

*The young fifty-niners Hardcover - by Le Roy Ellinwood Author) Be the first to review this item. See all 3 formats and editions Hide other formats and.*

History of the San Francisco 49ers " Early years[ edit ] The San Francisco 49ers, an original member of the new All-America Football Conference AAFC , were the first major league professional sports franchise based in San Francisco, and one of the first major league professional sports teams based on the Pacific Coast. In , the 49ers enjoyed their first sustained success as members of the NFL. After losing the opening game of the season, the 49ers won their next three against the Rams , Bears , and Packers before returning home to Kezar Stadium for a game against the Chicago Bears on October 27, The 49ers fell behind the Bears 17"7. Tragically, 49ers owner Tony Morabito " collapsed of a heart attack and died during the game. The 49ers players learned of his death at halftime when coach Frankie Albert was handed a note with two words: The 49ers special assistant to the Morabitos, Louis G. Spadia " was named general manager. During the decade of the s the 49ers were known for their so-called " Million Dollar Backfield ", consisting of four future Hall of Fame members: They became the only full-house backfield inducted into the Pro Football Hall of Fame. Key players for these 49ers included running back Ken Willard , quarterback John Brodie , and offensive lineman Bruce Bosley. During this time the 49ers became the first NFL team to use the shotgun formation. The formation, where the quarterback lines up seven yards behind the center, was designed to allow the quarterback extra time to throw. The formation was used for the first time in and enabled the 49ers to beat the Baltimore Colts , who were not familiar with the formation. In their sixth game they faced the Chicago Bears, who by moving players closer to the line of scrimmage and rushing the quarterback, were able to defeat the shotgun and in fact shut out the 49ers, 31"0. In , the 49ers had a frustrating season as they won only 6 games that year. They won only one game at Kezar Stadium while on the road they won five of seven games. After posting a losing record in Victor Morabito died May 10, , at age The season was another lost campaign. According to the 49ers Year Book the co-owners of the team were: Spadia and James Ginella. The 49ers rebounded nicely to finish with a 7"6"1 record. In , the Morabito widows named Lou Spadia, team president. After losses to Detroit and Los Angeles , the 49ers won their next two games before the season finale against the Oakland Raiders. Going into the game the 49ers had a half-game lead on the Rams and needed either a win or the Giants to defeat the Rams in their finale to give the 49ers their first ever divisional title. In wet, rainy conditions in Oakland, the 49ers dominated the Raiders, 38"7, giving the 49ers their first divisional title, making them champions of the NFC West. The 49ers won their divisional playoff game 17"14 against the defending conference champion Minnesota Vikings , thus setting up a matchup against the Dallas Cowboys for the NFC championship. In the final home game for the 49ers at Kezar Stadium the 49ers kept up with the Cowboys before losing, 17"10, thus giving the Cowboys their first conference championship. Following the season the 49ers moved from Kezar Stadium to Candlestick Park. Despite being located on the outskirts of the city, Candlestick Park gave the 49ers a much more modern facility with more amenities that was easier for fans to access by highway. The 49ers again won their divisional playoff game, this time against the Washington Redskins by a 24"20 final score. Though the defense again held the Cowboys in check, the 49ers offense was ineffective and the eventual Super Bowl champion Cowboys beat the 49ers again, 14"3. In , eight 49ers made the Pro Bowl , including defensive back Jimmy Johnson and Gene Washington , both for the second year in a row, as well as defensive end Cedric Hardman , running back Vic Washington , and offensive lineman Forrest Blue. Their opponents this time in the divisional playoffs were the Dallas Cowboys , making it the third consecutive year the teams faced each other in the playoffs. Vic Washington took the opening kickoff 97 yards for a score, and the 49ers took a 21"6 lead in the second quarter. After the 49ers took a 28"13 lead in the 4th quarter, Tom Landry sent quarterback Roger Staubach , who was backing up Craig Morton , into the game. Staubach quickly led the Cowboys on a drive to a field goal, bringing the score to within 28"16, and as the game wound down it appeared that this would be the last points the Cowboys would get. However, Dallas completed the comeback in the last two minutes. Just

after the two-minute warning Staubach took just four plays to drive 55 yards in only 32 seconds, hitting Billy Parks on a yard touchdown pass to bring the score to 28â€” Cowboys kicker Toni Fritsch then executed a successful onside kick that was recovered by Mel Renfro , giving the Cowboys the ball at midfield with 1: With the 49ers on the ropes, Staubach scrambled for 21 yards, then completed a yard sideline pass to Billy Parks who went out of bounds at the yard line to stop the clock. Staubach then completed the comeback with a yard touchdown pass to Ron Sellers with only 52 seconds left, giving the Cowboys a dramatic 30â€”28 victory and sending the 49ers to yet another crushing playoff defeat. The team lost six of its last eight games, including games to the also-ran New Orleans Saints and Detroit Lions. In the final season of his career, longtime 49ers quarterback John Brodie split playing time with two other quarterbacks, most notably longtime backup Steve Spurrier. The team also suffered from not having a dominant running back, with Vic Washington leading the team with only yards rushing. Jackson enjoyed a fine rookie year, leading the 49ers with yards rushing. He and fellow running back Larry Schreiber combined for over 1, yards rushing. With Steve Spurrier injured and missing nearly the entire year, the 49ers did not have a regular quarterback but did put together a respectable 6â€”8 record. Wilbur Jackson was hurt much of the year and Delvin Williams led the 49ers in rushing with yards rushing. Following the season the 49ers traded for New England Patriots quarterback Jim Plunkett , former Heisman Trophy winner from nearby Stanford University which was also the alma mater of John Brodie. Though Plunkett had shown promise with the Patriots, he had not won there and it was thought that he needed a change of scenery. Monte Clark was also brought on as 49ers head coach. Delvin Williams emerged as an elite back, gaining over 1, yards rushing and made the Pro Bowl. Wilbur Jackson also enjoyed a resurgence, rushing for yards. The 49ers started the season 6â€”1 for their best start since Most of the wins were against second-tier teams, although the 49ers did shut out the Rams 16â€”0, in Los Angeles on Monday Night Football. In that game the 49ers recorded 10 sacks, including 6 by Tommy Hart. However, the 49ers lost four games in a row, including two against divisional rivals Los Angeles and Atlanta that proved fatal to their playoff hopes. The team was sold to Edward J. Though they won five of their next six, they lost their last three games to finish the season 5â€”9. Bright spots for the 49ers included defensive linemen Tommy Hart and Cleveland Elam , who made the Pro Bowl, and running backs Wilbur Jackson and Delvin Williams , who combined for over 1, yards rushing. Gene Washington again led the team in receiving in , his final year with the 49ers. The offseason was marked by a number of questionable moves by Joe Thomas that backfired badly. Simpson from the Buffalo Bills. As with Plunkett two years previously, it was thought that rescuing Simpson from a bad situation and bringing him to the west coast where he had been raised would rejuvenate his career. Thomas also released Jim Plunkett, giving up on him after two seasons. Finally, Thomas fired Meyer after only one season, and replaced him with Pete McCulley , his third coach in three seasons. Simpson indeed led the team in rushing, but with less than yards. Wilbur Jackson also missed the entire season due to injury. Even worse for the franchise was that their first pick of the draft was traded to the Bills as part of the O. Joe Thomas was fired following the season. Some of the key players that became part of the 49ers stunning rise began their 49ers career in The team was led in its turnaround from late s doormat by new owner Edward J. The former head coach of Stanford University was known for stockpiling draft picks, making excellent draft selections, and patching roster holes by acquiring key free agents. Bill Walsh was hired to be the 49ers head coach in the off-season. However, Brown did not appoint him as his successor upon his retirement, choosing another assistant, former 49ers center Bill "Tiger" Johnson. Desiring head coach experience, Walsh looked to Stanford University in He had had some success there before the 49ers tapped him to be their replacement. The Bill Walsh offense was actually created and refined while he was an assistant coach with the Bengals. The offense is extremely difficult to defend against as it is content to consistently make 6â€”8-yard gains all the way down the field. The other West Coast offenseâ€”more focused on the vertical, or downfield, passing gameâ€”was actually created by s L. Montana had enjoyed a storied college career, leading the Fighting Irish to the national title and a number of dramatic comeback victories, the most stunning of all being his final game, at the Cotton Bowl Classic. Playing the University of Houston in an ice storm, and with Montana suffering from a bad flu, Notre Dame was down 34â€”10 in the third quarter. Joe Montana in Despite this, most scouts did not peg Montana as a top prospect. Although he did get his share of

