



STUDY GUIDE



Living History **Helena Modjeska House**

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HOW TO USE THIS GUIDE

INTRODUCTION

This guide is intended to prepare your students for their trip to Helena Modjeska House. The information is designed to correlate with the *California History–Social Science Content Standards* and to offer activities which can be used before, during, and after your visit.

The guide is divided into the following sections:

Teacher Preparation

Background Information

- Reference information for classroom activities and discussion
- Timeline of Orange County

Lessons and Activities

- Pre-visit
- Post-visit

Resources

PURPOSE

The purpose of this study guide is to provide students with an opportunity to explore life as a child living and working on a ranch at the turn of the century. The background information on Orange County enables the educator to impart this information to students as mandated by the *California Standards*. The hands-on living history program is designed for students to experience life on a ranch in the early 1880's.

GOAL

To develop students' knowledge of historical/social science concepts pertinent to this time period as outlined in the *California Standards*.

To develop students' awareness of life in Orange County in the 1880's and 1890's.

To foster an understanding of the influences of early entertainment in Orange County and the impact on life in Orange County today.

BEHAVIOR STANDARDS

Please review the following safety and behavior expectations with your students before their field experience. The naturalists will be asking the adult leaders of each group for help in reinforcing these rules on site.

The safety of the students is always first priority. Safety rules include:

- No throwing of any object
- No running
- No walking sticks
- Stay behind the naturalist and in front of the adult leader in a single file line when requested to do so by the naturalist
- Keep hands off other students

Classroom rules apply outdoors:

- Listen carefully and follow the naturalist's directions
- Raise hand for permission to speak and do not interrupt someone else if he/she is speaking
- No gum chewing, candy, or toys
- Use respectful language

CONSEQUENCES OF POOR BEHAVIOR:

Mild infractions:

- Verbal warning
- Misbehaving students will be separated from each other
- Students will be placed near an adult leader

Continuing infractions:

- Time out
- Discuss problem with lead naturalist and/or classroom teacher

Severe infractions:

- Return to meeting place with an adult leader. (Examples of severe infractions are physically injuring another person, endangering yourself, or repeated direct disobedience.)

ORANGE COUNTY'S PAST

Helena Modjeska was born in Krakow, Poland in 1840. She started performing at the age of twenty. The theatre was a major form of entertainment at the time because there were no movies or televisions. She was a Shakespearean actress. In 1861, she gave birth to her son Ralph Modjeska. In 1868, Helena married Count Bozenta who was also her stage manager. Modjeska continued to perform throughout Poland until she and her husband and son moved to the United States in 1876. The Modjeska's, along with some of their friends from Poland wanted to move to California to become farmers.



The Modjeska's, Helena, Count Bozenta and Ralph, and their friends settled in Anaheim since the land was cheap and fertile.

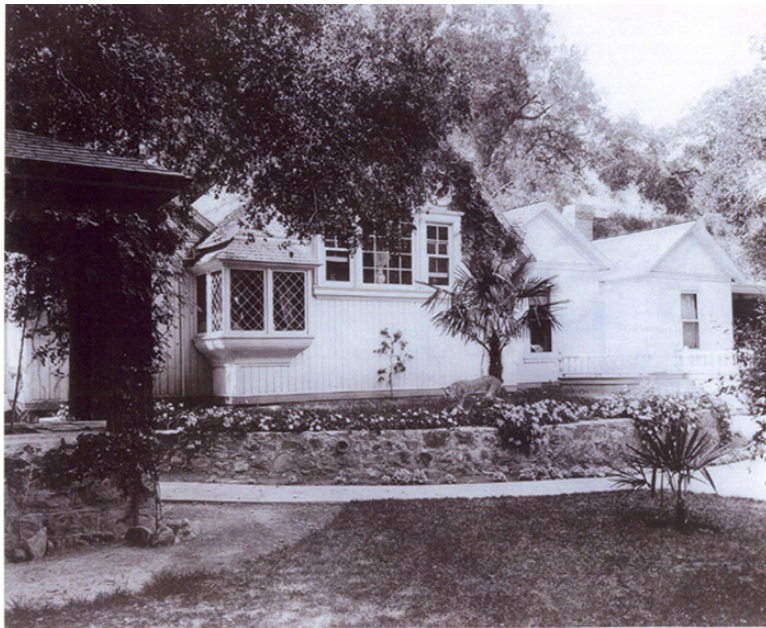
The Modjeska's failed at being farmers, so Helena decided to learn her acting parts in English. She made her debut in the United States in August of 1877. She then began to tour the United States and London. For the next ten years, the Modjeska's lived in New York, London and Poland. In 1888, the Modjeska's built their house in the canyon. The land was purchased from their friends the Pleasants. Helena named the place Arden because it reminded her of the Forest of Arden from the Shakespeare play *As You Like It*.

