On November 6, 2009, the remains of 12 Yaqui warriors made their journey home after more than a century of exile in the American Museum of Natural History in New York. The Guerreros Yaquis were among 124 men, women and children, who were massacred on Sunday, June 8th, 1902 on the slopes of Cerro Mazatán, Sonora, plus one victim of a lynching near Tórim, during the Mexican government’s genocidal efforts against the region’s indigenous people. This talk by Andrew Darling describes the historical circumstances of their death, collection of their remains by one of the founders of American Physical Anthropology, Ales Hrdlicka, and their eventual return home under the aegis of the traditional Yaqui leadership of Río Yaqui.