

1: White Wolf : September 4, Apache Chief Geronimo Is Last Warrior to Surrender

General Nelson Miles accepted Geronimo's surrender, making him the last Indian warrior to formally give in to U.S. forces and signaling the end of the Indian Wars in the Southwest.

Early life[edit] Gatewood was born into a military family in Woodstock, Virginia, on April 5, He became a Cadet at the United States Military Academy at West Point in where he earned the nickname Scipio Africanus because of his resemblance to the Roman general of the same name. He was respected among the Apaches and earned the nickname Nanton Bse-che, meaning "Big-nosed Captain". Lawton reluctantly allowed Gatewood and his scouts to join his command. George Medhurst Wratten , who was fluent in all Apache dialects and one other; 2 interpreters: Kayitah, a Chokonon, and Martine, a Nedni, so as not to alarm the Apaches. When asked by Geronimo what Gatewood would do in his situation and to "think like an Apache", Gatewood advised him to "put your trust in Miles". Lawton received Geronimo and agreed to allow the Apaches to retain their weapons for defense against nearby Mexican troops. Wood left to write a dispatch and Gatewood turned to the next man, Smith, who finally relented. You told the truth". Gatewood developed rheumatism in both shoulders and was unable to move his arms, again due to the cold weather, in January and had medical orders to leave in February for Hot Springs, South Dakota. Miles , "for gallantry in going alone at the risk of his life into the hostile Apache camp of Geronimo in Sonora, August 24, ," but was denied by the acting Secretary of War because Gatewood never distinguished himself in hostile action. Gatewood died on May 20, , of stomach cancer and his body was buried at Arlington National Cemetery with full military honors. Gordon, commander of the 6th Cavalry, issued General Order 19, which stated: It is with extreme sorrow and regret that the Colonel commanding the regiment announced the death of First Lieutenant Charles B. Gatewood at Fort Monroe May Too much cannot be said in honor of this brave officer and it is lamentable that he should have died with only the rank of a Lieutenant, after his brilliant services to the Government. That no material advantages reverted to him is regretted by every officer of his regiment, who extend to his bereaved family their most profound, earnest and sincere sympathy. As a mark of respect to his memory, the officers of the regiment will wear the usual badge of mourning for the period of 30 days. January 4, " November 13, , joined the Army and rose to the rank of colonel.

2: Geronimo Surrender Site in Skeleton Canyon

Geronimo gave Gatewood credit for his decision to surrender as Gatewood was well known to Geronimo, spoke some Apache, and was familiar with and honored their traditions and values. He acknowledged Lawton's tenacity for wearing the Apaches down with constant pursuit.

Background[edit] Apache is the collective term for several culturally related groups of Native Americans originally from the Southwest United States. During the centuries of Apache-Mexican and Apache-United States conflict, raiding had become embedded in the Apache way of life, used not only for strategic purposes but also as an economic enterprise, [10] and often there was overlap between raids for economic need and warfare. The raiding and retaliation fed the fires of a virulent revenge warfare that reverberated back and forth between Apaches and Mexicans and later, Apaches and Americans. From to Geronimo, as well as other Apache leaders, conducted attacks, but Geronimo was driven by a desire to take revenge for the murder of his family and accumulated a record of brutality during this time that was unmatched by any of his contemporaries. While respected as a skilled and effective leader of raids or warfare, he emerges as not very likable, and he was not widely popular among the other Apache. These powers indicated to other Apaches that Geronimo had super-natural gifts that he could use for good or ill. In eye-witness accounts by other Apaches, Geronimo was able to become aware of distant events as they happened, [15] and he was able to anticipate events that were in the future. He had three brothers and four sisters. Geronimo married a woman named Alope, from the Nedni-Chiricahua band of Apache when he was 17; they had three children. She was the first of nine wives. The loss of his family led Geronimo to hate all Mexicans for the rest of his life; he and his followers would frequently attack and kill any group of Mexicans that they encountered. Recalling that at the time his band was at peace with the Mexicans, Geronimo remembered the incident as follows: Late one afternoon when returning from town we were met by a few women and children who told us that Mexican troops from some other town had attacked our camp, killed all the warriors of the guard, captured all our ponies, secured our arms, destroyed our supplies, and killed many of our women and children. Silently we stole in one by one, sentinels were placed, and when all were counted, I found that my aged mother, my young wife, and my three small children were among the slain. It was during this incident that the name Geronimo came about. This appellation stemmed from a battle in which, ignoring a deadly hail of bullets, he repeatedly attacked Mexican soldiers with a knife. The origin of the name is a source of controversy with historians, some writing that it was appeals by the soldiers to Saint Jerome "Jeronimo! Others source it as the mispronunciation of his name by the Mexican soldiers. When questioned about his views on life after death, he wrote in his autobiography, As to the future state, the teachings of our tribe were not specific, that is, we had no definite idea of our relations and surroundings in after life. We believed that there is a life after this one, but no one ever told me as to what part of man lived after death We hoped that in the future life, family and tribal relations would be resumed. In a way we believed this, but we did not know it. Believing that in a wise way it is good to go to church, and that associating with Christians would improve my character, I have adopted the Christian religion. I believe that the church has helped me much during the short time I have been a member. I am not ashamed to be a Christian, and I am glad to know that the President of the United States is a Christian, for without the help of the Almighty I do not think he could rightly judge in ruling so many people. I have advised all of my people who are not Christians, to study that religion, because it seems to me the best religion in enabling one to live right. To counter the early Apache raids on Spanish settlements, presidios were established at Janos in Chihuahua and at Fronteras in northern eastern modern state of Chihuahua then Opata country. In , Mexico had placed a bounty on Apache scalps. Two years later, Mangas Coloradas became principal chief and war leader and began a series of retaliatory raids against the Mexicans. Apache raids on Mexican villages were so numerous and brutal that no area was safe. Carrasco claimed he had followed the Apaches to Janos, Chihuahua after they had conducted a raid in Sonora, taken livestock and other plunder and badly defeated Mexican militia. In December , 30 miners launched a surprise attack on an encampment of Bedonkohes Apaches on the west bank of the Mimbres River of modern New Mexico.

