

**SUN VILLAGE AFRICAN AMERICAN
HISTORIC CONTEXT STATEMENT
AND RESOURCE SURVEY**

**SUN VILLAGE
LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

PREPARED FOR:

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF REGIONAL PLANNING
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SECTION 1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT OVERVIEW AND SCOPE

In May 2021, the County of Los Angeles (County) Department of Regional Planning (DRP) commissioned Sapphos Environmental, Inc. to complete a Historic Context Statement (HCS) and historic resource survey of Sun Village with a focus on the African American community. The primary goals of the project are to bring awareness to Sun Village's valuable African American history, identify African American historical resources so that they can be potentially preserved through the County's Historic Preservation Ordinance and inform an effort to establish a Sun Village Community Standards District boundary.

The HCS provides an in-depth narrative of development themes, focusing on events that shaped the African American community in Sun Village. The HCS was used to identify potential historical resources associated with the identified themes through a reconnaissance survey completed on June 22, 2021. This report will provide guidance and foundation for future land use and planning decisions and for future survey work.

1.2 DESCRIPTION OF SURVEY AREA

Sun Village is an unincorporated community and a Census-Designated Place within Los Angeles County. Sun Village is located approximately 70 miles northeast of Downtown Los Angeles and is nestled in the Antelope Valley. The survey area is bounded generally by Avenue Q to the north, Longview Road to the east, Littlerock to the south, and the City of Palmdale to the west. Sun Village's topography is generally flat with little elevation change.

Sun Village is rural and residential and is known to be a "bedroom" community for those working in neighboring cities. The area is dominated by single-family homes, with some small multi-family and commercial areas. The intersection of Palmdale Boulevard and 90th Street is informally known as "The Corner" and generally serves as the commercial hub of the community. The community was largely laid out on a grid system. Much of the built environment was constructed between 1930 and 1980, with most of the land within Sun Village built out by then, although several parcels remain undeveloped. The dominant north/south streets include 90th Street East, 100th Street East, and Longview Road; Avenues Q, R, S, and T are the dominant east/west routes. Jackie Robinson Park is located on Avenue R west of the intersection with 90th Street East. The smaller streets in Sun Village are narrow and some are unpaved. The main through streets are much wider. Parcels within the community generally tend to be less than acre in size and do not vary much from east to west or north to south. The community was established with agriculture, which can still be seen through small pockets of residential farming throughout the community.

1.3 PROJECT TEAM

All phases of this project were conducted by Sapphos Environmental, Inc. personnel who meet the Secretary of the Interior's *Professional Qualification Standards* in History and Architectural History.¹ Those staff members include Ms. Carrie Chasteen (Project Manager), Ms. Kasey Conley, Mr. Eric Charlton, and research intern Dr. Sabrina Howard. Additionally, DRP's project manager was Mr. Dean Edwards and DRP's project supervisor was Mr. Bruce Durbin.

¹ The Secretary of the Interior's *Professional Qualification Standards* were developed by the National Park Service. For further information on the Standards, please refer to http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/arch_stnds_9.htm.

SECTION 2.0 METHODOLOGY

2.1 METHODOLOGY

This section explains the methods used in producing the HCS and reconnaissance survey. It identifies professional publications used as guidelines, research methods, historic context and survey methods, and public outreach.

To ensure that the methodology described herein incorporated the most up-to-date standards and was rooted in professional best practices, Sapphos Environmental, Inc. consulted the following informational materials maintained by the National Park Service and the California Office of Historic Preservation:

- National Register Bulletin 15: *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*
- National Register Bulletin 16A: *How to Complete the National Register Registration Form*
- National Register Bulletin 24: *Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning*
- California Office of Historic Preservation: *Writing Historic Contexts*
- California Office of Historic Preservation: *Instructions for Recording Historical Resources*

2.2 ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

Sapphos Environmental, Inc. completed primary and secondary archival research to inform the information presented within the HCS. Research included County planning documents, historic photographs, books, newspaper articles, and locally published histories. Collections referenced include:¹

- Online collections of the Los Angeles Public Library
- Newspapers.com
- ProQuest (historical issues of the *Los Angeles Times*, *California Eagle*, and *Valley Times*)
- Online Archive of California
- Oral histories
- The Pasadena Museum of History, Black History Collection
- Various Internet sites and databases
- Various books and publications, including Josh Sides, *L.A. City Limits: African American Los Angeles from the Great Depression to the Present*

¹ Due to the closure of various public buildings, most collections were referenced digitally.

In addition to primary and secondary research to inform the HCS, Sapphos Environmental, Inc. conducted oral histories and interviews with community members to collect firsthand knowledge of the themes within the HCS. Additional information about the community and its history was provided by DRP's Community Studies North Section that is preparing the Sun Village Community Standards District.

2.3 PUBLIC OUTREACH

On May 22, 2021, a public outreach meeting was conducted to present the goals, scope, method, and proposed themes of the HCS, and requested historical and other sources of information from the public. Sun Village Town Council representatives and other community members, who were invited via email and social media, attended the meeting. Additionally, fliers were posted throughout Sun Village. At the meeting, community members provided input and comments, which were documented in a Memorandum for the Record on file with the County. The presentation was recorded and posted on DRP's website.

2.4 INTERVIEWS

On June 11, 2021, Sapphos Environmental, Inc. interviewed 11 community members as a group at Living Stone Cathedral of Worship, located 37721 100th St East in Sun Village, to obtain information on key events, persons, and buildings that are historically significant in Sun Village. The following community members participated in the group interview:

- Bishop Henry Hearn
- Mr. Jerry Holmes
- Mr. Dwayne Simon
- Mr. Troy Easter, Jr.
- Pastor Emmanuel Oggs
- Mr. Charles M. Isom
- Mr. Fred C. Thompson
- Mr. James Brooks
- Mr. Andrew Zenno
- Mr. Waymon E. Roy
- Ms. Waunette Cullors

The interview was recorded. Additional interviews were conducted on May 27, 2021 with the following community members: Ms. Erin Harkey and Ms. Catherine "Scoti" Scott. The interviews were used to inform development of the HCS.

2.5 HISTORIC CONTEXT STATEMENT

An HCS documents contexts and themes associated with the development of a specific community, city, region, or state. By definition, a context is the circumstance(s) that forms the setting for an event, statement, or idea, and in terms of which it be fully understood and assessed. A theme is an idea that recurs or pervades a subject. In order to develop an HCS, a study area is defined. Research is conducted in primary and secondary sources such as Los Angeles County Assessor records, historic building permits, newspaper articles, historic aerial photographs and topographic maps, Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, and other sources dependent upon availability. The research informs the HCS, that is, to document the history of the establishment of a place, development patterns, and to identify events or persons that are significant within a community (contexts and themes). An HCS is necessary to evaluate a resource's eligibility for listing in a historical register. Eligibility criteria for each context were also created to inform the evaluation of future historical resources eligible under contexts and themes.

2.6 RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY

There are two types of historic resource surveys, reconnaissance and intensive. A reconnaissance survey allows for a street-by-street analysis of the built environment and provides a general overview of potential historical resources associated with the HCS. A reconnaissance survey lays the foundation for an intensive survey, which analyzes site-specific research in the evaluation of identified potential resources. A reconnaissance survey was conducted as part of this project.

Only historical resources that were identified through the HCS research were surveyed. Site-specific research was not completed for each parcel and should be completed to best understand the significance of those identified resources for future identification efforts. A reconnaissance survey was conducted on June 22, 2021, to document resources identified as significant within the community. Resources 45 years of age or older were evaluated for inclusion in federal, state, and county historical registers (Appendix A, *DPR 523 Series Forms*). Historic properties either retain integrity (that is, convey their significance) or they do not.² Within the concept of integrity, the National Register criteria recognize seven aspects or qualities that, in various combinations, define integrity:³

Location: Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred.

Design: Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property.

Setting: Setting is the physical environment of a historic property.

Materials: Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property.

Workmanship: Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory.

Feeling: Feeling is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time.

Association: Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.

To retain historic integrity, a property will always possess several, and usually most, of the aspects. The retention of specific aspects of integrity is paramount for a property to convey its significance. Determining the aspects that are most important to a particular property requires knowing why, where, and when the property is significant.⁴ If a property does not retain integrity, then it loses its ability to convey an association with a historic event or person, quality of architecture, or represent

² The seven aspects of integrity as outlined in the California Code of Regulations (Section 4852 [C]).

³ National Park Service. "How to Evaluate the Integrity of a Property." *National Register Bulletin 15*. Available at [http://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb15/nrb15_8.htm#seven aspects](http://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb15/nrb15_8.htm#seven%20aspects)

⁴ National Park Service. "How to Evaluate the Integrity of a Property." *National Register Bulletin 15*. Available at [http://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb15/nrb15_8.htm#seven aspects](http://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb15/nrb15_8.htm#seven%20aspects)

the work of a “master” architect and cannot be considered eligible for listing in a historical register. The results of the reconnaissance survey can be found in Section 5.0, *Survey Results*.

SECTION 4.0

HISTORIC CONTEXT STATEMENT

INTRODUCTION TO THE HISTORIC CONTEXT STATEMENT

The National Park Service defines an HCS as “broad patterns of development in a community or its region that may be represented by historic resources.”¹ An HCS:

- Provides background information for understanding the developmental patterns within a community;
- Provides a foundation for analyzing historic and cultural resources that are significant to the community; and
- Is a valuable tool for land use planning and decisions.

This HCS focuses on the general history, residential development, and commercial and institutional development associated with the African American community of Sun Village from 1883 to 1989. It should be noted that the County Register recognizes properties that are 50 years of age or older; however, survey convention is 45 years of age or older (constructed in 1975 or before). It is important to note that this HCS is not a comprehensive examination of all facets of the African American community, but instead, offers a high-level evaluation of themes important to fundamentally understand the growth of the African American community in Sun Village.

The land was first acquired and developed in Sun Village in 1940, but Sun Village did not begin to see the establishment of an African American community until the late 1940s through the 1970s. Table 4-1 highlights the major events that contributed to the growth of the African American community within Sun Village from 1883 to 1989 (Table 4-1, *African American Community Growth in Sun Village*). While the table presents information up to 1989, it should be noted that this survey effort will evaluate resources that are 45 years of age or older as of fiscal year 2020/2021 or constructed in 1975 or earlier.

¹ National Park Service. 1977. “Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning.” *National Register Bulletin 24*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior.

**TABLE 4-1
AFRICAN AMERICAN COMMUNITY GROWTH IN SUN VILLAGE**

Year	Event
1883–1939	Racial covenants and deed restrictions are used to prevent African Americans from moving into predominantly White neighborhoods.
1920–1940	The Great Migration of African Americans from east to west creates overcrowding in South Los Angeles and Little Tokyo, historically minority neighborhoods.
1939–1989	<p>Mr. Melvin Ray Grubbs purchases land from the Marble family to begin the Sun Village community.</p> <p>Sun Village, Incorporated records 250 acres of land in 1944 and begins advertising for a new “unrestricted townsite” in 1946.</p> <p>Development north of Avenue T begins to grow after 1948.</p> <p>The 1941 Fair Employment Practices Commission requires agencies with government held contracts to cease discriminatory hiring practices, and the aerospace industry becomes one of the leading employers of African Americans.</p> <p>Lockheed Martin opens a Palmdale plant in the 1950s, increasing the African American population in Sun Village.</p> <p>Fair Housing Act of 1968 abolishes discrimination in housing practices.</p> <p>New African American middle-class families working in the defense industry and other jobs look for better housing, neighborhoods, and schools.</p> <p>Lockheed Martin issues massive layoffs due to strikes and production changes in the late 1970s.</p> <p>The African American population in Sun Village drops from its peak in 1960 to dwindling numbers by 1989.²</p>

Context: EARLY HISTORY OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY AND SUN VILLAGE

In 1890, 1.8 percent (1,817) of Los Angeles County’s population of 101,454 were of African descent.³ Although California entered the Union as a free state in 1850, the freedom of African Americans was still extremely limited, and enslaved African Americans continued to be brought into California by slave owners from the South. Without a functioning government, African Americans remained beholden to former slave owners in certain parts of Los Angeles County into the late 1800s. Those African Americans who were free were still subjected to violence and discrimination. Despite this, small numbers of African Americans continued to move to Los Angeles in hopes of a better life. African American men worked as porters, barbers, cooks, and domestic servants to support themselves.⁴ They also fought for the freedom of those who were enslaved. Although it would be over half a century before the historic Civil Rights movement, the work of early African American migrants laid an important foundation for social justice in Los Angeles County.

Today’s Los Angeles County African American population is approximately 9 percent and is largely the result of the two Great Migrations of the early and mid-20th century. The periods of the Great Migrations are considered to be distinct periods of mass exoduses of African American communities

² It should be noted that Census tracts, blocks, and data tracked by the federal government have changed over the course of time. Detailed demographic analysis of this data is also not readily available. Additionally, because of the undefined boundaries between Sun Village, Littlerock, and other outlying areas, population counts are approximate and do not reflect actual population counts. The intent is to document the changes in population as occurred over the course of time within the limits of Sun Village.

³ Los Angeles Almanac. 1850 to 1980. Historical Census Racial/Ethnic Numbers in Los Angeles County. Available at: <http://www.laalmanac.com/population/po20.php> (accessed June 2021).

⁴ Women’s occupations were not recorded at this time.

from the South to escape the hardships and injustices of Jim Crow laws. Although some African Americans moved west in the first migration wave, which took place between 1910 and 1940, the vast majority of African American migrants arrived in the area between 1940 and 1970. Over the course of this 30-year period, the African American population in the West rose from 1 percent to 8 percent.⁵

During this time, five million African Americans left the South in search of economic opportunity. In 1941, the United States entered World War II (WWII), causing a boom in the defense industry and increasing demand for industrial labor in the country's major cities. With over \$11 billion in war contracts, Los Angeles became the second largest industrial center in the country, following Detroit. Los Angeles built twice as many warplanes as any other area and was also a leader in the shipbuilding market.⁶ While the Great Migration is often thought of as a rural-to-urban transition, a large portion of the migrants who came to Los Angeles during this time came from other urban areas. Texas and Louisiana were heavily represented, with groups coming from cities such as Houston, Shreveport, and New Orleans.

Many African Americans came west with the hope of building a better life than they had in the South, one ideally less burdened by racism. Juxtaposed with the overt violence of the South, Los Angeles appeared to be racially progressive. Upon arriving, however, migrants learned that Los Angeles was also riddled with racism, although it wore a different face. Unlike in the South, racism in Los Angeles operated under the guise of inclusion. In place of blatant racial slurs and physical violence, there was residential segregation and labor discrimination. African Americans with specialized expertise found their professional options limited to unskilled positions as the skilled positions were reserved for Whites.

The injustices that African Americans faced in Los Angeles were laid bare in their living conditions. The neighborhood of Little Tokyo was the "port of entry" for many African American migrants as Japanese residents were sent to internment camps during WWII. In this area, which came to be known as Bronzeville, African Americans lived in poverty. Many families lived in small windowless subdivided apartments with no private restroom access. As many as 40 people shared one toilet, and in some cases, family spaces were separated by nothing more than hanging sheets. The area was riddled with rodents and disease. New migrants with family already living in the City of Los Angeles would often move in with relatives on Central Avenue, where earlier groups of African American migrants were concentrated. With discriminatory laws preventing African American from moving into other parts of the city, this area grew extremely overcrowded, further compromising living conditions. As the African American population in Los Angeles County continued to rise, African American and White people had to interact with each other at unprecedented levels. This new reality forced local governments to acknowledge racial discrimination in the housing market and allocate resources to improve African American neighborhoods and housing.⁷

Although race continued to shape the experiences of African Americans in Los Angeles County, the postwar period was a time of great economic prosperity. In the decades immediately following WWII, African Americans were integrated into the workforce in an unprecedented way and made

⁵ Sides, Josh. 2003. *L.A. City Limits: African American Los Angeles from the Great Depression to the Present*. Berkeley, CA: University of California Press, 38.

⁶ Sides, Josh. 2003. *L.A. City Limits: African American Los Angeles from the Great Depression to the Present*. Berkeley, CA: University of California Press, 37.

