

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. Reflective of immigrant foodways and Latina entrepreneurship.
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.
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.
Hansen Dam	Hansen Dam Reactional Center is an example of Latino urban planning in LA (grassroots) and reflective of Latino relationships to the outdoors (beyond labor). People have been using the space at the top of the dam (now walking/running path) for decades and speaks to the creativity in making this piece of historic infrastructure part of daily life.
Boyle Heights	
Community Service Organization	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 legacy restaurant has been a cultural institution in Boyle Heights since it was established in the neighborhood in 1952; multi-generational family business.
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.
Candelas 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. An example of how legacy businesses sustain and promote traditional crafts and cultural practices.
Mexican Mission Church	This church was originally constructed by the Foursquare Church, which was attempting to spread Pentecostalism to the Latino community during the 1930s. Became Templo El Buen Pastor in the 1940s.
Mariachi Plaza	Mariachi musicians have been gathering in this location since the 1930s ready to be hired for private parties, restaurants, or community events. The plaza was created in the 1990s.
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.
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. Homeboy Industries started at this location.

Boyle Heights (cont.)	
Los Cinco Puntos	The five-point intersection of East Cesar E. Chavez Avenue, Lorena Boulevard, and Indiana Street at the border between Boyle Heights and East LA. Several Mexican American war monuments are at the intersection. The restaurant/meat market of the same name opened at this location in 1967 and has become a location institution. The intersection also served as the starting point for the first Chicano Moratorium in 1969.
Resurrection Church	The parish was established in 1923 to serve Catholic immigrant communities in Boyle Heights. By the post-WWII era, the parish largely consisted of Mexicans and remains predominantly Latino today. The existing church structure was built in 1964.
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. Exterior contains mural by Jose Gonzalez of Goetz Art Studio.
El Corrido de Boyle Heights	Mural - Artist, East Los Streetscapers (1983). Mural celebrating musical traditions. Former site of "Beauty of Our People", designed by John Valadez, CityWide Mural Program (1978)
Estrada Courts Murals	Mural - Artist, Various. Early artworks from the 1970s Chicano Mural Art Movement.
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 and as an HCM. An excellent example of how immigrant women (including Mexicans) used Americanization sites to build community and preserve their cultures while pursuing US citizenship. Also location of 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.
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. The building was repurposed after WWII as housing for Japanese Americans who returned to LA after their incarceration. In 2023, it reopened as the Dunamis House, which provides housing to college-age students facing homelessness.
Guy Gabaldon Residence	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	Prominent public 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 Latino users of the park.

Boyle Heights (cont.)	
Mexican Athletic Association	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. The organization had a relationship with the city's department of recreation until 1936.
Self Help Graphics	Established in 1970 by Karen Boccalero, Self Help Graphics was an epicenter of the Chicano art movement in the wake of the Moratorium, dedicated to using the visual arts to promote social change. SHG is most well-known for organizing annual Day of the Dead festivities, which it popularized in Southern California as part of a reclamation of Indigenous identities. Location is second permanent home, ca. 2018. Original building in unincorporated East LA.
Paramount Ballroom	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 and expanded to four restaurants, two cocktail bars, a retail fish market, and a restaurant distribution business within a few years.
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 (a haven at the intersection of race, class, gender, and sexuality).
Casa del Mexicano	A Boyle Heights cultural institution. Its significance to ethnic Mexicans began in 1931 when the Mexican consulate used the center to support Mexicans impacted by the Great Depression, a time when they were blamed for taking Americans' jobs. Bears witness to the history of Mexican Repatriation (also known as "Banishment" among historians who study the period). Previously operated as a Methodist church and a Jewish synagogue.
Casa 0101	Theater founded by Central American author Josefina Lopez, author of <i>Real Women Have Curves</i> . Opened in 2000 and relocated to a larger space in 2011. New location is across the street from the original location.
Canoga Park - Winnetka - Woodland Hills - West Hills	
Guadalupe Community Center	A Catholic community center established with the assistance from the Orcutt family to help the area's needy. Significant for the role it has played in support of the Latin-American community in Canoga Park since 1950.
Downtown	
Mendez v. Westminster	The 1946 case, <i>Mendez vs. Westminster</i> that ended segregated Mexican school in California and became a landmark case in the desegregation of schools, setting a precedence for the 1954 <i>Brown vs. Board of Education</i> , was decided at this U.S. Courthouse that has been the venue for a number of notable court cases.
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. It is located in the Broadway National Register Historic District.
Sonoratown	Largest ethnic Mexican settlement from 1880-1910. It was located just north of the Plaza area in present-day Chinatown.