Life in the theatre circuit was very strenuous. Helena Modjeska was one of the leading Shakespearean actresses in the country at the time. While on the road, Helena Modjeska would perform eight shows a week. Modjeska and her husband traveled in her personal train car. She was one of only a few actors with her own train car. For nine months out of the year Helena Modjeska would perform, then she would take a three month break. During this break, she would spend much of her time at Arden. Arden was a perfect retreat from the hectic life style of touring the country. While at Arden, Helena she would host many visitors. The visitors would often stay days or even weeks because Arden was a four to six hour buckboard (horse and buggy) ride from El Toro, the area now known as Lake Forest. El Toro was about 11 miles away and is where the closest train station was located. Santa Ana was about 26 miles away.

Since Arden was so far away from the nearest city, many different foods were grown on the ranch. There were cows on the property along with many different types of plants which provided many different types of food. She hired a staff to help maintain the ranch throughout the year. The ranch hands also took care of her garden. Her garden was full of many exotic plants. She also had an extensive rose garden with about 20 different types of roses. Any supplies that they did not grow on the ranch were brought in from the El Toro train station. Groceries reached El Toro twice a week from Los Angeles.

The Modjeska's resided at Arden until 1906 when they sold the land. They moved to Tustin for a few months and then moved to Bay Island in Newport Beach. Helena Modjeska died in 1909. Her husband, Count Bozenta, died in 1914.

Arden became a country club and an inn when it was sold in 1906. In 1923, it was sold to the Walker family. The Walkers were a wealthy family that owned the Farmers and Merchant Bank in Long Beach. They used the house as a vacation spot. In 1986, the Walker family sold Arden to Orange County. It is now managed and has been restored by Orange County Harbors, Beaches and Parks. The renovations and furnishing of the house represent the time period of 1888 through 1906, when Helena Modjeska resided at Arden.



This picture is of the Helena Modjeska House during the time in which she resided at the house.

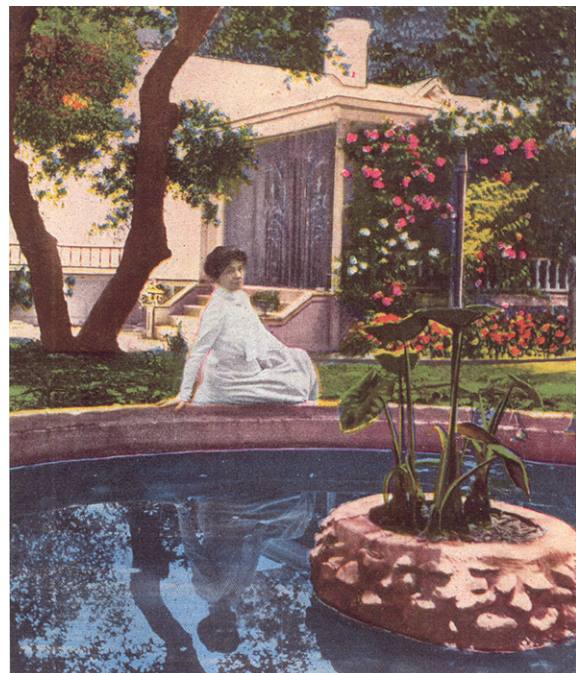
This is a present day picture of the Helena Modjeska House.





This is a dam in Harding Canyon that S.J. Finley designed and built in 1900. This dam brought water down pipes to the pool at the Modjeska House. The water was used to irrigate the plants on the property.

This is Helena Modjeska sitting next to one of the fountains in her garden. This was one of her favorite ways to spend time.





This is a picture of the meadow when Helena Modjeska resided at the house.



This photo shows the property behind Helena's house. Notice the house in the bottom left corner.



The garden at the Helena Modjeska House in 1901.

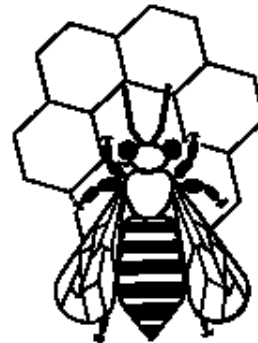
HONEY BEES

Count Bozenta had as many as 120 bee hives at the Helena Modjeska House. This was one of his many endeavors to make the ranch profitable. Many of the local people that lived along the Santiago Canyon were beekeepers.

Honey bees were introduced to California in about 1850. There are three types of honey bee: queen, workers, and drones. The queen lays the eggs and does not do any of the work. The workers are females who do all of the work, including making honey. The drones are males who mate with the queen and do no other work. They live only a few months.

How do bees make honey? Honey bees get their food from the nectar and pollen of flowers. The bee then chemically changes the nectar into honey using glands inside of their head. A gooey droplet is then fanned to dry out the honey. The honey is then dropped into a honeycomb that has been built by the worker bees. At this point, the beekeepers will use smoke to stun the bees and collect the honey from the combs.

