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July 13, 2025 – Revised July 23, 2025, upon receiving full set of John Gaw Meem drawings

Craig Hoopes, AIA, NCARB
Hoopes Architects
333 Montezuma Avenue
Santa Fe, NM 87501

Re: 439 A Camino del Monte Sol – Evaluation for Significant Structure Status

Dear Mr. Hoopes:

Per your June 13, 2025 email, I understand that the Historic Districts Review Board requested an evaluation of the above-referenced property for potential designation as a Significant Structure within the Downtown and Eastside Historic District. From this request, it appears the HDRB sought to determine whether the building might hold individual significance as a work associated with architect John Gaw Meem.

After reviewing period architectural drawings, early photographs, and available aerial imagery, it is clear that the building has undergone substantial alterations that have severely compromised its ability to convey Meem's original design for his client, Mary Hunter Austin. Over the decades following Austin's death in 1934, the structure experienced successive additions, expansions, and interior modifications that obscured or removed nearly all character-defining features from the Meem era. The only surviving façade is the original portion of the north elevation holding the entry door.

The building's cumulative changes — including the transformation of each elevation, reconfiguration of interior spaces, replacement of original fenestration, and introduction of non-historic design elements such as large skylights — have substantially eroded its historical integrity. These factors preclude the property from meeting the City of Santa Fe's requirements for Significant Structure status, which demand a high degree of integrity and clear representation of its period of significance.

The findings presented below summarize the property's historical evolution and provide a direct comparison between its original design of the Austin and Meem period, and its current altered condition, underscoring why it no longer embodies the distinctive characteristics necessary for Significant Structure designation.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "John W. Murphey". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long, sweeping underline that extends to the right.

Capsule Property Development History

Mary Austin

Mary Hunter Austin (1868–1934) first arrived in Santa Fe in 1918, following an invitation from Ina Sizer Cassidy to visit the city. Austin, a well-known and respected playwright and author who had previously written about the Paiute Indians of the Mojave Desert, sought to expand her research into Native American cultures of the Southwest. Cassidy, a sculptor and writer, introduced Austin to Edgar Lee Hewett, director of the School of American Research, who could help facilitate her work.¹

In late April 1918, Austin left New York City and boarded a train west to Santa Fe. She made an initial, brief scouting visit and returned that fall for a longer stay. The *Santa Fe New Mexican* noted her second arrival, announcing that the “famous novelist and playwright” would return to study “Pueblo tenure and Indian communal customs.”²

In a letter to her publisher, Houghton Mifflin, Austin described her warm welcome, particularly at the School of American Research (then housed in the Palace of the Governors), where she began her studies: “I am now sitting in almost the oldest building... The school here has put every facility at my command and the field is so rich that I lie awake nights fearing somebody may take it away from me.”³ She was celebrated soon after in an article in *El Palacio*, which offered a glowing account of her career.⁴

Austin immediately immersed herself in Santa Fe’s cultural life, establishing the Community Theater Association in December.⁵ During this period, she also visited Mabel Dodge Luhan’s home and salon, *Los Gallos*, in Taos. Luhan — the daughter of Charles Ganson, an immensely wealthy banker — had become a collector of artists and one of the country’s most influential art patrons. The scene at Los Gallos inspired Austin, who envisioned creating a similar salon-like environment in Santa Fe.⁶

This vision led to Austin’s acquisition of several parcels of land off Camino del Monte Sol, a road running from Acequia Madre to the Sunmount Sanatorium that was lined with artists’ homes and studios. These purchases comprised three deeds issued between 1923 and 1926 for land acquired from the Romero and Sandoval families.⁷ As she explained in her autobiography, the “circumstances were all favorably arrayed” to build a home. “I had a novel half-done, several good

¹ Augusta Fink, *I-Mary: A Biography of Mary Austin* (Tucson: The University of Arizona Press, 1983), 182.

² “Personal Gossip of the Town,” *Santa Fe New Mexican*, October 12, 1918, 8.

³ Quoted in Fink, *I-Mary*, 185.

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ “Community Theatre Association,” *Santa Fe New Mexican*, December 4, 1918, 4.

⁶ Ester F. Lanigan, *Mary Austin: Song of Maverick* (Tucson: The University of Arizona Press, 1989), 152-154.

⁷ These deeds are recorded individually and referenced in the Executor’s Deed from Harry P. Mera et al. to Clyde B. Gartner, recorded August 11, 1939, in Book 18, Page 58, Instrument No. 59844, records of Santa Fe County, New Mexico.

magazine commissions, and money on hand to accomplish the house as *I had planned it.*⁸

Casa Querida and John Gaw Meem

In 1925, Austin had her house constructed on Camino del Monte Sol. She later named it Casa Querida, or “The Beloved House,” though never referred to is as such in *Earth Horizon*, her autobiography written at the home in 1932.

Austin — and several of her biographers — emphasized that she designed and built Casa Querida herself. She had done the same with her earlier home, Rose Cottage, in Carmel, California, 18 years before.⁹ In her autobiography, she refers only briefly to the construction, stating: “I had rented a place at the top of the hill [a Frank Applegate property] and engaged a builder.”¹⁰ She never mentions an architect who may have assisted her with the design. However, upon examining John Gaw Meem’s early project files, it appears that the young designer may have provided assistance to Austin in designing Casa Querida.

At that time, Meem was staying at Sunmount Sanatorium, where he opened an architectural practice in a shed with fellow patient Cassius D. McCormick. McCormick, an Indiana-born son of an industrialist, brought business acumen, project development experience, and financial resources to the partnership. On February 22, 1924, they announced their new firm, Meem & McCormick, Architects.¹¹ The pair quickly became involved in Santa Fe’s booming residential construction scene, serving as consulting architects for a local real estate syndicate.

Through his contacts at Sunmount — most of them wealthy — Meem gained commissions for small residential and remodeling projects. His first chance at actual design came in 1924 when one of his fellow patients, Hubert Galt, a Chicago capitalist, purchased a five-room adobe house and asked Meem to develop a renovation scheme.¹²

This early work was followed the next year by a rush of new commissions for new homes, including one for Mary Austin. This work included formative projects such as the Ashley Pond House, the Meadors-Staples-Anthony House, and a dude ranch designed for the actor Tex Austin.