Downtown (cont.)	
La Opinión	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. Location is first office and printing press from the 1920s, demolished in the 1950s and now a U.S. federal building.
Repertorio Musical Mexicano	Founded by Mauricio Calderón around 1920. It was the center of the Latino music trade in Los Angeles. Repertorio Musical Mexicano was the first store in Los Angeles to cater to the musical needs of the Mexican community. Founded by Mauricio Calderón in 1915, the store remained in business at 408 North Main Street until the mid-1940s. It was the center of the Latino music trade in the city.
Teatro Alarcón (Coronel Theatre)	Teatro Alarcón, also known as the Coronel Theatre, opened on July 4, 1848 as an addition to the adobe home of Don Antonio F. Coronel. The theater was one of early Los Angeles's important performance spaces. It operated through the 1860s and 1870s as a venue for traveling troupes presenting both Spanish- and English-language drama. Its location within the city's old Mexican and Californio core connects it directly to the cultural life of Spanish-speaking Los Angeles after the U.S. takeover of California.
El Palacio (Stearn's Hall)	Stearns Hall was part of "El Palacio," the large adobe compound of Don Abel Stearns and Arcadia Bandini de Stearns. By the 1850s, the residence had become one of the pueblo's central gathering places for elite social life, political meetings, and public entertainment. In 1858, Abel Stearns opened part of the complex as a performance venue for traveling minstrel shows, musical acts, and other performers, making Stearns Hall an important early theater and entertainment space in the city. Their home hosted extravagant gatherings and notable visitors before and after the U.S. takeover of California, showing how Californio culture and Spanish-speaking social networks continued to shape the city during the transition to American rule.
Merced Theater	The Merced Theatre, also known as Teatro Merced or Mercedes Theater, was built in 1870. It was the first building in Los Angeles constructed specifically for theatrical arts and remains one of the city's oldest surviving structures. Opened by William Abbot, it was named after his wife Maria Merced Garcia. It hosted Spanish-language plays.
La Bamba Nightclub	Nightclub that drew an ethnic Mexican audience. Located at Macy and Spring St. Well-known artist Lalo Guerrero regularly performed here.
Dressmakers Strike	The site of one of the most influential New Deal-era labor strikes. In Oct 1933, approx. 2,000 Mexican garment workers from 80 shops went on strike, an action which catalyzed industrial unionism among Mexicans in Los Angeles. Most dressmakers in LA were Mexican women; employers categorized them as unskilled labor, which meant they could pay lower wages. Organizers with the International Ladies Garment Workers Union (primarily White and Jewish union leaders from the East Coast) printed bilingual handbills, met workers in their homes, and mobilized Spanish-language radio to organize Mexican women.

