
Long Beach Ca History

The World, the Flesh, and the Devil

History of Long Beach and Vicinity

Historic Police Department

Haunted Long Beach 2

Long Beach

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Port Town

Newport Beach's Balboa and Balboa Island Murderous Intent?

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HAILEY JAYLIN

*The World, the Flesh, and
the Devil* AuthorHouse
Long Beach successfully
incorporated as a city in
1888, and would
eventually become
California's fifth largest
city. Author Marlin
Heckman has compiled
over 200 vintage
postcards to chronicle the
history of the "Queen of

Beaches." Competition
between the Santa Fe and
Southern Pacific Railroads
brought great numbers of
visitors to Southern
California at the turn of
the century. Resort hotels,
apartments, pavilions,
and band shells quickly
dotted the landscape to
accommodate the
massive influx of tourists.
Seen here are the more
famous Long Beach
attractions, including
Rainbow Pier, the Sun
Pavilion, the Hotel del

Mar, and the great "Walk
of a Thousand Lights," or
the Pike, as it was better
known.
*History of Long Beach and
Vicinity* AuthorHouse
Few other cities can boast
of the natural assets, the
people, and the events
that shaped the first 50
years of their history, as
can the city of Long
Beach, California. First
inhabited by the Tongva
people, the land was
taken away by the
Spanish, then granted to

"friends of the King," who in turn sold parcels to real estate speculators working with the railroads. It was called many names before Belle Lowe suggested in 1884 that the townsite be known for its eight miles of long beaches. Its oceanfront provided a resort area, a landing strip for early aviators, a fishing industry, a port for shipbuilding and trade, and a location for the US Navy to anchor its "battle fleet" in 1919. However, discovery of oil in 1921 transformed the city,

bringing incredible wealth and an explosive growth in population. By 1938, the city's population was 200,000 and would be a major factor in the Southern California war effort.

Historic Police

Department AuthorHouse
The war in Europe had resounding effects worldwide, but the clouds darkened over Long Beach much earlier than the war clouds appeared over Europe. In the days of Prohibition Long Beach waged battles against illegal bootlegging,

gambling and political corruption. When Prohibition ended in 1933 it was hoped that the city could return to what it once was---a decent, law abiding, town. But that was not to be, too many new people had moved into the area brought there by the growth of the harbor and the discovery of oil. It was hard to tell who was a good cop and who was bad, and it was also difficult to tell which of the politicians running the city had hands that were dirty. As the federal government looked at

Americas west coast they saw an intense need for a stronger military presence if the U.S. ever had to protect its Pacific shores. For Long Beach this was good news. The city had its harbor and airport, both already in use by the military, with plenty of available land for expansion. Long Beach was about to enter its greatest period of growth and development since oil was discovered in 1921. It didnt take a visionary to see that Long Beach would be a prime target for an enemy attack. The

eastern portion of the city housed numerous shipyards and a Navy base; to the north there was Douglas Aircraft Company, and the Army air base at the Municipal Airport; to the east was the Los Alamitos Naval Air Station and the Seal Beach Naval Weapons Depot. In the middle of Long Beach were countless oil wells, fueling the ships, planes and other equipment needed to fight a war. During the 1940s hordes of people escaping the effects of the Great Depression

flooded into Long Beach looking for jobs in the shipyards, oil industry, and aircraft factories, which had sprung up as the war in Europe intensified. The newcomers did not seriously consider the fact that Long Beach would be a prime target if America entered the war. What they needed was a job, and Long Beach was where to find one. After Pearl Harbor the fear set in. Long Beach would be a prime target for a Japanese attack. There was also a second fear---

that gambling interests and political corruption would take over the city. *Haunted Long Beach 2* Arcadia Publishing
 Claudine Burnett has now written another book sure to be savored by those interested in Southern California history. Concentrating on a span of years covering the 1880's to 1920, Ms. Burnett has uncovered fascinating true stories of death and murder. Read about: - The bandit Sylvestro Morales who robbed and murdered his way through the

Southland in 1889 and his capture at the Rancho Los Alamitos. - Violence and death among the Basque and Mexican shepherders and sugar beet workers of Southern California. - Long Beach City Trustees hung in effigy and how their attempt to get rid of a local saloon in 1896 brought about the death of the city. - How the murder of a Long Beach policeman in 1912 led to additional tragedy and sorrow but also brought about the adoption of modern criminal

investigation. - The kidnapping and torture of a Long Beach youth in 1916 by notorious, insane murderer Harry Thaw, whose killing of famed architect Stanford White made headlines around the world. Learn the origin of: - The towns of Long Beach and Los Alamitos - The Pacific Electric "Red Car" and jitney transport systems. - The Long Beach Municipal Band and Long Beach Police Department. Meet: - Lewis the Light who believed he had a special delivery service to God. -

