

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. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

### 1. Name of Property

historic name Bradford, Rawsel & Jane, House  
other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

### 2. Location

street & number 570 E. 4800 South  not for  
publication  
city or town Murray City vicinity  
state Utah code UT county Salt Lake code 035 zip code 84107

### 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 at the following level(s) of significance:  
\_\_\_ national \_\_\_ statewide **X** local  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date  
Utah Division of State History / Historic Preservation Office  
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

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**4. National Park Service Certification**

I hereby certify that this property is:

\_\_\_ entered in the National Register  
 \_\_\_ determined eligible for the National Register  
 \_\_\_ determined not eligible for the National Register  
 \_\_\_ removed from the National Register  
 \_\_\_ other (explain:)

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Signature of the Keeper \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Action \_\_\_\_\_

**5. Classification**

<p><b>Ownership of Property</b>                  (Check as many boxes as apply.)</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private  <input type="checkbox"/> public - Local  <input type="checkbox"/> public - State  <input type="checkbox"/> public - Federal</p>	<p><b>Category of Property</b>                  (Check only <b>one</b> box.)</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)  <input type="checkbox"/> district  <input type="checkbox"/> site  <input type="checkbox"/> structure  <input type="checkbox"/> object</p>	<p><b>Number of Resources within Property</b>                  (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)</p> <table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">Contributing</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Noncontributing</th> <th></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td>Buildings</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>District</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Site</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>structure</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>object</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td><b>Total</b></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Contributing	Noncontributing		1	2	Buildings			District			Site			structure			object	1	2	<b>Total</b>
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		District																					
		Site																					
		structure																					
		object																					
1	2	<b>Total</b>																					

<p><b>Name of related multiple property listing</b>                  (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)</p> <p><u>Historic Resources of Murray City, Utah</u></p>	<p><b>Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register</b></p> <p><u>N/A</u></p>
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**6. Function or Use**

<p><b>Historic Functions</b>                  (Enter categories from instructions.)</p> <p><u>DOMESTIC: single dwelling</u></p>	<p><b>Current Functions</b>                  (Enter categories from instructions.)</p> <p><u>DOMESTIC: single dwelling</u></p>
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**7. Description**

<p><b>Architectural Classification</b>                  (Enter categories from instructions.)</p> <p><u>MID-19TH CENTURY: Classical</u></p> <p><u>OTHER: Double Cell</u></p> <p><u>LATE 19TH &amp; EARLY 20TH CENTURY</u></p> <p><u>MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsman</u></p>	<p><b>Materials</b>                  (Enter categories from instructions.)</p> <p>foundation: <u>STONE, CONCRETE</u></p> <p>walls: <u>ADOBE, STUCCO, BRICK, SIDING</u></p> <p>roof: <u>ASPHALT SHINGLE</u></p> <p>other: _____</p>
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**Narrative Description**

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

**Summary Paragraph**

The Rawsel and Jane Bradford House is a two-story stucco-covered adobe and brick house, primarily built in phases between 1866 and 1900. It is located at 570 E. 4800 South in Murray, Utah. The original adobe house was a one-story double cell dwelling built between 1866 and 1868. Around 1875, the second story was added, and in 1880, a rear addition of fired brick was added. In the early 1900s, the rear addition was expanded and the sun porch was built on the front. After a fire in 1987 that destroyed the southeast corner of the house, a major renovation included a rebuilt sunroom to the east and an extension of the second story over the rear addition. Despite these modifications, the front portion of the house has been preserved and the modifications have minimal impact on the overall integrity of the house. The style of the house is classical with a bungalow porch. The roof is covered in small brown asphalt shingles. The stucco is painted tan and the wood elements are painted dark brown. The current acreage of the property is 1.23 acres. The property includes two non-contributing buildings; a garage/workshop built in 1996 and a pre-fab greenhouse (circa 1995). At the rear of the property is a golf course. The neighborhood along 4800 South is a mix of historic and newer homes. The Rawsel and Jane Bradford House is a contributing historic resource in Murray City.

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**Narrative Description**

**Exterior**

The original footprint of the Bradford House was a 33 by 18 foot hall-parlor built of adobe brick between 1866 and 1868.<sup>1</sup> The floor plan was divided into two equally sized rooms with the door slightly east of center. The walls are triple wythe adobe brick. The flanking windows were enlarged in the early 1900s. Sometime around 1875, a second story was built above the original house. The second story was built of double-wythe brick and bark-covered timbers. The upper windows were likely the same size as the current window openings, but the balcony door was enlarged in the later remodeling. There are chimneys on the east and west gable end elevations, with a window on each level south of the chimneys. The foundation is stone and with a crawl space underneath. About 1880, a one-story brick ell was built in the center of the rear elevation extending 21 feet to the south.

