

Edendale - The Film Years

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Edendale - The Film Years

The first film studios in Los Angeles were not in Hollywood along Vine Street, Sunset Boulevard or La Brea Avenue, nor in Culver City, nor in Burbank. The first purpose-built film studios in Los Angeles were located along Allessandro Street in the pleasant valley and the surrounding foothills known as Edendale about three miles northwest of downtown Los Angeles. After 1921, much of Allessandro Street was renamed Glendale Blvd., and later Edendale became Echo Park and Silver Lake.

1 The Neighborhood Known as Edendale

The original Los Angeles city limits in 1850 included what later became Edendale as far north as Whitmore Ave. A detail from an artist's aerial depiction of Los Angeles in 1909 hints at some homes and businesses scattered in the valley and on the foothills of Edendale, north of Echo Park (Figure 1-1). [SecurityMap1908] (Square brackets indicate References listed in a later section.)

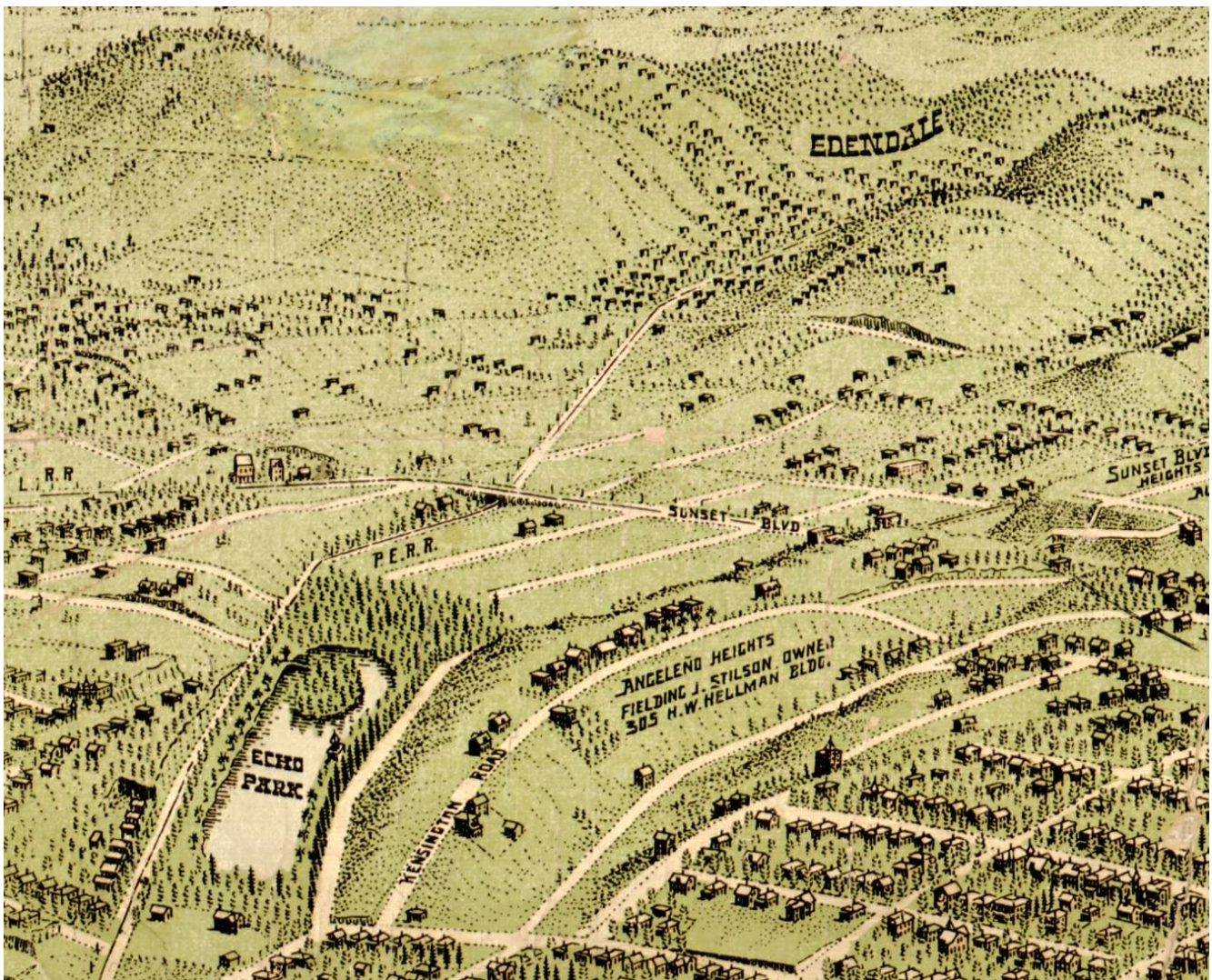


Figure 1-1. Bird's Eye View of Los Angeles, detail, 1909
Birdseye Publishing Company / Library of Congress [Birdseye1909]

A 1916 Auto Club map shows the approximate extent of the area known as Edendale - from Elysian Park northwest through what are now known as the neighborhoods of Echo Park and Silver Lake to the border of what was the Los Feliz Rancho (Figure 1-2). [vanAmers2010]

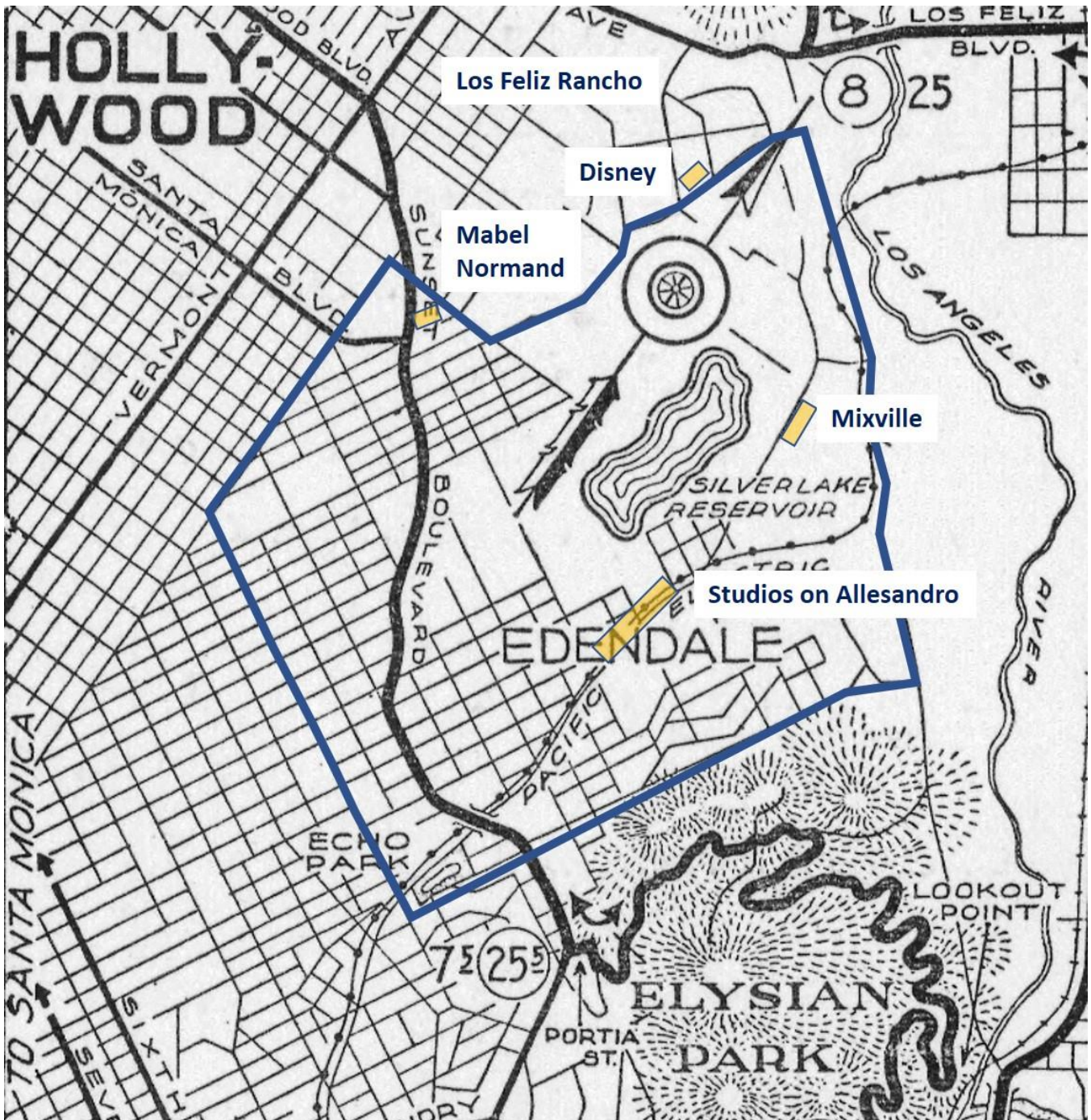


Figure 1-2. Edendale, 1916
Auto Club of Southern California, 1916 / Wikimedia
[AutoClub1916, with author's blue border and annotations]

In 1905, Edendale was rapidly changing from a rural valley with ranches to a new suburb of downtown Los Angeles. One of many advertisements in 1904 and 1905 enticed purchasers: "For Sale - Lots way down at Edendale. Come out and establish a home; stop rent and watch the children grow healthy and strong; in city limits, with all the advantages ..." [LATimes1905a]

This circa 1906 scene at Allesandro and A (later Aaron) Streets includes Fred Kepke's Edendale Grocery store at 1712 Allesandro and at least four houses that still exist in 2020 (Figure 1-3). These blocks became important to the Edendale film industry starting in 1909. (Letters D, E, and F refer to studio locations on Figure 3-1.) [GoogleEarth, Zillow]

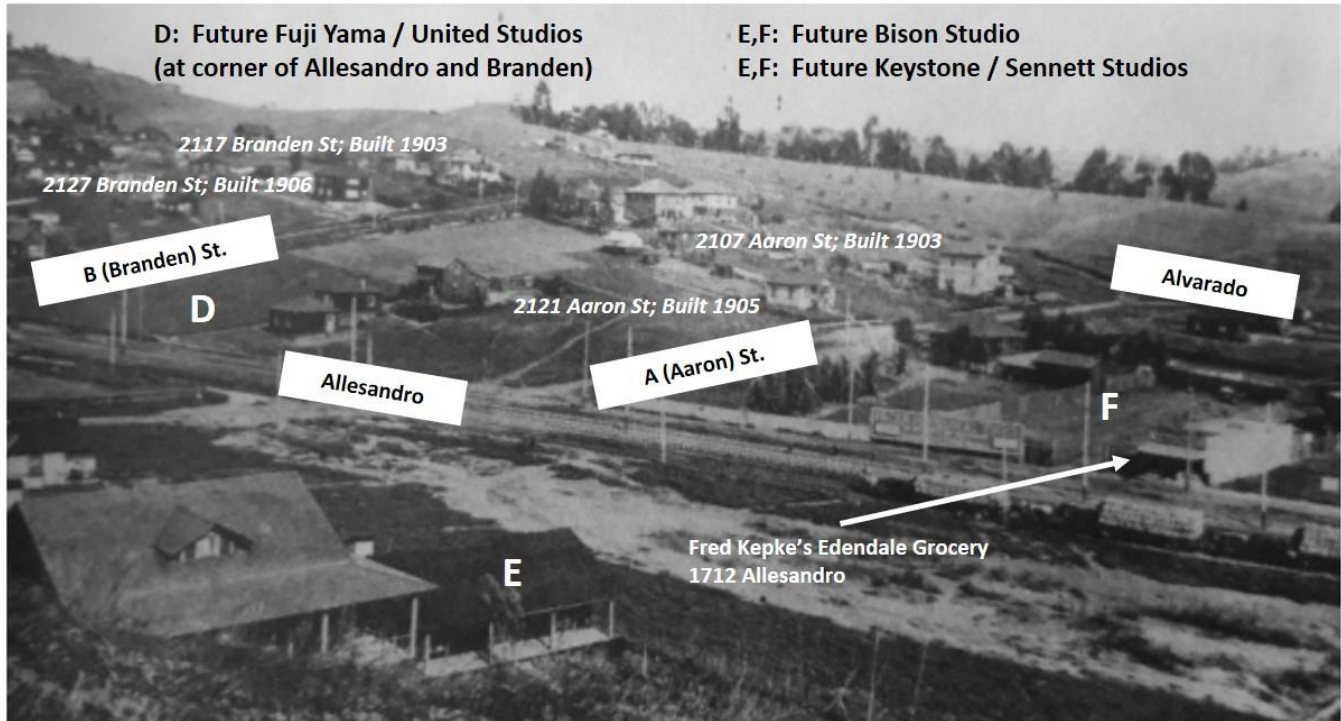


Figure 1-3. Edendale, circa 1905
TheKeystoneGirlBlogs [Boyce2018, plus author's annotations]

Figure 1-4 shows a bird's eye view along the northern length of Allesandro, including the Selig Polyscope Studios. This figure also shows the former site of the Pathé West Coast Studio; by this time, Pathé had moved to 406 Court Street in downtown Los Angeles. This view also includes houses that were built before 1914 and still exist in 2020, two businesses, and Clifford Street School. The approximate date is known because Bear's Drug Store was completed on July 18, 1914, and the first Edendale / Clifford Street School was built in 1908 and burned down on March 11, 1915 (Figure 1-5). [AP1915a, LAUSD1, SWC1914]

The 1909 and 1915 Los Angeles Directories sections for City Schools list Edendale School at the Clifford Street School location. By 1923, the official name had become Clifford Street School. [LADir1909, LADir1915, LADir1923]

At least as late as 1914, areas just past Edendale near Los Feliz Road and Allesandro Street were designated Rural Free Delivery by the Post Office. [LADir1914]

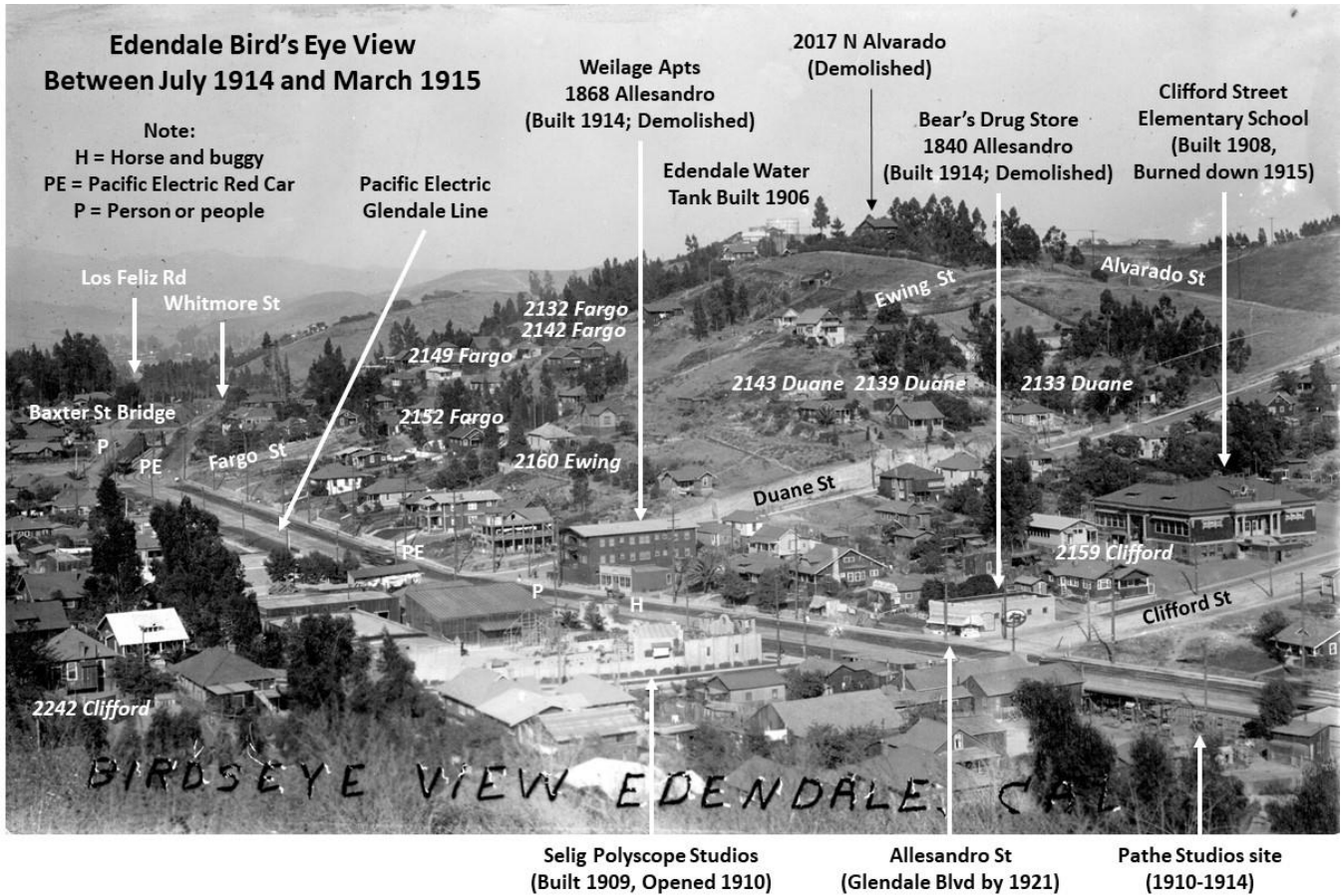


Figure 1-4. Edendale Bird's Eye View, 1914 or 1915
 [Author's collection and annotations]



Figure 1-5. Clifford School Fire, 1915
 Courtesy Shawnee Brown Dennis [Dennis 1915, plus author's annotations]

2 Downtown Los Angeles - The Starting Place

The 25-second long *South Spring Street, Los Angeles, Cal.* was the first moving picture filmed in Los Angeles, on December 31, 1897 by the Edison Manufacturing Company. The reference [KCET2016] links to the movie.

In 1907, the Selig Polyscope Company shot scenes for a historical thriller, *The Count of Monte Cristo*, on the roof of Overell's Furniture Store on the southeast corner of 7th and Main Streets (Figure 2-1, lower right).

In 1909, Selig's company returned to Los Angeles to produce the first dramatic movie entirely filmed in California, a story about horserace betting, *The Heart of a Race Tout*, behind the Sing Kee Chinese Laundry (Figure 2-1, upper left), in nearby Central Park (later Pershing Square), and at Santa Anita Park racetrack. This was quickly followed by *The Peasant Prince*. [Brightwell2008, Erish2012, House2017, LADir1909, Rasmussen2001, Stephens1, Wikimedia1]

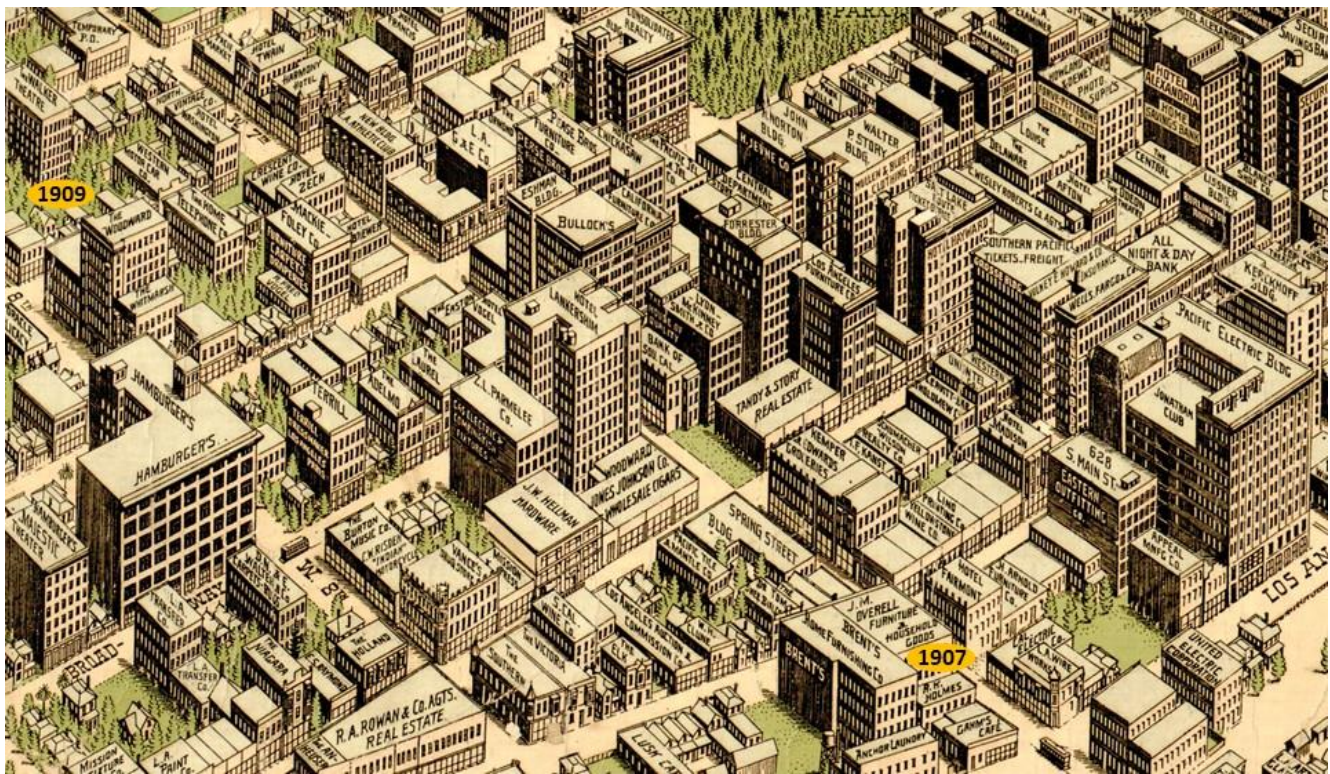


Figure 2-1. Downtown Los Angeles Filming Locations
Birdseye Publishing Company / Library of Congress [Birdseye1909, plus author's annotations]

In 1910, Biograph Company sent D. W. Griffith to shoot a film at the Pacific Electric trolley yard in downtown Los Angeles. Biograph established a studio further south in downtown Los Angeles, and later moved to Hollywood. [Stephens1, Wikipedia]

3 The Filmmakers and Their Studios in Edendale

The years 1909 to 1928 were exciting times in Edendale - the fast growth and then slow decline of the film industry along Allesandro Street (later Glendale Blvd.) and Teviot Street.

Why Edendale

"The first movie companies grabbed land in the eastern reaches of Hollywood north of Elysian Park (now Silverlake) in an area called Edendale, a town surrounding Echo Park Lake, where sound was said to echo off the lake for miles. Edendale was mostly empty hills and a main street dotted with a half dozen stores and the Clifford Street School." [FlemingE2009]

Edendale had or provided easy access to open space, woods, lakes, rivers, and Spanish-style buildings, all of which supported filming popular westerns. "The reason Southern California has been chosen by the motion picture companies is that the background for any kind or style of picture may be found here. If the requirements demand snow, a party of picture actors or actresses may be ascending Mt. Loewe (sic). If, on the other hand, the strand or seashore is necessary in bringing out a scene in the picture, coves and stretches of sand are at hand. Tropical settings are found necessary in many pictures, and they are easily found, even to banana groves. Views in orange groves, now being shown on thousands of screens throughout the land, were made within ten miles of Los Angeles." Charlie Chaplin called Edendale, "an anomalous-looking place that could not make up its mind whether to be a humble residential district or a semi-industrial one." [Agnew2012, FI1910b, MPW1910a, Zollo]

Early film production firms often provided their own proprietary cameras and project equipment as well as their own companies of directors and photoplayers. Having started in and near the big cities of New York and Chicago, film producers moved West also to avoid patent lawsuits by Thomas Edison's Motion Picture Patents Company. [Wikipedia]

Living in Edendale in 1911

The story *Eden Is as Eden Does* by Clifford Howard, Sunset magazine, 1911 [Howard1911k]:

Eden is as Eden Does. Among the hills that mark the northern boundary of Los Angeles and separate it from the big ranch lands of the San Fernando Valley is a picturesque settlement called Edendale. It is my no means inappropriately named. Its elevated outlook to the east and north across the mellow sunlit valley to the snow-mantled peaks of the Sierra Madre and San Bernardino ranges, and its glimpse to the west of the blue waters of the Pacific sparkling beyond the purple hills of Santa Monica, give it a prospect of Arcadian beauty unequalled anywhere this side of the ancient Poloponnesus. Its bungalows and garden, snuggled into the niches of the hillside, lie scattered along the winding trails of the slope amid a quietude and scenic wildness suggestive more of a pioneer settlement than a back-gate addition to a metropolis of three hundred thousand wide-awake Americans, while its climate - well, its climate is like the sideshow wonder: it must be seen to be appreciated. Every day of the three hundred and sixty-five is a June day with its roses and its foretaste of paradise.

To this hillside Arcady of mingled orange-trees and sagebrush came a young woman from Chicago. ... good fortune had bestowed upon her a sensible aunt who lived in Edendale and who offered her a resting-place in her idyllic home. ... Just over the hilltop behind her lay the City of the Angels. Such were the contrasts on the opposite sides of the hill: on one side, all that was vibrant with the activities and progress of the twentieth century, and on her side all that sylvan, primitive, rugged - a leaf from the picture book of early California.

Why, even now, as she looked, she beheld a stagecoach, a big lumbering vehicle such as she has read about in the romances of the West, moving slowly up the road drawn by four horses. ... Suddenly there was a crack - a rifle shot - followed instantly by the most awful yells, and the next moment a band of Indians in feathers and war paint, and armed with rifles, sprang up from behind the rocks and bushes and surrounded the stage[coach]. In an instant the air was alive with the crackle of firearms. At the first shot the driver had thrown up his hands and tumbled off his seat to the ground. His companions had hastily pulled their guns from their belts and were now returning the fire of the Indians.

... her aunt apologized for not having warned her that tragedies such as the one she had just witnessed were quite common in Edendale; that scarcely a week went by that there was not an Indian fight or a robbery or a kidnapping or a skirmish with outlaws ... These romantic doings, she assured her niece, constituted one of the special attractions of Edendale; they ... afforded the residents free shows of the most realistic and spectacular character; shows for which they have to pay five cents apiece if they lived in the city, and here they could sit out on their porches or under their fig trees and enjoy it all, free gratis, in the open air; for there was not any spot in all California so admirably adapted for the making of wild-West moving pictures as right here in Edendale ...

Where in Edendale

Starting in 1909, companies established studios along a five-block stretch of Allesandro Street, from Berkeley to Duane, with William Fox and Tom Mix setting up Mixville about a mile further north between Ivanhoe Ave. and McCreedy St. (Figure 3-1)



In Figure 3-1 the letters in orange boxes connect the studios or filming locations with the photos and comments discussed in later sections.



The camera icons show the camera positions and view directions of other figures.

Movie Industry Growth in Edendale and Los Angeles

The Edendale film colony, films as entertainment, and Los Angeles grew together through the 1910s. Then, film studios and Los Angeles continued to grow but Edendale faded as a film colony in the 1920s.

The 1909 Los Angeles Directory had no section for film companies or movie theatres. By 1915, the Los Angeles Directory section for Motion Picture Film Manufacturers and Machines listed 39 entries, of which 10 were in Edendale, plus 5 entries for Motion Picture Supplies, none in Edendale, and 100 Motion Picture Theatres. In 1915, David Horsely reported, "When I came here in October, 1911, there were less than 200 people engaged in producing motion pictures, while today there are over 10,000 employed in various branches of production in Los Angeles." [LADir1909, LADir1915, MPN1915a]

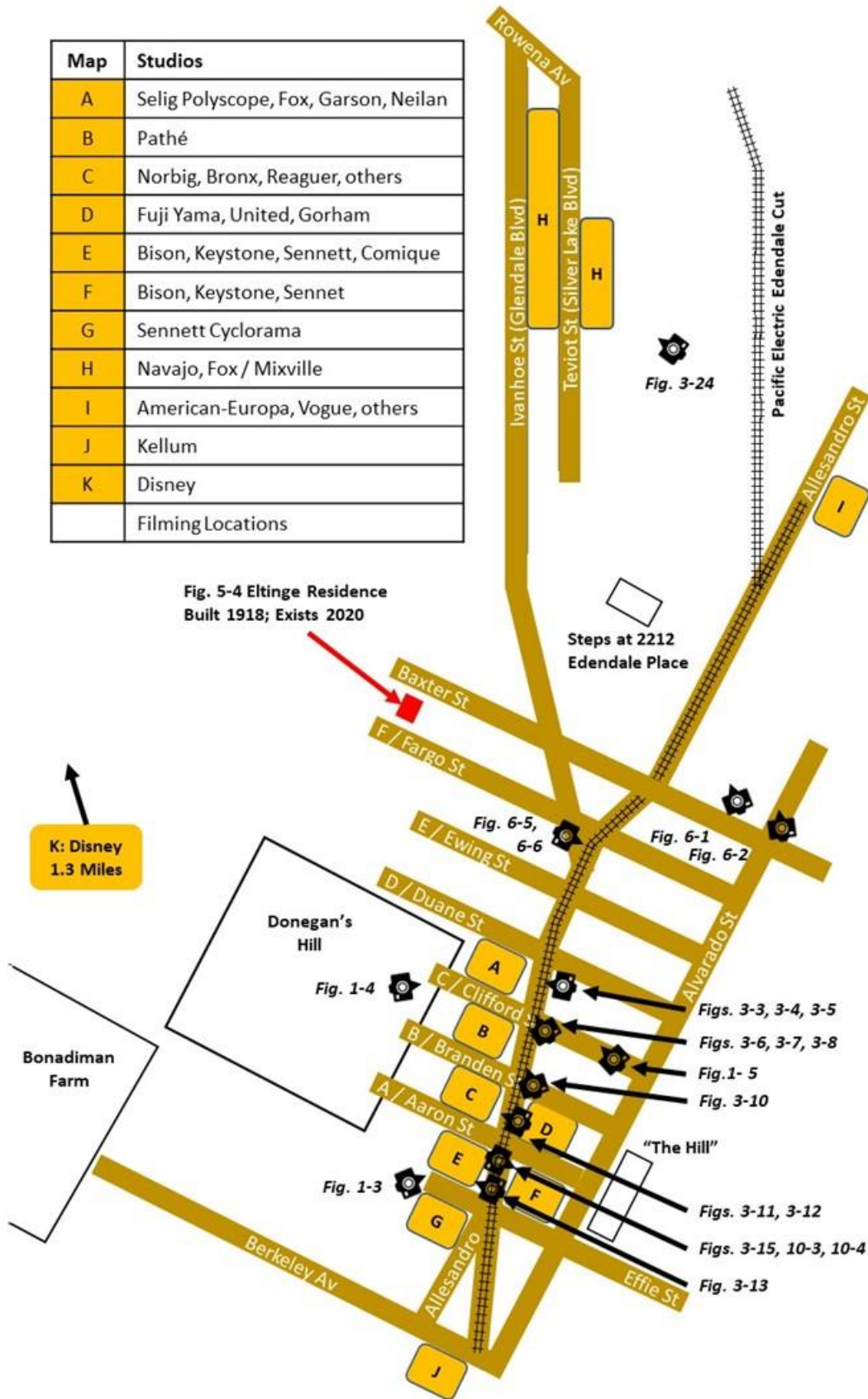
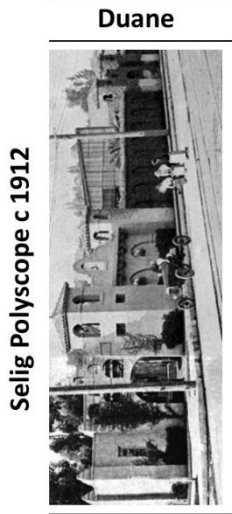


Figure 3-1. Map of Edendale film studio locations and figure camera positions



Duane



Clifford



Branden



Aaron

Effie

Allesandro Street (renamed Glendale Blvd 1921)

Figure 3-2: A walk up Allesandro St. circa 1914



By 1917, "The motion picture business is the largest single industry in Southern California ... [spending] more than \$30,000,000 per year and [more or less permanently employing] more than 20,000 people." [vanHarleman] Also by 1917, the Pacific Steamship Co. started showing movies to passengers of voyages between San Pedro and San Francisco. [MPW1917a]

The 1923 Los Angeles Directory lists 105 Motion Picture Producers, but only 3 still along Glendale Blvd. in Edendale: Mack Sennett Comedies at 1712, Western Art Studios at 1745, and Garson Studios at 1845. The Film Year Book 1922-1923 added: Bronx Productions at 1745; and William Fox Studio (Ranch) and Mixville, both 2450 Teviot St. The 1923 directory also included over 50 Motion Picture Suppliers and other support businesses and over 110 Motion Picture Theatres. One movie related business was Motion Picture Wig Maker. (Allesandro from Effie St. to Fargo St. was renamed Glendale Blvd. in 1921.) [FYB1922, LADir1923]

The number of pages in each directory provides one indication of the rapid growth of Los Angeles over these 14 years: 938 pages in 1909, 2618 pages in 1915, and 3770 pages in 1923. [LADir1909, 1915, 1923]

A later section, The Photoplayers and the Motion Pictures, lists many famous actors whose careers started in or passed through Edendale.

Figure 3-2. A walk up Allesandro St. circa 1914

A person walking north up Allesandro Street from Effie Street to Duane Street circa 1914 would see a scene similar to this photo mashup of the Keystone Comedies Studios (on both sides of Allesandro St.), Norbig Studio, Pathé West Coast Studio, and Selig Polyscope Pacific Coast Studio (all on the west side of Allesandro).

Photo Credits:

Selig: Bizarre Los Angeles [Owens1]

Pathé: Marc Wanamaker / Bison Archives [Wanamaker2]

Norbig: Marc Wanamaker / Bison Archives [Wanamaker2]

Keystone: Brent E. Walker [Walker2010]

A1 Selig Polygraph at 1845 Allessandro

Location A on Figure 3-1.

The Studio

"In 1909, film pioneer William Nicholas Selig, head of the Selig Polyscope Film Company of Chicago, opened a second studio in Southern California. He chose a property in Edendale, California, just outside of Los Angeles. By this time, the film pioneer had earned a reputation for making fast-paced action films that featured trained animals. Jungle films soon became his specialty. His small bungalow studio prospered, enabling him to build one of the largest early motion picture studios in Los Angeles. Throughout the expansion, he preserved the tiny bungalow for sentimental reasons." Selig continued to produce pictures concurrently in Chicago for a few years. [Owens2017]

Figure 3-3 shows the bungalow, and two houses on Clifford Street that still exist in 2020. Selig built his studio around this bungalow, with walls and arches in the Mission style of the San Gabriel Mission. Figures 3-4, 3-5, and 3-6 show the roof of the bungalow to the right of the entrance gate. A later Garson studio map shows a small building mid-block which is likely this bungalow. [Wikimapia]



Figure 3-3. Original Selig Polyscope bungalow at 1845 Allessandro
(The hand-marked X is on the original archived photograph.)

Herald Examiner Collection [Los Angeles Public Library, plus author's annotations]

Figure 3-4 shows the original 1909 studio exterior wall but misstates the property coverage which initially occupied most of the center portion of the block. Later, in 1911, Selig expanded the studio south to Clifford Street, to make space for new studio buildings and by then a large swimming tank for water scenes and the world's second-largest all-glass studio. This moved the office with its 1845 address to the Clifford corner. In 1913, Selig acquired property north of the current studio and extended the Mission-style architecture to and along Duane Street to accommodate additional studio buildings, finally occupying the entire block facing Allessandro St. between Clifford and Duane Streets and back to the hillside. [ESLA2019a, FI1911a, Motography1913a, MPW1911a]

Figure 3-5 shows a car emerging from the main entrance to the studio.



Selig Polyscope Edendale, ca 1909
Just after construction. The studio ran along Allesandro St. (now
Glendale Blvd.) occupying the entire block between Clifford and Duane.
Note the small glass stage behind the wall. At this point the sign over the
entrance isn't finished, and ivy didn't yet cover the walls.

Figure 3-4. Selig Polyscope Studio, built 1909, opened 1910
[Wikimapia]



Figure 3-5. The Selig Polyscope Pacific Coast Studio, 1910s
[Wikimapia]

Tragedy

In what was Los Angeles's first movie industry scandal, tragedy struck on October 27, 1911 when the film company's gardener, Frank Minnimatsu, shot and killed general manager Francis Boggs, and injured Selig in the studio office. Poignantly, an April 1911 news story had highlighted that, "The grounds of the present studio are being constantly looked after by a gardener. Grass, flowers and graceful ferns now adorn both the exterior and interior of the grounds." [BSun1911a, MPW1911a, SIP2021a]

Movies

In 1909, Selig produced in Edendale and released *In the Sultan's Power*, the first California-filmed movie to be shown in theaters to the public. *The Heart of a Race Tout* had been filmed earlier in downtown Los Angeles (Figure 2-1) but was released one month later. Selig released *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz* in 1910, the first movie version of L. Frank Baum's story (available on YouTube). This was likely filmed in Edendale rather than Selig's original studio in Chicago because at least three of the leading actors were Los Angeles residents. [Brightwell2008, Ettleman2018, LADIR1910]

Selig Polyscope filmed in Los Angeles, and released in December 1913, the first episode of a "cliffhanger" series, *The Adventures of Kathlyn*. Previously, there had been movie serials, but each episode was self-contained. This was the first where each episode ended in a perilous situation, to be resolved only in the next episode.

