

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 *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name BRADSHAW HOUSE/HOTEL  
other names/site \_\_\_\_\_

2. Location

street & number 85 South Main Street N/A not for publication  
city, town Hurricane N/A vicinity  
state Utah code UT county Washington code 053 zip code 84737

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	No. of Resources within Property	
<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	contributing	noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>1</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> objects
Name of related multiple property listing:		<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> Total
<u>N/A</u>		No. of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register <u>-0-</u>	

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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.  See continuation sheet.

[Signature] 7-31-91  
Signature of certifying official Date

Utah Office of Preservation  
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.  See continuation sheet.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of commenting or other official Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:  
 entered in the National Register. **Entered in the National Register**  
 See continuation sheet  
 determined eligible for the National Register.  See continuation sheet  
 determined not eligible for the National Register  
 removed from the National Register.  
 other, (explain:)

[Signature] 9/26/91

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



**8. Statement of Significance**

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:  
\_\_\_ nationally \_\_\_ statewide X locally

Applicable National Register Criteria X A \_\_\_ B \_\_\_ C \_\_\_ D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) \_\_\_ A \_\_\_ B \_\_\_ C \_\_\_ D \_\_\_ E \_\_\_ F \_\_\_ G

Areas of Significance

(enter categories from instructions)	Period of Significance	Significant Dates
<u>Exploration/Settlement</u>	<u>1906-1934</u>	<u>1906-08</u>
<u>Community Planning and Development</u>		<u>1922</u>
<u>Commerce</u>		

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

architect unknown/Campbell, Lewis (carpenter)

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

Built in 1906-08, the Bradshaw House/Hotel is significant for its role in the settlement and early community life of Hurricane, Utah. It was the first permanent house built in the town, which was established soon after the Hurricane Canal (National Register) was completed to bring water to this previously dry benchland. In addition to its use as the Bradshaw family residence, the house served as the first school in the town, as a place for Sunday school, and for a variety of other public gatherings. The Bradshaws also operated it as a boarding house and hotel, the first in the community. It was one of the few hotels in the town and one of the longest-lived, operating for over 25 years.

Ira E. and Marion Hinton Bradshaw started construction of this house in early 1906 and had it sufficiently completed by the end of the summer for the family to move in. According to family and local histories, it was the first permanent house built in the new community of Hurricane. As such it served a variety of community purposes since it was the largest building in town. The northwest room, though at first unfinished, served as the town's first school, as a Sunday school room, and for other public gatherings. These activities were eventually shifted to other buildings as the town developed. These included a social hall (1908), a church (1907-08), and a school (1917).

Completion of the Hurricane Canal in 1904 opened up the Hurricane Bench for agriculture and instigated the formation of the town. Residents of neighboring communities first began constructing the canal in 1893. They continued under adverse conditions for nine years. By then only a few of the original canal stockholders still had faith to remain with the project. One of them was Ira Bradshaw, who served as president of the Hurricane Canal Company from 1901 to 1907. The group contacted the First Presidency of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Mormon Church) in Salt Lake City requesting assistance with their project. The church had directed the establishment of over 300 communities in Utah from 1847 to the late 1880s, so assisting with settlement efforts was not new. At this time, however, the church was no longer actively colonizing in Utah. The effort to build the canal and establish the town of Hurricane was a private venture. The church's decision to invest \$5,000 in the project demonstrates the leaders' willingness to assist with

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community-building, though in a more business-like fashion than it had in the nineteenth century. Without the infusion of cash generated by the church's purchase of stock, the company may not have completed the canal.

Settlement of the town of Hurricane began soon after the canal was completed. Stockholders drew lots to determine their parcels in the new townsite. The town was laid out in five-acre blocks divided into four lots. Twenty-acre farm sites south of town were divided in the same manner. Many of the early settlers built cellars or granaries that could serve temporarily as homes and later be used as auxiliary structures. Only one of those granaries is extant: the George H. and Annie C. Isom granary located at 274 W. 100 North, where it was moved in 1945.

Ira Bradshaw's house is credited as the first permanent home in the town. Others were apparently built at approximately the same time. A Washington County News article from January 1908 noted that, "Lewis Campbell is finishing off the Ira Bradshaw house. It will soon be ready for the painter. Jesse Lemmon expects to have his house painted soon. Jesse Demill's house is almost completed."<sup>1</sup> Though Bradshaw's house was not completed until 1908, it was, according to numerous local sources, being used in an unfinished condition as early as the fall of 1906.<sup>2</sup> Of the three houses mentioned in the article only the Bradshaw house remains standing.

Both Ira and Marion Bradshaw were lifelong residents of southern Utah. They were married in 1883 and had five children. They made their home in Virgin until moving to Hurricane after the canal was completed. Ira held a variety of jobs, including farmer, canal worker, and hotel operator. He served six years as president of the Hurricane Canal Company and twenty years as a member of the school board.

