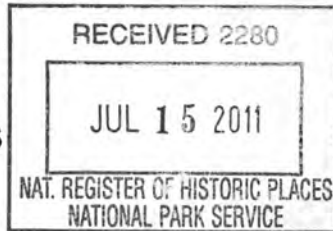


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



575

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. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Van Schaick, Nellie Mae Kellogg House
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 4141 North Pontatoc Road not for publication
city or town Tucson vicinity
state Arizona code AZ county Pima code 019 zip code 85718

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 at the following level(s) of significance:
___ national ___ statewide local
James W. Gorman 7 JULY 2011
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
AZ STATE PARKS / SHPO
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.
Signature of commenting official _____ Date _____
Title _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government _____

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:) _____
Sandra McClellan 8/30/11
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Category of Property
(Check only one box.)

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
3		buildings
		district
		site
3		structure
		object
6		Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

The Architecture and Planning of Josias Joesler & John Murphey in Tucson, Arizona, 1927-1956

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

MODERN MOVEMENT:

foundation: CONCRETE

Ranch Style

BURNT ADOBE;

walls: WOOD: weatherboard

CONCRETE

roof: TERRA COTTA; WOOD: shake

other: STUCCO; METAL: steel, iron

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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The Nellie Mae Kellogg Van Schaick House was built in 1953 as a retirement and healing residence for its owner after her release from years of captivity as a prisoner of the Japanese in the Philippines during World War II. The property consists of one main house, one utility building, a *ramada* (shade structure), a well house, and two domesticated animal enclosures. All buildings and structures are contributing resources. The main house follows the irregular land contours of an actively eroding fan terrace and incorporates natural drainage channels into its construction. It is derived from a plan that is extensive, crescent-shaped and one room wide. Representing Joesler's unique expression of the Ranch style, it retains most of its original character. Noteworthy features include its complex gabled roof form, split-level bedroom wing, and an arched breezeway. The Ranch style appears in its broad scale, partially open floor plan, deep set eaves, and redwood sheathing. The house has an informal front entry that opens directly to the main living area. Another key Ranch-style feature is the attached carport. Spanish Colonial Revival style accents are expressed by mortar-washed, burnt adobe walls, a walled patio entrance, and decorative corbels and wood posts. The split-level is located on the short northwest wing. Only the second level is perceptible from the front and the lower level is skillfully blended into the natural contours of the ridge. Most modifications date back to 1964. The alterations were built for Ms. Van Schaick. The renovations are minimal and the property retains excellent integrity of its site and good integrity of its residence.

Narrative Description

Location and Setting

The Van Schaick property is on the southwestern slope (*bajada*) of the Santa Catalina Mountains overlooking the city of Tucson. It is located on the west side of North Pontatoc Road approximately one-quarter mile north of East River Road and one-half mile west of North Swan Road. The property comprises a 1.65-acre parcel (Lot No. 50A) within the Pontatoc Uplands subdivision. Built elements include the main house, one utility building, a *ramada* (shade structure), a well house, and two domesticated animal enclosures plus numerous landscape features. The residence is constructed on the ridge top at approximately 2,560 feet above mean sea level (amsl). The *ramada*, utility building, and animal pens are positioned at an elevation approximately 20-ft below the main house grade. The well house, a gable roofed structure of burnt adobe is located on the southeast end of the property near Pontatoc Road.

What is most striking about the Van Schaick property is the architect's response to the irregular, hilly topography and the unique setting resulting from two active drainage courses that cross the lot. Joesler's site plan takes advantage of natural features and existing topographical grades and artistically blends the architectural components into the sloping hillside and native desert landscape.

The Van Schaick House is built on a dissected fan terrace formed by a small, steep-sided, tributary arroyo on the east and a broader, unnamed, drainage course flowing along the property's western boundary. The residence is designed mostly to occupy the distal end of a southwest-trending ridge terrace with a structural wing that spans the tributary arroyo by means of a breezeway and extends to the shoulder of the adjacent ridgeline. The property's landscape design uses natural grades, walls, culverts, and concrete canals to channel excess runoff into the tributary arroyo, which passes beneath the arched breezeway and soon meets its confluence with the primary drainage course to the west.

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Among the most notable landscape structures on site are the cobble masonry retaining walls that allow construction on the irregular topography, control erosion, and create unique and distinctive activity spaces. Built of local material, the stone retaining walls are used extensively and contribute greatly to the overall historic feeling. One example of a wall-related activity space occurs on the northeast side of the breezeway where the stone walls create a small garden, pond, and sitting area.

Very little native vegetation was disturbed during house construction and on-site plant growth remains similar to that present when the house was first constructed. The property is densely populated with creosote bush, prickly pear cactus, teddy bear cholla, staghorn cholla, palo verde trees, and some saguaro cacti. The lower elevation of the house relative to the road grade coupled with the density of vegetation on the parcel provides a great degree of seclusion from Pontatoc Road and nearby houses.

The residence is oriented on an east-west axis perpendicular to the natural topographical grade of the ridge with focal viewpoints to the north and south. The north façade overlooks an irregular-shaped flagstone terrace and expansive views of the Santa Catalina Mountains. The south façade faces the confluence of the tributary arroyo and the large unnamed drainage course to the west. Many of the views overlook the dense native vegetation of the riparian strip and the Tucson city lights in the distance.

The main house comprises three distinct architectural units, a crescent-plan central mass that contains the living spaces, a burnt adobe-brick arched breezeway that spans the tributary arroyo, and an east projecting unit that includes the garden room and carport.

The house has two driveways, both of which stem from North Pontatoc Road. The main driveway is gravel-covered and terminates at the main entrance patio. The driveway leading to the carport is semi-circular with both access points on Pontatoc Road. One driveway provides entry into the house without passing through the garden room and service wing. The second route provides direct access to the storage areas, garden room, and service wing with the convenience of drive-through passage. Both driveways are evident in a 1958 aerial photograph of the property, although only the carport driveway is depicted on the 1952 Joesler site plan. Although the carport driveway is now paved, both driveways were probably gravel-surfaced when the house was built.

Exterior

The Van Schaick House consists of rectilinear and 45-degree angled forms arranged in a crescent shape and comprising a central building mass with short wings. The walls are made of 8-by-12-by-4 inch burnt adobe brick, lightly washed with gray mortar. Relatively plain in overall appearance, the residence was constructed using a consistent selection of materials and few decorative accents, generally Spanish Colonial Revival in character.

The Van Schaick House is an extensive building with a low-pitched, overhanging, gabled roof with a complex configuration. The roof system is organized in telescoping sections. Originally clad with cedar shake shingles (Joesler 1952), currently the roofing is red terra cotta tiles that were probably installed in 1964 (PCA Building Permit, 1964). The change is an acceptable rehabilitation, especially because the tiles were intentionally laid with mortar bleeding from the joints, which maintains the house's rustic appearance.

The main entrance is located on the north façade at the center of the primary building mass and is enhanced by a large, irregularly-shaped flagstone terrace that is enclosed by a low, partially mortar-washed, burnt adobe-brick wall. The eaves on the north façade extend to form the overhang for the recessed entry porch. The overhang has exposed rafters and beam ends supported by wood posts with decoratively-carved brackets. The apex of the roof exhibits a vented brick chimney capped with a wrought-iron weather vane, a typical Joesler feature. Windows are fixed and operable steel-casements with concrete lintels and brick sills.