the credit, most thought of him as a system player surrounded by a great team. In the draft, the Dallas Cowboys were placed just ahead of the 49ers. However, feeling that the quarterback position was in excellent long-term shape with Roger Staubach and Danny White , and desperately needing a tight end, the Cowboys went off their strategy and drafted Doug Cosbie. The 49ers took Montana. The 49ers other notable draft choice of the draft was wide receiver Dwight Clark in the 10th round. There were, however, a number of bright spots. Freddie Solomon also had a good year, with over yards receiving. The running game was patchwork, with Paul Hofer leading the team with yards and O. Simpson , in his final season, rushing for only yards and being sidelined with injuries. The 49ers got off to a strong start in , winning their first three games of the season. However, the team, still maturing, lost their next eight games in a row. Many of those games though were close, and the 49ers acquitted themselves well. During the season Walsh alternated DeBerg and Montana at quarterback.

Chapter 2 : Fifty Niner | Revolv

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Their route took them across the Missouri River and westward to Fort Kearny in central Nebraska Territory, then along the Platte River to the junction of the two forks, where they followed the south fork all the way to the mouth of Cherry Creek. It would not be difficult to picture such a crossing in the spring of , to conjure up images of dusty gold seekers trudging the weary miles beside their wagons. The imagination could run riot in a world of fantasy, suggesting the spring storms they might have endured, the deaths they might have witnessed, the emigrants and Indians they might have encountered. Fortunately, there is no need to resort to imaginings when portraying the road from Fort Kearny to the Cherry Creek diggings in . It was the year of the 8th U. Census, the first in which an official count was taken of the residents of Nebraska Territory. Throughout the month of June, Sterrit M. By the end of August, John Clopper had traveled downriver from Denver City to near the junction of the Platte; along the way he had marked down the dwellings and named the names of what was then known collectively as the Platte River Settlement. Life was breathed into these meaningless, often misspelled, names through the observations of the gold seekers themselves. Trail diaries were kept. Letters were written home. Mental notes were made of the significant events, years later to be sorted through and written down for publication in book and magazine. The diarists among the gold seekers of traveled every emigrant road available to them in order to reach Fort Kearny, gateway to the Platte River Route, to the South Platte and to the mountains beyond. In late March Edward J. Lewis, recent editor of the Bloomington Pantograph set out with a party of sixteen; they traveled by way of St. Louis to Nebraska City, then over the government trail to the Platte. Two weeks later Jonah G. In early April twenty-year-old H. Also traveling across Iowa in April of were George T. Clark in her bloomer costume. Helen, accompanied by her mother and other family members, was going to Denver City to be reunited with her father and brother who had traveled by way of the Santa Fe Trail a year earlier. In mid-April the Porter family left St. They were traveling to the mountains alone. Included in the party were Lavinia, her husband James, her son Robert, and a brother named Sam. Joseph, but a week later, was John D. Young from Chicago, Illinois. In early May fourteen-year-old Irving Howbert and his father started west from Plattsmouth. The elder Howbert, a Methodist minister, had decided to take a six month sabbatical so that he might join some of his congregation in their quest for gold. At about the same time William H. Hedges, farmer and sometime surveyor, borrowed several hundred dollars from his father and joined a party of four leaving from Nebraska City. Before the end of May Dr. Clark had set out from Chicago, Samuel Mallory had departed St. Joseph, bound for the mines with a quartz mill, and the well-traveled Albert D. Rankin the miles to Denver City. The various emigrant roads converged near Fort Kearny. Here the mountain-bound gold seekers were funneled westward along the south side of the Platte. The gold seekers were now in buffalo country. To the north and to the south lay the great buffalo pastures. Down the middle ran the river, like a gigantic watering trough, its banks pockmarked with mud wallows. Buffalo skulls were scattered everywhere. The emigrant road itself was furrowed with buffalo trails. The trails were almost uniformly fifteen inches wide by four inches deep, remnants left by the shaggy beasts which often came single file out of the sand hills to drink from the Platte Even though the signs were there the buffalo were not. The universal complaint of the emigrants in the spring of was succinctly summed up by Dr. Commenting on the incident many years later, he wrote: When first he saw them - towards the end of July - John D. Young was returning from the goldfields and had reached a point some seventy miles west of Fort Kearney. Then a great cloud of dust arose increasing every moment in extent and reaching up to the clouds The cloud of dust suddenly cleared away and we saw an immense herd of buffalo only about a quarter of a mile distant Stretched miles and miles away far as the eye could reach was one compact solid body moving in one direction and making the earth shake beneath them. They were traveling parallel with the road Young and his party passed through the herd. Finally, on the morning of the fourth day, there was "a

