

I

during

sources

SUMMARY

focus on material culture

18th century and first half

used for reconstruction are

of western Apache tribes

of 19th century. Primary

letters, relations and

other writing of the missionaries and soldiers. Written sources

are supported by few pictures taken by 18th and early 19th

century artists. Missing data are covered by modern

ethnographical and linguistic research.

Not all the topics are mentioned with the same frequency

in primary sources. Most detailed description exists for

appearance and clothing for both men and women. Almost every

author writes about their nomadic life, diet and horse riding.

Exact date and route of Apachean migration southward is not

known, but their way of life was surely influenced by climate

change after coming to present day area. Trading and other

contacts with neighbouring tribes were important source of

cultural change. Pueblo influence was most important, because

part of this tribe joined Navajo shortly before 1700 AD and taught

them art of weaving, making fine pottery and silver jewellery.

Apache obtained European goods by trading, as gifts

accompanying peace negotiations or simply stole them (horses

were their favorite target). Spaniards were exchanging goods for

furs, buffalo hides and bison skin,

take them back home. Apaches

frequently also for captives to

favor ironworks, besides all

knives, clothing, textiles and sugar. Sometimes they transformed

things to be suitable for new purpose - for example they were

making knives from gun barrels.