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The south façade overlooks the city of Tucson and the densely vegetated riparian corridor that serves as an effective visual barrier between the Van Schaick House and nearby houses to the south. A single door with a plain wrought-iron grille on the south façade leads from the breezeway and provides access to the backyard, a flagstone terrace, and a redwood deck built alongside the tributary arroyo. The redwood deck is not original, covers the cobble masonry in some areas, and may date to the mid-1960s. Another interesting feature on the south façade is the redwood enclosure that houses the swamp cooler ductwork. When the house was constructed, the south façade had a suspended balcony on the split-level west wing (Joesler 1952). The plans indicate the use of decorative spindles and wooden railings similar to those used in the original breezeway construction. The wood construction and southern exposure of the balcony likely hastened its disrepair and it no longer exists.

The northeast wing of the residence is the service wing. To the original domestic servant's quarters, a compatible, 250-square-foot addition was built by Ms. Van Schaick in 1964, enlarging the wing frontally and on its east side (PCA 2010). The materials are consistent with the original fabric and the design incorporates an arched window opening that mirrors the arch used in the breezeway. The addition is barely distinguishable from the front façade owing to its compatibility, topographical position and vegetation screen.

Projecting east from the central building mass, a glazed, arched breezeway serves as a circulation connector from the core living spaces to the garden room, storage areas, and carport at the end. The breezeway is constructed of burnt adobe bricks and spans the tributary arroyo that intersects the house plan. It was originally designed to be open with a plank floor and exposed rafter ceiling (Joesler 1952) and is now enclosed using a mix of operable and fixed pane windows. The breezeway was probably enclosed in the mid-1960s in conjunction with the renovations to the domestic servant's room undertaken by Ms. Van Schaick. The east façade includes the carport wing and external storage areas. The carport has a flat roof and concrete floor with storage closets and is placed inconspicuously on the eastern flank of the arroyo.

Projecting from the central building mass, the northwest wing contains the private bedrooms and baths. It is a split-level wing, although only the second level is perceptible from the front façade. The west façade shows the full profile of the split level. The lower level has a centrally-placed, operable and fixed-pane, steel casement window. Placed asymmetrically on the upper level of the west façade is a triangular-base, plastered oriel window with wrought iron grille. A substantial, adobe brick buttress reinforces the southwest building corner.

Interior

The interior, spatial organization places the kitchen, living room, and dining room within the central building mass. The split-level northwest wing includes the private bedrooms and baths, study, and several large closets. The northeast wing was originally designed as a domestic servant's room, with closet space, and a full bath. (This area subsequently experienced two modification events.) Connected to the core living spaces is the enclosed breezeway, garden room, and attached carport.

The main entry to the Van Schaick House opens to the dining area through sliding glass doors. Originally, the partial separation between the kitchen and dining room was a bank of cabinets, open between the base and upper cabinets, allowing a view between both spaces. This was consistent with the "open planning" common to the Ranch style. From observation of the décor and materials in place today, the cabinet separator was probably removed during the mid-1960s renovation. The renovation located appliances in an island feature and further opened up the kitchen to dining area connection. Windows on the south wall are operable and fixed-pane steel casements with well-crafted wooden sills. Views accentuate the elevation differences in the surrounding terrain and provide good displays of the house's high-vantage above the arroyos. The original kitchen, dining, and service room floors were concrete with rubber tile; however, red quarry-tile flooring currently covers this and other rooms and probably dates to the mid-1960s work. The original wall-heater units remain along with a few decorative switch-plates.

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The living room is entered from the dining room through a wide opening defined by a sculpted-corbel lintel. The opening leads to a generously-proportioned living room defined by high ceilings, exposed rafters, and custom-fabricated trusses. The ridge beam is not visible beneath a plywood plenum, an original feature that supplies air in the living room, dining room, kitchen, and upper bedroom. The living room focus is the fireplace which includes a vented, steel fire box set in a brick surround. Flooring is the original, lightly stained, polished concrete. A large, fixed-pane glass, steel-frame window in this room takes advantage of the dramatic southern views of the landscape and the city. A built-in plywood bookshelf with lower storage cabinets flanks one side of the fireplace. On the opposite side of the living room, hand-crafted iron banisters border a divided staircase. The up-staircase has oak treads and risers and leads to the study and master bedroom. The down-staircase has quarry-tiled treads and risers and leads to a connecting space and the second bedroom.

The raised, mid-level elevation of the study interrupts the openness of the living room and serves as both a functional space and a seamless connector to the master bedroom. The intimate study has plastered walls, oak floors, operable steel casement windows, a book niche with oak shelves, and a door that originally led to the upper balcony.

The master bedroom exhibits a gabled ceiling with exposed beams and planks, plastered walls, operable and fixed steel casement windows, and excellent high-vantage views of the property. The room's most notable feature is the small projecting window. The window is triangular in plan with a broad oak sill. The master bedroom has plentiful closet space including a well-crafted built-in wooden dresser. The private bathroom retains original fixtures and design elements and is an authentic 1950s example with sitz bath and shower, tiled wall niche, built-in linen cabinets, and a well crafted blue mosaic tiled floor. The steel casement window is decorated with an interior, diagonal iron grille that mimics the ornamental iron used on the exterior of the master bedroom's bay window.

The lower story bedroom is reached through a short connector hall that contains the entry to a substantial, walk-in, storage closet. The bedroom has plastered walls, steel casement (fixed and operable) windows with oak sills, and concrete lintels. (Heating was supplied by built-in wall heaters, still in place but not in use, and the room originally had an evaporative cooler on a pedestal beneath the south window.) Although the lower bedroom is now carpeted, the original floor was polished concrete like that used in the living room and lower staircase treads. This bedroom has a full bath with 1950s hardware, appointments, and ceramic tile flooring.

East of the kitchen, the zone of the original domestic worker's suite was modified twice. As mentioned, in 1964 Ms. Van Schaick had the room expanded, perhaps to create a guest suite or possibly to accommodate her cat culture hobby. She simultaneously glazed the breezeway connector to the carport. The subsequent owner, who was a psychiatrist, remodeled the guest suite in 1979 to accommodate his home office. The work added new partitions, a new bathroom and a 150-square-foot enclosure along the breezeway (PCA 1979) to create an entrance for his patients.

Nellie Mae Van Schaick was passionate about Siamese cats ("Cat Club Sets..." 1957). By the mid-1960s, she was breeding and showing cats and had gained a degree of recognition in the field ("Las Vegas Persian..." 1965; "From Japanese Prison..." 1968). Some of her 1960s improvements may have included specialized spaces, like a reported infirmary, to support her cat breeding hobby ("From Prisoner..." 1968).

Integrity

The Nellie Mae Kellogg Van Schaick House property retains much of its early 1950s, Ranch style character. Most changes were undertaken in 1964 by the original owner. These changes by Ms. Van Schaick are nearly fifty years old, are minimal in square footage and visual appearance. The property retains excellent integrity of its site and ancillary built features and good integrity of its residence.

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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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1952

Significant Dates

1952

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Josias T. Joesler

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- 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.