In the wild, honey bees build their nests in hollow trees or logs. When beekeepers raise bees in an apiary different types of hives can be used. The beekeepers make hives out of straw, pottery, a hollow log, or a human-made wood box. These hives often have removable combs which allow for easy access to the honey.



How do the flowers benefit from the bees collecting nectar? Bees pollinate flowers! When a bee collects nectar from a flower, pollen sticks to the bee. As the bee moves from flower to flower, the pollen is also spread to other flowers. This pollinates the flower and a seed can be produced. Honey bees are excellent pollinators because they are loyal to one species of plant. Once they exhaust the resources of an individual plant they will then move on to another type of plant.

TIMELINE

ORANGE COUNTY AND CALIFORNIA

HELENA MODJESKA

- 1769 The first Spanish expedition travels through Orange County.
- 1776 Mission San Juan Capistrano is founded.
- 1784 Manuel Nieto receives the first private land concession in Orange County.
- 1810 The Yorbas and the Peraltas are given use of the Rancho Santiago de Santa Ana.
- 1822 California becomes a Mexican territory.
- 1837 The Rancho San Juan Cajon de Santa Ana is granted to Juan Pacifico Ontiveros.
- 1840 Helena Modjeska was born in Krakow, Poland
- 1841 Count Bozenta was born in Leszeno, Poland.
- 1846 The American conquest of California begins.
- 1850 California becomes a state. The future Orange County area is made part of Los Angeles County.
- Honey Bees were introduced to California.
- 1854 The first public school in the area is opened in San Juan Capistrano.
- 1857 Land is purchased for the town of Anaheim, and the first settlers arrive in 1859.
- 1861 Helena changed her last name from Modrzejewska to Modjeska.
- 1862 Serious drought strikes the area, continuing into 1863, and the cattle industry is decimated.
- She make's her acting debut.
- Her son was born in Poland.
- 1864 The Irvine Ranch is first established as a sheep ranch. James Irvine buys out his partners in 1876.
- Anaheim Landing, now Seal Beach, is established as Orange County's first port.
- 1868 Helena Modjeska married Count Bozenta in Krakow, Poland.
- 1869 The town of Santa Ana is founded by W.H. Spurgeon.

ORANGE COUNTY AND CALIFORNIA

HELENA MODJESKA

- 1870 The first local oranges are planted in Anaheim.
The first newspaper in the area, the *Anaheim Gazette*, is founded.
Newport is first used as a port.
- 1871 The town of Orange is founded by Chapman and Glassell.
- 1875 The Southern Pacific railroad reaches Anaheim, marking the first railroad into area.
- 1877 A mining boom occurs at Silverado.
- 1884 Serious floods occur in the county.
- 1886 The grape blight begins, wiping out many vineyards until 1887.
Real estate “boom” begins in So. California as the Santa Fe Railroad reaches the area. New towns laid out in 1886-1887 include Fullerton, Buena Park, and El Toro.
- 1888 The Newport pier is built.
- 1889 Orange County is formed out of southern Los Angeles County, and Santa Ana is selected as the County Seat.
- 1891 Santa Ana High School, the first high school in Orange county, is founded.
- 1893 The Orange County Fruit Exchange, which later adopts the Sunkist brand name, is founded.
The Trabuco Forest Reserve, now The Cleveland National Forest, is created.
- 1876 Helena Modjeska and Count Bozenta move to Anaheim, California.
- 1877 Helena Modjeska make’s her American acting debut.
- 1880 Helena Modjeska’s first tour in London.
- 1883 Helena Modjeska buy’s half of the Pleasants land (now Modjeska Canyon).
Modjeska opens a lace making school in Poland.
- 1888 The Modjeska’s move to Arden and buy the rest of the Pleasant’s land (they now owned most of canyon).
- 1890 Arden was installed with indoor plumbing.

ORANGE COUNTY AND CALIFORNIA

HELENA MODJESKA

- | | | | |
|-------|---|------|---|
| 1894 | There was a drought in Orange County due to a very dry winter. | | |
| 1895 | A two week long railroad strike. This prevent many goods from reaching Orange County. | | |
| 1897 | James Irvine donates Irvine Park land to Orange County. | 1896 | Helena Modjeska writes a Fairy Tale Book for her grandson. |
| | | 1898 | The Modjeska's buy the rest of the canyon. |
| 1901 | The Orange County Courthouse in Santa Ana is completed. | 1899 | Count Bozenta builds the pool (believed to be the first pool in Orange County). |
| 1902 | The first hospital in Orange County is founded in Santa Ana. | | |
| 1903 | The first movie theatre in Orange County is built in Santa Ana. | | |
| 1904 | The Pacific Electric "Red Car" line reaches Orange County. New towns laid out along the coastline include Seal Beach, Huntington Beach, and Balboa. | 1906 | The Modjeskas sell Arden. |
| | | 1907 | The Modjeskas move to Newport Beach. |
| | | 1909 | Helena Modjeska's last performance in Los Angeles.

