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AUG - 2 2005

(Oct. 1990)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

1. NAME OF PROPERTY

HISTORIC NAME: Kelly, Daniel T., Residence

OTHER NAME/SITE NUMBER: N/A

2. LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER: 531 East Palace Avenue

NOT FOR PUBLICATION: N/A

CITY OR TOWN: Santa Fe

VICINITY: N/A

STATE: New Mexico

CODE: NM

COUNTY: Santa Fe

CODE: 49

ZIP CODE: 87501

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.)

Jan D. Beall, Acting

7/27/05

Signature of certifying official

Date

for State Historic Preservation Officer

State or 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 commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. 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):

Elson H. Beall

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

10.19.05

5. CLASSIFICATION

OWNERSHIP OF PROPERTY: Private

CATEGORY OF PROPERTY: Building

| NUMBER OF RESOURCES WITHIN PROPERTY: | CONTRIBUTING | NONCONTRIBUTING |
|---|---------------------|------------------------|
| | 1 | 3 BUILDINGS |
| | 0 | 0 SITES |
| | 1 | 1 STRUCTURES |
| | 1 | 0 OBJECTS |
| | 3 | 4 TOTAL |

NUMBER OF CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES PREVIOUSLY LISTED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER: 0

NAME OF RELATED MULTIPLE PROPERTY LISTING: *Buildings Designed by John Gaw Meem*

6. FUNCTION OR USE

HISTORIC FUNCTIONS: Residence

CURRENT FUNCTIONS: Residence

7. DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION: OTHER: Territorial Revival

MATERIALS: FOUNDATION: CONCRETE; STONE
WALLS: STUCCO
ROOF: ASPHALT
OTHER: BRICK

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (see continuation sheets 7-5 through 7-16).

8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

APPLICABLE NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA

- A** PROPERTY IS ASSOCIATED WITH EVENTS THAT HAVE MADE A SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTION TO THE BROAD PATTERNS OF OUR HISTORY.
- B** PROPERTY IS ASSOCIATED WITH THE LIVES OF PERSONS SIGNIFICANT IN OUR PAST.
- C** PROPERTY EMBODIES THE DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF A TYPE, PERIOD, OR METHOD OF CONSTRUCTION OR REPRESENTS THE WORK OF A MASTER, OR POSSESSES HIGH ARTISTIC VALUE, OR REPRESENTS A SIGNIFICANT AND DISTINGUISHABLE ENTITY WHOSE COMPONENTS LACK INDIVIDUAL DISTINCTION.
- D** PROPERTY HAS YIELDED, OR IS LIKELY TO YIELD, INFORMATION IMPORTANT IN PREHISTORY OR HISTORY.

CRITERIA CONSIDERATIONS: N/A

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE: 1925-1955

SIGNIFICANT DATES: 1925;1929

SIGNIFICANT PERSON: N/A

CULTURAL AFFILIATION: N/A

ARCHITECT/BUILDER: John Gaw Meem, architect of remodeling program

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (see continuation sheets 8-17 through 8-20).

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

BIBLIOGRAPHY (see continuation sheet 9-21).

PREVIOUS DOCUMENTATION ON FILE (NPS): N/A

- 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 (*Historic Preservation Division, Office of Cultural Affairs*)
- Other state agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University of New Mexico, Center for Southwest Research, Meem Archives
- Other -- Specify Repository:

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF PROPERTY: 1.35

UTM REFERENCES Zone Easting Northing
 13 415948 3949469

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION (see continuation sheet NA)

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION (see continuation sheet 10-22)

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME/TITLE: Catherine Colby

ORGANIZATION: Catherine Colby Consulting

DATE: January 5, 2004

STREET & NUMBER: 906 Don Miguel Place

TELEPHONE: (505) 989-7838

CITY OR TOWN: Santa Fe

STATE: NM

ZIP CODE: 87505

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

CONTINUATION SHEETS

MAPS (see attached, U.S.G.S. *Santa Fe* Quad 7.5-minute series topographical map)

PHOTOGRAPHS (see continuation sheets Photo 23 through Photo 24)

ADDITIONAL ITEMS

PROPERTY OWNER

NAME: James Baker for James B. Baker Family Partnership

STREET & NUMBER: 531 East Palace Avenue

TELEPHONE: (505) 820-7060

CITY OR TOWN: Santa Fe

STATE: NM

ZIP CODE: 87501

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Kelly, Daniel T., Residence
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Narrative Description

