

(Oct. 1990)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

DEC 2

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

1. NAME OF PROPERTY

HISTORIC NAME: Jones, Everret, Residence
OTHER NAME/SITE NUMBER: N/A

2. LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER: 210 Brownell Howland Road
NOT FOR PUBLICATION: N/A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.)

Katharina Stieh _____ *25 November 2003*
Signature of certifying official Date

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:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register ___ See continuation sheet.	<u>Carol A. Hull</u>	<u>1-15-04</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register ___ See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> other (explain): _____	_____	_____

5. CLASSIFICATION

OWNERSHIP OF PROPERTY: Private

CATEGORY OF PROPERTY: Building

NUMBER OF RESOURCES WITHIN PROPERTY:	CONTRIBUTING	NONCONTRIBUTING
	1	0 BUILDINGS
	0	0 SITES
	0	0 STRUCTURES
	0	0 OBJECTS
	1	0 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: Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals: Pueblo (Revival)

MATERIALS: FOUNDATION Concrete
WALLS Concrete (masonry units and hollow clay tile with stucco)
ROOF Asphalt
OTHER Wood

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (see continuation sheets 7-5 through 7-8).

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: G (significant additions to the house were made less than 50 years ago)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE: 1951 -1959

SIGNIFICANT DATES: 1951; 1955; 1959

SIGNIFICANT PERSON: N/A

CULTURAL AFFILIATION: N/A

ARCHITECT/BUILDER: John Gaw Meem, Architect

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (see continuation sheets 8-9 through 8-10).

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

BIBLIOGRAPHY (see continuation sheet 9-11).

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: 2.837

UTM REFERENCES Zone Easting Northing
 13 418580 3953490

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION (see continuation sheet 10-12)

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION (see continuation sheet 10-12)

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME/TITLE: Catherine Colby

ORGANIZATION: Catherine Colby Consulting

DATE: July 2, 2003

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 Quadrangle 7.5-minute series topographic map)

PHOTOGRAPHS (see continuation sheet Photo-13 through Photo-14)

ADDITIONAL ITEMS

PROPERTY OWNER

NAME: Nancy Meem Wirth

STREET & NUMBER: 3707 Old Santa Fe Trail

TELEPHONE: 505-982-0777

CITY OR TOWN: Santa Fe

STATE: NM

ZIP CODE: 87501

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 5Jones, Everret, Residence
Santa Fe, Santa Fe County, New Mexico

Narrative Description

The Everett Jones Residence is located in the northeast corner of the Santa Fe city limits on the ridge between Little Tesuque Creek and Arroyo de La Piedra in the Sangre de Cristo Mountains. The house is a one-story, flat-roofed, Pueblo Revival style building constructed of concrete block masonry units finished with earth-colored stucco. Stone retaining walls, *portals* (porches) and flagstone-paved terraces provide transitions between the volumes of the building and the openness of the site. Decorative wood panel doors are located at the exterior and interior along with the three-light glazed doors opening onto the terraces. Windows are steel casements, some with exposed wood lintels. Details characteristic of the style and of Meem's residential work include asymmetrical massing, projecting *viga* (round log beam) ends and corbel brackets. The original house, built in 1951 was 3,495 square feet, and Meem cited \$58,952.00 as the cost without his fee. Later additions added approximately 700 square feet. The property has a high degree of integrity in terms of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

General Characteristics

The un-paved, winding road leading to the Jones Residence climbs among piñon and juniper trees to the building site at an elevation of about 7,620 feet. No view of the house appears until one arrives at the end of the driveway. The front elevation of the house comprises three parts; two flanking but asymmetrical masses frame the central entrance *portal*, which is recessed. The bedroom wing at the south is stepped forward, and the service wing steps and then angles forward at the east. The central building mass is only minimally higher than the flanking wings, leaving a long, low horizontal impression at the front of the house (see Photo 1).

The concrete masonry unit walls are supported on concrete footings. The floor and roof structure are wood with wood deck and built-up asphalt roofing except in the garage, where there is an exposed steel beam. The multiple roof areas are drained by *canales*, wood scuppers projecting through the masonry parapets. *Portals* and terraces are paved with flagstone.

