

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

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

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

For HCRS use only

received OCT 5 1982  
date entered

**1. Name**

historic Bradshaw, George, House and Joshua Salisbury/George Bradshaw Barn

and/or common

**2. Location**

street & number 73 South Center Street \_\_\_\_\_ not for publication

city, town Wellsville \_\_\_\_\_ vicinity of \_\_\_\_\_ congressional district \_\_\_\_\_

state Utah code 049 county Cache code 005

**3. Classification**

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

**4. Owner of Property**

name Preston and Valene Murray

street & number 242 East Main

city, town Wellsville \_\_\_\_\_ vicinity of \_\_\_\_\_ state Utah

**5. Location of Legal Description**

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Cache County Courthouse

street & number 179 North Main

city, town Logan \_\_\_\_\_ state Utah

**6. Representation in Existing Surveys**

title Utah Historic Sites Survey has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no

date Summer 1980 \_\_\_\_\_ federal  state \_\_\_\_\_ county \_\_\_\_\_ local

depository for survey records Utah State Historical Society

city, town Salt Lake City \_\_\_\_\_ state Utah

## 7. Description

### Condition

excellent  
 good  
 fair

deteriorated  
 ruins  
 unexposed

### Check one

unaltered  
 altered

### Check one

original site  
 moved date \_\_\_\_\_

### Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Facing the tabernacle block in Wellsville, this two-story brick house is a small, somewhat restrained example of the Second Empire style in Utah. Built in 1903, the house represents the lingering appeal of the Empire mode (most notably in the form of the mansard roof), coupled with a large dose of the decorative eclecticism which characterizes much of Utah Victorian domestic architecture.

The house has a basic rectangular shape and is an example of the side-hall plan found commonly in most Utah communities in the 1880-1910 period. The first-story, common-bond, brick walls stand on an evenly coursed ashlar foundation. The metamorphic stone (also used on the stone barn/carriage house which stands to the rear of the house) was quarried from the nearby Sardine Canyon. The brick on this ground level is a dark red, while a contrasting yellow brick is used for the water table, the segmental relieving arches over the openings, and a diamond-shaped window on one side opening into the interior hallway. The second floor is encased by the bellcast, shingled mansard roof. Dormer openings are located on all sides of the roof.

Decorative features on the house are of a minimal nature--the main stylistic thrust comes from the subtle curves of the mansard roof itself. The dormers have rounded, ogee pediments which contain patterned shingling. Molded, classical panels flank the double-sash windows on this upper level. The cornice is plain and painted white for contrasting effect. Stylized Tuscan columns support the hipped roof of the front porch. There is a double-paneled door on the wide front entrance. The wooden porch has been replaced by concrete (no date). A hipped, one-story addition stands to the rear of the home. This extension is of ship-lap frame construction and appears to be of the same period as the house itself although it has now been mostly covered with aluminum siding (no date). This alteration does not detract from the original appearance of the house.

Included in this nomination (and located on the same property) is a stone hay barn/carriage house which predated the 1903 brick house. The barn is a rectangle (26' x 22') and is 1 1/2 stories high with a steeply pitched gable roof. There are two large double-door openings at the ground level on the facade and a large, gable door placed symmetrically at the second level. The stone walls are irregularly coursed ashlar, with the facade receiving the largest and most carefully worked stones. Large quoins are evident at the corners. A frame lean-to extension remains the only significant alteration to the structure. The building is in average but stable condition.  
(no date)