Between 1900 and the 1910s, the house was substantially remodeled into the current configuration and Craftsman style [Figure 1]. A stucco-covered bungalow-style porch was added to the façade. The porch features square battered piers that taper outward at the bottom where they connect to a half-height wall. The roof of the porch is slightly hipped with wide eaves. It is open in the center with an inset balcony deck. A square-post balustrade around the deck as seen in the circa 1915 photograph was removed by the time of a 1936 tax assessor's photograph [Figure 2]. The main roof was rebuilt with slightly bell-cast eaves with exposed decorative-notch rafters. The early 1900s remodeling included a brick kitchen addition west of the ell and a frame sleeping porch east of the ell. The interior staircase was widened and reoriented to the south with access from the ell. There was also a one-story bathroom wing wrapped by an L-shaped porch that extended the house another 22 feet to the south. The rear additions on the west have a full basement lined with brick with access from the rear porch. The diamond-pane upper sashes with single-pane lower sashes and the wide front-door with sidelights were also a part of the early 1900s update of the house.

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<sup>1</sup> The tax records give an estimated date of 1855; however, the property was not homesteaded until the early 1860s so the date provided by the family of 1866 to 1868 is probably more accurate.

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The Bradford House was not altered appreciatively until 1973 when a new owner began a rehabilitation that lasted more than a decade. The only significant exterior modification during this period was the glazing of the front porch. In 1989, a fire started on the east side of the house that destroyed the sleeping porch. The interior suffered from smoke and water damage, including some vandalism after a period of vacancy. In 1990, the current owner began a major restoration and rehabilitation of the damaged residence. Most of the exterior was cleaned and restored. The major modifications of the recent rehabilitation include the rebuilding of the rear east porch into a sunroom with a slightly wider footprint and the raising of the rear attic for use as a master bedroom above the 1880 ell. There is a deck in the rear crook of the house between the sunroom and the rear enclosed porch.

**Interior**

On the interior, the Bradford House has 1,741 square feet of main floor space, 930 square feet of second-story space, and 450 square feet of basement space. The fully enclosed front porch has a tile floor and original bead-board ceiling. The living room (east) and dining room (west) in the original portion of the house were rehabilitated in the early 1990s. The mantel in the dining room was installed in 1990. The brick mantel in the living room survived the fire. A door from the living room leads into the 1880 ell where the staircase is located. These three rooms feature a mix of finishes from original woodwork to the early 1990s restoration. The sunroom on the east side was built in 1990 where the sleeping porch was located. The kitchen cabinetry and finishes date from the 1970s renovation. The back bedroom, bathroom, and enclosed porch mostly reflect the early 1990s work. The radiators throughout the house are from the early 1900s. The basement has not been altered. On the upper floor, a landing separated the two front rooms, one of which has been converted to a bathroom. The long master bedroom has a balcony at the south end.

**Setting & Outbuildings**

The current 1.23 acre site is only a fraction of the original 120-acre homestead. The 9-hole Mick Riley Golf Course behind the house was originally part of the Bradford property. The house is set back from 4800 South and is surrounded by lawn and mature trees. The façade (north elevation) faces 4800 South, which angles to the southeast along the north property line where there is a stucco-covered wall. The non-contributing (circa 1995) pre-fabricated greenhouse is just south of the house. A gravel driveway is west of the house. The 1996 garage is southwest of the house. The non-contributing garage-workshop is built in the Neo Arts & Crafts style with large purlins and wide eaves. The building is covered in stucco and features large windows. The rear of the property has a garden plot and a small pasture. The Bradford House is the oldest house in the surrounding neighborhood, which includes a mix of housing stock ranging from Victorian cottages to new Ranch-style houses. There are a few condominium complexes at the east end of 4800 South.

Despite a number of modifications, the Bradford House maintains excellent historic integrity in the qualities of location and design for a settlement-era house. In terms of workmanship and materials, the house is a record of standard early architectural styles in Utah, reflecting its mid-nineteenth-century vernacular-classical original construction up to the early twentieth-century Craftsman-influenced update. Although the setting of the house has been somewhat compromised by newer development in the vicinity, the Bradford House setback on its large lot is distinctly historic in terms of association. Because almost fifty acres of the former homestead is now a golf course, the setting of the Bradford House there is a feeling of the original open farmland. The Rawsel and Jane Bradford House is a contributing resource in its east Murray neighborhood.

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**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

**Period of Significance**

1866-c.1915

**Significant Dates**

1866, 1875, 1880, c.1900-1915

**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 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.

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

Rawsel Bradford, Builder

**Period of Significance (justification)**

The period of significance includes the original construction date of the house and the subsequent alterations that occurred into the early 20<sup>th</sup> century by members of the Bradford family who lived during the settlement era of Murray City.

**Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)** N/A

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**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph**

(Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Rawsel and Jane Bradford House, built in phases between 1866 and c.1900-1915, is locally significant under Criterion C in the area of Architecture. The Bradford House is significant as one of only five known extant homes built in the early settlement period of Murray's history before the coming of the railroad. The Bradford Home is a two-story adobe and brick house that was typical of the settlement period. It is the only adobe example that retains integrity of design and workmanship. Part of the original homestead is now a golf course and the open space contributes to the historic setting of the Bradford home. The period of significance spans from the beginning of construction in 1866, to c.1900-1915, when the last alterations during the historical era were completed. Rawsel Bradford was a teamster and a farmer. He and his wife, Jane Gardner Bradford, maintained a 120-acre homestead for many years. Their son, Archibald Bradford and his wife, Rachel Crozier Bradford, inherited a small portion of the acreage and updated the home with a bungalow porch and other modern conveniences. The current owner is a member of the Bradford family. The property is eligible under the Multiple Property Submission, *Historic Resources of Murray City, Utah, 1850-1967*. The associated historic contexts are "Early Residential and Agricultural Buildings of Murray, 1850-1910" and the "Americanization of Murray's Residential Architecture, 1902-1965." In spite of a more-recent alteration to the rear addition, the Rawsel and Jane Bradford House has good historic integrity and contributes to the historic character of its Murray neighborhood.