In addition to its community uses, the house also functioned as a hotel. Marion Bradshaw was an industrious homemaker and managed to accommodate traveling salesmen, known as "drummers," and other travelers in the house. She also boarded teachers. From 1910 to 1923 the house became known as the Bradshaw Hotel. A c.1912 photograph shows the house, complete with a balustraded front porch and a "Bradshaw Hotel" sign over the front window. Thus it was the first hotel in the town of Hurricane. In 1917, The Hotel Monthly magazine gave a description of the clean rooms and sumptuous meals at the "little Bradshaw Hotel."<sup>3</sup> After Marion Bradshaw's death in 1924,

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<sup>1</sup>Washington County News, January 23, 1908.

<sup>2</sup>Bradshaw family history, much of which was provided by the children of Ira and Marion, attest that the house was the first permanent house in Hurricane. This is confirmed by other local sources, such as "Portraits of Hurricane Pioneers" p. 48 and Under Dixie Sun p. 411 (see bibliography section for full citations).

<sup>3</sup>"A Journey to North Rim of Grand Canyon," The Hotel Monthly, October 1919, p. 59. The brief description is as follows: "At Hurricane we stopped at the little Bradshaw Hotel, secured two clean rooms, and ate a hearty evening meal, the menus, except for the canned salmon, all of native foods: cottage fried potatoes, melon, a big dish of sliced peaches and cream, grapes, honey, native black currant sauce, very good bread, butter, tea, milk. There were no locks to doors or windows. We fetched our own water for the lavatory. After a good night's rest with doors and windows open, the landlady gave us a good breakfast of oatmeal and cream, boiled eggs, toast, honey, stewed native figs and black currants, melon, coffee. Roses were in bloom in the little garden back of the hotel, and the orchard trees were laden with peaches, plums, apples, and other fruits, ours

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a daughter and son-in-law, "Mack" and Juanita Bradshaw Naegle, helped run the hotel and take care of the family still at home. Ira Bradshaw transferred title to the property to Juanita in 1929. Mack and Juanita decided to construct a new hotel just to the north. They operated that hotel only from 1930 until 1932. The economic decline brought on by the Depression forced them to close it down. They resumed taking boarders in the old home as before. Soon after Ira Bradshaw's death in 1934, the loan company that held title to the property sold it, forcing the family to close down the hotel and move.<sup>4</sup>

Other owners since 1942 were: the J. H. Ridings, the Golden Taylors, the Kenneth Gublers and Leah C. Adams and Miriam L. Cochran. The last two (who were joint owners) sold the property to Washington County in 1976. In June of 1989, Washington County leased the property to the City of Hurricane, who then leased it to the Hurricane Heritage Park Foundation in July of 1989. It is leased for a 25 year period, for a \$100 per year lease with an option to renew. The foundation is in the process of the rehabilitating the hotel.

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for the picking. When we asked for the bill, she said it was "six-bits each for lodging, and four-bits for meals;" that is, 75 cents and 50 cents, respectively."

<sup>4</sup>Much of this information is taken from an unpublished autobiographical sketch of Juanita Bradshaw Naegle. Copy available in SHPO files.

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

Bradshaw, Hazel, ed., Under Dixie Sun (Washington County Chapter Daughters of Utah Pioneers & Garfield County News Press: Panguitch, Utah, 1950).

The Daily Spectrum (St. George, Utah), clippings.

DeMille, J. F., Portraits of Hurricane Pioneers, 1976, p. 48.

Hurricane Historical Preservation Commission, files.

Naegle, Juanita Bradshaw, unpublished biographical sketch, 1978.

Washington County News (St. George, Utah), January 23, 1908 and March 16, 1922.

\_\_\_ See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- \_\_\_ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- \_\_\_ previously listed in the National Register
- \_\_\_ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- \_\_\_ designated a National Historic Landmark
- \_\_\_ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

Primary location of additional data:

- \_\_\_ State Historic preservation office
  - \_\_\_ Other State agency
  - \_\_\_ Federal agency
  - X Local Government
  - \_\_\_ University
  - \_\_\_ Other
- Specify repository: \_\_\_\_\_

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of property 0.39

UTM References

A	<u>1/2</u>	<u>2/9/6/9/6/0</u>	<u>4/1/1/6/5/6/0</u>	B	<u>/</u>	<u>/</u>	<u>/</u>	<u>/</u>	<u>/</u>	<u>/</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing			
C	<u>/</u>	<u>/</u>	<u>/</u>	D	<u>/</u>	<u>/</u>	<u>/</u>	<u>/</u>	<u>/</u>	<u>/</u>

\_\_\_ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

Beg. SW cor. o Lot 2, Block 19, Plat A Hurricane townsite survey: N 76.5 ft; E 221 ft; S 76.5 ft; W 221 ft to Begin. Cont. 0.39 acres.

\_\_\_ See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundaries are the legal description of the lot on which the house is located.

\_\_\_ See continuation sheet

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title C. Ray Varley (consultant) and Jane Whalen  
organization Hurricane Historic Preservation Commission date May 1991  
street & number Hurricane City Offices, 58 N. 200 East telephone (801) 635-2811  
city or town Hurricane state Utah zip code 84737