

Working List of Sites in Los Angeles Significant to Latino History by Neighborhood

HPLA Revealed:
Latino Los Angeles

| Site/Event/Person/Org. | Reason on List |
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| Arleta - Pacoima | |
| Lenchita's Mexican Restaurant | Beloved family-owned, woman-founded restaurant in Pacoima. Started in 1977, moved to current location in 1988. Received Legacy Business Grant from the LA Conservancy. |
| Guardian Angel Church | This church was originally constructed in 1939 to serve Pacoima's Latino Catholic community. From 1956 to 1960, the church was remodeled and a school, parish hall, and rectory were constructed. |
| Ritchie Valens Residence | Born Richard Steven Valenzuela (1941-1959), Valens was a singer, songwriter, and guitarist. He is widely regarded as the forefather of Chicano rock. His most notable hit, La Bamba (1958), was transformed from a Mexican folk song. He was inducted into the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame in 2001. |
| La Raza Unida SFV Chapter | Chapter for the San Fernando Valley, a political party founded to elect, and represent, Chicanos within seats of government (local, regional, national). |
| San Fernando High School (formerly known as San Fernando Union High School) | Oldest high school in San Fernando, and the third oldest one in Los Angeles. Notable alumni include musician Richie Valens, comedian George Lopez, politician Alex Padilla, athlete Bobby Chacón, and many other figures in Mexican American history. |
| Rosy's Tamales | Established in 1993. Owner Maria Luisa Esparza pours her love of cooking into her restaurant, opening her business before the sun rises and uses a recipe passed down from her mother. |
| Boyle Heights | |
| Community Service Organization (CSO) | CSO was founded in 1947 by Fred Ross, Antonio Rios, and Edward Roybal. Recognizing the need for a unified Latino voice and for some semblance of political representation, the CSO initially concentrated on organizing voter registration drives in Latino communities all across California. |
| El Tepeyac Café | This restaurant has been an institution in Boyle Heights since it was established in the neighborhood in 1952. |
| Antonio Redondo Residence | Redondo (1877-1948) founded the Los Angeles chapter of Alianza Hispano-Americano in the 1920s, a Mexican American mutualista based in Texas. |
| Edward Roybal Residence | Roybal (1916-2005) was the first Latino elected to the Los Angeles City Council since 1887, and the first Latino from California elected to the U.S. House of Representatives since 1879. Champion of civil rights and equal access to education, health care, and housing. |
| Felipe Bagües Mortuary | Bagües and Sons Mortuary opened in 1928 in an old burlap factory. Felipe and Lucy Bagües started the business, which catered to the Latino community. In 1932, the mortuary moved to Brooklyn Avenue. Manuel Bagües took over the family business, which closed in 2014. |
| Candela's Guitars | This guitar shop is one of the leading makers of handcrafted guitars for classical, flamenco, and mariachi music. One of their guitars is on display at the Smithsonian. |
| Antonio Rios Residence | Rios (1913-1974) was one of the founders of CSO and organized voter registration drives. He was also a member of Steelworker's Union and served as its president. |
| Buen Pastor Church | This church was originally called the Mexican Mission Church and constructed by the Foursquare Church, which was attempting to spread Pentecostalism to the Latino community during the 1930s. |
| Mariachi Plaza | Mariachi musicians have been gathering in this plaza since the 1930s ready to be hired for private parties, restaurants, or community events. |

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| Boyle Heights (cont.) | |
| Brown Beret Headquarters | The Brown Berets were a pro-Chicano organization that emerged during the late 1960s. They organized against police brutality and advocated for educational equality. They also played an important role in the Chicano Moratorium. |
| La Favorita Bakery | Jorge Beltran and his father opened this bakery in 1971. |
| St. Mary's Catholic Church | Established in 1897, this is the fifth oldest Catholic parish in Los Angeles. The church originally served the well to-do Anglo American community of Boyle Heights and later became one of the first Catholic churches to offer Spanish-language services in Los Angeles. |
| Dolores Mission Church | Founded as a mission within St. Mary's Parish in 1925 and moved to its present site in 1945. Since its founding, Dolores Mission has actively supported the Boyle Heights community, particularly as it relates to the housing crisis and immigrant rights. |
| Los Cinco Puntos | This restaurant/meat market has been a Boyle Heights institution for over fifty years. Vincent and Connie Sotelo opened at this location in 1967. |
| Santa Isabel Catholic Church | Boyle Heights church constructed in 1957. The parish was founded in 1915. |
| La Mascota Bakery | This is the oldest Mexican bakery in Boyle Heights. |
| Resurrection Church | This church was constructed in 1964. The parish was established in 1923 and continues to serve the Latinx community. |
| El Mercado de Los Angeles | Built in 1968, El Mercado is a Mexican-style indoor marketplace that provides clothing, ingredients, and cultural items imported from Mexico that are difficult to find elsewhere. On the top level, mariachi groups provide music and folklore for diners and social gatherings. |
| Our Lady of Talpa Church and School | This church and school building was constructed in 1973. However, this parish has ties to the Mexican American community dating back to 1927. |
| Life Flows at Aliso Pico | Mural - Artist, East Los Streetscapers. |
| Untitled Mural | Mural - Artist, Daniel Haro. |
| Corrido de Boyle Heights | Mural - Artist, East Los Streetscapers. |
| Ramona Gardens Murals | Mural - Artist, Various. |
| Estrada Courts Murals | Mural - Artist, Various. |
| 1st Street Elementary School | One of the bungalows on this campus was an early settlement house used for an Americanization program that provided foreign-born mothers with instruction in the English language and American traditions. This site offers an opportunity to talk about the attempts to erase cultural and linguistic diversity. |
| Roosevelt High School | One of the original five LAUSD high schools involved in the 1968 East Los Angeles Walkouts. On March 6th, students walked out of class to protest educational inequality and racist treatment of ethnic Mexican students. |
| International Institute of Los Angeles | The International Institute of Los Angeles was established by the YWCA in 1914 to assist immigrant women adapt to life in Los Angeles. The building in Boyle Heights was completed in 1932 and in 1935, the group incorporated as a separate entity. The property is listed in the California Register of Historical Resources. |
| Forsythe Memorial School for Girls | The Forsythe Memorial School is a rare, surviving representation of Americanization attempts made by Protestant denominations to homogenize Mexican American culture in Los Angeles, California. |

