NPS Form 10-900a (8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section _____ Page ____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

Property Name	County	State	
Second Baptist Church		Los Angeles	CA
NRIS Reference Number	:: 09000151	Date Listed:	3/17/2009

Historic Resources Associated with African Americans in Los Angeles MPS Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

Geographical Data:

The correct U.T.M. Reference Coordinates are: 11 384099 3765002

These clarifications were confirmed with the CA SHPO office.

DISTRIBUTION:

National Register property file Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

S RECEIVED 2280						
United States Department of the Interior National Park Service						
FEB 1 1 2009						
d districts. See instructions in /NATIONAL PARK'SERVICE omplete each item by marking <u>X</u> in the appropriate box or umented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, subcategories from the instructions. Place additional word processor, or computer, to complete all items.						
·						
N/A not for publication						
N/A 🗌 vicinity						
code 037 zip code 90011						
amended, I hereby certify that this 🖾 nomination stering properties in the National Register of 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property operty be considered significant 🗌 nationally						
eper Date of Action $3/17/09$						

Second Baptist Church Name of Property

Los Angeles, CA County and State

5. Classification				
Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply) private public-local public-State public-Federal	Category of Property (Check only one box) building(s) district site structure object	Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the of Contributing Noncontributing 1 1 1	count.)	
Name of related multiple pro (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a		Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register		
Historic Resources Associa in Los Angeles	ted with African Americans	<u>0</u>		
6. Function or Use				
Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)		Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)		
RELIGION - Religious Facil	lity	RELIGION – Religious Facility		
7. Description Architectural Classification		Materials	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
(Enter categories from instructions)		(Enter categories from instructions)		
LATE VICTORIAN - Lombardy Romanesque Revival		foundation Concrete		
		roof Synthetic, Clay Tile		
		walls Brick, Concrete		
		other		

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- \bigotimes A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

 \boxtimes A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
 - designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #

recorded by Historic	American	Engineering
Record #		

Los Angeles, CA

County and State

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Ethnic Heritage - Black

Period of Significance

1926 - 1958

Significant Dates

1926 – Building Constructed

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder Williams, Paul R., architect Marsh, Norman, architect

Primary Location of Additional Data

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- ⊠ Local government
- University 1 Other

Name of repository:

City of Los Angeles, Office of Historic Resources

10. Geographical Data

Less t UTM F	ihan or Referer		ces on a continua	ation she	et)			
1	Zone 1 1	Easting 384701	Northing <u>3765259</u>	3	Zone	Easting	Northing	
2				4				
					🗌 See co	ontinuation she	et.	
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.) Assessor Parcel Number 5131-021-025, which corresponds to the attached map. Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.) The legal lot the building historically and currently occupies. 11. Form Prepared By								
name/title Teresa Grimes and Christina Chiang								
organization Christopher A. Joseph & Associates date 6/01/08			5/01/08					
street & number 523 W. 6 th Street, Suite 1134				telephon	e <u>(213) 417-4400</u>			
city or town Los Angelesstate CAzip code 90014				zip code <u>90014</u>				
Additi	onal D	ocumentat	ion					

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner	
(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)	
name Second Baptist Church	
street & number P.O. Box 11037	telephone
city or town Los Angeles	state CAzip code 90011

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.0. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

Los Angeles, CA County and State

County and State

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

Second Baptist Church Los Angeles, California

DESCRIPTION

The Second Baptist Church is located at the southeast corner of East 24th Street and Griffith Avenue in the City of Los Angeles. The surrounding neighborhood is predominately occupied by single-family residences and a few churches. The two-story steel-framed structure is Lombardy Romanesque Revival style. Cast concrete trims the brick walls, which are laid in a Flemish bond pattern. A series of very low-pitched gabled roofs fit with clay tiles cover the building. The building has two main parts that are joined together: the sanctuary and the Sunday school. It retains all main aspects of integrity.

The street (northeast) elevation on 24th Street contains the sanctuary with three parts in its façade. One part has a front-facing gable with a rose window, a three-story tower on the northwest end, and a low-pitched roof on the southwest end. The central gable has a row of header bricks outlining the cast concrete inset of windows. Compound arches with twisted column shafts surround the recessed concrete wall with the rose window on top and three, arched windows on the bottom. The mullions on the rose window are decorative, twisted columns. The mullions on the arched window are plain columns with a simple capital and corbel. The Flemish bond brick becomes a border that defines the gable's sides that continue into a corbelled top under a denticulated roofline. These corbels have decorative cast concrete end pieces.

On both the tower and roofed sides off these central windows are two entrances. Over each of the entrances is a segmental pediment that extrudes to become a canopy. A shield, which folds into ribbons on the ends, decorates the tympanum. Two cast stone Corinthian columns underneath two corbels and a panel with the words "SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH" engraved surround non-original metal double doors. The northwest doorway has a double stair in front of it and the southeast doorway has a single stairway entered on the southeast. Both have a concrete cast balustrade that has been plastered over and covered with a flagstone veneer. Each side has a narrow, recessed window on the second story.

