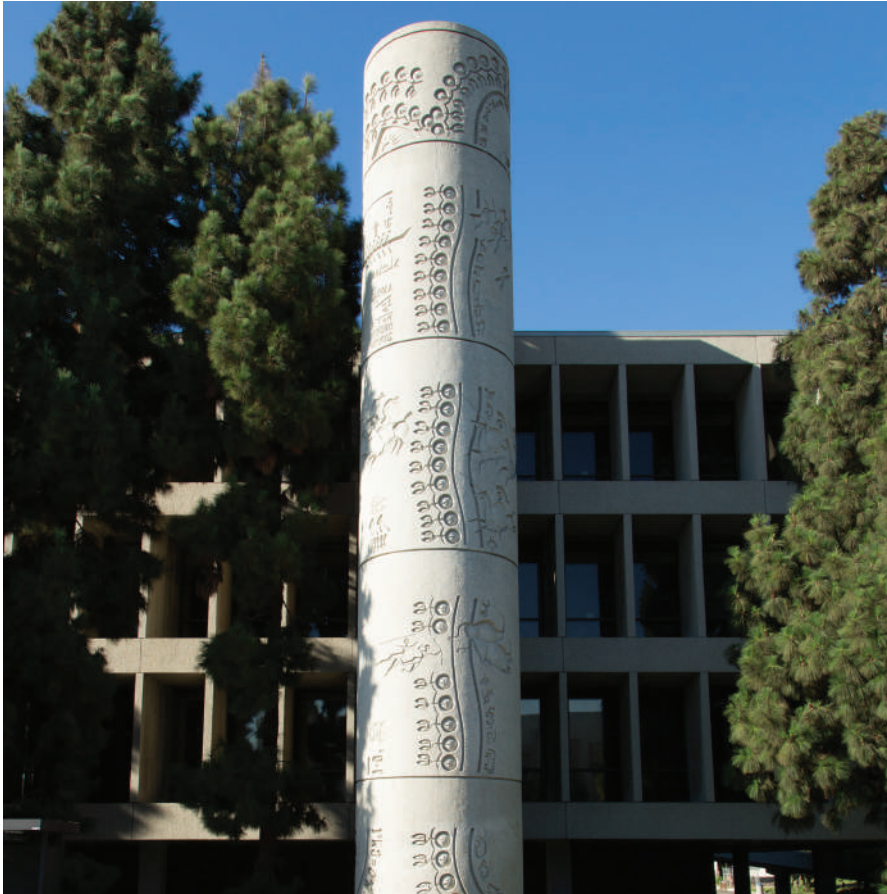




SELF GUIDED TOUR: THE INGLEWOOD CIVIC CENTER

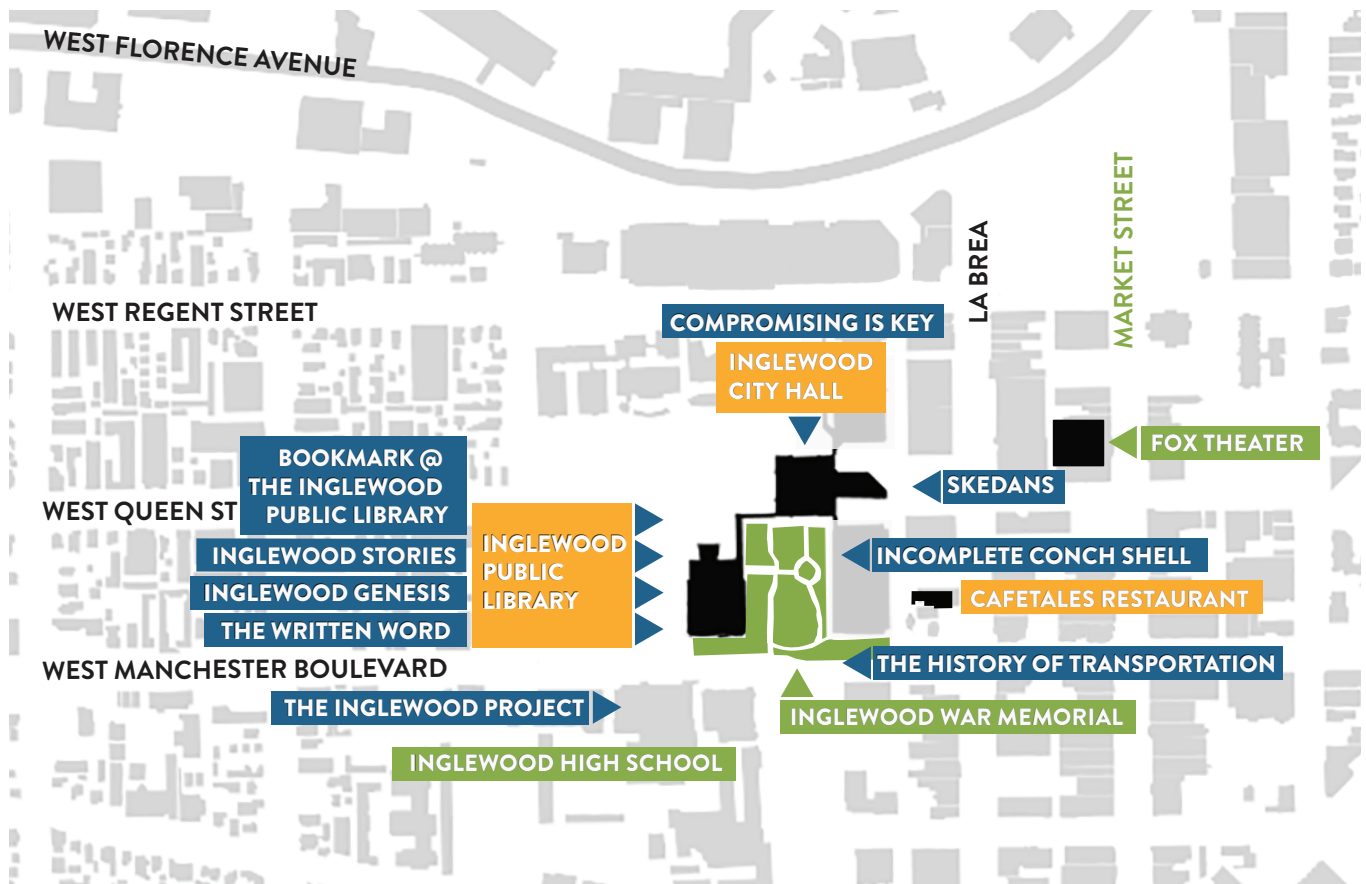


Every tour of Inglewood should begin with the **Civic Center** which has always been the heart of the City. The Civic Center proper is 29 acres encompassing a collection of public buildings from police headquarters to public health facilities. But the heart of it are the 3 blocks between City Hall and Grevillea Park. Set around a pedestrian park are **City Hall** and the **Public Library** designed by Charles Luckman with Robert Herrick Carter. Inglewood's finest public artwork is here: ***Skedans, The Written Word, Incomplete Conch Shell*** and especially ***The History of Transportation***.

Cultural landmarks: **Inglewood High School** and the **Inglewood War Memorial** and **Market Street** attest to the pivotal role downtown Inglewood has played in city life. **Cafetales Restaurant** was designed by Martin Stern, Jr. who went on to design many of the casinos in Las Vegas. This tour is a wonderful way to get to know Inglewood.



SELF GUIDED TOUR: THE INGLEWOOD CIVIC CENTER





SELF GUIDED TOUR: THE INGLEWOOD CIVIC CENTER

TOUR STOPS



1 West Manchester Boulevard

1. Inglewood City Hall (1973)

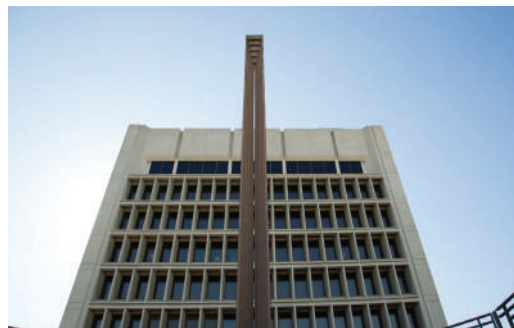
Anchoring Inglewood's Civic Center Complex is its eight-story City Hall. It has many of the hallmarks of the International Style. Even though the building is organized with a ring of offices around each floor, each facade is treated differently to respond to its orientation. The building incorporates many technical features then considered state-of-the-art: it is constructed of poured-in-place concrete, the windows are set back with concrete, tinted glass, and (typical of the time) it was fully air conditioned throughout.

Charles Luckman, Architect

Charles Luckman was born in Kansas City and studied architecture in Chicago. He graduated during the height of the Depression, was unable to find a job in architecture. So, he took a 20-year detour through Colgate Palmolive, Pepsodent and finally ended up as the President of Lever Brothers. He commissioned Gordon Bunshaft of Skidmore Owings and Merrill to design Lever House. Through a creative interpretation of the setback zoning code, this became the first glass skyscraper on Park Avenue. After the building was completed, Luckman decided to return to architecture eventually joining William Pereira in Los Angeles. Together they designed many buildings including the Theme Building at LAX and the Prudential Tower in Boston. On his own Luckman also designed the Los Angeles Convention Center, Madison Square Garden and the Inglewood Forum.