"Whistling" Davis who refused to bury his dead daughter. - Cantankerous "Old Man" Ranous, killed and buried in a pile of manure. - W.L. Jennings, killed by a cat. - The spirits of murder victims who refused to rest. - Pete Labourdette, a notorious Los Alamitos saloon keeper, and the murders he worked to cover up. These are but a few examples from a book you won't want to put down until the very end.

Long Beach Turner Publishing Company
Long Beach Press-

Telegram writer Tim Grobaty was promoted to columnist at his newspaper back when it was still a glamorous and coveted job. In I'm Dyin' Here, the author means two things: He'll likely die at the job that he's spent nearly four decades doing, and at the same time his profession, too, is seeing its last days. Weaving together personal history and a selection of columns written over the course of his storied career, Grobaty offers readers a rare glimpse into the

inner workings of a dying breed: the local columnist. With everyday life — fatherhood, holidays, suburbia, and random encounters with animals — serving as fodder for his column, Grobaty reveals his sources of motivation and vulnerability, all the while struggling to maintain relevance in a rapidly changing industry.

Long Beach Architecture Arcadia Publishing

A free ebook version of this title is available through Luminos,

University of California Press's Open Access publishing program for monographs. Visit www.luminosoa.org to learn more. Los Angeles rose to significance in the first half of the twentieth century by way of its complex relationship to three rivers: the Los Angeles, the Owens, and the Colorado. The remarkable urban and suburban trajectory of southern California since then cannot be fully understood without reference to the ways in which each of these three

river systems came to be connected to the future of the metropolitan region. This history of growth must be understood in full consideration of all three rivers and the challenges and opportunities they presented to those who would come to make Los Angeles a global power. Full of primary sources and original documents, *Water and Los Angeles* will be of interest to both students of Los Angeles and general readers interested in the origins of the city.
Arcadia Publishing

Evolving from a 27,000-acre rancho, to a colony of farmers, and then to a neighborhood subdivision, Long Beach's Los Cerritos is the story of a fiercely independent community established prior to William Willmore's vision of a city of Long Beach took hold. Life centered around the historic Rancho Los Cerritos throughout the 19th and early 20th centuries as John Temple's cattle ranching was replaced by Jotham Bixby's sheep ranching and tenant farming operations.

Jotham Bixby sold off land for small farms to create the Cerritos Colony, and further subdivided land to create the Los Cerritos neighborhood. Invaded by oil drilling rigs after the discovery of oil in nearby Signal Hill, fires and noise caused the residents to flee. Los Cerritos declined but rebounded in the 1930s, aided by the presence of the Virginia County Club, stately homes designed by world-renowned architects, and the restoration of the historic rancho adobe by the Bixby family.

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AuthorHouse

The baby boomer generation (1946-1964) grew up in a time of dramatic social change. Their experiences in the Cold War were very different from those of their parents. While adults perceived communism as a threat to the American way of life to their health and well-being and those of their families, their children learned to fear the loss of a future they could grow into and inhabit. These kids of the

atomic age wondered if they might be the last children on earth. They were raised on civil defense films, tales of nuclear annihilation, and a world taken over by communism. America had entered the atomic age. Flying saucers were big news, communism appeared rampant, a war in Korea erupted, teens turned to murderers, and there was fear the world might end. It was also a time of transition. Rock n roll entered the scene, space flight became a reality, and the public

learned not to blindly accept what the government told them, especially when it came to atomic radiation and waste.