In the interior, the majority of the walls and ceilings are plastered. Ceilings with *vigas* and exposed tongue and groove decking are found at the *portals*, living room, and dining room. The special ceiling treatment using *savinos* (also known as *latillas*: peeled poles approximately 2" to 3" diameter above wood beams) in a herringbone pattern were reserved for the lower ceiling at the window seat alcove in the living room, and also above the small opening between the entry and the kitchen. Floors are oak except in kitchen and bathrooms.

The Jones house originally displayed Meem's classic organization of residential spaces (see Figure 7-1). Historian, Chris Wilson has described Meem's houses in general as often having rooms organized in "...three primary groupings: the middle public entrance with living and dining rooms, the private, family bedrooms on one side, and the kitchen, pantry, and maid's room to the other."¹ At the Jones residence this scheme had a

¹ Wilson, p.26.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 6 Jones, Everret, Residence
Santa Fe, Santa Fe County, New Mexico

garage added at the service wing as part of the original design.

Additions to the house occurred in 1955, 1959, and 1970. The additions of 1955, designed in Meem's office, which was then Meem, Holien and Buckley Associates, did not alter the relationship of the three zones. The master bedroom (bedroom 1), was enlarged, repeating the stepped fireplace wall and *savino* ceiling at the interior of the new alcove. The northwest terrace was also enlarged in 1955.

In 1959 the Jones family wanted guest quarters appended to the garage, and this location affected the clarity of the original spatial organization. However, the steep site left few options, and Meem himself had some degree of involvement in the design process. Drawings indicate that he proposed several alternatives, and cost may have been a determining factor in the clients' final choices. The 1959 addition at the east utilizes hollow clay tile and lacks any exposed wood structure or details save a railing comprised of wood spindles collected by Mrs. Jones (see Photo 2). The northeast terrace was also added in 1959 (see Photo 3). The 1970 additions were limited to a storeroom north of the garage and a portal covering part of the dining terrace. The later add-ons contrast with the well-integrated outdoor spaces of the original design in quality and in their relationship to the original architectural scheme.

Specific features

Porches and Terraces

The front *portal* is supported by round posts and hand-carved corbels. A low, painted dado, adzed exposed wood lintels and Spanish-Revival tin lanterns add decorative flourishes to the entry porch (see Photos 4 & 5). Exposed wood lintels cap all windows and doors under the *portal* except for the main entrance door. Here occurs the one Territorial revival element in the house: a pedimented door surround. The decorative door incorporates a cross motif above and below. The doors at each end of the *portal* have ogee shapes below and the cross motif above. The floor is paved with flagstone. The stone retaining wall south of the bedroom wing was raised and extended, though the date this took place is not documented. A few mature trees, one cottonwood at the south and two piñon trees at the north add character to the setting of the house.

At the northwest side of the house the terraces are paved with flagstone and contained by one-foot thick low walls capped with flagstone. In the original design, the small patio north of the entry was covered, creating an "outdoor room." The larger terrace beyond it and the small rectangular terrace north of the dining room were originally uncovered.

The additions designed in the Meem office in 1955 included covering a long strip of the large terrace (approximately 9' X 40') with a new *portal*, and the existing terrace was extended adjacent to the bedroom addition. Visually anchoring the end of the new portal is a turning, solid masonry wall. Decorative, hand-worked wood shutters cover the window-sized opening in the end wall (see Photo 6).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 7
Jones, Everret, Residence
Santa Fe, Santa Fe County, New Mexico

Windows

The steel windows of the Jones Residence represent a departure from the wood windows that are characteristic of both the Pueblo Revival style and much of Meem's residential work. Steel sash were new and ubiquitous in Santa Fe in the 1950s, being readily available in a variety of sizes at low cost. The array of sizes and configurations in the Jones house includes both vertically and horizontally proportioned units, some simple pairs, and some individual multi-light sash flanking large, fixed "picture windows".