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

**Criterion C Significance**

The Rawsel and Jane Bradford House is significant because the property is a unique reminder of the early settlement era of Murray City. Architectural surveys of the city have identified only five extant residences constructed before the coming of the railroad to Murray in 1870. At the south end of Murray is a log cabin moved from the Butler area of the Salt Lake Valley to Murray around 1872. The cabin is hidden behind a later suburban ranch house. Only a portion of an adobe house built in 1856 survives at the rear of a brick house built in 1882 two blocks east on 4800 South. Another adobe house has a large addition and sits on a *cul de sac* in a newer subdivision. The last example has been expanded and sheathed with modern materials and is currently not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. There may be more early dwellings hidden within altered residences, but they have not been identified.

The Bradford house is the only adobe example in Murray that retains integrity of design and workmanship. The original floor plan is a double cell with two rooms of equal size with an off-center entrance, which was less common than examples with symmetrical façades.<sup>2</sup> The house received an updated Arts and Crafts-influenced appearance in the early twentieth century; however, the renovation primarily involved architectural details—the most obvious being the bungalow-style front porch. Although the bungalow porch obscures the lower portion of the original façade, the characteristic heavy walls and stucco-covered exterior retains the feel of an adobe homestead-era farmhouse. The Bradford House is also unique in that the house retains the important relationship to historic 4800 South and has an ample amount of surrounding open land to convey a sense of the original setting.

Within the group of rare early dwellings in Murray, the Bradford House is an exceptionally well-preserved example of an early homestead farmhouse in Murray. Because more than a third of the homestead acreage became a golf course, the property has sufficient adjacent open space to suggest the setting of the original settlement-period homestead. Rawsel and Jane Bradford represent the hundreds of children who were among

<sup>2</sup>Thomas Carter and Peter Goss, *Utah's Historic Architecture: A Guide, 1847-1940*, (Salt Lake City, Utah: University of Utah Press, 1988): 18.

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the earliest settlers of the Salt Lake Valley. With no available farmland near Salt Lake City, most young married couples took advantage of the Homestead Act of 1862 to claim land for their families. The Bradfords represents these young settlement-era families in the northeast quadrant of historic Murray.

The property meets the registration requirements under the Multiple Property Submission, *Historic Resources of Murray City, Utah, 1850–1910*. The associated historic context is “Early Residential and Agricultural Buildings of Murray, 1850-1910.” With the passing of the property to their son, Archibald, and his wife Rachel Bradford, the property also represents the transition of Murray out of the settlement period. Although Archibald Bradford inherited a large barn and numerous outbuildings on the property, he lived his entire life on the old farm, but “never farmed a day in his life” because of his numerous business pursuits.<sup>3</sup> The house is also eligible under the historic context the “Americanization of Murray’s Residential Architecture, 1902-1965” for modifications made by Archibald Bradford in the early 1900s. Although reduced in size, the Bradford homestead lasted longer than most because it was kept in the family through most of the twentieth century.

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**Developmental history/additional historic context information** (if appropriate)

**History of the Rawsel and Jane Bradford**

Rawsel Bradford was born in Cotton, Indiana, on July 13, 1833.<sup>4</sup> At the age of thirteen, Rawsel, with his mother and four siblings, joined the Hunter-Horne Company, in a wagon train bound for Utah in June of 1847. In the same company was another thirteen year-old, Jane Gardner, with her parents and siblings. Jane Gardner was born on August 21, 1833, in Ontario, Canada. The Hunter-Horne Company reached the Salt Lake Valley on September 29, 1847. The Gardner family settled on the east bench and built a mill on what would be known as Mill Creek. Rawsel’s widowed mother married one of Jane’s uncles, and the two families were very close. On March 3, 1852, Rawsel Bradford and Jane Gardner were married in Mill Creek. Rawsel worked as a teamster hauling lumber from the canyons for the Gardner family mills. Jane cooked for the men in the lumber camp. Seven of their ten children were born in the Mill Creek area.

For most young families in the Salt Lake Valley during the settlement period, large farm holdings could only be obtained outside of the Big Field Survey. Sometime between 1858 and 1860, Rawsel and Jane purchased a farm location on the east side of 4800 South in South Cottonwood (later Murray). The Bradfords filed a homestead application of 120 acres. The L-shaped property was crossed by the 4800 South at the northeast corner and Vine Street and the southwest corner. The original homestead extended to Big Cottonwood Creek on the north. Although the path of the Little Cottonwood Creek just missed the southern end property, there were several springs in the bottom land between the two roads. At the time of the birth of their seventh child, Archibald in 1866, the family was living in “a sod house of some sort down by the spring” while they were in the process of building a new home just south of 4800 South.<sup>5</sup> Rawsel Bradford made the adobe brick on the property. The one-story house was completed in 1868. Three more children were born in South Cottonwood and a second floor was added around 1875. On March 5, 1875, Rawsel Bradford received the patent deed for his 120-acre homestead, although the deed was not recorded until 1882.<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> Bradford, *Our Road*: 192. The assertion is an exaggeration since the second generation of Bradfords had gardens and pastures, but Archibald never had to engage in the intensive subsistence farming of his parents’ generation.