The Edendale studio produced the first of many versions of the Rex Beach's Alaska gold rush novel *The Spoilers* in 1914.

Fires

Everyone likes a fire story, and Selig took advantage of that. Selig Polyscope paid \$1,000 to the Los Angeles Board of Fire Commissioners as part of a contract to make moving pictures of the fire department and soon-to-be constructed drill tower, to advertise the department throughout the world. The Selig Polyscope Edendale plant was connected by wire with the Los Angeles central fire department station and received the same alarm notifications that the fire stations did. This enabled a cameraman and photoplayers to travel quickly to a fire. The photoplayers would quickly improvise scenes to tell a story with the fire as a backdrop, and the cameraman would capture both the firefighters and the fictional drama. The result was an educational picture for the fire department and a dramatic picture for entertainment. [Nick1911, Webster1911]

One example was the \$250,000 Byrne Building fire in the Los Angeles business district. The Selig Company arrived "on the scene with a camera and several members of the company. Excellent views were secured of the arrival of the apparatus, pictures of the big crowds ... firemen at work, etc." The dramatic scenes were released on August 31 in the picture *Thro' Fire and Smoke* and the firefighter scenes in an educational release. [Motography1911b, MPW1911a]

Another example was a forest fire: "Mabel Van Buren, at the [Selig] Edendale studio, in Los Angeles, figured strenuously in a big forest fire in Southern California. Director Fred Huntly was dispatched to the fire line to take advantage of a great conflagration in nature, and directed Harold Lockwood, in the role of a forest ranger, to rescue Miss Van Buren from a very precarious situation, as her clothes were afire and her hair singed in her narrow escape, giving extra realism to an important picture." [Clipper1913d]

One more view

Figure 3-6 shows the Selig Polyscope studio sometime after its 1911 southward expansion to Clifford Street (bottom left). Three boys on soap box scooters and a fourth boy show great interest in the race car in front of the studio.



Figure 3-6. Race car, three boys on scooters, by Selig Polyscope studio
Photo stitched together from two photos by Bizarre Los Angeles [Owens1]

In 1913, Selig purchased 32 acres in Lincoln Heights, north of downtown Los Angeles and southeast of Edendale, on the opposite side of Elysian Park. At that location Selig opened a public zoo. In 1916 he moved the studio operations to the Lincoln Heights location. [Noodleman2012]

A2 William Fox

William Fox leased with an option to purchase the Edendale Selig Studio in late 1915 (Figure 3-7). Fox quickly outgrew the site and moved to a larger location in East Hollywood in 1917. In that short time however, Fox teamed with Tom Mix to start building Mixville, about a mile north of this Fox studio. (See studio location H below.) [MPN1915f, vonHarleman1917, Wikipedia]



Figure 3-7. Fox Studio 1916-1917
[Wikimapia]

Fire

Fox had his own experience with the Los Angeles Fire Department in early 1917. "Spectacular night fire scenes, the last for the dramatic production, entitled *Tabor*, were made last week at a specially constructed mining village on a plateau north of Edendale, a suburb of Los Angeles, and so big was the fire that three companies of the city fire department answered calls sent in by people residing in the vicinity. Members of the producing company were so busy with the work of securing the scenes desired, they did not notice the arrival of the fire trucks and a stream of water playing on the blaze before the firemen could be stopped. The interruption did not prevent the making of the scenes needed."

"Richard Stanton is directing the filming of *Tabor*, and in the fire scenes he used more than two thousand people. Great charges of dynamite were used to blow up a mine, and the explosion shook buildings in the business district four miles away."

The mining film referred to as *Tabor* with fire and explosion scenes was released as *One Touch of Sin* by Fox Film. *Tabor* was one of the film's lead characters. It was very likely filmed at the William Fox Studio (Ranch) at 2450 Teviot Street, a short distance north of the Fox Studio on Allesandro Street. (See location H.) [MPW1917a]

A3 J. Warren Kerrigan

In spring of 1917, the J. Warren Kerrigan Company was formed in New York. In 1917, Jack Warren Kerrigan was listed as a photoplayer and resident of Los Angeles and continued to be listed as J. Warren Kerrigan through 1924. In 1918, Kerrigan moved his productions from the old Selig studio in Edendale to Hollywood, with his twin brother William Wallace as the studio manager. In 1920, a J. Warren Kerrigan Co. was listed at 5341 Melrose in Hollywood. [Berger2017, LADir 1917-1924], MPM1918b, MPW1918h]

On a personal note: 'Recently, the Alvarado Street, Red Cross Shop, of Los Angeles, had a country store with Warren Kerrigan and Monroe Salisbury 'selling soft drinks for hard cash' ... Charlie Murray, ... Norma Gould and Marjorie Wilson were assisting in the store ...". [MPM1918b]

A4 Sennett and Arbuckle

"In order to accommodate his production companies, Sennett [rented] the former Selig studio just up the street from his studio during 1917-18 ... In January 1919, Sennett also sub-leased the former Selig studio to his former employee and now Paramount peer Roscoe "Fatty" Arbuckle, who [used] it to produce some of his Comique shorts." before Arbuckle's move to 1719 Allesandro in spring 1919. [vonHarleman1917, Walker2010]

A5 Garson Studios and Clara Kimball Young Pictures

Clara Kimball Young was a very popular actress in the mid-1910s. She purchased the Selig Polyscope Studio location in 1919. She became involved with Harry Garson, who took ownership of the production company and of the studio, putting his own name on it. The company went out of business in 1925 (Figure 3-8, Figure 3-9). [Kessler, SWP1923]

One of Young's co-actors in the 1919 picture *Eyes of Youth* was Rudolfo (Rudolph) Valentino. "Irving Berlin has just composed a song, 'Eyes of Youth' which will be used for exploitation [marketing] purposes by Equity Pictures Corp." [Wid1919b]

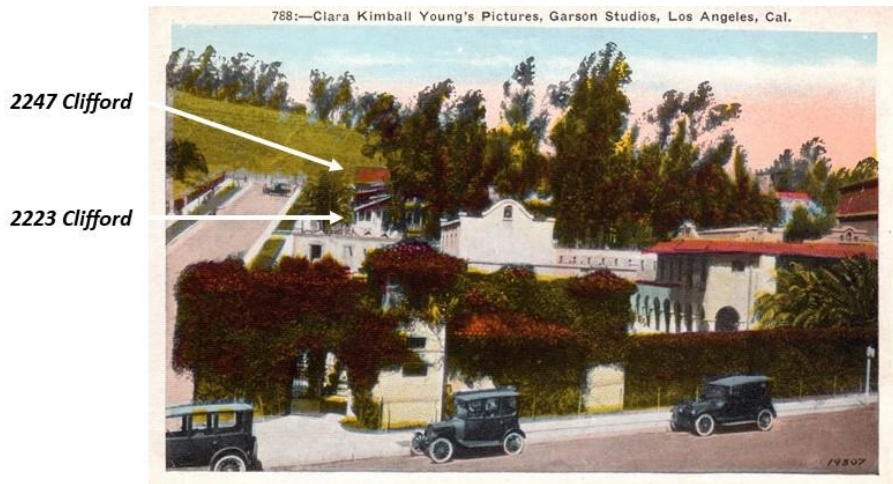


Figure 3-8. Garson Studios, Clara Kimball Young Pictures, 1920s
(Author's collection and annotations)



Figure 3-9. Clara Kimball Young seated second from left, Garson Studios, 1920s
[Author's collection]

A6 Marshall Neilan Productions

Marshall Neilan was a well-known and often successful director and producer. He directed many popular stars, including Mary Pickford in *Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm* and *The Little Princess*. Neilan purchased the Garson Studio in 1925, renovated it, and delivered a number of silent films. In 1926, Neilan "signed a long-term contract with Paramount, under the terms of which he will make his productions at his own studio in Edendale, California ..." In 1929, Neilan left the studio abandoned and boarded up, and sold it in 1933 for a fraction of his purchase price. [ETR1925b, ETR1925c, Mavromatis1999, MPD1925a, MPD1926a, PicturePlay1926b]

However, Los Angeles directories and various references indicate that as many as nine production companies filmed at this location from 1930-1935 (see the Studio Locations section.)

In 1925, Ralph Ince, under contract to produce five Jack London-based features including *Sea Wolf*, with initial intentions to produce these at the newly incorporated Marshall Neilan Studios, was instead engaging local capital to construct studios in San Diego. [ETR1925c]

B The Pathé Company

In 1909, Delaware Nanticoke Indian James Young Johnson (also known as James Young Deer) and his wife Nebraska Winnebago Indian Lillian St. Cyr (also known as Princess Red Wing) came west with the Bison Company of the New York Motion Picture Company, to their studio location at 1719 Allesandro Street. They acted in and Young Deer directed Bison movies named after their characters, including *Red Wing's Gratitude* and *Young Deer's Bravery* (both 1909). [Aleiss2013, IMDb]

In 1910, Young Deer and Red Wing returned east to join the international film company Pathé Frères' new studio in Jersey City. Young Deer continued acting but also directed, including *The Maid of Niagara* and *The Red Girl and the Child*, in which Red Wing was a swashbuckling Indian heroine.

To better depict Western and Indian subjects, Pathé Frères established Pathé West Coast Studio in 1910 with Young Deer as its director and general manager. The studio included its own frontier town. Young Deer produced about 150 Indian-themed short subjects; often these depicted Indians as "heroes or figures of moral authority that upheld the law and sent villainous whites to prison." [Aleiss2013]

Figure 3-10 depicts the studio with its company circa 1911. Young Deer is behind the right-hand-drive steering wheel, fourth from the left. Red Wing is directly behind him, her face partially hidden by Young Deer's hat. The Spanish-style bell arches are part of the Pathé studio. [Aleiss2013]



Looking north – the former Pathe West Coast Studio – 1807 Allesandro, between Branden and Clifford

Figure 3-10. Pathé West Coast Studio, c. 1911; Pathé Frères trademark added.

Photo courtesy of Marc Wanamaker / Bison Archives [Wanamaker2]

Pathé trademark added by author from [YouTube1909a]

In 1911, Pathé filmed an Indian-Military reproduction of the Medicine Bow Massacre. "One of the battle scenes was enacted on a hill back of Edendale, and the whole population turned out to watch the 'battle.'" The location was likely Donegan's Hill, directly behind the Pathé studio. The movie was likely *Lieutenant Scott's Narrow Escape*, released Feb 18, 1911. This movie included a battle; other Young Deer releases that year were romances. [IMDb, MPW1911a]

One movie news magazine reported that in 1912, Young Deer purchased 35 acres on Donegan's Hill, "a high eminence overlooking Edendale, and will build on it at once a big modern motion picture plant." It appears that the purchase and the development never occurred, likely because Pathé Frères declined to expand its western division. The Baist 1910 and 1914 real estate maps shows Daniel F. Donegan as the owner of two 17.5-acre parcels at the top of the hill to the west behind Aaron, Branden, and Clifford Streets, indicating no ownership transfer occurred in-between. In 2020, this area is a housing development that includes McCollum, Aaron, and Branden Streets, Apex Avenue, and Benton Way. [Baist1910, Baist1914, GoogleMaps, MPW1912c, Waggoner2019]

In mid-1914, Zodiac Film Manufacturing Company took over a large and well-equipped studio and lab originally developed by James A. Crosby in the Bradbury Mansion at Hill and Court Streets (406 Court St.). About the same time, Pathé started producing pictures at the Zodiac studio. By the end of 1914, Pathé stopped all production in the US, sold its American production facilities and began its own exchange organization. [Slide1998, Variety1914a, Wikipedia]

In mid-1927, Pathé came under the control of Keith-Albee-Orpheum (KAO). In January 1931, Pathé merged with Radio-Keith-Orpheum (RKO). [Wikipedia]

C Norbig, Bronx, Reager, and others

Starting in 1914 at 1745-1751 Allessandro Street, Norbig Studios was a rental film studio that provided production space for directors and producers that were just starting in the business. This business model is similar to the high-tech incubators of the 21st century. Figure 3-11 shows this site as it appeared circa 1925, similar to its appearance when it was Norbig from 1914 to 1917. [Brightwell2008, Wikipedia]

In November 1913, The Albuquerque Film Company formed and produced their first picture in New Mexico, *The First Law of Nature*, starring Dot Farley and the popular Western star, Buck Connor. The three-reeler was forwarded to Warner's Features in New York by mid-December and released January 6, 1914. By early December, the company had arrived in Los Angeles and begun preparing to produce features at the Crosby Studio at 406 Court St. In April 1915, the company leased the Norbig Studio at 1745 Allessandro. By August 2016, Albuquerque director and ex-President G. P. Hamilton and favorite actor and author Dot Farley had moved to Century Film Corporation in Hollywood. This company was listed at 1745 Allessandro as late as 2017. [LADir1915, Motography1913b, MPN1913d, MPN1915c, MPN1916b, MPS1917, MPW1916c]

The Favorite Players Film Company of New York briefly established a studio in Edendale at 1745 Allessandro from late 1914 into 1915. In September 1914, the company installed director and actor Carlyle Blackwell in his own studio at this location. The company used 1200 supernumeraries in a Los Angeles theatre for *The Man Who Could Not Lose*, a racetrack story. On November 6, *The Man Who Could Not Lose* was projected at the Clune Theatre in Los Angeles, before the negative and positive were shipped to the New York office. In December, William D. Taylor took over management in Los Angeles; Blackwell continued as an actor. [LADir1914, LADir1915, Motography1914b, MPN1914d]

**2234 Aaron Street
(Built 1907; Exists 2020)**



Figure 3-11. Norbig studio site, 1745-1751 Allesandro St, c. 1925, with Donegan's Hill behind
Photo courtesy of Marc Wanamaker / Bison Archives

Hobart Bosworth Productions leased space at Norbig in 1914 to produce a series of movies based on Jack London novels. The first one was *The Sea Wolf*, London's 1904 novel, which Bosworth produced, directed, and acted in, and which included London as an unnamed sailor. In 1915, Bosworth Inc. moved to Occidental Blvd. in east Hollywood. [Berger2011, Grau1914, LADir1915, Wikipedia]

In July 1914, Hal Roach and Dan Linthicum formed the Rolin Film Company (ROach LINthicum). Rolin leased studio space at Norbig in 1915 and early 1916, then moved on to Santa Monica and then to the Crosby studio at 406 Court St. Roach produced and/or directed 18 one-reelers in the Lonesome Luke series starring Harold Lloyd. [Demoss2006, IMDb]

In autumn 1914, Frank Montgomery formed the California Feature Film Company to produce Indian-themed Darkfeather Features, starring Mona Darkfeather, and Monty Comedies. The company was located at the Norbig studios in Edendale until new studios were built. Each of the companies had produced two pictures by early 1915. [Motography1914b, MPN1914c, MPN1914d]

In 1916, Charlie Chaplin left Mack Sennett Comedies and created Mutual Film Company's Lone Star Film Company. Lone Star and Chaplin filmed at the Norbig location in 1916, before Chaplin moved on to the Mutual studio in Hollywood. Lone Star also moved to Lillian Way in 1916 but also returned to 1745 Allesandro in 1921. [Camera1, LADir1922, Kessler, Peacocke1916, Wikipedia]

In 1918, Bronx Studio took over this location, and continued to manage it as a rental studio until 1924. In 1920 and 1921, Doubleday Production company took a long-term lease on the Bronx Studio at Edendale, to produce a series of two-reeler westerns featuring Vera Mack. The company added a weekly single-reel comedy series featuring Bobbie Ray and a bi-monthly two-reel western series featuring Fritz Ridgeway. By summer 1921, Doubleday had moved production to the Warner Bros. studio in Hollywood. [MPN1920a, MPW1920c, MPW1921c]

In 1921, popular Western star "Ranger Bill" Miller began making movies with Lone Star Productions at the Bronx Studio at this location. From July to December 1921, Miller's own company, Ranger Bill Miller Production Company, made twelve five-reeler Northwest Mounted Police and other features for Cinart. [Camera1, IMDb].

In March 1922, the newly-formed Reaguer Production Company moved into the Bronx studio, to produce a series of 18 comedies featuring Billie Armstrong. It was reported in April that, "*Slow and Easy*, the initial picture ... featuring Billie Armstrong is finished and ready to be shipped East. Production on the second picture, which is titled *Never Too Late* will be started Monday." However, it appears that this endeavor was short-lived; this author found no evidence that even these first two comedies were ever released, or that Reaguer existed after 1922. (Figure 3-12) [Camera1921b, Camera1921c, Camera1922a, MPN1922b, Stephens1]



Figure 3-12. Reaguer Productions at the previous Norbig site, c. 1922
[Wikimapia]

From 1922 to 1924, the H&B Film Company leased part of this studio. *Scarred Hands* was the first of eight Clifford Smith Productions pictures, featuring and directed by Clifford Smith. A crisis occurred in the spring of 1923, when the Bronx Studio almost went under. "The old Bronx studio might be more appropriately called 'The Hummer.' Two months ago it was still deserted and about ready to die the death of stagnation. Then ... the H & B Film Company, decided to add a producing unit to [its] distributing business. The services of Cliff Smith were secured to direct and play male lead. Eugene A. Vogt wrote a story and off they went, with Eileen Sedgwick as feminine lead. The first picture was finished about two weeks ago and so well was it received by the New York branch of the H & B that haste was made to start the second. ... Beside this unit three others are now either working or preparing at the Bronx, all of them with the H & B release." [Camera 1922a, EH1923b, ETR1913b, MPN1923b]

Harry Keaton was an actor in the early 1920s. (This Harry was no relation to Buster Keaton, and was not Buster's actual younger brother Harry, an actor in his own right.) From 1925 to 1927, Harry Keaton's Independent Studio was located at 1745-1751 Allesandro. Between 1926 and 1928, Keaton was arrested on multiple charges of fraud. The 1930 Directory lists Harry Keaton Studio at 1745 Allesandro. [IMDb, LADir1925, ...1927, ...1930, Variety1925e, Variety1926g]

The Studio Locations section lists other companies that produced silent pictures at the Norbig / Bronx studios. These include Youngdeer Productions briefly at 1745 Allesandro Street in 1919. [SWC1919]

D United, Fuji Yama, and Gorham

In late 1915, United Motion Picture Company purchased 1764-1768 Allesandro Street at the corner of Branden St. and began construction of a studio. The company intended to produce one-reel and two-reel pictures, specialize in film suitable for churches and Sunday schools, and manufacture motion picture cameras and projectors for homes. Apparently, nothing came of this venture. [MPW1915e, MPN1915f]

The Fuji Yama Feature Film Company also opened and closed a studio in 1916 here. [Kessler]

The 1917 Los Angeles Directory lists motion picture producer "Gorham Photoville" at this location, and also lists the company president Joseph Gorham, general manager, director, and representative individually. (This author found no other reference to this company name.) "Photoville" likely refers to a combination presentation of photoplays (moving pictures) and vaudeville. [MPW1916b]

E, F Bison Company of the New York Motion Picture Company

In 1909, the New York Motion Picture Company (NYMPC) was the second major filmmaker to open a studio in Edendale, after Selig Polyscope. It produced pictures in Edendale under the brand name the Bison Company and advertising as 'New York Motion Picture Co. - Manufacturers of "Bison" Life Motion Pictures'. [MPW1909b]

The Bison Company's first location in Edendale was at 1719 Allesandro Street. "The Selig Company chose Edendale, a city suburb ... Within a block of them is the Pathé West Coast Studio ... A block below the Pathé Studio on the same side of the street is the Bison Studio. It is shortly to be enlarged and improved with new buildings." (Figure 3-13) [Bowser1994, MPW1911a]



Figure 3-13. Bison-101 Studio at 1719 Allesandro St, ca 1911
Photo courtesy of Marc Wanamaker / Bison Archives [Wanamaker1]

Between December 1909 and July 1910, Fred Balshofer was very active in Edendale, producing 185 pictures, or about six per week. [Waggoner2019]

By spring 1911, Bison had acquired the property at 1712 Allesandro Street, across the street from 1719, and had begun construction of a glass studio. [LATimes1912a, MPW1912a]

In late 1911, Charles Baumann of NYMPC organized a new stock company, the Bison Pacific Coast Studio. Thomas Ince was offered a position by Baumann in September 1911 and moved to Los Angeles as the new Bison director shortly thereafter. Ince made only a few pictures in Edendale. By mid-1912, the Bison Company offices had moved to 1712, and the active studio had moved to Santa Monica and Santa Ynez Canyon. [MPW1911c, Wikipedia]

There was a great demand for short movies, which generated a great demand for scenarios for those movies. In film making, a scenario is an original idea for a film translated into a visually oriented text. Many production companies advertised in trade magazines for writers to submit scenarios. As one example, Figure 3-14 shows a display advertisement for the Bison Company that appeared in The Moving Picture News from February to June 1912. It appears that Balshofer did not change the text of the advertisement to match the office move from 1719 to 1712. [Britannica, MPN1912a]



Figure 3-14. Bison display advertisement, 1912
[MPN1912a]

In 1912, NYMPC gave up the Bison and Bison-101 brands, creating new brands Broncho for westerns, Kay-Bee for dramas, and in 1913, Domino for dramas. NYMPC produced pictures at Inceville and but maintained an office presence in Edendale for these brands. Like Bison previously, NYMPC as the manufacturer of the Kay-Bee and Broncho brands, was actively soliciting scenarios in trade magazines. [MPN1913a, ReelLife1915b, SilentEara1, Slide1998]

American Indians were an important part of early silent moviemaking. "The picture business has proved a veritable bonanza to the Indians of the Western reservations. ... The foremost producers of Indian and Western dramas in the world, Kay-Bee and Broncho companies ... have ... over one hundred Sioux Indians ... working for them, at \$7 to \$10 per week and their expenses ... the chiefs are paid \$10 to \$12 per week." 104-year-old Sky Chief, a participant in the Custer massacre, was a credible actor, was in charge of the 100 Indians working for Kay-Bee. [MPN1913a]

In 1914, Thomas Ince built a complete Japanese village at the NYMPC studio in Edendale, for the popular actress Tsuru Aoki and her company of Japanese players. [Reelife1914a]

E, F Keystone Studios and Mack Sennett Comedies Corporation

Keystone

"Mack Sennett, director, and Mabel Normand, leading woman, of the Keystone company of the NYMPC, arrived in Los Angeles August 28 as the advance guard of a new company which is to be located in the old Bison plant in Edendale." [MPW1912c]

In September 1912, the Keystone and Broncho Film Companies of NYMPC took possession of the previous Bison Pacific Coast Studio locations at 1719 and 1712 Allesandro Street (Locations E and F on Figure 1-3). "It wasn't much of a studio. A vacant lot, a couple of dilapidated sheds and a rickety stage were about all." "Five years ago we were just beginning work at the little shanty on the vacant lot where the Keystone studio finally grew and thrived." [Brownell1, Sennett1917, vonHarleman1917]

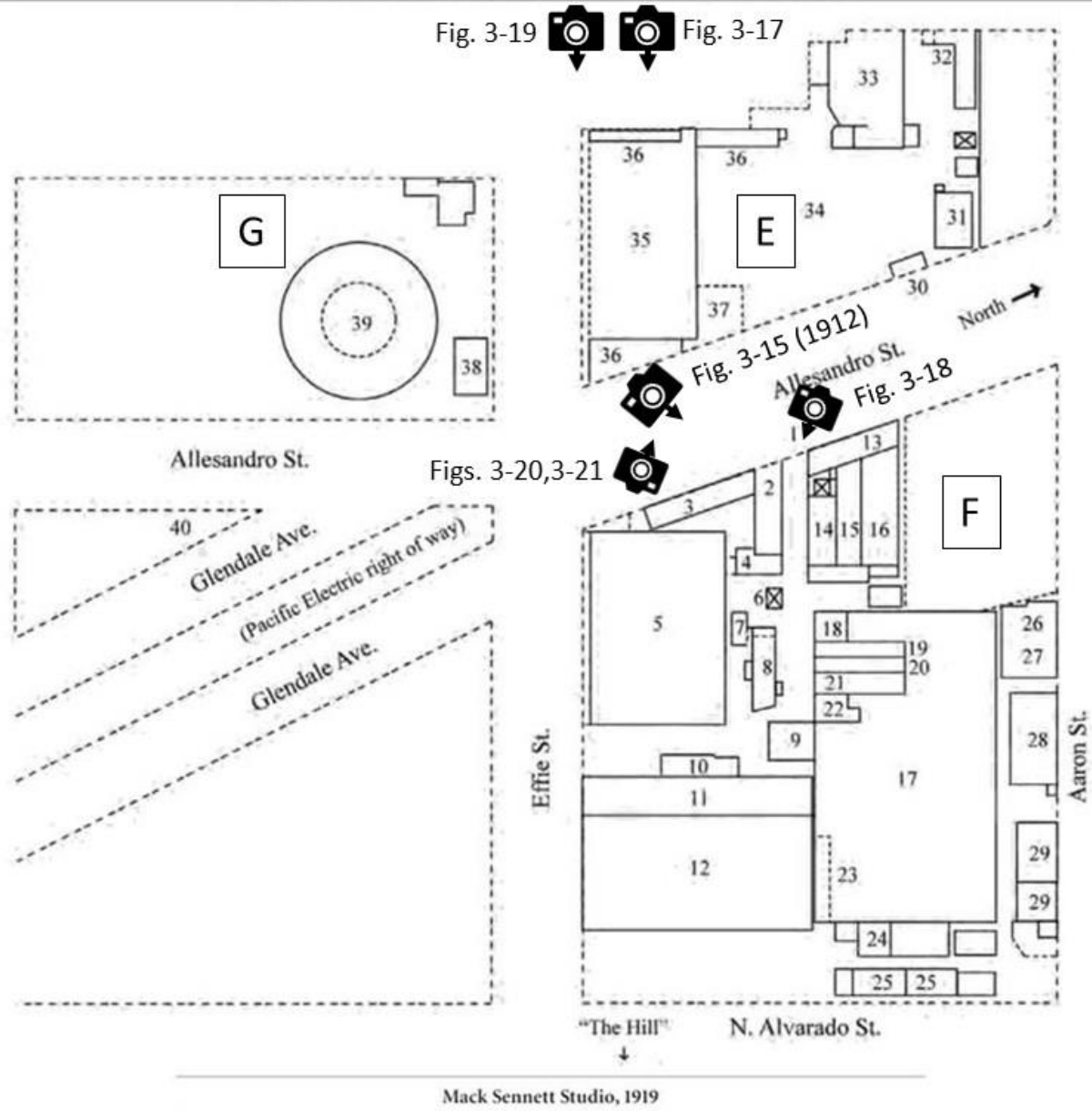
At 1712, "The front façade of the studio (with the business offices housed in a former grocery store) was on the eastern side of Allesandro, between Aaron and Effie Streets." (Figure 3-15) Just to note: "broncho" is what we now call "bronco", as in "broncho busting". [MPW1912a, Walker2010]



Figure 3-15. Keystone and Broncho Studios office at 1712 Allesandro Street, 1912
Frank Mt. Pleasant Library of Special Collections, Chapman University [Chapman]

The Figure 3-16 map shows the Mack Sennett Studios in 1919, most of which carried over from the Keystone Studios buildings. The camera icons on Figure 3-16 show the camera positions for the other figures. Figure 3-17 shows the Keystone studios location E / 1719 on the near side of Allesandro and location F / 1712 on the far side, including Mabel Normand's dressing room. The numbers on the buildings correspond to the Mack Sennett Comedies map in Figure 3-16. Four houses on Aaron St. existing in 2020 are numbered. Figure 3-18 shows the main entrance at 1712 Allesandro. [Boyce2019]

In the 1913 short film, *A Noise from the Deep*, Mable Normand tossed a pie in the face of Roscoe "Fatty" Arbuckle. The pie-in-the-face comedy bit first appeared in vaudeville. It appeared previously on film in *The Flip* in 1909, and perhaps once or twice before that. This was the first instance of a pie toss in a Keystone film, which became a feature of comedy pictures for decades. Later that year, Jack White smashed a pie in the face of Arbuckle in *Fatty Joins the Force*. While not officially part of the Sennett studios, Brener's Grocery at 1739 Allesandro at Aaron St. provided this first pie and pies for Sennett's comedies for years. [Brightwell2008, Ewbank2018, IMDb, Walker2010]



Key to Sennett Studio Map:

- | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1 Main Gate (1712 Allessandro St.) | 14 Projecting Room | 28 Planing Mill and Carpenter Shop (2116 Aaron St.) |
| 2 Main Office | 15 Developing and Printing | 29 Lumber Sheds |
| 3 Dressing Rooms (1702 Allessandro St.) | 16 Film Drying Room | 30 "Backlot" Gate (1721 Allessandro St.) |
| 4 Wardrobe | 17 "Upper" Open Stage | 31 Offices |
| 5 "Lower" Open Stage (Contains Pool) | 18 Machine Shop | 32 Dressing Rooms |
| 6 Film Vault | 19 Prop Dummies | 33 Garage (1719 Allessandro St.) |
| 7 Office | 20 Wall Paper | 34 Backlot Area |
| 8 Wardrobe | 21 Plumbing | 35 Third Open Stage (1701 Allessandro) |
| 9 Sennett's "Tower" (Offices and Camera Room) | 22 Still Room Developing and Printing | 36 Scene Docks |
| 10 Print Shop | 23 Scene Dock | 37 Platforms |
| 11 Property Storage | 24 Property | 38 Office (1661 Allessandro St.) |
| 12 Closed Stage (2111 Effie St.) | 25 Plaster Shop | 39 Cyclorama |
| 13 Cutting Room (1718 Allessandro St.) | 26 Restaurant (2122 Aaron St.) | 40 Triangle Garage |
| | 27 Dressing Rooms (second floor) | |

Figure 3-16. Map of Mack Sennett Comedies Corporation Studio, 1919
Map by Brent E. Walker [Walker2010, with author's annotations]

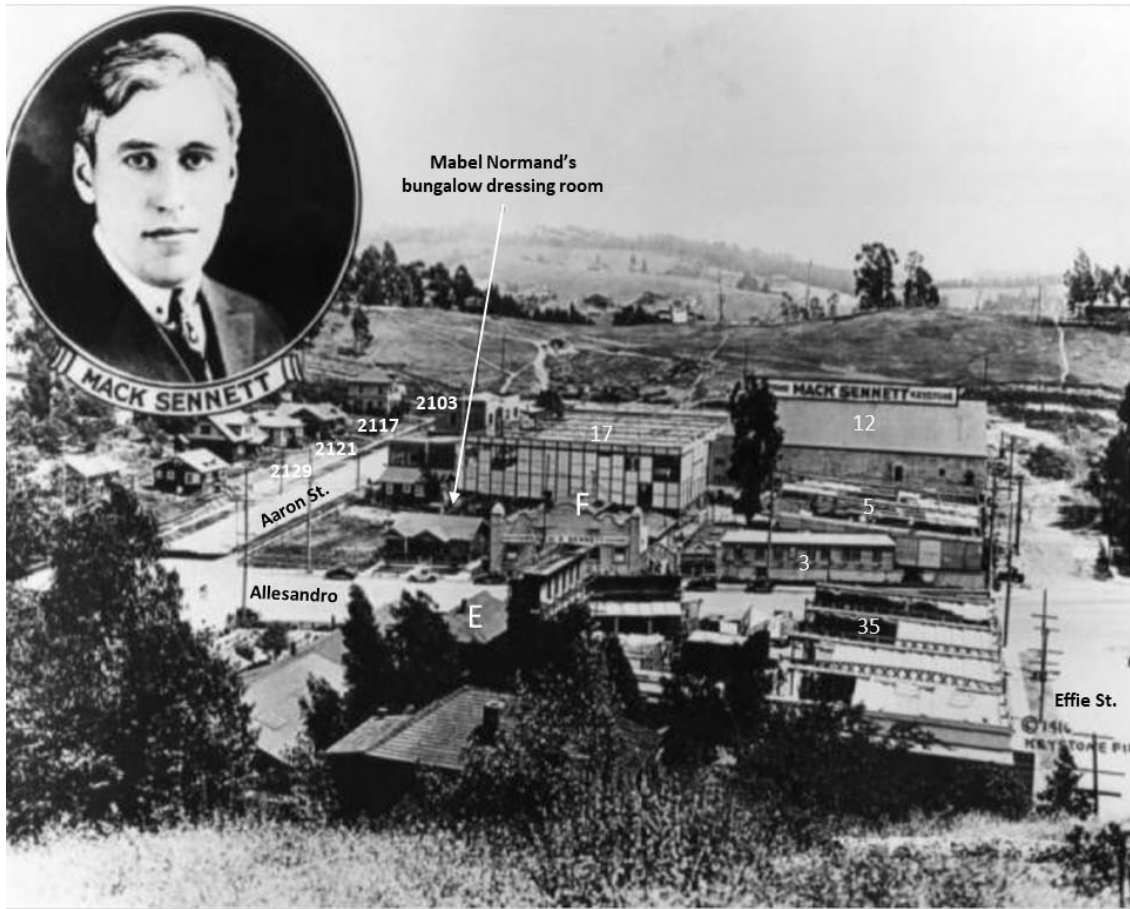


Figure 3-17. Mack Sennett's Keystone Studios, 1915
[Wikimedia, plus author's annotations]



Figure 3-18. Keystone Film Company, circa 1914
[Public Domain]

Mack Sennett Comedies

In 1917 Sennett organized the Mack Sennett Comedies Corporation. Figure 3-19 features the Closed Stage with Mack Sennett Studios on the roof on the far side of Allesandro, the Third Open Stage in the center on the near side, and the Cyclorama to the right (locations 12, 35, and 39 on Figure 3-16). Figure 3-20 shows the studio on the west side of Allesandro Street. The photos in Figure 3-19 and Figure 3-20 were taken from the Effie St. hill near what is now Mohawk St. [Walker2010]

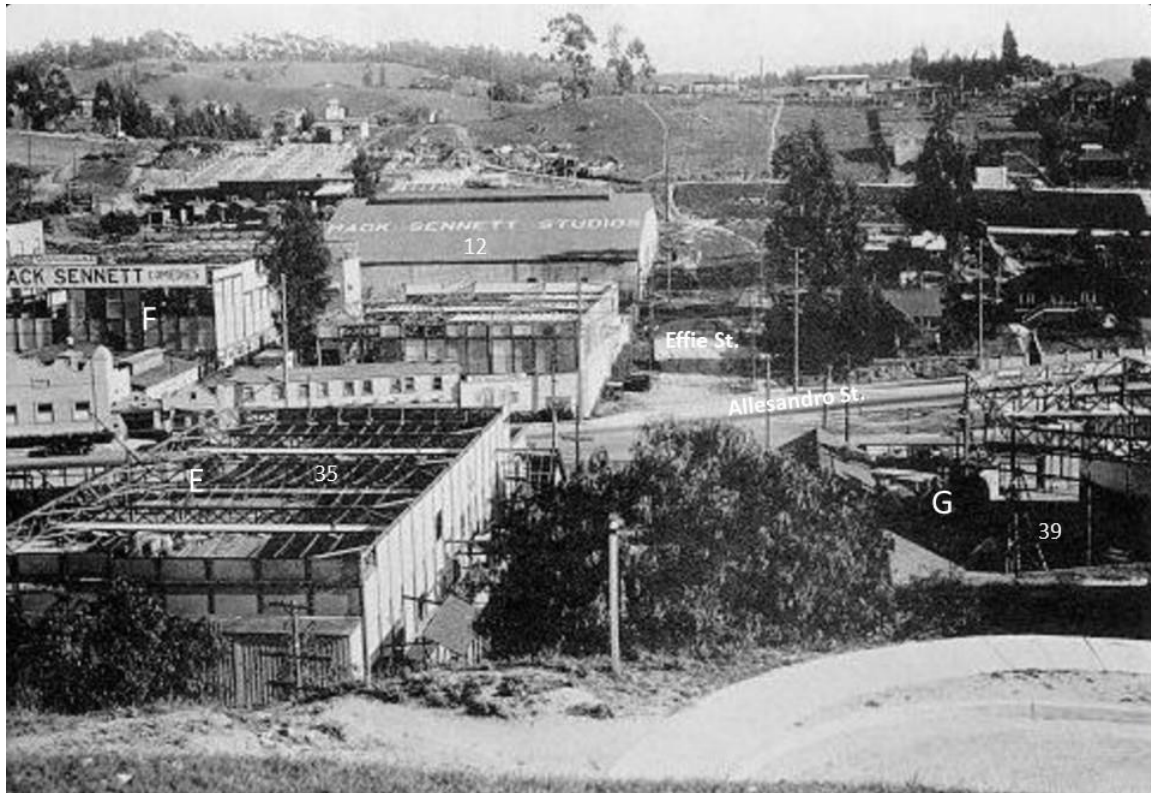


Figure 3-19. Mack Sennet Comedies, circa 1918-1920
[Wikimapia, plus author's annotations]



Figure 3-20. Mack Sennet Comedies, 1719 Allesandro, c. 1919
Photo courtesy of Brent E. Walker [Walker2010]

Comique

In January 1917, Roscoe "Fatty" Arbuckle started the Comique Film company. "Comique Film Corporation was formed to produce Roscoe Arbuckle comedies ... The company later produced short films featuring Buster Keaton." Arbuckle would produce only two-reel comedies, because "you cannot make people laugh for five reels so he is going to make them 'simply scream' for two."
[Motography1916d]

Comique was based in New Jersey 1917-1918, in Long Beach 1918-1919, and leased space from Sennett at 1723 Allesandro starting in February 1919 and into 1920. [SilentEra]

The first production for Comique was *The Butcher Boy* in early 1917. This was also first film appearance for Joseph Frank "Buster" Keaton. After the Great War, Buster Keaton's Princess Rajah skit was popular with US Army officers and kept him in France an extra five months after the Armistice. In late April 1919 he finally arrived in Los Angeles, was met in Glendale by the entire Comique company, and was taken to the new Arbuckle Studios across from the Mack Sennett lot. The last film that teamed Arbuckle and Keaton crediting Comique as the production company was *The Garage*, filmed in 1919 and released January 11, 1920. [Blesh1, IMDb]

Before Keaton returned from the war, the Arbuckle picture *Love* was "made at the new Paramount-Arbuckle Studios in Los Angeles, wherein the star has been installed comfortably." and released in March 1919. (Figure 3-21) [IMDb, Paramount1919b]



Figure 3-21. Fatty Arbuckle Studios, 1723 Allesandro, 1919-1920
[MPW1919a]

Figure 3-22 shows an aerial view of the Mack Sennett Studios at 1712 Allesandro Street (later Glendale Blvd.) in 1920, from the opening credits of *Down on the Farm*.