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| Boyle Heights (cont.) | |
| Guy Gabaldon/ "The Pied Piper of Saipan" | Grew up in Boyle Heights. At age 18, he captured or persuaded to surrender over 1,300 Japanese soldiers and civilians during the battles for Saipan and Tinian islands in 1944 during World War II. In 2004, he was honored by the Pentagon. |
| Hollenbeck Park | Park in Boyle Heights, founded in 1892. The building of the Pomona Freeway in 1957, which now borders the park, raised issues of displacement and environmental justice for the primarily Latinx users of the park. |
| Chicana Service Action Center | Job centers for Chicanas; aided with issues that would make employment difficult - childcare, health, education, discrimination; Founded by the Comisión Femenil Mexicana Nacional in 1972, but started operating independently in 1975. |
| Brownson House | Resettlement House focused on the assimilation of ethnic Mexican children. |
| Advancement of Man | Mural - 1976, painted over; artists - Willie Herron III and Alfonso Trejo Jr. |
| Mi Abuelita | Mural - Judith Baca, 1970, painted over. |
| Mexican Athletic Association of Southern California | Formed in 1932 to illustrate the skill of ethnic Mexican youth, potentially opening up an avenue to college through athletic scholarships. Organized amateur tennis tournaments in Los Angeles, making use of public spaces where they would not be turned away. |
| Simons Brick Company | These red bricks were used throughout LA in the 20th century and were made by the ethnic Mexicans that worked in the company's LA-area brickyards. The company recruited their labor force from the Mexican states of Michoacán, Jalisco, and Guanajuato. |
| Self Help Graphics | Established in 1970, Self Help Graphics served as a critical locus of activity during the Chicano art movement and is a center for Chicano and Latino artistic production. SHG is most well-known for organizing annual Day of the Dead festivities, in addition to hosting exhibitions and musical performances. |
| The Paramount | Originally operated by the Jewish Bakers Union, this quickly became a cornerstone in Boyle Heights. It was first a community organizing hub, then a premier ballroom venue and educational center, and, in the 1980s, the backdrop for punk music and the new wave Eastside sound. |
| El 7 Mares | Original location of a popular local mariscos chain. The business was established in 1968. |
| Redhead/Reds/Redz | A lesbian bar in Boyle Heights that operated from the late 1950s through 2015. It catered to a primarily Mexican/Mexican American clientele. |
| Wyvernwood Garden Apartments | Since the mid-1980s, Wyvernwood has been a hub of Latino-led community and cultural organizing in Boyle Heights. Primarily driving this place-based organizing has been Comité de la Esperanza, Wyvernwood's oldest and largest tenant association. |
| Brentwood - Pacific Palisades | |
| Gibbons-Del Rio Residence | Residence of Dolores Del Rio during her marriage to Cedric Gibbons. She lived here during the height of her Hollywood career, but did not have a role in the design of the house. |
| Downtown | |
| La Raza's Struggle for Freedom | Mural - Artist, Pedro Pelayo. |
| Going to the Olympics | Mural - Artist, Frank Romero. |

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| Downtown (cont.) | |
| L.A. Freeway Kids | Mural - Artist, Glenna Boltuch Avila. |
| Hitting the Wall | Mural - Artist, Judith Baca. |
| El Paseo Inn | El Paseo Inn restaurant was established on Olvera Street in the 1930s. It is located within El Pueblo Historic State Park. |
| Cielito Lindo | This food stand has been serving Mexican food since 1934. Originally the food was cooked at the home of the owner and carried in bundles. The property is located in El Pueblo State Historic Park. |
| La Golondrina Mexican Cafe | La Golondrina opened as La Misión Café on South Spring Street in 1924. When the block was scheduled to be demolished for the construction of a new City Hall in 1928, the business moved to the Pelanconi House on Olvera Street. [Demolished] |
| La Luz del Dia | La Luz del Dia evolved from a Mexican market with the same name that opened in 1915 at another location. The business has been at this location since 1959. The property is located in El Pueblo State Historic Park. |
| U.S. Courthouse | The U.S. Courthouse has been the venue for a number of notable court cases including <i>Mendez vs. Westminster</i> (1946), a landmark case in the desegregation of schools. |
| Million Dollar Theater | This theater hosted variety shows that featured Mexican and Mexican American performers from the 1940s to the 1990s. The sculptor Joseph Mora was responsible for the exterior ornamentation. |
| América Tropical (1932) | 18' x 80' mural by David Siqueros. Deemed too controversial, the work was whitewashed. The mural was "rediscovered" in the 1960s and conserved by the Getty. |
| "Sonora Town" | Largest ethnic Mexican settlement from 1880-1910. It was located just north of the Plaza area in present-day Chinatown. [Demolished] |
| Mateo/Cabrini District | A Mexican/Italian enclave. Residents worked in the warehouses and factories in the district. The neighborhood was razed in the 1960s during the construction of the Santa Monica Freeway. |
| La Opinion Newspaper | Spanish-language newspaper founded by Ignacio Lozano in 1926. Today, it is the largest Spanish-language newspaper in the United States and the second-most read newspaper in Los Angeles. [Demolished] |
| Repertorio Musical Mexicano | Founded by Mauricio Calderón around 1920. It was the center of the Latino music trade in Los Angeles. [Demolished] |
| La Ciudad de Mexico Department Store | Department store that catered to ethnic Mexican clientele. |
| Café Caliente | Olvera Street restaurant that operated in the 1930s and 1940s. It was owned and operated by the parents of Rafael Vega, who would go on to open the iconic Mexican restaurants Casa Vega. |
| Catedral de Saint Vibiana | Catholic cathedral for the Archdiocese of Los Angeles. Built in 1897, it represents the early development of Los Angeles. After damage sustained from the 1994 Northridge Earthquake, it was turned into a secular event building. |
| St. Vincents College/ Lugo Adobe | The first institute of higher learning in Southern California. The home of Vicente Lugo, who donated the property to the Catholic Diocese, serves as the original campus of the college. [Demolished] |

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| Los Angeles Labor Temple | Part of the settlement house movement, the Institute promoted vocational training and Americanization during the Progressive Era. These programs died down at the temple once schools starting integrating assimilationist curricula. [Demolished] |
| Club Independencia | Led by Luis G. Franco, the organization worked to protect the rights of Mexicans in Los Angeles in the 1920s. |
| Coronel Theatre | Latino theater opened in 1848 in the home of Antonio F. Coronel. [Demolished] |
| Stearn's Hall/ El Palacio | Founded in the 1850s and featured Spanish-language plays. Prominent Angeleno Arcadia Bandini lived here and, along with her sisters, turned the house into a popular spot for Californios and Anglos to attend grand balls or hold political meetings. [Demolished] |
| Merced Theater | Playhouse opened by William Abbot, named after his wife Maria Merced Garcia. It hosted Spanish-language plays. |
| Teatro Alarcon | Spanish-language theater. |
| The Pioneers (1926) | Mural by Hernando Gonzales Villa in the Citizens Trust and Savings Bank in Downtown. Completed in 1926. |
| Eye on '84 (1984) | Mural by Alonzo Davis that depict different elements of LA culture. [Painted over.] |
| Silent Prison (1984) | Mural by Margaret Garcia in 1984. Created for the 15th annual World Games for the Deaf. Painted over. |
| Margarita and Maria Padilla | Mexican American sisters raised in Los Angeles that formed the group <i>Las Hermanas Padillas</i> . They performed locally at the Million Dollar Theater and toured throughout California, Mexico, and Venezuela. |
| La Bamba Nightclub | Nightclub that drew an ethnic Mexican audience. Located at Macy and Spring St. Well-known artist Lalo Guerrero regularly performed here. |
| La Casa Olvera | Nightclub that attracted an ethnic Mexican audience. Adjacent to Olvera St. |
| El Heraldo de México Newspaper | Spanish-language newspaper published from 1915 to 1952. [Demolished] |
| Quetzal | Bilingual Chicano rock band known for music that blends Latino and Indigenous heritage. The group formed in 1993. |
| Dressmakers Strike (1933) | In October 1933, about 2,000 of these Mexican dressmakers from 80 shops went on strike, an action which catalyzed industrial unionism among Mexicans in Los Angeles. Handbills to support the strike were printed in English and in Spanish. |
| Casa del Obrero Internacional (The International Workers' House) | Founded in 1913 by Blanca de Moncaleano and her husband. It was here that she edited the women's anarchist newspaper <i>Pluma Roja</i> . During the Mexican Revolution, the Magón brothers used the house as the headquarters for the Partido Liberal Mexican (PLM). [Demolished] |
| "Southern California's Latino Community" | A 21-part series in the <i>LA Times</i> . In 1983, the team of 18 <i>Times</i> reporters and photographers, directed by Frank Sotomayor and George Ramos, earned the Pulitzer Prize Gold Medal for Public Service for the series. The staff working on the series were all Latino. |
| Cafe Caliente | Housed in the former Women's Building, this studio space featured Latinx poets, writers, artist and musicians. At the time of its operation, it was one of the few spaces that focused on Latinx art. |

