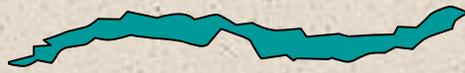
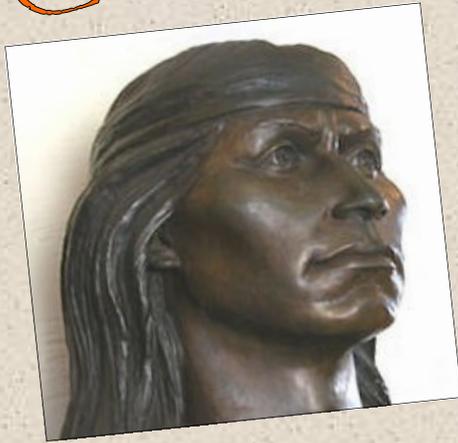


Cochise



Family

Dos-teh-seh

or "Something-at-the-Campfire-Already-Cooked"

Wife of Cochise
daughter of Mangus Coloradas



Cochise was described as a large man with a muscular frame, classical features & long black hair. Tall at 6 feet & weighing 175 lbs

After making peace in 1872 Cochise retired to the new Chiricahua Reservation, where he died of natural causes in 1874. He was buried somewhere in his favorite camp in Arizona's Dragoon Mountains, now called Cochise Stronghold. Only his people & Tom Jeffords, his only white friend, knew the exact location of his resting place, & they took the secret to their graves.

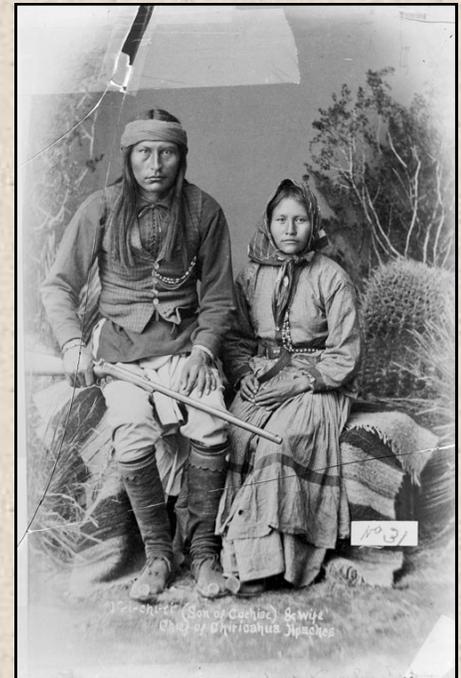


Taza

First son of Cochise
& successor Chief
1843 ~ 1876

Naiche

or "meddlesome one"
Second son of Cochise
1857 ~ 1919



Ha-o-zinne

or "Standing-Up-Straight-Like-a-Tree"
Third wife of Naiche
? ~ 1913



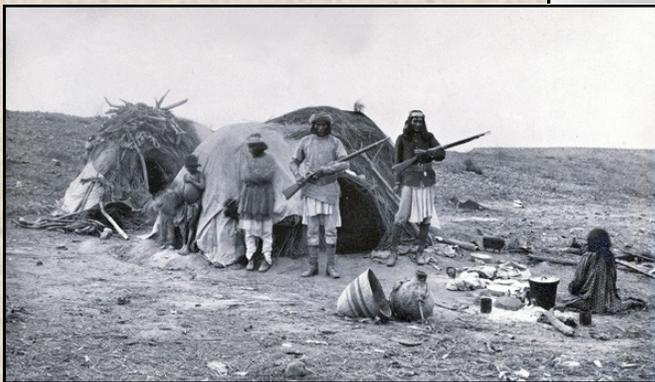
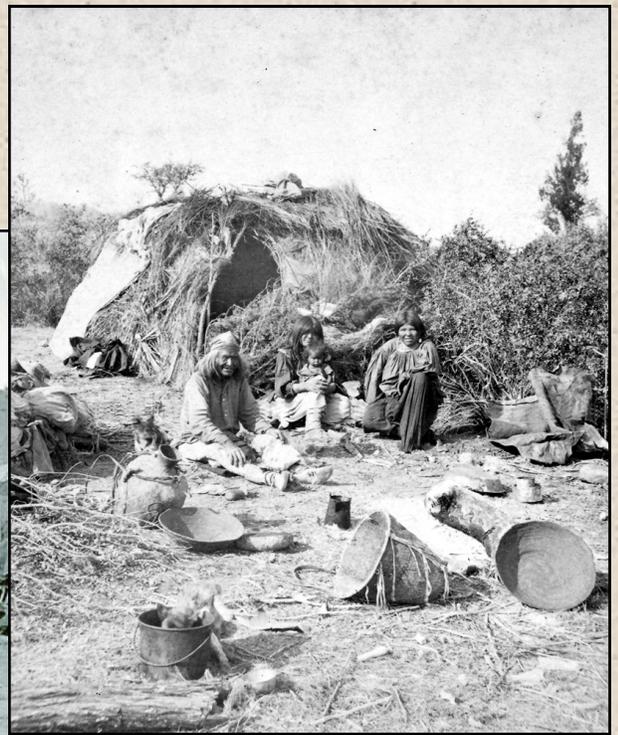
Mangas Coloradas