The file for the Mary Austin project is marked No. 9 and comes after the Ashley Pond project. It contains over 30 drawings, many of them studies, suggesting various façade and floor plan layouts. The surviving drawings show that Meem developed five different schemes for Austin (Fig. 2). This level of iteration is unusual and may indicate Meem’s uncertainty or, more likely, that Austin was actively involved in the design process and requested multiple changes.

Austin was 25 years older than Meem and was in a much more powerful position than the young architect (or, more accurately at this point, designer), who was just beginning his career. They did

⁸ Mary Austin, *Earth Horizon: Autobiography* (New York: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1932), 355. Emphasis added.

⁹ *Ibid.* and Lanigan, *Mary Austin: Song of Maverick*, 153.

¹⁰ Austin, *Earth Horizon: Autobiography*, 355.

¹¹ John W. Murphey and Alan “Mac” Watson, *John Gaw Meem Office* (National Register of Historic Places Nomination), Santa Fe, N.M.: New Mexico Historic Preservation Division, 2018, 31.

¹² *Ibid.*, 28.

not appear to move in the same social circles. Austin was an activist, championing Native American rights and pushing for the passage of the Pueblo Lands Act of 1924; Meem seeking commissions and giving lectures to groups such as the Kiwanis, of which he was a member.

The drawings — many of them undated — begin to show the two (this is assumed) arriving at a design that would inform Casa Querida. Among these is a final construction set, dated May 25, 1925, illustrating the north, west, south, and east elevations of the planned house (Figs. 3-7). These drawings, coupled with photographs taken during its construction, help suggest what was actually built — a house quite different from the structure that stands on the site today (Figs. 23-27).

Austin's autobiography does not mention Meem in any connection but does discuss her friendship with Frank Applegate, an artist and sculptor who was also something of a designer. Applegate had redesigned the de la Peña House and is credited with work on other artists' homes and studios along Camino del Monte Sol. While Applegate's biographers state that Austin hired Meem to "design and build" the house—something an architect typically would not have done at the time—it appears Applegate instead served as an informal adviser during construction.¹³ The biographers further claim that Applegate's wife, Betty Applegate McClung, recalled that he often ridiculed its design.¹⁴

Despite Meem's involvement, he is not mentioned in any contemporary accounts in the *Santa Fe New Mexican* connecting him to the house or to Mary Austin. Articles in 1925 do mention him in relation to other commissions, including the Tex Austin dude ranch, a house designed for Emory Stedman, a patio addition at Sunmount, and future work for the Church of the Holy Faith.¹⁵

A brief note in the *New Mexican* on May 27, 1925, stated that Mary Austin was building a home on Camino del Monte Sol, evidenced by "long rows of adobes, now baking in the sun."¹⁶ Another article, a few months later, identified the building's contractor as Pete Harkins and listed its cost at \$10,000.¹⁷ Based on newspaper accounts, Casa Querida was completed in November 1925 and occupied by Mary Austin and her niece, Mary Hunter, in December. Several photographs were taken after its completion (Figs. 8-13; see also Figs. 23-27).

Casa Querida's front door opened into a viga-beam hallway that organized the house, which contained seven principal rooms (Fig. 27). The front area held the public spaces, including a large reception room where Austin hosted teas and led her salon. On the opposite side was an intimate sitting room and library (Fig. 12). This space featured a corner fireplace and a bookshelf that, according to a drawing by John Gaw Meem, could hold 3,000 books. A door to the east opened into Austin's writing room that included a vault for safeguarding her manuscripts. Based on photographs, these rooms were decorated with handmade tin light fixtures, carved tables, and Native American pottery.

¹³ Daria Labinsky and Stan Hieronymus, *Frank Applegate of Santa Fe: Artist and Preservationist* (Albuquerque: LPD Press, 2001), 174.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*

¹⁵ Review of articles printed in the *Santa Fe New Mexican*, January to December 1925.

¹⁶ "Many Fine Homes are Going up in Old Santa Fe," *Santa Fe New Mexican*, May 27, 1925, 5.

¹⁷ "Building Activity is Continuing; Many Fine Homes Are Going Up," *Santa Fe New Mexican*, August 17, 1925, 6.

Continuing south, the hallway led to a bedroom and a living room. Mary Austin's bedroom was situated next to her study, while the living room stood to the west. A small kitchen occupied the southwest corner. A patio, or placita, was accessed through a door adjacent to a framed window wall in the living room. Along the west side of this patio, a wood arbor, or ramada, extended to connect the kitchen to the maid's quarters (Fig. 13).

The Genius Club

Similar to Mabel Dodge Luhan's gatherings in Taos, Mary Austin established her own salon in Santa Fe. She hosted teas and supported the so-called Genius Club, a literary circle centered on manuscript reviews and discussions of contemporary literary trends.¹⁸ Artists and writer friends from New York and beyond often visited, including the much younger photographer Ansel Adams, with whom Austin collaborated on *Taos Pueblo* (1929).

Her Santa Fe circle included Gerald and Ina Sizer Cassidy, Gustave and Jane Baumann, Will and Helen Shuster, Andrew Dasburg, Ida Rauh Eastman, and Witter Bynner, all frequent visitors to Casa Querida. On one occasion, while Austin was hospitalized, she lent her home to Willa Cather, who reportedly wrote portions of her novel *Death Comes for the Archbishop* there.¹⁹

Austin remained an active advocate for Native American rights and the arts throughout her later years. She donated the tract of land north of Casa Querida to the Indian Arts Fund, a nonprofit organization established in 1925 by Andrew Dasburg, Frank Applegate, Kenneth Chapman, and others to promote Native art and support a planned school for its study.²⁰ Austin envisioned the property as the center of this activity and hoped to build a museum on the adjacent land.²¹

In her will, she designated the Indian Arts Fund as the recipient of her house and the rest of her property. However, the establishment of the Laboratory of Anthropology in 1927—backed by significant financial support from John D. Rockefeller Jr.—ultimately derailed her plans for an independent museum and educational center.²² Her collection of Native American art and artifacts would eventually be donated to the Laboratory of Anthropology.