Helena Modjeska dies. |
| 1910 | Glenn Martin builds his own airplane and flies to Catalina in | 1910 | Modjeska's autobiography is published. |
| 1912. | | | |
| | The first Boy Scout troop in Orange County is formed at Anaheim. | | |
| 1913 | The first local avocados are planted in Yorba Linda. | | |
| | Richard M. Nixon is born in Yorba Linda. | 1914 | Count Bozenta dies. |
| 1916 | Serious flooding occurs throughout Southern California. | | |

ORANGE COUNTY AND CALIFORNIA

HELENA MODJESKA

- 1917 America enters World War I. The War ends in 1918.
- 1919 The oil boom begins in northern Orange County.
- 1920 Oil is discovered at Huntington Beach.
- 1922 The first commercial radio station in Orange County goes on the air.
- 1923 Martin Airport (now John Wayne Airport) is constructed. 1923 The Walker Family buys Arden.
- 1925 The town of San Clemente is laid out with Spanish style buildings.
- 1926 The Pacific Coast Highway is completed through Orange County.
- 1927 Walter Knott opens a roadside berry stand.
- 1929 The Santiago Orange Growers Association in Orange is the busiest packing house in California.
- 1931 The Irvine Lake is built.
- 1932 The first Festival of the Arts in Laguna takes place. Living pictures begin the following year.
- 1933 Valencia High School, Placentia's first high school, is founded.
- The Long Beach Earthquake kills 12 people in Southern California, including several in Orange County. 1935 A statue of Helena Modjeska is dedicated in Pearson Park in Anaheim.
- 1936 The Newport Harbor is dredged and dedicated.
- 1938 Floods in Southern California leave 119 dead and 2,000 homeless.
- 1941 The first water from the Colorado River reaches Orange County.
- America enters World War II. Many military bases are built in Orange County, including Los Alamitos, Seal Beach, The Santa Ana Army Air Base, El Toro, and Tustin.

ORANGE COUNTY AND CALIFORNIA

HELENA MODJESKA

- 1942 Approximately 1,200 Japanese in Orange County are “relocated,” along with all the other Japanese on the West.
- 1946 An Orange County lawsuit ends California Public School segregation.
- 1953 The National Boy Scout Jamboree is held in Orange County, giving Jamboree Road its name.
- 1954 Chapman College moves to Orange.
- 1955 Disneyland opens.
Orange County’s first freeway (I-5) is built.
- 1959 The California State University at Fullerton opens.
- 1961 Leisure World opens in Seal Beach and Laguna Hills.
- 1964 UC Irvine opens.
- 1966 Mission Viejo is built as a planned community.
Anaheim Stadium opens as the California Angels move to Orange County.
- 1969 Serious floods leave eight dead in Orange County.
- 1971 The Dana Point Harbor is built.
- 1975 Vietnamese refugees settle in Orange County.
- 1980 The Crystal Cathedral is dedicated.
The Los Angeles Rams move to Orange County.
- 1986 Orange County bought the Helena Modjeska House for \$1 million.

POPULATION FIGURES

Orange County was not established until 1889, so the earlier statistics are for Los Angeles County, which at that time included this area. The area now known as Orange County contributed very little to Los Angeles County's population. In 1850, it is estimated that only 500 people lived in this area.

YEAR	POPULATION	YEAR	POPULATION
1850	3,530	1930	118,674
1860	11,333	1940	130,760
1870	15,309	1950	216,114
1880	33,381	1960	703,925
1889: Orange County is established		1970	1,420,386
1890	13,589	1980	1,931,570
1900	19,696	1990	2,398,400
1910	34,436	2001	2,925,700
1920	61,375		

INCORPORATION DATES OF ORANGE COUNTY CITIES

YEAR	CITY	YEAR	CITY
1878	Anaheim	1953	Buena Park and Costa Mesa
1886	Santa Ana	1955	La Palma
1888	Orange	1956	Garden Grove and Cypress
1904	Fullerton	1957	Westminster and Fountain Valley
1906	Newport Beach	1960	Los Alamitos
1909	Huntington Beach	1961	San Juan Capistrano
1911	*Stanton	1962	Villa Park
1915	Seal Beach	1967	Yorba Linda
1917	Brea	1971	Irvine
1925	La Habra	1988	Mission Viejo
1926	Placentia	1989	Dana Point and Lake Forest
1927	Laguna Beach and Tustin	2000	Rancho Santa Margarita
1928	San Clemente		

*Stanton disincorporated in 1924, reincorporated in 1956.

