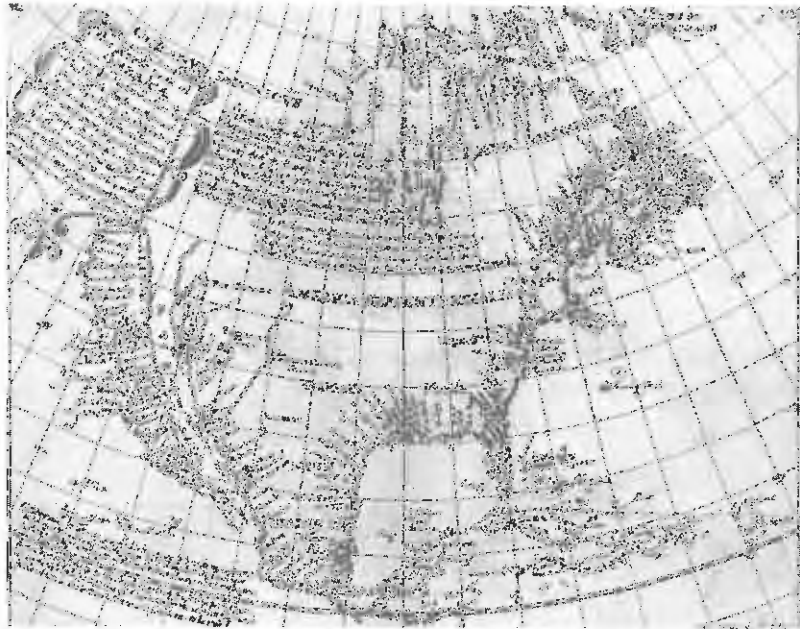


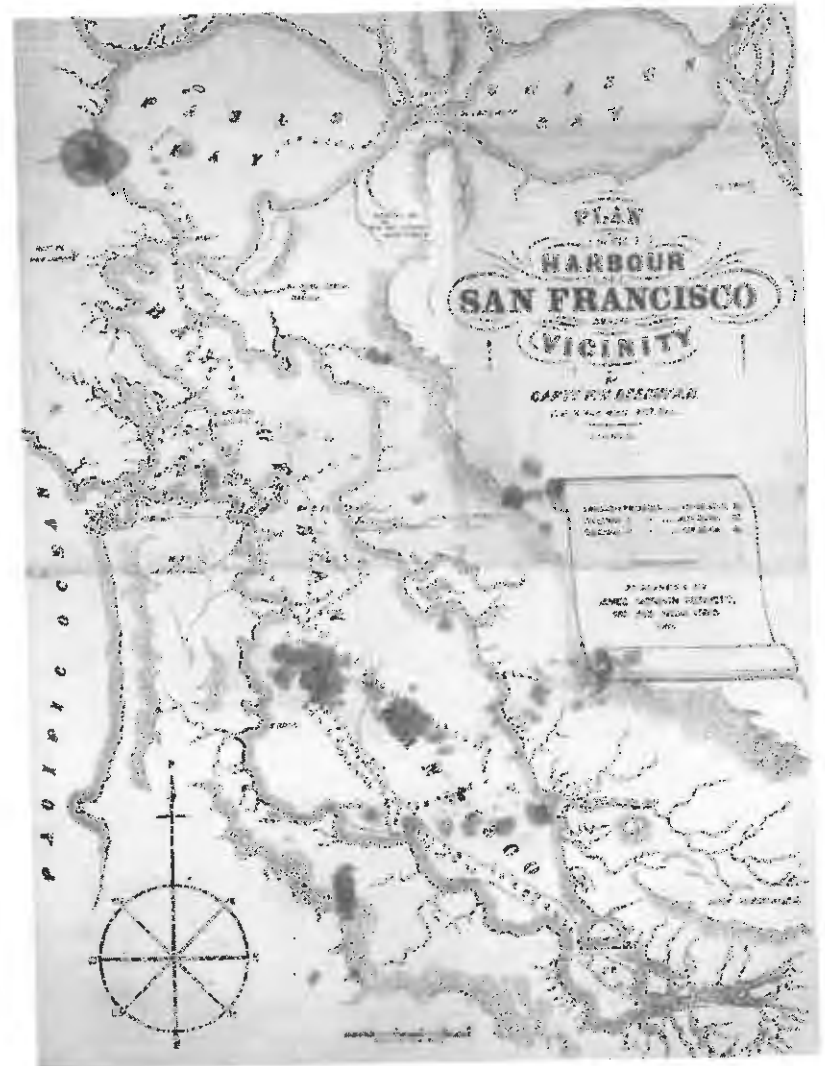
PART III:
PICTURING A WORLD TRANSFORMED



The changing California Indians, from *The Annals of San Francisco*, 1855. The original caption read, "1. *Wabla*, chief of the Yuba tribe—civilized and employed by Mr. S. Brannan. 2. A Partly civilized Indian. 3. A Wild Indian." Courtesy of the California Historical Society, North Baker Research Library, FN-31316.

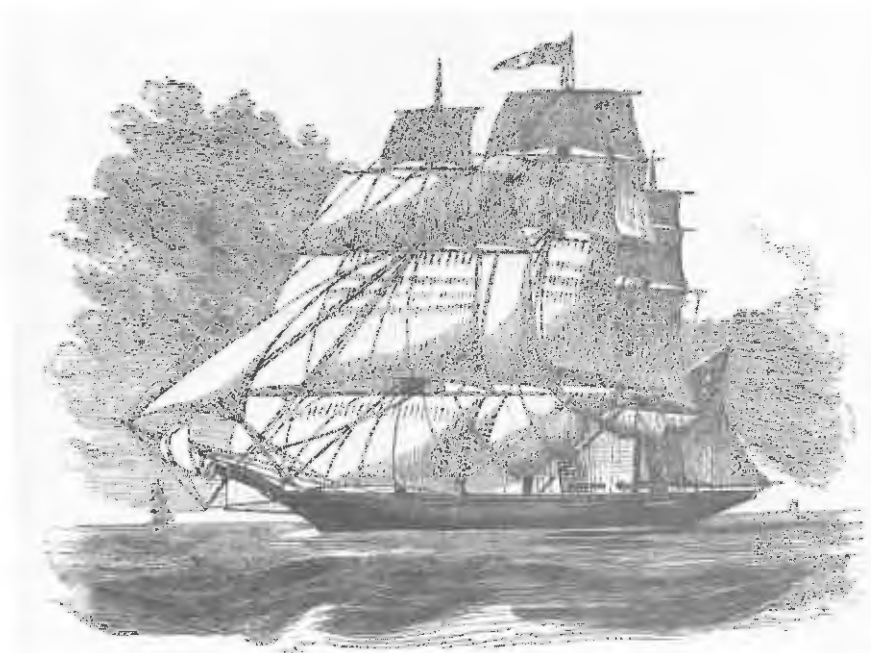


(above) "The North Part of America," 1625, by Henry Briggs, bearing the label "California, sometymes supposed to be a part of ye western continent, but scince by a Spanish Charte taken by ye Hollanders it is found to be a goodly ilande." Map-makers like Briggs continued to portray California as an island until the mid-eighteenth century. *Courtesy of The Bancroft Library.*



(above) This detailed map, drafted by Frederick William Beechey in 1826, provided ship captains with the first reliable map of San Francisco Bay. His map also permanently established many local place-names, although in the process he accidentally reversed the names for Yerba Buena and Alcatraz islands given by Captain Juan Manuel de Ayala fifty years earlier. *Courtesy of the California Historical Society, North Baker Research Library, Map Collection, gift of Miss F.L. Chace, FN-31308.*

(opposite) "Plano del Puerto de San Francisco," 1776, by José de Canizares, navigator and pilot of the *San Carlos* under Captain Ayala. *Courtesy of The Bancroft Library.*