In her final years at Casa Querida, Austin focused on completing two novellas and her autobiography. Now in her sixties, she began to suffer from coronary disease, experiencing her first heart attack in 1933. Cerebral hemorrhages further impaired her speech and thinking. Her niece, summoned from Chicago to assist her, found—as one biographer described it—Austin's "business affairs... in a state of utter confusion, with neglected bills, misplaced royalty checks, and

¹⁸ Fink, *I-Mary*, 231. Fink mistakenly claims that Austin formed the Genius Club, but evidence suggests it existed before she moved permanently to Santa Fe. Newspaper articles indicate that her presence, as an experienced writer, lent significant credibility to the group and helped local participants, such as Frank Applegate, get published.

¹⁹ Austin, *Earth Horizon*, 359.

²⁰ Warranty Deed, Mary Austin to Indian Arts Fund, recorded August 28, 1926, Book T, Page 642, Instrument # 32140, Santa Fe County, New Mexico.

²¹ *Ibid.*, 361.

²² Fink, *I-Mary*, 231-32.

practically no cash in the bank.”²³

Mary Hunter Austin died in her Casa Querida on August 13, 1934. She was 65.

After Austin

Following her death, Casa Querida was initially used as Austin intended: to support the work of the Indian Arts Fund. This began the following year, when the house hosted the annual meeting of the New Mexico Association of Indian Affairs in March. Beginning in 1936, Casa Querida’s function expanded to include musical performances and art events. However, it is unclear how successful these activities were in sustaining the building and grounds financially.

By 1938, the Board of Trustees of the Indian Arts Fund held a special meeting to consider filing a petition with the District Court of Santa Fe County to sell the property.²⁴ In 1939, Harry P. Mera, Kenneth M. Chapman, and Mary Cabot Wheelwright—acting as executors of Austin’s estate—formally petitioned the court for permission to sell Casa Querida. They argued that the estate’s personal property was insufficient to cover Austin’s outstanding debts and to fulfill the distributions promised to her legatees, including the Indian Arts Fund. Ultimately, following a formal court order in July 1939, the executors were authorized to sell the property at a private sale, despite this outcome conflicting with Austin’s original vision for Casa Querida.²⁵

The executors then sold the property to Clyde B. Gartner.²⁶ Clyde was the wife of James Gartner, a Tulsa oil executive; both were active arts patrons in Tulsa, and Clyde long held a dream of establishing an art school in Santa Fe.²⁷ Founded in 1937, the Arsuna School of Fine Arts aimed to create a fully accredited academic art program for elementary-age students. Its name, derived from its motto “Art Is One,” reflected a philosophy of unified, comprehensive creative development.

The faculty included several notable artists, such as Raymond Jonson and Alfred Morang, along with others whose names have faded with passage of time. Local resident Michael Lujan taught Spanish “not as something to be studied,” as an Arsuna advertisement stated, “but as a language to be enjoyed.”²⁸ Among the visiting lecturers was novelist Erskine Caldwell, whose *Tobacco Road* had been a best-seller in 1932. With the onset of World War II, this ambitious—and likely costly—arts-focused school closed its doors.

²³ Quoted in Fink, *I-Mary*, 257.

²⁴ “Notice of Special Meeting of Board of Trustees of Indian Arts Fund [legal notice], *Santa Fe New Mexican*, March 2, 1938, 7.

²⁵ Executor’s Deed from Harry P. Mera et al. to Clyde B. Gartner, recorded August 11, 1939, in Book 18, Page 58, Instrument No. 59844, records of Santa Fe County, New Mexico.

²⁶ Quitclaim Deed, Harry P. Mera, et al, trustees, to Clyde B. Gartner, recorded August 11, 1939, Book 18, Page 61, Instrument # 59846, Santa Fe County, New Mexico.

²⁷ “Clyde Gartner’s School of Fine Arts in Santa Fe is Realization of Dream of Many Years,” *Tulsa Daily World*, July 3, 1938, Section 4, 3.

²⁸ “Arsuna School of Fine Arts [one-page advertisement], *Santa Fe New Mexican*, July 26, 1940, *Artists and Writers* supplement, 3.

The appearance of the Mary Austin House during this period, as depicted in a sketch by one of the school's instructors, closely resembled what Meem had drawn twenty years earlier (Fig. 14). A photograph published in the *Tulsa Tribune* in July 1939 (Fig.15) provides a more accurate depiction. Both this image and the sketch indicate that the house had not yet received the east addition across the front façade.

Clyde Gartner retained ownership of the property, converting it into apartments soon afterward. The conversion began with a single unit and gradually expanded to seven separate apartments.²⁹ This transformation likely required subdividing the original seven-room house into smaller living spaces, with the addition of kitchenettes and extra bathrooms. To accommodate further apartments, the footprint of the building was likely expanded.

A November 10, 1958 aerial photograph provides the clearest overhead view of the former Casa Querida and illustrates the extensive alterations carried out after Mary Austin's death in 1934 to convert the residence into apartments (Fig. 17). These modifications included substantial expansions at both ends of the front façade which changed its overall length, design, and sense of balance. As a result, the original east and west elevations from the Austin/Meem period were completely obscured, including the distinctive west chimney.

Additional alterations were also made to the rear elevation, creating a courtyard enclosed by building walls—a configuration that did not exist during Austin's occupancy and do not appear in an aerial from 1948 (Fig. 16).

Alterations intensified in the mid-1970s, when the property was converted into the Gerald Peters Gallery. This gallery, followed later by the Chiaroscuro Gallery, introduced substantial changes to the building's interior layout, including the reconfiguration of room divisions and modifications to fenestration—particularly along the west elevation, which historically contained the living room and kitchen.

Further additions were constructed along both the east and west elevations. Original windows were removed and replaced, and large skylights were installed on the roof. As a result, the rooms documented during Mary Austin's lifetime are no longer identifiable, and many of the building's original elevations have been fundamentally altered. Many of these projects, both proposed and approved, were reviewed by the then—Historic Design Review Board and were evidently permitted.

²⁹ This is based on review of Santa Fe city directories from 1943 to 1959. A newspaper advertisement in 1943 for what is assumed to be the first apartment described it as two rooms with a kitchenette and bath with a patio. "For Rent," *Santa Fe New Mexican*, February 10, 1943, 7.

Significant Structures Analysis

The current building does not meet the ordinance definition of a Significant Structure, either on its own merits or through its association with Mary Hunter Austin or John Gaw Meem.

While the building is over 50 years old, it does not exhibit the “distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction” as required. Instead, it is an amalgamation of additions erected over approximately 75 years. These additions, along with subsequent alterations, have obscured or removed design motifs and character-defining features from the Austin/Meem period.