According to historian Edwin R. Sweeney, the miners "Some of them were not worth counting. It has been a long time since then, but still I have no love for the Mexicans. With me they were always treacherous and malicious. The Autobiography of Geronimo, The legend states that Geronimo and his followers entered a cave, and the U. Later, it was heard that Geronimo was spotted outside, nearby. Moreover, there are many stories of this type with other caves referenced that state that Geronimo or other Apaches entered to escape troops, but were not seen exiting. These stories are in all likelihood apocryphal. I had not been wronged, but some of my people had been, and I fought with my tribe; for the soldiers and not the Indians were at fault. They evaded thousands of Mexican and American troops for over a year, making him the most famous Native American of the time and earning him the title of the "worst Indian who ever lived" among white settlers. Haley, "About two weeks after the escape there was a report of a family massacred near Silver City ; one girl was taken alive and hanged from a meat hook jammed under the base of her skull. The people, who had lived as semi-nomads for generations, disliked the restrictive reservation system. Each was composed of a troop of cavalry usually about forty men and about Apache scouts. They pursued the Apache through the summer and fall through Mexican Chihuahua and back across the border into the United States. The Apache continually raided settlements, killing other Native Americans and civilians and stealing horses. While Apaches were shielded from the violence of warfare on the reservation, disability and death from diseases like malaria was much more prevalent. On three separate occasions " August ; [43] [44] September ; [45] May [46] [47] "Geronimo led his band of followers in "breakouts" from the reservation to return to their former nomadic life associated with raiding and warfare. The Apache knew the rough terrain of the Sierras intimately, [48] which helped them elude pursuit and protected them from attack. The Sierra Madre mountains lie on the border between the Mexican states of Sonora and Chihuahua, which allowed the Apache access to raid and plunder the small villages, haciendas, wagon trains, worker camps and travelers in both states. During these raids the Apaches often killed all the persons they encountered [50] in order to avoid detection and pursuit as long as possible before they slipped back over the border into Mexico. Crook was under increased pressure from the government in Washington. He launched a second expedition into Mexico and on January 9, , Crawford located Geronimo and his band. The Apaches were demoralized and agreed to negotiate for surrender. Before the negotiations could be concluded, Mexican troops arrived and mistook the Apache scouts for the enemy Apache. The Mexican government had accused the scouts of taking advantage of their position to conduct theft, robbery, and murder in Mexico. Maus, the senior officer, met with Geronimo, who agreed to meet with General Crook. Fly of Geronimo and his warriors, taken before the surrender to Gen. Crook, March 27, , in the Sierra Madre mountains of Mexico. That night, a soldier who sold them whiskey said that his band would be murdered as soon as they crossed the border. Geronimo, Nachite, and 39 of his followers slipped away during the night. Gatewood , to lead the expedition that brought Geronimo and his followers back to the reservation system for a final time. Geronimo gave Gatewood credit for his decision to surrender as Gatewood was well known to Geronimo, spoke some Apache, and was familiar with and honored their traditions and values. Geronimo and his followers had little or no time to rest or stay in one place. Completely worn out, the little band of Apaches returned to the U. One year I raised a crop of corn, and gathered and stored it, and the next year I put in a crop of oats, and when the crop was almost ready to harvest, you told your soldiers to put me in prison, and if I resisted to kill me. If I had been let alone I would now have been in good circumstances, but instead of that you and the Mexicans are hunting me with soldiers". Gatewood , known to the Apache as Bay-chen-daysen, "Long Nose" When Geronimo surrendered, he had in his possession a Winchester Model lever-action rifle with a silver-washed barrel and receiver, bearing Serial Number Additionally, he had a Colt Single Action Army revolver with a nickel finish and ivory stocks bearing the serial number , and a Sheffield Bowie knife with a dagger type blade and a stag handle made by George Wostenholm in an elaborate silver-studded holster and cartridge belt. The revolver, rig, and knife are on display at the Fort Sill museum. One day during the time that the soldiers were stationed at Apache Pass I made a treaty with the post. This was done by shaking hands and promising to be brothers. Cochise and Mangus-Colorado did likewise. I do not know the name of the officer in command, but this was the first regiment that ever came to Apache Pass. This treaty was made about a year before we were attacked in a tent, as above related. In a few days after the attack

at Apache Pass we organized in the mountains and returned to fight the soldiers. He pleaded in his memoirs that his people who surrendered had been misled, and that his surrender as a war prisoner in front of uncontested witnesses especially General Stanley was conditional. Geronimo is third from the right, in front , September 10, More than a third of the students quickly perished from tuberculosis, "died as though smitten with the plague," the Post reported. Vernon Barracks in Alabama , [64] where they were reunited with their families. As the train would pull into depots along the way, Geronimo would buy more buttons to sew on and more hats to sell. Photograph by Frank A. The Omaha Exposition launched Geronimo to celebrity status, and for the rest of his life he was in demand as an attraction in fairs large and small. Under Army guard, Geronimo dressed in traditional clothing and posed for photographs and sold his crafts. Visitors came to see how the "savage" had been "tamed," and they paid Geronimo to take a button from the coat of the vicious Apache "chief. The shows put a good deal of money in his pockets and allowed him to travel, though never without government guards. The intent, one newspaper stated, was to show Americans "that they have buried the hatchet forever. Barrett, Superintendent of Education in Lawton, Oklahoma. Barrett had to appeal to President Roosevelt to gain permission to publish the book. Geronimo came to each interview knowing exactly what he wanted to say. He refused to answer questions or alter his narrative. Turner notes the book is in the style of an Apache reciting part of his oral history. Later, when I was told that I would receive good attention and protection, and that the President of the United States said that it would be all right, I consented Every Sunday the President of the Fair sent for me to go to a wild west show. I took part in the roping contests before the audience. There were many other Indian tribes there, and strange people of whom I had never heard

3: Geronimo's Last Surrender | HistoryNet

The Surrender of Geronimo May 23, 0 On March 27, , Geronimo and Naiche, the hereditary Chiricahua chieftain, along with the remnants of their band of Chiricahua Apaches, surrendered to General George Crook at Cañon de los Embudos, Sonora, Mexico.

