Title
Palmquist: Fine California Views: The Photographs of A. W. Ericson

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Questions regarding the true identity of the northern California bay or port in which Sir Francis Drake landed are never likely to be answered with absolute certainty. The issue has been in the "live" category for about the last fifty years, but the approach of the quadricentennial celebration of the landing, which is already being warmed up by events such as the recent arrival of a replica of Drake's ship, the Golden Hinde, in San Francisco, nevertheless promises a great increase in number of new considerations or reconsiderations of the problem. The volume under review is perhaps the most recently published of the serious commentaries on the matter.

It may be comforting to anthropologists that an article by Heizer based upon ethnographic data, written about twenty-seven years ago and reprinted in the present work, still stands as probably the most convincing body of evidence concerning the locale of the landing. Unfortunately, this evidence could apply with equal validity to any one of several places along a relatively short stretch of the coast. Where Heizer in 1947 was undecided between Drake's Bay and Bodega Bay, however, he now seems inclined to consider San Francisco Bay as the place where Drake stayed during the summer of 1579 while repairing his leaky ship. He emphasizes that this is merely an opinion, and that the question cannot be properly answered unless some new and substantial evidence is introduced. In most of the summary, where he presents new elements of the story known to him—new discoveries (e.g., of several more inscribed plates), opinions, or allegations within the past twenty-five years—there is an accompanying strong note of skepticism or downright doubt.

The finding of the brass "Drake's Plate" near the shore of San Francisco Bay was confounded forty years ago by an apparently specious narrative by one or two private citizens, pointing to Drake's Bay some thirty miles away, as the true point of origin of the plate. In a controversy characterized by such facile acceptance as this by historians, later skepticism is surely in order. The present work may represent an island of stability in a coming period which will probably be laden with more wild speculations on a theme which seemingly already has had too much ink devoted to it.


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A. W. Ericson was a Swedish immigrant who came to northern California in 1869. He was at first occupied in the lumber business and as a store keeper, but finally became a full-time photographer in the late 1880s. Ericson achieved more than local fame as a landscape photographer before the turn of the century—200 of his scenes were shown in the Chicago Columbian Exposition in 1893.

Of abiding interest to anthropologists are his photographs of the Yurok, Hupa, and Tolowa Indians of northwestern California. His pictures of the White Deer Skin dance of the Lower Klamath River Indians can only be