

and the ruins which are found on the river Gila, I have suspected that anciently the Moquis extended as far as there. I asked some old Sabaipuris of my mission, many years ago, who had made those houses which were fallen down, and the earthenware that is found, broken, in various places on the river Gila; for neither the Pimas nor Apaches know how to make such. They answered me that the Moquis only know how to make those things; and they added that the neighboring Apaches are not related among themselves; that there are some much farther to the north, where they used to go, long since, to fight; but they had never been up into the plateau where these people lived. This information was confirmed, in that the Yavipais took out for me a bowl of earthen-ware, like the cups found in the house of Montezuma; and I asking them whence they had gotten it, they said that in the Moqui there is much of that ware. As I did not go into a house, I could not see any in them; but from below I saw on the azoteas some large colored pots. So likewise the Gila Pimas have told me that anciently the Apaches came from the house which is called of Montezuma, to give them battle; and it being certain that those whom we know for Apaches have no house or fixed habitation, I am inclined to think that they were the Moquinos who came to fight, the which were made war upon by the Pimas, who have ever been numerous and brave, and that they forsook these habitations of the river Gila, as they have that ruined town which I found before coming to Moqui, retiring to where they now live, in that advantageous position, defended as it is with so many precautions against every attack.

"Within the town there was no water, but on the side to the east I saw an abundant spring, with a descending stairs of stone, and curbing of the same. In my corner I rested that night, and my mule was taken by the Yavipais to the pen of the preceding day."

YUMAS.

Of the Yuma group of Southern Arizona and Southern California, a portion of the Mohaves live at the Colorado River Agency; the Pimas, Maricopas, and Papagos are at the agency named for them; a large number of the various bands of Apaches and of the Mohaves are at the San Carlos Agency, in Arizona; while the Yumas, Cocopas, Hualapais, and others are not on reservations. The Mohaves at the Colorado River Agency number about four thousand, of whom only eight hundred and twenty-eight are on the reservation, the rest either roaming at large or being fed at other reservations. They are industrious and fond of agriculture, and skilful in raising their crops under the adverse circumstances of their location. They are willing and anxious to work, but make slow progress in civilization. The parents objecting to the education of their children, no schools have been established among them. The land of the Apaches is fertile in the valleys, and water is plenty from the mountain-streams. The squaws cultivate the soil, and the men hunt, fish, and fight. The Coyoteros had a famous chief, Cochise, reckoned the ablest and most vindictive Indian in Southern Arizona. His animosity was attributed to an ill-advised attempt to take him and his family prisoners with a view to holding them as hostages for the return