or "Red Shirt"
Father-in-law of Cochise
1793 ~ 1863

regarded by many historians to be one of the most important native American leaders of the 19th century due to his fighting achievements against Mexicans & Americans

Taza, was Chief for two years before dying of pneumonia during his visit to Washington, DC, as a delegate. In 1876 Naiche was made the last Chief of the Chiricahuas

A Time...not so long ago.



Wickups

Chiricahua Wickups as recorded by anthropologist Morris Opler:

"The home in which the family lives is made by the men and is ordinarily a circular, dome-shaped brush dwelling, with the floor at ground level. It is eight feet high at the center and approximately seven feet in diameter. To build it, long fresh poles of oak or willow are driven into the ground or placed in holes made with a digging stick. These poles, which form the framework, are arranged at one-foot intervals and are bound together at the top with yucca-leaf strands. Over them a thatching of bundles of big bluestem grass or bear grass is tied, shingle style, with yucca strings. A smoke hole opens above a central fireplace. A hide, suspended at the entrance, is fixed on a cross-beam so that it may be swung forward or backward. The doorway may face in any direction. For waterproofing, pieces of hide are thrown over the outer hatching, and in rainy weather, if a fire is not needed, even the smoke hole is covered. In warm, dry weather much of the outer roofing is stripped off. It takes approximately three days to erect a sturdy dwelling of this type. These houses are 'warm and comfortable, even though there is a big snow.' The interior is lined with brush and grass beds over which robes are spread...."



Apache people obtained food from four

main sources:

- hunting wild animals
- gathering wild plants
- growing domesticated plants (very limited)
- trading with or raiding neighboring tribes for livestock & agricultural products



Apache Bride



Mangas
1846 - 1901
son of Mangas Colorados



Naiche & Geronimo



Apache Chico'shua Powers



Doolah - the Friendly Apache
Scout who killed the
murderer of Capt. Emmet Brown
SPC 018005.11



Poor depiction
of Taza ~ 1954

The warfare between the Apache peoples & Americans has led to a stereotypical focus on certain aspects of Apache cultures. These have often been distorted through misunderstanding of their cultures, as noted by anthropologist Keith Basso:

"Of the hundreds of peoples that lived & flourished in native North America, few have been so consistently misrepresented as the Apaches of Arizona & New Mexico. Glorified by novelists, sensationalized by historians, & distorted beyond credulity by commercial film makers, the popular image of 'the Apache' — a brutish, terrifying semi-human bent upon wanton death & destruction — is almost entirely a product of irresponsible caricature & exaggeration. Indeed, there can be little doubt that the Apache has been transformed from a native American into an American legend, the fanciful & fallacious creation of a non-Indian citizenry whose inability to recognize the massive treachery of ethnic & cultural stereotypes has been matched only by its willingness to sustain & inflate them."



Hide painting by Naiche, ca. 1900,
depicting an Apache girl's puberty ceremony

Lozen

1840 ~ 1890

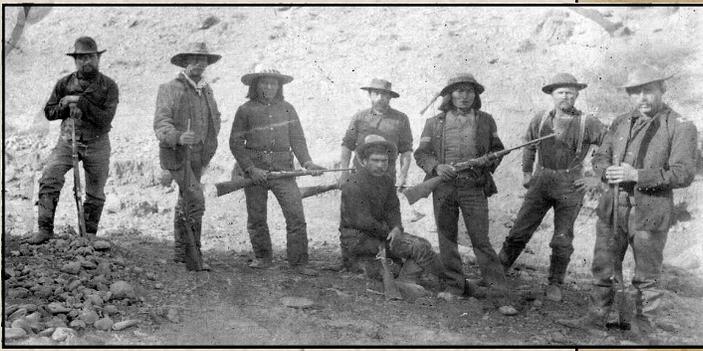
A skilled warrior & prophet of the Chihenne Chiricahua Apache.
Lozen was, according to legends, able to use her powers
in battle to learn the movements of the enemy

