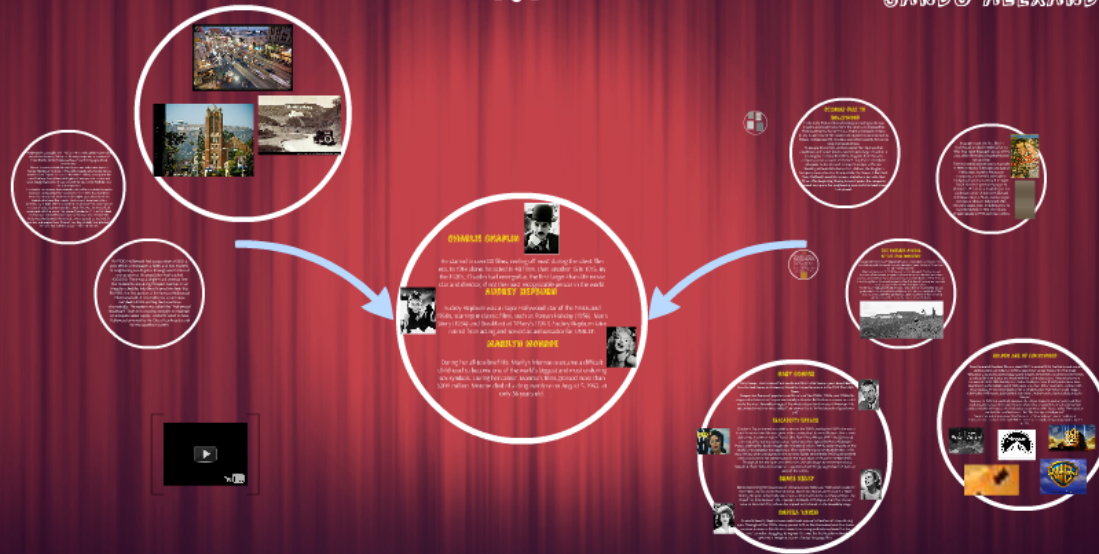


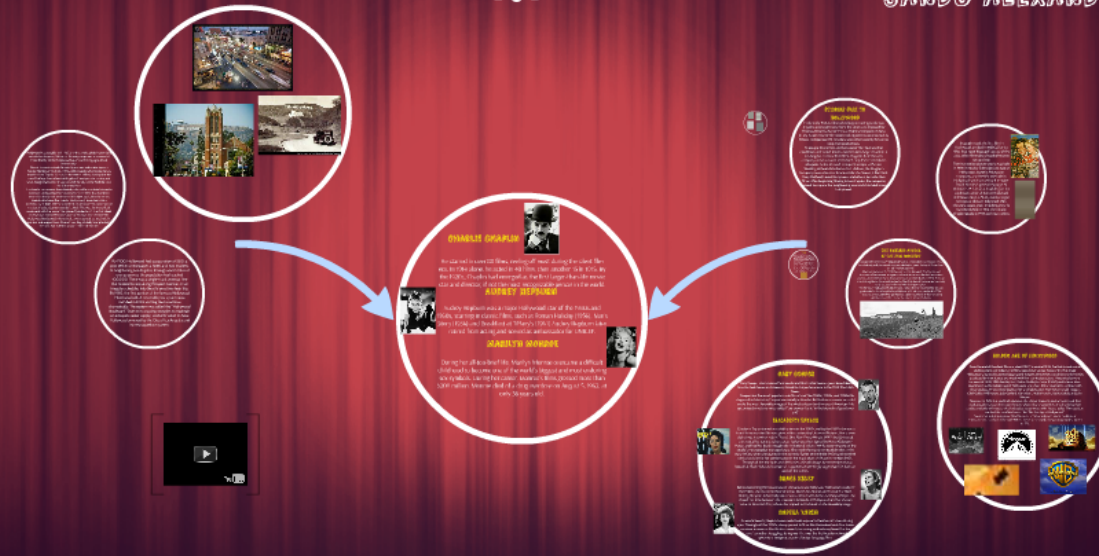
HISTORY OF HOLLYWOOD, CALIFORNIA

LUPU IULIA
ZAMA ILINGA
CHIRILEASA ANDRA
SANDU ALEXANDRA



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Hollywood was established in 1855, with a single adobe hut on lots outside Los Angeles, California. Growing crops was so successful there that by 1870, Hollywood became a thriving agricultural community.

