United States Department of the Interior Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

049

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form



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

1. Name

historic	Mariona (Villa F	lockledge)		<i>i</i>
and/or common	Villa Rockledge			
2. Loca	tion			
street & number	+ / 2529 S. Coast <u>Hig</u>	hway	Ŋ	I/A not for publication
ity, town	Laguna Beach	N <u>/A</u> vicinity of	congressional district	40th
tate	California coc	te ⁰⁶ county	Orange	code 059
3. Clas	sification			
Category district building(s) structure site object	Ownership public both Public Acquisition in process being considered X N/A	Status occupied unoccupied work in progress Accessible X_ yes: restricted yes: unrestricted no	Present Use agriculture commercial educational entertainment government industrial military	museum park X private residence religious scientific transportation other:
I. Own	er of Prope	rty		
name	Roger Jones			
treet & number	2529 S. Coast High	way		
ity, town	Laguna Beach	N/A vicinity of	state	California 92651
5. Loca	ntion of Leg	al Descripti	on	
ourthouse, regis	stry of deeds, etc.	Orange County Recor	ders Office	
treet & number		630 N. Broadway		
ity, town		Santa Ana	state	California
6. Repr	esentation	in Existing	Surveys	
	a Beach ric Resources Invento	bry has this pr	operty been determined el	egible? yes no
ate 1980-	81	·	federal sta	te county łocal
lepository for su	rvey records	Sta	te Historic Preservati	on Office, P.O.Box 23
ity, town	(Duplicat Sacramento	e copies on file wi	th City of Laguna B state	each) California 95811

7. Description

Condition _X excellent deteriorated good ruins fair unexposed	Check one unaltered altered	Check one Xoriginal site moved date _N/A
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Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The property known as Villa Rockledge consists of a sprawling Mediterranean Revival Villa complex incorporating Spanish and eclectic elements on 1.3 acres of a precipitous blufftop overlooking the ocean in Laguna Beach. Built principally between the years 1918-29, the 7,000 square foot, eight-unit residential complex is the collaborative effort of architect Arthur Benton and Frank Miller, creator of the Mission Inn in Riverside.

The dramatic oceanfront complex which was begun in 1918 and primarily finished in 1921, was designed by Los Angeles architect Arthur Benton; this includes the southerly building which follows the winding contour of the rocky bluff and the three lower units of the northerly building which is sited perpendicular to the coastline. The top unit of the northerly wing was added in 1929 and designed by Laguna architect Thomas Harper. The earlier building was originally planned as a two-family summer estate, but it and the second phase addition evolved into eight residential summer units which are used as apartments today.

The two-story complex is fashioned in an L-plan conforming to the coastline and elevation of the terrain. The Mediterranean influenced building incorporates walls of formed brick and an adobe tiled gable roof. Two rustic stone towers anchor the building on the easterly edge; the smaller of the two towers is pentagonal, with a conical roof, while the larger is an octagonal tower topped with what was originally an open deck but has more recently been enclosed and roofed.

The earlier wing features two small entry gables, one of which has the original name "Mariona" embedded above a brick arch. *Two large open porches on the ocean side of the wing have since been enclosed with glass. The second wing, by contrast, features a projecting circular bay window with a discrete balcony above. The two wings are unified in their use of tiled roofs, ornamental chimneys, plaster siding and large casement windows.

The two buildings were designed with simple lines but are adorned with a variety of ornamental features. Like Frank Miller's other architectural extravaganza, the Mission Inn in Riverside, Villa Rockledge incorporates a variety of imaginative and artistic elements derived from the Spanish culture and architecture. Unlike the Mission Inn, however, Villa Rockledge takes a departure from the more strict interpretation of the Spanish styles into an eclecticism incorporating elements of English vernacular architecture.

The Mediterranean and Spanish influences are seen in the use of adobe tiles, arched windows, wrought iron and cloistered entries, while the English derivative eclecticism is personified in the whimsical chimneys, and multi-paned casement windows.

The Mission bell and Indian raincross, fashioned in iron, which embellish the exterior in several locations, are reminiscent of the Mission Inn, as are the simulated tree branch balustrades.

Heavy ornamental doors are present throughout and most strikingly, the circular bay window features modified Gothic arches with unusual wavy leaded divisions separating panes in the transoms. This circular bay window is identical to some which are in the Riverside Mission Inn.

* This cloistered entry portico with its arched opening served as the original entrance to the main unit which was occupied by Frank Miller. UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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The interior of the Villa Rockledge nearly defies a verbal description. To begin with, no two of the eight units are alike and none of the rooms in any of the units is a perfect square or rectangle. Miller's imagination and artistic sensibilities went to work on the interiors and produced an array of tasteful splendor. Every unit incorporates rooms which capitalize on the ocean view. Textured plaster walls, open beam ceilings and stone fireplaces are common elements on the interiors. Interior doors are of rustic wood with wavy patterned wood cuts and are embedded with brass stars; the Indian raincross symbol has been incorporated into the door latches. Assorted other touches are bestowed intermittently such as bas relief work inlaid in the walls, an overhead light fixture which was originally a ship's wheel and log beamed ceilings located in the main unit.

The grounds of Villa Rockledge are as important as the building itself.* Separated from the open expanse of the blufftop by the buildings, the grounds are secluded and intimate. Walkways amble around the sloping terrain and are flanked by low arroyo stone walls. Steps, terraces and private sitting areas with benches and statues are interspersed among the gardens of largely native plants. The vegetation is mature and meandering, in the way in which Frank Miller would have intended. On the beach below is a sea poolformed out of concrete**It is one of two such pools which were installed on the Laguna coast.