The Daniel T. Kelly Residence is located three blocks east of the Santa Fe Plaza in the historic center of Santa Fe. The house is set back approximately 150 feet from East Palace Avenue. Masonry walls with wood gates enclose the large front garden. Minor aspects of the grounds, such as the configurations of paths and planting beds have been changed since the Kelly occupation. However, the primary characteristics of the grounds in front of the house, including a stone masonry birdbath (contributing), the large open space and the evergreen trees are extant. The Kelly house is a one-story, flat-roofed, building with predominantly Territorial Revival detailing. The additions and alterations that architect John Gaw Meem designed between 1925 and 1929 changed the front elevation as well as the footprint and massing of the pre-existing house. Meem additionally altered the existing portion of the building, adding fireplaces, cutting arches into and removing adobe walls in the interior. The main house retains integrity of location, design, setting and feeling, and association of the period between 1925 and 1955, when the house was owned and occupied by members of the Kelly family. The three auxiliary buildings and one structure clustered behind the Kelly house are noncontributing due to extensive alterations and additions. These buildings however do not affect the overall character of the Kelly residence, or its ability to communicate its significance under Criterion C.

Setting

The Daniel T. Kelly Residence lies just east of the Santa Fe Plaza, in a primarily residential area of homes built in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Formerly part of a large swamp, the area retained its rural character during the Spanish and Mexican periods. During the U.S. Territorial period Palace Avenue became Santa Fe's most elegant street, housing the city's business and professional elite. In 1885 East Palace Avenue extended from the west side of Arroyo de los Saiz and Armijo Street eastward to include the block that includes the Kelly property.

Front Yard

A low stucco-covered wall with dentil coping (contributing) defines the front edge of the property fronting East Palace Avenue (see Photo 1). The architectural firm of Meem & McCormick designed the masonry wall and wood gates in 1927 (see Figure 7-1). A gravel driveway extends northward past decorative wood gates and passes a large landscaped area at the front to arrive at the auxiliary buildings to the rear (see Figure 7-2). The front garden contains lawn areas, planting beds, stone retaining walls, a historic stone birdbath and an array of mature pine trees (see Photos 2 & 3). The birdbath dating to the early Kelly period, is a simple, square base about 2 feet high and 3 feet on each side. The rubble masonry walls are filled with concrete up to about 6 inches below the surface, leaving a plain basin to collect rainwater (see Photo 4). Flagstone-paved paths lead from the

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gravel driveway to the gardens. The landscape immediately in the front of the house, except for the roses and parts of the stone retaining walls, was altered in 2000 (see Photo 5). However, the front landscape maintains its open characteristic, creating a buffer between the house and the busy street now as it did when the Kelly family resided there.

Residence

The footprint of the main house is roughly H-shaped, with Meem's additions extending out in five locations (see Figures 7-3). The extent of Meem's alterations to the pre-existing house is evidenced first at the primary elevation. The front elevation of the main house is U-shaped, enclosing a flagstone-paved terrace in the center (see Photos 2 & 6). Two wall-dominated volumes flank the recessed central volume, the front wall of which is primarily glass (see Photo 6). This central feature is an early example of what became one of John Gaw Meem's trademarks, the solar wall. Three pairs of wood French doors are set between masonry piers behind a four-bay post-corbel-beam framework. The combination of elements resembles an enclosed *portal* (see Photo 6.) The three pairs of ten-light French doors are each surmounted with six-light transoms, and the fourth bay contains the solid front door. Stone steps lead down to the terrace from the current guest bedroom and the dining room. A stone retaining wall edges the south end of the terrace.

A period photograph shows the simple square posts of the portal at the front of the pre-existing adobe, L-shaped house (see Figure 7-4). Meem reconfigured the public areas of the house, creating a small entry and long sunroom in the location of the former portal. Kitchen and maid's quarters were extended at the northwest, and bedrooms were extended north and south at the east side. The southwest portion of the H-shaped layout contained the master bedroom and bath. Architectural historian Chris Wilson has defined typical use clusters and room adjacencies of John Gaw Meem's residences.¹ Even in the beginning of his career, working with the existing L-shaped house, Meem organized the spaces of the Kelly residence into specific public, private and service zones.

The adobe walls of the house are supported on stone footings, while the hollow clay tile walls of Meem's additions rest on concrete footings. The majority of windows are wood double hung with contrasting white trim, including pronounced pedimented hoods. The double hung windows and a few wood casement windows and wood multi-panel, single-light doors and French wood doors are set in the masonry walls with the wood trim flush with the exterior wall plane. Located at the east and west sides of the front patio are one French door and a window each. The east wing window is comprised of four 12-light sash, all surmounted with pedimented hoods.

¹ Chris Wilson, *Facing Southwest*: 63.

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The east and west elevations of the main house are each comprised of separate masses stepping back and forward, breaking up the horizontality of the one story building. The multiple roof areas are drained by *canales*, wood scuppers projecting through the masonry parapets.

