

prehistory advocated by Gustaf Kossinna long before the beginning of the Nazi era. An investigation of the influence of racism on archaeologists in the rest of Europe and in North America, where it had become an increasing preoccupation as a result of the expansion of colonialism and class conflict, would have helped to contextualize its impact among German archaeologists. Pringle also does not explore the Ahnenerbe's relations with the Amt Rosenberg, a rival Nazi research institution that sought to control German archaeology, and with the much older and eminently respectable German Archaeological Institute (DAI). Discussions of these topics would have helped to define the Ahnenerbe's role in relation to German archaeology.

Finally, Pringle does not systematically examine Himmler's views in a broader Nazi setting. Hitler, who in private spoke of prehistoric Germans as embarrassing savages, appears to have been more influenced by the eugenics movement than by the romantic, anti-evolutionary views espoused by Himmler. Hitler also insisted on the importance of playing down any biological differences among ethnic Germans in the interest of national unity and he viewed Nazi officials aggressively seeking to replace Christianity with their own versions of German neo-paganism as another source of unwanted conflict. Finally, as Pringle notes, Hitler, unlike Himmler, was haunted by the fear that the Slavs might win a racial struggle for supremacy with the Germans. Internal differences of this sort were publicly suppressed in order to exploit nationalism and anti-Semitism in ways that would win support for the Nazi Party. Yet could Hitler's disapproval of Himmler's romanticism account for some of the difficulties that Himmler experienced in trying to raise funds for his archaeological and ethnographic expeditions?

Pringle's findings leave her wondering how highly-trained scientists, such as Himmler strove to recruit for the Ahnenerbe, could have supported his evil and often idiotic goals. Some of these scholars were clearly as committed to German nationalism and racism as was Himmler himself and they either believed in what they were doing or were willing to put their political beliefs and party loyalty ahead of professional ethics. Others seem to have been prepared to acquiesce with Himmler's romantic fallacies in order to advance their careers. The latter either believed that German National Socialism was destined to remain in power for a long time or were concerned only with their immediate prospects. The inadequacies of such people as scientists and their willingness to betray scientific principles for personal gain do not call into question the value of pursuing a scientific approach to the study of the past. They do illustrate, however, the intellectual and moral frailties of individual social scientists.

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Phyllis E. Kolianos and Brent R. Weisman (eds.) 2005. *The Florida Journals of Frank Hamilton Cushing*. Gainesville: University Press of Florida.

Phyllis E. Kolianos and Brent R. Weisman (eds.) 2005. *The Lost Florida Manuscript of Frank Hamilton Cushing*. Gainesville: University Press of Florida.

Reviewed by Melody Herr, Northern Illinois University Press

An archive is an intimate space. There, by reading field journals, personal letters, and unpublished manuscripts, a researcher can closely scrutinize the private side of his subject and trace the internal development of that individual's public achievements. But this incomparable experience comes at a high cost: the inconvenience of travel, the frustration of limited archival hours, the eye strain from squinting at cramped scrawl written in faded pencil, and the inevitable discovery upon one's return home that the photocopy of some significant document has gone astray. Consequently, historians and archaeologists will prize these two volumes compiling Frank Hamilton Cushing's Florida journals and a recently recovered manuscript on his archaeological discoveries there. Phyllis E. Kolianos, manager of the Weedon Island Reserve Cultural and Natural History Center, and Brent R. Weisman, an archaeologist at the University of South Florida, have groomed the documents and inserted

drawings, photos, and maps. In addition, they have provided annotations with modern geographic names, excerpts from relevant correspondence, references to recent research, and the identification of persons, plants, and animals.

Cushing (1854–1900) had already established a reputation for his work on the pueblo cultures of the American Southwest when, in 1895, he made the first of two expeditions to Florida, and his sudden interest in the region was entirely fortuitous. While he was in Philadelphia consulting his physician William Pepper, who not coincidentally was head of the department of archaeology and paleontology at the University of Pennsylvania, a sportsman came to the university to report a site he had discovered while vacationing along Florida's Gulf Coast. At the time, only a few reputable archaeologists had done fieldwork in the eastern part of Florida. The Gulf Coast, virtually untouched, was ripe for exploration. With Pepper's encouragement, Cushing immediately set out on a reconnaissance of west Florida's coast, keys, and islands. He returned the following year to excavate a selection of sites, including Safford Mound, Key Marco, and Casey Key (currently known as Part Islands). *The Florida Journals of Frank Hamilton Cushing* reproduces the complete journals from these expeditions with the exception of the journal covering 5 March through 24 April 1896, which has disappeared. Kolianos and Weisman express the hope that it will someday resurface.

Kolianos has good reason for such hope because she herself discovered the manuscript, considered lost for nearly a century, that Cushing left unfinished when he died in 1900. Cushing did manage to publish two or three articles on his Florida research, but *The Lost Manuscript* provides a comprehensive report. Opening with an overview of the region's topography, it proceeds with a first-person travelogue of the 1895 and 1896 expeditions, describes the burials and artifacts discovered, and concludes with Cushing's theory about the 'perpetuation of form'.

If this manuscript had come to light sooner, the editors suggest, perhaps Cushing would have had more influence upon the development of Florida archaeology. With the publication of these journals and the lost manuscript, archaeologists and historians can now re-evaluate his contribution to field methodology, anthropological theory, and data about pre-Columbian cultures of the Gulf Coast. Whatever one concludes, one must recognize that Cushing was interested not merely in collecting museum pieces but in exploring larger questions about interactions between the environment and human culture as well as relationships among American cultures across time and space.

VII. Resources

The Societe des Americanistes de Paris have been put the *Journal des Americanistes*, from 1895 to 1935, with complete and free access, at www.gallica.bnf.fr.

The archives of Julio Tello, the great Peruvian archaeologist, are under publication, now we have access to: Cuaderno de Investigación del Archivo Tello, J. 2006. vol. 4, *Arqueología del valle de Nepeña. Excavaciones en Cerro Blanco y Punkurí: 1933–1934*, Lima, Peru.