Water carnival was 'social event of the season' in 1890s

BY ROSS ERIC GIBSON Special to the Mercury News

In 1894, fire gutted the heart of downtown Santa Cruz north and south of Cooper Street. City fa-

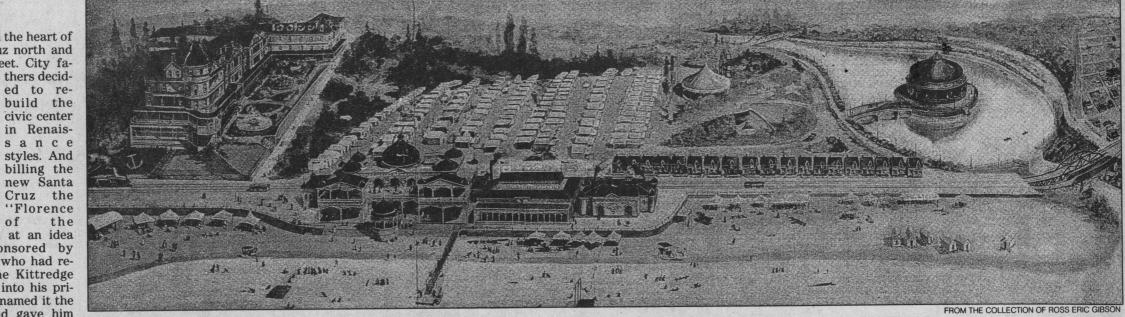


Historic Perspectives

of the West," they jumped at an idea proposed and sponsored by James Philip Smith, who had recently converted the Kittredge Hotel on Beach Hill into his private home. His wife named it the . "Sunshine Villa" and gave him the idea to create a lagoon on the lower San Lorenzo River and host the weeklong "Santa Cruz Venetian Water Carnival."

The 1895 event would be an extension of the floral fairs that were an annual event at the 1883 Fair Pavilion, on fairgrounds bounded by Pacific Avenue, Laurel Street, the river and Beach Hill. A floral pavilion with French lattice facade was constructed for costume balls and the coronation of Anita Gonzales (the sponsor's stepdaughter) as carnival queen.

Anchored in the harbor were led a floral parade down Pacific



In 1903, Fred Swanton created plans for "New Santa Cruz," calling for, from left, the Seabeach Hotel, a tent city for boardwalk visitors, the boardwalk, Neptune Park and Opera Island.

ic Fleet, which replaced the wooden galleons and were seen March." by many for the first time.

At the opening of the fair, the ships "bombarded" the city in a mock battle and sent launches ashore, only to be met at the beach by Queen Anita and her attendants, who pelted the invaders with flowers until they surrendered to this gentle monarch. Anita proclaimed: "Peace shall prevail this carnival week!" She

ships from the new all-steel Pacif- Avenue to band music called "The Santa Cruz Carnival ed to host a major cycling event.

Bleachers were constructed at the Beach Hill river bend, and a "Rose Regatta" of decorated boats paraded to music and entertainment from the River Stage, which was built on the opposite bank. The "Aquatic Sports of the Water Olympics" was held — a vear before the first modern Olympics — and included swimming, diving, canoeing and yachting. At a West Cliff Drive athletic

field, a velodrome was construct-

The day before the carnival ended was "Hi-Jinks Day," featuring masquerade and burlesque. A fat man in a dress was crowned "hobo queen." He entered on a garbage scow and was hoisted onto the throne by rope and tackle while bloomer "girls" sang "The Hobo Queen of Santa Cruz!"

And everywhere, yellow and white bunting and banners brightened the burned-out town

ran strings of electric lights over event, helping to make the Water the river for evening boating and Carnival an annual festival and outlined downtown buildings in California's "social event of the

Bands gave "illustrated concerts" to slides projected on the Waterfair Square with neoclassiriver stage, which ended with cal facilities and a Laurel Street fireworks displays. These includ- bridge, based on designs at Chicaed set pieces on the riverbank, such as "The Eruption of Mount putes over extending Front Street Pelee" and "Bombardment of the through the fairgrounds, and who Castle Fort."