## 8. Significance

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

**Specific dates** 1903; c. 1875 **Builder/Architect** Joshua Salisbury

### Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The George Bradshaw House in Wellsville is significant as a rare example of the Second Empire architectural style in Utah, and especially in rural Utah. Other such structures listed in the National Register of Historic Places are located primarily in urban areas, and include: Residences--William H. Culmer House, Salt Lake City (Victorian eclectic design with Second Empire trim); Devereaux Mansion, Salt Lake City; Brice W. Sainsbury house, Avenues Historic District, Salt Lake City; the George Fennemore House, Beaver (another rural example); and commercial/governmental buildings--Union Pacific Railroad Station, Salt Lake City; and the Beaver County Courthouse, Beaver, Utah. Built in 1903, at the height of architectural eclecticism in the rural communities of the state, the Bradshaw house attests to both the longevity here of interest in nineteenth century historic styles and the creative diversity of the Victorian design tradition. Characterized most prominently by the Mansard roof, the house also exhibits a decorative eclecticism which characterized much of Utah Victorian domestic architecture. The Bradshaw house nomination also includes the Joshua-Salisbury stone barn, built in about 1875 when Salisbury owned the property. The barn is fashioned according to the local vernacular out of quartzitic sand-variety stone which was cut from a nearby quarry. The stone walls are irregularly coursed ashlar, with the facade receiving the largest and most carefully worked stones. After purchasing the barn property in 1901, George Bradshaw used the stone building as a carriage house, country store, and residence for the family of his brother-in-law, Robert A. Leishman.

In 1864 Brigham Young, president of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, visited the Mormon settlement in Cache Valley and asked the pioneers, "why not quarry rock and build stone houses and make rock fences?"<sup>1</sup> Among the Mormons who followed his advice were the Wellsville stone masons, Joshua Salisbury and the Glenn brothers, Israel, Joe and John. These four men combined to build a number of vernacular stone buildings in their community during the next three decades.<sup>2</sup>

The exact date of the construction of their two-story barn and one-time carriage house now located at 73 South Center Street is uncertain. A comparison with the 1903 house constructed on the same lot puts the date before the turn of the century; the condition of the mortar and the absence of pointings on the Salisbury barn indicates this earlier construction. Although inconsistent from year-to-year, the early county tax records give a closer approximation. A five-hundred dollar jump on the property value of Salisbury's two city lots between 1872 and 1880 probably places the construction during that period.<sup>3</sup> The architectural style also points to this early period. Salisbury, the owner and principal builder, had learned the stone masonry trade as an apprentice in Northern Wales before emigrating to the

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

Interview with Elizabeth Bankhead, Wellsville, Utah, May 1980; Interview with Hampson Bradshaw, Tremonton, Utah, May 1980; Interview with Gladys Maughn, Wellsville, Utah, April, May 1980; Interview with Preston Murray, Wellsville, Utah, May 1980.

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property less than one

Quadrangle name Wellsville, Utah

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

### UMT References

A 

1	2	4	2	2	1	6	0	4	6	0	9	7	7	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

B 

Zone		Easting				Northing								

C 

Zone		Easting				Northing								

D 

Zone		Easting				Northing								

E 

Zone		Easting				Northing								

F 

Zone		Easting				Northing								

G 

Zone		Easting				Northing								

H 

Zone		Easting				Northing								

### Verbal boundary description and justification

Beginning at the NE corner of Lot 8, Block 16, Plat A, Wellsville City Survey and running thence W in the N line of said lot 14½ rods; thence S 5 rods; thence E in the S line of said lot 14½ rods; thence 5 rods to the place of beginning.

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

state N/A code county N/A code

state N/A code county N/A code

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Katherine G. Morrissey; John McCormick/Historian; Tom Carter/Architectural Historian

organization Utah State Historical Society

date November 1980

street & number 300 Rio Grande

telephone (801) 533-6017

city or town Salt Lake City

state Utah

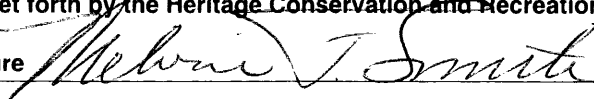
## 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national  state  local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

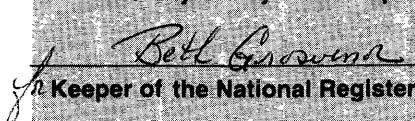


title Melvin T. Smith, State Historic Preservation Officer

date 9-22-82

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I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

  
Keeper of the National Register

date 11/19/82

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

EXP. 12/31/84

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United States in 1855. The Wellsville building shows a similarity with the stone buildings of his native land. It also shares features with the Willard (Utah National Register district) house of Shadrach Jones, another Northern Wales stone mason who had emigrated to Utah.<sup>4</sup>

