

LSA ASSOCIATES, INC.
OCTOBER 2009

DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT
ALAMITOS BAY MARINA REHABILITATION PROJECT
CITY OF LONG BEACH

APPENDIX D
CULTURAL/HISTORIC RESOURCES REPORT

CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT
FOR THE
ALAMITOS BAY MARINA
REHABILITATION PROJECT
CITY OF LONG BEACH, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

LSA

October 2009

CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT
FOR THE
ALAMITOS BAY MARINA
REHABILITATION PROJECT
CITY OF LONG BEACH, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

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LSA Project No. TSY0701B

National Archaeological Data Base (NADB)

Type of Study: Site recordation and research

Sites Recorded: None

Sites Updated: 19-186115, Marine Stadium

USGS Quadrangle: Long Beach, California, Los Alamitos, California,
Seal Beach, California 7.5'

Acreage: 97.2 acres

Level of Investigation: CEQA

Key Words: CEQA, Marine Stadium

LSA

Repository: South Central Coast Information Center, California State University Fullerton

October 2009

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ABSTRACT

A cultural resources assessment of the Alamitos Bay Marina Rehabilitation Project was conducted by LSA Associates, Inc. (LSA). This assessment included a review of previous studies, additional research, and the updated recordation of Marine Stadium, which is a California Historical Landmark (CHL No. 1014) that was designed and built for use as the rowing venue during the 1932 Olympic Games. A pedestrian survey of the project was not performed because all areas to be impacted consist of a water body, or when on land, areas that are paved and developed. No native soil is visible. This was confirmed by research that included an examination and comparison of historic and modern aerial photographs of the project area, as well as a cursory survey conducted by vehicle. All work was completed between October 2008 and July 2009.

Based on the results of this study, LSA finds that the project will not significantly impact cultural resources. Ground disturbance necessitated by improvements to the parking and bathroom areas will occur in previously disturbed or artificially filled areas where no cultural resources have been recorded. Because no intact native soil will be disturbed, the potential to impact unknown intact cultural resources is unlikely.

As it is defined in the City's Municipal Code (16.08.150 Marine Stadium East; 16.08.160 Marine Stadium West), Marine Stadium proper extends north of the Second Street Bridge. As such, it will not be affected by the project's Marina improvements, all of which are outside of the stadium body in Basins 1-7. An eelgrass mitigation area that is proposed in the northeast corner of Marine Stadium will directly affect the perimeter of Marine Stadium as it exists today in that area only. However, this area is outside of the original Marine Stadium boundaries as they existed at the time of the 1932 Olympic Games. Therefore, no characteristics of Marine Stadium that contribute to its significance as being associated with the 1932 Olympic Games will be impacted. The proposed improvements in Basins 1-7 and the eelgrass mitigation area will not alter the size or character of the stadium as it currently exists. Therefore, no significant direct or indirect impacts to cultural resources are anticipated, and no additional cultural resources studies or archaeological monitoring is recommended.

In the unlikely event that previously undocumented cultural resources are identified during any ground-disturbing activities, a qualified professional archaeologist should be contacted to assess the nature and significance of the newly discovered resources, and recommend treatment per guidelines established by the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). If human remains are encountered at any time during construction or routine maintenance in the reserve, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner or his/her authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD shall complete the inspection within 48 hours of notification by the NAHC. The MLD may recommend

scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials.

Copies of this report are on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) and at the LSA Irvine Corporate Headquarters.

INTRODUCTION

LSA has been contracted by the City of Long Beach to perform a cultural resources assessment for the Alamitos Bay Marina Rehabilitation project, located in the City of Long Beach (City), Los Angeles County, California. The purpose of this assessment was to identify any cultural resources that may be impacted by the project. This assessment will address the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (as amended January 1, 2009); Public Resources Code (PRC) Division 13 (Environmental Quality), Chapter 2.6 Section 21083.2 (Archaeological Resources) and Section 21084.1 (Historical Resources); and the Guidelines for CEQA (as amended October 2008), California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 14, Chapter 3, Article 5 Section 15064.5 (Determining the Significance of Impacts on Historical and Unique Archaeological Resources).

The project area consists of the Alamitos Bay water body itself, and paved and developed areas on dry land. Because of the nature of the project area, a pedestrian survey was not conducted. However, additional identification efforts for the purposes of this assessment consisted of reviews of previous studies, supplemental research, and updating the Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) Forms for Marine Stadium (CHL No. 1014), which is immediately adjacent to the project area.

Thirty-seven studies have been conducted within a 0.25-mile (mi) radius of the project area; however, none of these studies included any portion of the project area, and the project area has never been surveyed for cultural resources. Seven resources have been identified within the 0.25 mi radius of the project area, including six archaeological sites and one historical resource. None of the archaeological sites are located within the project area. The historical resource is Marine Stadium (CA-LAN-056). As discussed above, the stadium is registered as CHL No. 1014 and therefore automatically listed in the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register). Marine Stadium is immediately adjacent to the project area.

The Alamitos Bay Marina is located in the southeastern portion of Los Angeles County within the City of Long Beach (City). The Alamitos Bay Marina lies adjacent to and northwest (upshore) of the mouth of the San Gabriel River. The Marina facilities are operated by the City of Long Beach Marine Bureau and are primarily accessible from Pacific Coast Highway (PCH) and Second Street. The project area is depicted on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) *Long Beach, Los Alamitos, and Seal Beach, California* 7.5-minute quadrangle maps at mean sea level (Figure 1).

As Principal in Charge, Deborah McLean, M.A., RPA, oversaw all aspects of the Cultural Resources Assessment as it was completed. Tasks associated with this assessment were conducted by LSA archaeologists Terri Fulton and Phil Fulton.

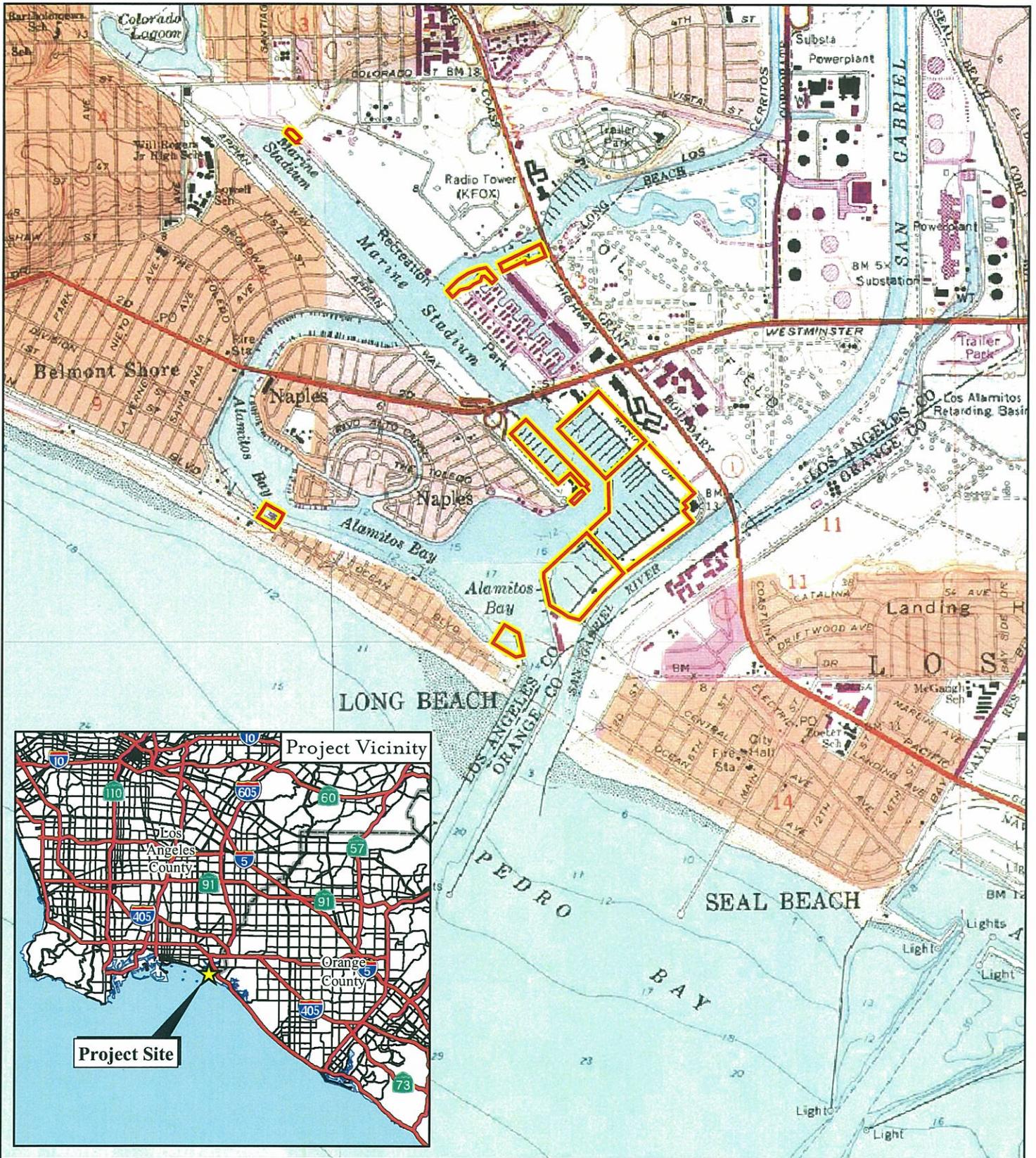
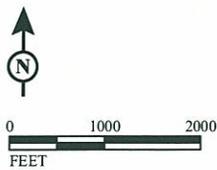


FIGURE 1

LSA

LEGEND

 Project Locations



Alamos Bay Marina Rehabilitation Project
Project Location Map

SOURCE: USGS 7.5' QUAD - LONG BEACH (81), LOS ALAMITOS (81), SEAL BEACH (81); CALIF.
I:\tsy0701\GIS\Fig1.mxd (7/7/2009)

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed Alamitos Bay Marina Rehabilitation project would renovate the existing Marina facilities in Basins 1–7 by providing upgraded Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)-compliant facilities and the following: (1) maintenance dredging of the Marina basins to original design depths and/or original basin depths; (2) replacing and/or upgrading 13 restrooms along with their associated water and sewer laterals; (3) repairing the seawall where necessary; (4) replacing dock and pilings; and (5) replacing the pavement in the Marina parking lots. The project also includes the construction of an approximately 600-foot (ft) long dock located adjacent to Basin 4 at the southeast corner of the Long Beach Yacht Club. The long dock includes a 200 ft temporary section that would accommodate boaters during the renovations and would be removed upon project completion.

Based on preliminary analysis, dredging activities would require mitigation for potential impacts to marine eelgrass. The City has identified a site adjacent to the northeast shore of Marine Stadium to convert to an open space/habitat mitigation site. This mitigation habitat area will therefore be analyzed in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) as a part of the project.

There are currently 1,967 existing slips in Marina Basins 1–7; the proposed project includes installation of approximately 1,646 slips, resulting in the loss of approximately 321 slips. As of the date of this notice, there are 1,430 customers in the Marina, so there would be a slip for every existing customer once the renovations are complete.

The project is anticipated to be completed in 12 phases over approximately 5 years and includes two construction staging areas: one located in the parking lot on Marina Drive near Basin 2; and one located in the parking lot on Marina Drive near Basin 3, adjacent to the Marina Shipyard. Please refer to Figure 2 for a map showing the proposed improvements.



LSA

LEGEND

- Project Locations
- Current Marine Stadium Boundary



0 400 800
FEET

SOURCE: DigitalGlobe (4/08); TBM (2008); City of Long Beach (2008, 1/09)

I:\tsy0701\GIS\BasinLocations.mxd (7/22/2009)

FIGURE 2

Alamos Bay Marina Rehabilitation Project
Alamos Bay Marina Basin Locations

NATURAL SETTING

The natural setting of the project vicinity is presented based on the underlying theoretical assumption that humans and human societies are in continual interaction with their physical environment. Being an integral and major part of the ecological system, humans respond to the limits imposed by the environment by technological and behavioral adaptation and by altering the environment to produce more favorable conditions. Locations of archaeological sites are based on the constraints of these interactions, whether it is proximity to a particular resource, topographical restrictions, or shelter and protection. Sites will also contain an assemblage of artifacts and ecofacts consistent with the particular interaction.

GEOLOGY

The proposed project is located at the northern end of the Peninsular Range geomorphic province, a 900 mi long northwest-southeast-trending structural block that extends from the tip of Baja California to the Transverse Ranges and includes the Los Angeles Basin (Norris and Webb 1976). The total width of the province is approximately 225 mi, with a maximum landbound width of 65 mi (Sharp 1976). It contains extensive pre-Cretaceous (> 65 million years ago) igneous and metamorphic rocks covered by limited exposures of post-Cretaceous sedimentary deposits.

Specifically, the project is located within the Los Angeles Basin (Basin) adjacent to and northwest of the current channel of the San Gabriel River where it meets the Pacific Ocean. The Basin is a broad, gently sloping alluvial plain (gradient of 0.5 to 1 percent). It is bound on the north and northwest by hills and mountains of the Northern Peninsular and Transverse Ranges and on the south and west by the Pacific Ocean. The current sediment source for the Basin is several rivers that flow into it. These include the Los Angeles, the San Gabriel, and the Santa Ana Rivers. As the gradient of the Basin is quite shallow, these rivers have not always flowed in their current channels; rather, they have flowed across the entire Basin, depositing sediment evenly across the plain. Approximately 20 million years ago the Basin was an undersea basin that collected mud and sand from the land, as well as plankton from the sea. Over the 20-million-year period, the Basin was filled with approximately 20,000 ft of sediment. This sediment is the source for much of the rich oil reserves in the area.

Pointi and Lajoie (1992) report that beneath the Long Beach area there is an almost continuous sequence of sediments (mostly marine) from the late Miocene through the late Pleistocene. This sequence records several sea level changes and a shallowing of the water beginning in the Pliocene. Pointi and Lajoie (1992) report that due to movement along faults, Signal Hill, located approximately 3 mi to the northwest, rose to its current height of 360 ft in a span of 220,000 years, an average uplift rate of approximately 0.56 millimeters (mm) per year, a rate much faster than the uplift rate of 0.35 mm per year for the Palos Verdes Hills, located 6 mi to the west. Signal Hill is part of a northwest-trending alignment of low hills and mesas that extends across the Los Angeles Coastal Plain between Newport Beach and Beverly Hills. This alignment of local highlands is the topographic expression of uplift, deformation, and faulting that has occurred along the Newport-Inglewood

structural/fault zone (Barrow 1974). The Newport-Inglewood structural/fault zone is immediately adjacent to the project area.

Within the project area, Saucedo et al. (2003) have mapped the project and surrounding area as being entirely within middle to late Pleistocene (300,000 to 10,000 years before the present [ybp]). Old paralic deposits are those deposits located in the transition area between the sea and the land and can include a mixture of deposits from the subtidal to beach deposits to colluvium and alluvium from the land. Paralic deposits, as described by Saucedo et al. (2003), are mostly poorly sorted, moderately permeable, reddish-brown, interfingering strandline, beach, estuarine, and colluvial deposits that locally may include older alluvium. These deposits can be composed of siltstone, sandstone, and conglomerate; however, within the project area, they are mapped as being primarily silty. These deposits rest on the now-emergent wave-cut abrasion platforms preserved by regional uplift. Paralic deposits can essentially be thought of as an interfingering of Pleistocene marine terrace deposits and older alluvium. Saucedo et al. (2003) maps Marine Stadium as artificial fill and the nearby Colorado Lagoon as Holocene alluvium.

PALEOENVIRONMENT

Although the Holocene climate has in general been considerably more stable than the Late Pleistocene climate (Ditlevsen et al. 1996; GRIP 1993), California has experienced relatively rapid changes in climatic and environmental conditions over the past 10,000 years. The economic and settlement history of Southern California can largely be understood as a response to the challenges and opportunities posed by this environment. For example, many archaeologists have linked periods of poor environmental conditions to the emergence of complex social organization among some Southern Californian hunter-gatherer societies. Two variables, sea levels and the incidence of drought and flooding, played significant roles in determining the distribution and abundance of important coastal and inland resources.

The sequence of changes in coastlines and habitats has been well-documented for the Southern California coast (Gallegos 1987; Inman 1983; Masters and Gallegos 1997; Nardin et al. 1981). Sea levels rose rapidly following the end of the Ice Age. Along the southern coast during the Early Holocene, sea level rise created many lagoons and cobble beaches. Rising sea levels produced rich estuarine habitats and rich nearshore habitats, including rocky reefs and kelp beds. After 5000 before the present (BP), the rate at which sea levels rose slowed considerably. The stabilization of sea levels may have initially increased the diversity of lagoon habitats, providing niches for both rocky shore species and sandy beach species. By 3500 BP, however, sediments may have filled in most of the lagoons and led to the transport of sand along the outer coast (Masters and Gallegos 1997). Only a few lagoons, such as San Diego Bay and Peñasquitos Lagoon, persisted. These changes transformed the productivity of the coast, but they occurred gradually compared to the rapid fluctuations in rainfall that Southern California has experienced.

Before the rivers were channelized, periodic drought and flooding may have been a common but unpredictable feature of life. For example, the Los Angeles and Santa Ana Rivers have captured the flow of the San Gabriel River at times in the recent past, causing extensive floods. Such floods would disrupt ordinary riparian flora and fauna.

The climate has generally become drier since the last Ice Age (Axelrod 1981; Heusser and Sirocko 1997). High resolution data sets attest to considerable environmental variability during the Late Holocene (e.g., deMenocal 2001; Jones and Kennett 1999; Kennett and Kennett 2000). Alternations between wetter and drier periods occurred during the last 750 years, with intervals lasting approximately 40–160 years on average (Ingram et al. 1996). The climate was generally dry between AD 500 and 800, between AD 980 and 1300, and between AD 1650 and 1750 (Boxt et al. 1999; Stine 1994). Severe droughts probably afflicted Southern California around AD 1000 to 1100 and AD 1250 to 1300 (deMenocal 2001; Stine 1994).

CURRENT LAND USE

The project is located in the Alamitos Bay Marina. The land uses surrounding the Marina are primarily residential, but also include areas of commercial development, marine-related commercial uses, restaurants, a shipyard, yacht and sailing clubs, and public beaches.

CULTURAL SETTING

PREHISTORIC CHRONOLOGIES

The development of a regional chronology marking the major stages of cultural evolution in the Southern California area has been an important topic of archaeological research. In general, cultural developments in Southern California have occurred gradually and have shown long-term stability; thus, developing chronologies and applying them to specific locales has often been problematic. Southern California researchers have used changing artifact assemblages and evolving ecological adaptations to divide regional prehistory into four stages. Wallace (1955; 1978) and Warren (1968) have developed the two chronologies most commonly cited. Wallace (1955) uses major cultural developments to divide area prehistory into four time periods, or “cultural horizons:” the Early Period, the Milling Stone Period, the Intermediate Period, and the Late Period (Figure 3). The following overview is based primarily on Wallace’s chronology, which has been revised slightly by Koerper (1981) and Koerper and Drover (1983).

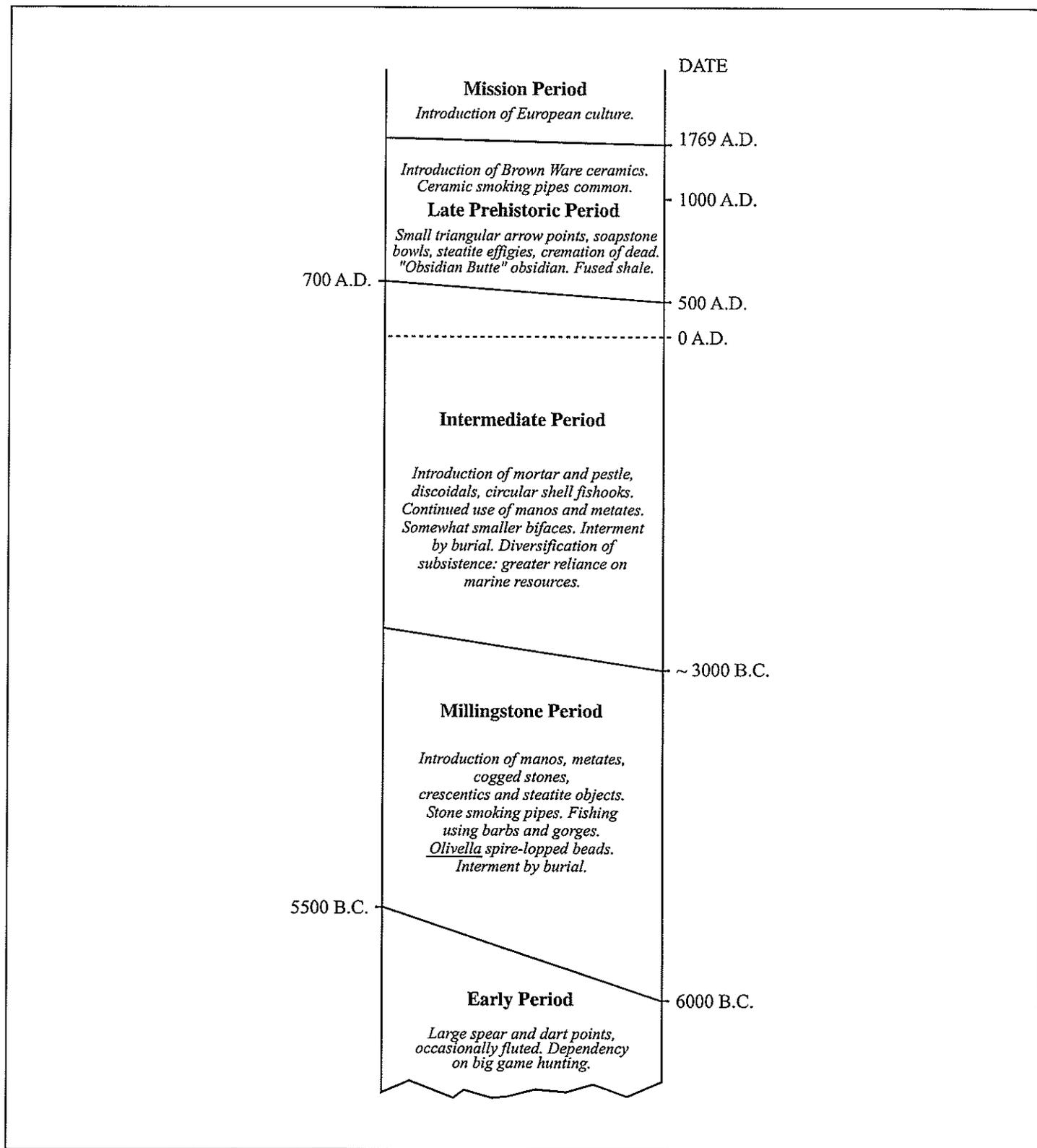
Neither of the chronologies cited begin prior to the terminal Pleistocene ca. 12,000 Before Present (BP). While more sites in North and South America are beginning to be accepted as dating to earlier times, none earlier than 12,000 BP have been documented within the project region.

The Early Period (Prior to 6000 BC)

The Early Period (also known as the Hunting Period) covers the interval from the first presence of humans in Southern California until postglacial times (5500 to 6000 BC). Artifacts and cultural activities from this period represent a predominantly hunting culture; diagnostic artifacts include extremely large, often fluted bifaces associated with use of the spear and the atlatl. In Southern California, important Early Period sites have been found near prehistoric Lake Mohave and along the San Dieguito River (Wallace 1955, 1978:27; Moratto 1984:81, 93–99). Early sites dating to ca. 10,000 years ago and older have also been documented in Santa Barbara County and the northern Channel Islands (Erlandson et al. 1996; Lebow et al. 2007; Rockwell and Stafford 2003). Evidence at sites dating to the Terminal Pleistocene and Early Holocene increasingly suggests that the early inhabitants of coastal California relied on marine resources and seeds, possessing an adaptation quite distinct from the big-game hunters of the Great Plains (Rick et al. 2001).

The Milling Stone Period (6000 BC–3000 BC)

The transition from the Early Period to the Milling Stone Period is marked by an increased emphasis on the processing of seeds and edible plants and is estimated to have occurred between 6000 BC and 3000 BC. According to Wallace (1978:28), wild seeds and edible plants formed the primary food source during this period, with only limited use of shellfish and faunal resources; plant resources were processed using deep-basined mills and handstones, hence the term Milling Stone Period. Milling Stone Period settlements were larger and were occupied for longer periods of time than those of the Early Period, and mortuary practices included both flexed and extended burials, as well as reburials.



L S A

FIGURE 3

Alamitos Bay Marina Rehabilitation Project
Generalized Cultural Chronology
of Southern California

Grave offerings were few, although rock cairns were sometimes placed over the bodies (Wallace 1955:192, Table 1; 1978:28).

Diagnostic artifacts recovered from Milling Stone Period archaeological sites include metates, manos, and large projectile points, indicating the continued use of darts and atlatls. Among the more enigmatic artifacts from this period are discoidals and cogged stones. Discoidals are round to ovoid groundstones with flat or slightly convex faces and edges, while cogged stones are discoidals with serrated edges resembling the teeth on gears. Both types of artifacts appear sometime around 4000 BC and are dated to the Milling Stone Period; their use remains unclear, and they may have had a ceremonial function (Moratto 1984:149–150).

Wallace (1978:28) offers two possible scenarios to explain the cultural changes that occurred during the Milling Stone Period; quite possibly, both processes occurred simultaneously in different geographical areas. In some regions (such as western San Diego County), Milling Stone cultures may have evolved gradually as the earlier hunting peoples learned to exploit a wider variety of food resources; in other areas, people migrating from interior regions may have introduced the technology for processing seeds and plant foods to coastal areas. Evidence for such migrations may be found in climatic data. The onset of the Milling Stone Period corresponds to an interval of warm, dry weather known as the Altithermal; during the Altithermal, many of the inland lakes disappeared, and the region became less habitable, perhaps triggering the coastal migrations believed to have occurred at this time (Wallace 1978:28).

The Intermediate Period (3000 BC–AD 500)

By approximately 3000 BC, the inhabitants of Southern California were exploiting a diverse array of food resources, including seeds and edible plants, shellfish, fish, and mammals. Along the coast, a greater reliance was placed on marine food resources as evidenced by the recovery of near-shore and pelagic (deep-water) fish remains from archaeological sites. In the interior regions such as the Mojave Desert, the return of cooler, moister conditions led to increased populations along streams and lakes. Hunting appears to have been the primary food-gathering activity in these interior areas; the best-known sites in this region are located at Pinto Basin in northeastern Riverside County (Moratto 1984:153; Wallace 1978:30–31).

Intermediate Period sites are characterized by the appearance of the mortar and pestle (although the mano and metate continued in use). In inland and desert sites the projectile points are generally still large (dart point sized), but small Rose Spring projectile points appear late in this period. The use of the mortar and pestle may indicate an increased reliance on acorns as a food source, while the small projectile points suggest that the bow and arrow was in limited use (Elsasser 1978:55; Wallace 1978:30–31). Intermediate Period burials were generally by interment in a flexed position, face down, although a site at Big Tujunga Wash in the San Fernando Valley contained both reburials under stone cairns and cremations (Elsasser 1978:55; Wallace 1955:193–195).

The Late Period (AD 500–1769)

The Late Period, which began in approximately AD 500, witnessed a number of important cultural developments in Southern California, including the concentration of larger populations in settlements

and communities, greater utilization of the available food resources, and development of regional subcultures. Cremation was the preferred method of burial during the Late Period, and elaborate mortuary customs with abundant grave goods were common. Other cultural traits diagnostic of the Late Period include increased use of the bow and arrow, steatite containers, circular shell fishhooks, asphaltum (as an adhesive), bone tools, and personal ornaments of bone, shell, and stone (Bean and Smith 1978; Elsasser 1978:56; Moratto 1984:159; Wallace 1955:195). Because many of these artifacts are also recovered from earlier periods, other indicators must sometimes be used to distinguish Late Period sites. Among the most useful of these indicators are lithic artifacts manufactured from obsidian. Obsidian from Obsidian Buttes near the Salton Sea was used sporadically in the manufacture of lithic artifacts until sometime after AD 1000, when its use in the Basin became much more common (Hall 1988).

A number of the cultural elements found in Southern California during the Late Period have been linked to the migration of Uto-Aztecan speaking peoples from the Great Basin; these traits include the manufacture of ceramics, the use of small triangular arrow points, and interment by cremation. The date of the Uto-Aztecan migration (which probably occurred in several successive waves over an extended period of time) remains uncertain; it has been dated as early as 2000 BC and as late as AD 700. Linguistic evidence suggests a date of AD 1–500 (Kroeber 1976:574–580; Moratto 1984:161). The latter part of the Late Period (AD 1200–1769) is often given its own period, the Protohistoric Period (Moratto 1984).

THE GABRIELINO

The Gabrielino Indians were the first inhabitants to the area known today as the Los Angeles Basin. The name *Gabrielino* refers to the Uto-Aztecan (Takic) speaking Native Americans who lived throughout the present Los Angeles and Orange County areas and who were historically affiliated with Mission San Gabriel Archangel. Today, some of the Gabrielino prefer to call themselves by their traditional name, *Tongva* (McCawley 1996). Gabrielino territory included the watersheds of the Los Angeles, San Gabriel, and Santa Ana Rivers; several smaller intermittent streams in the Santa Monica and Santa Ana Mountains; all of the Basin; the coast from Aliso Creek north to a point between Topanga and Malibu Creeks; and the islands of San Clemente, San Nicolas, and Santa Catalina (Kroeber 1976:620–621; Bean and Smith 1978:538; McCawley 1996:3).

The Gabrielino Indians practiced a hunter-gatherer lifestyle and lived in permanent communities near the convergence of two or more environmental zones or habitats (Bean and Smith 1978). Commonly chosen sites included areas near rivers, streams, and inland watercourses; sheltered coastal bays and estuaries; and the transition zone delineating prairies and foothills. Important considerations influencing the location of habitation sites included the presence of a stable food supply and some measure of protection from flooding. Community populations generally ranged from 50–100 inhabitants, although larger settlements may have existed. Gabrielino communities located in the interior regions maintained permanent geographical territories or use areas that may have averaged 30 square miles. However, it is unclear whether this pattern was similar for coastal settlements, where food resources may have been more plentiful. In addition to these permanent settlements, the Gabrielino occupied temporary campsites that were used on a seasonal basis for hunting, fishing, gathering, and processing of wild plant foods and shellfish (McCawley 1996:25).

In addition to permanent settlements, the Gabrielino occupied temporary campsites used seasonally for hunting, fishing, and gathering plant foods and shellfish (McCawley 1996:25). Hunting was primarily for rabbit and deer, while collecting included plant foods such as acorns, buckwheat, chia, berries, and fruits. They also established seasonal camps along the coast and near bays and estuaries to gather shellfish and hunt waterfowl (Hudson 1971)

Politically, each Gabrielino community comprised one or more kinship groups (known as lineages), which were united under the leadership of a tomyaar or chief. Each lineage comprised several related nuclear families; membership in a lineage was traced through the father, and allowed an individual to claim use rights over the territory owned by that group. The tomyaar was the focus of the religious and secular life of the community and served as chief administrator, fiscal officer, war leader, legal arbitrator and religious leader (Bean and Smith 1978; Harrington 1942:32, item 1263; 1986:R102 F642). The tomyaar was aided in his duties by a Council of Elders, which consisted of the leaders of the lineages residing in the community as well as other wealthy and influential individuals. Council positions were hereditary, and descended from father to son. Shamans also played an important role in Gabrielino society, serving as the principal doctors, psychotherapists, philosophers and intellectuals; often, the tomyaar himself was an important and influential shaman (Bean 1974:25–26).

The Gabrielino culture was characterized by an active and elaborate system of rituals and ceremonies. Rituals included individual rites of passage, village rites, seasonal ceremonies and participation in the widespread Chengüichngech cult. The cult of the culture hero, Chengüichngech, was observed and recorded by Franciscan Friar Gerónimo Boscana during his residences at Missions San Juan Capistrano and San Luis Rey (Harrington 1933; Boscana 1933). The Chengüichngech cult is believed to have originated at the village of Povuu'nga located in the vicinity of California State University at Long Beach (CSULB).

HISTORY

European Contact

The first recorded contact between the Gabrielino and Europeans occurred in 1542, when the Cabrillo Expedition arrived at Santa Catalina Island (Wagner 1941). On the mainland, the first documented contact between the Gabrielino and Europeans occurred in 1769, when an expedition led by Gaspar de Portolá crossed present-day Los Angeles and Orange Counties (Bean 1968:36–38; Bolton 1927). The following paragraphs are adapted primarily from Hoover et al. (1962:11) except where referenced.

On June 14, 1769, Gaspar de Portolá left San Diego as the leader of an overland expedition to find a trail to the known port of Monterey in order to establish the second of Alta California's missions (Cleland 1962:xi). The trail the expedition used was originally a series of paths used by natives in various regions. Today, this trail, running between missions of Alta California, is known as El Camino Real, the "Kings Road."