East Elevation

The east elevation continues the architectural treatment of the front façade. The central mass of the east elevation projects out approximately 10 feet, and has two 9/12 light wood double-hung wood windows with pedimented hoods flanking a wood panel door with six lights above. The flanking wings at the east side of the building each contain two window openings. The south side has 6/9 and 6/6 wood double-hung windows. The north side has a small 9-light window and a pair of 6/9 wood double hung windows with an intermediate post and pediment trim. Under the portal at the center are two historic 8/12 wood double hung windows. A 15-light French door at the east side and a panel door with 9 lights above flank the window openings. At the west end of the north elevation is a 6/12 wood double-hung window and a door-sidelights unit below an exposed wood beam and corbels. The door has 9 lights above and a solid panel below; it is flanked by 3-light sidelights above and horizontal wood siding below. To the east is a pair of casement windows without pediment trim, identical to those around the corner and described as part of the east elevation. Under the portal there are a door and window at the east and a window at the west. Additional windows and a door openings under the portal from east to west include: a pair of 6/12 double hung windows; a panel door with 6 lights above and two panels below; and a 8/12 wood double hung window.

West Elevation

At the west elevation the central mass is inset about ten feet amid flanking volumes. Two 6/12 wood double-hung windows pierce the central elevation, each with pediment trim. In contrast to the east elevation, the fenestration of the west elevation is varied. At the lower, northwest corner of the building (laundry room) the parapet steps down and there is a grouping of two pairs of 9-9 wood casement windows. It and the identical group around the corner are the only openings in the house lacking pediment trim. The trim at the opening further south is also unique because it is the only one to carry the pediment trim at the central 6/6 window, and flat window hoods over the flanking 6/6 windows. The volume of the south end of the west elevation is lower than that at most of the house, and contains the only windows without small, divided lights. A 2/2 wood double hung window and a pair of 2/2 wood windows are each surmounted by pedimented window hoods.

North Elevation

The north elevation exhibits the other end of the "H" configuration, with wings stepped out flanking a deeply recessed covered patio. Shown on Meem's plans, the patio was not covered until the current owners altered this

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elevation, adding a low wall enclosing a garden area adjacent to the patio. The massing of the north elevation is more irregular than the others. A wing projecting about 18 feet encloses the portal at the east, and lacks fenestration in the north elevation. Beyond it, at the east end of the north elevation the wall is again recessed with one 8/12 wood double hung window. Beyond this, the west wing projects forward about 10 feet.

Noncontributing buildings

The three noncontributing buildings and one noncontributing structure to the rear of the main house were altered in 2000 to provide continuity of detailing throughout the property. Elements such as the brick coping, contrasting white doors and window trim, and a uniform door design, give the grouping a similarity that did not characterize the historic buildings.

Wine Cellar

Northeast of the main house, the wine cellar is a one-story square stuccoed building with a single south-facing door. The door is painted white and has a small diamond shaped light and over-sized strap hinges. The brick coping and decorative white wood railing above it are not historic. The new features create an enclosed outdoor space for the occupants of the guesthouse above (see Photo 7).

Guest House

Obscured by the wine cellar and fencing, the guesthouse is uphill and a full story above the wine cellar and the remaining buildings on the site. The stucco finished building reveals brick coping and door and window trim painted white. The oldest portion of the guesthouse projects south at the east end of the irregular, roughly ell-shaped building. Fifteen-light French doors in the south elevation open onto a paved patio (see Photo 8).

Garage/Storage

This building is stuccoed and is finished with brick coping with contrasting white trim (see Photo 7). White wood doors and a small wood porch dominate the south, or front elevation of the building. The vehicle entrance contains z-braced vertical board swinging doors with decorative strap hinges. The porch has Territorial style elements including a single square post and dentils at the top. A pair of wood doors with cross bracing at the lower panel and 6 lights above it is located under the portal. The west elevation contains two 6/6 wood windows and another wood door with cross bracing at the lower panel and 6 lights above. The north elevation window is a large, 12-light fixed unit.

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Garage/Office

Northeast of the main house is the garage/office, a stucco finished building repeating the design elements of the other noncontributing resources. The two vehicle entrances have a pair of z-braced vertical board swinging doors with decorative strap hinges. South of these is the door to the office and one 6/6 double hung wood window. A pair of 6/6 windows is also centered in the south elevation (see Photo 9). A porch extends at the north side, and a pole fence hides it from view.

North Landscape

The driveway turns to the west after passing the east side of the main house. Rubble stone retaining walls, planting beds and the steep topography at the north edge of the site frame the gravel open space used for automobile circulation. The area was redesigned as part of the 2000 rehabilitation. While the auxiliary buildings still spatially define this area, a new low wall forms the south edge of the open space, new planting beds define the remaining sides, and the character of the area north of the house is now formal. A new decorative wood railing has been set on the parapets of the wine cellar building to enclose part of the patio area associated with the guesthouse. This feature and the decorative hardware are visually dominant and not based on historic conditions. The remaining landscape with grass and small trees, at the west side of the house, was the area where the Kellys had a shuffleboard court.