general movement of the herd towards the south" and soon only a few stragglers remained, these striving to follow the course of the main herd. Rankin ran into what was probably the same herd on 26 July. He was aboard the C. Express, traveling from St. Joseph to Denver City. North from Marysville it became almost impossible. "In a letter to his wife on the last day of July, Alexander Rankin tried to estimate the size of the herd: Perhaps there were five. I can only conjecture the number. They were crossing the road all night and all the next morning for a distance of 25 miles. In early April, Edward J. Late in May of George T. Clark camped near a Cheyenne village some miles below the Upper Crossing at Julesburg. The warriors were preparing for war against the Pawnee. On passing one exceptionally dirty Indian village, Mollie Sanford was led to comment: They are dreadful beggars, and if they cannot get what they ask for, will steal. Clark remembered how the Indians came flocking around him with their invariable greeting of "how! Of these he wrote: They would come and sit down around our tent sans ceremonie, produce their pipe, light it, and commence smoking. Even so, the campgrounds seemed always alive with rumors of mutilated bodies, of captive women, of Indian massacres on the road ahead. Most of the Indian depredations in , however, amounted to no more than bold attempts to run off the emigrant livestock. They were either drunk or bent on mischief. On reaching Beaver Creek in late May all but Young had voted to take the newly-opened cutoff through Cheyenne country, thus saving sixty miles over the old road along the South Platte. On their first day out they were surrounded by "multitudes of warriors. The next day the gold seekers met with a band of friendly Arapahoe and "traded some with them. Dysentery, typhoid, rabies, storms, accidents, all stalked the emigrant camps, leaving graves to mark their visits. Lavinia Porter noticed the presence of death everywhere along the Platte: One would imagine that an epidemic had broken out among those preceding us, so frequent were these tell-tale mounds of earth. Young on his return from the goldfields in July of Of this experience he later wrote: In fixing the horses I stumbled several times over a little mound of earth. In the morning I was shocked to find out we had been sleeping on a grave. We slept quiet and undisturbed during the night but if we knew of the lonely sleeper beneath us we would have left the place in a hurry. Thousands of little mounds like this dot the road on either side from the Missouri River to the Rocky Mountains, marking the last resting place of the adventurous gold seeker. Forty-year-old John Scott of Iowa died after being sick for a week with dysentery. Thomas Rice, thirty-five, was accidentally shot to death; he was buried just past Cottonwood Springs. Lewis came upon the grave on 5 April: Rice of Niles, Michigan accidentally shot a few days ago in hunting. Further along the road Helen Clark found the grave of G. Hopkins of Dubuque, Iowa. The weather itself contributed to a few of the deaths. At night one of the most terrible storms ever known in the Platte Valley, set in, and continued throughout the night. Cattle stampeded, were driven before the storm, and in many instances entirely lost. Herdsmen who were on guard in some cases attempted to follow their herds, were lost and several frozen. When they were finally able to press onward on May 9 Hawley noticed many stranded wagons "without any cattle or horses as they had all ran away.

### Chapter 3 : Fagan's Grave - The Fifty Niners

*The California Gold Rush () began on January 24, , when gold was found by James W. Marshall at Sutter's Mill in Coloma, California. The news of gold brought approximately , people to California from the rest of the United States and abroad. [2].*

It caused hundreds of thousands of people from all over the world to make the long, dangerous journey to California in hopes of striking gold. However, the impact of the California Gold Rush goes much much deeper than this. How The California Gold Rush Started You might be surprised to hear that the California Gold Rush all started as the result of a single man who found a few small gold flakes. As the story goes, on January 24, a foreman by the name of James Marshall was working on a mill for his boss James Sutter when he discovered some shiny flakes on the banks of the nearby American River. Marshall instinctively knew he was onto something and took his new finds to Sutter where the duo tested it to find out that it was in fact gold. The people who left their homes in search of gold were later referred to as the "forty-niners," simply because the year was . While most of these people had intentions of finding huge gold nuggets, others took a different approach to the situation. Brannan then walked up and down the streets of San Fransisco saying "Gold! Gold from the American River! It was business-savvy individuals like Samuel Brannan who were the most successful during the California Gold Rush. Instead of rolling the dice in hopes of finding gold, Brannan built a business that catered to the hundreds of thousands of people who came to California in search of gold. Banks, tailors and equipment stores were also huge successes during the California Gold Rush. The California Gold Rush still made many people rich overnight. This gold was quickly scooped up, however, and prospectors then looked towards panning to extract gold out of the nearby streams and rivers. In the following years, several other techniques were invented to extract gold from paydirt faster and more efficiently. The forty-niners who made this arduous journey were faced with a variety of hardships, only one of which was the unforgiving landscape. You have to remember that some of these hopeful prospectors were coming as far away as China and other parts of Asia; therefore, they were forced to travel across the Pacific Ocean where high seas and starvation was a real threat. Back then, there medical knowledge and practice was limited at best, and most of the people who suffered from a chronic disease were left without a real treatment option. Their symptoms were masked using old folk remedies and the individual was made as comfortable as possible. It had a long-lasting impact that was felt throughout not only California, but the entire U. Back in , California was a lawless territory with thieves, robbers and other criminals running rampant. As you can expect, this made it even more difficult for the forty-niners to come in and take a shot at gold prospecting. Thankfully, this all changed and a legal system with enforcement was set in place as a result of the Gold Rush. In , a treaty was signed between the U. Before the California Gold Rush, land transportation to and from California was primarily limited to horse and carriage. Once the gold fever struck and more money was put into the economy, the development of a transcontinental railroad began. It was intended to link the east and west coast and was finished in the . As a result, people were then able to travel to California from the east coast safely and quickly. When the California Gold Rush hit, people from all over swarmed his land where they illegally prospected for gold. Unfortunately, Sutter had trouble obtaining legal rights to his land, as the U. Sutter continued to fight for compensation over the use of his land and the gold it contained but was never awarded anything.

Chapter 4 : San Francisco 49ers - Wikipedia

*The story of the Fifty-Niners, a crowd of more than , gold seekers who rushed to the Rocky Mountains in the spring and summer of the young Fifty-Niner.*

Lewis and Sons building Share article to Exterior photograph of the old A. Lewis and Sons building located in Denver. Lewis and Son Department Store , and W. Prominent Denver architect Robert S. Roeschlaub designed both the original building and the expansion. Described as "the finest temple of the Muse west of the Missouri" and designed by architect Robert S. Roeschlaub, the oldest opera house in Colorado is constructed of Gilpin County granite, except for the top and sides. Designed by Robert Roeschlaub, the observatory has a rusticated sandstone exterior with an iron observatory dome, an arched entry with a voussoir arch, and a parapet with a cornice and dentils. Today, his design can be seen across Denver and the state of Colorado, with several of his structures nominated for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. In , at the age of sixteen, Roeschlaub watched his father depart from their adopted home in Quincy, Illinois, bound for the Colorado Gold Rush. From that time on, the romance and hardship of the fifty-niners made a deep impression on the young Roeschlaub, and he saw in his pioneer father a builder of the Western empire. In he received a commission to second lieutenant, and in the temporary absence of his superiors he assumed leadership of his company. Involved in the Western theater of the war and General William T. Wounded twice, first at the Battle of Stone River and then more seriously in the bloodbath at Chickamauga Creek, he was promoted to captain following Robert E. Fiercely proud of his war record, Roeschlaub nevertheless refused to glamorize the experience. Thirty years later, coming into possession of his war letters home, he wrote a compelling account of the common life of the foot soldier. Apprentice Architect Mustered out of the service in the summer of , Roeschlaub returned to Quincy. For a time, the young veteran ran a magazine and stationery shop. Soon he was working as an apprentice for Robert Bunce, an established architect in Quincy. During his eight years of practical training with Bunce, Roeschlaub designed a home for himself and Annie Fisher, who became his wife in , although the home was probably never built. Finally, his training in architecture proved sufficient to launch his own practice, and Roeschlaub set out for Denver. During his forty-year careerâ€”marked by carefully drawn plans for schools, churches, homes, and business blocksâ€”he helped to set building standards and worked to develop a strong professional alliance among his competitors. His first known commission did not come until , and thisâ€”the Broadway Schoolâ€”was indeed modest. Yet it was perhaps his most important commission of the s, for it secured his appointment as official architect of the East Denver School District. Sensitive to the budget restrictions of the school board and to the needs of the students from the beginning, Roeschlaub paid less attention to the exterior appearances in his first three schools than to interior conveniences. However, as the rapidly growing district became perennially cramped for space in the early s, Roeschlaub found himself designing a new building each year, and slowly they became more elaborate and inventive. Professional Association During the final years of the nineteenth century, Denver expanded as never before. In Mayor Wolfe Londoner claimed that the city ranked third in new construction nationally, and the news of its promise had already attracted scores of architects, both trained and untrained, who sought commissions from well-to-do merchants, landowners, and business or civic groups willing to pay the 3 or 4 percent fee for up-to-date and elegant structures. For the first time, Denver architects boldly advertised their skills, and even in this land of plenty, a competitive spirit added bitterness to differences of taste and design. Roeschlaub took an active part in the professional response to these conditions. Even before the Panic of , the local construction market was showing signs of serious decline. Yet as his daily workload decreased, he assumed leadership in matters vital to the profession, from challenging the exploitation of architects in design competitions to arranging events for out-of-state visitors. In this he could have perhaps found no greater admirer than Robert K. Roeschlaub lies buried in Fairmount Cemetery in Denver. Adapted from David N. Francine Haber and Kenneth R. Architect of the Emerging West, â€” Denver: Colorado Historical Society,

