

LETTER
FROM
THE SECRETARY OF WAR,
TRANSMITTING,

In response to resolution of February 11, 1887, correspondence with General Miles relative to the surrender of Geronimo.

MARCH 2, 1887.—Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, February 28, 1887.

The Secretary of War has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the following resolution of the Senate of the 11th instant:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to communicate to the Senate copies of all dispatches of General Miles referring to the surrender of Geronimo, and of all instructions given to, and correspondence with, General Miles in reference to the same—

and in reply to state that a careful search of the records of the Department has resulted in what is believed to be a collection of all papers bearing on the subject-matter of the resolution, copies of which accompany this communication.

WM. C. ENDICOTT,
Secretary of War.

The PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE UNITED STATES SENATE.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 24, 1887.

SIR: I have the honor to return Senate resolution of the 11th instant and to inclose herewith such correspondence as is of record in this office, and is believed to be requisite to a full understanding of the subject-matter called for.

This information is compiled in three parts, viz:

Part I refers to the surrender of Geronimo, and contains the correspondence upon this subject received from Brig. Gen. N. A. Miles, commanding Department of Arizona, and instructions given to and correspondence had with him relating to this matter.

Part II consists of extracts from the annual reports of the commanding general Division of the Pacific, the commanding general Depart-

ment of Arizona, and Capt. H. W. Lawton, Fourth Cavalry, with reference to the surrender of Geronimo and his band of Chiricahua Apaches.

Part III contains the telegraphic and other correspondence in regard to the disposition of the Warm Spring and other Chiricahua Apache Indians located on their reservation near Fort Apache, Ariz., and those under Chief Chatto, brought east by Capt. J. H. Dorst, Fourth Cavalry, and also in regard to the capture of Chief Mangus and party and their final disposition.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 R. C. DRUM,
Adjutant-General.

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

PART I.

Copy of telegraphic and other correspondence of Brig. Gen. N. A. Miles, commanding Department of Arizona, referring to the surrender of Geronimo, and of all instructions given to and correspondence with General Miles in reference to the same.

[Prepared in the office of the Adjutant-General, U. S. A., in compliance with Senate resolution of February 11, 1887.]

Official copy.

R. C. DRUM,
Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
 February 24, 1887.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
 Washington, April 3, 1886.

General NELSON A. MILES,
Fort Leavenworth, Kans. :

The Lieutenant-General directs that on assuming command of the Department of Arizona you fix your headquarters temporarily at or near some point on the Southern Pacific Railroad. He directs that the greatest care be taken to prevent the spread of hostilities amongst the friendly Indians in your command, and that the most vigorous operations looking to the destruction or capture of the hostiles be ceaselessly carried on. He does not wish to embarrass you by undertaking, at this distance, to give specific instructions in relation to operations against the hostiles, but it is deemed advisable to suggest the necessity of making active and prominent use of the regular troops of your command. It is desired that you proceed to Arizona as soon as practicable.

R. C. DRUM,
Adjutant-General.

[General Field Orders No. 7.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA, IN THE FIELD,
 Fort Bowie, Ariz., April 20, 1886.

The following instructions are issued for the information and guidance of troops serving in the southern portions of Arizona and New Mexico :

The chief object of the troops will be to capture or destroy any band of hostile Apache Indians found in this section of country, and to this end the most vigorous and persistent efforts will be required of all officers and soldiers until the object is accomplished.

To better facilitate this duty and afford, as far as practicable, protection to the scattered settlements, the Territory is subdivided into districts of observation, as shown upon maps furnished by the Department engineer officer, and will be placed under commanding officers to be hereafter designated.

Each command will have a sufficient number of troops and the necessary transportation to thoroughly examine the district of country to which it is assigned, and will be expected to keep such section clear of hostile Indians.

The signal detachments will be placed upon the highest peaks and prominent look-outs to discover any movement of Indians and to transmit messages between the different camps.

The infantry will be used in hunting through the groups and ranges of mountains, the resorts of the Indians, occupying the important passes in the mountains, guarding supplies, &c.

A sufficient number of reliable Indians will be used as auxiliaries to discover any signs of hostile Indians, and as trailers.

The cavalry will be used in light scouting parties, with a sufficient force held in readiness at all times to make the most persistent and effective pursuit.

To avoid any advantage the Indians may have by a relay of horses, where a troop or squadron commander is near the hostile Indians he will be justified in dismounting one-half of his command and selecting the lightest and best riders to make pursuit by the most vigorous forced marches until the strength of all the animals of his command shall have been exhausted.

