

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

SG 3031

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.



### 1. Name of Property

Historic name: Pond-Kelly House

Other names/site number: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of related multiple property listing: \_\_\_\_\_

N/A

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

### 2. Location

Street & number: 535 East Palace Avenue

City or town: Santa Fe State: NM County: Santa Fe

Not For Publication:  Vicinity:

### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

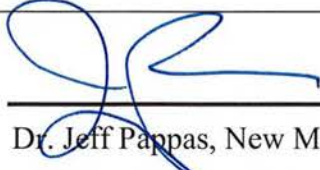
I hereby certify that this X nomination \_\_\_ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

\_\_\_ national \_\_\_ statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A \_\_\_ B X C \_\_\_ D

 _____ Dr. Jeff Pappas, New Mexico State Historic Preservation Officer <b>Signature of certifying official/Title:</b>		<b>Date</b> <u>6/11/18</u>
<b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b>		
In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.		
_____ <b>Signature of commenting official:</b>		_____ <b>Date</b>
_____ <b>Title :</b>	<b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b>	

Pond-Kelly House  
Name of Property

Santa Fe, NM  
County and State

**4. National Park Service Certification**

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:)

  
Signature of the Keeper

10/19/18  
Date of Action

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

**Category of Property**

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

Pond-Kelly House  
Name of Property

Santa Fe, NM  
County and State

**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

---

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

DOMESTIC: secondary structure

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

DOMESTIC: secondary structure

Pond-Kelly House  
Name of Property

Santa Fe, NM  
County and State

---

## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19<sup>TH</sup> AND EARLY 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY REVIVALS: Spanish Revival

OTHER: TERRITORIAL REVIVAL

### Materials:

Principal exterior materials of the property:

FOUNDATION: stone

WALLS: stucco

ROOF: composition roll

OTHER: brick, sandstone, iron

### Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

---

### Summary Paragraph

The Pond-Kelly House, located at 535 East Palace Avenue, in Santa Fe, New Mexico, is a large Spanish Revival-style split-level house designed by Santa Fe architect John Gaw Meem in 1925. The house, which is the first complete design by Meem, is sited against a steep hill on the north side and, on the south side, a large grass lawn with a garden pavilion between the house and East Palace Avenue on the south side. The house is composed of a first-floor horizontal slab, which contains the kitchen, library, and living room, and a vertical slab on the east side, which includes a basement level and two bedroom levels. The house, originally white stucco with sharp corners, is now beige with rounded corners, which is more typical of Santa Fe houses. The flat roof is lined with a brick dentil cornice. The first floor is defined by the living room with a fireplace at one end, a half stair at the other, and lined with squared, wood ceiling beams. Both bedroom floors were designed the same with a bathroom located between front and rear bedrooms. The third-floor bathroom was expanded into the rear bedroom to create a master bedroom. Finishes throughout include wood floors, plaster walls, wood-beam ceilings, custom-wood doors, and ironwork believed to be by artist Will Shuster. The property also includes a guest apartment built into the hill behind the house.

Pond-Kelly House  
Name of Property

Santa Fe, NM  
County and State

---

## Narrative Description

The Pond-Kelly House at 535 East Palace Avenue is a single-family residence located on the east side of Santa Fe, New Mexico, approximately three blocks from the Plaza. It sits back from Palace Avenue approximately 150 feet, with a grass lawn in front that includes evergreens, aspens, and cottonwoods. The driveway is located on the east side of the property with a masonry wall, also designed John Gaw Meem, that runs along East Palace Avenue. The house was completed in 1925 for approximately \$16,000.

John Gaw Meem had previously contributed to other design projects, but the Pond-Kelly House is his first complete residential design. Like many of his designs, the house includes influences of both the Territorial Revival and Spanish Revival styles, although it lacks the more complicated massing of his later projects. The house was designed in collaboration with Mrs. Hazel Hallett Pond, wife of Ashley Pond. For most of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, it was part of a compound owned by members of the Kelly family that included residences at 531, 533, and 535 East Palace Avenue, as well as associated guesthouses and garages. The compound is now divided into three separate properties. The current owner has rehabilitated the house and landscape.

535 East Palace Avenue is constructed of structural-clay tile, also called pen tile, and clad in stucco, with a brick dentil cornice. The historic fenestration pattern includes six-over-six wood-sash windows, eight-paned wood-sash windows and wood-casement windows, all with rowlock sills. Windows and doors are inset, with depths ranging from roughly one inch to six inches. The building rests on a concrete foundation and features a flat roof and a rectangular footprint on an east-to-west axis. The split-level plan features a one-story slab on the west end containing public rooms and a three-story slab on the east end comprising the basement garage and two floors of bedrooms. The walls throughout are twelve-inches thick (photos 1-3).

The house originally featured basic geometric forms in white stucco with sharp edges. Architectural historian Bainbridge Bunting explains the “simple, clean-cut geometry, white stucco, and sharp edges [that] are the antithesis of the complex massing and blunted edges of most Meem residences of the 1920s. While the wrought-iron balconies and window grills and the high ceiling of the living room are reminiscent of the so-called Spanish style then popular in California and Florida but not yet in Santa Fe.”<sup>1</sup> The color scheme is reversed from the original which was white walls and dark door and window frames. The current appearance is marked by dark beige walls and white door and window frames.<sup>2</sup>

The **south (main) façade** is one-story, with a pair of French doors at the center (photos 1-2, 12). The doors are constructed of wood, with iron handles and push plates. The main entrance door

---

<sup>1</sup> Bainbridge Bunting, *John Gaw Meem: Southwestern Architect* (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1983), 39.

<sup>2</sup> The Kelly family may have rounded the corners and changed the color of the stucco after they purchased the house in 1934.

Pond-Kelly House  
Name of Property

Santa Fe, NM  
County and State

at the east end is a single-leaf wood-panel door, with iron handle and push plate. It has a heavy iron knocker underneath a glazed panel. Iron lanterns flank both sides of the main entrance and French doors. The east end of the front elevation is two stories tall, with a small buttress at the east end. There are two six-over-six sash windows on the second-level with rowlock sills and three iron lanterns. Two painted terra-cotta tiles reading "La Casa Vecina" were embedded in the stucco between and below the sash windows by the Kelly family. A small Juliet balcony on the third level has a decorative metal balustrade with alternating straight and twisted balusters. The balcony is accessible from the master bedroom through a set of French doors. Iron lanterns are affixed to the wall on either side of the balcony.

A two-level walled terrace spans most of the main façade. The lower level features a stone base with stone piers between the stucco walls. The entrance level of the terrace is lined by both stone piers, stucco walls, and cast-iron railings. Two flights of red sandstone stairs lead from the front lawn to the top level of the terrace. The patio floor is composed of herringbone-pattern brick.

The **west façade** features two bays of the living room and three bays of the library, which was designed as a walled patio that was enclosed in the 1950s (photos 3, 7-8). The windows are wood casements. The stucco exterior is lined with a brick dentil cornice.

The **north façade** is divided into three sections, with the library at the west end, the kitchen in the center, and the three-story bedroom block to the east (photo 8, 10). The north façade is clad in beige stucco with wood casement windows and a brick dentil cornice. The library includes an exterior chimney clad in stucco with a brick cornice. The entrance to the kitchen is in roughly the center of the façade. The bedroom block features six-over-six sash windows at the second and third levels.

The **east façade** is three stories tall, including a two-bay garage at the basement level and two bedroom floors above (photos 11-12). The façade is clad in beige stucco, with a brick dentil cornice (photo 13). Windows are six-over-six wood sash located individually and in pairs, with rowlock sills. John Gaw Meem designed a second-level Juliet balcony for Mrs. H. W. Kelly in 1948. The garage features a double door constructed of vertical shiplap siding with a half-timbering pattern, iron handles, and strap hinges. The three-panel door north of the garage includes two-over-two lights. Red sandstone stairs against the house run between the ground level and the second floor. The breadth of the east façade allows one sense the large size of the house. The terraced hill to the east provides a feeling for the size of the hill and the immense amount of excavation required to build the house.

The **interior of the house** features four distinct floor levels: first (main) floor, basement level, second-level bedrooms, and third-level bedrooms. The first floor is organized around the living room (photos 15-17). Most public rooms, such as the library and kitchen, are located in the west end. The garage (photos 19-20) and the two bedroom levels are located in the vertical block at the east end (photos 21-22). The kitchen features modern appliances and fixtures. The library has been redesigned since it was enclosed in 1955. Finishes throughout include wood floors,

Pond-Kelly House  
Name of Property

Santa Fe, NM  
County and State

plaster walls, wood-beam ceilings, custom-wood doors, and ironwork believed to be by artist Will Shuster (photos 14, 16, 18).

A small **guest apartment** for the main house was built into the hillside behind the house, creating a narrow passage between the main house and the guest apartment. The building, which serves as a studio apartment, is clad in stucco with brick coping at the cornice to matches the exterior of the main house. The main façade includes two doors, two small square windows, and a masonry staircase that leads to the flat roof of the apartment.

The landscape, because of the steep site, is limited to the front lawn, a rectangular expanse of grass that stretches south from the front terrace toward the garden pavilion and East Palace Avenue (photos 5-6). The open pavilion, which is built of rubble masonry with log columns and vigas that support a flat roof, blocks traffic noise on Palace Avenue. The pavilion is believed to have been designed by Meem and constructed by the Pond family in the late 1920s or early 1930s. It originally included a small clay tennis court immediately to the north. The tennis court was replaced by the Kelly family with a small wading pool, which was recently removed for safety reasons.<sup>3</sup> The house was originally known for its gardens and landscape, which have had new features, such as Aspen trees, introduced in recent years.

#### Contributing and Noncontributing Resources

The main house is counted as one contributing building.

The guest apartment is counted as one contributing building.

The ironwork believed to be by Will Shuster is counted collectively as one contributing object.

The masonry wall along East Palace Avenue is counted as one contributing structure.

The garden pavilion is counted as one contributing structure.

There are no noncontributing resources associated with this nomination.

---

<sup>3</sup> James Baker. Interview with author. 2017.

Pond-Kelly House  
Name of Property

Santa Fe, NM  
County and State

---

## 8. Statement of Significance

### Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- 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 values, 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

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years



Pond-Kelly House  
Name of Property

Santa Fe, NM  
County and State

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

1925  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

1925  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

Meem & McCormick (architecture firm)  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Pond-Kelly House  
Name of Property

Santa Fe, NM  
County and State

**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Pond-Kelly House is eligible for listing at the local level under National Register Criterion C in the area of architecture because it is the first complete commission by architect John Gaw Meem and because it is an early example of a split-level house. The house is eligible under the Multiple Property Documentation Form, “Buildings Designed by John Gaw Meem by David Kammer, under the associated property type: residences. An early work of Meem’s completed in 1925, the house was clad in white stucco with sharp corners, unlike the rounded beige walls of his later, more mature Spanish Pueblo Revival style. Meem, responding to the difficult site, designed the East Palace Avenue House into a steep hill with four distinct floor levels. The horizontal slab contains the first (main) main floor with an expansive living room. The vertical slab on the east end includes in its three levels the garage and two bedroom floors. Frank Lloyd Wright’s John Storer House in Los Angeles in 1923, is among the few earlier split-level houses. The clients, Ashley and Hazel Pond and then the Kelly family, who owned it from 1934 to 2015, provided additional commissions for the young firm of Meem & McCormick.