<sup>4</sup> Rawsell Bradford’s given name appears in historic records with the variant spellings, Roswell, Ramsel, and Rausel.

<sup>5</sup> Ethel Ohlin Bradford, Letter in Daughters of Utah Pioneers Historical Department files (no date).

<sup>6</sup> Family tradition suggests that a second wife lived in the sod house or in a second smaller house on Vine Street; however, there is no record of a polygamous union and no known offspring. Ethel Ohlin Bradford, “Our Road” (Murray, Utah: Bradford Designs, 2009): 158-159.

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Rawsel Bradford was a farmer and a teamster. Jane Bradford sewed and knitted clothing for her family and was “quite famous for her apple butter and apple pies.”<sup>7</sup> The Bradford home was a gathering place for the neighborhood. One daughter wrote, “Often a bunch would come and take up the carpet and have a dance. We had an organ, a violin, and an accordion so there was plenty of music.”<sup>8</sup> Rawsel Bradford died suddenly on October 15, 1897. On the 1900 census, Jane Bradford is living with one son, John, and the children of her recently deceased daughter. Jane Gardner Bradford remained in Murray until 1906 when she moved to Salt Lake City where she died on February 23, 1907. The Bradfords are buried in the Murray Cemetery.

After Rawsell Bradford’s death, the original homestead was among the heirs, with a portion sold to the Progress Company, who owned the first private utility companies in Murray. After John Bradford’s death in July 1903, the house became the property of his younger brother, Archibald. Archibald “Abe” Bradford was a veteran of the Spanish American War. He married Rachel Crozier on August 11, 1903.<sup>9</sup> Rachel Eliza Crozier was born in Salt Lake City in 1882. Abe and Rachel Bradford renovated the family home in Murray for their three sons and one daughter. Abe Bradford was general manager of the Murray State Bank. He was also associated with the Murray Auto Company and the Wasatch Motor Company. For 35 years, the national office of the ASARCO smelter engaged him to prepare a separate assayer’s report of each week’s ore sampling to double check against the official report. This duty earned him the nickname of “moocher” around the smelter. Each Sunday, Rachel Bradford would type the report for her husband in their home. In the 1930s, several of his neighbors urged him to run for mayor, but the idea was dropped when Abe confessed that he wasn’t a Mormon and that Rachel was a staunch Episcopalian and supported the Community Church on 4800 South near State Street. During the depression, the lower pasture of the former homestead was sold to Salt Lake County for water development. The property was subdivided again as the Bradford children were married. Archibald Bradford died on February 17, 1947. Rachel Eliza Crozier died on December 28, 1969.

The house passed to their son, Fenton Crozier Bradford, who died in 1970. Ethel Ohlin Bradford, the widow of another son, Archibald William Bradford, lived on the adjacent parcel and administered the estate. It was sold to Robert W. and Marilyn W. Frazier in 1973. The Fraziers spent over a decade restoring the home, but a fire in 1985 caused extensive damage. They sold the property to the Clark Development Company in 1987. The house sat vacant until 1989, when Homer “Buzz” Bradford Jr., the son of Abe and Rachel’s eldest son, got word the ancestral home was about to be demolished. After taking a last look, Buzz Bradford decided to buy the property and move from Texas to restore the home. Buzz, and his wife, Sue, rehabilitated the home between 1989 and 1993. Buzz Bradford passed away in 1998 and Sue Bradford is the current owner.

**Murray Historical Context**

The early settlement of the area known as Murray began soon after members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS or Mormon Church) began arriving in the Salt Lake Valley in 1847. In the autumn of 1848, the church leadership began distributing five- and ten-acre lots of farmland by lottery. The agricultural area was called the Big Field Survey and extended south from the City of the Great Salt Lake to 4500 South. South of 4500 South, the pioneer farmsteads were clustered along the Big and Little Cottonwood Creeks and were loosely known as South Cottonwood. The Territorial Road (later renamed State Street) ran north to south through the community, while an adobe meetinghouse was built on Vine Street, which joined State Street to the valley’s southeast canyons. During the early settlement period, 4800 South began as a footpath used by Native Utes who camped along the creek beds. The road was a wagon path that connected South Cottonwood to the

<sup>7</sup> Ann Bradford Fox, “History of Jane Gardner Bradford,” DUP Historic Department files (TMs, no date): 8.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid.

<sup>9</sup> Archibald Bradford’s first marriage was to Antonia Frazier in 1891. There were no children, and they divorced before he entered the war.