Pre-Trip Activities

SYNOPSIS

This section is divided into activities designed to make the students more aware of life in Orange County during the late 1800's and early 1900's. After completing the activities, students will have a greater understanding of various aspects of life at that time.

OBJECTIVES

- Students will graph the population of Orange County.
- Students will be introduced to Helena Modjeska.
- Students will discover two places named after Helena Modjeska

HELENA MODJESKA

Helena Modjeska was a very popular Shakespearean actress in the late 1800's and early 1900's. She was born in Poland in 1840 and moved to the United States in 1876. During her time in the United States, she lived in Orange County. She traveled throughout Europe and the United States performing in many different plays. Since she was well known in Orange County and around the world, there are many places and things named after her.

OBJECTIVE

The students will be able to name three things named after Helena Modjeska.

VOCABULARY

- Helena Modjeska

MATERIALS

- maps of Orange County (i.e., Thomas Guide, etc.)
- the internet (if possible)
- books (see resources)
- paper to record information

PROCEDURE

1. Share with the students a brief history of Helena Modjeska (see the background information).
2. Have the students look through the available resources to find places that were named after Helena Modjeska. If using the internet it is helpful to search both Modjeska and Helena Modjeska.
3. Have the students make a list of their answers.

POSSIBLE ANSWERS

- Modjeska Canyon- the 2 mile canyon that she once owned, is where her house is located
- Modjeska Peak- the northwest peak of Saddleback Mountain is the tallest mountain in the Santa Ana Mountain range
- Modjeska Canyon Road and Modjeska Grade Road- the roads that goes from Modjeska Canyon to Santiago

PROCEDURE (continued)

Canyon Road

- Helena Street- the street in Anaheim next to Pearson Park
- Modjeska Canyon Nature Preserve- is at the end of Modjeska Canyon and owned by the County of Orange
- *Modjeskas*- caramel-covered marshmallow candies named after Helena Modjeska produced by Bauer Candy Company of Kentucky. They have made the candies since 1883.
- Modjeska Lotion and Modjeska Soap
- The Modjeska- Great Lakes Steamship
- Helena Modjeska- Victory Ship that was used in World War II by the U.S. Navy.
- Modjeska Falls- the falls are located in Carson City, Nevada
- Modjeska Statue as Mary Queen of Scots- is located in Pearson Park in Anaheim. This is near where she lived in Anaheim.
- The Modjeska Memorial Theatre near where Helena Modjeska lived in her native town of Krakow, Poland

There are many other places and things named after Modjeska and can be found on the internet.

EVALUATION

Have the students share their answers with the class. You can make a list on the board and see which places are located in Orange County and which places are located outside of the county.

ORANGE COUNTY'S POPULATION

Orange County was established in 1889. This was one year after Helena Modjeska moved to Arden. Orange County has changed dramatically since it was established. This activity will help to graphically show how the population of Orange County has changed over time.

OBJECTIVE

- Students will be able to explain that the population of Orange County has increased since 1889.
- Students will be able to accurately make a line graph using a data table.

VOCABULARY

- line graph

MATERIALS

- graph paper
- pencils, pens, or colored pencils
- ruler

PROCEDURE

1. Ask the students how they think the population of Orange County has changed since 1889.
2. Post the population table of Orange County on the board or overhead.
3. Explain how to make a line graph . If the students are not familiar with this type of graphing, you may want to construct the graph together.
4. Have the students graph the population of Orange County.
5. Discuss how Orange County has changed since Helena Modjeska moved to Modjeska Canyon in 1888.

YEAR	POPULATION
1890	13,589
1900	19,696
1910	34,436
1920	61,375
1930	118,674
1940	130,760
1950	216,114
1960	703,925
1970	1,420,386
1980	1,931,570
1990	2,398,400
2001	2,925,700