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance is the construction date.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Van Schaick House is significant under Criterion C. The residence is unique with respect to its architectural design, landscape design, and topographical setting. The Ranch style house is one-room-wide throughout its entire length, which facilitates ventilation and provides nearly every room with either porch access, arroyo access, or a balcony. The Van Schaick House represents Context 2 of the Multiple Property document entitled "The Architecture and Planning of Josias Joesler and John Murphey in Tucson, Arizona, 1927-1956." Context 2 is "The Architecture of Josias Joesler in Tucson, Arizona 1927-1956." The house retains its overall integrity and expresses a character that still invokes an historic sense of place. It exemplifies property type Single Family Residences, (B) Residences in Outer Subdivisions (Pontatoc Uplands, not developed by Murphey) (c) Modified House on Intact Lot.

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

The Pima County Assessor lists the construction date as 1953 and Joesler drafted the architectural plans in August 1952. The distinctive design reflects a transitional period for Joesler, who when designing the Van Schaick House, was undoubtedly influenced by the increasing popularity of the Ranch style and the key lifestyles changes associated with the shift toward suburban life during the early 1950s. The carport signals the period's increased reliance on the automobile and its role in suburban life. The split-level approach was popularized by American architect Frank Lloyd Wright who recognized how split-level design could be applied to successfully blend buildings with the natural landscape.

Ranch Style (1935-1970s)

The Ranch style originated in California in the 1930s and gained popularity in the 1940s to become the dominant style throughout the country during the 1950s and 1960s. The style is based loosely on early Spanish Colonial precedents modified by certain early twentieth-century Craftsman and Prairie School influences. It is also based partly on the forms of early indigenous west-coast ranch and homestead architecture (McAlester and McAlester 1996). The Ranch style is typically single-story, low in profile, horizontal in expression, with its mass visible from the street. There is characteristically a garage or carport, often under the same roof. The roof has a low pitch with overhangs and exposed rafters (Nequette and Jeffery 2002).

Frank Lloyd Wright's architectural explorations in his Prairie houses of the early 1900s fostered a residential revolution that enabled the Ranch to be born. His work abandoned historical reference, simplified rooflines and opened interiors to light and view. Other architects followed Wright's lead. The Ranch style first appeared in the work of a few creative, southern California architects, particularly Cliff May, a Wright admirer. May's large, one-story, timber-framed houses with massive stone chimneys and broad, overhanging, gable roofs were widely published in home magazines.

The style remained a regional phenomenon until the end of World War II. A great demand for housing occurred after the war, when the home-building industry expanded and large tracts of land in suburban areas were developed. The increased use of the automobile and improved highway systems made suburban living possible. The Ranch style, with its simple forms and minimal ornamentation, was practical for large-scale construction. Spreading Ranch style houses with attached carports and garages that further increased façade widths required wider lots, not so available within cities but possible in the new subdivisions.

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Registration Requirements

The Van Schaick House is significant under National Register Criterion C because of the excellent integrity of its site and good integrity of its residence with respect to location, design, and setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. The property continues to represent Joesler's intentions for residences in the foothills of the Santa Catalina Mountains. The primary additions and renovations, undertaken after Joesler's death, reflect the tastes of Nellie Mae Kellogg Van Schaick, are limited in size, and compatible in design and materials.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

Ms. Nellie Mae (Kellogg) Van Schaick

Nellie Mae (Kellogg) Van Schaick was born March 12, 1880 to Preston Stanley Kellogg and Florence Agnes Nye ("Battle Creek" 1880; "Battle Creek" 1900). Nellie Mae's father graduated from medical school in 1895 and became an army surgeon. Serving first at several posts throughout the United States, he was ultimately stationed in the Philippines during the Philippine-American War (1899-1902), a war preceded by the Philippine Revolution and the Spanish-American War, and part of a lengthy and complicated period of conflicts in the Philippine struggle for independence. Nellie Mae remained in the United States and attended high school in Battle Creek Michigan while living with her uncle W.K. Kellogg, founder of the Kellogg cereal company. Upon graduating from the University of Michigan in 1905 Nellie Mae moved to the Philippines to reunite with her parents and start a job teaching high school students ("Prisoner of War" 1953; "The Adventures" 1974).

While working in the Philippines, Nellie Mae met Colonel Louis J. Van Schaick, a veteran of the Spanish-American War, and then serving as a captain of the Philippine Scouts (Saulo and De Campo 1985). The two were married in 1906, during which time Colonel Van Schaick became the only American to be appointed governor of Cavite, Philippines ("Social and personal" 1906). He also was appointed Governor of Mindoro and received several medals for heroic valor. Colonel Van Schaick's knowledge of Spanish and vast military experience prompted his joining General Fredrick Funston's expedition to capture Vera Cruz, Mexico. In 1914 Colonel Van Schaick joined General John J. Pershing's 8th Cavalry Regiment providing security along the United States and Mexico border. During this period, Nellie Mae returned to the United States and began studying at George Washington University to continue her work in education.

During World War I, Colonel Van Schaick was stationed in Europe and Nellie Mae traveled to be with him ("Letter" 1919; "Report" 1920). In 1930, Van Schaick's extensive military and diplomatic experience was acknowledged with his appointment to an advisory position to the Governor General in Manila and the couple returned to the Philippines ("The Adventures" 1974). The Van Schaick's were quickly associated with a number of high-ranking Philippine and United States officials, and when he retired from the army, Colonel Van Schaick took a position as public relations officer for a mining company ("Former Resident..." 1974).

The Van Schaicks built a house in the mountains outside of Manila and in 1941 the couple returned to the United States so that Colonel Van Schaick could receive specialized medical care ("The Adventures" 1974). Despite increasing military tensions in the Pacific, and family pleas to not leave the United States, the couple returned to the Philippines. The Van Schaicks arrived in Manila amid air raid warnings and within several days the Japanese had invaded the Philippines. The Van Schaicks retreated into the mountains near their Philippine home, although both were ultimately captured by the Japanese and interned in a prison camp in Manila ("From Japanese Prison" 1968). The couple was imprisoned until March 1945 when American soldiers arrived at their prison camp. Colonel Van Schaick, who was suffering from the stresses of war and his underlying medical condition, died barely one month before their liberation (NARA 2010). Nellie Mae was greatly suffering from

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malnutrition and other related illnesses and returned to the United States to be cared for by friends and the Kellogg family ("Prisoner of War" 1953).

After a slow recovery, Nellie Mae returned to her house in the Philippines in 1947. Her home was destroyed and the country was devastated by years of military conflict. The problems in the region and threats of ongoing conflict convinced Nellie Mae to resettle in the United States for her remaining years. A close friend and college sorority sister named Miss Lotta Broadbridge owned property along Pontatoc Road. Miss Broadbridge sold Nellie Mae approximately two-acres and recommended that Nellie Mae contact Josias Joesler to design her house ("Prisoner of War" 1953).

Nellie Mae was an accomplished educator and schoolteacher and scholarship and grants are awarded through several trusts established in her name and managed from Tucson (CBS 2007). She also was a great lover of cats, and eventually developed an international following among cat breeders ("From Japanese Prison Camp" 1968). She maintained several rooms in the house specifically for her cats and the male cats were kept in the pens on the lower hillside of the northern portion of the property ("From Japanese Prison Camp" 1968).

Use of Plywood

Softwood plywood was first developed by a wooden box maker Portland Manufacturing Company, which brought plywood panels to display at the 1905 World's Fair (Tomasulo 2005). The invention first took off in the industrial sector and became a highly sought after material for home construction during the post-World War II housing boom. Plywood is used in the Van Schaick house for the central plenum in the living room, interior door panels, and the built-in bookshelf/cabinet flanking the fireplace in the living room. In these exposed areas, the plywood was finished by sanding and staining. Its frequent application in the Van Schaick House may represent Joesler's attempt at being fashionable as plywood gained in its popularity.