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Born in LA in 1919, he was influenced by his father, a horticulturist. Because Landscape Architecture didn't really exist at the time, he helped invent it as a profession. Some of his projects in Los Angeles includes the airport, LACMA, Century Plaza Hotel, Universal City, Arco, and the Zoo.



1 West Manchester Boulevard

2. Skedans (1975)

Skedans is Tony DeLap's site-specific commission for Inglewood's Civic Center. Funded from the National Endowment for the Arts Art-in-Architecture Program it was an early precursor to contemporary public art efforts.

Skedans refers to a Canadian Indian village in the Queen Charlotte Islands of the North Coast of British Columbia and was a tribal government site. DeLap frequented the area and was inspired by ancient trees and totems rising from



SELF GUIDED TOUR: THE INGLEWOOD CIVIC CENTER

the shallow waters. He brought the form and inspiration to Inglewood's government center.

DeLap worked with the Civic Center complex architects Charles Luckman and Associates to design a centerpiece monument for Inglewood City Hall. Skedans is a 50' tall upright column, standing on a 10' tall and 20' wide octagonal base that housed an early flow fountain.

Tony DeLap

Tony DeLap is an artist working between painting, sculpture and public art. A pioneer of West Coast Minimalism and Op Art, DeLap challenges the viewer's perception of reality. His studio works are in museum collections across the United States and in Europe and Asia. His public art has been commissioned by many cities including the City of Santa Monica.

An artist educator, DeLap is an emeritus professor at the University of California Irvine. He studied fine art, illustration and graphic design. His lifelong interest in magic and illusion inform his art practice. He lives in Corona del Mar, California.

3. *Compromising is Key* (2000)



1 West Manchester Boulevard

Compromising is Key is a ceramic tile mural created by youth from the Zenith Girls Home working with Inglewood artist Michael Massenburg. Youth using creative action worked with adults, institutions and agencies, to create a colorful artwork representing the diverse cultures of Inglewood. It is permanently installed at the ground level of City Hall.

This mural, and others in this series, arose from the Inglewood Youth Plan, adopted in 1999 by the City. The introduction states:

"Inglewood youth have a lot of ideas. They want to be part of making Inglewood a safe, healthy, nurturing place for youth and families.

Inglewood youth want to be more involved in improving the conditions of Inglewood for the present and the future. Inglewood Youth want more than token responsibility.'

Michael Massenburg

Michael Massenburg is an artist and educator committed to working with community youth. In addition to his own work in public and studio art, Mr. Massenburg co-founded Inglewood Cultural Arts, the arts and education non-profit. He served on the Inglewood Arts Commission and participated in the 1997 Cultural Arts Master Plan.



SELF GUIDED TOUR: THE INGLEWOOD CIVIC CENTER



101 West Manchester Boulevard

4. Inglewood Public Library (1975)

Adjacent to City Hall is the **Public Library**. One of the most unique features of the building is its organization and circulation flow. The front facade would naturally be on Manchester Boulevard, but Luckman flipped it to the Plaza side and then placed the cars and service below the building. This forces everyone to go through the Plaza and proceed upwards to the second level. Additionally, the building is also made of poured-in-place reinforced concrete, a technique that requires precise wooden molds to be made. Using it for the Library allowed Tom Van Sant to create *The Written Word* very successfully incorporating an artwork into the elevations.

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SELF GUIDED TOUR: THE INGLEWOOD CIVIC CENTER

5. *The Written Word* (1975)



101 West Manchester Boulevard

The Written Word is Tom Van Sant's public art treatment for three distinct concrete areas of the Inglewood Public Library. The work is cast into the concrete surfaces of the exterior stairwell column on Manchester; the lower level of an interior lobby, and an exterior wall of the Lecture Hall.

Van Sant explores the development of written thought in numbers, letters, theories and histories from diverse cultures in diverse times. Egyptian hieroglyphics, Polynesian counting systems, European cave painting and Einstein's mathematical equations are some of the many images to inspire Library's patrons with the wealth of words found inside.

Van Sant was commissioned through the NEA Art in Architecture program to work with Civic Center architects Charles Luckman and Associates. This artwork required special molds built in reverse so the texts and drawings would be correctly read, a technique requiring a high degree of craft. *The Written Word* is one of the few examples of a poured-in-place concrete bas-relief in the Los Angeles basin and one of the largest to employ this technique in the world.

Tom Van Sant

Tom Van Sant is a sculptor, painter, and conceptual artist with major sculpture and mural commissions for public spaces around the world. His art is collected globally. His professional skills and interests include architecture, planning, education, an advanced technical invention.

Van Sant was a Fellow with the MIT Institute for Advanced Visual Studies and founder of the GeoSphere Project, the environmental display system for Earth's resource management. He has received numerous national awards for his work in art, architecture, astronomy and kite making. A polymath who earned his BA from Stanford University and MFA from Otis College of Art and Design, Van Sant was born in 1931. He resides in the Pacific Palisades.



SELF GUIDED TOUR: THE INGLEWOOD CIVIC CENTER

6. *Inglewood Stories* (2014)



101 West Manchester Boulevard

Inglewood Stories, a three-story montage by artist Michael Massenburg, combines images of Inglewood's past and present blended in atmospheric painted passages. Inglewood's diverse generations and ethnic communities are depicted next to images of historic streetcars and NASA's Space Shuttle that travelled through Inglewood streets in 2012. The 1936 postmark and cancelled stamp in the top right of the artwork support a handwritten letter from an Inglewood resident to President Theodore Roosevelt. Thematically uniting the artwork is the writer's central question to the President: are we family?

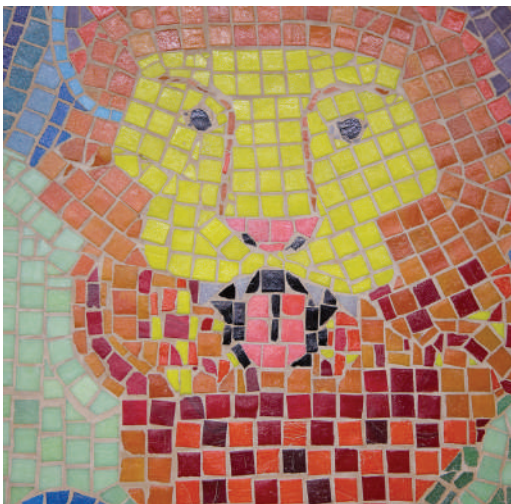
Massenburg selected photographs, postcards and letters from the Inglewood Public Library Special collections to accompany his original images.

Michael Massenburg

Michael Massenburg is an Inglewood artist and educator. He explores visual and social issues in collage, paint and digital media. He writes that his goal is to "inform, provoke thoughts or inspire" the viewer by incorporating everyday images reflecting the culture and history of a community. The artist's public art commissions include the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transit Authority's Rosa Parks Station with Robin Strayhorn; the Mark Twain Los Angeles Public Library, and the American Jazz Museum in Kansas City, Missouri.

Massenburg writes that he is committed to making art with a social purpose. He studied art at California State University, Long Beach and the Otis Art Institute. He was born in San Diego, California.

7. *Inglewood Genesis* (2014)



101 West Manchester Boulevard

Inglewood Genesis is a mosaic tile mural based on drawings made by youth at the Lockhaven Community Center, a City recreational facility. The mural is comprised of thousands of tiny Venetian glass tiles set into mortar. The artist assembled the diverse youths' drawings into a coherent whole and taught them how to work with the mosaic tiles.

It was also one of the first Venetian Glass Mosaics that June Edmonds did. She went on to create many more mosaics in the medium. The Mural was created over a summer in 2000 and installed in a different location in 2013.



SELF GUIDED TOUR: THE INGLEWOOD CIVIC CENTER



101 West Manchester Boulevard

June Edmonds

June Edmonds is a Los Angeles artist and educator. Her public art has been commissioned by the City of Los Angeles, the LA transit authority and private clients. Edmonds earned her MFA from Tyler School of Art and works with youth as an art instructor in public schools and museums. She was raised in greater LA and spent her childhood summers in New York City.

8. *Bookmark @ The Inglewood Public Library* (2014)

Bookmark @ The Inglewood Public Library is an interactive temporary artwork that addresses the transition that libraries throughout the country are going through as new books are added to collections to replace older books and reading transitions from printed matter into e-books and electronic media. Like many libraries, the Inglewood Public Library had decommissioned books. This artwork repurposes the 10,000 decommissioned books and creates a participatory 'work in progress'.

(fer)Studio

(fer)Studio is an Inglewood based Architecture and urban design firm begun in 2002. It is one of the few architecture firms that also ventures into the realm of public art. The work ranges at all scales from exhibitions and interiors to the larger one of urban design, both local with projects in Culver City and throughout Los Angeles and nationally with The Green Building in Louisville, Ky. In Inglewood, they have produced concept designs for Market Street and for the Living City. It is led by Christopher Mercier and Douglas Pierson who met working at Frank Gehry's office.