Figure 3-22. Aerial view still of Mack Sennett Studios, 1920
[YouTube1920a]

Marshall Neilan Productions

Starting in 1920, Marshall Neilan Productions produced pictures at 1723 Allesandro before purchasing the Garson Studio in 1925. [SilentEra, PhotoPlay1920b, Wikipedia]

Mabel Normand Feature Film Company

In 1916 and 1917, the Keystone and Mack Sennett favorite actress, Mable Normand, set up her own production company and film studio. "Mabel has decided that being hit in the face with a pie and on the head with a brick, is no business for a perfect lady, so she has her own company now." Starting briefly at 1712 Allesandro, the Normand company moved to 4319 Effie Street in 1916 and 1215 Bates Avenue in 1917 (same location), on the western edge of Edendale (now Silver Lake). The company produced only one picture, *Mickey*, released in 1918. By 1918, William S. Hart had taken over the studio location. [Joyce2013, LADir1916, LADir1917, PicturePlay1916c, Slater]

The Move to Studio City

In 1928, Sennett was the last major studio to leave Edendale, moving to what became Studio City in the San Fernando Valley. IMDb lists at least two pictures released in 1929 with the filming location at the Sennett Studios at 1712 Allesandro: *Foolish Husbands* released in March and *The Lunkhead* released in September. These might have been filmed in 1928. [IMDb]

G Mack Sennett Comedies Cyclorama

By 1915, Sennet expanded further into the block at the southwest corner of Effie and Allesandro. Here he built his Cyclorama, a large open-air stage cylinder and surrounding platform that rotated together. Actors would walk or run, or automobiles drive, in place on the platform while the painted background moved behind them,

An early use of the Cyclorama was in the short film *Fatty and Mabel Adrift*, starring Roscoe "Fatty" Arbuckle and Mabel Normand, released in early 1916. By 1926, "The cyclorama ... was virtually retired, its comic shorthand for rapid movement no longer welcome with the more naturalistic look and pacing of the new films." [EchoPark2013, Walker2010]

However, the Cyclorama was used in the 1927 Oliver Hardy comedy *Crazy to Act*. It appeared as a feature in the film narrative, not just as a moving background. This picture provides an excellent view of the rotating cylinder and platform.

By 1930, the Cyclorama was gone; in later years, "local kids would play in the circular base, which was all that remained from the structure." [Walker2010]

This photo was taken from the Effie St. hill near Mohawk St. Three houses across Glendale Blvd. still exist in 2020; two addresses have changed to Alvarado St. behind the houses. (Figure 3-23; number 39 on Figure 3-16) Reference [HHP] shows an aerial view in 1923.



Figure 3-23. Mack Sennett Comedies Cyclorama, 1924
[YouTube - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XnMiICAIM7Y>]

H Navajo and Fox / Tom Mix / Mixville

Winna Browne

Many sources that mention this location refer to the "Winna Brown Ranch". The Los Angeles directories list a Winna Browne (sic) as an actor residing on Grand Ave. (1914) and as a photoplayer residing in Edendale on Aaron St. (1915). By 1916, Winna Brown was a highly-regarded rodeo participant and listed as the operator of a Livery, Sale, and Boarding Stables at 2424 Teviot St., with four stablemen and one vaquero as employees. By 1917, she was again listed as a photoplayer residing on Ivanhoe Ave. presumably after she sold the livery location to William Fox. IMDb lists a "Minna Browne" as a supporting actress in five of the Hal Roach / Rolin Company *Luke* series pictures produced in 1916 featuring Harold Lloyd and Bebe Daniels. It is likely that Browne's connections with the picture industry enabled her to provide many of the horses required by the studios. [IMDb, LADir1914-1917]

Winna Browne had a float based on a stagecoach design in the January 1916 Rose Parade. The group was led by Buffalo Bill Cody riding "a huge black and white Arabian stallion belonging to Miss Winna Browne ... who has perhaps one of the largest stables of the kind in California." The rest of the group included some of her employees listed in the 1916 directory plus Miss Browne herself. [LAH1916a]

Winna Browne was one of a small number of well-known female stunt doubles. "Picture-Play has told the story of how members of a little band of girls in Hollywood numbering scarcely more than a half-dozen, do hazardous feats in photoplays to protect stars from injury. It recited instances in which Winna Browne [and others by name] risked their lives for Mary Pickford [and others by name] whose names are internationally known." "The line of demarcation between the feats done by the stars and those of the fearless little doubles, is very distinctly drawn. It would be hard to conceive of any of the screen celebrities racing a horse alongside of a railway train and swinging from it to the cab of the engine as Winna Browne has done in so many pictures." And the casting offices said: "If we can't get anyone on this lot to do it, Winna'll come." [PicturePlay1925a, SFE1925k]

Other Companies

Keystone and other studios filmed on location in this area at least as early as 1914, including Keystone's *Tillie's Punctured Romance* (1914), likely *A Versatile Villain* (1915), and *The Wife and Auto Trouble* (1916), and Mack Sennett Comedies' *A Small Town Idol* (1921) and *Homemade Movies* (1922). [Walker2010]

H1 Navajo Film Manufacturing Company

The Navajo Film Manufacturing Company was formed in July 1914 to make films for Kriterion and erected a studio in Edendale. The studio was located at 2450 Teviot St at the corner of Ayr Street. This location was, "... far out and beyond Edendale, over hills and through valleys and in a decidedly western atmosphere". [LADir1915-1916, LADT1914], MPN1914d, MPN1915e, MPW1914c, Slide1998]

By January 1915, Navajo had already completed three two-reel westerns. Wallace McDonald was a featured leading man with the Navajo company. In late 1916, Navajo was having difficulties keep up with the demand for "Wild West" pictures. [MM1915a, MN1914b, MPN1916e]

By 1917, the Navajo president, H. Mouser, had become the editor of *The American Miner*, at the film company's office location at 355 S. Broadway. One writer reported the demise of Navajo colorfully: "Just because Navajo is a perfectly good Indian and a perfectly lovely blanket is no reason why it should be a money-getting film. The poor Navajo Film Company went up in a wonderful burst of celluloid smoke and flame ...". [LADir1917, MPM1917b]

H2 Banner Film Company

In the summer of 1915, Banner Film Company formed with offices in downtown Los Angeles and very briefly a studio at 2450 Teviot Street, concurrently with the Navajo Film Manufacturing Company. By 1915, the Banner Film Co. had relocated to San Mateo, California. [Motography1915b, MPN1915e]

H3 Fox / Tom Mix / Mixville

Tom Mix started his career in touring Wild West shows before Selig Polyscope hired him as a producer to train horses for Selig films. His first acting role was in 1910 in *Ranch of the Great Southwest*. He quickly became a Western star for Selig, then in 1917 changed movie companies to Fox after it took over the Selig Edendale studios. [deFreine2020, LADir1915]

In 1917, William Fox and Tom Mix built a Western studio one mile north of the Fox location. It expanded by 1919 from 4 acres to 12 acres between Ivanhoe (now Glendale Blvd.) across Teviot (now Silver Lake Blvd.) to McCready Ave. (Figure 3-24) [Baist1921, Mix1957, MPM1919b, NYClipper1919j, Wikimapia]

"Almost everything pertaining to the Old West could be found tucked away somewhere in the unique little settlement; indeed, the vast lot was a miniature West in itself. There was a complete frontier town, with a dusty street, hitching rails, a saloon, jail, bank, doctor's office, surveyor's office, and the simple frame houses typical of the early Western era. ... There was an Indian village with several lodges nestled in a flat piece of land at the rear of the lot. ... There was a plot of simulated desert too;" The site included a large "Great Stage", likely 180x100 feet, constructed by summer 1917. (Figure 3-25). [Billboard1917e, Mix1957]

By 1919, the studio had expanded. "The little strip of woods back of the town back of the town fairly bristles with lonely mountain cabins or deserted shacks of all descriptions as thick as they can be planted without losing the effect of loneliness." [PicturePlay1919a]

In 1920, oil was discovered at Mixville, and Mix formed a company to take advantage of the opportunity. Mixville moved to Burbank in 1925. The Glendale Blvd. property had become too valuable to keep as a location site for film production. [EH1925c, MPW1920b, Schneider2014]



Figure 3-24. Mixville, early 1917
Marc Wanamaker / Bison Archives [Wanamaker2]

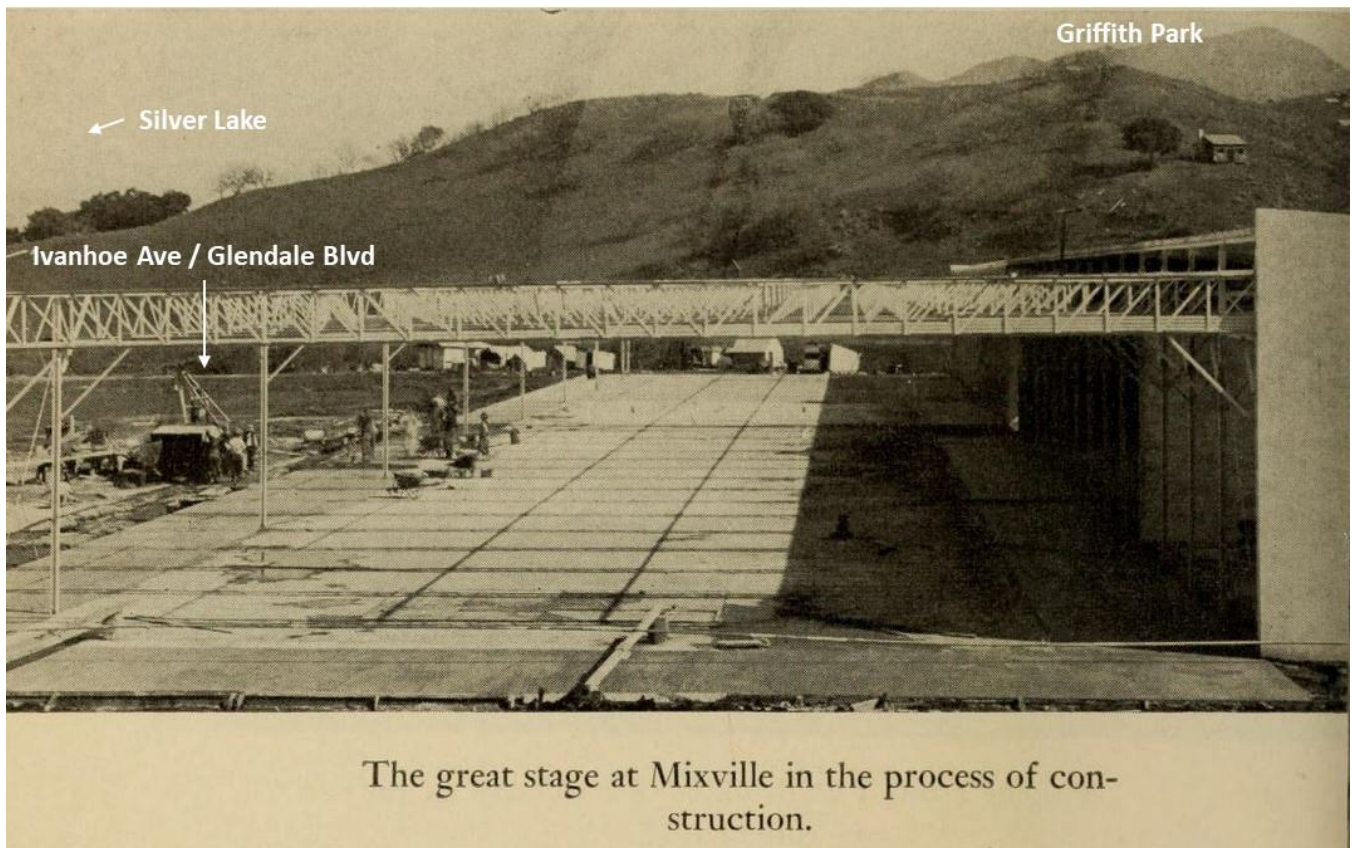


Figure 3-25. Great stage at Mixville under construction
[Mix1957]

I American-Europa, Spero / Vogue, Ivan, Metropolitan, and California

From 1915 to 1917, five production companies briefly occupied a film studio at 2500 Allesandro Street, at the corner of Modjeska Street, near Los Feliz Road (later Riverside Drive).

The American-Europa Film Company had its studio at Allesandro and Modjeska Streets, producing pictures for export only (July 1915). [LADir1915, MPN1915e, MPN1915f, MPW1915e]

The M. E. Spero company, making comedies for Vogue Mutual release, moved from Hollywood to the studio on Allesandro Street, Edendale, previously occupied by the American Europa Company (December 1915). [LADir1916, MPN1915f]

To produce pictures during the winter season, Ivan Film Productions purchased a new studio in Los Angeles. Ivan Film was led by director and writer Ivan Abramson. "W. A. Norton, formerly with the American-Europa Company, will produce pictures here for the Ivan Company of New York at the company's old studio at 2500 Allesandro Street." By the end of September 1916, the Los Angeles Studio of the Ivan Company was busy at work on a special feature. (All Ivan references were between September and November 1916, with no further references found in 1917.) [IMDB, Motography1916c, MPN1916e, MPW1916c, PhotoPlay1916b]

In February 1917, The Silhouette quarterly magazine listed 31 movie production companies looking for scenarios, including the Metropolitan Picture Company at 2500 Allesandro. [Silhouette1916a]

J Kellum Talking Pictures

Orlando E. Kellum invented the Kellum Talking Picture in 1913, similar to Thomas Edison's Kinetophone, and one of up to a dozen competing devices in the early 1910s. This device synchronized the recording phonograph with the camera. By 1914, the Major Film Company controlled the patents for Kellum's device. [Altman2004, AmericanGlobe1, IMDb]

In 1915, plans were prepared and a likely contract award announced to construct a "hollow tile and glass enclosed studio" for Kellum Talking Picture Company in Edendale. "A thoroughly equipped studio and laboratory are now in course of erection in Edendale." It is unclear whether this studio ever completed construction. Los Angeles Directories show Kellum Talking Picture Company on 3rd Street in 1916 and at 2122 Berkeley Avenue in Edendale 1924 and 1927. [LADir1916, 1924, 1927, Motography1915b, NPW1915f, MPW1916a, SWC1915]

In 1921, D. W. Griffith used this process for two scenes in a feature film, *Dream Street*, accompanied by short subjects including music, famous authors and government officials, produced by Kellum. In an interview, Lillian Gish mentioned that Griffith said about talking pictures, "It was suicide. Only 5% of the world speaks English. Why should I lose 95% of my audience?" [Billboard1921e, Crafton1997, Fairservice2001, Goldposter, Gish, IMDb]

Kellum pictures produced in 1921 were replayed at various times in 1923 and 1924. Kellum Talking Pictures stock was trading at least as late as 1924. [LaBarre, LAEE1923-24]

The last two pictures that made of Kellum's device were *Sagebrush Politics* (1929) and *The Apache Kid's Escape* (1930). [IMDB]

K Disney

The brothers Walt and Roy Disney founded the Disney Brothers Cartoon Studio in 1923, producing films on Kingswell Avenue in the Los Feliz neighborhood, first in their uncle's garage and then in two office locations. In 1926, the renamed Walt Disney Studio opened at 2719 Hyperion Avenue at Griffith Park Blvd., about one mile east of Kingswell, on the border between the Los Feliz and Edendale (later Silverlake) neighborhoods. The Disney Studio moved to Burbank in 1940. A Gelson's Market now occupies this location. [Wikipedia]

John Marshall High School (the author's alma mater), which opened in 1931, is in the background of this photo (Figure 3-26).



SPRING 1931:

A workman perched on a ladder applies the final coat of whitewash to Animator's Building No. 1 in the spring of 1931. The large rooms behind the windows, where the two wings of the new building join, housed the music rooms. The original studio building is visible with all of its various additions to the left. The newly built sound stage is on the right. Walt Disney's office was located behind the second floor window with the faux balcony located underneath the neon Mickey Mouse sign. Private collection.

Figure 3-26. Walt Disney Studios on Hyperion Avenue, Summer, 1931
Photo courtesy of the Walt Disney Company [Lesjak] (permission pending)

L Edendale Filming Locations

One key attraction of Edendale for early filmmakers was its proximity to a variety of outdoor locations - Echo Park Lake, Pacific Electric trolleys, foothills, a river, and farms.

One excellent resource for filming locations in Edendale and Hollywood is Silent Locations by John Bengtson. [www.silentlocations.com] A video presentation of Keystone and Sennett filming locations near the Edendale studio is this one by Dave Glass, the Mack Sennett Studio Tour.

[<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=G-Dx-0GcGVM>]

Hills and roads near Edendale

The hills nearby the studios provided excellent filming locations. "The Hill" across Alvarado St. behind the Keystone / Sennett studio at 1712 Allesandro was the location for many Keystone and Sennett comedies. Keystone / Sennett also made use of the sloping, sometimes steep roads that traversed the Edendale hills, as well as Riverside Dr. near its intersection with Allesandro. Donegan's Hill behind the Pathé and Norbig studios was almost certainly used in one or more Pathé productions. [Walker2010]

Stairways

The Edendale hills are home to many long stairways. The steps at 923-925 Vendome Street appear in *Isn't Life Terrible* (1925), *Ice Cold Cocos* (1926), and *The Music Box* (1932). *An Ache in Every Stake* (1941) features the steps at 2212 Edendale Place.

2217 Aaron Street

The house number 2217 appeared in *For Better - But Worse* (1913). This was very likely 2217 Aaron Street - no other nearby streets (Effie, Branden, Clifford, etc.) had a house number 2217 at that time. An aerial view of that block shows the house at that location with a porch and window that seem to match the still from the movie. The aerial view also shows the Norbig Studios and three houses that still exist in 2021 (Figure 3-27).

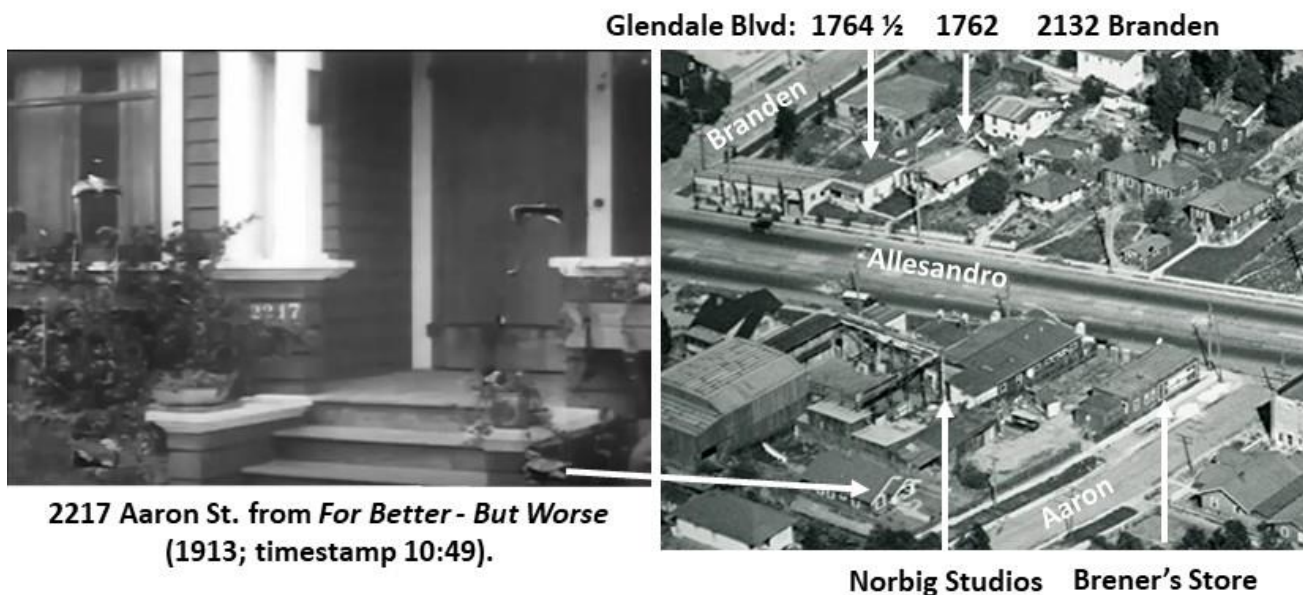


Figure 3-27. 2217 Aaron St., plus Norbig Studio and Brener's Store Porch photo [Youtube]. Aerial photo detail courtesy Historic Hollywood Photographs [HHP]

Bonadiman Farm

The Bonadiman Farm location was used in many films. The 1914 Baist's Real Estate Survey shows a 35-acre undeveloped parcel near Berkeley Street and Benton Way. The Los Angeles Directories for 1909 and 1915 list a Charles R. Bonadiman, farmer, residing nearby at 1533 McCollum St; this house still exists in 2020. [Baist1914, GoogleMaps, LADir, SecurityMap1908 - David Rumsey Map Collection]

These are two of about two dozen photos showing various scenes at the Bonadiman Farm:

Panorama 1907 (Figure 3-28): <https://tessa.lapl.org/cdm/singleitem/collection/photos/id/109602/rec/7>

The family residence circa 1914: <https://tessa.lapl.org/cdm/singleitem/collection/photos/id/110595/rec/1>

These photos show silent movies being filmed at the Bonadiman Farm:

Movie scene circa 1915, likely featuring Dorothy Davenport (Figure 3-29):

<https://tessa.lapl.org/cdm/singleitem/collection/photos/id/110594/rec/24>

Movie scene circa 1915, likely featuring Wallace Reid:

<https://tessa.lapl.org/cdm/singleitem/collection/photos/id/109620/rec/22>

Burning building scene circa 1915: <https://tessa.lapl.org/cdm/singleitem/collection/photos/id/109617/rec/20>

Movie extras: <https://tessa.lapl.org/cdm/singleitem/collection/photos/id/109619/rec/21>



Figure 3-28. Bonadiman Farm panorama, circa 1907
[Los Angeles Public Library]



Figure 3-29. Bonadiman Farm filming circa 1917, using farm buildings
[Los Angeles Public Library]

John Marshall High School

Built in 1931, Marshall is located only three blocks from what was the Disney studio on the border between Los Feliz and Edendale (later Silver Lake) (Figure 3-26). The 1971 earthquake damaged both Los Angeles High which was demolished and Marshall which was repaired. Marshall became the only remaining traditional Collegiate Gothic-style brick high school near Hollywood.

Starting in 1955, Marshall has been used frequently for interior and exterior filming for movies, TV shows, music videos, and commercials. A partial list is below. [Eggertson2017, IMDb]

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Movies Rebel Without A Cause (1955). The Young Stranger (1957). Grease (1978) Zapped! (1982) Bachelor Party (1984) A Nightmare on Elm Street (1984) Girls Just Want to Have Fun (1985) Pretty in Pink (1986) Buffy the Vampire Slayer (1992) Space Jam (1996) Grosse Pointe Blank (1997) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TV Commercials Audi https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=e5efiWddPO8 https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yuLdDpEIUTQ • TV Shows Mr. Novak (1963-1965) https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Zhx26p0ZX-A Growing Pains (1985-1992). The Wonder Years (1988-1993) Boy Meets World (1993-2000) Boston Public (2000-2004) • Music Videos Hot for Teacher (1984) - Van Halen Running (1995) - The Pharcyde 1-800-273-8255 - Logic
---	--

Marshall also appears in popular culture, such as in a drawing of "Griffith Park High School" in Marvel's Runaways, issue #32 [<https://www.comixology.com/Runaways-2017-32/digital-comic/836849>; select the link "See what's inside"].

Later Filming Locations in Echo Park / Silver Lake

A quick search of [IMDb] for filming locations reveals that locations in Edendale (Echo Park / Silver Lake) are still popular for TV and moving filming. This is a short list:

CHiPS (1977-1983) - TV series; various episode locations include:

- * Aaron St & N Alvarado St (Lou flees downhill from Alvarado onto Aaron St)
- * Alvarado Street & Baxter Street (Les's hilltop drive test stop)
- * Glendale Boulevard & Clifford Street (Les's drive test starting point)
- * Effie St & Silver Lake Blvd (Jon spots school bus, W side)
- * Micheltorena St & Carnation Ave (Fido jumps out of pink van and it races downhill)
- * Redcliff St & Effie St (opening credits - kids, CHP drive from Effie St uphill at Effie Place)
- * Micheltorena St & Effie St (dumpster starts to roll down the street)

Numb3rs (2005-2010) - TV series; various episode locations include:
4300 Effie St, Los Angeles

Allstate Insurance television commercial 2020. Woman rolling out of bed and down hills.

00:31 Baxter St. looking east uphill from Lake Shore Ave.

00:51 Baxter St. looking east from the top of the hill at Alvarado St.

<https://www.ispot.tv/ad/nPQL/allstate-roll-up-song-by-bill-withers>

4 The Photoplayers and the Motion Pictures

The Photoplayers (Actors), Directors, and Producers

In the early years of moviemaking, the term "movies" referred more to the people who made motion pictures than to the pictures themselves. [Milton1996]

Photoplayers (actors) changed production companies as often as high-tech engineers in Silicon Valley in the 1990s to 2010s. Here's a sampling of young actors, directors, and producers who started in or passed through Edendale early in their careers. [IMDb, Wikipedia]

Roscoe "Fatty" Arbuckle

Comedian, director and writer Roscoe "Fatty" Arbuckle started his career with Selig Polyscope in 1909; then Keystone from 1913 to 1916; then Comique from 1917 to 1920; and later as a director with the pseudonym William Goodrich in the 1920s and 1930s. [Brightwell2008, IMDb, Lynn2019, Wikipedia]

Wallace Beery

Beery's career started with the Ringling Brothers Circus and in musicals on Broadway. He moved to California, acting in films with Essanay from 1913 through 1915, with Keystone / Mack Sennett Comedies 1916 to 1917, and as a well-known actor for various companies 1918 through 1949.

Francis Boggs

Actor and director Francis Boggs started in theatre, joined Selig Polyscope in Chicago, directed many of the earliest pictures filmed on the West Coast, and rented a bungalow in 1909 which grew to become the Selig Polyscope Pacific Coast Studio. Tragically, Boggs was murdered by the studio gardener in 1911.

Hobart Bosworth

Actor, director, writer, and producer Hobart Bosworth started with Selig Polyscope in 1908, and appeared in nearly 300 films in his career. He wrote, acted in, and/or directed 84 pictures with Selig. In 1913, he started his own company, Hobart Bosworth Productions, to produce Jack London melodramas. At the Norbig studio Bosworth produced, directed, and acted in the company's first picture, *The Sea Wolf*, based on London's 1904 novel, which included the author London as an unnamed sailor.

Frank Capra

Capra started his career in pictures in 1921 with San Francisco film studio Fireside Productions "as a film cutter, camera assistant, property man, writer, and assistant director." In mid-1924, he was a writer in Culver City for two of Hal Roach's Little Rascals / Our Gang comedies. Between 1924 and 1929, he was a writer in Edendale for as many as 19 and director for one of Mack Sennet's comedies. Capra moved on to his award-winning directing career in the 1930s and 1940s. [EB2020, IMDb]

Charlie Chaplin

Chaplin's career including acting, writing, directing, and producing, started at Keystone in 1914. He organized the Lone Star Corporation in 1916, initially producing pictures that year at the Norbig studio in Edendale before moving to Charlie Chaplin studios in Hollywood. His most famous character, of course, was The Tramp.

Bing Crosby

Crosby appeared in four pictures in 1930 and 1931 as part of the Rhythm Boys trio or as a solo singer. He started his comedy career with Mack Sennet in 1931 after Sennet had moved to Studio City.

Princess Mona Darkfeather

Josephine Workman was born in Los Angeles with ancestry including Taos Pueblo Indians. Starting with Bison in Edendale in 1910, she appeared in over 100 pictures before retiring in 1917, working for Bison, Selig, Nestor, Darkfeather, Centaur, and Universal production companies.

Louise Fazenda

Starting in vaudeville, Fazenda made her motion picture debut in the drama *The Romance of the Utah Pioneers* for Bison in 1913. However, she became known for her comedic acting for a number of companies, including Keystone and Mack Sennett Comedies from 1915 into 1921. She had over 260 acting credits through 1939.

W. C. Fields

Like Bing Crosby, W. C. Fields was featured in a few films with Mack Sennet Comedies in 1932 and 1933, after Sennet had moved to Studio City.

Buster Keaton

Keaton had a long vaudeville career with his family from age 3 to age 21. In 1917, Arbuckle featured Keaton in *The Butcher Boy*, a Comique picture. Interrupted by the Great War, Arbuckle and Keaton made more shorts together in Edendale until 1920. Keaton then moved on to Joseph M. Schenck Productions, other companies, and his own Buster Keaton Comedies company, all in Hollywood.

Harry Langdon

Like many other early silent film Photoplayers, Langdon started in vaudeville, in his case at the age of 12 or 13. From 1903 for twenty years, he had success performing an act called "Johnny's New Car". From 1924 to early 1926, he was featured in 22 pictures with Mack Sennett Comedies. Langdon then formed his own Harry Langdon Corporation to produce his own pictures.

Stan Laurel and Oliver Hardy

Neither Laurel nor Hardy were ever associated with an Edendale studio, they came together at Hal Roach's Rolin studio in Culver City in the 1920s. They did film *The Music Box* (1932) at the steps between Vendome Street and Descanso Drive at 923-925 Vendome Street.

Harold Lloyd

Lloyd's career including acting, writing, directing, and producing: three pictures with Edison in 1913; Keystone from 1913 to 1914; Victor with director G. P. Hamilton in 1914; then Rolin with producer Hal Roach from 1915 into the 1920s. Lloyd starred in famous comedies in the 1920s including *Safety Last*, *The Freshman*, and *Speedy*. He was featured in over 200 pictures until his retirement in 1947.

Carole Lombard

Jane Alice Peters, stage name Carole Lombard, started her acting career in 1921. After pictures with Fox and MGM through 1926, she acted with Mack Sennett Comedies in Edendale in 1927 and 1928.

Tom Mix

In 1909, Western movie star Tom Mix started his career at Selig Polyscope under the direction of Francis Boggs and Producer William Selig. He was featured in 281 pictures until 1940.

Mabel Normand

Normand was "The Keystone Girl", the popular comedienne who was featured with Arbuckle, Chaplin, and the Keystone Kops. Her career began with Vitagraph in 1910 and 1911, then Biograph in 1911 into 1912. By mid-1912, she moved with Sennett to Sennett's new Keystone company in Edendale.

Hal Roach

In 1915 and 1916, Hal Roach's Rolin Company produced pictures at the Norbig studio. In the 1920s, Roach became well-known for producing the Little Rascals / Our Gang and Laurel and Hardy comedies.

Mack Sennett

Actor (361 credits), writer (97), director (309), and producer (1,118!) Michael "Mack" Sennett started his career with American Mutoscope & Biograph (later just Biograph) as an actor in 1908. He worked with Biograph until mid-1912, when he formed the Keystone film company in Edendale.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3NWzgVvL6KY> - Short film career biography of Sennett.

Myrtle Stedman

In 1911, Myrtle Stedman signed with Selig Polyscope, moving to the Bosworth Company in 1914, and appearing in over 200 pictures through 1938.

Ford Sterling

Popular actor Ford Sterling started his career with Keystone, filmed over 180 pictures with Keystone and Mack Sennett Comedies into 1920. Later in 1920 through 1937, he filmed another 100 pictures with various companies. His most famous early character was the Mad Dutchman.

Gloria Swanson

Swanson started her career in 1914 and 1915 with The Essanay Film Manufacturing Company. In 1916 and 1917 she performed in pictures for Keystone / Mack Sennett Comedies.

Ben Turpin

Comedian and director Turpin started his career in 1907 with Essanay and acted with them through 1915. In 1916 and into 1917, he was featured in a number of pictures with Vogue, some of which were likely filmed based from the Spero / Vogue studio on Allesandro in Edendale. From mid-1917 into 1925, Turpin was featured in Mack Sennett Comedies plus a few pictures with other companies.

Rudolfo (Rudolph) Valentino

Rudolfo Valentino (there are many variations on the spelling of his name) started his career as an uncredited dancer extra in 1914 with Majestic Motion Picture Company, in a picture directed by D. W. Griffith. He briefly touched Edendale in the 1919 picture *Eyes of Youth* with Clara Kimball Young at the Garson Studios. He became one of the most popular actors in the 1920s, acting in 41 pictures until his untimely death at age 31 in 1926.

Clara Kimball Young

Clarisa Kimball started acting in vaudeville with her parents at the age of three, changed her stage name to Clara, married actor and later director James Young, and with Vitagraph became a highly popular actress in 1914. In 1919, she and her business partner and beau Harry Garson took over the Selig Polyscope / Fox studio in Edendale, producing films there until 1925.

James Young Deer (James Young Johnson) and Princess Red Wing (Lillian St. Cyr)

"Despite the brevity of their fame, Young Deer and Red Wing were pioneers of the American cinema. They played an important role in the transition of movies from the simple, short films that were often under 10 minutes into the longer, feature-length films of today. They were among the first stars in the new medium, predating the golden era of silent films made famous by celebrities such as Tom Mix, Mary Pickford, Charlie Chaplin, and Rudolph Valentino." [Ewan2015]

In 1914, Red Wing had a leading role in Cecile B. DeMille's *The Squaw Man*, the first full-length movie produced in Hollywood. [Aleiss2013]

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=r3G6ZibuHUI>

The Motion Pictures and Where to View Them

Various sources estimate that 75% to 90% of all silent pictures have not survived, for multiple reasons. Very flammable nitrate film was common until the early 1950s, and many early pictures were destroyed by fire. Some film was burned to recover the silver content. Some pictures were simply discarded to minimize storage costs. [Wikipedia]

Of the movies produced in the United States, some have survived only in other countries, with their title cards in languages other than English.

Silent movies had one advantage, of course, that sound movies do not have: Silent moviemakers can film anywhere without regard for other sounds like traffic noise intruding; a location that provided the desired visuals could be located next to a busy street like Allesandro Street (Glendale Blvd.); and directors could give real-time coaching and direction to the actors.

Early movies were very short "one-reelers" comprising just one reel of film, typically running only 5 to 13 minutes long. Some pictures were so short that two pictures would be released on a single reel - a "split reel". Many of the early film studios would produce two or more one-reelers per week. So, when an early actor is listed in IMDb as having appeared in hundreds of films, many of those were not the two-hour features typical starting in the 1920s, but very short films. Two-reeler and three-reeler films became more common in the early-to-mid-1910s. The first feature-length motion picture produced in Hollywood at 1 hour 14 minutes was *The Squaw Man*, directed by Cecil B. DeMille, produced by Jesse Lasky, and filmed at the "Hollywood Barn", rented by Lasky from Jacob Stern (this author's wife's mother's paternal grandfather). [Baldasty1, IMDb]

Filmmakers did not always enjoy First Amendment protections of freedom of speech. "In 1915, the United States Supreme Court ruled in *Mutual Film Corporation v. Industrial Commission of Ohio* that motion pictures were a form of business, not an art form, and therefore not covered by the First Amendment.[8] Shortly after this decision, cities began to pass ordinances banning the public exhibition of "immoral" films, concerning the major studios that state or federal regulations would soon follow. This ruling remained in effect until *Joseph Burstyn, Inc v. Wilson* in 1952 which declared that film was a legitimate artistic medium with free speech protections." [Wikipedia]

Here is a selection of Edendale / Echo Park / Silver Lake and related movies and documentaries, organized by studio. Most of these are available online on YouTube and elsewhere, while others have been included to establish production dates. Timestamps like 9:15 indicate where locations appear in the pictures. [IMDb, IMDbPro], Wikipedia, YouTube]

Introduction

1900s Beginning of Hollywood Movie Studios

1:50: Echo Park Lake

7:20: Mack Sennett's Cyclorama on Allesandro St. / Glendale Blvd.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=O-yISgFykuU>

5 Best Movies of 1910

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ON6fKGB7uO8>

A Time in Film 1910-1912

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ON6fKGB7uO8>

A Time in Film 1913-1914

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LcIKXU7ZHe0>

Films of 1914

<https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLRCBdgKbQe0jeT6oRp6t0lq4MZG-YnSYA>

A Time in Film: 1915-1916

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ybWGQCrwBf8>

Films of 1916

https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLRCBdgKbQe0jFYe_aMbHAsD-Jyo_kNujx

A Time in Film 1917-1918

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zIf51WgQJ8k>

Roscoe 'Fatty' Arbuckle: 60 Films in Chronological Order (Author: Actually 48 films)

<https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLHQODl6AgbeSh2hvQAWZg97IfLUxfyklq>

Albuquerque

These films involve director Hamilton and actor Kerrigan, who later were participants in Albuquerque.

