



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

NATIONAL
REGISTER

1. Name of Property

historic name: Chichizola Family Store Complex

other name/site number: N/A

2. Location

street & number: 1316 - 1330 Jackson Gate Road

not for publication: N/A

city/town: Jackson

vicinity: X

state: CA

county: Amador

code: 005

zip code: 95642

3. Classification

Ownership of Property: private

Category of Property: district

Number of Resources within Property:

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>11</u>	<u>0</u> buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> sites
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> objects
<u>12</u>	<u>0</u> Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 0

Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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. See continuation sheet.

Stacy S. Chazy
Signature of certifying official

June 24, 1992
Date

California Office of Historic 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 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):

Entered in the National Register

Gregory S. Sawyer 8/14/92

Signature of Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic: Commerce/Trade
Commerce/Trade
Domestic

Current : Commerce/Trade
Domestic
Vacant/Not in Use

Sub: department store
warehouse
single dwelling

Sub: specialty store
single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

Late Victorian: Queen Anne
No Style

Other Description: N/A

Materials: foundation concrete roof tin
walls stucco other _____
weatherboard

Describe present and historic physical appearance. X See continuation sheet.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties: locally.

Applicable National Register Criteria: A

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) : N/A

Areas of Significance: Commerce

Period(s) of Significance: 1860-1942

Significant Dates : N/A

Significant Person(s): N/A

Cultural Affiliation: N/A

Architect/Builder: unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above. X See continuation sheet.

 9. Major Bibliographical References

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
- Local government
- University
- Other -- Specify Repository: Amador County Archives

 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: 20

UTM References: Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

A	10	694 410	4248 830	B	10	694 640	4248 890
C	10	694 720	4248 670	D	10	694 510	4248 600

____ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description: ____ See continuation sheet.

The boundary is formed by Amador County Assessor's parcels 20-050-08, 20-050-09, 20-050-12, and 20-020-016.

Boundary Justification: ____ See continuation sheet.

The boundary includes the historic resources and their immediate setting.

 11. Form Prepared By

Name/Title: Donald S. Napoli

Organization: _____ Date: March 4, 1992

Street & Number: 1614 26th Street Telephone: (916) 455-4541

City or Town: Sacramento State: CA ZIP: 95816

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Chichizola Family Store Complex Page #1

Description

The Chichizola Family Store Complex includes 11 buildings and one structure located on 20 acres of land in Jackson Gate. The complex is on the east side of Jackson Gate Road, two miles north of Jackson. Included in the complex are the store, two houses, two garages, two barns, a summer kitchen, a hot house, two storage buildings, and a pigpen. The store fronts the road directly; the other resources are set back from 30 to 1,000 feet. Elements of the setting near the front of the complex are a rock retaining wall, landscaping, board fencing, driveways, and various small domestic amenities. In the rear are approximately 12 acres of gently rolling fields used primarily for pasture. The buildings and structure were built over a period of 87 years and all contribute to the significance of the district. The complex has undergone only minor alterations over the past 50 years and retains a high degree of architectural integrity.

Jackson Gate Road links the main elements of the district. On the north edge the two barns open onto a driveway that leads to the road. Farther south the larger house faces the road from in back of a fence and lawn. The store has some 90 feet of frontage directly on the road. Near the southern boundary the smaller house also looks out upon the road from beyond a lawn. The district fits in well with its larger setting, which consists mainly of open space with occasional buildings fronting on the road.

Most of the buildings were designed to be strictly functional. They show no stylistic intent and are devoid of decorative elements. They represent their periods of construction through materials and fabrication techniques: stone walls of the original store, wooden pegs in the older barn, concrete walls and roofs of the storage buildings. The main exceptions are the houses, the larger of which is a spacious and well executed example of the Queen Anne style, while the smaller displays some Neo-Classical and Craftsman elements. For the most part the buildings remain in good condition, and several still function as originally intended.

Detailed descriptions of the district's major elements follow. Those in the first group (Nos. 1-9) are easily visible from Jackson Gate Road. Those of the second (Nos. 10-12) are smaller and set well back from the roadway.