African Americans in Long Beach and Southern California: a History

AuthorHouse

The history of the Long Beach Police Department documents the ten City Marshall's and twenty five persons who served as Chief of Police. The stories of the early members of the department who played a vital part in the history, include: Fanny

Bixby, Thomas C Borden, Theo Cervantes, Earl Daugherty, Fred Kutz, Robert O'Rourke, Grace Reinhardt and the Resuch brothers. The modern history began with Chief Dovey in 1949 and Chief Mooney in 1960. In 1969 the "1st Annual Police Awards Luncheon" was held and Wayne Clarke & James Fontaine received the departments 1st "Medal of Valor" (39 officers have now received the award in 43 Award Ceremonies). Twenty seven officers have also given their life

for the department and received the Medal of Honor from Thomas C. Borden in 1912 through Earl Davenport who died in 2003. Heavily illustrated with rare photographs, Historic Police Department, Long Beach, California covers the department from the beginning up to and including 2012 and includes the names of over 4,000 police and civilian employees that worked for the department.
The Story of the Exposition History Press

Library Editions

Early Long Beach Arcadia
Publishing

Henry E. Huntington and
the Creation of Southern
California Univ of
California Press

World War II was the greatest airborne clash of arms in history. America's aircraft manufacturers went from a near standing start in the late 1930's to producing tens of thousands of planes per year. By the end of the war, they built a phenomenal 300,000 planes, a feat that most (including the German

high command) thought impossible. They manufactured more aircraft in one year than had been produced in all the pre-war years since the Wright brothers invented the airplane. The Los Angeles area was the center of this remarkable effort, being the headquarters for Douglas Aircraft, Hughes, Lockheed, North American Aviation, Northrop and Vultee, as well as countless subcontractors. Thousands of aircraft workers enlisted or were drafted, leaving

manufacturers with huge orders and few experienced employees. They responded by hiring women, students, disabled people and others who might not otherwise have been considered for production positions. Housewives and others with little mechanical experience rolled up their sleeves, learned fast, and brought forth an industrial achievement that ranks among America's greatest accomplishments. Aircraft manufacturers, museums

and libraries have generously opened their special collections of photographs to the author for use in this volume. Many have never been published before.

The Townsend Plan

Arcadia Publishing

At 5:55 p.m. on March 10, 1933, Southern California was rocked by a massive earthquake. Wood-frame bungalows lost their chimneys, and engineered concrete buildings suffered minimal damage. But unreinforced masonry buildings near the epicenter failed

catastrophically, and Long Beach was particularly hard hit. Nearly three-quarters of the school buildings, as well as many other structures, were rendered unusable until repaired or rebuilt. The Art Deco style, in addition to being fashionably modern in 1933, met the criteria of earthquake safety, and many new structures showed its influence. Both the Zigzag Moderne style of the 1920s, which boasted many structures that survived the earthquake, and the Streamline

Moderne style that came into vogue in the 1930s relied on sleek lines with decoration incorporated into the design. This volume celebrates, in both word and image, the Long Beach that rose from the rubble to become a premier Art Deco city. At 5:55 p.m. on March 10, 1933, Southern California was rocked by a massive earthquake. Wood-frame bungalows lost their chimneys, and engineered concrete buildings suffered minimal damage. But unreinforced masonry buildings near the

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and the Streamline Moderne style that came into vogue in the 1930s relied on sleek lines with decoration incorporated into the design. This volume celebrates, in both word and image, the Long Beach that rose from the rubble to become a premier Art Deco city. *Joseph W. Young, Jr., and the City Beautiful* Arcadia Publishing
Long Beach's proximity to Hollywood has made the waterfront city a picturesque and easily accessed locale for hundreds of films and

television shows. Silent movies produced by Balboa Studios here starred Fatty Arbuckle and Buster Keaton, and the city's resume includes the Oscar-winning best pictures *The Best Years of Our Lives* (1946) and *American Beauty* (1999). Cameras continue to roll in the port metropolis, which has been host for such TV favorites as *CHiPs* and *The Mod Squad* and now twenty-first-century series such as *NCIS*, *Dexter* and *CSI: Miami*. Longtime newspaperman Tim Grobaty has been

watching, in person and in his living room, and tracks the history of the city on celluloid in the comprehensive Location Filming in Long Beach. Location Filming in Long Beach Early Long Beach Introduction -- A people of the land, a land for the people : Yuma -- Beach encounters : indigenous people and the age of exploration, 1540-1769 : San Diego -- "Our country before the Fernandino arrived was a forest" : native towns and Spanish missions in colonial California, 1769-1810 :

Rome -- Working the land : entrepreneurial Indians and the markets of power, 1811-1849 : Sacramento - - "The white man would spoil everything" : indigenous people and the California gold rush, 1846-1873 : Ukiah -- Working for land: rancherias, reservations, and labor, 1870-1904 : Ishi Wilderness -- Friends and enemies : reframing progress, and fighting for sovereignty, 1905-1928 : Riverside -- Becoming the Indians of California : reorganization and justice, 1928-1954 : Los Angeles -

- Reoccupying California : resistance and reclaiming the land, 1953-1985 : Berkeley and the East Bay -- Returning to the land : sovereignty, self-determination and revitalization since -- Conclusion : returns **Early Long Beach** Arcadia Publishing A history of the Port of Long Beach, Calif., from the days of Native Americans in San Pedro Bay to the present, Port Town tells the story of the men and women who took a mud flat and turned it into an economic

powerhouse, one of the world's most modern ports.