Furthermore, the building does not “retain a high level of historic integrity,” an important prerequisite for Significant Structure status. Each elevation has been modified by at least one addition, and in some cases, multiple additions, further compromising its integrity.

Although the building meets the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as part of the Camino del Monte Sol Historic District (listed in 1988), this federal designation recognizes it as a contributing resource to the district. The National Register designation does not impose the same stringent integrity requirements as those established by the City of Santa Fe for Significant Structures.

While the building is historically associated with Mary Austin and, to a lesser extent, John Gaw Meem, changes made after Austin’s death and following Meem’s involvement have substantially erased the design and characteristics from their period. Additionally, the building no longer retains sufficient integrity to reflect its association with the Arsuna Fine Arts School period.

In summary, the building, as it stands today, does not meet the criteria for designation as a Significant Structure within the Downtown and Eastside Historic District.

Santa Fe, New Mexico - Code of Ordinances, CHAPTER 14 - LAND DEVELOPMENT Article 14-12.1 - DEFINITIONS, SIGNIFICANT STRUCTURE

A *structure* located in a historic district that is approximately fifty years old or older, and that embodies distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction. For a *structure* to be designated as significant, it must retain a high level of historic integrity. A *structure* may be designated as significant:

(A) for its association with events or persons that are important on a local, regional, national or global level; or

(B) if it is listed on or is eligible to be listed on the State Register of Cultural Properties or the National Register of Historic Places.

Illustrations

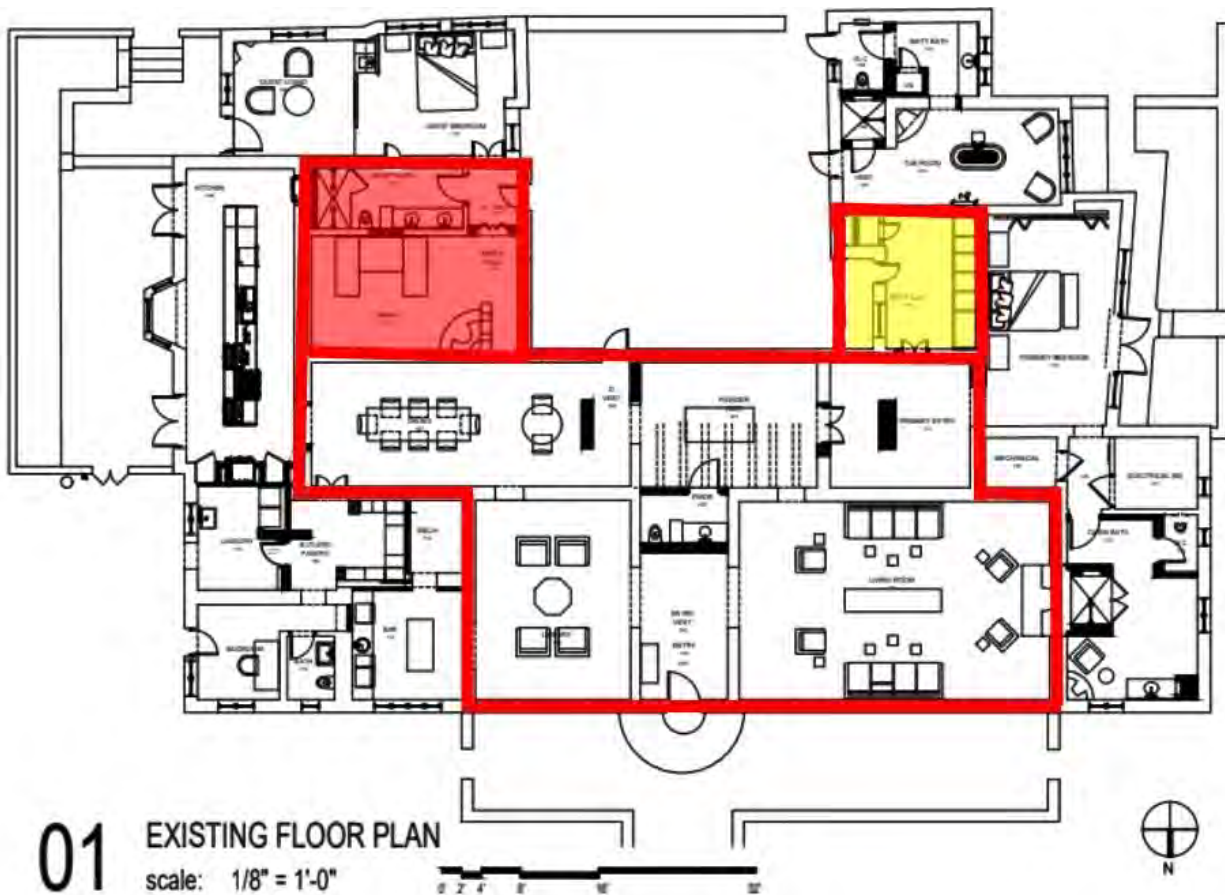


Figure 1: Existing floor plan. Red lines indicate assumed Austin/Meem era wall perimeter footprint, based on the 1925 John Gaw Meem drawings and 1925 construction photography. Solid yellow indicates an area where the walls have been modified; red where a room was likely added after initial construction but is shown in Meem’s floor plan.



**Figure 2: Preliminary study drawing, north elevation. April 14, 1925.
Austin, M. Residence, Job Number: 375-GG, 09. Courtesy John Gaw Meem Collection,
Zimmerman Library, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque.**