The Ranchman's Vengeance - Allen Dwan, J. Warren Kerrigan, 1911.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ax2tRUO5Fto>

The Trail of Cards - Gilbert P. Hamilton, Edward Coxen, Lillian Christy, J. Walter Kerrigan, 1913.

American Film Manufacturing Company [US] – Production company (as Flying A)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nd5Ltoazlvg>

Bison

Cowboy and the School-Marm (1910) - Balshofer, James Young Deer, Red Wing

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=N7pU7PAunog>

Back to the Primitive (1911) - Balshofer, Red Wing.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xHbO68KrCJU>

Little Dove's Romance (1911) Fred J. Balshofer, Red Wing, James Young Deer.

Location: Big Bear Valley, California

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IKfkeHcjFe4>

The Romance of the Utah Pioneers (1913; last 13 minutes of the 50-minute picture) - Louise Fazenda.

This is the earliest surviving motion picture depiction of a company of Mormon handcart emigrants.

This is likely missing one final scene of the heroine Watana kissing Mountain Pine.

These instances have Dutch title cards. [Burton, MPN1912b, YouTube]

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eZYB8njFgyA> - from www.eyefilm.nl.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mYFwjqMEpZg&t=559s> - from

https://openbeelden.nl/media/685514/Landverhuizers_De.en.

Comique

Back Stage (1919) - Arbuckle, Keaton.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lZKfrXFGD30>

The Garage (1920) - Arbuckle, Keaton

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ffeV4nkieKM>

Disney

Produced by Laugh-O-Gram, Kansas City:

Walt Disney's Little Red Riding Hood (1922).

Disney's first attempt at storytelling in an animated film. [Wikipedia]

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mAwb2bxk6Eo>

Cinderella (1922).

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1hkzyJnsLyY>

Alice's Wonderland (1923) - featuring Virginia Davis, cameo by Walt Disney.

Mixed live action and animation. The first of 50 Alice animated shorts.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tbi9bkTQWAQ>

Produced by Disney Brothers Studio, later the The Walt Disney Company, in Los Feliz:
Alice's Day at Sea (1924) - featuring Virginia Davis.
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=g1vzDRC6j3g>

Steamboat Willie (1928). The debut of Mickey Mouse.
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BBgghnQF6E4>

Fox with Tom Mix

An Arizona Wooing (1915) - Mix
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lyvJUoqgy_k

Sky High (1922) - Mix, Eva Novak. Location: Arizona.
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=X7wWjl25jvc>

Riders of the Purple Sage (1925) - Mix. Locations: Arizona, Lone Pine California, Griffith Park.
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aogO0I8zvvU>

Keystone

Mack Sennett Studio Tour - Keystone and Mack Sennett Comedies, Edendale.
 Excellent presentation of Keystone and Sennett filming locations near the Edendale studio, including multiple sequences filmed at the Cyclorama.
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=G-Dx-0GcGVM>

A playlist of Keystone comedies:
<https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLwNFOhHy9PBe5VUUGIUgCNkwSvGSKhjCP>

What the Doctor Ordered (August 5, 1912) - Actually a film produced by the Palmdale branch of Biograph, it featured actors Mack Sennett and Mabel Normand, and includes a scene including the Rubio Canyon funicular that transported vacationers to Mount Lowe resorts.
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zWDZMdHOZ3Q>

For Better - But Worse (1913).
 Locations: 10:49: 2217 Aaron Street. [LADir1913-14]
<https://archive.org/details/FORBETTERBUTWORSEKeystoneCopsMackSennett>

A Muddy Romance (1913) - Normand, Sterling. Location: Echo Park.
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dx4LyuzzYiQ>

The Speed Kings (1913) - Arbuckle, Normand, Sterling
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8_TIQEqHdVk

A Flirt's Mistake (1913) - Arbuckle. Location: Echo Park.
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FEc5K6tQaHw>

Fatty Joins the Force (1913) - Arbuckle.
 4:45: Jack White smashes a pie into the face of Arbuckle.
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kfxoWsMsnuc>

The Rounders (1914) - Chaplin, Arbuckle. Includes scenes at Echo Park Lake.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=P2ceeZiYWeY>

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=h_HuTNm8r7I (colorized)

Laughing Gas (1914) - Chaplin.

2:18: Front steps of residential home just north of the Keystone main entrance.

These stairs appeared in at least six Chaplin pictures plus other Keystone pictures such as Fatty's Tintype Tangle. [Bengtson2014, Boyce2019]

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bpXArDrXByQ>

Tillie's Punctured Romance (1914) - Chaplin. The first full-length feature comedy.

2:13: Ivanhoe St. (later Glendale Blvd.) with Teviot St. (later Silver Lake Blvd.) parallel to the right; future location of Mixville center right before the trees.

21:19: Likely ivy-covered walls of Selig Polyscope studio.

24:23: Keyword's dry goods store; perhaps a pay on the name Keystone?

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=36u-u38eJcc>

Those Country Kids (1914) - Arbuckle, Normand. Locations: At and outside the Keystone studio.

10:16: The Norbig studio at 1745 Allesandro on the left (Figure 3C-1).

10:35: Brener's Store at 1739 and Norbig Studio at 1745 on the left (Figure 3C-1).

10:38: Likely Fargo St. leading down to Allesandro (see Figure 6-5).

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Vk7Us9G4T2k>

Twenty Minutes of Love (1914) - Chaplin as director, writer, and featured photoplayer.

Locations: Echo Park Lake; Echo Park; and Los Angeles.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Fz9BUk4bktE>

Little Billy's Triumph (1914). Includes scenes in Echo Park.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DO8NU7_Tip8

Kid Auto Races (1914) - Chaplin.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-nUptPWbE88>

Mabel's Married Life (1914) - Normand, Chaplin. Locations: Echo Park.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ftN-Gjqdyak>

Mabel at the Wheel (1914, released April 18) - Normand, Chaplin.

00:11: 1629 Park Avenue, Echo Park, Los Angeles. [Bengtson2014]

02:23: Pacific Electric trolley and trailer on Echo Park Ave (center, between house and trees)

02:23, 03:07: Preston Ave and Alice Pl (now Armitage St), Edendale. [Author's analysis]

09:10,12:50: Santa Monica Road Races: Vanderbilt Cup 26 Feb 1914. [Walker2010]

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bwzaTjrYaW4> (resolution 720p)

Recreation (1914) - Chaplin. Location: Echo Park Lake.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Z7RAg6KdejU>

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6WOC9Jr-S_Y (colorized)

Tango Tangle or Charlie's Recreation (1914) - Chaplin.

Released in the US in March 1914. This version's opening credits show "W. H. Productions" and "Mack Sennet Comedies" with no mention of Keystone; this was likely a 1916 international release. [IMDb]

<https://publicdomainmovie.net/movie/charlie-chaplins-charlies-recreation>

A Versatile Villain (1915).

6:56: Front steps of residential home just north of the Keystone main entrance

Other: Likely Teviot St. (future Mixville).

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wqAzq4ooqH8>

Fatty and Mabel's Simple Life (1915) - Arbuckle, Normand

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1_T80QoRLIs

Mable and Fatty's Married Life (1915) - Arbuckle, Normand

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FEfSqZ2hI84>

Fatty's New Role (1915) - Arbuckle.

9:38: Allesandro Street (left to right).

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jWtZhZGiuGU>

When Love Took Wings (1915) - Arbuckle.

7:44: Automobile exiting Keystone Studios main gate at 1712 Allesandro.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=181JdPn8ILw>

Fatty's Plucky Pup (1915) - Arbuckle, Luke the Dog.

21:21, 22:07: Sennett's Cyclorama.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=v8bdWalp2Yk>

Fatty's Tintype Tangle (1915) - Arbuckle.

25:31: Wires above Keystone at 1719 Allesandro, with Brenner's store in the background across Aaron St.; Allesandro St.; residence stairs next to Keystone main entrance.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4kR5ouegUmg>

The Wife and Auto Trouble (1916). Opening credits show Tri-Stone logo with 3 Keystone logos.

9:15: Keystone wall facing Allesandro St.

10:21: Ivanhoe St. (later Glendale Blvd.) with Teviot St. (later Silver Lake Blvd.) parallel to the right; future location of Mixville center right before the trees.

10:23: Likely Glendale Ave. (later Glendale Blvd.) (foreground) with Alvarado St. above.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kcuhNiou2D0>

Fatty and Mable Adrift (1916) - Arbuckle, Normand

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PXmnHWvrvKY>

Teddy at the Throttle (1917) - Swanson, Beery, Teddy the dog.

22:25: Pacific Electric trestle near Fletcher Dr. and Los Feliz Rd. (later Riverside Drive).

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=agi5gc16LCg>

Her Torpedoed Love (1917) - Sterling.

?: Pacific Electric right of way at Allesandro St. and Fargo St. [Walker2010]

<https://archive.org/details/BillSpragueCollectionHERTORPEDOEDLOVE-LOUISEFAZENDA>

Kellum Talking Pictures

Dream Street (1921, introduction). Sound introduction by D. W. Griffith (timestamp 5:25)
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TVWRzaQ-Uoc>

Dream Street (1921). Two scenes in this D. W. Griffith feature length picture had sound provided by the Kellum device: Ralph Graves singing a love song (starting at 1:00:15); and the background noise in a scene of a craps game. However, this version does not have the sound recordings.
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ulN0KJTDjX8>

Other 1921 Kellum short pictures with sound include these, most of which have not survived: Irvin S. Cobb All-American Storyteller; Samuel Gompers the World's Greatest Labor Leader; President Harding's Secretary of Labor Davis; Harry Lauder; Judge Ben Lindsey in the Juvenile Court; The Famous Van Eps Trio in a Bit of Jazz; Frederick Warde Reads Poem a Sunset Reverie; Miller and Lyles Sing de Ducks (*de Ducks* might be available online).

The last two pictures that made use of Kellum's device were:

- * *Sagebrush Politics* (1929). Talking sequences had sound.
 - * *The Apache Kid's Escape* (1930). The entire picture has sound.
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=o-zhL93QTV8>

Lone Star with Charlie Chaplin

The Fireman (1916)
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PpB8IxPnzaU>

The Pawn Shop (1916)
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=anDC0JLjtfM>

Navajo

A Kentucky Girl (1916) (Might be available online.)

Pathé West Coast Studio

The Indian Raid (1911; fragment)
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OlqDO8gfmoc>

Lieutenant Scott's Narrow Escape (1911)
 This is likely the picture involving a battle on Donegan's Hill above the Pathé studio.
 (Might be available online.)

The Cheyenne's Bride (1911)
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yBch3Xx0MZ0>

For the Papoose (1912; damaged)
<https://www.loc.gov/item/90706439/>

Rolin

Luke's Movie Muddle (1916) - Lloyd
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=v1AOgwuDRas>

Selig Polyscope

Mr. Flip (1909) - Ben Turpin, Gilbert M. "Broncho Billy" Anderson; Chicago.

Mr. Flip is likely the oldest surviving motion picture example of a pie-in-the-face, and the second or third instance in a motion picture. [IMDb]

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=33fPyHCblH0>

In The Sultan's Power (1909) - Boggs, Bosworth - 1845 6/17/1909

(Not available.)

Ben's Kid (1909) - Boggs, Arbuckle 1845 7/1/1909

(Might be available online.)

The Heart of a Race Tout - Los Angeles - 7/29/1909

(Might be available online.)

The Leopard Queen (1909) - 8/12/1909 - Boggs, Bosworth. 1845 Allesandro.

(Not available.)

Mrs. Jones Birthday (1909) - Nick Cogley, Arbuckle - filmed at 1845 released 8/30/1909

(Might be available online.)

Making It Pleasant For Him (1909) - Arbuckle - filmed at 1845 released 8/30/1909

(Might be available online.)

The (Wonderful) Wizard of Oz (1910) - An endearing earliest surviving film version of this story.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kLQCqc3arCU>

The Sergeant (1910) - directed by Boggs, featuring Bosworth, filmed in Yosemite National Park.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=I_qGQZaag5Q

Samuel Posen (1910)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pXCqecNrYHM>

Back to the Primitive (1911)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xHbO68KrCJU>

The Maid at the Helm (1911) - Boggs, Bosworth.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qQ6mynAePTI>

Saved by the Pony Express (1911) - Boggs, Mix.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=myaSEocVMtc>

The Blacksmith's Love (1911) - Boggs, Herbert Rawlinson, Tom Santschi, Eugenie Besserer.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sZ3B9irhyT8>

The Law and the Outlaw (1913) - Tom Mix. Location: Las Vegas.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-Lfnh0deR14>

The Spoilers (1914). A full length feature picture (1:38:17).

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pojDDGvAaxE>

Sage Brush Tom (1915) - Mix. At timestamp 3:49, Selig Polyscope memo.

<https://archive.org/details/0959SageBrushTom>

The Man from Texas (1915) - Mix

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uWO9IpoNXhs>

Cactus Jim aka Cactus Jim's Shop Girl (1915) - Mix.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gugMKzaP3X8> - Listed as "Light hearted story of a cowboy."

Roping a Bride (1915; preview) - Tom Mix directed and featured.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=f7xWmi66XNU>

An Arizona Wooing (1915) - Tom Mix directed and featured.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mQ7sUeA1qT4>

Mack Sennett Comedies

The Cyclorama - These videos show the Cyclorama in action:

* Mack Sennett's Studios - 1924 - Edendale, California. Clip from *The Golden Age of Comedy* (1957). 1:49: Cyclorama clip from *The Hollywood Kid / Going Hollywood* (1924; at 9:58).

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XnMiICAIM7Y>

* Mack Sennett backstage lot 1920s, special effects

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=96fpSry4dzs>

* Cyclorama in action superimposed on modern Effie St. and Glendale Blvd.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch/?v=FiZiLXDfgas>

Mack Sennett Comedies, 1920s

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mLEDd_ZobZg

Mack Sennett Studios, 1924 - Edendale

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XnMiICAIM7Y>

Down on the Farm (1920). Locations: Mixville, Griffith park.

00:11 to 00:24: Opening sequence has a 13-second clip of an aerial view of Mack Sennett Studios.

46:28: Mack Sennett Comedies' Cyclorama.

47:21 Pacific Electric near Fletcher Dr. and Los Feliz Rd.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pUf81mYWVf0>

A Small Town Idol (1921) - Turpin

Location: Mixville.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6Dq0wRbIRFc>

The Extra Girl (1923) - Normand

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=M3jao1T8xDM>

The Shriek of Araby (1923) - Turpin. A take-off on Valentino's *The Sheik* (1921).

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=x0KIa37OuY>

Suzanna (1923) - Normand

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_19xxxyodQ

All Night Long (1924) - Capra (story), Langdon.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4D4kt55ezsE>

Bathing Beauty Contest (1924)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bfhSU81WaI0>

The Hollywood Kid / Going Hollywood (1924) - Sennett.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3yz1DILYE1Q> (medium res.) - Does not include Cyclorama scene.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ze6Wkzn0ykY> (low res.) - 9:58: Cyclorama scene.

Gallopng Bungalows (1924).

10:38: Cyclorama; 13:52: Triangle Garage at Glendale Blvd. and Allesandro St.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xoBmZX5xw5o>

Feet of Mud (1924) - Langdon.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jhwJvueaFpQ> (colorized)

Ten Dollars or Ten Days (1924) - Turpin.

9:30: Likely a house on Aaron St.

21:32: Pacific Electric right of way at Allesandro and Fargo Sts., with Baxter St. Bridge in background.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yYQc3MG_BMY

Lizzies of the Field (1924). (Author: A very funny movie, with scenes of Los Angeles backroads.)

5:23: Pacific Electric trestle near Fletcher Rd. and Riverside Dr.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_wegg_8dtns

Super-Hooper-Dyne Lizzies (1925). "Tin Lizzie" was a nickname for the Ford Model T automobile.

4:35 - Sam Selig Co. grocer, 1663 E. Vernon St, downtown Los Angeles.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tdFZTS8RZYc>

His Marriage Wow (1925) - Langdon, Vernon Dent.

19:39: [Walker2010, pages 142 and 562] shows photos that indicate that one scene filmed in front of the Cyclorama and Sennett Annex (locations E and G in Figure 3-16). However, the film itself does not show that background. These were likely filmed for marketing purposes.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=V27Pb2WMREM>

The Funnymooners (1926)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yVj3X8k3oNc>

Wandering Willies (1926)

0:39 and 2:58: Echo Park Lake.

15:00: Likely Aaron St. just west of Glendale Blvd.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xefRVun0LvU>

Ice Cold Cocos (1926; clip) Location: Steps between 923 & 935 North Vendome Street (full movie).

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_5y2pmvuKkM

Crazy to Act (1927) - Oliver Hardy. Hal Roach loaned Hardy to Sennett for only this picture.
17:50: Sennett's Cyclorama appears as a feature in the film narrative, not just as a moving background.
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ITFZ71NhTRQ>

Campus Carmen (1928) - Lombard.
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Vg6oCJtHwV4>

The Beach Club (1928)
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WsQdPNr6bx8>

Clara Kimball Young / Garson Studios

Eyes of Youth (1919) - Garson director, Young, Valentino. Locations: San Francisco and Los Angeles.
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DD_CwkncUSI

Mid-Channel (1920)
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Voih4ARvJV8>

What No Man Knows (1921)
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RHNqQnDqGRQ>

The Worldly Madonna (1922)
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2ta1x9GuMGk>

Other Production Companies

Other companies came to Edendale / Silver Lake / Echo Park to film scenes. Here are a few examples:

Run 'Em Ragged (1920) - Hal Roach (writer), Snub Pollard. Rolin Film. Location: Echo Park (canoes).
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=viUUdDu9OMk>

Cops (1922) - Keaton. Joseph M. Schenck Productions.
07:59: Family waiting at Kenmore Apartments at 1827 Sunset Blvd.
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Cz-0S_bTWs (high-def)
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SAXn1fPp9LQ> (colorized, high-def)

Sherlock Jr. (1924) - Keaton. Joseph M. Schenck Productions.
Locations include: Echo Park, Glendale, Los Feliz, and Los Angeles.
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fZuqWxITq38>

Isn't Life Terrible (1925) - Charlie Chase, Oliver Hardy. Hal Roach Studios (Culver City).
Location: Steps between 923 & 935 North Vendome Street.
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UCqIu-cNBh4>

Hat's Off (1927) - Hardy, Laurel. Hal Roach Studios (Culver City). Location: Steps, 923 N. Vendome St.
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Nj0spGrb1cA>

An Ache in Every State (1941) - Three Stooges, Hal Roach.
3:12 - Stairway near 2212 Edendale Place. A good view of Oak Glen Place in the background.
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kuEe-ofQJec>

5 Remnants of the Filmmakers

In the 1910s and 1920s, many of these moviemakers moved to larger locations in Hollywood, Culver City, Universal City, Studio City, and Burbank, leaving little evidence of their time in Edendale.

5A Selig Polyscope and Pathé Redevelopments

The Selig and Pathé studio locations have been redeveloped, but the street names honor the film history that occurred here: Silent Era Drive; Selig Drive, Polyscope Place, and Edendale Lane at the Selig lot; and Fox Lane and Tom Mix Road at the Pathé lot (Figure 5-1).

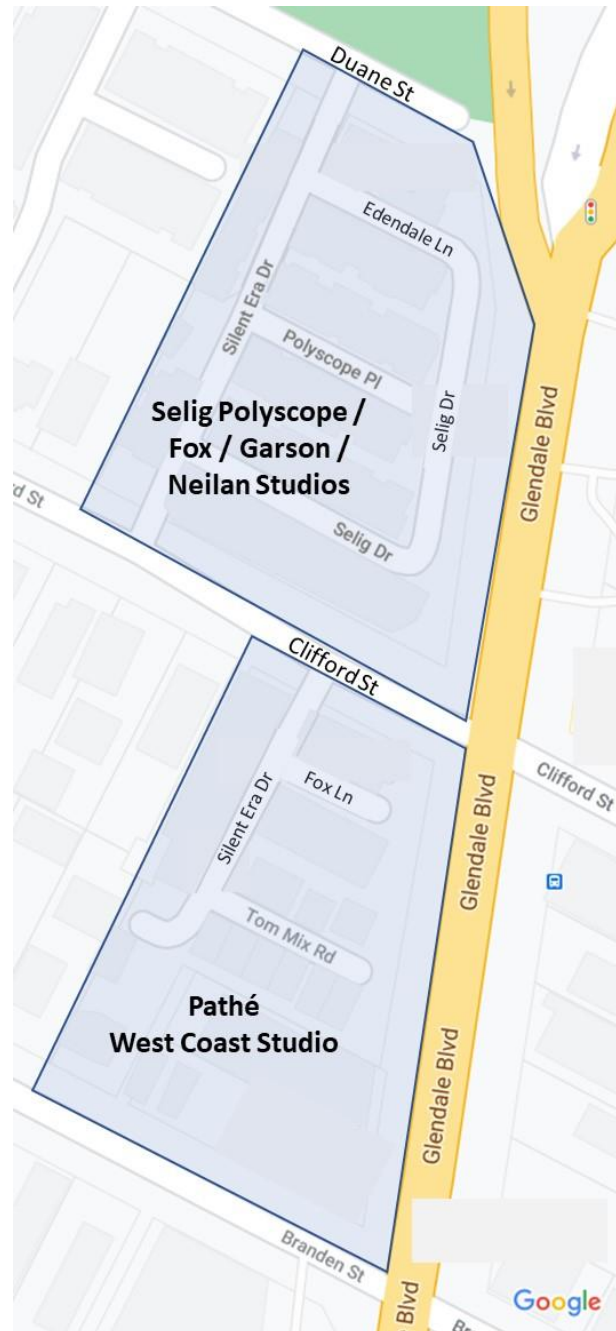


Figure 5-1. Selig and Pathé Studios locations redeveloped as of 2020
[GoogleMaps plus author's annotations]

5B Mack Sennett Comedies

The Mack Sennett Closed Stage (Number 12 on Figure 3-16) is now part of the Public Storage facility at 1712 Glendale Blvd. [Arnett1999] show a current view of the exterior. [Griffith2014] shows some remaining interior filmmaking equipment.

5C Julian Eltinge Residence

"Often regarded as America's first celebrated drag performer, Julian Eltinge commissioned this Spanish Colonial Revival hilltop residence while launching his career as a silent film actor. Though the house, known as Villa Capistrano, is not visible from the street, its elaborate design reflects Eltinge's aspirations as an artist and performer." This house continues to exist in 2020. (Figure 5-2) [LAC1]



Figure 5-2. Eltinge residence Villa Capistrano - 2327 Fargo Street
[Author's collection]

5D Other Associations with Edendale's Film Years

The movie tradition continues on the Sennett lot at 1712 Glendale Blvd. (which was Allesandro Street).. Evidence Film Studios provides a stage and film production services at 2122 Aaron Street (in a building in the location of numbers 13 through 17 on Figure 3-16). (<https://evidencefilmstudios.com>)

The Sennett name lives on at Mack Sennett Studios at 1215 Bates Avenue on the border between Silver Lake and East Hollywood, providing film production services. This is the same location as the Mabel Normand and later William S. Hart studios. (<https://macksennettstudios.net>)

The Mixville Shopping Center along Glendale Blvd. harkens back to the time when this was the site of Tom Mix's first Mixville film studio. [vanAmmers2013]

6 Pacific Electric

Edendale's location provided easy access to downtown Los Angeles by streetcar. "Though Edendale was still geographically separated from downtown Los Angeles and relatively rural, the Pacific Electric streetcar running from downtown Los Angeles to Glendale passed directly in front of the Keystone lot, making it very convenient for vaudevillians to put in an eight hour day of film work at Sennett's 'Fun Factory', then make the four mile trek to downtown Los Angeles's Broadway corridor for an evening theater engagement in no time at all." [Agnew2012, Walker2010]

The main line Glendale-Burbank Line from downtown Los Angeles through Edendale and the Edendale Cut to Glendale was completed and in operation by the spring of 1904. Towards the north end of Allesandro St. near Whitmore Ave., the Pacific Electric veered from northeast to north then northwest to Tropico and Glendale and on to Burbank through the Edendale Cut (Figure 6-1). The Edendale Cut is now a parklike walking trail. [ERHA, FlemingC2015]



Figure 6-1. Pacific Electric Edendale Cut, 1930
[Wikimapia; Metro Library and Archive for date of 1930]

The next postcard of the Edendale Cut misspells and mislabels this location as "Garavanza Valley, California", confusing this with a short-lived town Garvanza northeast of Los Angeles near Pasadena, annexed by Los Angeles in 1899. [KCET2011]



Figure 6-2. Pacific Electric Edendale Cut circa 1904
[Author's collection; Water and Power Associates for date of 1904]

From as early as 1906 to at least 1936, the local Edendale Line shared the main line to Whitmore Ave., then continued to and terminated at Semi-Tropic Park near Modjeska St. Two maps show the terminus of the Edendale Line at the Semi-Tropic[al] Park station, on the west side of Allesandro St. from the actual Semi-Tropic Park location on the east side. (Figure 6-3) [ERHA]

This terminus was near the location of film companies near Modjeska from 1915 to 1917: American-Europa, Spero / Vogue, Ivan, Metropolitan, and California. (Section 3-I above.)

Car 929 is on its way to the S.P. Depot from Edendale, likely circa 1910 (Figure 6-4).

Allesandro St. at Fargo St. apparently was a popular location for Pacific Electric photos. Car 227 was built in 1909 by the St. Louis Car Company and scrapped in 1927 (Figure 6-5). Car 146 is shown at the same location (Figure 6-6). [MLA1]

Another Pacific Electric Line, the Echo Park Line, operated through Edendale from 1890 to 1950, proceeding "north over twisting, turning Echo Park Avenue via single track with turnouts to a terminus at Cerro Gordo Street." (Figure 6-3) [ERHA]

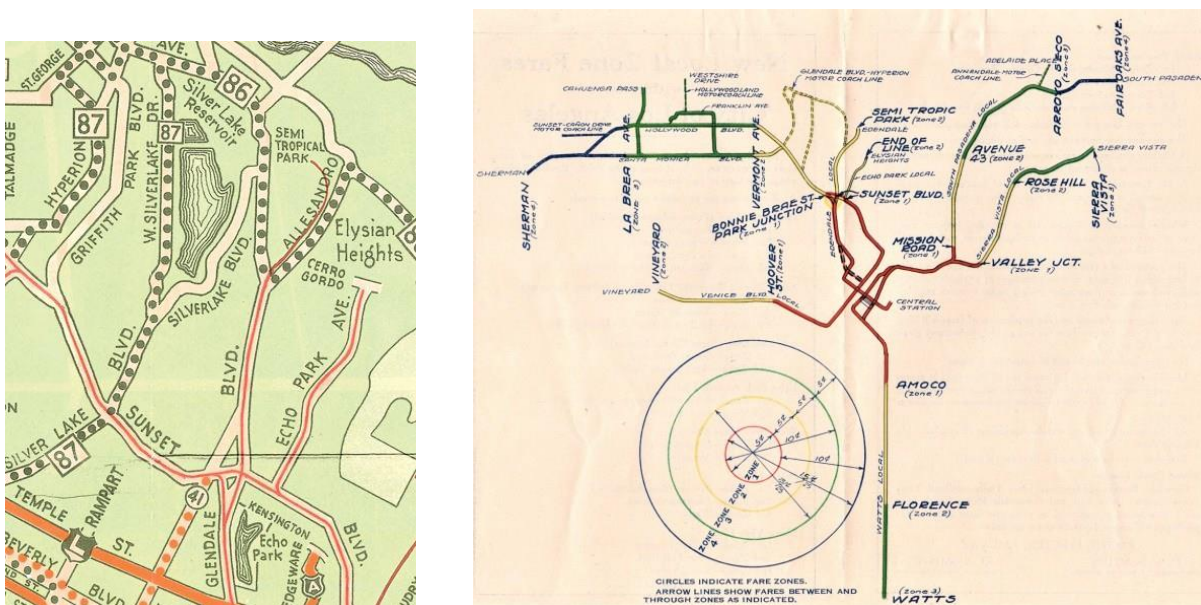


Figure 6-3. Maps showing Edendale Line terminating at Semi-Tropic Park (Top center on both maps)

Left: Los Angeles Railway 1935 Map

Right: Pacific Electric 1928 pamphlet.

[Metro Library Archive, Homestead2020a]



Figure 6-4. Pacific Red Car 929 on the Edendale line

[Author's collection]



Figure 6-5. Pacific Electric Red Car 227, Allesandro St. at Fargo St. circa 1914
 Photo courtesy of Dorothy Peyton Gray Transportation Library and Archive [Metro Library Archive]



Figure 6-6. Pacific Electric Red Car 146, Allesandro St. at Fargo St. circa 1914
 Photo courtesy of Dorothy Peyton Gray Transportation Library and Archive [Metro Library Archive]

7 Street Name Changes

The dynamic growth of the City of Los Angeles in the early decades of the 20th century brought with it many changes to street names and locations. (Figure 7-1) [GoogleMaps, LADir1909, LADir1915, LADir1923, SecurityMap1908]

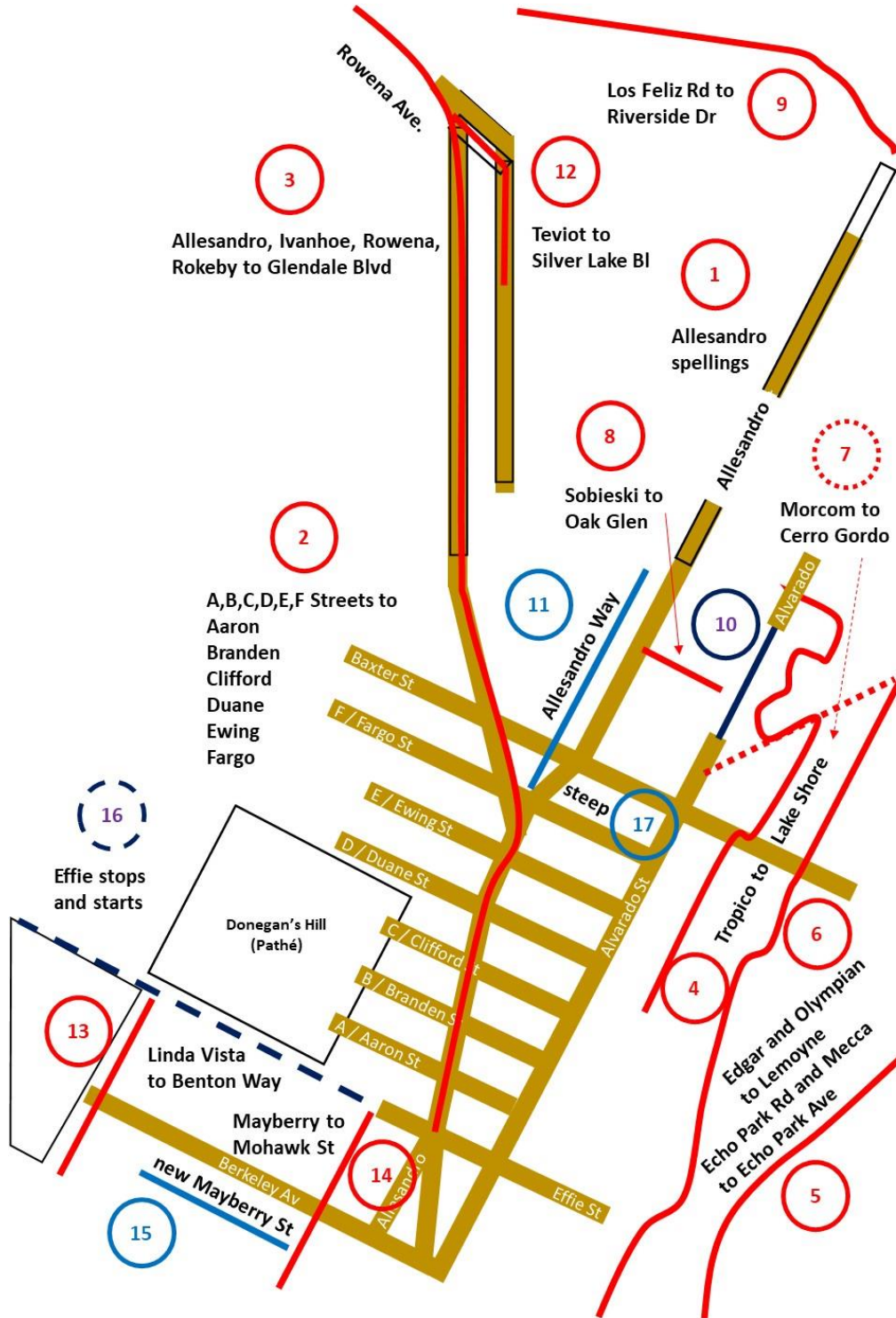


Figure 7-1. Map of Street Changes

Edendale streets also became citified in these years. In the silent picture chase scenes throughout the 1910s, nearly all of the streets were dirt. By the mid-1920s, nearly all of the streets had been paved.

1 "Allesandro" Street spellings and history

Allesandro spellings have differed across sources. For consistency, this article uses Allesandro.

- * 1897: Alessandro - Los Angeles City Directory - no address listings.
- * 1908: Alesandro - Security Map and Street Railway Guide [SecurityMap1908]
- * 1909: Allesandro - Los Angeles City Directory - 94 listings [LADir1909]
- * 1915: Alessandro - Los Angeles City Directory - 253 listings [LADir1915]
- * 1923: Alessandro - Los Angeles City Directory - 196 listings [LADir1923]
- * 2020: Allesandro - on all maps and street signs

Allesandro St. (spelled Alessandro) first appears in the 1897 directory. Through 1904, directories list Allesandro traversing only from Berkeley to Corarrubias (1897) / Effie (1899), and noted as "Not built on". By 1905, Allesandro extended to D (later Duane) Street, with 17 addresses listed, including F. W. Kepke at 1712 (Figure 1-3). By 1906, Allesandro extended to the city limits near Whitmore Ave.

In 1910 and 1911, there was an Edendale Ave. east from Los Feliz Road towards Edendale; by 1912 this section had changed to Allesandro St; later references to Earl St. one block north of Edendale Av. should have referred to Edendale Place. (LADir1896, 1899, 1904-1906, 1910-1918).

Between 1921 and 1923, Allesandro from Effie to Fargo changed to Glendale Blvd., reducing the number of properties that still had Allesandro addresses.

2 A, B, C, D, E, F Sts. to **Aaron, Branden, Clifford, Duane, Ewing, Fargo Sts.**

Between the publications of the Security Map in 1908 and the Los Angeles Directory in 1909, the names of A, B, C, D, E, and F Streets had been changed to Aaron, Branden, Clifford, Duane, Ewing, and Fargo Streets. However, as late as early 1911, some reports still referred to C and D Streets. [LADir1909, SecurityMap1908, MPW1911a - page 1432]

3 Allesandro Street and others to **Glendale Blvd.**

Starting in 1921 and completing by 1923, the City renamed portions of Glendale Avenue, Allesandro Street, Ivanhoe Avenue, Rowena Avenue, and Rokeby Street from First Street past Hyperion Avenue and through Atwater as Glendale Blvd. An Ivanhoe Drive exists between Glendale Blvd. and the Silver Lake reservoir across from what was Mixville. [Camera1, WPA]

4 Tropico Avenue to **Lake Shore Avenue.**

Tropico was the name of a town just west of Griffith Park. "The name first appeared on maps in November 1887, when the Southern Pacific applied it to its depot in the fertile farming valley just north of Los Angeles. The name's origins are unclear, but it certainly agreed with the railroad's promotional claims about Southern California's warm climate." One can speculate that a developer adopted the same name to market the street east of Alvarado St. that went through a valley, over a hill, and then wound down to Alvarado St. near Whitmore St. From 1913 to 1915, there was also a city park and auditorium named Semi-Tropic Park at the corner of Alessandro and Modjeska Streets, just a few blocks from the end of Tropico Avenue at Alvarado Street. [LADir1913-1915, Masters2014]

The 1909 and 1915 LA Directories list residential addresses on Tropico Avenue. By 1923, all of these addresses had changed to Lake Shore Ave. The City had extended the street name Lake Shore Ave. from Avalon St., over the hill at Cerro Gordo, and down the hill to Alvarado St. near Whitmore Ave.

5 Echo Park Road, Mecca Ave., and Echo Park Ave. all became or continued as **Echo Park Ave.**

6 The name **Lemoyne Street** was extended to replace the names Edgar and Olympian Avenues.

7 Sometime after 1923, the **Cerro Gordo Street** name extended from Lemoyne Street to Alvarado Street, replacing Morcom Street.

8 Sometime after 1923, the name Sobieski Street, leading uphill from Allesandro Street to a stairway that led to Lake Shore Avenue, became **Oak Glen Place.**

9 By 1923, the name **Riverside Drive** had replaced Los Feliz Road along the Los Angeles River.

10 **Alvarado Street** never completed the entire route shown on the Security map. It terminates at the stairway at the top of Cove Ave. and then restarts just south of Lake Shore Ave. near Whitmore Ave.