Portolá entered what is now Los Angeles County on July 30, 1769, camping along the Los Angeles River near the site of Bassett. The following day, the expedition crossed the Lexington Wash near El Monte, camping in an open space south of the original location of Mission San Gabriel. On August 2, the small expedition reached the spot on the Los Angeles River occupied by the inhabitants of the

Gabrielino village of Yang-na. The encampment is believed to have been near North Broadway and its junction with the Los Angeles River northeast of downtown Los Angeles. The hill, around which the Los Angeles River bends to the south at Elysian Park, is a principal landmark noted by the diarists on the journey. Because the day was the Franciscan feast day of Our Lady of the Angels, the river was named Rio de Nuestra Senora la Reina de los Angeles de Porciuncula (The River of Our Lady the Queen of the Angels of Porciuncula [Porciuncula was a church where St. Francis of Assisi prayed; Chapman 1967:210]).

Upon leaving the Elysian Park area, the Portolá expedition passed the La Brea tar pits and camped near two springs, where they were joined by friendly native Gabrielinos. This location was likely near Sawtelle. From here the expedition went as far west as the beach west of Santa Monica before returning to its encampment and then proceeding north through a pass in the mountains and into the San Fernando Valley. McCawley (1996:56–57) adds that several other Gabrielino communities existed in this area. The native community of Ma awnga was also located in the area, on Rancho de los Feliz, near what is now Griffith Park. Geveronga is listed in the San Gabriel baptismal records as adjoining the Pueblo of Los Angeles. The community of 'Ochuunga (wild rose) was also located approximately 3 mi from San Gabriel, on the road from San Gabriel to Los Angeles.

Within two years Mission San Gabriel Archangel was founded (September 8, 1771) and was the fourth of the missions (Hoover et al. 1962:12; McCawley 1996:189). It was originally planned that the mission be constructed on the banks of the Santa Ana River, but it was relocated to a bluff overlooking the Rio Hondo. This original location of the mission, which is now known as Mission Vieja, is also thought to be near to or on the site of the Gabrielino village of Isanthacag-na (also spelled Isankangna, Isantcangna, and Isantka-nga). The village has been mentioned in several accounts; however, its location has never been positively identified. Because it is not mentioned as a Rancheria of origin in any of the Mission baptismal books, it has been postulated that it is a location place name rather than a village (Greenwood et al 1989, Appendix A).

The original buildings of Mission Vieja dating to the Franciscan occupation were constructed of wood and bundled tule similar to the dwellings of the native Gabrielino. The padres may have envisioned this first location of the Mission San Gabriel as temporary, since the mission system was still in an exploratory phase (Greenwood et al 1989). In 1776, four years and eight months after its founding, Mission Vieja was abandoned due to flooding. A new mission was built on higher land in the City of San Gabriel, approximately 5 mi north of the original site (Greenwood and Foster 1989). The present church was erected following the earthquake of 1812, which demolished Mission San Juan Capistrano. Mission San Gabriel has survived secularization as well as the influx of American immigrants and stands today as a symbol of early missionary activity and life. It was also in 1776 that Mission San Juan Capistrano was established (Engelhardt 1922). Although this mission lay outside the Gabrielino territory, many of its converts were drawn from the Gabrielino community of Povuu'nga, which was partially located on the present-day property of California State University, Long Beach. The last baptism at the village of Povuu'nga was recorded in 1805 (Merriam 1968:134–135). In 1797, Mission San Fernando became the second mission to be founded within the territory traditionally assigned to the Gabrielino (Engelhardt 1927a, 1927b).

The Franciscans' goal in founding the missions was to convert the Indians to the Spanish Catholic faith and incorporate them into the lower strata of Spanish society. However, the final result of missionization was the destruction of the Gabrielino culture and society. Two important factors

contributed to this decline: first, many of the youngest, healthiest, and most productive Gabrielino were removed from the Gabrielino economy when they entered the Mission System; second, the introduction of highly infectious European diseases, for which the Gabrielino had no immunities, led to epidemics and reduced birth rates, which further disrupted traditional Gabrielino political, social, and economic institutions. As a result, most of the traditional Gabrielino communities were depopulated, and the survivors became assimilated into the Mexican-American communities of Los Angeles and Orange Counties. During the 1920s, anthropologist A.L. Kroeber was unable to locate a group claiming Gabrielino heritage, although he did interview several individuals of Gabrielino ancestry. Currently, the Gabrielino are not a federally recognized tribe, although there are individual spokespeople of Gabrielino descent (Rosenthal et al. 1991; Weinroth 1994), and five separate groups that claim Gabrielino descent. At least two of these groups are currently in the process of seeking federal recognition.

Ranchos Los Nietos and Los Alamitos

In addition to the missions, the Spanish also established a town within the Gabrielino territory, El Pueblo de la Reina de Los Angeles De Porciúncula, and a number of private ranchos; these included San Pedro, San Rafael, Portezuelo and Los Coyotes. Los Coyotes was granted in 1790 to Manuel Pérez Nieto and originally encompassed 300,000 acres (ac) (including the entire APE), although the grant was later reduced to approximately one-half that size. The headquarters for the rancho were located at “Los Nietos,” approximately 13 mi north of the project area near present-day Downey. Nieto cultivated only about 160 ac of this land, probably as a vineyard; the remainder he used as grazing land for his herds of horses and cattle, which reportedly numbered 15,000 to 20,000 head (Cleland 1941:8,283, note 16; Seager 1996).

Manuel Perez Nieto died in 1804; however, the Los Coyotes grant (which at that time included 167,000 ac) was not formally divided among his heirs until 1833. In that year the rancho was divided into six smaller grants; the following year (1834) one of these, Los Alamitos, was sold to Governor Figueroa (Cleland 1941:190). Following Figueroa’s death (in 1835) his brother and heir, Francisco, took over as administrator of the estate and manager of Los Alamitos (Cleland 1941:190–193). Mounting debts eventually forced Figueroa to sell Los Alamitos, and in 1842 the rancho was acquired by Abel Stearns. A few years later, cattle prices soared when the massive influx of American immigrants during the Gold Rush led to an increased demand for beef. Cattle ranching remained a profitable business until the mid-1850s, when declining prices and a series of disastrous droughts destroyed the cattle barons of southern California (Cleland 1941:134–135). In addition to cattle raising, agriculture was also pursued at Rancho Los Alamitos on a very limited basis; historical records indicate that barley, potatoes and corn were cultivated near present Seal Beach (Stearns MS) in the vicinity of the project.

The decline of the cattle industry caused enormous financial problems for Stearns, and in 1866 he lost Rancho Los Alamitos through foreclosure. For the following 15 years, the rancho was leased out to various individuals who used it for grazing cattle, horses and sheep; the buildings were apparently allowed to deteriorate (Smith 1931:59–60). In 1878, John Bixby began leasing the rancho; when the lease expired three years later, a partnership comprising John Bixby, I. W. Hellman (a Los Angeles banker) and Jotham Bixby and Company purchased the land. John Bixby maintained Los Alamitos as a sheep and cattle ranch until his death in 1887, after which the rancho was subdivided equally among the original partners. The portion of the rancho inherited by John Bixby’s family was further

subdivided among his widow Susan (50 percent), his daughter Susanna (25 percent) and his son Fred (25 percent) (Smith 1931:59,60; Seager 1996).

John's son, Fred Bixby, began managing Rancho Los Alamitos in 1898. Following Susan Bixby's death in 1906, Fred and his sister Susanna inherited Los Alamitos jointly. For a time, they shared management responsibilities for Rancho Los Alamitos and Rancho Santa Ana (another Bixby landholding); the combined operation was known as Dos Ranchos. However, the arrangement was short-lived. In 1911, Fred and Susanna partitioned the family land holdings; Fred took most of Rancho Los Alamitos, while Susanna took Rancho Santa Ana and a small portion of Los Alamitos (Seager 1996).

Fred Bixby continued to run Rancho Los Alamitos as a cattle ranch until his death in 1952. Recognizing the historical importance of Rancho Los Alamitos, in 1968 the heirs of Fred and Florence Bixby deeded the hilltop site (including the ranch house, barns and other surviving buildings) to the City of Long Beach as a public historic place. Since 1986, the Rancho Los Alamitos Foundation has operated the site on behalf of the city as a public/private cooperative effort (Seager 1996).

Early Oil Exploration in California

The commercial use of oil in California dates to the 1850s. Initially, California's oil resources were used primarily in the preparation of caulking (for ships), roofing tar or axle grease; in 1856, Andreas Pico was distilling oil obtained from a natural seep in northern Los Angeles County and using it to light lamps at Mission San Fernando. A significant commercial development took place in 1860 when George H. Gilbert, a former whale-oil refiner, acquired an interest in the "Tar Lake Lot" near Westlake in Los Angeles. After acquiring three additional lots in the area, Gilbert built a 400 gallon retort (a vessel or container that is heated) to distill liquid asphalt; the liquid asphalt was then shipped to San Francisco, where it was refined and sold as kerosene at \$1.75 per gallon (Franks and Lambert 1985:4-5).

The first commercial sale of refined oil taken from a well drilled in California took place in 1865. In that year, the Union Mattole Oil Company began drilling for oil on the north fork of the Mattole River in Humboldt County. On June 7, 1865, the first load of "coal oil" from the well arrived in Humboldt for shipment to San Francisco. In San Francisco, the oil was distilled and sold under the name "Comet Illuminating Oil." By August, 1865, regular shipments of petroleum were making the hazardous journey to the seaport in Eureka. The lack of good roads posed a serious problem; for the first part of the trip, the petroleum was loaded into small containers and carried by pack mule to Centerville. Following this, the oil was shipped by road to Eureka to be loaded on steamships (Franks and Lambert 1985:6).

Despite these early developments, the California oil industry grew slowly due to the lack of local markets and the high cost of shipping oil to the east. The situation improved with the introduction of the railroads. For the first time, it was possible to transport both crude and refined petroleum products in large quantities at a low cost. Nonetheless, progress in the industry was slow. Although more than 3,000 wells were drilled in the State during the first 35 years of California's commercial oil industry (1865-1900), these were largely shallow holes drilled near well-known surface seeps. No large, important pools of oil were discovered in the state prior to 1897 (Franks and Lambert 1985:7).

The Commercial Oil Industry in the Los Angeles Basin

Some of the earliest commercial oil development in the Basin took place within the limits of the City of Los Angeles in 1892. In that year, Edward L. Doheny and Charles A. Canfield spent \$400 to purchase a piece of property near West Second Street and Glendale Boulevard in Westlake Park. The men became interested in the land when they noticed local residents removing asphaltum and using it as fuel. Using picks, shovels and a windlass (a device for raising or lowering objects; for example, the crank used to raise a bucket from a well), the men excavated a shaft to the depth of 155 ft before fumes forced them to stop digging. Despite the setback, the men were undeterred. They constructed a crude, wooden drilling rig and continued the shaft, and after drilling for 40 days they struck oil and natural gas.

The discovery became known as the Los Angeles City Field, and by mid-1894 it was producing 3,500 barrels of oil each month. In the eight years between 1892 and 1900 almost 1,000 wells were drilled in the Los Angeles Field; most of these struck oil at a relatively shallow depth, around 1,000 to 1,500 ft. At first, the oil was used to pave the streets of Los Angeles; however, during the summer the oil turned soft and sticky and adhered to anything it touched. In 1902, the City permitted one of the local buildings to be heated using crude oil; the venture was successful, and oil quickly replaced coal as the community's primarily fuel source (Franks and Lambert 1985:73).

The Los Angeles City Field's success created new financial problems for oil men as the tremendous production of the field glutted the petroleum market and depressed oil prices. The railroads provided the solution by switching their engines from coal, which was relatively expensive at \$7–\$10 per ton, to the lower-priced oil. By 1903, the Southern Pacific Railroad was purchasing \$4,000,000 of crude oil per year and prices had stabilized (Franks and Lambert 1985:74).

The success of the Los Angeles City Field spurred exploration in other nearby areas, and soon additional fields were opening in the Basin. The Whittier Field opened in 1897, and the Salt Lake Oil Field (located in west Los Angeles) was discovered in 1903. In 1908, the Beverly Hills Field was discovered, and in 1909 the Greater Coyote Hills Field was opened in northwest Orange County. The Greater Coyote Hills Field marked the first time that oil was not discovered as a result of a surface seep; oil men became interested in the site when oil was found contaminating a local water well (Franks and Lambert 1985:75–76).

During the 1920s, Los Angeles witnessed the discovery of six of the greatest American oil fields brought into production during the first half of the 20th century: Huntington Beach (1920), Long Beach (also known as Signal Hill, 1921), Torrance (1922), Inglewood (1924), and Seal Beach (1926). Oil men began exploring the Newport Beach region (south of Huntington Beach) in 1903; however, the first producing wells in this area were not opened until 1922 and 1923. Although the Newport Field did not prove to be a major find, it focused attention on the region and ultimately led to Standard Oil's discovery of the immensely rich Huntington Beach Field in May 1920.

Growth of the Oil Industry in the Long Beach Region

In the Long Beach area, oil men first began exploring Signal Hill in 1916 when Union Oil Company completed its “Bixby No. 1” well southeast of the intersection of Wardlow Road and American Avenue (now Long Beach Boulevard). Bixby No. 1 was not a commercial success, and some geologists became discouraged; in 1918, Shell Oil’s head geologist rejected a recommendation that the company lease land in the area. However, two years later in 1920 a new head geologist convinced Shell to lease 240 ac at Signal Hill for \$60,000. The following year on June 23, 1921, the discovery well “Alamitos No. 1,” drilled near the northeast corner of Hill and Temple Streets, blew in and sent crude oil spewing 114 ft into the air (Franks and Lambert 1985:101–103).

“Alamitos No. 1” was so-named because of its location on a lease acquired from the Alamitos Land Company. The Alamitos Land Company was held in shares by the families of the same three partners who originally purchased Rancho Los Alamitos in 1881; Rancho Los Alamitos included much of the land that later became the Seal Beach Oil Field. According to one source, the Shell geologist who recommended oil explorations at Signal Hill was Dwight Thornburg; Thornburg had grown up on Signal Hill and his father, Charles Thornburg, had worked as a foreman at Rancho Los Alamitos. Dwight Thornburg had studied the topography of the region and was convinced that oil existed under Signal Hill (Seager 1996; Franks and Lambert 1985:103).

The discovery of oil on Signal Hill transformed Long Beach and the surrounding region. By July, 1923, 270 wells were being drilled on Signal Hill. The demand for labor swelled the population of Long Beach and the small, quiet, seaside community surrounded by farming land became a boom town. Housing was scarce and traffic was dense. The local culture, too, underwent a transformation. According to one source:

Prostitutes abounded, and gamblers found ready marks. Although Prohibition was in effect, liquor was plentiful. The standard method of conducting business with local bootleggers was for a customer to leave his money in a certain eucalyptus tree at night and then return for his whiskey later. . . .

The gamblers designed their own type of building, made out “of one-by-twelve boards with bolts,” according to one participant in the Signal Hill boom. These structures had a front and a back room, with a “quick escape back door.” “In the front” he continued, “would be pool tables and a tobacco counter; in the back, card tables, and of course, slot machines—five cents, ten cents, twenty-five cents and a dollar. . . . The pool tables were . . . used . . . mostly to bank dice on.”

The Old Baker Winery Barn was the best-known gambling den in the Signal Hill-Santa Fe Springs region. One local resident recalled that the only safe way to visit the establishment after dark was for the “whole crew” to go together. “The girls were as bare as the walls. . . . It was like going to a carnival. . . . Once you got in you could see the girls shimmy for nothing . . . [or] shoot craps or play the blackjack table or draw poker or roulette wheels” (Franks and Lambert 1985:107).

The discovery and production of oil in the area left the original Rancho Los Alamitos lands near Signal Hill and Seal Beach littered with oil derricks. Today this area, once inhabited by a substantial

native population and later by vaqueros watching over herds of cattle and horses, is a major urban center, which still produces large amounts of crude oil and natural gas.

Marine Stadium (CHL No. 1014)

Alamitos Bay, Colorado Lagoon, and Marine Stadium are tidal water bodies located in the southwestern portion of the City and northwest of the mouth of the San Gabriel River. In 1923 the low-lying tidelands of Alamitos Bay were dredged to form Colorado Lagoon and Marine Stadium, which were used for recreational rowing. Marine Stadium was officially engineered and constructed beginning in 1930 for use in the 1932 Olympic Games. During those games, the United States rowing team won the gold medal in Marine Stadium. Construction of the Second Street bridge (also referred to as the Davies Bridge) over the boating channel in 1955, however, changed the original dimensions of Marine Stadium, effectively eliminating it as a venue for the 1984 Olympic Games.

In 1968 the City remodeled Marine Stadium for the Olympic rowing and canoeing team trials. The boathouse that was used during the 1932 Olympic Games still remains (located on the southeast corner of East Colorado and Nieto Avenue). This building is noteworthy due to the Olympic history; however, it has been extensively remodeled and is not listed as a historical landmark. Also, in the late 1960s the area between what is now the north end of Marine Stadium and the south end of Colorado Lagoon was filled, and the existing underground box culvert was constructed. This was part of the construction for the then-proposed Pacific Coast Freeway and further separated Colorado Lagoon from Marine Stadium. This “filled” area is now Marina Vista Park.

Despite the fill, which relocated the Olympic course’s finish line, Marine Stadium still provides 2,000 meters (m) of straight water, which is the standard sprint distance for national and international rowing. Marine Stadium is the only rowing venue specifically built for the sport in the United States and it continues to be a center for training United States Olympic Rowing Teams. In 1984, the Women’s Olympic Sculling Trials were held in Marine Stadium. Marine Stadium is also the location from which aviators Clyde Schlieper and Wes Carroll set off when they set a world record for longest sustained flight (30 days) in 1939. In addition, Marine Stadium is distinctive because it and the Los Angeles Coliseum are the only two surviving 1932 Olympic structures. For these reasons, Marine Stadium was designated as CHL No. 1014 on April 29, 1995, and is listed in the California Register.

METHODS

RECORDS SEARCH AND RESEARCH

Records searches were conducted for this project, and also for the adjacent Colorado Lagoon project on October 30, 2008, and October 17, 2007, respectively. These two records searches encompass the entire Alamitos Bay Marina Rehabilitation Project area and a 0.25 mi radius around it. Both records searches took place at the SCCIC of the California Historical Resources Information System, located at California State University, Fullerton. The records searches included a review of all recorded cultural resources located within the 0.25 mi radius as well as a review of known cultural resource survey and excavation reports. In addition, the California Points of Historical Interest (PHI), CHL, California Register, National Register of Historic Places (National Register), and California State Historic Resources Inventory (HRI) listings were reviewed.

Based on preliminary research and the information provided by Jan Ostashay, former City Historic Preservation Officer, it was determined that there was a discrepancy between the boundaries of Marine Stadium as shown on file at the SCCIC and those defined by the City in its Municipal Code and elsewhere in City documents. Because a map of Marine Stadium was not included when the nomination form was submitted for consideration as a CHL, the SCCIC had arbitrarily plotted the boundaries based on the limited information provided in the nomination form. The City and SCCIC requested that the boundaries be reviewed and corrected to be consistent with the City's local designation.

In an attempt to resolve this issue, LSA contacted Jay Correia, Supervisor of the Registration Division at the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) by telephone on April 7, 2009, regarding the boundaries of Marine Stadium. Mr. Correia reviewed the nomination form on file at the OHP and confirmed that it does not contain any definite boundaries for Marine Stadium. Regarding the discrepancy between City boundaries and OHP/SCCIC boundaries, he stated that he does not believe that OHP has the "force of law" to determine CHL boundaries when they are not clearly defined in the OHP files. His recommendation was that the City's definition of the resource be used, and pertinent documentation be submitted to the SCCIC so that all information on file is consistent.

Additional research regarding this matter was conducted by LSA at the City offices under the direction of Ms. Ostashay on February 19, 2009.

FIELD SURVEY

A pedestrian field survey was not conducted because the areas to be impacted are entirely paved and previously disturbed, or consist of the water bodies that are Alamitos Bay and Marine Stadium. No undisturbed native soil is visible. This was confirmed by examination of historic and modern aerial photos and a cursory inspection of the project area by vehicle.

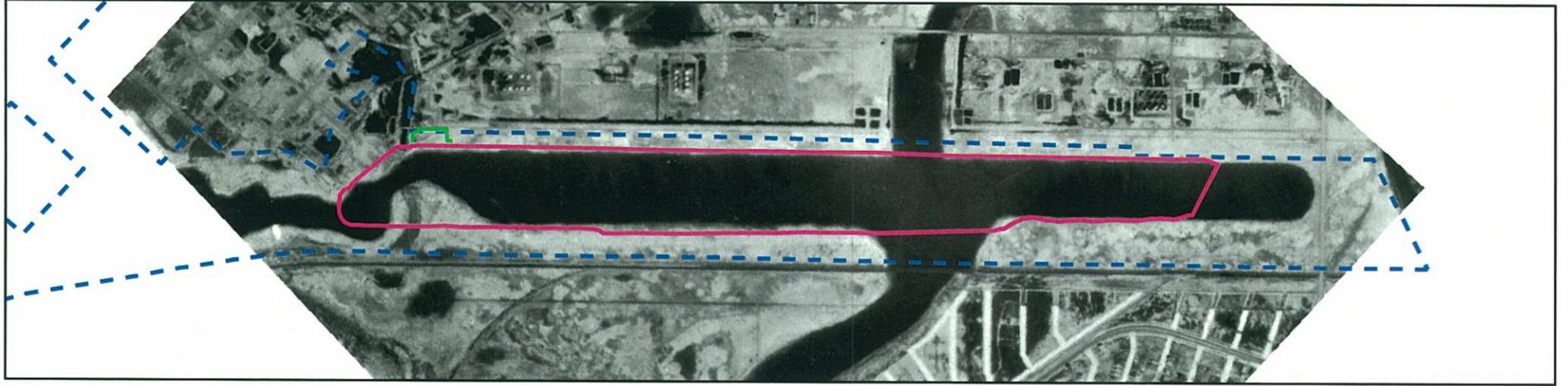
REPORT OF FINDINGS

RECORDS SEARCH AND RESEARCH

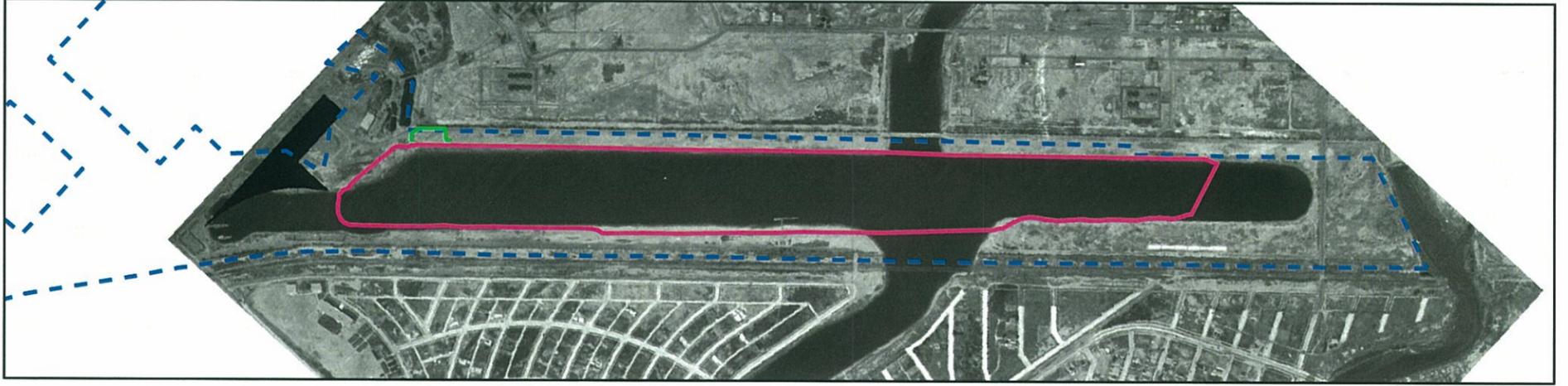
Thirty-seven studies have been conducted within a 0.25 mi radius of the project area; however, none of these studies included any portion of the project area, and the project area has never been surveyed for cultural resources. Seven resources have been identified within the 0.25 mi radius of the project area, including six archaeological sites and one historical resource. None of the archaeological sites are located within the project area; however, one historical resource is located immediately adjacent to the project area. This resource is Marine Stadium (CA-LAN-056). As discussed above, the stadium is CHL No. 1014, and it is also listed on the California Register. In 1993 Marine Stadium was evaluated for historic significance and determined to be a California Point of Historical Interest (PHI No. 19-186115, Appendix B). However, due to its lack of integrity, it was found to be ineligible for the National Register by the United States Army Corps of Engineers in 1990 (Appendix C).

Research indicated that the boundary for Marine Stadium had been plotted inaccurately at the SCCIC due to the limited information provided in the CHL nomination form when it was submitted to the OHP in 1993 (Appendix B). Based on conversations with SCCIC personnel, the City Historic Preservation Officer, and the OHP, the boundaries have been revised to reflect those defined by the City in its Municipal Code (16.08.150 Marine Stadium East; 16.08.160 Marine Stadium West) and other documents (Figure 4). A revised DPR has been submitted to the SCCIC so that the boundary definition between the State repository and the City will be consistent (Appendix A).

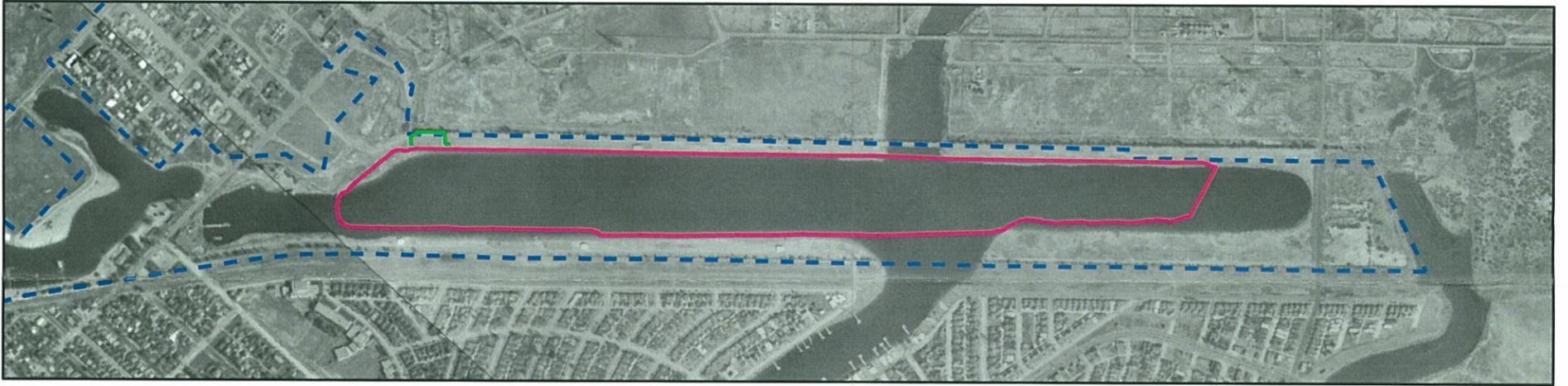
1928 Aerial:



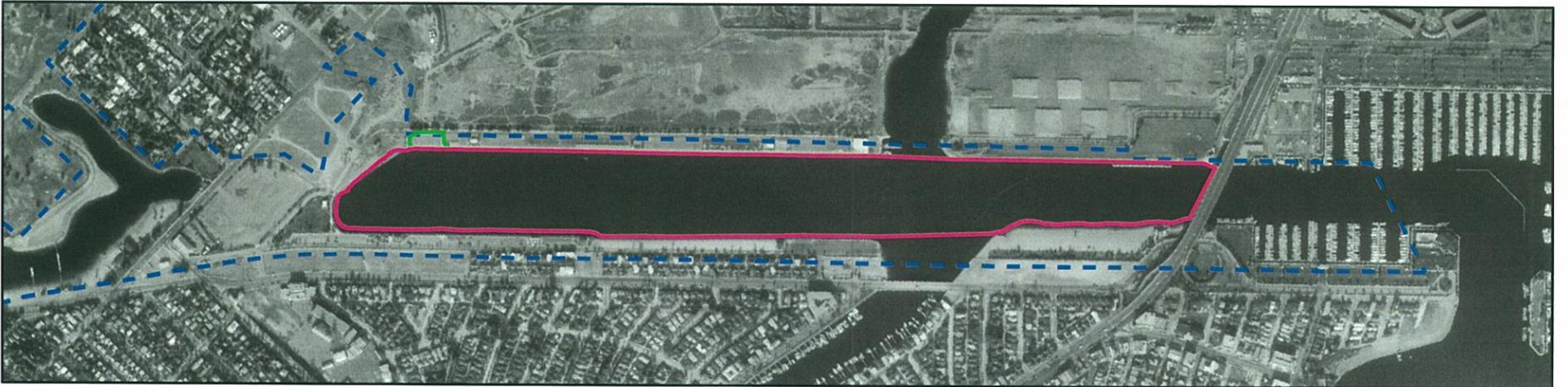
1938 Aerial:



1952 Aerial:



1972 Aerial:



2008 Aerial:



LSA

LEGEND

-  1932 Recreational Park Boundary from USGS
-  Current Marine Stadium Boundary
-  Eel Grass Mitigation Area



0 500 1000
FEET

SOURCE: Fairchild (1928); ASCS (5/1938); HistoricAerials.com (1952, 1972); (MSVE (2008)
I:\tsy0701\GIS\Historic_Aerials.mxd (7/7/2009)

FIGURE 4

MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

EVALUATION OF CULTURAL RESOURCES UNDER CEQA

The criteria for listing resources on the California Register are based on those developed by the National Park Service for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The federal criteria have been modified in order to include a broader range of resources that better reflect the history of California. A property must be significant at the local, State, or national level under one or more of the following four criteria:

1. It is associated with events or patterns of events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of the history and cultural heritage of California and the United States.
2. It is associated with the lives of persons important to the nation or to California's past.
3. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values.
4. It has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the State and the nation.

Integrity

Integrity is the authenticity of a property's physical identity, evidenced by the survival of characteristics that existed during the property's period of significance. Properties eligible for listing in the California Register must retain enough of their historic character or appearance to be recognizable as historic properties and convey the reasons for their significance.

Integrity is judged in relation to location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It must also be judged with reference to the particular criteria under which a property is thought to be eligible. Alterations to a property, or changes in use, may themselves have historical, cultural, or architectural significance.

It is possible that such properties may not retain sufficient integrity to meet National Register standards, yet they may still be eligible for listing in the California Register. Properties that have lost their historic character of appearance may still have integrity if they maintain a potential to yield significant scientific or historical information, if the archaeological resources retain integrity, or if the resource retains substantial cultural value even though some major constituents have been removed or disturbed.

EVALUATION OF CULTURAL RESOURCES IN THE PROJECT AREA

Marine Stadium, CHL No. 1014 (CA-LAN-056)

One resource has been identified that is within the project area. That resource is Marine Stadium. Marine Stadium is designated CHL No. 1014, and was therefore automatically listed in the California Register at the time its nomination was accepted in 1995. The basis for this designation is the stadium's history as the official rowing site of the 1932 Olympic Games. It was also the location of several other Olympic trials in the years following the 1932 event. It can therefore be considered eligible under Criterion 1. Because it was built for the 1932 Olympic Games and is the only water body constructed specifically for rowing events, it can also be considered eligible under Criterion 3.

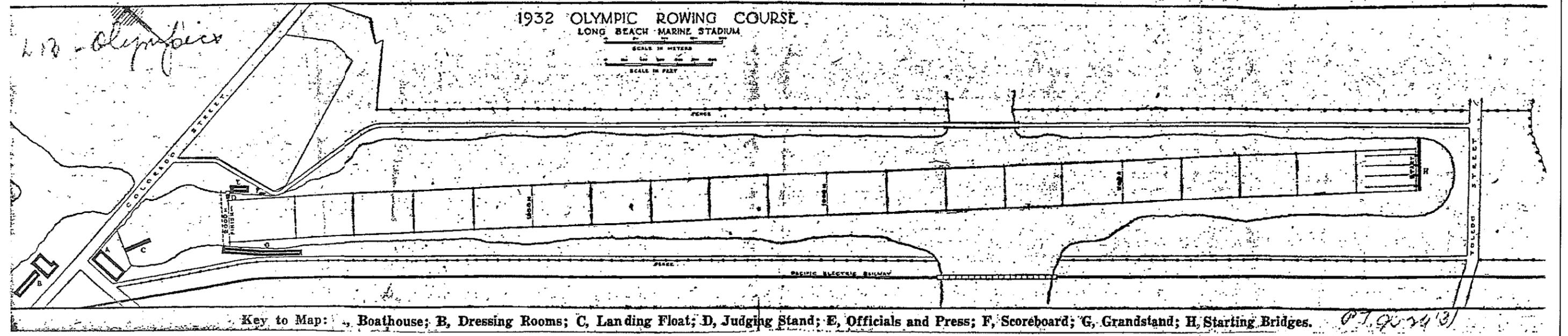
Subsequent to the 1932 Olympic Games, Marine Stadium underwent a series of changes. Figure 4 illustrates this by comparing aerial photos of the stadium from 1928, 1938, 1952, 1972, and 2008. The most significant of these was construction of the Second Street Bridge in 1955. Construction of the bridge changed the dimensions of the stadium, effectively eliminating it from consideration as a rowing venue for the 1984 Olympic Games. The northern end of the stadium has also been reconfigured since the 1932 Olympic Games. Figure 4 illustrates how that area was filled for the formation of Marina Vista Park, in comparison to where the finish line that was used in 1932 was located (Figure 5). The area surrounding Marine Stadium no longer retains integrity of setting; nothing remains of the environment that existed at the time of the 1932 Olympic Games for which the resource is significant.