Wall Thermostats

An interesting feature found throughout the house is a type of wall thermostat patented in 1951 by Harry A. Mulvany and Richard B. Mulvany of California (Mulvany and Mulvany 1951). Important inventors and entrepreneurs of the period, their thermostat represents one of the earliest attempts at simplifying the construction and operation of thermostats. The thermostats operate the wall heaters and display a stylish, polished concave brass cover plate mounted nearly flush with the wall. The features represent Joesler's desire to combine rustic design elements with state-of-the-art building features. These thermostats, along with original wall heaters, were noted in the private bedrooms and baths, kitchen, and living room of the Van Schaick House.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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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
- Other

Name of repository: Arizona Historical Society Tucson
Owner's Archives

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): N/A

Van Schaick House
Name of Property

Pima, Arizona
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.65 Acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>12</u>	<u>509106</u>	<u>3571740</u>	3	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	4	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

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

The property includes Lot 50A of the Pontatoc Uplands of the Santa Catalina foothills. The Pima County Tax Assessor identifies the property as Tax Identification Number 109-16-050A.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries match those of the legal description.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Janet H. Parkhurst, Historic Architect and Keith B. Knoblock

organization Janet H. Strittmatter Inc. date 9 June 2011

street & number 3834 E. Calle Cortez telephone 520-320-9043

city or town Tucson state AZ zip code 85716

e-mail jhparkhurst@yahoo.com; keith@eteam-llc.com

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

Van Schaick House

Name of Property

Pima, Arizona

County and State

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Ms. Nellie M. Kellogg-Van Schaick House
City or Vicinity: Tucson
County: Pima
State: AZ
Name of Photographer: Janet Parkhurst and Keith Knoblock
Date of Photographs: September 2010
Location of Original Digital Files: 3834 E. Calle Cortez, Tucson, AZ 85716
Number of Photographs: 21

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Photograph #1 Van Schaick House setting (aerial).
Photograph #2 Garden and sitting area, camera facing east.
Photograph #3 Cobble masonry retaining wall with concrete drainage detail along secondary drive, camera facing south.
Photograph #4 Breezeway and tributary stream bed, camera facing north-northwest.
Photograph #5 North (front) façade, camera facing southwest.
Photograph #6 North façade, front porch detail, camera facing southwest.
Photograph #7 Roof and chimney detail with decorative wind flag, camera facing south.
Photograph #8 ¾ view of southwest end, camera facing northeast.
Photograph #9 West façade, split-level end, camera facing east.
Photograph #10 Oriel window on upper bedroom, west facade, camera facing southwest.
Photograph #11 Buttress at southwest corner, camera facing southeast.
Photograph #12 Northeast projecting service wing, 1964 addition, camera facing south.
Photograph #11 Carport, camera facing southwest.
Photograph #14 Living room and fireplace detail, kitchen/dining room in background, camera facing southwest.
Photograph #15 Plywood plenum and living room ceiling detail, camera facing south.
Photograph #16 Living room with raised study in background, camera facing northwest.
Photograph #17 Breezeway interior, camera facing east.
Photograph #18 Detail of decorative iron hand rails used in living room, camera looking south.
Photograph #19 Example of wall thermostat, camera facing east.
Photograph #20 Utility structure, camera facing east.
Photograph #21 Well House, camera facing southwest.

Van Schaick House
Name of Property

Pima, Arizona
County and State

Property Owner:

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Robert Ward
street & number 5027 Carew Street telephone 713-252-7592
city or town Houston state TX zip code 77096

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 18 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.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

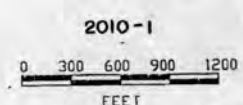
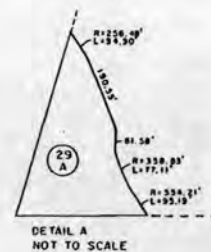
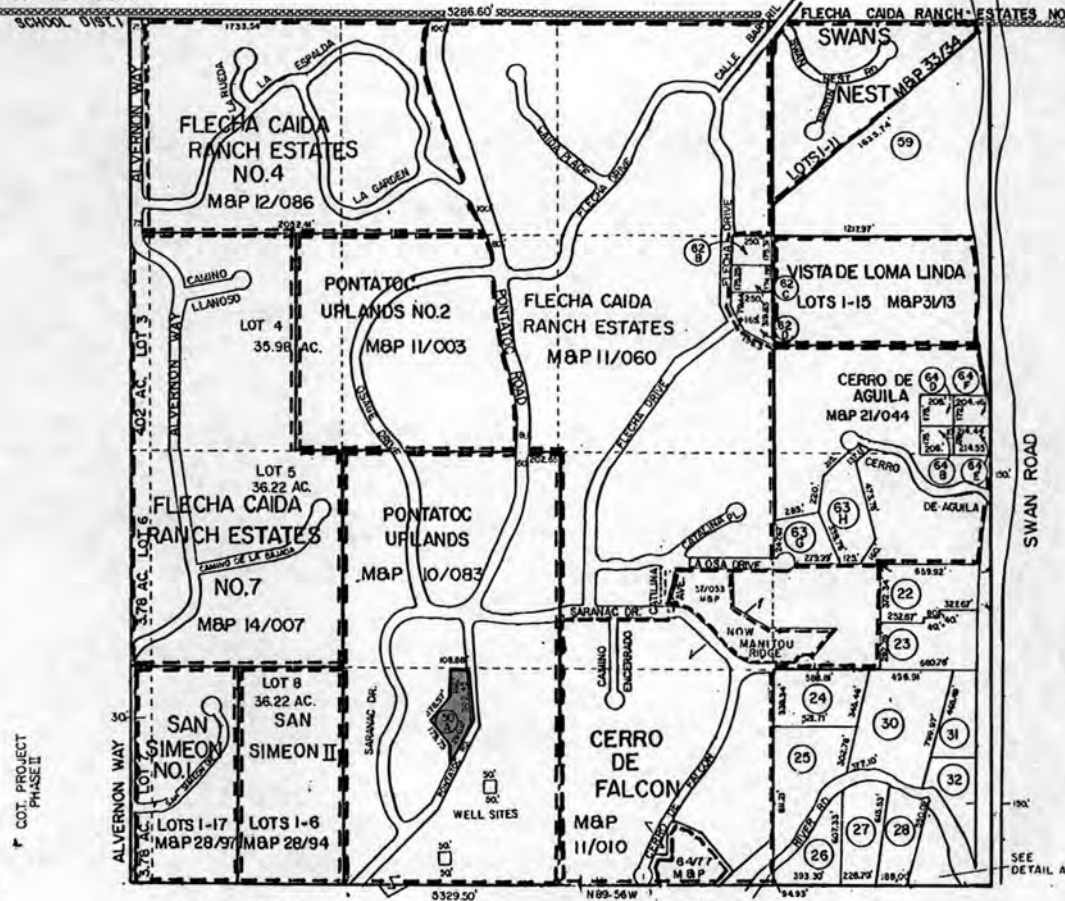
Van Schaick House
Name of Property
Pima, Arizona
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Maps Page 16