The distinct windows in the house are the grouping of the bay window in the alcove projected north of the living room above a U-shaped window seat. Large, undivided sheets of glass are framed in wood, with round wood posts serving as mullions (see Photos 7 & 8). The large sheets of glass inject a modern feeling, yet the detailing, particularly the round posts, is traditional. Alcoves and window seats were characteristic features of Meem houses both before and after World War II. Chris Wilson identifies the alcove in the Jones house as one that expresses a new design device of Meem's. This was to project the modern element outside the masonry massing of the house so it reads as a separate feature. "On the outside, this leaves a house's overall massiveness intact..."²

Doors

In contrast to the stock windows, the custom-made doors used in the public spaces contribute a great deal to the visual character of the Jones house. Custom doors include three-panel glazed wood doors and the decorative solid doors. Openings in the entry and into the dining room contain no doors, and are ornamented with heavy, exposed wood beams supported on wood corbels. The most elaborate door of all was that added at the bedroom alcove in 1955, with multiple rectangular and ogee panels painted contrasting colors (see Photo 9).

Fireplaces

The living room fireplace, a simple curved opening recessed in the east wall, is surmounted by a simple wood mantel with spiral carving (see Photo 10). It is a minor feature in relation to the expansive view and the decorative detailing of the alcove beyond it. A thick stepped wall serves to separate the two visually. In the dining room is a small corner fireplace with a rectangular opening. The ochre-colored paint of the dado in the entry and living room continue into the dining room and also on the dining room fireplace, while the chimney remains white like the walls. Each of the bedrooms has a corner fireplace. When the master bedroom alcove was added in 1955, the former exterior wall was changed to a stepped wall similar to that next to the living room fireplace. The exterior corner fireplace of the patio added in 1959 repeats this stepped theme drawn from Pueblo architecture details.

² *ibid.* p.57.

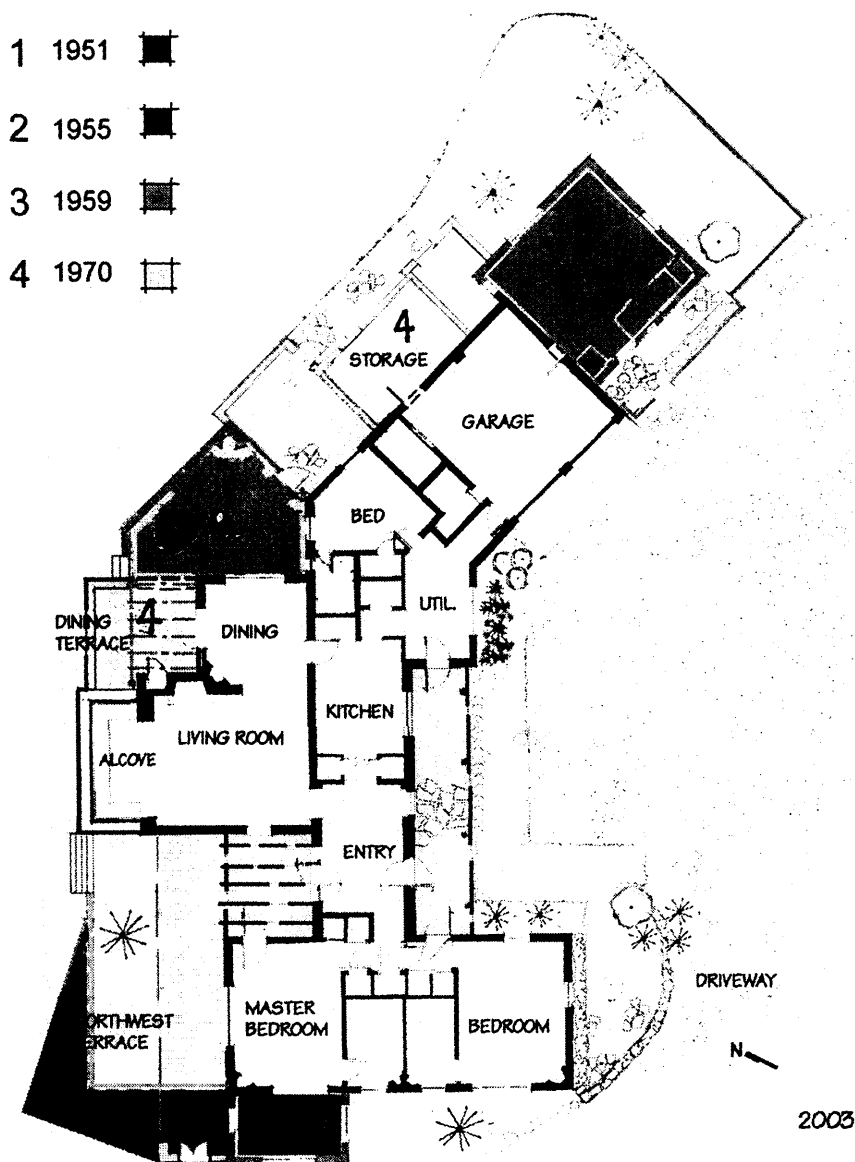
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Jones, Everret, Residence
Santa Fe, Santa Fe County, New Mexico

