

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 01000705

Date Listed: 7/13/2001

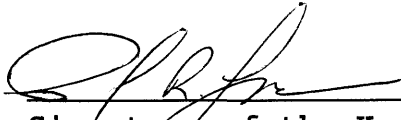
Hazel Hotel
Property Name

Butte
County

CA
State

N/A
Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.



Signature of the Keeper

7/13/01

Date of Action

=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

Significance:

Commerce is added as an area of significance under Criterion A.

Period of Significance:

The period of significance is corrected to read: 1888-c.1930.
[The period incorporates the construction of all the major elements of this commercial building, including the smaller rear additions.]

These revisions were confirmed with the CA SHPO.

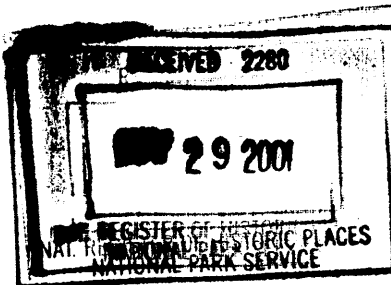
DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

705



RECEIVED

APR 20 2001

OHP

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration 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 The Hazel Hotel

other names/site number The Leland House

2. Location

street & number 850, 860, 880, 890 Hazel Street & 602,608, 620 Kentucky not for publication

city or town Gridley vicinity

state California code CA county Butte code 007 zip code 95948

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

L M Ellon 5/22/01
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

California Office of Historic Preservation
State of 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 the 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): _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

[Signature]

7/13/01

The Hazel Hotel
Name of Property

Butte, California
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	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	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**

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/HOTEL

=hotel

COMMERCE/TRADE

= department store

GOVERNMENT/post office

=post office

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/MULIPLE DWELLING

=apartment building

COMMERCE/TRADE

=business

=specialty store

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN/Italianate

=Commercial Italianate

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK

walls BRICK

roof ASPHALT

other METAL

Narrative Description

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

Name of Property

County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
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.
Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Transportation

Architecture

Period of Significance

1888-circa 1930s

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Brown & Bebee, builders

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

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
Parts 1, 2 & 3 have been approved - federal tax credit

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
Other State agency
Federal agency
Local government
University
Other

Name of repository:

California State University, Chico

The Hazel Hotel
Name of Property

Butte, California
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1

1	0	6	1	2	3	9	0	4	3	5	7	9	0	0
Zone	Easting				Northing									

3

Zone	Easting				Northing									

2

Zone	Easting				Northing									

4

Zone	Easting				Northing									

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title James S. Connerley, Intern Architect

organization Synthesis Design Group date 27 May 1997

street & number 419 Main Street, Suite 301 telephone (916) 622-8200

city or town Placerville state CA zip code 95667

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 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

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

name Hazel Housing Limited Partnership c/o CHIP

street & number 1001 Willow Street telephone (530) 891-6931

city or town Chico state CA zip code 95928

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.

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7. Narrative Description

The Hazel Hotel: Summary

The Hazel Hotel, originally named the Leland House, is a two-story Italianate commercial building constructed primarily of brick. It is located on a prominent corner in the center of Gridley's downtown. The footprint of the building is square, but the plan of the second story is U-shaped. The front of the building consists of three, contiguous, 2-story structures. The original building, (east corner) was constructed in 1888. The main structure was completed by about 1890. In its present configuration, the Hazel Hotel consists of several adjacent and interconnected additions, each rectangular in shape and having been constructed over several phases. Storefronts line the first story of the south and west elevation.

Exterior Features:

The Hazel Hotel's exterior is Italianate in style. Building elements which define this style and era of commercial building include: corbel, flat-top parapet; a box-chain dentil course below the parapet; corbel parapet brackets; and projecting brick hood banding over the second floor windows.

Exterior materials consist predominantly of unpainted brick at the second floor facades, which is interrupted by regularly spaced arch-topped, 2-over two, vertical double-hung wood sash windows. A sloping metal awning extends across the entire length of the main facade, and features a pressed metal filigree edgeband. Beadboard paneling and painted wood trim fully clad the underlying brick structure along the ground floor storefronts.