1. Chichizola Store (1850, with major additions in 1857, 1904, and 1912). The store was constructed in three sections. The first and oldest portion

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of the building was built in 1850, of local schist and lime mortar, with walls two feet thick, and measuring 46 feet by 37 1/2 feet deep with a parapeted false-front. A basement, about one-third the size of the original building and about five feet deep, has rock floor and walls and was used as a cellar to keep the perishable foods and supplies cool. The shed type roof was covered with hand-split shakes, while the interior walls are covered with lime plaster. Four inches of sand were placed above the one-by-six-inch tongue-and-groove ceiling to insulate the building and protect against fire. Two sets of double French doors with iron shutters pierce the front facade of this portion of the building, one pair measuring 3-by-10 feet each and another set measuring 2 1/2 feet by 8 feet. Two small windows in the upper front central facade provided light to the second story where Augustino Chichizola, the first owner, originally resided. Another two windows are located in the upper rear wall, of the original store building, both with iron bars embedded in the rock mortar walls. These windows were left open in the warm seasons and sealed tight with boards in the cold winter months.

In 1904 an addition was added to the north side of the original stone building. It measures 15 1/2 feet in width and 37 1/2 in depth and is two stories high. Walls are constructed of 12-inch thick concrete and rock. The gable roof was originally covered with wooden shingles, which were replaced with corrugated metal in 1935. The entryway has double iron doors with a multi-paned and screened transom. The three front doorways in the two northerly sections of the building are covered with wooden grills.

Another addition, this time on the south side of the original store, was made in 1910-1912. This section, 30 feet wide and 69 feet deep, is two stories high and has rock and concrete walls that are 12 inches thick. The gable roof is covered with corrugated metal, as is the front dropped gable roof with exposed rafters. Simple cornicing runs the entire length of the new southern addition along the upper front facade, providing a unifying effect for all three sections. A wood-frame canopy, which was roofed with corrugated metal and supported by metal brackets and is now truncated, was constructed across the southerly new additions to the store, just below the cornicing. Decorative tinwork on the upper facade of the building was made by M. E. Tucker, a Sutter Creek tinsmith in 1915. The central storefront entryway is recessed, with a large glass and panel door flanked by storefront windows above paneled wainscoting. One pair of double swinging metal doors provides entry to the rear of this section of the building, while three double windows are located in the south wall; all have iron shutters. The windows on the lower floor, two on the rear and three on the

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south side, are four feet wide, two feet high, and covered with iron bars. The interior of the 1912 building downstairs has plaster walls and a ceiling of six-inch-wide tongue-and-groove boards, with four inches of sand for insulation. The main floor is of concrete, now carpeted. Shelving lines the interior walls, downstairs, with access to the upper shelves gained by rolling ladders mounted on rails.

The three sections of the Chichizola Store reflect the 1912 appearance of the building. The exceptions are the newer corrugated metal roof on the two older sections and the removal of 10 feet of a canopy that once extended over Jackson Gate Road and was recently demolished by a truck. The main change in 1912 was not the exterior stucco front coating, since all sections have been covered with stucco since they were first constructed, but the extension of a banded cornice line across the facades of all the sections. This treatment unifies the three parts but obscures their original designs. The interior has remained virtually unaltered since 1912. Counters, shelving, storage bins, ladders, rope spools, and other furnishings for the operation of a large general store are all in place and in original condition.

2. Livestock Barn (1860). The older Chichizola barn was built in 1860 for hay storage and livestock. The building has a stone foundation, board-and-batten siding, and a gable roof with a large shed-roofed section on the south side. One shed-roofed addition, the larger of two, was attached to the east side ca. 1875 and another to the south side ca. 1885. The barn is 82 feet long, 43 feet wide, and 30 feet high. The wooden frame timbers are six-by-six inches and joined with wooden pegs. The original roof material, hand split shakes, was replaced by corrugated metal in 1910.

There were 26 horse and mule stalls on the south side of the barn's interior, along with the pegs which held their harness, while the remainder was used for hay storage. The large shed-roofed addition the east side was used as a milk house, with stalls for two milk cows and hay storage. The smaller addition was used as a buggy shed. The barn is in original condition except for the replacement of the hand-split shake roof with corrugated metal in 1910 and the conversion of the milk house to a storage and saddle room.