Charles Bare Gatewood First Lieutenant, United States Army Lieutenant Charles Gatewood is almost lost to American history, but was recently revived somewhat by the movie "Geronimo," in which he was a central character. After forces serving under Miles were unable to capture Geronimo and his small band of Indians, Gatewood who had put a lot of work into learning the ways of the Indians - including their language was given the task of proceeding into Mexico and convincing Geronimo to surrender to Miles. This job was successfully carried out, but Gatewood ran politically afoul of Miles when he Gatewood began to get too much of the credit for the capture of the great Indian chief. He was banished to service with the Cavalry in the Dakotas. There he participated in keeping the peace between rival factions of ranchers. He was badly injured in these efforts and was moved, on sick leave, to Washington, DC. At that time he was the senior Lieutenant in the 6th United States Cavalry and the 8th ranking Lieutenant in the entire Army. After returning to Washington he began suffering from painful stomach pains and was transferred to the Army Medical Facility at Fort Monroe, Virginia. He died there of stomach cancer on May 20, , never receiving his richly-deserved promotion to Captain. He is interred in Section One of Arlington National Cemetery, alongside his beloved wife, who traveled the West with him for years. Born at Woodstock, Virginia, in , he was from a military family. He was appointed to West Point in , graduated four years later and was assigned to the 6th Cavalry. From then until the fall of he was almost constantly on field duty in New Mexico and Arizona. He saw combat in the Victorio campaign of in Mexico, received special commendation from Colonel A. Morrow for his efforts. For this he was mentioned in War Department orders. In in published General Orders in Arizona, described as having "seen more active duty in the field with Indian scouts than any other officer of his length of service in the Army. The son of a Confederate soldier, he stood about 5 feet 11 inches tall, had gray eyes, and a dark complexion. His most prominent feature was his nose, which was quite large. At West Point his fellows had dubbed him Scipio Africanus because his profile was said to resemble that of Roman General Indians were not so classical and referred to him as "Nanton Bse-che," translated as Big Nose Captain. His wife was from Frostburg, Maryland, the daughter of T. McCullough, a local judge with minor political connections. To he and wife three children were born while they lived in the Southwest. One child died and was buried at Fort Wingate, leaving a son and daughter to grow to maturity. Through all the hardships encountered, the disappointments, even death of a child, his wife never complained. Unpretentious and unassuming, he never sought to glorify himself, doing extraordinary deeds of valor as if they were commonplace. Gatewood of the 6th Cavalry, is perhaps the most expert scout, trailer, and mountain man of his years on the frontier. Twelve years ago this officer was a young country lad in Virginia mountains. But how should he do this? A good genius guided his steps, and he was gazetted to West Point. After four years of training at our military school you would not have known him. Tall, perfectly straight, with a steely gray eye that looked at you in frank honesty, you felt that he would be a friend upon whom you could lean in time of need as against a rock, or an enemy that would never forget or condone an intentional wrong. Though he has been in the service as a commissioned officer only eight years, he has made a reputation in this brief period of time a man thrice his service might be proud to own. He is the commander of a battalion of five companies of Apache scouts - the hardest service a soldier can have. With Crook gone, Crawford dead, and Britton Davis a civilian, he was the only man available to Miles who stood a chance of going to the renegade encampment and coming out alive. Miles could not send one of the officers he brought with him into the Department, for only one or two had ever glimpsed Geronimo. Even Lawton had never met the Apache chief before. He was summoned to Miles at Albuquerque in the second week of July , and there was issued instructions. Written authority was furnished him to call upon any officer commanding US troops, except those of several small columns then operating in Mexico, for whatever aid might be needed. In verbal instructions to him, Miles particularly cautioned him not