The front ground floor facade storefronts vary in design and generally consist of long span openings between solid spandrel panels. These opening have been infilled with large glass windows, wood doors, and a beadboard kickplate. One storefront has cast iron pilasters flanking its entrance. One of the center storefronts was modernized (c. 1920's) to include a black tile kickplate and mill-finish aluminum window framing – constructed in a simplified "Moderne" style.

The secondary main facade, located on Kentucky Street (a side street), consists of a large expanse of brick wall, which is punched through with second floor window

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openings matching the main facade, and tall ground floor windows. The ground floor windows contain newer (c. 1970's) etched glass in a Victorian motif. A painted wood beadboard wainscot connects the lower portion of the ground floor windows. The brick facade contains similar window detailing and parapet banding as the main facade.

Two smaller rear storefronts on Kentucky Street consist of large glass windows, framed in wood with bronze glazing channels. These storefronts have wood and glass single-lite doors that are set into large openings in a concrete wall. The appearance of these storefronts is a very plain "Moderne" style, consistent with its later construction, c. 1930.

The 1-story rear addition to the building is comprised of plain brick facade. The east side is a large expanse of brick wall that is punched through with second floor window openings matching the main facade. Tall ground floor openings look into the former post office. The parapet detailing and parapet banding are consistent with that of the Hazel Street front. Also facing the alley is a one-story brick addition. A large opening, about the size of a single car garage door, is infilled with a sheet metal-clad wall and a door.

Interior Features:

The second floor has been essentially gutted of its original construction. The central and eastern portions of the second floor contain bare wood studs demarcating the original hotel rooms, exposed brick perimeter walls, and exposed wood roof trusses. The western portion contains the original hotel room plaster over lath and wood stud walls, and a plaster ceiling. There is not interior ornamentation.

The first floor interior varies in character in different spaces. The western portion, last used as a retail space, contains brick and drywall partitions, a non-original wood plank ceiling, and broadloom carpet over a plywood sub-floor. Ornamentation is limited to interior window trim.

The two central spaces contain several historic features: In one large space that was formerly a bar, the exterior wall surface of the original 1888 building is exposed and reveals several window and door openings which have been bricked in. The bar and adjacent spaces contain an elaborate tin ceiling and decorative, bracketed beams. The bar also has several intact, pendant light fixtures, which appear from their Moderne style to be of 1920's vintage.

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The original structure exemplifies many important characteristics. Running down the center of the large front room is a series of wood columns and simple capitals, supporting a central ceiling beam. The columns are distinguished by their simply carved with pronounced entasis shape indicating that the original room was large, tall and meant for public display. Interior walls in this space consist of exposed brick perimeter walls and plaster and drywall framed interior partitions. The floor is fir planking over a wood sub-floor. The building contains a partial basement under the western portion.

The remainder of the building contains a partial basement under the western portion. The remainder of the building has a shallow crawl space under the ground floor. Post columns supporting the first floor are supported by brick and concrete piers.

Distinguishing Architectural Features:

On the upper exterior, the corbel brick parapet banding, the chain course brick frieze, bracketed cornices at the building corners, the Italianate style brick hooding over the windows are all well executed examples of the decorative style used in masonry buildings of the Hotel's era. These features are typical of brick facade treatments found in Italianate style commercial buildings built in the 1880's.

The ground floor exterior storefront has two significant features: the cast iron pilasters in the original building and the metal canopy which, although not original, dates from the Hotel's early period, judging from its detailing. These two metal elements demonstrate the era's coming of age into the industrial period – by the use of prefabricated facade elements that have been placed upon the original brick facade as decoration.

The ground floor interior has a unique tin ceiling – this ceiling is more elaborately patterned than many, is fairly intact, and is integrated well with the decorative beams and other structural elements supporting it. Also, the freestanding carved wood columns are special – as they are more refined than simple straight posts, they denote a sense of care and importance about the appearance of the original interior space.

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Changes to the Property:

Shortly before construction, the owner's decided to enlarge the hotel's plan, giving it more street frontage. The existing central block, facing the main street, reflects this addition to the original design. Both of these sections were constructed in 1888. The third main block (west corner), was an addition built in 1890. Like the previous blocks, it has commercial spaces at street level and hotel rooms above. However, the different level of the floor line and the lower parapet clearly distinguish it from its predecessors. The rear of the west addition consists of two 1-story additions, constructed c. 1930. They have brick and concrete walls and a wood trussed roof, which is covered with asphaltic sheet goods.