**Narrative Statement of Significance** (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

John Gaw Meem is among the most important architects in the development of New Mexico’s modern regional architectural tradition. Meem combined significant features of traditional Pueblo and Spanish Colonial architecture with modern materials in order to create buildings that, although contemporary in purpose, reflect the colonial and ancient architectural traditions of the region. Meem’s contributions to the development of the Spanish-Pueblo Revival style incorporated an emphasis on heavy massing of battered walls with few window openings. Windows were strategically placed to provide interior lighting, without compromising the sense of heavy massing, which is characteristic of the Spanish Colonial missions of the Southwest. He was known for his attention to detail and seemingly plain designs that were actually the result of meticulous research. His goal to “evoke a mood without attempting to produce an archaeological imitation,”<sup>4</sup> was achieved in the muted tones and forms of a vernacular southwestern architectural style tied to the earth and its materials.

Meem was one of the early proponents of an architectural regionalism for the Southwest, and was later credited with the invention of the Spanish Pueblo style. He was known for his attention to detail and seemingly simple designs that were actually the result of meticulous research. His goal to “evoke a mood without attempting to produce an archaeological imitation,”<sup>5</sup> was

<sup>4</sup> John Gaw Meem, “Development of Spanish Pueblo Architecture in the Southwest,” *AIA Mountain States Architecture* (September/October 1966): 19.

<sup>5</sup> John Gaw Meem, “Development of Spanish Pueblo Architecture in the Southwest,” *AIA Mountain States Architecture* (September/October 1966): 19.

Pond-Kelly House  
Name of Property

Santa Fe, NM  
County and State

achieved in the muted tones and forms of a vernacular southwestern architectural style tied to the earth and its materials.

The Pond-Kelly House was among the firm Meem & McCormick's earliest projects (labelled "Project File #3" in the Meem archives). The house is considered the first residence to be completely designed and executed by Meem. While he had previously been hired for additions and renovations to existing houses, 535 East Palace was his first commission for a private residence. The Pond-Kelly House is "uncharacteristic of the body of Meem's work, its sharp clean lines delineating the one and three-story sections of the building and its details, including wrought-iron balconies and window grills, were more evocative of Spanish revivalism than any local antecedents."<sup>6</sup> With its white stucco and iron balconies, the structure is more typical of houses found in Southern California and Arizona, than in Santa Fe.<sup>7</sup> The brick cornice appears later in Meem's Territorial Revival style and it seen in his mature Spanish Pueblo Revival style. The design may also result from the influence of the client, Ashley Pond, and especially his wife, Hazel Pond.

Meem was reared in Brazil and received a graduate degree from the Virginia Military Institute in Lexington, Virginia, where most of his education had focused on engineering and international finance. He arrived in Santa Fe in 1920 as a tuberculosis patient, hoping the high desert air would help heal his lungs. The Sunmount Sanitarium in Santa Fe, New Mexico introduced Meem to the broad open expanses of the high-desert Southwest and the light, heat, and cool mountain evenings. He was also introduced to members of the Santa Fe community who had a passion for the new Santa Fe-style architecture, which was beginning to take hold. When Meem left the sanitarium in mid-1921, he apprenticed with the architectural firm Fisher & Fisher in Denver, Colorado. Meem was immersed in the tenets of the Beaux-Arts approach to design and entered the *atelier* program at the New York Beaux-Arts Institute, a distance-education program whereby established architects taught students according to a curriculum based on the French Beaux-Arts design principals. Meem experienced a relapse and never completed the coursework, though it remained a significant influence in his later work.

In 1924, Meem returned to Sunmount, where he opened an architectural practice on the grounds. After partnering with fellow patient Cassius McCormack, he began working as an architect in the Spanish Pueblo style, which was the preferred style for houses and public buildings in the southwest. By the 1920s, the Santa Fe style had evolved into a blend of both Spanish Colonial and Pueblo architectural forms: flat-roof adobe construction, portales with carved porch brackets, posts and corbels, wooden casement windows with large wooden lintels above, and vigas which extended from the porches and roofs.

During the next decade Meem established himself as an architect with a strong Southwestern sensibility, an engineer's understanding of the value of modern materials, and an ability to create traditional Southwestern architectural forms. These forms included the replication of over-scaled massing, as evident in the Spanish Colonial missions of New Mexico; a mastery of battered

---

<sup>6</sup> Bunting, 41.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid.

Pond-Kelly House  
Name of Property

Santa Fe, NM  
County and State

walls, uneven parapet walls, and tapered towers, which mimic the graceful interplay of wind and water with ancient Pueblo adobe materials. He established the placement of windows and porches to maximize passive solar heating in the colder winter months and the cooling effect of long porches when the sun is at its height in the summer. During this period, Meem advanced his practice from working on high-end residences in Santa Fe to receiving accolades and awards for large-scale public and institutional projects.

Meem moved closer to modernist design principles and monumentality in later institutional and commercial commissions, including the Lovelace Building (1936), Maisel Store (1937), and Zimmerman Library of the University of New Mexico (1936), all in Albuquerque, and particularly the Colorado Springs Fine Arts Center (1936). Further, his work with federal New Deal agencies, particularly with the Public Works Administration (PWA), required him to design with modern building materials and construction methods, resulting in a minimization of picturesque elements. The most striking example is the stripped-down design of the Colorado Springs Fine Arts Center, a stark minimalist concrete structure which brought the architect acclaim.

Meem continued to consult with his successor firm, Holien and Buckley, after his retirement in 1956. In 1961, Meem donated 229 acres toward the development of a Santa Fe campus of St. John's College. The architect provided ideas for the campus master plan and served on the college's Board of Visitors and Governors, where he held considerable influence on the campus master plan and subsequent design. John Gaw Meem died in 1983.

The Pond-Kelly House is also significant as early example of a split-level house.<sup>8</sup> The split-level house is a three-level house with a main or ground-floor level, which often includes the living, dining, and kitchen spaces, and a two-story section, with bedrooms and bathrooms half a flight up from the main level, and space for additional bedrooms, a recreation room, utility rooms, or sometimes the garage half a flight down from the main level. Split-levels are modern houses, but it is the half-flights of stairs that are the key to the distinct three-dimensional form of the split-level house.<sup>9</sup>

The Pond-Kelly House was not designed for economy. It is a four-level house with three full flights of stairs and one half-flight. The first floor includes the kitchen, library, and living room; a half-flight above the living room is a bedroom level with two bedrooms and two baths. The third floor is a full flight above the second floor and contains one bedroom and a bathroom; and the the basement level is a full flight below the first floor.

The split-level house has its origins with the John Storer House, designed by Frank Lloyd Wright in 1923 in the hills above Hollywood, California. Here, Wright "accommodated" this large house to its sloping site by staggering or splitting the floor levels and connecting them by half-

---

<sup>8</sup> Passage on split-level houses derives from Richard Cloues, "National History of the Split-Level House," Powerpoint Presentation (March 13, 2012).

[https://issuu.com/georgiashpo/docs/split\\_level\\_in\\_georgia?backgroundColor=%2523222222](https://issuu.com/georgiashpo/docs/split_level_in_georgia?backgroundColor=%2523222222)

<sup>9</sup> Meem designed his primary residence with a split-level plan in 1938.

Pond-Kelly House  
Name of Property

Santa Fe, NM  
County and State

flights of stairs. Wright's innovation was to subdivide the house into staggered or stepped half-floors—split levels—connected by half-flight stairways to make the house fit better into the hillside. In his autobiography, Wright noted his disapproval of the way builders and developers were cutting into and leveling the hills outside Los Angeles, so it is likely that he would look for a different solution to the problem. In doing so, he created what appears to have been the first fully developed split-level house in America.

Sears, Roebuck & Company, according to historian Richard Cloues, was the first to promote the split-level house as a viable middle-class house. The 1933 catalog noted that these houses employed “a new principle of construction which is a big money saver” and that their “flexible plans” provided “the maximum living area at the lowest cost consistent with good construction.” Called a “stepped-up-level house,” Sears both popularized the split level and legitimized it as an acceptable type of house.

That same year, the new split-level house was on display at the Century of Progress Exposition in Chicago as the latest thing in American houses. In 1947, following the Second World War, the Walker Art Center in Minneapolis, designed and built a split-level as an “idea house” demonstrating the latest thinking in house plans.

After World War II, the split-level house appeared as a viable competitor to the ranch house. It combined some of the best features of the ranch house, which was in favor at the time, and the traditional two-story house, which was out of favor at the time, in an efficient, cost-effective way. In the 1950s, using standardized plans, the National Homes Corporation prefabricated houses, including split-level houses, and sold them by the hundreds of thousands all across the country. Split-level houses were widely built individually and in suburbs across the country from the 1950s through the 1970s.

---

### **Developmental history/additional historic context information**

Meem, at the beginning of his architectural career, relied on “contact he had with Santa Fe residents who had become committed to preserving the picturesque and historic character of the small city of 10,000 residents. Sometimes described as a ‘conservative-conservationist’ group, they consisted of diverse, civic-minded individuals, some who had relocated for health or other reasons, and found the older aspects of the city picturesque and romantic. Drawn to Santa Fe, in part, because of similar sentiments, the group included businessmen Daniel T. Kelly, photographer and painter Carlos Vierra, and architect Issac Hamilton Rapp.”<sup>10</sup>

This group of early clients included “women ten-to-twenty years older than [Meem], well-to-do individualists with opinions and accomplishments of their own” with whom Meem established

---

<sup>10</sup> David J. Kammer, “Buildings Designed by John Gaw Meem.” National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form, 2002. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Pond-Kelly House  
Name of Property

Santa Fe, NM  
County and State

friendships that “progressed to an affectionate informality.”<sup>11</sup> “Their recommendations to other potential clients as well as additional projects accounted for many of his commissions during the first two decades of his career. His first complete building commission was a home along Palace Avenue for Mrs. Ashley Pond. The project most likely contributed to obtaining a larger project that soon followed, when Mrs. Pond’s husband, founder of the Los Alamos Ranch School, engaged Meem to design the school’s Fuller Lodge.”<sup>12</sup>

The Ponds had purchased the neighboring rental property 531 East Palace Avenue in 1916. It appears the Ponds continued to rent the house for at least five years because their primary residence is listed at 321 East Palace Avenue in the 1920 census. The purchase included “all of the house-hold goods, furniture, fixtures and utensils, and piano, contained in the residence property.”<sup>13</sup> The Ponds sold 531 East Palace Avenue to Dan Kelly, Sr. in July 1925, after hiring John Gaw Meem to design a new house for them on the adjacent parcel at 535 East Palace Avenue. It was Hazel, rather than Ashley, who was instrumental in the construction of the residence. She signed the contracts, managed the correspondence, and paid the bills associated with the construction.