In this way a command should, under a judicious leader, capture a band of Indians or drive them from 150 to 200 miles in forty-eight hours through a country favorable for cavalry movements; and the horses of the troops will be trained for this purpose.

All commanding officers will make themselves thoroughly familiar with the section of country under their charge and will use every means to give timely information regarding the movements of hostile Indians to their superiors or others acting in concert with them, in order that fresh troops may intercept the hostiles or take up the pursuit.

Commanding officers are expected to continue a pursuit until capture, or until they are assured a fresh command is on the trail.

All camps and movements of troops will be concealed as far as possible, and every effort will be made at all times by the troops to discover hostile Indians before being seen by them.

To avoid ammunition getting into the hands of the hostile Indians every cartridge will be rigidly accounted for, and when they are used in the field the empty shells will be effectually destroyed.

Friendly relations will be encouraged between the troops and citizens of the country, and all facilities rendered for the prompt interchange of reliable information regarding the movements of hostile Indians.

Field reports will be made on the 10th, 20th, and 30th of each month, giving the exact location of troops and the strength and condition of commands.

By command of Brigadier-General Miles.

WM. A. THOMPSON,
Captain, Fourth Cavalry, A. A. A. G.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC,
Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., July 22, 1886.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Washington, D. C. :

The following telegram just received from General Miles:

"Captain Lawton reports through Colonel Royall, commanding at Fort Huachuca, that his camp surprised Geronimo's camp on Yongi River, about 130 miles south and east of Campas, Sonora, or nearly 300 miles south of Mexican boundary, capturing all the Indian property, including hundreds of pounds of dried meat and nineteen riding animals. This is the fifth time within three months in which the Indians have been surprised by the troops. While their results have not been decisive, yet it has given encouragement to the troops, and has reduced the numbers and strength of the Indians, and given them a feeling of insecurity even in the remote and almost inaccessible mountains of Old Mexico."

In absence of division commander.

C. MCKEEVER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC,
Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., August 19, 1886.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Washington, D. C. :

Following received from General Miles, dated 18th:

"Dispatches to-day from Governor Torres, dated Hermosillo, Sonora, Mexico, from Colonels Forsyth and Beaumont, commanding Huachuca and Bowie districts, confirms the following: Geronimo with forty Indians is endeavoring to make terms of peace with Mexican authorities of Fronteraz district. One of our scouts, in returning to Fort Huachuca from Lawton's command, met him, Natchez, and thirteen other Indians on their way to Fronteraz; had a long conversation with them; they said they wanted to make peace, and looked worn and hungry. Geronimo carried his right arm in a sling, bandaged. The splendid work of the troops is evidently having good effect. Should hostiles not surrender to the Mexican authorities, Lawton's command is south of them and Wilder, with G and M troops, Fourth Cavalry, moved south to Fronteraz and will be there by 20th. Lieutenant Lockett, with an effective command, will be in good position to-morrow, near Guadalupe Cañon, in Cajon Bonito Mountains. On the 11th I had a very satisfactory interview with Governor Torres. The Mexican officials are acting in concert with ours."

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

(The above information was telegraphed by the Acting Secretary of War to the President at Saranac Inn, Bloomingdale, Essex County, New York, and to the Hon. W. C. Endicott, Secretary of War, at Salem, Mass., August 20, 1886.)

[Telegram.]

ALBUQUERQUE, N. Mex., *August 20, 1886.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C. :

[Extract.]

* * * * *
 Colonel Wade, commanding Fort Apache, who is now here, informs me that he can move those at Apache without difficulty, and arrangements have already been considered; the discomforture of the hostiles renders the time favorable, and as this measure is of vital importance, I pray that it may receive the approval of the Government

MILES,
Commanding Department of Arizona.

(The above information was telegraphed by the Acting Secretary of War on August 21, 1886, to the President at Saranac Inn, Bloomingdale, Essex County, New York, and to the Secretary of War at Salem, Mass.)

[Telegram.]

PROSPECT HOUSE, NEW YORK, *August 23, 1886.*

General R. C. DRUM,
Acting Secretary of War, Washington, D. C. :

While some deference should be paid to the opinions of General Miles, I do not think these Indians should be treated otherwise, than as prisoners of war as it is quite certain they do not agree with the Government as to their location, which I am satisfied should be Fort Marion; and since we are informed that their removal can now be successfully accomplished, I think it should be done at once, and that the state of feeling reported as existing among them at Fort Leavenworth justifies us in preventing the return of any of them to the reservation. I hope nothing will be done with Geronimo which will prevent our treating him as a prisoner of war, if we cannot hang him, which I would much prefer. Consult Lamar and Sheridan, and if they agree with these views transmit them to General Miles.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

[Indorsement on foregoing telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
August 24, 1886.