3. Lumber Barn (1875). Located 50 feet southeast of the Livestock Barn, the lumber barn was built in 1875 to store lumber from the Chichizola sawmill on Tiger Creek, 30 miles east in the Sierra Nevada. Items too large for the store, as well as small wagons and buggies, were also stored

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in this facility. The barn has a stone foundation, board siding, a gable roof, and six-by-six inch beams. It is 60 feet long, 50 feet wide, and 28 feet high. There are large 12 foot doors on either end so that wagons could drive straight through when unloading or picking up supplies. The lumber barn is in original condition except for the addition of a shed in 1918 to the north side of the building. The addition housed delivery trucks as well as equipment used in operating the store complex.

4. Chichizola Family Home (1903). The family home was built in 1903 by Thomas, Julius, and Victorio Chichizola, sons of the Chichizola store founder, Augustino. It replaced an earlier house constructed in 1858, located on the same site. In Queen Anne style, the house is two stories high, has a cross-gabled shingle roof, front and side bays, dormer windows, and front and rear porches. The sheathing is double round-edged drop siding with end boards. The roof has boxed eaves and eave boards, with fishscale shingles and a louvre in the front gable. The front porch is supported by slender Tuscan columns and has a railing of turned posts, as does the rear porch. There is a bay on the lower front facade and another on the north side of the house; the lower story bay is three sided with three windows, while the upper story bay is rectangular in shape, also with three windows. All of the windows in the house are of single-pane sash, except for the upper center one which is leaded. A decoratively shaped yellow brick chimney is located on the north side of the house. A stone retaining wall, topped with a picket fence, supports the front lawn and garden along Jackson Gate Road. Beyond the wrought iron front gate, a concrete walk leads to a yellow brick entryway with concrete steps.

The interior of the Chichizola home has plaster walls with painted wainscoting, while the floors are of oak parquet (which cost \$10,000 when first installed). The front entry hall has a stairway to the second floor with turned posts and railings. On the first floor is the parlour, with marble fireplace and double sliding doors between parlor and dining room, leading to kitchen, pantry, sitting room, and a bathroom. Upstairs is another sitting room, three bedrooms, and baths. There is a marble fireplace in the front bedroom and all the rooms have walls of lath and plaster, painted, except for the rear bedroom which is covered with one-by-three-inch tongue-and-groove siding and ceiling. The upstairs floors are one-by-six-inch tongue-and-groove. A back stairway leads from the rear bedroom to the kitchen portion of the house. All of the doors are panelled, with the rear door glass and panel. The house has a full-size concrete basement, entered from a concrete stairway on the back porch. There are two small bedrooms, a bath, office, work bench, and furnace room on this

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floor.

The Chichizola home is in original condition except for the installation of a new front oak and glass door, a metal railing around the rear stairway, to the basement, and the installation of an oil furnace and radiators in 1931. The house is surrounded by lawns, garden, and walkways that reflect landscaping from the historic period. There are hedges, shrubs, roses, trees, grapevines, and lilacs in abundance. A grape arbor is also located in the rear yard by the summer kitchen.

5. Summer Kitchen (1868 with major additions in 1905 and 1908). In the rear garden, and northeast of the house, is the old summer kitchen (1868) and washroom, now converted to a guest house. The front portion (1905) has California rustic siding, affixed with cut nails, while the rear has round-edge drop siding. The building has a hip roof, boxed eaves, and single pane sash windows. There is a small canopy, supported by brackets, above the paneled entry door. South of the kitchen is a slate floored, screened dining and social room that was built in 1908. It was extended in 1937, when the barbecue pit was added. The building retains its 1908 appearance.

6. Garage (1937). A two-car garage, built in 1937, is located behind the summer kitchen. It has a low-pitched gable shingled roof, horizontal wooden siding, and a concrete floor. The building, which opens onto a driveway leading to Jackson Gate Road, retains its 1937 appearance.

7. James Chichizola House (1911). The James Chichizola home is the smaller of the district's two houses. One and one-half stories high, the house has a low-pitched, cross-gable roof with exposed rafters on the ends. There are shingles and louvers in the gable ends. The house is sheathed in double round-edge drop siding and has end boards. The central front porch has a low-pitched gable roof, vertical louvers, and knee braces. The porch roof is supported by two Tuscan columns and is now screened. There is also a screened porch on the rear of the house. The windows are of single-pane sash, while the doors are five-paneled. The house has a concrete foundation and basement, with concrete walk leading from the street to the front stairway and around both sides of the house.