P. M. Harkins served as general contractor for the project. Prokosch Electric Company was responsible for the electrical work, Wood-Davis Hardware Company installed the plumbing, and Santa Fe Mill and Lumber Company produced custom screens, shelving, medicine cabinets, stair platforms, and living room beams, which were milled from Oregon Fir. Floors throughout house were “#1 common oak,” except in the kitchen, pantry, breakfast room, and bathrooms, which were laid in native white pine. The original railing on the southern balcony was wood, and the window frames and doors were constructed of pine. The stairs from the living room to the bedroom block were laid in “clear select oak,” and the stairs to the basement were “clear white pine.” The house was covered with “Johns-Manville Standard Asbestos Built-Up Roofing, Class A.” The original northwest-corner patio included a wall fountain with “Dolphin Head #202” from Batchelder Tiles in Los Angeles. The walls and gates along Palace Avenue were designed by Meem and constructed in late 1925 as a collaborative project funded by both the Ponds and the Kellys.

The exact date of construction for the guest apartment is unconfirmed, although it appears to have been an early addition. According to Daniel Kelly’s book, *The Buffalo Head*, Ashley was a radio enthusiast “at a time when radios were new and noisy. The noise from his crystal sets so upset his wife, Hazel, that she persuaded him to build a small Radio House at the loma, or hill, at the back of the house where he could let them squawk in peace.”<sup>14</sup> A letter from contractor M.M. Sundt to Meem in August 1927 states: “Enclosed please find blue print of proposed addition to Radio Room for Mrs. Ashley Pond. The estimated cost is approximately \$1,472.90,

---

<sup>11</sup> Chris Wilson, *Facing Southwest: The Life and Houses of John Gaw Meem*. (New York, NY: W.W. Norton and Company, 2001), 15-17.

<sup>12</sup> Kammer, 8.

<sup>13</sup> Maisie K. Moore, Bill of Sale, October 2, 1916.

<sup>14</sup> Daniel T. Kelly, Jr., *The Buffalo Head*. (Santa Fe, NM: The Vergara Publishing Company, 1972), 138.

Pond-Kelly House  
Name of Property

Santa Fe, NM  
County and State

not including any painting.”<sup>15</sup> An associated invoice refers to a “one room addition” and includes an invoice from the electric company with a handwritten note stating “contract on Ashley Pond’s Radio House (\$46).”<sup>16</sup> It is likely that the “radio house” is the building now called the guest apartment.

In 1931, Hazel Pond considered transforming the rear patio into a dining room, and Meem supplied drawings and a price quote for the construction. While there is no evidence the renovation proceeded at that time, the rear patio was enclosed before 1960.<sup>17</sup>

Dan Kelly Sr. purchased the house at 535 East Palace Avenue from the Ponds in 1934 in order to provide a residence next door for his recently widowed mother. Meem was hired to design a wrought-iron balcony on the east elevation and to extend a concrete slab over an acequia. In 1948, Meem again provided “architectural services [at 535 East Palace Avenue] rendered in connection with alterations to the apartment for Mrs. Henry Kelly.” These services included a “servant’s porch,” a wood deck that was added to the northeast corner of the house at the second level.<sup>18</sup>

Daniel Kelly, Jr. purchased the house at 535 East Palace Avenue from his father in 1958 and remained the owner and resident until 2016, when he sold the house to James Baker, who resides next door at 531 East Palace Avenue. In 2017, Baker began renovations on the house at 535 East Palace Avenue, including restoration work to the exterior, wood details, and reconstructed electrical and plumbing systems to meet local building codes. The wood windows and doors remain, except for the carved-wood front door, which had deteriorated, and an exterior wood door that led to the “servant’s patio.” This patio at the third level included a wood deck and stairs to the rear “passageway,” both of which had significantly deteriorated. They were removed during the 2017 renovations. The front door was replaced with a door identical to the original.

The interior plan reflects the the historic floor plan, although modern bathrooms have been added to both second and third levels. The living room mantel is supported by iron brackets believed to be by Will Shuster. Nearly identical ironwork was recreated for the fireplace in the library.

### Ashley Pond II and Hazel Hallet Pond

Ashley Pond Jr. and his wife, Hazel Hallet Pond, commissioned the house at 535 East Palace Avenue in 1925. The Ponds were well known as the founders of the Los Alamos Ranch School. Ashley Pond II was born in 1872, the son of a Detroit lawyer, who had spent much of his childhood battling frequent bouts of illness. After graduating from Yale University, Pond joined Teddy Roosevelt’s Rough Riders, although his health prevented him from seeing action in Cuba.

<sup>15</sup> Job Files of Meem & McCormick, Center for Southwest Research, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM.

<sup>16</sup> Ibid.

<sup>17</sup> Oral interview with James Baker, 2017.

<sup>18</sup> Job Files of Meem & McCormick.

Pond-Kelly House  
Name of Property

Santa Fe, NM  
County and State

After surviving a near fatal bout with typhoid fever, Ashley traveled to Catskill, New Mexico to recover in 1899. Working on a ranch in the small lumber boomtown near Raton provided the fresh air he needed, and for the first time, he felt a reprieve from his constant health problems.

Entranced with life as a rancher, Pond registered his Lazy A brand and began plans for a combination ranch/boys school, where ranching and other outdoor activities would be available to “delicate young men such as he.”<sup>19</sup> He hoped to build a school where boys “could live under competent supervision, build up their health, and at the same time prepare for the leading colleges as thoroughly as in an Eastern school.”<sup>20</sup>

In 1900, he purchased three adjoining ranches a few miles east of Watrous totaling roughly 3,700 acres. With this purchase came a new neighbor, former Arkansas Governor Ozra Amander Hadley, with whom Pond became business partners on a copper mine near Rociada, New Mexico in 1902. While the mine was a bust, Pond was introduced to Hadley’s granddaughter, Hazel Hallett. Hazel had grown up in Los Angeles but spent summers with her grandparents outside Las Vegas, New Mexico, so she also considered the state her home. After marriage in New York in 1902 and a honeymoon in Europe, the newlyweds settled into life on the Watrous ranch. They began construction on an adobe house for students as well as a larger adobe house to serve as the school kitchen, dining hall, and quarters for staff. Their daughter Margaret “Peggy” Pond Church, a renowned New Mexico poet, was born in Valmora in 1903.

Ashley’s first attempt at building a school ended with the flood of September 1904 that washed away the town of Watrous. All the ranch buildings were destroyed, except the two-story brick house that he and Hazel occupied. After this disappointment, Ashley moved his growing family back to Detroit, where a second daughter, Dorothy, was born in 1906 and a son, Ashley Pond III, was born in 1908.

In 1910, Ashley Pond and his family returned west, buying a farm outside Roswell in 1911 and selling it two years later. He then purchased a ranch with four friends from Detroit and attempted to establish a resort in Pajarito Canyon, thirty-five miles northwest of Santa Fe. While the others provided most of the financing, the “Pajarito Club” was Pond’s brainchild, and he considered himself the manager. The plan for the Pajarito Club was never fully developed, and the lack of water in the canyon compounded its difficulties. Some of the required renovations were considered unnecessary by his partners, who were responsible for the finances. Hazel was involved in making the ranch a home for her family as well as guests and, as her daughter would later say, “luckily my mother’s greatest talent was for creating homes, and I must say my father provided her with some rare opportunities in his lifetime.”<sup>21</sup>

Ashley’s lack of business acumen combined with three uninvolved partners (only one of them visited the ranch) resulted in a quick end for the Pajarito Club. By 1916, Hazel had enough of

<sup>19</sup> Sharon Snyder, *At Home on the Slopes of Mountains: The Story of Peggy Pond Church* (Los Alamos, NM: Los Alamos Historical Society, 2011), 33.

<sup>20</sup> Peggy Pond Church Papers, Los Alamos Historical Museum Archives, Los Alamos, New Mexico.

<sup>21</sup> “The Days Before Los Alamos,” *Los Alamos Historical Society Newsletter*, (December 1995).



Pond-Kelly House  
Name of Property

Santa Fe, NM  
County and State

life on a ranch in the wilds of New Mexico and demanded a proper house in civilization. The Ponds bought a house at 321 East Palace Avenue in Santa Fe.

Ashley soon returned to his dream of establishing a boys' school in the wilderness of New Mexico. After a brief partnership with nearby rancher Harold Brook, he bought Brook's holdings and became the sole owner of the Ramon Vigil land grant in the Jemez Mountains. Pond enlisted A. J. Connell, a former forest ranger, as director, and in 1917, welcomed the first students to the Los Alamos Ranch School. The school included boys aged twelve through eighteen and was modeled after the Boy Scouts of America, combining a college preparatory curriculum with exposure to the outdoors. Students dressed in scout uniforms, owned their own horses, and participated in a "rigorous outdoor life." It was a small school with an enrollment that never exceeded fifty students. Alumni include Gore Vidal, William S. Burroughs, John Crosby, who later founded the Santa Fe Opera, and Dr. Robert Oppenheimer.

Hazel had settled into life in Santa Fe and was "active in the work of the county welfare association, the library association, the fiesta, the Santa Fe Players and other groups."<sup>22</sup> Socially prominent and civically minded, Hazel organized the first Girl Scout troop west of the Mississippi. Their daughter, Peggy Pond, married Fermor Church at 531 East Palace Avenue in 1924, borrowing a wedding veil from family friend Margaret Kelly. Shortly afterwards, the Ponds sold the 531 East Palace Avenue house to Daniel T. and Margaret Kelly, after deciding to build a new house on the adjoining vacant land at 535 East Palace Avenue to the east.<sup>23</sup> Hazel collaborated with Santa Fe architect John Gaw Meem on the design, beginning a life-long personal and professional relationship.