**Chapter 5 : J - The Diarists of - The Pike's Peak Gold Rush**

*The California Gold Rush was one of the most influential events in California's history and equally significant to the country as a whole. It caused hundreds of thousands of people from all over the world to make the long, dangerous journey to California in hopes of striking gold.*

These were the earlybird gold seekers, all of them eager to get a jump on the expected onrush of humanity. Their impending arrival was relayed to the jumping off points via detailed newspaper reports from towns further east. Of course we are only witnessing as yet, the few drops that precede the copious shower. Louis are filled with people waiting to go up the Missouri river. They are bound for the gold mines. They greeted each boat with the cry: Shortest route, best roads, fine eating houses, good camping grounds - only miles. Over seventy-five companies, averaging six men each, outfitted at Omaha during a two week span in late February. The Omaha Nebraskian estimated that probably as many more were buying their supplies across the river at Council Bluffs. The folks think the whole United States will be here in a few days. Ten days ago a man could fit out here at a reasonable rate. Fifty, eighty, perhaps as many as one hundred thousand gold seekers were converging on the Missouri River, with thousands crossing daily. Louis Missouri Republican on 25 March Every boat from the Ohio is crowded with them, and every boat for the Missouri goes up jammed with people. Boats now loading for this port and the Missouri river, at Pittsburg and Cincinnati are thronged with emigrants. Those on their way here are in the same condition. The bottom on the Missouri side opposite us looks like any army encampment, so many trains are there encamped waiting for grass. Babbett and Carpenter of the Council Bluffs Bugle kept a record of the number of emigrant teams passing their office during the third week of May. For several weeks past, one hundred trains on an average, have crossed the Big Blue per day. The world seems all a moving. They are passing our office every hour of the day. There were farmers in their faded jeans and slouched hats, clerks in their long-tailed blues, scolding mothers and their squalling babies, merchants, doctors, lawyers, millers politicians, printers, bankers, and even a newspaper editor or two. Some among them were old, some young, some just approaching middle age. A few were hometown heroes. A few more were on the run from the law. After all, the Rockies were only six or seven hundred miles from the Missouri River, little more than one fourth the distance to the West Coast. The trip required only three to five weeks of provisions instead of the usual six months supply. With this fact in mind, many were taking to the trails unencumbered by wagon or team. They were hauling whatever they needed in two-wheeled carts, on pack mules, or on their backs. A good number of these Fifty-Niners chose the handcart. It was lightweight, easy to pull, and - if constructed of properly seasoned lumber - extremely durable. Moreover, it had been tested for several years by the Mormon emigration to Utah, members of which had reduced this mode of travel to a science. The Handcart The advantages of the cart were advertised early on in the gold rush by an article in the Omaha Times. Each hand cart will be manned by from three to four men, and be freighted with one hundred pounds to the man. The whole cost of their outfit - carts, clothing and provisions - at the Omaha market, will be about twenty dollars per man. This train will go through quicker than mules. The labor of pushing their carts through will be nothing; those who go out with teams have to walk, the hand cart men are even with them there; those who take teams have to herd their cattle and mules nights, and charge around for an hour every morning hitching up, the cart men can lay down to sleep and in the morning take the road without delay; teamsters have to depend on grass, cartmen can camp any place; teamsters have their teams and provisions to take care of when they get to the mines, carts will be worth ten times their original cost; wagons will be useless, carts a convenience. We feel proud of our hand cart boys, and every person who becomes one of their number and goes through shows himself a man. A reporter for the St. Two men pulled while the others followed behind two by two. A correspondent to the Missouri Republican noticed a number of similar handcarts being unloaded from steamboats at Kansas City. It could be constructed so as to ford streams like a boat. Its body could be decked over, with bows fixed on top like a wagon bed. A sail could be rigged atop a short mast to provide locomotion when the wind blew. Above all, the cart could be pulled by any type of man or beast. Two weeks later, a full-fledged dog team set out from Aledo, Illinois, pulling a light cart. The team