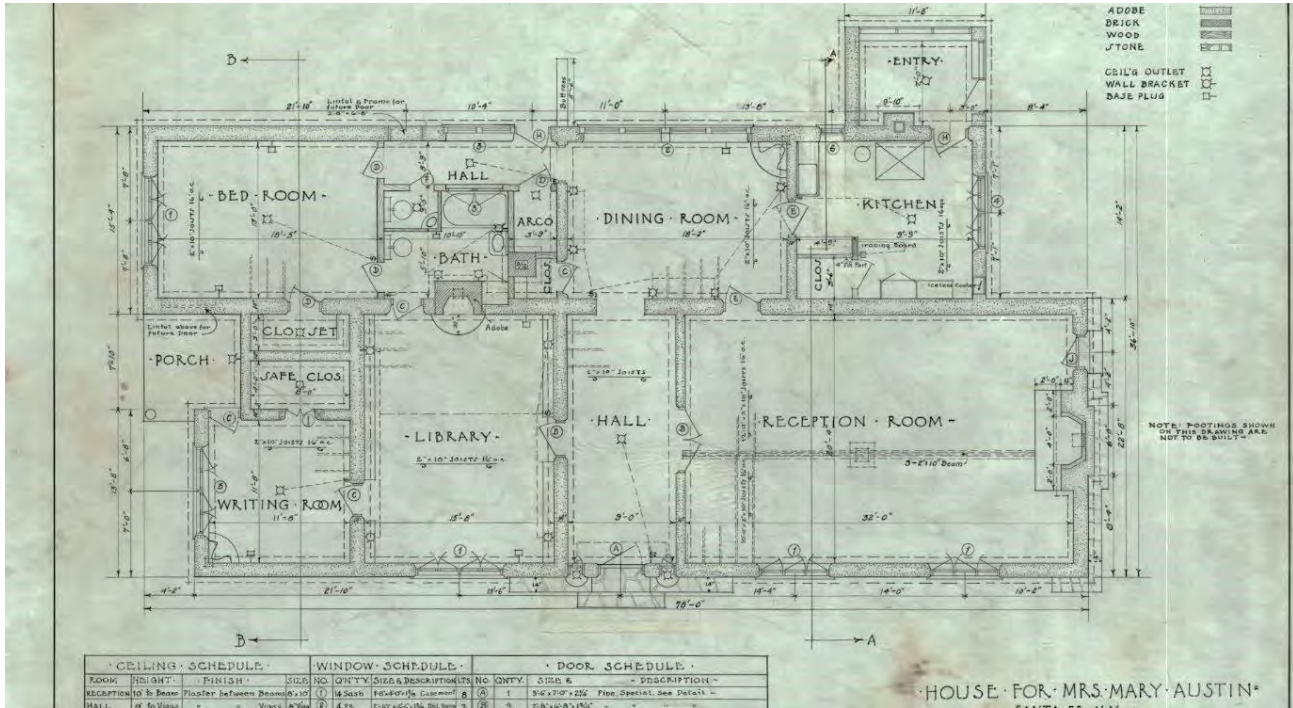


Figure 3: Construction drawing, floor plan, May 25, 1925. Austin, M. Residence, Job Number: 375-GG, 09. Courtesy John Gaw Meem Collection, Zimmerman Library, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque.



Figure 4: Construction drawing, north elevation, May 25, 1925. Austin, M. Residence, Job Number: 375-GG, 09. Courtesy John Gaw Meem Collection, Zimmerman Library, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque.

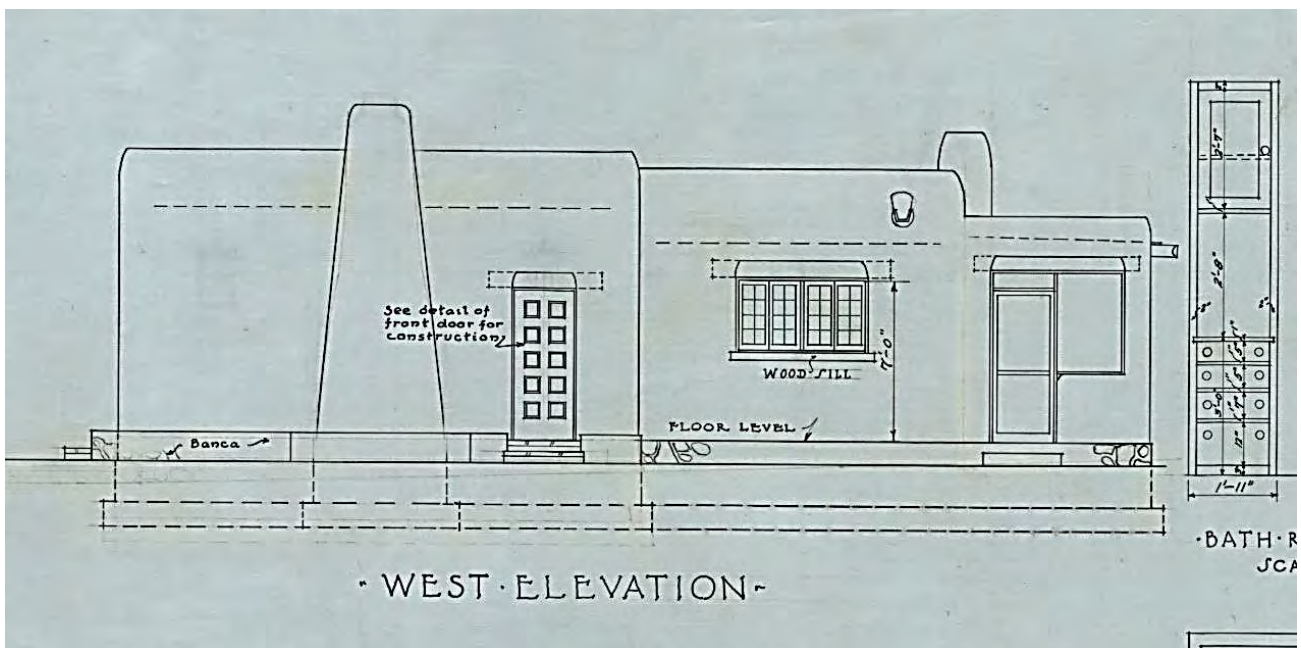


Figure 5: Construction drawing, west elevation, May 25, 1925. Note penciled in door right (south) of fireplace. Austin, M. Residence, Job Number: 375-GG, 09. Courtesy John Gaw Meem Collection, Zimmerman Library, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque.