Downtown (cont.)	
Casa del Obrero Internacional (The International Workers' House)	Founded in 1913 by Blanca de Moncaleano and her husband, Juan Francisco. Blanca was a Colombian journalist, feminist, and anarchist, and the couple fled Bogotá in 1911 and Mexico in 1912 to escape political persecution. In Mexico, the Moncaleanos met and supported Ricardo Flores Magón, the leader of the Partido Liberal Mexicano (PLM). The couple and their children fled to Los Angeles in 1912, where they opened Casa del Obrero Internacional. There, she edited the women's anarchist newspaper Pluma Roja, where she advocated for women's liberation. While in exile, the Magón brothers (Ricardo and Jesús) used the site as the PLM headquarters in Los Angeles and to publish their newspaper, Regeneración. Significant for its association with the history of the Mexican Revolution and its relationship to LA. Demolished, site now a park.
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.
Day Without an Immigrant March	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. Demonstrations took place across the country, with 1-2 million gathering in Los Angeles. LA Times coverage indicates the march began at Olympic and Broadway, moving to City Hall, with a march at MacArthur Park later the same day.
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.
La Cita Restaurant	Bar, live music venue, and nightclub catering to a working-class Latino community. Since the early 60's, La Cita has been a crucial gathering spot for various Los Angeles residents, from Central American and Mexican immigrants to Chicano communities. It's unique in its style, Mexican faux-hacienda decor, known for an eclectic mix of people and their worlds. It is also known for many of its artists that have played there -- an eclectic music scene, featuring cumbia, salsa, punk, and other Latin genres, bridging different musical worlds. La Cita has survived downtown gentrification, remaining a cultural landmark and a beloved institution, bridging generations and diverse cultures with its music and dance.
El Pueblo de Los Ángeles	Plaza at El Pueblo is the generally agreed-upon location of the founding of Los Angeles.
New Jalisco Bar	Since the early 90s, the New Jalisco Bar has been a hub for the queer Latino community. Today, New Jalisco continues to cater to their working-class patrons who are welcomed regardless of legal status, sexual orientation, and gender. Only gay bar in DTLA primarily catering to the Latino and immigrant community and known primarily as a gay bar with drag performances that caters to a large queer immigrant population.
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.

Downtown (cont.)	
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, a movie palace that opened in 1927.
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. It was also part of the Sanctuary Movement offer a place of safety to Central American refugees in the 1980s.
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."
MALDEF	Long-time office of Mexican American Legal Defense Fund, modeled after the NAACP Legal Defense and Education 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, the address listed). From 1985-2004, Chicana feminist Antonia Hernández (who represented the plaintiffs in Madrigal v. Quilligan) served as president and general counsel.
Congreso de Pueblos de Habla Española/ Spanish-Speaking Peoples' Congress	In 1938, Guatemalan labor and civil rights activist Luisa Morena organized the first national Latino civil rights organization, Congreso de Pueblos de Habla Española ("El Congreso") or Spanish-Speaking Peoples' Congress. 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 Latino communities who developed a political platform in support of desegregation, immigrants' rights, education, women's rights, and cultural preservation.
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, advocated for Mexican civil rights, abolition, and democracy. He also challenged Manifest Destiny and its link to American imperialism and genocidal practices.
Embassy Hotel	Location of a pivotal event in Mexican American/Chicano civil rights in the 1940s; perceived as a precursor to the Zoot Suit Riots. Drew attention to racial discrimination and police violence against ethnic Mexicans during WWII (tied to the expulsion of Japanese Americans and the influx of Mexican laborers). SLDC an excellent example of interracial community organizing.
Victor Clothing Company Building	Canvas for many important murals since the 1970s inside and on exterior of the building. \
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 and moved to Brentwood house. Del Río had a noteworthy career in both American and Mexican cinema, including silent and talking films.
Desilu-Cahuenga Studios	Desilu Productions was located here beginning in the early 1960s. 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." As the company grew, it moved from the Paramount Pictures lot to its own facilities on Cahuenga Boulevard.

