APACHE

From: Handbook of Amer. Indians, etc. pp. 63-66.

(Probably from ǎpachur 'enemy' the Zuñi name for the Navaho, who were designated "Apaches de Nabaju" by the early Spaniards in N.M.)

A number of tribes forming the most southerly group of the Athapascan family. The name has been applied also to some unrelated Yuman tribes, as the Apache Mohave (Yavapai) and Apache Yuma. The Apache call themselves N'de, Dĭnĕ, Tĭnde, or Inde, 'people.' (See Athapascan.)

They were evidently not so numerous about the beginning of the 17th century as in recent times, their numbers apparently having been increased by captives from other tribes, particularly the Pueblo, Pima Papago, and other peaceful Indians, as well as from the settlements of northern Mexico that were gradually established within the territory raided by them, although recent measurements (Hrdlicka) seem to indicate unusual freedom from foreign admixture. They were first mentioned as Apaches by Oñate in 1598, although Coronado in 1541 met the Querechos (the Vaqueros of Benavides, and probably the Jicarillas and Mescaleros of modern times) on the plains of E. New Mexico and W. Texas, but there is no evidence that the Apache reached so far west as Arizona until after the middle of the 16th century.

From the time of the Spanish colonization of New Mexico until within twenty years they have been noted for their warlike disposition, raiding white and Indian settlements alike, extending their depredations as far southward as Jalisco, Mexico.

No group of tribes has caused greater confusion to writers, from the fact that the popular names of the tribes are derived from some local or temporary habitat, owing to their shifting propensities, or were given by the Spaniards on