The first hotel structure erected on the site was the Leland House. It is located on the eastern one-third of the site. It was constructed in 1888. Its brick detailing, window scale and detailing set the tone for the remaining additions along the main facade.

The second addition to be erected is the middle section of the building. This two-story addition expanded the number of upstairs hotel rooms and the amount of ground floor commercial space. It was constructed c. 1889. Its facade detailing follows the original Leland House structure very closely.

The third addition is the slightly shorter two-story building, located at the western portion of the site. It was built c. 1890. Although its parapet and second floor window line are lower, the brick facade detailing of the proceeding two structures was maintained.

A rear portion of the second floor and accompanying interior stairway were later added to the rear of this third structure – again using matching exterior detailing. The one-story, small commercial spaces, attached to the main building, at the rear side street were added c. 1930. Their storefronts are a clear departure in style from the earlier three main buildings located along the front.

The remainder of the site at the rear was filled in with a simple utilitarian structure. The construction date is unknown, but is clearly later than the three main buildings.

Although the exterior main facades are largely intact, several alterations have occurred. The front facade had a wood colonnaded balcony extending over the sidewalk. This has been replaced with the metal canopy over the main storefronts on the south side.

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Two of the original storefronts, the western portion and the central bar area have been reworked. Additionally, the original exposed spandrel brick panels between storefronts have been clad over with wood paneling.

The Hotel is located on the prime corner of the downtown and visually anchors the main street, marking the center of town. Its Italianate design, constructed of brick, wood sash windows, cast iron storefront and other historic materials adds to the district's sense of time. Its scale, as a two-story building, set amidst other buildings of similar type, is harmonious with the feeling of the downtown and represents one of the oldest remaining structures in the downtown district.

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8. Statement of Significance

The Hazel Hotel, formally known as the Leland House, is a significant building to Gridley's early transportation system and an excellent example of commercial masonry buildings of this era. The City of Gridley owes its existence to the introduction of railroading in the late 19th century. The Hazel Hotel is the sole remaining direct link to the railroad era, and is one of the town's few surviving buildings constructed before the turn of the century.

George W. Gridley, a sheep rancher and large landholder in the area, established the town at its present location. After a first unsuccessful attempt in 1850, Mr. Gridley managed to drive six hundred heads of sheep from Illinois to California. This flock became the basis upon which he began his sheep and ranching business in the area. As his business prospered, Mr. Gridley came to own 25,000 acres of land and he expanded into grain production, woodcutting, and raising sheep. In 1862, a post office was established at the Gridley Ranch Headquarters, indicating that his enterprises could support a large number of workers.

The advent of the railroad initiated G.W. Gridley's trading post development into a town. The California and Oregon Railroad was building its line from Marysville to the south in the late 1860's. Mr. Gridley requested that the railroad build a depot, located within his ranch, in order to establish a town. In 1870, the depot was constructed, permanently establishing the center of Gridley. In the same year the California and Oregon Railroad merged with the Central Pacific Railroad, which had been laying track southward from Oregon to a point near Chico. As the railroads merged and the rail lines met, the town of Gridley was conveniently served by a transportation system that extended to larger metropolitan areas outside of the region. The town of Gridley thus had the opportunity to establish itself as a market and trade center for the area.

Following construction of the railroad depot, a park was built surrounding it. This park, still in use today, is located one city block away from the Hazel Hotel. By the mid-1880's the town of Gridley had grown to include a central business area, substantial residences, churches and schools.

In 1872, the Gridley Hotel was constructed on the block adjacent to what was to become the Hazel Hotel. The Gridley Hotel was the first building in town built

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specifically to serve the railroad. However, by the 1880's, Gridley did not have sufficient hotel accommodation to serve the burgeoning town and the railroad traveler.

In an August 1884 account, The Gridley Herald noted that Gridley was "a handsome, thriving community with two good hotels...but...Gridley needs a large brick hotel." It was precisely this need that led to the construction of the Hazel Hotel; Gridley's only surviving link to its earliest historical roots.