11 The construction of the Glendale Freeway in 1958 filled in the lower portion of the Edendale valley, splitting the roadway into Allesandro St. on the east and **Allesandro Way** on the west. [Tom2020]

12 Sometime after 1923, the portions of Teviot and Ayr Streets alongside Mixville were renamed **Silver Lake Blvd.**, extending that name from the street along the Silver Lake Reservoir.

13 By 1915, Linda Vista Street had been renamed **Benton Way.**

14 Between the 1908 Security map and the 1909 Los Angeles Directory, the **Mohawk Street** name had extended northward replacing the Mayberry Street name.

15 By 1923, a new **Mayberry Street** appeared, perpendicular to the Mayberry Street in 1908 / Mohawk Street 1909, between Berkeley Avenue and Scott Avenue.

16 **Effie Street** does not complete the entire route shown on the Security Map. It has a few interruptions between Glendale Blvd. and Fountain Ave.

17 Just to note: **Baxter and Fargo Streets** are the 3rd and 4th steepest streets in Los Angeles, and the 5th and 6th steepest in America. [Russo2014]

8 House Index

The various figures show houses that existed in the early 20th century and still exist in 2020. Here is a list of those houses linked to those figures.

<u>Street</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Figure(s)</u>
Aaron	2103	Figure 3-17
Aaron	2107	Figure 1-3
Aaron	2117	Figure 3-17
Aaron	2121	Figure 1-3, 3-17, 5-2
Aaron	2123	Figure 3-17
Aaron	2129	Figure 3-17
Aaron	2234	Figure 3-11
Alvarado	1637	Figure 3-23
Alvarado	1645	Figure 3-23
Branden	2117	Figure 1-3
Branden	2127	Figure 1-3
Clifford	2159	Figure 1-4, 1-5
Clifford	2223	Figure 3-8
Clifford	2242	Figure 1-4, 3-3
Clifford	2246	Figure 3-3
Clifford	2247	Figure 3-8
Duane	2133	Figure 1-4
Duane	2139	Figure 1-4
Effie	2225	Figure 11-3
Ewing	2160	Figure 1-4
Fargo	2132	Figure 1-4, 6-3
Fargo	2142	Figure 1-4, 6-3
Fargo	2149	Figure 1-4
Fargo	2152	Figure 1-4
Glendale Blvd.	1642	Figure 3-23

9 Author's Notes

I grew up in what is now the Echo Park neighborhood of what was Edendale. My family's house still exists on Lake Shore Avenue near the top of the stairs at Oak Glen Place. It was built in 1915 on Tropic Avenue; by 1923, the name had changed to Lake Shore Avenue. Although I have lived in the San Francisco Bay Area since the 1970s, I still have a great affection for the neighborhood where I grew up. I drive through the neighborhood when I visit at least once a year.

I also have a passion for history, an interest in the history of filmmaking, and take joy in maps and reading historical resources. In 2018, I purchased The Bird's Eye View Edendale postcard (Figure 1-4) at a vintage paper fair. This postcard, with the Selig Polyscope studio and Pathé studio location in the lower right corner and with Clifford Street School at the right center, brought all of these interests together. (This postcard photograph might be unique - I have not come across another example of this postcard or photograph on any of the Edendale or eBay websites I have investigated.)

I attended Clifford Street Elementary School in Echo Park, Thomas Starr King Junior High School in Los Feliz, and John Marshall High School, also in Los Feliz a few blocks from the Hyperion Avenue location of Walt Disney Studios. As a very young child of 4 or 5, I rode the Pacific Electric Red Car on the Edendale Line 33, catching it at Baxter Street, shortly before it was discontinued in 1955.

Boys or girls could build box scooters themselves using a two-by-four with roller skate wheels at each end, a wooden milk crate at the front, and a crossbar across the top of the crate to form a handlebar. I recall riding an early crate box scooter as a child (Figure 3A-4).

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* Movie industry trade magazines - <https://archive.org/>

* Newspaper articles: <https://www.newspapers.com>

* Security Pacific Bank photo collection by the Los Angeles Public Library: <https://tessa.lapl.org>

* Water and Power Associates photo collection: <https://waterandpower.org/>

Wikimedia, Wikimapia, and Wikipedia contributors.

YouTube contributors for access to silent movies.

11 The Research

Studio Locations

Figure 11-1 lists the locations of Edendale studios from 1909 to 1928, Figure 11-2 the remaining producers that worked at these familiar locations between 1929 and 1935. These figures use these annotations:

- a Associations: NYMPC with Bison; Locations E, G with Keystone / Sennett Comedies.
- d Listed in a Los Angeles directory [LADir1909 to 1928]
- r Mentioned in items in the References or the Motion Pictures sections.
- s Motion Picture News Studio Directory [MPN1915e, 1917, 1918a, 1920]

Selig Polyscope at Overell's / Dearden's Department Store (Figure 2-1)

This location was Overell's department store in 1907. Dearden's moved into this location in 1910. A 1907 photo looking south along Main St. shows Overell's large rooftop sign at 7th Street. [Wikimedia]

Selig Polyscope at 1845 Allesandro

The angle of view in Figure 3-3 indicates that the bungalow was mid-block as expected between C (Clifford) and D (Duane) Streets, which matches with businesses operating at 1839 at C (Clifford) Street and 1861 at D (Duane) Street. [GoogleEarth, LADir1910]

The Selig Polyscope studio produced pictures in Edendale through much of 1915, then completed its move to the Selig Zoo in Lincoln Heights in early 1916, after William Fox leased 1845 Allesandro in December, 1915. [MPN1915f]

Sterling Studio

The 1918 and 1920 Los Angeles directories include Sterling Studio as a motion picture producer on Reservoir Street near Echo Park in Edendale. In 1915 and 1916, Fred J. Balshofer co-founded the Sterling Film Company, as well as Quality Pictures Corp. and Yorke Film Company. [IMDB, LADir1918, LADir1920]

Figure 11-1. Edendale Studio Locations table 1909 to 1928

Name	From	To	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
A - 1845 Allesandro St. (later Glendale Blvd.)																						
Selig Polyscope	1909	1915	r	d	d	d	d	d	d													
Fox, William	1915	1917							r	ds	ds											
Kerrigan, J Warren Film	1917	1918									r	r										
Sennett, Mack Comedies	1917	1918									r	r										
Garson Studios	1918	1925										d	dr	d	dr	dr	d	r				
Comique Film (Arbuckle)	1919												r									
Equity Pictures	1919	1922											r	r	r	r						
Young, Clara Kimball	1920													r								
Neilan, Marshall Studios	1925	1933																	r	r	d	d
B - 1807 Allesandro St.																						
Pathé West Coast Studio	1910	1914		r	dr	d	d	r														
C - 1745-1751 Allesandro St.																						
Norbig Studio	1914	1917						dr	d	d	ds											
Bosworth, Hobart Prods.	1914							r														
Favorite Players Film	1914	1915						r	dr													
French & Forman	1914	1915						d	d													
California Feature Film	1914	1915						r	r													
Rolin Film (Hal Roach)	1915	1916							r	r												
Albuquerque Film Mfg.	1915	1917							d	s	s											
Lone Star Film (Chaplin) (1751)	1916									r												
Taylor, Charles A. Studios, Inc.	1918	1920										r	r									
Bronx Studio	1918	1924										d	d	r	r	r	d					
Youngdeer Production	1919												r									
Cabanne, William Christy	1920													r								
Doubleday Productions	1920	1921												r	d							
Miller, Ranger Bill Prods.	1921														r							
Reaquer Productions	1922															r						
H&B Film	1922	1924														r	r	d				
Western Arts Studios	1922	1923														r	dr					
Lone Star Studio (1751)	1922															d						
Willey, George P Prods.	1923	1924															r	r				
Westwood Studios / Prods.	1925																		d			
Independent Studio (1751)	1925	1927																	dr	r	d	
Frazee, Edwin Studios (1751)	1927	1928																			d	d
D - 1766-1768 Allesandro St.																						
United Motion Picture	1916									r												
Fuji Yama Feature Film	1916																					
Gorham Photoville	1917										d											
E - 1719-1723 Allesandro St.																						
Bison Pacific Coast Studios	1909	1912	r			r																
New York Motion Picture	1909	1915	a	a	d	d	a	a	a													
Keystone Film	1912	1917				a	a	a	a	a	a											
Sennett, Mack Comedies	1915	1928							a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
Comique Film (Arbuckle) (1723)	1919	1920											r	r								
Arbuckle, Roscoe Studios (1723)	1919												r									
Neilan, Marshall Prods.	1920													r								

Figure 11-1. Edendale Studio Locations table 1909 to 1928 (continued)

Name	From	To	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
F - 1712 Allesandro St.																						
Bison Pacific Coast Studios	1911	1912			r	r																
New York Motion Picture	1911	1915			a	a	d	d	d													
Keystone Film	1912	1917				r	d	d		ds	ds											
Broncho Motion Picture	1912	1915				r	d	d	d													
Kay-Bee Film	1913	1915					r		d													
Domino Film	1915								dr													
Sennett, Mack Comedies	1917	1928									r	d			d	dr	d	d	d	d	d	d
Normand, Mabel Feature Film	1916									r												
G - 1625 Allesandro St. (Cyclorama)																						
Keystone / Sennett	1915	1928							r	a	r	a	a	r	a	r	a	r	r	a	r	a
H - 2450 Teviot St. (later Silver Lake Blvd.) at Ayr																						
Navajo Film	1914	1917					r	dr	d	r												
Banner Film	1915							r														
Fox / Mix Ranch / Mixville	1917	1925									d	d	r	dr	dr				r			
I - 2500 Allesandro St. at Modjeska St.																						
American-Europa Film	1915								dr													
Ivan Film Prods.	1916									r												
Vogue Films Inc. (Spero)	1916									d												
Metroplitan Picture	1917										r											
California Feature Film	1917										r											
J - 2122 Berkeley Ave																						
Kellum Talking Picture	1915	1927							r	r							r	dr			d	
K - 4649 Kingswell Ave. then 2719 Hyperion Blvd.																						
Disney Bros.	1926																				d	
Disney, Walt Studio / Prods.	1927	1939																			d	d
1215 Bates Ave. / 4319 Effie St.																						
Normand, Mabel Feature Film	1916	1917							drs	drs												
1936 Reservoir Street																						
Sterling Studio	1918	1920										d		d								

Figure 11-2. Edendale Studio Locations table 1929 to 1935

Name	From	To	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
A - 1845 Allesandro St. (later Glendale Blvd.)									
Neilan, Marshall Studios	1925	1933	dm	m			r		
Radiotone Pictures	1930	1932		d	dr	d			
Hollywood Studios	1931	1933			r	d	r		
Premier Pictures	1931				dr				
Famous Comedies	1932					d			
Rock, Joe Prod,	1933				r				
Triumphant Film	1933				r				
Kendall-de Vally Operalogue (1841)	1933						d		
Royer, Fanchon Pictures (1849)	1933						r		d
Kirkwood, Ray	1935								d
C - 1745-1751 Allesandro St.									
Productions of South America	1929		d						
Keaton, Harry Studio	1930			d					
Duff H T	1933						d		
Cinema Art Studio	1934							d	
K - 2719 Hyperion Blvd.									
Disney, Walt Prods.	1927	1939	d		d	d	d	d	d

Bison Film Company at 1719 and 1712 Allesandro

Some movie histories mention that the Bison Company opened its first studio at 1719 Allesandro St. and others mention 1712 Allesandro St. This analysis concludes that both are correct: 1719 Allesandro opened first in 1909, then 1712 Allesandro across the street was added in 1911.

Topography at 1719 and 1712 Allesandro Street

Figure 11-3 shows the Bison-101 Studio sometime between 1909 and 1911. The photo could not have been taken looking either north from Effie St. nor south from Aaron St. - the photo hillside does not match the hillsides east and west of Allesandro Street as they would appear in a photo. [GoogleEarth]

The photo is not looking east at 1712 Allesandro Street. A distance analysis with some assumptions calculates that the house in the center top of Figure 10-3 is about 600 feet from the camera position; for 1712, this would place it near at the top of the empty hill on the far side of Alvarado Street where there are no houses. In 2020, there are still no houses - this parcel at 1700 Alvarado Street holds six radio transmitting towers. [Google Earth]

The annotated Figure 11-3 and Figure 11-4 show a path in the hillside which likely became the Effie stairway. The roofline just behind the studio appears to match the roofline at 2225 Effie, built in 1910 and still existing in 2020. A house at 2305 Effie was built in 1907 and still exists in 2020 and could be one of the houses further up the hill to the right of the path.



Figure 11-3. Bison 101 Studio, most likely 1911
Photo courtesy of Marc Wanamaker / Bison Archives [Wanamaker1 plus author's annotations]



Figure 11-4. Effie Street from above 1719 Allesandro, 2020
[GoogleEarth]

The Los Angeles City Directories 1909 to 1912 [LADir1909-1912]

In 1909, the New York Motion Picture Company began producing pictures in Edendale under the brand name the Bison Company. Los Angeles City Directories indicate that the initial NYMPC Bison Company address was 1719 Allessandro Street, and the NYMPC offices at 1712 Allessandro were added in early 1911.

The 1909, 1910, and 1911 Los Angeles Directories show Fred Kepke, Thomas Green, and Fred Gledhill, respectively, as grocers at 1712 Allessandro Street. So, at least for the early part of 1911, 1712 was still a grocery. The 1912 Los Angeles Directory shows Fred Gledhill as a grocer at 1660 N. Alvarado Street, indicating that he had vacated 1712 Allessandro Street. [LADir1909-1912]

The 1910 Los Angeles Directory shows entries for "Pacific Coast Studio (F J Balshofer) moving picture mfrs 1719 Allessandro Street." There were no entries for any variation of New York Motion Picture Company. [LADir1910]

The 1911 Los Angeles Directory has multiple separate entries with locations at 1719 Allessandro Street, and none at 1712: New York Motion Picture Co; Pacific Coast Studio [of the] N Y Motion Picture Co props (proprietors); 3 actors, 2 vaqueros, 1 employee, and Fred J. Balshofer as manager of the N Y Motion Picture Company. [LADir1911]

The 1912 Los Angeles Directory has fewer entries for the NYMPC: New York Motion Picture Co and F J Balshofer as manager at 1719 Allessandro St.; and Pacific Coast Studio [of the] N Y Motion Picture Co props (proprietors) at 1712 Allessandro St. The employees listed at 1719 in 1911 were not listed in 1912, indicating that they had moved with the film production to Santa Ynez Canyon, and only offices remained at 1719 and 1712.

References and Newspaper Articles

Various references indicate that NYMPC Bison started at 1719 and added 1712 later.

E. J. Fleming's Movieland Directory lists Bison Studio at 1719 Allessandro St. [FlemingE2004]

In 1909, Fred Kepke advertised for sale his grocery, feed, and fuel business at 1712 Allessandro Street. Per the 1910 Los Angeles Directory, apparently Thomas Green purchased it. [LADir1910, LATimes1909a]

The NYMPC established itself in Edendale, "on a tract of land graced only by a four-room bungalow and a barn." (There is no mention of a grocery store, which was at 1712 Allessandro St.) [vonHarleman1917]

"In 1909, at 1719 Alessandro, Fred J. Balshofer opened studios for the Bison company, producing westerns ...". "In 1912 the Keystone Company of Mack Sennett, Charles Baumann and Adam Kessel moved into 1712 Alessandro, later expanding to incorporate Bison and the block across the street ...". [Shiel2012]

"A block below the Pathé Studio on the same side of the street is the Bison Studio." Pathé opened at 1807 Allessandro Street in 1910. [MPW1911a]

In late 1909 or early 1910, Charles Baumann, general manager of the NYMPC, also secured a large ranch in Southern California. The ranch covered more than a thousand acres, with orange and banana groves, almost any kind of tropical scene, a mile-long beachfront, and 300 acres of prairie land. The buildings on the ranch included an old colonial mansion, where the members of the Bison Stock Company resided. This was likely the property that Bison-101 moved to in 1912, nicknamed "Inceville". [MPW1910a]

A March 12, 1911 news story indicates that the NYMPC, "known to the frequenters of the pictures theaters as the Bison Company", has established itself with Balshofer at the head, "Across the road, on the other side of the trolley car track" from Selig Polyscope. This location would have been 1712 Allesandro Street. [LATimes1911a]

On April 1, 1911, the Bison Company broke ground for a new studio. "A block of ground has been secured between Effie and Aaron streets, fronting on Allesandro Street. ... A glass studio will be erected and when completed will be fitted with Cooper-Hewitt light batteries and equipped for rapid work on interiors." This would have been at 1712 Allesandro, #17 on Figures 3-16 and 3-17. [MPW1911]

"About two years after the establishment of the company at the Edendale plant", Ince took over directing roles at the Bison "so-called plant in Edendale". "There was no scenery; the experienced actors totaled about three - and funds were not very plentiful." "Ince produced only two or three single-reelers at the Edendale plant." After several months, Ince leased land "down Santa Monica Way" in the Santa Ynez Valley, and started making Westerns at what came to be called Inceville. Ince abandoned the name Bison, and replaced it with Broncho, Kay-Bee, and Domino. [Ince1917, Shiel2012, vonHareleman1917]

By late 1911, Bison had partnered with the Miller Brothers' 101 Ranch Wild West Show; the new company was named Bison-101. Carl Laemmle produced westerns at Inceville, released with the brand name 101-Bison. The Figure 11-3 photo was most likely taken in late 1911, after the Bison-101 partnership but with offices still at 1719 and 1712. [Bricklin2017]

By mid-1912, Bison had split into two parts, the larger one led by director Thomas H. Ince, and the smaller one by Francis Ford. "... the office of the Bison Company has been moved to 1712 Alessandro Street, Edendale, Los Angeles, California. Although the offices will remain in Edendale, the studio will be maintained at Santa Monica, and the field companies will work near the studio." "The Bison Company just finished moving its office in Edendale. The move was not a long one - merely from one side of the street to the other - but it made all the difference in the world to the office force, for the new quarters give plenty of room, and light, and air. The vacated building is being torn to pieces and remodeled into dark rooms which, when equipped with additional drums and tanks, will more than double the present equipment." [MPW1912b]

When Thomas Ince arrived Los Angeles in October 1911 to take over Bison directing duties, "a temporary studio had been assembled on Allesandro Street, incorporating a former barn, grocery, and feed store. A house was rented across the street, where the equipment was kept and the film could be developed. Adjoining shacks were converted into dressing rooms, and an outdoor stage was built for interiors, while the whole region sufficed for exteriors." The grocery mentioned indicates this was 1712 Allesandro Street. The rented house across the street might have referred to 2217 Aaron Street, which likely appeared in *For Better - But Worse* (1913); NYMPC already owned 1719 Allesandro Street across from 1712, but reports are that its development had been minimal since 1909. [Taves2012]

Display advertisements and an interview with Richard V. Spencer of the Bison Company in The Moving Picture News from February to June 1912 indicate that Bison Pacific Coast Studio was still active in Edendale at 1719 Allesandro until that time. Shortly thereafter, the offices also moved to Santa Monica. Although the office had moved to 1712, the advertisement still used the 1719 address. (Figure 11-5). [MPN1912a]



Figure 11-5. Bison display advertisement,1912
[MPN1]

Conclusion

Overall, the evidence indicates that the NYMPC Bison Company established itself at 1719 Allesandro Street in 1909 and expanded across the street to 1712 Allesandro Street by mid-1911. Figure 11-3 photo was likely taken in late 1911 at 1719 Allesandro, after Bison partnered with Miller Brothers' 101 Ranch Wild West Show to form the Bison-101 company. By early 1912, all Bison-101 movie production had moved to Santa Ynez Canyon north of Santa Monica, leaving only business offices on Allesandro Street in Edendale to mid-1912.

In September 1912, Mack Sennett brought the NYMPC Keystone and Broncho brands to Edendale, taking over the Bison properties, including the old grocery store at 1712 Allesandro St.

Mixville from Ivanhoe Ave. across Teviot St. to McCready Ave.

Mixville Location and Area

Multiple sources combine to indicate that William Fox and Tom Mix built Mixville in these stages, starting with 4 acres and growing to 12 acres:

- * By January 1917, 4 acres between Teviot St. and McCready Ave., from Brier St. to Electric Ave.
- * By early 1917, 4 acres between Ivanhoe St. and Teviot St., just north of Ayr St.
- * By 1919, 4 acres further north between Ivanhoe St. and Teviot St., up to Rowena Ave., including a large stand of trees. [LADir1917 and later, Mix1957, MPM1919b, NYClipper1919j]

In 1915 and 1916, Winna Brown's Ranch / Corral / Livery was listed or mentioned at 2424 Teviot St., 2450 Teviot St. at Ayr St., and at Ivanhoe Ave. In 1916, a Clarence Jones listed his occupation as livery at 2445 Teviot. Even street numbers were on the east side in the 1910s and in 2021. Together, these indicate that the ranch covered at least 8 acres east from Ivanhoe across Teviot to McCready, north of Ayr and Brier Streets. (Figure 11-6) [LADir1915-1916, LAE1915i, LAT1915x, Reynolds2005i]

In 1914, Navajo Film Company was formed, with a studio at Silver Lodge, Edendale (likely an error, indicating Silver Lake). In 1915 and 1916, the Navajo Film Company was listed on Teviot at the corner of Ayr and at 2450 Teviot. In the summer of 1915, Banner Film Company briefly also had a studio at 2450 Teviot Street.

Starting in 1917, the Wm. Fox Studio (Ranch) / Mixville was listed at Ivanhoe Av near Silver Lake, and in 1922 at 2450 Teviot. This indicates that Mixville had encompassed at least all of the 8 acres of the Winna Brown Ranch. It is likely that Mixville incorporated whatever structures left behind by Navajo. [FYB1922, LADir1915 and later]

The Great Stage

A 1917 article reports that the California Feature Film Company, with well-known actor Frank Montgomery, had "acquired eight acres of land at the end of the Edendale car line, and the studio, with stage, developing plant, printing and projecting rooms, has already been completed. The company at present is erecting an electrically lighted studio with stage space, 180x100 feet, the contract calling for its completion by August 1." [Billboard1917e]

This author found no other record of this company acquiring such acreage or constructing a studio in Edendale. There appears to have been no appropriate eight-acre parcel of land at the end of the Edendale local line at Allesandro near Semi-Tropic Park. It is possible that the reporter meant the Glendale-Burbank line through Edendale with a station at India St., not far from Mixville.

Three films were released in 1917 involving Frank Montgomery and his then-wife Mona Darkfeather, all through Universal. It seems likely that the reporter attributed these studio development activities to the wrong celebrity and company. [IMDb]

This passage accurately describes the eight acres and activities of constructing Mixville. Mixville included a Great Stage, built no later than 1919, which could match the 180x100 feet dimensions (Figure 3-25). The topography in Figure 3-25 indicates that the stage location was as depicted in Figure 11-7. [Mix1957, PicturePlay1919a] (Note regarding Figure 11-7: The low-resolution scan of the newspaper photo causes fuzziness at the stage location, but a large structure here is clearly indicated.)

A 1921 photo of Tom Mix with Fox executives at Mixville includes a corner of the Great Stage with the stand of trees in the distance, showing the southeast-to-northwest orientation of the Great Stage. [HHP]

Expansion

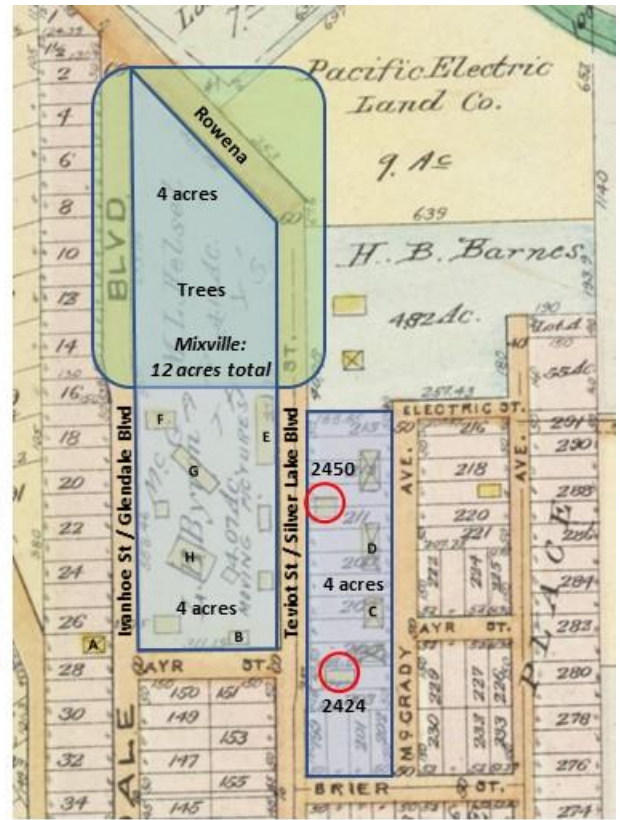
By 1919, Mixville had expanded to 12 acres, including the woods towards Rowena Ave. (Figure 11-6) [PicturePlay1919a]

Figure 11-6 shows the following:

- * The likely extent of Mixville totaling about 12 acres (the blue shape).
- * The likely extent of the large stand of trees in the photograph (the green shape).
- * The correspondence between building locations on the photo and on the map (letters A through H).
- * The correspondence between street locations on the photo and on the map.
- * The location of Winna Brown's property at 2424 Teviot St. and 2450 Teviot St.
- * The location of Navajo Film and William Fox (Ranch) / Mixville at 2450 Teviot.
- * The corner of Ivanhoe and Ayr, the location of the William Fox (Ranch) / Mixville.
- * The map mentioning "Moving Pictures" on the west side of Teviot (vertical text).



Mixville early 1917
[Wanamaker1]



Baist 1921 Real Estate Map, plate 42, right
[Baist1921, GoogleEarth, Zillow]

Figure 11-6. Mixville photograph and map - early 1917 and 1921
Mixville photo courtesy of Marc Wanamaker / Bison Archives [Wanamaker2]
Map: [Baist1921] plate 42 right and [GoogleMaps]; both include author's annotations
Letters indicate corresponding buildings on the photo and the map.
(The map misspells McCready as McCrady.)

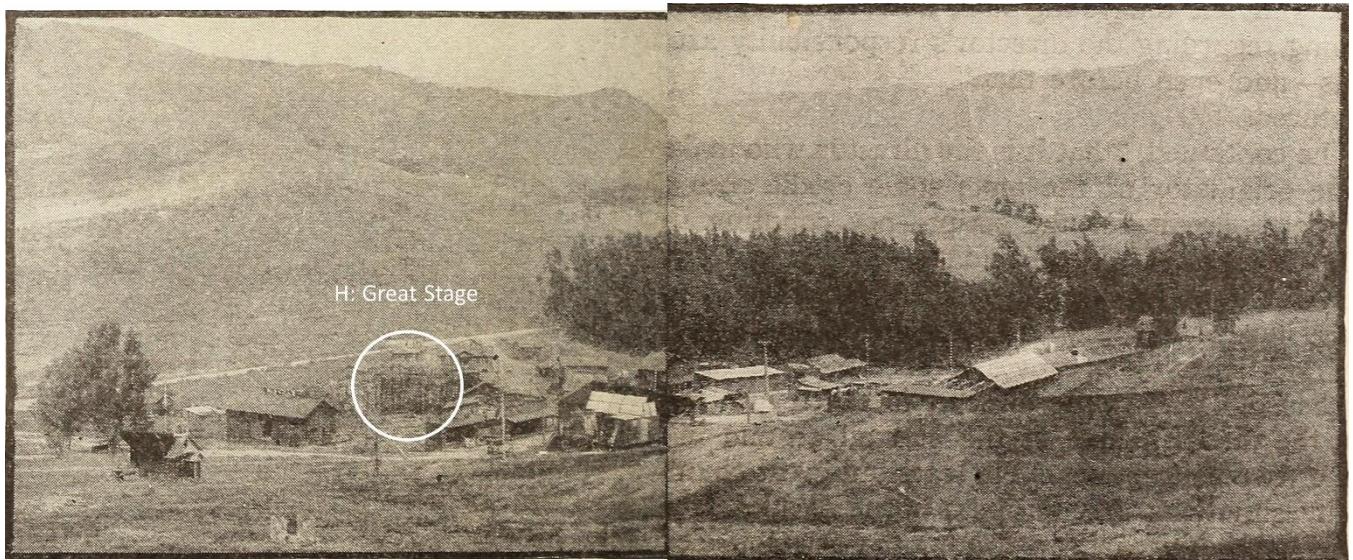


Figure 11-7. Mixville 1919
[PicturePlay1919a]

Research Notes

Sources

Comparing the photographs in Figure 1-3, Figure 1-4, and Figure 3-23 with Zillow.com construction dates and Google Earth satellite photos enabled the determination of house addresses. That information enabled the determination of Fargo Street in Figure 6-5.

The Birds Eye View - Edendale photograph (Figure 1-4) has been determined to have been taken between July 1914 and March 1915. The three-story Weilage Apartments at 1868 Allesandro at the corner of Duane was built in 1914. A drug store owned by Benjamin J. Bear was located at 1840 Allesandro at the corner of Clifford Street since 1909. Bear built a new building at that location, completed in July 1914; the 24x60 foot dimensions match well with the building in the photograph. Clifford Street School up the hill from the drug store was built in 1908 and burned down in March 1915. [AP1915a, LADir1909-1915, SWC1914]

The 1908 Security Saving Bank map showed three large parcels which could have been the Bonadiman farm (**Error! Reference source not found.** and Figure 3-29**Error! Reference source not found.**). Microsoft PowerPoint enabled the overlay of a transparent Security map detail of the area atop a 2020 Google Maps of the same area, using resizing to align Reservoir St., Effie St. and Benton Way with Linda Vista St. This confirmed the Baist real estate map using the 1909 LA Directory address of the Charles Bonadiman house at 1533 McCollum St. [Baist1914, LADir1909, SecurityMap1908]

The Los Angeles Directories contain useful information, especially including a Street and Avenue guide listing each street name and location from its starting to its ending point. These directories were published each year about mid-year, using information compiled early in each calendar year. [LADir1909-LADir1927]

The Moving Picture World, The Moving Picture News, archive.org, and rescarta.lapl.org have surprisingly good search capabilities. But the researcher should be aware of some characteristics that vary across the resources:

- * Searching only whole words;
- * Searching exact text - "albuquerque film" (one space) will not always match "albuquerque film" (two spaces);
- * Not checking similar spellings (Allesandro, Alessandro for example)
- * Catching or not words split across lines (Alles-andro for example);
- * Catching or not text in display advertisements;
- * Searching or not with quote characters (e.g., "H & B Film");
- * Wild cards sometimes work (e.g., rescarta "16xx glendale blvd" seems to find 1600-block addresses)
- * archive.org has many movie publications that are listed in the year 1907; this appears to be the year that archive.org assigns when such publications don't have a publication year in the metadata.

Selig Polyscope photo

Figure 3-5 shows a car exiting the Selig Polyscope Pacific Coast Studio, noted as circa 1910. The car shows a woman dressed in all black in the right rear passenger seat. This author speculates that the woman is May Hosmer, the widow of Francis Boggs who was murdered in October 1911; if so, this photo would have been taken in late October or early November 1911. It is possible that Colonel William Selig is the man in the large hat standing to the right. While this photo is very popular on silent film sites, this author has been unable to locate the original photograph with a caption..

Filming in Edendale

Multiple sources indicate that the Selig Polyscope cliffhanger series *The Adventures of Kathlyn* was filmed in Los Angeles, at Lincoln Heights studio and likely the Edendale studio. The series was announced in *Motography* in September 1913, including mention that scenery and stage effects had been constructed in Chicago and shipped to Los Angeles. The *Motion Picture News* in January 1914 mentions the million-dollar wild animal farm in Edendale. The first episode was released in late December 1913. Stills and scenes from the movie show cactus, other California-looking grasses, and what appear to be eucalyptus trees. Two of the film's actors, Kathlyn Williams and Tom Santschi are listed as residents of Los Angeles in the 1913 directory, which means they arrived before midyear 1913. 12 of the 15 of the film's actors are listed as residents of Los Angeles in the 1914 directory, some of them residing in Edendale; they could have arrived in Los Angeles in 1913 after the 1913 directory had been published. [Chicagology2020, IMDb, LADir1913, LADir1914, MPW1913a, MPW1913b]

The Los Angeles Directories indicate that the Selig Polyscope movie *The Spoilers* was filmed in Edendale. At least four of the ten credited actors, one cinematographer, and the art director are listed in the 1913 directory, along with the director Colin Campbell who lists his employer and residence at the Selig Polyscope studio on Allesandro Street. [IMDb, LADir1913]

The picture "The Romance of the Utah Pioneers" (1913)

The 13 minutes of *De Landverhuizers* matches this portion of the synopsis of *The Romance of the Utah Pioneers*, including the kiss at the end:

"... The Indians are flushed with victory and consumed with hatred for all pale faces. They see the Hand Cart immigrants and determine to attack them. Edward Martin and his followers have had a hard time. The guide is killed by falling over a cliff and the party is lost. Starvation and thirst stare them in the face and the whole party is suffering intensely. Little Watana has had her meed of suffering and determines to try and save the immigrants. She pleads with Mountain Pine and the old chief and they listen to her, and instead of attacking the party decide to help them. The immigrants find water, which revives them and sustains them long enough to allow Watana to bring them provisions. Little Watana is puzzled when Alice kisses her, but she decides that the practice is a good one and imparts the experience to the astonished Mountain Pine, who also thinks it nice." This additional description provides more confirming information: "A group of exhausted emigrants are lost, and are attacked by Indians and Mexicans. With the help of an Indian girl, they are discovered by the inhabitants of a neighbouring town." [MPN1912b, YouTube]

Pacific Electric

The Figure 6-2 postcard of the Edendale Cut misspells and mislabels this location as "Garavanza Valley, California". Other postcards of this same photograph refer to this as the "Edendale Cut" or "View from Edendale on the way to Glendale Cal." Garvanza was briefly a town northeast of downtown Los Angeles near Pasadena and about 4.5 miles northeast of this Edendale Cut. Garvanza was annexed by Los Angeles in 1899. Only two other instances of this misspelling have been found by the author: a court case, and another postcard, of Church of the Angels, located in the area of Garavanza. [KCET2011]

References

This list of reference can provide a starting point for further investigation by interested readers. Note that ancestry.com and newspapers.com (owned by ancestry.com) require a subscription.

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* Mention of the Rubio Canyon funicular that appears in *What the Doctor Ordered* (1912).

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[AFIcatalog] American Film Institute Catalog.

* A Rich Revenge: " [D. W. Griffith](#) filmed *A Rich Revenge* and *As It Is in Life* (1910, see entry) at the same pigeon farm in the Edendale section of Los Angeles, CA." The Los Angeles Pigeon Farm was located at Dayton Ave. and Ave. 20, near the eastern border of Elysian Park.

<https://catalog.afi.com/Catalog/moviedetails/40098>

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[Altman2004] Rick Altman, *Silent Film Sound*, Columbia University Press, 2004.

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* May, page 5; Jun, pages 10, 12-13: Advertisements for and articles about Major Film Mfg. Co. and the Kellum Talking Picture.

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* page 5: Two boys burn Edendale (Clifford St.) school on March 11, 1915.

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[Arnett1999] Bryant Arnett, *Keystone Studio - Then and Now*, Chaplin Film Locations Then & Now

<http://jerre.com/thennow/public/studio/keystone/index.html>

[AutoClub1916] Automobile Club of Southern California, Map Showing Automobile Tour from Los Angeles to and thru Griffith & Elysian Parks, 1916, Wikimedia.

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[Baist1910] G. W. Baist, Los Angeles Baist's Real Estate Surveys, 1914; online at ancestry.com.

* Plate 30 - Echo Park / Edendale: Donegan's Hill for Pathé, behind Aaron, Branden, Clifford Streets.

https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/1205/images/USAOTH2007MAP_140788-00030

[Baist1914] G. W. Baist, Los Angeles Baist's Real Estate Surveys, 1914; online at ancestry.com.

* Plate 28 - Elysian Park / Edendale.

https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/1205/USAOTH2007MAP_140789-00022

* Plate 30 - Echo Park / Edendale: Donegan's Hill for Pathé, behind Aaron, Branden, Clifford Streets.

https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/1205/USAOTH2007MAP_140789-00025

* Plate 42 - Ivanhoe.

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* May 1936: Bosworth recalling moving into Norbig Studio in 1914. Photo of Bosworth.

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[Berger2017] Allen Berger, The tragic death of Virginia Richdale Kerrigan, Hollywoodland, 2017.

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<http://allanellenberger.com/tag/j-warren-kerrigan/>

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[Billboard1915f] The Billboard, Jun 5, 1915.

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https://archive.org/details/sim_billboard_1915-06-05_27_23/

[Billboard1916i] The Billboard, Sep 9, 1916.

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https://archive.org/details/sim_billboard_1916-09-09_28_37/

[Billboard1916k] The Billboard, Nov 11, 1916.

* Nov 11, page 46: Company list including Normand, Mabel Feature Film Co., 1712 Allesandro.
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[Billboard1917c] The Billboard, Mar 31, 1917.

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[Billboard1917e] The Billboard, May 26, 1917.

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[Bowman1917a] Jon Bowman, A star was born: The story of Princess Mona Darkfeather, Santa Fe New Mexican, Sep 15, 2017.

* A biography of popular photoplayer Mona Darkfeather who specialized in Indian roles.

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[Boyce2019] Paul Bern: From Mabel Normand to Jean Harlow, The Keystone Girl Blogs, 2019.

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* Feb 7 and 14, 1920, page 11: Young Deer Production Co. listed at 123 Henne Bldg.

