

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received DEC 6 1984

date entered JAN 16 1985

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Chalet Amill

and/or common Chalet Amill

2. Location

street & number #33 Mattei Lluberas Street not for publication

city, town Yauco N/A vicinity of

state Puerto Rico code 72 county Mayaguez code 1060

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Mr. José Llinas Morell

street & number #33 Antonio Mattei Lluberas Street

city, town Yauco N/A vicinity of state Puerto Rico

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Registry of Deeds

street & number San Germán Government Center

city, town San Germán state Puerto Rico

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Yauco Architectural Survey has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1983 federal state county local

depository for survey records State Historic Preservation Office

city, town San Juan state Puerto Rico 00901

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved	date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The "Chalet Amill" is a rectangular two-storied reinforced concrete building located in Antonio Mattei Street in Yauco, Puerto Rico. It is one of the first reinforced concrete structures in the town. The structural system consists of reinforced concrete walls (both exterior and interior), smoothly cement plastered, topped by a flat reinforced concrete roof slab. Most of the original movable wooden doors and windows, some with imported Belgian stained-glass panes at its top, still stand. The flooring material used throughout the building is native tiles in different textures, colors and patterns.

The building is called a "chalet" because of the strong European influence for its impressive frontal entrance garden enclosed by an ornamental cast iron fence with "fleur-de-lis" motifs and classical details and a dominant three-sided projecting corner bay tower-like structure in its left. The main entrance elevation, on Mattei Lluberas Street, presents an exquisite covered tiled portico, with terrace on the upper level, supported by four fluted corinthian columns enclosed by a continuous concrete balustrade railing. This portico is raised three feet above street level and it is reached by a native tiled stairway. The covered portico is topped by a continuous cornice with floral shaped concrete brackets and it is finished-off with a continuous floral shaped balustrade parapet at its top. The main wall facade stands out after the portico and consists of a row of three door openings flanked by continuous projections. The second level has three ornamental roman arches openings topped by delicate floral garlands motifs that opens up to the terrace. This area is crowned by a continuous cornice with masonry parapet on its top. The projecting dominant three-sided corner bay at the left side of the structure has three window openings with concrete balustrade breast-work on its first level. The center window opening is crowned by a bracketed curved pediment with a center medallion; the other openings are crowned by a center medallion on each. This level is topped by a continuous concrete cornice with floral-shaped brackets. The second level has three window openings; the center one has a concrete balustrade breast-work and is topped by a pediment with floral garlands motif; the other two are topped by a small cornice. This area is crowned by a continuous cornice with a concrete balustrade parapet on its top.

Inside, the first level is finished with highly artistic floor tiles in five different patterns, excelling for its richness and complexity, specially in the living-room. A long central corridor serves as connector of spaces. The dining-room has an extraordinary Belgian stained-glass window of approximately eight by ten feet depicting flying ducks over a lake and classical "putti" and floral motifs. An adjacent covered terrace with corinthian columns (now used as a family room) was the hotel public dining room. The second level is reached by an "U"-shaped wooden stairway illuminated by an elliptical window covered with a rare opaline glass. The central corridor leads to the bedrooms and to the front and rear terraces. The most extraordinary space is the three-sided stained-glass window cor-

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates c. 1914

Builder/Architect Tomás Olivari Santoni

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The "Chalet Amill" was designed by the first known Yauco-born architect Don Tomás Olivari Santoni. Architect Olivari Santoni (of Corsican descendant) studied at the Ecole des Beaux Arts de Paris and designed several of the most outstanding buildings in Yauco, such as: the Banco Popular Building (former Banco Crédito y Ahorro Ponceño) and the Barrera Residence (former Felipe Pieraldi's Residence) among others. His offices were located at the corner of Mattei Lluberas and Baldorioty Streets in Yauco. Among one of his employees was a distinguished contractor and designer of the late 1930's in Yauco; Don Francisco Bonilla. Architect Olivari Santoni stands out as one of the major Puerto Rican architects of the early twentieth century.

The "Chalet Amill" is an extraordinary early twentieth century example of a detached Beaux Arts style building locally known as a "chalet" for its European influence and enclosed type front ornamental cast iron garden. Its richly elaborated details such as the remarkable quality of its imported stained-glass windows (the building is also known locally as the Stained-Glass Window House for its extensive use of stained-glass); its exquisite native tiles in different textures, shapes and colors; its mosaics; its elaborated facade and stuccowork using classical details (corinthian columns, cornices, elaborated roman arches, floral-shaped brackets, pediments, garlands, among others); and its elegant glazed ceramic walls makes its overall appearance (both exterior and interior) a squandering of beauty and luxury. The excellent craftsmanship and workmanship of the building typifies an era where rich landowners lived with opulence and grandeur. The "Chalet Amill" is also one of the first buildings constructed using reinforced concrete in Yauco.

The two-storied chalet type structure was built c.1914 for Angel Antongiorgi Paoli (a Corsican immigrant and rich landowner) as a wedding present for his daughter Ana Lucia (called Lulú) who married Juan Amill Rodriguez (heir of the Amill family fortune) in 1918. The Amill-Antongiorgi marriage did not last and in the mid 1920's, the house was converted into a hotel (named first Auristela and lastly Paris). It was a selected first-rate accomodation for distinguished visitors, such as Don Antonio Oliver Frau, famous Puerto Rican novelist and author of the renowned novel "Cuentos del Cafetal". The "Chalet Amill" was a point of convergence, social pause and cultural exchange in its time in Yauco and have become recognized as an outstanding example of early twentieth century architecture in Puerto Rico.

9. Major Bibliographical References

1. Masini, Juan: Historia Ilustrada de Yauco; 1923
2. Abruña, Enrique y Amelia Pérez: La Arquitectura del Siglo 19- Pueblo de Yauco, 1973

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 722 sq. mts.

Quadrangle name Yauco

Quadrangle scale 1:20,000

UTM References

Latitude 18°-02'-17" North; Longitude 66°-51'-02" West

A

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Zone Easting Northing

B

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Zone Easting Northing

C

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D

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E

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F

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G

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H

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Verbal boundary description and justification

The property is bounded to the North 19 mts. by Mattei Lluberás St.; to the South 18 mts. with property owned by Almacenes Pitusa; to the East 38 mts. with property owned by Amalia López de Victoria and to the West 38 mts. with property owned by Francisco Lluch Mora.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
N/A			

state	code	county	code
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11. Form Prepared By

Armando Morales-Parés: State Architect, S.H.P.O.

name/title Jerry Torres Santiago : Architect, C.E.C.Y.

organization Corporación para la Educación Cultural de Yauco

date November 20, 1984

street & number Palomas 9 #26

telephone (809 -856-2849

city or town Yauco

state Puerto Rico

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title State Historic Preservation Officer

date November 20, 1984

For NPS use only

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

date

1/16/85

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

**United States Department of the Interior
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JAN 16 1988

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

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ner bay room. The bathroom is floor mosaics depicting its former owner nickname (Lulú) and its walls are covered with glazed tiles of the Art Nouveau style with floral motifs design.

The "Chalet Amill" have been adequately maintained by its owners. Its main spaces have not been altered except for the removal of a few stained-glass panes. The modernization of the kitchen and bathrooms have no noticeable change. A recent addition of a studio and garage at the right side of the structure have not alter significantly the architectural integrity and quality of the building. Due to the quality of its stained-glass windows and its European character, the "Chalet Amill" have become recognized as an outstanding example of local early twentieth century architecture.