OMB No. 1024-0018 Exp. 10-31-84

JUL 1 1 1985

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only received NOV 2 5 1986 date entered DEC 2 9 1986

1. Nam	1 e				
historic	The J	ardinette Apartmen	ts		
and/or common	r	he Jardinette Apar	tments		
2. Loca	ation	,			
street & number	5128 Marat	hon Street]	N/A not for publication	
city, town	Los Angeles	N/A vicinity of		*	
state Cali	ifornia (ode 06 county	Los Angeles	code 037	
3. Clas	sification			,	
Category district building(s) structure site object	Ownershippublic private both Public Acquisition in process being considered X N/A	Status	Present Use agriculture commercial educational entertainment government industrial military	museum park private residence religious scientific transportation other:	
4. Own	er of Prop	erty	e de la Santia de	*,	
name I	K.L.C Neutra				
street & number	400 S. Ma	ain Street	.		
city, town	Los Angeles	$^{ m N/A}$ vicinity of	state	California 9001	
5. Loca	ation of Le	gal Descriptio	n		
courthouse, regi	istry of deeds, etc.	Los Angeles County	Hall of Record	ls	
street & number	320 West	Temple Street			
Los Angeles city, town			California state		
	resentatio	n in Existing S			
A Guide	to Architecture i	n Los Angeles		V n	
Publis	thern California shed by Peregrine c/o Dr	Smith, Inc. David Gebhard, Depart	federal X sta	ite county loca	
depository for su	urvey records Univers	sity of California			
city, town	Santa Barbara		state	California	

7. Description

good ruins altered moved date N/A fair unexposed	_ 火 good ı	•	Check one original site moved date	N/A
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Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Jardinette consists of a four story, 43-unit apartment complex. It is built in a shallow U-shaped plan and is of reinforced concrete construction. It is designed in an early expression of the International Style. Alterations are minimal.

The building is located on a gently sloping lot at the southeast corner of the intersection of Marathon and Manhattan Place. The north or entry elevation of the structure contains a partially walled courtyard formed by two short wings which project from the extreme east and west ends of the building. Access to the building is gained from a slightly raised and offset porch set into the western wall of the eastern projecting wing.

The design of the structure is austere, exemplifying the most notable characteristics of the early International Style. The only overt use of decorative detail on the exterior of the building is, in fact, a panel of horizontally incised concrete placed directly over the entry area, and the use of simple string courses which gird the building on the northern, eastern, and western elevations. The major remaining design elements on the northern elevation are carried out in broad alternating bands of concrete and steel casement windows. This banding imparts a strong horizontal character to the building. Cantilevered concrete balconies project from each wing at the second, third, and fourth story levels. Concrete planters are set into each balcony. A single balcony projects from the eastern wing at the roof level as part of an area originally designed as a roof garden. Also constructed atop the eastern wing is a false parapet wall extending to a fifth story This wall screens a small roof access enclosure from view at height. the street level.

The eastern and western elevations of the building are similar in design and detail. Stringcourses band the building either as they project from the top of each balcony across the wall surface or from the sill of each set of casement windows. A metal fire escape is set into the wall surface at the western elevation, whereas a metal fire escape is attached to the exterior of the building's wall surface on the eastern elevation. Window articulation on the eastern and western elevations is irregular and is formed by non-continuous ribbon segments of steel casement windows.

The southern elevation consists of a simple flat wall surface articulated by window openings similar to those of the eastern and western elevations. The horizontal stringcourse banding is, however, not carried out on this elevation.

The roof is flat and is ringed by a concrete parapet. The roof is of composite construction and is broken only by vents and a stairway access and machinery penthouse enclosure.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—C archeology-prehistoric agriculture architecture art commerce communications		ing landscape architectur law literature military music	re religion science sculpture social/ humanitarian theater transportation other (specify)
Specific dates	1927	Builder/Architect	Architect: Richard J. 1	Neutra
~ 			Builder: State Construc	ction Company

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Jardinette Apartments are significant in the history of modern architecture as one of the first examples of the International Style built in the United States. The building was also the first major commission of architect Richard Neutra in the United States. Neutra would soon become one of this country's most important architects, and would achieve international recognition following his 1928 design of the Health House for Dr. Phillip Lovell in Los Angeles. The Jardinette is further significant for the quality and integrity of its architecture, surviving virtually unaltered and in good condition.

The Jardinette Apartments were constructed as the prototype of a series of luxurious apartment buildings to be built in Hollywood by developer J.H. Miller. Miller commissioned architect Richard Neutra to design the series, but the Jardinette would ultimately be the only one constructed due to Miller's subsequent bankruptcy. Neutra was an Austrian immigrant who had apprenticed in Berlin with the firm of Erich Mendelsohn. Berlin of the early 1920's was the site of some of the world's most advanced architectural concepts: the principles of the Bauhaus and the teachings of Walter Gropius. Briefly, these new principles combined architecture with sculpture and painting, executed in unornamented style devoid of class distinction. Neutra, greatly influenced by these principles, emigrated to the United States in 1923 and subsequently joined the firm of Holabird and Roche in Chicago. was here, at the 1924 funeral of Louis Sullivan, that Neutra first met Frank Lloyd Wright. He studied with Wright at Taliesin in the fall and winter of that year. Neutra was convinced by Wright that California was the most conducive area for modern architecture, and he moved to Los Angeles in 1925. Neutra resided at the King's Road residence of another progressive architect, Rudolph Schindler. In 1925, Schindler designed what is generally regarded as the earliest example of the International Style in the U.S., the Lovell Beach House in Newport Beach; Neutra was landscape architect. Schindler and Neutra formed a partnership called the "Architectural Group for Industry and Commerce". It was under this heading that Neutra designed the Jardinette.

