

# DATA SHEET

Form 10-300  
(Rev. 6-72)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: California
COUNTY: Yuba
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY DATE APR 9 1975

### 1. NAME

COMMON: Woodleaf Hotel
AND/OR HISTORIC: Woodville House

### 2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: Marysville-La Porte Road			
CITY OR TOWN: Woodleaf		CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: First	
STATE California	CODE 06	COUNTY: Yuba	CODE 115

### 3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) APR 7 1975 NATIONAL REGISTER

### 4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME: Young Life Campaign			
STREET AND NUMBER: 720 West Monument			
CITY OR TOWN: Colorado Springs		STATE: Colorado	CODE 08

### 5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: Yuba County Courthouse			
STREET AND NUMBER: 219 5th Street			
CITY OR TOWN: Marysville		STATE: California	CODE 06

### 6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY: California State Historic Resources Inventory			
DATE OF SURVEY: December 1973 <input type="checkbox"/> Federal <input type="checkbox"/> State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> County <input type="checkbox"/> Local			
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: Department of Parks & Recreation, Historic Resources Section			
STREET AND NUMBER: P.O. Box 2390			
CITY OR TOWN: Sacramento		STATE: California	CODE 06

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

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**7. DESCRIPTION**

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

STYLE: Greek Revival; some features of Early and Late Georgian and Federal.

FABRIC: Handmade brick of native clay; common bond coursing.

SHAPE: 2½ story rectangle; 28'x80'.

FOUNDATION: Brick outer foundation; hand hewn main timbers of sugar pine form inner supports and center foundation. Extensive work done in 1947 to strengthen and reinforce beams and brick. A low concrete wall with buttresses was added against the outer rear and S.W. foundation, not visible from front.

EXTERIOR WALLS: Lower front wall was covered with plaster around 1880 because of the porous nature of the brick and mortar, and the force of winter storms generally is directly toward the front of the hotel. The N.E. gable end, originally clapboard covered, was plastered around 1920 up to the second story roof line; the rear side in 1947. Original wood clapboard siding covers the S.W. gable end, has been repaired in several places and in poor condition. Dentilled cornice across front. Plaster is painted subdued bronze, trim is white.

ROOF: Roof is high gable, decending from the ridge in a curve; wood shingled with projecting eaves. Four chimneys are built into the brick walls of gabled parapets, two at each end of the hotel, and project above the clapboard siding. Three of the original chimneys remain and they are in poor condition; the mortar has eroded considerably. A small wood-shingled dormer with overhanging gable was added to the center front of the roof about 1940, and three to the rear which are out of sight.

VERANDA: Roof in front extends to cover a two-story open veranda. Plain squared wood post supports have been replaced many times, but duplicate the originals except that molding trimmed the top and bottom of each post originally. Upper veranda railing is made of plain, flat wood slat ballusters, reproducing the original appearance. Original board walk on ground floor was replaced with concrete around 1930.

WINDOWS: Window openings are flat, with radiating brick at top; plain trim, bottom slipsill. Windows are double-hung, 2 sash, 6/6 lights, thin muntins. All front windows but two are original or reproductions. Four at rear and side were closed half-way around 1950.

DOORS: Two doorways and double doors on second floor are original. Flat radiating brick at top opening, double doors of wood with lower panels and tall rectangular glass upper section composed of three lights, thin muntins. Three door-

(See continuation sheet #1

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

**5. SIGNIFICANCE**

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian	<input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 20th Century
<input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century	

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) Construction completed 1858

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal	<input type="checkbox"/> Education	<input type="checkbox"/> Political	<input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning
<input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> Engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)
<input type="checkbox"/> Historic	<input type="checkbox"/> Industry	<input type="checkbox"/> Science	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Invention	<input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture	_____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Landscape	<input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Art	<input type="checkbox"/> Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Theater	_____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> Literature	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transportation	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Communications	<input type="checkbox"/> Military		_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> Music		_____

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

**ARCHITECTURE:** The Woodleaf Hotel is basically Greek Revival with some features of Georgian and Federal styles. Brick making began at the site in 1856 by Joseph P. Wood, a builder from San Francisco and Ohio, and the hotel was completed in 1858.

The most prominent feature identifying it as Greek Revival is the two story veranda with regularly spaced plain posts and ballusters. This had strong appeal in the Western frontier and gold rush country, where the style had spread from its origin in the Eastern states in 1820-40.

An unusual feature is the roof that descends from the ridge in a curve, an adaptation of the Flemish Sweep (curved eaves) which developed in New York and New Jersey during the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries and was later occasionally used with Greek Revival architecture.

The well-balanced facade is not rigidly formal but shows a practical adaptation of early Colonial and Georgian influence. Windows and doors are balanced vertically in the two stories and spaced evenly horizontally. The 6/6 light windows with very thin muntins are considered Greek Revival, as are the wood paneled doors with applied strips of molding around the panels, showing the use of newly available millwork even in remote areas.

One feature defined as Early Georgian is the dentilled cornice across the front. The practical center hall and stairway originated with the Late Georgian style and was used in some of the Northern States' interpretation of Greek Revival.

The curved walls in the round room on the second floor and the curved ceiling on the top floor are derived from the Federal or Adam style. The twin chimneys at each end with gabled parapets, unusual in this area, are also characteristic of the Federal period.