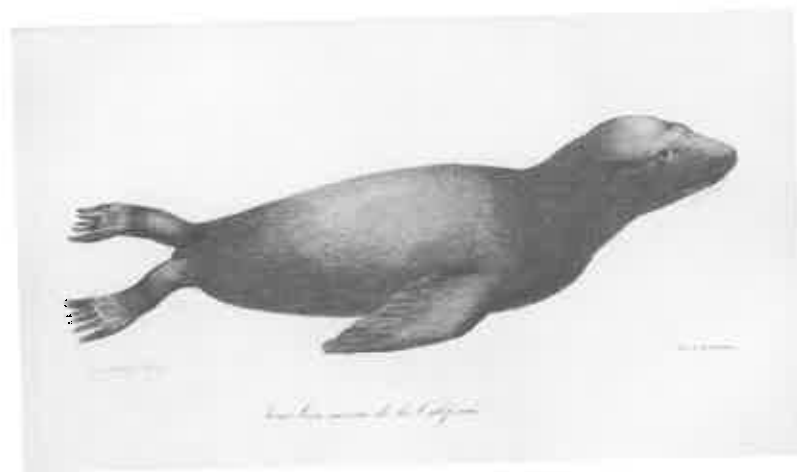
(above) Clipper ship, from *The Annals of San Francisco*, 1855. Speedy vessels named for their capacity to sail at a rapid “clip,” clipper ships began appearing along the California coastline in the 1840s. Their swiftness encouraged trade with Asia and New England. *Courtesy of the California Historical Society, North Baker Research Library, FN-31315.*

(opposite, above) Indians paddling in San Francisco Bay, 1816, by Louis Choris. The native people of San Francisco Bay constructed canoes, binding together long, buoyant tule reeds. *Courtesy of the California Historical Society, Templeton Crocker Collection, FN-30512.*

(opposite, below) “The Golden Hinde,” 1927, by Montague Dawson. Isolated and forbidding, California attracted few visitors in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The *Golden Hind*, the first English ship to sail around the world, made an emergency landing in present-day Marin County in 1579. Only the ponderous Manila galleons—annual treasure ships laden with Asian silks, spices, and gems on their way from the Philippines to Acapulco—appeared off the California coast with any regularity. *Courtesy of The Bancroft Library.*



European depictions of California's natural world: Grizzly bear, 1816, by Louis Choris. *Courtesy of the California Historical Society, North Baker Research Library, Templeton Crocker Collection, FN-31314.*



Sea lion, 1816, by Louis Choris. *Courtesy of the California Historical Society, North Baker Research Library, Templeton Crocker Collection, FN-31313.*



California quail, 1786, by Jean-Louis-Robert Prevost, botanist of the La Pérouse expedition. *Courtesy of The Bancroft Library.*



Raccoon, as reconstructed from an evidently damaged specimen obtained along the Sacramento River by British Captain Edward Belcher, 1837. From *Zoology of the Voyage of the Sulphur*. *Courtesy of The Bancroft Library.*



(above) Fort Ross, ca. 1827, by French captain Auguste Duhaut-Cilly. Founded in 1812 at the urging of Nikolai Petrovich Rezanov, Fort Ross featured extensive gardens and more than fifty buildings, including a boathouse, a barn large enough to house 200 cows, a posh governor's residence, and a chapel complete with a Russian-style dome and bells cast in St. Petersburg. After helping to hunt the California sea otter to the brink of extinction, the Russians sold Fort Ross to John Sutter in 1841. *Courtesy of the California Department of Parks and Recreation, State Museum Resource Center.*

(opposite, above) Monterey, 1792, by John Sykes, master's mate onboard the *Discovery*. Site of Alta California's second mission, Monterey served as Father-President Junípero Serra's headquarters and California's capital under Spanish and Mexican control. *Courtesy of the California Historical Society, FN-30520.*

(opposite, below) Los Angeles, 1847, by William Rich Hutton. Established by Felipe de Neve in 1781, Los Angeles began as home to a mere forty-four Spanish settlers but soon became the most populous *pueblo* in Alta California. In the early nineteenth century the town became a prosperous trade center, bolstered by the arrival of American merchants such as rancher William Wolfskill, trader John Temple, and cattleman Abel Stearns, many of whom married into local Californio families. *Courtesy of The Huntington Library, San Marino, California.*