

tural problem on the eastern fringe of the Pueblo area. Much new material on the seventeenth-century history of the Jumano pueblos is offered by Mr. Scholes. Some paragraphs pertain to the little-known events in the Salinas area during the disastrous decade of the 1670's. His remarks also amplify Sauer's position with regard to Suma-Jumano affinities.

In Mera's section, the publication of four plans of sites with Puebloid or *ranchería* form fills a great need in the student's equipment. Mera also gives a concise and accurate archaeological history of the basic undecorated brown wares. A joint conclusion by the two authors might have increased the manifest value of the pair of articles.

GEORGE KUBLER.

Yale University.

Fiestas y costumbres mexicanas. By HIGINIO VÁSQUEZ SANTA ANA. (México: Ediciones Botas, 1940. Pp. 381.)

This miscellany records some matters of folklore and popular custom classified chiefly geographically according to states of the Mexican Union. The material is presented without reference to any scientific or historical problem, and with little sense of critical responsibility. The "Pinc-nic," or "Comida campestre," is described as a custom of the State of Campeche.

ROBERT REDFIELD.

University of Chicago.

An Apache Life-way. The Economic, Social, and Religious Institutions of the Chiricahua Indians. By MORRIS E. OPLER. (Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1941. Pp. xvii, 500. Illustrated. \$5.00.)

When the stubborn leader Gerónimo surrendered at Skeleton Canyon in 1886, bringing to a close a quarter century of Indian warfare in the Southwest, his Chiricahua Apaches were rounded up by a relieved government intent on "solving" another Indian problem in the manner customary at the time. From their barren and inhospitable territories in southern Arizona and New Mexico and northern Sonora and Chihuahua, the Chiricahua were shipped east to enjoy the benign climate of Florida. Hardly thriving even there, they were soon removed and eventually sent to Oklahoma where finally in 1913 they were recognized officially as no longer prisoners of war of the United States. Now they are settled, a few in Oklahoma, a majority with the Lipan and Mescalero Apache in southern New Mexico, still to the east