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settlement of Taylorsville to the west. To the east, the road connected the area to the settlements of Holladay and Mill Creek.<sup>10</sup>

South Cottonwood did not last long as an isolated rural community. In the 1860s valuable minerals were discovered in the canyons. With its abundant water and central location it developed quickly into an industrial center, and the industry of choice was smelting. Between 1869 and 1872, five separate smelting operations were established near the creeks between State Street and the rail corridor. Hundreds of workers, mostly single men from Scandinavia and Eastern Europe, came to Murray. As the smelters expanded the community's economic base, many of Murray's early subsistence farmers became merchants to serve the city's increasing population of smelter workers. In 1883, Harry Haynes, the community's postmaster, submitted the name Murray (after the territorial governor, Eli Murray) for the town's official postal designation. The name Murray became official during the incorporation of the city in 1903. At the time of incorporation the boundaries of the city extended from approximately 4500 South to 5600 South, and 900 East to 900 West, with a thriving commercial district located at State and Vine Streets.

During the first half of the twentieth-century, Murray City was an industrial town with its own power plant, water system, and school district. Even before the closing of the American Smelting and Refining Company (ASARCO) in 1950, the last remaining smelter, Murray City with its stable infrastructure and centralized location was experiencing a post-war suburban building boom. The population jumped from 5,740 in 1940 to 21,206 in 1970. Between 1946 and 1967, sixty-seven subdivisions of mostly single-family homes were platted within the boundaries of Murray City. During the 1970s, a number of large-scale condominium projects were built on Murray's east side. Today with limited parcels available for development, new homes continue to be built in small tracts. During the city's transformation into a bedroom community for the greater Salt Lake metropolitan area, the leaders and citizens of Murray have remained independent and consistently rejected all attempts to merge government services with neighboring communities. Remnants of Murray City's historic roots, such as the Rawsel and Jane Bradford House, remain a part of the landscape of the city.

### Summary

The Rawsel and Jane Bradford House is locally significant under Criterion A in the area of Exploration & Settlement and Criterion C in the area of Architecture. The Bradford House is significant as one of only five known homes built in the early settlement period of Murray. The Bradfords represents the early homesteading families in the northeast quadrant of historic Murray. The property meets the registration requirements under the Multiple Property Listing, *Historic Resources of Murray City, Utah, 1850-1910*. The associated historic context is "Early Residential and Agricultural Buildings of Murray, 1850-1910." With the passing of the property to their son, Archibald, and his wife Rachel Bradford, the property also represents the transition of Murray out of the settlement period. Although Archibald Bradford inherited a large barn and numerous outbuildings on the property, he lived his entire life on the old farm, but "never farmed a day in his life" because of his numerous business pursuits.<sup>11</sup> The house is also eligible under the historic context the "Americanization of Murray's Residential Architecture, 1902-1965" for modifications made by Archibald Bradford in the early 1900s.

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<sup>10</sup> The road was known locally as either the Murray-Taylorsville Road or the Murray-Holladay Road. It was 17th Street according to early street numbering that began in Salt Lake City. After the valley was resurveyed in 1917, the street became 4800 South.

<sup>11</sup> Bradford, *Our Road*: 192. The assertion is an exaggeration since the second generation of Bradfords had gardens and pastures, but Archibald never had to engage in the intensive subsistence farming of his parents' generation.

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**9. Major Bibliographical References**

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

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**Bradford, Rawsel & Jane, House**  
Name of Property

**Salt Lake County, Utah**  
County and State

**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:**

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** 1.23 acres  
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

**Latitude/Longitude References**

(Place additional references on a continuation sheet.)  
Latitude 40.665447° Longitude -111.875067°

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

BEG W 716.76 FT & N 1406.76 FT FR E 1/4 COR SEC 7, T 2S, R 1E, SLM; W 144.31 FT; N 0°01' E 426.772 FT; S 78°57'30" E 139.443 FT; S 71.01 FT; S 07°36' W 22.68 FT; S 05°26' E 31.679 FT; S 274.973 FT TO BEG. LESS STREET 1.23 AC M OR L. (Property Tax Number 22-07-213-008)

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries are those currently associated with the property and represent a portion of the original 120-acre homestead.

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title	Korral Broschinsky, Preservation Documentation Resource		
organization	prepared for the Murray CLG	date	September 8, 2014
city or town	Taylorville	telephone	801-913-5645
e-mail	kbro@kbropreservation.com	state	Utah
		zip code	84123

**Bradford, Rawsel & Jane, House**  
Name of Property

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**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- Photographs**
- Maps**
- Figures**
- Drawing of Main Floor Plan**

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**Photographs:**

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: **Bradford, Rawsel & Jane, House**  
City or Vicinity: 570 E. 4800 South, Murray City  
County: Salt Lake State: Utah  
Photographer: Korral Broschinsky  
Date Photographed: May 2014



**Photograph 1 of 9**  
View of site and north elevation of Bradford House. Camera facing south.

**Bradford, Rawsel & Jane, House**  
Name of Property

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**Photograph 2 of 9**  
North elevation of Bradford House. Camera facing south.



**Photograph 3 of 9**  
North and west elevations of Bradford House. Camera facing southeast.

**Bradford, Rawsel & Jane, House**

Name of Property

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**Photograph 4 of 9**

West and south elevations of Bradford House. Camera facing northeast.