¹ Hines, Thomas S. <u>Richard Neutra and the Search for Modern Architecture</u>.

New York: Oxford University Press, 1982, p. 73.

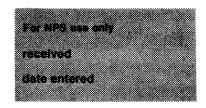
9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet, Item 9.

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10.	Geographica	II Data	· 			
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c			D			<u>]</u>
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List all	states and counties for pr	operties over	lapping state or	county bounds	nries	
state	N/A	code	county	N/A	code	
state		code	county		code	
11.	Form Prepar	ed By		<u> </u>		
name/title	e Roger G. Hathe	way and R	ichard Star	zak		
organiza	tion Roger G. Hath	eway & As	soc.	date July	5, 1985	
street & ı	number 25283 Cab	ot Road #	218	telephone	(714) 472-8648	
city or to	wn Laguna Hills			Cali state	fornia 92653	
12.	State Histori	c Pres	ervation	Office	Certification	on
The evalu	uated significance of this prop	perty within the	state is:			
		state	local	<u> </u>		
665), I he	esignated State Historic Prese ereby nominate this property for g to the criteria and procedure	or inclusion in t	he National Regis	ter and certify tha	on Act of 1966 (Public Law It it has been evaluated	ı 89–
State His	storic Preservation Officer sign	nature	· Has	hum	Tuellier	
title	State Historic Pres	ervation Of	ficer	<u>)</u> da	ite 1//17/56	
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& Keeps	er of the National Register					

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National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet Item number 7 Page 1

The interior of the structure is simply laid out. At the first story level, it consists of a single narrow corridor leading east to west off of a small reception area which also serves as an elevator lobby. Interior detail is minimal, consisting of industrial type doors and wire glass windows. A simple geometric wood screen shields the corridor from the reception area. The lobby area is eliminated from the design at the second, third, and fourth story levels with only the narrow corridor remaining. The overall impact of the interior of the structure is, therefore, one of stark and reductive architectural realism.

The structure has been modified only by the removal of small awnings on the eastern elevation. The building is, therefore, architecturally unaltered, retaining and presenting the architect's original design intent to an unusual and remarkable degree.

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National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For MPS use only received date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number

8

Page 1

Construction of the Jardinette was begun on September 24, 1927.2 design of the apartments was Neutra's first major commission in the United States. Although designed under the name of the firm created with Schindler, the design and client contact was undertaken entirely by Neutra. The client, J.H. Miller, contracted the State Construction Company to build the apartments for an estimated cost of \$105,000. Before construction was completed, Miller was bankrupt and the contractor acquired control of the building and finished the construction. The financial failure of Miller ended the possibility of erecting any future luxury apartments in the planned series although Neutra had already completed the designs. The Jardinette was clearly a major departure from popular architecture in Los Angeles in 1927. was featured in several American and European journals. balconies were originally landscaped, appearing to the observer as terraced gardens.

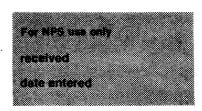
Immediately following construction of the Jardinette Apartments, Neutra received one of his most important commissions, the design in 1928 of the Health House for Dr. Phillip Lovell on Dundee Drive in Los Angeles. The design of Health House gained Neutra international acclaim and Neutra eventually became one of the foremost worldwide practitioners of the International Style. His subsequent designs included: the Van der Leeuw Research House in Silver Lake (1932); motion picture director Josef Von Sternberg's residence in Los Angeles (1935); the Catalina Ticket Office (1937); and the Los Angeles County Hall of Records (1960).

The Jardinette Apartments stand today both as Neutra's first major commission in the United States, one of the earliest American examples of the use of the International Style. In addition, they represent experimental architecture at its finest in terms of concept, for the basic design principles expressed in the Jardinette Apartments would reappear throughout Neutra's career.

² <u>Building Permit Application</u>. Issued and compiled by the Los Angeles Department of Building and Safety, 1905-present, September 24, 1927 #27954.

United States Department of the InteriorNational Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

Item number

Page

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 <u>Architecture.</u> New York: Oxford University Press, 1982, 356 pp.
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- "The Garden Apartment House," Christian Science Monitor, July 12, 1928.
- Hitchcock, Henry-Russell, Jr. "Foreign Periodicals," <u>Architectural Record</u>, 64 (December 1928), p. 537.
- Morgan, Willard D., "C. M. D. Architecture Receives Editorial Acclaim,"

 <u>Central Manufacturing District Magazine</u>, (Los Angeles) April 1930,
 pp. 32-35.

The Jardinette Apartments 5128 Marathon St., Los Angeles Los Angeles County, California Copy of: Los ANGELES CO. ASSESSOR'S MAD 5535:17