VARIATIONS

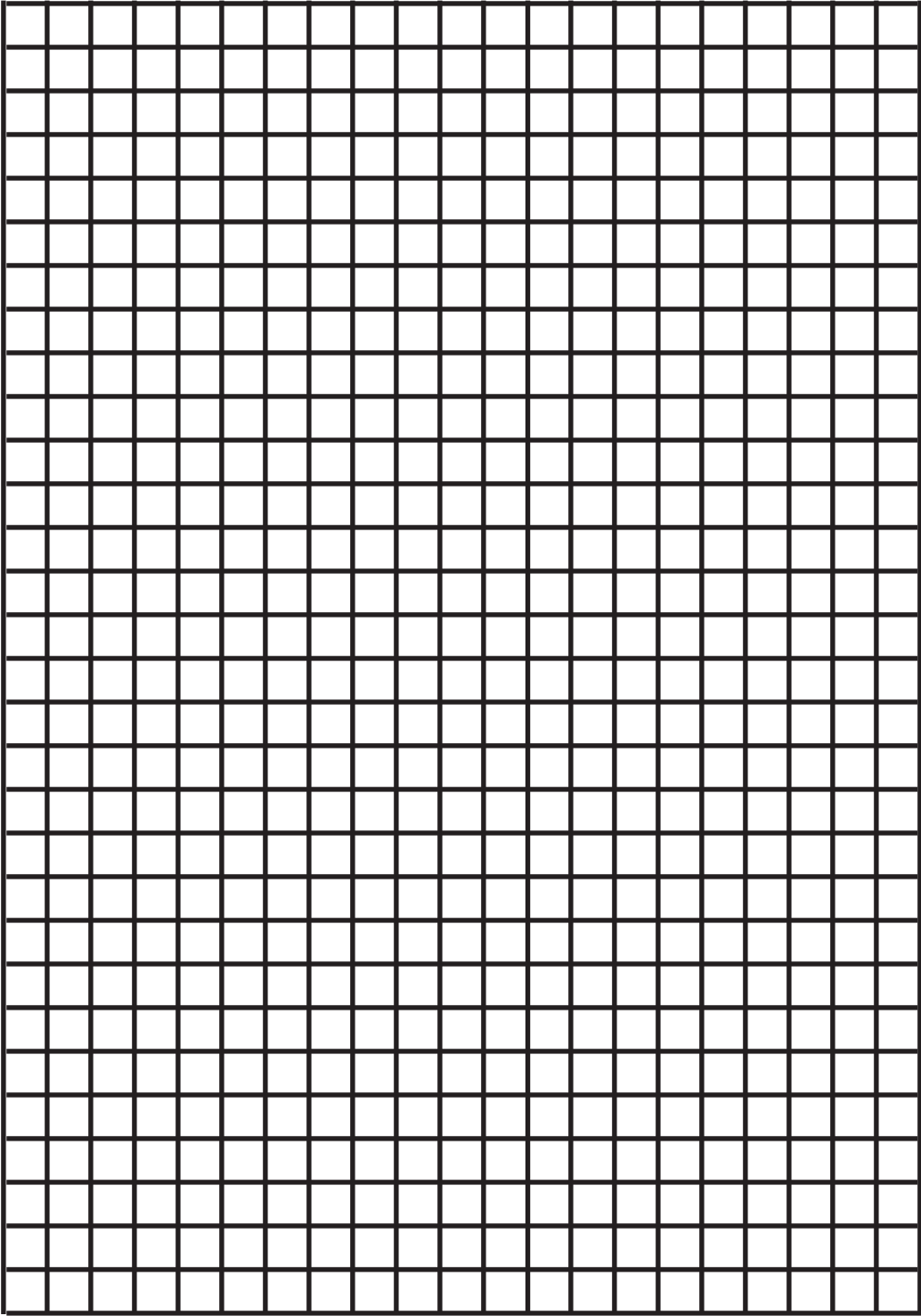
The students can graph the population every twenty years instead of every ten years.

EVALUATION

Display the graphs throughout the classroom. Check to see that the information was accurately graphed.

Population of Orange County

POPULATION



YEAR

Post-Trip Activities

POST-TRIP

The lessons are designed to review the history of Orange County and the trip to the Helena Modjeska House.

OBJECTIVES

- Students will participate in activities which offer closure to their trip to the Helena Modjeska House experience.
- Students will diagram the similarities and differences in entertainment over time.
- Students will have a opportunity to experience what it is like to churn butter.

ENTERTAINMENT

Entertainment was a very important part of life during the 1890's, especially among prominent people such as Helena Modjeska. While on your trip to the Modjeska House you were introduced to some of the things that were used for entertainment during the 1890's. How does entertainment today compare to the entertainment at the time Helena Modjeska lived?

OBJECTIVE

Students will be able to identify two ways in which entertainment is different in the present than at the turn of the century, and two ways in which it is the same.