**Photograph 5 of 9**

East and south elevations of Bradford House. Camera facing northwest.

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**Photograph 6 of 9**  
North elevation of garage. Camera facing south.



**Photograph 7 of 9**  
North and west elevations of greenhouse. Camera facing southeast.

**Bradford, Rawsel & Jane, House**

Name of Property

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**Photograph 8 of 9**

Interior of Bradford House, main floor, living room. Camera facing northwest.



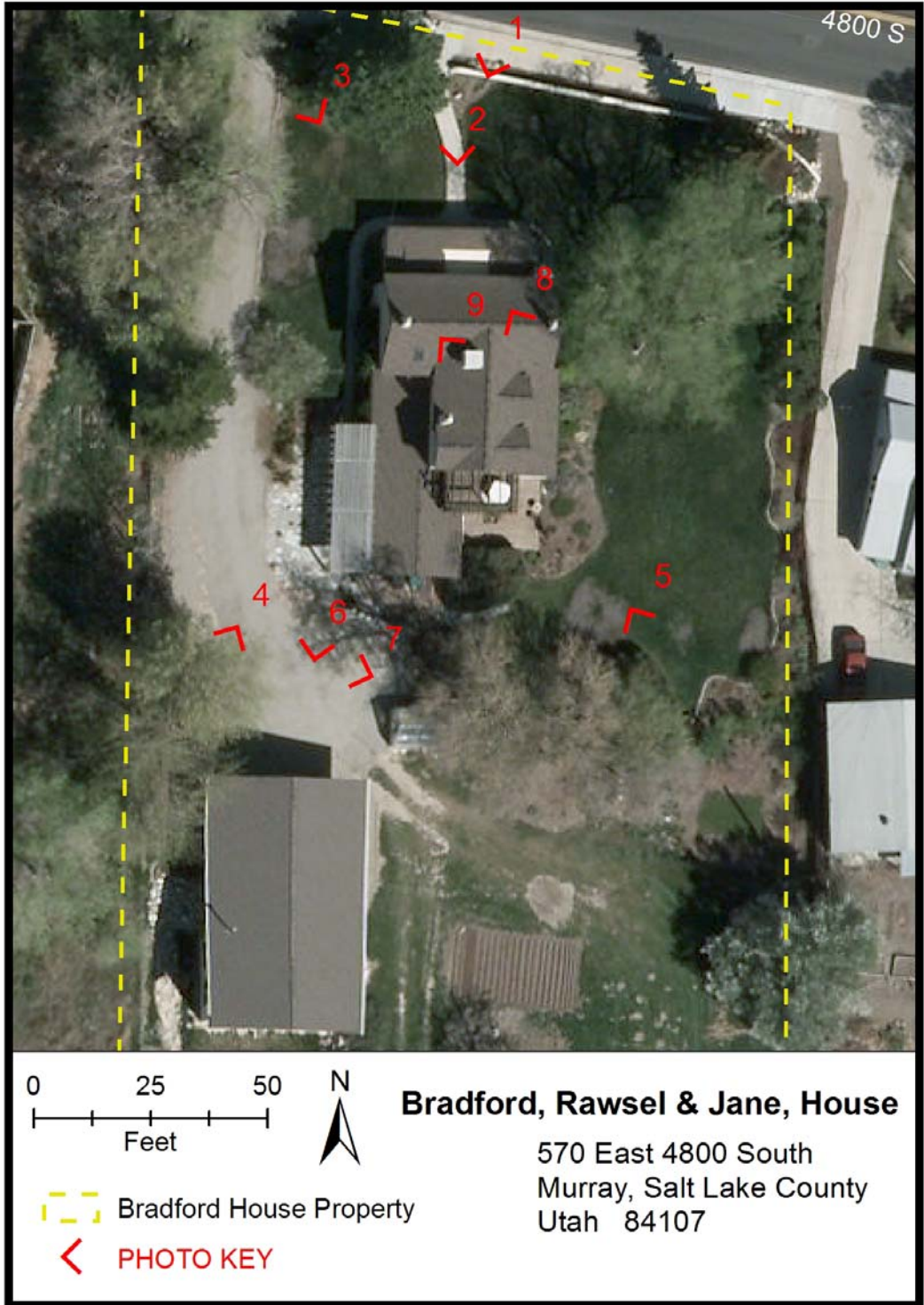
**Photograph 9 of 9**

Interior of Bradford House, main floor, dining room. Camera facing northwest.