to go near the hostiles with fewer than 25 soldiers, for the General feared that the Indians would trap the him and hold him hostage. Gatewood knew that these orders were impossible to execute. Nevertheless, he accepted the task and set out. He did not take stipulated 25 soldier escort for, as the latter wrote, "a peace commission would be hampered by a fighting escort in this case, and besides, that number of men deducted from the strength of the garrison at Fort Bowie at that time would spoil the appearance of the battalion at drills and parade. Three days later, near the Mexican line at Cloverdale, Arizona, found a detachment consisting of "a company of Infantry, about ten broken-down Cavalry horses, and a six-mule team, and you could have knocked the Commanding Officer down with a feather when I showed my order and demanded my escort. The commanding officer he mentioned had been one of his instructors at West Point, and he was merely having a little fun, as well as establishing an alibi should Miles ask why he had not taken the escort. The two officers had a pleasant dinner together, after which he left without the 25 soldiers. Riding southward, he and his little party soon ran short of rations and were reduced to living on ground corn, thickened into a mush with cane molasses. On July 21, they met and joined forces with First Lieutenant James Parker, who was leading a troop made up of 30 cavalryrymen of the 4th Regiment and 15 infantrymen. Parker ordered his command south toward Bavispe, Gatewood and his party accompanying them. From Bavispe, they continued south to Bacerax, Huachinera, Bacadehuachi, and Nacori, scouting countryside but finding no trace of the hostiles. Somewhat sullenly he commented that his orders were to track down Geronimo and kill him or force him to surrender unconditionally. He said he intended to do his job but that Gatewood could come along and try to do this. Parker was delighted to be relieved of the peace mission. A piece of flour sacking was tied to a stick as a flag of truce as they moved forward, for they were in country "fill of likely places for ambush. They replied that they were messengers for Miles and Gatewood and wish to talk peace with Geronimo. At sunrise on August 25, he and his small party started up the mountains, still holding aloft their white flag of truce. While he was speaking with him, three armed hostiles appeared with a further communication, this one from Natchez. It was suggested that the meeting be held at a nearby bend in the Bavispe River where wood, water, grass and shade were available. To all of this Gatewood agreed, giving orders for most of his party to turn back and writing instructions for Lawton, while the Indians exchanged signals, consisting of "smoke and shot," with their comrades waiting at the mountain camp. As he turned to the designated site of meeting, his party was reduced to himself, Martine, Wratten, and two soldiers, Martin Koch and George Buehler. Arriving at the bend in the river, he halted his men outside the meeting space and told them to wait. Riding on it, he unsaddled and threw his saddle over a log, all his arms attached to it. Thus he stood alone and unarmed, when within ten minutes the hostiles began drifting in quietly and likewise unsaddling. Among the last to arrive was Geronimo. As he later described the event, he paused to inquire: Gatewood said it briefly: Accept these terms or fight it out to the bitter end. Actually it lasted only a moment or two, after which Geronimo passed a hand across his eyes and extended his arms forward. Both hands trembled badly, and he asked again if Gatewood had something to drink. Mexicans expected us to play their usual trick of getting us drunk and killing us, but we have had the fun and now I feel a little shaky. You need not fear giving me a drink of whiskey, for our spree passed off without a single fight as you can see by looking at the men sitting in this circle. Since there was nothing to drink, Geronimo said that they should continue on with their business. He stated that he and his followers would leave the warpath only on condition that they be allowed to return to the Arizona reservation, occupy the farms they had held when they left, and furnished with usual rations and farming implements with guaranteed exemption from punishment for what they had done since leaving. By the latter, meant no civil trial by civilians. If Gatewood was authorized to accede to those terms, he concluded, the war would be over. Both Geronimo and he were speaking in emphatic terms, each stating his absolute wishes, not what he could accept as a compromise. Geronimo suddenly shifted the course of the conversations as darkness fell. What kind of man was Miles, he wanted to know. He said he knew Crook well and might surrender to him, but knew nothing of Miles. Did he talk much or little, and did he mean more or less what he said? Does he look you in the eyes or down at the ground when he talks? Has he many friends among his people and do they generally believe what he says? Do the soldiers and officers like him? Had he had experience with other Indians? Is he cruel or kind-hearted? Would he keep his promises? Gatewood answered each of these

THE SURRENDER OF GERONIMO pdf

questions truthfully to the best of his knowledge, pleading ignorance on some points. The Indians listened intently to each of his answers. Then Geronimo said, "He must be a good man since the Great Father sent him from Washington, DC, and he sent you all this distance to us. Just before departing, Geronimo had a final question for the Lieutenant. Consider yourself one of us and not a white man. Remember all that has been said today, and as an Apache, what would you advise us to do under the circumstances? To have done so would have been fatal to his mission. As his reply was translated, hostiles looked very solemn. Everyone knew him, and they trusted him as man who had never knowingly lied to them. Finally Geronimo broke the silence to say that the next morning he would let him know what they had decided. Each of the parties returned to their camps to rest. The rest was interrupted early the next morning, August 26, by the cries of scouts on picket. Hostiles were approaching and asking for the Lieutenant.

4: General Crook and the surrender of Geronimo. “Mantracking

Indian Chief Geronimo surrendered on September 6, 1886, to General Nelson Miles and thus ended the Indian Wars in Arizona. The actual surrender site was a short distance south of Apache, Arizona, in Skeleton Canyon.

Miles sent a telegram to his superiors in Washington, D. C. An era had also ended. Twenty-five years of intermittent warfare between the Chiricahua Apaches and Americans had reached its ultimate and inevitable destiny. At the forefront of the resistance was Geronimo, a Chiricahua shaman who had a hand in virtually every major incident between his people and Americans during the previous quarter-century. He was not a chief in the traditional sense. His tribal authority prevailed over relatives and close friends. Yet most Chiricahuas recognized that he had almost supernatural powers: During his last flight from the reservation on May 17, 1886, he could convince only 41 fighting men to join him. More than half left only because they had panicked when Geronimo told them a lie, that his men had killed the agent. The balance of the tribe, some individuals, had stayed on the reservation. Hoping to put a quick end to the war, 60 of the 80 Chiricahua men actually enlisted as scouts for the military. Without Apache scouts which included Western Apaches, the military would have accomplished little. Once Geronimo formally capitulated at Skeleton Canyon in Arizona Territory, General Miles sent the hostiles to Florida, where they were kept under military control and classified as prisoners of war. Miles then made a recommendation, this one unjust. He asked his superiors to authorize the removal of the entire Chiricahua tribe to Florida. He did not value the contributions made by Chatto and the 60 Chiricahua scouts. And he purposely ignored the inconvenient fact that Chiricahuas not only had lived peacefully on the reservation but had never provided aid or recruits to the hostiles. He argued that the reservation was a breeding ground for new leaders, implying that malcontents had joined Geronimo. Those who had helped Brig. General George Crook and Miles to end the war suffered the same fate as those who had raided and killed citizens of the United States and Mexico. Miles sent them to Florida, where they, too, were classified as prisoners of war under control of the War Department. Incredibly, this designation continued for 27 years. Though remembered today for their contempt for each other, Geronimo and Chatto had a similar history. Finally, in September 1886, fearing that American soldiers planned to arrest them, each jumped the reservation for Mexico. Chatto explained that talk of troops made [Geronimo] nervous [as] a wild animal. For reasons not entirely clear, once in Mexico their friendship ended. Then tragedy struck Chatto. The loss devastated him, haunting him for the next 50 years. His heart was sick with grief. Soon after, Chatto organized a war party to strike Chihuahua. His objective was captives, whom he planned to trade for his family. The general took some with him, leaving to come in soon after. Chatto stayed behind, hoping to recover his family. Negotiations with Chihuahua, however, broke down, and he finally returned to San Carlos in February 1887. Chatto explained his delay to Captain Crawford: If you were in my position with your relatives in captivity, I think you would have done the same. Chatto adapted quickly to reservation life, but the thought of his family consumed him. Over the next year the general did all in his power, urging officials in Washington to write Mexican officials about the captives. To show his gratitude, Chatto enlisted as a scout on July 1, 1887. The two developed a strong friendship grounded in trust. Davis would later characterize Chatto as one of the finest men, Red or White, I have ever known. He told Davis to tell the reservation Chiricahuas that he would have to suspend efforts to recover their captives until peaceful times are restored. Chatto took command of the reservation. He organized a war dance for the scouts and then left to pursue the hostiles. Chatto surprised one camp, capturing 15 women and children. Years later he recalled the arduous and dangerous time: I carried a double cartridge belt with 45 to 50 cartridges on each belt. My rifle was loaded and my finger on the trigger following fresh tracks of hostiles, not knowing when a bullet might go through my forehead. Geronimo and Chatto remain controversial among their own people. To some, Geronimo was the last of the Chiricahua patriots, fighting to preserve his way of life. To others, however, he had outlived his time. Those who remained on the reservation thought Chatto was on the right side. Historians are just beginning to understand why Chatto served so eagerly as a scout for Crook. Personal animosity toward Geronimo was perhaps one reason, but another was gratitude to Crook for trying to recover his family. Geronimo has achieved a notoriety