Author Ambrose Bierce was scuttled these plans. among the journalists nationwide

in carnival colors. Fred Swanton who spread the fame of this season" for the 1890s.

Plans were made for improving go's 1893 World's Fair. But discontrolled the fair association,

See HISTORY, Page 2B

In 1890s, Santa Cruz festival was state's 'social event of the season'

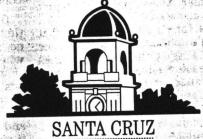
HISTORY

from Page 1B

On his own, Swanton created the 1903 "New Santa Cruz" plan for Schooner Flats, which is today's Beach Flats, and the waterfront. This included a Moorishstyle boardwalk, a tent campground and "Neptune Park" at the last bend in the river. These were to be the permanent fairgrounds for the water carnivals and included an onion-dome boathouse on the island at the first river bend.

However, when the boardwalk opened in 1904, so did Venice, Calif. Santa Cruzans feared the fame of the local event would be eclipsed by a superior development of the theme to the south. So in desperation, a Methodist syndicate bought coastal property in 1905, overlooking Wood's Lagoon, today's yacht harbor, and announced plans for "Venetian Village." The 1906 earthquake brought an end to that dream, but Twin Lakes Beach was known as Venice Beach for many years.

Swanton rebuilt the casino and plunge after the quake in even more elaborate Moorish style. He moved the water carnival to Neptune Park in 1912, with a stage built on the river island. Carmen Edington recalled singing in the



Historic Perspectives

chorus of Gilbert and Sullivan operas there, with her friend Zasu Pitts, who grew up to be a movie star. This was called the "Opera Island" until the 1950s, when the levees made it a part of the boardwalk parking lot.

Swanton revised his Neptune Park plan to incorporate what the Venetian Village plan attempted to do, though without duplicating Venetian landmarks. In 1912, projections suggested a Moorish version of Coney Island's Luna Park.

But Swanton sold the boardwalk a year or two later to the Seaside Co., and the Moorish towers of the Auto Racers and River Bathhouse were the only part of this plan executed, shifted beachside by the river mouth.

The 1927 water carnival was

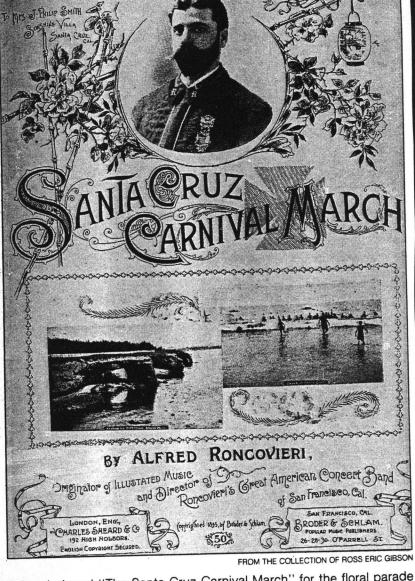
A Methodist syndicate bought coastal property in 1905, overlooking today's yacht harbor.

the last, although Skip Littlefield kept the spirit alive in his famous "Plunge Water Carnivals" of the 1930s.

Capitola began its begonia festivals in 1954 on much the same premise as the Santa Cruz water carnivals.

Today, the last echo of those early water fairs can be heard in the theme song "Floating Down the San Lorenzo River," recently released on the tape album "My Heart's in Santa Cruz, 100 Years of Old Songs About Santa Cruz County."

Local historian, architectural consultant and author Ross Eric Gibson writes a history column twice a month for the Santa Cruz/Monterey edition.



A band played "The Santa Cruz Carnival March" for the floral parade down Pacific Avenue at the opening of the water carnival in 1895.