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| Downtown (cont.) | |
| Homeboy Industries | Founded in 1988, Homeboy Industries provides hope, training, and support to formerly gang-involved and previously incarcerated people, allowing them to redirect their lives and become contributing members of their community. |
| Union Theater | Founded in the 1850s and featured Spanish-language plays. |
| Temple Theater | Founded in the 1850s and featured Spanish-language plays. [Demolished] |
| "Day Without an Immigrant" | A one-day protest across the United States that built on the 2006 US immigration reform protests. Organizers called for supporters to abstain from buying, selling, working, and attending school to demonstrate the extent to which the United States relied on undocumented workers. |
| <i>Perez v. Sharp</i> (1948) | In this Los Angeles case, Andrea Pérez, a Mexican American woman (legally classified as white), was prohibited from marrying Sylvester Davis, an African American, under the state's anti-miscegenation laws. The California Supreme Court struck down the law, making it the first state to declare a miscegenation law unconstitutional. |
| Latino Theater Company | The Latino Theater Company's (LTC) genesis is rooted in the Chicano Theater movement of the 1970s and is the leading professional Latino theater company in the United States. The LATC is one of the most vibrant theater centers in the country and a jewel in the historic core of downtown Los Angeles. |
| The New Jalisco Bar | Only gay bar in DTLA primarily catering to the Latinx and immigrant community. |
| La Cita Restaurant | Bar, live music venue, and nightclub catering to the Latinx community. |
| Historic Site of Founding of the City of Los Angeles | Plaza at El Pueblo is the generally agreed-upon location of the founding of Los Angeles. |
| Luisa Moreno | Moreno formed the Congreso de Pueblos de Habla Español in 1939 in Los Angeles. This was a significant moment in women's rights. The LA conference gathered dozens of organizations and is significant on a national level. |
| Los Angeles Union Station | Built on the old Chinatown, the Union Station has played a role in the mobility of ethnic Mexicans to/from Mexico. It has been a transportation hub for Mexican Repatriation, the Bracero Program, and "Operation Wetback." |
| Macy Street School | Elementary school serving adjacent Mexican American and Chinese American communities. |
| Sepulveda House | Señora Eloisa Martinez de Sepulveda married into the Sepulveda family and came into ownership of a plot of land off Olvera Street. In 1887, she built the Sepulveda Block with her own funds at her own will. She built the Sepulveda House and made money by operating a boarding house, kitchen, and, some say, a brothel. |
| New Jalisco Bar | Since the early 90s, the New Jalisco Bar has been a hub for the queer Latinx community. Today, New Jalisco continues to cater to their working-class patrons who are welcomed regardless of legal status, sexual orientation, and gender. |
| Casa Castelar | The first LA settlement house. While the founders were driven by anti-immigrant sentiments, they were responsible for the first public nurse hired in any municipality in the US, the first juvenile court in LA, the first Dept. of Parks and Rec in LA, the first housing bureau in LA, and the first English classes for adults. |

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| Manuela Garcia Home | Manuela García was a 19th-century Angeleno who embraced her Mexicanidad while asserting herself as an American. Born into a family of musicians, García collaborated with Charles Lummis, former head of the Los Angeles Public Library (from 1905-1910), to collect and record "Spanish" folk music. [Demolished] |
| Amelia St. School | In present-day Little Tokyo, this "Mexican school" trained girls for domestic work. It is an example of how racist attitudes shaped the educational experiences of ethnic Mexican students. |
| Ozomatli | Known for music that blends Latino and Indigenous heritage. The group came into the LA live music scene in 1998 and are known for their show-stopping performances at venues like the Dragonfly, Opium Den, and Viper Room. They also served as cultural ambassadors for the U.S. State Department. |
| La Plaza Methodist Church | This church was built on the site of the adobe once owned by Austin Olvera, the man for whom Olvera Street was named. It is an early example of a Protestant denomination ministering to the Mexican American community. |
| Mayan Theater | Francisco Cornejo was a Mexican painter and sculptor who specialized in Mayan and Aztec themes. One of his most famous works is the decorative art in the Mayan Theater. |
| El Salvador Cafe | Reportedly the first Salvadoran cafe in Los Angeles. |
| La Placita Church | Oldest Catholic church in Los Angeles. It was founded in 1814 and the church building was dedicated in 1822 and reconstructed in 1861. It is one of the oldest buildings in Los Angeles and represents the city's Mexican era. |
| The Score | Queer drag bar. The oldest gay bar in Downtown until replaced with Bar 107 in 2005. "Declared Monument #11 by the Pocho Research Society of Erased and Invisible History." |
| Tropical America (1932) | Tropical America (1932) mural by David Alfaro Siqueiros (1896-1974) Declared Invisible Monument #2 by the Pocho Research Society of Erased and Invisible History. |
| Terminus Station Southern Pacific Railroad | During the late 1980's an invisible army assaulted the City with spray cans transforming bland concrete walls into canvases. The Boyle Heights tagger known as Chaka single-handedly inflicted \$30,000 worth of damage to the Southern Pacific Railroad. Declared Monument #4 by the Pocho Research Society of Erased and Invisible History. [Demolished] |
| Hollywood | |
| Dolores Del Rio Residence | This residence was built for Dolores Del Rio in 1926-27. She was very involved in the design, and incorporated elements that reflected her Mexican heritage. She lived here until she married Cedric Gibbons in 1930. |
| Desilu-Cahuenga Studios | Desilu Productions - founded by Lucille Ball and Desi Arnaz - was located here beginning in the early 1960s. It is best known for producing the show "I Love Lucy." |
| KMEX/ Univision | KMEX's opened offices in 1962 and became the first full-time Spanish language television station in California. |
| Ramon Novarro Residence | Home to iconic Latino film star Ramon Novarro starting in 1931. It was designed by Lloyd Wright in 1928. |