1 West Manchester Boulevard

9. *Incomplete Conch Shell* (1972)

In *Incomplete Conch Shell* sculptor Jack Zajac draws inspiration from the natural world. Blending traditions of surrealist and romanticist art, *Incomplete Conch Shell* bisects the marine shell's central chamber with blunt geometry. The marble form is displayed on a circular pedestal on the west lawn of the Civic Center. Organic and abstract, the curvaceous work sits in strong contrast to the geometric architecture of City Hall.

Incomplete Conch Shell was purchased for the newly opened Inglewood Civic Center with funds made available through the Art-in-Architecture Program of the National Endowment for the Arts.



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Jack Zajac

Jack Zajac is an artist renown for his bronze and marble sculpture. Born in 1929 in Ohio, Zajac's family moved to California when he was fifteen. He credits early work at Kaiser Steel Mill to enable him to attend Scripps College and explore the world of art.



1 West Manchester Boulevard

In the early 1970's Zajac was a leading artist who exhibited in Rome, Zurich and Jerusalem through the Art in Embassies program of the United States Information Service. His work is in museum collections at the Hirshhorn, MOMA, San Jose Museum of Art and Walker Art Center and many other public and private collections. He received a Guggenheim Fellowship, the Rome Prize and has been honored with solo exhibits. His solo shows, seen at California Institute of Technology, Dartmouth College and New York's Forum Gallery, among others, were reviewed in *Artforum*, *Art International*, *Art in America*, *Time Magazine* and the *Los Angeles Times*.

Living and travelling internationally, Zajac currently resides in central California.

10. *Inglewood War Memorial Obelisk* (2014)

The obelisk and flag court honor City heroes felled by war. Names can be found on the plinth and an eagle commemorates the American symbol for bravery. Residents of Inglewood have served in all of the century's wars. There is an extensive collection of photographs, journals, and medals documenting the role that Inglewood has played.



Grevillea Art Park
230 S. Grevillea Ave.

11. *The History of Transportation* (1940)

The History of Transportation by Helen Lundeberg is a commission from the Federal Works Progress Administration. It was the largest mural commissioned as part of the program. The subject matter is the human transportation history in the Centinela Valley, including Inglewood. The mural demonstrates technological changes in transportation from walking to horses and carts, to railroads and airplanes.

The mural, now in Grevillea Art Park, was originally sited along one of Inglewood's most traveled commuter arteries. After car accidents destroyed two of the 60 panels, a multifaceted, four year conservation effort began. Artisans constructed replacement panels for the originals, acknowledging the replacements with an intentionally simplified mosaic style. After restoration the mural was resited on specially landscaped City property as the primary work in Grevillea Art Park facing Inglewood's busy Manchester Boulevard.



SELF GUIDED TOUR: THE INGLEWOOD CIVIC CENTER

Lundeberg's original drawings for The History of Transportation are in the Collection of the Nevada Museum of Art in Reno. Art Conservator Rosa Lowinger details the enormous effort made possible by the City, the Getty Conservation Institute and many individuals in her podcast.

Helen Lundeberg

Helen Lundeberg (1908-1999) was a nationally noted artist. Her works are included in the permanent collections of the Los Angeles County Museum of Art, the National Museum of American Art, Smithsonian Institute, Washington D.C., the Norton Simon Museum, Pasadena, California, the San Francisco Museum of Modern Art and numerous other public and private collections.

She moved to California with her family at age four and began studying art in 1930 at the Stickney Memorial School of Art in Pasadena. Between 1933-1942, Lundeberg worked on New Deal projects, first executing lithographs and then designing murals. She has become one of California's most revered artists, creating critically acclaimed paintings in a variety of unique and individual styles.



231 South Grevillea Avenue

12. Inglewood High School (1905)

The Inglewood Union High School District was created in 1905. Since few of the students continued on to college, the high school occupied an important position in civic life. Buildings were placed in very prominent locations. Inglewood was no exception.



231 South Grevillea Avenue

13. The Inglewood Project (1987)

Wyatt's 4-part mural juxtaposes the face of a Native Californian onto a southwestern landscape. Adobe construction, sandstone walls are juxtaposed with modern concrete buildings similar in aesthetic to the adjacent Civic Center.

Richard Wyatt

Richard Wyatt studied at the Otis Art Institute and the University of California Los Angeles. He created his first mural at age 12 at a sidewalk art cont



SELF GUIDED TOUR: THE INGLEWOOD CIVIC CENTER

est. Wyatt often weaves cultural history into his murals. He is one of LA's most noted muralists. His monumental work is located throughout Los Angeles including in the Watts Towers, Capitol Records in Hollywood, White Memorial Hospital, Ontario Airport, the Metro Stop at Wilshire and Western, and the East Portal in Union Station.

14. Market Street



The heart of downtown Inglewood has always been Market Street. It has changed as the city has developed. When Inglewood was a farming community, people would come from the South Bay to Inglewood to shop on Commercial Street (which became La Brea) and Market St. Over time and with the advent of the automobile, banks were added, movie theaters were built including the Fox and the United Artist Theaters on North Market St. By the 60's and the building of the Civic Center, Market Street had changed again. The city has flirted with redevelopment schemes in the past. During the 1990s a major effort was made to rehabilitate Market Street, which was named a certified California Main Street Community Project.

15. Cafetales Restaurant (1957)



115 South La Brea Avenue

The advent of the automobile in Los Angeles led to a space-age retro futuristic architectural style. Critic Douglas Haskell coined the term 'googie' to describe it. The one googie coffee shop that remains intact is Cafetales Restaurant. It's been through several incarnations since it was constructed. Its paint job has seen better days, but the sign and the interior are intact.

Martin Stern, Jr.

Martin Stern, Jr. was born in New York in 1917. His family moved to Beverly Hills in time for him to study architecture at nearby University of Southern California. After the war, he moved back to Los Angeles and set up a small practice. During the 50's he pioneered the Googie Architecture with the design of the three Ships coffee shops. His exuberant aesthetic proved perfect for Las Vegas; he designed many of the hotels on the strip beginning with the Sahara (1959) which ushered in the tall hotels that began populating the strip. He followed that with the Sands Hotel (1964), the Flamingo (1967) and the Mint (1968). By 1970 there were thirteen hotel projects in design or construction in Las Vegas.



SELF GUIDED TOUR: INGLEWOOD'S ARCHITECTURE AND HISTORIC SITES



The story of Inglewood begins with the Centinela Springs located in Edward Vincent, Jr. Park. The naturally occurring water was what enabled the area to become an agricultural area specializing in barley, then eggs, and even chinchillas. One of the few original farmhouses is the Centinela Adobe which now houses a large collection of historical artifacts and a museum run by the Centinela Valley Historical Society.

From a historical perspective, the Inglewood Cemetery casts a wide net as 400,000 people are buried there, many originally from Inglewood, many from the LA Basin.

The single family house is often considered the iconic building type in Los Angeles. The City has been on the forefront of cutting edge house design since the turn of the century when Frank Lloyd Wright headed west to design the Hollyhock House. Rudolph Schindler came to LA from Vienna, initially to work with Wright. He built many houses throughout the city including three in Inglewood which though small, reflect some of the ideas percolating in the architectural community: the relationship between inside and outside, small spaces with low ceilings, total design by architects, simple materials such as plywood. One of the houses was renovated by Steven Ehrlich, a Culver City Architect whose firm won the AIA National Firm Award in 2015.

Another architect who built some of his major works in Los Angeles in Inglewood was Charles Luckman. He had an extraordinary impact on the city as the designer of the Forum which was just renovated and reopened in 2014 and the Civic Center.

Other architects of note who have designed innovative buildings in Inglewood include S. Charles Lee (Adademy and Fox Theaters), Martin Stern, Jr (Cafetales Restaurant), and Welton Becket (Centinela Valley Community Hospital). Another building, the Animo Leadership High School is slightly outside Inglewood's borders; however its architect Brooks + Scarpa won the Cooper Hewitt National Design Award in Architecture for 2014.



SELF GUIDED TOUR: INGLEWOOD'S ARCHITECTURE AND HISTORIC SITES





SELF GUIDED TOUR: INGLEWOOD'S ARCHITECTURE AND HISTORIC SITES

TOUR STOPS



700 Warren Lane

1. *Aguaje de la Centinela: Centinela Springs* (1939)

Inglewood was carved out of the Rancho Aguaje de la Centinela. The appeal of a ready source of fresh artesian water was what made the Rancho Centinela so attractive for farming. It led to the area being settled first for the herds that would graze and then the early farms. In addition to his mural at the Post Office, Archibald Garner was also commissioned to create the monumental water fountain that marked the outcropping of the springs and the center of what was originally Centinela Park. Constructed out of irregular pieces of granite, it was at the time a natural drinking fountain that incorporated the three plaques in its composition.

Archibald Garner

Archibald Garner was born in Onida, South Dakota in 1904. During the 1930s Garner was a pupil of Stackpole and Cravath in San Francisco followed by study at Chouinard Art School in Los Angeles. During the Depression he fulfilled commissions for the Federal Art Project and was a sculpture designer for 20th Century Fox. An exponent of modern art, his style was termed "hard edge." He died in 1969.