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[Camera1921c] Pulse of the Studios, Camera!, Apr 16-Jul 9, 1921.

- * Apr 16, page 11: Lone Star Film Prod'n Company at 1745 Allessandro, with "Ranger Bill" Miller.
- * Apr 23, page 12: Bronx Studio at 1745 Allessandro (display ad).
- * Jul 16 to December 24, page 11: "Ranger Bill" Co. / Prod. at 1745 Glendale Blvd. (misnamed Wilshire Blvd. for July 16 and 23).
- * Jul 16, page 14 and Aug. 13, page 4: Ranger Bill Miller Production Co. making its second film at the Bronx Studio, part of a five-picture Northwest Mounted Police contract with Cinart,
- * Mar 11, 1922, page 5: Photo of "Ranger Bill" Miller in a Northwest Mounted Police uniform.
- * Mar 11, 1922 at later, page 11: Reaguer Production Company at 1745 Glendale Blvd.

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[Camera1922a] Camera!, April 15, 1922-Apr 7, 1923 (full text, searchable)

- * All dates: Bronx Studio, 1745-1751 Glendale Blvd.
- * 4/15/1922 to 6/17/1922: Reaguer Production Co., Bronx Studio, 1745 Glendale Blvd.
- * 4/19/1922 to 8/12/1922: Western Arts Film Co.; 1745-51 Glendale Blvd.
- * 4/22/1922: "*Slow and Easy*, the initial picture produced by the Reaguer Production Company, and featuring Billie Armstrong is finished and ready to be shipped East. Production on the second picture, which is titled *Never Too Late* will be started Monday."
- * 8/12: Bob Horner of Western Arts Film Co. was at the Bronx Studio working on a new picture, *Pride of the Prairies*, featuring Patricia Palmer.
- * 10/21/1922 to 3/17/1923: H. and B. Film Company, Distributors - Producers, Bronx Studio, Glendale Boulevard, California.
- * 10/21/1922: "The H. and B. Film Company has removed its offices from 1442 Beachwood Drive, Hollywood to the Bronx Studios at 1745 Glendale Boulevard, where their productions are now being made and where they will also conduct their distributing business."
- * 1/20/1923: "Takes Dangerous Job - Bud Mason, "The Stunt King", ... has been contracted to do all the stunts in the Bob Horner picture *The Midnight Hummer*. He has agreed to do the stunt which caused the death of Jean Perkins, famous stunt man, including climbing down a rope ladder from an aeroplane onto a moving train beneath."
- * 2/24/1923: "Actual filming was started last Wednesday on the initial H. & B. Film Company production, a semi-western story entitled *Scarred Hands*, at the Bronx Studios. Cliff Smith, who is directing the picture, is also sharing stellar honors with Eileen Sedgwick."
- * 3/17/1923: "The H. and B. Film Co., finished its first production of a series of eight outdoor dramas at the Bronx Studio this week. The story, an original by Eugene A. Vogt, and finally titled *Scarred Hands*, is now being edited and a preview will be given in a local theater in the near future. Cliff Smith directed and played the lead. W. C. (Bill) Thompson co-directed. Eileen Sedgwick had the principal feminine role."
- * 4/7/1923: "Old Studio Comes Back" The old Bronx studio might be more appropriately called "The Hummer." Two months ago it was still deserted and about ready to die the death of stagnation. Then Kenneth J. Bishop, general manager of the H & B Film Company, decided to add a producing unit to his distributing business. The services of Cliff Smith were secured to direct and play male lead. Eugene A. Vogt wrote a story and off they went, with Eileen Sedgwick as feminine lead. The first picture was finished about two weeks ago and so well was it received by the New York branch of the H & B that haste was made to start the second. Cliff Smith again directs and plays the lead with Josie Sedgwick opposite. Beside this unit three others are now either working or preparing at the Bronx, all of them with the H & B release."

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[Camera1923a] Camera!, Apr 14, 1923-Feb 16, 1924.

* Apr 14, 1923 to Feb 2, 1924: H&B Film Company at Bronx Studio, 1745 Glendale Blvd. (Display ads for producers and picture scenarios)

* July 28, 1923 to Feb 2, 1924: Pulse of the Studios listings for H&B Film Co. and/or Bronx Studio, 1745-1751 Glendale Bl.

* Dec 8, 1923, page 11: Frederick Reel, Jr. returned to production for George P. Willey Productions, to be released by the H&B Film Company. Production was to start within 90 days, and the first picture was *The Last Man* featuring Bill Patton and Iona Atkeison.

* Dec 8, 1923 to Feb 2, 1924: Pulse of the Studios: Willey Productions at Bronx, 1745 Glendale Bl.

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[Chapman] Jonathan Silent Film Collection (2005-002-r), Frank Mt. Pleasant Library of Special Collections, Chapman University, CA.

* Photo: Keystone and Broncho Film office, 1912,

https://digitalcommons.chapman.edu/jonathan_silent_film/818/

[Check1991] Check Collector, February 1991, No. 17.

* Page 18: Check from Rolin, 406 Court St., to Harold Lloyd, July, 1915.

<https://archive.org/details/checkcollectorfe0000amer?q=%22406+Court+St%22>

[Chicagology2020] The Adventures of Kathlyn, Chicagology, 2020. Excerpts from sources.

* Articles about the Selig Polyscope cliffhanger series of movies, *The Adventures of Kathlyn*.

* Scenery and stage effects constructed in Chicago and shipped to Los Angeles.

* Mentions: "At Edendale, Cal., the Selig Polyscope Company has a million dollar wild animal farm."

<https://chicagology.com/silentmovies/adventuresofkathlyn/>

[Clipper1913d] The Clipper, Oct 1913.

* Oct 25, page 8: "Mabel Van Buren, at the [Selig] Edendale studio, in Los Angeles, figured strenuously in a big forest fire in Southern California. Director Fred Huntly was dispatched to the fire line to take advantage of a great conflagration in nature, and directed Harold Lockwood, in the role of a forest ranger, to rescue Miss Van Buren from a very precarious situation, as her clothes were afire and her hair singed in her narrow escape, giving extra realism to an important picture."

<https://archive.org/details/clipper61-1913-10/>

[Closeup1920a] Close-Up - A Nearer Point of View, A Magazine of Movieland, 1920-1923.

* Nov 5, 1920, page 11: Harry Keaton mentioned in *The Movie Bug* for Universal.

* Oct 5, 1922, page 5: Western Arts Film Co. is producing *The Pride of the Prairies*.

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[Demoss2006] Robert Demoss, Hal Roach and Hal E. Roach Studios, The Lucky Corner, 2006.

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[EH1917b] Exhibitors Herald. 1917-1918.

* Apr 6, 1918, page 39: Gilbert P. Hamilton files for bankruptcy, due in part to debts related to 14,000 shares of the Albuquerque Film Mfg. Co.

<https://archive.org/details/exhibitorsherald06exhi/>

[EH1919d] Exhibitors Herald, Dec 1919.

* Dec 6, page 72: Clara Kimball Young's first Equity Pictures Corporation picture, *Eyes of Youth*, premiered in New York. Harry Garson gave executive direction and Albert Parker directed. (Photo of Clara Kimball Young.)

* Dec 27, page 102: House Peters is featured in *Silk Husbands and Calico Wives*. It was just completed at the Harry Garson Studios and the prints would be shipped east within the next few days.

https://archive.org/details/exhibitorsherald09exhi_0/

[EH1920a] Exhibitors Herald, Jan-Mar 1920.

* Jan 17, page 64: *3 Gold Coins* production in process at Mixville for Fox.

<https://archive.org/details/exhibitorsherald10exhi>

[EH1920b] Exhibitors Herald, Apr-Jun 1920.

* May 15, page 75: Ralph Ince was producing *The Man of Iron* at the Selznick Fort Lee studio.

https://archive.org/details/exhibitorsherald10exhi_0/

[EH1923b] Exhibitors Herald, Mar-Jun 1923

* Apr 7, page 57: H&B Film Company has completed *Scarred Hands*, the first of eight pictures featuring Cliff Smith and Eileen Sedgwick.

https://archive.org/details/exhibitorsherald16exhi_0/

[EH1923d] Exhibitors Herald, Dec 1923-Mar 1924.

* Feb 23, 1924: Willey Productions at Bronx, 1745 Glendale Blvd.; Fred Reel directed Bill Patton in *The Gasoline Cowboy*.

<https://archive.org/details/exhibitorsherald18exhi>

[EH1925c] Exhibitors Herald, Jun-Sep 1925.

* June 27, page 67: Photo of Mack Sennett's cyclorama.

* Jun 27, page 109: Entry for Westwood Productions at Westwood Studios, 1745 Glendale Blvd.

* Aug 8, page 42: Tom Mix moved Mixville from Glendale Blvd. to Burbank the week before. The Glendale Blvd. property had become too valuable to keep as a location site for film production.

<https://archive.org/details/exhibitorsherald22unse/>

[EH1928a] Exhibitors Herald and Moving Picture World, Jan-Mar 1928.

* Jan 14, page 21: Harry Keaton was arrested in Los Angeles for fraud associated with operating a film school in Chicago.

<https://archive.org/details/exhibitorsherald90quig/>

[ERHA] Electric Railway Historical Association

* Glendale-Burbank Line <http://www.erha.org/pewgb.htm>

* Edendale Line <http://www.erha.org/pewel.htm> - terminated at Semi-Tropical Park in Edendale.

* Echo Park Line <http://www.erha.org/pewep.htm>

[Erish2012] Andrew A. Erish, Col. William N. Selig - The Man Who Invented Hollywood, University of Texas Press, 2012.

* page 82: *The Heart of a Race Tout* was filmed in April 1909 behind the Chinese laundry, in nearby Central Park (later Pershing Square), and at Santa Anita Park racetrack. The company quickly followed *Race* with *The Peasant Prince*, the second picture to be filmed entirely in California.

https://www.google.com/books/edition/_/QivgDAAAQBAJ

[ELSA2019a] The Eastsider Los Angeles, May 23, 2019.

* "Edendale soon became Selig-Polyscope's headquarters ... The studio itself, composed entirely of glass, was the second largest of its kind in the world at the time."

https://www.theeastsiderla.com/real_estate/buyer-emerges-for-historic-edendale-movie-studio-site/article_13b6abdc-4efc-5950-9a40-76e1fbc032e8.html

[ETR1923b] Exhibitors Trade Review, Jun-Aug 1923.

* Aug 4, page 448: H & B Film Company will produce in Los Angeles six Cliff Smith Productions features for the Modoc Sales Company.

<https://archive.org/details/exhibitor00newy/>

[ETR1925b] Exhibitors Trade Review, Mar-May 1925.

* May 9, page 32: Marshall Neilan Productions bought the Harry Garson Studios at 1845 Glendale Bl.

<https://archive.org/details/ex00newy/>

[ETR1925c] Exhibitors Trade Review, May-Aug 1925.

* Jul 25, page 16: Marshall Neilan Studios, Inc. moved into the old Selig studio in March.

* Aug 1, page 15: Ralph Ince, under contract to produce five Jack London-based features including *Sea Wolf*, with initial intentions to produce these at the newly incorporated Marshall Neilan Studios, was engaging local capital to construct studios in San Diego.

* Aug 29, page 13: Mention of Marshall Neilan studio at Clandale (sic), Calif.

<https://archive.org/details/e00newy/>

[Ettleman2018] Tristan Ettleman, The 1910 Wizard of Oz Film Is a Bizarre Delight, medium.com, 2018.

<https://medium.com/@trettleman/the-1910-wizard-of-oz-film-is-a-bizarre-delight-78b5308ef014>

[Ewan2015] Alexander Ewan and Jeffrey Wollock, Encyclopedia of the American Indian in the Twentieth Century, 2015.

* page 408: Biography of Lillian St. Cyr including James Young Deer: working for Bison, then Pathé; list of films, injury, and scandal.

* page 484-485: Biography of James Young Deer including Lillian St. Cyr: list of films, summary of impact on society.

<https://archive.org/details/encyclopediaofam00ewen/>

[Ewbank2018] Anne Ewbank, How Pie-Throwing Became a Comedy Standard, Atlas Obscura, July 10, 2018. Brenner's Grocery supplied pies for Mack Sennett Comedies.

<https://www.atlasobscura.com/articles/why-do-people-throw-pies>

[Fairservice2001] Don Fairservice, Film Editing: History, Theory and Practice: Looking at the Invisible, 2001.

* page 224: Kellum Talking Picture process was used in two sequences in D. W. Griffith's *Dream Street* in 1921.

<https://books.google.com/books?id=s-ng9Ez6KgEC>

[FD1922b] The Film Daily, Jul-Dec 1922.

* Jul 16, page 6: Review of *The Worldly Madonna*, featured Clara Kimball Young, directed by Harry Garson.

<https://archive.org/details/filmdaily2122newy/>

[FD1923a] The Film Daily, Jan-Jun 1923.

* Feb 24, page 4: Recently organized H&B Film Company to produce eight pictures featuring Cliff Smith and Helen Gibson.

<https://archive.org/details/filmdaily2324newy/>

[FD1923a] The Film Daily Year Book, 1931. At 1845 Glendale Blvd

* page 613: Hollywood Studio.

* page 614: Premier Studio and Radiotone Studio; page 621: Rock, Joe Prod.

https://archive.org/details/filmdailyyearboo00film_1/

[FD1931b] The Film Daily, Jul-Dec 1931.

* Aug 16, page 1: Triumphant Film Corp., Ltd. to produce multi-lingual pictures, with offices and studio at 1845 Glendale Blvd.

<https://archive.org/details/filmdailyvolume55657newy/>

[FD1933a] The Film Daily, Jan-Jun 1933.

* Jun 12, page 2: Fanchon Royer Pictures, Inc. took over the studio facilities at 1845 Glendale Blvd.

* Jun 21: Miss Royer is producing *Neighbors' Wives* at her new studio location.

<https://archive.org/details/filmdailyvolume66162newy/>

[FD1934a] The Film Daily Year Book, 1934.

* page 559: Fanchon Royer at 1845 Glendale Blvd.

https://archive.org/details/filmdailyyearboo00film_4/

[FI1910b] The Film Index, Jul-Dec 1910.

* Oct 8, page 10: In an article about *The Sanitarium*, by James S. McQuade: "Sunny skies, invigorating breezes, laden with the perfume of orange groves and the eucalyptus tree, and all the other beneficent influences that combine to make life a gladsome comedy in the aureate clime of southern California, have evidently put the members of Selig's Los Angeles stock company in the happy mood that makes expression in the desire to make the rest of the world laugh and enjoy the wholesome pleasures of life with them."

* Dec 3, page 3: An article entitled, "California, the Motion Picture Paradise - Land of Perpetual Sunshine - It Becomes the Mecca of All Picture Men."

<https://archive.org/details/filminde06film/>

[FI1911a] The Film Index, Jan-Jul 1911. Extract of a previous Los Angeles Times article.

* Apr 1, page 8: Pathe Freres established a branch studio at Edendale to produce western pictures. The studio was the smallest of those operating on the Pacific Coast.

* Apr 1, page 8: "Selig Polyscope ... has built the exterior facing the thoroughfare to represent an old Spanish mission." It had a large swimming tank for water scenes and the world's second-largest all-glass studio.

<https://archive.org/details/filminde191111film/>

[FlemingC2015] Charles Fleming, L.A. Walks: Trek a ghost route left by the long-gone Red Car trolley line in Silver Lake, Los Angeles Times, Sep. 26, 2015.

<https://www.latimes.com/health/la-he-walks-edendale-red-car-20150926-story.html>

[FlemingE2004] E. J. Fleming, *Movieland Directory - Nearly 30,000 Addresses of Celebrity Homes, Film Locations and Historical Sites in the Los Angeles Area, 1900-Present*, McFarland & Company, Inc., Publishers, 2004.

* Page 33: 49 addresses on Allesandro St., including Bison Studio at 1719 Allesandro.

https://www.google.com/books/edition/_/BIEwCgAAQBAJ

[FlemingE2009] E. J. Fleming, *Paul Bern: The Life and Famous Death of the MGM Director and Husband of Harlow*, McFarland & Company, Inc.

* page 47: Description of Edendale.

<https://books.google.com/books?id=e2sR3myRlxsC>

[FYB1922] Film Year Book, 1922-1923, WID's Films and Film Folks, 1923.

* page 163: Studio street addresses, including Bronx at 1745, William Fox (Ranch) / Mixville at 2450 Teviot, Garson at 1845, Sennett at 1712, Western Arts at 1745.

https://www.google.com/books/edition/_/O4YHAQAIAAJ

[Gish] Lillian Gish, interviewed for *1920's Silent Hollywood "Sound the End of an Era" Part One*, Theatre of the Mind2. Timestamp 6:15.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TVWRzaQ-Uoc>

[GoldPoster] Miller and Lyles Sing *De Ducks*.

* Describes a 1921 Kellum Talking Pictures short by African-American songwriting team of F. E. Miller and Aubrey Lyles performing *De Ducks* using the Phono-Kinema process.

<https://www.goldposter.com/movie/3125903/>

[GoogleEarth] Google Earth (application).

Provides 3-dimensional views of residential houses and topography in 2020, to compare with early 20th century photos.

[GoogleMaps] Street maps for areas around: Allesandro St. / Glendale Blvd.; Bonadiman Farm; Donegan's Hill; and Selig and Pathé studios. Google Maps, 2020.

[Grau1914] Robert Grau, *The Theatre os Science*, 1914.

* page 288: The Bosworth Company, Inc., producing Jack London stories, started in Los Angeles but moved to the Norbig Studio in Edendale.

<https://archive.org/details/theatreofscience00graurich/>

[Griffith2014] Ann Griffith, *Historic Public Storage is Ready for Its Close-Up Again*, *The Organized Life*, Public Storage, 2014. Photos of ex-Sennett studio as a Public Storage building.

<https://www.publicstorage.com/blog/public-storage/historic-public-storage-is-ready-for-its-close-up-again>

[HHP] Historic Hollywood Photographs

* Photo: Tom Mix with Fox executives, possibly showing the Great Stage, and distant trees 1921.

http://hollywoodhistoricphotos.com/product_info.php/products_id/6415

* Photo: Aerial photo of Edendale Mack Sennet Studios and neighborhood 1923.

<https://hollywoodphotographs.photoshelter.com/image/I0000jI62JY9iDGA>

[Homestead2020a] *Take It On Faith From Point A to Point B with a Pacific Electric Railway Pamphlet With A Spiritualism Connection*, April 1928, *The Homestead Blog*, Homestead Museum.

Includes a map of PE lines including Edendale line to Semi-Tropic Park.

<https://homesteadmuseum.blog/2020/04/27/take-it-on-faith-from-point-a-to-point-b-with-a-pacific-electric-railway-pamphlet-with-a-spiritualism-connection-april-1928/>

[House2017] Christina House, photographer, in an article by Esmerelda Bermudez, "After 108 years, Dearden's is closing its stores", *Los Angeles Times*, June 28, 2017.

* Photo of Dearden's with its outdoor sign showing, "Since 1910".

<https://www.latimes.com/local/california/la-me-deardens-closes-20170622-story.html>

[Howard1911k] Clifford Howard, *Eden Is as Eden Does*, *This Month's Rodeo*, *Sunset*, Nov 1911, p. 576.

<https://www.google.com/books/edition/Sunset/06Te5ebf95YC>

[IMDb] IMDb, an Amazon company. Reference for movies, actors, directors, writers, etc.

* *Mr. Flip* (1909). "Despite the belief that this is the earliest film known to use the classic pie-in-the-face gag, there is evidence that the gag was used earlier in [Family Troubles](#) (1900) and [The Coal Strike](#) (1905)."

* Frank Montgomery and Mona Darkfeather had three films released through Universal in 1917.

<https://www.imdb.com/>

[Ince1917] Thomas H. Ince, Looking Back, The Moving Picture World, March 10, 1917.

* page 1506. Ince recounting his move to Bison in Edendale; also Broncho, Kay-Bee, and Domino brands. [MPW1917a]

<https://archive.org/details/movpict31chal/>

[Joyce2013] Simon Joyce and Jennifer Putzi, Mabel Normand, Women Film Pioneers Project, Columbia University Libraries, New York, 2013.

* Mabel Normand Feature Film Company's only release, *Mickey* in 1918.

<https://wfpp.columbia.edu/pioneer/ccp-mabel-normand/>

[Keaton2013] Silence is Platinum, March 31, 2013.

Article about Louise Fazenda, vaudeville and motion picture actor and comedienne from 1913 to 1939.

<http://silenceisplatinum.blogspot.com/2013/03/>

[KCET2011] Garvanza: The First Town of Northeast Los Angeles, KCET, 2011.

<https://www.kcet.org/shows/departures/garvanza-the-first-town-of-northeast-los-angeles>

[KCET2016] This 1897 Film Was the First Movie Made in Los Angeles, KCET.

<https://www.kcet.org/shows/lost-la/this-1897-film-was-the-first-movie-made-in-los-angeles>

[Kessler] Before Hollywood There Was Edendale, The Movie Studios.

* Charlie Chaplin worked at 1745 Allesandro Street in 1916.

* Fuji Yama Feature Film Company was located at 1766-1768 Allesandro Street in 1916.

<https://themoviestudios.com/edendale>

[King] Rob King, The Fun Factory - The Keystone Film Company and the Emergence of Mass Culture, University of California Press, 2008.

* Page 32: ca. 1912 photo of Keystone Broncho studio at 1712 Allesandro Street.

* Page 35: ca. 1914 photo of Keystone studios.

<https://content.ucpress.edu/chapters/10800.ch01.pdf>

[LaBarre] George H. LaBarre Galleries. Kellum Talking Pictures stock certificate, 1924.

https://www.glabarre.com/item/Kellum_Talking_Picture_Company_SOLD/8452

[LAC1] Julian Eltinge Residence, Los Angeles Conservancy. Description of Julian Eltinge.

<https://www.laconservancy.org/locations/julian-eltिंगe-residence>

[LADir...] Los Angeles City Directories, Los Angeles Directory Company, online at the Los Angeles Public Library. Starting in 1909, each year include a street guide - where streets start and end. The Los Angeles Public Library does not have an online version of a 1919 directory.

<https://rescarta.lapl.org/ResCarta-Web/jsp/RcWebBrowse.jsp>

1909 to 1936 - Addresses of motion / moving picture producers in Edendale.

1897 -

First mention of Allesandro St. (spelled Alessandro St.), "from Covarrubias S. to Berkeley and beyond", with no listings of addresses of residents or businesses; many other streets have those.

* Covarrubias St. (which later became Effie St.).

1899 - Covarrubias St. has changed to Effie St.

1901 - Allesandro (Alessandro) St. "Not built on".

1904 - Allesandro (Alessandro) St. "Not built on".

1905 - Allesandro (Alessandro) St. extended to D (later Duane) St.

1906 - Allesandro (Alessandro) St. extended to the city limits near Whitmore.

1909 -

* A,B,C,D,E,F Streets became Aaron, Branden, Clifford, Duane, Ewing, Fargo Streets in 1909.

* Benjamin J. Bear as druggist at 1840 Allesandro.

* Sing Kee Oriental Laundry, 751 S Olive St, Los Angeles.

* Fred W Kepke as grocer at 1712 Allesandro.

1910 -

* (Bison) Pacific Coast Studio (F J Balshofer) moving picture mfrs at 1719 Allesandro Street.

* Thomas Green as grocer at 1712 Allesandro Street; apparently Green bought the grocery from Kepke.

* Selig Polyscope *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz* actors Hobart Bosworth, Robert Leonard, Olive Cox, and likely actor Alvin Wyckoff are listed as residents of Los Angeles.

* James Youngdeer, actor, Pacific Coast Studio.

* Edendale Ave. east from Los Feliz Road.

1911 -

* Edendale Ave. east from Los Feliz Road.

* Gledhill grocer at 1712 Allesandro Street.

* New York Motion Picture Co at 1719 Allesandro St.

* James Young Deer, manager, West Coast Studio, 1807 Allesandro.

1912 -

* Edendale Avenue changed to Allesandro Street.

* Gledhill grocer at 1660 N. Alvarado Street.

* James Young Deer, manager, West Coast Studio, 1807 Allesandro.

1913 -

* Selig Polyscope *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz* actors Kathlyn Williams, Thomas Santschi were residents of Los Angeles.

* 2217 Aaron Street had three residents. This street number appears in 1915 *Keystone For Better - But Worse*; Effie, Branden, and Clifford Streets did not have a 2217 address listed.

1914 - (For most entries, Allesandro is spelled Alessandro)

- * 2217 Aaron Street had two residents. This street number appears in 1915 *Keystone For Better - But Worse*; Effie, Branden, and Clifford Streets did not have a 2217 address listed.
- * Adolph Brener, grocer, 1839 Allesandro.
- * Sarah Brener, grocer, 1835 Allesandro (widow Isidore), head of household 1759 Allesandro.
- * Broncho Motion Picture Co., 1712 Allesandro.
- * Winna Browne, actor, residence 141 N Grand Av.
- * Clune Theatre in Los Angeles.
- * NYMPC, 1712 Allesandro; Thomas H. Ince, manager.
- * (Pathé) West Coast Studio, 200 E Ave 55; Joseph Youngdeer, Manager; Gibson, actor, Stray secy.
- * Selig Polyscope *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz* actors Kathlyn Williams, Charles, Clary, Horace B. Carpenter, Lafe McKee, Thomas Santschi, Goldie Colwell, Franklin Hall, Roy Watson, Harry Huckins, Charles Murphy, and Edwin Wallock were residents of Los Angeles.
- * Semi-Tropic Park and Auditorium, located at the corner of Allesandro and Modjeka.
- * Edward F. Shriner, dairy, Los Feliz Rd., 3/4 mi e of Allesandro, RFD No. 5.

1915 -

- * Albuquerque Film Mfg Company, 1745 Allesandro, plus residents: Hamilton, Leddy, Connelly..
- * American-Europa Films Co, Allesandro se corner Modjeska and 406 S. Main; Nathanson, Smeby.
- * Bosworth, Inc., the Hobart Bosworth movie company, located on Occidental Blvd.
- * Clune Theatre in Los Angeles.
- * Favorite Players Film Co, 1745 Allesandro, Carl Blackwell, president; an actor, and two employees.
- * Navajo Film Co., 355 S Broadway, studio Teviot corner Ayr (misspelled Ayer), and 5 employees.
- * Street name changes as of 1915.

1916 -

- * Winna Brown, livery, 2424 Teviot; residence 2233 Aaron.
- * Wm. Fox Studio, 1745 Allesandro.
- * Clarence Jones, livery, 2445 Teviot; residence 2272 Cove.
- * Kellum Talking Picture Company on 3rd Street.
- * Keystone Film Mfg. Co., 1712 Allesandro.
- * Navajo Film Co. 355 S Broadway, studio 2450 Teviot St, and 3 employees.
- * Norbig Film Mfg. Co., 1745 and 1751 Allesandro.
- * Mabel Normand Feature Film Company at 4319 Effie St.
- * Vogue Films Inc., Allesandro corner Modjeska, and 9 employees.

1917 -

- * Norman Dawn, artist, 1661 Allesandro, residence Venice.
- * Wm. Fox Studio (Tom Mix Ranch), Ivanhoe Av near Silver Lake.
- * Gorham Photoville Co at 1766 Allesandro.
- * Ward W. K. Hayes, scenic artist, head of household at 1625 Glendale St.
- * Keystone Film Mfg. Co., 1712 Allesandro.
- * By mid-1917, R. H. Mouser, ex-President of Navajo Film Co., had moved on to become the editor of *The American Miner*, at the film company's office location at 355 S. Broadway.
- * Norbig Film Mfg. Co., 1745 Allesandro.
- * Mabel Normand Feature Film Co at 1215 Bates (same location as 4319 Effie.)
- * Selig Polyscope Co., 3800 Mission Road.

1918 -

- * Orland E. Kellum listed as an auto salesman (re Kellum Talking Pictures Company).
- * Mack Sennett Films Corp., 1712 Allesandro. (1918 and later)
- * Sterling Studio, 1936 Reservoir.

1920 -

- * Bronx Studio, 1745 Allesandro.
- * Wm. Fox Studio (Tom Mix Ranch), Ivanhoe Av near Silver Lake.
- * Garson Studio Inc., 1845 Allesandro.
- * Wm. S. Hart Co., 1215 Bates Ave.
- * Sterling Studio, 1936 Reservoir.

1921 -

- * Garson Studios, 1745 Allesandro.

1922 -

- * Garson Studio, 1845 Glendale Blvd.
- * Lone Star Studio, 1751 Glendale Blvd.
- * Mix Ville Studio, 2450 Teviot.

1923 -

- * B. L. Bear, druggist, 1840 Glendale Blvd.
- * Garson Studio, 1845 Glendale Blvd.
- * William G. Lomax, photoplayer, 2450 Teviot (Glendale Bl.).
- * Western Arts Studio, 1745-1751 Allesandro.
- * Street name changes since 1915.

1924 - Kellum Talking Picture Company at 2122 Berkeley Avenue (Edendale).

1926 - Orland E. Kellum listed as an inventor (re Kellum Talking Pictures Company).

1927 - Kellum Talking Picture Company at 2122 Berkeley Avenue (Edendale).

1927 - Fanchon Royer-Marquette advertising agency at 6372 Hollywood Bl.

1928 - Fanchon Royer-Marquette advertising agency at 6372 Hollywood Bl.

1929 - Productions of South America, motion picture producers, 1745 Glendale Bl.

1934 - Fanchon Royer Pictures Inc. at 1343 Gordon St., Hollywood.

1935 - Fanchon Royer Pictures Inc. at 1849 Glendale Bl.

[LADT1914l] Los Angeles Daily Times, Dec 16, 1914.

* page 4: A new photo-play organization was formed, the Navajo Film Company. The studio is located at Silver Lodge, Edendale. (Author: perhaps a typographical error of Silver Lake).

<https://www.newspapers.com/image/380166972/>

[LADT1915c] Los Angeles Daily Times, Mar 23,1915.

* page 10: Kellum Talking Picture Company incorporated.

<https://www.newspapers.com/image/380310810/>

[LAE1915i] Los Angeles Express, Sep 4, 1915.

* page 2: Re a story about a boy hurt by a blank cartridge: "The shooting occurred at Winna Brown corral on Ivanhoe street, opposite Silver Lake."

<https://www.newspapers.com/image/608021019/>

[LAEE1923-24] Los Angeles Evening Express

* Apr-May, 1923 (multiple dates): California Theater ad re Kellum, "The year's greatest novelty."; plus news comments.

<https://www.newspapers.com/image/608362951>

* Oct 27, 1924, page 4: Forum theater, Ruby Norton in a "potpourri of rose songs."

<https://www.newspapers.com/image/608366745>.

* Los Angeles Evening Express, Dec 12, 1923, Automotive Section: Kellum talking pictures introduced speakers at the Los Angeles Trade Association annual banquet.

<https://www.newspapers.com/image/608340870>

* Los Angeles Evening Express, Oct 12, 1924, page XX: Kellum talking pictures presented Miller and Lyle, colored comedians.

<https://www.newspapers.com/image/608364823/>

[LAH1915a] Los Angeles Herald, 4 May 1915,

* page 8: Palmolive coupon advertisement, Edendale Cal. - Ben L. Bear, 1840 Allesandro St.

<https://cdnc.ucr.edu/?a=d&d=LAH19150504.2.588.1>

[LAH1916a] Los Angeles Herald, 1 Jan 1916.

* page 3, column 3: Description of Winna Browne Rose Parade float, with Buffalo Bill Cody.

<https://cdnc.ucr.edu/?a=d&d=LAH19160101>

[Los Angeles Public Library] Los Angeles Public Library collections.

* Bonadiman Farm: Panoramic view, circa 1907.

<https://tessa.lapl.org/cdm/ref/collection/photos/id/109602>

* Bonadiman Farm: Filming a movie, circa 1915.

<https://tessa.lapl.org/cdm/ref/collection/photos/id/110594>

* Bonadiman home at 1533 McCollum St., circa 1916. House exists in 2020.

<https://tessa.lapl.org/cdm/singleitem/collection/photos/id/109605/rec/3>

* Keystone Studios, 1915.

<https://tessa.lapl.org/cdm/ref/collection/photos/id/107553>

* Pacific Electric: Panoramic View along the Edendale Cut, 1930

<https://tessa.lapl.org/cdm/singleitem/collection/photos/id/105603/rec/12>

* Selig Polyscope studio, 1845 Allesandro Street, 1909.

<https://tessa.lapl.org/cdm/singleitem/collection/photos/id/12597/rec/6>

[LATimes1905a] For Sale - City Lots and Land, Los Angeles Times, March 5, 1905.

* page 46: Advertisement for lots in Edendale.

<https://www.newspapers.com/image/380022750/?terms=edendale>

[LATimes1909a] Business Chances, Los Angeles Times, May 30, 1909.

* Page 17, column 4: Fred Krepke advertised for sale his grocery, feed, and fuel business.

<https://www.newspapers.com/image/380265460/>

[LATimes1911a] Film Batteries Wink and Things Do Move, Los Angeles Times, Mar 12, 1911.

* page 13. NYMPC and Balshofer across the trolley tracks from Selig Polyscope.

<https://www.newspapers.com/image/380158222/?terms=balshofer&match=1>

[LAT1913i] Autos Help the Movies, Los Angeles Times, Sep 28, 1913.

part VII, page 5: Story about studio automobiles. Photo of Selig Company's Pierce Arrow.

<https://www.newspapers.com/image/380313830/>

[LAT1915x] Los Angeles Times, Classified Business Directory.

* Jun 20, 1915, page 14: Riding Horses: Winna Brown Corral, Teviot St.

<https://www.newspapers.com/image/380360347/>

* Dec 26, 1915, page 10: Riding Horses: Winna Brown Corral, Teviot St.

<https://www.newspapers.com/image/380612384/>

* Jan 9, 1916, page 16: Riding Horses: Winna Brown Corral, Teviot St.

<https://www.newspapers.com/image/380618407/>

[LAT1924i] Los Angeles Times, Dec 17, 1924.

* pages 9, 14: Biographical sketch of Winna Brown.

<https://www.newspapers.com/image/380573827>

[LAT1996j] Los Angeles Times, Oct 31, 1996.

* Mentions a 1921 Kellum Talking Pictures short featuring Frederick Warde reciting his own poem.

<https://www.latimes.com/archives/la-xpm-1996-10-31-ca-59464-story.html>

[Lesjak] David Lesjak, Foundation of an Empire, 2012, Walt Disney Family Museum.

* Photograph of Disney Studios on Hyperion Avenue in Los Feliz, Spring 1931.

<https://www.waltdisney.org/blog/foundation-empire>

[Lloyd1988] Ann Lloyd and David Robinson, 70 Years at the Movies, 1988.

* page 25: Metro Pictures ... rented its first Hollywood [?] studio in 1916 and the following year was housed in the Mutual 'Lone Star' studio used by Charles Chaplin to make a dozen of his most famous two-reel comedies. By 1918 the company had moved all its eastern production to the Hollywood studio ..." (This author found no other reference to Metro Pictures at Norbig / 1745 Allesandro St.)

<https://archive.org/details/70yearsatmoviesf0000lloy>

[Lynn2019] Stacey Lynn, Hobart Bosworth, Silent Film Lounge: 1800's to Early 1930's Films!,

facebook.com, Sep 25, 2019.

https://www.facebook.com/groups/silentfilmlounge/?post_id=1892391180864008

[Masters2014] Nathan Masters, The Lost City of Tropic, California., KCET, Jun 16, 2014.

<https://www.kcet.org/shows/lost-la/the-lost-city-of-tropico-california>

[Mavromatis1999] Kally Mavromatis, Marshall "Mickey" Neilan - Silent Star, Monash University, March 1999.

* Description of Marshall Neilan's movie productions in Edendale, including directing Mary Pickford in *Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm*, *The Little Princess*, and others.

<http://users.monash.edu/~pringle/silent/ssotm/Mar99/>

[MHL] Margaret Herrick Library, Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences.
Homemade Movies, 1922: Film still in Mixville with icicles hanging from roof.
<https://digitalcollections.oscars.org/digital/collection/p15759coll26/id/39/>

[Milton1996] Joyce Milton, *Tramp - The Life of Charlie Chaplin*, Harper Collins, 1996.
 * pages 62-63: The term "movies" referred more to the people who made motion pictures than to the pictures themselves.