Chief Victorio (her brother) said,
"Lozen is my right hand...
strong as a man, braver than most,
and cunning in strategy.
Lozen is a shield to her people"

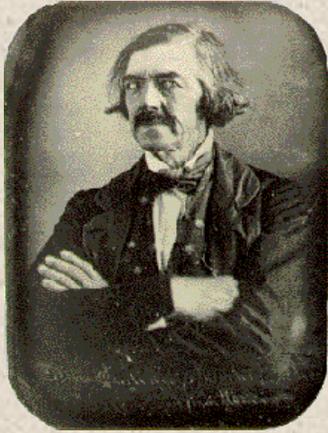
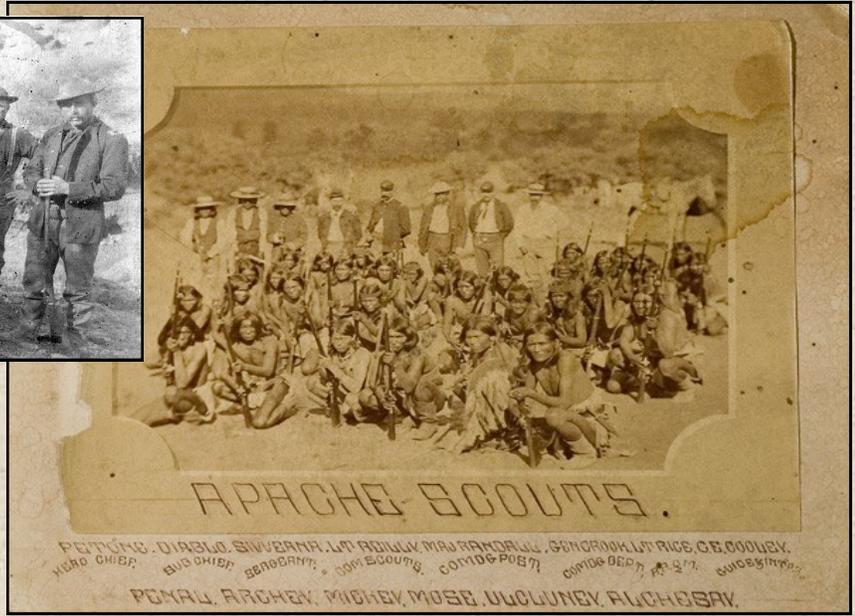
Prisoners of war being shipped to Florida
Longest held POW's in US history,
1886-1914, most died in captivity



Lozen, back row, third from right ~ Naiche & Geronimo front row, middle



Apache & US Army Scouts

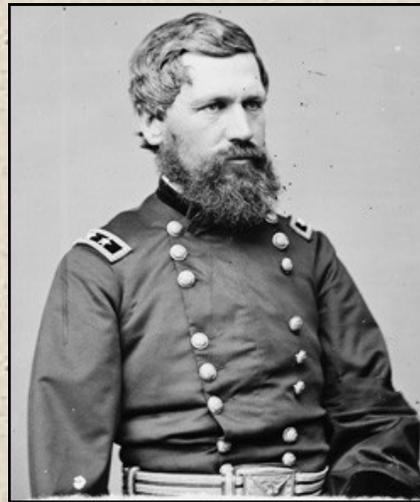


James Kirker

Contract Killer

1793 ~ 1852

Irish-born American pirate, mercenary, merchant & scalp hunter. Paid by both Mexicans & Americans to capture or kill & scalp the Apaches. His actions accelerated the Apache Wars.



General O.O. Howard

1830 ~ 1909

Agreeing that the bloody fighting between the Apaches & Americans must stop, the treaty between Cochise & General Howard & approved by President Grant provided for a reservation. Boundaries being the Chiricahua Mountains to the East, Dragoons the West, Dos Cabezas the North & the Swisshelms to the South.

