

The Contemporary Jewish Museum: Stories from the California Gold Rush

Annotated Image Bibliography

Rush to California

1. G.F. Nesbitt & Co. (printer), *California*, c. 1850s. Courtesy Bancroft Library at the University of California, Berkeley.

2. Reverent Thomas Milner, *Map of the World*, 1850. Courtesy Art Source.

3. W.F. Swasey, *View of San Francisco, formerly Yerba Buena, in 1846 –1847, before the discovery of gold*. Bosqui Eng. & Print. Co. (printer). Courtesy Huntington Library.

Today the Transamerica Pyramid stands on the original shoreline of San Francisco Bay at Montgomery Street between Clay and Washington Streets.

5. San Francisco, 1849. Courtesy Ron Henggeler.

The population of San Francisco exploded from 1848 to 1850. Miners lived in tents, wood shanties, or deck cabins removed from abandoned ships. To meet the demands of the arrivals, ships bearing goods from around the world came to San Francisco. Ship captains lost their crews who upon arrival quickly deserted to go to the gold fields. The wharves and docks of San Francisco became a forest of masts, as hundreds of ships were abandoned. Enterprising San Franciscans turned the abandoned ships into warehouses, stores, taverns, hotels, and one into a jail. Many of these ships were burned in fires, or they were used to create more buildable land in the boomtown.

6. Packet ship "Josephine" to California advertisement, c. 1850s. Courtesy Bancroft Library at the University of California, Berkeley.

7. Portrait of Levi Strauss, 1860s. Courtesy Levi Strauss & Co.

8. Political Map of Europe, 1845. Published by Belknap and Hamersley.

9. C.G. Bush, Peddler's wagon from *Harper's Weekly*, June 20, 1868, p. 393. Courtesy Library of Congress.

Peddling was a common starting point for many Jewish immigrants, especially in the nineteenth century.

10. Occupational portrait of a peddler, with two bags held at his sides by a harness, neck brace visible between legs, c. 1840–1860, daguerreotype. Courtesy Library of Congress.

11. Israel Goodman, date unknown. Courtesy Bangor Public Library.
12. Eugene Abeshaus, *Jewish Shtetl Wanderer*, 1977. Courtesy Artsy.
13. William Clark, *The Black Ball Line Packet Ship 'New York' off Ailsa Craig*, 1836. Courtesy Yale Center for British Art, Paul Mellon Collection.
14. Street peddler on the Lower East Side, New York City. Courtesy The New York Public Library Digital Collections.
15. Dry Goods Store. Courtesy Levi Strauss & Co.
16. Vermont Phoenix, December 15, 1848. Courtesy Library of Congress.
17. Sutter's Mill, 1851. Marshall's discovery of gold, January 19, 1848. Courtesy Chico State Library.
18. Gold miners, El Dorado, California, c. 1848. Courtesy Library of Congress.

This photograph shows a miner's camp and large log cabin on hillside; prospectors and their dogs are working the mine with shovels and pickaxes.
19. Advertisement for packet ship "Apollo," c. 1849. Courtesy Bancroft Library at the University of California, Berkeley.
20. The Irish Famine, Scene at the Gate of the Workhouse, c. 1846, engraving. Source: Internet Archive.
21. Man Leaning on Large Bell, from Huchui Temple Destroyed by Taiping Rebels (1850–1862), China, 1875. Courtesy Library of Congress.

The Taiping Rebellion was a revolt against the Qing dynasty in China that lasted from 1850 to 1864. The Taiping Rebellion eventually failed, leading to the deaths of more than 20 million people.
22. Anonymous, "Storming of the Château d'Eau at the Palais Royal in Paris," February 1848. Courtesy Paris Musees.
23. "Gold mines of California!! W. R. Andrews, having just returned from California, after having spent several months in the mines and mountains of that interesting country will deliver a lecture at on day of 1849, upon the gold mines of California, 1848."
Printed Ephemera Collection; Portfolio 120, Folder 24d. Courtesy Villanova University.