Evolution of the property

A house appears in this location on the Kings Map of 1912. The Kellys purchased the property from Ashley and Hazel Pond in 1924.² The original building on the property purchased by the Kellys is recorded in a deed of April 28, 1864 as a six-room adobe house.³ Owners of the house prior to the Kellys' include Amado Chavez, a speaker of the New Mexico House of Representatives in the early 1880s and mayor of Santa Fe 1901 and 1902.⁴ Chavez lived in the house between 1893 and 1908, when the property extended south to the Santa Fe River. Ashley and Hazel Pond, parents of writer, Peggy Pond Church owned the house between 1916 and 1925 (see Figure 7-5).

A period photograph of the building before Meem's redesigns shows the house reflecting a Territorial period appearance (see Figure 7-6). Like many older adobe houses in Santa Fe, the house exhibited square porch

² The King's map of 1912 shows a roughly L-shaped house in this location owned by Leroy O. Moore. In 1916 Moore sold the property to the Ponds (see Figure 7-5).

³ The property extended south to the Santa Fe River in 1864.

⁴ A notation on the back of the historic photograph of the L-shaped house states that Amado Chavez lived there.

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posts, milled window trim and protective brick cornices. During his occupation, Ashley Pond added a small adobe structure northeast of the existing residence to house his "radio room." The character of the site was still rural when Daniel T. Kelly retained his friend, John Gaw Meem, to remodel and add onto the house. Stables existed behind the house, and a wood fence edged the front at the south side of the site.

John Gaw Meem designed major additions and alterations to the house and radio room in 1925. After livestock were no longer permitted within the city limits, Kelly converted the stables into storage, which were later demolished.⁵ When one of Kelly's sons became interested in carrier pigeons during World War II, Kelly built a pigeon house near the north boundary of the property, northeast of the house in approximately the same location of the former stables.⁶ The pigeon building was later incorporated into the larger storage/garage building added to the site after the Kelly occupation.

A second phase of construction occurred in the 1950s. Meem provided the Kellys with drawings for a north portal at the main house and multiple garages northwest of it. However, some time in the 1950s a smaller garage with an office was built instead of the multiple garages, and the guesthouse enlarged. After Margaret Kelly's death in 1988, a corporation based in Texas purchased the property and rented it to gallery owner, Laura Carpenter. The only major change to the site during this approximately ten-year period was the addition of the northernmost building on the site, the garage/storage building, incorporating the former pigeon structure.

The Baker family acquired the Kelly house and auxiliary buildings in 1998, and their rehabilitation of the house involved changes to the floor plan, flooring, ceilings, mechanical and lighting systems, as well as the landscaping. Much of the core internal organization of Meem's design remains along with the majority of his details.

Integrity

The footprint, height and massing and the majority of the details created as part of the historic Meem renovation and addition have been retained. Minor changes to windows along the secondary elevations do not detract from the overall integrity of the house and its character-defining main façade. The four auxiliary features were altered during the 1998 rehabilitation. Though this has somewhat changed the rear setting of the property, these alterations have not affected the main character-defining features of Meem's work. Sufficient integrity of the main house's exterior and partial integrity of its interior survives to communicate Meem's ideas and the development of the Territorial Revival style.

⁵ Ibid. The conversion occurred in 1934: 137.

⁶ Daniel T Kelly Jr. (Bud), oral interview October, 2003.

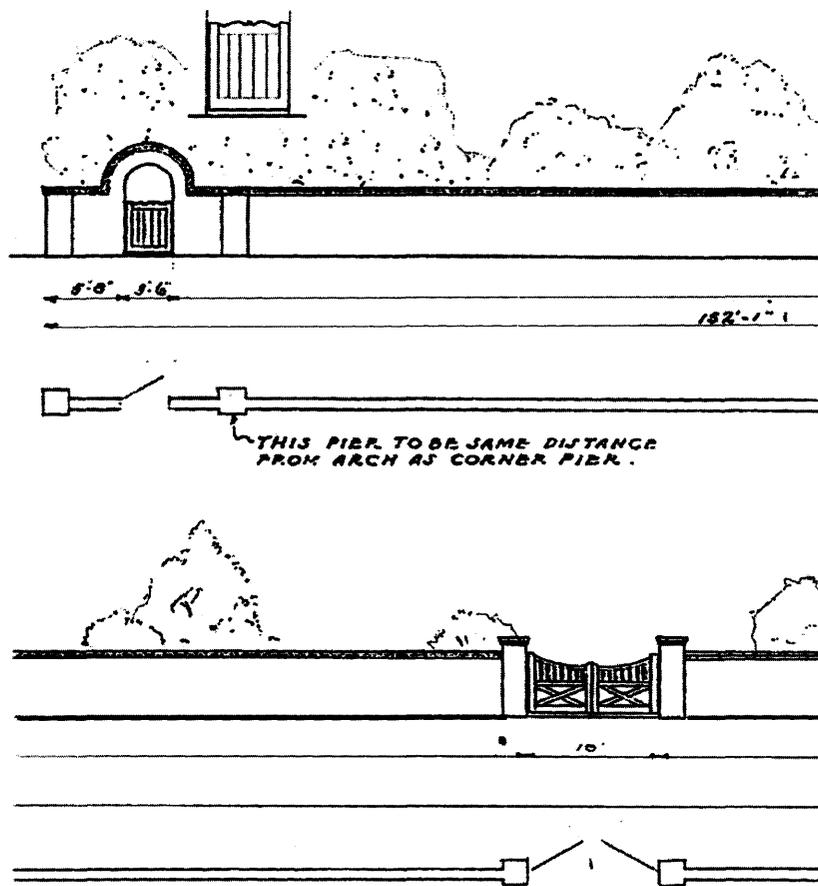
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Figure 7-1 Wall and Gate Drawing, 1925