One of its most notable historic figures was real estate tycoon, Harvey Henderson Wilson and his wife, Daisie, who moved to Los Angeles from Topeka, Kansas, in the 1850s. Wilson, having lost the use of his legs from a boat with typhoid fever prior to moving out west, bought 150 acres of land west of the city, at the foothills near the Calveras Pass.

The town's name came from Daisie, who, while on a train trip met a woman that described her country home in Ohio, that had been named for the Dutch settlement of Hollywood, liking the name.

Daisie christened her ranch "Hollywood," upon her return.

On February 1, 1887, Wilson submitted a plat map of his new town to the Los Angeles County recorder's office. This was the first official document with the name "Hollywood" printed on it. The first street in town was named Prospect Avenue, but was later changed to Hollywood Boulevard, where city lots were carved out around dirt avenues and power lines. At one time, English holly was planted the area, but it didn't survive in the arid climate.

By 1900, Hollywood had a population of 500, a post office, a newspaper, a hotel, and two markets. In neighboring Los Angeles, through seven miles of orange groves, the population had reached 100,000. There was a single-track streetcar line that twisted its way along Prospect Avenue, on an irregular schedule, into the city on a two-hour trip. By 1902, the first portion of the famous Hollywood Hotel was built. A new trolley car system was installed in 1904, cutting the travel time dramatically. The system was called the "Hollywood Boulevard!" Due to its ongoing struggles to maintain an adequate water supply, residents voted to have Hollywood annexed by the City of Los Angeles and its new aqueduct system.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

He starred in over 80 films in the silent film era. In 1914 alone, he made 16 films. In the 1920s, Chaplin had become a major star and director, if not the most famous actor in the world.



Audrey Hepburn was one of the most beautiful women of the 1950s and 1960s, starring in classic films like Breakfast at Tiffany's (1961), Roman Holiday (1956), and Breakfast at Tiffany's (1961). She retired from acting in 1970.

During her all-too-brief life, she went from a childhood to become one of the most famous sex symbols. During her life, she earned over \$200 million. Monroe died in 1962.



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The town's name came from Daeida, who, while on a train trip met a woman that described her country home in Ohio, that had been named for the Dutch settlement of Hollywood. Liking the name, Daeida christened their ranch "Hollywood," upon her return. On February 1, 1887, Wilcox submitted a grid map of his new town to the Los Angeles County recorder's office. This was the first official document with the name "Hollywood" printed on it. The first street in town was named Prospect Avenue, but was later changed to Hollywood Boulevard, where city lots were carved out around dirt avenues and pepper trees. At one time, English holly was planted in the area, but it didn't survive in the arid climate.



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During the silent film era, the first longer-than-life movie was made by a person in the world.

At the end of the 1950s and the beginning of the 1960s, the movie *Breakfast at Tiffany's* (1961) and *Holiday* (1956), Nun's Audrey Hepburn later became an ambassador for UNICEF.

John F. Kennedy overcame a difficult childhood and became the youngest and most enduring president who has grossed more than \$1 billion on August 5, 1962, at the age of 43.



STUDIOS FLEE TO HOLLYWOOD

In the early 1900s, filmmakers began moving to the Los Angeles area to get away from the strict rules imposed by Thomas Edison's Motion Picture Patents Company in New Jersey. Since most of the movie-making patents were owned by Edison, independent filmmakers were often sued by Edison to stop their productions.

To escape his control, and because of the ideal weather conditions and varied terrain, moviemakers began to arrive in Los Angeles to make their films. If agents from Edison's company came out west to find and stop these filmmakers, adequate notice allowed for a quick escape to Mexico. Working without disturbance from Edison, the Biograph Company moved west with actors Blanche Sweet, Lillian Gish, Mary Pickford, Lionel Barrymore, and others, to make their films. After beginning filming in Los Angeles, the company decided to explore the neighboring area and stumbled across Hollywood.