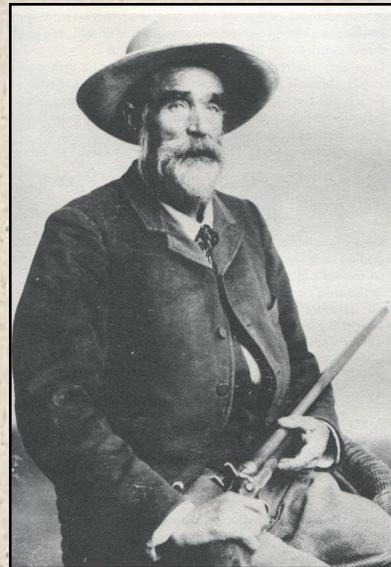
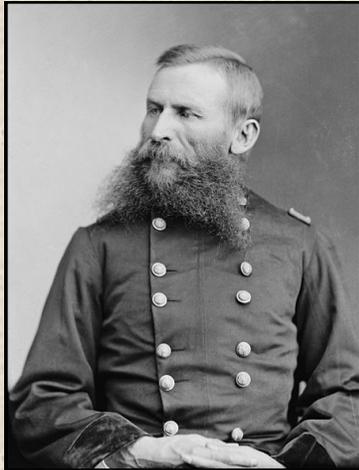
General George Crook

Nantan Lupan,
or "Grey Wolf"

1828 ~ 1890

General Crook was replaced by his rival, General Miles after Geronimo's escape in March 1886.

He was opposed to sending the Indian children to boarding schools in the east, proposing schools be built on the reservations.



Tom Jeffords

Indian Agent for the
Chiricahua Reservation

1832 ~ 1914

Instrumental in making the final peace with Cochise. Smoothing the way to the 1872 meeting in the Stronghold with General Howard. The Peace Treaty resulted in forming the Chiricahua Reservation. Jeffords was believed to be the only white man Cochise ever trusted.



General Nelson Miles

1839 ~ 1925

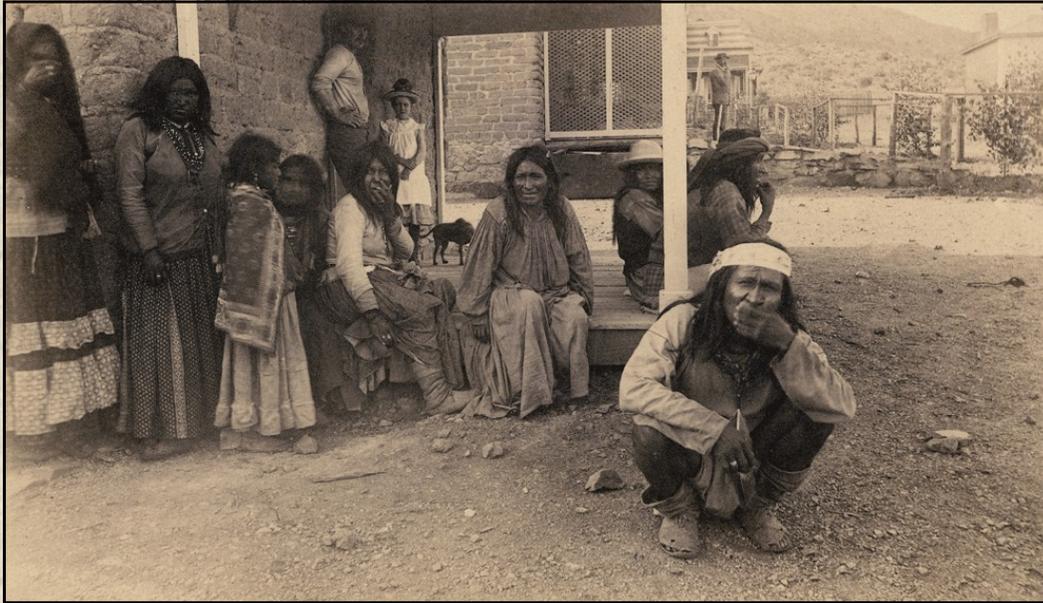
After replacing General Crook, Miles succeeded in negotiating with Naiche & Geronimo, the final surrender of the Chiricahua Apaches, September 1886, whereby the Apaches, agreed to spend two years on a Florida reservation. They were unaware of the secret plot behind the negotiations. There was no intent to ever let them go back to their native lands...& they never did.