[Mix1957] Olive Stokes Mix with Eric Heath, *The Fabulous Tom Mix*, Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1957.
 * page 127: Description of Mixville, including two references to its size as 12 acres.
<https://archive.org/details/fabuloustommix00oliv/>

[Metro Library Archive] Dorothy Peyton Gray Transportation Library and Archive.
 * Pacific Electric car number 227 in Edendale, at Allesandro St. and Fargo St.
<https://www.flickr.com/photos/metrolibraryarchive/3402783792>
 * Pacific Electric car number 146 in Edendale, also at Allesandro St. and Fargo St.
<https://www.flickr.com/photos/metrolibraryarchive/7304678982/>
 * Catalog of Los Angeles Railway, Pacific Electric, and modern transit maps
<http://libraryarchives.metro.net/DPGTL/maps/> - [1935-LARY-System-Map-Front.tiff](#)

[MM1915a] *The Movie Magazine*, Mar 1915.
 * page 45: "Wallace MacDonald, featured leading man with the late Navajo Film Company (Los Angeles), released through the Kriterion Program, has been engaged for juvenile leads with the American Film Company at the "Flying A" studios, Santa Barbara."
https://www.google.com/books/edition/_/HHRJAQAAMAAJ

[Mohr1922] Harold Arthur Mohr, *The Photoplay Writers' Aid Book*, 1922.
 * page 111: Listing for Neilan Productions at 6642 Santa Monica Blvd., Hollywood.
<https://archive.org/details/photoplaywriters00mohr>

[Motography1911b] *Motography*, Apr-Dec 1911.
 * Aug, inside front cover: Selig Polyscope advertisement including "Thro' Fire and Smoke".
 * Aug, page 82: Long article about Selig Polyscope filming the Byrne Building fire.
 * Aug, page 95: Selig released the Byrne Building fire picture as "Thro' Fire and Smoke" on August 31.
 * Nov, page 233: Full-page article about the murder of Francis Boggs and wounding of William Selig by the Selig Polyscope gardener Frank Minnimatsu on Oct 27.
<https://archive.org/details/motography56elec/>

[Motography1913a] *Motography*, Jan-Jun 1913
 * Feb 1, page 99: Selig Polyscope acquired property north of the current studio, to extend the current Mission-style architecture to and along Duane Street and accommodate additional studio buildings.
<https://archive.org/details/motography09elec/>

[Motography1913b] Motography, 1913.

* Nov. 29, page 413: Albuquerque Film Manufacturing Company formed in New Mexico with G. P. Hamilton as president.

* Dec. 13, page 451: Warner's Features received word from Camp Hamilton, Albuquerque that Albuquerque Film Manufacturing Co.'s first feature, a three-reeler starring the famous Buck Connor, a real cowboy who had toured with the Buffalo Bill and Pawnee Bill shows, will soon be complete.

<https://archive.org/details/motography10elec/>

[Motography1914b] Motography, Jul-Dec 1914.

* Sep. 5, page 352: Carlyle Blackwell, ex-Famous Players and Kalem, actor and director, was installed in his own studios in Los Angeles, heading the Favorite Players Film Company. Well-known films were *The Man Who Could Not Lose* and *Key to Yesterday*. (Photo of Blackwell.)

* Sep 26, page 428: Frank E. Montgomery formed his own company to produce Darkfeature Features and Monty Comedies at the Norbig plant in Edendale.

* Dec 19, page 17: Manufacturers' and Suppliers' Trade Index: Los Angeles: Albuquerque Film Mfg. Co., 406 Court St.; Favorite Players Film Co.

* Dec 19, page 846: William D. Taylor took over of the Favorite Players Film Company in Los Angeles.

<https://archive.org/details/motography12elec/>

[Motography1915a] Motography, Jan-Jun 1915.

* Apr 3, page 517: Selig Polyscope Jungle-Zoo to open soon at East Lake, Los Angeles.

<https://archive.org/details/motography13elec/>

[Motography1915b] Motography, Jul-Dec 1915.

* Sep 11, page 538: The Banner Film Co. relocated to the enlarged San Mateo Liberty Film Co. studio.

* Dec 11, page 1234: Fox taking over the Selig studio. Photo from inside the Fox Edendale studio.

* Dec 25, page 1314: Frederick W. Blanchard purchased the Kellum talking picture plant in Edendale, with plans to erect a studio and film plant for \$200,000, to produce "phono films, which ... are perfected talking pictures."

* Dec 25, page 1322: Fox has taken over the Edendale Selig studio, with productions to start immediately.

<https://archive.org/details/motography00test/>

[Motography1916c] Motography, Jul-Sep 1916.

* Sep 2, page 528: Ivan Film Productions purchased a new studio in Los Angeles under the supervision of W. A. Norton.

<https://archive.org/details/motography161elec/>

[Motography1916d] Motography, Oct-Dec 1916.

* No. 15, Oct. 7, page 832: Roscoe Arbuckle to start Comique Film Company Jan. 1, 1917, to make two-reeler comedies, because "you cannot make people laugh for five reels so he is going to make them 'simply scream' for two."

<https://archive.org/details/motography162elec/>

[Motography1917b] Motography, Jul-Dec 1917.

* Oct 20, page 810: Arbuckle's Comique Film Corporation continues to produce two-reel comedies for Paramount.

* Oct 20, page 826: Photos of movie stills of J. Warren Kerrigan in *Turn of a Card*.

* Oct 20, page 827: Photo of Tom Mix.

* Nov 10, page 990: Peralta leased Clune studios on Melrose in May, production of *A Man's Man* with Kerrigan started in June, then in November Peralta purchased 24 acres across the street for expansion.

<https://archive.org/details/motography18elec>

[Motography1918a] Motography, Vol. XIX, No. 23, June 8, 1918.

* page 1096: Arbuckle Studios under construction in Long Beach.

<https://archive.org/details/motography19elec>

[MPC1922a] Motion Picture Classic, April 1922.

* page 71: Rolin Studio at 406 Court St.

<https://archive.org/details/MotionPictureClassicApril1922/>

[MPD1925b] Wasp Whisperings, Motion Picture Director, Jul-Dec 1925.

* Publicist Margaret Ettinger moved from MGM to Neilan Productions at 1845 Allesandro.

<https://archive.org/details/motionpicturedir02moti>

[MPD1926a] Angle Shots, Motion Picture Director, Feb 1926.

* page 53: Marshall Neilan and Paramount contract, at the Neilan Studio in Edendale.

<https://archive.org/details/motionpicturedir00dire/>

[MPD1926b] Motion Picture Director, Jan-Dec 1926:

* Oct, page 23: Ralph Ince directed and featured in *Breed of the Sea* for F.B.O. (Picture still of Ince.)

<https://archive.org/details/motionpicturedir4240moti/>

[MPM1917b] Motion Picture Magazine, Aug 1917-Feb 1918.

* Aug 1917, page 12: Jack Kerrigan has started work with Peralta at the Cline studios.

* Aug 1917, page 151: "Jack" Kerrigan mentioned twice.

* Dec 1917, page 128: "Just because Navajo is a perfectly good Indian and a perfectly lovely blanket is no reason why it should be a money-getting film. The poor Navajo Film Company went up in a wonderful burst of celluloid smoke and flame ...".

<https://archive.org/details/motionpicturemag14moti/>

[MPM1918b] Motion Picture Magazine, Aug 1918-Jan 1919.

* Oct, page 10: Warren Kerrigan took a lease on the Willis and Inglis studios in Hollywood.

* Nov, page 87: Warren Kerrigan and other celebrities were "selling soft drinks for hard cash" at the Alvarado St. Red Cross Shop.

<https://archive.org/details/motionpicturemag16moti/>

[MPM1919b] Motion Picture Magazine, Aug 1919-Jan 1920.

* Oct 1919, page 124: Tom Mix bought 12 acres in Silver Lake Valley some four years prior.

* Jan 1920, page 87: Mix contracted for five more years with Fox; expansion of Mixville is in progress.

<https://archive.org/details/motionpicturemag18moti>

[MPM1925b] Motion Picture Magazine, Feb-Jul 1925.

* Feb, page 124 and Apr, page 131: Listing for Garson Studios, Inc. at 1845 Glendale Blvd..

<https://archive.org/details/motionpicturemag29brew/>

[MPN1912a] The Moving Picture News, Jan-Jun 1912.

* Display advertisement occurring 4 times: Feb 10, page 15; Feb 24, page 47; Mar 2, page 9; Mar 9, page 29 - Fred J. Balshofer, Bison Pacific Coast Studio, 1719 Allesandro St., Edendale, Los Angeles, looking for scenarios for two-reel feature films.

* Interview with Richard V. Spencer, pictureplay editor of the Bison Company, 1719 Allesandro Street, Los Angeles; includes a photo of Spencer; June 29, Number 26, page 26.

* Many additional mentions of Bison and "101" Bison in articles, distribution advertisements targeted to theatre owners, and film release notices.

https://www.google.com/books/edition/_/fCRJAQAAMAAJ

[MPN1912b] The Moving Picture News, Jul-Dec 1912.

Dec 28, page 26: Synopsis of *The Romance of the Utah Pioneers*, released Jan 7, 1913.

<https://archive.org/details/movingpicturenew06unse/>

[MPN1913a] The Moving Picture News, Jan-Jun 1913.

* Mar 29, page 17: "The picture business has proved a veritable bonanza to the Indians of the Western reservations. ... The foremost producers of Indian and Western dramas in the world, Kay-Bee and Broncho companies ... have ... over one hundred Sioux Indians ... working for them, at \$7 to \$10 per week and their expenses ... the chiefs are paid \$10 to \$12 per week."

* Apr 19, page 16: Mentions NYMPC as the manufacturer of the Kay-bee and Broncho brands, at 1712-1719 Allesandro Street, Edendale, Los Angeles, Cal., in a notice requesting scenarios.

* May 17, page 33: 104-year-old Sky Chief, a participant in the Custer massacre, was a credible actor, and was in charge of the 100 Indians working for Kay-Bee.

<https://archive.org/details/movingpicturenew07unse>

[MPN1913d] The Motion Picture News, Oct 1913- Jan 1914.

* Dec 6, 1913, page 16: The Albuquerque Film Company arrived in Los Angeles. Arrangements completed for the field offices to be located at the Crosby Film Plant.

* Jan 3, 1914: page 30: Albuquerque Film Co. completed its first California feature, *The First Law of Nature*.

<https://archive.org/details/motionpicturenew82unse>

[MPN1914c] The Motion Picture News, Jul-Oct 1914.

* July 11 to Oct. 3: Listing and ads for Albuquerque Film Mfg. Co., Western Studio, 406 Court St.

* Oct 3, page 77: "Frank E. Montgomery ... has formed his own company ... The Indian plays ... will feature the Indian actress Mona Darkfeather. The name of the brand will be "The Darkfeather Features", while the comedies will be call 'The Monty Comedies.' The company will occupy the Norbig studios at Edendale until new studios are built."

<https://archive.org/details/motionpicturenew101unse>

[MPN1914d] The Motion Picture News, Oct 1914-Jan 1915.

- * Oct 10 to Jan. 2, 1915: Listing and ads for Albuquerque Film Mfg. Co., Western Studio, 406 Court St.
- * Oct 17, page 41: Darkfeather Features, Monty Comedies, and Favorite Players at Norbig concurrently.
- * Oct 24, page 38: The California Feature Film Co. shipped its first negatives to New York for release. The company has two brands, "Monty" comedies and the "Darkfeather Series" featuring Mona Darkfeather, the wife of producer and manager Frank Montgomery. The Monty comedies had made two pictures, *Touching Dad* and *A Horse of Another Color*. The first two Darkfeather pictures were *The Romance of a Red Princess* and *The Adventures of an Indian Maiden in the City and at College*.
- * Nov 7, page 22: The Favorite Players Film Company used 1200 supernumeraries in a Los Angeles theatre for *The Man Who Could Not Lose*, a race track story.
- * Nov 14, page 37: Favorite Players members, photoplayers, directors, exchange men, and exhibitors viewed the first projection of *The Man Who Could Not Lose* on Nov. 6, at Clune's Theatre in Los Angeles. The following Monday, the film was shipped to the Favorite Players New York office.
- * Nov 21, page 37: Navajo Film Co. of Los Angeles added to the Kriterion program.
- * Nov 28, page 43: A still photo from *The Man Who Could Not Lose*.
- * Dec 5, page 26: Navajo Film Company launched, began producing at a new studio at 2450 Teviot St.
- * Dec 26, page 47: A private showing in Los Angeles of the Favorite Players *The Last Chapter*.
- * Jan 5, page 40: Navajo had already completed three two-reel westerns.

<https://archive.org/details/motionpicturenew102unse/>

[MPN1915a] The Motion Picture News, 1915.

- * April 10, page 53: Horsely interview about growth of industry since 1911.

<https://archive.org/details/motionpicturenew112unse/>

[MPN1915c] The Motion Picture News, Apr-Jul 1915.

May 1, page 47: "The Albuquerque Film company moved Monday to their new quarters at 1725 (author: 1745) Allesandro street. A lease for six months has been made for this property, including the offices, laboratory, and stages, and company will continue to make one reel of comedy each week, featuring Dot Farley."

<https://archive.org/details/motionpicturenew112unse/>

[MPN1915e] The Motion Picture News, Jul-Oct 1915.

- * Jul 10, page 91: Banner Film Company and Navajo Film Manufacturing Company, both Los Angeles, mentioned in an Associated Service display ad.
- * Jul 10, page 63: Listings for Navajo Film Co. and Banner Film Co., studios at 2450 Teviot St., Edendale.
- * Jul 11 to Oct. 1: Listing and ads for Albuquerque Film Mfg. Co., Western Studio, 406 Court St.
- * Jul 17, pages 61-62: "Far out and beyond Edendale, over hills and through valleys and in a decidedly western atmosphere" are the Navajo and Banner companies.
- * Jul 17, page 62: The American-Europa Film Company, producing features for export only, has its studio located at Allesandro St. and Modjeska St.,
- * Jul 17, page 63: Trade Directory of Los Angeles, Albuquerque Film Mfg. Co., 1745 Allesandro St.
- * Sep 11, page 90: Banner Motion Picture Company incorporated in San Francisco, with plans to produce at the Liberty Film Company's studio.
- * Sep 18, page 83: G. P. Hamilton resigned as president of Albuquerque Film Manufacturing Company.
- * Oct 16, page 46: The Navajo began production the following week at their studio in Edendale.
- * Oct 25, page 68: *The Far Journey* was in production at the Selig Edendale studio.

<https://archive.org/details/motionpicturenew121unse/>

[MPN1915f] Motion Picture News, Nov 1915-Jan 1916.

- * Nov 20, page 48: Selig transferred production from Edendale to the zoo studios about mid-November.
 - * Nov 20, page 74: United Motion Picture Company to incorporate, construct a studio at 1764-68 Allesandro, and produce religious films.
 - * Dec 18, page 50: On Dec 1, Fox Film Corporation leased with an option to buy the Selig Edendale studio. (Photo of Selig studio with Fox banner.)
 - * Dec 18, page 73: The M. E. Spero company, making comedies for Vogue Mutual release, moved from Hollywood to the studio on Allesandro Street, Edendale, previously occupied by the America[n] Europa Company. Others in Edendale are Selig, Keystone, Rolin, and United Motion Picture Company.
- https://archive.org/details/motionpicturenew12moti_1

[MPN1916c] Motion Picture News, May-Jul 1916.

- * Jun 10, page 3569: Chaplin filming third Mutual release at Lone Star Studio, requiring a new 20x59 foot woodworking shop.
- <https://archive.org/details/motionpicturenew133unse/>

[MPN1916d] Motion Picture News, Jul-Aug 1916.

- Jul 22, page 404: Lone Star Film Corp. studio was in a quiet secluded part of Hollywood.
- <https://archive.org/details/motionpicturenew141unse/>

[MPN1916e] Motion Picture News, Sep-Oct 1916.

- * Sep 2, page 1372: To produce pictures during the winter season, the Ivan Film Productions will have a studio in Los Angeles at 2500 Allesandro, under the supervision of W. A. Norton.
 - * Sep 9, page 1548: Navajo Film Company was having difficulties keeping up with the demand for "Wild West" pictures.
 - * Sep 30, page 2042: Los Angeles studio of the Ivan Company busy at work on a special feature.
 - * Oct 21, page 158: List of Studios includes Albuquerque Film Co. at 1745 Allesandro.
 - * Oct 21, page 82: Mabel Normand entry, Mable Normand Feature Film Co. at 1712 Allesandro.
 - * Oct 21, page 158: Mable Normand Feature Film Co. at Bates and Effie Streets.
 - * Oct 21, page 200: Photos of Mabel Normand and Studio Manager and Director Richard Jones of the Mable Normand Feature File Co.
- <https://archive.org/details/motionpicturestu00moti/>

[MPN1917] Motion Picture News Studio Directory and Trade Annual, 1917.

- * Apr 12, page 36: List of studios includes Albuquerque Film Co. at 1745 Allesandro.
- <https://archive.org/details/moctu00moti/>

[MPN1917a] Motion Picture News, Jan-Mar 1917.

- * Jan 20, page 419: Kerrigan forms own company with studio construction in progress in Hollywood.
- https://archive.org/details/motionpicturenew15moti_1/

[MPN1917b] Motion Picture News, Apr-Jun 1917.

* May 19, page 3153: *The Butcher Boy* was the first picture produced by Comique Film Company.

<https://archive.org/details/motionpicturenew153unse>

[MPN1917c] Motion Picture News Studio Directory, Apr 12, 1917.

* page 180: J. Warren Kerrigan now has his own company, in New York.

<https://archive.org/details/moctu00moti/>

[MPN1917f] Motion Picture News, Nov-Dec 1917.

* Nov 17, page 3478: "The Pathé western studio will, for the present, be located at the former Kalem plant in Glendale which was recently taken over by the Diando Film Corporation ...".

https://archive.org/details/motionpicturenew16moti_1/page/3478/mode/2up?q=diando+film

[MPN1918a] Motion Picture Studio Directory, Jan-Mar 1918.

* Mar 2, page 1311: By this time, Pathé West Coast had moved to the Peralta Studios in Hollywood.

<https://archive.org/details/motionpicturenew171unse/>

[MPN1918c] Motion Picture News, Jul-Aug 1918.

* Jul 27, page 606: Comique will increase production of Arbuckle comedies for Paramount from 8 to 10 for the coming year.

https://archive.org/details/motionpicturenew18moti_5

[MPN1918d] Motion Picture News, Oct-Dec 1918.

* Nov 16, page 2962: The new firm Charles A. Taylor Studios. Inc. leased a studio at 1745 Allesandro.

https://archive.org/details/motionpicturenew00moti_20/

[MPN1919b] Motion Picture News, Apr to Jun 1919.

* page 3027: Keaton, returning from The Great War, will quickly rejoin Arbuckle Studios.

https://archive.org/details/motionpicturenew192unse_0

[MPN1919e] Motion Picture News, Sep-Oct 1919.

* Sep 6, page 2028: Clara Kimball Young, Garson, and Equity Pictures. (Full page photo of Young).

* Oct 4, pages 2711 to 2714: 4-page ad on green background for Young and "Eyes of Youth", with other ads before and after emphasizing the actors more than the picture titles, including Harold Lloyd, Tom Mix, Charlie Chaplin, and Helen Holmes.

* Oct 4, page 2798: "Eyes of Youth" production in progress at the Garson Studio in Los Angeles.

* Oct 18, page 3012: Young to become "the first motion picture star", in that her appearance in a picture will be more important than the name or subject of the picture.

https://archive.org/details/motionpicturenew20moti_3/

[MPN1920] Motion Picture News - Motion Picture Studio Directory and Trade Annual, 1920.

* page 351: William Christy Cabanne Producing Company. at 1745 Allesandro St.

* page 355: Garson Studios, Inc. at 1845 Allesandro St.

* page 361: Charles A. Taylor Studios, Inc. at 1745 Allesandro St.

* page 517: Fox, William Studio (ranch), 2450 Teviot St.

* page 517: Clara Kimball Young, Co. at 1845 Allesandro St.

https://archive.org/details/motionpicturestu00moti_0/

[MPN1920a] Motion Picture News, Jan. to Feb. 1920.

* Jan 3, page 444: Clara Kimball Young's second Equity Pictures production, *The Forbidden Woman*, was in progress at the Garson Studios in Los Angeles, with some exterior scenes filmed in San Francisco.

* Jan 3, page 452: Doubleday Production Company has taken a long-term lease on the Bronx Studio at Edendale, to produce a series of two-reeler westerns featuring Vera Mack. The company added a weekly single-reel comedy series featuring Bobbie Ray and a bi-monthly two-reel western series featuring Fritzi Ridgeway.

https://archive.org/details/motionpicturenew21moti_1

[MPN1921c] Motion Picture News, May-June 1921.

* Jun 11, page 3890: Display ad for *Charge It!* with Clara Kimball Young, produced by Harry Garson.

* Jun 18, page 3696: A photo of a scene from Equity Pictures' *Charge It!* with Clara Kimball Young.

https://archive.org/details/motionpicturenew23moti_7/

[MPN1922b] Motion Picture News, Mar-Apr 1922.

* Apr 1, page 1958: Reaguer Productions, Inc, is a new production firm.

<https://archive.org/details/motionpicturenew25marc>

[MPN1923b] Motion Picture News, Mar-Apr 1923.

* Mar 31, page 1558: H&B Film Company leased the Bronx Studio on Glendale Blvd. to make a series of eight five-reel pictures featuring and directed by Cliff Smith.

https://archive.org/details/motionpicturenew00moti_0/

[MPN1924j] Motion Picture News - Booking Guide Edition, Oct 1924.

* Oct 25, page 20: *The Desert Secret*, produced by H&B Film Co., released May 1924, starring Bill Patton, directed by Frederick Reel, Jr.

https://archive.org/details/motionpicturenew00moti_16/

[MPW1909b] The Moving Picture World, Volume 5, Jul-Dec 1909.

* Many pages: Advertisements for New York Motion Picture Company - Manufacturers of "Bison" Life Motion Pictures.

<https://archive.org/details/moviewor05chal/>

[MPW1910a] The Moving Picture World, Volume 6, Jan. to June 1910.

* page 256: Description of amenities of Southern California for filmmakers.

* page 429: Story about Baumann of NYMPC buying a 1000-acre ranch in California.

<https://archive.org/details/movinwor06chal/>

[MPW1910b] The Moving Picture World, Volume 7, July to December 1910.

* page 471: Photo of Balshofer on the horse Snowball recently acquired by Bison.

* page 1044: Report that Selig and Bison had already moved to Edendale.

<https://archive.org/details/moviwor07chal/>

[MPW1911a] The Moving Picture World, Jan-Jul 1911.

- * page 302: Pathé studio description of improvements and other notes. (Photo)
- * page 523: Selig at a fire.
- * page 524: Photos of the Selig Studio - entire wall facing Allesandro, and the main gate with people.
- * page 644: Bison's new studio on Allesandro St.
- * page 768: Bison on same side of street as Pathé.
- * page 889: Selig to double the capacity of the Edendale Studio.
- * page 1186: Selig filmed drills at the new fire department drill facility in East Los Angeles; also a \$250,000 fire occurred downtown, Selig Polyscope was notified, and quickly a cameraman and actors arrived. The film was sent East for distribution.
- * page 1382: The \$250,000 fire destroyed the Byrne Building.
- * page 1432: Selig began the Edendale studio enlargement.
- * page 1504: Pathé battle scene on an Edendale hill; "broncho busting"; Selig fire.
- * page 1576: Selig enlargement details.
- * page 1599+: Many notes about Edendale studios. [vonHarleman1917]

<https://archive.org/details/moviwor08chal/>

[MPW1911b] The Moving Picture World, Volume 9, Jun-Sep 1911.

- * pages 276, 697: Selig enlargement details.

<https://archive.org/details/moviwor09chal/page/276/mode/2up?q=ince>

[MPW1911c] The Moving Picture World, Oct-Dec 1911.

- * page 455: Selig Studio shooting, and Francis Boggs obituary.
- * page 736: C. O. Baumann, Bison president, organized an entirely new stock company; Tom Ince as the new director.
- * page 907: Selig's new property near Santa Monica.

<https://archive.org/details/moviwor10chal/>

[MPW1912a] The Moving Picture World, Jan-Mar 1912.

- * page 471: "Broncho Busting"; "... a bronch is a wild horse that has never been trained to the saddle, and a broncho is a domesticated bronch."

<https://archive.org/details/movingpicturewor11newy/>

[MPW1912b] The Moving Picture World, Apr-Jun 1912.

- * page 913: Bison splits: office to 1712 Alessandro, studio at Santa Monica. (No. 10, June 8.)
- * page 1014: Bison finished moving offices across the street. (No. 11, June 15.)
- * page 1110: Independent Moving Pictures (IMP), Nestor, and NYMPC / Bison join together as the Universal Film Manufacturing Company, and IMP joins the Bison offices in Edendale.

<https://archive.org/details/movingpicturewor12newy/page/1220/mode/2up>

[MPW1912c] The Moving Picture World, Jul-Sep 1912.

- * page 235: Dissention between Bison and Universal, including some violence.
- * page 1067: Pathé new location on Donegan's Hill; Keystone arrives in Edendale.
- * page 1160: Changes for the old Bison plant in preparation for Keystone.

<https://archive.org/details/movpicwor13movi/>

[MPW1912d] The Moving Picture World, Oct-Dec 1912.

- * pages 127-128: Major improvements to the Selig Edendale plant.
- * page 870: Producing pictures while reconstructing the Keystone studio is chaotic.

<https://archive.org/details/movpicwor14movi/>

[MPW1913a] The Moving Picture World, Jan-Mar 1913.

- * March 29, page 11: "Miss [Kathlyn] Williams is at present located in connection with the Pacific Coast Studio of the Selig Company."
- * page 32: Bison plant turned over to Keystone.
- * page 251: James Young Deer of Pathé entered a float in the Rose Parade called "Indian Life - Past and Present".
- * page 554: Selig continued to improve the Edendale studio.

<https://archive.org/details/movingpicturewor15newy/>

[MPW1913b] The Moving Picture World, Apr-Jun1913.

- * page 689: Kathlyn Williams began producing her own film at the Selig Pacific Coast Studio.

[MPW1913d] The Moving Picture World. Oct to Dec 1913.

- * December 6, page 1156: G. P. Hamilton of Albuquerque Film Company arrived in Los Angeles and are busy producing features for Warner's Features. Field offices are in the Crosby Film Plant, from where Hamilton will direct all productions, lab, and business.

<https://archive.org/details/movpictwor18movi/>

[MPW1914a] The Moving Picture World, Jan-Mar 1914.

- * Mar 7, page 1225: "An Ideal Motion Picture House" about Selig Polyscope in Edendale.

<https://archive.org/details/movingpicturewor19newy/>

[MPW1914b] The Moving Picture World, 1914.

- * May 30, page 1245: George P. Hamilton, president of the Albuquerque Film Manufacturing Company, has been busy in Los Angeles, completing a big Western subject, likely the *Peril of the Plains*.
- * May 30: Hamilton is staging *The Lust of the Red Man*, written by and featuring Miss Dot Farley.

<https://archive.org/details/movpictwor20movi/>

[MPW1914c] The Moving Picture World, Jul-Sep, 1914.

- * July 14, page 94: The Navajo Film Company was incorporated at Los Angeles, Cal.
- * Jul 25, page 623: Display ad for The Albuquerque Film Co., Western Studio, 406 Court St.
- * Aug 1, page 749: Warner's ad, *The Toll of the Warpath*, produced by the Albuquerque Film Mfg. Co., operating in New Mexico - the Indian country.

<https://archive.org/details/movpictwor21movi/>

[MPW1915a] The Moving Picture World, Jan-Mar 1915.

- * Jan. 9, page 246: Display ad for The Albuquerque Film Co., Office and Studio, 406 Court St.
- * Jan. 16, page 436: Index entry for Albuquerque Film Mfg. Co. (United Film).
- * Feb 13, page 970: The Éclair players moved from Tucson to the Sterling studio in Hollywood.

<https://archive.org/details/movingpicturewor23newy/>

[MPW1915d] The Moving Picture World, Jul-Oct 1915.

* Oct 23, page 638: Banner produced one- and two-reel comedies at the Liberty Studios in San Mateo.
<https://archive.org/details/motionpicturenew121unse/page/n17/mode/2up>

[MPW1915e] The Moving Picture World, Nov 1915.

* Nov 6, page 1144: United Motion Picture Company to build new studio in Edendale.

* Nov 13, page 1288: Chamber of Commerce lists over 60 companies with these in Edendale:
Albuquerque Film Mfg. Co., Norbig Film Mfg. Co., Rolin Film Co., at 1745.

American-Europa Film Co. at Allesandro southwest corner Modjeska.

Banner Motion Picture Co. at 355 South Broadway (listed elsewhere with studio at 2450 Teviot).

Broncho Film Co., Emess Film Co., Thomas H. Ince Film Co., Kay-Bee Film Co., Keystone Film Co.,
and Triangle Film Co., at 1712.

Kellum Talking Picture Co. at 518C Wesley Roberts Bldg. (listed elsewhere in Edendale).

Navajo Film Company at 355 South Broadway (listed elsewhere with studio at 2450 Teviot).

NYMPC at 1712 and Inceville.

Selig Polyscope Company at 1845.

<https://archive.org/details/movinwor26chal/>

[MPW1915f] The Moving Picture World, Dec 1915.

* Dec 25, page 2373: Fred W. Blanchard "purchased controlling interest in the Kellum talking picture machine and ... will form a company to manufacture the device on a large scale and build a big plant in Edendale. ... The productions are to be trademarked 'Phono Films.'"

<https://archive.org/details/movpicwor26chal/>

[MPW1916a] The Moving Picture World, Jan-Mar 1916.

* Jan 1, page 64: In 1915, F. W. Blanchard purchased control of Kellum's sound and film synchronization device. A fully-equipped studio and lab were under construction in Edendale, to produce educational movies. Any movie house could be equipped at very low cost.

<https://archive.org/details/movingpicturewor27newy/>

[MPW1916b1] The Moving Picture World, Apr 1916.

* Apr 15, page 487: S. Morton Cohen calls a combination of photoplays and vaudeville "photoville".

<https://archive.org/details/movwor28chal/>

[MPW1916b3] The Moving Picture World, Jun 1916.

* June 3, page 1693: The Mable Normand Feature Film Co. rehearsing the first feature of the new company, at their new studio just off Hollywood Blvd.

<https://archive.org/details/moviewor28chal/>

[MPW1916c] The Moving Picture World, Jul to Oct 1916.

* Aug 5, page 931: Albuquerque ex-President G. P. Hamilton and favorite actor and author Dot Farley had moved to Century Film Corporation in Hollywood.

* Sep 2, page 1521: To maintain production efforts during the winter season, Ivan Film Productions will have a studio located at 2500 Allesandro Street.

* Sep 23, page 1985: "W. A. Norton, formerly with the American-Europa Company, will produce pictures here for the Ivan Company of New York at the company's old studio at 2500 Allesandro Street."

<https://archive.org/details/mowor29chal/>

[MPW1917a] The Moving Picture World, Jan-Mar 1917.

* Jan 6, page 76: Discussing Tom Mix: "A large tract of lands, appropriate for western sites, has been leased ... and here a permanent village which will served for most of the settings for the Mix comedies has been erected. There are fully forty houses of the frontier town type, making this the largest western set build by a company in the Los Angeles district. Three names have been suggested for the town - Mixup, Foxem, Gallup - but no selection has been made."

* Jan 6, page 77: "Spectacular night fire scenes, the last for the dramatic production, entitled *Tabor*, were made last week at a specially constructed mining village on a plateau north of Edendale, a suburb of Los Angeles, and so big was the fire that three companies of the city fire department answered calls sent in by people residing in the vicinity. Members of the producing company were so busy with the work of securing the scenes desired, they did not notice the arrival of the fire trucks and a stream of water playing on the blaze before the firemen could be stopped. The interruption did not prevent the making of the scenes needed." "Richard Stanton is directing the filming of *Tabor*, and in the fire scenes he used more than two thousand people. Great charges of dynamite were used to blow up a mine, and the explosion shook buildings in the business district four miles away."

* Jan 13, page 210: Kerrigan forms own company with studio construction in progress in Hollywood, to be ready by March 1 to film the first story.

* Jan 13, page 252: "For staging Mix subjects Mr. Fox has leased a large tract of land on the Winna Brown ranch near Los Angeles, erected a complete Western city, from dance hall to undertaking establishment, and arranged for the maintenance of a stock farm to furnish horses and cattle for the films."

* Feb 10, page 922: The mining film mentioned elsewhere as *Tabor* with fire and explosion scenes was released as *One Touch of Sin* by Fox Film. *Tabor* was one of the film's lead characters.

* Feb 17, page 1061: Kerrigan company production will begin about May 1.

* Mar 3, page 1366: Pacific Steamship Company showing movies.

* Mar 10, page 1506: Thomas Ince describes his arrival in Edendale in 1911. [Ince1917]

* Mar 10, page 1604: Today the open air stages of the Keystone File Company cover five acres.

<https://archive.org/details/movpict31chal/>

[MPW1918h] The Moving Picture World, Aug 17-Sep 28, 1918.

* Aug 31, page 1238: J. Warren Kerrigan moved from the old Selig studios in Edendale to the Willis and Inglis Studios in Hollywood. His brother Wallace Kerrigan is the studio manager.

<https://archive.org/details/movpicwor372movi/>

[MPW1919a] The Moving Picture World, Jan. to March 1919.

* Jan 4, page 70: Photo of Roscoe "Fatty" Arbuckle Studios at 1723 Allesandro.

<https://archive.org/details/movingwor39chal/>

[MPW1919c] The Moving Picture World, Jul 1919.

* Jul 19, page 371: Equity Pictures company will operate for distributing purposes only.

<https://archive.org/details/movingpicturewor41july>

[MPW1919l] The Moving Picture World, Dec 1919.

* Dec 27, page 1133: Marshall Neiman recently formed his own production company, with his studio in Los Angeles.

<https://archive.org/details/movingpicturewor42dec/>

[MPW1920b] The Moving Picture World, Jul 1920.

* July 31, page 610: Oil is discovered at Mixville; Mix forms a company to exploit the opportunity.

* Multiple dates and pages: Harry Keaton listed as featured in *Three Pairs of Stockings* for Universal.

<https://archive.org/details/movingpicturewor45july/>

[MPW1920c] The Moving Picture World, Aug 1920.

* Aug 7, page 721: The Doubleday Production Company of Los Angeles added a weekly single-reel comedy series featuring Bobbie Ray and a bi-monthly two-reel western series featuring Fritzi Ridgeway.

<https://archive.org/details/movingpicturewor45aug>

[MPW1920f] The Moving Picture World, Dec 1920.

* Dec 18, page 901: The film by Clara Kimball Young for Equity Pictures, *Hush*, is ready for release

<https://archive.org/details/movingpicturewor47dec/>

[MPW1921c] The Moving Picture World, Aug-Oct 1921.

* Sep 17, page 301: Doubleday Production Company filming at the Warner Brothers' studio in Hollywood the first in a series of westerns featuring in a series of eight westerns featuring Lester Cuneo.

<https://archive.org/details/movpicwor521movi/>

[MPW1922f] The Moving Picture World, Nov-Dec 1922.

* Nov 11, page 164: *The Worldly Madonna*, released May 1, 1922, was the last picture Clara Kimball Young made for Equity Pictures.

<https://archive.org/details/movingpicturewor59novd/>

[MPW1922f] Moving Picture World, Nov-Dec 1922.

* Dec 2, 1922, page 438: Bob Horner is making *Midnight Hummer* at the Bronx Studio.

<https://archive.org/details/movingpicturewor59novd/>

[Nick1911] The Nickelodeon, Jan-Mar 1911.

* Feb 25, page 225: Selig Polyscope paid \$1,000 to the Los Angeles Board of Fire Commissioners as part of a contract to make moving pictures of the fire department and soon-to-be constructed drill tower, to advertise the department throughout the world.

<https://archive.org/details/nickelodeon05elec/>

[Noodleman2012] Felicity Blaze Noodleman, Hollywood's Lost Film Studio, 2012.

* Selig moved from Edendale to Lincoln Heights in 1916.

<https://fbnoodleman.blogspot.com/2012/11/hollywoods-lost-studio.html>

[NYClipper1916c] The New York Clipper, Mar 1916

* Mar 18, page 37: Chaplin's new producing company to be known as Lone Star Film Corporation.

<https://archive.org/details/Clipper64-1916-07>

[NYClipper1916g] The New York Clipper, Jul 1916

* Jul 22, page 33: A studio separate from Keystone was erected for Mabel Normand Feature Films.

<https://archive.org/details/Clipper64-1916-07>

[NYClipper1919j] The New York Clipper, Oct 1919]

* Oct 15, page 32: Tom Mix signed a new five-year contract with Fox, with an increased number of pictures. A big expansion of Mixville was in progress, with more land and several hundred horses. *The Untamed* will be the first picture under the new contract.

<https://archive.org/details/Clipper67-1919-10>

[Owens2017] Craig Owens, Bizarre Los Angeles.

* Photo of Selig Polyscope bungalow in Edendale.

* Photo of Selig Polyscope studio after 1911 with boys and race car, stitched together from two promotional photos in a 1910s movie magazine.

<https://bizarrela.com/2017/11/selig-zoo/>

[Paramount1918b] Paramount Comedy Releases, Exhibitor's Press Book, Sep 1918-Sep 1919.

* page 99: Arbuckle directed and starred the first in a series called *Love*, "made at the new Paramount-Arbuckle Studios in Los Angeles, wherein the star has been installed comfortably."

<https://archive.org/details/paramountcomedyr07unse>

[Peacocke1916] Leslie T. Peacocke, Hints on Photoplay Writing, Jul 1916.

* page 136: Listing for Lone Star Film Corporation, Los Angeles (Chaplin) - as different from other listings for Hollywood rather than Los Angeles.

<https://archive.org/details/hintsonphotopla00peacgoog>

[PhotoPlay1916b] PhotoPlay, Jul-Dec 1916.

* Nov, page 102: Ivan Film Co. traveled to Los Angeles with the arrival of the first cold wave back East.

<https://archive.org/details/phojuldec1011chic>

[PhotoPlay1920b] PhotoPlay, Jul-Dec 1920.

* Dec, page 128: Mentions Marjorie Daw at Neilan Productions, 1723 Allesandro St.

<https://archive.org/details/photoplay1819chic>

[PhotoPlay1923a] PhotoPlay, Jan-Jun 1923.