| Site/Event/Person/Org. | Reason on List |
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| Hollywood (cont.) | |
| Yuca's Hut Restaurant | Family-owned and operated by the Herrera family for more than 40 years, Yuca's Hut is a community hub with a long history as an integral part of the neighborhood. It is famous for its Yucan- Yucatecan-style cuisine. |
| Cafe Antigua Guatemala | Guatemalan bakery. |
| Mission Hills - Panorama City - North Hills | |
| Mission San Fernando | Opportunity to recontextualize the Spanish Mission system and its impact on Indigenous communities. |
| San Fernando's Pico Court | 50-unit barracks built by the San Fernando Orange Heights Association to house ethnic Mexican laborers and their families. Men worked in the surrounding fields while women worked in the adjacent packing house. Also housed Mexican braceros (across from the Mexican American families) during and after WWII. [Demolished] |
| Van Nuys Assembly Plant | Original site of the GM Auto Plant before it was demolished and turned into a mall. Ethnic Mexican workers worked in the assembly plant, and was visited by United Farm Worker leader Cesar Chavez, along with Jesse Jackson and Maxine Waters, to support the United Auto Workers demonstration to keep the plant open and prevent it from relocating to Canada. [Demolished] |
| North Hollywood - Valley Village | |
| Alex's Meat Market | No-frills Argentinean butcher shop featuring meats & prepared foods from empanadas to pizza. |
| Northeast Los Angeles | |
| Sloan's Dry Cleaners & Laundry | Latino-owned business. Edward and Vivian Sloan incorporated this business in 1951. By 1956, they had stores all over Los Angeles. |
| King Taco | Founded in 1974, King Taco began its operation from a converted ice cream truck and now has twenty restaurants. The original and oldest location is in Cypress Park. |
| ChismeArte HQ & Publishing Location | An avant-garde Chicano magazine. ChismeArte was a publication of if the Los Angeles Latino Writers Association and produced by the Concillo de Arte Popular, a statewide arts advocacy group founded in the 1970s. |
| Centro de Arte Público | Centro de Arte Público was a design studio founded by Latino artists in 1977. |
| Mechicano Art Center | Mechicano was an art center established by Latino artists in the 1970s. They initiated the mural program at Ramona Gardens and hosted art exhibitions. Locally designated Historic-Cultural Monument. |
| Modern Multiples Studio | Modern Multiples was a printmaking studio founded by Richard Duardo. The eastside studio closed in 2015 upon Duardo's death. |
| A History of Mexico | Mural - Artist, Anthony Padilla. |
| The Learning Tree | Mural - Artist, Alfredo Diaz Flores. |
| Chicano Time Trip | Mural - Artist, David Botello and Wayne Healy. |
| History of Highland Park | Mural - Artists, Judith Baca, Joe Bravo, Sonya Fe, Arnold Ramirez. |
| Parque de Mexico | Mural - Artist, Various. |

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| Northeast Los Angeles (cont.) | |
| Plaza de La Raza | Founded in 1970, Plaza de la Raza is a multi-disciplinary cultural center for Latino performing and visual arts. It offers classes in theater, dance, music, and art to people of all ages. The center encompasses the Lincoln Park Boathouse as well as buildings designed by the noted Los Angeles architect Kurt Meyer. |
| Bilingual Foundation for the Arts | The Bilingual Foundation for the Arts was organized in 1973 by Mexican American actress Carmen Zapata and Cuban-born playwright and director Margarita Galban. The group moved into the former Lincoln Heights Jail in 1979. They are now located at 201 N. Los Angeles Street. |
| Wilson High School | Wilson High principal Donald Skinner canceled a student production of Neil Simon's "Barefoot in the Park," citing it as too risqué for a Mexican American audience. The incident was enough to prematurely trigger the East Los Angeles Walkouts on March 1, 1968. |
| Lincoln High School | One of the original five LAUSD high schools involved in the 1968 Walkouts by students who demanded educational reform. On March 6th, students walked out according to plan. Chicano activist Sal Castro was a teacher at school during the protests. |
| Church of the Epiphany | The congregation, led then by Reverends Roger Wood and John Luce, promoted the political and social activism efforts of Cesar Chavez, the United Farm Workers, and Brown Berets. The grassroot newspaper, La Raza, was also printed at the Church of Epiphany. |
| La Raza (printing location) | The grassroot newspaper, La Raza, was printed at the Church of Epiphany. La Raza was an alternative publication that catered to Chicanos (1967 - 1977). Pivotal for the Chicano Movement in disseminating information. |
| Los Angeles State College (now Cal State University Los Angeles) | Credited for supporting Mexican/Mexican American students to attend college during a time where high school curriculum focused on training ethnic Mexican students for vocational jobs and domestic work. |
| Albion Elementary School | Site of early Americanization programs. Education geared toward vocational skills and domestic work. |
| <i>Madrigal v. Quilligan</i> (1978) | Landmark case regarding the forced sterilization of Latina women at the LA County + USC Medical Center. While the plaintiffs lost their case, it still led to the creation of translation services in hospitals and clearer rules on consent. |
| Corazon Productions | Chicano art collective founded by Carlos Almaraz and Patricia Parra. The groups splintered into various organizations at the end of the couple's relationship in 1976. |
| La Adelita (1976) | Mural - artists, Carlos Almaraz and Judithe Hernández, 1976 [painted over] |
| Comisión Femenil Mexicana Nacional meeting location | Los Angeles-based group trained Latinas for leadership positions in both the Chicano movement and the community at large and also formed programs to serve the needs of Latinas. For example, it established the Chicana Service Action Center in 1972 which provided job training to low-income women. The organization was also involved in <i>Madrigal v. Quilligan</i> . Today, CFMN only has active California Chapters. The Los Angeles chapter held monthly membership meetings at the Lincoln Heights Public Library. |
| Avenue 50 Studio | Latinx art organization that features emerging and established artists. |
| <i>Return of the Maya</i> (1979) | Mural - artist, Carlos Almaraz, 1979, painted over. |

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| Northeast Los Angeles (cont.) | |
| Arroyo Books | A family-owned Spanish-language bookstore. They have a particular focus on bilingual children's books. |
| Hazard Park | Site of protest during the 1968 East Los Angeles Walkouts. This highly-publicized protest included students, community members, and activists. |
| Carnitas Michoacan | Established in 1977, this carnitas restaurant has been a late-night favorite for decades. |
| El Aguila Bakery | Today, third-generation family members use the same family recipes, ingredients (even brands), and techniques of their grandfather and El Aguila founder, Apolinar Casillas. Clientele include second and third-generation customers. |
| The Vex (Invisible Monument #7) | The last of several locations that housed The Vex. Founded in 1980, the space originally gave Eastside bands who didn't have access to Hollywood clubs the opportunity to play with groups from different parts of the city. Declared Invisible Monument #7 by the Pocho Research Society of Erased History. [Demolished] |
| DeCenter (Invisible Monument #5) | Sought to create a meeting space that could push forward a vision of political change beyond electoral politics in the post-riot landscape. The short-lived space hosted a number of events such as an info shop, potlucks, film nights, rant sessions, gigs and dialogue sessions. Declared Invisible Monument #5 by the Pocho Research Society of Erased and Invisible History. |
| Popular Resource Center (Invisible Monument #6) | Former site of The Popular Resource Center, which created political, economic and cultural networks that extended the words and actions of the Zapatista Uprising in Chiapas to a working class urban barrio in Los Angeles. Declared Invisible Monument #6 by the Pocho Research Society of Erased and Invisible History. |
| Northridge | |
| CSUN, Department of Central American and Transborder Studies | Pioneering founding faculty include Dr Alberto Garcia, Rossana Perez, Aquiles Magaña and Roberto Lovato. In 2000, after nearly a decade of intense lobbying, Cal State Northridge became the nation's only university to establish a Central American Studies department with a Central American studies double major, major and minor. |
| Comision Femenil, SFV (Events held at CSUN) | Longest surviving chapter of the Comision Femenil Nacional, an organization dedicated to politically and empowering Latinx women. |
| San Pedro | |
| Mexican Hollywood | Working-class Mexican enclave in San Pedro. [Demolished] |
| Sherman Oaks - Studio City - Toluca Lake - Cahuenga Pass | |
| Casa Vega | Opened in 1956, Casa Vega is the oldest Mexican restaurant in Sherman Oaks. The original owner, Rafael Vega was inspired to open the restaurant by his parents who operated Café Caliente on Olvera Street. |
| Ernie's Mexican Restaurant | Ernie's Mexican Restaurant was established in 1952 by Ernie Cruz, who opened several restaurants in Southern California. Though Ernie passed away in 1978, his legacy lives on through his original recipes which are still on the menu. |

