

of property stolen by some other Indians. A reservation was set apart for them at Camp Goodwin in 1866, some fifteen hundred of them drawing rations there at one time. But on their refusing to deliver up some prisoners who were reported to have attacked a train, they became alarmed, and fled to the mountains, remaining hostile until 1871, when they were placed on their present reservation. The Aravapais, or Mohave Apaches, at this agency, were the bravest and most inveterate of our Indian foes in Arizona, and had more than once defeated our troops in action. The Hualapais, a brave and enterprising race, located on the eastern slope of the Black Mountains, live by the chase, and have little stock. For several years following 1866 they were hostile to the whites, who killed in that year their head chief, Wamba Yuba, on a mere suspicion that he had been concerned in the killing of a white man. They number about fifteen hundred.

The Indians of the Yuma stock are scattered along the borders of the Lower Colorado and its affluents the Gila River and the Bill Williams Fork. Their name is derived from one of the tribes,—the Yumas,—whom their neighbors frequently call Cuchans, or Ko-u-tehans. They number about two thousand, and inhabit the country near the mouth of the Colorado River. They gain a scanty subsistence by planting and wood-cutting. Scattered tribes are the Kómnos, and the Yavipais or Yampais, east of the Colorado River.

PAPAGOS.

These Indians, numbering about six thousand, are of the same class in some respects as the Pueblos of New Mexico, living in villages, cultivating the soil and raising stock for a support. They have no reservation, but inhabit the southeastern part of the Territory. Many of them have embraced Christianity, and they are generally well-behaved, quiet, and peaceable. They manifest a strong desire to have their children educated. They have no treaty relations with the United States, and receive no assistance from the government. They are industrious, and excel in the manufacture of mats and pottery.

PIMAS AND MARICOPAS.

The earliest Spanish accounts of the Pimas locate the tribe in the Gila Valley, very nearly in the position which they now occupy. This is about two hundred and forty miles above the present site of Fort Yuma, at the junction of the Gila and Colorado Rivers. Their association with the Coco Maricopas has produced a general concurrence in manners and customs, dress, and modes of living, the same kind of houses, and the same general policy; but the language is different, and the latter are an entirely distinct tribe, having, according to their own traditions, come to their present position from the west. Their union with the Pimas is recent. These tribes are said to have been in former years "Village" or "Pueblo" Indians. Missions were early established among them by the Spaniards, with good success.