Long Beach, Ca Police

AuthorHouse

Claudine Burnett, author of popular *Murderous Intent and Strange Sea Tales Along the Southern California Coast*, has at last revised and updated the long out of print *Haunted Long Beach*. New stories and updates have come her way since the original *Haunted Long Beach* was published in 1996. Now readers can rediscover the "ghostly" side of one of America's

finest cities----haunted houses, phantom airplanes, cemetery apparitions, and ghosts of the Queen Mary come alive in these true stories of eerie happenings in Long Beach, California. Gathered from historical files and personal experiences, Ms. Burnett has researched these stories extensively to try to find historical evidence as to their cause. All in all, these ghostly tales are sure to entertain both visitors and residents alike.

Long Beach in Vintage

Postcards University of Missouri Press

Joseph W. Young, Jr., was acknowledged as one of the five or six major city builders in boomtime Florida. From practically nothing in 1920 he created Hollywood By-the-Sea with an elegant Beaux Arts plan of circles and lakes, calling it a "City Beautiful," an ideal first propounded by Daniel Burnham of Chicago. Young had a rare talent for publicity and a knack for making and spending millions--supported by an immense personal charm

that is still remembered decades after his death. This first full biography of Young covers his start as city builder in turn-of-the-century California where new cities blossomed and were ballyhooed, his move to Indianapolis, home of Carl Fisher who developed Miami Beach, his creation of Hollywood and Port Everglades, and his move to his Adirondack resort, ending with his dreams to expand Hollywood, fulfilled after his early death.

The Heritage of African Americans in Long

Beach, Over 100 Years
SCB Distributors
During World War II, an unprecedented number of women took jobs at aircraft plants, shipyards, munitions factories, and other concerns across the nation to produce material essential to winning the war. Affectionately and collectively called a Rosie the Riveter after a popular 1943 song, thousands of these women came to the U.S. Army-financed Douglas Aircraft Plant in Long Beach, the largest

wartime plane manufacturer, to help produce an astonishing number of the aircraft used in the war. They riveted, welded, assembled, and installed, doing man-sized jobs, making attack bombers, other war birds, and cargo transports. They trained at Long Beach City Schools and worked 8- and 10-hour shifts in a windowless, bomb-proof plant. Their children attended Long Beach Day Nursery, and their households ran on rations and victory gardens.

When the men came home after the war ended, most of these resilient women lost their jobs.

Balboa Films Harvard University Press

How quickly the memories fade of local and favorite hangouts that once helped define Long Beach. In this collection, Tim Grobaty remembers growing up in the fast-growing new neighborhoods of East Long Beach, the beloved places downtown that were part of the city's mid-twentieth-century

fabric and a few obscure spots in the margins. Long Beach's memory lane includes the dearly departed restaurants the Golden Lantern in Los Altos and Rusty's in the Wrigley District, the Circle and Los Altos Drive-Ins, great concerts of the 1970s in the arena and auditorium and the shoppers' paradises of Uncle Al's Toy Korral in the Plaza and Buffum's downtown. Join "Press-Telegram" columnist Tim Grobaty as he records Long Beach residents' recollections and taps his

own boomer-years memories.

Rosie the Riveter in Long Beach McFarland

Long Beach Poly has produced more NFL and MLB players than any other high school. Alumni include household names like Billie Jean King, Snoop Dogg and Cameron Diaz. But before it was named the top athletic high school in America by Sports Illustrated, before it boasted nationally acclaimed academic magnet programs, Long Beach Poly had to overcome an

extraordinary set of challenges. From a devastating earthquake that destroyed the original campus to racial tensions that rocked the school, Poly has

persevered and excelled. Since its founding in 1895, Poly has been intrinsically woven into the fabric of the Long Beach community, affectionately

known as the "Home of Scholars and Champions." Mike Guardabascio and Tyler Hendrickson tell the story of how a school rose from the ashes to become a powerhouse.

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