Marine Stadium retains little integrity because the physical characteristics that existed during the 1932 Olympic Games, which is the property's period of significance, have been compromised. Due to this lack of integrity, Marine Stadium was determined to be ineligible for the National Register by the United States Army Corps of Engineers during its evaluation of the property in 1990 (Appendix C).

Olympics-1932

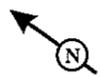
L. B. COLL

L.B. MAP SHOWS LAYOUT OF OLYMPIC GAMES STRUCTURES L.B.



LSA

FIGURE 5



Alamitos Bay Marina Rehabilitation Project
Layout of 1932 Olympic Rowing Course

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the results of the record search, LSA finds that there will be no significant impacts to cultural resources as a result of the Alamitos Bay Marina Rehabilitation Project. Improvements to the restrooms and parking lot will occur in previously disturbed or artificially filled areas where no cultural resources have been recorded. Because no native soil will be disturbed, the potential to impact unknown intact cultural resources is unlikely. As it is defined in the City's Municipal Code (16.08.150 Marine Stadium East; 16.08.160 Marine Stadium West), Marine Stadium proper extends northwest from the centerline of the Second Street Bridge, and therefore will not be affected by the project's proposed Marina improvements. Improvements to the boat slips are proposed for those slips southeast of the bridge. All other improvements will be on dry land outside of the body of water that defines Marine Stadium and will not alter its size or character as it currently exists. Although the eelgrass mitigation area will affect the current configuration of Marine Stadium, it is located outside of the boundaries of Marine Stadium as it existed during the 1932 Olympic Games (Figure 4). The boundaries at the time of the Olympics are the contributing factor to the stadium's eligibility as a California Point of Historical Interest and therefore automatic listing in the California Register. The area to be impacted did not exist at that time, but has been dredged in modern times to its current dimensions. It retains no original integrity and does not contribute to the eligibility of Marine stadium. Therefore, direct impacts to Marine Stadium will be less than significant.

No indirect impacts to Marine Stadium are anticipated. The area surrounding Marine Stadium no longer retains integrity of setting; nothing remains of the environment that existed at the time of the 1932 Olympic Games for which the resource is considered significant. The proposed project will not alter the character of the current surrounding area. Therefore, there will be no indirect impacts to Marine Stadium.

For the reasons stated above LSA does not recommend that any additional cultural resources studies or archaeological monitoring be performed. However, in the unlikely event that archaeological resources are encountered during construction-related ground-disturbing activities, a qualified archaeologist should be contacted to assess the find and determine appropriate mitigation measures.

If human remains are encountered, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to PRC Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be Native American, the County Coroner will notify the NAHC, which will determine and notify an MLD. With the permission of the landowner or his/her authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD shall complete the inspection within 48 hours of notification by the NAHC. The MLD may recommend scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials.

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APPENDIX A

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION (DPR)

FORMS

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

Primary # P-19-186115

HRI # _____

Trinomial CA-LAN-056

NRHP Status Code 5S1

Other Listings _____

Review Code _____

Reviewer _____

Date _____

Page 1 of 4

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Marine Stadium

P1. Other Identifier: _____

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted

a. County Los Angeles

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

b. USGS 7.5' Quad Los Alamitos Date 1964 (1981) and Long Beach Date 1964 T 5S; R 12W; unsectioned; SB B.M.

c. Address _____ City _____ Zip _____

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone __; __mE / __mN (NAD27)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Marine Stadium is located in the northern portion of Alamitos Bay northwest of the mouth of the San Gabriel River.

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries) Marine Stadium is an engineered and constructed tidal water body built for use in the 1932 Olympics. Alamitos Bay, Colorado Lagoon, and Marine Stadium are tidal water bodies located in the southwestern portion of Long Beach and northwest of the mouth of the San Gabriel River. In 1923 the low-lying tidelands of Alamitos Bay were dredged to form Colorado Lagoon and Marine Stadium, which were used for recreational rowing. In 1930 construction of Marine Stadium began for use of the facility for rowing events in the 1932 Olympics.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) (HP42) Stadium/Sports arena

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

*P5.

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

Historic Prehistoric Both

1930

*P7. Owner and Address:

City of Long Beach

333 West Ocean Blvd., 5th Floor

Long Beach, CA 90802

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

Terri Fulton and Phil Fulton

LSA Associates, Inc.

20 Executive Park, Suite 200

Irvine, CA 92614

*P9. Date recorded:

April 30, 2009

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Phase I Reconnaissance Survey

* P11. Report citation: (Cite survey report and other sources or enter "none.") Cultural Resources Assessment for the Alamitos Bay Marina Rehabilitation Project, City of Long Beach, California, 2009. By: Terri Fulton

Attachments: None Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record

Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Records Rock Art Record

Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List) _____

DPR 523A (1/95)

*Required Information

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*Resource Name or # Marine Stadium

- B1. **Historic Name:** Marine Stadium
- B2. **Common Name:** Same
- B3. **Original Use:** 1932 Olympics rowing venue
- B4. **Present Use:** Recreational and competitive rowing venue
- *B5. **Architectural Style:** Not Applicable (N/A)

*B6. **Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) Alamitos Bay, Colorado Lagoon, and Marine Stadium are tidal water bodies located northwest of the mouth of the San Gabriel River. In 1923 the low-lying tidelands of Alamitos Bay were dredged to form Colorado Lagoon and Marine Stadium, which were used for recreational rowing. Marine Stadium was officially engineered and constructed beginning in 1930 for use in the 1932 Olympics. Construction of the Second Street bridge (also referred to as the Davies Bridge) over the boating channel in 1955, however, changed the original dimensions of Marine Stadium and cost the facility a chance to be used for the 1984 Olympics.

In 1968 the City of Long Beach remolded Marine Stadium for the Olympic rowing and canoeing team trials. The boathouse that was used during the 1932 Olympics still remains; however, it has been extensively remodeled and is not listed as a historical landmark. Also, in the late 1960s the area between what is now the north end of Marine Stadium and the south end of Colorado Lagoon was filled, and the existing underground box culvert was constructed. This was part of the construction for the then-proposed Pacific Coast Freeway and further separated Colorado Lagoon from Marine Stadium. This “filled” area is now Marina Vista Park.

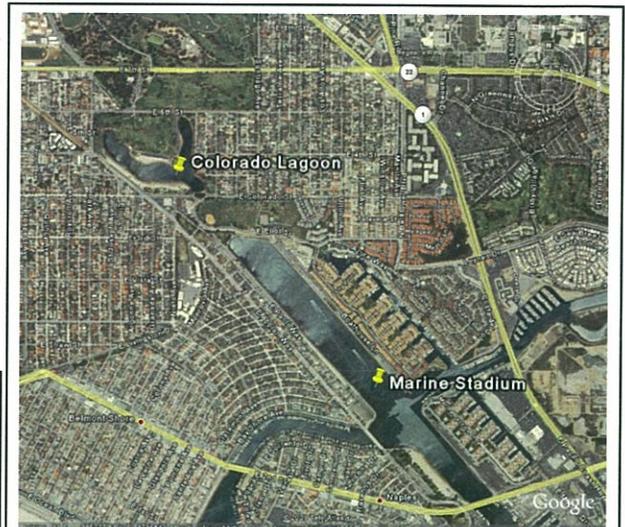
- *B7. **Moved?** No Yes Unknown **Date:** **Original Location:**
- *B8. **Related Features:**
 - B9a. **Architect:** N/A
 - b. **Builder:** Unknown
- *B10. **Significance: Theme:** 1932 Olympics **Area:** Los Angeles and vicinity
Period of Significance: 1932 **Property Type:** Rowing venue **Applicable Criteria:** N/A
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

Marine Stadium was used for rowing competitions during the 1932 Olympics. During those games, the United States rowing team won the gold medal in Marine Stadium. Marine Stadium is the only rowing venue specifically built for the sport in the United States and it continues to be a center for training United States Olympic Rowing Teams. In 1984, the Women’s Olympic Sculling trials were held in Marine Stadium. Marine Stadium is also the location from which aviators Clyde Schlieper and Wes Carroll set off when they set a world record for longest sustained flight (30 days) in 1939. In addition, Marine Stadium is significant because it and the Los Angeles Coliseum are the only two surviving 1932 Olympic structures. For these reasons, Marine Stadium was designated a California Historical Landmark (CHL #1014) on April 29, 1995 and therefore automatically listed in the California Register of Historical Resources. Despite the infilling of the area between Colorado Lagoon and Marine Stadium, which relocated the Olympic course’s finish line, Marine Stadium still provides 2,000 meters (m) of straight water, which is the standard sprint distance for national and international rowing.

The integrity of Marine Stadium has been compromised by the numerous alterations that have taken place over the years. These include construction of the 2nd Street Bridge in 1955, the remodeling of Marine Stadium in 1968, and the infilling of the area separating Marine Stadium from Colorado Lagoon. In addition, the original boathouse has been extensively remodeled over the years. Due to this lack of integrity, Marine Stadium was determined to be ineligible for the National Register of Historic Places by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers during its evaluation of the property in 1960.

- B11. **Additional Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes)
- *B12. **References:**
- B13. **Remarks:**

(This space reserved for official comments.)



BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 3 of 4

Resource Name or #* (Assigned by recorder) _____

*B14. Evaluator: Terri Fulton and Deborah McLean, LSA Associates Inc. 20 Executive Park, Irvine, California 92614

*Date of Evaluation: April 30, 2009

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

Primary # P-19-186115

HRI # _____

Trinomial CA-LAN-056

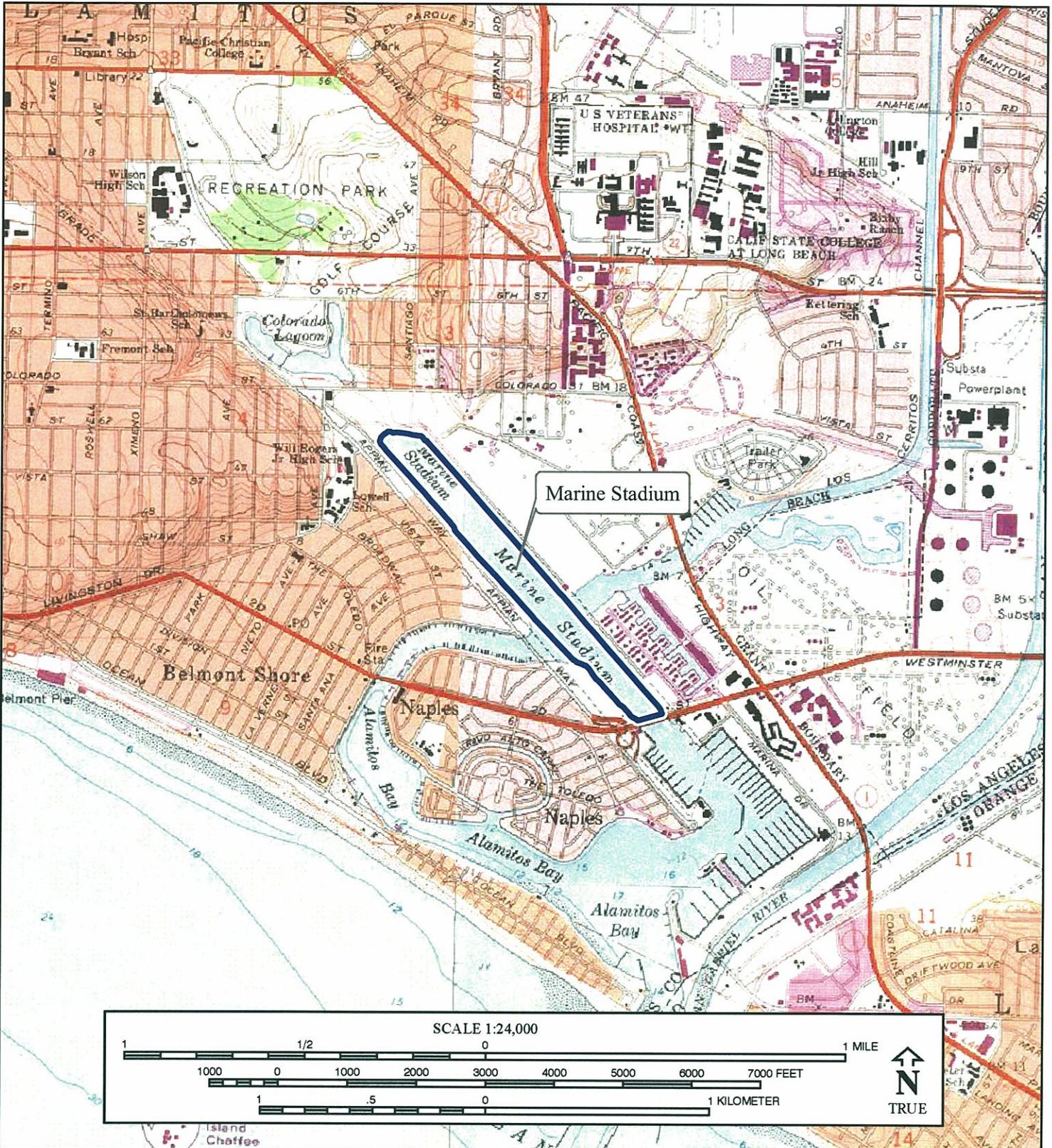
Page 4 of 4

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Marine Stadium

*Map Name: USGS 7.5' Quad, LOS ALAMITOS, CA; LONG BEACH, CA

*Scale: 1:24,000

*Date of Map: 1981;1981



APPENDIX B

**NOMINATION FORMS AND ASSOCIATED DOCUMENTATION
FOR MARINE STADIUM**

POINT OF HISTORICAL INTEREST

Reg. No. LAH-030
 Date 2-26-93
 By SJE

County **LOS ANGELES** Name **MARINE STADIUM**

Location **LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA — Appian Way/Nieto/Eliot/Boathouse Lane**

Historical Significance (Summary Paragraph Only):

THE LONG BEACH MARINE STADIUM IS SIGNIFICANT. IT WAS:

1. A ROWING VENUE FOR THE XTH OLYMPIAD 1932 GAMES; and
2. THE FIRST MAN-MADE ROWING COURSE IN THE UNITED STATES.

The Long Beach Marine Stadium is historically significant because it was the site of the rowing games of the XTH Olympiad (1932 Olympics). It was further selected as the site for the 1968, 1976, and 1984 United States Olympic Rowing Trials and six times selected as an official United States Olympic Training Center to train candidates for the U.S. National and Olympic Rowing Teams. Over the past 60 years it has been used as a training facility for the crews of C.S.U.L.B. and the Long Beach Rowing Association. It was the first home for the crews of U.S.C. Since 1932 it has served as an important recreational site for the people of Long Beach and the surrounding region.

THIS POINT OF HISTORICAL INTEREST IS NOT A STATE REGISTERED HISTORICAL LANDMARK.

RECOMMENDED
[Signature]
 Signature—Chairman, County Board of Supervisors

Date **November 4, 1992**

APPROVED
[Signature]
 Signature—Chairman, State Historical Resources Commission

Date **FEBRUARY 5, 1993**

19-186115

*mapped
L...
U...*

NAME LONG BEACH MARINE STADIUM

COUNTY LOS ANGELES COUNTY

STATE HISTORICAL RESOURCES COMMISSION:

DR. PATRICIA C. MARTZ, CHAIRPERSON

DR. ROBERT L. HOOVER, VICE CHAIRPERSON

MS. PAULA BOGHOSIAN

MR. HERBERT H. BRIN

MR. DAVID G. CAMERON

MR. JOHN D. HENDERSON, FAIA

MR. RICHARD M. MILANOVICH

MRS SUE F. SCHECHTER

AUGUST 5, 1994

DATE OF STATE HISTORICAL RESOURCES COMMISSION ACTION

Donald W. Murphy
DIRECTOR, DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

CALIFORNIA REGISTERED HISTORICAL LANDMARK

NUMBER 1 0 1 4

DATE AUGUST 23, 1994

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF HISTORICAL LANDMARK

Name of Proposed Landmark Long Beach Marine Stadium

Location Appian Way and Nieto Appian Way and Nieto
Long Beach, California

County Los Angeles

Name and Address of Landowner upon Whose Property Landmark is Proposed City of Long Beach
APN 7242-5-900

Name and Address of Applicant Ralph S. Cryder, Director Phone No. (310) 421-9431
City of Long Beach, Department of Parks, Recreation and Marine
2760 Studebaker Road Long Beach, CA Bus. Phone No. same
90815

Is this landmark of statewide significance as described in the Statement of Policy? Yes

Explain (use extra sheet if necessary):

Marine Stadium, constructed by the City of Long Beach to host the X Olympiad rowing competition in 1932, was the first manmade watercourse ever constructed for the Olympic Games. Along with the Los Angeles Coliseum, it is one of the few remaining sites constructed for the 1932 Olympic Games that remain in existence today. The Games took place in Los Angeles July 30 - August 14, with the rowing events in Long Beach held from August 9 - 11.

article in the Long Beach Press-Telegram, reporting on the opening ceremonies, quoted Zach Farmer, manager of the Olympic Games, as follows:

"The (Marine) Stadium will mark the first time in the history of the world that a Marine Stadium has been erected. That is because your course, unexcelled anywhere in the world, is the only course where spectators can see both the beginning and the finish of the events...Your stadium and rowing course will mean that a constant series of events will be underway...your course offers the best ever found." (Long Beach Independent Press Telegram "Long Beach Envisioned as U.S. Rowing Capitol," July 24, 1932).

The City of Long Beach allocated \$77,000 in oil money to pay for the widening and straightening of a portion of Alamitos Bay, and erecting accessory facilities. One of the advantages of this rowing venue was its width, which permitted four teams to race abreast, eliminating additional heats and allowing oarsmen to enter the finals at the peak of their form. The 1932 Olympic gold medal for the rowing event was a close race between the Italian and American teams, with the Americans winning by a few feet.

continued

Is bibliography complete? (To enable verification of statements and claims made herein.) Yes

Is permission of property owner for registration attached? Yes

Is approval of property owner to place a plaque attached? Yes

Is proof of reasonable protection for requested landmark attached? Yes

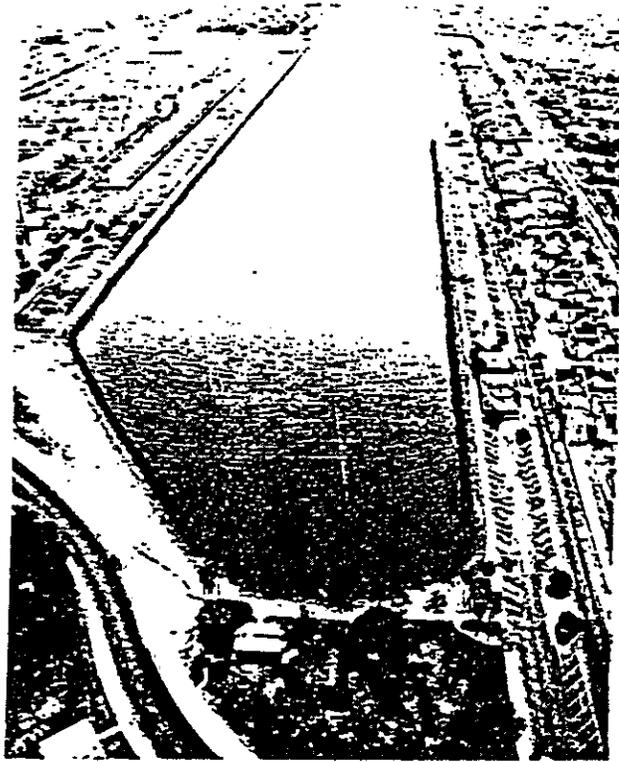
Are photographs, prints, or drawings (two views) attached? Yes

The Long Beach Marine Stadium is a body of water 2000 meters long and approximately 100 yards wide, oriented north/northwest. It was constructed by widening and dredging a section of Alamitos Bay in the eastern portion of Long Beach, to create a rowing venue for the 1932 Olympics held in Los Angeles (X Olympiad). The northern shore is lined with quarry rock, and the southern shore a combination of quarry rock and sandy beach.

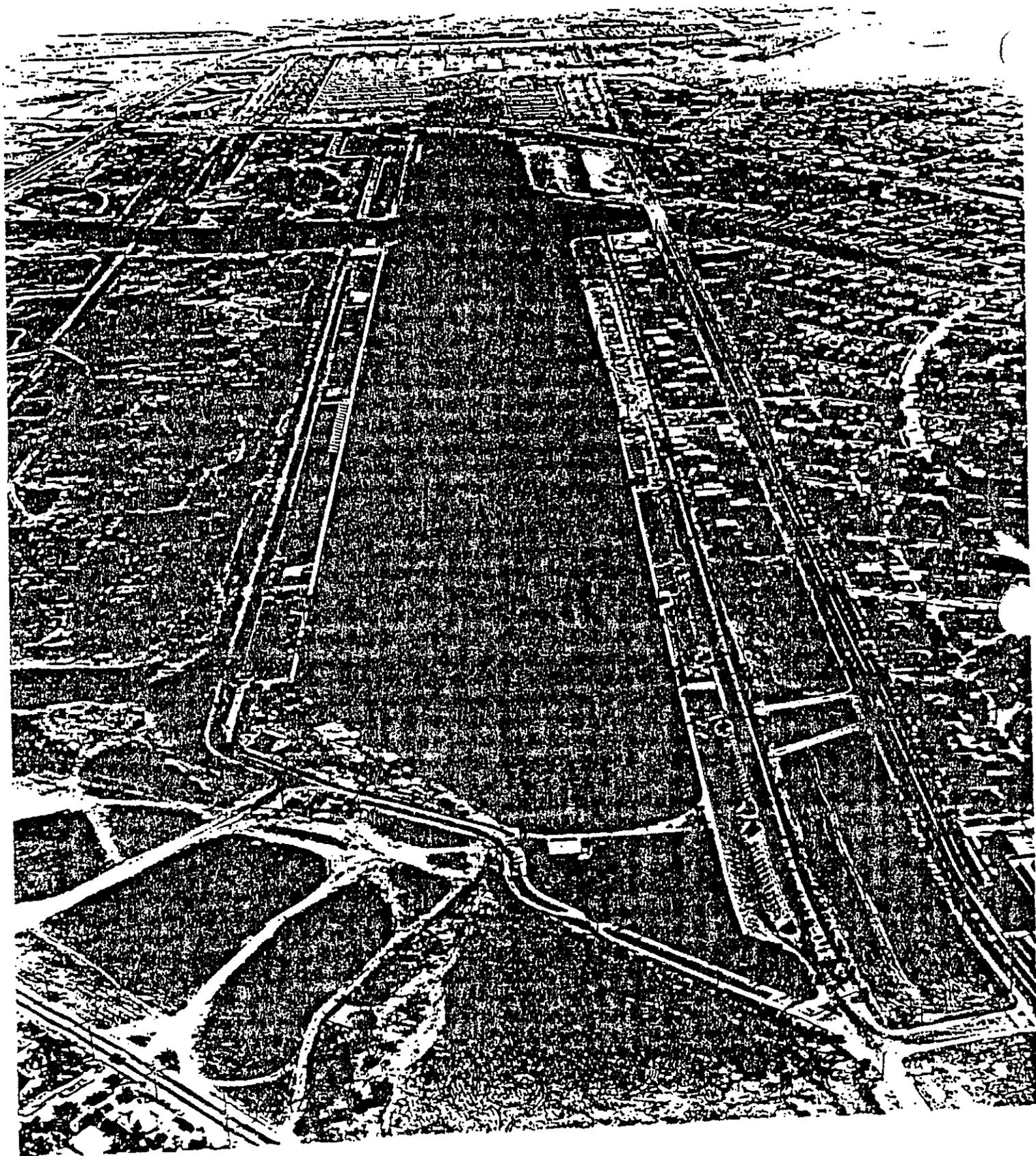
1985
Later construction of the Second Street bridge over the boating channel cost the facility its chance at a 1984 rerun. There have been some modifications to the exterior boundaries of the course, with a portion filled in to create a park and support facilities.

Marine Stadium has been in continuous use for water competitions and expositions since 1932. It has been used for Olympic trials, collegiate rowing competitions, and diverse aquatic and boating events. The Long Beach Rowing Association was formed in 1932 and has hosted many events from all over the world. Marine Stadium was selected as the site for the 1976 Women's National Rowing Championships and the 1976 Women's Olympic Sculling Trials; and it was twice designated as an Olympic Development Center.

When constructed in 1932, the surrounding land was vacant except for oil wells visible in the distance. Bleachers and a boathouse were constructed for the games. Today, houses and condominiums line have been constructed around the stadium. However, the water stadium itself and its uses have remained constant over the years.



May, 1992



BIBLIOGRAPHY: CITE THE BOOKS, RECORDS, AND OTHER AUTHORITIES SUSTAINING THESE FACTS.

Long Beach Independent Press-Telegram

Long Beach Library, Clipping File Marine Stadium

Long Beach Rowing Association, Archives

Signature *Ruthanne Lehen*

Date 12-16-93

This form and all related correspondence is to be sent to the State Historical Resources Commission, Post Office Box 942696, Sacramento, California 94296-0001.

An application must be considered solely on its historic or architectural merits and not for commercial gain, political benefits, or other non-historical reasons.

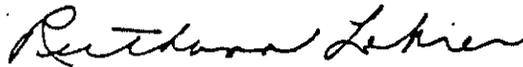
An individual commission member can advise and counsel an applicant, but all applications must be considered by the full commission meeting in regular session.

REASONABLE PROTECTION FOR MARINE STADIUM:

The Department of Parks, Recreation and Marine has completed a Master Plan for Marine Stadium, which is predicated upon the future use and enjoyment of the watercourse for the public.

Marine Stadium is designated by the City as a Long Beach Historical Site, assuring that Marine Stadium will continue to exist as a watercourse in substantially the form and use it has today.

Marine Stadium has been designated by the California Historic Resources Commission as a Point of Historical Interest.



Ruthann Lehrer
Neighborhood and Historic Preservation Officer
City of Long Beach

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF HISTORICAL LANDMARK

Page one, continued.....

Marine Stadium has been in constant use since the X Olympiad. The Long Beach Rowing Association was organized on July 28, 1932, four days after opening ceremonies for the Stadium. The 1968 Olympic rowing trials were held there in 1968; in 1976, the Women's National Rowing Championships and the Women's Olympic Sculling Camp and Trials took place there; and in 1984 it was the location of the Olympic Women's Sculling Camps and Trials. It has been used for a variety of other water sport events and exhibitions, and continues in use today.

RESOLUTION NO. C- 25635

1
2
3 A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE
4 CITY OF LONG BEACH SUPPORTING THE DESIGNATION
5 OF THE MARINE STADIUM IN THE CITY OF LONG BEACH
6 AS A CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL LANDMARK
7

8 WHEREAS, the Long Beach Marine Stadium is a cultural
9 resource of statewide significance, having been constructed as the
10 rowing venue for the 1932 Olympic Games in Los Angeles, and appears
11 to meet the criteria of a California Historical Landmark; and

12 WHEREAS, the City's Director of Parks, Recreation &
13 Marine, the Marine Advisory Commission and the Neighborhood and
14 Historic Preservation Officer concur in that suggestion and has
15 recommended support of this nomination; and

16 WHEREAS, the City Council wishes to support such
17 designation;

18 NOW, THEREFORE, the City Council of the City of Long Beach
19 resolves as follows:

20 Section 1. Pursuant to Section 5029 of the Public
21 Resources Code of the State of California, the Marine Stadium of
22 Long Beach is designated an Historic Resource, with specific
23 information included as follows:

24 A. Name of Current Property Owner: City of Long Beach.

25 B. Designating Entity: California Historic Resources
26 Commission.

27 C. Specific Historical Resources Designation: Califor
28 Historical Landmark.

John R. Calhoun
City Attorney of Long Beach
333 West Ocean Boulevard
Long Beach, California 90802-4664
(310) 570-2200

John A. Calhoun
City Attorney
333 West
Long Beach, California 90802-4684
Long Beach Boulevard
(310) 570-2200

1 D. Legal Description of the Property: That portion of
2 that certain area marked "not a part of this tract" and partially
3 surrounded by Lot 3 of Tract No. 1779, in the City of Long Beach,
4 County of Los Angeles, State of California, as per map recorded in
5 Book 22 pages 26 and 27 of Maps, described as follows:

6 Beginning at a point in that certain exterior line
7 of said Lot 3 having a bearing of South 61°32' West and a length of
8 706.20 feet as shown on the map of said Tract No. 1779, which point
9 is 800 feet Northeasterly measured at right angles from the
10 Northeasterly line of the right of way of Pacific Electric Railway
11 Company, as shown on the map of said Tract 1779, thence from said
12 point of beginning following the exterior lines of said Lot 3, North
13 61° 32' East to an angle in the exterior line of said Lot 3; thence
14 North 48° 17' East 528 feet; thence North 28° 17' East 396 feet;
15 thence South 41° 58' East 178.20 feet; thence South 26° 17' West
16 448.80 feet; thence South 47° 32' West 501.60 feet; thence South 66°
17 17' West to a line parallel with and distant Northeasterly 800 feet,
18 measured at right angles from the Northeasterly line of said right
19 of way of Pacific Electric Railway Company; thence Northwesterly
20 along said parallel line to the point of beginning.

21 Excepting therefrom any portion thereof included
22 within the lines of the land described in the tide-land patent from
23 the State of California to Alamitos Land Company, recorded in Book
24 9 Page 107 of Patents.

25 Sec. 2. The City Clerk shall cause a certified copy of
26 this resolution to be submitted for recordation to the County
27 Recorder of the City of Los Angeles pursuant to Section 5029, supra.

28 Sec. 3. This resolution shall take effect immediately

John R. Cathoun
City Attorney of Long Beach
333 West Ocean Boulevard
Long Beach, California 90802-4664
(310) 570-2200

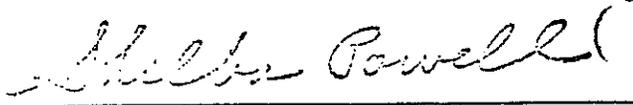
1 upon its adoption by the City Council, and the City Clerk shall
2 certify to the vote adopting this resolution.

3 I certify that this resolution was adopted by the
4 City Council of the City of Long Beach at its meeting of
5 May 24 1994, by the following vote:

6
7 Ayes: Councilmembers: Lowenthal, Drummond, Clark,
8 Robbins, Grabinski, Harwood.

9
10 Noes: Councilmembers: None.

11
12 Absent: Councilmembers: Braude, Topsy-Elvord, Kellogg.

13
14 
15 _____
16 City Clerk

17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25 WHK/amp

26 6/23/93

27 2/18/94

28 4/1/94

5/24/94

5/26/94

R5MARINE

REVISED

REVISED

REVISED

REVISED



COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

PH 1-6

HISTORICAL LANDMARKS and RECORDS COMMISSION

383 Hall of Administration • 500 W. Temple Street • Los Angeles, CA 90012 • 974-1431

MEMBERS

David G. Cameron
E. Michael Diaz
Mary R. Merrill
Louis Skelton
Ivy Sun

October 8, 1992

Honorable Board of Supervisors
383 Hall of Administration
500 West Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Dear Supervisors:

**REGISTRATION OF THE LONG BEACH MARINE
STADIUM (4TH SUPERVISORIAL DISTRICT)
AS A CALIFORNIA STATE POINT OF HISTORICAL
INTEREST**

At its regular meeting, the Los Angeles County Historical Landmarks and Records Commission voted to request that your Board recommend to the State Historical Resources Commission the registration of the Long Beach Marine Stadium as a California State Point of Historical Interest. The Commission has determined that the site meets the established criteria set forth in its ordinance and is appropriate for registration as a Point of Historical Interest.

The site of the Long Beach Marine Stadium is historically significant because it was the site of the rowing games for the 1932 Olympics. It was further selected as the site for the 1968, 1976 and 1984 United States Olympic Rowing Trials and six times selected as an official United States Olympic Training Center to train candidates for the U.S. National and Olympic Rowing Teams.

Over the past 60 years it has been used as a training facility for the crews of California State University at Long Beach and the Long Beach Rowing Association. It was the first home for the crews of the University of Southern California. Since 1932 it has served as an important recreational site for the people of Long Beach and the surrounding region.

THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY HISTORICAL LANDMARKS AND RECORDS COMMISSION
THEREFORE REQUESTS THAT YOUR HONORABLE BOARD:

1. Approve the application and recommend the registration of the Long Beach Marine Stadium as a California State Point of Historical Interest;
2. Instruct the Chairman of the Board of Supervisors to sign the application; and
3. Instruct the Executive Officer of the Board to forward the application to the State Historical Resources Commission with an approved copy of this Board letter.

Very truly yours,

David G. Cameron
W.P.

DAVID G. CAMERON
Chairperson

DCG:WP:lm

Enclosure
L:Point4



HISTORICAL LANDMARKS and RECORDS COMMISSION

383 Hall of Administration • 500 W. Temple Street • Los Angeles, CA 90012 • 974-1431

MEMBERS

David G. Cameron
E. Michael Diaz
Mary R. Merrill
Louis Skelton
Ivy Sun

MINUTES

The regular meeting of the Los Angeles County Historical Landmarks and Records Commission was held on June 19, 1992 at 9:30 a.m. in Room 739 Hall of Administration, 500 West Temple Street, Los Angeles.

The meeting was called to order at 9:41 a.m.

The names of those in attendance are listed on the last page.

APPROVE MINUTES OF MARCH 9 AND APRIL 14, 1992

By unanimous consent, the Commission requested staff to make several changes to the March 9 and April 14, 1992 minutes, including Commissioners' comments at the March 9 meeting on the absence of the Bob's Big Boy owner from that meeting, and to resubmit them for approval at the next Commission meeting.

REVIEW AND RECOMMEND BOARD OF SUPERVISORS' ACTION ON POINT OF HISTORICAL INTEREST APPLICATION:

Long Beach Marine Stadium

The Commission reviewed a Point of Historical Interest application for the Long Beach Marine Stadium. The applicant Larry Goodhue spoke on its historical significance, noting its use in Olympic rowing competitions.

Following review, the Commission requested the applicant to make the following changes and additions to the application:

- include copy of 1923 deed from City of Long Beach.
- include actions and/or documentation that demonstrates the positions of the Long Beach City Council, the Long Beach Cultural Heritage Commission and the Long Beach Marine Advisory Commission towards the application.
- submit a historic map of the Marine Stadium, with a second overlay showing changes that have occurred.
- proofread "Continuum of support" page for spelling and grammatical errors.
- cite dates that newspaper articles are found.
- index and label exhibits.
- revise the geographical survey map so that it shows the

The Commission agreed to continue discussion on revising its information sheet until the next meeting.

DISCUSSION ON TASK FORCE ON HISTORICAL RECORDS PRESERVATION

Staff spoke on the previous work of the Task Force on Historical Record Preservation to establish a historical records preservation program in L.A. County.

Chairman Cameron requested staff to arrange for a Chief Administrative Office representative to attend the next meeting to speak on the archives project.

DISCUSSION ON WILLIAM DAVIES BUILDING LOCATED AT FARNSWORTH PARK IN ALTADENA

Mr. Tim Gregory, Altadena Heritage, said that potential alterations to the William Davies Building's roof may affect a National Register application being prepared for that building. He spoke on community interest in preserving it in its present state as well as the history of its usage and its architectural significance.

Commissioner Skelton suggested that Mr. Gregory investigate the possibility of obtaining private support to help maintain the building.

The Commission suggested that Mr. Gregory contact the Parks and Recreation Department to address the issue of preserving the building.

Mr. Gregory also requested that the Commission review the Report On The Architectural And Historic Resources Survey Of Altadena, California, at the next Commission meeting.

PUBLIC COMMENTS

Mr. Gregory spoke of his meeting with Supervisor Mike Antonovich and members of Altadena Heritage in which they discussed the development of a special historical preservation ordinance for Altadena.

Chairperson Cameron announced that the City of La Mirada is organizing a meeting on the evening of Wednesday, July 15, 1992 for historical commissions in L.A. County.

ADJOURNMENT

There being no further business before the Commission, the meeting was adjourned at 11:12 a.m.

CA.PT.HIST.INTEREST LOG 11/20/92

CO.: LOS ANGELES

Serial Number: 19- 84 Date last changed: 11/20/92 Assigned to: ML
Appl. Name: MARINE STADIUM Category:

***** Info from HIST.PROP.INV. *****
There is 1 computerized Hist.Prop. record for this application:
Property Number: 79355 Inventory Number:

MARINE STADIUM

Address:

0
LONG BEACH 0
Category: S
Owner Type: M
Other Recognition:
Dates of Construction: 1932 -
Architect:

County: LAN
X-Street: APPIAN WAY ET AL
Vicinity:
Parcel #:
#ofProps:
Pres.Use: P
CHL Numb:
Builder:

Historic Attributes:

Eth:

Previous Determinations on this Property:

Program	Prog.Ref.Number	Evl Crit	Evl-date	Evaluator
ST.PT.INT.	19- 84	7J	11/10/92	MARYLN LORTIE

***** Application Prepared By: *****

Name/Title: LAURENCE B. GOODHUE
Organization:
Street & Number: 2601 E OCEAN BLVD
City or Town: LONG BEACH
phone: (310) 438-5142
State: CA Zip: 90803

***** Activity Log *****

Application Received: 11/10/92 Application Acknowledged:

Comment:

Status:

of Requests for Info:

Date of Last Request:

Type of Req. (Ph,Lt,Ret):

Date Info Received:

Date of Public Hearing:

SHRC Action (A,D,P,T):

of Times sent to NPS:

Date Signed by State:

NPS Action (R,L,E,D):

Date last sent to NPS:

Date:

***** Owners *****

Owner:

Organization: CITY OF LONG BEACH

Number: 19- 84- 1

Street & number: 333 W OCEAN BLVD

City, town: LONG BEACH

phone:

state: CA zip: 90802

Long Beach Marine Stadium
Point of Historical Interest application
Staff Evaluation

The Long Beach Marine Stadium is an engineered body of water one and a quarter miles long and six hundred feet wide. Enclosed on three sides, it is lined in quarry rock with some sandy beach areas. The course was constructed beginning in 1930, and was completed in time for the 1932 Olympics.

The stadium is used for rowing, and it was the first such structure to be built for competitive rowing events. It has been used in Olympic trials and training, and by the crews of CSU, Long Beach and the Long Beach Rowing Association. The stadium appears to be significant on the local level, and would thus qualify for Point designation. Its use in the Olympics would also appear to lend it a higher level of importance in the history of recreation, and it would likely qualify as a state landmark. It is staff's recommendation to designate the stadium as a Point, and to encourage the applicant to apply for landmark status.

Maryln Bourne Lortie
January 12, 1993

LONG BEACH MARINE STADIUM
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
APPLICATION FOR
CALIFORNIA POINT OF HISTORICAL INTEREST

PREPARED BY:

LAURENCE B. GOODHUE
2601 EAST OCEAN BLVD
LONG BEACH
CALIFORNIA
90803
310 438 5142

STATE SENATE DISTRICT:
29 :SENATOR BEVERLY

STATE ASSEMBLY DISTRICT:
#58 ASSEMBLYMAN MAYS

1955
1954

THIS FORM IS ON NCR (NO CARBON REQUIRED) PAPER. PLEASE USE TYPEWRITER, SIGN ALL 3 COPIES; REMOVE AND RETAIN PINK COPY. TRANSMIT ORIGINAL AND TRIPLICATE TO: STATE HISTORICAL RESOURCES COMMISSION, DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION, P.O. BOX 942896, SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA 94296-0001. DO NOT FOLD.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA—THE RESOURCES AGENCY
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

POINT OF HISTORICAL INTEREST

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS BLOCK

Reg. No. _____
Date _____
By _____

County LOS ANGELES	Name MARINE STADIUM
------------------------------	-------------------------------

Location
LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA -- Appian Way/Nieto/Eliot/Boathouse Lane

Historical Significance (Summary Paragraph Only):

THE LONG BEACH MARINE STADIUM IS SIGNIFICANT. IT WAS:
 1. A ROWING VENUE FOR THE XTH OLYMPIAD 1932 GAMES; and
 2. THE FIRST MAN-MADE ROWING COURSE IN THE UNITED STATES.
 The Long Beach Marine Stadium is historically significant because it was the site of the rowing games of the XTH Olympiad (1932 Olympics). It was further elected as the site for the 1968, 1976, and 1984 United States Olympic Rowing trials and six times selected as an official United States Olympic Training center to train candidates for the U.S. National and Olympic Rowing Teams. Over the past 60 years it has been used as a training facility for the crews of C.S.U.L.B. and the Long Beach Rowing Association. It was the first home for the crews of U.S.C. Since 1932 it has served as an important recreational site for the people of Long Beach and the surrounding region.

THIS POINT OF HISTORICAL INTEREST IS NOT A STATE REGISTERED HISTORICAL LANDMARK.

RECOMMENDED

[Signature]
Signature—Chairman, County Board of Supervisors

APPROVED:

Signature—Chairman, State Historical Resources Commission

Date November 4, 1992

Date

LONG BEACH MARINE STADIUM - HISTORIC TIMELINE

- 1920 -- Antwerp, Belgium**
Representatives from Los Angeles County and City athletic, civic and government organizations petition the International Olympic Committee (IOC) for rights to host the 1932 Olympic Games.
- 1923 -- Rome, Italy**
Petition to host the 1932 10th Olympiad granted by the IOC to the United States, the State of California and Los Angeles.
- 1923 -- Long Beach, California**
San Gabriel River Land Improvements, Co. grants land to the City of Long Beach for Marine Stadium.
- 1929 -- Sacramento, California**
California State Legislature supports the 1932 Olympic Games; state voters, by an overwhelming majority, endorse the Legislature's action.
- 1931-32 -- Long Beach, California**
Long Beach builds Marine Stadium, the first man-made course in the U.S. designed specifically for rowing.
- 1932 -- Los Angeles, California**
Tenth Olympic Games take place.
- 1968, 1976, 1984 -- Long Beach, California**
Site selected for U.S. Olympic rowing trials. City of Long Beach spends \$2 million on site improvements.
- 1985 -- Long Beach, California**
City of Long Beach petitions Los Angeles Olympic Commission for 1984 surplus funds grant to expand upon rowing programs, following the tradition of the 1920 petition presented in Antwerp.
- May, 1992 -- Long Beach, California**
Sub-committee of Long Beach Cultural Heritage Commission recommends nomination of Marine Stadium as Long Beach historic site.
- June, 1992 -- Long Beach California**
Long Beach Cultural Heritage Commission unanimously approves nomination of Marine Stadium as historic site.
- August 6, 1992 -- Long Beach, California**
Commemoration ceremony recognizing Marine Stadium as a historic site, held on the 60th anniversary of the 1932 Olympic Rowing Games.



PROCLAMATION

LONG BEACH MARINE STADIUM
60th Anniversary

WHEREAS, Long Beach Marine Stadium was built in 1932 for the 10th Olympic Rowing Games and will be dedicated as a Long Beach historic site during a special commemorative ceremony on August 6, 1992; and

WHEREAS, Long Beach Marine Stadium, now used for rowing, water-skiing, powerboat racing and a national and Olympic rowing training center, was also the site of the United States rowing trials during the 1968, 1976, and the 1984 Olympics; and

WHEREAS, Long Beach Marine Stadium, designed specifically for rowing and boating, was the first man-made rowing course in the United States and the first in the world; and

WHEREAS, Long Beach Marine Stadium has been in constant use for collegiate rowing competitions and inter-club events. It was selected as the site for the 1976 Woman's National Rowing Championships, and the 1976 Woman's Olympic Sculling Trials; and

WHEREAS, in 1984 Long Beach Marine Stadium was the site of the Olympic Woman's Sculling Camp and Trials, and has been host to international competitors from all over the world including Canada, Mexico, West Germany, Finland and Argentina;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, ERNIE KELL, Mayor of the City of Long Beach, proclaim the LONG BEACH MARINE STADIUM to be an historical site, and commend and congratulate all those whose efforts led to this dedication.





ERNIE KELL
MAYOR

Dated: August 6, 1992

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		athletics, recreation

Specific dates 1932 Builder/Architect Gould, Moffit and Nichol

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Long Beach Marine Stadium (rowing facility), is significant as the first man-made site for rowing built in the country. It was constructed to serve as a venue for the X Olympiad, held in Los Angeles in 1932. The facility has been used continuously for rowing and other recreational purposes since that time, and has served as a training ground for champion rowers since 1932. When the Marine Stadium was constructed it was envisioned that Long Beach would become the rowing capitol of the nation.

The channel for the Long Beach Marine Stadium was dredged in 1930. The City Council pledged \$77,000 to fix up the course for the Olympics. Improvements included straightening the course, erecting a fence, and comfort station. The Olympic Committee agreed to pay for the cost of erecting a boathouse, and lining the course with bleachers. Due to the quality, amount and type of the improvements made to the course, the City Council insured that a part of the X Olympiad would be held in Long Beach.

One article in the Long Beach Press Telegram which reported on the opening ceremonies quoted Zach Farmer, manager of the Olympic Games as follows;

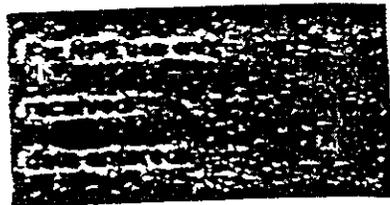
The (Marine) Stadium will mark the first time in the history of the world that a Marine Stadium has been erected. That is because your course, unexcelled anywhere in the world, is the only course where spectators can see both the beginning and the finish of the events . . . Your stadium and rowing course will mean that a constant series of events will be underway . . . your course offers the best ever found.

One of the advantages of a man-made site for rowing was touched on in the Olympic publication for the events. It said; "The width of the course permits four teams to race abreast, eliminating unnecessary heats, with the result that the oarsmen entered the finals at the peak of their form." The book goes on to note the highlights of the competition, which was dominated by the Americans. The Americans had done quite well in Olympic competition rowing since 1920, when they began a winning streak that did not end until 1948. The race at Long Beach was very exciting, the American team winning by less than one-half length.

After the conclusion of the X Olympiad, the Long Beach Marine Stadium continued to be used by the Long Beach Rowing Association. The Long Beach Rowing Association announced their organization on July 28, 1932, just four days after the opening ceremonies for the Stadium. The association was formed

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

Marine Stadium

Item number 8

Page 2

to place the city of Long Beach on the map as an important aquatic center. The Rowing Association was open to all, but was primarily composed of former varsity rowers from the Los Angeles club.³ Henry Penn Burke, president of the American Rowing Association of Philadelphia, where all rowing takes place on the Schukill River said to the new association:

You have the greatest, finest and most perfect rowing course in the world. You can go far toward capitalizing on this asset and help the cause of rowing on the Pacific Coast with the organization of your club.⁴

In addition to the use of the facility as a rowing center, it was also used for other water oriented sporting events. Even during the opening ceremonies, the Marine Stadium was used for an exhibition of racing runabouts, Class A and C outboard hydroplanes and exhibition races of various motor boats. These uses have continued into present times.

An

S
article from 1939 stated:

Long Beach in the matter of marine sports is making use of a set-up equaled by few other centers in the world. Speed 6 boating on the noted Marine Stadium has led the way . . .

Proof of the Stadium's continued popularity was found in a 1969 article which stated that 33 events were scheduled for 1969 at the Marine Stadium.⁸ In 1976, the Stadium was the site of National Drag Boat Championships. Most recently, the site was used for the newest of aquatic sports; the U.S. Series Triathlon, which had the largest entry group to date.

the Long Beach Rowing Association's
a history of the Marine Stadium sums up the continued significance best;

From 1968 to the present, the facility has been in constant use as a site for collegiate rowing competition and inter-club events. It further was selected as the site for the 1976 Woman's National Rowing Championships, and the 1976 Woman's Olympic Sculling Trials, and was twice designated as an Olympic Development Center. In 1984 it was the location of the Olympic Woman's Sculling Camp and Trials. The Long Beach Rowing Center has been host to international competitors from all over the world, including Canada, Mexico, West Germany, Finland and Argentina.

line of said Pacific Electric Railway Company's private right-of-way as shown on said map of said Tract No. 1077.

Subject to the following conditions and restrictions:

That the above described property, and the [redacted] ball, at all times, be kept and maintained [redacted] of the second part, and its successors, as and for a public park, and used only and solely for public park purposes, which said public park purposes shall include, among other things, the acquisition, construction and completion, and the maintenance, operation and use, of golf, bowling on the green and other game courses; horseback riding trails; baseball, football, basketball, townball, handball, volleyball, aviation, polo, hockey, skinny, athletic, playground and other game and sport fields; tennis, roque, croquet, quoit, horseshoe and other game and sport courts; lakes, lagoons, channels, pools and [redacted] courses for swimming, boating, hydro-planing [redacted] all kinds of aquatic sports, games and athletics; [redacted]

card game, ping-pong, gymnasium, skating rink, swimming pool, dancing and other indoor game and athletic quarters; botanical gardens; aquariums; museums; stadiums; fairgrounds; exposition grounds; outdoor theaters; amusement zones; cafes; cafeterias; customary public park stores and concessions; including the construction, erection and maintenance of all buildings and other structures necessary or convenient therefor; nor shall any part, or parcel, thereof ever be used for any other purposes; provided, further, that

[redacted] building more than one story is hereby [redacted] or maintained on the [redacted] waterway to be dredged through said premises; and provided, also, that every building constructed, erected or maintained within one hundred and fifty feet of the northeast line of said described

DEED 753

NOT LONG BEACH LOT MATING
STADIUM: PAGE 3 #3=VENUE FOR
BOATING: DEED ON FILE WITH
LONG BEACH CITY CLERK

THIS INDENTURE Made this 12th day of June, 1923,
between SAN GABRIEL RIVER IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, a corporation
duly organized and existing under the laws of the State of
California, party of the first part, and the CITY OF LONG BEACH,
a municipal corporation of the State of California, party of the
second part;

WITNESSETH:

That the party of the first part, for and in consideration
of the sum of ten dollars, in lawful money of the United States, to
it in hand paid, receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, does, by
these presents, grant, bargain, sell, convey and confirm unto the
said party of the second part, and to its successors and assigns,
forever, all that certain parcel of land situate in the County of
Los Angeles, State of California, and bounded and described as

Wit:

All that portion of Tract 1779 as shown
on a map recorded in Map Book 22, Pages 26, 27,
Records of Los Angeles County, described as
follows:

All of Lot 1 of said Tract No. 1779, also
all of Lot 2 of said Tract No. 1779;

All that portion of Lot 3 of said Tract
No. 1779 lying southwesterly of a line drawn
parallel with and eight hundred (800) feet
northeasterly of the northeasterly line of the
Pacific Electric Railway Company's private
right-of-way as shown on said map of said Tract
No. 1779;

All that portion of Lot 4 of said Tract
No. 1779 lying southwesterly of a line drawn
parallel with and eight hundred (800) feet
northeasterly of the northeasterly line of

All that portion of Lot 1, Tract No. 1077
as shown on a map recorded in Map Book 18, Page
195, Records of said County, lying southwesterly
of a line drawn parallel with and seven hundred
(700) feet northeasterly of said northeasterly

property shall face said northeast driveway and shall be of an attractive design and well and substantially built.

2. The party of the second part agrees to commence forthwith and to prosecute diligently the necessary application to the War Department of the United States of America for permission to fill or alter certain channels now existing on and over a portion of the above described property so as to substitute therefor the channel to be constructed, as hereinafter provided, and further agrees within ninety days from the date of receiving such permit from the War Department of the United States of America to actually begin the dredging and filling hereinafter referred to and to prosecute the same with due diligence until completed and to complete the same within two and one-half years from the date of this agreement; provided that the time of all delays in issuing such permit, not caused by the party of the second part, shall be added to the time of two and one-half years within which to complete the same.

3. The party of the second part agrees to improve said parcel of land as a public park and, as a part of said improvement, to provide a lake in said park for boating purposes by dredging a canal near the southwesterly boundary of the strip or parcel of land above described running for at least three-fourths of the length of said strip and of sufficient depth and width to provide material to fill the park land not embraced in said channel so as to render the same usable for ordinary park purposes and to provide for the improvements agreed to hereinafter in this agreement. The party of the second part agrees to provide a retaining wall and to fill an adjoining parcel of land belonging to the party of the first part described in Exhibit B, hereto attached, to a level as high as the retaining wall of the Rivo Alto Canal in Tract No.

and described premises, together with the appurtenances, unto the said grantee, its successors and assigns, forever.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the said party of the first part, its corporate name and its corporate seal, by its [redacted] thereunto duly authorized the day and year first hereinabove written.

SAN GABRIEL RIVER IMPROVEMENT COMPANY

By F. Griffith Vice President

By A. S. Walker Secretary

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, } SS.
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES, }

On this 13th day of June in the year one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three before me, J. E. BROWN, a Notary Public in and for said County of Los Angeles, State of California, residing therein, duly

commissioned and sworn, personally appeared F. Griffith known to me to be the Vice President, and A. S. Walker

known to me to be the Secretary of the

San Gabriel River Improvement Co. that executed the within instrument, known to me to be the persons who executed the within instrument on behalf of the Corporation therein named, and acknowledged to me that such Corporation executed the same.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal in said County, the day and year in this certificate first above written.

[Corporation]

J. E. Brown
Notary Public in and for Los Angeles County, State of California.

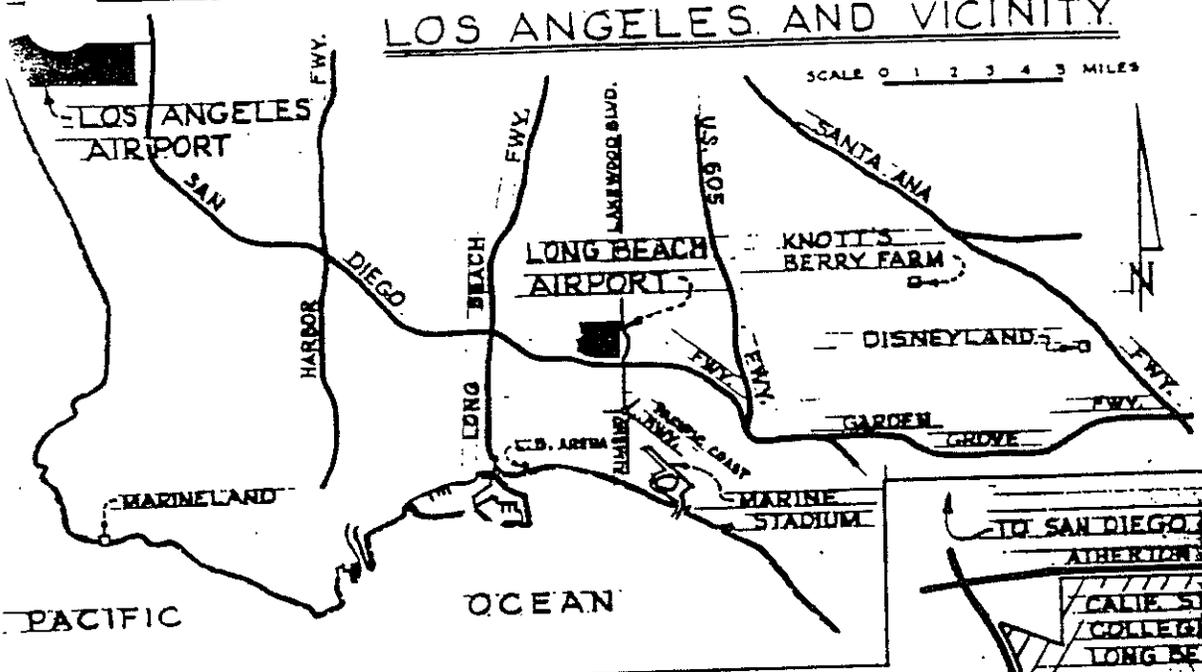


LONG BEACH MARINE STADIUM
LOCATED AT THE EASTERN EDGE
OF LONG BEACH NEAR ALBERTOS BAY

LOS ANGELES AND VICINITY

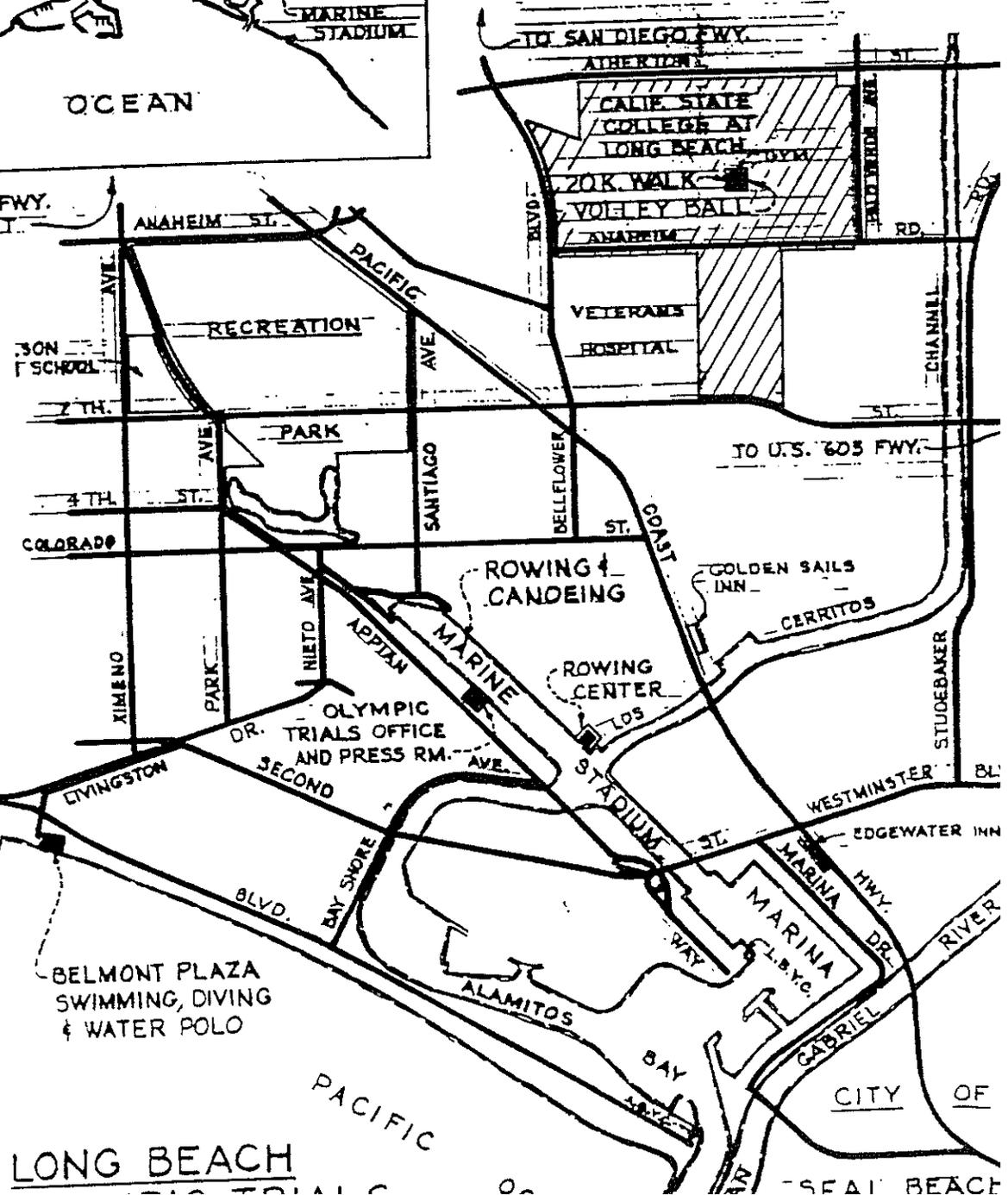
SCALE 0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES

OLYMPIC TRIALS OFFICE
 5255 APPIAN WAY
 LONG BEACH, CALIF.
 90803
 PHONE GE 4-4444
 W.J. SKIBICKI - TRIAL
 COORDINATOR



TO SAN DIEGO FWY.
 & L.B. AIRPORT

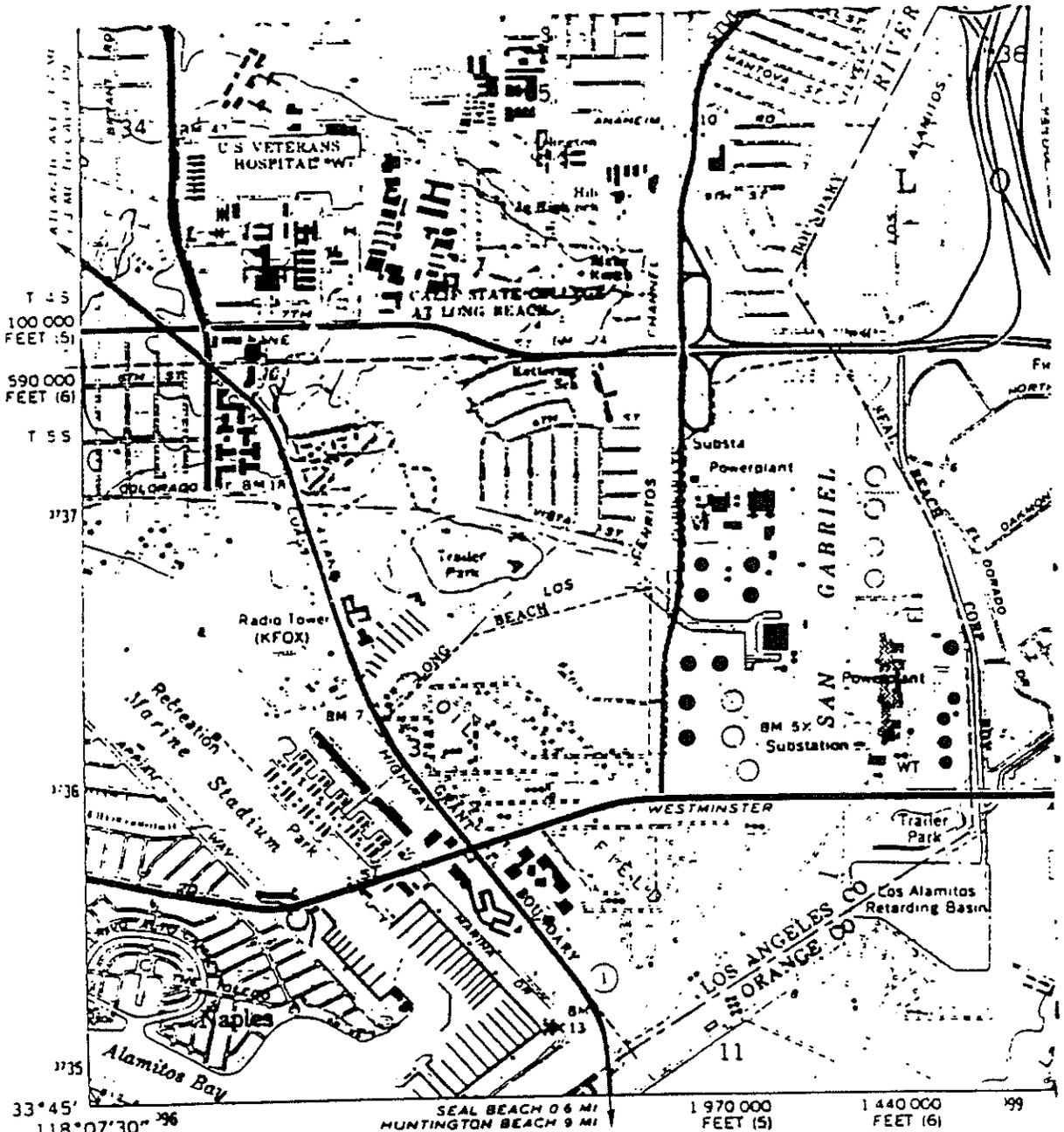
MAP FROM 1968 OLYMPIC
 TRIALS: SHOWS MARINE
 STADIUM IN RELATIONSHIP
 TO MAJOR FREEWAYS AND
 LOS ANGELES AIRPORT



LONG BEACH ARENA:
 WOMEN'S GYMNASTICS

BELMONT PLAZA
 SWIMMING, DIVING
 & WATER POLO

LONG BEACH



LONG BEACH
2391 1 SW

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
 Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, and Los Angeles County and Orange County
 Planimetry by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
 taken 1963. Topography by planetable surveys 1964
 Selected hydrographic data compiled from NOS chart 5148 (1965)
 This information is not intended for navigational purposes
 Polyconic projection. 10,000-foot grid ticks based on California
 coordinate system, zones 6, 7, and 5. 1000-meter Universal
 Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 11, shown in blue
 1927 North American Datum. To place on the predicted
 North American Datum 1983 move the projection lines
 1 meter north and 85 meters east as shown by dashed
 corner ticks
 Dotted land lines established by private surveys
 This map lies within a subsidence area
 Vertical control based on latest available adjustment
 There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of
 the National or State reservations shown on this map
 Revisions shown in purple and woodland compiled from

0.15
10 MILS

UTM GRID AND 1981 MAG
DECLINATION AT CENTER

HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

IDENTIFICATION AND LOCATION

1. Historic name Long Beach Marine Stadium Ser. No. _____
National Register status _____
Local designation _____
- * 2. Common or current name same
- * 3. Number & street Abbian Way at Nieto Cross-corridor _____
City Long Beach, California Vicinity only _____ Zip 90814 County Los Angeles
4. UTM zone _____ A _____ B _____ C _____ D _____
5. Quad map No. _____ Parcel No. _____ Other _____

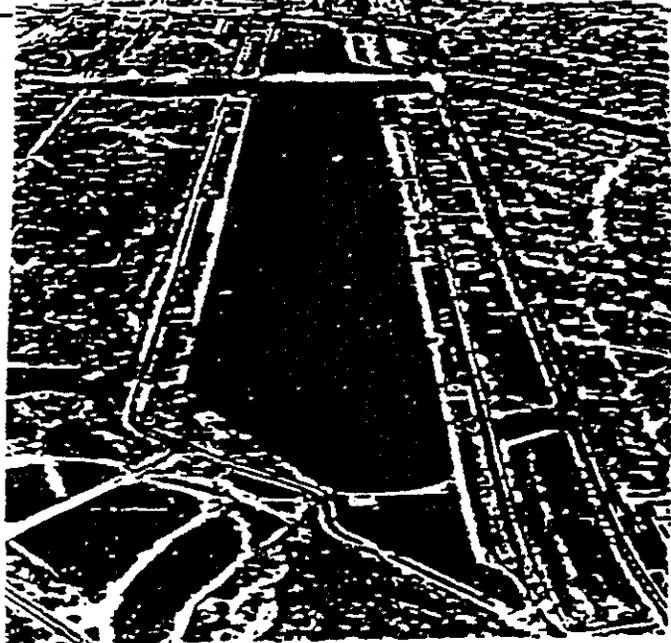
DESCRIPTION

6. Property category Historic Site If distinct, number of documented resources _____
- * 7. Briefly describe the present physical appearance of the property, including condition, boundaries, related features, surroundings, and (if appropriate) architectural style:

Long Beach Marine Stadium: The rowing course (venue) for the 1932 Olympics (X Olympiad) 2000 meters long and approximately 100 yards wide.