· WALL · & · GATES · FOR · PROPERTIES · OF ·
 · MR. DAN · KELLY · & · MRS. ASHLEY · POND ·
 SANTA FE, N.M. · AUG. 29, 1925 ·
 · MEEM & MCCORMICK · ~

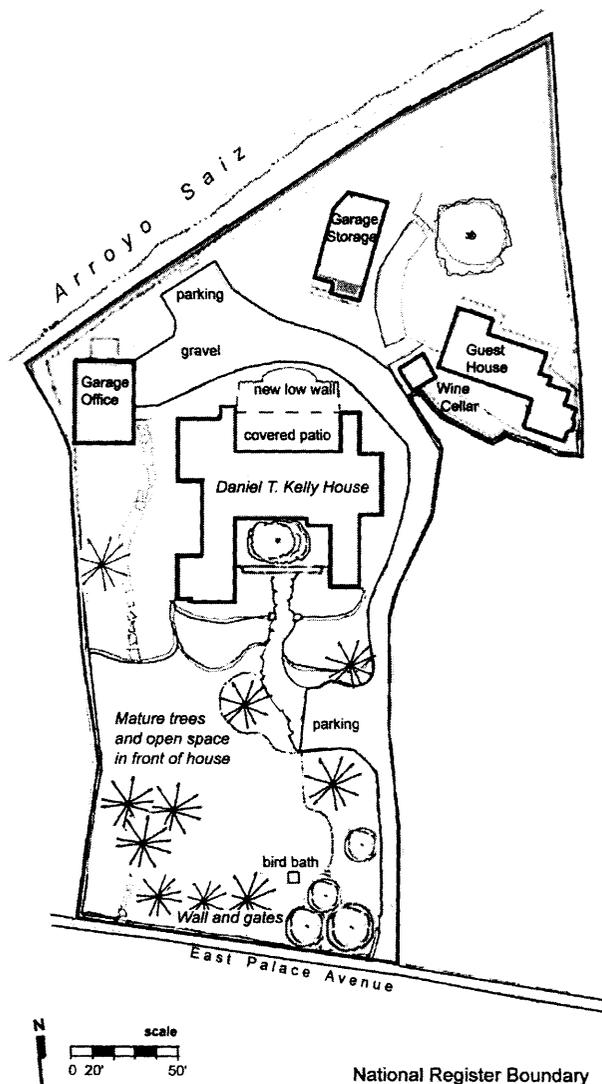
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Figure 7-2 Property Sketch Map