In an August 3, 1888 account, The Gridley Herald noted that the Hazel Hotel is "...a massive and handsome structure well planned for business and built to stand during the next century." Furthermore, A Memorial and Biographical History of Northern California notes that the hotel was "...erected in 1888 of brick, is 30'X 75 feet in dimensions and contains 22 rooms besides the parlors. The estimated cost was \$7,000 without furniture." (References found in Hazel Hotel Renovation by Gordon)

In 1888, the first portion of the Hazel Hotel was constructed. On August 23, 1888, The Gridley Herald makes note that "The new hotel in Gridley is to be called the Leland House, and is nearly ready for guests. It is a handsome and well equipped public house."

The central and western portions of the building on Hazel Street had been constructed as of 1890. The upper floor contained hotel rooms and the ground floor housed a variety of commercial establishments. Past uses for the ground floor commercial spaces have included: hardware and grocery stores, a post office, butcher shop, bus station, a Western Union Telegraph office, two saloons, a card room, restaurants, a theater, and various public rooms for the upstairs hotel.

Within a decade after its initial construction, the building was known as The Hazel Hotel, after Gridley's principal street, Hazel Street. Since this name has been in use for about a century, and is still used today, it is the preferred name for the building. The front facade of the hotel faces Hazel Street.

The architectural features and construction of the Hazel Hotel is typical of commercial masonry buildings of the era. On the upper exterior, the corbel brick parapet banding; the chain course brick frieze; bracketed cornices at the building corners; and the Italianate style brick hooding over the windows are all well executed examples of the

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decorative style used in masonry buildings at this time. These features are typical of brick facade treatments found in Italiante style commercial buildings built in the 1880's.

The ground floor exterior storefront has two significant features: the cast iron pilasters in the original building and the metal canopy which, although not original, dates from the hotel's early period, judging from its detailing. These two metal elements demonstrate the era's coming of age into the industrial period by the use of prefabricated facade elements that have been placed upon the original brick facade as decoration.

The ground floor interior has a unique tin ceiling – this ceiling is more elaborately patterned than many, is fairly intact, and is integrated well with the decorative beams and other structural elements supporting it. Also, the freestanding carved wood columns are special – as they are more refined than simple straight posts, they denote a sense of care and importance about the appearance of the original interior space.

The Hazel Hotel occupies the primary corner on the main commercial street in the heart of downtown Gridley. It is the predominant building along this street. Across the side street from the Hotel is a two story brick building of similar general appearance and vintage. The remaining buildings in the district are generally only one-story, smaller in scale and do not exhibit the large, prominent massing of the Hotel. Many of the buildings in downtown Gridley are brick, including the Hazel Hotel.

The Hazel Hotel appears to have a greater level of care in its exterior detailing, compared to the plainer facades of the majority of the other downtown brick buildings. Other downtown buildings which, by style, appear to have been built in later eras, have stucco, wood, concrete, or more contemporary facade materials.

The Hotel's construction is typical of commercial masonry buildings of the era, built in this part of California. Its construction type, scale, materials and siting complement the majority of the buildings along the main street. Most of Gridley's downtown consists of urban masonry buildings that are sited without setbacks and have a bulky scale.

The Hazel Hotel contributes much to the downtown district's present historical significance. The Hotel is the sole remaining direct link to the railroad era; the sole remaining first-class, brick hotel built to accommodate the railroad traveler; and is one of the town's few surviving buildings constructed before the turn of the century. It is a

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prominent and highly visible connection to the past and to the very reason upon which the City of Gridley was founded.

The Hazel Hotel remains central to Gridley's downtown core and a visual reminder of the town's early development and architectural style. Unlike previous hotels that were destroyed in early fires, or the Gridley Hotel that was razed in 1982 because it posed a hazardous condition, the Hazel Hotel remains Gridley's only railroad era hotel. Its primary significance is due to its associations with the railroad development, followed by its significant architectural features characteristic of buildings of its era.

Although the Hazel Hotel has experienced alterations, it maintains a high level of architectural integrity for its period of significance. The Hazel Hotel's period of significance begins in 1888, the year the original building and expansion was constructed, followed by a third addition in 1890. The rear of the building that includes two, one-story additions were completed circa 1930s. Except for some interior and exterior changes that are reversible, the Hazel Hotel appears much like it did in the 1930s and remains a key example of commercial masonry buildings of Gridley's railroad era.