The interior of the first floor has a parlour with Italian black marble fireplace, a dining room, sitting room, kitchen, office, three bedrooms, and two bathrooms. The walls are covered with wallpaper, over lath and plaster, while the floors (excepting the kitchen and bathrooms) are carpeted. A stairway from the rear hallway leads to the second floor,

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which has a large storage room.

An ornamental iron fence, atop a stone retaining wall, is located along Jackson Gate Road. The yard is well groomed, with a large lawn, trees, hedges, shrubs, and flowers. Concrete walks surround the house, and there is a concrete patio, with grape arbor, in the rear. The patio has rock walls and benches, rock fireplace and barbecue pit, and aviary.

With the exception of the front porch screens and some recent landscaping elements, the building retains its original appearance.

8. Garage and Servants' Quarters (ca. 1935) Southeast of the James Augustus Chichizola House is a three-car garage and former servants' quarters. Craftsman in style, this building has a low-pitched gable roof with exposed rafters, vertical board-and-batten siding, and a recessed porch. The windows are of single-pane sash. The windows and porch face Jackson Gate Road; the garage doors open on a long driveway that leads to China Graveyard Road, which marks the district's southern boundary. This building retains its original appearance.

9. Hot House (ca. 1935). Located to the south of the Garage and Servants Quarters, and linked to it by a lattice-roofed pergola, is an octagonal hot house. The building is 16 feet in diameter and has open cross-board siding and concrete floor. The gently sloping roof is constructed of eight triangular sections of opaque glass and topped by a small wooden cupola. This building retains its original appearance.

10. Pigpen (ca. 1890). This small frame structure, which is located some 50 feet east of the Lumber Barn, has wide horizontal board siding and a shed roof. It is roughly 5 feet high, 8 feet wide, and 20 feet deep and has an opening on the west elevation. The structure has deteriorated over the past century but retains its architectural integrity.

11. Cap House (1905). This small building, originally used for storing blasting caps needed for detonating explosives, is 200 feet east of the lumber barn. The building is 8 feet wide and 10 feet deep with 10-inch thick walls and a 5-inch thick gabled roof. Walls and roof are constructed of concrete. The building is 9 feet high and has an iron door on the west side that is 3 feet wide, 6.5 feet high, and one-half inch thick. An 8-by-10-foot wooden framed shed with iron roof was added in 1950 to the south side for livestock use. The building is otherwise unaltered.

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12. Powder House (1905). This building, also constructed of concrete and originally used for storing explosives, is 700 feet east of the Cap House. The location reflects a legal requirement. For safety reasons the buildings had to be placed far apart from each other and from other buildings. The Powder House is 12 feet wide, 14 feet deep, and 9 feet high. It has 9-inch thick walls and a 6-inch thick hipped roof. On the east side is an iron door that is 6 feet high, 30 inches wide, and one-half inch thick. The building retains its original appearance.

The Chichizola Store Complex shows the evolution of a locally important commercial enterprise over a period of 82 years. The major elements remain substantially unaltered since 1942, and all reflect earlier dates of construction or remodeling. The district itself retains a high degree of integrity in all seven aspects.

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Significance

The Chichizola Store Complex, more than any other property, exemplifies the commercial response to gold mining in Amador County that began during the Gold Rush and continued until World War II. In particular, it represents the county's most important retail business that primarily served miners during that period. The district is virtually unchanged from its 1942 appearance, retains a high degree of architectural integrity, and maintains its associations to the events of the historic period.

Amador County, in the heart of the Mother Lode, became one of California's leading mining areas during the Gold Rush. Miners poured in from all over the world and established camps up and down the county. Among them was Jackson Gate, which was settled in 1849 and counted 500 residents only a year later. As gold became less accessible, new technologies kept production high. Placer mining gave way to hydraulic mining, which was soon supplemented by quartz mining in quarries and finally by underground mining. The status of the miners changed too, from individualistic prospectors to employees of large companies. A vast network arose to supply the mines and miners. It spread from the metropolis of San Francisco to regional centers like Sacramento and Stockton to smaller supply points such as Jackson, the largest town in Amador County, to stores in the mining camps.