"Other clients were equally loyal if more modest in their requests. Mrs. Ashley Pond, who was never so happy as when building a new house or remodeling one she had already built, gave Meem his very first opportunity to design a complete house late in 1924 or early in 1925. It was probably through Mrs. Pond's recommendation that he received the Fuller Lodge commission at Los Alamos Ranch School, which her husband had founded in 1916."<sup>24</sup>

In his book, *The Buffalo Head*, Daniel T. Kelly, Sr. details:

"Their house at 535 Palace Avenue was famous for the brass fire pole that ran from the basement garage up into Ashley's bedroom. He was chief of Santa Fe's volunteer fire department and naturally had to keep his fireman's uniform, complete with helmet and slicker, ready at his bedside. When an alarm sounded, he grabbed the telephone to learn the location of the blaze, sprang into his clothes,

<sup>22</sup> *Santa Fe New Mexican*, 22 June 1933, 1.

<sup>23</sup> The Daniel T. Kelly Residence (at 531 East Palace Avenue), National Register Registration Form, October 19, 2005. On file at the New Mexico Historic Preservation Division, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

<sup>24</sup> Bunting, 33.

Pond-Kelly House  
Name of Property

Santa Fe, NM  
County and State

slid down the pole to his waiting car, and was off before the alarm ceased to blow.”<sup>25</sup>

In 1933, Ashley Pond died of meningitis at a sanitarium in California, having lived in the house for less than ten years. He was a patron of aviation, a promoter of his ranch school in the Jemez Mountains, a sportsman, a mining operator, and a veteran of two wars. His obituary described him as “Santa Fe’s most useful and serviceable citizen, beloved by the whole community.”<sup>26</sup>

Following Ashley’s death, Hazel sold the house at 535 East Palace Avenue to Daniel T. Kelly, Sr. who moved his mother from Las Vegas, New Mexico, into the house next door: “The Pond home here on Palace Avenue which he built some years ago was one of the city’s finest residences and Mrs. Pond’s garden one of the most beautiful here. The home was sold some weeks ago to Mrs. H.W. Kelly of Las Vegas.”<sup>27</sup>

Hazel later hired John Gaw Meem to build a house at 542 East Palace Avenue. He remained a family friend and later designed an addition to Peggy Pond Church and Fermor Church’s log house in Los Alamos, as well as a house in Taos for her son, Dr. Ashley Pond in 1941.

#### The Kelly Family: Daniel T. Kelly, Sr. and Daniel T. Kelly Jr.

Kansas-native Daniel T. Kelly, Sr. was the head of the mercantile trading company, Gross Kelly & Co, and a business and civic figure in 19<sup>th</sup>-century Santa Fe. Gross Kelly & Company, which began operating a mercantile warehouse operation in 1867, was headquartered in Las Vegas, New Mexico, with branches in Albuquerque, Pecos, Tucumcari, and Epris, New Mexico and Trinidad, Colorado. Gross Kelly became one of the largest railroad general mercantile companies in the southwest, with a Santa Fe branch opening in 1913. Owned by Jacob Gross and Henry W. (Harry) Kelly, both the company and families merged in 1916 with the marriage of their children Margaret Gross and Daniel T. Kelly, Sr. After initially settling in Trinidad, the couple moved to Santa Fe in 1919, where they became friends with Ashley and Hazel Pond.

Despite living a comfortable life as the wife of one of Santa Fe’s most successful merchants, Margaret Kelly embraced the bohemian atmosphere of New Mexico and decided that she wanted an unusual house to match.

“Here we had a nice modern brick bungalow with a yard that wasn’t too big to take care of, running water, a coal furnace, and a garage. However, my wife felt our brick house did not rate properly with the Santa Fe artists, writers, and archeologists. She began to yearn for less comfort and more atmosphere. About this time we were introduced to the Palace Avenue home of Ashley and Hazel

---

<sup>25</sup> Kelly, *The Buffalo Head*, 138.

<sup>26</sup> *Santa Fe New Mexican*, 22 June 1933, 1.

<sup>27</sup> *Ibid.*

Pond-Kelly House  
Name of Property

Santa Fe, NM  
County and State

Pond, who lived in one of the old Santa Fe haciendas with dust dropping from the vigas and the need to throw more dirt on the roof every time it rained.”<sup>28</sup>

When they first acquired the house at 531 Palace Avenue from the Ponds in 1925, it consisted of an old adobe house on five acres of land. At the prompting of their neighbor, the Kellys hired John Gaw Meem to do extensive renovations and additions between 1925 and 1929, changing the front elevation as well as the footprint and massing of the house.

After Ashley’s death in 1933, Dan Kelly, Sr. purchased the house next door at 535 East Palace for his mother Mrs. Henry Warren (Harry) Kelly, the former Mary Ellis Thomas. “Ellis” was a doctor’s daughter from Leavenworth, Kansas, with French ancestors who were plantation owners in the West Indies before a slave rebellion forced them to relocate to Baltimore. Her father, a physician in the Confederate army, lost everything in the war and decided to try his luck in the West. After marrying Harry Kelly, Ellis moves to a little house overlooking the park in East Las Vegas, New Mexico, where she had six children. Harry died on April 1, 1933. Daniel, Sr. moved his mother to Santa Fe shortly thereafter.

“Some years later, after [Ashley’s] death, we acquired both the house and the radio hut. When she was widowed, my mother moved from Las Vegas into the Pond House. She insisted that the brass pole be enclosed in the clothes closet, to keep her grandchildren and their playmates from using the pole as the quickest exit to the garage. The house of radio refuge on the loma we turned into a guest house for my mother’s grandchildren, who stored saddles, guns, fishing rods, bicycles, bedrolls, and other essential equipment in it.”<sup>29</sup>

Daniel T. Kelly, Sr., who never lived at 535 East Palace, retained ownership of the house after his mother’s death in 1950. The house was rented for a year to Fred W. Moxey, the chief tax commissioner of New Mexico, and his wife Ann. For a time, the Kelly’s widowed daughter-in-law Dorothy, the wife of their son Hank, who died in 1947, moved into 535 East Palace Avenue with her children in order to be close to the family. At that time, she was listed as the Secretary to the Director of the Museum of New Mexico. The house is listed as vacant in a 1955 City Directory but by 1957 it was rented to State Comptroller Daniel M. Smith Jr. and his wife Alma. Finally, after living down the street from his parents at 355 East Palace Avenue, Daniel T. “Bud” Kelly, Jr. and his wife Jeanne purchased the house from his father in 1958.

#### Daniel T. Kelly, Jr.

Daniel T. Kelly, Jr. was born in Santa Fe in 1921, in a “white brick bungalow on the corner of Federal Place and Lincoln Avenue.”<sup>30</sup> The family moved into 531 East Palace Avenue in 1925,

<sup>28</sup> Kelly, *The Buffalo Head*, 138.

<sup>29</sup> *Ibid.*, 139.

<sup>30</sup> Daniel T. Kelly Jr., *The Buffalo Tail* (Indianapolis, IN: Dog Ear Publishing, 2012) 1.

Pond-Kelly House

Name of Property

Santa Fe, NM

County and State

when Bud was four-years old and “our home on that street has remained the focal point for my life ever since.”<sup>31</sup> After attending St. Michaels and a handful of other schools in Santa Fe, Bud was shipped east to a boarding school in Rhode Island. He continued to spend his summers in New Mexico, working on the Gross Kelly Ranch in Dilia, New Mexico as well as enjoying other “cowboy” adventures.

Bud began his undergraduate studies at Harvard in 1939 and graduated in 1942. He then reported for active duty in the Army. After serving in Europe, he was discharged from the Army in 1946. He returned to Santa Fe to assist his father at the Gross Kelly Mercantile Company. After completing a Masters of Business Administration degree from Harvard Business School, Bud began working in the Gross Kelly warehouse in Albuquerque in the 1950s before being recalled by the Army to serve in Korea. Bud returned to Santa Fe and was elected president of the warehouse company, succeeding his father. In 1953, he married Jeanne, and they moved into a rental house at 355 East Palace Avenue, down the street from his parents. The Gross Kelly company, after years of decline in the railroad mercantile business, was sold in 1954. Bud became an insurance agent in 1957, working for Howell Earnest in “general property and casualty insurance.” He later started his own business, The Kelly Insurance Company. In 1958, he and Jeanne and their three children moved into 535 East Palace, where a fourth child was born.

Jeanne died in 1993, but Bud remained in the house until 2015. He was declared a Santa Fe Living Treasure in 2005, with the proclamation stating “born to a prominent and historically significant Santa Fe family, he then proceeded to make his own life prominent and historically significant as well.” Bud was a founding member of St. John’s College and the Santa Fe Opera, and he served on the boards of the First National Bank of Santa Fe, the Santa Fe Preparatory School, the College of Santa Fe, the School of American Research, and the International Folk Art Foundation. Jim Baker, current owner of neighboring houses at 531 and 533 East Palace Avenue, purchased the Pond-Kelly House in 2015.

---

<sup>31</sup> Ibid, 4.

Pond-Kelly House  
Name of Property

Santa Fe, NM  
County and State

---

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

- Armitage, Shelley. *Bones Incandescent: The Pajarito Journals of Peggy Pond Church*. Lubbock, TX: Texas Tech University Press, 2001.
- Brown, Patricia Leigh. "A 1930s Visionary Who Looked Back and Saw Santa Fe." *New York Times*, 9 January 1992.
- Bunting, Bainbridge. *John Gaw Meem: Southwestern Architect*. Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1983.
- Chauvenet, Beatrice. *John Gaw Meem: Pioneer In Historic Preservation*. Santa Fe, NM: Museum of New Mexico Press, 1985.
- Church, Peggy Pond. *When Los Alamos was a Ranch School*. Los Alamos, NM: Los Alamos Historical Society, 1998.
- Cloues, Richard. "National History of the Split-Level House." Powerpoint Presentation (March 13, 2012).  
[https://issuu.com/georgiashpo/docs/split\\_level\\_in\\_georgia?backgroundColor=%2523222222](https://issuu.com/georgiashpo/docs/split_level_in_georgia?backgroundColor=%2523222222)
- DeVolder, Arthur L. "John Gaw Meem, F.A.I.A.: An Appreciation." *New Mexico Historical Review* 54 (July 1979): 209- 225.
- Kammer, David J. "Buildings Designed by John Gaw Meem." National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form, 2002. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Santa Fe, New Mexico.
- Kelly, Daniel T. *The Buffalo Head*. Santa Fe, NM: The Vergara Publishing Company, 1972.
- \_\_\_\_\_. *The Buffalo Tail*. Indianapolis, IN: Dog Ear Publishing, 2012.
- Kimbrow, Harriet. "An Artist Looks at Architecture." *New Mexico Architecture* 18 (September/October 1976): 10-12.
- Meem, John Gaw. Correspondence, Drawings, and Job Files. Center for Southwest Research, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM.
- \_\_\_\_\_. *Development of Spanish Pueblo Architecture in the Southwest*. *AIA Mountain States Architecture* (September/October 1966): 19- 21.
- Santa Fe City Directory*, 1920-1960. El Paso, TX: Hudspeth Directory Company.