Section 7 Page 8

Figure 7-1 Floor Plan



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 9 Jones, Everret, Residence
Santa Fe, Santa Fe County, New Mexico

Significance

The residence designed for Bishop and Mrs. Everett Jones clearly meets the registration requirements for the residential property type of John Gaw Meem's architecture as described in the Multiple Property Documentation Form *Buildings Designed by John Gaw Meem*. It is highly representative of Meem's legacy of refining the Pueblo Revival style in New Mexico, and is remarkable due to Meem's level of involvement with its design during the latest phase of his career (1946-1959.) After World War II, Meem's role in his architecture firm "...shifted as he delegated work to well-qualified employees... focusing his own design talents on selected projects as well as nurturing client relations."³ Though by 1951 Meem was past his most creative phase of designing, for this house, he reportedly "...welcomed the opportunity to return to his Spanish Pueblo Revival idiom..."⁴ This later project represented his continuing efforts to balance the technological changes of the post-war era with the traditional regionalism that most clients wanted. According to John Gaw Meem's biographer, Bainbridge Bunting, "Meem recalled the Jones Residence as one of the commissions with which he was most satisfied..." and called it "...one of the two most successful of the late Spanish Pueblo houses."⁵ The Everett Jones Residence is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C (Architecture) at the local level of significance. The house meets Criteria Consideration G, as additions to the home made less than 50 years ago (1955, 1959, 1970), reflect the architect's continuing close involvement with the client, and in turn, his evolving concept of the Pueblo Revival style of architecture. Each of these subsequent additions provided additional living space for the family without compromising the architectural design and feeling of the original building.

Brief chronological history of property

John Gaw Meem began schematic design of the vacation house for the Joneses in October of 1950. Jones was Bishop in the West Texas Diocese of the Episcopal Church. He was born in San Antonio, Texas, in 1902 and died there in 1995. He and his family would spend time in the Santa Fe house before and after his retirement in 1968. In Meem's early correspondence with his client, he emphasized the excellent orientation of the house in relationship to the dramatic views. In May, Meem visited the site and wrote to Bishop and Mrs. Jones that the house gave the "...impression of being well-fitted to the site, hugging the ground, not too high." It was completed in 1951.

By 1955 Bishop and Mrs. Jones requested additions to the house, which resulted in extending the northwest bedroom and the northwest terrace. Architect Van Dorn Hooker, then on Meem's staff prepared the working drawings with Meem's approval. An alcove was added to the master bedroom and part of the patio wall outside it was removed. The patio was extended and a wall built to retain the terrace. The following year minor

³ Kammer, E-23.

⁴ Wilson, p. 57.

⁵ Bunting, p.41.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Jones, Everret, Residence
Santa Fe, Santa Fe County, New Mexico

Section 8 Page 10

changes were made in the kitchen, adding cabinets in the formerly furred space above the original cabinets. Other minor work in 1956 included revisions to the windowsills in the utility room and dining room. The next phase of changes occurred in 1959. A new patio area with an exterior fireplace was enclosed with a low-wall north of the dining room and study. One preliminary sketch indicates there were thoughts of replacing the office window with doors opening onto the new patio, but this did not occur. Meem worked with Mrs. Helen Jones on the design of a guest bedroom east of the garage. Meem first recommended against leaving the garage between the main house and the new addition, preferring to convert the garage into a bedroom instead. Using a red pencil on a blueprint Meem sketched a scheme that would have converted the garage into a guest area, with a new garage appended at an angle and connected by a passage. He also suggested a new open carport, rather than enclosed garage. However, the final drawings show the addition as the client's wished, and as they are today.