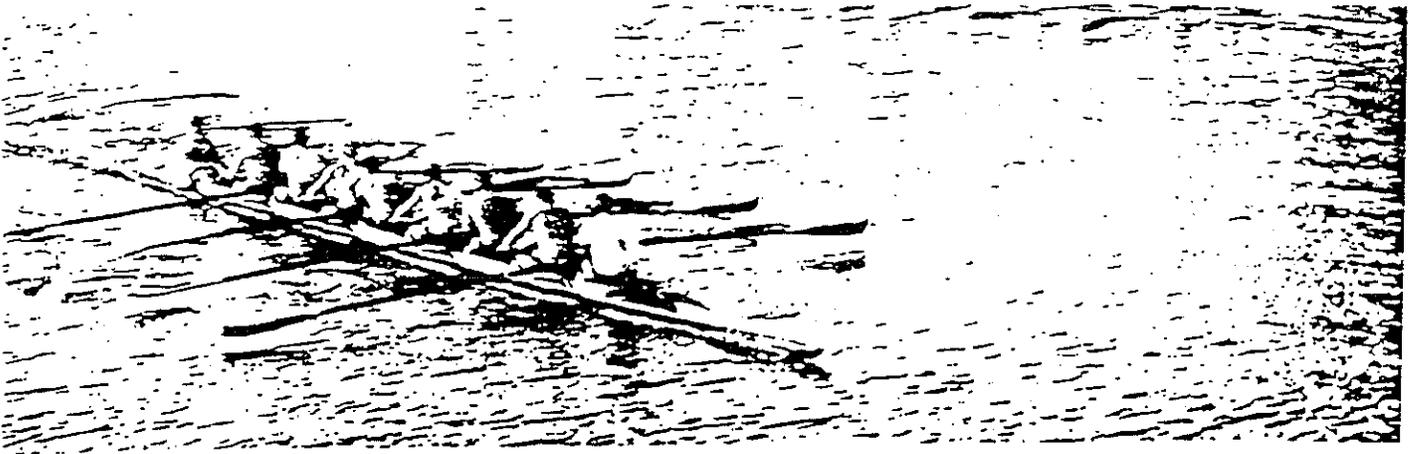
Located on the eastern edge of Long Beach, near Alamitos Bay, the course runs north/northwest. Its northern shore is lined with quarry rock (with the exception of a few hundred feet of a boat launch ramp) and its southern shore a combination of quarry rock and sandy beach.

When updating the venue for the subsequent Olympic Trials, there was a modification in the site which shifted the starting line from what is now the second street bridge to its present position, near the Long Beach Yacht Club. With the course thus shifted, approximately 280 meters of the original course were filled in, creating a park and support facilities. In so doing, the original boathouse was no longer situated near the water; a new boathouse was constructed midway down the course.



8. Planning agency _____
9. Owner & address
City of Long Beach
333 W. Ocean Blvd.
Long Beach, CA 90802
10. Type of ownership Public
11. Present use Recreation
12. Zoning _____
13. Threats _____

Send a copy of this form to: State Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 942896, Sacramento, CA 94296-0001

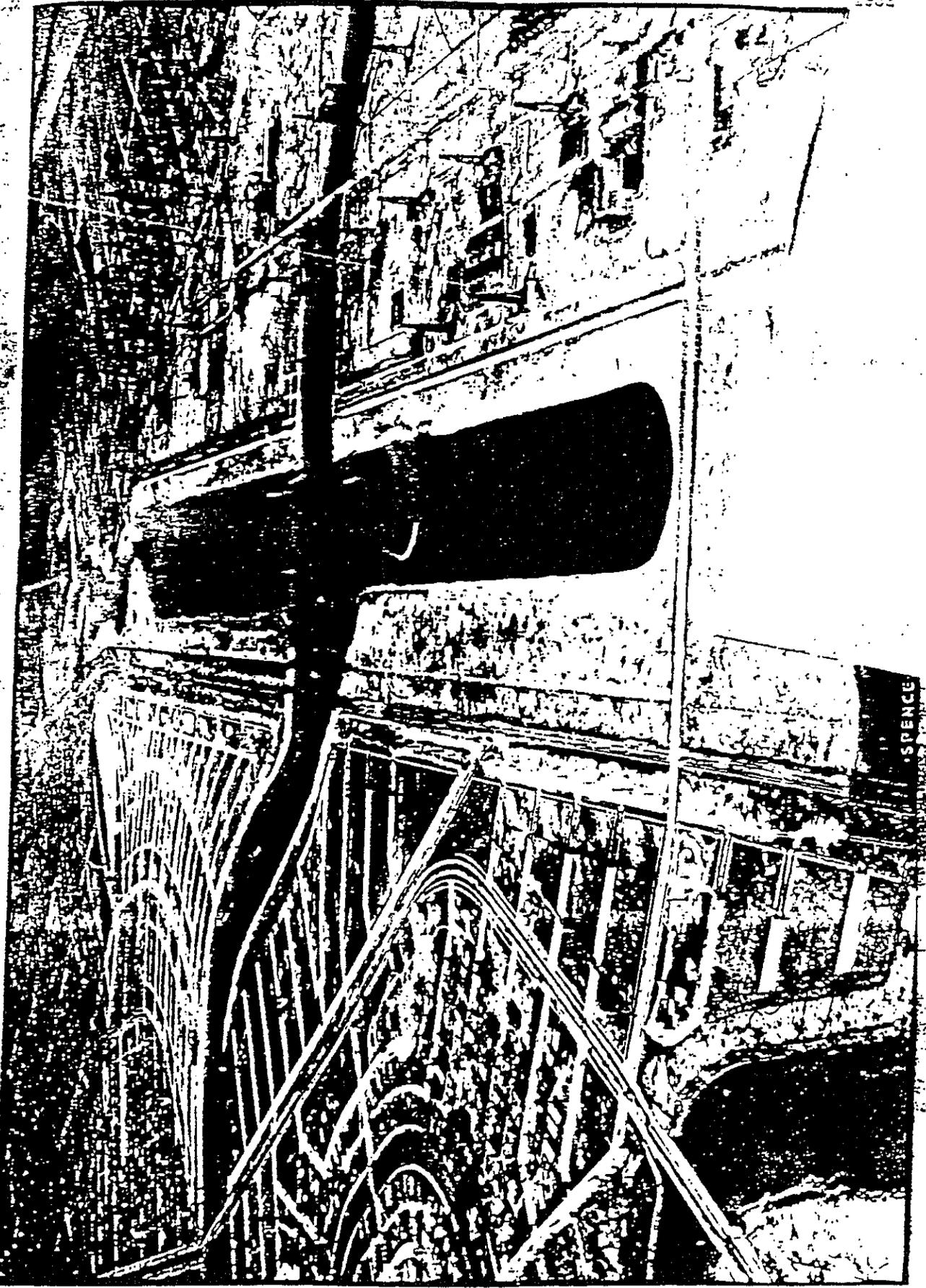


LONG BEACH MARINE STADIUM

Stretching for a mile and a quarter in a straight line, and measuring 500 feet in width, the rowing course of this splendid marine stadium is declared by international experts to be the finest ever provided for the Olympic rowing events. Excellent boat houses, dressing rooms and club facilities were provided for the contestants, while Alamitos Bay, of which the stadium is a part, was available for practice purposes. The City of Long Beach has cooperated with the Organizing Committee by enclosing the entire rowing course with a fence and trees, thus making it the only stadium in the world devoted exclusively to rowing and boating. It will remain, after the Games of the Xth Olympiad, as a splendid addition to the many recreational facilities which Long Beach has provided for its residents and the many tourists who visit it annually.

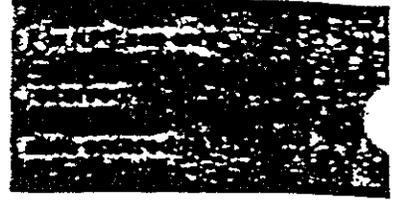


PHOTO OF MARINE STADIUM
1932: LONG BEACH PUBLIC
LIBRARY: MARINE STADIUM
COLLECTION



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet Marine Stadium

Item number 8

Page 3

The Marine Stadium continues to be an important sporting resource to the City of Long Beach, a place where aquatic history continues to be made.

1. Long Beach Independent Press Telegram, "Oil Money to Finance Bay Stadium", January 24, 1931.

2. Long Beach Independent Press Telegram, "Long Beach Envisioned as U.S. Rowing Capitol", July 24, 1932.

3. Long Beach Sun, "Long Beach Rowing Club Organization Perfected", July 28, 1932.

4. Loc. cit.

5. Long Beach Sun, "Gala program to Dedicate New Stadium", July 8, 1932.

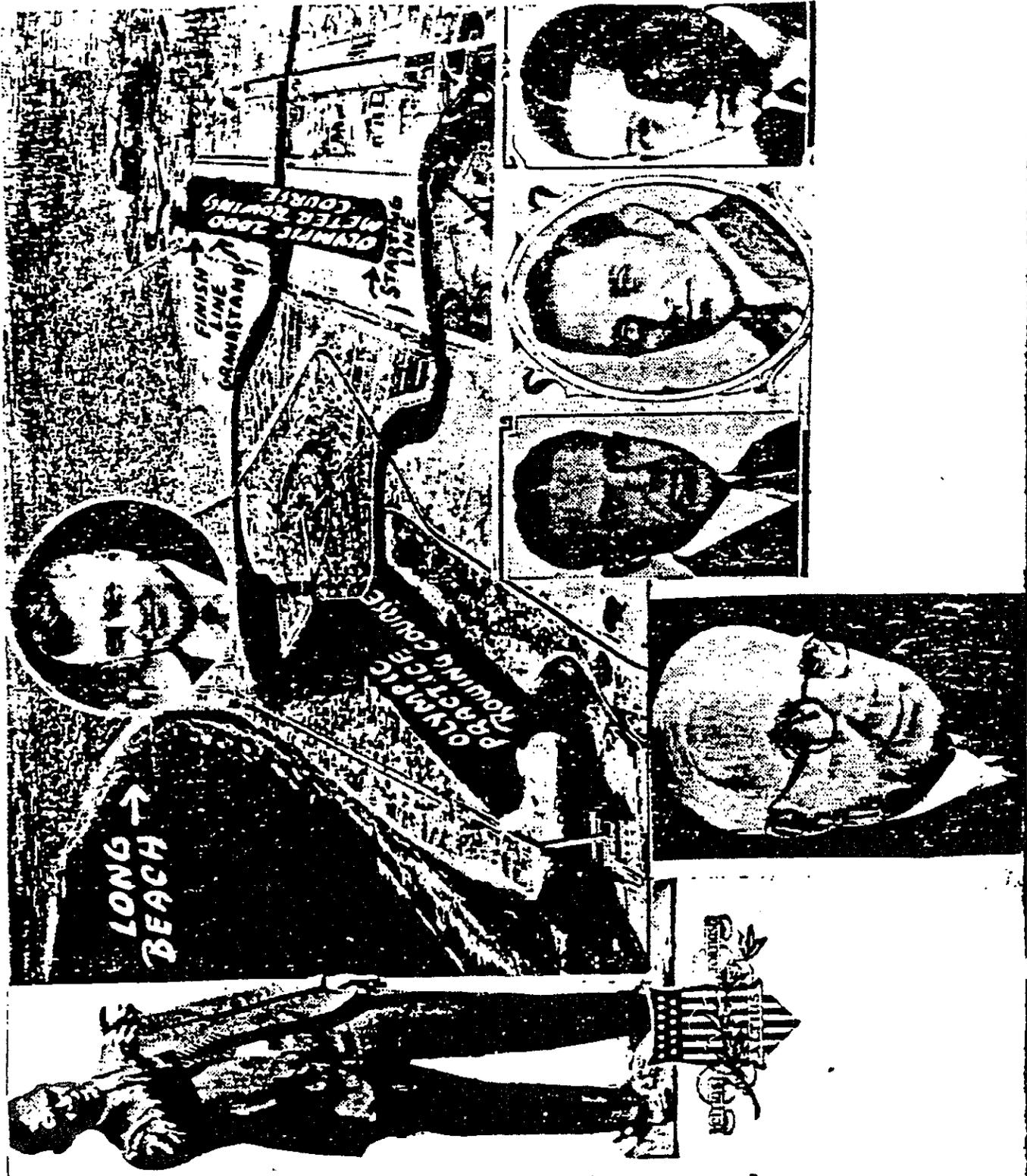
6. Long Beach Press Telegram, "Alamitos Bay Marine Stadium Scene of Major Regattas", January 2, 1939.

7. Long Beach Independent Press Telegram, "Marine Stadium Schedule Announced", February 9, 1969.

8. Independent Press Telegram, "Big Daddies of Drag Boats Roar at Marine Stadium", August 5, 1976.

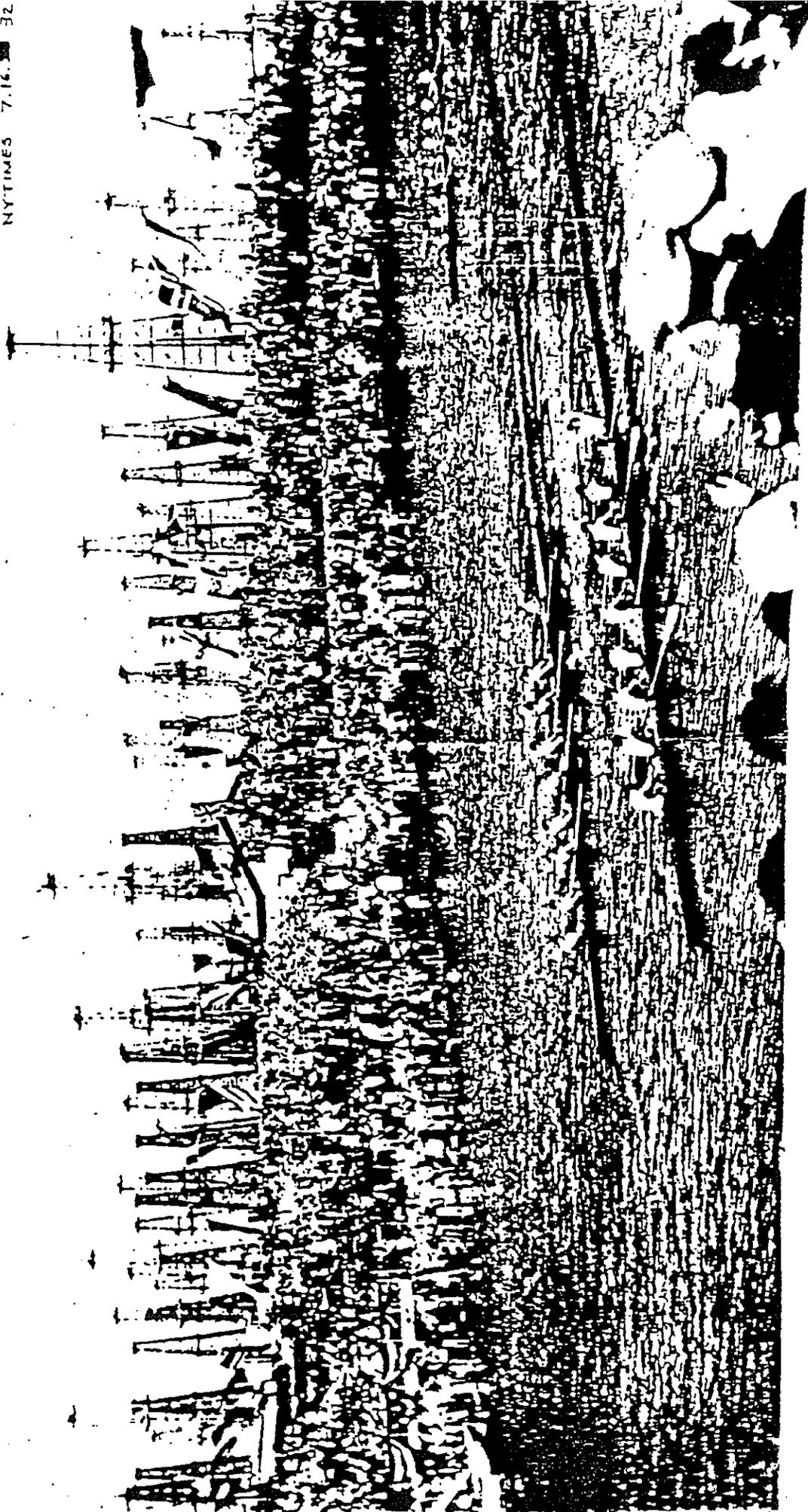
Marine Park Stadium, scene of the Olympic Games rowing regatta August 9-13, inclusive, in 1932, is shown in the excellent airplane photo. On this course, straight as an arrow more than 2000 meters long with an average depth of seven meters, champion oarsmen from at least twenty nations will gather for the quadrennial classic. Permanent improvements on the course, estimated at \$100,000, will be started by the Olympic Committee immediately after January 1.

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NYTIMES 7.16.52



BEACH PUBLIC LIBRARY

1000

303 Olympic Stars Feted in This City

Report to Chamber Directors Reveals Value of Games to Long Beach.

Long Beach entertained 303 visiting athletes from sixteen nations and housed 145 of them from ten nations for the Olympic Games, according to a report to the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce today by Acting Secretary Ray O. Baldwin. The report was prepared by Burrill S. Mills, Secretary of the Olympic Reception Committee.

Appreciation for the work of Captain Robert Henderson, chairman of the committee, and Secretary Mills was orally expressed by the board. Letters to those who co-operated in the reception were ordered sent by the directors in the name of the Chamber.

Stress was laid in the report and in the comment by directors on the value to the harbor of the work of Secretary Mills, who made it a point to show the city's water facilities to the visiting officials with whom it would count the most.

Further publicity for Long Beach was assured by the entertainment visiting journalists, it was said.

Olympics-1932 L. B. COLL Leaders Named to Aid Olympic Fund Campaign

Appointment of a Long Beach committee to assist in financing American athletic teams which will compete in the Olympic Games at Los Angeles and Long Beach next Summer was announced today by Lon E. Peek, Long Beach representative of the American Olympic finance committee. George W. Graves, Detroit, is chairman of the national body.

The list of committeemen in Long Beach includes Paul C. Graham, N. H. Bennett, J. B. Hines, A. L. Olinger, C. C. Lewis, C. F. Hale, E. C. Denio, Dr. Henry Kendall Booth, Rev. George P. Taubman, Otto Bayler, Fire Chief William S. Minter, Chief of Police J. S. Yancy, Police Captain William H. Dovey, J. C. Coulter, Assistant Chief of Police C. F. Robberson, W. P. Nestle, Edward M. Bryant, Oscar J. Seiler, John H. Chamness, George Craig II, Charles H. Tucker, Lieut. Governor Frank F. Merriam, J. E. Hatch, W. F. Prisk, Senator Ralph H. Clock, A. T. Jergins, C. A. Buffum, Sam Belover, Thomas R. Merrell, Charles H. Hunt, Dr. R. A. Terry, J. W. V. Steele, James W. Hanbery, Bruce Mason, Dr. J. E. Walker, Harry L. Cohn, John Schinner, Sam K. Rindge, Will J. Reid, Major E. S. Dobbin, Captain Robert Henderson, George Rochester, Howard Deams, C. J. Walker, L. E. Barker, Dr. Walter B. Hill, L. D. Frey, Rex G. Sands, J. S. Holton, Harvey C. Fremming, Harry H. Slauch, Hugh A. Marti, H. S. Beckman, Graydon Hoffman, Norman Able and Franklin W. Robinson.

It is planned to open the Olympic financing campaign about October 1, Mr. Peek announced today.

06 pm pic 1932 **Rough row**
A recent article about the 1932 Olympics said the rowing teams stayed in a Long Beach hotel. At that time, I lived on 11th Street near Bennett Avenue and several houses displayed flags from various countries. I recall that the rowing teams stayed in the houses on Bennett. Is that true? W.R., Long Beach.
Some athletes may have stayed with friends in private homes, but we couldn't find a reference to any official lodging arrangements on Bennett in the numerous books and newspaper clippings we checked.
Most male athletes stayed at the Olympic Village, a Baldwin Hills bungalow complex built for the games and the female competitors were housed in a Los Angeles hotel. But the U.S. rowing team complained that the daily bus ride from the village to Long Beach Marine Stadium was too tiring, and they were moved to the Lafayette Hotel, 144 Linden Ave., said Norris Graham, a former Long Beach resident who was the coxswain on the UC Berkeley crew that won a gold medal in 1932.

LONG BEACH PUBLIC LIBRARY
Long Beach advertising executive Don Davis, who was the assistant manager of the Lafayette Hotel in 1932, told Action Line he recalls that some of the foreign rowing teams were housed in other Long Beach hotels, but he doesn't believe any private homes were used. Davis and Graham said that during the games, many Long Beach homes, especially in the area where you lived, displayed flags from various countries as a welcome sign for the athletes.
The city developed an existing salt-water lagoon into the marine stadium for the games, and the five-day rowing competition attracted 120,000 spectators. The eight-oar final event in which Graham's team came from behind to beat the Italian crew by only three seconds was called by race officials "the greatest rowing spectacle America had ever seen."

July 27 1932
INDEPENDENT

Olympics-1932 L. B. COLL OFFICES OF GAMES ARE OPEN HERE

Offices of the Olympic Games Committee for Rowing were opened today in the Chamber of Commerce building. W. W. Monahan, who has charge of the rowing events at the Marine Stadium, will be in charge of this office for the sale of tickets and the official Olympic buttons.

Miss Marjorie Geer will be in charge of the desk, where official Olympic information can be obtained. Long Beach has a quota of \$750 for the expenses of the contestants in the rowing games. This will be made up by the sale of membership tickets and official buttons.

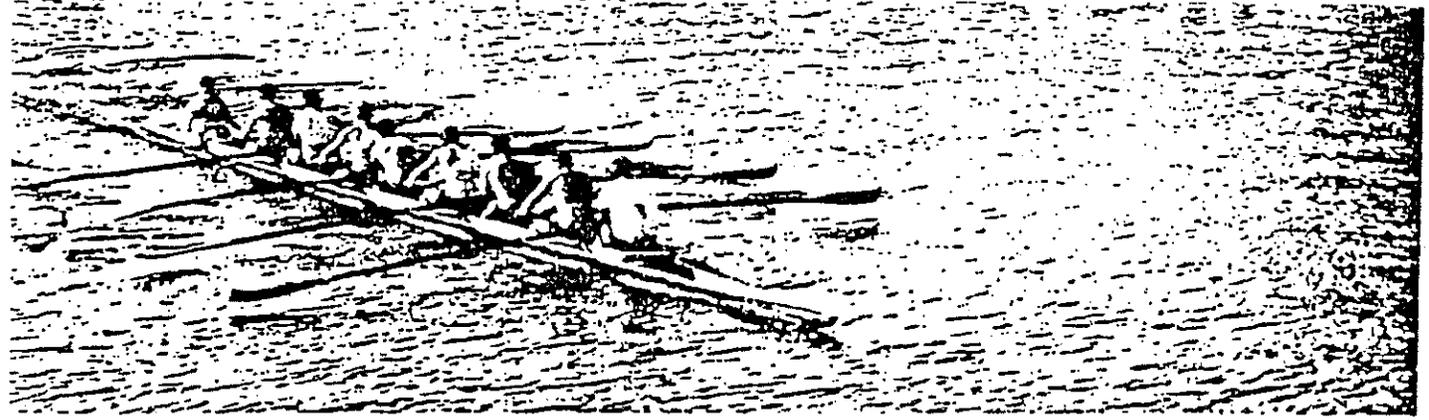
Miss Geer, formerly with Procter & Gamble, also was secretary to Henry King with the official regatta at the Pacific Southwest Exposition. All tickets for the Olympic Games will be sold here and reservations made. The tickets can be obtained after May 15. The offices in the Chamber of Commerce will remain until the buildings now under construction at the Marine Stadium are ready for occupancy. This probably will be some time late in June. Monahan then will move his office to the Marine Stadium, but the ticket office will remain at the Chamber of Commerce.

Olympics-1932 L. B. COLL 'Olympic Rose' Now Being Sold in Long Beach

Even nature has been drafted to answer the demand for special Olympiad recognition. The newest creation to embody the spirit of the coming Games is the Olympic Rose, a patented garden bush developed by a Los Angeles grower and sold exclusively in Long Beach by Newcomb's.

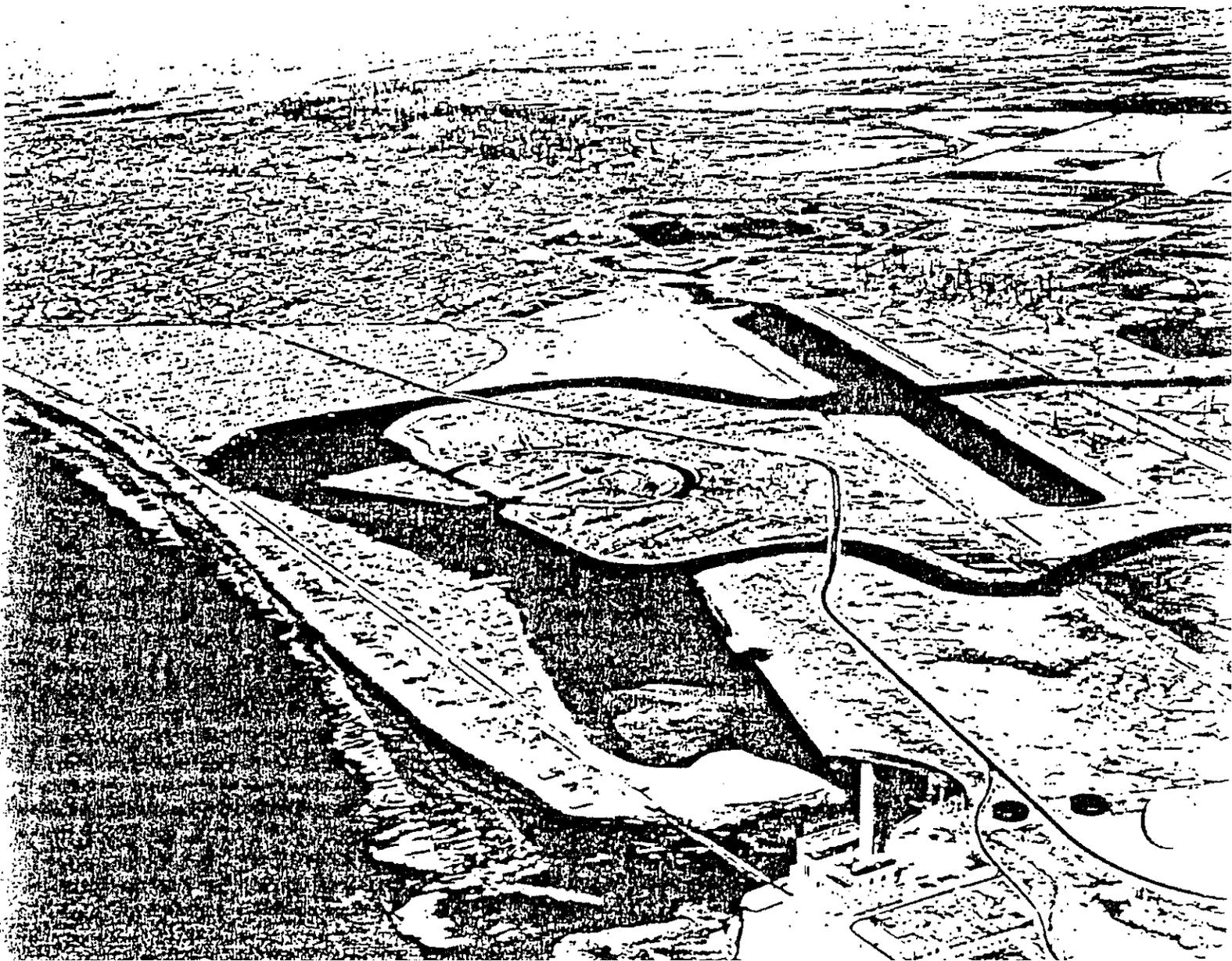
The blooms, which duplicate in formation the hot house rose, carry out the Olympiad colors, red and yellow. Yellow at the base, the flowers shade gradually into a rich red at the edge of the rose petal.

Under a new law, a flower developed and patented by a certain grower can be raised by him alone. This particular rose was created especially for the Olympiad as being particularly in keeping with the beautification plans being featured in Long Beach and other cities where the games are to be staged. One florist in each city is selected to retail the rose.



LONG BEACH MARINE STADIUM

Stretching for a mile and a quarter in a straight line, and measuring 600 feet in width, the rowing course of this splendid marine stadium is declared by international experts to be the finest ever provided for the Olympic rowing events. Excellent boat houses, dressing rooms and club facilities were provided for the contestants, while Alamitos Bay, of which the stadium is a part, was available for practice purposes. The City of Long Beach has cooperated with the Organizing Committee by enclosing the entire rowing course with a fence and trees, thus making it the only stadium in the world devoted exclusively to rowing and boating. It will remain, after the Games of the Xth Olympiad, as a splendid addition to the many recreational facilities which Long Beach has provided for its residents and the many tourists who visit it annually.



Juvenir Br Long Beach Public Library.

Marine Stadium Praised by Visiting Olympic Officials

TO DEDICATE NEW STADIUM

July 23 Chosen as Date for Fete at Marine Rowing Course.

the fact that the coming Olympic Games are greater than any in which various sections of the international competitions are to be held, Long Beach can feel a pardonable pride in its Olympic Marine Stadium. This was the opinion expressed yesterday by William W. Monahan, graduate manager of the University of California, who will manage the rowing events of the Olympiad on the local water August 8 to 13, inclusive. Monahan, in company with several Olympiad officials, inspected the stadium and buildings under construction there.

The manager of the rowing races will return to his home in Berkeley a day or two and expects to return to Long Beach with his family about May 15 and remain until after the races. He may establish headquarters at the Chamber of Commerce temporarily, and then move into one of the buildings, now under construction at the stadium later. Monahan is a native of Shasta county; Mr. and Mrs. Monahan have a girl, Peggy, 8; and son, William W. Monahan, Jr., 3. He was a member of the student body at the University of California, where he attended school from 1919 to 1924, when he was graduated. Mrs. Monahan is a native of California, and the University of California.

Asked what he thought of the possibility of bringing the University of California and University of Oregon crews here for a race, Monahan said that would be a very possible if either or both the University of Southern California and the University of California at Los Angeles should take up crew racing, as has been rumored recently. The Long Beach course would be the ideal site for the two schools to practice, and equally ideal for conference regattas, in Monahan's opinion. Eastern crews could be induced to compete on the Long Beach course, he added.

Accompanying him were Gwynn Wilson, former manager of the Associated Student Body of U. S. C., and Associate Manager of the Olympic Games; J. F. Mackenzie, in charge of the sale of tickets to the Games, and former manager of student athletic activities at U. S. C.; and William M. Henry, sports technical director of the Olympic Games, and former sports editor of a Los Angeles newspaper.