⁷ Sides, Josh. 2003. *L.A. City Limits: African American Los Angeles from the Great Depression to the Present*. Berkeley, CA: University of California Press, 44.

huge economic advances. The financial gains that they experienced during this time laid the groundwork for an African American middle-class, as employment rates and job security for African Americans increased, enabling them to purchase homes and, to some extent, participate in the middle-class way of life.⁸

Two years before the United States entered WWII, Sun Village was established in 1939 when Melvin Ray Grubbs, an African American lawyer from Chicago, purchased land from the Marble family just north of Littlerock in an area that was often described as “desolate, full of tumbleweeds, jackrabbits, and snakes.” Located in the Antelope Valley, which was characterized by substantial racial tension, Sun Village was formed because members of this community could not purchase land in neighboring City of Palmdale or community of Littlerock due to restrictive practices of real estate agents. Although Sun Village lacked some desired infrastructure, such as paved streets, streetlights, and gas lines, requiring residents to use generators and propane tanks, the community grew into a populated African American enclave. Community members stated that all of the infrastructure of early Sun Village was built by the community without County assistance. The founders of Sun Village “bought unfinished homes and completed them by hand, drove over mud roads to blue-collar jobs and lobbied Los Angeles County officials for services that would build an idea in the desert into a decent place to live.”⁹

Context: RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT, 1886–1975

Theme: Redlining, Segregation, and Racial Covenants, 1886–1939

The Antelope Valley, named for the herds of pronghorns that once roamed the land, saw a significant land boom occur in the late-19th century. Dry farming was lucrative in the late-19th century due to heavy rain seasons between 1880 and 1893, and the land was swiftly turned over to vast farm and agricultural uses, with the neighboring communities of the City of Palmdale and the community of Littlerock establishing themselves in 1886 and 1893.¹⁰ Although these two communities saw a huge growth in population during the late-19th and early-20th centuries, the rural setting of the desert was not immune to the exclusion and segregation of African American residents. An 1888 article referred to the City of Palmdale as a “thriving German Colony” and compared the positive establishment of an all-White community to the poor upkeep of nearby Lancaster, which allowed Chinese residents.¹¹ Minorities, specifically African Americans, were neither welcomed nor wanted in the newly established communities in the Antelope Valley.

Little published information on the population and racial demographics is available for the City of Palmdale or community of Littlerock in the early-20th century. Many of the tracts that make up the City of Palmdale were recorded between 1913 and 1925 and would have included racial covenants and restrictions that banned African American residents from purchasing the land. This is evident by the fact that by 1960, the population of the City of Palmdale had risen to 11,552 residents, with only

⁸ Sides, Josh. 2003. *L.A. City Limits: African American Los Angeles from the Great Depression to the Present*. Berkeley, CA: University of California Press, 57.

⁹ Rotella, Sebastian Rotella. 27 August 1989. “SUN VILLAGE: Black Enclave Withers Amid Antelope Boom.” *Los Angeles Times*. Accessed June 2021. Available at: <https://www.latimes.com/archives/la-xpm-1989-08-27-me-1851-story.html>

¹⁰ Stringfellow, Kim. 12 December 2017. “The Shifting Demographics of Antelope Valley – and Development’s Consequences.” KCET. Accessed June 2021. Available at: <https://www.kcet.org/shows/artbound/the-shifting-demographics-of-antelope-valley-and-developments-consequences>

¹¹ “Antelope Valley.” 18 August 1888. *Los Angeles Times*, 6.

10 documented African American residents.¹² The City of Palmdale was also a “sundown town” that prohibited African Americans to be within the city limits after nightfall.¹³ Racial restrictions and covenants and segregation practices were further supported beginning in the 1930s by the establishment of the Fair Housing Act (FHA) and redlining practices established by the Home Owner’s Loan Corporation (HOLC). In the aftermath of the Great Depression and the desire of the FHA to get more people into homes, the HOLC sought to “grade” areas of the country to assist banks in determining the risk of loans. The result of the grading system was the classification of areas based on the race of the residents and a lack of funding to those areas deemed “hazardous” or majority African American. The redlining maps do not cover the Antelope Valley yet interviews with community members and advertisements for the establishment of Sun Village highlight how difficult it was for African American families to purchase homes in these heavily segregated areas.

The area now known as Sun Village, east of 90th Street, had been subdivided as early as 1928 by the Union Bank and Trust Company into two tracts: Tract No. 9488, bounded by Avenue R, 110th Street, Avenue S, and 100th Street; and Tract No. 9107 immediately to the southwest, bounded by Avenue S, 106th Street, Avenue T, and 96th Street (Figure 4-1, *Early Tracts within the Community of Sun Village*).¹⁴ These two tracts were divided into approximately 1,300 rectangular lots, with each lot measuring just under an acre. Historic aerial photographs show that some development north of Avenue T, which was not expanded east past 106th Street until 1955, began sporadically developing by 1948, with steadier infill occurring between 1955 and 1974—the peak of growth of the African American population in the area. Historic topographic maps from 1945 and before show the community of Littlerock heavily developed south of Avenue T, with little to no development north of it. The establishment and advertising of Sun Village in the 1940s aligns with the development of this area based on historic aerial photographs and historic topographic maps.¹⁵

¹² Loewen, James W. “Sundown Towns: A Hidden Dimension of American Racism.” Accessed June 2021. Available at: <https://sundown.tougaloo.edu/sundowntowns.php>

¹³ Loewen, James W. “Sundown Towns: A Hidden Dimension of American Racism.” Accessed June 2021. Available at: <https://sundown.tougaloo.edu/sundowntowns.php>

¹⁴ Los Angeles County Office of the Assessor Online Portal. N.d. Accessed June 2021. Available at: <http://pw.lacounty.gov/sur/nas/landrecords/tract/MB0151/TR0151-030.pdf> and <http://pw.lacounty.gov/sur/nas/landrecords/tract/MB0149/TR0149-055.pdf>

¹⁵ Information gathered from community meeting on June 11, 2021.

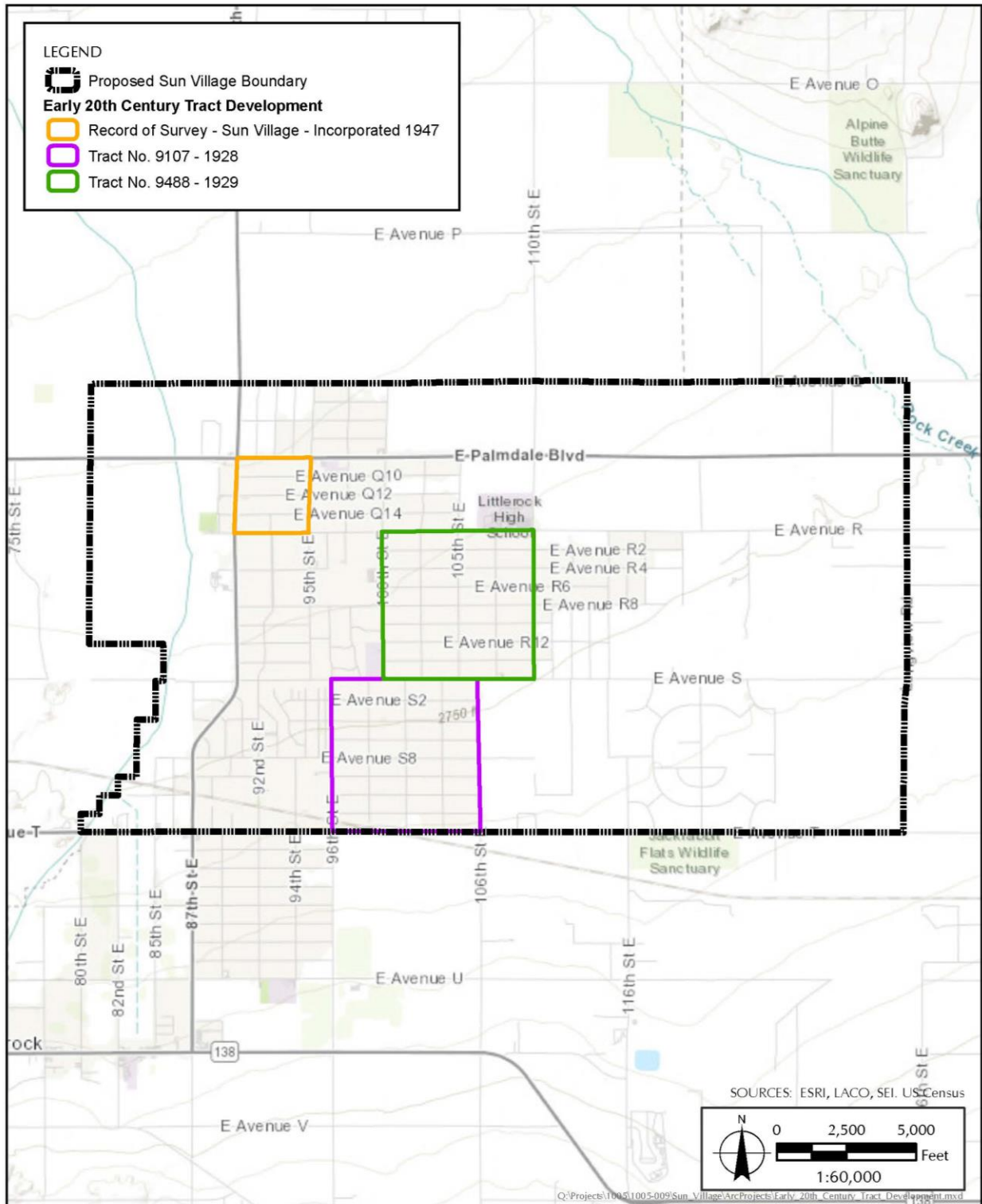


Figure 4-1. Early Tracts within the Community of Sun Village
 SOURCE: Sapphos Environmental Inc., 2021

Designation Criteria: Redlining, Segregation, and Racial Covenants, 1886–1939

Period of Significance: 1886–1939

Associated Property Types: Prior to 1939, few examples of residential development associated with the African American community are known to exist within Antelope Valley, including the area now known as Sun Village. Property types include single and multi-family residential buildings with a significant association to an early African American person, households, or groups living in the area or a collection of residences associated with an early African American enclave.

Registration Criteria: To qualify for the National Register of Historic Places (National Register), the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register), or as a County of Los Angeles Landmark/Historic District (County Landmark) listing under this theme, a resource must have been constructed between 1887 and 1947 and must retain sufficient integrity, such that the resource continues to convey its original use. Generally, a resource associated with residential development or early communities would qualify for the National Register, California Register, and as a County Landmark under Criterion A/1 (association with a historical pattern of events that contributed to local history), if it retained most of the aspects of integrity: location, setting, and association. Integrity is defined as the degree of alteration that impacts a property's ability to convey significance. Additionally, resources associated with significant early community members would be eligible for listing under National Register, California Register, and as a County Landmark Criterion B/2 (association with a significant person with contributions to local history) if it retained most of the aspects of integrity: location, setting, and association.

Theme: A New Townsite: The Antelope Valley's First African American Enclave, 1939–1975

Beginnings of Sun Village

In 1939, Melvin Ray Grubbs, an African American lawyer from Chicago, purchased approximately 1,000 acres of land from the Sun Village Land Corporation owned by the Marble family.¹⁶ Mr. Grubbs lived in Sun Village from the time he began selling property to his death in 1968.¹⁷ No information pertaining to the Marble family was identified through this study. This land was to become a new townsite for African American families struggling to purchase homes in neighboring areas of the Antelope Valley, due to segregation and redlining.

Sun Village first appeared in the *California Eagle*, a Los Angeles-based African American newspaper, in 1946. The original advertisement, as seen below, called the area "A New Townsite in the Making – UNRESTRICTED!!!"¹⁸ The advertisement further highlighted the freedom, security, and restoration to "shattered nerves" that the community offered (Figure 4-2, *California Eagle, Sun Village Advertisement, 1946*).¹⁹

¹⁶ Thompson, Frederick C. "It Takes a Village." Provided by the author during a community meeting in Sun Village on June 11, 2021.

¹⁷ Ancestry.com. "Melvin Ray Grubbs." U.S. Find a Grave Index, 1600–Present. Accessed June 2021. Available at: <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/92399970/melvin-ray-grubbs>

¹⁸ "Only a Limited Number of Acres Available at the Present Price." 30 May 1946. *The California Eagle* (Los Angeles, CA), 16.

¹⁹ "Only a Limited Number of Acres Available at the Present Price." 30 May 1946. *The California Eagle* (Los Angeles, CA), 16.

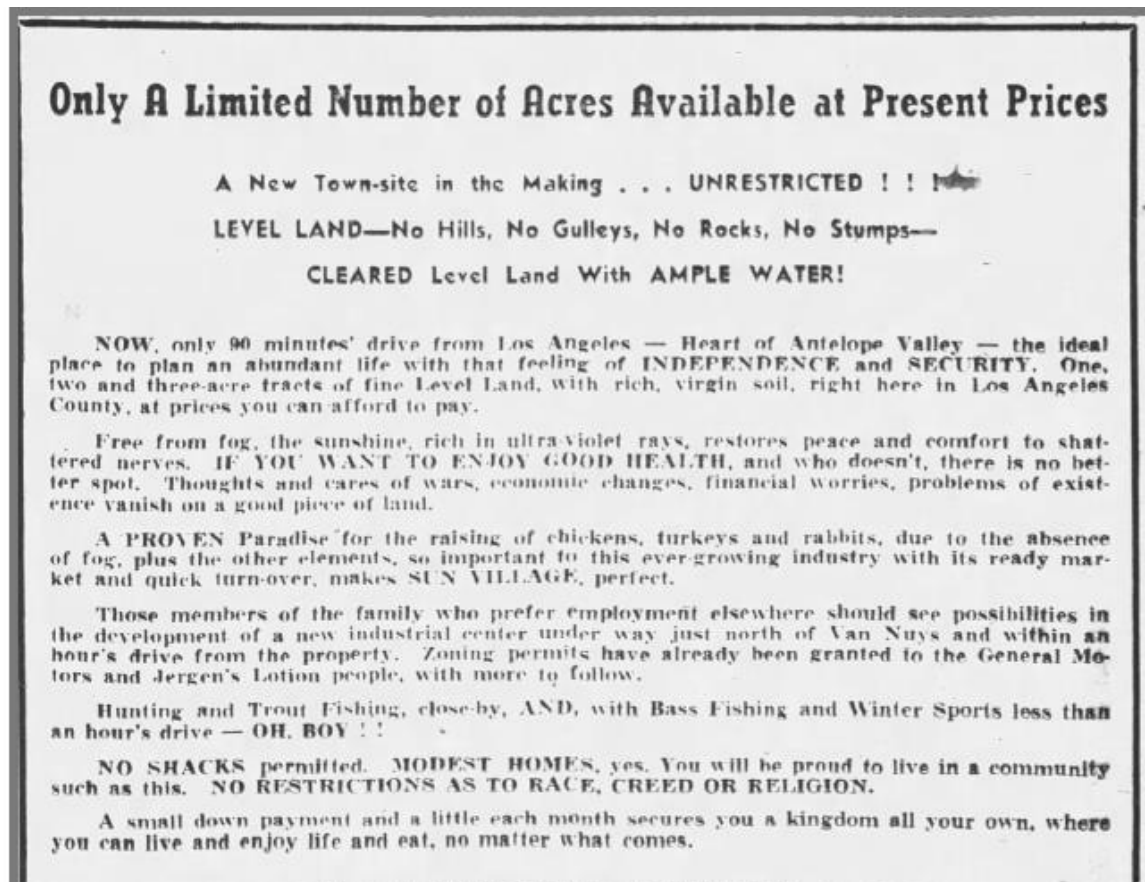


Figure 4-2. California Eagle Sun Village Advertisement, 1946
 SOURCE: Newspaper.com

A mail-in slip at the bottom of the advertisement was available to inquire about homesites. It directed residents to Sun Village, Incorporated. Sun Village, Incorporated was incorporated with the California Secretary of the State in 1944, and maps for 250 acres of land were approved by the Los Angeles County Regional Planning Commission in 1946.²⁰ The location of the 250 acres of land was quoted as “Almondale east of Palmdale Boulevard” and included 456 homesites.²¹ A record of survey from 1947 shows 108 of these homesites, totaling approximately 125 acres, surveyed at the request of Sun Village, Incorporated between 90th Street, Palmdale Boulevard, 95th Street, and Avenue R. A year after this record of survey was recorded, only one of the 108 lots can be seen as developed: 9154 E Avenue Q-10.²²

After the recording of the maps by Sun Village, Incorporated, construction of residential buildings began. This happened slowly at first, with one of the earliest belonging to Mr. Grubbs located at the corner of 100th Street and Avenue R (still extant at 9855 E. Avenue R).²³ The area was heavily advertised for agricultural use and chicken farming in the late 1940s and early 1950s with plots of 1, 2, and 3 acres being sold. Advertisements for Sun Village were predominantly found in the

²⁰ Sun Village Incorporated. N.d. OpenCorporates.com, Company No. C0196203. Available at: https://opencorporates.com/companies/us_ca/C0196203 (accessed June 2021).

²¹ “Subdivision Maps Given Approval.” 13 December 1946. *The Valley Times* (North Hollywood CA), 8.

²² At the time of this report, this address is identified by the Los Angeles County Assessor Online Portal as Littlerock.

