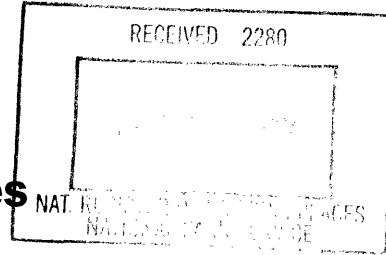


**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form**



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places 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 Bankhead, Heber K. and Rachel H., House

other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

**2. Location**

street & number 185 East 800 South N/A not for publication

city or town Wellsville N/A vicinity

state Utah code UT county Cache code 005 zip code 84339

**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant \_\_\_\_\_ nationally \_\_\_\_\_ statewide X locally. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

W. M. A. 2/11/97  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Utah Division of State History, Office of Historic Preservation  
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): \_\_\_\_\_

Edson A. Beall 3/21/97  
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Bankhead, Heber K. and Rachel H., House  
Name of Property

Wellsville, Cache County, Utah  
City, County, and State

### 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	
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	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**

N/A

### 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: Victorian Eclectic  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE  
walls BRICK  
\_\_\_\_\_  
roof ASPHALT  
other \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

### Narrative Description

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

X See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 7

Bankhead, Heber K. and Rachel H., House  
Name of Property

Wellsville, Cache County, Utah  
City, County, and State

### 8. Statement of Significance

#### Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" on one or more lines 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.

#### Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" on all that apply.)

Property is:

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

#### Narrative Statement of Significance

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

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 8

### 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 # \_\_\_\_\_

#### Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

SOCIAL HISTORY

#### Period of Significance

1897

#### Significant Dates

1897

#### Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

#### Cultural Affiliation

N/A

#### Architect/Builder

Unknown

Name of repository:  
\_\_\_\_\_

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 9

Bankhead, Heber K. and Rachel H., House  
Name of Property

Wellsville, Cache County, Utah  
City, County, and State

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of property less than one acre

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

A 1/2 4/2/2/5/6/0 4/6/0/8/1/0/0 B 1 11111 111111  
Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

C 1 11111 111111 D 1 11111 111111

**Verbal Boundary Description**

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Lots 1 and 8 of the S. 88 feet of lot 7, Block 29, Plat A, Wellsville City Survey, situated in the southeast quarter of Section 10, Township 10 N, Range 1 W, of the S.L. Base and Meridian.

Property Tax No.

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

**Boundary Justification**

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries are those that were historically and continue to be associated with the property.

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Julie Osborne, Architectural Historian; Kathryn Broughton, Owner  
organization Utah State Historic Preservation Office date November 1996  
Street & number 300 Rio Grande telephone (801) 533-3500  
city or town Salt Lake City state UT zip code 84101

**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/or 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**

name Mark & Kathryn Broughton  
street & number 185 East 800 South telephone (801) 563-9138  
city or town Wellsville state UT zip code 84339

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

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

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

# **National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet**

Section No. 7 Page 1

Bankhead, Heber K. and Rachel H., House, Wellsville, Cache County, UT

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## **Narrative Description**

The Heber and Rachel Bankhead house, built 1897, is located in a sparsely populated neighborhood on the southern edge of Wellsville, Utah. The corner lot on which it is located is landscaped with lawn, trees, and shrubs. Few buildings are located nearby and the house remains in a fairly rural setting with farmland nearby. There is currently a non-contributing, deteriorating garage on the corner of the lot.

This one-and-one-half-story, red brick, central-block-with-projecting-bays Victorian style house has a concrete covered stone foundation. A three-course brick water table projects from the wall surface just above the concrete covered foundation. This building has two main facades, each with very decoratively porches. The intricate scrollwork, brackets, and columns on the porches and gables serve to provide the lace-like appearance common in Queen Anne detailing. The porch detailing exhibits intricately carved spindles, brackets, pendants, scrollcut corners, and lathe-turned columns. The decorative fishscale shingle pattern in the gable ends, the delicately carved bargeboards with pendants in the gable peaks, dentiled window heads, and bracketed edges of the cornice returns on either side of the double hung windows in the gable ends, show a high level of detailing and craftsmanship.

The south facing facade contains one window and one door at the porch entrance. The south projecting gable has a fixed window with transom on the lower level, with a double hung window above. A large stone decorative lintel adorns the south projecting gable end window grouping. The window lintel in the east gable end has a very unusual stone lintel with a projecting keystone, and appears as a hoodmolding above the window grouping. The east facing facade contains one window and two doors at the porch entrance. The east projecting gable end has a large fixed window with transom flanked by double hung windows on the first level, with a pair of double hung windows on the second level. The east projecting gable end incorporates an arched brick lintel and also drapes around the window opening to form a hoodmolding. The window openings on the remainder of the first floor are smaller versions of the arched brick lintels. Stone sills are used throughout the house. The windows are double hung wood windows throughout most of the house. The main body of the house has a hipped roof and there is a wall dormer on the north end.

The interior of the house remains much as it was originally. Wood moldings around the doorways that incorporate transoms include corner blocks with bulls-eye motif, and plinth blocks. The original hardware and floor moldings also remain throughout the house.