Working List of Sites in Los Angeles Significant to Latino History by Neighborhood

HPLA Revealed:
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| Site/Event/Person/Org. | Reason on List |
|--|--|
| Silver Lake - Echo Park - Elysian Valley | |
| Chavez Ravine | Former ethnic Mexican enclave, residents were forcibly removed in 1959 to make way for development of Dodger Stadium. |
| Dodger Stadium | Fernando Valenzuela is largely credited for the Dodgers gaining Latino supporters, which now makes up a significant part of their fan base. |
| Nayarit Restaurant | Former woman-owned restaurant in Echo Park, with significance associations to LGBTQ+ and entertainment history. Subject of <i>A Place at the Nayarit</i> by Prof. Natalia Molina. |
| Casita del Campo | Casita del Campo was established in 1963 by Rudy del Campo, a professional dancer best known for his role in the film version of Westside Story. |
| Porto's Bakery | Well-known Cuban bakery in Los Angeles. The family immigrated from Cuba and began by selling cakes at their home on Silverlake and Sunset. Its popularity allowed them to open a separate bakery, which has since expanded to multiple locations. |
| Café Tropical | Longstanding Cuban bakery. |
| Club Bahia | Nightclub focused on Latin music. |
| Panamerican Night Club | Nightclub focused on Latin music. |
| VIVA: Gay and Lesbian Latino Artists of Los Angeles Gallery | Started in 1987 as Los Angeles' first formal arts organization led by Latinx creators. VIVA's founder, Roland Palencia, is also well known for his founding of Gay and Lesbian Latinos Unidos in 1981, which gave birth to a number of other Latinx organizations. |
| Le Barcito | A popular gay bar that catered to the area's Latinx residents. Notably, they had drag performances in Spanish. It took over the Black Cat - another popular gay bar - but eventually closed in 2011. |
| Tacos Delta | A longstanding Mexican restaurant on Sunset. The beloved owner/matriarch Maria Esther Valdivia recently passed away. Her children continue to operate the business. |
| Queen of Elysian Heights | After a violent and very publicized eviction from their home in Chavez Ravine, the Aréchiga family relocated to this nearby Queen Anne home. They were the public face in the fight to save Chavez Ravine. Designated Historic-Cultural Monument. |
| José Martí Square & Monument | In 1996, a permanent ceremonial sign was erected at this intersection in Echo Park to commemorate José Martí. The surrounding neighborhood was home to Cuban immigrants, where they opened shops and restaurants that catered to this community. |
| Echo Park/ Cuban Enclave | Echo Park was home to the Cuban community started in the 1960s. Unable to return home, immigrants opened up restaurants and bakeries, and formed political and social clubs in private residences. |
| 20 de mayo | A weekly newspaper that catered specifically to the Cuban refugee community. |
| El Carmelo Restaurant | Cuban-owned restaurant in Cuban enclave. |
| La Economica | Cuban-owned shop that catered to Cuban refugees. |
| Alamar | Cuban-owned jewelry store in Echo Park. |
| Klub Fantasy / Club Fire (Invisible Monuments #8 and 10) | Former Site of Club Fire, established in 1999 to four queer indigenous filmmakers known as The Collective, Womyn Image Makers. Declared Monument #10 by the Poncho Research Society of Erased and Invisible History. Later home to Klub Fantasy. |

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|---|--|
| South Los Angeles | |
| St. Thomas the Apostle Catholic Church | During the 1980s, this church became a major center for the newly-immigrated Central American community. |
| Olympic Gateway at Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum | Artist, Robert Graham. Olympic Gateway was commissioned by the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee and installed outside the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum. |
| L.A. History: A Mexican Perspective (1981) | Portable mural by Barbara Carrasco. Commissioned by the Community Redevelopment Agency (CRA) as part of the city's bicentennial celebrations. It was censored for over 40 years but now has a permanent home at the Natural History Museum. |
| Alfonso of Hollywood Leather Co. | For more than 60 years Alfonso's of Hollywood has been handcrafting the very finest in gun leather products. The Hollywood film industry has relied on Alfonso's to create beautifully crafted replicas of antique leather gun belts and holsters for Western movies. |
| Normandie Park/ First Guelagetza | Normandie Park has been central to the Indigenous Oaxacan experience. The Guelagetza Festival was held at Normandie park for many years and is organized by the Regional Organization of Oaxaca (ORO). The park was also an important site for basketball teams that were organized by Zapotec communities in Los Angeles. |
| Felix Chevrolet Dealership | Oldest auto dealership in LA and owned by Mexican American Winslow Felix. |
| El Colmao | Early Cuban restaurant. |
| Community Coalition | For 35 years, Community Coalition (CoCo) has been steadfastly elevating voices, empowering the community, and addressing the underlying causes of poverty, crime, and violence to create a more prosperous, safer, and healthier South L.A. |
| Tracey's Belizean Restaurant | Tracey's Belizean Restaurant was established in 1983 by Belizean immigrants Floyd and Daisy Tracey. Today, it remains family-owned and operated, serving up heaping portions of Caribbean classics. |
| Pelican Restaurant | Restaurant established in the late 1980s and has since passed down through several family owners. Today, it continues to serve a fusion of Belize's Mayan and Creole cuisines, from tender oxtail stew to sweet ducunu to the ever-popular fry jack. |
| Southeast Los Angeles | |
| Mexican Methodist Episcopal Church | Constructed in 1936, this is one of the oldest and largest churches remaining in Watts. It was established to serve the Mexican American community in southeast Los Angeles. |
| Pacific Electric Work Camps | Located in Watts, Willowbrook, and West Hollywood; housed ethnic Mexican workers of Pacific Electric. |
| Cal San Strike (1939) at California Sanitary Canning Company | The Cal San strike in 1939 was a walk-out by workers at the California Sanitary Canning Company (Cal San) in Los Angeles, California. The strike was a major event in the history of labor activism by Mexican cannery and packing workers in Los Angeles. |
| Mercado La Paloma | Mercado La Paloma has been home to a gastronomic staple in the city of Los Angeles. Notable restaurants include Chichen Itza, a Yucatec restaurant cuisine and Zapotec restaurant Oaxacalifornia. La Paloma has also served as a cultural site for events such as noche de rabanos. |
| Avalon Nursery and Ceramics | Owner Maria de la Luz Lopez founded this nursery in 1983 when the corner was just a vacant lot. Today, it's the longest-standing nursery in South L.A. |
| South-East Flowers | Established in 1989. Today, it boasts a reputation for creating beautiful arrangements with a quick turnaround, and for its kind and welcoming atmosphere. |