²³ Information gathered from community meeting on June 11, 2021.

California Eagle with little to no mention of the community in White-run publications like the *Los Angeles Times*. Additionally, African American residents who sought to purchase housing in the City of Palmdale and the community of Littlerock were directed to Sun Village by real estate agents who did not want to sell them property in predominantly White neighborhoods.²⁴ One resident, Mr. Waymon Roy, recalled his uncle Earl Lewis stopping at the real estate offices of E.E. Debbs in Palmdale in the early 1950s looking to purchase land. Mr. Lewis was refused sale and directed to “see Mr. Grubbs in Sun Village.”²⁵ Mr. Grubbs, who became the leading real estate agent in Sun Village during the mid- to late-20th century, was very vocal about his lack of ability to sell property south of Avenue T, which was the dividing line of segregated property.²⁶ This is evident in the prominent development of land south of Avenue T prior to 1948 and the substantial uptick in development north of Avenue T after the establishment of Sun Village in 1946.²⁷

Along with early residents being led to Sun Village through refusal of sale by White real estate agents and small advertisements in African American–based newspapers, the biggest driver of early homesite sales in Sun Village was radio advertisements on Hunter Hancock’s Harlematinee radio show. Hunter Hancock was a West Coast–based disc jockey (DJ) who is credited as being the first on the West Coast to play blues, jazz, and rock and roll. Hancock launched Harlematinee in 1947 and was the top-rated DJ among African American listeners in the Los Angeles area.

After WWII and the immense rise of the aerospace industry, several aerospace plants opened new factories in the City of Palmdale, which also drove the population up in Sun Village as the African American employees of these companies could not live elsewhere in the nearby area. The Glenn L. Martin Company, now known as Lockheed Martin, first started advertising for employment at its Palmdale plant in 1952. Employment offices were located in the City of Burbank, Van Nuys, City of Pasadena, and Downtown Los Angeles with employment opportunities for a diverse range of applicants (Figure 4-3, *Lockheed Palmdale Plant Advertisement, 1952*).²⁸

²⁴ Information gathered from community meeting on June 11, 2021.

²⁵ Information gathered from community meeting on June 11, 2021.

²⁶ Information gathered from community meeting on June 11, 2021.

²⁷ Historicaerials.com. 1948, 1953, 1955, 1959, 1974, 1993. Historic aerial photographs.

²⁸ “Apply for Your Future at Lockheed in Palmdale.” 6 June 1952. *Los Angeles Times*, 42.

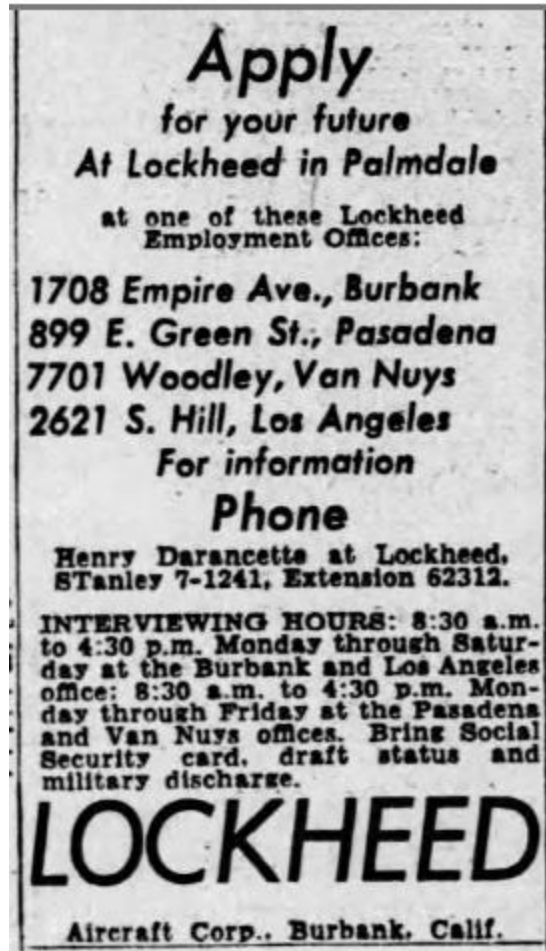


Figure 4-3. Lockheed Palmdale Plant Advertisement, 1952
 SOURCE: *Los Angeles Times*, Newspapers.com

The aerospace industry had been known since the early 1940s as one that hired more African American employees than most other industries as a result of federal intervention. In 1942, under pressure by local activists and due to the establishment of the 1941 Fair Employment Practices Committee (FEPC) by federal Executive Order 8802, two African American employees were hired at Boeing in Seattle. The FEPC put pressure on companies with government contracts to cease discriminatory hiring practices; and because the aerospace industry was the largest industry with these contracts after WWII, a significant amount of African Americans were able to gain employment at the new Lockheed Plant in the City of Palmdale.²⁹ Additionally, after the 1964 Civil Rights Act, federal laws and regulations were established to reach minority hiring and employment requirements on federally financed construction projects and in connection with other large federal contracts, which included the aerospace industry.³⁰ Community members recall recruiters from Rockwell in the City of Palmdale coming into Sun Village and hiring men off the street to reach their “minority

²⁹ Davenport, Sarah. Spring 2006. “Battle at Boeing, African Americans and the Campaign for Jobs 1939–1942.” The Seattle Civil Right Labor History Project. Accessed June 2021. Available at: https://depts.washington.edu/civilr/boeing_battle.htm

³⁰ “Affirmative Action Employment: A Legal Overview.” September 30, 2002–January 19, 2010. Report No. RL37470. EveryCRSReport.com. Accessed June 2021. Available at: <https://www.everycrsreport.com/reports/RL30470.html>

quota.”³¹ New employment opportunities, the ability to buy land freely in Sun Village, and a targeted advertising strategy through community media drove the African American population of Sun Village up to its peak by the early 1960s.

Realtors and Housing Development

The peak of the housing boom within Sun Village occurred between 1950 and 1970 with 2-acre lots selling for \$1,600—substantially lower than smaller lots selling in the City of Los Angeles for \$5,000 to \$6,000.³² Financing was difficult for African American home buyers during this period, and many bought land/houses with cash from selling property in the City of Los Angeles to avoid the financing process.³³ Several key housing developers worked in the area, including Mr. Grubbs, the founder of Sun Village, who began Grubbs Realty Co. with an office in his home located at 9855 E. Avenue R (still extant; Figure 4-4, *Grubbs Residence*). Although significant in the history of Sun Village, the Grubbs residence is ineligible for listing in a historical register because it is substantially altered. The few available advertisements for Grubbs Realty Co. were mostly limited to publications like the *California Eagle*, and little about the company was found in historically White-dominated publications like the *Los Angeles Times*. Grubbs Realty Co. partnered with a building division called “U-Finish House.” The U-Finish House building company, which worked with various developers throughout Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, constructed the shell of the residence for buyers, who then finished the interior of the home to create quick and affordable housing. Community members recall that the houses were not highly detailed, and most had concrete floors with very little ornamentation (Figure 4-5, *U-Finish House Advertisement, California Eagle, 1953*).³⁴



Figure 4-4. Grubbs Residence
SOURCE: *Sapphos Environmental, Inc., 2021*

³¹ Information gathered from community meeting on June 11, 2021.

³² “Rural Property.” 18 July 1946. *California Eagle* (Los Angeles, CA), 22.

³³ Information gathered from community meeting on June 11, 2021.

³⁴ “U-Finish Homes.” 10 September 1953. *California Eagle* (Los Angeles, CA), 11.



Figure 4-5. U-Finish House Advertisement, *California Eagle*, 1953
 SOURCE: *Newspaper.com*

According to community members, Arden Homes Co. was another builder that constructed homes early in the development of Sun Village between 1958 and 1967. Only two advertisements for the company were found in the Van Nuys News in 1947. The company is cited by community members to have constructed 150 homes in Sun Village.³⁵

Since residential real-estate and construction costs were lower in Sun Village than in the City of Los Angeles, and Sun Village was unrestricted to African American home buyers, it was common for residents of Sun Village to purchase land to use as weekend homes and make the easy drive to the City of Los Angeles. Before the expansion of State Route 14 into the Antelope Valley and Sun Village, residents of the new community used Historic Route 6, which they referred to as “Ol’6,” as a scenic drive between Sun Village and the City of Los Angeles. Many community members who originally lived in the City of Los Angeles or the surrounding areas remember spending weekends in Sun Village with family members before making the move there themselves.

Residential Infrastructure, 1939–1975

When Sun Village first began development in the late 1940s, most of the roads within the community were not paved. Avenue T and Avenue S did not extend farther east than the original boundaries of Tract No. 9488 and 9107 recorded in 1928. These roads were extended east between 1955 and 1959 as the community grew, but they remained dirt roads until the late 1970s. A historic aerial photograph from 1974 shows the in-process paving of Avenue T just east of 100th Street. Additionally, the present-day eastern boundary of Longview Road was not established until the 1960s/1970s, first

³⁵ Information gathered from community meeting on June 11, 2021.

appearing in the 1974 historic aerial photograph. Most of the streets running north and south from Avenue T to E. Palmdale Boulevard remained dirt roads until the 1970s and 1980s.³⁶ Community members stated that it was difficult to obtain support from the County of Los Angeles to pave and/or maintain roads within the community. Pastor Emmanuel Oggs recalled his fight to pave the road in front of his church, Antelope Valley Church of God in Christ located at 37827 97th Street East. Pastor Oggs states he was told by the County Department of Public Works that there was no funding to pave roads within the community of Sun Village, so the church raised the money themselves; dedicated the road to the founder of the church, Bishop G.L. Talley; and had the road paved.³⁷ Community members from the 1960s up to the present day continue to patch potholes and make minor road repairs because of lack of support from the County. With the lack of road infrastructure came a lack of streetlighting as well. As most community members worked at Lockheed, Rockwell, Air Force Plant 42, or other aerospace plants in neighboring communities or even in the City of Los Angeles, it was often too dark to return home at night during the winter months. Well into the 1980s, community members were lobbying for streetlights along the Sun Village roadways. Resident Andrew Zenno lobbied for the installation of streetlights along major streets like E. Palmdale Boulevard in the 1980s and was able to garner enough support from business owners and residents to have them installed.³⁸

Most of the residences in the area did not have direct gas or electricity lines. The residents would use propane tanks and generators in their households. They also relied heavily on well water; a number of wells are marked on the historic topographic maps throughout the Sun Village community. In the late 1960s, the County of Los Angeles received a federal grant to update areas that used well water to a water piping system.³⁹ According to local residents, it was during this period that many of the addresses in the Sun Village community began to switch and be identified as “Littlerock” instead.

The Fair Housing Act and the Decline of the African American Population, 1968–1975

The community of Sun Village was founded as a direct result of housing discrimination and the inability of African Americans to purchase land freely. The Fair Housing Act of 1968, which was an amendment to the Civil Rights Act of 1964, prohibited “discrimination concerning the sale, rental, and financing of housing based on race, religion, national origin, and sex”^{40,41} and thus made areas and communities previously unobtainable to African American residents accessible. African American families who had risen financially to middle-class status sought new housing outside of the neighborhoods in which they had been forced to live prior to 1968 and moved into working-class White neighborhoods.⁴² These families were looking for better housing, schools, and

³⁶ Historicaerials.com. 1930, 1934, 1940, 1945, 1949, 1958, 1963, 1975, 1993. Historic topographic maps.

³⁷ Oggs, Pastor Emmanuel. 11 June 2021. Information gathered from community meeting.

³⁸ Zenno, Andrew. 11 June 2021. Information gathered from community meeting.

³⁹ Information on the federal grant were not located. Information on the update was provided by the community on June 11, 2021.

⁴⁰ “History of Fair Housing Act.” U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. Accessed June 2021. Available at: https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/fair_housing_equal_opp/aboutfheo/history

⁴¹ In 1977, the Community Reinvestment Act further reduced discriminatory credit practices against low-income neighborhoods.

⁴² Sides, Josh. 2003. *L.A. City Limits: African American Los Angeles from the Great Depression to the Present*. Berkeley, CA: University of California Press, 95–98.

community infrastructure.⁴³ Although Sun Village was close-knit and offered community value, pride, and love, the lack of government support for infrastructure and community funding continued to lag well into the 1980s and 1990s. Many of those who had the means to move relocated to nearby communities, such as the City of Palmdale and the City of Lancaster.

In October 1977, a strike occurred at the Lockheed plant that lasted until December; the loss of production led to the layoff of thousands of employees. Many of these employees were brought back in the new year, but not all.⁴⁴ Additionally, in 1982, the Lockheed plant ceased production of the L-1011 passenger jets and began laying off employees.⁴⁵

With lack of employment opportunities and the ability to move more freely in the real estate market, the African American population in Sun Village began to decline drastically. -By the late 1980s, the African American population began to decrease as people were able to purchase homes in areas of their choosing, shifts in employment opportunities and locations, and an influx of new buyers allowing long-term home owners to sell their properties at a profit.

Designation Criteria: A New Townsite: The Antelope Valley's First African American Enclave, 1939–1975

Period of Significance: 1939–1975

Associated Property Types: Property types include single- and multi-family residential buildings with a significant association to African American persons, households, or groups living in Sun Village between 1939 and 1975 that made a significant impact on the development patterns of the area; or a collection of residences associated with early development of the area.

Registration Criteria: To qualify for the National Register, California Register, or as a County Landmark listing under this theme, a resource must have been constructed between circa 1939 and 1975 and should retain sufficient integrity such that the resource continues to convey its original use. Generally, a resource associated with residential development or early communities would qualify for the National Register, California Register, and as a County Landmark under Criterion A/1 (association with a historical pattern of events that contributed to local history) if it retained most of the aspects of integrity: location, setting, and association. Additionally, resources associated with significant early community members would be eligible for listing under the National Register, California Register, and as a County Landmark Criterion B/2 (association with a significant person with contributions to local history) if it retained most of the aspects of integrity: location, setting, and association.

⁴³ Sides, Josh. 2003. *L.A. City Limits: African American Los Angeles from the Great Depression to the Present*. Berkeley, CA: University of California Press, 95–98.

⁴⁴ Lindsey, Robert. 15 October 1977. "Airline Production is Threatened by Boeing and Lockheed Strike..." *New York Times*.

⁴⁵ Cummings, Judith. 9 February 1982. "California City Outgrows its "Boom or Bust" Cycles; The Talk of Palmdale." *New York Times*.

Context: COMMERCIAL, INSTITUTIONAL, AND RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT, 1945–1975

Theme: Commercial Development, 1945–1975

Commercial development began with the development of Sun Village as a means to sustain a self-supporting community. Commercial development reached its peak in the 1960s and 1970s, which reflected the population peak during those same time periods. The following describes commercial, institutional, and recreational development that were largely identified through oral histories, with the exception of Jackie Robinson Park, which was previously documented and evaluated for the County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation.

Chamber of Commerce

The Chamber of Commerce was formed by the Sun Village community to provide youth employment, food distribution, and home rehabilitation programs through a contract with the County of Los Angeles.⁴⁶ The Chamber of Commerce was founded by the Sun Village community, which also raised funds and materials to construct the building themselves. In the early days of its inception, the Chamber of Commerce held benefit dinners to support community efforts.⁴⁷ The Chamber of Commerce continues to focus on community activism (Figure 4-6, *Sun Village Chamber of Commerce*).



Figure 4-6. Sun Village Chamber of Commerce
SOURCE: *Sapphos Environmental, Inc., 2021*

⁴⁶ Rotella, Sebastian. 27 August 1989. "Sun Village: Black Enclave Withers Among Antelope Boom." *Los Angeles Times*, 53.

⁴⁷ "Sun Village Chamber of Commerce Benefit Dinner." 13 June 1963. *California Eagle*, 3.

"The Corner"

The historic commercial core was located at the corner of 90th Street and Palmdale Boulevard, which is considered to be the historic core of the community.⁴⁸ The shopping area was home to a butcher, nightclubs, and restaurants.⁴⁹ Other noted businesses included a record shop and laundromat. The buildings associated with the "The Corner" have largely been demolished (Figure 4-7, *"The Corner"*). "The Corner" is eligible for listing in a historical register because all of the commercial buildings associated with the commercial history of Sun Village have been demolished.



Figure 4-7. "The Corner"

SOURCE: Sapphos Environmental, Inc., 2021

Theme: Institutional Development, 1945–1975

Shaw Building

The Shaw Building is named for William B. Shaw, an early leader of Sun Village. The Shaw Building serves as a community meeting center (Figure 4-8, *The Shaw Building*).

⁴⁸ Rotella, Sebastian. 27 August 1989. "Sun Village: Black Enclave Withers Among Antelope Boom." *Los Angeles Times*, 53.