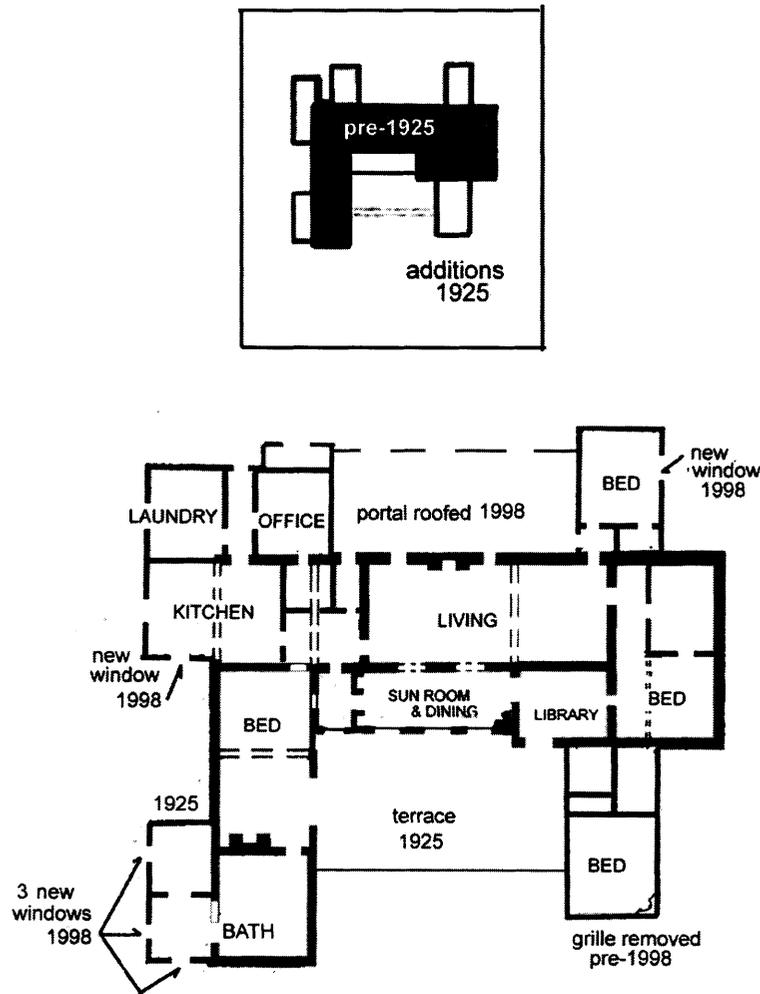
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Figure 7-3 Evolution of Floor Plan, 1925 to 1988



FLOOR PLAN 2005

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Figure 7-4 **Undated Photograph of Property During Kelly Period**



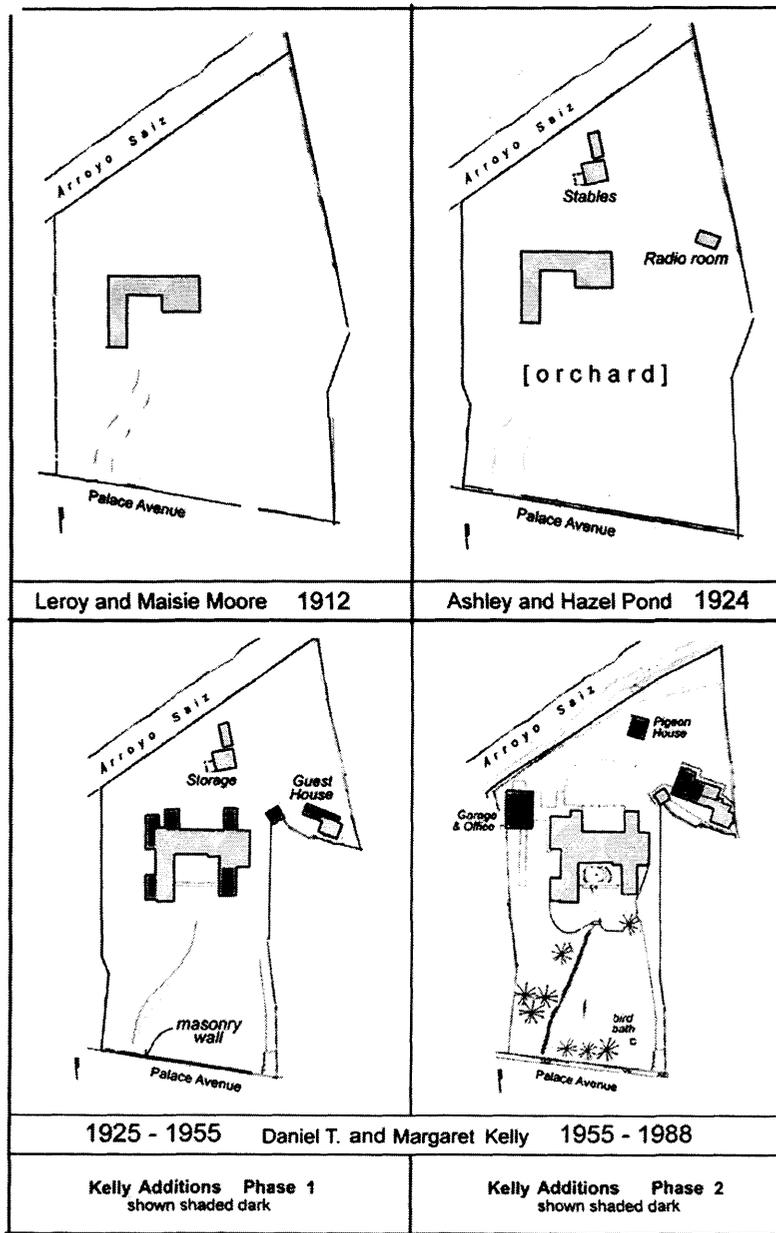
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Figure 7-5 Evolution of Property, 1912 to 1988