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accorded to only a very few American Indians. One could argue that his fame stems from the fact that his surrender in effectively marked the end of Indian resistance in North America. This once obscure Apache warrior, not even recognized by most Americans until he was in his mids, has today become a legend of mythical proportions, and his fame steadily continues to grow. This article was written by Edwin R. Sweeney and originally published in the October issue of Wild West Magazine. For more great articles, subscribe to Wild West magazine today!

5: Geronimo - Wikiquote

Apache chief Geronimo () was born in the upper Gila River country of Arizona. Although he harbored animosity toward the Mexican soldiers who killed his His final surrender to Gen.

That surrender should have ended the last Apache war. Geronimo Surrenders from Dave Warren on Vimeo. Geronimo began drinking after the surrender. At the second camp on the trip back to the United States, he, Naiche and 34 other men, women and children slipped into the night and vanished. In short order, Crook resigned as commander of the Department of Arizona April 1 , and General Nelson Miles, who had campaigned for his assignment, replaced him April Reducing Indians to auxiliary duty only, Miles assembled 5, U. Geronimo and those with him were worn out, hungry and shot up. Even so, they avoided capture. Geronimo - An American Legend Price: While continuing the hunt, he decided to send an officer into Mexico to negotiate with Geronimo. Although he was unsure who to select, he knew the officer had to be a Crook man none of his own men knew the Chiricahuas. Unfortunately, two of the three men perfectly fitted for the assignment were no longer available: That left the Crook outcastâ€™Lieutenant Charles Gatewood. Tall, slender and Southern born, Gatewood graduated from West Point in Shortly after reporting for duty with the 6th U. An experienced commander of Apache scouts, he also served as military commandant of the White Mountain Indian Reservation, headquartered at Fort Apache. His career looked promising. Then he arrested Thomas Zuck, a territorial judge, for defrauding his wards. When Crook asked him to drop the charges, Gatewood refused. On July 13, , Miles summoned Gatewoodâ€™who knew every member of the hostile bandâ€™to his office in Albuquerque, New Mexico Territory. He ordered the lieutenant to take two Chiricahua guides, find the elusive warring Apaches in Mexico and demand their surrender. Besides, he was not healthy; his arthritic body could not handle a prolonged campaign in the wilds of Mexico. Miles offered to eventually make the lieutenant his aide-de-camp. The position appealed to Gatewood. After outfitting at Fort Bowie, Arizona Territory, he set out with Martine a Nednhi Chiricahua and Kayitah who was either a Nednhi or a Chokonen Chiricahua , both of whom were related to members of the hostile band; interpreter George Wratten; and packer Frank Huston. Gatewood traveled eastward in Sonora, cut through the Guadalupe Mountains and into Chihuahua. The trek south played havoc with his health. His joints ached, he suffered from dysentery, and he had an inflamed bladder. Gatewood refused to quit. After resting for six days, he set out to find Captain Henry Lawton U. Lawton was somewhere to the south in the Sierra Madre. After making it clear he intended to hunt Geronimo down and kill him, Lawton allowed Gatewood to join his command. Rains pounded the earth nightly. During daylight hours, a merciless sun reached degrees. Lawton meandered one way and then another. While moving northward, on August 18, Lawton and Gatewood heard that two Apache women had opened negotiations for peace at the pueblo of Fronteras, some 70 miles to the northwest. He rode and walked 55 miles, arriving at Cuchuta late that night. On August 20, Gatewood pushed on the remaining 15 miles to Fronteras. He presented himself to Jesus Aguirre, the prefecto of the Sonaran district of Arispe, to which Fronteras belonged. The meeting did not go well. After his interview with Aguirre, Gatewood camped with an assembly of American troops three miles below Fronteras. After dark, Aguirre visited the American camp. Although Aguirre told several officers he did not want them present when he negotiated peace with Geronimo, he told Gatewood he hoped to get the Apaches drunk and then massacre them. During the next two days Gatewood made no attempt to contact Geronimo. When Lawton heard, he rode to Fronteras to find out why. However, before he saw Gatewood, he got drunk. Wood, who had accompanied Lawton, assumed command and ordered Gatewood to find Geronimo. At dusk, the lieutenant moved south. He enlisted two additional interpreters, Tom Horn and Jesus Maria Yestes, and between six and eight soldiers. Horn was serving as chief of scouts for one of the columns in Mexico; Yestes lived in Fronteras. Gatewood had no intention of rejoining Lawton. The march was little more than an act to convince anyone who watched that he would rejoin Lawton. After traveling six miles, it was dark enough for his purposes. Gatewood ducked into an arroyo, then turned eastward into the mountains. Shortly after midnight, he turned northward, toward Fronteras. Early on August 23, he found the trail of the two Apache women who had spoken with Aguirre. It