He, too sculpted reliefs for other post offices including Transportation of the Mall in the San Diego Post Office with glazed terra cotta relief panels, Justice in Fresno, Law in Los Angeles. He was also one of the artists who worked on the Astronomer's Monument in Griffith Park.

2. *Edward Vincent Jr. Park*(1934)



700 Warren Lane

By far the largest park in Inglewood at 55 acres, Edward Vincent, Jr. Park is integral to the history of Inglewood. Originally called the Centinela Park was developed around the Centinela Springs (the monument is sited within the park) as part of the WPA during the New Deal. In addition to the stone monument, the Veterans Memorial Building was constructed The tennis courts were built then. An olympic sized swimming pool was added later to complete the complex.

SELF GUIDED TOUR: INGLEWOOD'S ARCHITECTURE AND HISTORIC SITES



7635 Midfield Avenue

3. Centinela Adobe (1834)

Originally built as a ranch house in 1834 by Ignacio Machado, the Centinela Valley Adobe is the oldest building in the Centinela Valley and the core building of a historical museum. The Centinela Adobe Complex contains four buildings the other three being the Daniel Freeman Land Office built in 1887, and the Centinela Valley Heritage and Research Center. Through mementos from the 1888 Freeman mansion, more than 10,000 photographs, books and other memorabilia chronicling the evolution of Centinela Valley are housed in the facility. The Complex is owned by the City of Inglewood; the Museum is managed by the Historical Society of the Centinela Valley.



720 East Florence Avenue

4. Inglewood Park Cemetery (1905)

In 1905 a group of businessmen pooled their resources to form the Inglewood Park Cemetery Association. At that time, the Centinela Valley was a sparsely settled area of farms and small homes. Funeral processions came from Los Angeles on horse-drawn flat carts. Later, with the spread of the railroads, mourners arrived at the cemetery in specially designed funeral cars like the Descanso. The first interment was made on July 20, 1906. There were a total of 32 interments during the first year, a number which was to increase dramatically over the years.

In 1913 seeing the possibilities for affordable crypt entombment— a means of burial usually reserved for the well-to-do in those days—Inglewood Park built the first community mausoleum in the state of California. Many of the original settlers of the Centinela Valley and the South Bay region are entombed in Inglewood Mausoleum, as are a number of Civil War Veterans. Inglewood Mausoleum was to be only the first building in a series of structures added to over the years, making “the burial of kings” available to all in the community. The newest one Sunset Mission Mausoleum provides 30,000 interment spaces which is the largest in the nation. The Cemetery also has a resident stained glass artist. There are currently about 400,000 people interred there.



SELF GUIDED TOUR: INGLEWOOD'S ARCHITECTURE AND HISTORIC SITES



3900 Manchester Boulevard

5. The 'Fabulous' Forum (1965)

The Forum is the largest and most iconic building in Inglewood. Because of the Forum and the Lakers, Sparks and Kings sports teams who made it their home, Inglewood became known as the 'City of Champions'.

The story of the Forum begins with Jack Kent Cooke, the larger than life personality who was a part owner of the Lakers. He wanted to bring the NHL to Los Angeles, planning to install them in the LA Memorial Sports Arena. After he was rebuffed by a competing bid by the Rams, he decided to construct a new, more spectacular arena in Inglewood and promised to have a team ready to play in the Arena by December 31, 1967, less than a year later. This gesture netted him the National Hockey League franchise and the City of Inglewood got the Forum, although at that point he had neither site nor financing.

When the building finally opened on schedule Cooke gave a spectacular New Year's Eve party featuring a ribbon cutting ceremony with an 85 ft long ribbon and a lengthy cast of dignitaries to cut it.

One of the first stadiums to have naming rights, the Forum was formally known as the Great Western Forum from 1988 - 2003 due to the sponsorship of Great Western Savings and Loan. Pretty much every performer of note has played there. The lengthy list includes: Steppenwolf, Cream, the Jackson 5, Barbra Streisand, the Eagles, KISS, Fleetwood Mac, and Diana Ross, among others. Major sports events were held. Highlights include the basketball tournament and the finals of Men's team handball for the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics.

By 2000, the Forum was sold and transformed into the Faithful Central Bible Church. In 2012 it was sold to Madison Square Garden in 2012 who embarked on a renovation. The Forum reopened in January, 2014 with an extravaganza featuring six concerts by the Eagles.

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SELF GUIDED TOUR: INGLEWOOD'S ARCHITECTURE AND HISTORIC SITES

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1 West Manchester Boulevard

6. Inglewood City Hall (1973)

Anchoring Inglewood's Civic Center Complex is its eight-story City Hall. It has many of the hallmarks of the International Style. Even though the building is organized with a ring of offices around each floor, each facade is treated differently to respond to its orientation. The building incorporates many technical features then considered state-of-the-art: it is constructed of poured-in-place concrete, the windows are set back with concrete, tinted glass, and (typical of the time) it was fully air conditioned throughout.

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101 West Manchester Boulevard

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Robert Herrick Carter, Landscape Architect



SELF GUIDED TOUR: INGLEWOOD'S ARCHITECTURE AND HISTORIC SITES

8. Three Speculative Houses (1973)

One of the nicest residential streets in Inglewood is West Ellis which features a series of small modern houses. The highlight is probably the three houses designed by Rudolph Schindler with Richard Lind as the project architect. Schindler designed several very iconic Los Angeles houses such as the Lovell Beach House for a wealthy couple who could afford money and a spectacular site.



423, 429, 433 West Ellis Avenue

Schindler was very interested in post war housing. He was especially interested in looking for ways to make inexpensive houses out of cheap material. He experimented with different construction techniques adapting wood frame construction into what was called 'Schindler Frame' construction. He believed that the inside and outside should blend into each other; gardens and natural light became incorporated into the design. The same materials were used throughout. Plywood, for instance, was used for walls and built-in furniture.

One of the houses was sold to architect Stephen Ehrlich in 2009 who did a complete restoration.

Rudolph Schindler

R.M. Schindler was born in Vienna in 1887. He studied architecture there, taught by Otto Wagner, who believed that modern materials and methods, not historical styles, should be the source for architectural form and Adolf Loos who equated ornament with crime. In 1911, he discovered Frank Lloyd Wright's Wasmuth portfolio. There he saw an architecture of space more advanced than even that of his teachers and he decamped for Chicago in 1914, hoping to work for Wright.

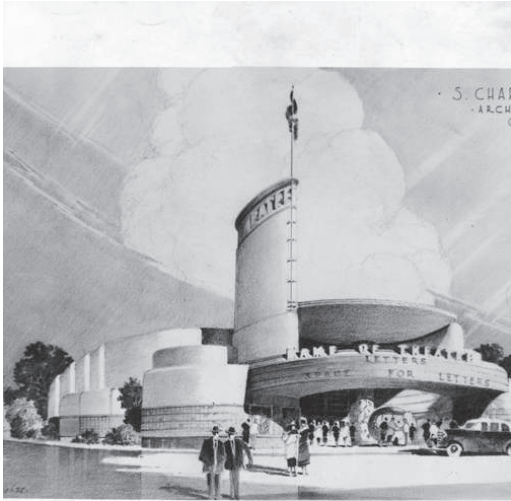
Wright finally hired him in 1918 to work on the Imperial Hotel. He must have respected Schindler, as he left Schindler in charge of his Chicago office during his travels to Japan. Two years later Wright sent Schindler to Los Angeles in 1920 to supervise construction of his most important American commission of the time, the Hollyhock house for oil heiress Aline Barnsdall. He never returned to Vienna.

Starting with his own Kings Road house, a concrete and redwood structure completed in 1922 which combined a site plan showing a radical integration of interior and exterior spaces with an equally radical social program of four adults living as equals, Schindler built up an architectural practice in LA. He designed around 500 projects in all; about 150 mainly single family houses were built.



SELF GUIDED TOUR: INGLEWOOD'S ARCHITECTURE AND HISTORIC SITES

9. Academy Theater (1939)



3141 Manchester Boulevard

The Academy Theater was originally designed to host the Academy Awards which never happened. **S. Charles Lee** was the architect; this was the first theater he designed in Inglewood for the Fox West Coast Theater Chain. He would go on to design the Fox Theater. Charles Lee developed a formula for their design over the course of his 300-odd theater career.

Maggie Valentine writes about his design approach in her classic history of the genre, *The Show Starts on the Sidewalk: An Architectural History of the Movie Theater, Starring S. Charles Lee* 1994, "Initially viewing the design of movie palaces akin to a cathedral to film where patrons were treated like royalty for 25 cents, the Depression caused him to abandon that belief. He came to see cinemas as machines for entertainment and profit, developing a formula in which he combined entertainment and visibility."

The Academy is noted for its streamline aesthetic and its use of circular forms and glass block. On the outside, a helical light shelf spirals around the spire which allowed light to be reflected off the letters spelling 'Academy'. The Theatre served as a location for film premieres well into 1976 when the Academy Theatre became a church.

S. Charles Lee

Simeon Charles Levi was born in Chicago in 1899. His first job was with Henry Newhouse, an architect specializing in theater design. He served in World War I and returned to Chicago to study at the Armour Institute of Technology at the Art Institute of Chicago.