was owned by R. Louis was a human team from Cincinnati: Richardson managed to capture a moment of humor from the all-too-common sight of a band of handcartmen laboring down the streets of St. Joseph toward the ferry. As the correspondent watched, a townsman shouted out to them at the distance of half a square: In mid-March of , two adventuresome gold seekers set out from Springfield, Missouri, with a wheelbarrow, one man pushing and the other pulling. The pair had been preceded a month earlier by I. These Minnesotans had an entirely new mode of traveling, far eclipsing the wheelbarrow and handcart. It was called a tebogia, supposedly a common mode of conveyance between the Selkirk settlement and St. To this, the two men are attached, by harness. In this, they take out sufficient provision and clothing to last them through the long, tedious and dreary journey, across the plains to the gold mines. The pack trains were among the first to depart. They were under the command of Captain Henry Judd. All packed their outfits on ponies. They were preceded by a company from nearby Lawrence under the charge of city engineer, A. He and his Lawrence boys sent their supplies ahead by ox team as far as Salina, and from there packed with Indian ponies up the Smoky Hill. He was spotted just north of Denver City by returning argonaut David Kellogg, who wrote of the meeting in his diary: At the election for admission of Kansas as a state in he forwarded to Lecompton, as the vote of his precinct, names which he copied from a Philadelphia directory. Paul, who passed through Council Bluffs in late January of His entire outfit consisted of a rifle, a large butcher knife, and the clothes on his back. On being asked if he expected to reach the gold regions on foot, he replied: Baul, he funder nor dat. Bradley was footing it through with nothing but his gun and a carpetbag. These ill-starred brothers started up the Kaw River with only their blankets, their satchels, and lbs. While waiting for the stage at Leavenworth, letter writer Libeus Barney made note of the thousands of Fifty-Niners leaving that city daily. Another party of twenty started out with their blankets, picks and pans strapped to their backs. Their entire lot of provisions consisted of forty lbs. On being asked how they expected to make the trip up the Smoky Hill with such a ridiculous outfit, one of them replied: We intend to kill enough game and sleep in barns. He and his traveling companions provided the pair with a hot meal and a dry berth under the wagon. That which will alleviate. Burnap, traveling the Council Bluffs Road with eleven family members and four heavily-laden wagons, met up with a multitude of footsore walkers returning home. All were weary and hungry, and begging their subsistence from outgoing teams. Reduced to subsisting on pancakes and dudah gravy, they solved their dilemma by hunting buffalo and jerking the meat. At Fort Laramie they were able to resupply their wagons with staples before heading south to the mines. A correspondent to the Missouri Republican wrote from Leavenworth that he could discern three distinct classes of Fifty-Niners leaving for the gold fields: Arnolds ink 1 qt. Most other Fifty-Niners used common farm wagons, built either at home or at the local blacksmith shop. In building these, special attention was always paid to the running gear. It was constructed of well-seasoned timber and reinforced with iron at all the key points. The wagon box itself was almost always a simple affair, ten feet long, four feet wide, with sides and ends two feet high. The five or six bows supporting the canvas cover were usually of the best hickory and hooped to a height of five feet above the wagon bed. The great debate among the Fifty-Niners lay not in the wagons themselves but in the teams that pulled them. David Spain employed horses to pull his wagon. In this he was in the minority. A fellow gold seeker who also journeyed through Iowa, E. These New Mexicans took a count of the draft animals they encountered on the Santa Fe Trail during the height of the gold rush. Exactly 7, were oxen, were horses, and only were mules. The teams used by the Fifty-Niners accurately reflected the preferences of most prairie travelers. Horses were considered great for the saddle, but were not recommended for the long haul. Mules were said to be capable of pulling a wagon faster than oxen and of surviving the summer heat better, but they were thought more liable to be stampeded and driven off by Indians. Oxen - while slow - were known for their endurance, especially through deep sand or over muddy roads. Moreover, they were cheap.

## Chapter 6 : The Fifty-Niners

*This colorful pictorial map was produced as a companion map to the depression-era children's radio show "The Young Forty-Niners." Kids could follow the progress of Captain Sam's and Jed Carson's wagon train moving west from Independence, Missouri, to the gold fields of California as enacted on the weekly show.*

The first wave of Fifty Niners hit the approaches to the Missouri River during the month of February. These were the early bird gold seekers, all of them eager to get a jump on the expected onrush of humanity. Their impending arrival was relayed to the jumping off points via detailed newspaper reports from towns further east. Of course we are only witnessing as yet, the few drops that precede the copious shower. Louis are filled with people waiting to go up the Missouri river. They are bound for the gold mines. They greeted each boat with the cry: Shortest route, best roads, fine eating houses, good camping grounds - only miles. Over seventy-five companies, averaging six men each, outfitted at Omaha during a two week span in late February. The Omaha Nebraskian estimated that probably as many more were buying their supplies across the river at Council Bluffs. The folks think the whole United States will be here in a few days. Ten days ago a man could fit out here at a reasonable rate. Fifty, eighty, perhaps as many as one hundred thousand gold seekers were converging on the Missouri River, with thousands crossing daily. Louis Missouri Republican on 25 March Every boat from the Ohio is crowded with them, and every boat for the Missouri goes up jammed with people. Boats now loading for this port and the Missouri river, at Pittsburg and Cincinnati are thronged with emigrants. Those on their way here are in the same condition. The bottom on the Missouri side opposite us looks like any army encampment, so many trains are there encamped waiting for grass. Babbett and Carpenter of the Council Bluffs Bugle kept a record of the number of emigrant teams passing their office during the third week of May. For several weeks past, one hundred trains on an average, have crossed the Big Blue per day. The world seems all a moving. They are passing our office every hour of the day. There were farmers in their faded jeans and slouched hats, clerks in their long-tailed blues, scolding mothers and their squalling babies, merchants, doctors, lawyers, millers politicians, printers, bankers, and even a newspaper editor or two. Some among them were old, some young, and some just approaching middle age. A few were hometown heroes. A few more were on the run from the law. After all, the Rockies were only six or seven hundred miles from the Missouri River, little more than one fourth the distance to the West Coast. The trip required only three to five weeks of provisions instead of the usual six months supply. With this fact in mind, many were taking to the trails unencumbered by wagon or team. They were hauling whatever they needed in two-wheeled carts, on pack mules, or on their backs. A good number of these Fifty-Niners chose the handcart. It was lightweight, easy to pull, and - if constructed of properly seasoned lumber - extremely durable. Moreover, it had been tested for several years by the Mormon emigration to Utah, members of which had reduced this mode of travel to a science. The advantages of the cart were advertised early on in the gold rush by an article in the Omaha Times. Each hand cart will be manned by from three to four men, and be freighted with one hundred pounds to the man. The whole cost of their outfit - carts, clothing and provisions - at the Omaha market, will be about twenty dollars per man. This train will go through quicker than mules. The labor of pushing their carts through will be nothing; those who go out with teams have to walk, the hand cart men are even with them there; those who take teams have to herd their cattle and mules nights, and charge around for an hour every morning hitching up, the cart men can lay down to sleep and in the morning take the road without delay; teamsters have to depend on grass, cartmen can camp any place; teamsters have their teams and provisions to take care of when they get to the mines, carts will be worth ten times their original cost; wagons will be useless, carts a convenience. We feel proud of our hand cart boys, and every person who becomes one of their number and goes through shows himself a man. A reporter for the St. Two men pulled while the others followed behind two by two. A correspondent to the Missouri Republican noticed a number of similar handcarts being unloaded from steamboats at Kansas City. It could be constructed so as to ford streams like a boat. Its body could be decked over, with bows fixed on top like a wagon bed. A sail could be rigged atop a short mast to provide locomotion when the wind blew. Above all, the cart could be pulled by any type of man or beast. Two