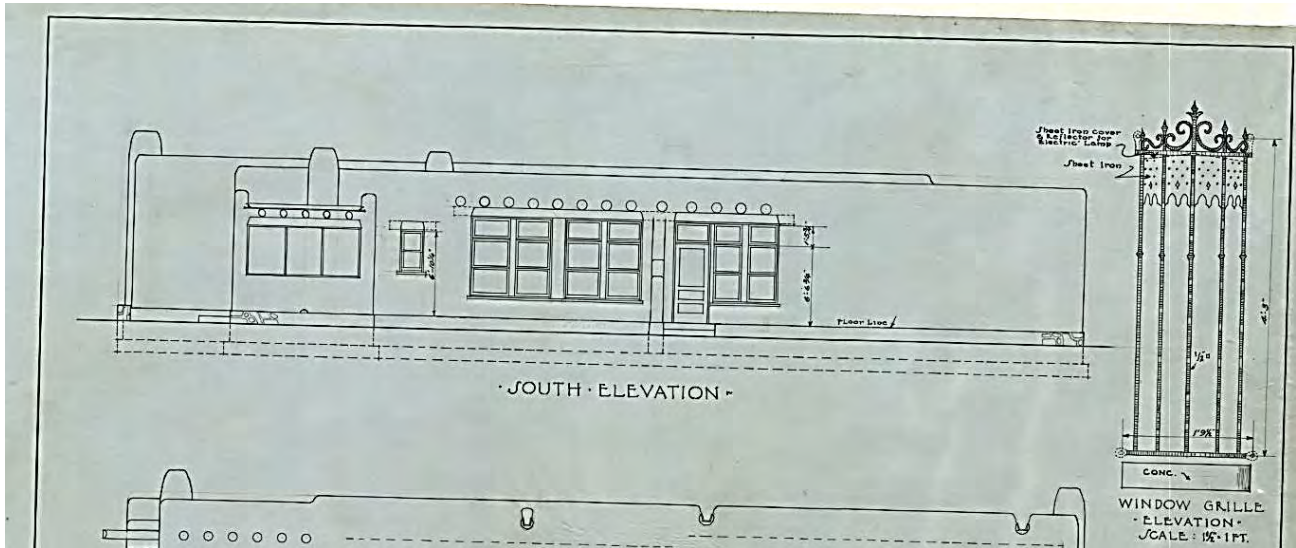


Figure 6: Construction drawing, south elevation, May 25, 1925.
 Austin, M. Residence, Job Number: 375-GG, 09. Courtesy John Gaw Meem Collection,
 Zimmerman Library, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque.

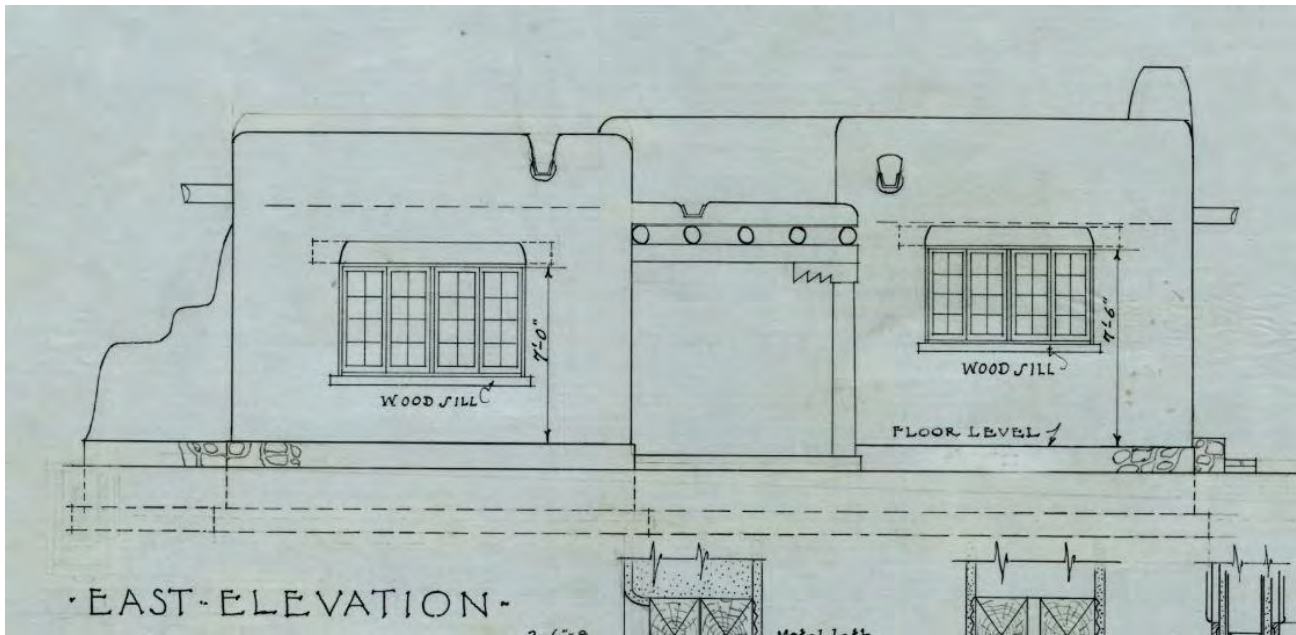


Figure 7: Construction drawing, east elevation, May 25, 1925.
 Austin, M. Residence, Job Number: 375-GG, 09. Courtesy John Gaw Meem Collection,
 Zimmerman Library, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque.



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Casa Querida under
construction
Album 296: Folder 3 (62)

Figure 8: South and east elevations under construction, 1925.
Mary Austin Papers, Photographs, Box 3, Folder 3 (62). Courtesy of The Huntington Library, San Marino, California.



Album 296: Folder 3 (65)
6 page 24 Santa Fe,
The terrace at Casa Querida
Terrace at The Beloved House or Casa Querida, Santa Fe,

Figure 9: Front (North) elevation facing west, 1925. Note shorter façade.
Mary Austin Papers, Photographs, Box 3, Folder 3 (62). Courtesy of The Huntington Library, San Marino, California.



Figure 10: Mary Austin standing at west façade. Note chimney and what also appears to be note. Note also distant building, which appears to be the maid's which is likely incorporated into the current footprint. Mary Austin Papers, Photographs, Box 3, Folder 3 (62). Courtesy of The Huntington Library, San Marino, California.