The Salisbury barn, however, is a Cache Valley building. The materials were procured locally; the sandstone was quarried from Sardine Canyon while the timber came from Blacksmith Fork.<sup>5</sup> Its 20" x 26" dimensions are unusual for two-story northern Utah stone buildings. According to Austin Fife, the basic floor plan of a typical stone building ". . . was a rectangle approximately half as wide as it was long."<sup>6</sup>

Although Salisbury built a number of local stone buildings and worked on the Logan Temple for two and a half years, his principal occupation was as a farmer. Salisbury and George L. Farrell are given the credit for introducing dry farming to Cache Valley. These two men, working separately at different locations, developed successful methods of dry farming during the 1870s. Salisbury farmed on a forty-acre plot of land located between Wellsville and Mendon. Speaking before the Dry Farming Congress held in Salt Lake City in 1908, he recalled that he ". . . didn't get any credit or sympathy from any man; I was a fool and a fanatic." In 1875, however, he produced one thousand bushels of wheat from land described as "poor" by the tax assessor. Cache Valley later became the center of scientific dry farming under the direction of the Utah State Agricultural College.<sup>7</sup>

Salisbury was born in Thlanasa, Wales on June 3, 1827. After being baptized into The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in December 1852, he worked as a missionary in his native land. He emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1855 where his first wife, Martha Davis, died two years later. Salisbury, remarried in 1858 to Elizabeth Haskins, traveled to Utah by ox team arriving in Wellsville in 1860. A devout Latter-day Saint, he took a third wife, Latishia Hales, in 1876. He lived in Wellsville with his fourteen children for the remainder of his life where he died on May 5, 1913.<sup>8</sup>

Salisbury sold the property containing the barn to George H. Bradshaw in 1901. Two years later Bradshaw constructed a Second Empire house on the lot. The stone building was used as a barn, carriage house, residence and country store during the eighteen years of his ownership. Bradshaw's brother-in-law, Robert A. Leishman, ran the store for him. In 1902 one of Leishman's daughters was born in the rear of the store where he lived with his wife, Elizabeth Bradshaw, and his young family. According to Elizabeth Bankhead, ". . . it had a front, of course, on it . . . it had steps as you went up to the door and it was called a country store . . . we used to go in there to get candy and a pickle out of the barrel." A log building or shed, which served as a blacksmith shop, was also located on the lot while the store was in operation. Cap Haslam worked as the blacksmith. During the last few years of Bradshaw's ownership the building was used as a barn with a wooden one-story cattle shed attached to its south end wall.<sup>9</sup>

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Bradshaw was born in St. Louis, Missouri on January 21, 1857 and moved to Utah during the 1860s. As a young man living in Wellsville he worked as a freighter, running wagon teams to Montana with supplies for the mining camps and other settlements north of Cache Valley. He was a member of the first graduation class of Brigham Young College and married Sarah Walters in 1887. Like Salisbury, however, his principal occupation was as a farmer. He owned a 140 acre farm in Mt. Sterling, an area south of Wellsville, which he and his five sons worked. As an active member of the LDS church he served a mission to England between 1896 and 1898 and served on the Hyrum Stake High Council. In 1915 he and his wife moved to Tremonton, Utah where they both died of illness in 1938.<sup>10</sup>

In 1919 Bradshaw sold his portion of lot 8 containing the house and the stone building to Warren Oscar Christensen. Dr. Christensen lived in the home, which included his doctor's office, for thirty years and used the stone building as a garage. Christensen added the concrete ramp in front of the south door and replaced the wooden lintel of that door with concrete.<sup>11</sup>

Christensen was born in Fairview, Sanpete County, Utah on April 5, 1876 and married Anna Sudwall in 1900 at the LDS Manti Temple. They lived in Salt Lake City before moving to Wellsville in 1912. As the only doctor, Christensen was a prominent member of the community. He was elected mayor for three terms and served as a seventy in the Hyrum LDS Stake. He was involved with other members of the medical profession in Cache Valley, cooperating with Logan's Budge Clinic and serving on a emergency medical staff during a World War I epidemic at the Utah State Agricultural College. Christensen also owned a farm in Cache Valley and was active in the Wellsville-Mendon Conservation district. He died in Wellsville on June 19, 1948.<sup>12</sup>

The Joshua Salisbury barn retains most of its original construction. The minor concrete additions could easily be removed and/or replaced without damaging the architectural integrity of the building. Later wooden additions no longer exist. Its location in the center of Wellsville is part of a potential historic district.