The downtown district that survives today is an excellent example of how Northern California communities were established and developed with the railroad's influence. The downtown district, with the Hazel Hotel as its anchor, is oriented to the site of the railroad depot. Downtown Gridley is compact in scale and possesses a sense of place, with an association that recalls the turn-of-the-century way of life. The Hazel Hotel is an integral part of this richness. The Hazel Hotel, taken on its own merits, is significant standing alone. Within the historical context Gridley's railroad development, it is even more significant.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Anonymous, an untitled item, reading "W. A. Walker who has the contract for building the new brick hotel at Gridley, for Earnest Wickman, will commence work on the building the 6th of September." *The Biggs Argus*, 29 August 1889: no page numbers. Article on second page.

_____, "Change of Proprietors," *The Gridley Herald*, 6 June 1889: no page numbers. Article on first page, first column.

_____, "Further Improvements," *The Gridley Herald*, 5 July 1888: no page numbers.

_____, "Gleanings," *The Gridley Herald*, 28 June 1888: no page numbers. Article on first page, item about bricklayers and plasterers working on hotel, third column.

_____, "Gleanings," *The Gridley Herald*, 12 July 1888: no page numbers. Article on first page, item about opening and naming of hotel, third column.

_____, "Gleanings," *The Gridley Herald*, 2 August 1888: no page numbers. Article on first page, item about proprietors obtaining equipment for hotel, second column.

_____, "Gleanings," *The Gridley Herald*, 9 August 1888: no page numbers. Article on first page, items about the hotel's construction, name, and equipment, second and third columns.

_____, "Grand Affair," *The Gridley Herald*, 6 September 1888: no page numbers. Article on first page, first column.

_____, "Hotel Closed," *The Gridley Herald*, 5 December 1889: no page numbers. Article on first page, first column.

_____, "Hotel Matters," *The Gridley Herald*, 8 March 1888: no page numbers. Article on first page, fifth column.

_____, "Hotel Reopened," *The Gridley Herald*, 12 December 1889: no page numbers. Article on first page, fifth column.

_____, "Inaugural Ball [to open the Leland House]," *The Gridley Herald*, 23 August 1888: no page numbers. Article on second page, item in third column.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

_____, advertisement titled "The Leland Hotel," *The Gridley Herald*, 6 September 1888: no page numbers. Appears on front page, sixth column.

_____, "The Leland House," *The Gridley Herald*, 6 September 1888: no page numbers. Article on first page, fourth column.

_____, "The New Hotel," *The Gridley Herald*, 25 July 1888: no page numbers. Article on first page, fourth column.

_____, "The New Hotel," *The Gridley Herald*, 16 August 1888: no page numbers. Article on first page.

_____, "Valuable Real Estate," *The Gridley Herald*, 23 May 1889: no page numbers. Article on first page, fourth column.

Johnson, Robert, "The History of Hazel and other Gridley Hotels," *The Gridley Herald*, 29 September 1996: 1, 7.

Johnson, Robert, "Old Hazel's Place in History," *The Gridley Herald*, 26 September 1996: 1, 7.

Nathan, Gordon W., Architect, Hazel Hotel Renovation, for Wm. R. Empey and Leon Jensen. Gridley, California, Marysville, CA: Gordon W. Nathan, Architect, no date.

The Sanborn Map and Publishing Company's fire insurance maps of Gridley with the following dates are useful in establishing the hotel's history: 1884, January 1890, October 1902, July 1924.

Note: *The Gridley Herald* is obtainable on microfilm at the Meriam Library, California State University, Chico. In addition, copies of all individually cited items are on file at Synthesis Design Group.

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10. Geographical Description

Verbal Boundary Description:

The Hazel Hotel occupies parcel 2, book 52, maps page 48, being a portion of lot 3 & lot 4, block 13 "Town of Gridley." These correspond to the following street addresses: 850, 860, 880, 890 Hazel Street and 602, 608, 620 Kentucky Street, Gridley, California.

Boundary Justification:

The nominated property includes all of the legal parcels associated with the Hazel Hotel.

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For both photos the following information is the same:

Photographer: Kris Zappettini

Date of photo: February, 2001

Location of negative: Community Housing Improvement Program, Inc.
1001 Willow Street, Chico, CA 95928

Views:

Photo #1: Southwest corner/façade

Photo #2: West side