The bell tower has paired arched openings on all four sides with each divided by a central, column mullion. The upper part of the tower has been plastered over and a flattened balcony with a corbel table on the bottom has been removed, leaving a plastered over rectangle under a stringcourse. The pyramidal roof tops a corbel table with a stringcourse on its bottom that continues on all four sides. A non-original wooden cross sign with the words "2nd Baptist Church" has been added to the top of the tower.

The corner (south) elevation features the entrance for the Sunday school classrooms and two wings on either side. Over the entrance is a segmental pediment decorated by a shield, which folds into ribbons on the ends. Two cast stone columns underneath two corbels and a panel with the words "SUNDAY SCHOOL" engraved surround the original double wooden doors with square panels and a central square

United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

Second Baptist Church Los Angeles, California

window. The Flemish bond brick becomes a border that defines the gable on the sides that continue into five corbels near the roofline. These corbels have decorative cast concrete end pieces. A rectangular window lies over the doorway. A double stair in front of the doorway has a concrete cast balustrade that has been plastered over and covered with a flagstone veneer.

The wing that connects to the tower has square windows on the second story divided by brick pilasters that are connected by corbels. Attached to the wing that is next to the tower's entrance, a one-story mass functions as the church office. The arched doorway with a double-header brick border leads to recessed doors with a segmental pediment space. Five casement windows are to the northwest of the doorway. Two rectangular casement windows are on the first story, one each between the three northeast pilasters on the tower side.

On the other (northeast) wing that is on Griffith Avenue, the second story also has square windows divided by brick pilasters that are connected by corbels. The first-story windows are large, arched windows with a single-header brick border and a panel of header bricks underneath the window. On the southeast corner, it has a stairway to the basement had a concrete cast balustrade that has been plastered over and covered with a flagstone veneer. On the southwest corner of the wing is another cast stone entrance with a simple, arched doorway decorated with a cartouche resting on a ledge. A simple molding surrounds the arched doorway with non-original metal double doors. A stair with a southeast approach to the doorway has a concrete cast balustrade that has been plastered over and covered with a flagstone veneer. This entrance on the corner is a two-and-one-half-story tower with a brick corbel table and side-gabled roof. Over the doorway is a paired arched window divided by a central, column mullion.

The southeast elevation facing the alley is painted brick with evenly spaced rectangular window openings. The heights step down from two and one-half story to two stories with double height ceilings down to a lower two story.

The southwest elevation has two parts. The first is a continuation of the street façade, with walls covered with Flemish bond brick and rectangular window openings. The second-story window might have had a flattened balcony, because a plastered over rectangle is left under the window. The rest of the elevation is painted brick with buttresses between pairs of double-height, narrow and long arched windows.

The exterior of the building is mostly unaltered with the following exceptions: selective replacement of original doors, the loss of the balcony on the tower, and the alteration of the balustrades. The building is currently undergoing a major rehabilitation that will be completed at the end of 2008.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number <u>8 & 9</u> Page <u>3</u>

Second Baptist Church Los Angeles, California

SIGNIFICANCE

The Second Baptist Church is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion A as it is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. It meets the registration requirements for churches outlined in the Multiple Property Documentation (MPD) Form for Historic Resources Associated with African Americans in Los Angeles. It is significant at the local level in the context of community development. Constructed in 1926, the Second Baptist Church is significant as the home of one of the oldest and most prominent African American congregations in Los Angeles. It satisfies Criteria Consideration A for religious properties as it derives its primary significance from its historical importance to the African American community.

No single institution was of greater importance to the social history of African Americans than the church. Founding churches gave blacks some of their first experiences in organizing their own institutions after emancipation. The first African American church organized in Los Angeles was in 1872, First AME. In 1885, the Second Baptist Church was organized. Methodist and Baptist continued to be the most prevalent denominations among African Americans as members left to form their own congregations.

Second Baptist was formed by a small group of blacks who attended the white First Baptist Church. After meeting in small, temporary structures, in 1892 they moved into a two-story Gothic Revival style church at 740 Maple Avenue. In a few short years the congregation had outgrown the building and purchased property on Paloma Avenue, which was the home to several other black churches.

Second Baptist was well connected to the black church nationally, taking a leadership role in the Western Baptist Association and evincing an ability to recruit nationally known ministers. A good example was Thomas L. Griffith, who became pastor in 1921. A dynamic preacher and former Army chaplain, Griffith immediately spearheaded an effort to build a new edifice for Second Baptist.