Notes

<sup>1</sup>Joel E. Ricks, ed., The History of a Valley: Cache Valley, Utah-Idaho (Logan, Utah, 1956), 57.

<sup>2</sup>Interview with Preston Murray, Wellsville, Utah, May 1980.

<sup>3</sup>Cache County Assessment Rolls, 1869-1892, Utah Reel 174, Special Collections Merrill Library, Utah State University, Logan.

<sup>4</sup>Deseret Evening News (Salt Lake City), May 17, 1913, p. 9. See also Peter L. Goss, "The Architectural History of Utah," Utah Historical Quarterly, 43 (Summer, 1975), 213-14.

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<sup>5</sup>Preston Murray interview

<sup>6</sup>Austin E. Fife, "Stone Houses of Northern Utah," Utah Historical Quarterly (Summer, 1975), 8.

<sup>7</sup>Official Proceedings of the Second Session of the Trans-Missouri Dry Farming Congress, Salt Lake City, January 22, 23, 24, 25, 1908 (Salt Lake City, 1908), 116, 115-117. Journal (Logan), May 8, 1913, p. 1. John Edwin Lamborn, "A History of the Development of Dry-Farming in Utah and Southern Idaho" (master's thesis, Utah State University, 1978), 27-36, 47. Cache County Assessment Rolls.

<sup>8</sup>Deseret Evening News, May 7, 1913, p. 8; May 17, 1913, p. 9 Journal, May 8, 1913, p. 1. Logan Republican, May 8, 1913, p. 1.

<sup>9</sup>E-137, Cache County Assessor Records, Vault, Cache County Courthouse, Logan. Interview with Gladys Maughn, Wellsville, Utah May 1980. Interview with Elizabeth Bankhead, Wellsville, Utah, May 1980. Interview with Hampson Murray, Tremonton, Utah May 1980. Preston Murray interview. The years the country store was operated are uncertain. The existing Cache County business directories for 1904, 1905-06 and 1915 do not list the business. The store was probably operated sometime between 1901 and 1903, and/or 1907 and 1914.

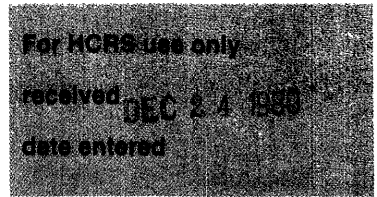
<sup>10</sup>Salt Lake Tribune, June 7, 1938, p. 18. Hampson Bradshaw interview.

<sup>11</sup>Christensen may have constructed a metal turntable inside the barn-garage to turn his car around. Preston Murray interview.

<sup>12</sup>Salt Lake Tribune, June 21, 1948, p. 7; June 22, 1948, p. 21. Deseret News, June 22, 1948, p. 4-B. Ira N. Haywood, Dr. David Clare Budge: A Pioneer of Western Medicine (Salt Lake City, 1941).

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Cache County Assessment Rolls, 1869-1892, Utah Reel 174, Special Collections, Merrill Library, Utah State University, Logan.

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Fife, Austin E., "Stone Houses of Northern Utah," Utah Historical Quarterly, (Summer 1975)

Goss, Peter L., "The Architectural History of Utah," Utah Historical Quarterly, 43 (Summer, 1975).

Haywood, Ira N., Dr. David Clare Budge: A Pioneer of Western Medicine (Salt Lake City, 1941).

Lamborn, John Edwin, "A History of the Development of Dry-Farming in Utah and Southern Idaho" (master's thesis, Utah State University, 1978).

Official Proceedings of the Second Session of the Trans-Missouri Dry Farming Congress, Salt Lake City, January 22, 23, 24, 25, 1908 (Salt Lake City, 1908).

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