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NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 10-90)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

MAR 15 1994

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

NATIONAL
REGISTER

1. Name of Property

historic name: Casa de Jaime Puig Lemoine (Jaime Puig Lemoine House)

other names/site number: Casa de Carmen Puig; Calle 65 de infanteria #161

2. Location

street & number: 161 65 de Infantería St. not for publication ___
city or town: Isabel Segunda vicinity X
state: Puerto Rico code: PR county: Vieques code: 147
zip code: 00765

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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 ___ nationally ___ statewide X locally. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Arleen Pabón PhD
Signature of certifying official

March 3, 1994
Date

Puerto Rico State Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
 ___ See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the
 National Register
 ___ See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the
 National Register
- removed from the National Register

Edson H. Beall 4.14.94

Entered in the
National Register

___ other (explain): _____

for _____ Date
Signature of Keeper of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

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

Number of Resources within Property

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

Name of related multiple property listing: **N/A**

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6. Function or Use
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Historic Functions

Cat: **Domestic** Sub: **Single Dwelling**

Current Functions

Cat: **Domestic** Sub: **Single Dwelling**

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7. Description
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Architectural Classification: **Bungalow/ Craftsman, Modernismo**

Materials

foundation: **Concrete**
roof: **Metal**
walls: **Concrete, Wood**
other: **Stained glass, Wood**

Narrative Description
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8. Statement of Significance
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Applicable National Register Criteria

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic 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

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.

- C a birthplace or a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance: **Architecture**

Period of Significance: **1930**

Significant Dates: **1930**

Significant Person: **N/A**

Cultural Affiliation: **N/A**

Architect/Builder: **Jaime Puig Lemoine**

Narrative Statement of Significance

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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 # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Others

Name of repository: **Puerto Rico Deeds Register, Fajardo**

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10. Geographical Data
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Acreeage of Property: **Less than one acre**

UTM References

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	18	241490	2008450	3	___	_____
2	___	_____	_____	4	___	_____
	___ See continuation sheet.					

Verbal Boundary Description

Boundary Justification

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11. Form Prepared By
=====

name/title: **Hector Santiago Cazull; Robert Rabin (Revised and edited by PRSHPO)**

organization: **Cultural Center Yaureibo and Institute of Puerto Rican Culture**

date: **September 30, 1993**

street & number: **54 Ulises Martínez St.** telephone: **(809) 850-1885**

city or town: **Humacao** state: **PR** zip code: **00791**

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NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The Casa de Jaime Puig Lemoine, or Jaime Puig Lemoine House, is located on an urban lot at number 161, on the south side of 65 de Infantería Street, between Pérez Brignoni and Baldorioty de Castro Streets, in the town of Isabel Segunda, on the Island of Vieques, Puerto Rico. It is a raised, detached, one-story, frame, Bungalow type, single dwelling house with a projecting front porch and intersecting hipped roof. The house is built atop a raised base or platform with concrete walls running along the front façade and side walls of the front section of the house and wood-frame and clapboard walls along the rest of the house. A wooden frame hipped roof with corrugated galvanized zinc panels covers the projecting front porch and the rest of the structure. The raised front porch is partially enclosed and projects from the house core by means of an original ornamental concrete baluster railing and columns, which support the intersecting hipped roof at its corners. The original wooden entrance door with its simple, decorative wood and stained glass panels is well preserved. The door is flanked by narrow, vertical, stained glass panels, and it is crowned by a stained glass transom.

The interior walls of the house and ceilings are covered with striated tongue-and-groove wooden panels or "tabloncillo," as it locally known. The living room is visually separated from the dining room by a mediopunto (grillé) or decorative architectural partition. The mediopunto -- a typical architectural detail for many houses at that time -- consists of a decorative wall, a grilled partition or any other decorative element which served to visually separate and define two adjacent areas of the house. The mediopunto of the Jaime Puig Lemoine House consists of two slender wooden columns with Roman Doric capitals, one adjacent to each side wall, supporting a decorative frieze, consisting of vertical wooden sticks. The living and dining rooms boast rectangular, decorative and polychrome, wooden ceilings with wooden moldings in various shapes, rectangular panels and dentilated courses. The ceiling area immediately surrounding the decorative panels is of striated tongue-and-groove panels or tabloncillo. Most of the flooring material consists of original decorative hydraulic cement tiles installed in different patterns throughout the house. This tile was the most common floor finish used at the time and is no longer

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manufactured in Puerto Rico.

The Jaime Puig Lemoine House has suffered very few alterations. Most of the finishes throughout the house are original, as are the floors and ceilings. The only notable alterations are the "Miami" type aluminum louvered windows installed after Hurricane Hugo destroyed the original wooden and stained glass, or wooden jalousie windows in September 1989, and the construction of plywood panel closets. Aside from the destruction of many of the original, exterior windows, the house suffered very little damage during Hurricane Hugo. Deterioration is mainly due to the high humidity of the tropics, and is most apparent along the eastern wall of the house, where wood rot has taken its toll on many of the clapboards. The rest of the house is in relatively good condition.