Biograph made the first film in Hollywood, crafted in Old California. After hearing of Biograph's praise of the area, other filmmakers headed west to set up shop.

The first motion picture studio was built in 1919, in nearby Edendale, just east of Hollywood, by Selig Polyscope Company, and the first one built in Hollywood was founded by filmmaker David Horsley's general manager Al Christie in 1911, in an old building on the southeast corner of Sunset Boulevard and Gower Street. Movie studios began to crop up all over Hollywood after Christie's appearance, including ones for Cecil B. DeMille in 1913, the Charlie Chaplin Studio in 1917, and many others.



THE THOUSANDS BYWON OF THE FILM INDUSTRY

The concept of the famous "Hollywood" sign is embedded in Americans. It was installed originally to advertise a new subdivision near the top of Mount Lee, called "Hollywoodland."

After being erected in 1923, the sign fell into disrepair. The Hollywood Chamber of Commerce was given authority to remove the last two letters, and within five months purchased the sign for the block in 1943. The sign is now a registered landmark owned by the Chamber of Commerce, and may not be used in filing with their permission.

The famous "Hollywood Walk of Fame," where the names of celebrities are etched into the sidewalk along Hollywood Boulevard, was built in 1958. There are some 2,300 five-pointed stars given by the Chamber for being significant contributors to the entertainment industry.



GOLDEN AGE OF HOLLYWOOD

From the end of the silent film era, about 1927, to around 1968, the Hollywood movie studio system controlled what films were shown across the country. The major Hollywood-area studios owned large, grand theaters where they would show only movies produced by their studios and made with their contracted artists. These studios were Paramount, RKO, 20th Century Fox, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer (MGM), and Warner Bros. Also known as the Golden Age of Hollywood, stars had little choice but to contract with those studios. Among these leading men and ladies were John Ford, Ronald Reagan, Clark Gable, Will Rogers, Judy Garland, Cary Grant, Audrey Hepburn, Betty Grable, and John Wayne.

However, in 1948 a landmark decision, the United States Supreme Court ruled that studios could not own their own theaters where they showed films made only by their studios and only with actors who had exclusive contracts with those studios. That decision marked the unofficial end of the "Golden Age of Hollywood."

Soon after, television proved itself to be a lucrative and permanent medium of entertainment, so that by the mid-1950s, these same studios began to provide content for TV.



GARY COOPER

Gary Cooper was a man of few words and that's what movie-going loved about him. He took home an Academy Award for his performance in the 1952 film *High Noon*.

Cooper was the most popular male film star of the 1930s, 1940s, and 1950s on stage or live television. Cooper was usually a do-gooder. But before a camera he could evoke the most favorable image of the wholly decent and innocent American. He epitomized what one writer called "our pioneer belief in the triumph of good over evil."



ELIZABETH TAYLOR



Elizabeth Taylor started as a child actress in the 1940s and by the 1950s she was a bonafide movie star. She was given a film contract by Universal Pictures. Her screen debut was in a minor role in *There's One Born Every Minute* (1942), but Universal terminated her contract after a year. Taylor was then signed by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, and had her breakthrough role in *National Velvet* (1944), becoming one of the studio's most popular teenage stars. She made the transition to adult roles in the early 1950s, when she starred in the comedy *Father of the Bride* (1950) and received critical acclaim for her performance in the tragic drama *A Place in the Sun* (1951).

Through all her triumphs and difficulties, she will always be remembered as a beautiful, much-beloved woman with a presence seemingly larger than life, both on and off the screen.

GRACE KELLY

Before becoming Princess Grace of Monaco, Grace Kelly was Hollywood royalty. In the 1950s, she starred in *Rear Window*, *Diary for Murder*, and *To Catch a Thief*. During the years when Kelly was under contract with Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, she shared her time between the incessant demands of Hollywood and her chosen home in New York City, where she aspired to find work on the Broadway stage.



SOPHIA LOREN



An exotic beauty, Sophia Loren could hold anyone's attention with her alluring eyes. Throughout the 1950s, she appeared in films like *Houseboat* and *Aida*. Loren received numerous Best Actress awards, including an Academy Award for her performance of a mother struggling during war. This was the first Academy Award given to a foreign actress in a foreign language film.

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