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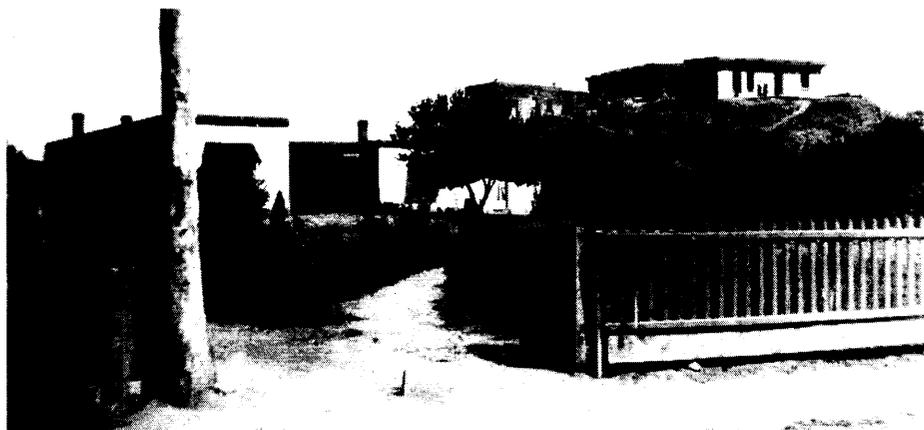
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Figure 7-6

Period Photograph of Property Prior to 1925



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Statement of Significance

The Daniel T. Kelly Residence meets the registration requirements for the residential property type of the *Buildings Designed by John Gaw Meem* as a remodeling and addition that substantially altered the original footprint of the house and introduced a new visual vocabulary that illustrates the architect's early vision of the Territorial Revival style. The enclosed portal added by Meem dominates the front elevation of the house, and is significant and an identifying characteristic of the building and the evolving style. Meem's H-shaped massing is another dominant aspect of the house comprising a major change. The Kelly house demonstrates the versatility of Meem's early projects, and may also be seen as an early example of the regional style.⁷ For these reasons, the Daniel T. Kelly Residence is eligible under Criterion C, Architecture, at the local level of significance.

Daniel T. Kelly (1886-1988)

Daniel T. Kelly played an important role in the development of commerce and cultural affairs in Santa Fe. Born in Leavenworth, Kansas, in December 1886, Daniel T. Kelly graduated from Harvard in 1908. He married Margaret Gross in 1916, and in 1919 moved to Santa Fe to work as salesman in the newly opened Santa Fe office of his fathers' retail/wholesale business, Gross Kelly & Company. Margaret and Dan Kelly lived in the house on Palace Avenue from 1925 to the years of their respective deaths, 1973 and 1988 (see Figure 8-1).

Daniel T. Kelly was key in the growth of the Gross Kelly & Co. Santa Fe branch office between 1925 and 1954.⁸ By 1929, when John Gaw Meem's alterations and additions to his house on Palace Avenue were under construction, Kelly had risen from salesman to manager of the new branch. By 1939 he was president of Gross Kelly and Company. In 1954 all assets of Gross, Kelly and Company were sold—a time at which Kelly at age 68 retired.⁹ After retiring he used the small office next to his house to write a book on the history of commerce in the Southwest.

Daniel T. Kelly donated time and energy to local organizations of an astonishing variety and number. He became interested in archeology and involved himself in the work of the School of American Research, the Archaeological Society of New Mexico, and the Laboratory of Anthropology. Kelly served on the Board of Regents of the Museum of New Mexico for twenty-five years. He donated time to the Santa Fe Rotary Club, and was a member of the Santa Fe Chamber of Commerce. Kelly served as a member of the Santa Fe Planning Commission for eight years, including during the time of Santa Fe's first historic zoning ordinance. Kelly

⁷ Meem's "understanding and his name for his new revival style did not crystallize until about 1935." Chris Wilson, *Facing Southwest: The Life and Houses of John Gaw Meem*: 40.

⁸ Gross, Kelly & Co. played a crucial role in bringing the benefits of the railroad to the frontier by providing an outlet for local products and bringing in goods from outside New Mexico

⁹ Daniel T. Kelly, *The Buffalo Head*: 258.

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additionally founded and contributed frequently to the Santa Fe Ski Basin ski club, and served as president of the Santa Fe Fiesta Council. Kelly contributed to the broader community, serving as president for no less than three organizations: the Northern New Mexico Council of the Boy Scouts, the Harvard Club of New Mexico, and the Reserve Officers Association of New Mexico. He additionally served on boards of the Carrie Tingley Hospital and the New Mexico Advisory Committee to the Commission on Civil Rights.