ASSESSOR'S RECORD MAP

SECTION 22 TOWNSHIP 13 SOUTH. RANGE 14 EAST

109-14
-15
-16
-17
SCHOOL DIST. 18
SCHOOL DIST. 19



SEE BOOK 2 PAGE 44 RS
SEE BOOK 6 PAGE 22 RS
SEE BOOK 10 PAGE 13 RS

131422



Subject Property — The Van Schaick House

Assessor's Record Map. Section 22, Township 13 South, Range 14 East (PCA 2010)

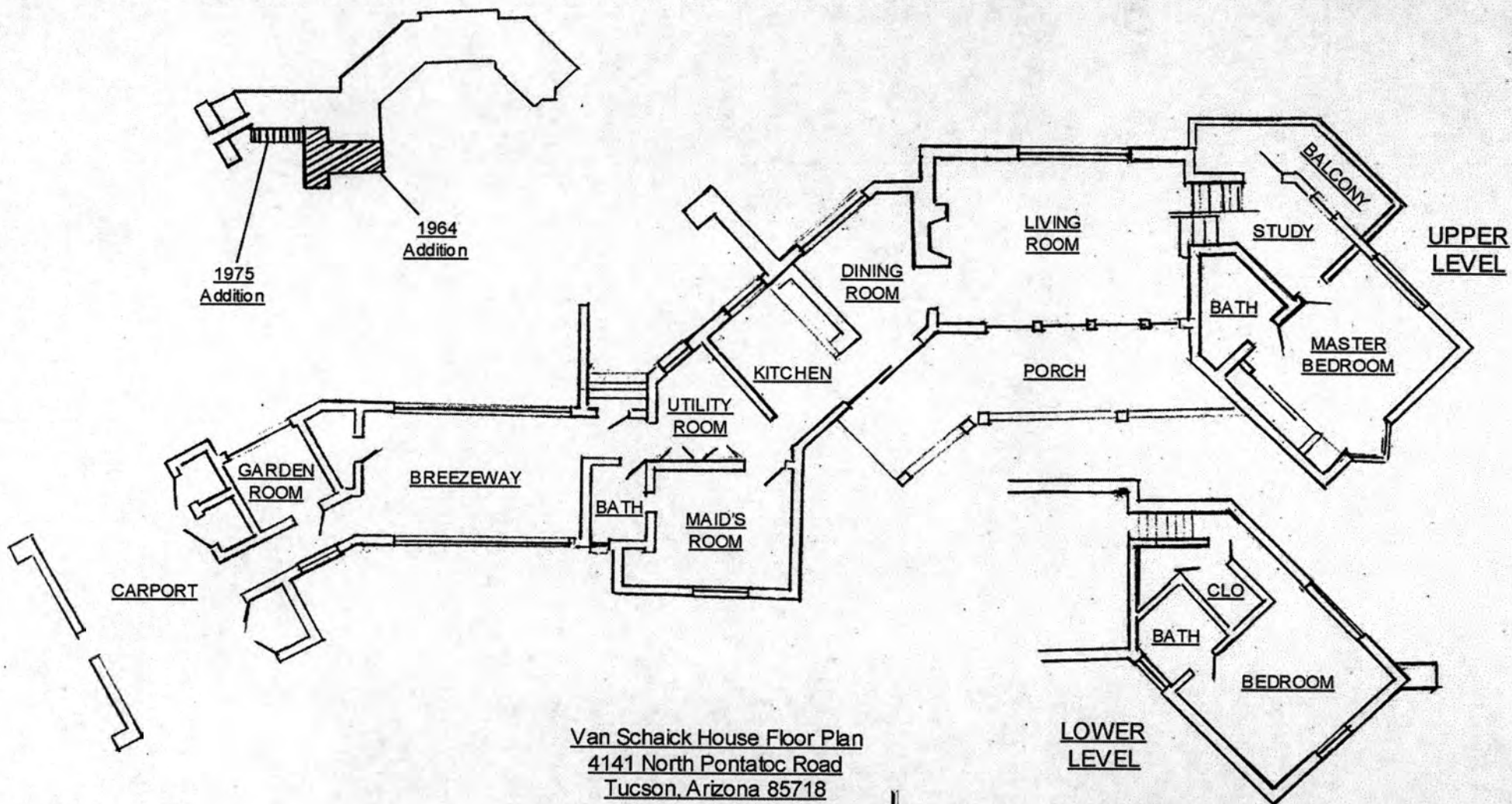
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Van Schaick House
Name of Property
Pima, Arizona
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Maps Page 17

The Van Schaick House Floor Plan on Following Page (after Joesler 1952).



Van Schaick House Floor Plan
 4141 North Pontatoc Road
 Tucson, Arizona 85718

0 10 ft



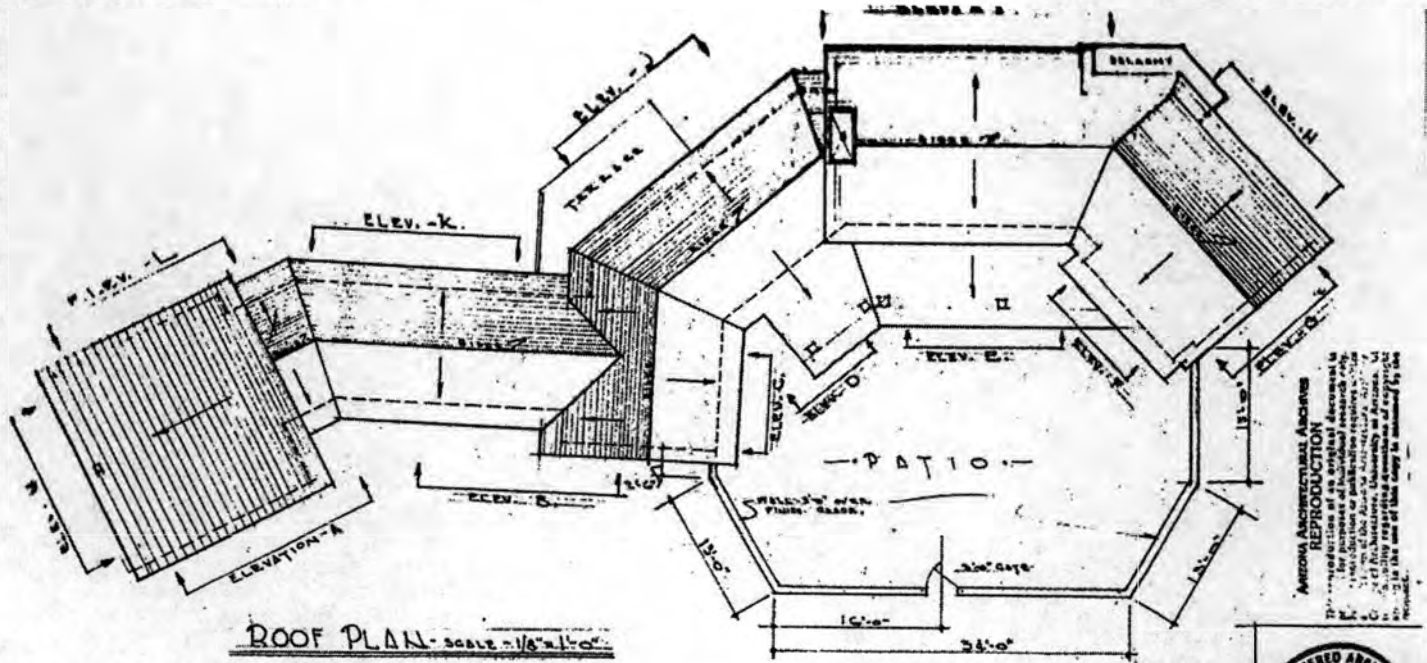
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Van Schaick House
Name of Property
Pima, Arizona
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Maps Page 19

Van Schaick House Roof Plan (Joesler 1952)



Arizona Architectural Archives
REPRODUCTION
This reproduction is an unaltered facsimile of the original drawing as it appears in the original records of the Arizona Architectural Archives. It is not intended to be used for the purpose of making copies for reproduction.