He changed his name to Lee and moved to Los Angeles in 1922 to find work for the early Hollywood studios which were in the midst of building theater chains for film distribution. His first major movie palace was the Tower Theater in downtown LA in 1927. Its success launched his career in theater building which spanned two decades and resulted in Lee designing over 300 theaters mostly in California, but also in other cities across the US as well as Latin America.

His other commissions too including the Municipal Light, Water and Power Buildings in LA. He formed a partnership with Sam Hayden in 1948. They went on to develop the industrial district near LAX. He died in 1990.



SELF GUIDED TOUR: INGLEWOOD'S ARCHITECTURE AND HISTORIC SITES

10. Fox Theater



115 N Market Street

The first theater to occupy the address at 115 N. Market Street was the Granada Theater. Designed in the Spanish Colonial Revival style by architect Leonard Jones and built by the General Construction Company of Glendale, the theater opened in 1924. It operated for two decades before being gutted by fire in 1945. Soon afterwards, the Fox West Coast Theater Company purchased the burned out Granada for \$376,375. They decided to build a new theater. To this end Charles Skouras, president of the company, brought in veteran theater architect S. Charles Lee and Fox Theatres in-house designer Carl G. Moeller to create a movie palace more in keeping with the image that Fox West Coast Theaters wanted to project in the post war era, Hollywood glamour and luxury combined with unsurpassed comfort seating 1008 people.

Construction delays ensued, primarily because it was difficult for Fox West Coast to acquire building materials due to their rationing after the war. The theater finally opened its doors on March 31, 1949. The film was a star-studded premiere of the Fox film Mr. Belvedere Goes to College attended by Shirley Temple and Clifton Webb.

It was the first theater in Inglewood to have air conditioning, a soundproof 'cry room' for mothers with small children, automatic opening lobby doors, cinemascope and assistance for the hearing impaired.



805 West Manchester Boulevard

The Fox Inglewood was often used for 'Sneak Previews' to gauge audience reactions to new Fox pictures as well as for full premieres. Although it would change ownership several times, the theater would remain in operation for over 40 years, finally closing its doors in 1988.

During the 1990s a major effort was made to rehabilitate Market Street. Downtown historical Buildings were surveyed. There were a few street improvements. The Fox, however continued to languish. It became the focus of different mixed-use redevelopment schemes by the local Community Redevelopment Agency. Recently, Inglewood residents have founded the non profit Inglewood Historic Preservation Alliance, aided by the Los Angeles Historic Theaters Foundation to raise awareness about the theater. The Theater is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

S. Charles Lee Architect



SELF GUIDED TOUR: INGLEWOOD'S ARCHITECTURE AND HISTORIC SITES

11. Randy's Donuts (1953)



805 West Manchester Boulevard

Randy's Donuts is an unquestionable icon of 1950s Los Angeles, for obvious reasons: it is a typical mid-century drive-up restaurant with a giant donut on its roof. Not just a giant donut—Randy's has THE giant donut, the most famous donut in America and maybe even the world. It was reportedly designed by **Henry J. Goodwin** as the second of ten locations for Russell C. Wendell's now-defunct Big Donut Drive-In Chai. Several others still survive, but Randy's in Inglewood is the best known.



SELF GUIDED TOUR: INGLEWOOD'S ARCHITECTURE AND HISTORIC SITES

12. Animo Leadership High School



11111 South Freeman Avenue

This new public school for 500 students has become nationally recognized since its completion in 2013 for its sustainable features and its collegiate campus. Their designs adapted to the harsh southern climate without using air conditioning, creating sustainable light filled and poetic spaces for kids to learn.

The goal was to achieve LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) certification and CHPS (Collaborative for High Performance Schools). This project is designed to enhance passive sustainable strategies. It allows for abundant natural light, ventilation and view, while shading itself and inducing airflow. The south facade is clad with 650 solar panels that shade the building and provides 75% of the energy needs for the school. Implementing these strategies will reduce carbon emissions by over 3 million pounds.

Taking full advantage of the region's temperate climate, the designers eschewed the fully contained "big box" idiom of conventional schools in favor of a landscaped courtyard with multifunctional "bleacher" terracing flowing into the open-air covered lobby and the multilayered paseo. It created a campus effect which integrated the interior with the exterior and allowed more daylight into the building.

Brooks + Scarpa

Brooks + Scarpa is the successor firm to Pugh + Scarpa. Founded by Lawrence Scarpa, FAIA. His work has redefined the role of the architect to produce some of the most remarkable and exploratory work today. Mr. Scarpa has received more than 100 major design awards, notably 18 National AIA Awards, including the 2010 Architecture Firm Award, the 2011, 2006 and 2003 AIA Committee on the Environment "Top Ten Green Project" awards, 2005 Record Houses, and the 2003 Rudy Bruner Prize. In 2009 he received The Lifetime Achievement Award from Interior Design Magazine. In 2014 the firm received the Cooper Hewitt National Design Award for Architecture.



SELF GUIDED TOUR: INGLEWOOD'S ARCHITECTURE AND HISTORIC SITES



555 East Hardy St.

12. Centinela Valley Community Hospital (1968)

Originally established in 1924, the hospital was first known as the Centinela Valley Medical Center (the old sign still remains on the cornice.)

A 60 bed addition was added beginning in 1960 which was completed in 1968. The hospital commissioned Welton Becket and Associates who were known for their innovative and creative approach to design. One issue that arose was a discussion about whether patient privacy could promote faster recovery and lead to less hospital acquired infections. The caveat was that the extra rooms increased the costs. Every hospital at the time had shared rooms and the state health codes were written to reflect it.

When the hospital administrators and architects decided to explore creating a hospital with only single rooms, needless to say many regulations had to be revised. It became the first hospital to have only private, a model which is only now becoming the accepted practice in design.

Welton Becket

Welton Becket was born in Washington and studied architecture at the University before spending a year in Paris at the École des Beaux Arts / Fountainbleu. Like many architects, Welton Becket looked to his classmates in forming his practice. They settled in Los Angeles in 1933 with the first large scale work being the award winning Pan-Pacific Auditorium completed two years later. The firm was noted for its embrace of total control of the design process from master planning to interiors, its technological innovation and use of unusual facade materials; it grew to become one of the most celebrated firms in the city.

Buildings such as the Santa Monica Civic Center (1958) featured a raised raked floor which provided good sitelines but was also able to be flattened for a change of use. Capitol Records Tower (1956) was the world's first circular office building also featuring a spire on top which beamed Hollywood in Morse Code. Other noteworthy Los Angeles buildings include: the Cinerama Dome (1962) the first concrete geodesic dome built in the world, Bullocks Dept Store, The Beverly Hills Hotel and the Music Center (1967). With Luckman and Paul Williams, Becket designed the Theme Building at LAX (1962).

The practice grew to become one of the country's largest architectural firms. It is currently part of the large architecture/ engineering firm AECOM.



SELF GUIDED TOUR: INGLEWOOD'S ARCHITECTURE AND HISTORIC SITES

14. Cafetales Restaurant (1957)



115 South La Brea Avenue

The advent of the automobile in Los Angeles led to a space-age retro futuristic architectural style. Critic Douglas Haskell coined the term 'googie' to describe it. The one googie coffee shop that remains intact is Cafetales Restaurant. It's been through several incarnations since it was constructed. Its paint job has seen better days, but the sign and the interior are intact.

Martin Stern, Jr.

Martin Stern, Jr. was born in New York in 1917. His family moved to Beverly Hills in time for him to study architecture at nearby University of Southern California. After the war, he moved back to Los Angeles and set up a small practice. During the 50's he pioneered the Googie Architecture with the design of the three Ships coffee shops. His exuberant aesthetic proved perfect for Las Vegas; he designed many of the hotels on the strip beginning with the Sahara (1959) which ushered in the tall hotels that began populating the strip. He followed that with the Sands Hotel (1964), the Flamingo (1967) and the Mint (1968). By 1970 there were thirteen hotel projects in design or construction in Las Vegas.