Pond-Kelly House  
Name of Property

Santa Fe, NM  
County and State

Snyder, Sharon. *At Home on the Slopes of Mountains: The Story of Peggy Pond Church*. Los Alamos, NM: Los Alamos Historical Society, 2011.

Taylor, Anne. *Southwestern Ornamentation and Design: The Architecture of John Gaw Meem*. Santa Fe, NM: Sunstone Press, 1989.

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

“Dipping Into History” *El Servicio Real* 7 (December 1972): 14- 26.

Pond-Kelly House  
Name of Property

Santa Fe, NM  
County and State

---

**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 # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
  - Other State agency
  - Federal agency
  - Local government
  - University of New Mexico, Center for Southwest Research
  - Other
- Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** \_\_\_\_\_

---

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreeage of Property** 0.50 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)**

Datum if other than WGS84: \_\_\_\_\_

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- |                        |                        |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 35.685418 | Longitude: -105.928394 |
| 2. Latitude:           | Longitude:             |
| 3. Latitude:           | Longitude:             |
| 4. Latitude:           | Longitude:             |

Pond-Kelly House  
Name of Property

Santa Fe, NM  
County and State

**Or**

**UTM References**

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or  NAD 1983

- |          |           |           |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting:  | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting:  | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting:  | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

**Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The National Register boundary appears on the sketch map as a red line drawn to scale and corresponding with the point of latitude and longitude in Section 10.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The National Register boundary includes the intact property historically associated with the Pond-Kelly House.

---

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title: Shannon L. Papin  
organization: Common Bond Preservation  
street & number: 2195 Lustre Court  
city or town: Santa Fe state: NM zip code: 87505  
e-mail: slp@cbpreservation.com  
telephone: 505-323-8300  
date: March 29, 2013

**State Historic Preservation Office**

name/title: Steven Moffson, State and National Register Coordinator  
organization: New Mexico Historic Preservation Division  
street & number: 407 Galisteo Street, Suite 236  
city or town: Santa Fe state: New Mexico zip: 87501  
telephone: 505.982.4275  
date: March 12, 2018



Pond-Kelly House  
Name of Property

Santa Fe, NM  
County and State

---

### **Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)  
**Photographs**

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

### **Maps**

Map 1. Location map.

Map 2. National Register Boundary Map

Map 3. Site Plan

### **Figures**

Figure 1. Meem & McCormick, First-Floor Plan, 1925.

Figure 2. Meem & McCormick, Second-Floor and Basement Plans, 1925.

Figure 3. Meem & McCormick, Rear (top) and Front Elevations, 1925.

Figure 4. Meem & McCormick, East (top) and West Elevations, 1925.

Figure 5. John Gaw Meem, Proposed Northeast Addition, 1931.

Pond-Kelly House  
Name of Property

Santa Fe, NM  
County and State

Figure 6. Elizabeth Wagner, South Elevation, 2016.

Figure 7. Elizabeth Wagner, Proposed East (top) and West Elevation, 2016.

Figure 8. Ansel Adams, Mrs. Ashley Pond House, 1925.

### **Photo Log**

Name of Property: Pond-Kelly House

City or Vicinity: Santa Fe

County: Santa Fe

State: NM

Photographer: Shannon L. Papin, 5-6 (October), Steven Moffson, 1-4, 7-20 (March)

Date Photographed: October 25, 2017, March 5, 2018

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

1 of 22. Main Façade, photographer facing north.

2 of 22. West and Main Facades with Terrace, photographer facing northeast.

3 of 22. West and Main Facades with Terrace, photographer facing northeast.

4 of 22. Terrace, photographer facing west.

5 of 22. Front Lawn with Garden Pavilion, photographer facing south.

6 of 22. Garden Pavilion, photographer facing south.

7 of 22. West and Main Facades, photographer facing northeast.

8 of 22. West and Rear facades, photographer facing southeast.

9 of 22. Guest Apartment north of the main house, photographer facing northeast.

10 of 22. Rear façade of Bedroom Block from atop Guest Apartment, photographer facing south.

11 of 22. East façade, photographer facing southwest.

Pond-Kelly House  
Name of Property

Santa Fe, NM  
County and State

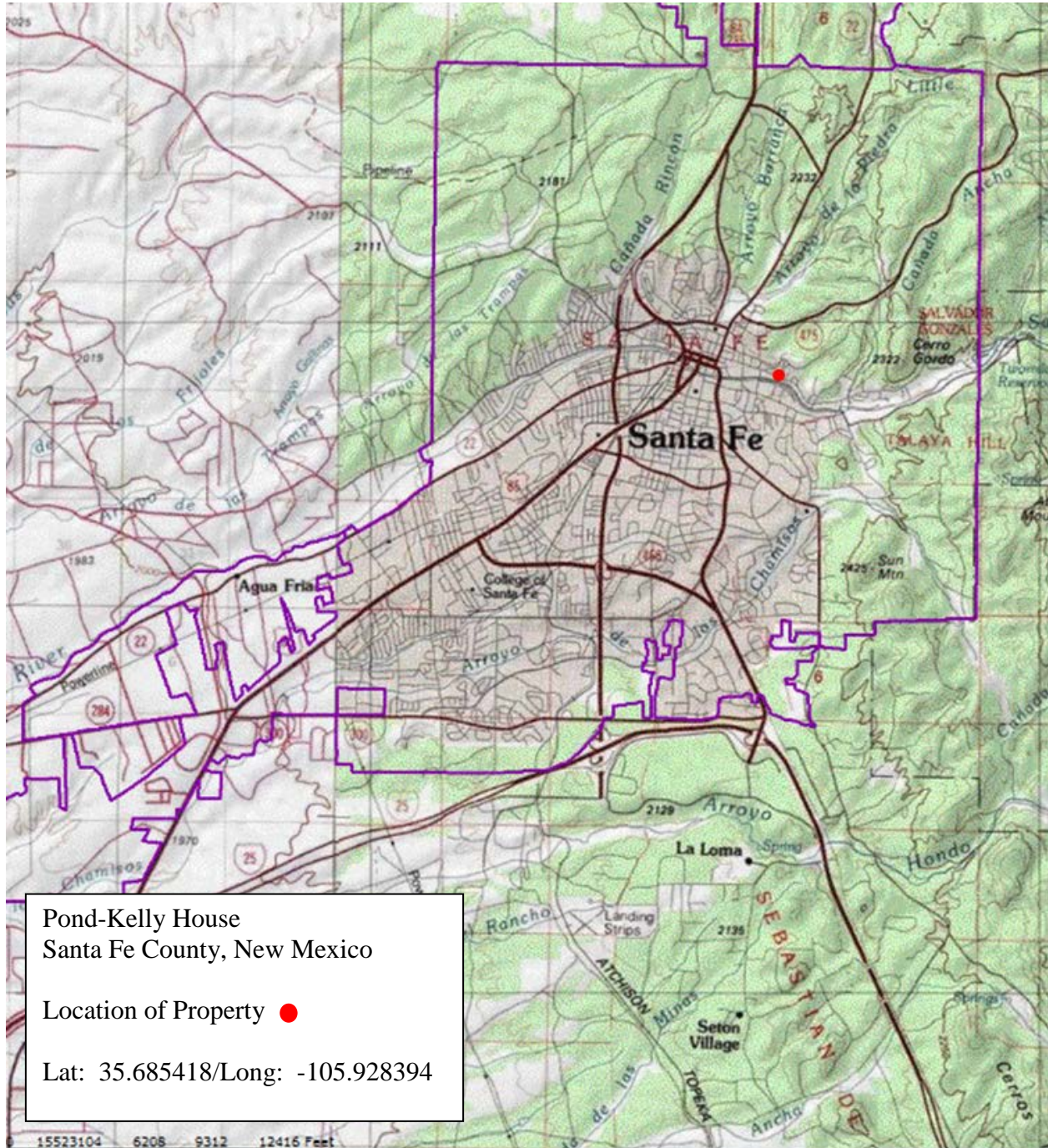
- 12 of 22. Main and East Facades, photographer facing northeast.
- 13 of 22. Detail of Brick Dentil Cornice, photographer facing northwest.
- 14 of 22. Detail of Iron Handrail on East Facade, photographer facing west.
- 15 of 22. Living Room, First Floor, photographer facing west.
- 16 of 22. Living Room Mantel, First Floor, photographer facing west.
- 17 of 22. Living Room, First Floor, photographer facing east.
- 18 of 22. Detail of Iron Thumb Latch, photographer south.
- 19 of 22. Stairs to Basement Level and Garage, photographer facing south.
- 20 of 22. Garage in Basement Level, photographer facing southeast.
- 21 of 22. Stairs to Second Floor, photographer facing north.
- 22 of 22. Master Bedroom, Second Floor, photographer facing southeast.