led eastward, down the mountain toward the Bavispe River. By the time Gatewood reached the Bavispe, all signs indicated that the Chiricahuas were close. Gnarly crags towered above. Fearing ambush, Gatewood slowed his pace to a crawl. Gatewood followed them through a canyon and into the valley of the Bavispe. Just past noon, he reached a canebrake below a peak that offered a good view of the surrounding country. After setting up camp, he sent Kayitah and Martine out to find Geronimo. During the wait, Gatewood sent several messengers back to Lawton. Anticipating meeting Geronimo the next day, he requested tobacco and supplies. Kayitah had remained at the Chiricahua stronghold. Martine described the stronghold as an exceedingly rocky position high up in the [Teres] mountains in the bend of the Bavispe. Martine said that Geronimo and Naiche wanted to talk peaceâ€”but only with Gatewood. On August 25, an anxious Gatewood packed 15 pounds of tobacco, cigarette papers, and matches that had arrived from Lawton during the night. He moved out at sunrise. After traveling several miles along the canyon floor, Gatewood began to ascend the mountain that Geronimo held. An unarmed Chiricahua warrior appeared, then three armed warriors. Gatewood sent Brown back to the canebrake. Gatewood, with Martine, Wratten, Yestes, Horn, maybe one soldier and the four Chiricahuas, reached the bend of the Bavispe shortly after 8 a. Suddenly, armed warriors appeared on the mountain and began their descent. We were very anxious for a few minutes, Martine remembered, thinking that maybe Geronimo had changed his mind and meant trouble for us. It was too late to run. When the Chiricahuas reached the mountain base, they vanished, only to explode out of the bush from different directions. Some 35 to 40 Chiricahuas, including 21 warriors, surrounded Gatewood. There was no sign of Geronimo. Gatewood greeted everyone, then took off his arms. The Indians immediately asked for tobacco and alcohol. Gatewood had no alcohol, but passed out the makings for smokes. Everyone rolled cigarettes and lighted up. Geronimo appeared, set his Winchester down and crossed to Gatewood. As they shook hands, Geronimo said Anzhooâ€”How are you? Gatewood asked about the negotiations with the Mexicans. Geronimo explained that he wanted supplies, mescal and time to rest and figured the Mexicans would let him have those things if they thought he would surrender to them. The moment of reckoning had arrived. With warriors surrounding him and Geronimo staring at him, Gatewood felt chilly twitching movements. He said, I am directed by General Miles to ask the surrender of yourself and followers to the United States government. Feeling his way carefully, Gatewood continued: Surrender and you will be sent to join the rest of your people in Florida, there to await the decision of the President as to your final disposition. Accept these terms or fight it out to the bitter end. Geronimo rubbed his face, his eyes. Then, holding his arms before Gatewood, made them tremble. The Mexicans expected to play their usual trick of getting us drunk and killing us, but we have had the fun; and now I feel a little shaky. He then said, [We want] to go back to the White Mountains the same as before. Gatewood told Geronimo that he had no authority to offer terms.

6: Geronimo | HistoryNet

Geronimo's "Power" that warns him of impending danger, not surprisingly, coincides with his well-founded paranoia, based on the many times the Apaches have been lied to, cheated, starved, humiliated, and killed by the U.S. military and Indian agents.

On this day in 1886 the Apache chief Geronimo surrendered to U.S. Geronimo was born in and grew up in what is present-day Arizona and Mexico. Seeking revenge, he later led raids against Mexican and American settlers. He joined a long list of great Apache chiefs fighting for freedom, including Mangas Coloradas, Cochise, Nana and Victorio. But even booming towns like Tombstone were frequently on high alert, fearing an Apache raid. Some claimed that he was a shapeshifter, able to turn himself into an animal to escape his foes. In 1886, the U.S. But, conditions on the reservation were restrictive and harsh and Geronimo and some of his followers escaped. Over the next decade, they battled federal troops and launched raids on white settlements. During this time, Geronimo and his supporters were forced back onto the reservation several times. In May 1886, Geronimo and approximately 100 followers fled the reservation. They were pursued into Mexico by 5,000 U.S. In March 1886, Gen. George Crook forced Geronimo to surrender; however, Geronimo with only 38 followers quickly escaped and continued his raids. Miles General Miles then took over the pursuit of Geronimo, eventually forcing him to surrender, on Sept. 8, 1886. Geronimo and other Apaches including the Apache scouts that helped the army track him down were sent to Florida and then Alabama, as prisoners of war. There, Geronimo became a successful farmer and converted to Christianity. But he would never be allowed to return to his Apache homeland. He spent the night on the cold ground and caught pneumonia. Geronimo died at Fort Sill on February 17, 1909.

7: Charles B. Gatewood - Wikipedia

Geronimo and Chatto remain controversial among their own people. To some, Geronimo was the last of the Chiricahua patriots, fighting to preserve his way of life. To others, however, he had outlived his time.