SELF GUIDED TOUR: THE WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION



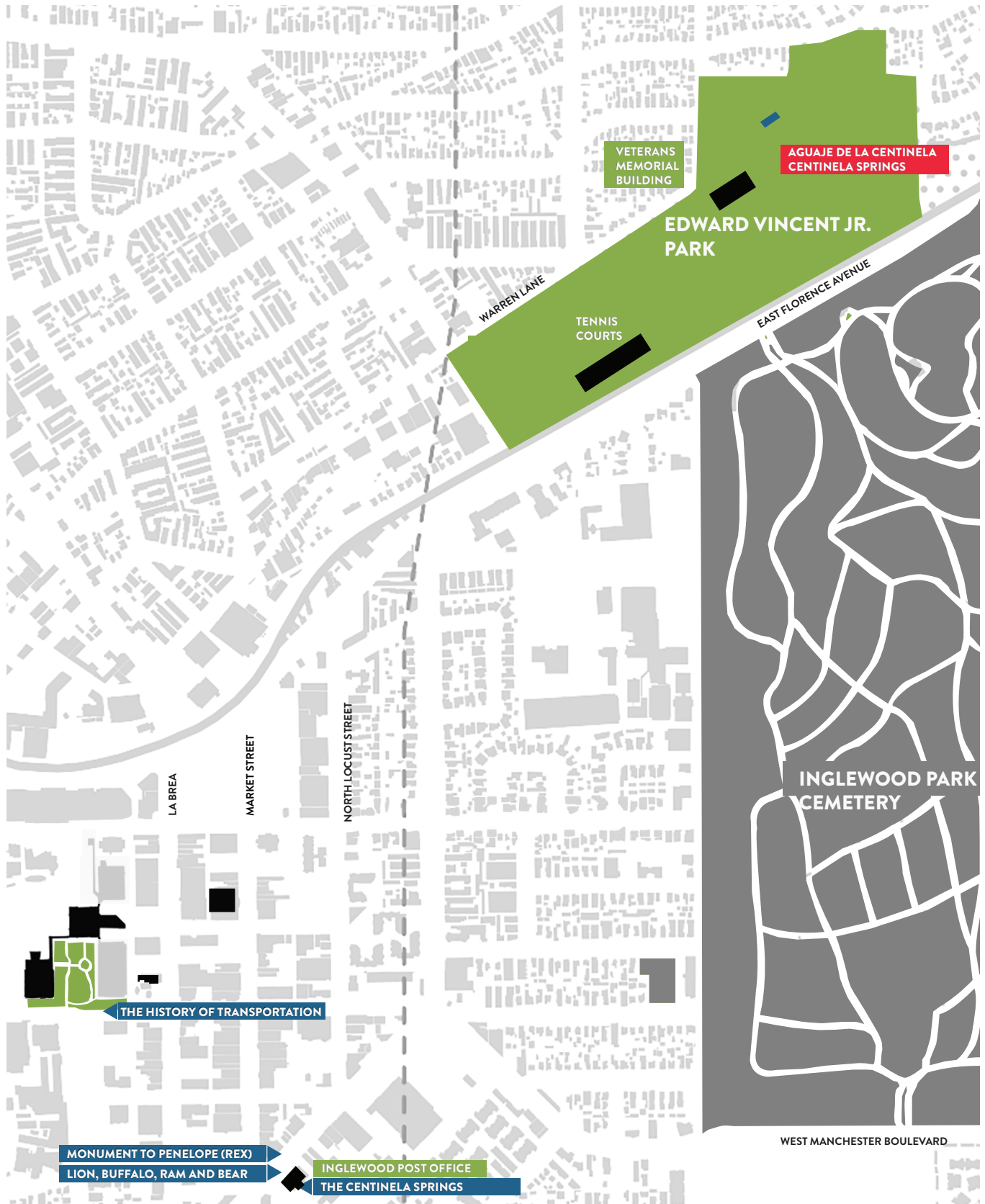
The Works Progress Administration was a national initiative as part of Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal. In addition to trying to end the Depression by combining much needed infrastructural improvements with the employment of out of work architects, engineers, artists, craftsmen and builders. Thousands of Federal Buildings at all scales and all types were commissioned throughout the country. After 75 years it is difficult to appreciate the scale of the endeavor and to appreciate how transformative it was. But the idea of bringing high quality buildings of lasting character deep into the public realm and integrating art into architecture was a whole new direction. Federal Buildings were to set the standard for many years to come.

There were two Federal construction projects in Inglewood: **the Hillcrest Post Office** and the buildings and the Centinela Park Complex of recreation facilities and the Veterans Memorial. There were several public art commissions completed under the Federal Art Project in conjunction with these projects. Archibald Garner, for instance, sculpted the granite ***Centinela Springs marker*** and fountain in the park and created a wood mural depicting California residents.

Since many of the works commissioned under the WPA and Federal Art Project were not maintained, over the past 75 years they have fallen into disrepair. The story of Helen Lundeborg's mural ***'The History of Transportation'*** which was the largest freestanding mural commissioned for the WPA has a happier ending than most and serves as a model for what a dedicated group of preservationists can achieve.



SELF GUIDED TOUR: THE WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION





SELF GUIDED TOUR: THE WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION

TOUR STOPS

1. *The History of Transportation* (1940)



The History of Transportation is a pictorial mural of mortar and crushed rock by California artist Helen Lundeborg. The subject matter is the human transportation history in the Centinela Valley, including Inglewood. The first sections show the native Gabriellino people, the middle sections depict Spanish hacienda inhabitants, and the final sections include twentieth-century travelers waving to a DC-3 airplane. The mural demonstrates technological progress from nomads to farmers using horses and carts, to the 1930s when railroads, ships, automobiles, and propeller planes were all part of daily life. The narrative reads from right to left to facilitate automobile and trolley car viewing.

The mural was originally situated along Florence Boulevard, one of southern California's most traveled commuter arteries. The multifaceted, four year conservation effort included extensive repairs, graffiti removal, structural reinforcement, and mitigation of erosion on this large-scale architectural artwork. It was relocated to Grevillea Art Park in 2009, after two panels were destroyed in car accidents. The reconstruction artisans made these replacement panels distinct from the originals to acknowledge the replacement.

The City of Inglewood owns and cares for this historic mural. Lundeborg's original drawings for the Mural are in the Nevada Museum of Art's Collection.

Helen Lundeborg

Helen Lundeborg (1908-1999) moved from her birthplace in Chicago to Pasadena with her family at age four. She began studying art in 1930 at the Stickney Memorial School of Art in Pasadena, where she was encouraged by her teacher and future husband, Lorser Feitelson. Between 1933-1942, Lundeborg worked on New Deal projects, first executing lithographs and then designing murals. After World War II, she became one of California's most revered artists, creating critically acclaimed paintings in a variety of unique and individual styles.



Helen Lundeborg's works are included in the permanent collections of the Los Angeles County Museum of Art, the National Museum of American Art, Smithsonian Institution, Washington D.C., the Norton Simon Museum, Pasadena, California, the San Francisco Museum of Modern Art and numerous other public and private collections.



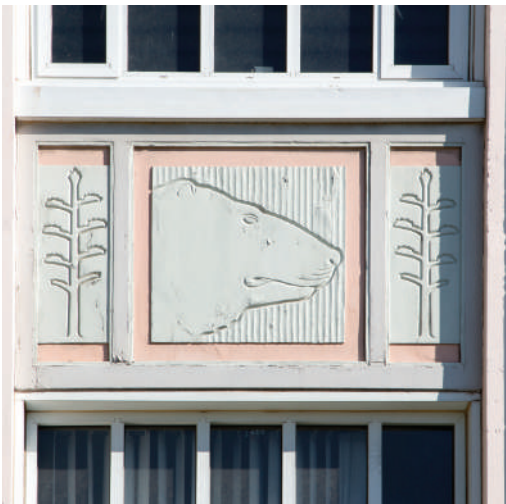
SELF GUIDED TOUR: THE WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION

2. The Inglewood Post Office (1937)



300 East Hillcrest Blvd.

As part of the Works Progress Administration, the country embarked on a robust national construction program to build federal infrastructure facilities ranging from the massive engineering projects such as Hoover Dam to many courthouses and post offices. The intent was to incorporate artworks into their architectural elements that reflect the area. The Inglewood Post Office is one of many designed by the in house Architects working for the Postal Service that does this. The City of Inglewood grew up because of its proximity to the Centinela Springs. The large carved wood mural in the lobby pays homage to that. Similarly the facade has reliefs of native animals.



300 East Hillcrest Blvd.

3. *Lion Buffalo Ram and Bear* (1937)

Four plaster facade reliefs depicting California wildlife--a buffalo, bear, ram, and lion decorate the exterior of the Inglewood, California post office entrance. They were created by Gordon Newell and Sherry Peticolas in 1937 as part of the Works Progress Administration, and funded by the Treasury Relief Art Project (TRAP).

Gordon Newell

Born in Petaluma, CA on Nov. 9, 1905, Newell studied at Occidental College in Los Angeles (1924-25), UC Berkeley (1927-28), and then was apprenticed to Ralph Stackpole for work on the San Francisco Stock Exchange (1929-32). He then moved to Los Angeles where he taught at the Chouinard Art School and Occidental College for the remainder of the 1930s. From 1965 to 1972, he taught at the Sculpture Center in Monterey.

Sherry Peticolas

Born in Waterloo, IA on Feb. 19, 1904. Peticolas was active in Los Angeles in the 1920s and 1930s. While at USC, Sherry studied with Merrell Gage Gutzon Borglum. During the Depression years she worked on the Federal Art Project and fulfilled many important municipal commissions in southern California including the Power of Water Fountain in Lafayette Park. She died in Los Angeles on May 3, 1956.



SELF GUIDED TOUR: THE WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION

4. *The Centinela Springs* (1937)



300 East Hillcrest Blvd.

Archibald Garner carved mahogany panels for the Post Office. When commissioned, the mural artists were given a series of guidelines for their selection of themes. Typically, the subjects finally selected were local. Here Garner chose the Centinela Springs, which was the very reason that the Inglewood area developed. The scene depicts early California residents getting water from Centinela Springs, a valued source of local spring water in coastal Southern California.

Inglewood Historian, Anne Cheek La Rose said that "Garner's original design was larger than the WPA commission was awarding for the work. Rather than compromise his vision, Garner purchased the additional material cost out of his own pocket. Additionally, his studio was not large enough to house the panels as he worked, so the carving was done in his friend, Gordon Newell's studio."