Hollywood (cont.)	
KMEX Channel 34	KMEX's opened offices in 1962 and became the first full-time Spanish language television station in California. Former football player Danny Villanueva joined the station in 1964 as its news director and then station manager. He was known for championing community education and advocacy in KMEX's local coverage (which other Spanish-language stations later adopted) and hired Ruben Salazar as the news director in 1970, who drew greater attention to the Chicano Movement in his reporting. That same year, he became part-owner of the Spanish International Network (SIN), which later became Univision in 1986.
Ramon Novarro Residence	Home to iconic Latino silent film star Ramon Novarro starting in 1931. It was designed by Lloyd Wright in 1928. Novarro's career is reflective of the transition from silent to talking films, when immigrant film actors began losing roles due to their accents. The Mexico-born actor was an early "Latin lover" archetype and kept his sexuality closely guarded.
Circus Disco	Significant gay & drag club in Hollywood. Longest-running Latino gay nightclub and activism hub until it was demolished c. 2015.
Mission Hills - Panorama City - North Hills	
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.
Casa Esperanza	Casa Esperanza started in the early 1990s in response to strict gang injunctions imposed by law enforcement in the early 1990s. Two former nuns walked the neighborhood, talked to gang members and their family, and started to invite them into their two small apartments to help the residents in the area live better lives. They named the center "House of Hope" as a symbol of hope. The center moved from its original site to the current building in 2007.
Panorama Theater	Significant as an early neighborhood movie theater associated with early commercial development in Panorama City; designed by significant Los Angeles architect William Pereira. Became a movie theater showing primarily Spanish-language cinema in the 1980s, uniting Latino culture and community until its closure as a movie theater in 2001.
North Hollywood - Valley Village	
Mofongos Restaurant	Opened in 2009, Mofongos is a popular Puerto Rican restaurant that serves a wide variety of authentic Puerto Rican food. and offers the local L.A. Puerto Rican community a place to meet and eat.
Northeast Los Angeles	
Ramona Gardens Murals	Mural - Artist, Various. Artworks by Chicano artists since the 1960s reflecting history and culture.
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. Pioneered the taco truck and popularized soft shell taco. Locally designated Historic-Cultural Monument.

Northeast Los Angeles (cont.)	
Centro de Arte Público	Centro de Arte Público was a design studio founded by Latino artists in 1977. Their work played an important role in promoting Chicano/a consciousness and politics, and notable members included Barbara Carrasco, Dolores Guerrero-Cruz, and Judithe Hernández. Belonged to the Chicano Arts Collective (alongside Mechicano Art Center and Corazón Productions). In the same building was ChismeArte, an avant-garde Chicano magazine. ChismeArte was a publication of the Los Angeles Latino Writers Association and produced by the Concillo de Arte Popular, a statewide arts advocacy group founded in the 1970s. Locally designated Historic-Cultural Monument.
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 exhibitions of significant Chicano/a artists (e.g. ASCO, Judithe Hernandez, Harry Gamboa, among many others). Safe haven in Highland Park and encouraged local youth to develop artistic skills. Belonged to the Chicano Arts Collective (alongside Centro de Arte Público and Corazón Productions). Locally designated Historic-Cultural Monument.
Chicano Time Trip	Mural - Artist, East Los Streetscapes (1977). Art panels depicting Chicano heritage across centuries on bank building (now East West Bank). Best representation of East Los Streetscapers work.
History of Highland Park	Mural - Artists, Judy Baca (1978). Mural showcasing neighborhood's Latino history. Important and reflects community, with changing demographics in that neighborhood.
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. During the Zoot Suit Riots (1943), the Lincoln Heights Jail gained infamy as the site where Mexican youth were detained after being attacked by Anglo servicemen. It was also the site of the "Bloody Christmas" attack in 1951, which underscored the tense relations between law enforcement and Mexican Americans (a core grievance of the Chicano Movement).
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 grassroots newspaper, La Raza, was also 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.

