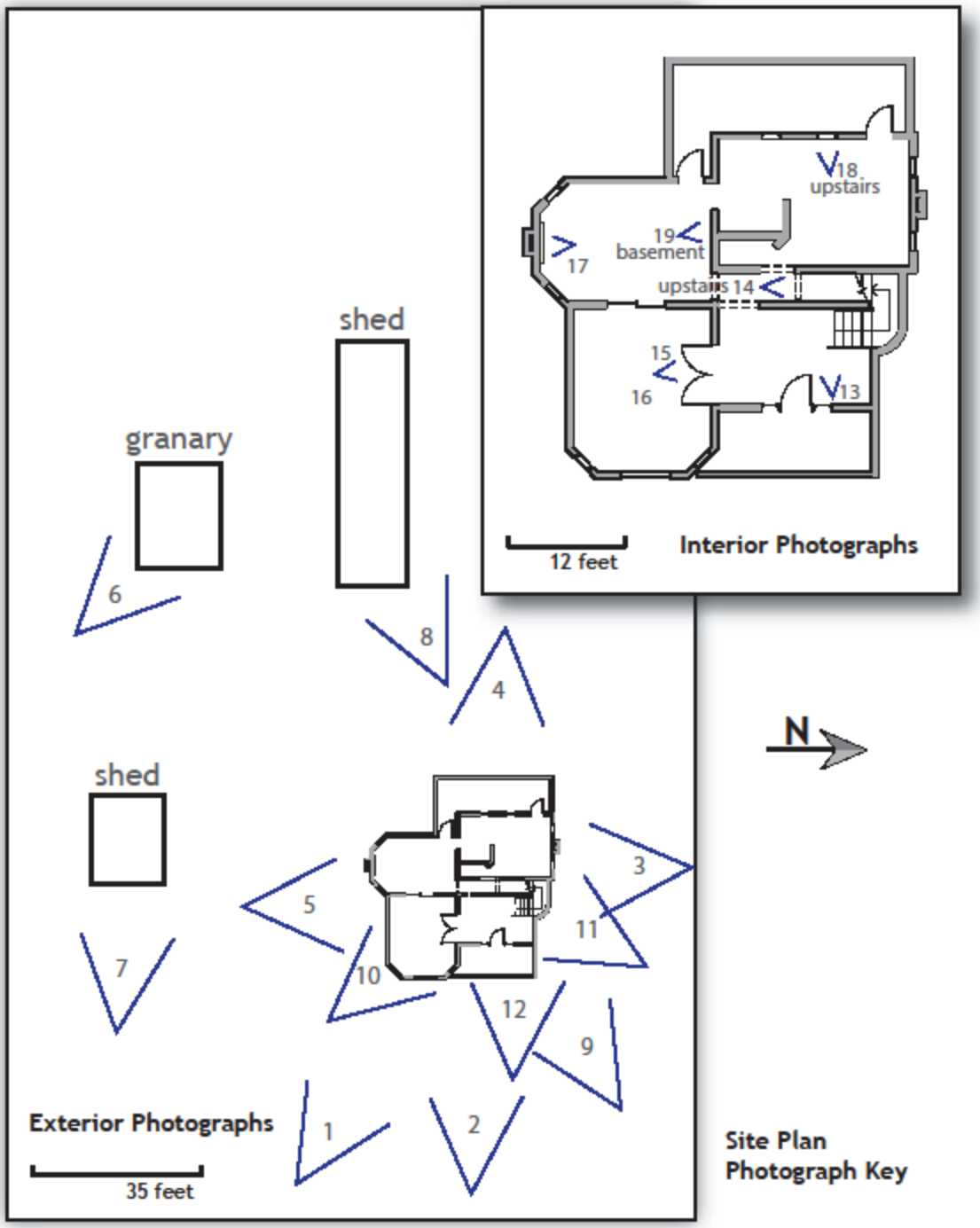
ADJOINING 7.5′ QUADRANGLES

EPHRAIM, UT

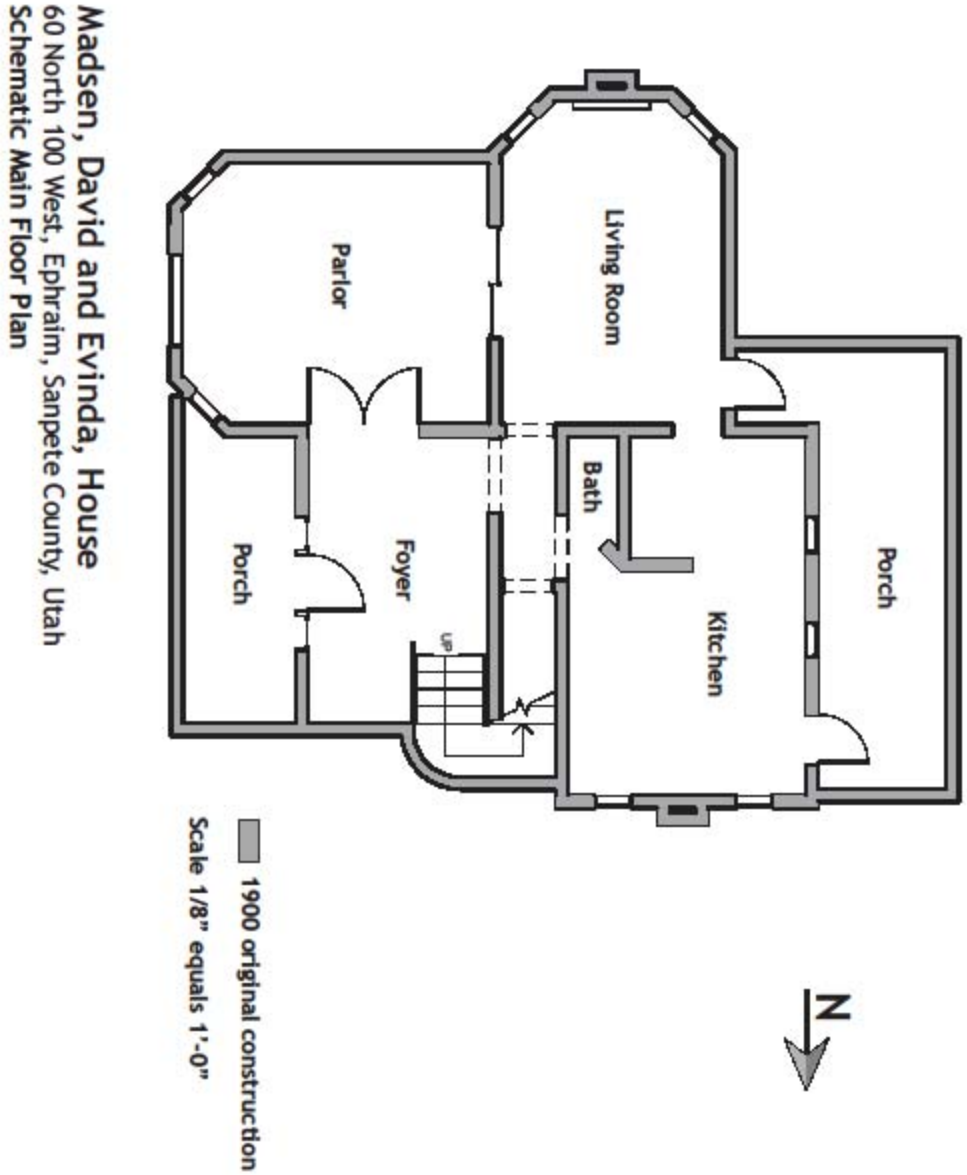
2011


100 North Street
100 West Street
Madsen, David and Evinda, House
Latitude 39.213959°
Longitude -111.352115°
N
580 feet
State of Utah 2006 Orthophotographic Image
Madsen, David and Evinda, House
60 North 100 West, Ephraim, Sanpete County, Utah
Latitude 39.213959° Longitude -111.352115°

Madsen, David and Evinda, House
60 North 100 West, Ephraim, Sanpete County, Utah
Latitude 39.213959° Longitude -111.352115°
N
State of Utah 2006 Orthophotographic Image
140 feet
100 West Street



Madsen, David and Evinda, House
60 North 100 West, Ephraim, Sanpete County, Utah



Madsen, David and Evinda, House
60 North 100 West, Ephraim, Sanpete County, Utah
Schematic Main Floor Plan

65 N

1900

65 N
THE RIVERAS

David and Evinda Madsen House Ephraim, Sanpete County, UT 1 of 19

David and Evinda Madsen House Ephraim, Sanpete County, UT 2 of 19