ROOF PLAN - scale - 1/8" = 1'-0"

A RESIDENCE FOR MRS. LOUIS J. VAN SCHAIK. PONTAZOG ROAD TUCSON ARIZONA. AUG. 1927.	SHEET 7 OF 9	JOS. TH. JOESLER ARCHITECT A.T.A. TUCSON ARIZONA
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**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

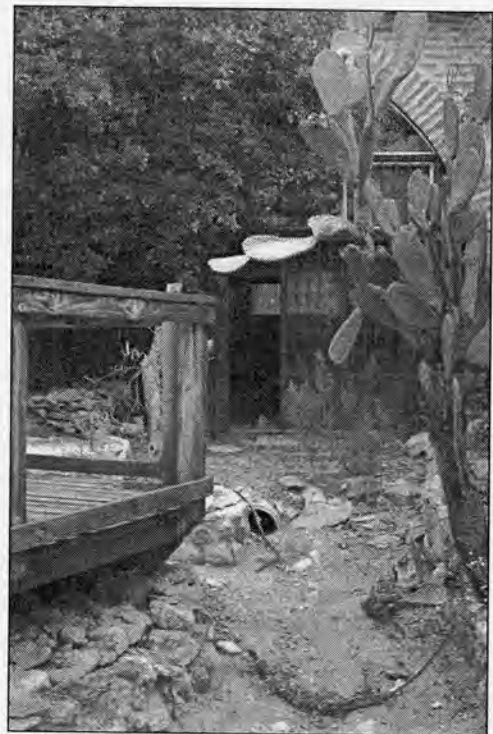
Van Schaick House
Name of Property
Pima, Arizona
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Photographs Page 20



Photograph #1
Van Schaick House setting (aerial).

Photograph #2
Garden and sitting area, camera facing east.



Photograph #3
Cobble masonry retaining wall with concrete drainage detail along secondary drive, camera facing south.

Photograph #4
Breezeway and tributary stream bed, camera facing north-northwest.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Photographs Page 21

Van Schaick House

Name of Property

Pima, Arizona

County and State

N/A

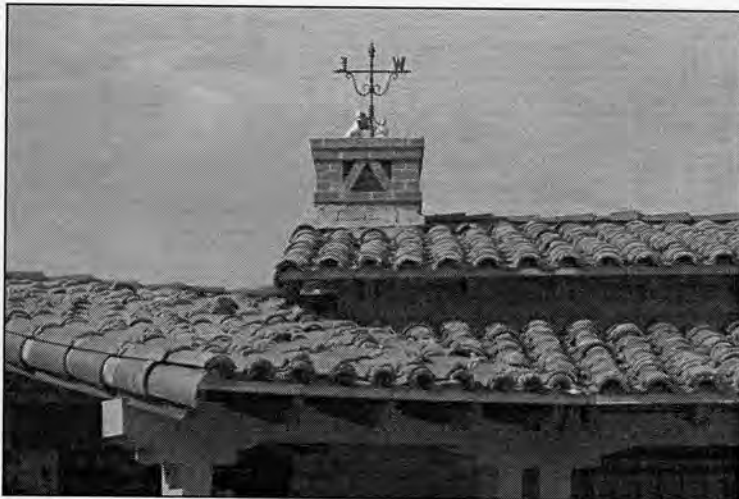
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Photograph #5
North (front) façade, camera facing southwest.



Photograph #6
North façade, front porch detail, camera facing southwest.



Photograph #7
Roof and chimney detail with decorative wind flag, camera facing south.



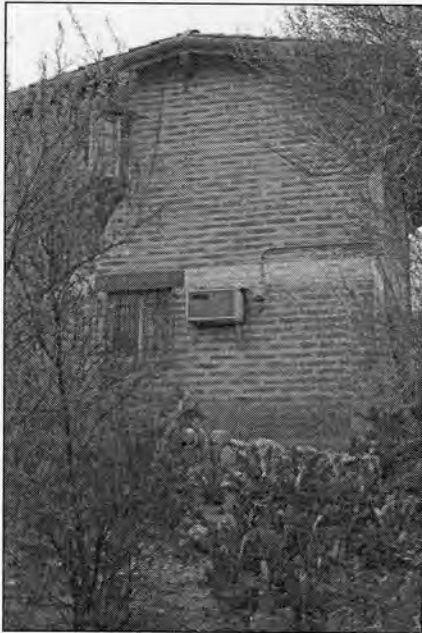
Photograph #8
 $\frac{3}{4}$ view of southwest end, camera facing northeast.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Van Schaick House
Name of Property
Pima, Arizona
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Photographs Page 22



Photograph #9
West façade, split-level end, camera facing east.



Photograph #10
Oriel window on upper bedroom, west facade, camera facing southwest.



Photograph #11
Buttress at southwest corner, camera facing southeast.



Photograph #12
Northeast projecting service wing, 1964 addition, camera facing south.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Van Schaick House
Name of Property
Pima, Arizona
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

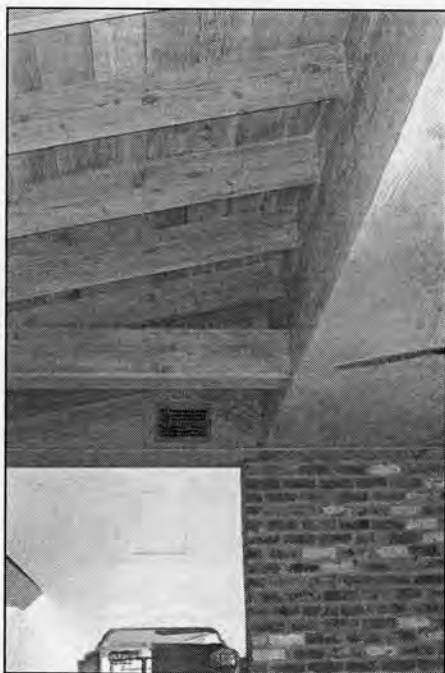
Section number Photographs Page 23



Photograph #13
Carport, camera facing southwest.



Photograph #14
Living room and fireplace detail, kitchen/dining room in background, camera facing southwest.



Photograph #15
Plywood plenum and living room ceiling detail, camera facing south.