The Chichizola store began as one of these local retail centers. It was founded by Augustino Chichizola, a native of Italy, who arrived in Amador County in 1848 to try his luck in the gold fields. Unsuccessful in mining, he came to Jackson Gate, an area two miles north of Jackson. Mining was no longer his goal, however. Anticipating the miners' need for food and supplies, he opened a mercantile business in late 1849. Riding around the area on horseback, he took orders from local families and miners for later delivery by wagon. In 1850 his business had become so successful that he built a stone-and-mortar walled store building with a shed roof of split shakes. The building remains in altered form on its original location.

Jackson Gate turned out to be an excellent place to do business. Local mining, especially the nearby Kennedy Mine, remained productive. The miners formed a reliable clientele. Competition was not a serious problem. Other general stores in Jackson Gate disappeared within a few years, while retail establishments in Jackson, about two miles away, remained too distant for Chichizola's customers. The business continued to grow during the next decades, largely through a type of vertical integration. In

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addition to retailing at the store, operations included buying goods and supplies in Sacramento and elsewhere in the Central Valley, hauling the materials in large freight wagons to Jackson Gate, and distributing them to surrounding communities. A new structure supported this important activity: the Livestock Barn, which was constructed in 1860. In its west section the barn had stalls for 26 mules and horses. Hay and grain for the animals (including oxen, which did not stay inside) were also stored in the barn. The east section, added ca. 1875, served as a milk-room for the cows that provided dairy products for the family and employees. In the 1870s the store added a lumber yard, selling wood from a lumber mill that Chichizola had erected 30 miles east the Sierra Nevada. A second barn was built in 1875 to house the lumber sawn at the mill. The Lumber Barn, located southwest of the earlier Livestock Barn, became the center of the lumber yard. The barn was also used as storage for wagons, buggies, farm equipment, and building supplies that were too bulky to be placed in the store.

The Chichizola business remained a family enterprise--as it had been from the beginning. Augustino Chichizola's brother helped in the early years. The three of his sons that stayed in Jackson Gate worked in the store as children and eventually joined their father as partners in the general store business. One son had three children, the first of which, James Augustus, born in 1882, would later represent the third generation to operate the store. The Chichizolas who managed the store lived on the property--first in the store itself and later in houses only a few feet away.

The district began to take on its present appearance after the turn of the century. During that period deep shaft mining began to pay off for the owners of local mines. From 1900 to 1912 the value of the county's gold production more than doubled. Leading the way was the Kennedy Mine at Jackson Gate, which had the deepest mine shaft in the country and which was the county's largest employer. The adjacent Argonaut Mine was almost as important. While the population of the county as a whole dropped, Jackson Gate boomed. Most of the miners lived within walking distance of the mines--and the nearby Chichizola Store. The Chichizolas constructed new buildings to keep pace with the growth in business. In 1904 a concrete addition was added to the north side of the original stone store--the lower floor for farm and gardening supplies and equipment, the upper for paints, glass, and windows. A year later the Chichizolas, who had been the county's only distributor of explosives used in mining since 1890, built two structures to store larger amounts of explosive powder and blasting

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caps. For safety reasons these small buildings were constructed of concrete and located far from the store, house, and barns. Finally, to keep up with retail trade, the Chichizolas put a large two-story concrete addition on the south end of the old stone store building. The addition, completed in 1912, doubled the space available to house the supplies, food, clothing, and other necessities required by the local families and miners. Household furniture, bedding, crockery, and glassware were sold from the upper floor, clothing dry goods, hardware, and groceries on the main floor, and livestock feeds in the middle portion. The Chichizola Store, carrying almost everything needed by the miners and their families, as well as supplies for farmers and local industries, became the largest retail enterprise in Amador County.

The Chichizolas also constructed two new residences in the district. In 1903 they tore down their old house and built a large Queen Anne residence on its site. Members of the family resided on the first and second stories of the house, while the basement was used as rooms for some of their employees. Two years later the Summer Kitchen, built in early 1868, was expanded to include a washroom, a slate-floored adjoining area for outdoor eating and socializing. In 1911 James Chichizola, who had married three years earlier, built a home for his family on a lot south of the store.