The Woodleaf Hotel is a unique mixture of styles, the features skillfully combined in graceful proportion and design.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

**9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES\* Sources for architectural data**

History of Yuba County; Thompson and West, 1879  
 History of Butte County; Mansfield, 1918  
 Butte County Historical Society Publication; 1968  
 A Guide to Architecture in San Francisco & No. Calif.; Gebhard  
 California Place Names; Erwin G. Gudde, 1969  
 Union Record; Oroville, June 3, 1865  
 American Architecture Since 1780; Marcus Whiffen, M.I.T. Press \*  
 California's Architectural Frontier; H. Kirker, 1960 \*  
 Greek Revival Architecture in America; T.F. Hamlin, 1944 \*  
 A Guide to Old American Houses 1700-1900; Williams \*

**10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**

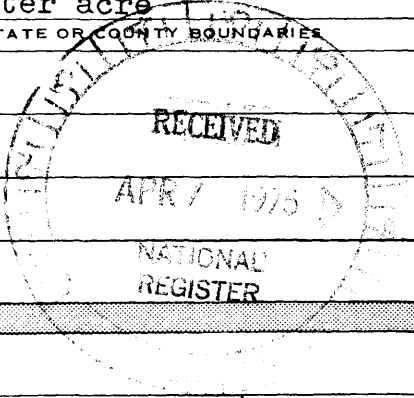
LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY				OR	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES				
CORNER	LATITUDE		LONGITUDE		LATITUDE		LONGITUDE		
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"
NE	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"
SE	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"
SW	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"

10/65553  
 4375 59  
 CD

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: One quarter acre

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

**11. FORM PREPARED BY**

NAME AND TITLE: Rosemarie Mossinger

ORGANIZATION: Yuba-Feather Historical Association DATE: 10/10/74

STREET AND NUMBER: Star Route

CITY OR TOWN: Challenge STATE: California CODE: 06

**12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION**

As the designated State Liaison 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 National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National  State  Local

Name: [Signature]

Title: State Historic Preservation Officer

Date: JAN 2 1975

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

[Signature]  
 Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date: 4/9/75

ATTEST:

[Signature]  
 Keeper of The National Register

Date: APR 9 1975

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(Continuation Sheet)

STATE California	
COUNTY Yuba	
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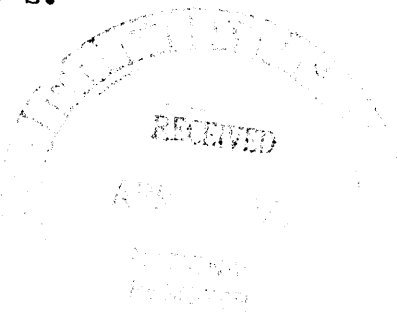
(Number all entries)

#1

ways on the main floor were changed around 1900 from 9 foot high openings to accommodate shorter, more practical doors. Single light transoms were installed above each doorway. Two sets of double doors were replaced in 1968 with reproductions of the old ones. Doors are wood, with lower panels and rectangular glass upper section composed of 6 lights. The third set of doors on the main floor was changed around 1945 to a single door because of the necessity to lock it securely. The door is wood with lower panels and upper rectangular glass light.

MAJOR EXTERIOR ADDITIONS: A two story addition for restrooms was built on the rear side in 1945, not visible from front. Fire escape on N.E. Gable end.

INTERIOR: The interior has undergone many changes and very little of the original appearance is evident. However, most basic walls remain of hand split lath and plaster, wallpapered, though covered with various materials. All molding and doors were originally painted with false wood graining, long since painted over. Center hall and stairway has turned newel post and balusters. Second floor railing and ballusters around the stairwell are missing, replaced with plain square posts and rail. One room on second floor is rounded on the two sides facing the hall. Two fireplaces in each gable end in both upper and lower floors; all but two are covered over. Top floor room has curved ceiling under the roof, panelled in very narrow tongue and groove wood. Flooring was originally red fir; covered with narrow oak flooring in the 1870's.



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#2

(Continuation Sheet)

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(Number all entries)

The only remaining brick building of this style in the Northern Mines region of California, it is an outstanding example of early California architecture.

The front of the building retains a high degree of integrity as comparisons with early photographs will show. The few major additions are out of sight to the rear, and changes to the front are fairly incidental to the overall appearance and style. The building is in its original location, fronted by well-kept grounds. Directly across the road is the Falck House, home of the hotel proprietor in the early days, the exterior restored to its original appearance. To the left of the hotel a ten foot high wall screens the service area between the hotel and adjacent dining hall. A facade was added to the dining hall, designed to enhance the style of the hotel. The buildings and wall are painted in subdued tones, trimmed in white. The overall appearance and atmosphere is aesthetically pleasing and in keeping with the style of the era.

COMMERCE AND TRANSPORTATION: Prior to 1850 only a few miners traveled the trail on the pass between the Yuba and Feather rivers. That year Stoddard's search for "Gold Lake" led several thousand people through the area and resulted in the discovery and opening of the rich mining country surrounding La Porte, Gibsonville and Poker Flat in the high Sierra. This established a trade route that progressively became more important as the onrush of gold seekers increased.

The first main road into the area was built in 1851 from Marysville to Barker House and initiated the building of Woodville House at that site in 1856-58. It was conveniently located about midway between the origin of the route at Marysville, and the terminous at La Porte, taking in the steamship and stage-coach travel of the valley.

With the completion of the Central Turnpike between Marysville and Woodville in 1860 the hotel became a main overnight stage stop. The fierce rivalry between Oroville and Marysville for trade led to the building of the Oroville-Woodville Pike in 1865, the last mile running parallel close to the Central Turnpike. This again increased traffic and the importance of the hotel, being at the junction of two turnpikes leading up the pass.

The hotel continued to play a major part in the commerce and travel of the area until the decline of the mining industry in the 1880's. This resulted in greatly diminished traffic and business for the hotel, typical of other gold rush areas, and it faded from prominence.