Northeast Los Angeles (cont.)	
Cal State Los Angeles	Credited with supporting Mexican/Mexican American students in attending college during a time when high school curriculum focused on training ethnic Mexican students for vocational jobs and domestic work (a keystone issue of the Chicano Movement).
<i>Madrigal v. Quilligan</i>	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. Significant event in the Chicana Feminist Movement (esp. ties to reproductive justice) and helped launch the advocacy careers of Antonia Hernandez and Gloria Molina.
Avenue 50 Studio	Latino arts organization founded in 1999 that features emerging and established artists (primarily Mexican and Central American). Relocated to 3714 N. Figueroa in early 2025.
Hazard Park	Site of protest during the 1968 East Los Angeles Walkouts. This highly-publicized protest included students, community members, and activists.
Northridge	
Chicano House (CSUN)	San Fernando Valley College becoming Cal State Northridge. Pioneering Chicano/Chicana Studies Department (starts in 1969 offering degree, one of the largest of its kind in the nation in terms of faculty and courses offered). Chicano House - associated with Chicano Studies Department place for social and political activities (current one is 4th house). Adjacent garage was made available to Central American Dept, along with Indigenous Dept. Department of Central American and Transborder Studies: 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. Pioneering founding faculty include Dr Alberto Garcia, Rossana Perez, Aquiles Magaña and Roberto Lovato. Also associated: Dr. Julian Nava: CSUN Professor and United Mexican American Students/Movimiento Estudiantil Chicano de Aztlán Advisor. Dr. Rudy Acuña: Well-known historian, educator, author, and early pioneer in the field of Chicana/o studies.
Comision Femenil, SFV	Longest surviving chapter of the Comision Femenil Nacional, an organization dedicated to politically and empowering Latina women.
San Pedro	
Mexican Hollywood	Working-class Mexican enclave in San Pedro. In the 1920s, a five-acre area on the north end of the San Pedro waterfront, between First Street and where the Vincent Thomas Bridge now stands, was informally known as "Mexican Hollywood." The Mexican and Mexican-American residents were employed in cannery production, shipyards, lumberyards, and as waterfront dock workers (men), while women worked in homes and provided laundry service to locals. Baseball was a focal point. Residents were evicted in 1952 for construction of the bridge.
La Rambla	La Rambla is a neighborhood in San Pedro whose origins date back to the early 1900s. Spawned by a prominent Los Angeles couple, Arcadia Bandini Gaffey and John Gaffey, more than a century ago, the neighborhood evolved into a diverse enclave of working-class immigrants, American-born settlers from elsewhere in the country and a handful of Native American and Californio descendants.

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. Emblematic of the out-migration of Mexican Americans following WWII ("transregional") and patterns of entrepreneurship within families.
Campo de Cahuenga	Site of the 1847 signing of the Treaty of Cahuenga, which ended Mexican-American War fighting in California one year before the war ended.

Silver Lake - Echo Park - Elysian Valley

Chavez Ravine	Semi-rural canyon community containing the 20th-century Mexican American barrios of La Loma, Palo Verde, and Bishop (low-income, segregated from the rest of the city, although good percentage of homeowners). In the 1950s, the LA Housing Authority began acquiring land (through sales and eminent domain) for public housing. The project dissolved due to conservative opposition ("Red Scare") and was replaced with a plan to privatize the land through a sale to the Dodgers. Community members fought their evictions, and LA County Sheriff's Dept forcibly removed remaining residents in 1959.
Fernando Valenzuela	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. Legacy business known as a haven to gay Latinos with ample privacy; owned by a Mexican-Colombian couple.
VIVA: Gay and Lesbian Latino Artists	Started in 1987 as Los Angeles' first formal arts organization led by Latina/o 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 Latina/o organizations. VIVA promoted the arts as a vehicle for social and political expression and produced exhibits, theatrical productions, workshops, and educational programs. It embraced intersectional messaging, recognizing the intertwined struggles of queer Latinos and Latinas in the 1980s and 1990s (e.g. public health, immigration, discrimination, etc.).
Le Barcito	A popular gay bar that catered to the area's Latino residents. Notably, they had drag performances in Spanish. It took over the Black Cat - another popular gay bar - but eventually closed in 2011.
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.
Gay and Lesbian Latinos Unidos	Founded in 1981, GLLU was one of the first Queer Latine organizations in greater Los Angeles, reflective of mass organizing among LGBTQ+ people of color after the Stonewall Uprisings. QBIPOC communities, who did not feel that White-led gay and lesbian organizations represented the fullness of their experiences, highlighted intersectional struggles (inclusive of sexuality, race, gender, class, language, immigration status, and nationality). Queer Latinos and Latinas also faced discrimination in mainstream Latino/Chicano organizations for their sexual and gender identities. GLLU worked to build community and preserve culture while addressing racism in mainstream LGBTQ+ organizations and homophobia in Latino organizations. GLLU started in office of Gay & Lesbian Community Service Center.