| Site/Event/Person/Org. | Reason on List |
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| Sylmar | |
| San Fernando Pioneer Memorial Cemetery (formerly known as Morningside Cemetery) | Largest non-secular cemetery in the San Fernando Valley. The was a segregated with a "Mexican Section" toward the back. |
| Olive View Sanitarium | An LA City Hospital wing for tuberculosis during the 1920 epidemic. Ethnic Mexicans were among the largest pool of victims due to their poor housing conditions. |
| Tia Chucha's Centro Cultural & Bookstore | Tia Chucha's Centro Cultural & Bookstore was co-founded by author/poet Luis Rodriguez. He was 2004 Poet Laureate of Los Angeles. His work is informed by Indigenous spiritual practices from Mexico, Central American, and South America. |
| Van Nuys - North Sherman Oaks | |
| The Great Wall of Los Angeles | Mural - Artist, Judith Baca. This half-mile mural represents the ethnic history of Los Angeles. |
| Adobes at American Beet Sugar Co. | Adobes built for workers - primarily ethnic Mexican - at the American Beet Sugar Co. factory. |
| Venice | |
| The People of Venice vs. the Developers | Mural - Artist, Emily Cordova Winters. |
| Two Blue Whales | Mural - Artist, Margaret Garcia. |
| Social and Public Art Resource Center (SPARC) | Founded in 1976 by Judy Baca, SPARC is dedicated to the Mexican social mural movement. As an arts organization, it continues to support murals throughout the city. |
| La Cabaña Restaurant | This is the oldest Mexican restaurant in Venice. The Haro family opened it in 1963. |
| West Adams - Baldwin Hills - Leimert | |
| Bill Davila (Vons Supermarket) | Born in 1931 in Los Angeles, Davila began his career as a janitor for the Vons supermarket chain in 1948 at the age of 17. He became president of the company in 1984 and is credited with expanding the store's offering to include Latinx food products and for advertising in English and Spanish. |
| Foundation of Nueva Antequera | The Ballet Folklorico Nueva Antequera was founded by Miriam Lopez and Raul Cortes on October 2, 1999, in the city of Los Angeles, California. Its mission is to preserve and promote traditional music and dances from Oaxaca. |
| The Lesbian Tide (location of publication) | A national lesbian feminist magazine, founded in 1971 and published until 1980. The first publicly-circulated lesbian publication in Los Angeles. Jeanne Cordova was the co-founder and editor. |
| Terminus of Pacific Electric Railway's Santa Monica Line | Cause of one first important Mexican immigrant labor strikes in LA. On April 29, 1903 the Pacific Electric Railway labor dispute ended when the union representing the striking, Mexican traqueros failed to persuade workers on rest of the streetcar system to join the strike, and everyone returned to work. |

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|--|---|
| West Los Angeles | |
| Univision/Danny Villanueva | Danny Villanueva played for the Los Angeles Rams, one of the earliest field-goal kickers of Mexican descent in the NFL. After retiring at 29, he became a television executive and co-founded Univision, a Spanish-language television network. In 1968, he was also the news director of KMEX-TV and made the technician switch news coverage to the East LA Walkouts, even when the technician initially refused. |
| Justice for Janitors Strike (1990) | In June 1990, the Service Employees International Union (SEIU) forced the international building and maintenance company ISS to offer a union contract to 6,000 Latina and Latino janitors at various offices in Century City. It was the largest private sector, immigrant-organizing success since the United Farm Workers' campaign. |
| Chicano Heritage | Mural - Artist, Judithe Hernandez. |
| Westchester - Playa Del Rey | |
| MALDEF | Mexican American Legal Defense Fund. Originally founded in San Antonio, the organization was later headquartered in Los Angeles. In 1969, MALDEF held its first annual institute at the Airport Marina Hotel in LA. [Demolished] |
| Westlake | |
| El Piojito | This discount department store served the Latino community in Westlake since the late 1970s. |
| Angelica Lutheran Church | In the 1980s, this church became the headquarters for organizations serving the Central American community. They also opened their doors to the Centro Bíblico Q'anjob'al, an evangelical Guatemalan church. |
| Botica del Pueblo | This pharmacy served the Latino community in Westlake since the late 1970s. |
| Belmont High School | One of the original five LAUSD high schools involved in the 1968 East La Walkouts. |
| Tropical America (at Belmont High School) | Created by students at Belmont High School. It is a popular and free online video game that explains the complexities of the surviving legacy of Spanish colonialism and American imperialism on U.S. Latinos. |
| MacArthur Park | Particularly important for Salvadoran migrants. One of the first areas that there was a significant concentration of Salvadoran immigrants. Also the site of the 2007 MacArthur Park rallies, which called for citizenship for undocumented immigrants. |
| Azusa St. Church | Site of early Pentecostal movement in Latinx LA; Significant for its association with the establishment of the Pentecostal Azusa Street Revival church (also known as the Apostolic Faith Mission), and as the birthplace of the modern Pentecostal movement in North America. |
| Street Meeting (1932) | A controversial pro-union mural at the former Chouinard Art Institute, painted by David Siqueros. |
| Untitled (1984) | Margaret Garcia and Yreina Cervantez, 1984, painted over by another mural. |
| Mariachi Los Camperos de Nati Cano | Founded in the 1950s and performed at the Million Dollar Theater. They also regularly performed at La Fonda (HCM 268), establishing a reputation for offering the best in mariachi Dine & Show at La Fonda Casa de Los Camperos. |
| Homies Unidos Headquarters | A gang intervention project that seeks to broker a truce between gang members in California and El Salvador. |
| Paseo Romero | A street designation in honor of Archbishop of San Salvador, Monseñor Oscar A. Romero. He is a symbol of national identity for the Salvadoran people and was vocal critic of the human rights violations that caused so many people to flee the country. |