Archibald Garner

Archibald Garner was born in Onida, South Dakota in 1904. During the 1930s Garner was a pupil of Stackpole and Cravath in San Francisco followed by study at Chouinard Art School in Los Angeles. During the Depression he fulfilled commissions for the Federal Art Project and was a sculpture designer for 20th Century Fox. An exponent of modern art, his style was termed "hard edge." He died in 1969.

He, too sculpted reliefs for other post offices including Transportation of the Mall in the San Diego Post Office with glazed terra cotta relief panels, Justice in Fresno, Law in Los Angeles. He was also one of the artists who worked on the Astronomer's Monument in Griffith Park.

5. *Monument to Penelope (Rex)* (1939)



300 East Hillcrest Blvd.

The bronze sculpture memorializes Penelope, a dog known locally in Inglewood for following a postman along his route. The Inscription on the fountain reads: "A faithful dog which followed the mail carrier on route fifteen in Inglewood daily for more than thirteen years. This fountain was erected through popular subscription received from citizens and friends to animals."

Nov 25, 1989



SELF GUIDED TOUR: THE WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION



700 Warren Lane

6. Edward Vincent Jr. Park(1934)

By far the largest park in Inglewood at 55 acres, Edward Vincent, Jr. Park is integral to the history of Inglewood. Originally called the Centinela Park was developed around the Centinela Springs (the monument is sited within the park) as part of the WPA during the New Deal. In addition to the stone monument, the Veterans Memorial Building was constructed. The tennis courts were built then. An olympic sized swimming pool was added later to complete the complex.



700 Warren Lane

7. *Aguaje de la Centinela: Centinela Springs*(1939)

Inglewood was carved out of the Rancho Aguaje de la Centinela. The appeal of a ready source of fresh artesian water was what made the Rancho Centinela so attractive for farming. It led to the area being settled first for the herds that would graze and then the early farms. In addition to his mural at the Post Office, Archibald Garner was also commissioned to create the monumental water fountain that marked the outcropping of the springs and the center of what was originally Centinela Park. Constructed out of irregular pieces of granite, it was at the time a natural drinking fountain that incorporated the three plaques in its composition.

Archibald Garner

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700 Warren Lane

8. Veterans Memorial Building (1934)

The building is part of the Park Complex.

SELF GUIDED TOUR: THE INGLEWOOD'S COMMUNITY BASED ARTWORK



Nearly half the pieces in Inglewood are community based artworks. These projects are structured under the guidance of a professional local artist. The artist works with a disadvantaged community groups of youth. They typically have an educational component in that the artist runs a workshop. Then the artist is tasked with 'pulling it all together' into a piece that reflects the place and community and allows the youth to be involved in the fabrication. In Inglewood, they consist of a series of painted murals and mosaics. Many of were undertaken under the auspices of **Inglewood Cultural Arts**.

Another group of murals resulted from the Artist working with community volunteers to help paint them; the engagement is the collective experience of painting. REZIN's three murals typify that approach. There are also two works at the La Tijera K-8 School that were done in association with the Otis College of Art and Design Creative Action Program. Another work, ***Bookmark @ the Inglewood Public Library*** is a sculptural piece that takes deaccessioned books and draws users into participating into creating a sculpture.



SELF GUIDED TOUR: THE INGLEWOOD'S COMMUNITY BASED ARTWORK





SELF GUIDED TOUR: THE INGLEWOOD'S COMMUNITY BASED ARTWORK

TOUR STOPS

1. Inglewood Cultural Arts

This is a virtual tour stop. Inglewood Cultural Arts is a non-profit community lead organization that promotes that arts in Inglewood. Since its founding in 1999, it has been actively initiating and collaborating on many arts focussed programs in the City of Inglewood that serve to raise awareness of the arts and enhance the quality of life for the residents.

ICA spearheads a wide range of activities in Inglewood. The popular November weekend tour of Inglewood's Open Studios showcases the growing artist community in Inglewood. Its many events include Afro-Latino Festival of Music and Dance and Poetry Festivals to the InglewoodCitywide yard sale.

The Community Murals program introduced disadvantaged youths to the process of making art. Local artists led a series of workshops that created about half a dozen murals. They were installed at various civic locations around the City.

2. *Parks Make Life Better* (2014)



Darby Park
3400 West Arbor Vitae St.

Parks Make Life Better, a collaborative artwork by community youth and professional artists, was inspired by and created for Darby Park. Artists Wayne Healy and Michelle Glass worked with five youths to complete this 11' tall and 40' long mural.

The team explored all stages of the public art process, including developing three design options based on the City Parks and Recreation Department motto: Parks Make Life Better.

Mr. Healy, co-founder of Los Angeles' legendary East Los Streetscapers, developed an eight-week course to expose the youths to figure drawing, mural design and color mixing. Ms. Glass, a public and social practice artist, focused on team dynamics and the strengths and challenges of the individual young artists.

Off site, ELS co-founder David Botero digitally developed the students' three design options for review by City Council. The one selected used sweeping parabolas as a background to the diverse activities and users of Darby Park.



SELF GUIDED TOUR: THE INGLEWOOD'S COMMUNITY BASED ARTWORK

Wayne Healy

Wayne Healy is an East Los Angeles artist dedicated to public art. With David Botello, he co-founded East Los Streetscapers (ELS) in 1975, among the earliest artists in the East LA mural movement. Noted for their dramatic designs, ELS's permanent murals and sculptures are seen throughout Los Angeles and greater Southern California. Healy has exhibited his studio art locally and internationally. He earned his MFA from California State University, Northridge.

David Botello

David Botello, a visual and public artist with 40 years experience, co-founded East Los Streetscapers with Wayne Healy. He works in acrylic and ceramic murals, metal sculpture and concrete relief. Botello brings advertising and theme park backdrop painting to the ELS practice. He exhibits his studio work in galleries.

Michelle Glass

Michelle Glass is a social practice artist working to build equity and social justice relevant to the challenging issues of human rights, education, poverty, health, and the environment. She earned her MFA from Otis College of Art and Design and BA from California State University, Los Angeles and founded Ai::RE-Public (Art in the RE-public) with Hataya Tubtim in 2011.



City Hall Lobby
1 West Manchester Boulevard

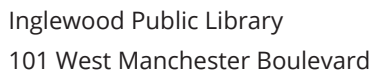
3. *Compromising is Key* (2000)

Compromising is Key is a ceramic tile mural created by youth from the Zenith Girls Home working with Inglewood artist Michael Massenburg. Youth using creative action worked with adults, institutions and agencies, to create a colorful artwork representing the diverse cultures of Inglewood. It is permanently installed at the ground level of City Hall.

This mural, and others in this series, arose from the Inglewood Youth Plan, adopted in 1999 by the City. The introduction states:

"Inglewood youth have a lot of ideas. They want to be part of making Inglewood a safe, healthy, nurturing place for youth and families.

Inglewood youth want to be more involved in improving the conditions of Inglewood for the present and the future. Inglewood Youth want more than token responsibility.'

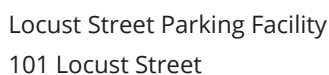


Michael Massenburg is an artist and educator committed to working with community youth. In addition to his own work in public and studio art, Mr. Massenburg co-founded Inglewood Cultural Arts, the arts and education non-profit. He served on the Inglewood Arts Commission and participated in the 1997 Cultural Arts Master Plan. He writes that he is committed to creating art with a social purpose.

Inglewood Genesis is a mosaic tile mural based on drawings made by youth at the Lockhaven Community Center, a City recreational facility. The mural is comprised of thousands of tiny Venetian glass tiles set into mortar. The artist assembled the diverse youths' drawings into a coherent whole and taught them how to work with the mosaic tiles.

It was also one of the first Venetian Glass Mosaics that June Edmonds did. She went on to create many more mosaics in the medium. The Mural was created over a summer in 2000 and installed in a different location in 2013.

June Edmonds is a Los Angeles artist and educator. Her public art has been commissioned by the City of Los Angeles , the LA transit authority and private clients. Edmonds earned her MFA from Tyler School of Art and works with youth as an art instructor in public schools and museums. She was raised in greater LA and spent her childhood summers in New York City.



The Many Faces of Inglewood is a ceramic tile mural by Darby Park Summer Camp participants and artist Karen Koblit. Youth sixteen and younger were asked to create illustrations of what Inglewood means to them. Koblit guided the technical process while the youth developed content: visions of the community. The hand-painted glazed tiles depict family, friendship, animals, and rainbows.

Koblitz arranged the tiles into a rectangular panel permanently installed in the City's Locust Street Parking Facility. This artwork was funded through an Inglewood Community Development Block Grant in a process led by Inglewood Cultural Arts.



SELF GUIDED TOUR: THE INGLEWOOD'S COMMUNITY BASED ARTWORK

Karen Koblitz

Karen Koblitz is a master ceramicist with work in collections of the Smithsonian American Art Museum, Los Angeles County Museum of Art and the Skirball Cultural Center and has exhibited in the US and internationally. In 2002 she was named American Art Ambassador to Moscow, Russia as part of the U.S. State Department's ART in Embassies Program. She teaches ceramics at the University of Southern California.