South Los Angeles	
Normandie Park	Normandie Park has been central to the Indigenous Oaxacan experience. The Guelaguetza 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	Oldest auto dealership in LA and owned by Mexican American Winslow Felix.
El Colmao	Early Cuban restaurant.
Punta Gorda Hall & Cultural Center	A non-profit space that serves as a social gathering site for Garifuna community (especially around music and drumming).
El Centro Chicano	El Centro Chicano was a short-lived, but significant hub of Chicano/a student organizing at USC. Associated with MEChA, anti-Vietnam War organizing, and Chicano/a literary culture. In 1975, the site was selected for the inaugural Bicentennial Mural Program (and the only one to be created under the program, ultimately). Mural completed by Jose Luis Gonzalez of Goetz Studios. Housed in a former CRA property on a block that has since become part of USC campus and the building demolished.
Exposition Park Welcomes the World	Mural, Artist Goetz Studio (1984). Official Mural of the 1984 Los Angeles Summer Olympics. Commemorative mural for the LA84 Summer Olympics Arts Festival. Also name <i>Bienvenidos a la Ciudad de Nuestra Señora, La Reina de Los Angeles de Porciuncula</i> .
Citywide Murals Project	First ever city sponsored - citywide mural - model program, within the Department of Recreation and Parks, at one point directed by Judy Baca with offices located in the pool building at Exposition Park. The program sponsored hundreds of murals throughout the City of LA.
Southeast Los Angeles	
Mexican Methodist 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.
Mercado La Paloma	Mercado La Paloma is a Latino food hall housed in a former garment factory, known for incubating Indigenous businesses. Esperanza Community Development Corporation repurposed the building in 1999 to support community revitalization and economic development, reminiscent of popular Latin American marketplaces. Notable restaurants include Chichen Itza (a Yucatecan restaurant) and Zapotec restaurant Oaxacalifornia. La Paloma has also served as a culture site for events such as Noche de Rabanos.
Sylmar	
San Fernando Pioneer Memorial Cemetery	Largest non-secular cemetery in the San Fernando Valley. The was a segregated with a "Mexican Section" toward the back. Recognition of the role cemeteries play as sites of memory in Mexican American communities.
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.
Tía Chucha's Centro Cultural	A beloved literary business in the SFV, 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	
Great Wall of Los Angeles	Mural - Artist, Judith Baca (1976-1984). Excellent example of the work of Judy Baca/SPARC. This half-mile mural represents the ethnic and queer history of Los Angeles, beginning with pre-colonial developments. Example of how Chicano/a muralists repurposed concrete infrastructure.
Van Nuys Cruising Corridor	Associated with low-rider and car culture along Van Nuys Boulevard since the 1960s.
Venice	
The People of Venice vs. the Developers	Mural - Artist, Emily Cordova Winters (1975). Mural protesting the displacement of working-class families. Visual representation of the Venice community in the 1970s, direct challenge to gentrification.
Social and Public Art Resource Center	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.
Pacific Electric Work Camp	Work camps that housed traqueros (track layers in Spanish). Representing Mexican laborers responsible for driving the growth of the Pacific Electric rail lines, but often left out of the narrative, along with the Asian and Black laborers on the PE line and other light and heavy rail lines
West Los Angeles	
Justice for Janitors Strike	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.
El Mundo del Barrio Sotel	Mural - Artist, Judith Hernández (1976). Neighborhood mural celebrating Chicano heritage. Destroyed in 2002
Westlake	
Comisión Femenil Mexicana Nacional	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> . Associated with Gloria Molina, who was an early leader in the organization. Among her many accomplishments, she went on to be the first Latina elected to LA City Council and the LA County Board of Supervisors. The child care center founded by the organization was at Loma Drive and was where they met and held workshops in the 1970s-1980s. A successor organization, New Economics for Women, acquired and redeveloped the site for affordable housing in 1991.
Angelica Lutheran Church	In the 1980s, this church was part of the Sanctuary Movement supporting Central American refugees. The church then became the headquarters and incubator for several organizations serving the Central American community. They also opened their doors to the Centro Bíblico Q'anjob'al, an evangelical Guatemalan church.
Belmont High School	One of the original five LAUSD high schools involved in the 1968 East La Walkouts.