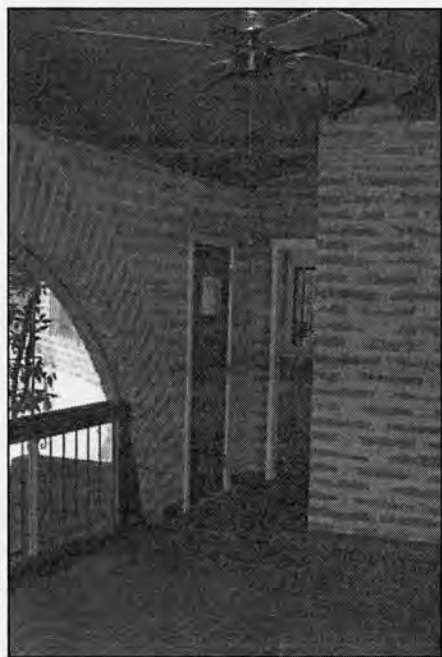
Photograph #16
Living room with raised study in background, camera facing northwest.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Van Schaick House
Name of Property
Pima, Arizona
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

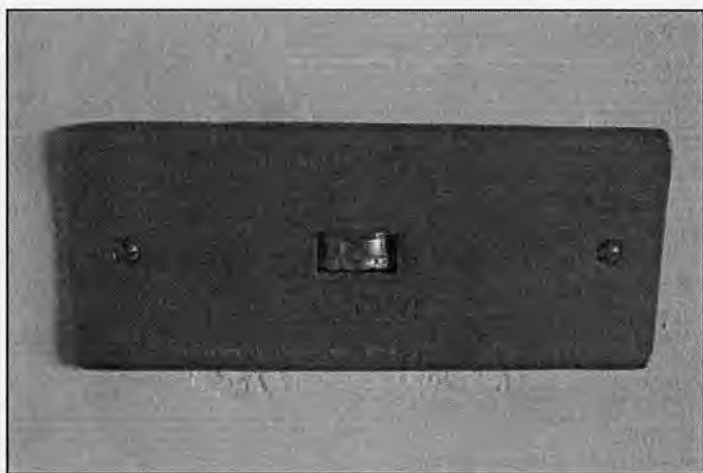
Section number Photographs Page 24



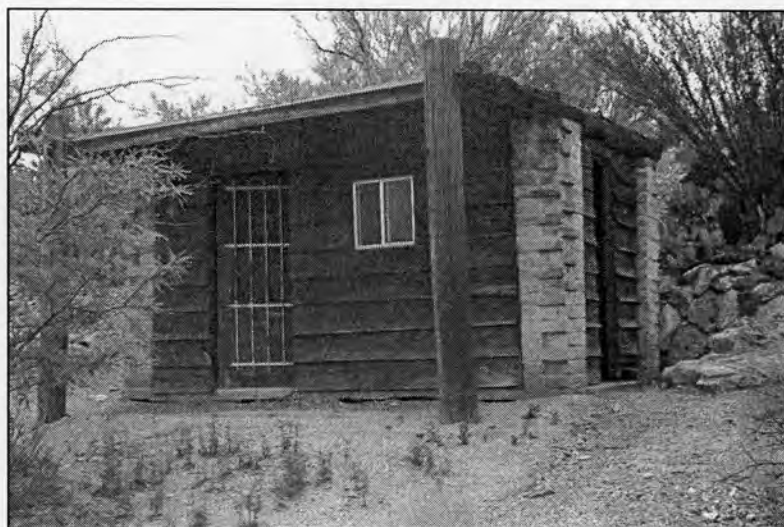
Photograph #17
Breezeway interior, camera facing east.



Photograph #18
Detail of decorative iron hand rails used in living room, camera looking south.



Photograph #19
Example of wall thermostat, camera facing east.



Photograph #20
Utility structure, camera facing east.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Van Schaick House
Name of Property
Pima, Arizona
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Photographs Page 25



Photograph #21
Well house, camera facing southwest.

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

Name of Property

County and State

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Numbers: 11000575

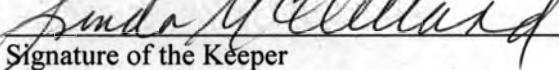
Property Names: Van Schaick, Nellie Mae Kellogg, House

County: Pima

State: AZ

Multiple Property Name: Architecture and Planning of Josias Joesler and John Murphey in Tucson, AZ, MPS

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

 August 30, 2011 _____
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

Section 8: Statement of Significance

The Period of Significance is, hereby, changed to "1953" to correspond to the date of the building's construction.

The Arizona SHPO Office was notified of this amendment.

DISTRIBUTION:

National Register property file

Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Van Schaick, Nellie Mae Kellogg, House

MULTIPLE NAME: Architecture and Planning of Josias Joesler and John Murphey
in Tucson, AZ MPS

STATE & COUNTY: ARIZONA, Pima

DATE RECEIVED: 7/15/11 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 8/08/11
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 8/23/11 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 8/30/11
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 11000575

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: Y SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: Y NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

 ACCEPT RETURN REJECT DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

SLR

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept C
REVIEWER LM Clelland DISCIPLINE _____
TELEPHONE _____ DATE 8/29/11

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



VAN SCHAICK HOUSE

PIMA CO. AZ

1 of 21



VAN SCHAICK HOUSE

PIMA CO. AZ

2 of 21



VAN SCHAICK HOUSE
PIMA CO. AZ
3 of 21

1712 019 M N M-1-2069-2/189.0

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Fujicolor Crystal
Paper



VAN SCHAICK HOUSE
PIMA CO. AZ
4 of 21

702 Pima County 104 © HD
#12 819 M N N-1 --- 20692/1069



VAN SCHAICK HOUSE

PIMA Co. AZ

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VAN SCHAICK HOUSE

PIMA CO. AZ

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VAN SCHAICK HOUSE

PIMA CO. AZ

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VAN SCHAICK HOUSE

PIMA CO. AZ

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VAN SCHAICK HOUSE
PIMA Co AZ
9 of 21

113 © HD
Pima County
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2010/06/10 09:00

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Paper

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Paper

FUJIFILM

Archive



VAN SCHAICK HOUSE
PIMA CO. AZ
10 of 21

(AZ_Pima_Cov.41) 145 G HD
1712913 M M N-4 --- 2855-2-100-0



VAN SCHAICK HOUSE

PIMA CO. AZ

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VAN SCHAICK HOUSE

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VAN SCHAICK HOUSE

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VAN SCHAICK HOUSE
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123 @ HD
206546/10000



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VAN SCHAICK HOUSE

PIMA CO AZ

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VAN SCHAICK HOUSE
PIMA CO. AZ
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KAZ, Pima County > 131 @ HD
1712019 M N-1-4-- 2046-3/1800