⁴⁹ Simmons, Ann M. 25 September 2012. "Historic Distrust Divides High Desert Neighbors." *Sacramento Bee* (Sacramento, CA), A3.



Figure 4-8. The Shaw Building
SOURCE: *Sapphos Environmental, Inc., 2021*

The Sun Village Park Association, founded in 1958, oversaw and provided recreational services to the Sun Village community.⁵⁰ It is also now known as the William B. Shaw Community Cultural Center (Figure 4-9, *Sun Village Park Association*).



Figure 4-9. Sun Village Park Association
SOURCE: *Sapphos Environmental, Inc., 2021*

Churches

The 1st Missionary Baptist Church/ Livingstone Cathedral of Worship was formed in 1950. It began with 30 members in a small “pink” building that was demolished when the current building was

⁵⁰ “Racial History Still Stings in Sun Village.” 24 September 2012. *Los Angeles Times*.

constructed and was the first established church in Sun Village (Figure 4-10, *History of Church*). The congregation is now known as the Livingstone Cathedral of Worship and meets in a building with an attached meeting room that was constructed in 1975. Several other community buildings have subsequently been constructed on the campus (Figure 4-11, *Living Stone Cathedral of Worship*). Bishop Hearn, now retired, ministered to the congregation beginning in 1965.⁵¹ The Livingstone Cathedral of Worship remains an active and vibrant religious community providing religious services to Sun Village and the Antelope Valley.



Figure 4-10. History of Church
SOURCE: *First Baptist Church, 1950*



Figure 4-11. Living Stone Cathedral of Worship
SOURCE: *Sapphos Environmental, Inc., 2021*

⁵¹ Rotella, Sebastian. 27 August 1989. "Sun Village: Black Enclave Withers Among Antelope Boom." *Los Angeles Times*, 53.

The Antelope Valley Church of God in Christ was founded by Pastor G.L. Talley in 1952 and is one of the oldest institutions in the Antelope Valley. Church services were initially held in a private home until funds were raised to build a church in 1956, with a large addition completed in 1971. Construction of a fellowship hall, classrooms, and a sanctuary began in 1989. The original sanctuary was demolished in 1999. The new sanctuary was completed in 2005. The Antelope Valley Church of God in Christ remains an active and vibrant religious community providing religious services to Sun Village and the Antelope Valley.

Although no longer active, Four Square Church was located at 9203 S Street. It served an integrated community and constructed a youth community center to support Sun Village.⁵² Four Square Church was an evangelical Christian sect founded by Aimee Semple McPherson in 1910. It is not known when Four Square Church relinquished the building or if the congregation was African American, but the Living in Christ Faith Ministry now hosts services in the building (Figure 4-12, *Living in Christ Faith Ministry*).



Figure 4-12. Living in Christ Faith Ministry
SOURCE: *Sapphos Environmental, Inc., 2021*

Theme: Recreational Development, 1945–1975

Women’s Club

The Women’s Club was founded early in the history of the establishment of Sun Village as a means for women to gather, organize, and provide for the community. The Women’s Club was organized in 1954 and incorporated in 1956.⁵³ Among other achievements, the Women’s Club purchased most of the land that was donated to form Jackie Robinson Park. The land was purchased with proceeds from bake sales and other fundraising efforts. The Women’s Club also sponsored the annual Juneteenth pageant, which was an opportunity to celebrate the young women of the Sun Village community. The Women’s Club remains a vibrant organization that gives back to the community through charity, organization, and activism.

⁵² “Littlerock Four Square.” 1 September 1960. *California Eagle* (Los Angeles, CA), 5.

⁵³ “The Women’s Club of Sun Village and the Origins of Jackie Robinson Park.” 2009. County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation.

Jackie Robinson Park

The 9.2-acre property that originally contained Jackie Robinson Park was acquired in multiple stages from 1956 to 1961. The idea of a local park germinated from the Women's Club of Sun Village's desire to improve the community by providing recreational activities. The park was created for family, church, community recreation, and events. Originally, the Woman's Club had secured approximately three acres for the creation of the park, and the Club's president, Jessie L. Carroll, and her husband secured an extra acre.⁵⁴ Five acres were added in 1961 following the adoption of the project by the County in 1958. The County Department of Parks and Recreation secured an additional parcel at just under five acres in 2005, resulting in a 13.8-acre park as of today. The Friends of Jackie Robinson Park was formed to increase the amount of needed recreation services to the community.⁵⁵ A portrait within the community center commemorates the Friends of Jackie Robinson Park (Figure 4-13, *Friends of Jackie Robinson Park*).



Figure 4-13. Friends of Jackie Robinson Park
SOURCE: *Unknown; Available at Jackie Robinson Park*

The groundbreaking ceremony and naming of the park honored African American ballplayer Jackie Robinson in 1964. A comfort station and picnic shelter were completed in 1963. Honored guest Jackie Robinson accompanied Supervisor Warren Dorn in the dedication of the completed community center, now the park office, in 1965 (Figure 4-14, *Jackie Robinson Dedicates Jackie Robinson Park Community Center in 1965*; Figure 4-15, *Jackie Robinson Park Community Center Plaque*).⁵⁶

⁵⁴ Heuer, Robert B. 9 April 1958. Letter to Norman S. Johnson. Subject: Acquisition of Four Acre Portion of Park Site.

⁵⁵ "The Women's Club of Sun Village and the Origins of Jackie Robinson Park." 2009. County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation.

⁵⁶ Joske, Pierre W. 7 May 1964. "Jackie Robinson Park - Recreation Activity Building."



Figure 4-14. Jackie Robinson Dedicates Jackie Robinson Park Community Center in 1965
 SOURCE: Los Angeles County CEO Photo Unit #35166, 1965

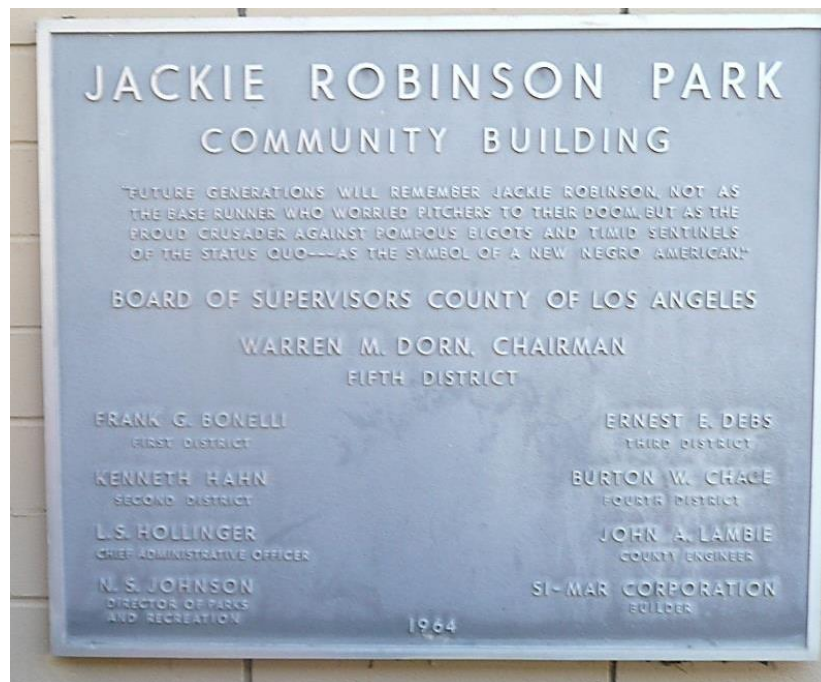


Figure 4-15. Jackie Robinson Park Community Center Plaque
 SOURCE: Sapphos Environmental, Inc., 2016

Designation Criteria: Commercial, Institutional, and Recreational Sites, 1945–1975

Period of Significance: 1945–1975

Associated Property Types: Property types include commercial, religious, and recreational facilities that made a significant impact on the development patterns of the area.

Registration Criteria: To qualify for the National Register, California Register, or as a County Landmark listing under this theme, a resource must have been constructed between circa 1945 and 1975 and should retain sufficient integrity such that the resource continues to convey its original use.

SECTION 5.0

SURVEY RESULTS

The research and oral histories conducted for the development of the HCS identified five (5) individually eligible resources within Sun Village.¹ A reconnaissance survey was conducted on June 22, 2021, by Ms. Carrie Chasteen and Ms. Kasey Conley. Digital photographs were taken from the public right-of-way to document the current condition of the buildings located on the subject properties. Because site-specific research was not conducted to inform the survey, the findings are based upon the integrity, or degree of alteration, of each property.

5.1 PREVIOUS DESIGNATIONS AND SURVEYS

In June 2019, Jackie Robinson Park was documented and evaluated for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register), California Register of Historical Resources (California Register), and the County of Los Angeles Register of Landmarks and Historic Districts (County Register) on behalf of the County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation.² The 2019 Sapphos Environmental, Inc. report determined the landscape, setting, buildings (with the exception of the gymnasium due to age), and structures within Jackie Robinson Park retain sufficient historic integrity and meet the criteria for listing in the County Register as a historic district pursuant to Criterion 1 for its association with the establishment of Sun Village by African Americans avoiding redlining practices in Los Angeles. Although Jackie Robinson Park is significant in the history of the development of the County of Los Angeles, this significance does not rise to the threshold to merit listing in the National Register and California Register. As funding becomes available, Los Angeles County Department of Parks and Recreation proposes to formally list resources found to be significant in the County Register. No additional surveys and designations have occurred within Sun Village.

Individually Significant Properties

Five (5) properties were identified as significant in the Sun Village African American Community (Table 5-1, *Significant Individual Properties*; Appendix B, *DPR 523 Series Forms*).

¹ The Sun Village Park Association and the Shaw Building share the same address and thus are documented as one resource.

² County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation. June 2019. Historical Resource Evaluation for Jackie Robinson Park. Prepared by: Sapphos Environmental, Inc., Pasadena, CA.

**TABLE 5-1
SIGNIFICANT INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES**

Address	APN	Name	Status Code
8773 E. Avenue R	3027-013-900; -901; -902	Jackie Robinson Park	5S2
9657 E. Avenue Q10	3027-022-045	Shaw Building/ Sun Village Park Association	5S2
10164 E. Palmdale Boulevard	3027-023-001	Sun Village Chamber of Commerce	5S2
37721 100 th Street E.	3042-001-043	Living Stone Cathedral of Worship	5S2
9203 E. Avenue S	3042-019-014	Four Square Church (now known as Living in Christ Faith Ministry)	5S2

Properties identified as individually significant may be eligible for listing in the County of Los Angeles Register of Landmarks and Historic Districts (County Register). The properties were identified as eligible under County Register Criterion 1 for their association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of the history of the County in which they are located, specifically the growth of the African American community in Sun Village. The identified properties do not rise to the level of significance for listing in the California Register or the National Register as their significance is associated with the development of the local Sun Village African American community. This development did not impact residential trends at the state or national level. Properties and districts listed in the County Register may qualify for the Mills Act tax property tax abatement program and will be considered historical resources pursuant to Section 15064.5(a) of the CEQA Guidelines. Proposed future projects would be subject to review pursuant to the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*.

Significant Properties that Lack Integrity

Two (2) additional properties were identified as meeting the significance criteria for listing in the County Register, but they have lost too much integrity to be eligible for listing as historical resources. Grubbs Realty Co. located at 9855 E. Avenue R, constructed in 1948, functioned both as Mr. Grubbs' residence and as the real estate office for sales within Sun Village. "The Corner" at 90th Street and Palmdale Boulevard, which included Cable Grocery Store, the Gulf Gas Station, Wheaton's record store, a pool hall, and a night club, was the original commercial hub within Sun Village. Both properties have been substantially altered and have lost a high level of integrity and therefore are noted as significant to the history of the community, but not as identified historical resources.

Properties of Importance

During the research and oral history process, 13 properties were identified as important to the community members of Sun Village, but do not meet the significance criteria for listing in county, state, or national registers and do not qualify as identified historical resources as they do not have a significant association with the development of the African American community in Sun Village and/or are not 45 years of age or older. Those properties include:

Masonic Lodge. The Masonic Lodge building was constructed in 1966, according to the Los Angeles County Assessor online information portal and serves as a church. No information was found to suggest the lodge, or the congregation of the church was predominantly African American, and no information suggests this property is significant to the development of Sun Village as an African American community and therefore, is ineligible for listing in a historical register.

Carroll Manor. Carroll Manor is a senior residential home located on 90th Street and offers full-time non-medical care to residents. When the residence was opened, it was not specific to the African American community and welcomed a diverse range of residents. Although the home is named after Jessie L. Carroll, a prominent local community member and former president of the Sun Village Women's Club, the residence is not significantly associated with the development of Sun Village as an African American community and therefore, is ineligible for listing in a historical register.

Villa De Verdie. Mrs. Verdie Mae Penn is the owner/operator of "Villa De Verdie," a residential board and care home for developmentally disabled adults. Located on 9030 East Avenue Q-12. Villa De Verdie is not significantly associated with the development of Sun Village as an African American community and therefore, is ineligible for listing in a historical register.

Gable Grocery Store. The Gables Grocery Store was a small White-owned business that provided groceries and other sundries to the Sun Village community. The building that housed the grocery store was converted to Hick's Mortuary which is still in use today. The Gable Grocery Store has been substantially altered over the course of time and therefore, is ineligible for listing in a historical register.

Gulf Service (now the Sun Village Market). The Gulf Station was owned by resident Mr. Lockett, who later sold it to Mr. Reid in the early 1960s. The Gulf Station has been renamed over the course of time and is currently known as the Sun Village Market and sells Kwik Serv gasoline products. The Sun Village Market has been substantially altered over the course of time and therefore, is ineligible for listing in a historical register.

Jones' Wrecking Yard. According to the Los Angeles County Office of the Assessor online portal, Jones' Wrecking Yard was constructed in 1954. The property first appears on the 1955 historic aerial photograph on the western outskirts of the developing community of Sun Village. Although Jones' Wrecking Yard has been in the same location and has serviced the community since 1954, no advertisements for the business were found in historic issues of the *Los Angeles Times*, *Los Angeles Sentinel*, or other local publications. No information was found to suggest that Jones' Wrecking Yard has a significant association with the development of Sun Village as an African American community and therefore, is ineligible for listing in a historical register.

Kingdom Hall of Jehovah Witness. The Kingdom Hall of Jehovah Witness is located at 10615 Avenue S and was constructed in 1958. No information was found to suggest that the congregation of the church was predominantly African American, and no information suggests this property is significant to the development of Sun Village as an African American community and therefore, is ineligible for listing in a historical register.

Corner Stone Church of Littlerock. The Corner Stone Church of Littlerock is located in the southwest corner of the Sun Village community at 8533 E. Avenue T. The building that houses the congregation was constructed in 1954 and improved in 1986. No information was found on the history of the congregation or its association with the development of the African American community and therefore, is ineligible for listing in a historical register.

Antelope Valley Church of God. The Antelope Valley Church of God in Christ was founded by Pastor G.L. Talley in 1952 and is one of the oldest institutions in the Antelope Valley. Church services were initially held in a private home until funds were raised to build a church in 1956, with a large addition completed in 1971. Construction of a fellowship hall, classrooms, and a sanctuary began in 1989. The original sanctuary was demolished in 1999. Although the institution is one of the oldest African American churches in the Antelope Valley, the new sanctuary was completed in 2005 and therefore, is ineligible for listing in a historical register.

Littlerock High School. Littlerock High School is a co-educational high school constructed in 1989 in the heart of Sun Village. The school is part of the Antelope Valley Union High School District and services the surrounding areas in the Southeast Antelope Valley, including the community of Littlerock. When the school was opened in 1989, it was originally a collection of bungalows, with the current buildings opening in 1992. The development of the high school is not significantly associated with the African American community and the school is not 45 years of age or older and therefore, is ineligible for listing in a historical register. However, this property is important to the African American community because they perceive the name of the school to represent an effort to invalidate their community and have been working to change the name since the school's inception.

Antelope Elementary School. Constructed circa 1965, the Antelope Elementary School serves the children of the communities of Sun Village and Littlerock. Based upon oral histories, when the school opened, residents of Littlerock attempted to force the school population to only include African American children. To meet federal school desegregation requirements, the State Superintendent of Schools intervened to ensure the school was fully integrated. Although the intent was to make this school an all African American school, the school was integrated from its opening, and thus is not associated with events significant to the development of the African American community in Sun Village and therefore, is ineligible for listing in a historical register.

Daisy Gibson Elementary School. Opened September 1, 1991, the Daisy Gibson Elementary School also serves the Sun Village community. The school is named in honor of Daisy Gibson, an active member of Sun Village who was dedicated to community service. The building is less than 45 years of age and is not associated with events significant to the development of the African American community in Sun Village and therefore, is ineligible for listing in a historical register.