The district maintained its link to local mining until the Second World War. The value of the county's gold production fluctuated during the period, hitting new highs in 1915 and again in 1939. The number of miners at Jackson Gate held fairly steady, however. The Chichizola Store, with its convenient location and its policy of extending credit to customers, kept the business of mining families and others in the area. New construction in the district was limited to an addition to the lumber barn (1918) and a couple auxiliary buildings to the James Chichizola House (ca. 1935). In 1942, at the start of the World War II, the federal government closed the gold mines and encouraged the miners to move into industries of more immediate value to the war effort. Many left for the docks and factories of the San Francisco area. They did not return to Amador County after the war ended, nor did Jackson Gate's two major mines, the Kennedy and the Argonaut, reopen. The gold mining era of Amador County, which had lasted over 90 years, was over. With it went the link of local businesses, of which the Chichizola Store was the most prominent example, to the mining industry.

The district's period of significance includes the time during which the events discussed above occurred and from which resources remain. The

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opening date of 1860 represents the construction year of the oldest building in the district, the Livestock Barn, which retains its architectural integrity. The closing date, 1942, marks the end of gold mining as Amador County's major industry. The district reflects the period through its collection of contributing buildings that retain their architectural integrity (either in original design or significant later remodeling) and were constructed during the years between 1860 and 1942.

The district retains historic and architectural cohesiveness in a number of ways. Its main features are all contributing buildings and structures. No intrusions detract from its historic appearance. The contributors, save only the pigpen, are in good condition, and several retain their historic functions. District boundaries are as they were in 1942.

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Additional Documentation

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Photographs

The numbers in parenthesis refer to the numbers on the sketch map.

No. 1

Daniel D'Agostini, photographer
November 1989

Negative: Stanley Cuneo
1316 Jackson Gate Road
Jackson, CA 95642

Western boundary from the east

Nos. 2-18 have the following information in common:

John Martin, photographer

September 1989

Negative: Stanley Cuneo
1316 Jackson Gate Road
Jackson, CA 95642

No. 2

Chichizola Store (#1), front, from the east

No. 3

Chichizola Store, front and south side, from the south

No. 4

Chichizola Store, front and north side, from the north

No. 5

Chichizola Store, rear, from the southeast

No. 6

Chichizola Store, interior of original section

No. 7

Chichizola Store, interior showing rope spools

No. 8

Chichizola Store, interior of 1912 section

No. 9

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Additional Documentation Chichizola Family Store Complex Page #15
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Chichizola Store, interior showing ladder

No. 10

Livestock Barn (#2), south side, from the the south

No. 11

Livestock Barn, west side, with Cap House (#11) in distance, from the west

No. 12

Lumber Barn (#3), west side, with Garage (#6) on right, from the northwest

No. 13

Lumber Barn, interior

No. 14

Livestock Barn, interior showing harness pegs

No. 15

Chichizola Family Home (#4) and Chichizola Store, north sides, from the northwest

No. 16

Garage, west side, and Summer Kitchen (#5) and Chichizola Family Home, north sides, from the northwest

No. 17

Summer Kitchen, south side, from the south

No. 18

Garage and Servants' Quarters (#8) and Hot House (#9), west sides, from the west

No. 19

Photographer unknown
1925

Negative: Stanley Cuneo
1316 Jackson Gate Road
Jackson, CA 95642

Chichizola Store, front and south side, from the south

Nos. 20-25 have the following information in common:
Donald S. Napoli, photographer