The Bankhead house retains most of its original fabric and is currently undergoing an extensive restoration. The home contributes to the historic qualities of Wellsville.

\_\_ See continuation sheet

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 2

Bankhead, Heber K. and Rachel H., House, Wellsville, Cache County, UT

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## Narrative Statement of Significance

The Heber and Rachel Bankhead House built in 1897, is an excellent example of the Victorian Eclectic style with Queen Anne detailing and the central-block-with-projecting-bays house type. It is one of eight Victorian Eclectic style houses built by 1900 that remain in Wellsville.<sup>1</sup> Its architecture is descriptive of the kind of exposure from outside influences that began in Utah around the turn of the century. No longer was the area isolated from eastern ideas as the railroad, the introduction of pattern books, and the availability of manufactured goods impacted all parts of Utah. The Bankhead house also describes the high level of craftsmanship available on a local level during the late nineteenth century in this area. Detailed woodwork and stonework used as decorative features throughout the house are of high quality and design.

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## WELLSVILLE HISTORY:

Nestled at the base of the Wellsville Mountain lies Wellsville - Cache County's oldest permanent settlement. It occupies the southwest corner of Cache Valley. On September 15, 1856, a group of five families and two single men led by Peter Maughan<sup>2</sup> entered Cache Valley and made their encampment by a stream and called their settlement Maughan's Fort. These early settlers, although faced with the usual hardships of pioneer life, flourished due in part to an abundance of water coupled with a favorable location. There was soon a grist mill, saw mill, brickyard, dairies, co-op, tannery, granaries, ice house, slaughter house, and lush crops growing in the fertile soil. Settlers continued to come to Maughan's Fort after the evacuation caused by the threat of Johnston's Army. Those who stayed at the fort were mostly of English, Scottish, or Welch descent with a few Irish among them. Someone could be found skilled at almost any vocation needed.

Peter Maughan was selected by the legislature on January 8, 1857 as the first probate judge of Cache County. Judge Maughan organized Cache County and chose to fix the site of the county seat at Maughan's Fort (Wellsville) where all business was conducted until March 5, 1860, at which time the county seat was moved to Logan. At that time the census showed Wellsville with 574 people and Logan with 533.

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<sup>1</sup> Reconnaissance Level Survey, 1984. On file at Utah State Historic Preservation Office.

<sup>2</sup> Mary Ann Weston Maughan, Peter's wife, gave birth to a daughter eleven days after they arrived here.

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# **National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet**

Section No. 8 Page 3

Bankhead, Heber K. and Rachel H., House, Wellsville, Cache County, UT

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Apostles Orson Hyde and Ezra T. Benson visited the Fort on 13 November 1859 to appoint William H. Maughan as bishop of the Wellsville Ward, a position he held for over forty years. At this time they changed the town's name from Maughan's Fort to Wellsville in honor of Daniel H. Wells, second counselor to President Brigham Young.

It was not until January 19, 1866 that Wellsville was incorporated as a city with a full slate of municipal officers with William H. Maughan as mayor. In 1860 the Bankheads, southern converts to Mormonism, brought their slaves, who remained until 1896. Wellsville was the only community in the Valley where blacks lived and worked their land.

The business district is now (1996) smaller than it was several decades ago, but still supports commercial trade. The 1990 census showed Wellsville with 2,206 citizens and the city is experiencing continual growth. The chief industries now, as in earlier days, are associated with the soil. There are several fine dairy herds and beef production operation. Many residents are employed outside of the community.<sup>3</sup>

## **HISTORY OF BANKHEADS:**

Heber K. Bankhead was the son Nancy Crosby and John H. Bankhead, Mormon converts who, in 1848, brought with them to Wellsville from Tennessee eleven slaves. Heber was born July 16, 1849 in Cottonwood, Salt Lake County, Utah. He was eleven years old when his family moved to Wellsville in 1860. Heber and Rachel Baugh Haslam were married in 1874. Soon after they were married, they moved to Lewiston, Utah where they worked to earn money for purchasing their land in Wellsville where they began construction of their red brick home in 1897. After it was completed, they had a family reunion. The families of the slaves that had been brought to Wellsville in 1860 with Heber's parents and remained friends after their emancipation, also attended the reunion.

Rachel was born in Salt Lake City on November 19, 1852 in an adobe house south of City Creek in Salt Lake City, the daughter of James Hold and Mary Baugh Haslam. She moved to Wellsville with her family in 1860 and worked in her father's blacksmith shop and in the field. She began working with the Relief Society (women's organization in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints) at an early age and actively taught throughout her life. In addition to sewing, weaving, and cooking, Rachel sheared sheep and prepared the wool for batts to go into the quilts she made. She was also the family

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<sup>3</sup> LaRayne B. Christensen, Wilma J. Hall, and Ruth H. Maughn. Windows of Wellsville: 1856-1984. Providence, Utah: Keith W. Watkins and Sons, Inc., (1985).