Sub-Post Office. Sun Village formerly had a sub-post office as noted in a 1967 newspaper article where the post mistress successfully thwarted an attempted robbery.³ The post office subsequently closed, but the building still stands at 38155 90th Street East. The sub-post office is not associated with events significant to the development of the African American community in Sun Village and therefore, is ineligible for listing in a historical register.

³ "Courageous Postmaster Saluted." 19 January 1967. *Valley News* (North Hollywood, CA), 110.

SECTION 6.0 CONCLUSION

The African American community in Sun Village has a long history in the Antelope Valley and was founded to create a welcoming and sustainable enclave for African Americans in Los Angeles County. Racial covenants and deed restrictions kept African Americans in Los Angeles County bounded to areas like South Los Angeles, Little Tokyo, and other minority neighborhoods for several decades prior to the cessation of restrictive deeds and covenants. In the Antelope Valley specifically, African Americans found themselves unwelcome in areas such as the City of Palmdale and the community of Littlerock. Faced with these restrictions and obstacles, Melvin Ray Grubbs, a realtor, purchased land from Sun Village Incorporated and named the nascent community after the company. What resulted from this land purchase was one of the first areas in the Antelope Valley where African Americans could purchase land freely and be surrounded by welcoming neighbors in a community built with their own “blood, sweat, and tears.”¹

This HCS described the genesis of the Sun Village African American community and its reason for inception, its growth in opposition to lack of desired infrastructure and resources, and the collective community engagement and pride, which helped it prosper in the mid-20th century.

Boundary Definition

The County of Los Angeles is currently establishing a Community Standards District (CSD), which will apply special development standards for the community of Sun Village. One of the goals of this survey project is to inform the identification of a southern boundary for the CSD using historical information, such as oral histories compiled from community residents, archival research, and a review of historic aerial topographic maps and aerial photographs. The southern boundary of Sun Village is recommended as Avenue T for the following reasons: First, it appears that the area from Avenue T north did not begin to develop until after the founding of Sun Village by Melvin Ray Grubbs and Sun Village, Incorporated. The records of survey for Sun Village were typically recorded around 1948, whereas tract maps for the area south of Avenue T were typically recorded in the 19-teens. Second, Mr. Grubbs, who began Grubbs Realty Co. to sell homes to African American homeowners in Sun Village, consistently spoke about the general lack of ability to sell property south of Avenue T due to racial restrictions. Third, a clear change in visual character of the properties is seen in comparison of those found north and south of Avenue T. Parcels south of Avenue T are consistently larger and the houses tend to be newer construction (dating to the 1980s or more recent). The change in visual character includes a less rural feel as seen north of Avenue T. South of Avenue T, many properties contain horse corrals which are generally not found north of the avenue. The neighborhoods north of Avenue T typically reflect FHA trends with cul-de-sacs and curvilinear streets and consistent setbacks; whereas south of Avenue T, development is predominantly based on a grid system without uniform setbacks. Therefore, it is concluded that Avenue T is the southern boundary of the Sun Village community (Figure 6-1, *Proposed Sun Village Boundary*).

¹ Simmons, Ann M. 7 October 2012. “In Southern California Two Towns Unite, but Race Still Divides.” *Los Angeles Times*.

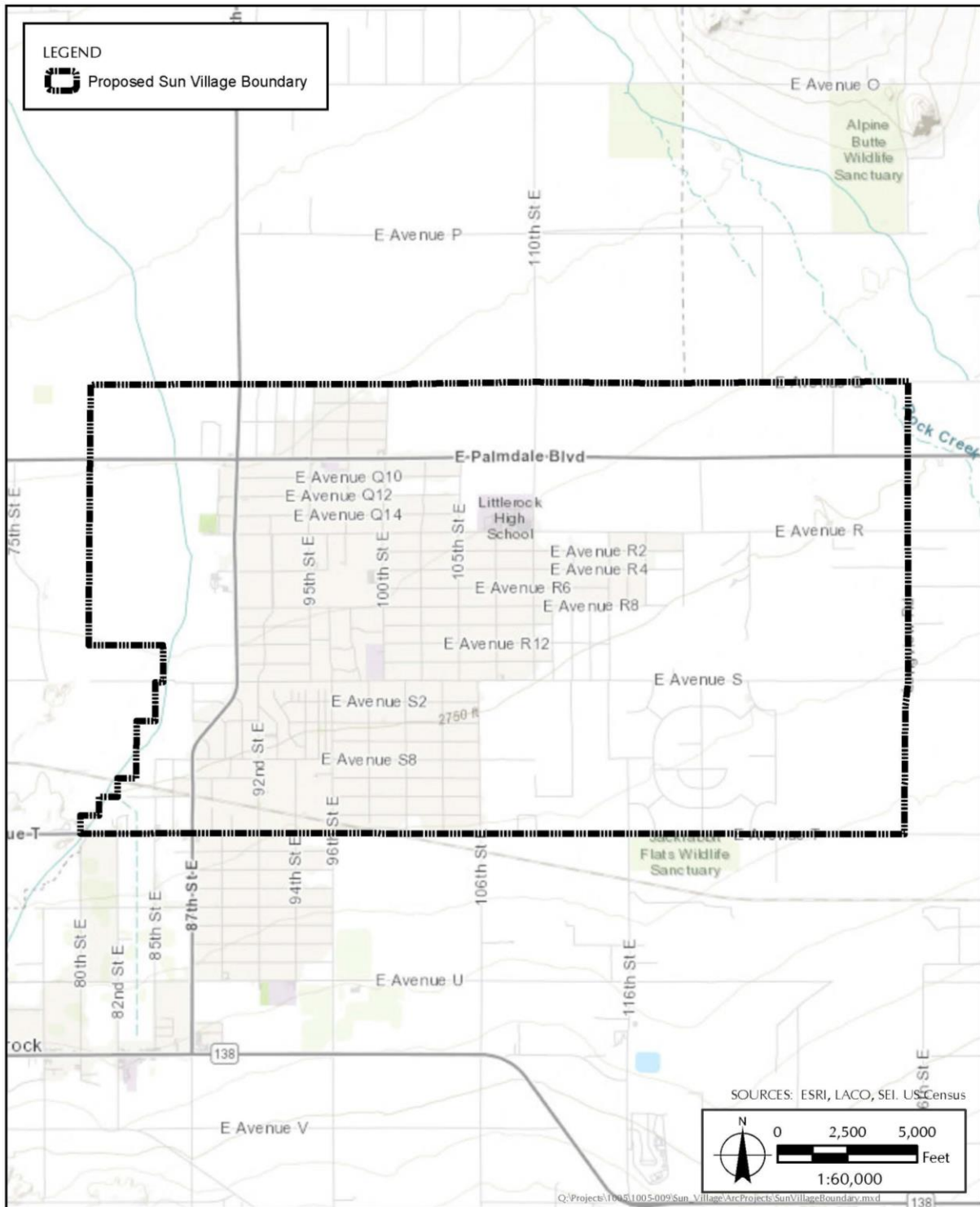


Figure 6-1. Proposed Sun Village Boundary
 SOURCE: Sapphos Environmental, Inc., 2021

APPENDIX A
DPR 523 SERIES FORMS

**State of California — Natural Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
DISTRICT RECORD**

**Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial #**

Page 1 of 18

*NRHP Status Code: 5D3

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder): Jackie Robinson Park

D1. Historic Name: Jackie Robinson Park

D2. Common Name: Jackie Robinson Park

***D3. Detailed Description** (Discuss overall coherence of the district, its setting, visual characteristics, and minor features. List all elements of district.):

Jackie Robinson Park is located in Sun Village, a census-designated area in the Antelope Valley region in the Fifth Supervisorial District of Los Angeles County. Jackie Robinson Park is situated within the southern portion of the Antelope Valley. The Antelope Valley is primarily an alluviated desert plain containing bedrock hills and low mountains. The landscape is predominantly flat, with elevations of the park property ranging between 2,666 feet above mean sea level (msl) at the northeast corner of the park and 2,672 msl at the southwest corner. Jackie Robinson Park is managed by the County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation.

***D4. Boundary Description** (Describe limits of district and attach map showing boundary and district elements.):

The park is located in a rural area; there are empty lots surrounding the park. The park is bounded to the north by E. Avenue Q 14, to the east by an empty lot, to the south by E. Avenue R, and to the west by an empty lot. The district boundary is defined by the Los Angeles County Assessor's parcels which comprise the property.

***D5. Boundary Justification:**

The park occupies approximately 14 acres on four parcels owned by the county of Los Angeles (AINs 3027-013-901, 3027-013-900, 3027-013-902, and 3027-013-903).

D6. Significance:

Theme: County Park

Area: Sun Village

Period of Significance: 1958–1964

Applicable Criteria: 1

(Discuss district's importance in terms of its historical context as defined by theme, period of significance, and geographic scope. Also address the integrity of the district as a whole.)

The property that contains Jackie Robinson Park was acquired in multiple stages from 1956 to 1961; a final parcel was purchased in 2005, resulting in 13.8 acres. The idea of a local park germinated from the Women's Club of Sun Village's desire to better the community by providing recreational activities to dissuade gang activity. The club secured approximately 3 acres for the creation of the park; the club's president, Jessie L. Carroll, and her husband secured an extra acre for the park. 1 Five acres were added to these original 4 acres with the involvement and adoption of the project by the County in 1958. (See *Continuation Sheet page 4*)

***D7. References** (Give full citations including the names and addresses of any informants, where possible): *See Continuation Sheet page 6.*

***D8. Evaluator:** Alexandra Madsen

Date: February 10, 2017

Affiliation and Address:

Sapphos Environmental, Inc.
430 North Halstead Avenue

Pasadena, California 91107

¹ Heuer, Robert B. Letter to Norman S. Johnson. 9 April 1958. "Acquisition of Four Acre Portion of Park Site."

State of California — Natural Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
SKETCH MAP

Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

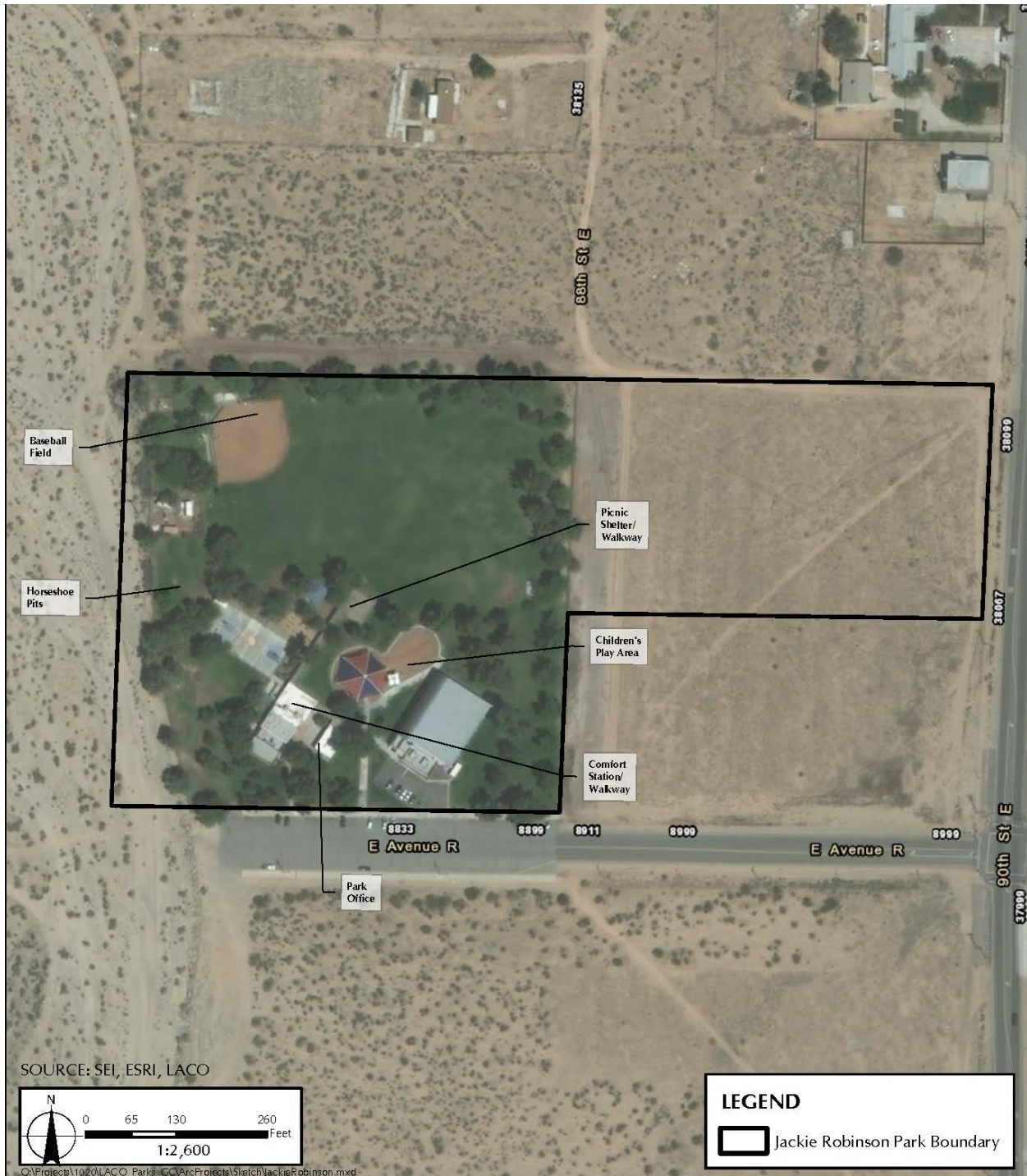
Page 2 of 18

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder): Jackie Robinson Park

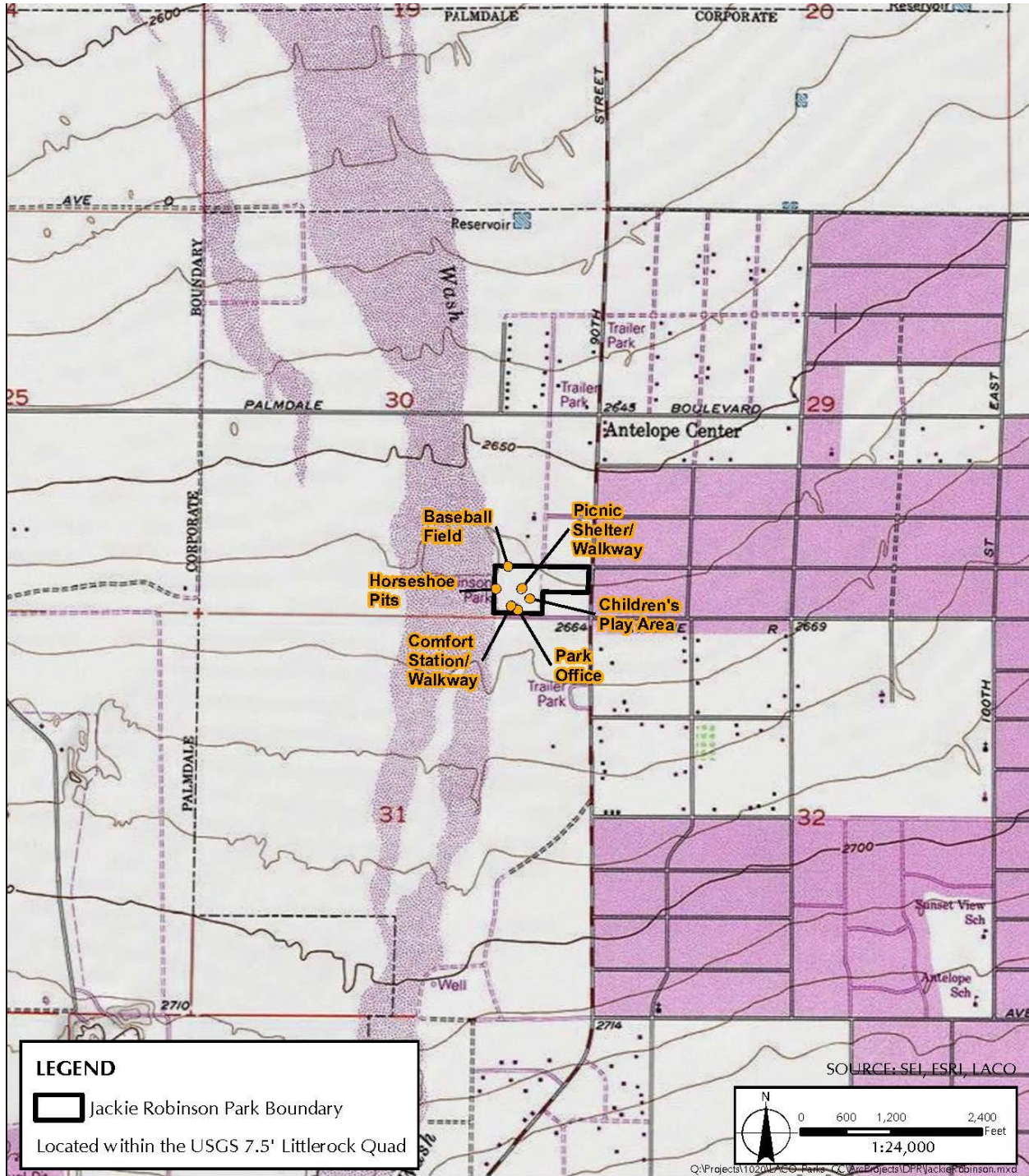
*Map Name: Littlerock

*Scale: 1:24,000

*Date of map: 1974



Sketch Map:



State of California — Natural Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Jackie Robinson Park
Page 4 of 18

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial

D6. Significance: *(Continued from District Record page 1)*

The groundbreaking ceremony and naming of the park honored African-American ballplayer Jackie Robinson in 1960. A comfort station and picnic shelter were completed in 1963. Honored guest Jackie Robinson again accompanied Supervisor Warren Dorn in the dedication of the completed community center, now the park office, in 1965.