VOCABULARY

- Venn diagram

MATERIALS

- copies of Venn diagram

PROCEDURE

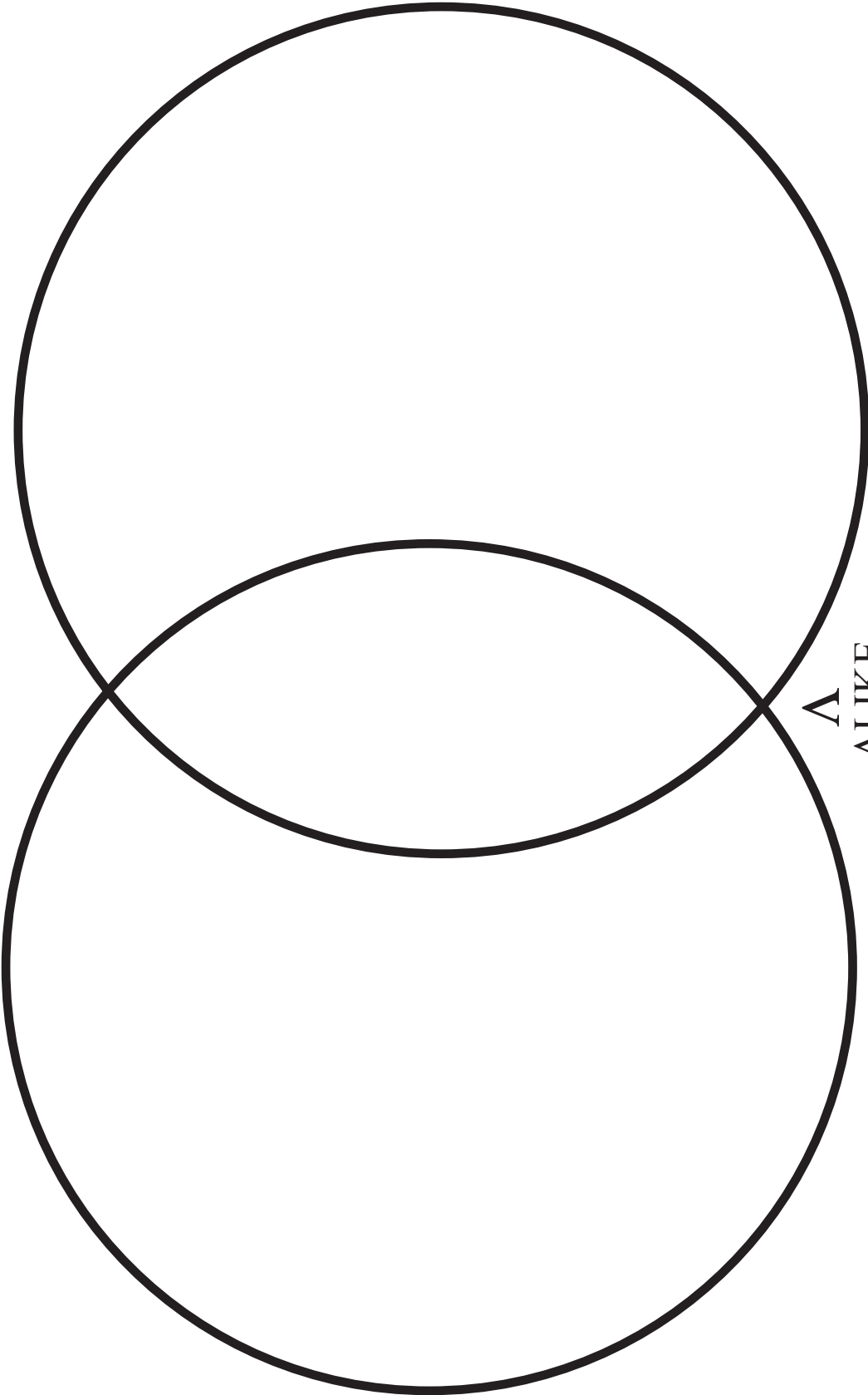
1. As a class, discuss characteristics of entertainment in the 1890's. (NOTE: You may want to refer to the background information or information learned on the trip.)
2. Give each student a copy of the Venn diagram.
3. Have students work in small groups to compare entertainment then and now. As a class, discuss the comparisons each group charted on their diagram. Ask them to infer how entertainment may differ in the future.

EVALUATION

Have the students discuss what they like about the entertainment of the 1890's and the present. See the next post trip activity for some parlor games that you can play with the class.

VENN DIAGRAM

MODERN ENTERTAINMENT



EARLY ENTERTAINMENT

ALIKE

Λ

DIFFERENT

Λ

DIFFERENT

PARLOR GAMES

At the turn of the twentieth century, the parlor room was a room used to entertain guests at the turn of the twentieth century. Often times there were musical instruments, books and toys in this room. Since there were no modern conveniences such as televisions and DVD players, games were played. One common parlor game that is still played today is charades. While on your trip to the Helena Modjeska House the class played a parlor game. The following games are two more parlor games that you can play in the classroom.

OBJECTIVES

Students will be able to explain one game that was played at the turn of the century.

VOCABULARY

- parlor room

Game 1. Hunt the Slipper

MATERIALS

- large enough space for everyone to sit in a large circle
- slipper or shoe (or any other object about that size)

PROCEDURE

1. Have all the students sit in a circle facing toward the center, except for one student who is “it.” Make sure the students sit as close as they comfortably can to one another.
2. The person who is “it” stands in the center of the circle with his or her eyes closed.
3. The slipper is then passed around the circle behind everyones back.
4. When the person who is “it” opens his or her eyes the students in the circle stop passing the slipper.
5. The person who is “it” then guesses who has the slipper.
6. If he or she guesses correctly then the person who is “it” switches places with the student with the slipper.