Harry A Mier Center
3400 West Arbor Vitae St.

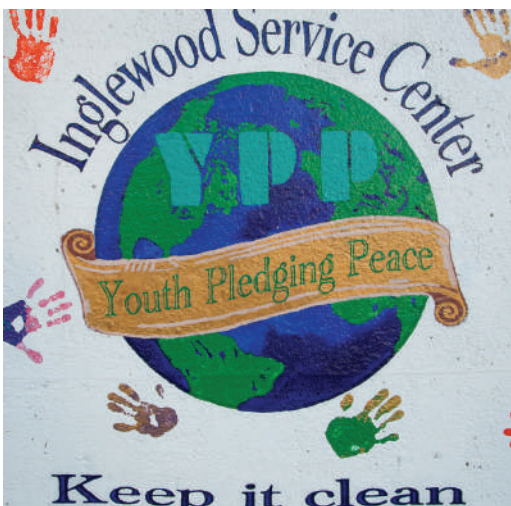
6. *On Your Mark* (2013)

This ceramic tile mural has been created by students from Harry A. Mier Center/Ability First under the supervision of artist Lucy Blake-Elahi. Despite all the challenges of working with the group of developmentally disabled kids and adults whose ages varied from 6 to 24 years old, the artist had them make drawings and paintings which became a background for the mural. The artist made a drawing to overlay inspired by the workshop. The four main portraits visible on the mural are each a representation of a different group of the youth that has been working on the project.

The approach succeeded in creating a vibrant piece of art that leaves a vivid mark on the community of Inglewood. It was one of the half dozen murals commissioned as part of the Inglewood Cultural Arts Project.

Lucy Blake-Elahi

Lucy Blake-Elahi is an multi-media artist and art activist. Her 30-year public art career includes mosaic, steel and ceramic works in Pasadena, Long Beach, Culver City and Los Angeles. Blake-Elahi has long been involved with local community art and environmental concerns. She teaches art education and art history in local colleges and universities. Blake-Elahi earned her MA from Pratt Institute and BFA from State University of New York in New Paltz.



West Ivy and West Beach Avenue

7. *Youth Pledging Peace* (2010)

Youth Pledging Peace is a mural by a youth group of that name working with artist Michael Massenburg. YPP is a City Parks and Recreation youth program to engage thirteen to seventeen year olds in community enhancement. The youth developed a symbol of a globe surrounded by colorful hand imprints, realized through the technical expertise of the professional artist.

The project was created in partnership between the City and Inglewood Cultural Arts, the non-profit group founded by Mr. Massenburg.

Michael Massenburg



SELF GUIDED TOUR: THE INGLEWOOD'S COMMUNITY BASED ARTWORK

8. *Welcome to Inglewood* (2013)



Municipal Service Center
West Beach Avenue + West Ivy Street

This approximately 8' by 6' mural was done with Youth Pledging Peace to commemorate Inglewood's designation as an All American City. The Artist Michael Massenburg and the local youth wanted to come up with symbols and themes to honor the city of Inglewood.

The piece centers around the city's seal, but it also includes some other landmarks and iconic images: part of the Forum, Randy's Donuts, which are recognizable to not only people of the City of Inglewood but also to people in the surrounding area.

Michael Massenburg

7. *Untitled Mural* (2010)



Rogers Park
400 West Beach Avenue

This *Untitled Mural* was created by youth from the Zenith Boys Home working with Inglewood artist Michael Massenburg. Through creative action, the youths worked with adults, institutions and agencies, to create a colorful artwork centered around sports and physical activities, a topic which they .

This mural, and others in this series, arose from the Inglewood Youth Plan, adopted in 1999 by the City. The introduction states:
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Inglewood youth want to be more involved in improving the conditions of Inglewood for the present and the future. Inglewood Youth want more than token responsibility."

Michael Massenburg



SELF GUIDED TOUR: THE INGLEWOOD'S COMMUNITY BASED ARTWORK

10. *Kids Come in All Sizes* (2013)



North Park
625 E Hargrave St.

Kids Come in All Sizes is a collaboration between Inglewood artists Anne Cheek La Rose and REZIN and the North Park community. Creatively addressing graffiti abatement, the artists combined their interests in fiber arts and hiphop culture to design a mash up mural outline.

They worked with community volunteers and neighborhood children and taught them what was involved in painting a permanent mural. Anne Cheek La Rose worked with the children. She laid out the blocks to be painted. Each child chose the color and block they wished to paint. This made them a part of their park; when they are older they can bring their own children to the park to show them their block.

The project was funded in part from KaBOOM!, the national non-profit dedicated to building parks and playgrounds for children.

Anne Cheek LaRose

Primarily a Textile artist, Anne Cheek La Rose, is also a painter, actor, and writer. Her photographic work is 'guerilla photography' with very little set-up and planning being part of her process.

Originally from Birmingham, Alabama, Anne has lived in Memphis, New York City, and returned to Los Angeles in 1980. Inglewood has been her home for more than 25 years. She has a fine art background, is knowledgeable in many craft techniques, and her works are in private and public collections in the United States and around the world. She trained as an actor at the Pasadena Playhouse and has worked in stage, screen, and television. Anne is the author of five books, with another in progress, and numerous articles for industry, organization, popular publications, and currently is a columnist for *Inglewood Today*.

She has held both Chair and Vice-Chair positions on the Inglewood Arts Commission and is President of the non-profit Inglewood Historic Preservation Alliance.

REZIN

REZIN, the artistic name of Ron Lewis, was born in Greenville, Mississippi and moved to Los Angeles as a child. His visual artwork uses a graffiti style that grew out of the LA music scene. REZIN is a multi-media artist working in the area music scene.



Rogers Park
400 West Beach Avenue



SELF GUIDED TOUR: THE INGLEWOOD'S COMMUNITY BASED ARTWORK

11. *For the Kids* (2010)

For the Kids is a true community art effort organized by Adriana King of DaVita Industries, the national health care provider. DaVita's Inglewood staff and volunteers beautified a children's play area in Rogers Park by painting four exterior concrete barricades. Although professional artists were not involved, the City values the mural's message of TEAM: Together Everyone Achieves More.

12. *Queen Park Garden* (2010)

Queen Park Garden is a mural celebrating natural wonder in the Park. The artwork is a graffiti abatement effort in partnership with KaBOOM!, the national non-profit dedicated to building parks and playgrounds for children.

Artist Ink REZIN drew cartoon-style vegetables and tropical birds to brighten the East Wall of a community garden. Youth from St John Chrysostom School added colors to the design, and REZIN added finishing shading, depth and an anti-graffiti sealant.

REZIN



Queen Park
552 East Queen St.

8. *Bookmark @ The Inglewood Public Library* (2014)

Bookmark @ The Inglewood Public Library is an interactive temporary artwork that addresses the transition that libraries throughout the country are going through as new books are added to collections to replace older books and reading transitions from printed matter into e-books and electronic media. Like many libraries, the Inglewood Public Library had decommissioned books. This artwork repurposes the 10,000 decommissioned books and creates a participatory 'work in progress'.

(fer)Studio

(fer)Studio is an Inglewood based Architecture and urban design firm begun in 2002. It is one of the few architecture firms that also ventures into the realm of public art. The work ranges at all scales from exhibitions and interiors to the larger one of urban design, both local with projects in Culver City and throughout Los Angeles and nationally with The Green Building in Louisville, Ky. In Inglewood, they have produced concept designs for Market Street and for the Living City. It is led by Christopher Mercier and Douglas Pierson who met working at Frank Gehry's office.



101 West Manchester Boulevard



SELF GUIDED TOUR: THE INGLEWOOD'S COMMUNITY BASED ARTWORK



La Tijera K-8 School
1515 La Tijera Boulevard

14. *Tiger Topiary* (2012)

Tiger Topiary is a public art collaboration between La Tijera Elementary School and Otis College of Art and Design's Creative Action Program.

Artist Robin Murez worked with students to create a permanent topiary sculpture featuring a welded steel tiger which is the school's mascot covered in vines. It sits beside the entry.

Robin Murez

Robin Murez's public art is seen across the United States. Her work in California collections includes pieces at the Oakland Zoo. She was Artist in Residence at Laumeier Sculpture Park in Missouri in 1998. She founded the community art project Venice Public Art in 2001. An artist educator, Murez teaches at Otis College of Art and Design.

Murez earned her undergraduate degree in art history from Oberlin College. She received both Law and MFA degrees from Washington University in Saint Louis, MO. She founded the independent studio practice Venice Public Art in 2001, and resides in Venice, California.



La Tijera K-8 School
1515 La Tijera Boulevard

15. *Pigmented River and Paw Prints* (2012)

Pigmented River and Paw Prints is a public art collaboration between La Tijera Elementary School and Otis College of Art and Design's Creative Action Program.

Artist Robin Murez worked with students to create art embedded into the school infrastructure, similar to the Community Public Art process used by the City. Murez and her team cast a curved resin path in the concrete to reference the La Tijera River. Tiger paw prints embedded in the pavement relate to the school's tiger mascot.

Robin Murez