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Once again, thank you for your interest in the Getty.

Sincerely,

Alexandria Sivak
Communications Department
The J. Paul Getty Trust

Attachments

Getty News



1. Mafundi Building, built 1969, Watts, architects Robert Kennard and Arthur Silvers. Photo: Stephen Schafer, © 2020 schafphoto.com. Founded in the wake of the 1965 Watts rebellion as an arts education center devoted to community empowerment, the Mafundi Institute (also known as the Watts Happening Cultural Center) was housed in this building from 1969 to 1975.



2. Brockman Gallery, 1967–90, Leimert Park. Photo: Elizabeth Daniels, © J. Paul Getty Trust. From 1967–90, this row of storefronts was occupied by the Brockman Gallery. The Black-owned gallery exhibited works of both emerging and established African American artists and helped forge a thriving Black art and business community in Leimert Park.



3. Architect Paul Revere Williams, 1952, photo by Julius Shulman, © J. Paul Getty Trust Getty Research Institute, Los Angeles (2004.R.10) The prolific Los Angeles architect Paul R. Williams (1894–1980) was the first African American member of the American Institute of Architects and was perhaps the most significant African American architect of the twentieth century.



4. Calvary Baptist Church, 1957, Pacoima. Photo: Elizabeth Daniels, © J. Paul Getty Trust. Calvary Baptist was established in 1955 in Pacoima, one of the few areas of the San Fernando Valley where African Americans were allowed to live. Under the leadership of Rev. Hillery T. and Rosa L. Broadous, the church was active and influential in the fight for civil rights and fair housing.



5. Jewel's Catch One, 1973–2015, Mid-City. Photo: Elizabeth Daniels, © J. Paul Getty Trust.
 When Jewel's Catch One opened in 1973, it was one of the first Black gay dance clubs in the US. Until its closure in 2015, this Black, Lesbian-owned dance club provided a safe space for the Black LGBTQ community at a time when racism was still rampant in the wider gay community.



6. Fire Station no. 30, built 1913, Central Avenue, Downtown Los Angeles. Photo: Elizabeth Daniels, © J. Paul Getty Trust.
 In 1924, the Los Angeles Fire Department segregated its workforce and assigned all of its Black firefighters to this 1913 station house on Central Avenue; the LAFD integrated in 1956. The building, which is on the National Register of Historic Places and is a Los Angeles Historic Cultural Monument, has been the home to the African American Firefighters Museum since 1997.



7. Holman United Methodist Church, 1958, Jefferson Park, architect Kenneth Nels Lind. Photo: Elizabeth Daniels, © J. Paul Getty Trust.
 As the African American population of such areas as West Adams and Jefferson Park began growing in the 1940s, new Black churches were founded. One of the most influential was Holman United Methodist, which commissioned architect Kenneth Nels Lind to design this sanctuary in 1958.



8. Kinney-Tabor House, built 1906, Oakwood/Venice. Photo: Elizabeth Daniels, © J. Paul Getty Trust.
 In 1927, this house was bequeathed to Irvin Tabor by the estate of the founder of Venice, Abbot Kinney, and his wife. An African American who had been both a friend and employee of the Kinneys, Tabor was prevented by segregated real estate practices from occupying the home. Instead, he moved it to the predominantly Black Oakwood neighborhood of Venice, where his family lived for more than sixty years. It is designated as a Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monument.



9. Lincoln Theatre, 1927, Central Avenue, Historic South LA, architect John Paxton Perrine. Photo: Elizabeth Daniels, © J. Paul Getty Trust.

The Lincoln Theatre, opened in 1927, was the largest of five theaters located along the Central Avenue corridor, then the heart of the city's Black community. Catering specifically to African American audiences, the theater hosted a variety of entertainments including vaudeville, concerts, plays, and film. It was a key venue in Central Avenue's lively jazz scene. It is listed in the National Register of Historic Places and is designated a Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monument.



10. Magnificent Brothers Barber Shop, est. 1970, Crenshaw. Photo: Elizabeth Daniels, © J. Paul Getty Trust.

Barber shops, such as Magnificent Brothers—in operation in the Crenshaw district since 1970—could be found eligible for listing based on their social significance to the community.



11. St. Elmo Village, est. 1969, Mid-City. Photo: Elizabeth Daniels, © J. Paul Getty Trust.

St. Elmo Village, an artists' enclave occupying a compound of ten small Craftsman bungalows in a colorful garden setting, was founded in 1969 by African American artists Roderick and Rozzell Sykes as a place where children and adults could explore their creativity. Since then, St. Elmo's—incorporated as a nonprofit in 1971—has hosted art workshops, festivals, and other programs to benefit the community and engage local youth.



12. Wilfandel Club House, est. 1948, West Adams. Photo: Elizabeth Daniels, © J. Paul Getty Trust.

The Wilfandel Club was founded in 1945 as an African American women's organization dedicated to civic betterment, philanthropy, and culture. In 1948, the club purchased this property to use as its clubhouse and as an elegant event venue for the Black community, which was excluded from many similar facilities.