By the time Second Baptist had enough funds to build a new edifice, they decided it should be located further south and secured a site at Griffith Avenue and 24th Street. Griffith's vision for such a massive facility seemed outrageous to many people in 1924, but he anticipated a great influx of African-Americans to Los Angeles in the not-too-distant future. The building cost the church's congregation \$200,000 and it could seat more than 2,000 people for public and private meetings – about 10% of Los Angeles' black population at the time. In 1925, they commissioned Paul Williams, a talented young African American architect, to design their new building. He enlisted Norman Marsh to develop the structural plans. At the dedication ceremony in 1926, Reverend Adam Clayton Powell, Sr., the well-

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number <u>8 & 9</u> Page <u>4</u>

Second Baptist Church Los Angeles, California

known pastor of the Abyssinian Baptist Church in New York City, gave the sermon, which lauded the new building as the "most elaborate" Baptist church on the West coast.i

The church's legacy has left a moral imprint on Southern California. Members of the congregation fought restrictive housing covenants and racial discrimination in many forms at public beaches, swimming pools, and restaurants. In 1954, the congregation of Second Baptist raised and contributed \$1,500 to the NAACP Legal Defense Fund to pay for the printing of the briefs used in the arguments before the United States Supreme Court in the *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas* case that desegregated public schools. Before WWII, the church was the largest meeting space owned by the African-American community in the western U.S. In 1928, when the NAACP convened its first national conference west of the Mississippi, the church was used as one of the venues; W.E.B. DuBois was a featured speaker. Keynote speakers during the 1949 NAACP convention, held again in Los Angeles, included United Nations statesman Dr. Ralph Bunche; Roy Wilkins, secretary of the NAACP; and actor, writer and civil rights activist Paul Robeson. The church has played host to many other African-American dignitaries, including educator Mary McLeod Bethune, Rev. Adam Clayton Powell Sr., Congressman Adam Clayton Powell Jr., civil rights activist Malcolm X, newspaper publisher/editor Charlotta Bass, and others.

Second Baptist has also had a distinct role in the lives of two Nobel Peace Prize laureates (1950 and 1964). The church was the source of the first scholarship for Ralph Bunche to attend UCLA. And very significantly, Second Baptist played a little-known yet pivotal role in the life and work of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. The church was the West Coast "home" for Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.; he spoke here many times throughout his career. Second Baptist church leaders mentored the young Dr. King, and participated with him in local and national civil rights activities. Second Baptist was the first and last Los Angeles congregation to host Dr. King, between May 1956 and March 1968.

Although the building is not being nominated under Criterion C, it is important to note that it was designed by renowned architect Paul R. Williams. One of the most successful and talented architects to practice in Los Angeles during the middle of the 20th century, Williams worked his way through the University of California by teaching art until he became a certified architect in 1915. He was the only African American licensed west of the Mississippi as early as the 1920s. Much of his work was residential and included mansions for film stars including Lon Chaney, Lucille Ball, and Tyrone Power. He also designed a number of important landmarks associated with the African American community including the 28th Street YMCA (1926), the Hudson-Liddell Building (1928, demolished) the Golden State Lodge for the Order of the Elks (1930, demolished), the Angelus Funeral Home (1934), and the second building for Golden State Mutual Life Insurance (1948-49).

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number <u>8 & 9</u> Page <u>5</u>

Second Baptist Church Los Angeles, California

REFERENCES

Building Permits

Sanborn Map, 1950, vol. 4

Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monument Application, 1978

Barnes, Ada. History of Second Baptist Church, 1885-1931. Los Angeles: The Mirror, 1931.

Bradford, Gardner, "Our Gay Black Way: Central Avenue," Los Angeles Times Sunday Magazine, p. 5, 10.

Engh, Michael. "A Multiplicity and Diversity of Faiths: Religion's Impact on Los Angeles and the Urban West, 1890-1940," *Western Historical Quarterly* vol. 28 (Winter 1997) p. 466.

Flamming, Douglas. Bound for Freedom: Black Los Angeles in Jim Crow America. Berkeley: University of California Press, 2005.

"Will complete a building on Maple between 7th and 8th Streets," *Southwest Builder & Contractor*, 3/15/1893, p. 1.

"Architects Norman Marsh and Paul Williams prepare plans for church building at 24th and Griffith," *Southwest Builder & Contractor*, 2/6/1925, p. 56.

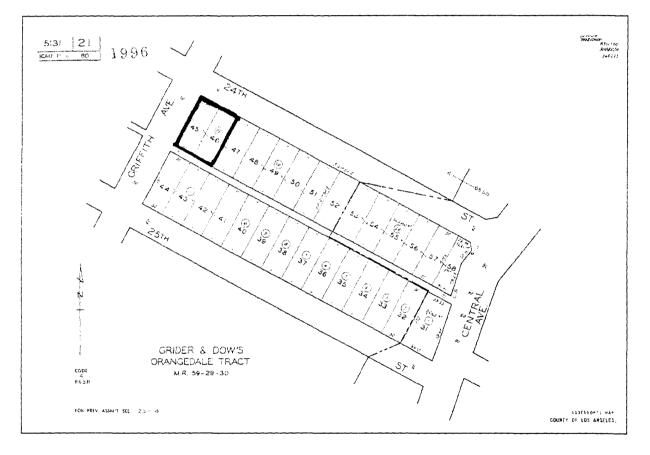
ⁱ Engh, "Practically Every Religion," p. 205-206.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 6

Second Baptist Church Los Angeles, California

SKETCH MAP



Property boundary outlined in bold Source: Los Angeles County Tax Assessor

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Additional Documentation Page $\underline{7}$

Second Baptist Church Los Angeles, California

HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: Los Angeles Central Library, no date