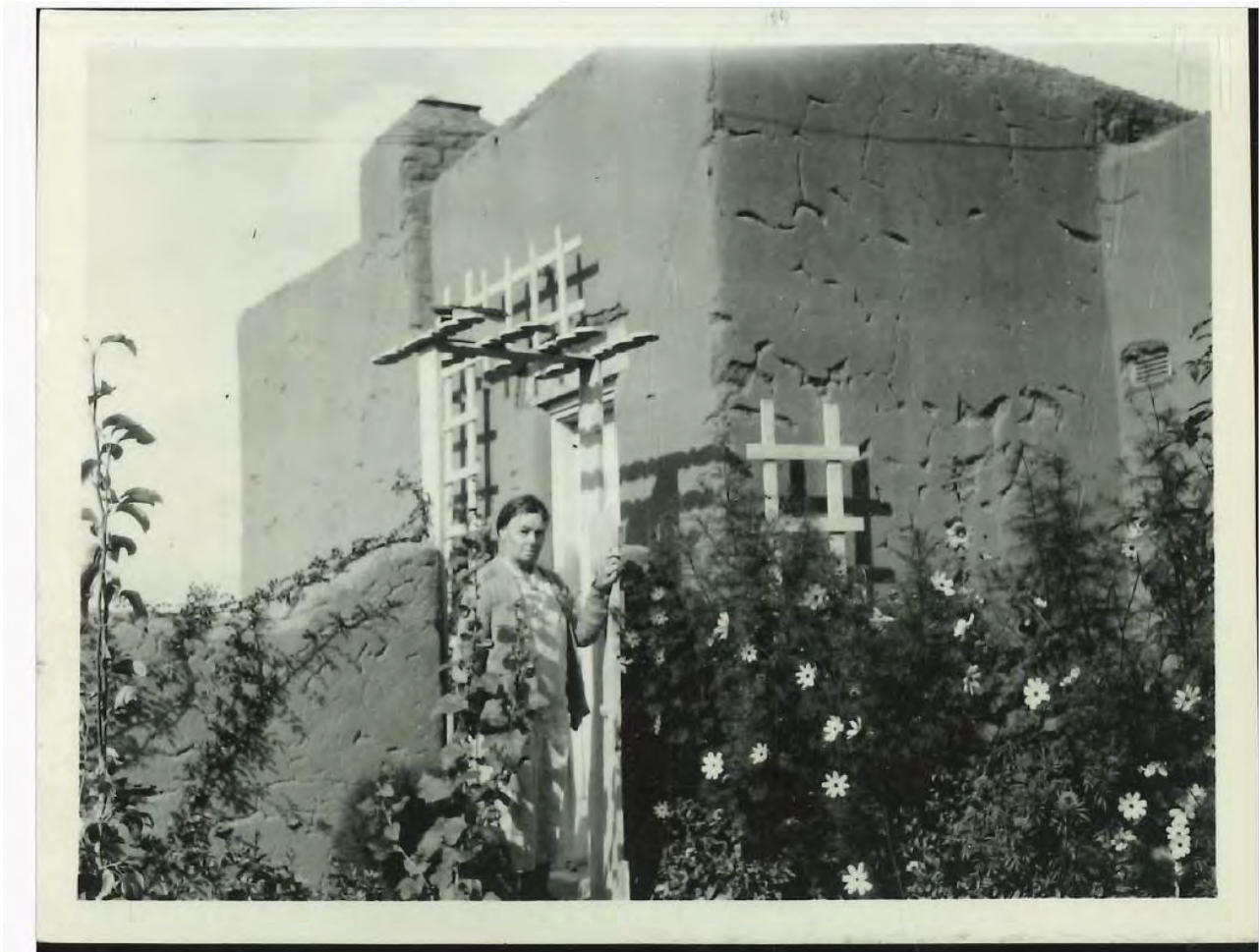


Figure 11: Mary Austin at west façade, standing south of chimney, 1925. Note original setback. Both elements are obscured now behind additions. Mary Austin Papers, Photographs, Box 3, Folder 3 (62). Courtesy of The Huntington Library, San Marino, California.



Figure 12: Sitting room and library. Mary Austin Papers, Photographs, Box 3, Folder 3 (62).
Courtesy of The Huntington Library, San Marino, California.



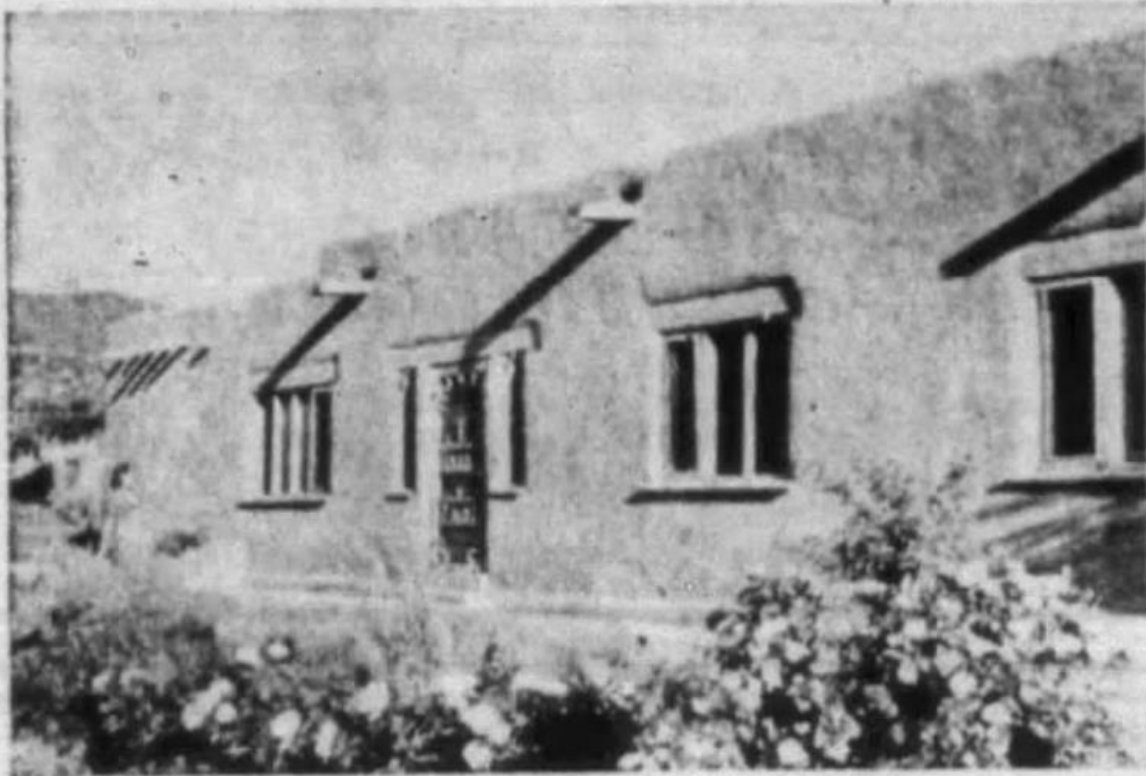
15
The Placita at Casa
Querida page 109
3 (64)

Figure 13: Arbor connecting the house to the maid's quarters. This feature has been removed, and the space has been infilled with new construction. Mary Austin Papers, Photographs, Box 3, Folder 3 (62). Courtesy of The Huntington Library, San Marino, California.