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Casa de Jaime Puig Lemoine, or Jaime Puig Lemoine House, built circa 1930, is an excellent example of the Bungalow residential type, imported from the United States during the first decades of the 20th century and adapted to the architectural context of the island of Vieques, Puerto Rico. The house is a product of a mixture of influences which include the criollo, or vernacular, and the Bungalow house type as related to the context of the Twentieth Century Sugar Economy of Vieques. It also manifests influence from the Modernismo movement. The property constitutes the most elaborated and best preserved example of the Bungalow type house as adapted to Vieques, built by a prominent local craftsman, Don Jaime Puig Lemoine.

The Casa de Jaime Puig Lemoine was built in 1930 by Don Jaime Puig Lemoine, son of Don José Puig y Arce, a Catalonian immigrant to Puerto Rico and master builder and craftsman, and Madame Magdalena Lemoine, a French-Creole immigrant to Vieques from Guadaloupe. According to family history undertaken during the Survey, Inventory and Planning of Isabel II in 1991, the house was built on a municipal lot and was used as the workshop of Mr. José MacPhaline, a prominent master builder who built his own house, the Casa MacPhaline-O'Neill, on the neighboring east lot. José MacPhaline

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also built the Municipal Meat Market, a significant building which was later demolished. Jaime Puig Lemoine married Emilia MacPhaline O'Neill, daughter of José MacPhaline, and the lot was given to the newlywed couple as a present so they could build their own house. The Bungalow type was chosen as the newlywed house for it was the latest and most fashionable architectural types in Vieques and Puerto Rico.

This architectural type is related to the historic context of the Sugar Mills in Vieques, during the period covering the years 1900 thru 1941 and as a result of the influence of the models for worker housing imported to Puerto Rico and Vieques, during the same period. It is also related to the influence of the models for worker housing imported to Puerto Rico and Vieques by North American Sugar Corporations, upon their incursion in Puerto Rico's sugar economy at the beginning of the 20th century. Example of these worker bungalows existed in the sugar mills of Vieques, such as Playa Grande Sugar Mill at Punta Arenas. During the 1920s the Bungalow type began to substitute the traditional and vernacular criollo (Creole) vocabulary of urban houses among the upper and middle classes in Puerto Rico, but maintaining a strong criollo influence, particularly in the floor plan distribution. The criollo roots of the Jaime Puig Lemoine House are evident in its floor plan, which is directly related to the criollo house in Vieques and Puerto Rico. In the latter, the living and dining rooms served as the "heart" of the house, flanked by a series of bedrooms on one or both sides, and a continuous balcony along the front. Service rooms, such as the kitchen and the bathroom, were located toward the rear of the house, away from the living core. This basic criollo plan is transformed and developed further in the Jaime Puig Lemoine House. The offsetting of the bedroom axis toward the front with respect to the living and dining rooms, and the addition of the intersecting, hipped roof above the partially projecting and recessed porch are evidence of this. The result is a more dynamic external volume, alien to the conservative criollo type, yet influenced by and compatible with the intersecting roof lines and volumetric projections characteristic of the Bungalow type and the American Arts and Crafts movement.

The influence of the Catalonian Modernismo Movement, presumably brought to Vieques via Puerto Rico by Don José Puig, is evident in

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the intricate and decorative wooden ceiling panels in the living and dining rooms, as well as in the polychrome rendition of that element and of the mediopunto. The Survey, Inventory and Planning of the town of Isabel II, carried out in 1991, determined that there is no identifiable extant evidence of this architectural influence in Vieques prior to the Jaime Puig Lemoine House. Similar Bungalow type houses were subsequently built in Vieques by Don Jaime Puig, following this prototype, as for example the Miro O'Neill House across the street from it; but none demonstrate the detail and design integrity of the Jaime Puig Lemoine House, the oldest and most elaborate and influential Bungalow type house in Vieques.

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Puig MacPhaline, Doña Carmen. Interviews by Miss Iliana Santiago, student at the Germán Rieckehoff Public High School in Vieques, and Mr. Héctor Santiago Cazull, Architectural Conservator of the Instituto de Cultura Puertorriqueña, on February 29, 1992 and August 13, 1992, respectively.

Rabin, Robert and Héctor Santiago. "Sugar Centrales in the Economy of Vieques, 1900-1941," a historical context prepared with a "Survey and Planning" grant for the Puerto Rico State Historic Preservation Office, 1992, as part of the Inventario de Recursos Históricos y Arquitectónicos de Vieques, Puerto Rico, 1843-1941.

Rigau, Jorge. "Modernismo en Puerto Rico, 1890-1930", a historical context prepared by Colación, Inc. with a "Survey and Planning" grant for the Puerto Rico State Historic Preservation Office, 1989.

Rigau, Jorge. Puerto Rico 1900. New York: Rizzoli, 1992.

Registro de la Propiedad de Vieques. Fajardo, Puerto Rico.

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GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description:

The boundary includes all of the property corresponding to lot number five (5) of urban block number twenty-nine (29) of the town of Isabel Segunda, Municipality of Vieques, Puerto Rico.

Boundary Justification:

The boundaries comprehend the urban lot historically and currently associated with the property.

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SITE PLAN
SCALE:1:1000

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