weeks later, a full-fledged dog team set out from Aledo, Illinois, pulling a light cart. The team was owned by R. Louis was a human team from Cincinnati: Richardson managed to capture a moment of humor from the all-too-common sight of a band of handcart men laboring down the streets of St. Joseph toward the ferry. As the correspondent watched, a townsman shouted out to them at the distance of half a square: In mid-March of , two adventuresome gold seekers set out from Springfield, Missouri, with a wheelbarrow, one man pushing and the other pulling. The pair had been preceded a month earlier by I. These Minnesotans had an entirely new mode of traveling, far eclipsing the wheelbarrow and handcart. It was called a tebogia, supposedly a common mode of conveyance between the Selkirk settlement and St. To this, the two men are attached, by harness. In this, they take out sufficient provision and clothing to last them through the long, tedious and dreary journey, across the plains to the gold mines. The pack trains were among the first to depart. They were under the command of Captain Henry Judd. All packed their outfits on ponies. They were preceded by a company from nearby Lawrence under the charge of city engineer, A. He and his Lawrence boys sent their supplies ahead by ox team as far as Salina, and from there packed with Indian ponies up the Smoky Hill. He was spotted just north of Denver City by returning Argonaut David Kellogg, who wrote of the meeting in his diary: At the election for admission of Kansas as a state in he forwarded to Lecompton, as the vote of his precinct, names which he copied from a Philadelphia directory. Paul, who passed through Council Bluffs in late January of His entire outfit consisted of a rifle, a large butcher knife, and the clothes on his back. On being asked if he expected to reach the gold regions on foot, he replied: Baul, he funder nor dat. Bradley was footing it through with nothing but his gun and a carpetbag. These ill-starred brothers started up the Kaw River with only their blankets, their satchels, and lbs. While waiting for the stage at Leavenworth, letter writer Libeus Barney made note of the thousands of Fifty-Niners leaving that city daily. Another party of twenty started out with their blankets, picks and pans strapped to their backs. Their entire lot of provisions consisted of forty lbs. On being asked how they expected to make the trip up the Smoky Hill with such a ridiculous outfit, one of them replied: We intend to kill enough game and sleep in barns. He and his traveling companions provided the pair with a hot meal and a dry berth under the wagon. That which will alleviate. Burnap, traveling the Council Bluffs Road with eleven family members and four heavily-laden wagons, met up with a multitude of footsore walkers returning home. All were weary and hungry, and begging their subsistence from outgoing teams. At Fort Laramie they were able to resupply their wagons with staples before heading south to the mines. A correspondent to the Missouri Republican wrote from Leavenworth that he could discern three distinct classes of Fifty-Niners leaving for the gold fields: Spain was one of the more flush. He left South Bend, Indiana, on 8 March with seven companions, all of whom shipped themselves, their horse teams and loaded wagons by rail to Iowa City. At Iowa City, the company readied themselves for the trip across Iowa to the jumping-off town of Council Bluffs. Spain included in his diary a partial list of the supplies he purchased for the trip: Arnolds ink 1 qt. Most other Fifty-Niners used common farm wagons, built either at home or at the local blacksmith shop. In building these, special attention was always paid to the running gear. It was constructed of well-seasoned timber and reinforced with iron at all the key points. The wagon box itself was almost always a simple affair, ten feet long, four feet wide, with sides and ends two feet high. The five or six bows supporting the canvas cover were usually of the best hickory and hooped to a height of five feet above the wagon bed. The great debate among the Fifty-Niners lay not in the wagons themselves but in the teams that pulled them. David Spain employed horses to pull his wagon. In this he was in the minority. A fellow gold seeker who also journeyed through Iowa, E. These New Mexicans took a count of the draft animals they encountered on the Santa Fe Trail during the height of the gold rush. Exactly 7, were oxen, were horses, and only were mules. The teams used by the Fifty-Niners accurately reflected the preferences of most prairie travelers.

Chapter 7 : California Gold Rush - Wikipedia

*The first wave of Fifty Niners hit the approaches to the Missouri River during the month of February. These were the early bird gold seekers, all of them eager to get a jump on the expected onrush of humanity.*

Late spring snows fell on 25 May and 3 June; on both dates ill-prepared Peakers froze to death. Their frozen bodies were buried beside the trail, one after the other. The first of the Fifty-Niners to make mention of the frozen gold seekers was a young man named Calvin Perry Clark. Calvin, with his father and several friends and relatives, had left Plano, Illinois, on 23 March. They had traveled by railroad to St. Joseph, by steamboat to Leavenworth, then by ox train up the trail towards the pinery on the divide. By the time they turned north up the Cherokee Trail, the Clark party was immediately behind the vanguard of the gold rush. While the older men goaded the oxen up the trail towards the pinery on the divide young Calvin and a friend made a short side trip to Pikes Peak. On their return the duo were forced to swim the "cold snow water" of Monument Creek. They spent the night huddled together over a small fire; "verry cold," Calvin remembered it. The next afternoon they overtook their fellow Illini in the forest, where Calvin again found time to make an entry in his diary: One man was frozen to death here last Thursday May 25th in a snow storm mile behind his team. Ellen Hunt, who traveled the Cherokee Trail in late June of with her husband and two small children. Hunt had but recently been close to death herself; that memory only enhanced the accuracy of the grave count she provided in her diary entry for 25 June. The changes are so sudden even in the summer that from being very warm it will be so cold as to benumb the body before fire can be made to warm it. These changes generally occur after a rain, or storm of some kind. Many who participated in the gold rush were farmers by profession. Their practiced eye noted the availability of tillable land, the fertility of the soil, and the possibilities for irrigation. The only grave these displaced farmers seem to have noticed was that of Michael Fagan, and then only because it lay in such a fertile valley. Gass spoke in glowing terms of the high prairie just to the south of Black Squirrel Creek. The grass seemed good, a sure indication that the region was well adapted to the growth of corn. But the divide itself he found to be very indifferent, "fit only to grow pine and strawberries. Willing saw possibilities for both forest and prairie. On 10 June he wrote: Fine farms may be made here. Pass the grave of a man named Fagan, who froze to death last May. Deer pass us in droves, but we have no time to bother with them. Raymond had traveled the southern route with a party from Kansas City. On the way north up the Cherokee Trail he had several times appraised choice locations with an eye to future settlement. Found the road here more level. Grass tolerable - Wood abundant. Right in front of us is quite a high ledge of Rocks the Sides covered with Pine Trees. This valley is excellent for Farming purposes and will in some future time be the garden of the West. There is Pine Trees in abundance - Stone numerous. Nothing more is needed but the strong arm of the hardy yeomanry to subdue it and bring it to perfection. The reasons for this were many. Second, the teamster was buried only a short distance to the east of the trail; his dirt-covered mound, with its gleaming white rocks, was no doubt clearly visible to all who passed that way. The three essentials of 19th century camping were there in abundance:

*The Fifty Niners. From the Album Wild Ones October 21, Be the first to review this item. \$ Start your day free Young Thug*