* May, page 123: Mentions Harry Keaton as a cast member of *Rob 'Em Good* for Metro.

https://archive.org/details/photoplayjanjune00chic_1

[PhotoPlay1925b] PhotoPlay, Jul-Dec 1925.

* Jul, page 104: Ralph Ince directed *The Wild Bull's Lair* at the F.B.O. studio in Hollywood.

<https://archive.org/details/photoplay2829movi/>

[PhotoPlay1926b] PhotoPlay, Jul-Dec 1926.

* Jul, page 104: Ralph Ince directed *The Lone Wolf Returns* at the Columbia studio in Hollywood.

<https://archive.org/details/photoplay3031movi/page/n107/mode/2up?q=%22ralph+ince%22>

[PicturePlay1916c] Picture-Play Magazine, Sep 1916-Feb 1917.

* Jan 1917, page 150: "Mabel [Normand] has decided that being hit in the face with a pie and on the head with a brick, is no business for a perfect lady, so she has her own company now."

<https://archive.org/details/pictureplaymagaz05unse/>

[PicturePlay1917b] Picture Play Magazine, Mar-Aug 1917.

* June, page 246: "The Life of Thomas H. Ince" by Kenneth O'Hara.

* June, page 252: "The future looked roseate, as [Ince] inspected the tiny plant in Edendale. ... The scenery consisted of a few pieces of furniture and a back drop with a painted bird on it, purporting to be in flight. The actors, with two or three exceptions, were made up of inexperienced men and women ..."

* July, page 146, The Picture Oracle: J. Warren Kerrigan's first name is Jack.

<https://archive.org/details/pictureplaymagaz06unse/>

[PicturePlay1919a] Picture-Play Magazine, Mar-Aug 1919.

* Mar 1919, pages 66-67: Description and photos of Mixville in Edendale.

<https://archive.org/details/pictureplaymagaz10unse/>

[PicturePlay1919b] Picture-Play Magazine, Sep 1919 to Feb 1920.

* Oct 1919, page 98: Arbuckle, Keaton, and Al St. John, at the Arbuckle Studios, Edendale.

<https://archive.org/details/pictureplaymagaz11unse/>

[PicturePlay1925a] Picture-Play Magazine, Mar-Aug 1925.

Mar, pages 16-18; Apr, page 59-61+116-117: Photos and descriptions of female stunt doubles, including Winna Browne.

<https://archive.org/details/pictureplaymagaz22unse/>

[PicturePlay1926b] Picture-Play Magazine, Sep 1926-Feb 1927.

* Oct, page 121: Photoplayer address listed at Neilan Productions, 1845 Glendale Blvd.

<https://archive.org/details/pictureplaymagaz11unse/>

[PicturesPress1920b] Pictures Press, August 21, 1920

* page 22: Russel, Greiver and Russel, and Doubleday Prod. Co. of Los Angeles arrangements.

<https://archive.org/details/picturespress19200publ/>

[Rasmussen2001] Cecilia Rasmussen, Movie Industry's Roots in Garden of Edendale, L. A. Then and Now, Los Angeles Times, Sep. 16, 2001.

* Selig Downtown LA locations - Dearden's (Overell's) store, Chinese laundry.

<https://www.latimes.com/archives/la-xpm-2001-sep-16-me-46399-story.html>

[ReelLife1914a] Reel Life, 1914-1915.

* Apr 18, 1914: page 15: Thomas Ince built a complete Japanese village at the NYMPC studio in Edendale, for the popular actress Tsuru Aoki and her company of Japanese players.

<https://archive.org/details/reellife1914191500mutu/>

[ReelLife1915b] Reel Life, Mar-Sep 1915.

No. 11, May 29, 1915, page 20: Thomas H. Ince, Director-General of the NYMPC and production manager of the Broncho, Kay-Bee, and Domino picture brands at the Santa Monica plant.

<https://archive.org/details/reellife06unse/>

[Russo2014] Carla Herreria Russo, The 10 Steepest Streets in America, Huffington Post, Feb. 28, 2014.

https://www.huffpost.com/entry/steepest-streets-america_n_4871559

[Reynolds20051] Jerry Reynolds, History of the SCV, The Signal (Santa Clarita Valley), 24 Dec 2005.
 * page 3: "Several outdoor sets known as 'Milville', consisting of false-front buildings and boardwalks, cropped up around California. The most famous of these was on Glendale Boulevard on the former Winna Brown Ranch - but one early 'Mixville' ran along Newhall Avenue at Market Street."
<https://www.newspapers.com/image/334803848/>

[SFE1925k] San Francisco Examiner, Nov 15, 1925.
 * pages 4-5: Female dare-devil acting doubles story, highlighting Winna Brown, including a photo.
<https://www.newspapers.com/image/457943997>

[Schneider2014] Jerry L. Schneider, Western Movie Making Locations, Volume 1-Southern California, 2014.
 * Mentions that Mixville moved to the San Fernando Valley in 1925.
<https://books.google.com/books?id=eXZXCAAQBAJ>

[SecurityMap1908] - David Rumsey Map Collection] Security Map and Street Railway Guide of the City of Los Angeles, Security Savings Bank, 1908. David Rumsey Map Collection, David Rumsey Map Center, Stanford Libraries. Edendale street names in 1908.
<https://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/detail/RUMSEY~8~1~2172~190065:Security-Map-And-Street-Railway-Gui>

[Sennett1917] Mack Sennett, Slim Days in Keystone Beginnings, Moving Picture World, Mar 10, 1917.
 * page 1535. Keystone work started at a little shanty on a vacant lot.
<https://archive.org/details/movpict31chal/>
 [Shiel2012] Mark Shiel, Hollywood Cinema and the Real Los Angeles, Reaktion Books, Ltd., 2012.
 * page 36: Bison at 1719 Allesandro St.; Inceville at Santa Ynez Canyon.
https://www.google.com/books/edition/_/P9zPPRnLIgsC

[SilentEra] Silent Era.
 * Comique Film Corporation: In New Jersey 1917-1918, Long Beach 1918-1919, 1723 Allesandro starting Feb. 1919. <https://www.silentera.com/PSFL/companies/C/comiqueFilmCorp.html>
 * New York Motion Picture Company: Broncho (westerns), Domino (comedies), Kay-Bee (dramas) and 101-Bison (westerns). <https://www.silentera.com/PSFL/companies/N/newYorkMoPicCo.html>
 [Silhouette1916a] The Silhouette Magazine, Jan 1916-Jan 1918.
 * Feb 1917, page 52: Metropolitan Picture Company, 2500 Allesandro, looking for scenarios.
<https://archive.org/details/silhouettequarte0102conn>

[SIP2021a] Silence Is Platinum, Jan 10, 1921. Biography of Francis Boggs.
<http://silenceisplatinum.blogspot.com/2021/01/silver-sheet-stories-francis-boggs.html>

[Slater] Marilyn Slater, Looking for Mabel Normand, Freewebs.com.
 * Mabel Normand Studio at 1206 Bates Avenue, Edendale, 1917.
<https://www.freewebs.com/looking-for-mabel/studio011.htm>

[Slide1998] Anthony Slide, *The New Historical Dictionary of the American Film Industry*, Scarecrow Press, 1998.

- * Keystone Film Company: Charlie Chaplin movie debut in *Making A Living*, 1914; by the end of 1914, Chaplin had developed his tramp character.
- * Navajo Film Mfg. Co.: Formed in late 1914 to make films for Kriterion, erected a studio in Edendale.
- * New York Motion Picture Company: Historical notes about Bison, Keystone, and Domino.
- * By mid-1914, Pathé West Coast Studio was producing comedies at the Zodiac studio. In 1914, Pathé sold its American production facilities and began its own exchange organization.
- * Zodiac: In mid-1914, Zodiac Film Manufacturing Company took over a large and well-equipped studio and lab originally developed by James A. Crosby in the Bradbury Mansion at Hill and Court Streets (406 Court St.). Studios using this facility included Albuquerque and Pathé.

<https://archive.org/details/newhistoricaldic00slid/>

[Smith2003] Andrew Brodie Smith, *Shooting Cowboys and Indians: Silent Western Films, American Culture, and the Birth of Hollywood*, 2003.

- * pages 71+: Chapter about James Young Deer and Lillian St. Cyr.
- * Page 82: Young Deer produced more than 100 western one-reelers for Pathé in Edendale.
- * Page 83: In 1912, Pathé expanded into 35 acres on Donegan's Hill in Edendale.

<https://archive.org/details/shootingcowboysi00andr/>

[Stephens2014] E. J. Stephens, Marc Wannamaker, *Early Poverty Row Studios, Images of America*, Arcadia Publishing, 2014.

- * Boggs filmed *The Heart of a Race Tout* behind a Chinese laundry in downtown Los Angeles.
- * D. W. Griffith of Biograph at the Pacific Electric trolley yard in Los Angeles in 1910.
- * "... Reaguer Productions, which was housed in the former Norbig Studios during 1922."
- * Map with list of studios by location; photographs of Edendale studios.

[StudioTour1] 20th Century Fox: Chronology, [thestudiotour.com](http://www.thestudiotour.com)

William Fox leased the Selig Polyscope studio in Edendale from 1916 to 1917.

<http://www.thestudiotour.com/fox/chronology.shtml>

[SWC1912] Southwest Contractor, 1912.

- * June 8, page 33, item 1731: Permit; (new) dwelling, 1731 Allesandro St.
- * Aug. 17, page 35, item 9525: Permit; move dwelling, 1840 to 1818 Allesandro, Ben L. Bear.
- * Sep. 14, page 35, item 10933: Permit, residence, 1840 Allesandro, Ben L. Bear.

https://www.google.com/books/edition/_/2oE9AQAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&bsq=allesandro

[SWC1913] Southwest Contractor, 1913-14.

- * Nov 8, 1913, page 15: Film plant, 60x75 ft., Keystone Film Co., Allesandro and Effie Sts.
- * Nov 22, 1913, page 32, item15086: Building for developing and printing films, Keystone Film Co., 1712-18 Allesandro.
- * Dec 20, 1913, page 15: Wild animal house, 8350 Mission Road, Selig Polyscope Co.
- * Jan 17, 1914, page 31, item 1044: New cement plastered front, Keystone Film Co., 1712 Allesandro.
- * Jan 17, 1914, page 31, item 1043: Permit, add to building, Norbig Film Co., 1745 Allesandro.
- * March 21, 1914, page 34, items 5439-38-37: Add rooms, Norbig Film Co., 1745 Allesandro.
- * April 14, 1914, page 36, item 6526: Barn, M. Berger, 1763 Allesandro.

https://www.google.com/books/edition/_/UIQ9AQAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&bsq=allesandro

[SWC1914] Southwest Contractor, 1914-15.

- * May 9, 1914, page 13: Contract awarded to build a 1-story brick building for Benj. J. Bear at Allesandro and Clifford Sts, Edendale. (Author: This would have been for Bear's Drug Store.)
 - * May 29, 1914, page 24: Board of Education request for bids for a retaining wall and grading at the Edendale School site, No. 2147 Clifford Street, east of Allesandro Street.
 - * May 29, 1914, page 33, entry 11272: Brick Store Building, 24x60 feet, Ben L Bear, 1840 Allesandro.
 - * May 29, 1914, page 39: Cost for Bear building, \$2000.
 - * Aug. 1, 1914, page 36: Bear building contracted May 23, completed July 18.
 - * Feb. 20, 1915, page 29, item 2400: Permit, dressing rooms, Keystone Film Co., 1712 Allesandro.
- <https://books.google.com/books?id=L4Y9AQAAMAAJ>

[SWC1915] Southwest Contractor, 1915.

- * May 8, page 31, Entry 6563: Permit, 1703 Allesandro, movie stage, 60x170 feet, Emess (i.e., "MS" - Mack Sennett) Film Co. owner, corner Allesandro and Effie Sts.
 - * July 13, page 34: Notice of Completion, Emess Film Co. and Keystone Film Co.; lien, lots 383, 384, 385, 386, and north 12 feet of lot 380, Edendale tract; northwest corner of Effie and Allesandro Streets; filed June 26.
 - * July 31, page 14: Kellum Talking Picture Co. at Edendale; plans prepared and bids requested.
 - * Aug. 21, page 16: Kellum Talking Picture Co. at Edendale; likely contract award winner.
- https://www.google.com/books/edition/_/ToQ9AQAAMAAJ

[SWC1916] Southwest Contractor, 1916-1917.

- * March 17, 1917, page 28, item 1462: Stage, 16x46 feet, Keystone File Co., 1712 Allesandro.
- https://www.google.com/books/edition/_/XoQ9AQAAMAAJ

[SWC1919] Southwest Contractor, Jul-Nov 1919.

- * Aug 15, page 29: Fictitious Firm Names: Youngdeer Production Co., 1745 Allesandro St.; motion pictures.
- https://www.google.com/books/edition/_/XoQ9AQAAMAAJ

[SWP1923d] The Story World and Photodramatist, Jul-Oct 1923.

- * Jul-Oct, pages 82 etc.: Garson Studios at 1845 Glendale Blvd.; dramas for Clara Kimball Young.
- <https://archive.org/details/storyworldphotod51phot/>

[Taves2012] Brian Taves, Thomas Ince: Hollywood's Independent Pioneer, University Press of Kentucky, 2012.

- * Page 30: Ince arrived in LA in October 1911; barn, grocery, feed store, a rented house.
- https://www.google.com/books/edition/_/ihpdK6a2AfAC?hl=en&gbpv=1&bsq=interview

[TME1916h] The Morning Echo: Bakersfield, California, Tuesday, Aug 29, 1916.

- * page 5: Regarding a rodeo the next weekend: "... the Winna Brown aggregation of stock, Mexican bull fighters, Sioux Indians, champion rope spinners, cowgirls and top hands with be in this morning."
- <https://www.newspapers.com/image/609902328/>

[Tom2020] Challenger Tom, California State Route 2 on the Glendale Freeway, GribbleNation, Feb. 8, 2020. Detailed descriptions and photos of roadways nationwide.

<http://www.gribblenation.org/2020/02/california-state-route-2-on-glendale.html>

[USGS1926] USGS Topographic Map - California, (Los Angeles County), Los Angeles, Quadrangle, 1926. The map lists Mixville and shows buildings at the locations of Mixville, 1845, 1745, 1719, and 1712 Glendale Blvd., and an indication of the Sennett Cyclorama at Effie St. and Glendale Blvd.

http://legacy.lib.utexas.edu/maps/topo/california/txu-pclmaps-topo-ca-los_angeles-1926.jpg

[Ussher1923a] Bruno David Ussher, Kellum's Invention Promises to Revolutionize Campaign Work, Los Angeles Evening Express, Nov 6, 1923.

* page 1: Politicians can be seen and heard in two places at once, due to the talking picture invention by Orlando Kellum of Berkeley Avenue, Edendale.

<https://www.newspapers.com/image/608334135/>

[UW1912k] The Universal Weekly, Nov 23, 1912.

* page 20: Half-page photo of the Universal Bison Company, directed by F. E. Montgomery, including leading woman Mona Darkfeather.

* page 33: Full-page ad for the Bison drama *The Half-Breed Scout*.

<https://archive.org/details/universalweekly01-1912-11-23/>

[vanAmmers2010] Phyl van Ammers, History: Echo Park & Silver Lake Neighborhoods in Edendale, California State University Northridge, 2010. Edendale and the Los Feliz Rancho.

<https://www.csun.edu/sites/default/files/FINALEdendale-m.pdf>

[vanAmmers2011] Phyl van Ammers, Selig Polychrome Studio and Mack Sennett Studio in Edendale (A Blog History Lesson), patch.com.

<https://patch.com/california/echopark/bp--selig-polychrome-studio-and-mack-sennett-studio-i2c49ed2e92>

[vanAmmers2013] Phyl van Ammers, Mixville shopping center's movie ranch history, patch.com, May 21, 2013. A description of Tom Mix's Mixville at the site of the current Mixville shopping center.

<https://patch.com/california/echopark/mixville-shopping-centers-movie-ranch-history>

[Variety1914a] Variety, Jan 1914.

page 24: Pathé ready to sell its New Jersey studio, "satisfied to depend altogether hereafter on the product from their French factories ...". (Author: Presumably this also applied to the Edendale studio.)

<https://archive.org/details/variety33-1914-01/>

[Variety1915a] Moving Pictures, Variety, Feb 1915.

* Feb 6, page 22: "Gilbert F. Hamilton, director of the Albuquerque Film Co., has made three companies out his present roster of players. The companies were augmented to comply with the United Film Company's new daily release plan."

* Feb 12, page 22: The Éclair has taken possession of the old Sterling studio near Los Angeles.

<https://archive.org/details/variety37-1915-02/>

[Variety1917c] Variety, March 1917.

* page 28: Mention of the J. Warren Kerrigan Film Co.

<https://archive.org/details/variety46-1917-03/>

[Variety1918e] Variety, May 1918, Vol. L, No. 10, May 3, Moving Pictures section.

* page 40: Arbuckle in *Moonshine*, produced by Comique.

<https://archive.org/details/variety50-1918-05/>

[Variety1924h] Variety, Aug 1924.

* page 20: Harry Keaton's makeup school on Sunset Blvd. closed due to legal issues.

<https://archive.org/details/variety75-1924-08/>

[Variety1925g] Variety, Jul 1925.

* page 35: The first production of the newly-formed Ralph Ince Productions will be *The Sea Wolf*, with Lionel Barrymore loaned by I. E. Chadwick for the lead.

<https://archive.org/details/variety79-1925-07?q=%22ralph+ince+productions%22>

[Variety1925e] Variety, May 1925.

* May 19, page 1: The city prosecutor filed charges against the heads of five "make-up" schools, including Harry Keaton. Keaton is the head of Independent Studio, with offices downtown and a studio on Glendale boulevard.

<https://archive.org/details/variety82-1926-05>

[Variety1926g] Variety, Jul 1926.

* Jul 21, page 54: "Harry Keaton, former head of a film "make-up" school, who figured in court trials, was arraigned in police court on a charge of assault and battery, brought by Maurice C. Fisher, who stated that Keaton asked him for money as he passed the latter's studio at 1751 Glendale boulevard. Fisher asserted that Keaton attacked him when the money was not forthcoming. Harry Keaton is no relation to Buster Keaton."

<https://archive.org/details/variety83-1926-07>

[vonHarleman1917] G. P. von Harleman, a Review of the Motion Picture Industry on the Pacific Coast, *The Moving Picture World*, Mar 10, 1917.

* page 1599: Bison location description; photo of Keystone studio 1916 before Cyclorama.

* page 1599: Selig Edendale studio leased to Keystone in spring of 1917.

* page 1600: Ince work in Edendale and move to the Santa Monica mountains.

* page 1604: Keystone and the Bison location.

* page 1607: Fox takes over the Selig studio in Edendale.

* page 1608: Motion picture business largest in Southern California.

<https://archive.org/details/movpict31chal/>

[Waggoner2019] Linda M Waggoner, *Starring Red Wing!*, University of Nebraska Press, 2019.

* page 115: Bison / Balshofer produced 185 films in 8 months.

* page 177 Pathé's director Young Deer purchased 35 acres but development never occurred.

* page 390, note 20: Youngdeer Production Co. at 1745 Allessandro St. (address of Norbig).

https://www.google.com/books/edition/_gWazDwAAQBAJ

[Walker2010] Brent E. Walker, Mack Sennett's Fun Factory, McFarland & Company, Inc., 2010.

An extensive history of Sennett's movie productions, including the studio locations, movies, and actors.

* page 27: Pacific Electric, former grocery store.

* page 63: Cyclorama early use: *Fatty and Mabel Adrift*, released Jan. 9, 1916 (likely filmed late 1915).

* page 80: "Emess Film Company" - sounds of "M" and "S" for Mack Sennett.

* page 89: "In order to accommodate his production companies, Sennett would rent the former Selig studio just up the street from his studio during 1917-18 ... In January 1919, Sennett also sub-leased the former Selig studio to his former employee and now Paramount peer Roscoe Arbuckle, who would use it to produce some of his Comique shorts."

* page 135: Cyclorama used in *Yukon Jake*, 1924.

* page 168: Cyclorama virtually retired by 1926.

* page 293: *Mable at the Wheel* filmed at Vanderbilt Cup race, 26 Feb 1914.

* pages 374, 375: *Homemade Movies*, 1922: Cyclorama used; photo of Making a Snow Scene.

* page 320: Photo of Arbuckle posing with Luke the Dog.

A partial list of films from "Mack Sennett's Fun Factory" that involve Edendale filming locations:

A Small Town Idol: Mixville.

Down on the Farm: Teviot St. (later Mixville); Griffith Park; Pacific Electric track near Fletcher Dr. and Los Feliz Rd. (later Riverside Dr.); opening sequence has an aerial view of Mack Sennett Studios.

Fatty Joins the Force: Jack White smashes a pie into the face of Arbuckle.

Fatty's New Role: Allesandro Street.

Fatty's Tintype Tangle: House steps next to Keystone main entrance; Allesandro St.

Galloping Bungalows: Triangle Garage at Glendale Blvd. and Allesandro St.

Homemade Movies: Sennett Cyclorama and other studio buildings; and Mixville.

Her Torpedoed Love: Pacific Electric right of way at Allesandro St. and Fargo St.

Lizzies of the Field: Pacific Electric trestle at Fletcher Drive and Riverside Drive.

Teddy at the Throttle: Pacific Electric at Fletcher Drive.

Ten Dollars or Ten Days: Aaron St.; Pacific Electric right of way at Allesandro and Fargo Streets.

The Wife and Auto Trouble: Allesandro St. in front of Keystone studios; Glendale Blvd. at Alvarado St.

Tillie's Punctured Romance: Teviot St. (later Mixville).

Wandering Willies: Echo Park Lake; Aaron St.; Riverside Dr.

When Love Took Wings: Automobile exiting Keystone Studios main gate at 1712 Allesandro.

[Wanamaker1] Marc Wanamaker / Bison Archives.

* Photo of the Bison Studio at 1719 Allesandro Street in 1911.

<https://www.bisonarchives.com/>

[Wanamaker2] Marc Wanamaker / Bison Archive, flickr.com.

* Photos: Edendale Stairs, Mixville, Pathé.

<https://www.flickr.com/photos/43922087@N06/4156090515>

[Webster1911] H. Kent Webster, A Real Fire Film Story, Motography, Apr-Dec 1911.

* Aug, page 82: A long article about how everyone likes a fire story, how the Selig Polyscope Edendale plant is connected by wire with the Los Angeles central fire department station, enabling a cameraman to be at a fire quickly, and how the studio quickly inserts actors in real time to tell a story. This article describes the Byrne Building fire as an example. The result is an educational picture for the fire department and a dramatic picture for entertainment.

<https://archive.org/details/motography56elec/>

[WFE1933] The World Film Encyclopedia, 1933.

* page 401: Hollywood Studios at 1845 Glendale Blvd.

<https://archive.org/details/worldfilmencyclo1933clar/>

[Wid1919] Wid's Yearbook, 1919.

* pages 144-145: Description of Garson Studios at 1845 Allesandro. (Pictures of Garson and Young, and a drawing of the studio.)

<https://archive.org/details/widsyearbook191902unse/>

[Wid1919b] Wid's Daily, Jul-Dec 1919.

* Jul 9, page 2: Clara Kimball Young traveled to the Coast to start production on *Eyes of Youth*.

* Aug 4, page 4: *Eyes of Youth* players includes Rudolfo Valentino.

* Aug 12, page 1: House Peters traveling to the Coast to appear in *Love, Honor and Obey*.

* Aug 23, page 3: Young working on *Eyes of Youth* in Los Angeles.

* Sep. 30, page 1: Irving Berlin composed a song, *Eyes of Youth*, to exploit for the same-named picture.

<https://archive.org/details/filmdailyvolume9910newy/>

[Wid1920a] Wid's Daily, Jan-Jun 1920.

* May 13, page 2: Harry Keaton mentioned for *Twin Lizzies* for Universal.

https://archive.org/details/filmdailyvolume11112newy

[Wikimapia] Wikimapia.org.

* Mixville - Los Angeles, California. Reference to Mixville and the Winna Brown ranch.

<http://wikimapia.org/7129496/Mixville>

* Norbig Studio. List of studios at 1745-1751 Alessandro St. (now Glendale Blvd.)

<http://wikimapia.org/7112299/Norbig-Studio>

* The Selig Polyscope Company.

Photos of Selig and Fox Studios, and map of the Garson studio showing the original Selig bungalow.

<http://wikimapia.org/7112749/The-Selig-Polyscope-Company>

* Edendale Cut

http://photos.wikimapia.org/p/00/01/52/09/43_big.jpg

[Wikimedia] Wikimedia.org.

* Photo of Los Angeles downtown showing Overell's store, Jan 1, 1907.

[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Panoramic_view_of_Los_Angeles,_looking_west_from_the_Pacific_Electric_building,_with_Main_Street_and_7th_Street_in_view,_Jan._1,_1907_\(CHS-5774\).jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Panoramic_view_of_Los_Angeles,_looking_west_from_the_Pacific_Electric_building,_with_Main_Street_and_7th_Street_in_view,_Jan._1,_1907_(CHS-5774).jpg)

[Wikipedia] Wikipedia.org.

- * Biograph Company: Biograph studio in Los Angeles and later Hollywood.
- * Hobart Bosworth: With Selig Polyscope, then Hobart Bosworth Productions; Jack London as an actor.
- * Dearden's Department Store. 700 S. Main St. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dearden%27s>
- * Walt Disney Animation Studios. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Walt_Disney_Animation_Studios
- * Edendale, Los Angeles. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edendale,_Los_Angeles
- * Hollywood: Film companies moved West to avoid patent fights with Thomas Edison's company.
- * Ince. Interviewed with Baumann at NYMPC in 1911. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas_H._Ince.
- * List of lost films - List of silent and sound films from 1890s to 1970s that have been lost.
- * Mutual Film Company. Charlie Chaplin working for Mutual; motion pictures as art (no, 1915, yes 1952). https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mutual_Film
- * Marshall Neilan. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marshall_Neilan
- * Pacific Electric Red Cars. In 1914, 1,626 trains entered or left the terminal daily. Downtown terminal location. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pacific_Electric_Building
- * Pathé Exchange: Pathé stopped all production in the US by the end of 1914.
- * RKO Pictures. Pathé merged with RKO, 1931. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/RKO_Pictures
- * *The Yaqui Girl*: The first Pathé Frères West Coast company production, released Dec 31, 1910.

[WPA] Water and Power Associates, Early Los Angeles City Views

- * Map of studios along Alessandro [sic; Allesandro] Street, later Glendale Blvd.
- * Many photos and descriptions of Los Angeles, Edendale, etc.

[https://waterandpower.org/museum/Early_City_Views%20\(1900%20-%201925\)_1_of_8.html](https://waterandpower.org/museum/Early_City_Views%20(1900%20-%201925)_1_of_8.html)

[YouTube]

- * Pathé Freres, 1909. Screen capture of the corporate logo. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=o5YEASib5g8>
- * *The Romance of the Utah Pioneers* (1913; last 13 minutes of the 50-minute picture)
"A group of exhausted emigrants are lost, and are attacked by Indians and Mexicans. With the help of an Indian girl, they are discovered by the inhabitants of a neighbouring town."
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mYFwjqMEpZg&t=559s>
- * Mack Sennet Studios, 1920.
00:11: Aerial view from *Down on the Farm* (1920). <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pUf81mYWVf0>
- * Three Stooges, 1941.
2:23: Edendale Place stairs up the hill from Fair Oak View Terrace in *An Ache In Every Stake* (1941). <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kuEe-ofQJec>

[Zillow] Zillow.com. Provides construction dates and 2020 addresses for residential houses.

<http://www.zillow.com>

[Zollo] Paul Zollo, *Hollywood Remembered: An Oral History of Its Golden Age*, Taylor Trade Publishing, 2011. Chaplin quote about Edendale.

https://www.google.com/books/edition/_/AtEYBrGpGZwC

Additional Resources

No single publication could present all of the historic photos or information about Edendale studios and movie personalities. In addition to the references above, here is a certainly incomplete list of resources for Edendale, Echo Park, Silver Lake, and Los Angeles.

2719 Hyperion - A resource for all things Disney, including historical photos.

<http://2719hyperion.blogspot.com/>

Richard Abel, Encyclopedia of Early Cinema, Routledge, New York, 2005.

<https://books.google.com/books?id=gwLFDwAAQBAJ&sitesec=reviews>

Alamy: Photographs about all topics.

<https://www.alamy.com/>

American Cinematographer, Feb 1929.

page 30: Major Film Company took control of the Kellum Talking Picture patents. (Reprint of an advertisement in the Los Angeles Examiner, May 28, 1914.)

<https://archive.org/details/american-cinematographer-1929-02-pdf>

Archive.org: A search returns hundreds of references about Edendale and moving pictures.

Note: For text searches, if the metadata does not contain a date, the search result items are given the year 1907.

<https://archive.org/details/texts> - magazines and books

<https://archive.org/details/movies> - movies

Associated Press News Dispatches

<https://www.loc.gov/collections/associated-press-news-dispatches-1915-to-1930/>

Howard C. F. Astell, Charlie Chaplin Centennial: Keystone, Apocalypse Later Filmography Series, 2014. Collected movie reviews including movie stills.

<https://press.apocalypselaterempire.com/alp003.pdf>

G. W. Baist, Los Angeles Baist's Real Estate Surveys, 1914, 1921 (and other years); ancestry.com and:

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Baist%27s_real_estate_atlas_of_surveys_of_Los_Angeles,_California,_1921

John Bengtson, Chaplin-Keaton-Lloyd film locations (and more), Silent Locations.

A great resource for photographs and historical notes about silent films and filming locations.

<https://silentlocations.com/>

Eileen Bowser, The Transformation of Cinema, 1907-1915, Volume 2, Part 2.

<https://books.google.com/books?id=3O4S4LIfmpQC>

Julia Bricklin, America's Best Female Sharpshooter: The Rise and Fall of Lillian Frances Smith, University of Oklahoma Press, 2017.

In 1911, Bison teamed with the Miller Brothers' 101 Ranch Wild West Show, forming of the Bison 101 Company; Carl Laemmle produced westerns at Inceville with the 101 Bison brand name.

<https://books.google.com/books?id=RMinDgAAQBAJ>

Ada Brownell, Mack Sennett and Company, A Silver Lake Legacy, extracts from 1990 and 1991 articles, SLRA Newsletter.

http://www.silverlake.org/about_silverlake/Sennett_studios.htm

Mabel Condon, In Chaplin's House of Glass, Picture Play Magazine, Sep 1916-Feb 1917. Dec 1916, page 181: Personal interview and photos of Chaplin.

<https://archive.org/details/pictureplaymagaz05unse/>

Donald Crafton, The Talkies: American Cinema's Transition to Sound, 1926-1931, University of California Press, 1999. Discusses Kellum Talking Pictures, page 58.

https://books.google.com/books?id=KFB_oT-jupQC

Edendale: Where "Hollywood" Began, Echo Park Historical Society.

<http://historicechopark.org/history-landmarks/places-landmarks/edendale/>

Educational Film Magazine, Jan-Jun 1919.

May, page 12: (Photos of Kellum Talking Pictures apparatus.)

Jun, page 12: Discussion preferring Kellum to alternatives.

<https://archive.org/details/educationalfilmm01city>

Andrew A. Erish, Col. William N. Selig - The Man Who Invented Hollywood, University of Texas Press, 2012. An excellent story of Selig Polyscope's role in Southern California filmmaking.

https://www.google.com/books/edition/_/QivgDAAAQBAJ

Getty Images: Photographs about all topics.

<https://www.gettyimages.com/detail/news-photo/actors-thomas-h-ince-and-charlie-chaplin-with-directors-news-photo/103908356>

Google, Links to Edendale topics, including steep streets, Google.com.

www.google.com - Search "Edendale streets"

Google, Los Angeles County Online Directories, google.com.

<https://sites.google.com/site/onlinedirectorysite/Home/usa/ca/losangeles>

G. Stanley Hall, The Pedagogical Seminary, Florence Chandler, Vol. XXIII, 1916.

Page 252: (Photos of Kellum Motion Picture and other devices.)

Page 258: Highlights Kellum Motion Picture as the best choice for micromotion studies applied to education, over the Edison kinetophone or Gaumont chronophone.

<https://books.google.com/books?id=3eYBAAAAYAAJ>

Hollywood Historic Photos: Photographs about Hollywood including Edendale.

<http://www.hollywoodhistoricphotos.com/>

Hollywood Photographs: Photographs about Hollywood including Edendale.

<https://www.hollywoodphotographs.com/>

IMDb - An excellent resource for movie information, with a powerful search engine. IMDbPro has additional detailed information about release dates, filming locations, companies, etc.

<https://www.imdb.com/search/title/>

IMDb also has data files available for download.

<https://datasets.imdbws.com/>

Iverson Movie Ranch: Decades before there was a Corrigan Ranch ...

Photos of the Selig Polyscope bungalow and other studios and locations in Southern California.

<http://iversonmovieranch.blogspot.com/2018/03/decades-before-there-was-corriganville.html>

Journal of Genetic Psychology, Granville Stanley Hall, Carl Allanmore Murchison, Journal Press, 1916.

Mentions Kellum Talking Picture Company applications in education.

https://www.google.com/books/edition/Journal_of_Genetic_Psychology/92kVAAAAIAAJ

Los Angeles Public Library

A collection of photos of the Bonadiman Farm in Edendale, including photos of movies in production.

<https://tessa.lapl.org/cdm/search/collection/photos/searchterm/bonadiman>

Los Angeles Public Library: Photographs about Southern California.

<https://tessa.lapl.org/cdm/singleitem/collection/photos/id/105603/rec/12>

Motion Picture News - Motion Picture Studio Directory and Trade Annual, 1920.

The first nearly 200 pages are full-page portraits of photoplayers plus full-page advertisements.

https://archive.org/details/motionpicturestu00moti_0/

The Moving Picture News / The Motion Picture News

This publication changed its name in Oct 2013.

<https://archive.org/search.php?query=motion%20picture%20news>

The Moving Picture World, Chalmers Publishing Company, New York, 1908 to 1927.

The Moving Picture World provided extensive and detailed reporting about movie picture companies, locations, legal issues, and even personal stories, such as an actress taking a short vacation, an automobile accident involving company members, or an illness. (See also [vonHarleman] below.)

<https://archive.org/search.php?query=moving%20picture%20world>

<https://onlinebooks.library.upenn.edu/webbin/serial?id=mpworld>

The Movie Studios: Photographs and notes about Southern California movie studios.

<https://themoviestudios.com/>

Photo of the filming of *Heart of a Race Tout* in 1909, the first movie filmed entirely in Los Angeles, by Selig behind a Chinese laundry on Olive St. in downtown. (Photo of the movie set.)

https://themoviestudios.com/wp-content/uploads/111Media/Edendale/1845_Allesandro/Selig/Heart-of-a-Race-Tout-1909-downtown-Olive-St.png

Newspapers.com: A searchable database of centuries of newspapers. (Requires a subscription.)

<https://www.newspapers.com/>

New York Moving Picture World

The newspaper of the early silent film era - like the 20th and 21st century Variety.

<https://onlinebooks.library.upenn.edu/webbin/serial?id=mpworld>

Craig Owens, Bizarre Los Angeles - Photography and Forgotten History.

An interesting and eclectic collection of photos and information about Southern California.

<https://bizarrela.com/>

Patch: Photographs and historical notes about Southern California movie studios.

www.patch.com

Selig Exposition Flyer photo album

https://archive.org/details/c100_2017_selig_1

Donald Seligman, Los Feliz and the Silent Film Era - 1908 to 1930, Los Feliz Improvement Association, 2013.

Includes a history of film studios in the Los Feliz area, mention of studios in Edendale, and biographical sketches of actors, directors, and producers, including some from the Edendale neighborhood.

[SWC(year)] Southwest Contractor or Southwest Builder and Contractor.

Listings of permits and construction completions.

<https://www.google.com/books>

USC Library. Example: Los Angeles, aerial view from hot air balloon, 1910.

<https://digitallibrary.usc.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/p15799coll65/id/17688/rec/1>

Phyl van Ammers, Edendale (extract), patch.com.

Brief biography of Tom Mix and Mixville.

<https://patch.com/california/echopark/mixville-shopping-centers-movie-ranch-history>

G. P. von Harleman, a Review of the Motion Picture Industry on the Pacific Coast, The Moving Picture World, Mar 10, 1917. Starts at page 1599.

<https://archive.org/details/movpict31chal/>

Marc Wanamaker, The Bison Archives.

An excellent resource for Hollywood and Southern California history.

<https://www.bisonarchives.com/>

Water and Power Associates.

Photographs and notes about movie studios, Pacific Electric, and many other Southern California topics.

[https://waterandpower.org/museum/Early_City_Views%20\(1900%20-%201925\)_Page_1.html](https://waterandpower.org/museum/Early_City_Views%20(1900%20-%201925)_Page_1.html)

YouTube: Videos on all topics including early movie studios, and a large number of silent films especially starting about 1923.

Version Notes

Date	Version	Notes
28 August 2021	1.0	First edition
28 August 2021	1.1	Updated Acknowledgements
5 September 2021	1.2	Mixville sections 3H3 and 11.7 revised and expanded Additions to References; minor corrections elsewhere
30 November 2021	1.3	Added "Eden Is as Eden Does" story [Howard1911k] Added an acknowledgment. Added references to Homemade Movies, 1922. Minor corrections (Agnew1012 to 2012)