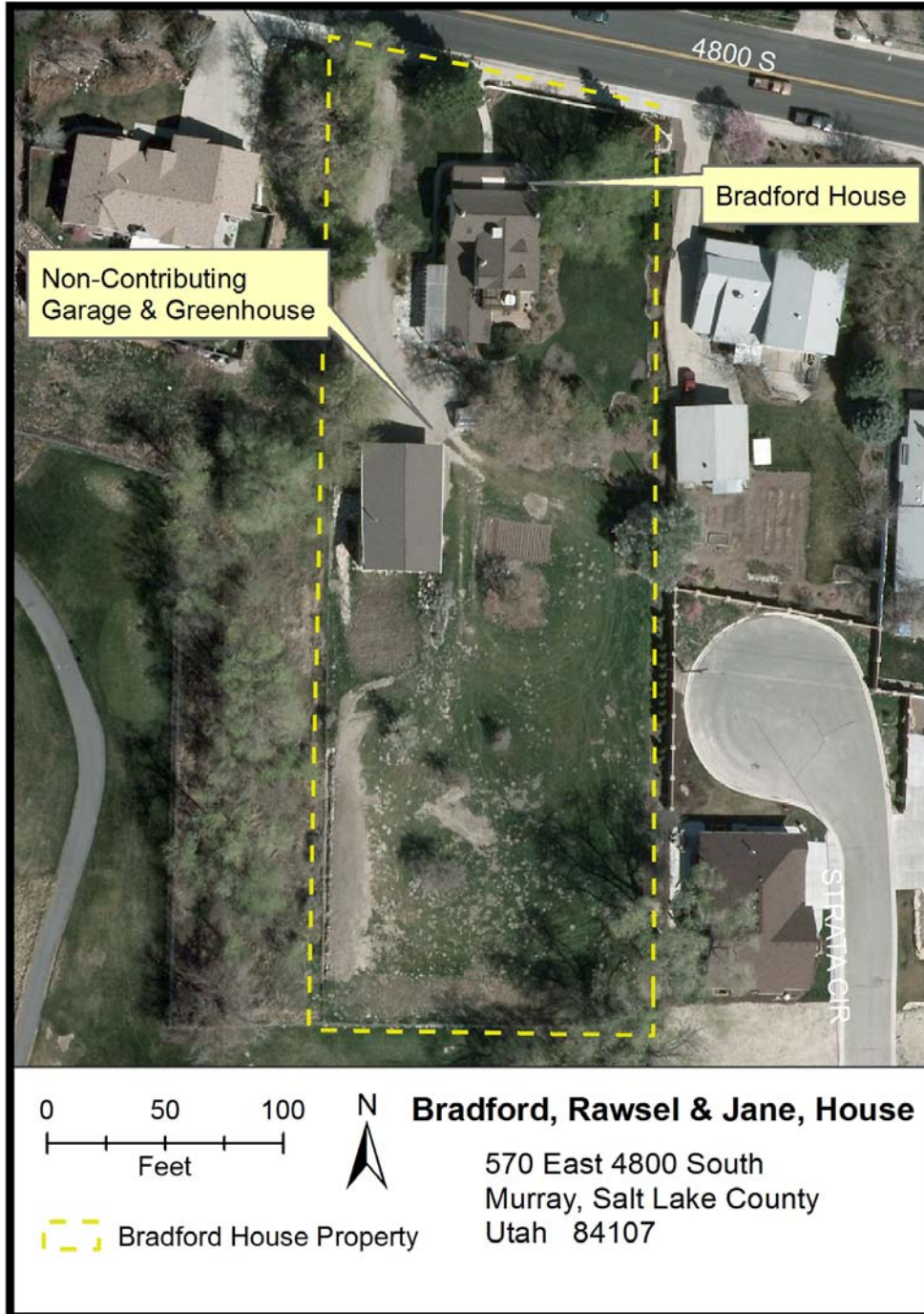
**Bradford, Rawsel & Jane, House**  
Name of Property

**Salt Lake County, Utah**  
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**Bradford, Rawsel & Jane, House**  
Name of Property