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

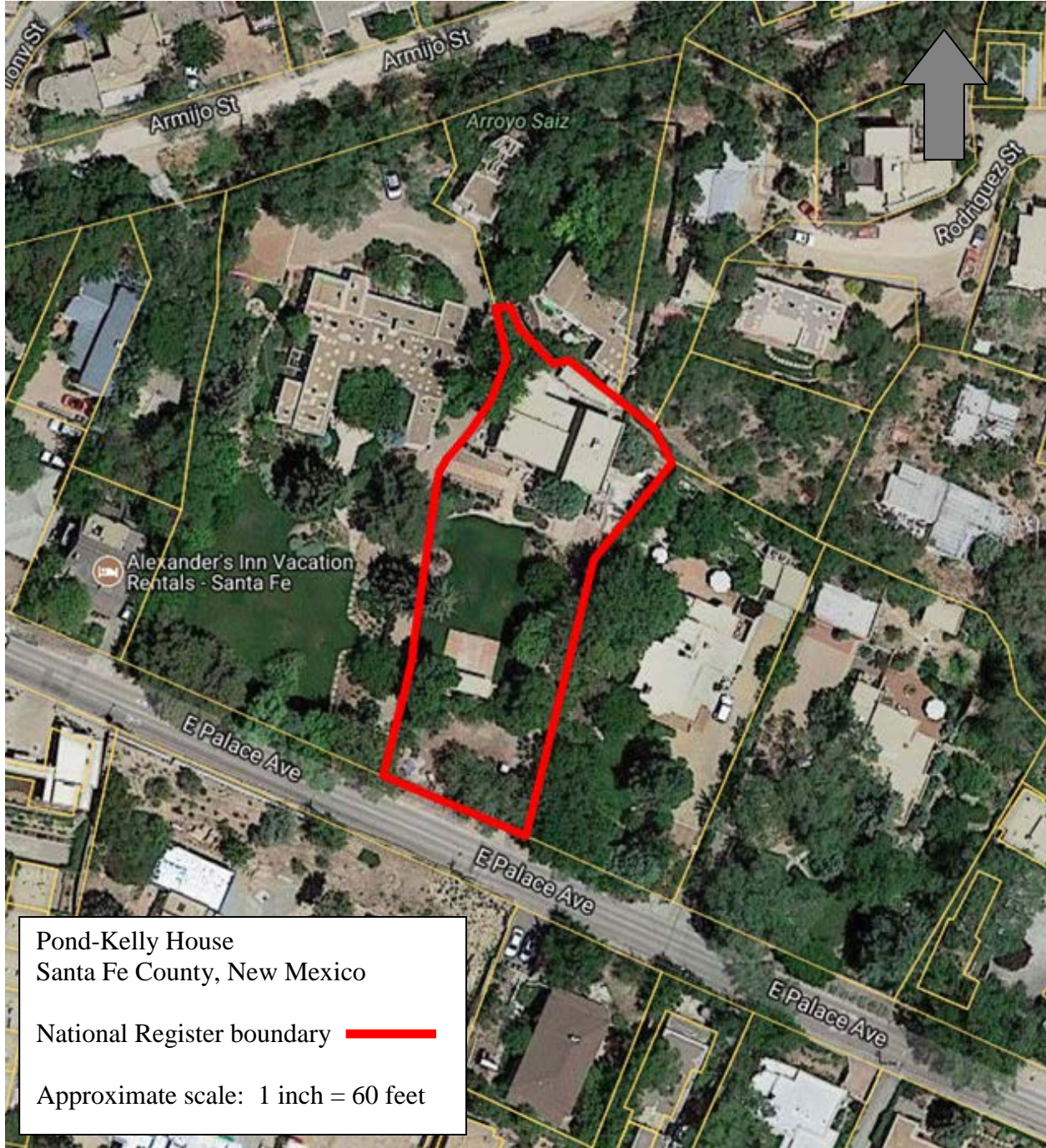
Pond-Kelly House  
Name of Property

Santa Fe, NM  
County and State



Pond-Kelly House  
Name of Property

Santa Fe, NM  
County and State



Pond-Kelly House  
Name of Property

Santa Fe, NM  
County and State

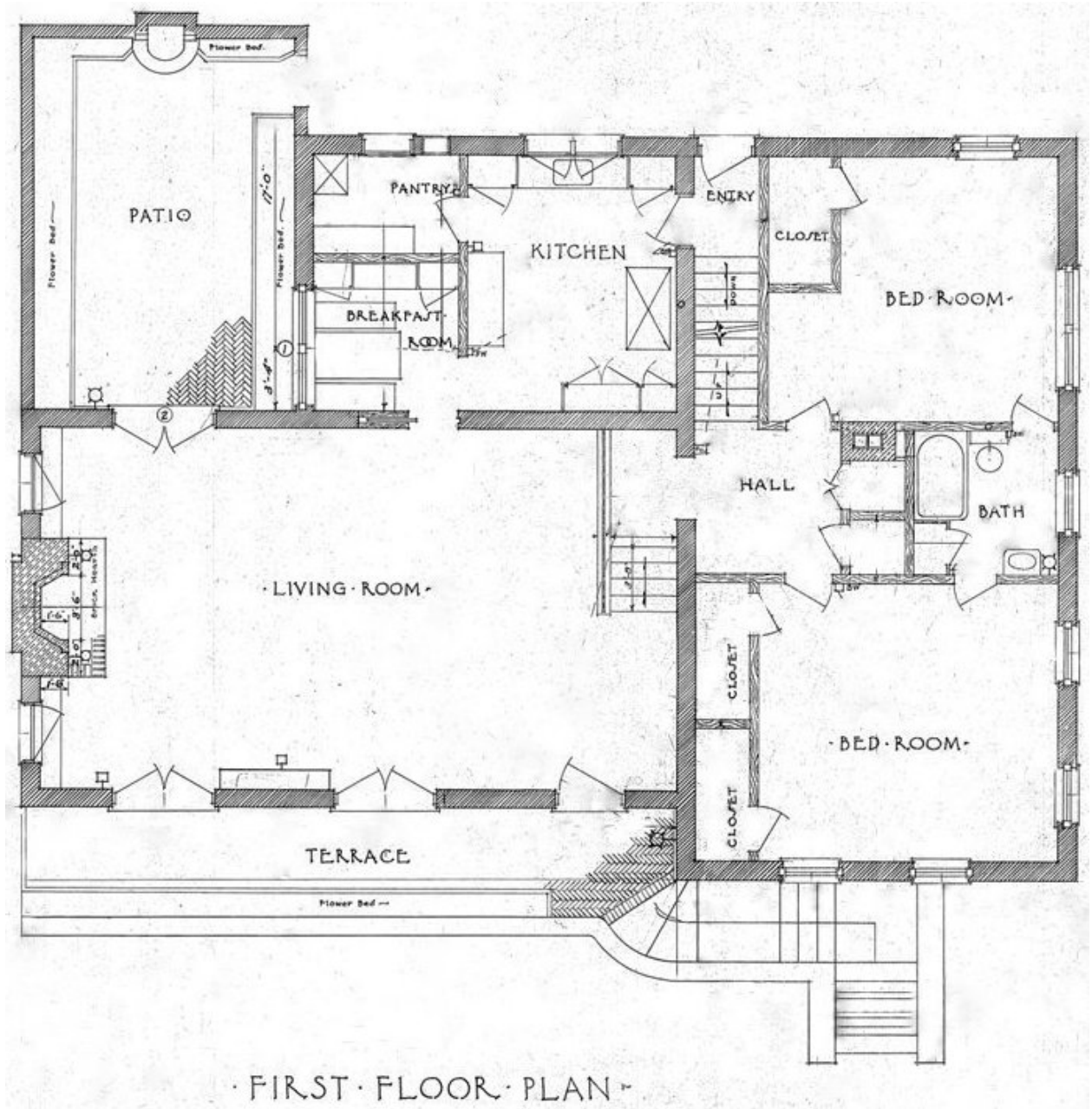


Figure 1. Meem & McCormick, First-Floor Plan, 1925.

Pond-Kelly House  
Name of Property

Santa Fe, NM  
County and State

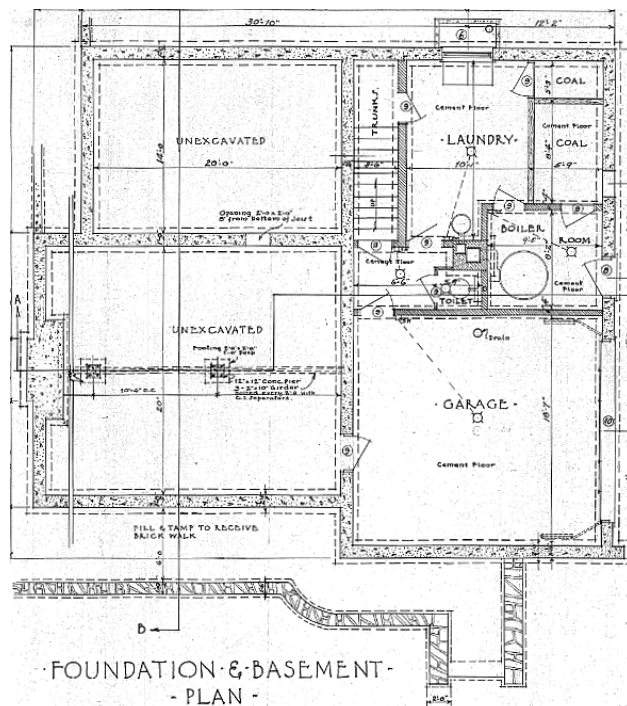
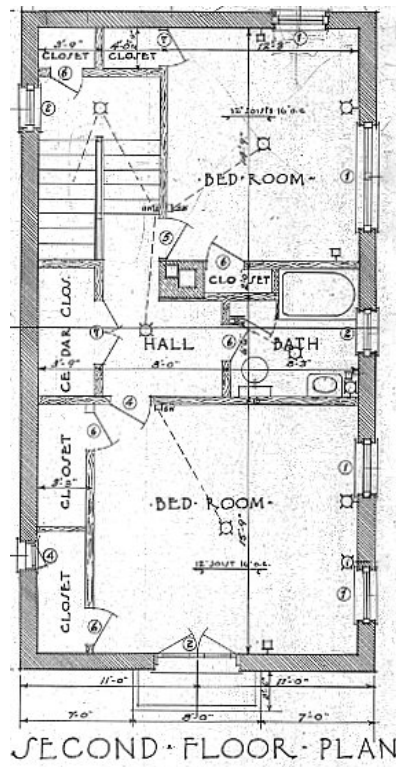


Figure 2. Meem & McCormick, Second-Floor and Basement Plans, 1925.