Quotes[edit] I cannot think we are useless or Usen would not have created us. He created all tribes of men and certainly had a righteous purpose in creating each. Once I moved about like the wind. Now I surrender to you and that is all. For myself I do not fear for I have the word of Usen. Who is the White Nantan to think he can pit his power against that of Usen? On being informed that there were authorizations to kill him while he was a prisoner in San Antonio, prior to news of further instructions to transport him to Florida, as quoted in *Geronimo and the End of the Apache Wars* , by Charles Leland Sonnichsen, p. Barrett in and ; republished as *Geronimo: His own story, newly revised and edited* In the beginning the world was covered with darkness. There was no sun, no day. The perpetual night had no moon or stars. There were, however, all manner of beasts and birds. Among the beasts were many hideous, nameless monsters, as well as dragons, lions, tigers, wolves, foxes, beavers, rabbits, squirrels, rats, mice, and all manner of creeping things such as lizards and serpents. Mankind could not prosper under such conditions, for the beasts and serpents destroyed all human offspring. All creatures had the power of speech and were gifted with reason. I cannot think we are useless or Usen would not have created us. I was no chief and never had been, but because I had been more deeply wronged than others, this honor was conferred upon me, and I resolved to prove worthy of the trust. I am thankful that the President of the United States has given me permission to tell my story. I hope that he and those in authority under him will read my story and judge whether my people have been rightly treated. About[edit] They held us in San Antonio â€¦ We had tents and blankets but no arms. But every minute we expected to be taken out and shot. Nobody said it aloud. Geronimo had been promised that he would not die by bullets by Usen, the Apache God , but the rest had not.

8: After Geronimo surrendered Sept. 4, , the U.S. imprisoned s of Apaches as POWs for 27 years

Goyathlay, a powerful Apache leader, also known as Geronimo, hands his rifle to a U.S. general in surrender. When his tribe had been relocated to a reservation in Arizona 14 years earlier, the military resistance of Goyathlay and his tiny band of Chiricahuas made him feared by white settlers. At a

The final surrender of Geronimo and his comrades in was the last significant guerrilla action by Native Americans in the United States. Following the death of Cochise in , the year-old Geronimo had become the war leader of a small group of Apaches who repeatedly bolted from the San Carlos Reservation. The Apaches had tried farming peacefully on the reservation, but a restless homesickness drove them to leave on several occasions and resume their raids on both Mexicans and Americans. In , General George F. A year later, however, Geronimo and other Apaches were caught drinking home-brewed corn beer, a violation of reservation rules. While their punishment was being debated, Geronimo and a band of warriors left San Carlos reservation and fled to the Sierra Madre Mountains of Mexico, cutting down telegraph wires and murdering a ranch family on the way. While being led to Fort Bowie by Apache scouts, Geronimo and a handful of his followers took off again across the border, leaving the embarrassed General Crook to explain the fiasco to his superiors. Determined to put a stop to Geronimo, the U. Army replaced Crook with General Nelson Miles and committed an incredible 5, troops and Apache scouts to his recapture. Still, the shaman and his small band eluded their pursuers for five months and more than 1, miles. At a brief meeting with Miles on September 4, , at Skeleton Canyon in Arizona, Miles convinced Geronimo to surrender once again, sending him to an indefinite exile in Florida. To avoid the possibility of any further trouble, or worse yet, another stampede, Miles had the Apaches disarmed, dismounted, and escorted out of the post on September 8 to catch a special train awaiting them at Bowie Station. The puzzled Apaches failed to comprehend the wry smiles among the soldiers as the Fourth Cavalry band played their old foes out of the post to the strains of Auld Lang Syne. Miles and his staff departed the same day, punctuating an abrupt end to three hundred years of bloody warfare with the Apaches in Arizona. He never again saw his homeland in Arizona. McChristian University of Oklahoma Press, Apache Pass in the Chiricahua Mountains of southeast Arizona is an inconspicuous site that reverberated with events of historic consequence in the 19th century. The history of Fort Bowie, a U. Army outpost established in and decommissioned in , is rife with battles and massacres, the beating of war drums and the braying of mail-coach mules. With a summit elevation of 5, feet, Apache Pass lies between the Dos Cabezas Mountains on the north and the Chiricahua Mountains, traditional home of the Apache, on the south. Fort Bowie was situated in its saddle, a location some 12 miles south of the Bowie exit on present-day Interstate This comprehensive history details the mission of Fort Bowie, its role in the bitter conflict with the Chiricahua Apaches, and the everchanging parade of monumental figures who passed through its gates.

9: Charles Bare Gatewood, First Lieutenant, United States Army

Today, on the th anniversary of Geronimo's September 3 surrender, Chatto and Geronimo have become the faces of the peace and war factions, the symbolic characters of the nation's last significant Apache war.

