

of 1879, and was specially commended by that officer. During the remainder of that year and in 1880, he and his Scouts took an active part in several of the major engagements, and many of the lesser ones, with Victorio's forces, including the bitter fight under Captain C. B. McLellan in rescuing Captain Carroll and his troops of the Ninth Cavalry from the clutches of Victorio. He was a member of General Crook's historic expedition of 1883 into the unknown recesses of the Sierra Madre mountains of Mexico; and he initiated the surprise attack on the camps of the Chiricahua chiefs, Bonito and Chatto, defeating the Indians, rescuing a number of captives, and paving the way to the final submission of all the renegade Chiricahuas. For this he was mentioned in War Department orders. He took part in many other campaigns and scouts up to and including the Geronimo campaign; again being mentioned "for bravery in boldly and alone riding into Geronimo's camp of hostile Apache Indians and demanding their surrender."

It was published in General Orders of 1885, Department of Arizona, that "Lieutenant Gatewood has probably seen more active duty in the field with Indian Scouts than any other officer of his length of service in the Army." His knowledge of the Apache character was deep and practical; his acquaintance with individuals of the different tribes was extensive; and his reputation among them became widespread from the Mescaleros of New Mexico to the Yumas of the Colorado River.

In May, 1885, a minor portion of the Chiricahua tribe, under Natchez, Nana, Geronimo, Mangus and Chihuahua, broke from their reservation near Fort Apache, and started what is usually referred to as the "Geronimo Campaign." With a detachment of his Scouts, Gatewood accompanied Captain Allen Smith's command of two troops of the Fourth Cavalry from Fort Apache, in the first pursuit of the renegades to be organized. At Devil's Park Canyon, New Mexico, the Indians' rear guard suddenly drove back the pursuing Scouts and sharply attacked the troops in bivouac. They were repulsed, but meanwhile the main body of Apaches, who had that day traveled from ninety to one hundred and twenty miles, escaped. During the next twenty-three days, the renegades successfully eluded the many com-

mands sent after them—except for a few minor engagements—then crossed unseen into Mexico and disappeared among the inaccessible canyons of the Sierra Madres.

There were still persistent rumors of hostile Indians in the Black Range and the Mogollons of New Mexico; and General Crook hesitated to follow the main body of renegades south until assured that none was left to commit outrages in his rear. He sent Gatewood with one hundred Scouts to search those mountain ranges thoroughly and expel any hostiles found therein. None was found. Crook then started his operations into Mexico, under Captains Crawford, Wirt Davis and others, which finally resulted in the surrender of Chihuahua and the major portion of the renegades to General Crook and their deportation by him to Florida. Geronimo and Natchez, with twenty-two fighting men, continued the war against General Miles, who meanwhile had relieved Crook.

General Miles had hoped to run down and capture or kill Geronimo and his band, but four months of the most strenuous campaigning with a fourth of the whole Regular Army failed to do this. In July, 1886, General Miles decided to send Gatewood, then at Fort Stanton, New Mexico, with two Chiricahua Scouts to the hostiles with a demand for their surrender.

Gatewood traveled several hundred miles into Mexico, found and entered the hostile camp alone, argued with the Indians for a day and a half, and finally received the promise from Natchez and Geronimo that the entire band would go and meet General Miles in the United States and surrender to him: provided that their lives be spared; that they be sent out of Arizona until the sentiment against them had abated; and that they be reunited with their families. Also, they would keep their arms until the formal surrender; Gatewood must accompany them on their march to the United States; and the command of Captain H. W. Lawton, which was nearby, should protect their flank and rear, at a distance of several miles, however, during the journey. These terms were agreed to between Lawton, Gatewood, Natchez and Geronimo. The program of march, the meeting with General Miles and the surrender to him were carried out as had been agreed, though not without difficulty;