Former star of the Brooklyn Dodgers, Jackie Robinson broke the color boundaries of the sport in America as the first African-American to be signed to a Major League baseball team.² Raised for much of his life in Pasadena, California, Jackie Robinson was a classmate and friend of Supervisor Warren Dorn, which is one reason the park was dedicated in his honor.³ According to members of the Women's Club, the park was the first named in his honor.

The community center was designed by County Engineer John A. Lambie and constructed by Si-Mar Construction Corp and completed prior to Robinson's dedication. Also constructed at this time were the original baseball field, children's play area landscaping, and likely the horseshoe pits.

The second community center, completed in 1981, was dedicated in 1984 for Mrs. Jessie L. Carroll, the president of the Women's Club of Sun Village and community advocate for the creation of Jackie Robinson Park. As president of the Sun Village Women's Club, Carroll encouraged others to become involved in the push for a local park, and is one reason Jackie Robinson Park was established. She personally donated an acre of land to the park.⁴

The gymnasium was completed in 2002 by Carde Ten Architects and Hayward Construction. Many recreational activities, including afterschool programs, are held at the gymnasium for local children.

Juneteenth and the Miss Juneteenth pageant are two events held annually at the park. Juneteenth, a holiday that celebrates the freeing of slaves on United States soil, began on June 19, 1865, when word that President Abraham Lincoln had freed the slaves reached Galveston, Texas, more than two years after the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation.⁵ Sun Village, originally established by African-Americans, began celebrating the holiday shortly after its founding.

In 2009, the County created a documentary short film of founding members of the Women's Club, including Jessie Culver, Cornelia Scott, Ilester Hooker, Bernyse Hunter, Virginia Holmes, and Sarphine Philips, explored the members' rationale for creating the park and memories of early Sun Village. One pervasive theme was the need for recreation in the area, which after the paving of streets, was of crucial importance to the members.⁶ *(See Continuation Sheet page 5)*

² "Jackie Robinson." National Baseball Hall of Fame. <http://baseballhall.org/hof/robinson-jackie>

³ "Jackie's Park Will Get New Building." 28 May 1964. *Los Angeles Sentinel*.

⁴ "The Women's Club of Sun Village and the Origins of Jackie Robinson Park." 2009. *County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation*.

⁵ Dilworth, M. "Countdown to Sun Village Juneteenth Celebration." 14 June 2012. *The Antelope Valley Times*. <http://theavtimes.com/2012/06/14/countdown-to-sun-village-juneteenth-celebration/>

⁶ "The Women's Club of Sun Village and the Origins of Jackie Robinson Park." 2009. *County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation*.

State of California — Natural Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial

Property Name: Jackie Robinson Park
Page 5 of 18

D6. Significance: *(Continued from Continuation Sheet page 4)*

Jackie Robinson Park is a property with exceptional historical significance in the County that was built between 1958 and 2002. The park was a direct consequence of the establishment of Sun Village by African-Americans fleeing redlining segregation in Los Angeles. The community of African-American families built much of the town by themselves with little government aid. One result of this planning was Jackie Robinson Park. The first 4 acres for the park were purchased by the Women's Club of Sun Village with the intent of creating a park. Although the County designed and built the park, the recreational area directly reflects the community integrity and success in the face of adversity. For this reason, Jackie Robinson Park is eligible for listing as a historic district in the County Register pursuant to Criterion 1. Contributing features of this historic district include the park office, picnic shelter/walkway, comfort station/walkway, horseshoe pits, children's play area, and baseball field. Moreover, the park office, picnic shelter/walkway, comfort station/walkway, horseshoe pits, and children's play area are individually eligible for listing in the County Register pursuant to Criterion 1 for the same reasons listed above. The baseball field is not individually eligible for listing in the County Register as it is generally utilitarian and does not convey its significance outside of the historic district. However, these buildings and structures significance do not rise to the threshold to merit listing in the NRHP or CRHR either individually or when considered together as a historic district. The fight for a bettered community by the residents of Sun Village reflects the movement of such communities out of larger cities in the wake of prejudiced housing and investing programs that resulted in redlining.

Jackie Robinson Park reflects the determination of an African-American community to better their town in the face of racial segregation. Many of the founders of the Women's Club of Sun Village recounted the state of their town shortly after people started moving there, when school buses could not traverse unpaved roads to pick up students. Jackie Robinson Park is a lasting monument to the energy local residents infused in their community, providing a space for recreation and learning for the next generation. The period of significance is from 1958 to 1964 when the park was constructed.

Famed baseball player Jackie Robinson was honored in the naming of this park, and although he attended both the groundbreaking and dedication of the park, he was not associated with the area for any other reasons and therefore is not impetus for eligibility pursuant to Criterion B/2. Persons who made specific contributions to the history of the nation, state, or region are not known to be associated with this property; therefore, Jackie Robinson Park, inclusive of the appurtenant buildings, facilities, and landscape, is not eligible for listing in the NRHP, CRHR, or County Register pursuant to Criterion B/2 as a historic district.

Jackie Robinson Park was not designed by a master architect, and is not noted for its landscape design or for its unique park features. Therefore, Jackie Robinson Park does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. The park, inclusive of the appurtenant buildings, facilities, and landscape, is not eligible for listing in the NRHP, CRHR, or County Register pursuant to Criterion C/3 as a historic district.

Jackie Robinson Park was constructed using common and utilitarian materials and does not have the potential to yield information regarding local building traditions and methods. Therefore, Jackie Robinson Park, inclusive of the appurtenant buildings, facilities, and landscape, is not eligible for listing in the NRHP, CRHR, or County Register pursuant to Criterion D/4 as a historic district. *(See Continuation Sheet page 6)*

State of California — Natural Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Jackie Robinson Park
Page 6 of 18

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial

D6. Significance: *(Continued from Continuation Sheet page 5)*

Jackie Robinson Park has been minimally altered since its initial opening, and retains much of its integrity. The park office, picnic shelter/walkway, comfort station/walkway, horseshoe pits, children's play area, and baseball field all retain their integrity. The landscape, setting, buildings, and structures therefore retain sufficient historic integrity and meet the criteria for listing as a historic district for listing in the County Register.

D7. References: *(Continued from District Record page 1)*

Dilworth, M. "Countdown to Sun Village Juneteenth Celebration." 14 June 2012. *The Antelope Valley Times*. <http://theavtimes.com/2012/06/14/countdown-to-sun-village-juneteenth-celebration/>

Heuer, Robert B. Letter to Norman S. Johnson. 9 April 1958. "Acquisition of Four-Acre Portion of Park Site."

"Jackie Robinson." National Baseball Hall of Fame.
<http://baseballhall.org/hof/robinson-jackie>

"Jackie's Park Will Get New Building." 28 May 1964. *Los Angeles Sentinel*.

"The Women's Club of Sun Village and the Origins of Jackie Robinson Park." 2009. *County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation*.

State of California — Natural Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 5B
Other Listings _____
Date: _____

Review Code _____ Reviewer: _____

Page 7 of 18

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder): Jackie Robinson Park

P1. Other Identifier: Jackie Robinson Historic District

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted

*a. County: Los Angeles and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Littlerock Date: 1974 T60N; R100W; ___ of ___ of Sec 30; ___ B.M.

c. Address: 8773 East Avenue R City: Littlerock Zip: 93543

d. UTM (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone: 11, 410755.56 mE/ 3826161.75 mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate):

Assessor's Parcel No.: 3027-013-901, 3027-013-900, 3027-013-902, and 3027-013-903

*P3a. Description (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries): Of the 18 buildings, structures and objects located within Jackie Robinson Park, the following seven resources contribute to the Jackie Robinson Park Historic District: park office, picnic shelter/walkway, comfort station/walkway, horseshoe pits, children's play area, baseball field, and hitching post. The following buildings and structures do not contribute to the Jackie Robinson Park Historic District: trash enclosure, fitness zone, gymnasium, T-Ball field, storage area, baseball field, voltage area, equipment shed, water pump, basketball courts, and community garden.

*P3b. Resource Attributes (List attributes and codes): HP31 Urban Open Space; HP36 Ethnic Minority Property

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo (view, date, accession #): View facing east, September 14, 2016

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:
 Historic Prehistoric Both

*P7. Owner and Address:
County of Los Angeles
500 W. Temple St., Room 754
Los Angeles, CA 90012

*P8. Recorded by (Name, affiliation, and address): Alexandra Madsen
Sapphos Environmental, Inc.
430 N. Halstead Street
Pasadena, CA 91107

*P9. Date Recorded: 12/10/17

*P10. Survey Type (Describe):
Intensive, CEQA Compliance

*P11. Report Citation (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none"): Sapphos Environmental, Inc. June 2019. Historical Resource Evaluation for Jackie Robinson Park.

Attachments: NONE Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List):

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code: 5B

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer:

Date:

Page 8 of 18

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder): Jackie Robinson Park

P1. Other Identifier: Park Office

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted

*a. County: Los Angeles and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Littlerock Date: 1974 T60N; R100W; ___ of Sec 30; ___ B.M.

c. Address: 8773 East Avenue R City: Littlerock Zip: 93543

d. UTM (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone: 11, 410755.56 mE/ 3826161.75 mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate):

Assessor's Parcel No.: 3027-013-901, 3027-013-900, 3027-013-902, and 3027-013-903

*P3a. Description (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries): The park office, originally the park community center, was designed by Mac A. Cason, County Chief Architect in 1963. It was built by Si-Mar Corporation, based in Loma Linda, California, in 1964. During Jackie Robinson's 1963 visit he looked over plans for the park and building. The park office is constructed with concrete masonry units, has a flat roof, and a generally rectangular floor plan measuring 1,118 square feet. (See Continuation Sheet page 9)

*P3b. Resource Attributes (List attributes and codes): HP13 Community Center/Social Hall

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo (view, date, accession #): View of park office, September 14, 2016

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:
 Historic Prehistoric Both

*P7. Owner and Address:
County of Los Angeles
500 W. Temple Street, Room 754
Los Angeles, CA 90012

*P8. Recorded by (Name, affiliation, and address): Alexandra Madsen
Sapphos Environmental, Inc.
430 N. Halstead Street
Pasadena, CA 91107

*P9. Date Recorded: 12/10/17

*P10. Survey Type (Describe):
Intensive, CEQA Compliance

*P11. Report Citation (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none"): Sapphos Environmental, Inc. 2019. Historic Evaluation for Jackie Robinson Park.

Attachments: NONE Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List):

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Jackie Robinson Park

Page 9 of 18

***P3a. Description:** *(Continued from Primary Record page 8)*

Large, double-hung two-light windows line the east and west façades of the building creating an open feel. The park office has two stacked, low-sloped shed roofs, one of which projects to create a covered walkway that leads to the comfort station. Six-light casement windows open to the walkway on the northern façade. The building has retained its integrity, and has only received minor maintenance alterations. As the first community center constructed at the park, it accurately reflects the development by locals, notably the Women's Club of Sun Village, of a recreation area for youth in the area. The park office is a reflection of the movement of African-American families to the area as a direct reaction to redlining, and the effort this community exerted to secure public spaces for their self-built community. Therefore, the park office contributes to a potential historic district and is individually eligible for listing in the County Register pursuant to Criteria 1 for its association with the movement of African-Americans to Sun Village as a reaction to prejudiced housing programs. The park office's significance does not rise to the threshold for listing in the NRHP or CRHR.

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer:

Date:

Page 10 of 18

***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder): Jackie Robinson Park

P1. Other Identifier: Picnic Shelter and Walkway

***P2. Location:** Not for Publication Unrestricted

***a. County:** Los Angeles and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Littlerock **Date:** 1974 **T**60N; **R**100W; **__** of **Sec** 30; **__** B.M.

c. Address: 8773 East Avenue R **City:** Littlerock **Zip:** 93543

d. UTM (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) **Zone:** 11, 410755.56 mE/ 3826161.75 mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate):

Assessor's Parcel No.: 3027-013-901, 3027-013-900, 3027-013-902, and 3027-013-903

***P3a. Description** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries): The picnic shelter was constructed in 1963 contemporaneous to the comfort station, and was therefore likely also designed by Mac A. Cason, County Chief Architect and built by R. C. Gallyon Construction Company. The picnic shelter has wood siding and is connected to the comfort station by a covered walkway. Together they measure 2,986 square feet. (See Continuation Sheet page 11)

***P3b. Resource Attributes** (List attributes and codes): HP39 Other

***P4. Resources Present:** Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo (view, date, accession #): View of picnic shelter/walkway, September 14, 2016

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:**
 Historic Prehistoric Both

***P7. Owner and Address:**
County of Los Angeles
500 W. Temple St., Room 754
Los Angeles, CA 90012

***P8. Recorded by** (Name, affiliation, and address): Alexandra Madsen
Sapphos Environmental, Inc.
430 N. Halstead Street
Pasadena, CA 91107

***P9. Date Recorded:** 2/10/17

***P10. Survey Type** (Describe):
Intensive, CEQA Compliance

***P11. Report Citation** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none"): Sapphos Environmental, Inc. June 2019. Historical Resource Evaluation for Jackie Robinson Park.

Attachments: NONE Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List):

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Jackie Robinson Park
Page 11 of 18

***P3a. Description:** *(Continued from Primary Record page 10)*

Information about the park is displayed on plaques along the walkway. The picnic shelter and walkway are situated next to the fitness zone. The picnic shelter is rectangular structure that covers a number of concrete picnic tables and metal grills. The picnic shelter and walkway have retained their integrity, and have only received necessary minor maintenance measures. As the first structure constructed within the park, it accurately reflects the development of the park by locals, notably the Women's Club of Sun Village. The need for recreational areas was a consequence of the movement of African-American families to the area as a direct reaction to redlining, and the effort this community exerted to secure public spaces for their self-built community. Therefore, the picnic shelter and walkway contribute to a potential historic district and are individually eligible for listing in the County Register pursuant to Criteria 1 for their association with the movement of African-Americans to Sun Village as a reaction to prejudiced housing programs. The picnic shelter and walkway's significance does not rise to the threshold for listing in the NRHP or CRHR.

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code: 5B

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer:

Date:

Page 12 of 18

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder): Jackie Robinson Park

P1. Other Identifier: Comfort Station and Walkway

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted

*a. County: Los Angeles and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Littlerock Date: 1974 T60N; R100W; ___ of ___ of Sec 30; ___ B.M.

c. Address: 8773 East Avenue R City: Littlerock Zip: 93543

d. UTM (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone: 11, 410755.56 mE/ 3826161.75 mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate):

Assessor's Parcel No.: 3027-013-901, 3027-013-900, 3027-013-902, and 3027-013-903

*P3a. Description (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries): The comfort station was designed by Mac A. Cason, County Chief Architect, and constructed in 1963 by R. C. Gallyon Construction Company and was the first building constructed at the park. It is built with concrete masonry units, has a flat roof, and a rectangular. (See Continuation Sheet page 13)

*P3b. Resource Attributes (List attributes and codes): HP4 Ancillary Building

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo (view, date, accession #): View of comfort station/walkway, September 14, 2016

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:
 Historic Prehistoric Both

*P7. Owner and Address:
County of Los Angeles
500 W. Temple Street, Room 754
Los Angeles, CA 90012

*P8. Recorded by (Name, affiliation, and address): Alexandra Madsen
Sapphos Environmental, Inc.
430 N. Halstead Street
Pasadena, CA 91107

*P9. Date Recorded: 2/10/17

*P10. Survey Type (Describe):
Intensive, CEQA Compliance

*P11. Report Citation (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none"): Sapphos Environmental, Inc. June 2019. Historical Resource Evaluation for Jackie Robinson Park.