Pond-Kelly House  
Name of Property

Santa Fe, NM  
County and State

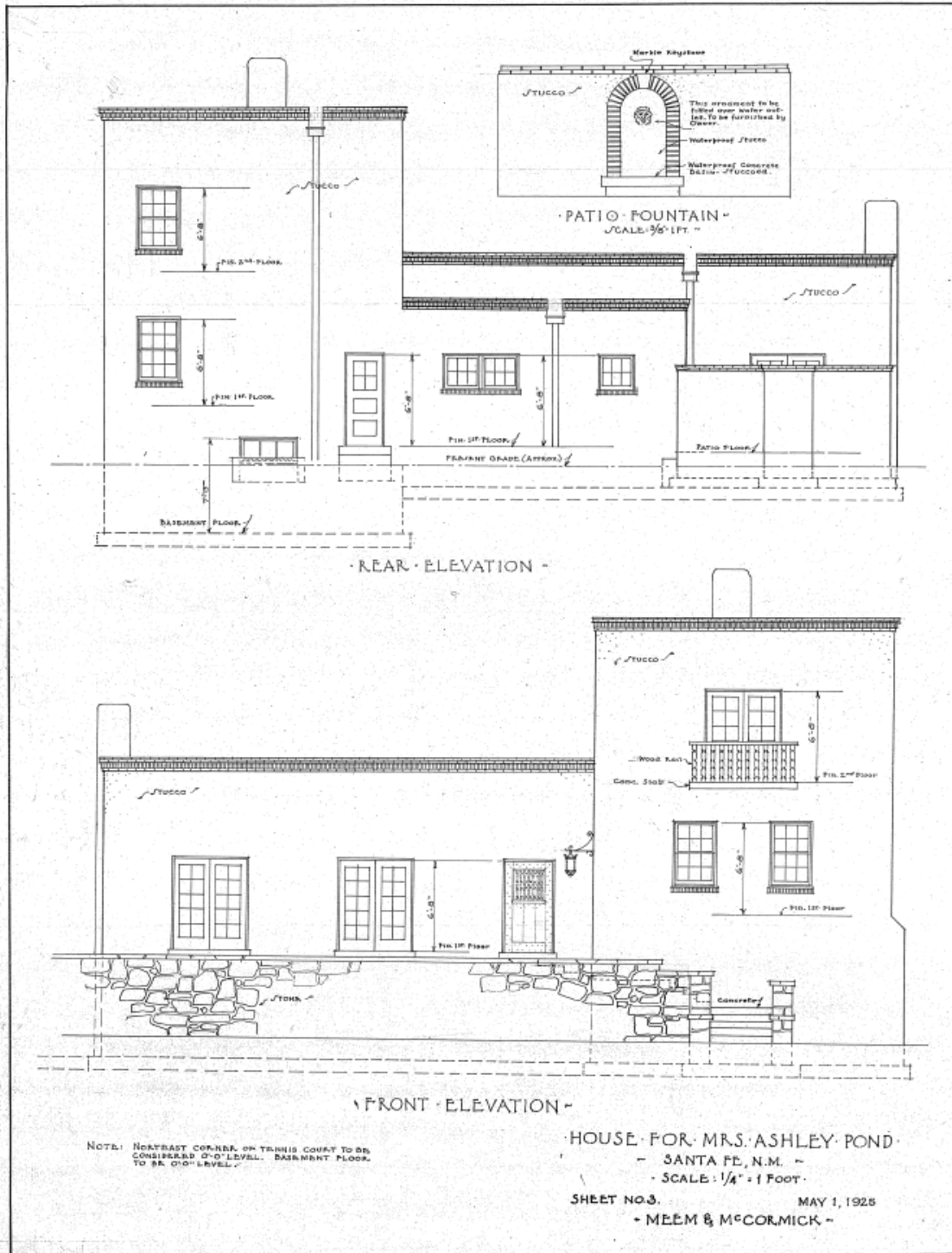


Figure 3. Meem & McCormick, Rear (top) and Front Elevations, 1925.



Pond-Kelly House  
Name of Property

Santa Fe, NM  
County and State

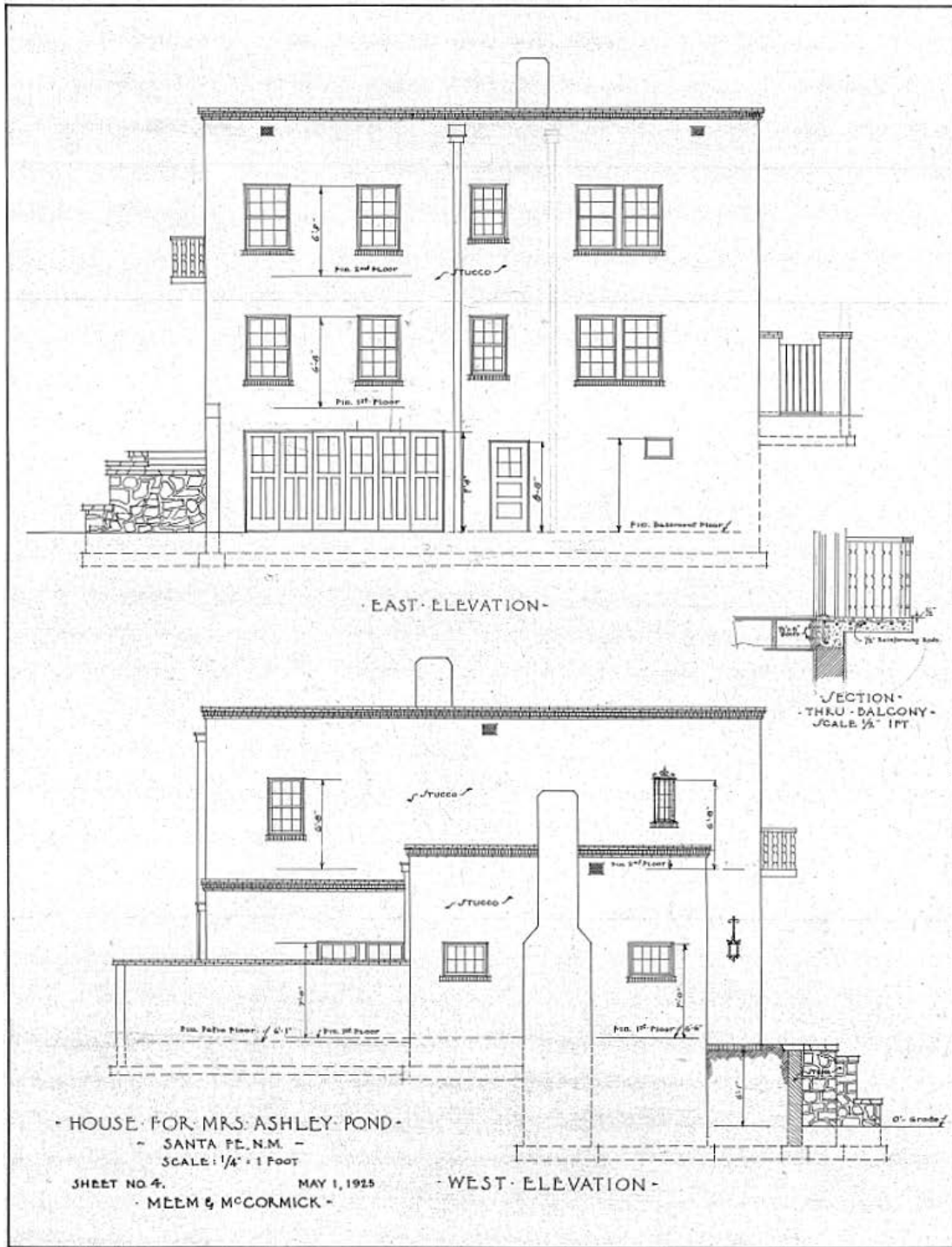


Figure 4. Meem & McCormick, East (top) and West Elevations, 1925.

Pond-Kelly House  
Name of Property

Santa Fe, NM  
County and State

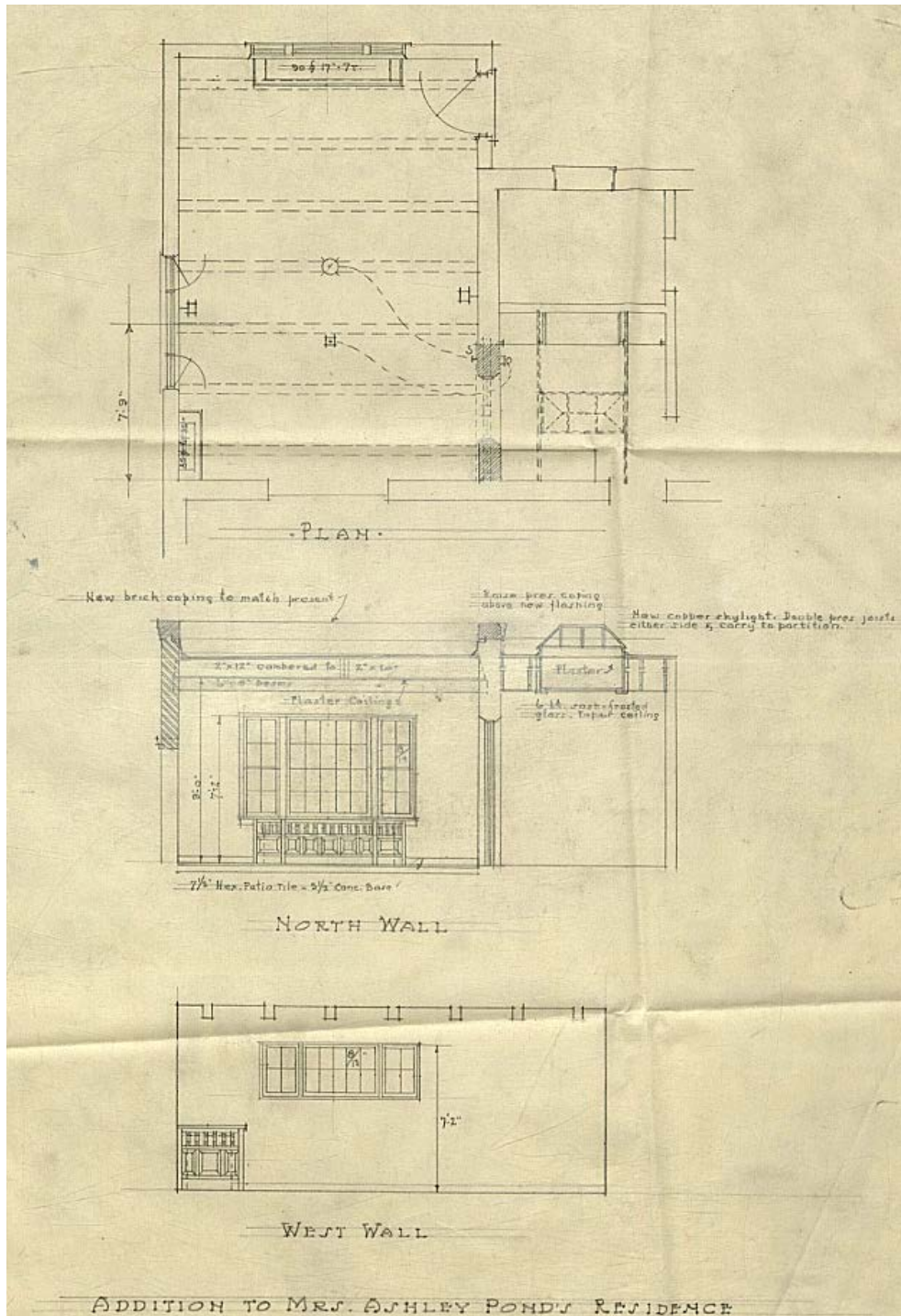
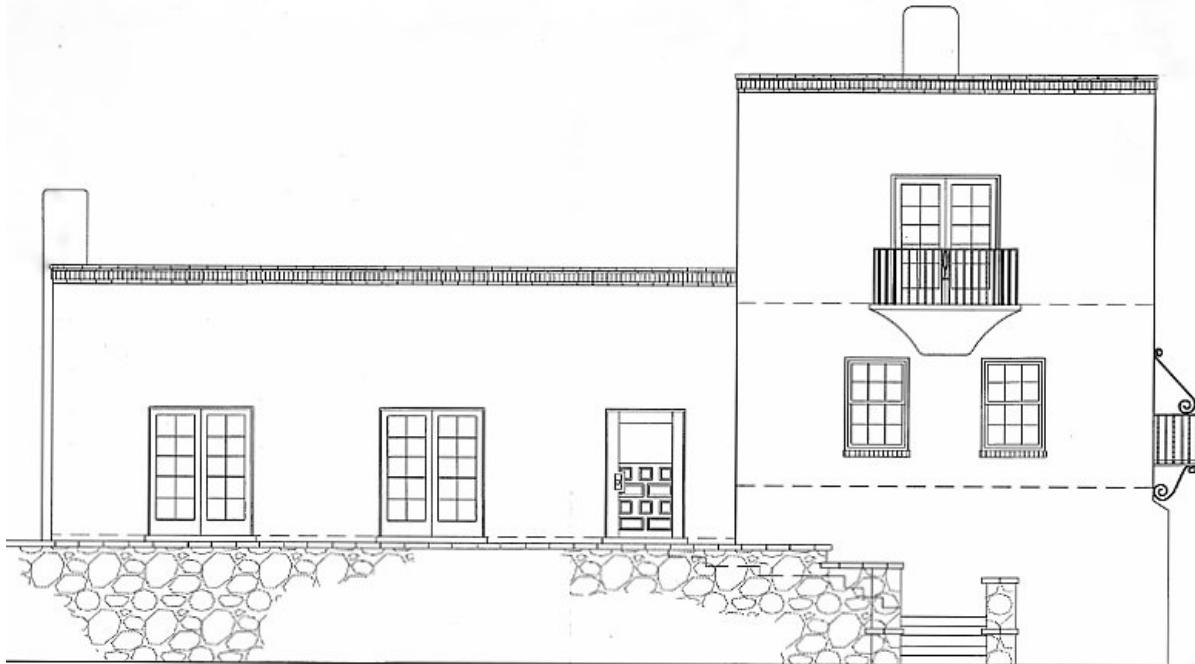


Figure 5. John Gaw Meem, Proposed Northeast Addition, 1931.