Figure 14: Circa 1940 ink sketch rendering for Arsuna School of Fine Arts. Note how the façade conforms to the length of Austin/Meem period. Creator, Dorothy Stauffer. Courtesy of Jonson Gallery of the University of New Mexico Art Museum.

New Mexico Art School Headed by an Ex-Tulsan



This is a picture of Mary Austin's former home in Santa Fe, N. M., which has been selected as the permanent home of the Arsuna School of Fine Arts, directed by Clyde Gartner, Tulsan.

Figure 15: Photograph of Arsuna School of Fine Arts appearing in the July 16, 1939 edition of the *Tulsa Tribune*.



Figure 16: October 25, 1948, aerial photograph. Note the building now has one extension across the south elevation.

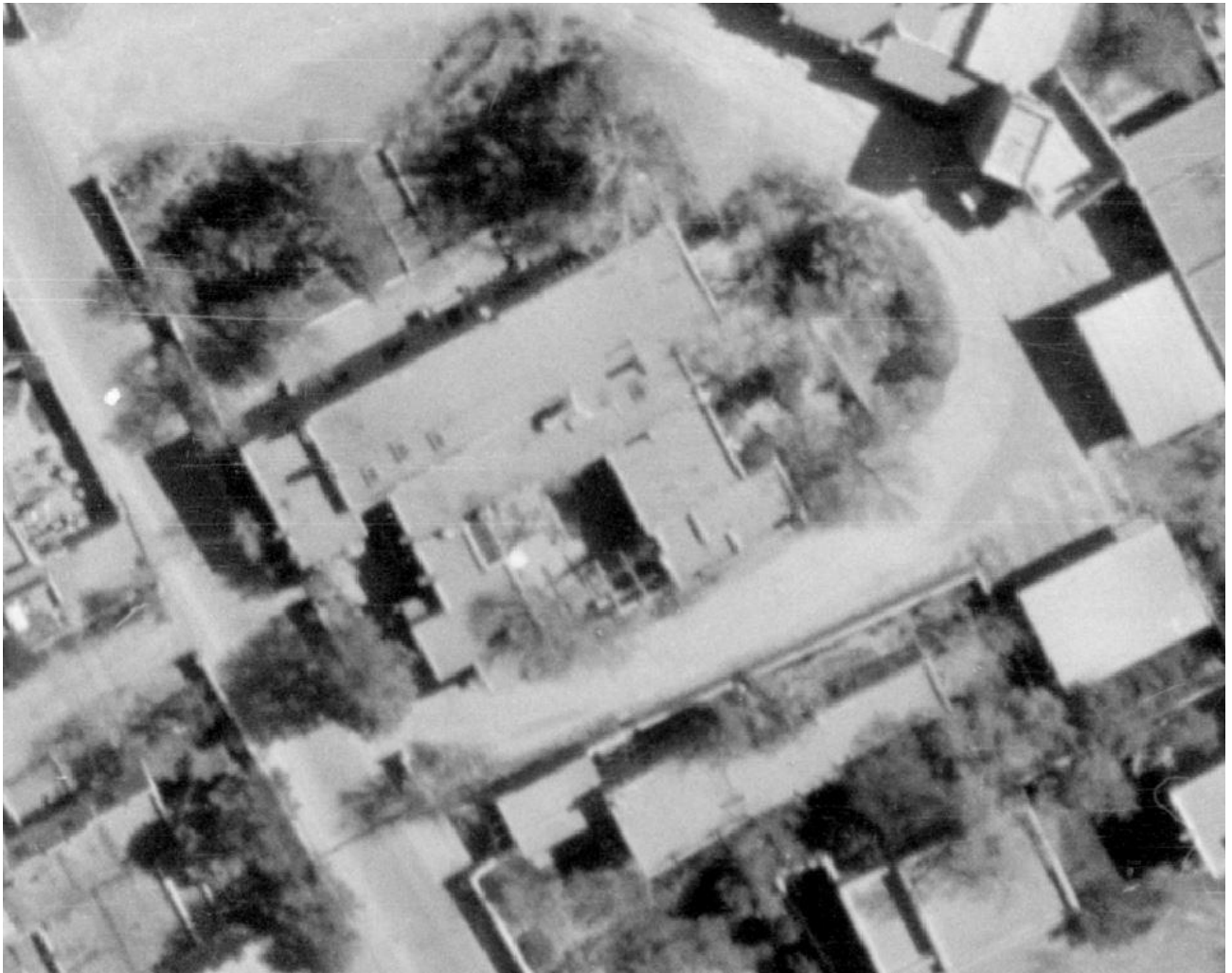


Figure 17: November 10, 1958, aerial photograph. Note how the house now has multiple additions and extensions. Compare with Figure 1 and Figure 3.



Figure 18: North elevation. Red indicates post-Austin/Meem additions.
All current photographs taken by Gulia Caporusco, July 5, 2025.



Figure 19: West elevation. Red indicates post-Austin/Meem additions.



Figure 20: West elevation. Red indicates post-Austin/Meem additions.



Figure 21: Courtyard. Red indicates post-Austin/Meem additions.



Figure 22: North and east elevations. Red indicates post-Austin/Meem additions.



Figure 23: Comparison. North elevation, 1925 and 2025. Arrow indicates addition.



Figure 24: Comparison. West elevation, 1925 and 2025. Arrow indicates the location of the original chimney.



Figure 25: Comparison. South and east elevations, 1925 and 2025. Red indicates post-Austin/Meem additions.



Figure 26: Comparison. West elevation, 1925 and 2025. Red indicates post-Austin/Meem additions. Mary Austin Papers, Photographs, Box 3, Folder 3 (62). Courtesy of The Huntington Library, San Marino, California.



Figure 27: Comparison North entry hall, 1925 and 2025. Current photo courtesy of Zillow.