

along characteristic profiles. In this way, at slight expense we might be able to gain a more complete understanding of the climatology of a region.

VON HANN'S LEHRBUCH

METEOROLOGISTS in this country welcome the completion of Dr. Julius von Hann's "Lehrbuch der Meteorologie," third edition.⁷ This monumental bibliographical text-book takes its place at the head of works on meteorology. The full title is: "Lehrbuch der Meteorologie" von Dr. Julius von Hann, Professor an der Universität Wien. Dritte unter Mitwirkung von Professor Dr. Suring (Potsdam) umgearbeitete Auflage. Leipzig, 1915, Chr. Herm. Tauchnitz. Pp. xiv + 847, 28 pl., 4 tables, 108 figs. in text. Price 36 marks.

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SPECIAL ARTICLES

A CULTURE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE PIMA AND PAPAGO INDIANS

IN an expedition for the anthropological department of the American Museum of Natural History to the Southwest in the winter of 1901-1911, a number of new facts were obtained during a comprehensive study of the textile arts in two dozen villages of the linguistically related Papago and Pima tribes, which soon will be fully treated in a forthcoming publication of the American Museum.

All who had previously gone among these tribes reported that the coiled basketry bearing the conventional black designs is the same in the two tribes. The existence of a marked difference had eluded former students, but was disclosed by an intensive study of their textile arts. The identity of Pima and Papago basketry was a natural inference, as there is constant trading between them, and in many of the Papago huts are to be found, along with their own coiled baskets, those of the Pima, obtained by exchange for other articles made exclusively by the Papago.

⁷ Review by Professor R. deC. Ward, SCIENCE, November 27, 1904, pp. 785-86.

The discovery of a distinct Papago coiled ware is a vital point, since it gives an individuality, a distinct place, to Papago coiled basketry, setting it apart from coiled ware of other tribes. The distinguishing features when compared with Pima baskets, appear in shape, in substantialness of build, and in design: for the base of these old bowls and trays is flat and broad, in contrast to the narrow base of the Pima; the walls are thick, firm, and in strong spherical curves, in opposition to the thin, pliable walls in more subtle, delicate curves of the Pima; the designs reversed and on a horizontal and vertical plan, contrary to the active, spiral arrangement of the Pima. I learn from Dr. Fewkes, who has made an extensive archeological study of the region, that this cultural differentiation may be regarded as an important discovery in connection with the problem of correlating archeological data from the prehistoric people of the same area.

The expedition was fortunate in securing some very interesting material, among which was an old Pima sleeping mat, which long ago ceased to be made for lack of material, since the white man has cut off the water supply from the headwaters of the few rivers along which the rush, *Phragmitis communis*, used to grow. There was also obtained a Papago ceremonial food bowl, used only when the medicineman goes upon religious pilgrimages for the sacred salt found below the Mexican boundary. On these journeys his food consists of pinole, eaten from this water-tight basket-bowl, out of which he also drinks. Another even greater acquisition was six Papago medicine baskets enclosing the magic accessories for curing the sick and also for controlling the weather: two of these were rain baskets, one contained medicine for healing rheumatism and the diseases of old age, another a remedy for fever, still another for keeping off the Apache, whom they very much feared, and the sixth a white powder given to infants and their parents to secure protection during life from evil spirits.

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