Dad was impressed by pictures of cabbages grown to the size of a half-bushel basket, spurred by volcanic soils and long summer days. In retrospect I understand that my boyhood fantasies about Alaska were grounded in broader cultural attitudes about wilderness. Whether hiking desert mountains or hitchhiking the byways, I shared in a hunger to escape to the open spaces that inspire vision. Such issues and urges are not limited to one part of the ideological spectrum. That objective has left its mark in movies about Alaska. But the second reason has a perhaps disproportionate presence in the cinematic imagination: Treadwell felt that grizzly bears “one of which eventually ate him” saved him from an addictive personality. But by the latter part of the first decade of the 21st century, it had become impossible for many of us to think about Alaska without a healthy dose of parody and satire. Hence I include *The Simpsons* in this discussion, as it lampoons many things that we project onto Alaska. When Homer Simpson drives his family into Alaska, they see a post-apocalyptic landscape dominated by oil derricks and pipelines. He pulls a poster down his windshield, with a picture of the majestic Alaskan landscape. Orchestral swells replace the sound of oil rigs and rain. Unable to see the real Alaska for the screen of the ideal Alaska, Homer veers off the road. We are never sure how much of what we see is an illusion on a screen, a projected version of Alaska, often with ourselves as projectionist, our schema overwhelming the reality. But it is also, of course, a mirror for the audience. The abandoned bus where McCandless starved to death in August has become a tourist destination. First off, he spent very little time learning how to actually live in the wild. Ralph Ellison once said he learned how to shoot birds by reading Hemingway. In fact he succeeded in living off the land with only a pound bag of rice, and a semi-automatic. But he could not cross the Teklanika River, swollen with rains and snow melt. Only when forced to return to the bus did his downward spiral commence. Such a map would also have revealed the existence of emergency supplies in shelters nearby. What really mattered to him was voiced by Thoreau: Krakauer sees more plausible precedents in John Muir, and even the papar “Irish monks who rowed from Iceland to Greenland in cowhide boats when they thought the island had become too crowded. Having realized that he was inside the script of a social system that had lost the spirit of truth, McCandless determined that the only way to catch sight of truth was to lose sight of human society. It is infused with an expansive, almost giddy sense of possibility. The first he carves soon after arrival: The climactic battle to kill the false being within and victoriously conclude the spiritual pilgrimage. No longer to be poisoned by civilization he flees, and walks alone upon the land to become lost in the wild. In the film, when McCandless sees the bus on top of a ridge, his eyes light up, and he avidly scrambles toward the bus. This is very human but telling reaction for a young man who refused to carry a watch or a map. At a defining moment in his flight from civilization, he leapt at the chance to inhabit a sort of rudimentary studio apartment. Once inside, it becomes evident that the bus is a link to, and a reminder of, human society, even as it also helps Chris to keep nature close. The bus had been towed in to serve as a bunk for construction crews opening a road to a mine in , and was left behind. He throws himself into a species of spring cleaning, and it is clear during his home-making gestures that he feels profound happiness in this isolated domesticity in the wild. He carved his joy into wood, not only the above quote, but evidence of boyish hero worship: In a last letter to his friend and employer Wayne Westerberg, he said he might not survive, and ended with the ritual declaration: Krakauer notes several significant passages that Chris highlighted, in the paperbacks found with his remains on the bus. By the time his corpse was found, he weighed only 76 pounds. This is conveyed by the diminutive Hirsch, who dropped from pounds to pounds “a loss of 41 pounds” during the year-long filming Keyes As the leather belt hangs down like a famished tongue from his jeans, he has to cut ever more holes with a knife. But he left the belt with Westerberg in South Dakota, where he worked just long enough in April to raise money for provisions. Each time Chris tightens his belt, it is a reminder of and an elaboration on what he has left behind. This includes friends with whom Chris stayed in contact, who were deeply impressed by his intelligence, courage, and

charisma. Being on the bus, in the U. Rosa Parks refusing to go to the back of the bus exposed the chasm between the imagined democracy and the reality of racial segregation. Many civil rights movement events centered on buses – the bus boycott, freedom riders, etc. Buses were important in the counterculture. The use of buses for reporters covering political campaigns also conveys the inter-penetration of the real and the imagined. The bus is often a utopian space moving through an alienating world. This jibes with much of the cultural background just sketched. Chris posted an S. The last image on the bus is of Chris, now awaiting the end in his sleeping bag, looking up with a look of rapture toward the light of the glorious Alaskan sky. The critical and economic success of *Into the Wild* indicates a public hunger for the themes of a self-sacrificing hero, and pilgrimages into the wilderness. But it is a reminder of what it means to live for an ideal bigger than ourselves, that requires sacrifice. Both extremes of the polarized response to this narrative leave one suspicious. One finds hagiographic praise of the sort that idealists have traditionally heaped on figures such as Che who sought out a heroic death. First, he had a punitive attitude toward his parents, despite evidence that he was well loved. And yet in our heart of hearts, many of us also fantasize about that. The family that Chris rejected, both biological and national, was represented for the young man by his father Walt. His issues with trust started with the feeling of betrayal when his father hid the existence of six children from his first marriage, and was still married when Chris and his younger sister Carine were born. None of this really justifies the virulence of the rejection of his parents that Chris expressed in letters to his sister, or in rants to his friends. But it does help to explain why Chris felt that his father was synonymous with a political and cultural order that he had come to oppose from an early age, and that was characterized by the military expansionism, jingoism, and increasing national self-satisfaction of the Reagan years. Considering that cars, money, and private property are sacred in the U. On one level, I found the critique at the heart of the film convincing, much as I was moved by the critique at the heart of a film that Penn made as a young man: *The Falcon and the Snowman* John Schlesinger, I find a measure of agreement in this online assessment: The reception of this film reinscribes the same cultural dividing line that has plagued the U. The right crusades to save their country from the perceived excesses of that era. McCandless was one of those young people who dreamed of Samson gestures. But one recurring theme in criticism of McCandless demands attention. The ranger Peter Christian writes: This notion that going into the wilderness unprepared is a form of disrespect is similar to the attitude that one hears about a sport steeped in history, such as baseball. Players who flout the rules, or who comport themselves in an unmanly way, are said to be showing disrespect for the game. The game carries a moral weight; those who flaunt written or unwritten codes of behavior are perceived to be committing a quasi-sacrilege. Christian and Krakauer react with instructive difference to the commonality they feel with McCandless. But they are a fundamental component of the real Alaska and a cornerstone of cinematic imaginings of Alaska as an American other, as we shall see. *Grizzly Man* and *Post-Humanism*: Yet, as with *Into the Wild*, a good deal of the public response has been harsh. Certain parallels become evident in the trajectory of both subjects, as well as in the tenor of the public response to them – both hero worship and condemnations. The double framing is evident from the very first moments of the film. In the distance are immense mountains with patches of snow and blue foothills. Most of the frame is green pasture. At medium distance, a massive brown grizzly bear grazes. As he talks, Treadwell frequently looks over his shoulder at this bear. There are, then, three subjects in this frame: Alaska writ large; the bears in the background; Treadwell front and center with nature and animals in a supporting role. Treadwell begins with an obsessive leitmotif: After enumerating some graphic ways that the bears can do him bodily harm, he announces: I will protect them, I will die for them. I will become one of them. In an interview with the *Austin Chronicle*, Herzog framed his own reframing this way: I discovered a film of human ecstasies and darkest inner turmoil, as if there was a desire in him to leave the confinements of his human-ness. The ecologist Marme Gaede states the obvious: He interviews Sven Haakanson, PhD, an Alutiiq museum-keeper, who speaks in front of a stuffed grizzly whose paw had recently been cut off by tourists. This visual narrative could serve to underline the claim that Treadwell is disrespecting the bear, or other claims that Treadwell was deranged. Our reading, however, is shaped by the cello of Danielle de Gruttola, which conveys a sense of dread. I think he had lost sight of what was really going on. I drank a lot.