When additions were again requested in 1970, John Gaw Meem, eleven years after his official retirement, revisited the site. He then arranged with one of his former partners, William Buckley to design and carry out the project of adding a storeroom and covering the dining terrace with a portal. Meem noted their intention that Buckley should send the preliminary sketches to him, so that he could take them to the owners for approval.⁶

The property remained in use by two generations of the Jones family. The daughter of the Bishop and Mrs. Everett Jones, Flora Atherton Chrichton also lived in the house until selling it in 2001. Cathedral House, the diocesan center built in San Antonio in 1962 was named to commemorate Bishop Jones. The diocese offices continue to function in the Bishop Jones Center, where his portrait hangs.

The Bishop Jones Residence also represents the important role of religious institutions in John Gaw Meem's career. Being the son of an Episcopal clergyman, he maintained close ties to people of the church throughout his career. Meem's close relationship with Bishop and Mrs. Jones was an important aspect of the house's original design process. This personal relationship undoubtedly continued to involve Meem and his associates through the four subsequent phases of alterations and additions to the house.

The Everett Jones Residence is eligible for listing in the National Register because of its architecture and association with the architect, John Gaw Meem. The house has high integrity and continues to represent the post-war stage of the Pueblo Revival style in New Mexico and Meem's efforts to utilize modern materials while maintaining the spirit of southwest traditions in architecture.

⁶ Meem files, correspondence.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 9 Page 11

Jones, Everret, Residence
Santa Fe, Santa Fe County, New Mexico

Major Bibliographical References

Bunting, Bainbridge. *John Gaw Meem Southwestern Architect*. Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1983.

Wilson, Chris. *Facing Southwest: The Life and Houses of John Gaw Meem*. New York: W.W. Norton and Company, 2001.

Meem, John Gaw drawing files and correspondence. Center for Southwest Research, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 10 Page 12

Jones, Everret, Residence
Santa Fe, Santa Fe County, New Mexico

Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property includes the house, entry drive, and associated lot. The boundaries of the property are described in a Deed of Conservation Easement filed with Santa Fe County as Lot 2, lying and being situated within the North ½ of the projected Section 8 and within the Santa Fe Grant, T 17 N, R 10 E, N.M.P.M. and within the City of Santa Fe, Santa Fe County, New Mexico. Boundary Survey recorded October 4, 2002 as Doc. No. 226898 in Plat Book 513, pp. 42 and 43 at the Santa Fe County.

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the residence and its driveway along with the immediate surrounding tree-covered acreage that have been historically associated with the property and contribute to the significance of the property.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Photo Page 13

Jones, Everret, Residence
Santa Fe, Santa Fe County, New Mexico

Photographs

The following information pertains to all photographs unless otherwise noted:

Jones, Everret, Residence
Santa Fe, Santa Fe County, New Mexico
Photographer Name: Catherine Colby
Date: April 2, 2003
Location of negatives: Nancy Meem Wirth

Photo 1 of 10
South Elevation
Facing North

Photo 2 of 10
South Elevation, Addition
Facing North

Photo 3 of 10
Northeast Patio
Facing East

Photo 4 of 10
Front Portal
Facing West

Photo 5 of 10
Front Portal
Facing East

Photo 6 of 10
Northwest Portal
Facing West

Photo 7 of 10
Living Room Alcove
Facing East

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Photo Page 14

Jones, Everret, Residence
Santa Fe, Santa Fe County, New Mexico

Photo 8 of 10
Door at Dining Patio
Facing West

Photo 9 of 10
Door at Bedroom
Facing South

Photo 10 of 10
Living Room Fireplace
Facing Northeast