I concur fully with the views expressed by the President.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

[Telegram.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., August 23, 1886.

General N. A. MILES,
*Commanding Department Arizona,
Whipple Barracks, Prescott, Ariz. :*

The following telegram from the President is furnished for your information and guidance:

"I do not think the Apache Indians should be treated otherwise than as prisoners of war. As it is quite certain that they will not agree with the Government as to their location, which I am satisfied should be Fort Marion, and since we are informed that their removal can now be successfully accomplished, I think it should be done at once, and that the state of feeling reported as existing among them at Fort Leavenworth justifies us in preventing the return of any of them to the reservation. I hope nothing will be done with Geronimo which will prevent our treating him as a prisoner of war, if we cannot hang him, which I would much prefer."

R. C. DRUM,
Acting Secretary of War.

[Telegram.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., August 24, 1886.

Hon. W. C. ENDICOTT,
Secretary of War, Salem, Mass. :

Having by his direction sent the President a copy of General Miles's dispatch, the following is the President's reply:

(Here follows preceding dispatch of the President to the Acting Secretary of War, dated Prospect House, New York, August 23, 1886.)

R. C. DRUM,
Acting Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC,
Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., August 24, 1886.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Washington, D. C. :

Following, dated 23d, just received from General Miles, Fort Huachuca:

"Lieutenant-Colonel Forsyth returned to this post yesterday from Fronteras. He reports the hostiles are in the mountains some distance from Fronteras; that the Mexican authorities were to answer Geronimo's overtures yesterday; that the Indians were apprehensive of trickery on part of Mexicans. I am informed by Governor Torres that he had directed his officials to offer only terms of unconditional surrender, the same as our officers require. All report the Indians much worn down and tired. Captain Lawton's command is in good condition, and he believes he can kill, capture, or force the Indians to surrender, and I have every confidence in his ability and untiring energy. Should he force them near our lines our troops will assist him."

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General, Commanding.

(The above information was telegraphed by the Acting Secretary of War to the President at Saranac Inn, N. Y., and to the Hon. William C. Endicott, Secretary of War, at Salem, Mass., August 25, 1886.)

SURRENDER OF GERONIMO.

[Telegram.]

WILCOX, ARIZ., August 28, 1886.

Adjutant-General DRUM,
Acting Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

Your dispatch conveying the President's telegram received. Please transmit following reply: Apaches have, on paper, been regarded prisoners of war, but never disarmed nor dismounted. If they believe the published reports that they are to be banished to sickly Florida with those more recently hostile, their removal over a mountainous and timbered country will be most difficult if not impracticable. They agree to go to such place as I might designate. My purpose was, if the Government approved, to move them at least 1,200 miles east, completely disarm them, send their stock, for the winter at least, to Fort Union, N. Mex., scatter the grown children through the identical schools of the country, and hold the balance at one or two military posts, where they would acquire habits of industry, until such time as the Government should provide them permanent residence and means of self-support. By this means they would be completely under control, they would be satisfied, and the people relieved of their presence without loss of life. Geronimo has been notified that he can surrender, but subject to the disposition of the Government.

With great respect,

NELSON A. MILES,
Brigadier-General, U. S. A.

[Telegram.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., August 30, 1886.

To the PRESIDENT,

Saranac Inn, Bloomingdale, Essex County, New York:

The following telegram from General Miles is in reply to one from me submitting for his information and government your views as expressed in your telegram of the 23d instant:

[Here follows dispatch of General Miles of August 28 to the Acting Secretary of War.]

R. C. DRUM,
Acting Secretary of War.

(The above information was telegraphed by the Acting Secretary of War to the Secretary of War, Glenn House, White Mountains, New Hampshire, August 30, 1886.)

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC,
Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., September 2, 1886.

General R. C. DRUM,
Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:

General Miles telegraphs that he will commence moving the Warm Spring and Chiricabua Indians to-morrow or next day. Shall they, in accordance with the President's orders, go straight to Fort Marion, Fla.? Please instruct me.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General, Commanding.

[First indorsement.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, September 3, 1886.

Respectfully submitted to the Lieutenant-General commanding the Army.
J. C. KELTON,
Acting Adjutant-General.

Respectfully forwarded to the Secretary of War.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY, September 3, 1886.