Daniel T. Kelly joined with architect John Gaw Meem and others to establish the Society for the Preservation and Restoration of New Mexico Mission Churches. In the “footnote” to Daniel’s book *The Buffalo Head: A Century of Mercantile Pioneering in the Southwest*, John Gaw Meem praised Kelly’s efforts to assist church restoration projects, by providing building materials and delivering them promptly to the various distant sites “at low cost, or no cost at all”.¹⁰ Meem went on to reminisce about the pervasive influence Kelly had in the cultural affairs of Santa Fe.

Architectural Significance

The development of John Gaw Meem’s career and significance has been documented in the *Buildings Designed by John Gaw Meem* Multiple Property Documentation Form (NRHP 2003).

When architect John Gaw Meem arrived in Santa Fe in 1920 to convalesce at the at Sunmount Sanitarium, he found himself immersed in a community of artists involved in an effort to redefine Santa Fe’s architectural vocabulary. Their concern was that traditional adobe building techniques had been lost to the dominant Anglo-American styles and materials that had arrived with the railroad during the last half of the nineteenth century. The group, which included Daniel Kelly, worked to create a new style that would combine a romantic mixture of elements drawn from the architecture of the Pueblos and from Spanish colonial buildings. The new style became known as Pueblo Revival, with architect John Gaw Meem as its chief proponent and stylist.

The Kelly house remodeling and addition, while early in his career and modest in scale, is significant for illustrating a number of the design characteristics of Meem’s later works. These characteristics include using modern materials while respecting the spirit of adobe; employing an “H” shaped floor plan; extending a wing of the house to define a terrace; and positioning three separate zones for service, bed and public functions. All of these patterns are present in this early project. The Kelly house also contains perhaps the first example of a design element Meem would incorporate into much of his later work — the enclosed portal / sunroom. The combining of rustic, unpainted posts and corbels with the crispness of white-painted glazed panels was repeated

¹⁰ Daniel T. Kelly, *The Buffalo Head*: 258.

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in numerous future sunroom designs.¹¹ In addition, Meem demonstrated his sensitivity to the historical development of the existing house. Rather than simply employing elements of the-then popular Pueblo Revival style, Meem appropriately used the actual fabric of the historic building, respecting its existing Territorial period details.

The Kelly project may also be seen as the precursor to, or one of the earliest examples of, the Territorial Revival style, another regional style closely associated with Meem. Ten years after the Kelly remodeling, Meem worked as the Southwest director of the Historic American Building Survey (HABS), documenting historic Territorial buildings. These combined experiences would later influence Meem's conceptualization of the Territorial Revival style. A style, that beginning in the 1930s was preferred by many of his wealthy clients and he used to design numerous public buildings during the New Deal. For these reasons, the Daniel T. Kelly Residence meets the criteria of a house remodeled by Meem in which the "addition is substantial to the degree that its footprint comprises the greater portion of the building and the elevations of the addition are considered primary characteristics of the building."¹²

¹¹ In 1930, five years later, Meem designed a variation also mixing unpainted portal structure with white glazed panels in the Director of the Laboratory of Anthropology's Residence. Further variations were designed at the McCormick Residence of 1931 and at Los Poblanos in 1932.

¹² David J. Kammer, *Buildings Designed by John Gaw Meem*: F 27.

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Figure 8-1

Undated Photograph of Kelly Family at the Daniel T. Kelly Residence



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Kelly, Daniel T., Residence
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Major Bibliographical References

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Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property is bounded by the legal description recorded in the Office of the Santa Fe County Clerk as Tract A and Tract B, 531 and 533 Palace Avenue, Santa Fe, Santa Fe, County, New Mexico.

Boundary Justification

The nominated boundary includes the entire parcel historically associated with the Daniel T. Kelly Residence and its associated outbuildings. The associated buildings and structure north of the main house are noncontributing, but are included within the boundary because of their historic association with the main house.

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Photographs

The following information pertains to all photographs unless otherwise noted:

Kelly, Daniel T., Residence

Santa Fe, Santa Fe County, New Mexico

Photographer Name: Catherine Colby

Date: October 6, 2004

Location of negatives: James B. Baker

Photo 1 of 9

South side of front wall, vehicle gate

Camera facing northeast

Photo 2 of 9

Garden and south elevation

Camera facing north

Photo 3 of 9

Garden and west side of south elevation

Camera facing north

Photo 4 of 9

Stone birdbath

Camera facing east

Photo 5 of 9

Driveway and south elevation

Camera facing north

Photo 6 of 9

South elevation, sunroom

Camera facing north

Photo 7 of 9

Wine Cellar (right), Garage/Storage (left)

Camera facing northwest

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Kelly, Daniel T., Residence
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Photo 8 of 9
Guest House, south elevation
Camera facing northwest

Photo 9 of 9
Garage/Office
Camera facing west