Pond-Kelly House  
Name of Property

Santa Fe, NM  
County and State



○ EXISTING - SOUTH ELEVATION - NO CHANGE  
SCALE: 3/4" = 1'-0"

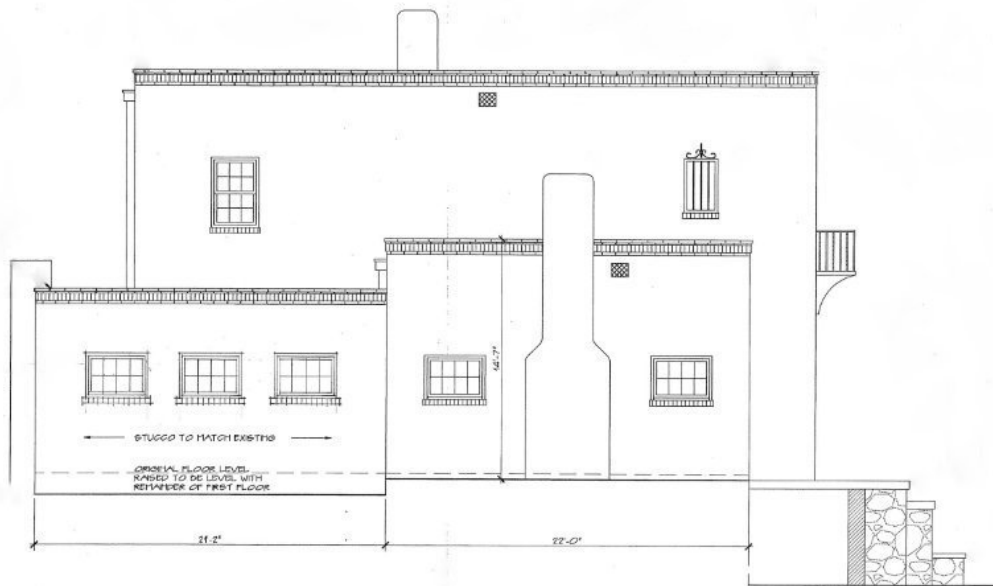
Figure 6. Elizabeth Wagner, South Elevation, 2016.

Pond-Kelly House  
Name of Property

Santa Fe, NM  
County and State



PROPOSED - EAST ELEVATION  
SCALE:  $\frac{1}{8}'' = 1'-0''$



PROPOSED - WEST ELEVATION  
SCALE:  $\frac{1}{8}'' = 1'-0''$

Figure 7. Elizabeth Wagner, Proposed East (top) and West Elevation, 2016.

Pond-Kelly House  
Name of Property

Santa Fe, NM  
County and State



Figure 8. Ansel Adams, Mrs. Ashley Pond House, 1925.

Pond-Kelly House  
Name of Property

Santa Fe, NM  
County and State

## Photographs



1 of 22. Main Façade, photographer facing north.



2 of 22. West and Main Facades with Terrace, photographer facing northeast.

Pond-Kelly House  
Name of Property

Santa Fe, NM  
County and State



3 of 22. West and Main Facades with Terrace, photographer facing northeast.



4 of 22. Terrace photographer facing west.

Pond-Kelly House  
Name of Property

Santa Fe, NM  
County and State



5 of 22. Front Lawn with Garden Pavilion, photographer facing south.



6 of 22. Garden Pavilion, photographer facing south.



Pond-Kelly House  
Name of Property

Santa Fe, NM  
County and State



7 of 22. West and Main Facades, photographer facing northeast.



8 of 22. West and Rear facades, photographer facing southeast.

Pond-Kelly House  
Name of Property

Santa Fe, NM  
County and State



9 of 22. Guest Apartment north of the main house, photographer facing northeast.



10 of 22. Rear façade of Bedroom Block from atop Guest Apartment, facing south.

Pond-Kelly House  
Name of Property

Santa Fe, NM  
County and State



11 of 22. East façade, photographer facing southwest.



12 of 22. Main and East Facades, photographer facing northeast.

Pond-Kelly House  
Name of Property

Santa Fe, NM  
County and State



13 of 22. Detail of Brick Dentil Cornice, photographer facing northwest.



14 of 22. Detail of Iron Handrail on East Facade, photographer facing west.

Pond-Kelly House  
Name of Property

Santa Fe, NM  
County and State



15 of 22. Living Room, First Floor, photographer facing west.



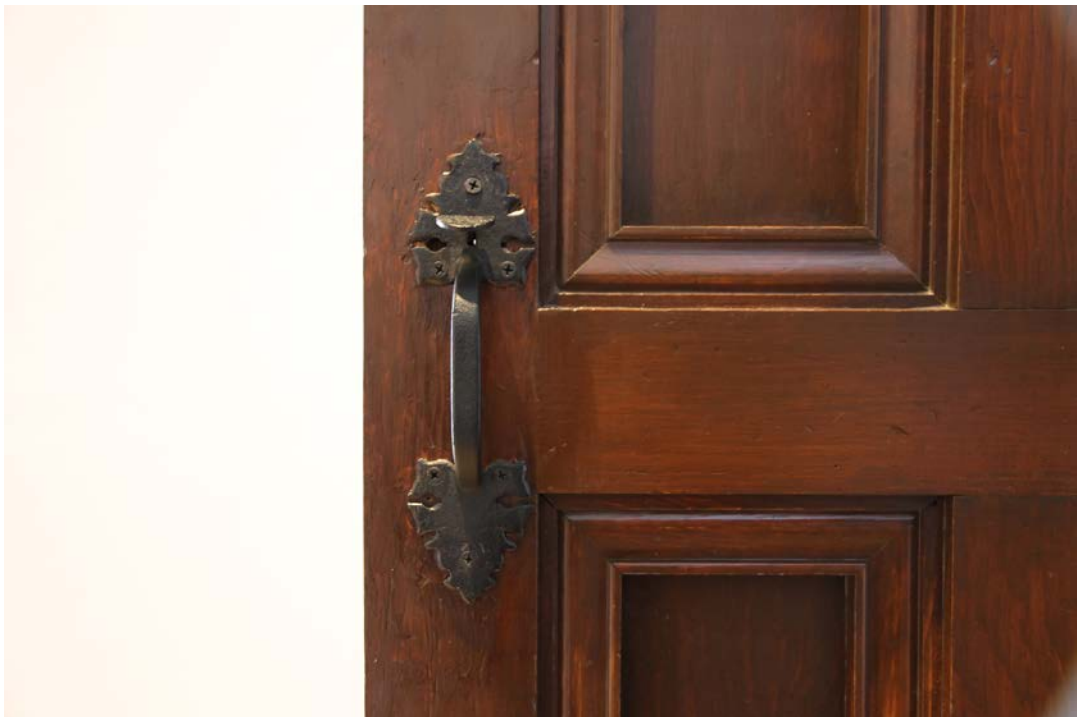
16 of 22. Living Room Mantel, First Floor, photographer facing west.

Pond-Kelly House  
Name of Property

Santa Fe, NM  
County and State



17 of 22. Living Room, First Floor, photographer facing east.



18 of 22. Detail of Iron Thumb Latch, photographer south.

Pond-Kelly House  
Name of Property

Santa Fe, NM  
County and State



19 of 22. Stairs to Basement Level and Garage, photographer facing south.



20 of 22. Garage in Basement Level, photographer facing southeast.

Pond-Kelly House  
Name of Property

Santa Fe, NM  
County and State



21 of 22. Stairs to Second Floor, photographer facing north.



Pond-Kelly House  
Name of Property

Santa Fe, NM  
County and State



22 of 22. Master Bedroom, Second Floor, photographer facing southeast.

















































UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 9/4/2018      Date of Pending List: 10/1/2018      Date of 16th Day: 10/16/2018      Date of 45th Day: 10/19/2018      Date of Weekly List: 10/19/2018

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept       Return       Reject      10/19/2018 Date

Abstract/Summary  
Comments:

Recommendation/  
Criteria

Reviewer Control Unit      Discipline \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone \_\_\_\_\_      Date \_\_\_\_\_

DOCUMENTATION:    see attached comments : No    see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.





STATE OF NEW MEXICO  
**DEPARTMENT OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS**  
**HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION**

Susana Martinez  
Governor

BATAAN MEMORIAL BUILDING  
407 GALISTEO STREET, SUITE 236  
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO 87501  
PHONE (505) 827-6320 FAX (505) 827-6338



June 11, 2018

Paul Lusignan  
National Park Service  
National Register of Historic Places  
1201 "I" (Eye) Street, N.W. 8th floor  
Washington, D.C. 20005

Dear Mr. Lusignan:

The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination Pond-Kelly House in Santa Fe County, New Mexico to the National Register of Historic Places.

- Disk of National Register of Historic Places nomination form and maps as a pdf
- Disk with digital photo images
- Physical signature page
- Sketch map(s)/attachment(s) in hard copy
- Correspondence
- Other:

COMMENTS:

- This property has been certified under 36 CFR 67
- The enclosed owner objection(s) do \_\_\_\_\_ do not \_\_\_\_\_ constitute a majority of property owners.
- Special considerations

Sincerely,

Steven Moffson  
State and National Register Coordinator  
Enclosures