

should be awarded, if possible, posthumously, a medal for distinguished service.

Curiously enough the only actor in this drama who received substantial reward was Leonard Wood. He received a Congressional Medal of Honor for "distinguished gallantry" in this campaign. The award of this medal has been the subject of considerable discussion.

A photograph of Geronimo and Natchez, now in the pictorial division of the historical section of the General Staff, bears an inscription written by Britton Davis, substantially as follows: "Gatewood deserves all the credit for capturing Geronimo—Lawton never saw Geronimo until after the surrender." This is a sample of some of the fables told about this campaign. How Britton Davis picked up this astonishing information, I do not know—at the time of the surrender he was out of the service, employed at the Corralitos Cattle ranch in Mexico, over 100 miles distant.

It is not necessary for me to say more than that this statement is confuted by the story of the pursuit and capture as Smith and I have given it, and as related in the printed reports not only of Lawton but also of Gatewood. A. L. Smith, commenting on this statement of Britton Davis, told me Lawton had, in fact, when on the march, many interviews with Geronimo.

The real credit for the success of this campaign was due to General Miles. He supported Lawton in every way. He deported to Florida the remainder of Geronimo's tribe, and thus deprived Geronimo of a base of operations, and a home. He discovered that to run down and capture Geronimo's band within a reasonable time was not practicable, that it would be better and save more lives of citizens to treat with him. He sent into Mexico, Gatewood, for that purpose. To obtain Geronimo's surrender he promised to protect him from the civil authorities of Arizona and New Mexico who were keen to arrest and hang him. To carry out this program, in spite of orders from Washington, he shipped Geronimo and his band out of the dangerous territory before the civil authorities had become aware of what was going on. For this he received the censure of the President. But he delivered the southwest and northern Mexico from a century-old thralldom of murder and ravage.

LIEUTENANT CHARLES B. GATEWOOD
6th U. S. Cavalry

AND

THE SURRENDER OF GERONIMO

(Compiled by Major C. B. Gatewood, U. S. A., Retired,
son of Lieutenant Gatewood)

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EDITED BY BRIG. GEN. EDWARD S. GODFREY

EDITOR'S NOTE

"The Surrender of Geronimo" is a modest, concise and convincing statement of the last, long, soul-trying pursuit of, and negotiations with, the most vicious and treacherous Indians in our North American Tribes. It denotes the courage, the sense of duty, the loyalty of Lieutenant Gatewood in particular and, in the general sense, reflects the honor and glory of our Army.

LIEUTENANT CHARLES B. GATEWOOD

Charles Baehr Gatewood was born April 6, 1853, of a family whose successive generations have nearly all been represented by one or more members in our Army or Navy ever since the beginning of the Revolutionary War. Appointed to the United States Military Academy from Virginia, he was graduated and commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the Sixth Cavalry in 1877.

From then until the fall of 1886, he was on active duty in Arizona and New Mexico, in command of Indian Scouts and in the field almost constantly throughout most of the Apache campaigns and disturbances of any importance during that period. For some years he was also the acting Indian agent with full powers in charge of the White Mountain Apaches and others with agency headquarters at Fort Apache.

He was with Colonel A. P. Morrow in the critical fighting with Victorio around the Lakes Guzman, Mexico, in the fall