

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.

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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.