Henry praised the local stadium course, describing it as the best in the country. There is only one comparable to it in the United States, he said. It is that of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, which includes many buildings for motor boat equipment. The tenth Olympic Games will get under way July 30 and will be concluded on August 14, one day after the last of the rowing events in Long Beach. The races here are scheduled for mornings and afternoons of the first four days and the afternoon of the final day.

Henry expressed the opinion that the United States' supremacy in athletics will be challenged this year as never before, adding that while he is naturally patriotic he will be secretly pleased if the other nations should carry off the bulk of the honors. It would create a

wholesome condition, in his opinion. Germany and Japan have been engaged for several years in a systematic development of all forms of athletics, according to Henry. As a result of their scientific development of athletes, he said, they have brought many individual performers to the state where they are "flirting" with the records and may be expected to set a new time or distance in any meet.

Each of the visitors were highly gratified at their reception in Long Beach and predicted that the rowing races here will result in a new interest in athletics locally and that the splendid local water course, which will permit a greater number of spectators than any other similar course in the country, will give Long Beach national and international advertising of a very favorable nature.

The dedication of the Marine Stadium, in which the Olympic rowing races will be held Aug. 8-13, promises to attract a record crowd. It will be held Saturday, July 23, from 1 to 4:30 P. M., according to Captain Robert Handson, Second Vice President of the Chamber of Commerce. Congressional candidate and chairman of the committee in charge of the event.

A feature will be the flag-raising and official dedication at 3:30. Olympic officials, city and Chamber of Commerce representatives.

Dick Loynes, program chairman, announced that the event staged ships when they cross the equator will be presented at the dedication. Father Neptune will emerge from his watery realm to extend greetings. Other traditional figures will be represented.

1 to 2—Exhibition of racing ruabouts. Racing 25 miles under auspices of the Long Beach Sports Boat Club.

2—Exhibition race Class A and outboard hydroplanes, fifteen mile under the auspices of Southern California Outboard Association.

2:30—Exhibition hydroplane racing by two experts.

2:30—Flag raising and official dedication by Olympic and Long Beach city officials.

3:00—Parade and exhibition of various types of rowing shells entered in the Olympic Games. Costants in native costumes will take part. Description of various types of shells to be made by Willis "Bill" Monahan.

3:15—Exhibition races between crews from the U. S. Navy.

3:30—Presentation of Father Neptune.

4—Speed tests over one-mile course by Blue Streak piloted by Marty Martin, Sunkist Kid piloted by Loretta Turnbull and Miss California by Dick Loynes.

4:30—Exhibition races, Class outboard hydroplanes, fifteen mile under auspices of the Southern California Outboard Association.

Members of the Dedication Committee who attended the meeting were Burritt S. Mills, R. B. Taplin, David Ray, Arnold, Byron Thorpe, Otto T. Bayer, Peter Mohrbacker, J. T. Cush, C. G. Hayne, Ward Smith, W. E. Feistner, Lori D. McDough, J. Swan, Verne Wickham, Lloyd C. Leadon, J. W. Steels, Dick Loynes, Fred Petry, L. E. Peck, Edward M. Bryant, Clyde Doyle, Charles H. Hunt and Captain Charles Henderson.

Verne Wickham will announce the event over the newly installed public address system.

Several motion picture stars have been invited to take part in the Neptune stunt, and the event will be covered by various sound news reel organizations.

STATE HISTORICAL RESOURCES COMMISSION

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

P.O. BOX 942896
 SACRAMENTO 94296-0001
 (916) 653-6624
 FAX (916) 653-9824



March 15, 1993

Mr. Larry J. Monteilh, Executive Officer
 Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors
 383 Hall of Administration
 Los Angeles, CA 90039

STATE OF CALIFORNIA—THE RESOURCES AGENCY
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
POINT OF HISTORICAL INTEREST

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS BLOCK
 Reg. No. LAN-056
 Date 2-26-93
 By SJE

County LOS ANGELES	Name MARINE STADIUM
------------------------------	-------------------------------

Location
LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA --- Appian Way/Nieto/Eliot/Boathouse Lane

Historical Significance (Summary Paragraph Only):
THE LONG BEACH MARINE STADIUM IS SIGNIFICANT. IT WAS:
 1. A ROWING VENUE FOR THE XTE OLYMPIAD 1932 GAMES; and
 2. THE FIRST MAN-MADE ROWING COURSE IN THE UNITED STATES.
 The Long Beach Marine Stadium is historically significant because it was the site of the rowing games of the XTH Olympiad (1932 Olympics). It was further selected as the site for the 1968, 1976, and 1984 United States Olympic Rowing Trials and six times selected as an official United States Olympic Training Center to train candidates for the U.S. National and Olympic Rowing Teams. Over the past 60 years it has been used as a training facility for the crews of C.S.U.L.B. and the Long Beach Rowing Association. It was the first home for the crews of U.S.C. Since 1932 it has served as an important recreational site for the people of Long Beach and the surrounding region.
 THIS POINT OF HISTORICAL INTEREST IS NOT A STATE REGISTERED HISTORICAL LANDMARK.

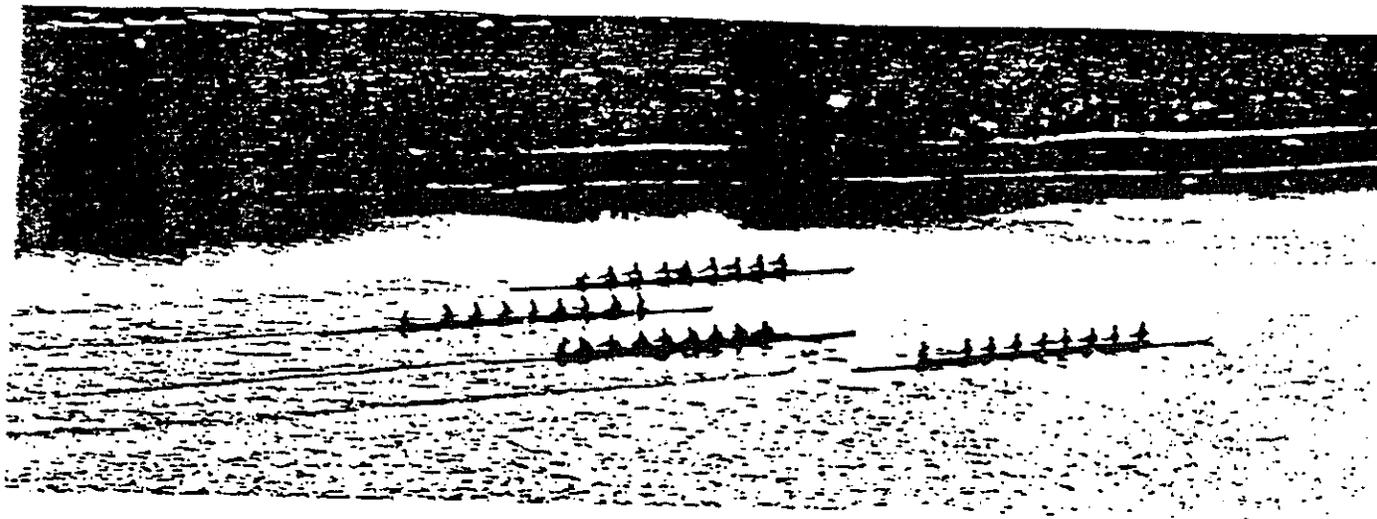
RECOMMENDED:

 Signature—Chairman, County Board of Supervisors
 Date **NOVEMBER 4, 1992**

APPROVED:

 Signature—Chairman, State Historical Resources Commission
 Date **FEBRUARY 5, 1993**

Mr. Laurence B. Goodhue ✓
 2601 East Ocean Blvd.
 Long Beach, CA 90803



ROWING

THE Rowing events of the Games of the Xth Olympiad were staged on the specially constructed Olympic course at the Marine Stadium in Long Beach. Here a two thousand metre stretch of quiet sea water was lined with sloping sandy shores, on which thousands of spectators could sit and enjoy the competition as the oarsmen swept by, only a few yards distant.

The Rowing contests attracted sufficient entries in each event to provide the finest kind of competition. The width of the course, permitting four crews to race abreast, eliminated unnecessary heats, with the result that the oarsmen entered the Finals at the peak of their form.

With victories in the Double Sculls, the Two Oar with Coxswain, and the Eights, the United States won a major portion of the victories, while Great Britain, with victories in the Two Oar without Coxswain and the Four without Coxswain, took home two championships. The other countries winning were Australia in the Single Sculls and Germany in the Four with Coxswain.

In the Single Sculls event Robert Pearce of Australia, winner of the Olympic title in 1928, defended his championship and won again without apparent difficulty. Powerful in physique and a master of rowing form, Pearce dominated the event and was never headed. The greatest disappointment of the Rowing competition was the illness of Herbert Buhtz, the young German sculler, which prevented him from participating in his favorite event, the Single Sculls.

Although all the competition was spirited, the Eight Oar championship, the climax of the regatta, unquestionably was the high light in popular interest, bringing together as it did the great crews representing Italy, Canada, Great Britain, and the United States. Italy and the United States won their heats by narrow margins in splendid time and were generally considered the favorites to win, although the British and Canadian crews had shown remarkable form.



AUSTRALIAN AND URUGUAYAN OARSMEN
TALK IT OVER

The prospect of a Titanic contest between these four fine crews attracted an immense throng on the final day and the race in every way came up to expectations. The Italian crew, rowing a very high stroke, took the lead at the start, with the other crews following closely, but as the race progressed the American crew gradually made up distance lost at the start and won by the margin of a few feet.

The finish was so close that only those exactly on the line knew which crew was victorious, and the Canadian and British Eights were so close that no open water at any

time showed between the four shells, the total difference between the four crews being less than a length. It furnished a magnificent climax to a great regatta.

A fine feature of the Rowing competition was the manner in which all contests were held exactly on schedule time.

REVIEW OF COMPETITION

COUNTRIES	SINGLE SCULLS	DOUBLE SCULLS	TWO WITH COX-SWAIN	TWO WITHOUT COX-SWAIN	FOUR WITH COX-SWAIN	FOUR WITHOUT COX-SWAIN	EIGHTS	TOTAL EVENTS IN WHICH EACH COUNTRY PARTICIPATED
AUSTRALIA	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
BRAZIL	..	2	3	..	5	..	9	4
CANADA	1	2	..	..	..	4	9	4
FRANCE	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	2
GERMANY	..	2	..	..	5	4	9	4
GREAT BRITAIN	1	..	..	2	..	4	9	4
HOLLAND	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1
ITALY	..	2	..	..	5	4	9	4
JAPAN	..	..	..	..	5	..	9	2
NEW ZEALAND	..	..	..	2	5	..	9	3
POLAND	..	..	3	2	5	..	..	3
UNITED STATES	1	2	3	2	5	4	9	7
URUGUAY	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
<i>Total Participants Each Event</i>	5	10	12	12	35	20	72	..
<i>Total Countries Each Event</i>	5	5	4	6	7	5	8	..

GOVERNING BODY
FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DES SOCIÉTÉS D'AVIRON

RICO FIORONI *President, Switzerland*
GASTON MÜLLEGG . . . *General Secretary, Rue Monbijou 51, Berne, Switzerland*

JURY—ROWING

- Tom Boles United States
- P. P. Bouton France
- Henry Penn Burke . . . United States
- Roger L. Dequoy France
- Keith Enloe United States
- J. W. Fisher United States
- Major Goodcell United States
- William H. Harman . . . United States
- Eugene Lenartowicz . . . Poland
- Donald Locke United States
- A. J. H. Magrath United States
- George G. Melloy United States
- W. W. Monahan United States
- Alberto M. Rossi Italy
- Luigi Di Sambuy Italy
- Charles Schaefer Switzerland
- Robert Sechaud Switzerland
- Richard A. Supplee . . . United States
- R. C. White United States
- František Widimský . . . Czechoslovakia



GASTON MÜLLEGG
SWITZERLAND — SEC'Y-
TREAS. ADMINISTRATIVE
COUNCIL. F.I.S.A.



LUIGI DI SAMBUY
ITALY — VICE PRES.
ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL.
F.I.S.A.

Dates of Competitions

August 9 to August 13, 1932

Single Sculls

- Maximum Number of Entrants 2 per Nation
- Maximum Number of Competitors 1 per Nation

Team Races

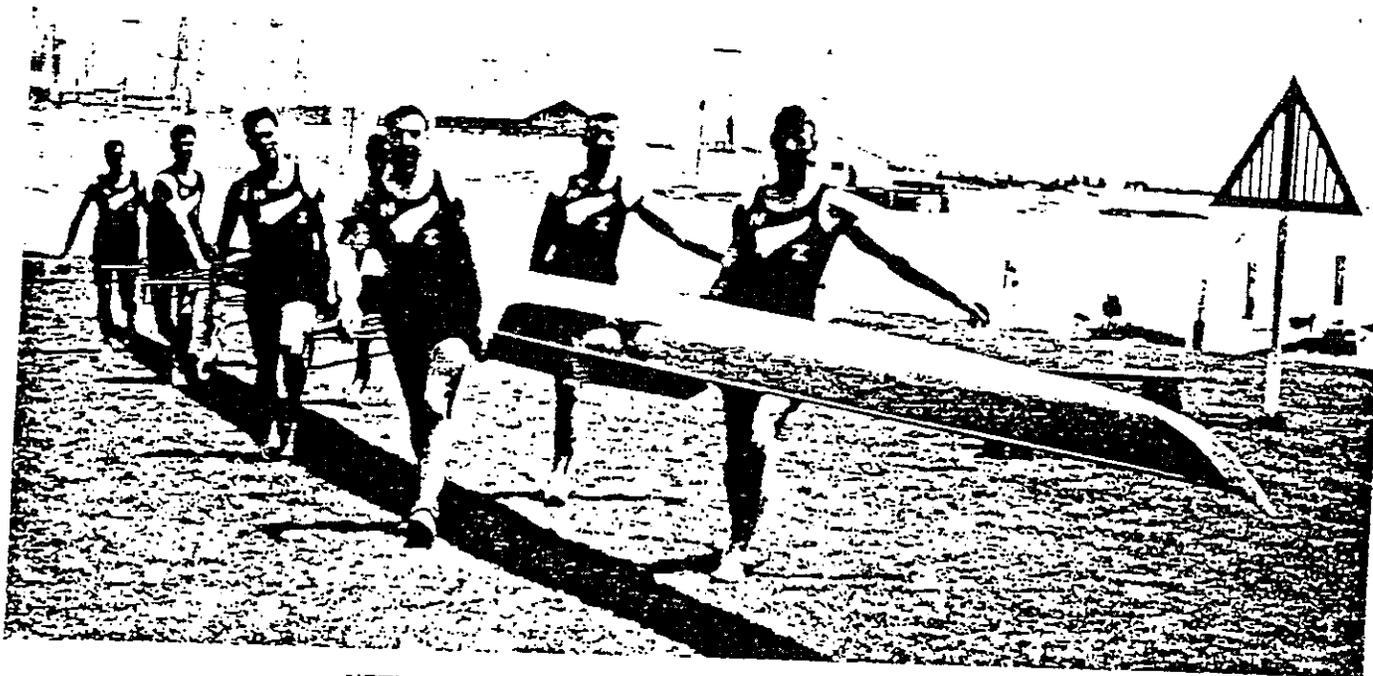
- Maximum Number of Entries **Each Category** 1 Crew per Nation
with the Number of Substitutes stated below
- Maximum Number of Competitors **Each Category** 1 Crew per Nation

List of Events

- Pair Oared Boats, 2 Men 1 Oar Each (1 Reserve)
- Double Sculls, 2 Men 2 Oars Each (1 Reserve)
- Two Oared Shell with Coxswain (1 Reserve and the Coxswain)
- Four Oared Shell without Coxswain (2 Reserves)
- Four Oared Shell with Coxswain (2 Reserves and the Coxswain)
- Eight Oared Shell with Coxswain (4 Reserves and the Coxswain)

Entrants and Participants

Out of 168 original entries, representing 13 countries, 152 contestants competed in the 7 events.



NEW ZEALAND'S EIGHT OAR CREW AFTER A WORKOUT

CONTESTANTS

AUSTRALIA

Single Sculls: Henry Robert Pearce

BRAZIL

Double Sculls: Henrique Tomassini
Adamor Pinho Gonçalves

Two with
Coxswain Francisco Carlos Bricio
José Ramalho

Four with
Coxswain Estevam João Strata
Americo Garcia Fernandes
João Francisco De Castro
Oliverio Kosta Popovitch
Durval Bellini Ferreira

Lima

Eights: Osorio Antonio Pereira
Amaro Miranda Da Cunha
Claudionor Provenzano
Joaquim Da Silva Faria
Vasco De Carvalho
Osorio Antonio Pereira
José Rodrigues Mò
Antonio Rebello, Jr.
José Pichler
Fernando Nabuco De Abreu

CANADA

Single Sculls: Joseph Wright

Double Sculls: Charles Pratt
Noel De Mille

Four without
Coxswain Fraser McDonald Herman
Francis Bernard Courtney

Eights:

Henry Joseph Pelham
Russell Gordon Gammon
Albert Taylor
Stanley Stanyar
George MacDonald
Donald Boal
William Thoburn
Harry Fry
Cedric Liddell
Earl Eastwood
Joseph Harris

FRANCE

Two with
Coxswain Pierre Brunet
André Giriat
Anselme Brusa
Two without
Coxswain Marcel Vandernotte
Fernand Vandernotte

GERMANY

Double Sculls: Herbert Buhtz
Gerhard Boetzelen
Four with
Coxswain Karl Heinz Neumann
Joaquim Spremberg
Horst Hoeck
Hans Eller
Walter Meyer
Four without
Coxswain Walter Flinsch
Hans Maier
Karl Aletter
Ernst Gaber

ROWING

Eights : Hans-Wolfgang Heidland
 Heinrich Bender
 Fritz Bauer
 Theodor Hüllinghoff
 Gerhard von Düsterlho
 Hans Maier
 Walter Flinsch
 Ernst Gaber
 Karl Aletter

GREAT BRITAIN

Single Sculls : Leslie Frank Southwood

Two without Lewis Clive
 Coxswain Hugh Robert Arthur
 Edwards

Four without John C. Babcock
 Coxswain Jack Beresford
 Rowland D. George
 Hugh Robert Arthur
 Edwards

Eights : Thomas Garret Askwith
 David Haig-Thomas
 Lewis Luxton
 Donald Henry Ewan
 McCowen
 Kenneth Martin Payne
 John Maurice Ranking
 Harold Robert Norman
 Rickett
 William Austin Tyers
 Sambell
 Charles John Scott Sergel

HOLLAND

Two without Godfried Leonard Rüell
 Coxswain Pieter Anton Roelofsen

ITALY

Double Sculls : Mario Moretti
 Orfeo Paroli

Four with Giovanni Scher
 Coxswain Bruno Vattovaz
 Riccardo Divora
 Giovanni Plazzer
 Bruno Parovel

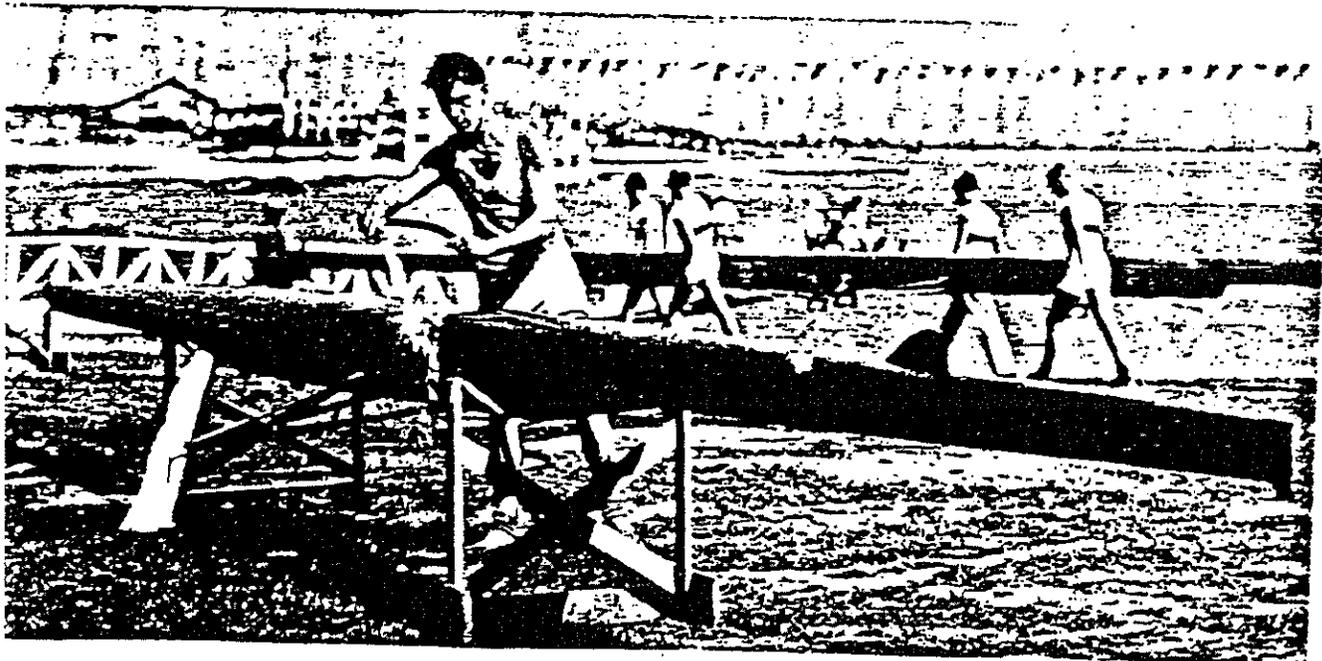
Four without Antonio Garzoni
 Coxswain Provenzani

Giliente D'Este
 Antonio Ghiardello
 Francesco Cossu

Eights : Renato Barbieri
 Mario Balleri
 Renato Bracci
 Dino Barsotti
 Roberto Vestrini
 Guglielmo Del Bimbo
 Enrico Garzelli
 Vittorio Cioni
 Cesare Milani

JAPAN

Four with Daikichi Suzuki
 Coxswain Umetaro Shibata
 Norio Ban
 Rokuro Takahashi
 Shokichi Nanba



WASHING OFF HIS SHELL

SINGLE SCULLS

CONTESTANTS

Australia

Henry Robert Pearce

Canada

Joseph Wright

Great Britain

Leslie Frank Southwood

United States

William G. Miller

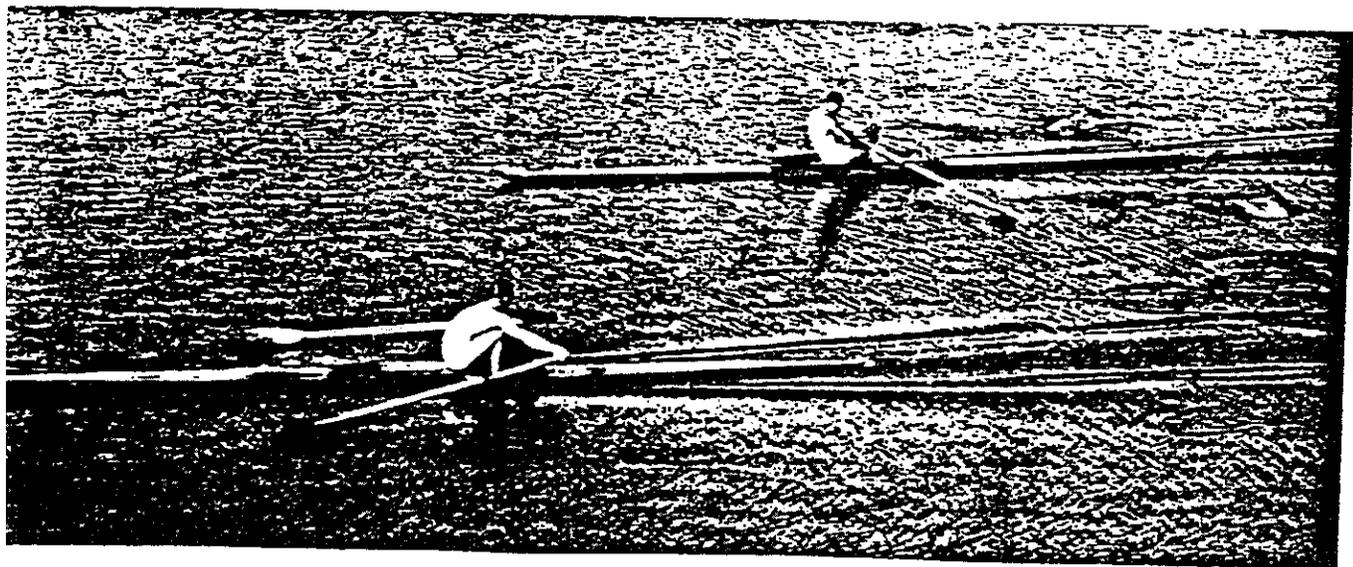
Uruguay

Guillermo R. Douglas



CHAMPION OLYMPIQUE
ROBERT PEARCE, AUSTRALIA, SINGLE SCULLS

<i>Heat</i>	<i>Contestant</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Time Min. and Sec.</i>	<i>Place</i>
<i>1st</i>	Henry Robert Pearce	Australia	7:27	1st
	William G. Miller	United States	7:29 1/5	2nd
<i>2nd</i>	Leslie Frank Southwood	Great Britain	7:42 3/5	1st
	Guillermo R. Douglas	Uruguay	7:45	2nd
	Joseph Wright	Canada	8:30 3/5	3rd
<i>Reclassi- fication</i>	William G. Miller	United States	8:05 4/5	1st
	Guillermo R. Douglas	Uruguay	8:20 1/5	2nd
<i>Final</i>	Joseph Wright	Canada	8:37 4/5	3rd
	Henry Robert Pearce	Australia	7:44 2/5	1st
	William G. Miller	United States	7:45 1/5	2nd
	Guillermo R. Douglas	Uruguay	8:13 3/5	3rd
	Leslie Frank Southwood	Great Britain	8:33 3/5	4th



PEARCE, AUSTRALIA LEADS MILLER, UNITED STATES, ACROSS FINISH LINE

XTH OLYMPIAD LOS ANGELES 1932

Eights : Suburo Hara
Yoshio Enomoto
Shigeo Fujiwara
Hidemitsu Tanaka
Setsuo Matsuura
Taro Nishidono
Setsuji Tanaka
Keizo Ikeda
Toshi Sano

NEW ZEALAND

Two without
Coxswain Cyril Alec Stiles
Fredrick Houghton
Thompson

Four with
Coxswain Somers William Cox
Noel Francis Pope
John Drummond Solomon
Charles Edwards Saunders
Delmont Edward Gullery

Eights : Bert Magnus Sandos
Lawrence Jackson
John MacDonald
Frederick Houghton
Thompson
John Drummond Solomon
Delmont Edward Gullery
George Campbell Cooke
Charles Edward Saunders
Cyril Alec Stiles

POLAND

Two with
Coxswain Jerzy Skolimowski
Janusz Slazak
Jerzy Braun

Two without
Coxswain Henryk Budzinski
Jan Mikołajczak

Four with
Coxswain Jerzy Skolimowski
Stanisław Urban
Jerzy Braun
Edward Kobylinski
Janusz Slazak

UNITED STATES

Single Sculls : William G. Miller
Double Sculls : Kenneth Myers
W. E. Garrett Gilmore

Two with
Coxswain Joseph A. Schauers
Charles M. Kieffer
Edward F. Jennings

Two without
Coxswain Thomas Clark
Eugene Clark

Four with
Coxswain Charles Drueding
Edward Marshall
Harry Grossmiller

Francis English
Thomas P. Mack, Jr.
Edgar W. Johnson
Four without
Coxswain Thomas Williams Pierie
George A. Mattson
John McCosker

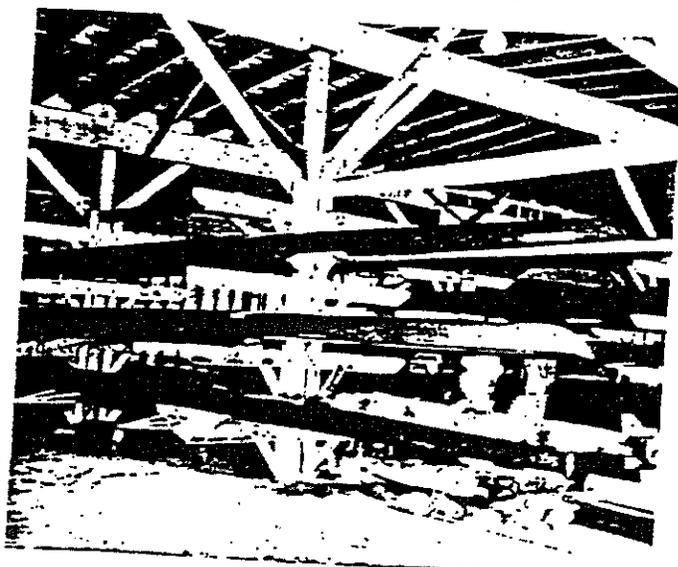
Eights : Winslow Hall
Harold Tower
Charles Chandler
Burton Jastram
David Dunlap
Duncan Gregg
James Blair
Edwin Salisbury
Norris Graham

URUGUAY

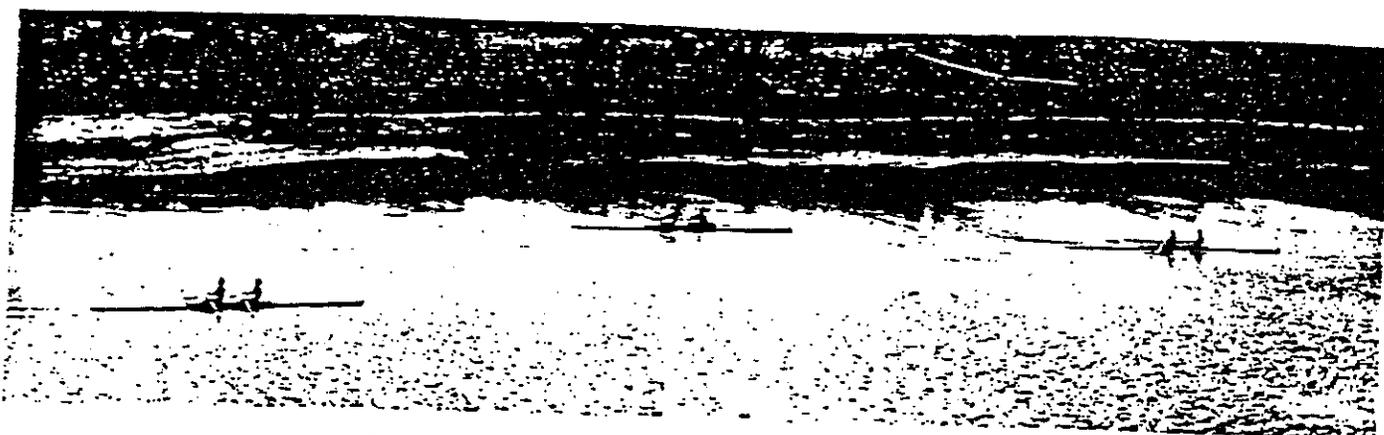
Single Sculls : Guillermo R. Douglas



ITALIAN EIGHT-OAR CREW ENTERS THE BOATHOUSE



VIEW INSIDE BOATHOUSE



NEAR THE FINISH LINE IN THE DOUBLE SCULLS FINAL

<i>Reclassification</i> (Cont'd)	Italy	Orfeo Paroli	Stroke	7:33 1/5	2nd
		Mario Moretti	Bow		
	Brazil	Henrique Tomassini	Stroke	7:57 4/5	3rd
		Adamor Pinho Gonçalves	Bow		
<i>Final</i>	United States	Kenneth Myers	Stroke	7:17 2/5	1st
		W. E. Garrett Gilmore	Bow		
	Germany	Herbert Buhtz	Stroke	7:22 4/5	2nd
		Gerhard Boetzelen	Bow		
	Canada	Charles Pratt	Stroke	7:27 3/5	3rd
		Noel De Mille	Bow		
	Italy	Orfeo Paroli	Stroke	7:49 1/5	4th
		Mario Moretti	Bow		