## Chapter 9 : History of California Gold Rush and The Forty-Niners

*The San Francisco 49ers are a professional American football team located in the San Francisco Bay Area. They compete in the National Football League (NFL) as a member of the league's National Football Conference (NFC) West division.*

California goldfields led in the Sierra Nevada and northern California Advertisement about sailing to California, circa The Mexican-American War ended on February 3, 1848, although California was a de facto American possession before that. Marshall, a foreman working for Sacramento pioneer John Sutter, found shiny metal in the tailrace of a lumber mill Marshall was building for Sutter on the American River. After the tests showed that it was gold, Sutter expressed dismay: Brannan hurriedly set up a store to sell gold prospecting supplies, [6] and walked through the streets of San Francisco, holding aloft a vial of gold, shouting "Gold! Gold from the American River! As Sutter had feared, his business plans were ruined after his workers left in search of gold, and squatters took over his land and stole his crops and cattle. When residents learned about the discovery, it at first became a ghost town of abandoned ships and businesses, [10] but then boomed as merchants and new people arrived. The population of San Francisco increased quickly from about 1, [11] in to 25, full-time residents by 1849. At first, most Argonauts, as they were also known, traveled by sea. From the East Coast, a sailing voyage around the tip of South America would take five to eight months, [15] and cover approximately 18,000 nautical miles 33,000 kilometres. An alternative was to sail to the Atlantic side of the Isthmus of Panama, take canoes and mules for a week through the jungle, and then on the Pacific side, wait for a ship sailing for San Francisco. Many gold-seekers took the overland route across the continental United States, particularly along the California Trail. When hundreds of ships were abandoned after their crews deserted into go to the goldfields, many ships were converted to warehouses, stores, taverns, hotels, and one into a jail. The Gold Rush town of Weaverville on the Trinity River today retains the oldest continuously used Taoist temple in California, a legacy of Chinese miners who came. While there are not many Gold Rush era ghost towns still in existence, the remains of the once-bustling town of Shasta have been preserved in a California State Historic Park in Northern California. Faced with gold increasingly difficult to retrieve, Americans began to drive out foreigners to get at the most accessible gold that remained. To protect their homes and livelihood, some Native Americans responded by attacking the miners. This provoked counter-attacks on native villages. The Native Americans, out-gunned, were often slaughtered. Novelist and poet Joaquin Miller vividly captured one such attack in his semi-autobiographical work, *Life Amongst the Modocs*. Francisco Lopez, a native California, was searching for stray horses. He stopped on the bank of a small creek in what later was known as Placerita Canyon, about 3 miles 4. While the horses grazed, Lopez dug up some wild onions and found a small gold nugget in the roots among the onion bulbs. He looked further and found more gold. Lopez and others began to search for other streambeds with gold deposits in the area. They found several in the northeastern section of the forest, within present-day Ventura County. In he found gold in San Feliciano Canyon near his first discovery. Mexican miners from Sonora worked the placer deposits until 1848, when the Californios began to agitate for independence from Mexico, and the Bear Flag Revolt caused many Mexicans to leave California. Women and children of all ethnicities were often found panning next to the men. Some enterprising families set up boarding houses to accommodate the influx of men; in such cases, the women often brought in steady income while their husbands searched for gold. The earliest gold-seekers were people who lived near California or people who heard the news from ships on the fastest sailing routes from California. The first large group of Americans to arrive were several thousand Oregonians who came down the Siskiyou Trail. The gold hunter is loaded down with every conceivable appliance, much of which would be useless in California. The largest group of forty-niners in were Americans, arriving by the tens of thousands overland across the continent and along various sailing routes [38] the name "forty-niner" was derived from the year 1849. Many from the East Coast negotiated a crossing of the Appalachian Mountains, taking to riverboats in Pennsylvania, poling the keelboats to Missouri River wagon train assembly ports, and then travelling in a wagon train along the California Trail. Australians [39] and New Zealanders picked up the news from ships

carrying Hawaiian newspapers, and thousands, infected with "gold fever", boarded ships for California. Several hundred Chinese arrived in California in and , and in more than 20, landed in San Francisco. Chinese miners suffered enormously, enduring violent racism from white miners who aimed their frustrations at foreigners. To this day, there has been no justice for known victims. However, their numbers were small. Of the 40, people who arrived by ship in the San Francisco harbor in , only were women. The reasons they came varied: While in California, women became widows quite frequently due to mining accidents , disease, or mining disputes of their husbands. Life in the goldfields offered opportunities for women to break from their traditional work. With the signing of the treaty ending the war on February 2, , California became a possession of the United States, but it was not a formal " territory " and did not become a state until September 9, California existed in the unusual condition of a region under military control. There was no civil legislature, executive or judicial body for the entire region. Lax enforcement of federal laws, such as the Fugitive Slave Act of , encouraged the arrival of free blacks and escaped slaves. Instead, the goldfields were primarily on " public land ", meaning land formally owned by the United States government. In the goldfields at the beginning, there was no private property, no licensing fees, and no taxes. If a claim was deemed as low-value as most were miners would abandon the site in search for a better one. In the case where a claim was abandoned or not worked upon, other miners would "claim-jump" the land. By tectonic forces these minerals and rocks came to the surface of the Sierra Nevada, [77] and eroded. Water carried the exposed gold downstream and deposited it in quiet gravel beds along the sides of old rivers and streams. Tunnels were then dug in all directions to reach the richest veins of pay dirt. In the most complex placer mining, groups of prospectors would divert the water from an entire river into a sluice alongside the river, and then dig for gold in the newly exposed river bottom. Loss of mercury in the amalgamation process was a source of environmental contamination. Just as the rush began he purchased all the prospecting supplies available in San Francisco and re-sold them at a substantial profit. In California most late arrivals made little or wound up losing money. By contrast, a businessman who went on to great success was Levi Strauss , who first began selling denim overalls in San Francisco in Brothels also brought in large profits, especially when combined with saloons and gaming houses. Gold could be retrieved profitably from the goldfields only by medium to large groups of workers, either in partnerships or as employees. By the mids, it was the owners of these gold-mining companies who made the money. Also, the population and economy of California had become large and diverse enough that money could be made in a wide variety of conventional businesses. First, much of the gold was used locally to purchase food, supplies and lodging for the miners. It also went towards entertainment, which consisted of anything from a traveling theater to alcohol, gambling, and prostitutes. These transactions often took place using the recently recovered gold, carefully weighed out. A second path was the Argonauts themselves who, having personally acquired a sufficient amount, sent the gold home, or returned home taking with them their hard-earned "diggings". The new immigrants often showed remarkable inventiveness and civic-mindedness. For example, in the midst of the Gold Rush, towns and cities were chartered, a state constitutional convention was convened, a state constitution written, elections held, and representatives sent to Washington, D. Between and , the population of San Francisco increased from to , The Panama Railway , spanning the Isthmus of Panama, was finished in One ill-fated journey, that of the S. Central America , [] ended in disaster as the ship sank in a hurricane off the coast of the Carolinas in , with approximately three tons of California gold aboard. Native Americans, dependent on traditional hunting, gathering and agriculture, became the victims of starvation and disease, as gravel, silt and toxic chemicals from prospecting operations killed fish and destroyed habitats. Various conflicts were fought between natives and settlers. After his killing, the sheriff led a group of men to track down the Indians, whom the men then attacked. Only three children survived the massacre that was against a different band of Wintu than the one that had killed Anderson. California, Historian Benjamin Madley recorded the numbers of killings of California Indians between and and estimated that during this period at least 9, to 16, California Indians were killed by non-Indians, mostly occurring in more than massacres defined as the "intentional killing of five or more unarmed combatants or largely unarmed noncombatants, including women, children, and prisoners, whether in the context of a battle or otherwise". While we cannot anticipate the result with but painful regret,

the inevitable destiny of the race is beyond the power and wisdom of man to avert.