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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 4

Bankhead, Heber K. and Rachel H., House, Wellsville, Cache County, UT

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doctor, making her own liniments and salves; she also set broken bones. Rachel died on August 4, 1942.<sup>4</sup>

Heber was a prominent farmer in the Cache Valley and for many years he was involved in the freighting business which often took him away from home. Various civic duties, such as helping to raise funds for the Wellsville Tabernacle, working on the city council and at the cemetery, were duties willingly undertaken by Heber in addition to his financial and irrigation business concerns. He died on March 2, 1929, apparently having been an invalid for the last 35 years of his life.<sup>5</sup>

Rachel and Heber's son, William, and daughter-in-law, Elizabeth Bailey Bankhead, purchased the house in December 1925. William Haslam Bankhead was born January 21, 1890 as the sixth of eight children in the family. He and Elizabeth were married on December 3, 1919 in the Logan LDS Temple and they were the parents of four children. William and Elizabeth moved into this house a short time after they were married to take care of Rachel. William was a farmer and for a few years, during the construction of the Hyrum Dam, was a security guard. He served in the US Army during World War I and died in 1942.

Elizabeth was born February 5, 1897 in Wellsville, daughter of Joseph Hawkins and Sarah Ann Bradshaw Bailey. Elizabeth was an excellent seamstress, making her own clothes and doing other custom sewing. She worked at the Bushnell General Hospital in Brigham City during World War II. She was widowed in 1942 after which she began working at a nursing home in Mendon. Elizabeth was also active in the LDS church, was a member of the Daughters of the Utah Pioneers, and a member of a civic club dedicated to public service. She lived in this house until her death in 1995.

## ARCHITECTURE:

Victorian forms were popular in Utah 1885-1910. The central-bay-with-projecting-bays house type was an important basic form of the Victorian house. Projecting bays were added to the principal rooms to achieve a desired external irregularity of design and made the rooms larger and brighter. This house form is characterized by a roughly square central section punctuated by bays to one or several sides. The main roof is hipped or pyramidal, while the bays are usually gabled. The smaller, less expensive houses, usually entered directly into the living room or parlor.<sup>6</sup>

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4 Ibid.

5 Salt Lake Tribune, August 5, 1942, p. 20.

6 Carter, p. 44.



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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Bankhead, Heber K. and Rachel H., House, Wellsville, Cache County, UT

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The style of the house also describes the early-twentieth century and the changes that were occurring in Utah. This central-block-with-projecting-bays house type with Victorian eclectic styling is important in describing the end of isolation of Utah in the late nineteenth century. Rural areas became less isolated from the stylistic developments occurring on both the national and local levels as building supplies became more readily available through the increase in accessibility due to the growing transportation industry during the late 1880s-90s. The pattern book styles and standardized building components were available and easily adapted for use with local materials. The former isolation of rural areas was no longer an obstacle to building well and the quality of design and workmanship were also affected during the Victorian era.<sup>7</sup> In the Cache Valley area, building supplies, such as lumber, lath, shingles, and mouldings were available by 1884 through the United Order Manufacturing & Building Company in Logan.<sup>8</sup> In 1900, other lumber and planing mills were doing business in the area, such as "Smith Bros (Wm M and Jas)," and the Anderson Company, who also dealt in doors, nails, and hardware.<sup>9</sup>

The Queen Anne style was popular in Utah during 1885-1905 and corresponded with the building boom of the late 1800s. The irregular plan, asymmetrical facade, use of a variety of building materials, textures, and colors, carved, lathe-turned, and scroll-cut woodwork, and the decorative shingle patterns on vertical surfaces, are distinguishing characteristics of this style seen in the Bankhead house.

\_\_\_\_ See continuation sheet

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<sup>7</sup> Carter, Thomas, and Peter Goss. Utah's Historic Architecture, 1847-1940, p. 110-111.

<sup>8</sup> Utah Gazetteer, 1884, p. 338.

<sup>9</sup> Utah Gazetteer, 1900, p.182.

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**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section No. 9 Page 6

Bankhead, Heber K. and Rachel H., House, Wellsville, Cache County, UT

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**Bibliography**

Carter, Thomas and Peter Goss. Utah's Historic Architecture, 1847-1940. Salt Lake City, UT: University of Utah Graduate School of Architecture and Utah State Historical Society, 1991.

LaRayne B. Christensen, Wilma J. Hall, and Ruth H. Maughn. Windows of Wellsville: 1856-1984. Providence, Utah: Keith W. Watkins and Sons, Inc., 1985.

Salt Lake Tribune, August 5, 1942, p.20.

Utah Gazetteer, 1884, 1900.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

# **National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet**

Section No. PHOTOS Page 7

Bankhead, Heber K. and Rachel H., House, Wellsville, Cache County, UT

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**Common Label Information:**

1. Bankhead, Heber K. and Rachel H., House
2. Wellsville, Cache County, Utah
3. Photographer: Julie Osborne
4. Date: October 1996
5. Negative on file at Utah SHPO.

**Photo No. 1:**

6. Southwest elevation of building. Camera facing northeast.

**Photo No. 2:**

6. Southeast elevation of building. Camera facing northwest.

**Photo No. 3:**

6. Southeast elevation of building. Camera facing northwest.

**Photo No. 4:**

6. Southwest corner of south facing porch. Camera facing northeast.