Attachments: NONE Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List):

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Jackie Robinson Park
Page 13 of 18

Primary #

HRI #

Trinomial

***P3a. Description:** *(Continued from Primary Record page 12)*

The comfort station and walkway combined measure 2,637 square feet. Large slotted vents cover the north façade of the building to provide passive air flow. The projecting walkway ensures cover from the elements. Heaters were added in the maintenance room of the comfort station in 1964.¹

This is the only major renovation to the building, which generally retains its integrity. Like the park office and picnic shelter, the comfort station/walkway reflects the effort of local families to provide a recreation area for youth in the area. The building contributes to the early development of the park, which in turn is a reflection of the movement of African-American families to the area as a direct reaction to redlining. Therefore, the comfort station and walkway contribute to a potential historic district and are individually eligible for listing in the County Register pursuant to Criteria 1 for their association with the movement of African-Americans to Sun Village as a reaction to prejudiced housing programs. The comfort station and walkway's significance does not rise to the threshold for listing in the NRHP or CHRH.

¹ Joske, Pierre. Letter to Coleman Jenkins. 25 March 1964. "Jackie Robinson Park: General Development and Comfort Station." Spec 2300 of 1961.

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 14 of 18

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder): Jackie Robinson Park

P1. Other Identifier: Horseshoe Pits

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted

*a. County: Los Angeles and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Littlerock Date: 1974 T60N; R100W; ___ of ___ of Sec 30; ___ B.M.

c. Address: 8773 East Avenue R City: Littlerock Zip: 93543

d. UTM (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone: 11 410755.56 mE/ 3826161.75 mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate):

Assessor's Parcel No.: 3027-013-901, 3027-013-900, 3027-013-902, and 3027-013-903

*P3a. Description (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries): The horseshoe pits are located along the western edge of the park and measure approximately 3,454 square feet. They were likely installed in the 1960s but their exact date of construction is unknown. The horseshoe pits were built for and by the community and adheres to the theme of recreation. Therefore, the horseshoe pits contribute to a potential historic district and are individually eligible for listing in the County Register pursuant to Criteria 1 for their association with the movement of African-Americans to Sun Village as a reaction to prejudiced housing programs. The horseshoe pit's significance does not rise to the threshold for listing in the NRHP or CRHR.

*P3b. Resource Attributes (List attributes and codes): HP39 Other

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo (view, date, accession #): View of horseshoe pits, September 14, 2016

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:
 Historic Prehistoric Both

*P7. Owner and Address:

County of Los Angeles
500 W. Temple Street, Room 754
Los Angeles, CA 90012

*P8. Recorded by (Name, affiliation, and address): Alexandra Madsen
Sapphos Environmental, Inc.
430 N. Halstead Street
Pasadena, CA 91107

*P9. Date Recorded: 2/10/17

*P10. Survey Type (Describe):
Intensive, CEQA Compliance

*P11. Report Citation (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none"): Sapphos Environmental, Inc. June 2019. Historical Resource Evaluation for Jackie Robinson Park.

Attachments: NONE Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List):

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer:

Date:

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder): Jackie Robinson Park

P1. Other Identifier: Children's Play Area

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted

*a. County: Los Angeles and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Littlerock Date: 1974 T60N; R100W; ___ of Sec 30; ___ B.M.

c. Address: 8773 East Avenue R City: Littlerock Zip: 93543

d. UTM (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone: 11, 410755.56 mE/ 3826161.75 mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate):

Assessor's Parcel No.: 3027-013-901, 3027-013-900, 3027-013-902, and 3027-013-903

*P3a. Description (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries): Landscaping for the tot's sand lot and playground, later the children's play area, began in 1963 by R. C. Gallyon Construction Company and was reduced for construction of the gymnasium.¹ (See Continuation Sheet page 16)

*P3b. Resource Attributes (List attributes and codes): HP39 Other

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo (view, date, accession #): View of children's play area, September 14, 2016

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:
 Historic Prehistoric Both

*P7. Owner and Address:
County of Los Angeles
500 W. Temple Street, Room 754
Los Angeles, CA 90012

*P8. Recorded by (Name, affiliation, and address): Alexandra Madsen
Sapphos Environmental, Inc.
430 N. Halstead Street
Pasadena, CA 91107

*P9. Date Recorded: 2/10/17

*P10. Survey Type (Describe):
Intensive, CEQA Compliance

*P11. Report Citation (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none"): Sapphos Environmental, Inc. June 2019. Historical Resource Evaluation for Jackie Robinson Park.

Attachments: NONE Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List):

¹ Paige, Ronald F. "Jackie Robinson Park, Littlerock General Development and Comfort Station." 13 November 1963. Memo.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Jackie Robinson Park

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***P3a. Description:** *(Continued from Primary Record page 15)*

Although a newer playground with shade structure is located in the landscaped area, the kidney bean-shaped site was part of the original park design and was intended to hold a playground; moreover, it reflects a unique design layout that references landscape patterns of the 1960s.

Jackie Robinson visited the playground during his dedication of the park. The children's play area landscape reflects the theme of recreation. Therefore, the designed sand-lot area, excluding the current play structure and shelter, contributes to a potential historic district and is individually eligible for listing in the County Register pursuant to Criteria 1 for its association with the movement of African-Americans to Sun Village as a reaction to prejudiced housing programs. The children's play area's significance does not rise to the threshold for listing in the NRHP or CRHR.

Other Listings
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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder): Jackie Robinson Park

P1. Other Identifier: Baseball Field

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted

*a. County: Los Angeles and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Littlerock Date: 1974 T60N; R100W; ___ of ___ of Sec 30; ___ B.M.

c. Address: 8773 East Avenue R City: Littlerock Zip: 93543

d. UTM (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone: 11, 410755.56 mE/ 3826161.75 mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate):

Assessor's Parcel No.: 3027-013-901, 3027-013-900, 3027-013-902, and 3027-013-903

*P3a. Description (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries):

The baseball field was designed and constructed in 1963 by R. C. Gallyon Construction Company. It lines the northwestern boundaries of the park and measures approximately 58,206 square feet. (See Continuation Sheet page 18)

*P3b. Resource Attributes (List attributes and codes): HP39 Other

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo (view, date, accession #): View of baseball field, September 14, 2016

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:
 Historic Prehistoric Both

*P7. Owner and Address:
County of Los Angeles
500 W. Temple Street, Room 754
Los Angeles, CA 90012

*P8. Recorded by (Name, affiliation, and address): Alexandra Madsen
Sapphos Environmental, Inc.
430 N. Halstead Street
Pasadena, CA 91107

*P9. Date Recorded: 2/10/17

*P10. Survey Type (Describe):
Intensive, CEQA Compliance

*P11. Report Citation (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none"): Sapphos Environmental, Inc. June 2019. Historical Resource Evaluation for Jackie Robinson Park.

Attachments: NONE Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List):

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Jackie Robinson Park
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Primary #

HRI #

Trinomial

***P3a. Description:** *(Continued from Primary Record page 17)*

The baseball field reflects the theme of recreation at the park. Therefore, the baseball field contributes to a potential historic district and is eligible for listing in the County Register pursuant to Criteria 1 for its association with the movement of African-Americans to Sun Village as a reaction to prejudiced housing programs. The baseball field is not individually eligible for listing and its significance does not rise to the threshold for listing in the NRHP or CRHR because it is generally utilitarian and does not convey its significance outside of the historic district.

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NRHP Status Code: 5S2

Other Listings
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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder): 9657 E. Avenue Q10

P1. Other Identifier: Shaw Building/Sun Village Park Association

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted

*a. County: Los Angeles and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Littlerock Date: 1974 T6N; R10W; ___ of ___ of Sec 29; ___ B.M.

c. Address: 9657 E. Avenue Q10 City: Sun Village Zip: 93543

d. UTM (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone: ___, ___ mE/ ___ mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate): APN 3027-022-045

*P3a. Description (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries):

The subject property is a one-story institutional building originally constructed in 1959. The building is clad in stucco and has a flat and side-gable roof. The building has a large slightly recessed entrance alcove on the eastern façade with double wood doors and large single-pane windows on either side. A multi-purpose room, kitchen, and bathroom were added to the western façade in 1997/1998 giving the building an irregular footprint.

*P3b. Resource Attributes (List attributes and codes): H P13. Community center/social hall

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo (view, date, accession #):

Primary façade
View facing northwest
June 22, 2021

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:
 Historic Prehistoric Both
1959 Los Angeles County Assessor

*P7. Owner and Address:
N/A

*P8. Recorded by (Name, affiliation, and address):
K. Conley and C. Chasteen
Sapphos Environmental, Inc.
430 N. Halstead Street
Pasadena, CA 91107

*P9. Date Recorded: June 30, 2021

*P10. Survey Type (Describe): Intensive

*P11. Report Citation (Cite survey report and

other sources, or enter "none"): Sapphos Environmental, Inc. 2021. Sun Village African American Historic Survey Report.

Attachments: NONE Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record
 Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List):

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder): 9657 E. Avenue Q10

*NRHP Status Code: 5S2

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B1. Historic Name: Shaw Building/ Sun Village Park Association

B2. Common Name: 9657 E. Avenue Q10

B3. Original Use: Institutional

B4. Present Use: Institutional

***B5. Architectural Style:** Vernacular

***B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

The original building permit was not available through the Los Angeles County online portal. In 1997/98 a multi-purpose room, kitchen, and bathroom were added to the western façade of the building giving it an irregular footprint. The building has been reclad in stucco.

***B7. Moved?** No Yes Unknown Date: N/A

Original Location: N/A

***B8. Related Features:** N/A

B9a. Architect: N/A

b. Builder: N/A

***B10. Significance: Theme:** Commercial Development

Area: Sun Village

Period of Significance: 1959

Property Type: Institutional **Applicable Criteria:** 1

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

The Shaw Building is named for William B. Shaw, an early leader of Sun Village. The Shaw Building currently serves as a community meeting center. The building was constructed in 1959 and has been the cultural hub for the African American community since its inception as a place for families and friends to gather within their own established community of Sun Village. The Sun Village Park Association, founded in 1958, oversaw and provided recreational services to the Sun Village community. It is also now known as the William B. Shaw Community Cultural Center. The subject property is eligible for designation as a Los Angeles County Historic Landmark under Criterion 1 for its institutional association with the development of the African American community within Sun Village.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes (List attributes and codes): N/A

***B12. References:** N/A

***B13. Remarks:** N/A

***B14. Evaluator:**

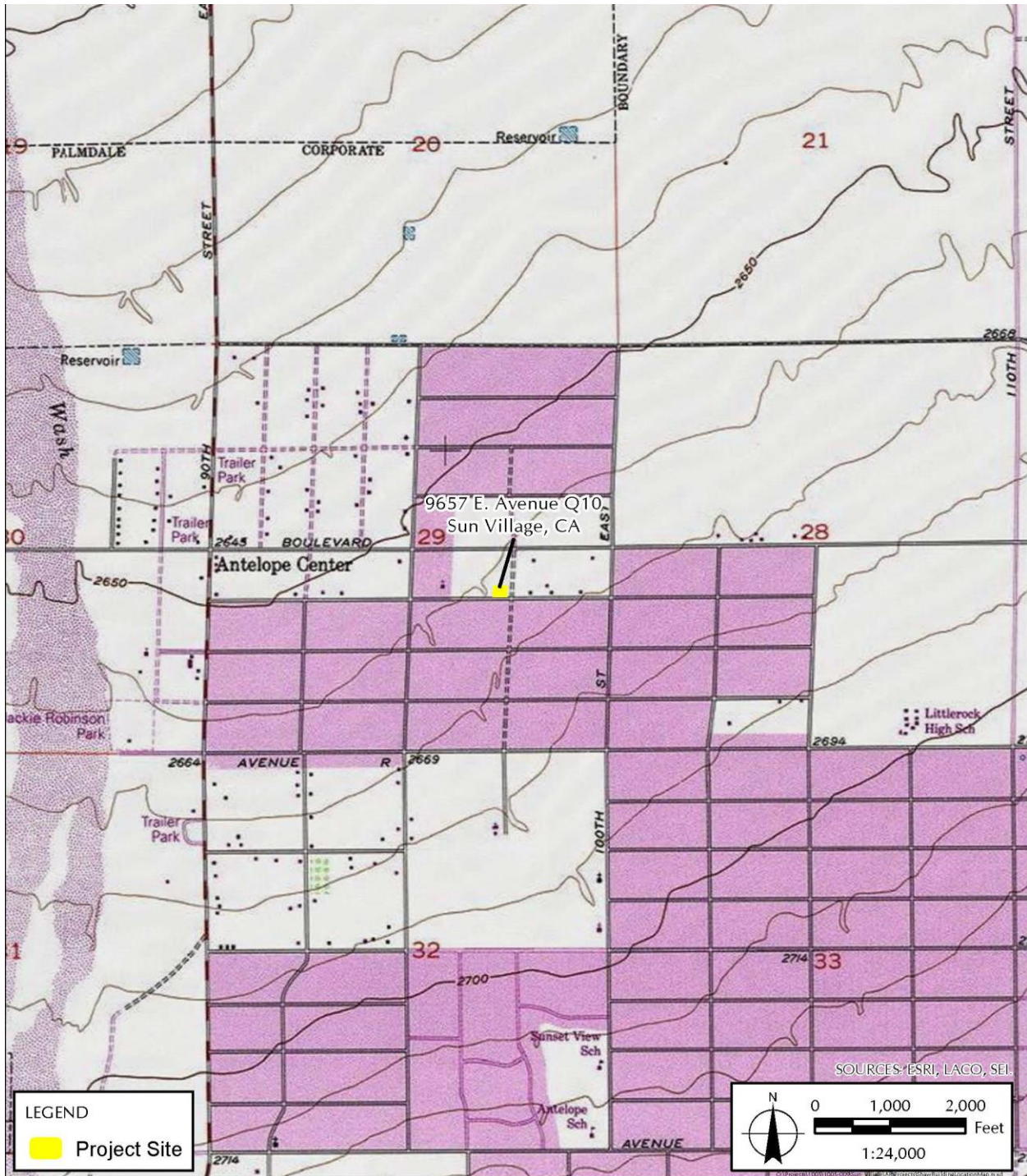
Kasey Conley
Sapphos Environmental, Inc.
430 N. Halstead Street
Pasadena, CA 91107

***Date of Evaluation:** June 30, 2021

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)





State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
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Primary #
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NRHP Status Code: 5S2

Other Listings
Review Code

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder): 10164 E. Palmdale Boulevard

P1. Other Identifier: Sun Village Chamber of Commerce

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted

*a. County: Los Angeles and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Littlerock Date: 1974 T₆N; R₁₀W; ___ of ___ of Sec 29; ___ B.M.

c. Address: 10164 E. Palmdale Boulevard City: Sun Village Zip: 93543

d. UTM (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone: ___, ___ mE/ ___ mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate): APN 3027-023-001

*P3a. Description (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries):

The subject property is a one-story community center constructed in 1969. The building has a rectangular footprint, side-facing gable roof, and is clad in stucco. The building has multiple entrance doors on various façades and aluminum windows. The building sits on a large corner parcel with a small concrete patio off the primary (northern) façade.

*P3b. Resource Attributes (List attributes and codes): HP13 Community Center/Social Hall

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo (view, date, accession #):

Primary façade
View facing southwest
June 22, 2021

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:
 Historic Prehistoric Both
1969 Los Angeles County Assessor

*P7. Owner and Address:
N/A

*P8. Recorded by (Name, affiliation, and address):
K. Conley and C. Chasteen
Sapphos Environmental, Inc.
430 N. Halstead Street
Pasadena, CA 91107

*P9. Date Recorded: June 30, 2021

*P10. Survey Type (Describe): Intensive

*P11. Report Citation (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none"): Sapphos Environmental, Inc. 2021. Sun Village African American Historic Survey Report.

Attachments: NONE Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record
 Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List):

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder): 10164 E. Palmdale Boulevard
Page 2 of 3

*NRHP Status Code: 5S2

B1. Historic Name: Sun Village Chamber of Commerce

B2. Common Name: 10164 E. Palmdale Boulevard

B3. Original Use: Institutional

B4. Present Use: Institutional

*B5. Architectural Style: Vernacular

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

The original building permit was not available through the Los Angeles County online portal. In 1997/98 a multi-purpose room, kitchen, and bathroom were added to the western façade of the building giving it an irregular footprint. The building has been reclad in stucco.