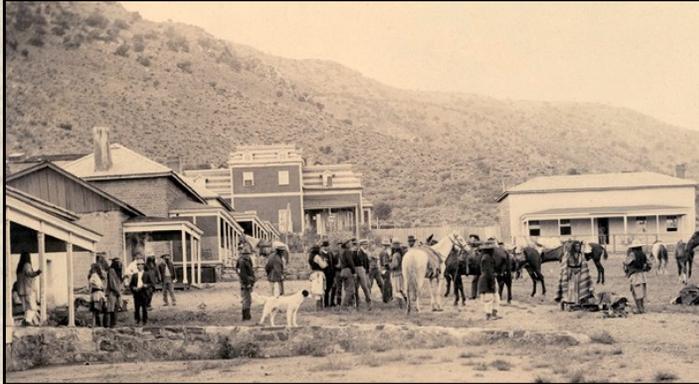
Times they are a'changin'.....

Fort Bowie ~ 1886

19th-century outpost of the United States Army



Today, at the Fort Bowie National Historic site, you can visit the ruins & view artifacts, by way of a 1.5 mile foot path from Apache Pass Road



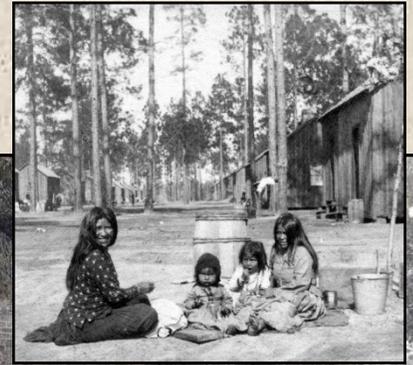
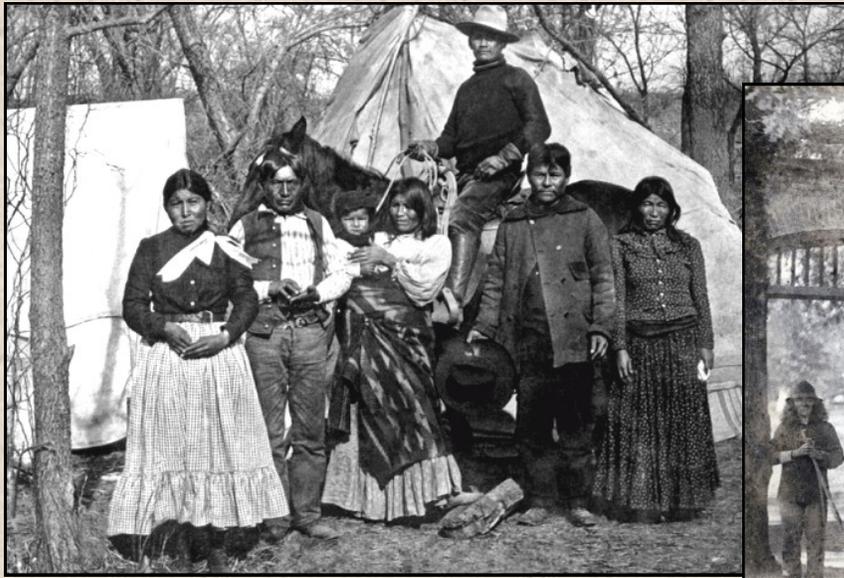
Apache prisoners at Fort Bowie readied for transport to Florida



First sent to Fort Marion in St. Augustine, Florida ~ 1886



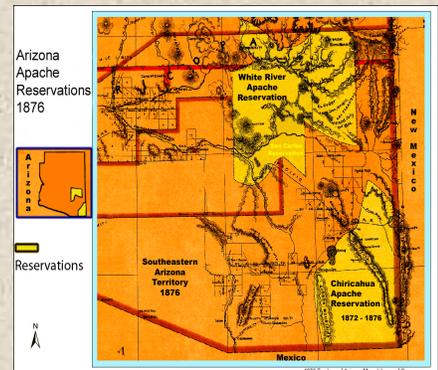
Then to Mount Vernon Barracks in Alabama ~ 1888



& finally to Fort Sill, Oklahoma ~ 1894

Most of the original nearly 500 POW Chiricahua Apaches died from diseases never before exposed to. The remaining Apaches were released in 1914. 78 chose to stay at Fort Sill & 187 moved to the Mescalero Reservation near Ruidoso, New Mexico.

Today, Cochise County is one of the only counties in Arizona without a Reservation



Carlisle Indian School in Pennsylvania began in 1886



The children were sent to the Carlisle Indian School



The same students four months later