

Besides these there were 19 Lipan in N.W. Chihuahua, something of the survivors of a tribe which, owing to their hostility, was almost destroyed, chiefly by Mexican Kickapoo cooperating with Mexican troops. This remnant was removed from Zaragoza, Chohuila, to Chihuahua in October 1903, and a year later were brought to the U.S. and placed under the Mescalero agency in New Mexico. Until 1904 there lived with the Apache of Arizona a number of Indians of Yuman stock, particularly "Mohave Apache" or Yavapai, but these are now mostly established at old Camp McDowell.

The forays and conquests of the Apache resulted in the absorption of a large foreign element, Piman, Yuman, and Spanish, although captives were treated with disrespect and marriages with them broke clan ties. The Pinal Coyoteris, and evidently also the Jicarillas, had some admixture of Pueblo blood. The Tontos were largely of mixed blood according to Corbusier, but Hrdlicka's observations show them to be pure Apache. Tribes or bands known or supposed to be Apache, but not otherwise identifiable, are the following: Alacranes, Animas, Bissarhar, Chafalote, Cocoyes, Colina, Doestoe, Goolkizzen, Janos, Jocomes, Tejua, Tremblers, Zillgau.

The Apache are divided into many clans which, however, are not totemic and they usually take their names from the natural features of the localities, never from animals. Like clans of different Apache tribes recognize their affiliation. The Juniper clan found by Bourke among the White Mountain Apache at San Carlos agency and Fort Apache, called by them Yogoyekayden, reappears as Chokonni among the Chiricahua and as Yagoyecayn among the Pinal Coyoteris.

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