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Additional Documentation

Chichizola Family Store Complex Page #16

January 1991

Negative: Stanley Cuneo
1316 Jackson Gate Road
Jackson, CA 95642

No. 20

Chichizola Family Home, front, from the southwest

No. 21

James Chichizola House (#7), front, from the west

No. 22

Pigpen (#10), front, from the northwest

No. 23

Pasture with Cap House (#11) in distance, from the west

No. 24

Cap House, front and north side, from the northwest

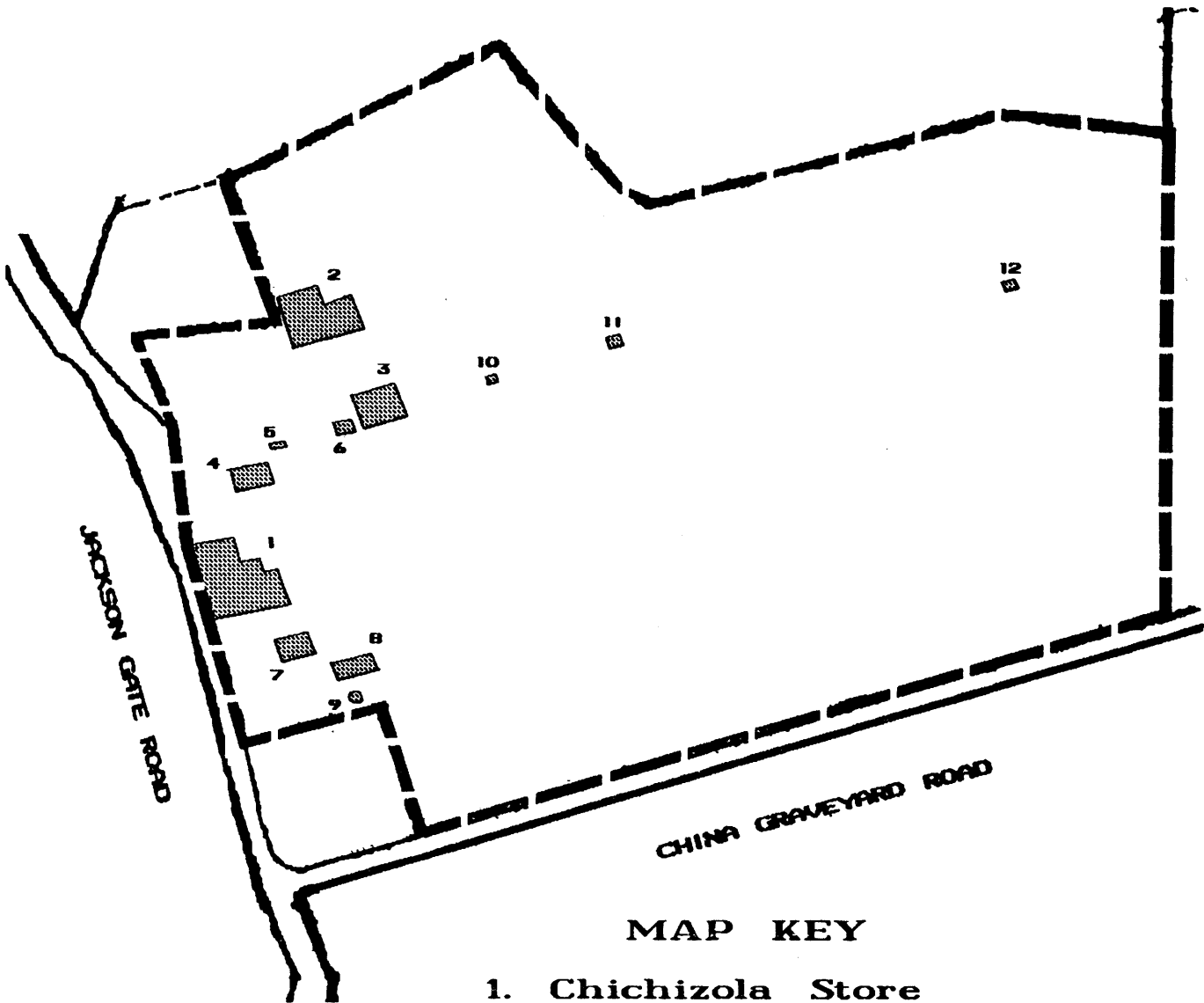
No. 25

Powder House (#12), front and north side, from the west

No. 26

Northwest boundary, from the north

Chichizola Family Store Complex



MAP KEY

1. Chichizola Store
2. Livestock Barn
3. Lumber Barn
4. Chichizola Family Home
5. Summer Kitchen
6. Garage
7. James Chichizola House
8. Garage and Servants' Quarters
9. Hot House
10. Pigpen
11. Cap House
12. Powder House