MULVANY OF CALIFORNIA MODEL 55

VAN SCHAICK HOUSE

PIMA CO. AZ

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VAN SCHAICK HOUSE
PIMA CO. AZ
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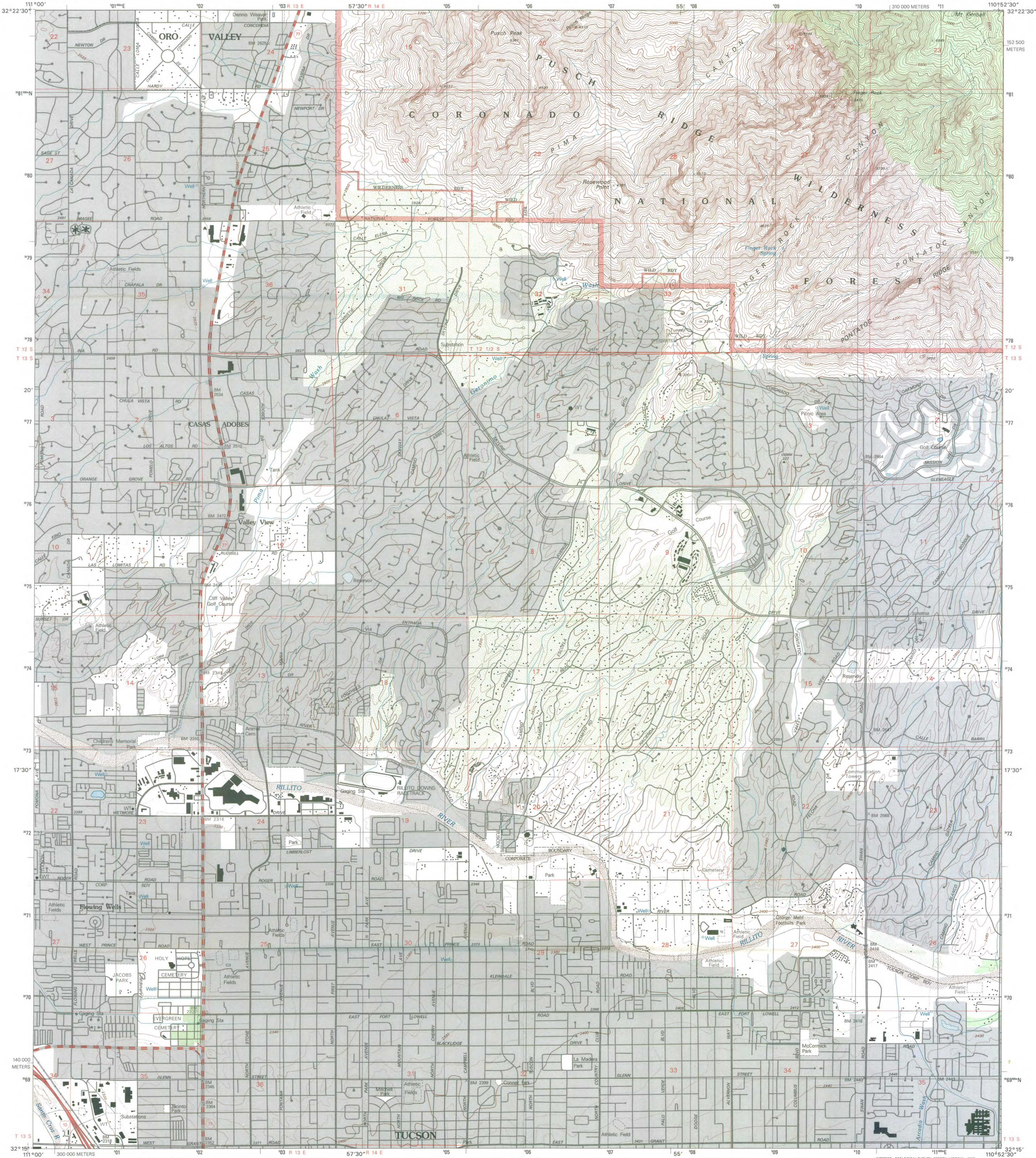
102 Pima County 117 115 51 HD
1/12 019 H N H-2-- 2045 1/1900



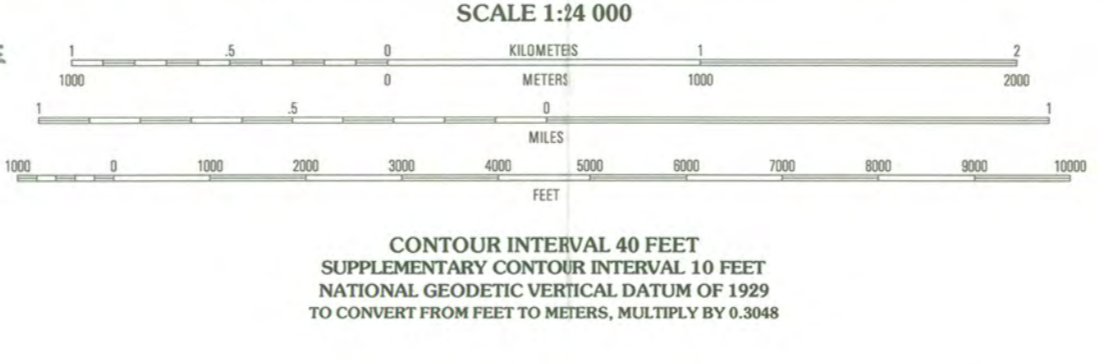
VAN SCHAICK HOUSE

PIMA CO. AZ

21 of 21



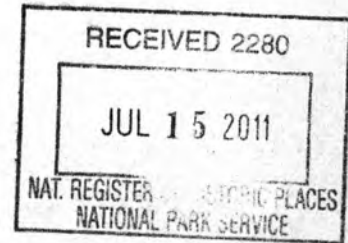
Produced by the United States Geological Survey Topography compiled 1966. Planimetry derived from imagery taken 1996 and other sources. Public Land Survey System and survey control current as of 1981. Boundaries current as of 2000 North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83). Projection and 1000-meter grid: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 12 2500-meter ticks: Arizona Coordinate System of 1983 (central zone) North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27) is shown by dashed corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 83 and NAD 27 for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geodetic Survey NADCON software There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map Houses of worship, schools, and other labeled buildings verified 1966



ROAD CLASSIFICATION legend, QUADRANGLE LOCATION map of Arizona, and a grid of 8 numbered boxes for adjoining quadrangles.



July 8, 2011



Carol Shull
Keeper of the National Register
National Park Service
1201 Eye Street, NW 8th Floor (MS2280)
Washington, D.C. 2005-5905

RE: THE ARCHITECTURE AND PLANNING OF JOSIAS JOESLER & JOHN MURPHEY IN TUCSON, ARIZONA, 1927-1956 MPDF

Dear Ms. Shull:

I am pleased to submit the National Register of Historic Places Registration Forms for the following properties:

- Van Schaick, Nellie Mae Kellogg House - Tucson, Pima, AZ
- Tout, Edwin I. and Gladys M. House - Tucson, Pima, AZ
- McFadden, Phillip G. House - Tucson, Pima, AZ
- Hall, Lewis D.W. House - Tucson, Pima, AZ
- Hall, Arthur C. and Helen Neel House - Tucson, Pima, AZ
- Fletcher, P.W. House - Tucson, Pima, AZ
- Corcoran, John P. and Helena S. House - Tucson, Pima, AZ
- Adams, James P. and Sarah House - Tucson, Pima, AZ

Accompanying documentation is enclosed, as required. Should you have any questions or concerns please contact me at vstrang@azstateparks.gov or at 602.542.4662.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Vivia Strang".

Vivia Strang, CPM
National Register Coordinator
State Historic Preservation Office

Enclosures

VS:vs

Janice K. Brewer
Governor

State Parks
Board Members

Chair
Tracey Westerhausen
Phoenix

Walter D. Armer, Jr.
Vail

Reese Woodling
Tucson

Larry Landry
Phoenix

Alan Everett
Sedona

William C. Scalzo
Phoenix

Maria Baier
State Land
Commissioner

Renée E. Bahl
Executive Director

Arizona State Parks
1300 W. Washington
Phoenix, AZ 85007

Tel & TTY: 602.542.4174
AZStateParks.com

800.285.3703 from
(520 & 928) area codes

General Fax:
602.542.4180

Director's Office Fax:
602.542.4188