*B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: N/A

Original Location: N/A

*B8. Related Features: N/A

B9a. Architect: N/A

b. Builder: N/A

*B10. Significance: Theme: Institutional Development

Area: Sun Village

Period of Significance: 1969

Property Type: Institutional Applicable Criteria: 1

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

The Chamber of Commerce was formed by the Sun Village community to provide youth employment, food distribution, and home rehabilitation programs through a contract with the County of Los Angeles. The Chamber of Commerce was founded by members of the Sun Village community, who also raised funds and materials to construct the building themselves. In the early days of its inception, the Chamber of Commerce held benefit dinners to support community efforts, including one advertised for \$1.00 for a barbeque with baked ham and turkey held at a local restaurant. The Chamber of Commerce continues to focus on community activism. The subject property is eligible for designation as a Los Angeles County Historic Landmark under Criterion 1 for its institutional association with the development of the African American community within Sun Village.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes (List attributes and codes): N/A

*B12. References: N/A

*B13. Remarks: N/A

*B14. Evaluator:

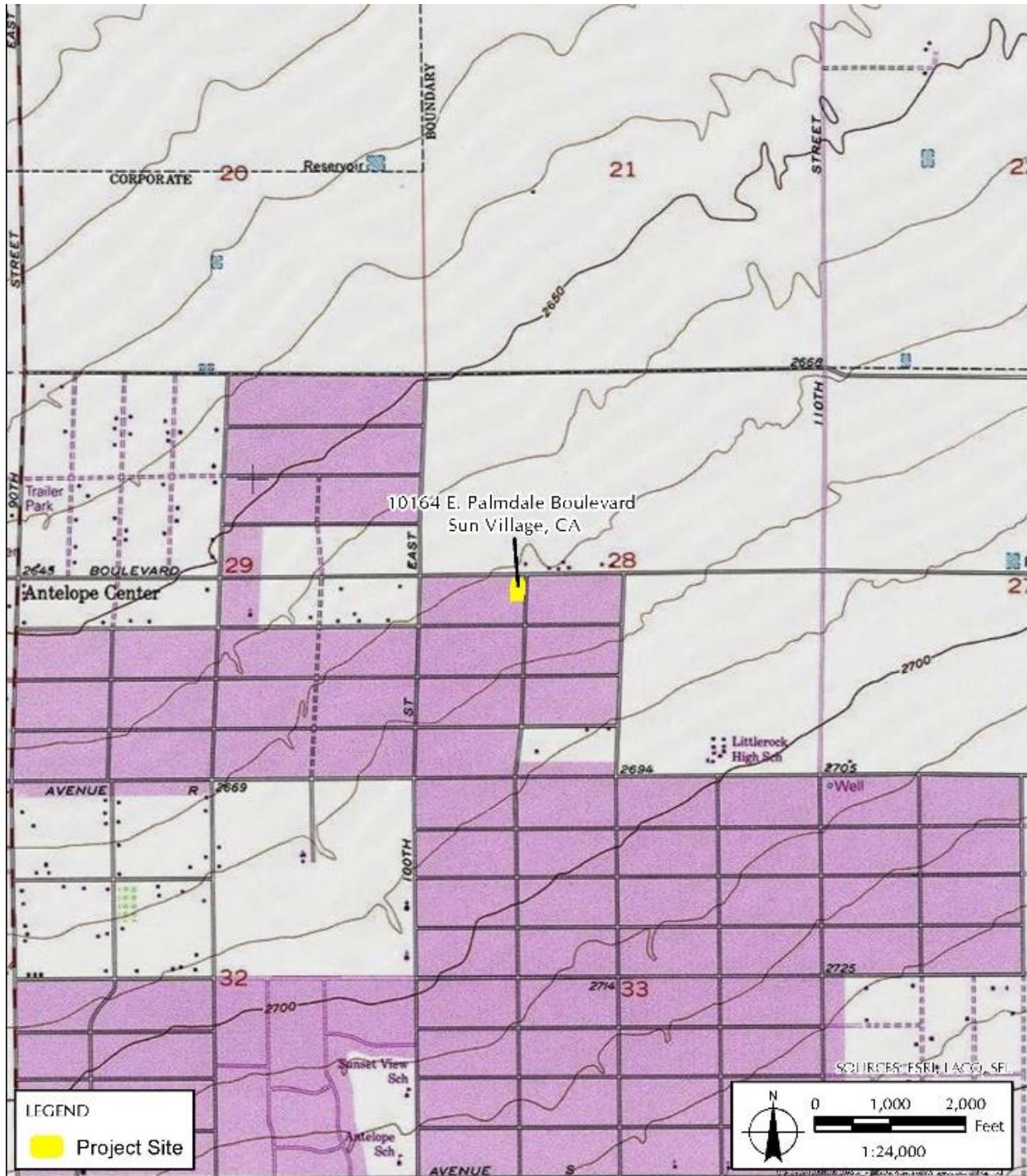
Kasey Conley
Sapphos Environmental, Inc.
430 N. Halstead Street
Pasadena, CA 91107

*Date of Evaluation: June 30, 2021

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)





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NRHP Status Code: 5S2

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Date

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder): 37721 100th Street E.

P1. Other Identifier: Living Stone Cathedral of Worship

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted

*a. County: Los Angeles and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Littlerock Date: 1974 T6N; R10W; ___ of ___ of Sec 33; ___ B.M.

c. Address: 37721 100th Street E. City: Sun Village Zip: 93543

d. UTM (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone: ___, ___ mE/ ___ mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate): APN 3042-001-043

*P3a. Description (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries):

The subject property includes four buildings within the parcel and the primary church building was constructed in 1975. The original church building features a front-facing gabled roof clad in composition shingles. The exterior walls are clad in stucco. Floor-to-ceiling multi-panel windows provide illumination for the sanctuary and entry lobby. The primary entrance is raised and accessed via a concrete porch. A meeting hall is located north of the 1975 church building. It is simple in design with a front-facing gabled roof and stucco-clad walls. A two-story classroom building is located west of the meeting hall. The classroom building is vernacular with stucco-clad walls and a low-sloped roof. A modern chapel is located at the northern end of the parcel, has a flat roof with tall parapet walls, and is clad in stucco.

*P3b. Resource Attributes (List attributes and codes): HP16. Religious building

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo (view, date, accession #):

Primary façade
View facing northwest
June 22, 2021

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:

Historic Prehistoric Both
1975 Los Angeles County Assessor

*P7. Owner and Address:

N/A

*P8. Recorded by (Name, affiliation, and address):

K. Conley and C. Chasteen
Sapphos Environmental, Inc.
430 N. Halstead Street
Pasadena, CA 91107

*P9. Date Recorded: June 30, 2021

*P10. Survey Type (Describe): Intensive

*P11. Report Citation (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none"): Sapphos Environmental, Inc. 2021. Sun Village African American Historic Survey Report.

Attachments: NONE Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record
 Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List):

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder): 37721 100th Street E. *NRHP Status Code: 5S2

Page 2 of 3

B1. Historic Name: Living Stone Cathedral of Worship

B2. Common Name: 37721 100th Street E.

B3. Original Use: Religious Building

B4. Present Use: Religious Building

***B5. Architectural Style:** Vernacular

***B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

The original building permit was not available through the Los Angeles County online portal. Construction on the site began in 1975 with the original church building and three other buildings were added over the course of time: meeting hall, classroom building, and northerly chapel. A large parking lot comprises the western half of the parcel. The buildings appear unaltered.

***B7. Moved?** No Yes Unknown Date: N/A

Original Location: N/A

***B8. Related Features:** N/A

B9a. Architect: N/A

b. Builder: N/A

***B10. Significance: Theme:** Institutional Development

Area: Sun Village

Period of Significance: 1975

Property Type: Institutional

Applicable Criteria: 1

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

The 1st Missionary Baptist Church/ Livingstone Cathedral of Worship was formed in 1950. It began with 30 members in a small "pink" building that was demolished when the current church building was constructed in 1975 and was the first established church in Sun Village. The congregation is now known as the Livingstone Cathedral of Worship and meets in a building with attached meeting room constructed in 1975. Several other community buildings have subsequently been constructed on the campus. Bishop Hearn, now retired, ministered to the congregation beginning in 1965. The Livingstone Cathedral of Worship remains an active and vibrant religious community providing religious services to members of Sun Village and the Antelope Valley. The subject property is eligible for designation as a Los Angeles County Historic Landmark under Criterion 1 for its institutional association with the development of the African American community within Sun Village.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes (List attributes and codes): N/A

***B12. References:** N/A

***B13. Remarks:** N/A

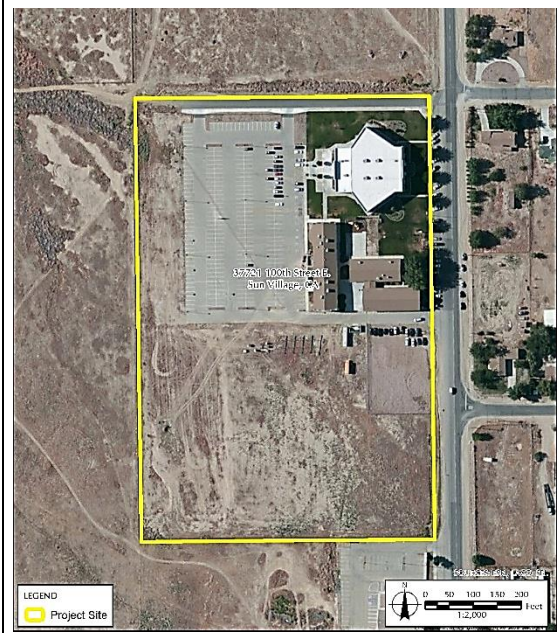
***B14. Evaluator:**

Kasey Conley
Sapphos Environmental, Inc.
430 N. Halstead Street
Pasadena, CA 91107

***Date of Evaluation:** June 30, 2021

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



LOCATION MAP

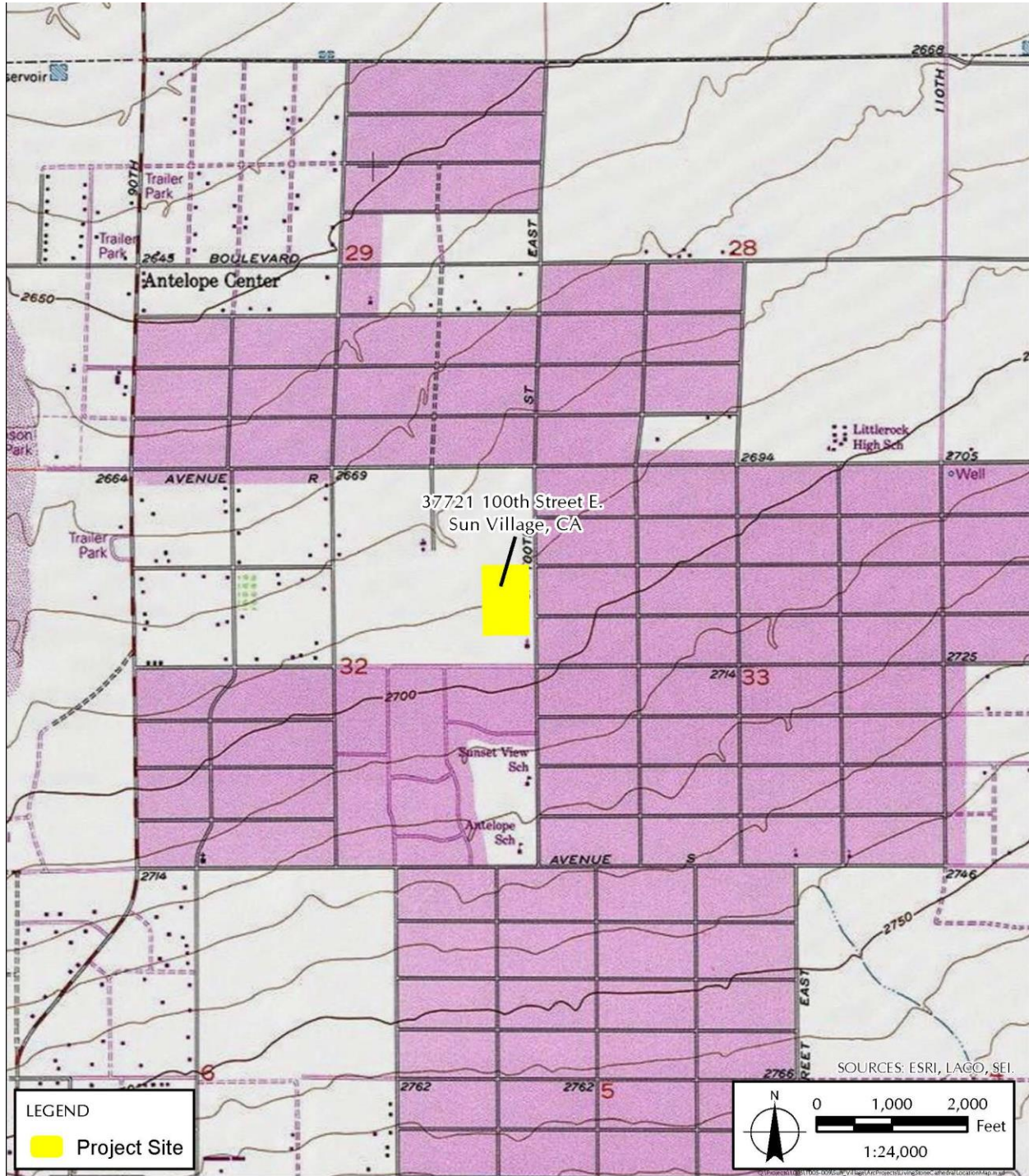
Page 3 of 3

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder): 37721 100th Street E.

*Map Name: Littlerock

*Scale: 1:24,000

*Date of map: 1974



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Trinomial
NRHP Status Code: 5S2

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder): 9203 E. Avenue S

P1. Other Identifier: Four Square Church/Living in Christ Faith Ministry

***P2. Location:** Not for Publication Unrestricted

*a. County: Los Angeles and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Littlerock Date: 1974 T₆N; R₁₀W; ___ of ___ of Sec 32; ___ B.M.

c. Address: 9203 E. Avenue S City: Sun Village Zip: 93543

d. UTM (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone: ___, ___ mE/ ___ mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate): APN 3027-019-014

***P3a. Description** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries):

The subject property is a one-story religious building constructed in 1954. The building is clad in stucco, has a cross-gable roof, and has an 'L'-shaped footprint. The main body of the building is rectangular with an enclosed porch entrance facing south. A modest steeple is located on the eastern façade. A square appendage extends off the northeast end of the building. This portion of the building has a side-facing gable roof which extends to cover an at-grade porch along the entirety of the façade. The roof extension is supported by simple posts.

***P3b. Resource Attributes** (List attributes and codes): HP16 Religious Building

***P4. Resources Present:** Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo (view, date, accession #):

Primary façade
View facing northeast
June 22, 2021

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:**

Historic Prehistoric Both
1954 Los Angeles County Assessor

***P7. Owner and Address:**

N/A

***P8. Recorded by** (Name, affiliation, and address):

K. Conley and C. Chasteen
Sapphos Environmental, Inc.
430 N. Halstead Street
Pasadena, CA 91107

***P9. Date Recorded:** June 30, 2021

***P10. Survey Type** (Describe): Intensive

***P11. Report Citation** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none"): Sapphos Environmental, Inc. 2021. Sun Village African American Historic Survey Report.

Attachments: NONE Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record
 Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List):

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder): 9203 E. Avenue S
Page 2 of 3

*NRHP Status Code: 5S2

B1. Historic Name: Four Square Church

B2. Common Name: 9203 E. Avenue S

B3. Original Use: Institutional

B4. Present Use: Institutional

*B5. Architectural Style: Vernacular

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

The original building permit was not available through the Los Angeles County online portal. The building has been re-clad in stucco, but generally appears to be unaltered.

*B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: N/A

Original Location: N/A

*B8. Related Features: N/A

B9a. Architect: N/A

b. Builder: N/A

*B10. Significance: Theme: Institutional Development

Area: Sun Village

Period of Significance: 1954

Property Type: Institutional Applicable Criteria: 1

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

Although no longer active, Four Square Church was located at 9203 S Street. It served an integrated community and constructed a youth community center to support the Sun Village area. The Four Square Church was an evangelical Christian sect founded by Aimee Semple McPherson in 1910. It is not known when Four Square Church relinquished the building or if the congregation was African American, but the Living in Christ Faith Ministry now hosts services in the building. The subject property is eligible for designation as a Los Angeles County Historic Landmark under Criterion 1 for its institutional association with the development of the African American community within Sun Village.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes (List attributes and codes): N/A

*B12. References: N/A

*B13. Remarks: N/A

*B14. Evaluator:

Kasey Conley
Sapphos Environmental, Inc.
430 N. Halstead Street
Pasadena, CA 91107

*Date of Evaluation: June 30, 2021

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



LOCATION MAP

Page 3 of 3

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder): 9203 E. Avenue S

*Map Name: Littlerock

*Scale: 1:24,000

*Date of map: 1974