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HPLA Revealed:
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| Site/Event/Person/Org. | Reason on List |
|--|---|
| Westlake (cont.) | |
| Plaza Morazan | A small plaza in a traffic median that recognized Central Americans in Los Angeles. It is named after the former president Honduras and the Federal Republic of Central America. |
| Salvadoran Diaspora Monument and Time Capsule | Sculpture by Salvadoran artist Dagoberto Reyes and time capsule that captures what like was life for Central American immigrants that made their home in the neighborhoods surrounding the park. These were part of the many events of the Los Angeles Festival, which, in 1993, was organized around the themes of "Home, Place, and Memory." |
| Plaza Monsenor Romero | Monument to Oscar Romero, a key figure for the Salvadoran community. He was a Catholic archbishop killed in 1980 during El Salvador's civil war and was a outspoken critic of the country's human rights violations. |
| El Rescate Headquarters | Like CARECEN (#160), El Rescate was the first agency in the US to respond with free legal and social services for the mass influx of refugees fleeing the war in El Salvador. The Human Rights department of El Rescate had staff on the ground in El Salvador from 1985-1995, connecting with the LA office to develop and collect data on human rights violations from 1980-1992. |
| SALEF Office | In 1995, Carlos Vaquerano founded a new organization to address the challenges that the Central American diaspora was facing. With the support of various friends who joined this endeavor, Vaquerano established La Organización Salvadoreña Americana (the Salvadoran American Organization), or OSA. Now a national organization. |
| Los Angeles Teachers | Mural - Artist, Hector Ponce. |
| Why We Immigrate | Mural - Artist, Dagoberto Reyes. |
| Adelita Bakery | In the 1970s when Don Jorge and Doña Alba Aguel decided to settle in Los Angeles and open a small bakery in a building on Pico Boulevard and Unión. They later expanded their business to two more locations due to its popularity. |
| Centro Central Centroamericano Headquarters | Started by artist Ricardo O'Meany, Dora O. Magaña, and Pehdro Kruhz. The organization was dedicated to building an artist culture of solidarity and memory of their immigrant roots in Los Angeles, CA. |
| Clínica Romero | Clínica Romero was founded in 1983 by Salvadoran refugees and their allies with a mission is to provide quality, affordable, community-sensitive health care and other services to the underserved communities of greater Los Angeles, regardless of their ability to pay. |
| Dulce Rina Banquet Hall | Dulce Rina Hall has been one of the main places in Los Angeles where Akatekos and Q'anjob'al folks came together to celebrate the Fiesta Patronal of the town San Miguel Acatan, Guatemala. |
| Flor de Yucatan Restaurant | La Flor de Yucatan is a staple of Mayan culture in Los Angeles. It celebrates Mayan cuisine by bringing staples such as cochinita pibil to Los Angeles. |
| Los Angeles Mexican Consulate | Helped lead the fight for social justice and representation. The consulate has historically assisted ethnic Mexicans with their fight for legal representation with labor wages/educational access. |
| Gigi's Café Cubano | Early Cuban restaurant |
| Silver Platter Bar | A longtime gay and trans Latinx bar. |
| La Flor de Yucatan Bakery | The family-owned La Flor de Yucatán specializes in tamales yucatecos (many are made with Mayan techniques, like tamal tortiados), but the rest of their dishes are just as popular. |

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|--|--|
| Westwood | |
| <i>The Mexican Voice</i> (at UCLA) | First Latino newspaper at UCLA. It was founded by Felix J. Gutierrez (Class of 1945). |
| Mexican American Movement (MAM) at UCLA | Founded at UCLA, the first known Latino college student organization in the U.S. Club member Feliz Gutierrez went on to found <i>The Mexican Voice</i> , the first Latino student newspaper at UCLA. |
| Wilmington-Harbor City | |
| Arturo's Fine Mexican Food | Opened in 1960, Arturo's is one of the oldest continuously operating restaurants in Harbor City. It has been a gathering place for the Latino community for more than fifty years. |
| <i>You Are My Other Me</i> (Wilhall Anti-Gang Violence) | Mural - Artist, Joe Bravo. |
| Harbor City Colonias | Settlements for Mexican workers near the oil refineries. |
| Wilshire | |
| El Cholo Restaurant | El Cholo is the oldest Mexican restaurant in L.A. It opened in 1923 as the Sonora Cafe on Broadway. The daughter of the owners opened another El Cholo on Western Avenue in 1927. |
| First Unitarian Church | Established in 1877, First Unitarian Church has been active in social and political issues since the beginning. The existing building was constructed in 1927. In the 1980s, the church became a shelter for Nicaraguan refugees during the Sanctuary movement and hosted speeches on their behalf. |
| Asco | Chicano art collective made up of Harry Gamboa Jr., Gronk, Willie Herrón, and Patssi Valdez. |
| Guatemalteca Bakery and Restaurant | Opened as a small bakery in 1976. There are now 4 locations including restaurants. |
| El Turco Meat Market | Mauricio A. Zedan was among the first to import and sell Central American products in Los Angeles. In 1973 he opened El Turco, a grocery store close to the site of the store's current Vermont Avenue location. |
| Central American Resource Center of Los Angeles | Founded in 1983 to support Central American refugees. Leading advocacy agency for immigrant rights. Also has a mural (2002) created in partnership between Judy Baca/SPARC, CARCEN, and youth from Pico-Union. It is first major mural commissioned in LA to represent Central American migration. |
| Isabel Cárdenas Residence | Isabel "Chabelita" Cárdenas is a prominent Salvadoran American activist whose work has significantly impacted the Salvadoran diaspora, particularly in Los Angeles. Her activism spans over six decades, focusing on immigrant rights, cultural preservation, and community empowerment. |
| Location To Be Determined | |
| El Hogar Feliz | Settlement house run by the Catholic church. It was aimed at assimilating ethnic Mexican children into American culture. This site offers an opportunity to reckon with the history of culture erasure of Mexican immigrants. |
| Regeneración | Published first in Mexico, and then in Los Angeles from 1910- 1918, it was considered the most important Spanish-language labor and radical newspaper in the U.S.; Edited by the Magón brothers. They continued to operate the newspaper out of its original location even as they moved the headquarters for the PLM to a house on Yale Street. |

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|---|--|
| Location To Be Determined (cont.) | |
| Rolando Palencia | Roland Palencia is an LGBTQ activist pioneer, and founded a number of queer Latinx organizations in the 1980s, including Gay and Lesbian Latinos Unidos and VIVA!, an arts organization. |
| America Ferrera | Her 2002 debut film <i>Real Women Have Curves</i> - a story about a young Mexican American Women navigating school and family obligations - launched her career. Her characters are central to studying Latinx representation in film and TV. |
| Maribel Arrieta Gálvez | María Isabel Arrieta Gálvez was a Salvadoran television host, model and beauty pageant titleholder. During the 1950s, she studied at the Los Angeles Art College and was a member of the Los Angeles Watercolor Society. Decades later, her paintings were shown in international exhibitions. |
| Edward Roybal Office | This office is a site associated with not only one of the most influential Latino leaders, but other organizers. It may have been the headquarters to the Community Service Organization. CSO was associated with Fred Ross, an organizer who trained Cesar Chavez, Dolores Huerta, and many others. |
| Alex Padilla | San Fernando High School and Harvard graduate that served as the president of LA City Council, State Legislature, and first Hispanic elected as the US State Senator for California. |
| Dr. Julian Nava | CSUN Professor and United Mexican American Students/Movimiento Estudiantil Chicano de Aztlán Advisor. He was the first Latino elected to LAUSD Board of Education and first Mexican American US Ambassador to Mexico. |
| Dr. Rudy Acuña | Well-known historian, educator, author, and early pioneer in the field of Chicana/o studies. |
| Frank Del Olmo | Editor, columnist, LA Times reporter, Emmy and Pulitzer Prize Winner. He is a co-founder of the California Chicano News Media Association. |
| Guadalupe Ramirez | League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC) leader in the San Fernando Valley and community activist. Had a major role in helping to establish Los Angeles Mission College. |
| Lola Montes/ Chita Equizabal | Spanish dancer and teacher. In 1955, founded dance company "Lola Montes and Her Spanish Dancers" which toured for 20 years. She also was featured in several Hollywood films and active in the LA arts community. |
| Sites associated with Yolanda Retter | Lesbian scholar and activist. She was a founding member of Lesbians Latinas and worked at UCLA Chicano Studies Research Center. |
| Gloria Molina Residence | Activist and lawmaker. Among her many accomplishments, she was the first Latina elected to LA City Council and the LA County Board of Supervisors. She passed away in 2023. |
| La Guía telefónica Cubana | This guide, published in Glendale, lists Cuban-related businesses throughout Southern California. |
| La Sociedad Hispano-Americana de Beneficia Mutua | Early mutual aid group for ethnic Mexicans in Los Angeles. The organization gave out loans, provided social services, and planned cultural celebrations. |
| Alianza Hispana Americana | Established in 1920s, it was significant mutual aid organization that centered on legal challenges and discrimination of members. |
| Confederación de Uniones Obreras Mexicanas | Founded in 1928 by ethnic Mexicans to fight for job equality, protest against unjust deportations, and promoted separatism to foster a Mexican identity. |

