

## > CHAMONIX 1924 VENUES



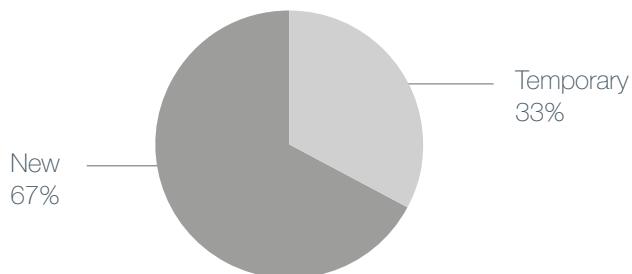
### OVERVIEW

Three competition venues were used for the Olympic Winter Games Chamonix 1924. Two of them are still in use today, one of which has been repurposed. One of the competition venues was seasonal, and the other two were built for the Games as permanent facilities.

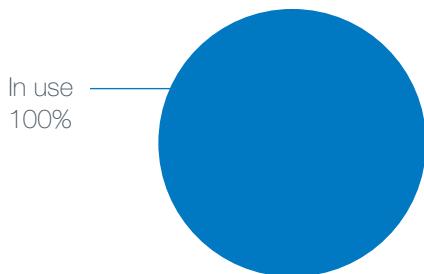
The Stade Olympique de Chamonix was the main venue for the Games and hosted the Opening and Closing Ceremonies, as well as most of the competitions. It has since been repurposed and hosts a number of sports.

There was no official Olympic Village.

### VENUE CLASSIFICATION



### CURRENT USE (PERMANENT VENUES)





## CHAMONIX 1924 VENUES AT A GLANCE

Venue name at Games time	Venue classification at Games time	Use at Games time	Current status
Stade Olympique de Chamonix / Stade de Glace (du Bouchet)	New build	Cross-country skiing start and finish, curling, ice hockey, military patrol, figure skating, speed skating, Opening and Closing Ceremonies	In use
Piste des Pélerins	New (seasonal)	Bobsleigh	Dismantled (seasonal)
<b>Venue outside Chamonix</b>			
Tremplin Olympique du Mont	New built	Ski jumping, Nordic combined	In use

## > THE VENUES UP CLOSE

### VENUES IN USE

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#### TREMLIN OLYMPIQUE DU MONT

The venue was built for the 1924 Games. It is still used for training, youth events and national and regional competitions.

The hill staged a number of ski jumping competitions after the Games, including the inaugural FIS Nordic World Ski Championships in 1937. It underwent four modifications through to 1982 but lost its FIS accreditation in 2001 and hosted its last international competition that winter. Efforts were later made to raise funds to upgrade the venue and bring it into line with FIS requirements, but these failed when priority was given instead to another ski jumping facility nearby.

#### STADE OLYMPIQUE DE CHAMONIX/STADE DE GLACE (DU BOUCHET)

This multi-functional stadium was the main Games venue, built around an existing speed skating rink (the Patinoire du Bouchet). After the Games, the Stade Olympique was opened up to the public for recreational ice sports and to clubs for training. It hosted the men's European All Around Figure Skating Championships in 1926 and the cross-country events at the FIS Nordic World Ski Championships in 1937. Maintenance of the ice sheet was discontinued around 1960. The sheet was no longer in use by the time the stadium was repurposed.

It was repurposed into a new multi-purpose sports complex in 1970 and renamed the Centre Sportif Richard Bozon. The complex remains in use today. Popular with local residents, its facilities include two speed skating rinks, a swimming pool, a squash court, a climbing wall, a gym, an ice rink and an athletics track. The complex was formerly the home of Chamonix Hockey Club, the most successful ice hockey team in France with 30 national championship titles and 10 runner-up places.

### VENUES NOT IN USE

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#### PISTE DES PÉLERINS

Built for the first time for the 1924 Games, this natural track made of rocks, ice and snow was rebuilt every year through to 1950, when it was closed for competition after five athletes were killed at the French Bobsleigh Championships that year. The local sports club continued to use the site for training until the early 1960s, at which point the City of Chamonix withdrew the concession and the track was abandoned.

Parts of the 1.3km course, which runs through a forest and sits at the foot of the Glacier des Pélerins, remain visible today. The track is now frequented by hikers and cyclists, though there have been calls for the local authorities to renovate it, commemorate its Olympic past and attract more visitors to the site.

## > DID YOU KNOW?

The ski jump built for Chamonix 1924 was modelled on the Holmenkollbakken, the Oslo ski jumping venue built in 1892, that would go on to host the ski jumping events at Oslo 1952.

At the time of its construction, the Stade Olympique's artificial ice sheet was the largest in the world.

A natural track founded on granite blocks, the Piste des Pélerins was nicknamed the "19 Curves of Hell" because of the dangers it posed to bobsleighers.

Chamonix staged the first official FIS Nordic World Ski Championships in 1937.