The integrity of the building and grounds remains intact, though some alterations have been made. The two large ocean-facing porches have been enclosed with glass as has the upper deck of the large stone tower. Some windows were modified in the 1960's, but the present owner has restored them back to the original. One newer building used as a garage was added in 1973; it is located on the rear of the property and is fashioned in a Mediterranean Revival style which complements the earlier buildings and does not detract from the architectural integrity of the earlier buildings and the grounds.

- * The building is supported atop a concrete retaining wall below which is located the rocky bluff and shoreline incorporated by design as part of the grounds.
- **Sea pools such as this were built at the water's edge for the purpose of catching sea water so that the children could play without harm from the crashing waves.

8. Significance

1400–1499 1500–1599 1600–1699 1700–1799 1800–1899	Areas of Significance—C archeology-prehistoric archeology-historic agriculture architecture art commerce communications		ing <u>X</u> landscape architectur law literature military music	re religion science sculpture social/ humanitarian theater transportation other (specify)
Specific dates	1918-21, 1929	Builder/Architect	Frank Miller, Arthur Ben	ton, Thomas Harper

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Villa Rockledge, originally known as Mariona, was built by Frank Miller, developer of the Mission Inn in Riverside and a leading figure in promoting Mission and Mediterranean influenced architecture in Southern California. Begun in 1918, the major portion of Villa Rockledge was designed by Architect Arthur Benton who worked closely with Miller on this building in much the same way as he had on the Mission Inn; a one unit addition on the northerly wing was designed by Laguna Beach architect Thomas Harper in 1929. Like the Mission Inn, Villa Rockledge incorporated Miller's keen interest in the art and architecture of the Mediterranean countries and personified Miller's fondness for melding various Spanish influenced elements in an eclectic and dynamic manner.

Frank Miller, as the developer of the Mission Inn, became a leading regional influence in establishing a new architectural identity for Southern California rooted in the architecture of the early missions and Spanish settlers. Miller brought the same architect, crews and artistic ideas that he had used on the Mission Inn in Riverside to Laguna Beach where he built his summer home in the then growing coastal resort and art colony. He spent the years from 1918 until his death in 1935 developing and evolving Villa Rockledge in much the same way that he had done with the Mission Inn.

Just after the turn of the century, Miller met Arthur Benton, who in his association with the California Landmarks Club was a restoration architect of California missions in addition to designing new buildings in the Mission Style. The architectural pursuits of Benton coincided perfectly with the cultural interests of Miller. In 1902, Miller hired Benton to remodel the Glenwood Hotel into a Mission style building. What became known as the Mission Inn grew over the next 25 years into a major Mission style hotel which attracted visitors from around the country, including John D. Rockefeller and Teddy Roosevelt.

Through his association with Arthur Benton and the California Landmarks Club, Miller became a leading figure in the network of influential Californians seeking to beautify the state and establish a Spanish and Mission influenced image. Founded by Charles Lummis, the California Landmarks Club included prominent architects, such as Arthur Benton and Myron Hunt, and financiers such as Henry E. Huntington who had a special interest in California's early architectural heritage and sought to have the Mission and Spanish style architecture set the theme for Southern California, in particular.

Miller came to Laguna Beach when the coastal resort town was in its hey_{day} as an art colony. Artists such as William Wendt and Frank Cuprien who made their homes in Laguna gave rise to an attitude which revered "artistic" and "individualized" architecture. This architectural climate was ideal for Miller who sought to lend a new direction to his interest in Spanish style buildings. Villa Rockledge utilized strong Mediterranean imagery, although some English vernacular touches add to the picturesque eclecticism.

* Frank Miller gave the name, Mariona, to the property in honor of his wife, Marion.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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	Californians, 192 Plans signed by		971		
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Verbal bounda	ry description and	d justification			
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Boundaries a	re drawn on his parcel 656-114-1	storic lot line	es as shown on	attached as	sessor's map.
	and counties for p		ping state or cou	nty boundaries	
state N/A	-	code _{N/A}	county _{N/A}		code .
		_			N/A
		code	county		code
11. FOR	m Prepai	геа ву			
name/title	Kathleen Les				······
organization	Heritage Orang	ge County	date	e 7/27/83	J
street & number	106 W. 4th Stre	eet, Suite 503	tele	phone (714) 82	35-7287
city or town	Santa Ana		stat	e Califor	nia 92701
12. Sta	te Histor	ric Prese	rvation O	fficer C	ertificatio
The evaluated siç	gnificance of this pro	operty within the sta	ite is:		
	national	state			

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The second home of Frank Miller is second best only to its progenitor, the Mission Inn in Riverside. Like the Mission Inn, Villa Rockledge is a rustic and ambling building full of architectural surprises and witicisms. Interior features such as open ceilings with log beams, use of the Indian raincross on the escutcheons of door latches and bas relief work inset in tiles personify Miller's continued use of imagination and an artistic incorporation of architectural elements borrowed in concept or physically imported from other countries. Several exterior elements are reminiscent of the Mission Inn including the balustrades of simulated logs, its many cloistered entries, its ambling walkways and lush landscaping.

The building today still retains its original integrity of location, design, workmanship and feeling as designed and executed by builder Frank Miller and architect Arthur Benton despite minor alterations such as the porch enclosures. The building remains as an important legacy of Frank Miller, $\frac{1}{2}$ guiding spirit behind the Mission and Spanish Revival architectural movement in Southern California and of the work of regionally important architect Arthur Benton.