Geronimo was the leader of an Apache tribe of Native Americans. He was born in Mexico in . As a boy, he was a talented hunter often getting praise from the rest of his tribe. Native American legends state that he ate the heart of the first animal he killed to ensure that he would always be successful at hunting. The Apaches were known for raiding other tribes, and by the age of 17, Geronimo had led several successful raids. During his traditional period of bereavement alone in the forest, Geronimo heard voices telling him that he could not be shot and that a great power would be guiding his arrows as he sought revenge on the Mexicans that murdered his family. For the next ten years, Geronimo and his group of warriors hunted and killed Mexican soldiers. After the end of the Mexican-American War, Geronimo faced a new enemy: Miners seeking gold and settlers seeking land began pouring onto Apache lands, and the Apaches protected their land fiercely. Geronimo retaliated, and battle continued for years before the Apaches were finally forced to surrender and taken as prisoners of war. Geronimo died in . Miles sent a telegram to his superiors in Washington, D. An era had also ended. Twenty-five years of intermittent warfare between the Chiricahua Apaches and Americans had reached its ultimate and inevitable destiny. At the forefront of the resistance was Geronimo, a Chiricahua shaman who had a hand in virtually every major incident between his people and Americans during the previous quarter-century. He was not a chief in the traditional sense. His tribal authority prevailed over relatives and close friends. Yet most Chiricahuas recognized that he had almost supernatural powers: During his last flight from the reservation on May 17, , he could convince only followers 41 fighting men to join him. More than half left only because they had panicked when Geronimo told them a lie, that his men had killed the agent. The balance of the tribe, some individuals, had stayed on the reservation. Hoping to put a quick end to the war, 60 of the 80 Chiricahua men actually enlisted as scouts for the military. Without Apache scouts which included Western Apaches , the military would have accomplished little. Once Geronimo formally capitulated at Skeleton Canyon in Arizona Territory, General Miles sent the hostiles to Florida, where they were kept under military control and classified as prisoners of war. Miles then made a recommendation, this one unjust. He asked his superiors to authorize the removal of the entire Chiricahua tribe to Florida. He did not value the contributions made by Chatto and the 60 Chiricahua scouts. And he purposely ignored the inconvenient fact that Chiricahuas not only had lived peacefully on the reservation but had never provided aid or recruits to the hostiles. He argued that the reservation was a breeding ground for new leaders, implying that malcontents had joined Geronimo. Those who had helped Brig. George Crook and Miles to end the war suffered the same fate as those who had raided and killed citizens of the United States and Mexico. Miles sent them to Florida, where they, too, were classified as prisoners of war under control of the War Department. Incredibly, this designation continued for 27 years. Though remembered today for their contempt for each other, Geronimo and Chatto had a similar history. Finally, in September , fearing that American soldiers planned to arrest them, each jumped the reservation for Mexico. Chatto explained that talk of troops made [Geronimo] nervous [as] a wild animal. For reasons not entirely clear, once in Mexico their friendship ended. Then tragedy struck Chatto. The loss devastated him, haunting him for the next 50 years. His heart was sick with grief. Soon after, Chatto organized a war party to strike Chihuahua. His objective was captives, whom he planned to trade for his family. The general took some with him, leaving to come in soon after. Chatto stayed behind, hoping to recover his family. Negotiations with Chihuahua, however, broke down, and he finally returned to San Carlos in February . Chatto explained his delay to Captain Crawford: If you were in my position with your relatives in captivity, I think you would have done the same. Chatto adapted quickly to reservation life, but the thought of his family consumed him. Over the next year the general did all in his power, urging officials in Washington to write Mexican officials about the captives. To show his gratitude, Chatto enlisted as a scout on July 1, . The two developed a strong friendship grounded in trust. Davis would later characterize Chatto as one of the finest men, Red or White, I have ever known. He told Davis to tell the reservation Chiricahuas that he would have to

suspend efforts to recover their captives until peaceful times are restored. Chatto took command of the reservation. He organized a war dance for the scouts and then left to pursue the hostiles. Chatto surprised one camp, capturing 15 women and children. Years later he recalled the arduous and dangerous time: I carried a double cartridge belt with 45 to 50 cartridges on each belt. My rifle was loaded and my finger on the trigger following fresh tracks of hostiles, not knowing when a bullet might go through my forehead. Geronimo and Chatto remain controversial among their own people. To some, Geronimo was the last of the Chiricahua patriots, fighting to preserve his way of life. To others, however, he had outlived his time. Those who remained on the reservation thought Chatto was on the right side. Historians are just beginning to understand why Chatto served so eagerly as a scout for Crook. Personal animosity toward Geronimo was perhaps one reason, but another was gratitude to Crook for trying to recover his family. Geronimo has achieved a notoriety accorded to only a very few American Indians. One could argue that his fame stems from the fact that his surrender in effectively marked the end of Indian resistance in North America. This once obscure Apache warrior, not even recognized by most Americans until he was in his mids, has today become a legend of mythical proportions, and his fame steadily continues to grow. This article was written by Edwin R. Sweeney and originally published in the October issue of Wild West Magazine. For more great articles, subscribe to Wild West magazine today! That surrender should have ended the last Apache war. Geronimo began drinking after the surrender. At the second camp on the trip back to the United States, he, Naiche and 34 other men, women and children slipped into the night and vanished. In short order, Crook resigned as commander of the Department of Arizona April 1 , and General Nelson Miles, who had campaigned for his assignment, replaced him April Reducing Indians to auxiliary duty only, Miles assembled 5, U. Geronimo and those with him were worn out, hungry and shot up. Even so, they avoided capture. While continuing the hunt, he decided to send an officer into Mexico to negotiate with Geronimo. Although he was unsure who to select, he knew the officer had to be a Crook man none of his own men knew the Chiricahuas. Unfortunately, two of the three men perfectly fitted for the assignment were no longer available: That left the Crook outcastâ€”Lieutenant Charles Gatewood. Tall, slender and Southern born, Gatewood graduated from West Point in Shortly after reporting for duty with the 6th U. An experienced commander of Apache scouts, he also served as military commandant of the White Mountain Indian Reservation, headquartered at Fort Apache. His career looked promising. Then he arrested Thomas Zuck, a territorial judge, for defrauding his wards. When Crook asked him to drop the charges, Gatewood refused. On July 13, , Miles summoned Gatewoodâ€”who knew every member of the hostile bandâ€”to his office in Albuquerque, New Mexico Territory. He ordered the lieutenant to take two Chiricahua guides, find the elusive warring Apaches in Mexico and demand their surrender. Besides, he was not healthy; his arthritic body could not handle a prolonged campaign in the wilds of Mexico. Miles offered to eventually make the lieutenant his aide-de-camp. The position appealed to Gatewood. After outfitting at Fort Bowie, Arizona Territory, he set out with Martine a Nednhi Chiricahua and Kayitah who was either a Nednhi or a Chokonen Chiricahua , both of whom were related to members of the hostile band; interpreter George Wratten; and packer Frank Huston. Gatewood traveled eastward in Sonora, cut through the Guadalupe Mountains and into Chihuahua. The trek south played havoc with his health. His joints ached, he suffered from dysentery, and he had an inflamed bladder. Gatewood refused to quit. After resting for six days, he set out to find Captain Henry Lawton U.

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