TWO WITH COXSWAIN
CONTESTANTS

Brazil

Francisco Carlos Bricio, José Ramalho,
Estevam João Strata

France

Pierre Brunet, André Giriat,
Anselme Brusa

Poland

Jerzy Skolimowski, Janusz Slazak,
Jerzy Braun

United States

Joseph A. Schauers, Charles M. Kieffer,
Edward F. Jennings



CHAMPIONS OLYMPIQUES

CREW OF THE UNITED STATES. TWO WITH COXSWAIN — JOSEPH A. SCHAUERS, STROKE



CHAMPIONS OLYMPIQUES
CREW OF THE UNITED STATES. DOUBLE SCULLS—BOW, KENNETH MYERS, STROKE, W. E. GARRETT GILMORE

DOUBLE SCULLS CONTESTANTS

Brazil

Henrique Tomassini, Adamor Pinho
Gonçalves

Canada

Charles Pratt, Noel De Mille

Germany

Herbert Buhtz, Gerhard Boetzelen

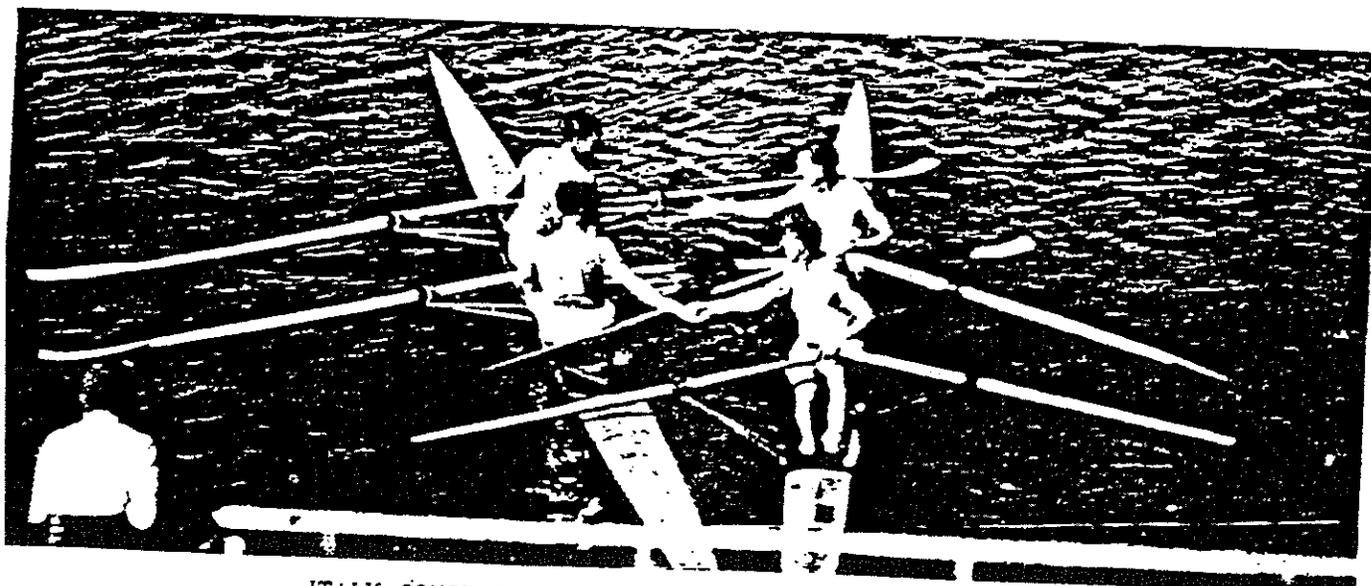
Italy

Mario Moretti, Orfeo Paroli

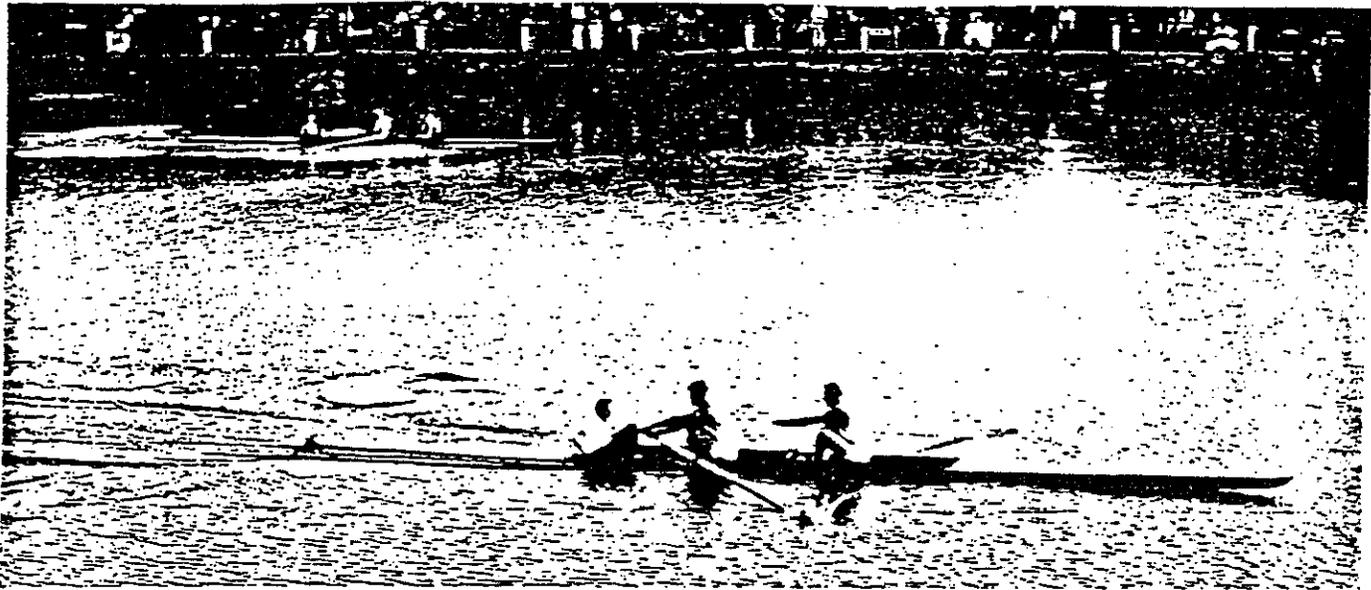
United States

Kenneth Myers, W. E. Garrett Gilmore

Heat	Country	Contestants	Position	Time	Place
1st	Canada	Charles Pratt Noel De Mille	Stroke Bow	7:25	1st
	Italy	Orfeo Paroli Mario Moretti	Stroke Bow	7:33	2nd
	Brazil	Henrique Tomassini Adamor Pinho Gonçalves	Stroke Bow	7:38 4/5	3rd
2nd	United States	Kenneth Myers W. E. Garrett Gilmore	Stroke Bow	7:14 3/5	1st
	Germany	Herbert Buhtz Gerhard Boetzelen	Stroke Bow	7:21 2/5	2nd
Reclassification	Germany	Herbert Buhtz Gerhard Boetzelen	Stroke Bow	7:28 2/5	1st



ITALY CONGRATULATES THE UNITED STATES ON WINNING



UNITED STATES. TWO WITH COXSWAIN. LEADS POLAND ACROSS THE FINISH LINE

(Only 4 Entries, No Heats Necessary)

Final	Country	Contestants	Position	Time	Place
				Min. and Sec.	
	United States	Joseph A. Schauers Charles M. Kieffer Edward F. Jennings	Stroke Bow Coxswain	8:25 4/5	1st
	Poland	Jerzy Braun Janusz Slazak Jerzy Skolimowski	Stroke Bow Coxswain	8:31 1/5	2nd
	France	Anselme Brusa André Giriat Pierre Brunet	Stroke Bow Coxswain	8:41 1/5	3rd
	Brazil	José Ramalho Estevam João Strata Francisco Carlos Bricio	Stroke Bow Coxswain	8:53 1/5	4th



CHAMPIONS OLYMPIQUES

CREW OF GREAT BRITAIN. TWO WITH COXSWAIN. LEADS GERMANY ACROSS THE FINISH LINE

TWO WITHOUT COXSWAIN CONTESTANTS

France
Marcel Vandernotte, Fernand Vandernotte

Great Britain
Lewis Clive, Hugh Robert Arthur Edwards

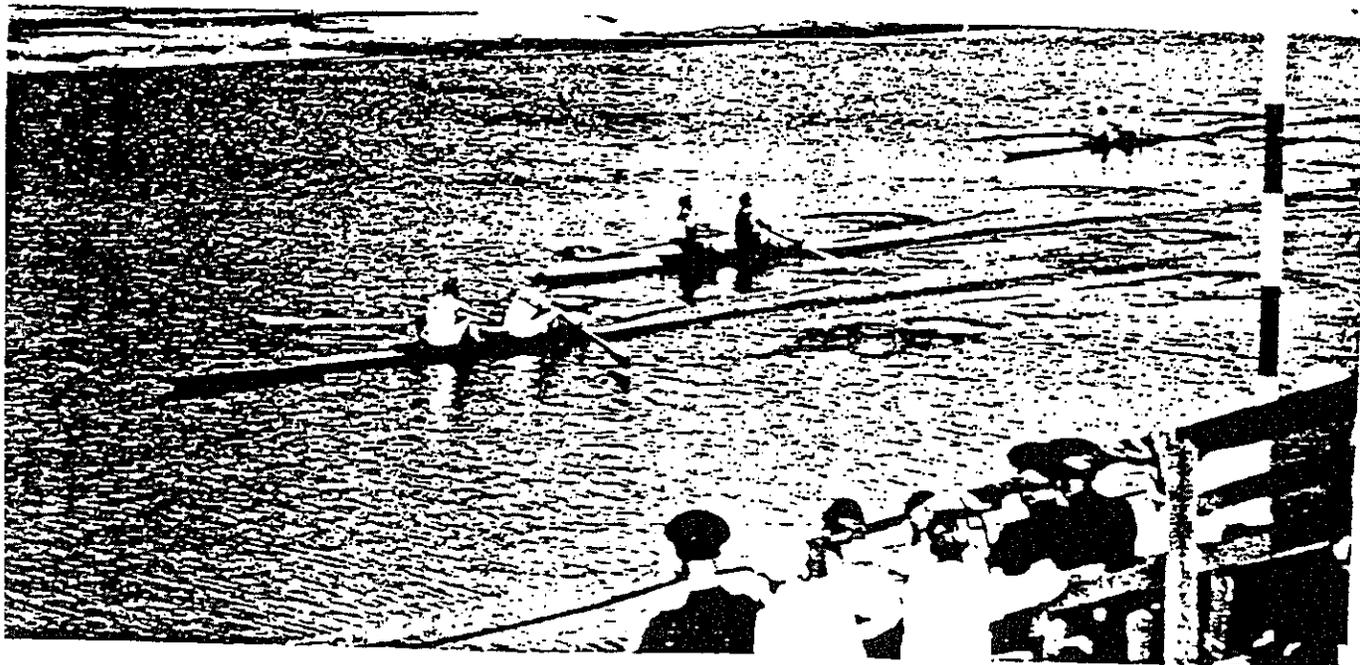
Holland
Godfried Leonard Röell, Pieter Anton Roelofsen

New Zealand
Cyril Alec Stiles, Fredrick Houghton Thompson

Poland
Henryk Budzinski, Jan Mikołajczak

United States
Thomas Clark, Eugene Clark

Heat	Country	Contestants	Position	Time	
				Min. and Sec.	Place
1st	Poland	Henryk Budzinski	Stroke	7:53 2/5	1st
		Jan Mikołajczak	Bow		
	France	Fernand Vandernotte	Stroke	7:54 3/5	2nd
Marcel Vandernotte		Bow			
	United States	Thomas Clark	Stroke	8:03 1/5	3rd
		Eugene Clark	Bow		
2nd	Great Britain	Lewis Clive	Stroke	7:47	1st
		H. R. Arthur Edwards	Bow		
	New Zealand	Cyril Alec Stiles	Stroke	7:50 1/5	2nd
Fredrick Houghton Thompson		Bow			
	Holland	Godfried L. Röell	Stroke	7:51 4/5	3rd
		Pieter Anton Roelofsen	Bow		
Reclassification	Holland	Godfried L. Röell	Stroke	8:10	1st
		Pieter Anton Roelofsen	Bow		
	New Zealand	Cyril Alec Stiles	Stroke	8:11 2/5	2nd
Fredrick Houghton Thompson		Bow			
	France	Fernand Vandernotte	Stroke	8:13	3rd
		Marcel Vandernotte	Bow		
	United States	Thomas Clark	Stroke	8:23	4th
		Eugene Clark	Bow		



GREAT BRITAIN AND NEW ZEALAND TWO WITHOUT COXSWAIN

<i>Final</i>	Great Britain	Lewis Clive	Stroke	8:00	1st
		H. R. Arthur Edwards	Bow		
	New Zealand	Cyril Alec Stiles	Stroke	8:02 2 5	2nd
		Fredrick Houghton Thompson	Bow		
	Poland	Henryk Budzinski	Stroke	8:08 1 5	3rd
	Holland	Jan Mikołajczak	Bow		
		Godfried L. Röell	Stroke	8:08 2 5	4th
		Pieter Anton Roelofsen	Bow		

FOUR WITH COXSWAIN
CONTESTANTS

Brazil

Americo Garcia Fernandes, João Francisco De Castro, Oliverio Kosta Popovitch, Durval Bellini Ferreira Lima. Osorio Antonio Pereira

Germany

Karl Heinz Neumann, Joachim Spremberg, Horst Hoeck, Hans Eller, Walter Meyer

Italy

Giovanni Scher, Bruno Vattovaz, Riccardo Divora, Giovanni Plazzer, Bruno Parovel

Japan

Daikichi Suzuki. Umetaro Shibata. Norio Ban, Rokuro Takahashi. Shokichi Nanba

New Zealand

Somers William Cox, Noel Francis Pope. John Drummond Solomon. Charles Edward Saunders, Delmont Edward Gullery

Poland

Jerzy Skolimowski, Stanislaw Urban, Jerzy Braun, Edward Kobylinski, Janusz Slazak

United States

Charles Drueding, Edward Marshall, Harry Grossmiller, Francis English, Thomas P. Mack, Jr.

<i>Heat</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Contestants</i>
1st	Italy	Bruno Vattovaz Giovanni Plazzer Riccardo Divora Bruno Parovel Giovanni Scher

<i>Position</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Place</i>
Stroke	7:06	1st
Bow		
Coxswain		



CREW OF GERMANY, FOUR WITH COXSWAIN — HANS ELLER (STROKE), HORST HOECK, WALTER MEYER, JOACHIM SPREMBERG (BOW), KARL HEINZ NEUMANN (COXSWAIN) CHAMPIONS OLYMPIQUES



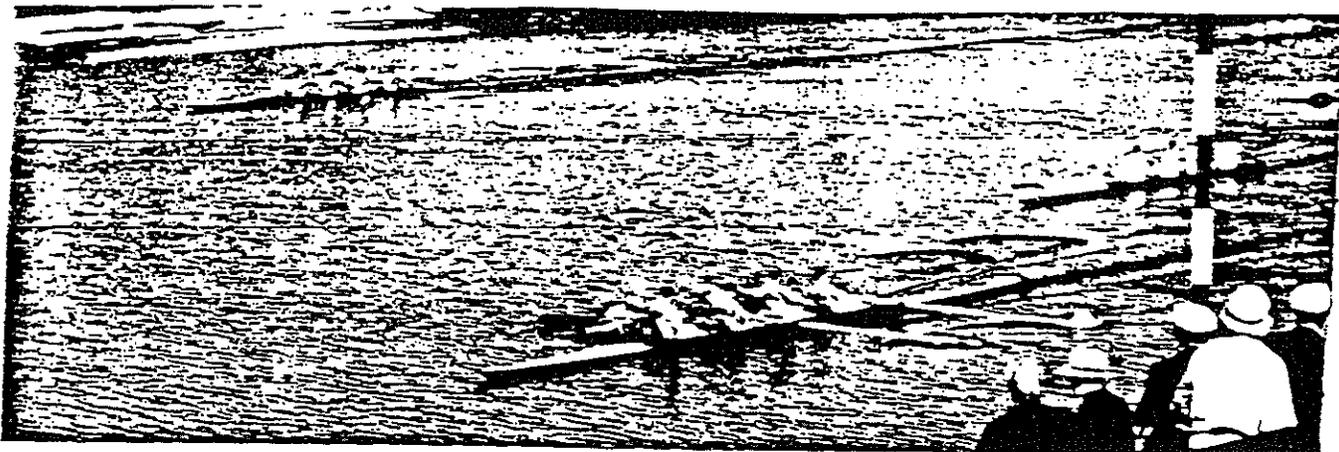
GERMANY AND ITALY. FOUR WITH COXSWAIN. IN A CLOSE FINISH

1st Heat (Cont'd)	Germany	Hans Eller Horst Hoeck Walter Meyer Joachim Spremberg Karl Heinz Neumann	Stroke Bow Coxswain	7:09 1/5	2nd
	New Zealand	Noel Francis Pope Somers William Cox Charles Edward Saunders John Drummond Solomon Delmont Edward Gullery	Stroke Bow Coxswain	7:19 3/5	3rd
	Brazil	Osorio Antonio Pereira Oliverio Kosta Popovitch Durval Bellini Ferreira Lima João Francisco De Castro Americo Garcia Fernandes	Stroke Bow Coxswain	7:29 2/5	4th
2nd	Poland	Jerzy Braun Janusz Słazak Stanisław Urban Edward Kobylinski Jerzy Skolimowski	Stroke Bow Coxswain	7:04 1/5	1st
	United States	Francis English Harry Grossmiller Charles Drueding Edward Marshall Thomas P. Mack, Jr.	Stroke Bow Coxswain	7:06 3/5	2nd
	Japan	Rokuro Takahashi Norio Ban Umetaro Shibata Daikichi Suzuki Shokichi Nanba	Stroke Bow	7:16 4/5	3rd
Reclassi- fication	New Zealand	Noel Francis Pope Somers William Cox Charles Edward Saunders John Drummond Solomon Delmont Edward Gullery	Stroke Bow Coxswain	7:38 1/5	1st

<i>Reclassification (Cont'd)</i>	Germany	Hans Eller Horst Hoeck Walter Meyer Joachim Spremberg Karl Heinz Neumann	Stroke	7:38 4/5	2nd
	United States	Francis English Harry Grossmiller Charles Drueding Edward Marshall Thomas P. Mack, Jr.	Bow Coxswain Stroke	7:41 3/5	3rd
	Japan	Rokuro Takahashi Norio Ban Umetaro Shibata Daikichi Suzuki Shokichi Nanba	Bow Coxswain Stroke	7:47	4th
<i>Final</i>	Germany	Hans Eller Horst Hoeck Walter Meyer Joachim Spremberg Karl Heinz Neumann	Bow Coxswain Stroke	7:19	1st
	Italy	Bruno Vattovaz Giovanni Plazzer Riccardo Divora Bruno Parovel Giovanni Scher	Bow Coxswain Stroke	7:19 1/5	2nd
	Poland	Jerzy Braun Janusz Slazak Stanislaw Urban Edward Kobylinski Jerzy Skolimowski	Bow Coxswain Stroke	7:26 4/5	3rd
	New Zealand	Noel Francis Pope Somers William Cox Charles Edward Saunders John Drummond Solomon Delmont Edward Gullery	Bow Coxswain Stroke	7:32 3/5	4th



CREW OF GREAT BRITAIN, FOUR WITHOUT COXSWAIN — JOHN L. BABCOCK (STROKE), HUGH R. A. EDWARDS, JACK BERESFORD,
ROWLAND D. GEORGE (BOW)



GREAT BRITAIN WINS THE FOUR WITHOUT COXSWAIN

FOUR WITHOUT COXSWAIN

CONTESTANTS

Canada

Fraser MacDonald Herman, Francis Bernard Courtney, Henry Joseph Pelham, Russell Gordon Gammon

Germany

Walter Flinsch, Hans Maier, Karl Aletter, Ernst Gaber

Great Britain

John C. Babcock, Jack Beresford, Rowland D. George, Hugh Robert Arthur Edwards

Italy

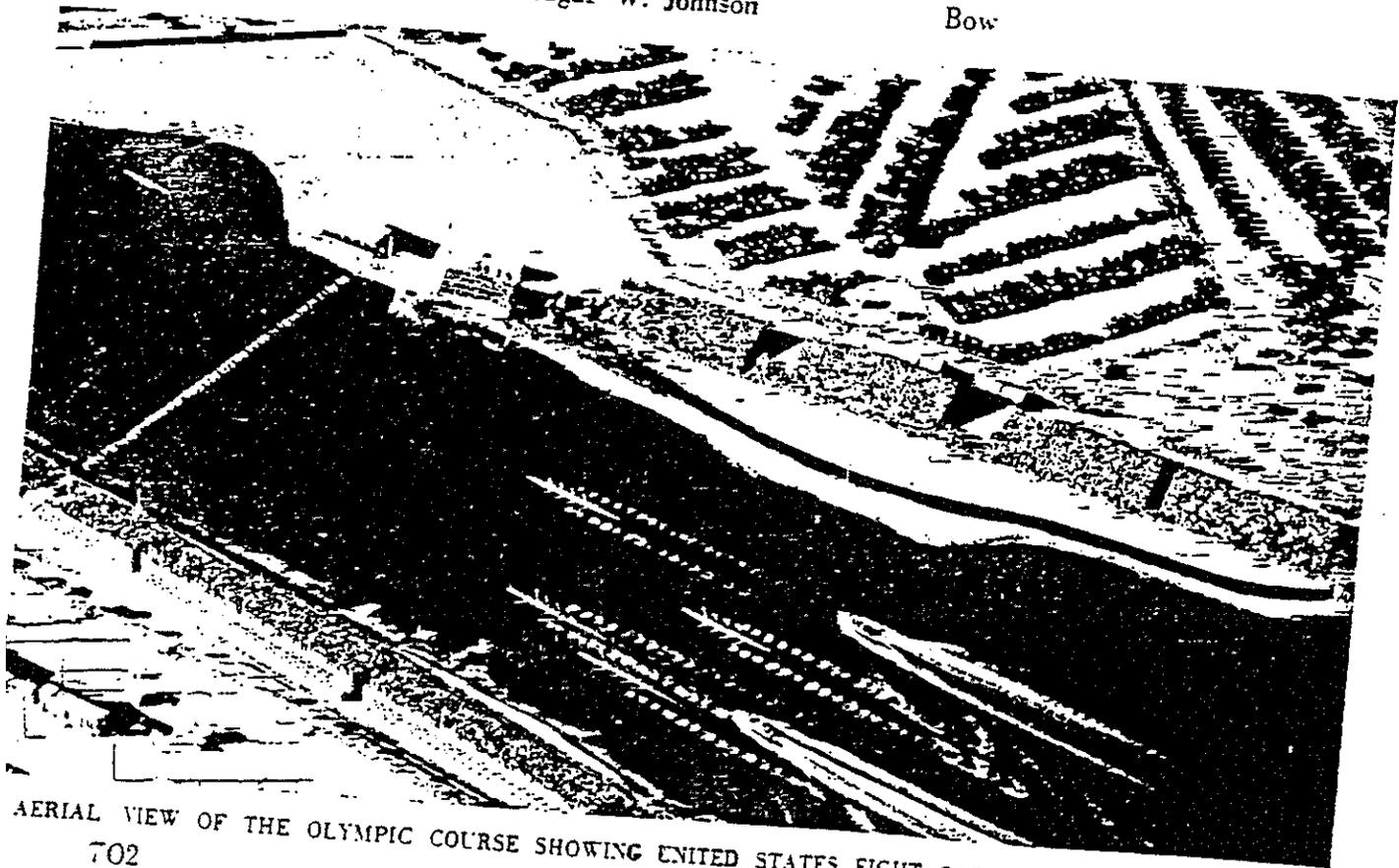
Antonio Garzoni Provenzani, Giliante D'Este, Antonio Ghiardello, Francesco Cossu

United States

Edgar W. Johnson, Thomas Williams Pierie, George A. Mattson, John McCosker

Heat	Country	Contestant	Position	Time						
				Min. and Sec.	Place					
1st	Great Britain	John C. Babcock	Stroke	7:13 1/5	1st					
		Hugh Robert Arthur Edwards								
		Jack Beresford								
		Rowland D. George	Bow							
		United States				John McCosker	Stroke	7:19 2/5	2nd	
		George A. Mattson								
Thomas Williams Pierie										
	Germany	Edgar W. Johnson	Bow							
		Karl Aletter				Stroke	7:37 4/5	3rd		
		Ernst Gaber								
Walter Flinsch										
		Hans Maier	Bow							
		2nd				Italy	Antonio Ghiardello	Stroke	7:06 4/5	1st
							Francesco Cossu			
Giliante D'Este										
		Antonio Garzoni Provensani	Bow							
		Canada				Henry Joseph Pelham	Stroke	7:12	2nd	
						Russell Gordon Gammon				
Fraser MacDonald Herman										
		Francis Bernard Courtney	Bow							

<i>Reclassification</i>	Germany	Karl Aletter Ernst Gaber Walter Flinsch Hans Maier	Stroke	7:17 1/5	1st	
	United States	John McCosker George A. Mattson Thomas Williams Pierie Edgar W. Johnson	Bow Stroke	7:18 2/5	2nd	
		Canada	Henry Joseph Pelham Russell Gordon Gammon Fraser MacDonald Herman Francis Bernard Courtney	Bow Stroke	7:20 1/5	3rd
			<i>Final</i> Great Britain	John C. Babcock Hugh Robert Arthur Edwards Jack Beresford Rowland D. George	Bow Stroke	6:58 1/5	1st
Germany				Karl Aletter Ernst Gaber Walter Flinsch Hans Maier	Bow Stroke	7:03	2nd
	Italy			Antonio Ghiardello Francesco Cossu Giliante D'Este Antonio Garzoni Provenzani	Bow Stroke	7:04	3rd
		United States		John McCosker George A. Mattson Thomas Williams Pierie Edgar W. Johnson	Bow Stroke	7:14 1/5	4th
					Bow	



AERIAL VIEW OF THE OLYMPIC COURSE SHOWING UNITED STATES EIGHT OAR CREW WINNING A HEAT

EIGHTS CONTESTANTS

Brazil

Amaro Miranda Da Cunha. Claudionor Provenzano, Joaquim Da Silva Faria, Vasco De Carvalho, Osorio Antonio Pereira, José Rodrigues Mò. Antonio Rebello. Jr., José Pichler, Fernando Nabuco De Abreu

Canada

Albert Taylor, Stanley Stanyar. George MacDonald. Donald Boal, William Thornburn, Harry Fry, Cedric Liddell, Earl Eastwood, Joseph Harris

Germany

Hans-Wolfgang Heidland, Heinrich Bender, Fritz Bauer, Theodor Hüllinghoff, Gerhard von Düsterlho, Hans Maier, Walter Flinsch, Ernst Gaber, Karl Aletter

Great Britain

Thomas Garret Askwith, David Haig-Thomas, Lewis Luxton, Donald Henry Ewan McCowen, Kenneth Martin Payne, John Maurice Ranking, Harold Robert Norman Rickett, William Austin Tyers Sambell, Charles John Scott Sergel

Italy

Renato Barbieri. Mario Balleri. Renato Bracci. Dino Barsotti. Roberto Vestrini. Guglielmo Del Bimbo. Enrico Garzelli. Vittorio Cioni. Cesare Milani

Japan

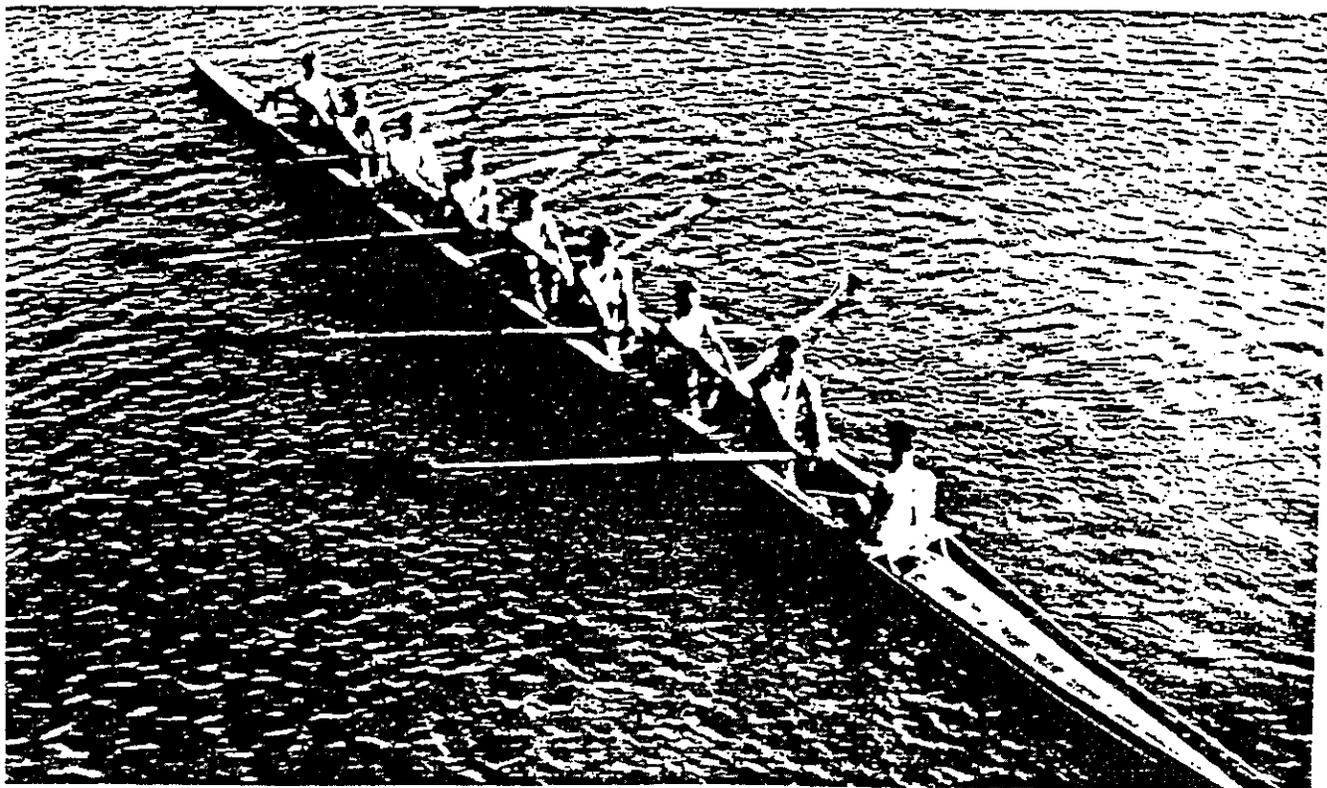
Suburo Hara. Yoshio Enomoto. Shigeo Fujiwara. Hidemitsu Tanaka. Setsuo Matsuura. Taro Nishidono. Setsuji Tanaka. Keizo Ikeda, Toshi Sano

New Zealand

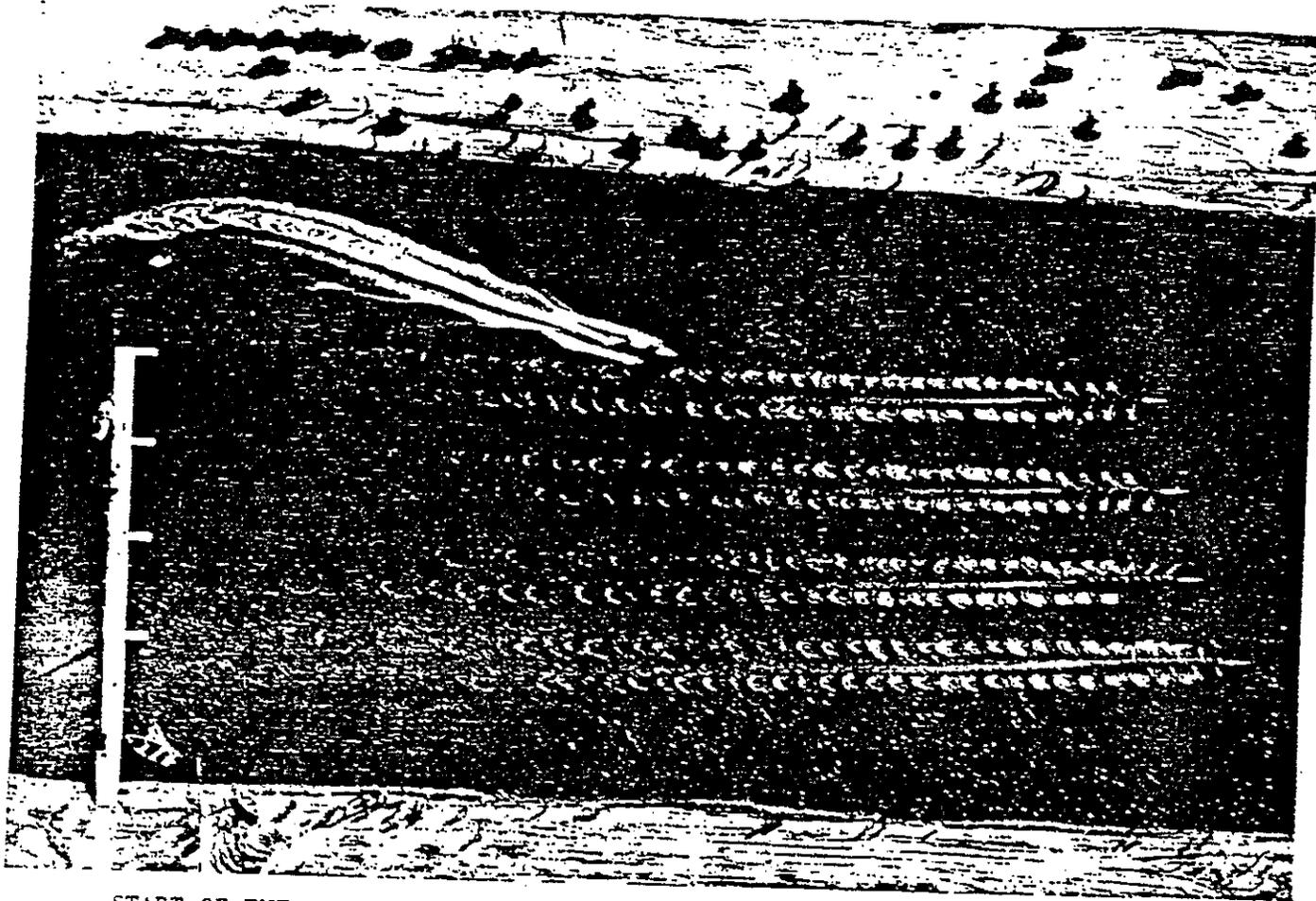
Bert Magnus Sandos, Lawrence Jackson, John MacDonald, Frederick Houghton Thompson, John Drummond Solomon, Delmont Edward Gullery, George Campbell Cooke, Charles Edward Saunders, Cyril Alec Stiles