Westlake (con't)	
MacArthur Park	Major public park with strong associations with Central American and Indigenous migrant communities. One of the first areas to host a significant concentration of Salvadoran immigrants. Also the site of the 2007 MacArthur Park rallies, which called for citizenship for undocumented immigrants.
Street Meeting	Mural, Artist David Alfaro Siqueiro (1932). A controversial pro-union mural at the former Chouinard Art Institute, painted by master Mexican muralist David Siqueiros. Depicted a multi-ethnic crowd listening to a speech by a union organizer, which some contemporary observers decried as Communist messaging. Mural has been whitewashed.
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.
El Rescate Headquarters	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.
Los Angeles Teachers	Mural - Artist, Hector Ponce (1997). Mural painted as a tribute to the teacher Jaime Escalante and the actor Edward James Olmos, who portrayed Mr. Escalante in the 1988 movie, <i>Stand and Deliver</i> .
Clínica Romero	Clínica Romero was founded in 1983 by Salvadoran refugees and their allies with a mission (El Rescate, #197) 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. Organization distinguished itself with its trilingual healthcare services (including Mayan languages) and care of Indigenous migrant women from Central America.
Dulce Rina Banquet Hall	Dulce Rina Hall is a significant gathering space in Los Angeles where Akatekos and Q'anjob'al folks come together to celebrate the Fiesta Patronal of the town San Miguel Acatan in Guatemala.
La Flor de Yucatan	La Flor de Yucatán is a staple of Mayan culture in Los Angeles. It celebrates Mayan cuisine by bringing staples such as cochinita pibil to Los Angeles and is responsible for helping promote regional culinary knowledge.
Silver Platter Bar	Known as a haven for transgender Latinas, working-class immigrants, and Spanish-speakers. Originally popular among Mexican and Central American immigrants; in the 1990s gained reputé among "vestidas" (referring to "cross-dressing women" in Spanish).
Guatemalan Night Market	Started in 2015 with 4 vendors serving Guatemalan food, this market has grown to over 40 vendors and is now one of the largest street food gatherings in the city. For many vendors, the market is how they make their living and connect with their cultural identity.

Westwood	
United Mexican American Students	A nationwide student organization that advocated for Chicana/Mexican American rights. While there were members across the colleges/universities across Los Angeles, Chicano law students at UCLA were particularly active.
Wilmington-Harbor City	
Arturo's Mexican Restaurant\	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 until it closed in 2005.
Holy Family Church	Spiritual and social anchor for Wilmington's Latino community since 1929.
Juanita's Foods	Juanita's Foods, a label known for its menduio (tripe soup), was produced by Harbor Canning Company, which was started in 1946 by cousins Albert Guerrero and George De LA Torre.
La Jaliscience	Store owned by Fermin Quesada in the 1940s, bakery and corn tortilla factory, sold Mexican staples and spices.
Sociedad Cívica Mexicana	Cultural and mutual aid society with stage and events attended by surrounding areas; community gathering place & provided services
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.
Asco	Chicano art collective made up of Harry Gamboa Jr., Gronk, Willie Herrón, and Patssi Valdez, whose work drew attention to social inequities and the anti-war movement of the 1960s and 70s. One of the artists' most famous installations was Spray Paint LACMA (1972), which was a response to anti-Chicano prejudices in the museum. Note: SME considering if LACMA is best location to recognize the group.
Guatemalteca Bakery and Restaurant	They opened a small bakery in 1976 and now have 4 locations including restaurants .Beloved legacy business known for its authentic Guatemalan goods.
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 (CARECEN)	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 represented Central American migration.