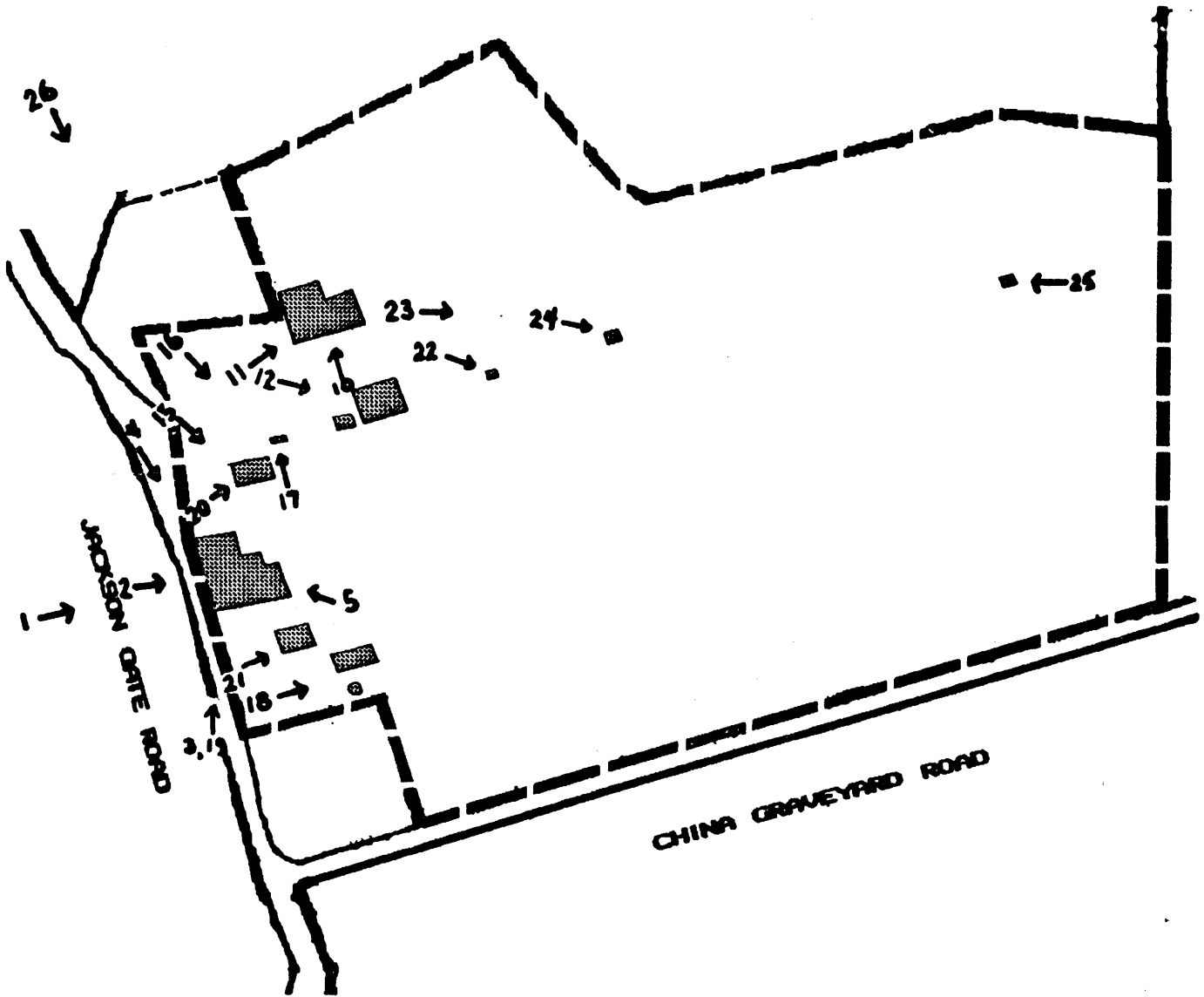


1" = 200'

BOUNDARY ————

Chichizola Family Store Complex

PHOTO KEY



1" = 200'

BOUNDARY

*a correct
d after map was first marked,*

*CHICHIZOLA FAMILY
STONE COMPLEX*

JACKSON QUADRANGLE
CALIFORNIA
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)
SE 4 SUTTER CREEK 15' QUADRANGLE

1860 1 NW
(PINE GROVE)