United States

Winslow Hall, Harold Tower, Charles Chandler, Burton Jastram, David Dunlap. Duncan Gregg. James Blair, Edwin Salisbury, Norris Graham

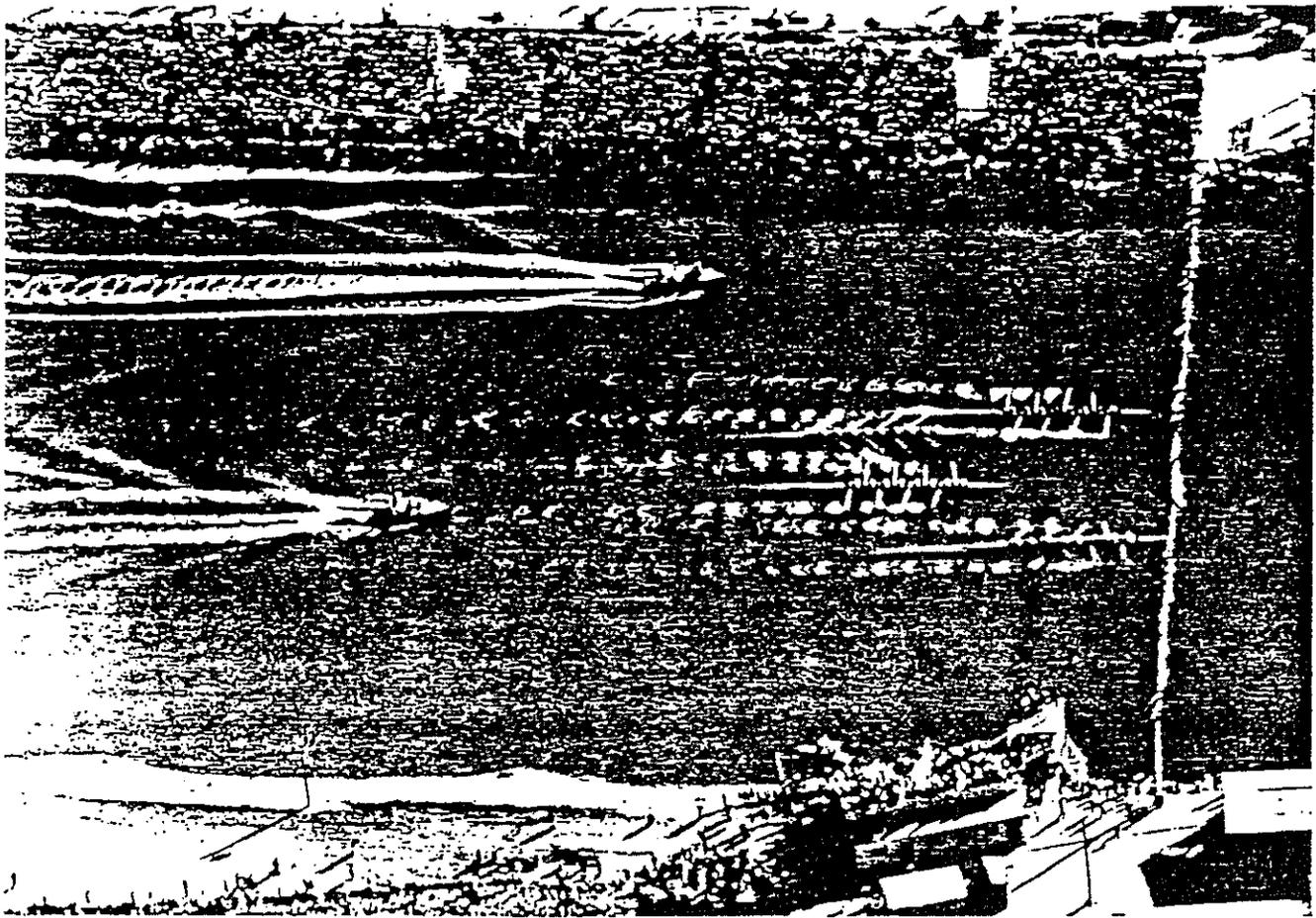


CHAMPIONS OLYMPIQUES
OF THE UNITED STATES. EIGHTS — EDWIN SALISBURY (STROKE), JAMES BLAIR, DUNCAN GREGG, DAVID DUNLAP, BURTON JASTRAM,
CHARLES CHANDLER, HAROLD TOWER, WINSLOW HALL (BOW), NORRIS GRAHAM (COXSWAIN)



START OF THE EIGHT OAR FINAL—ITALY IN LEFT-HAND COURSE. THEN GREAT BRITAIN, CANADA AND UNITED STATES ON THE RIGHT

Heat	Country	Contestants	Time	Place
1st			Min. and Sec.	
	Italy	Vittorio Cioni Mario Balleri Renato Bracci Dino Barsotti Roberto Vestrini Guglielmo Del Bimbo Enrico Garzelli Renato Barbieri Cesare Milani	Stroke 6:28 1/5	1st
	Great Britain	Lewis Luxton Donald Henry Ewan McCowen Harold Robert Norman Rickett Charles John Scott Sergel William Austin Tyers Sambell Thomas Garret Askwith Kenneth Martin Payne David Haig-Thomas John Maurice Ranking	Bow Coxswain Stroke 6:34 2/5	2nd
	Japan	Keizo Ikeda Setsuji Tanaka Taro Nishidono Setsuo Matsuura	Bow Coxswain Stroke 6:43 2/5	3rd



AT THE FINISH LINE—UNITED STATES BEATS ITALY, WITH CANADA AND GREAT BRITAIN
WITHIN A BOAT'S LENGTH

1st Heat
(Continued)

Hidemitsu Tanaka
Shigeo Fujiwara
Yoshio Enomoto
Suburo Hara
Toshi Sano

Bow
Coxswain

Brazil

Vasco De Carvalho
Joaquim Da Silva Faria
Osorio Antonio Pereira
Claudionor Provenzano
Antonio Rebello, Jr.
Fernando Nabuco De Abreu
José Pichler

Stroke 6:52 1/5 4th

José Rodrigues Mò
Amaro Miranda Da Cunha

Bow
Coxswain

2nd

United States

Edwin Salisbury
James Blair
Duncan Gregg
David Dunlap
Burton Jastram
Charles Chandler
Harold Tower
Winslow Hall
Norris Graham

Stroke 6:29 1st

Bow
Coxswain

2nd Heat Canada
(Cont'd)

Stroke 6:33 1/5 2nd

Earl Eastwood
Joseph Harris
Stanley Stanyar
Harry Fry
Cedric Liddell
William Thoburn
Donald Boal
Albert Taylor
George MacDonald

Germany

Bow
Coxswain
Stroke 6:36 4/5 3rd

Karl Aletter
Ernst Gaber
Theodor Hüllinghoff
Heinrich Bender
Hans-Wolfgang Heidland
Gerhard Von Düsterlho
Walter Flinsch
Hans Maier
Fritz Baner

New Zealand

Bow
Coxswain
Stroke 6:38 1/5 4th

George Campbell Cooke
Bert Magnus Sandos
Cyril Alec Stiles
John MacDonald
Lawrence Jackson
Frederick Houghton Thompson
Charles Edward Saunders
John Drummond Solomon
Delmont Edward Gullery

Bow
Coxswain

Reclassification

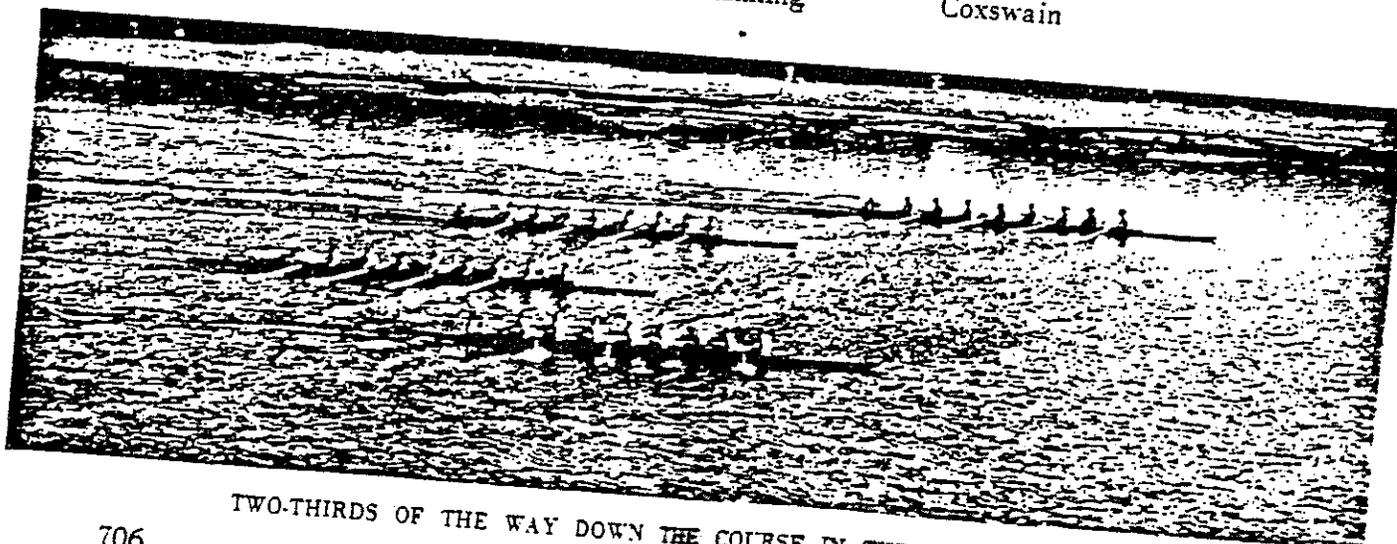
1st

Great Britain

Stroke 6:49 1st

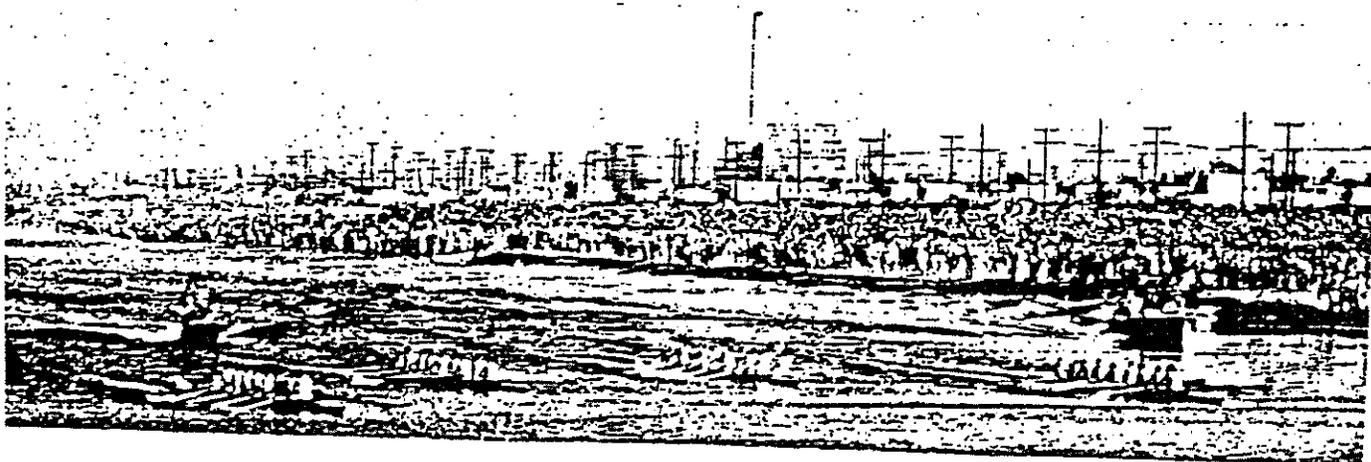
Lewis Luxton
Donald Henry Ewan McCowen
Harold Robert Norman Rickett
Charles John Scott Sergel
William Austin Tyers Sambell
Thomas Garret Askwith
Kenneth Martin Payne
David Haig-Thomas
John Maurice Ranking

Bow
Coxswain



TWO-THIRDS OF THE WAY DOWN THE COURSE IN THE EIGHT-OAR FINAL

	New Zealand	George Campbell Cooke Bert Magnus Sandos Cyril Alec Stiles John MacDonald Lawrence Jackson Frederick Houghton Thompson Charles Edward Saunders John Drummond Solomon Delmont Edward Gullery	Stroke Bow Coxswain	6:52 1/5	2nd
2nd	Canada	Earl Eastwood Joseph Harris Stanley Stanyar Harry Fry Cedric Liddell William Thoburn Donald Boal Albert Taylor George MacDonald	Stroke Bow Coxswain	7:03 1/5	1st
	Germany	Karl Aletter Ernst Gaber Theodor Hüllinghoff Heinrich Bender Hans-Wolfgang Heidland Gerhard von Düsterlho Walter Flensch Hans Maier Fritz Bauer	Stroke Bow Coxswain	7:10 3/5	2nd
	Japan	Keizo Ikeda Setsuji Tanaka Taro Nishidono Setsuo Matsuura Hidemitsu Tanaka Shigeo Fujiwara Yoshio Enomoto Suburo Hara Toshi Sano	Stroke Bow Coxswain	7:22 3/5	3rd



NEARING THE FINISH LINE IN THE EIGHT-OAR FINAL

Final

United States

Edwin Salisbury
James Blair
Duncan Gregg
David Dunlap
Burton Jastram
Charles Chandler
Harold Tower
Winslow Hall
Norris Graham

Stroke 6:37 3/5 1st

Italy

Vittorio Cioni
Mario Balleri
Renato Bracci
Dino Barsotti
Roberto Vestrini
Guglielmo Del Bimbo
Enrico Garzelli
Renato Barbieri
Cesare Milani

Bow
Coxswain
Stroke 6:37 4/5 2nd

Canada

Earl Eastwood
Joseph Harris
Stanley Stanyar
Harry Fry
Cedric Liddell
William Thoburn
Donald Boal

Bow
Coxswain
Stroke 6:40 2/5 3rd

Great Britain

Albert Taylor
George MacDonald
Lewis Luxton
Donald Henry Ewan McCowen
Harold Robert Norman Rickett
Charles John Scott Sergel
William Austin Tyers Sambell
Thomas Garret Askwith
Kenneth Martin Payne
David Haig-Thomas
John Maurice Ranking

Bow
Coxswain
Stroke 6:40 4/5 4th

Bow
Coxswain

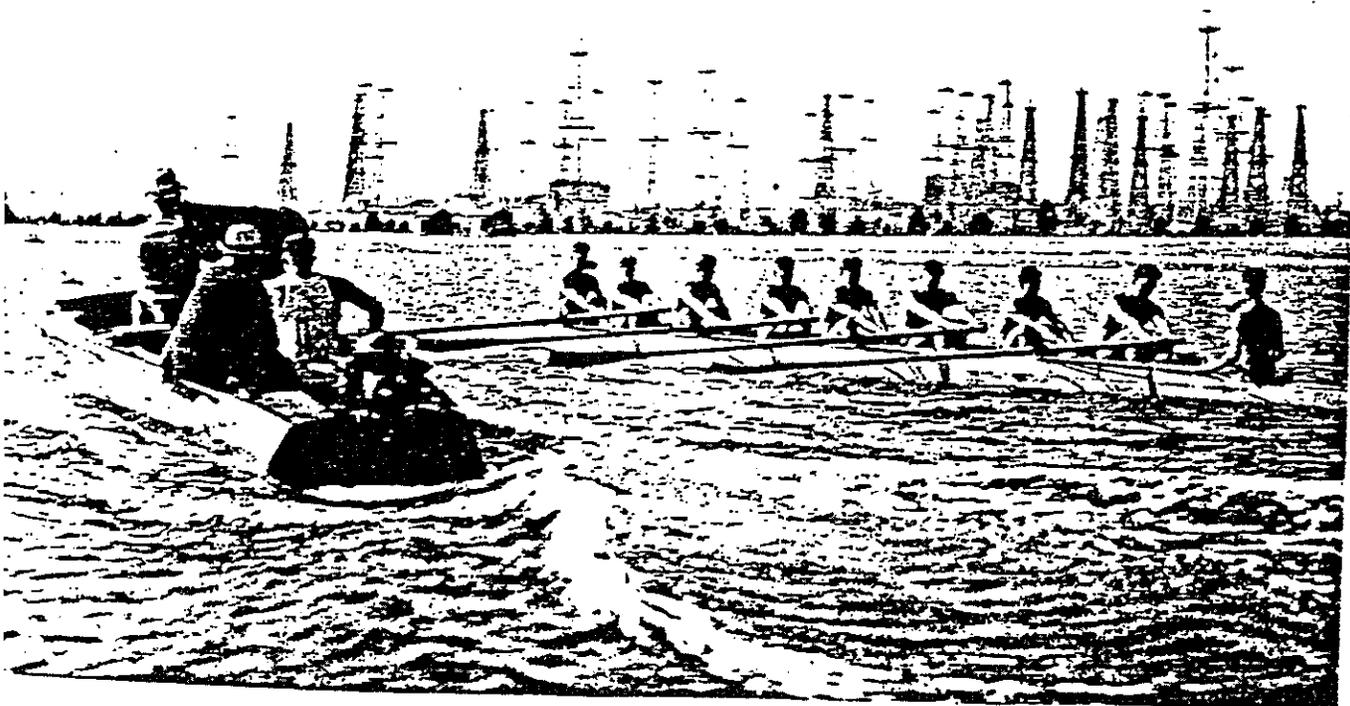


THE WINNERS CELEBRATE BY GIVING THEIR COXSWAIN A DUCKING

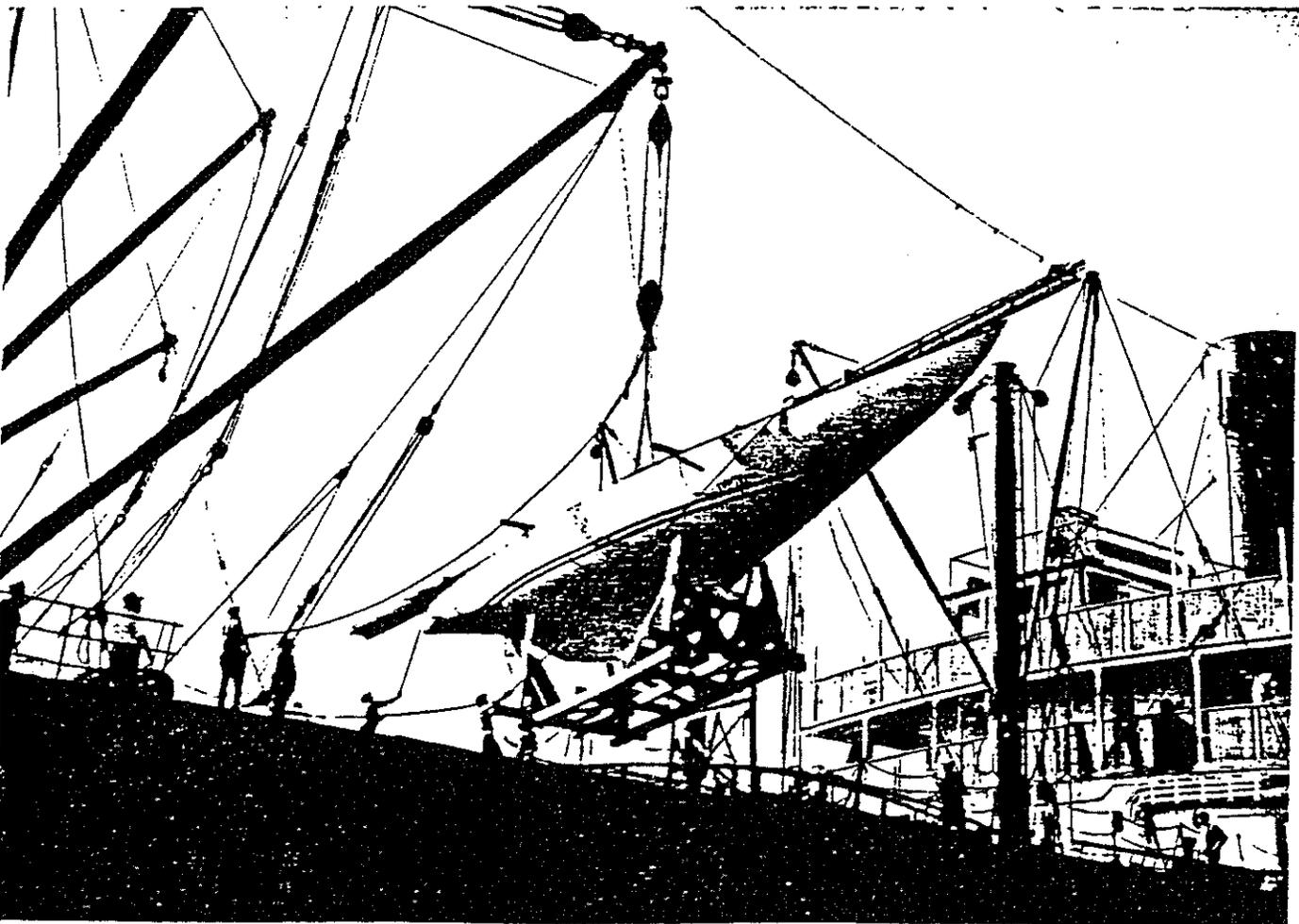
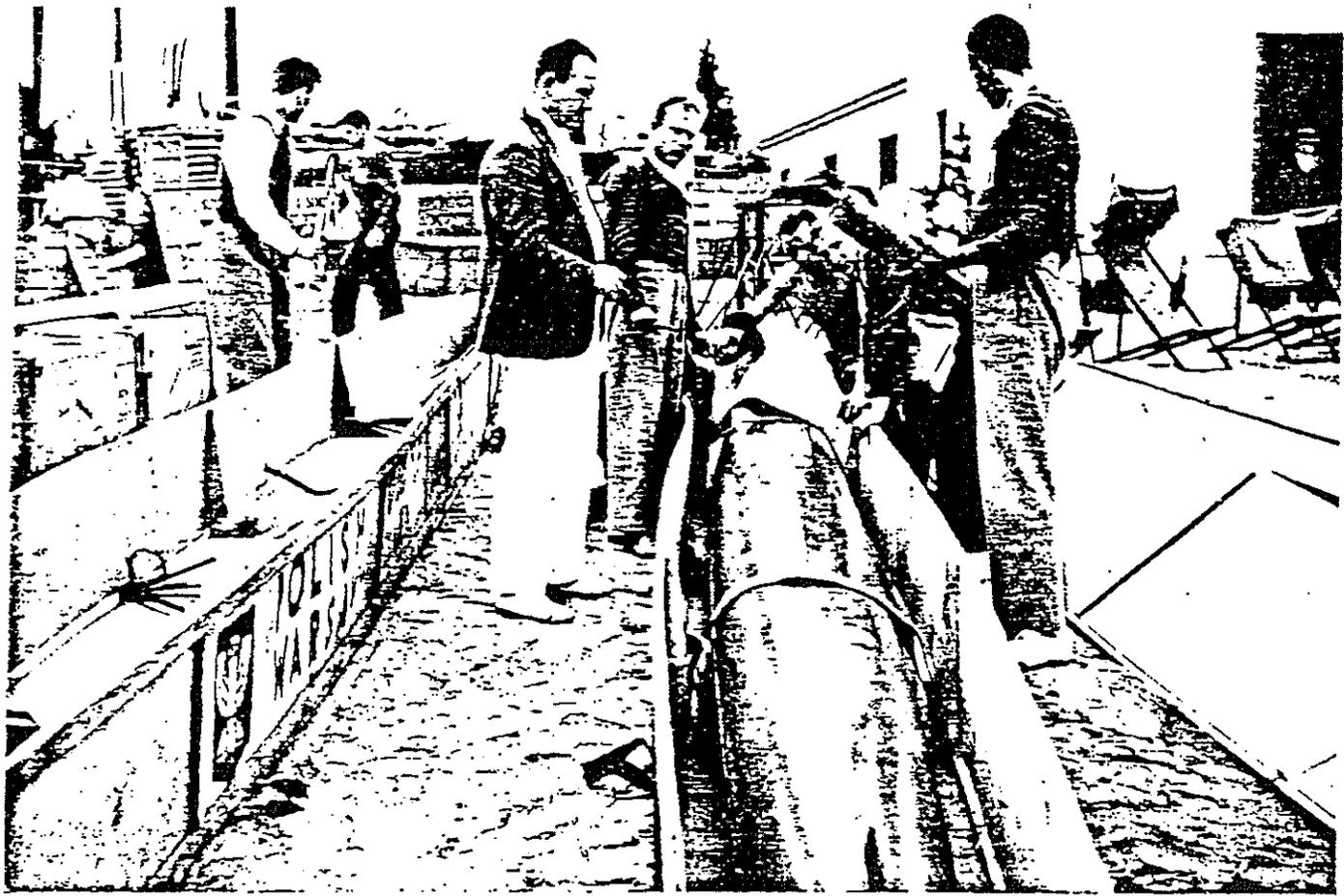
Cycling: The only board Cycling track in Southern California available to the Committee was the special track constructed in the Rose Bowl, Pasadena. Upon completion, the Cycling contestants were permitted to use the Rose Bowl track at all times for training purposes.

As each Cycling team arrived in Los Angeles, arrangements were made to transport the team in a special motor coach to the starting point of the road Cycling race, approximately forty-five miles from Los Angeles. An official accompanied the team for the full length of the course, pointing out the dangerous crossings and other hazards. In this manner each team was enabled to familiarize itself with conditions. Many of the contestants rode the course daily but some of them trained on the concrete highways in the vicinity of the Olympic Village.

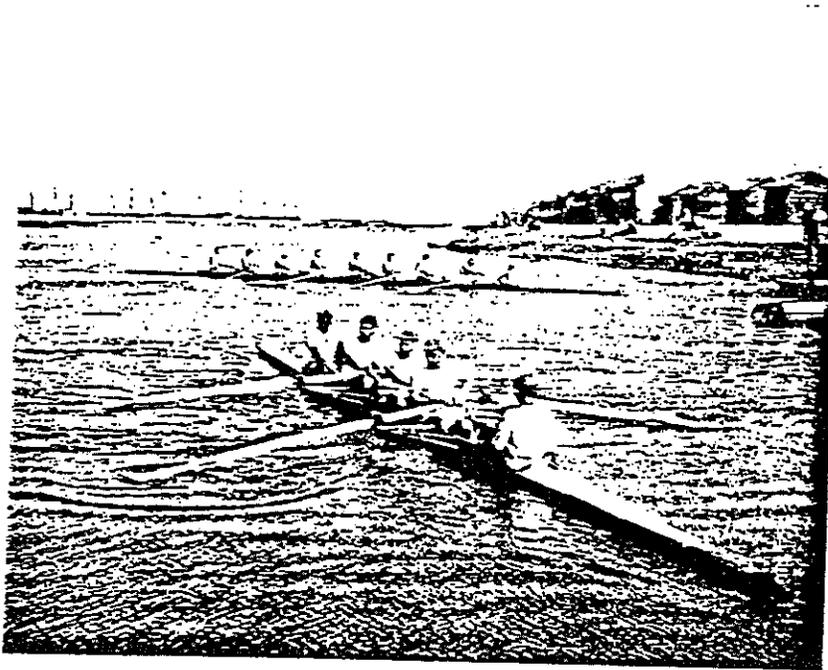
Equestrian: Organized training for the Olympic Equestrian events was undesirable as well as impossible. Training over the actual Cross Country course was prohibited by the regulations, and the same was true of the *Prix des Nations* Jumping course. Training facilities made available to Equestrian contestants at the Riviera Country Club consisted of adequate level turf for training of the



ON THE ROWING COURSE



EQUIPMENT BECAME PRICELESS AFTER THE LONG JOURNEY
TOO LATE TO BE REPLACED, IT WAS CAREFULLY UNPACKED AND PUT IN ORDER



Dressage horses, a sample course of standard Jumping obstacles, and a certain area of flat country and mountain trails similar to those to be utilized in the actual Cross Country competition. These were available to all contestants and use was made of them without pre-arranged schedule. The riders co-operated in a fine spirit of good sportsmanship. All the facilities

were located in the immediate vicinity of the Riviera Country Club, headquarters for the Equestrian events, where practically all the Equestrian teams were housed.

Fencing: Official specifications for the Fencing competition called for strips of cork carpet fifty metres in length. The only strips of this length available were the four in the Fencing Stadium. Absence of other strips of this length led to the fear that training facilities in this sport might prove to be inadequate.

However, the co-operation of the various teams in adjusting their training schedules to the convenience of all concerned, solved the training problem satisfactorily through the use of the Fencing Stadium and the large gymnasium at the University of Southern California where shorter strips suited for practice were laid down.

Field Hockey: With only a few teams entered in the Olympic Field



APPENDIX C

UNITED STATES ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS LETTER, DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY, LONG BEACH MARINE STADIUM, AND OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION CONCURRANCE LETTER



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

LOS ANGELES DISTRICT CORPS OF ENGINEERS
P. O. BOX 2711
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90053-2325

January 26, 1990

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

Office of the Chief
Environmental Resources Branch

Ms. Kathryn Gualtieri
State Historic Preservation Officer
Office of Historic Preservation
P.O. Box 942896
Sacramento, California 94296-0001

Dear Ms. Gualtieri:

The Los Angeles District Corps of Engineers (Corps) is reviewing a proposed Section 404 project at Marine Stadium in Long Beach, Los Angeles County. The proposed project consists of the construction of swimming beaches and a boat mooring dock. This would require the removal of existing armor rock, the importation of beach sand, and excavation of the site to configure it for construction of the beach (enclosure 1).

A field investigation of the area of potential effects was conducted by the Corps archeology staff (enclosure 2). In addition, we reviewed a National Register nomination form which was submitted to your office in 1985 (enclosure 3). This information revealed the presence of only one potentially National Register eligible property, the Marine Stadium. Prior to the field survey, the Marine Stadium was considered potentially eligible under criterion a. for its association with the 1932 Olympics.

Based on a review of the National Register nomination form and the results of the site visit by the Corps archeology staff we have determined that Marine Stadium is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as it lacks sufficient integrity. Therefore, the proposed project will not involve properties listed in, or eligible for, the NRHP.

Please review the enclosed information. If you agree with our determinations please transmit your concurrence. We would appreciate a response within thirty days.

-2-

If you have any questions on this project, please call Mr. Stephen Dibble, Project Archeologist, at (213) 894-0244.

Sincerely,

Charles M. Holt
Chief, Regulatory Branch

Enclosures

OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

POST OFFICE BOX 942896
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA 94296-0001
(916) 445-8006



28 February 1990

Reply to: CoE 900129A

Charles M. Holt, Chief
Environmental Resources Branch
US Army Corps of Engineers
Los Angeles District
P.O. Box 2711
Los Angeles, CA 90053-2325

Subject: Determination of Eligibility - Long Beach Marine Stadium

Dear Mr. Holt:

Thank you for consulting with us in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

Thank you for sending us the photos of what remains of the Long Beach marine Stadium. We agree that very little remains of the facility that hosted the 1932 Olympics. You have applied the National Register Criteria and found the site under discussion to be ineligible for inclusion in the National Register. I agree with your finding.

Your evaluation efforts conducted in compliance with 36 CFR 800.4(c) were adequate to confirm that your project will not affect historic properties.

Please note, however, that your agency will have additional responsibilities under 36 CFR 800 under the following circumstances:

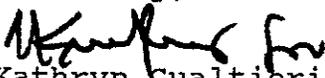
1. If any person requests that the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation review your determination in accordance with 36 CFR 800.6(e).
2. If the project changes in ways that could affect historic properties [36 CFR 800.5(c)].
3. If historic properties are discovered while carrying out the project [36 CFR 800.11].

Unless any of the above conditions apply, my concurrence completes Section 106 review.

Holt
page 2

Thank you for your concern for California's heritage resources.
If you have any questions, please call staff archaeologist
Nicholas Del Cioppo at (916) 322-4419.

Sincerely,


Kathryn Gualtieri
State Historic Preservation Officer

[photographs enclosed]