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|---|---|
| Location To Be Determined (cont.) | |
| Peter Aguilar Despart Residence | First Mexican American draftee of World War II. After his return, he became active in his community and, notably, looked after the businesses of his Japanese American friends that were incarcerated at Manzanar. |
| David M. Gonzalez Residence | Received the Medal of Honor posthumously. He was killed in WWII at the age of 21 while digging out fellow soldiers who had been buried by a bomb explosion. Born and raised in LA county, he worked in a machine shop in Los Angeles before joining the Army. |
| Banco Agricola | Salvadoran bank. It was established to send remittances to El Salvador. |
| LULAC, Los Angeles Council, No. 77 | League of United Latin American Citizens. In the 1950s, moderate groups, like LULUC, emerged to reorient the Latino civil rights movement way from more progressive stances during the Cold War. |
| United Mexican American Students | A nationwide student organization that advocated for Chicano/Mexican American rights. While there were members across the colleges/universities cross Los Angeles, Chicano law students at UCLA were particularly active. |
| Gabriel Navarro (1894 - 1950) | Originally from Mexico, the multi-talented and prolific Navarro was a composer, playwright, cultural critic, Hollywood consultant, activist, and author. As entertainment editor for <i>La Prensa</i> and then <i>La Opinion</i> , his writing on cinema and theater was distributed widely across the Southwest. |
| Eduardo Carillo | Eduardo Carrillo moved to Los Angeles from Veracruz, Mexico in 1922. Many of his plays deal with themes of Mexican nationalism and the effects of immigration to the United States. |
| Adalberto González | Adalberto González was born in the state of Sonora, Mexico and moved to Los Angeles in 1920. His plays were highly successful, and a number of them were produced not only in Los Angeles but also in cities in the Southwest and Mexico. |
| Los Angeles Latino Writers Association | LALWA created a network of local writers during the Chicano movement. The association formed the Barrio Writers' Workshop and organized readings. One of the writers who helped create the workshop was Ron Arias (1941-2000), the novelist and journalist. |
| Adelina García | Born in Phoenix, Arizona, García was a well-known singer during the 30s and 40s. She made Los Angeles her permanent home in 1938 at the age of fifteen. García gained the attention of Columbia Records and signed her first contract. |
| La Prensa Newspaper | Spanish-language newspaper published from 1912 to 1924. La Prensa also existed in cities throughout the Southwest. |
| "Los Madrugadores" | Show hosted by Pedro J. Gonzales, one of the first major Latino radio personalities in the brokerage system period. Beginning in 1924, the show was aired from 4:00 to 6:00 a.m. on Los Angeles station KMPC.109. The station had such a strong signal that his show could be heard as far as Texas. |
| Melo Almada | One of the early Mexican American baseball players in Major League Baseball. Born in Mexico, raised in Los Angeles. As a young man, he played on a local amateur team and was sponsored by the El Paso Shoe Store. Attended and played for Los Angeles High School. |
| Hispano Americana F.C. | Formed in Los Angeles in the 1920s as an offshoot of the Asociación Deportiva Hispano Americana, the largest sports club in Los Angeles. The club included players from across Latin America. |
| Bohemia/El Club Deportivo Los Angeles | Founded in 1921, it was the city's first Latino basketball team. |

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|--|--|
| Location To Be Determined (cont.) | |
| Unión de Jornaleros Unidos No. 13097 | Founded in 1911 by Juan Ramírez, it was one of the earliest stable community-based unions. The group met on Sunday mornings at the Templo del Trabajo. |
| Committee to Aid Mexican Workers (CAMW) | Founded in 1939 by the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (ILWU) Local 26. The group raised money for citizenship classes, Spanish-language tracts on the need for unions, and lobbied to break the segmented labor system that excluded Latinos from better paying jobs. |
| Congreso de Pueblos de Habla Española/ Spanish-Speaking Peoples' Congress | In 1938, Luisa Morena organized the first national Latino civil rights organization. She brought together more than 1,000 delegates from more than 100 organizations. It was the first event to have representatives from Puerto Rican, Mexican, Cuban, and other Latinx communities. |
| El Clamor Público | Founded in 1855 by Francisco P. Ramírez, who was just 19 years old at the time. The paper, which ran until 1859, encouraged Spanish speakers to learn English and study the American Constitution. He also challenged Manifest Destiny and its link to American imperialism and genocidal practices. |
| Organization of Los Angeles Workers (OLAW) | Founded by Miguel Contreras, María Elena Durazo, and Eliseo Medina. The group was founded to train union members to campaign on behalf of pro-labor candidates in specific districts through the use of phone banks, precinct walking, and advertising in the immigrant press. |
| Connexus Women's Center/Centro de Mujeres | One of the first Los Angeles non-profit organizations that catered and provided services to lesbians. Programs included referrals, a variety of supports groups, a business alliance, mental health services, workshops, social events, dances, and a program for Latina lesbians in East Los Angeles. |
| Affordable housing campaigns and CBOs | Organizations include the Pico-Union Housing Trust (1971), Inquilinos Unidos (1988); Rent Stabilization ordinance (1979). |
| Enviro justice campaigns and CBOs | Organizations include Mothers of East LA (1985), a Boyle Heights-based activist group that fought for environmental justice. |
| Healing Club | A clinic funded by the U.S. government to treat torture victims and their families. Represents a step toward acknowledging and dealing with the trauma that many Central American immigrants experienced. |
| <i>The Walking Mural</i> (1972) | Art performance by Asco, 1972. When the annual Christmas Parade in East L.A. was canceled, the artist group Asco determined to stage their own procession along Whittier Boulevard, one of the neighborhood's main thoroughways. |