Game 2. I Have a Basket

MATERIALS

- an area large enough for everyone to sit in a circle.

PROCEDURE

1. Have all of the students sit in a circle.
2. The first person says “ I have a basket.”
3. The second person asks “ What’s inside?”
4. The first person names something that starts with an A.
5. The next person names something that starts with a B.
6. This continues as it goes around the circle.
7. Continue until you reach the end of the alphabet. (If you have more than 26 students, you can start with A again. Have the students use a different word that starts with A.)
8. The same word can not be repeated.

EVALUATION

This activity can be used in conjunction with the Entertainment post activity. Compare the parlor games of the 1890’s to the games of today. Are some of them similar? How are they different?

BUTTER MAKING

During the 1890's there were not many of the modern conveniences that we have today, such as local grocery stores and refrigerators. Helena Modjeska lived about a four hour buggy ride from the nearest store. They also did not have refrigerators. Many of the foods eaten at the time were grown on the property. The Modjeskas raised cattle and grew many crops such as oranges, lemons and other foods. Butter was easily made using cream. On your trip to the Modjeska House you visited the kitchen. There was a butter churn on the table. This is a simple recipe that can be used to make cream like the Modjeskas did in the 1890's with a butter churn.

OBJECTIVE

To have the opportunity to make butter like they did in the 1890's.

VOCABULARY

- butter churn

MATERIALS

- pint of whipping cream (keep it cold)
- small 1 oz. condiment containers and the lids (they sell them at Smart and Final) for each student or small baby food jars (a few for the class)
- saltines or bread to eat the butter with

PROCEDURE

1. Fill each container half full of cream.
2. Help the students carefully close the lids (or you can do this all before the activity).
3. Have the students shake the containers. Make sure they place their fingers on both the lid and the container.
4. It will take about five minutes for the cream to become butter (will not get hard like butter is today).
5. Once it has become butter, carefully open the lid (there may be a small amount of liquid left).
6. The butter is ready to eat. You can spread it on a saltine or bread.

EVALUATION

Ask the students:

- Did you like the butter?
- Would you enjoy doing all that work to eat butter?
- Could the Modjeskas have made a large amount of butter and put it in the refrigerator?

RESOURCES

Payne, Theodore, 1962, *Life on the Modjeska Ranch in the Gay Nineties*. Kruckeberg Pr. (This is a great book about the Modjeska House and it is very short and easy to read, 101 pages.)

Modjeska, Helena, 1910, *Memories and Impressions of Helena Modjeska*, New York: MacMillian Press. (This is her autobiography.)

These resources are recommended by Phil Brigandi, a local historian. These books are about Orange County history.

Cramer, Esther, et al., 1988, *A Hundred Years of Yesterdays*, Santa Ana: Orange County Centennial, Inc. (A good survey of Orange County history, including brief histories of every city in the county, most written by the leading local historian.)

Friis, Leo, 1965, *Orange County Through Four Centuries*, Santa Ana: Pioneer Press. (Still the most widely used single-volume of Orange County history.)

Hallan-Gibson, Pamela, 1986, *The Golden Promise, An Illustrated History of Orange County*, Northridge: Windsor Press. (A more recent history of the county, with hundreds of illustrations.)

Meadows, Don C., 1966, *Historic Place Names in Orange County*, Balboa Island Paisano Press. (An invaluable reference tool. Gives the origin and history of more than 400 local place names.)

Schultz, Elizabeth (editor), 1984, *Visiting Orange County's Past*, Santa Ana: Orange County Historical Commission. (Lists all the recognized historical sites in Orange County, and gives information on the ones that are open to the public.)

Sleeper, Jim, 1971, *Jim Sleeper's First Orange County Almanac*, Trabuco Canyon: OCUSA Press (Second edition, 1974, third edition 1982). (A wealth of historical facts and figures, all presented in typical Sleeper style. A good source on early Orange County agriculture.)

SPECIFIC AREAS/SUBJECTS

Osterman, Joe, 1982, *Fifty Years in "Old" El Toro*, Fullerton: Sultanta Press (A combination of community and family history in the area now known as Lake Forest.)

Stephenson, Terry, 1931, *Shadows of Old Saddleback, Santa Ana*: Press of the Santa Ana High School and Junior College. (History and Lore of the Santa Ana Mountains. A local classic.)

Hill, Erton, 1957, *One Hundred Years of Public Education in Orange County*, Orange: n.p. (Second edition). (Though uneven in its coverage, Hill's Book is the only one that looks at every local school district.)