The Apache Chiefs photos below are from the Arizona Historical Society.

MIGUEL - Carrizo Chief (top left)
DIABLO - Carrizo Chief (top right)
ESH-KEL-DA-SILAH - White Mountain Chief (bottom left)
PEDRO - White Mountain Chief (bottom right)

Miguel was the most prominent Chief of the three Cibecue bands. His band numbered 300. He was the first to provide scouts for General Crooks campaign against other Apaches.

Diablo, Miguel’s younger brother was killed by Alchesay and Ucileny, but not before he avenged the death of Miguel by White Mountain Apaches. Miguel, Pedro and Captain Chiquito’s bands numbered about 500.

Esh-kel-dah-silah was acknowledged as a great leader by his people. The influential Chief had close ties with the Chiricahua Chief Cochise and often kept stolen stock for him in his country. His bands numbered 1,000.

Crook's orders to move the Cibecue people in close proximity to Fort Apache in white Mountain Country and the Interior Department's concentration policy of removal to San Carlos in 1875, nearly caused the total destruction of the Carrizo, Cibecue and Canyon Creek Apaches.
The photos below, of the Navajo Chiefs, are from the Ben Wittick Collection.
BARBONCITO (top left)
MANUELITO (top right)
GANADO MUCHO (bottom)
   Ganado Mucho, left;
   Tiene-Su-Se, center;
   Mariano, right

(BARBONCITO) The eloquent Chief who secured the Navajo people from captivity at Bosque Redondo to return to their own country on June 1, 1868. He pleaded his case with General Wm. T. Sherman not to remove them to Oklahoma and won.

(MANUELITO) Known as HASTIN CHIRAJIN by his own people, was acknowledged as a great war Chief, refused to take his people to Bosque Redondo, as decreed by General Carleton's decree of July 20, 1863. Starvation finally forced him to surrender on September 1, 1866 after hiding in the canyons near Springerville and Escudilla.

(GANADO MUCHO) Surrendered in the fall of 1865 but suffered much on the Long Walk to Bosque near Fort Sumner, New Mexico. The Chief returned to his home near Ganado when released. He had always been a peace advocate in relations to the Americans but this experience nearly broke his spirit. He is pictured on the left next to Tiene-su-se and Mariano.
Lieutenant Joseph A. Sladen. Howard's capable aide, he spent an interesting ten days in Cochise's camp and discovered that the Apaches were human beings after all. (Carlisle Barracks Photo, Joseph A. Sladen Collection, U.S. Army Military History Institute, Carlisle Barracks, PA)
Brigadier General O.O. Howard
Known as the "Christian General", Howard was sent by President Grant in 1872 to bring peace to the southwest. As the highest ranking officer in the southwest he outranked General Crook who had a different view in securing peace with the Apaches. He arrived in Springerville on Aug. 31, 1872 at Milligans Ranch and spent the night. He inquired if W.R. Milligan would help him find Cochise, to which Milligan assured the General that Thomas Jeffords was the only White Man that Cochise trusted or would talk to.

Major General Thomas and Brevet Major General E.O.C. Ord were two key players in bringing about a peaceful end to the war with the white Mountain Apaches and giving them a Reservation.