24. Thomas A. Ayres, *The Golden Gate entrance to the bay of San Francisco: sunrise [California]*, c. 1850. Kuchel & Dresel (lithographer), Britton & Rey (printer). Courtesy Bancroft Library at the University of California, Berkeley.
25. Immigrants who arrived in San Francisco prior to 1854.
26. Reverend Thomas Milner, Route from Europe to New York. Map of the World, 1850. Courtesy Art Source.
27. Reverend Thomas Milner, Route from New York to San Francisco via Cape Horn. Map of the World, 1850. Courtesy Art Source.
28. Cape Horn [Chile], c. 1854. J. Meyer Herrmann (publisher). Courtesy Bancroft Library at the University of California, Berkeley.
29. Reverend Thomas Milner, Route from New York to San Francisco via Panama, 1850. Courtesy Art Source.
30. Nathaniel Currier, *The way they cross "the Isthmus"*, c. 1849, lithograph. Courtesy Bancroft Library at the University of California, Berkeley.
31. Francis Samuel Marryat, *Crossing the Isthmus*, [Panama], 1855. M. & N. Hanhart (lithographer, printer). Courtesy Bancroft Library at the University of California, Berkeley.
32. George Victor Cooper, *Chagres from the Anchorage*, Feb 14, 1849 [Panama], c. 1852. Courtesy Bancroft Library at the University of California, Berkeley.
33. George Victor Cooper, *Passing a rapid on Chagres River [Panama]*, c. 1852. John Cameron, (lithographer). Courtesy Bancroft Library at the University of California, Berkeley.
34. G. Gibson, *Panama*, December 1850. Courtesy Bancroft Library at the University of California, Berkeley.
35. George Victor, *Breakfasting on shore, Nicaragua Lake*, c. 1852. John Cameron (lithographer). Courtesy Bancroft Library at the University of California, Berkeley.
36. Robert Tomes, *Panama in 1855: An account of the Panama rail-road, of the cities of Panama and Aspinwall, with sketches of life and character on the Isthmus*. New York: Harper & brothers, 1855, p. 88. Courtesy Linda Hall Library.

37. George Victor Cooper, *San Carlos Nicaragua Lake: at the entrance of the San Juan River*, 1852. John Cameron (lithographer). Courtesy Bancroft Library at the University of California, Berkeley.

38. Reverend Thomas Milner, *St. Louis to San Francisco via the Overland Route*, 1850. Courtesy Art Source.

39. *The Pioneers*, c. 1850. Courtesy Bancroft Library at the University of California, Berkeley.

40. Felix Octavius Carr Darley, *Emigrants crossing the plains*, c. 1869. H.B. Hall (engraver). Appleton & Co. (publisher). Courtesy Bancroft Library at the University of California, Berkeley.

41. Carl Wimar, *Indian campfire*, 1852. Courtesy Bancroft Library at the University of California, Berkeley.

42. *The World, on Mercator's Projection*. *General Atlas of the World*, 1840. A & C Black (publisher). Courtesy Library of Congress.

43. Augusto Ferran, *View of harbor at San Francisco, California*, 1850. Courtesy Bancroft Library at the University of California, Berkeley.

San Francisco harbor with shipbuilders and ships, including sidewheel steamship, on shore. Sailing ships moored in bay; houses and Yerba Buena Island in distance; rocks of Rincon Point in right foreground.

44. "The Oldest Photograph of San Francisco. A daguerreotype of 1850." Courtesy San Francisco Public Library.

This is an image of San Francisco at the height of the California Gold Rush. A forest of ships' masts can be seen in the harbor. Newcomers to the city were astonished to find Yerba Buena Cove crowded with nearly 800 hundred abandoned sailing ships. The hysteria of gold fever was at such a high pitch that many times when vessels came into port, sailors jumped ship before the anchor had dropped and the sails had been taken up.

45. *Abandoned Ships, Historic View, 1849–1850, Yerba Buena Cove, San Francisco*. Courtesy Library of Congress.

46. Unknown artist, *San Francisco in 1850 (Niantic Hotel)*, 1939, work on paper. Collection of Oakland Museum of California.

This print shows the Niantic Hotel in San Francisco, California in 1850. The Niantic was a ship built in Connecticut in 1832 that was used for whaling. It brought a load of passengers from Panama to San Francisco in 1849 and was abandoned there after all of the passengers

and most of the officers and crew left ship and headed to gold country to seek their fortune. The ship was sold and used to house businesses on the waterfront. This quote explains what happened next: “The front of the city is extending rapidly into the sea, as water-lots are filled up with the sand-hills which the steam excavators remove. This has left many of the old ships, that a year ago were beached as storehouses, in a curious position . . . o that a stranger puzzles himself for some time to ascertain how the “Apollo” and “Niantic” became perched in the middle of a street. . . . “

—Frank Marryat, English journalist

47. Buried Ships Map. Courtesy San Francisco Maritime National Historical Park.

48. View of San Francisco, c. 1860. Goat Island. Courtesy Bancroft Library at the University of California, Berkeley.

The tall ships clustered at the rear center and right float over what is today San Francisco’s Financial District.

49. Employees at the Levi Strauss factory, ca. 1870-1880. Courtesy Levi Strauss & Co.

50. San Francisco Financial District, c. 2020. Courtesy Hines Architecture Group.