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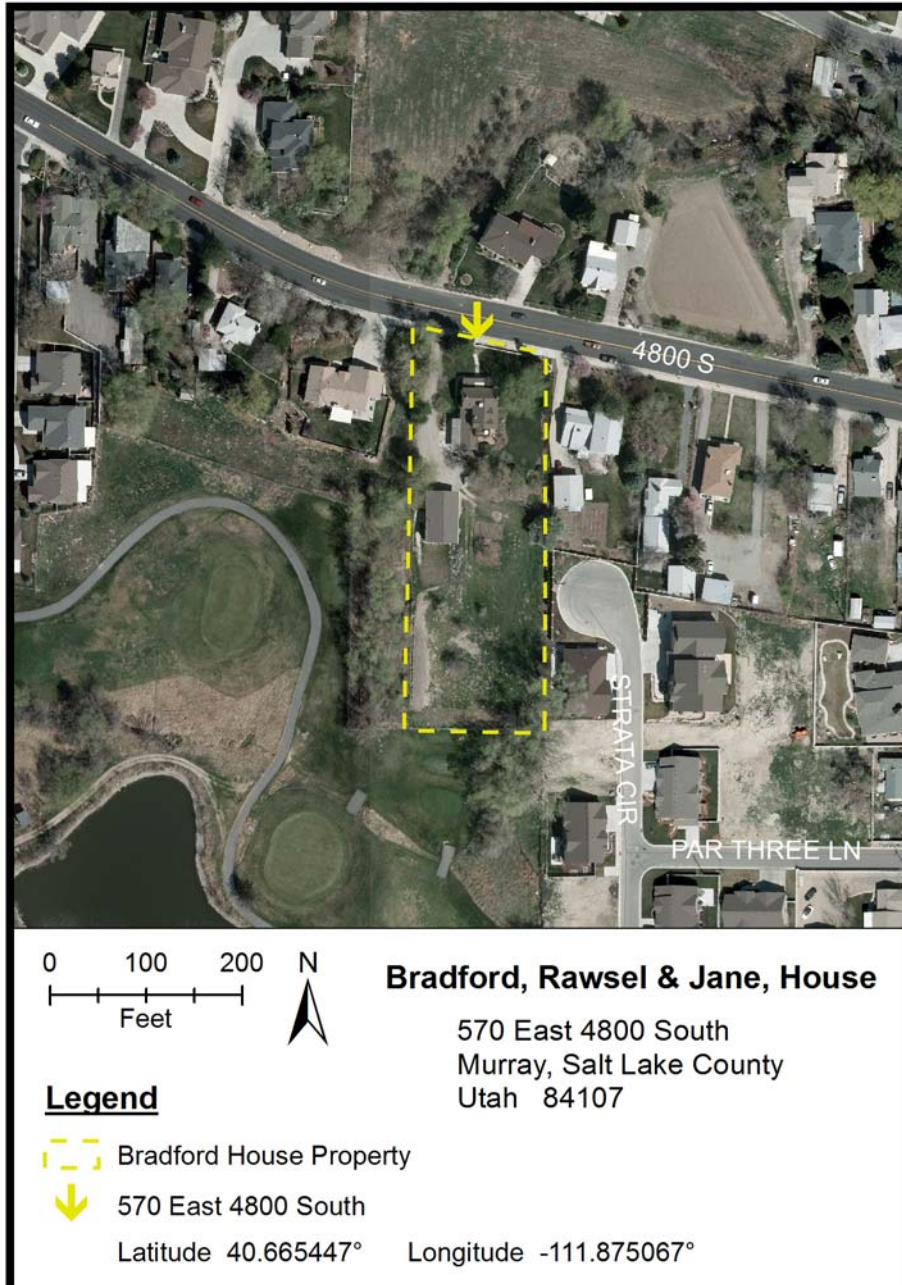


**Bradford, Rawsel & Jane, House**

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**Bradford, Rawsel & Jane, House**

Name of Property

**Salt Lake County, Utah**

County and State



**Bradford, Rawsel & Jane, House**

Name of Property

**Salt Lake County, Utah**

County and State



**Figure 1**

North and west elevations of Bradford House, photographed circa 1915.  
(courtesy of Murray City Museum and Sue Bradford)



**Figure 2**

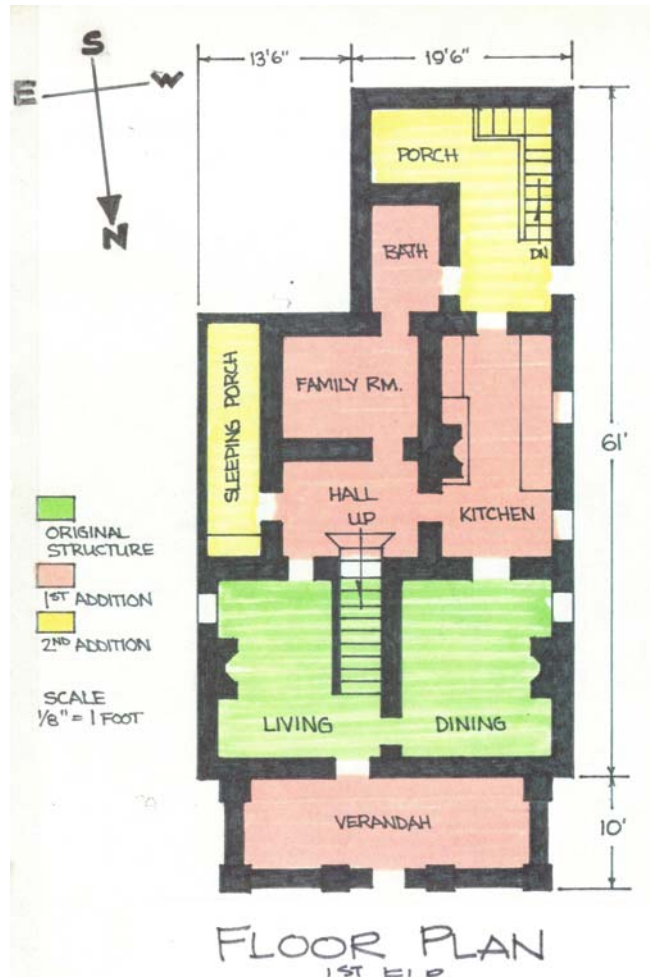
North and east elevations of Bradford House, tax assessor's photograph, 1937.  
(courtesy of the Salt Lake County Archives)

**Bradford, Rawsel & Jane, House**

Name of Property

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County and State



**MAIN FLOOR PLAN OF BRADFORD HOUSE**  
Drawn by John C. Harbert and Joseph A. Lorenze

**Property Owner:**

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Sue Bradford  
street & number 570 E. 4800 South telephone 801-262-2002  
city or town Murray City state Utah zip code 84107

**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 18 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.