[Telegram.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., September 3, 1886.Maj. Gen. O. O. HOWARD,
Commanding Division of the Pacific,
Presidio of San Francisco, Cal :

In answer to your inquiry of September 2d transmitting General Miles's notice that he would commence moving the Chiricahuas, you will carry out the President's order and have the Indians moved straight to Fort Marion, Fla.

R. C. DRUM,
Acting Secretary of War.

[Telegram.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., September 3, 1886.Hon. W. C. ENDICOTT,
Secretary of War, Glenn House, White Mountains, New Hampshire :

The following just received from General Howard :

"General Miles telegraphs that he will commence moving the Warm Spring Indians and Chiricahua Indians to-morrow or next day. Shall they, in accordance with the President's orders, go straight to Fort Marion, Fla. Please instruct me.

"Gen. O. O. HOWARD."

He will be instructed to carry out the President's orders.

R. C. DRUM,
Adjutant-General and Acting Secretary of War.FIELD ORDERS, }
No. 89. }HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA,
Wilcox, Ariz., September 6, 1886.

[Extract.]

* * * * *

7. In obedience to telegraphic instructions from the Acting Secretary of War, dated Washington, September 4, 1886,* Capt. H. W. Lawton, Fourth Cavalry, accompanied by First Lieut. A. L. Smith, Fourth Cavalry; First Lieut. T. J. Clay, Tenth Infantry; Asst. Surg. M. W. Wood, U. S. Army, Interpreters George Wrattton, W. M. Edwardy, J. M. Montoys, and twenty men of Troop B, Fourth Cavalry, will take charge of the surrendered Chiricahua Indian prisoners of war, and proceed with them to Fort Marion, Fla.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.
By command of Brigadier-General Miles:

WM. A. THOMPSON,
Captain Fourth Cavalry, A. A. A. G.

[Telegram.]

FORT MASON, SAN FRANCISCO, September 7, 1886.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C. :

General Miles has returned to Fort Bowie with Natchez, the son of Cochise, Geronimo, and his brother, with three other Apaches, all as prisoners of war; surrender unconditional. Captain Lawton is following with remainder of hostiles, thirty-six adults and three children in all. After congratulating General Miles and his command upon the successful issue, I have instructed him that the Apaches and Warm

* There is no record in the Department of a telegram of September 4, 1886, or any other date, from the Acting Secretary of War to General Miles, directing him to send Geronimo and band to Fort Marion, Fla. No such order was given. (See telegram from Adjutant-General's Office to General Howard, September 17, 1886, to that effect, which appears farther on (see page 49); but there is record of a telegram of September 3, 1886, directing General Miles to send the Indians from the reservation to Fort Marion, Fla. (see page —).

Spring Indians must be sent on straight to Fort Marion, Fla., as the President, through the War Department, directed. What shall be done with Geronimo and the hostiles now prisoners of war?

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Telegram.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., September 7, 1886.

The PRESIDENT,
Saranac Inn, Bloomingdale, N. Y.

General Howard, commanding division, telegraphs under this date as follows:
"General Miles has returned to Fort Bowie with Natchez, the son of Cochise, Geronimo and his brother with three other Apaches, all as prisoners of war, surrendered unconditionally. Captain Lawton is following with the remainder of the hostiles, thirty-six adults and three children in all. I have instructed him that the Apaches and Warm Spring Indians must be sent on straight to Fort Marion, Florida. What shall be done with Geronimo and the hostiles, now prisoners of war?"

R. C. DRUM,
Acting Secretary of War.

(The information contained in the above telegram was also telegraphed to the Hon W. C. Endicott, Secretary of War, at Glen House, White Mountains, New Hampshire, by the Acting Secretary of War, September 7, 1886.)

[Telegram.]

PROSPECT HOUSE, NEW YORK, September 7, 1886.

R. C. DRUM,
Acting Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

I am much pleased with your last dispatch. All the hostiles should be very safely kept as prisoners until they can be tried for their crimes or otherwise disposed of, and those to be sent to Florida should be started immediately.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

[Telegram.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, September 7, 1886.

Maj. Gen. O. O. HOWARD, U. S. A.,
San Francisco, Cal.:

Having sent your telegram of this date inquiring what disposition should be made of Geronimo, and those who surrendered with him, to the President, I have received the following reply, which is sent for your information and guidance:

"I am much pleased with your last dispatch. All the hostiles should be very safely kept as prisoners until they can be tried for their crimes or otherwise disposed of, and those to be sent to Florida should be started immediately.

"GROVER CLEVELAND."

R. C. DRUM,
Acting Secretary of War.

[Telegram.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, September 7, 1886.

Hon. WILLIAM C. ENDICOTT,
Secretary of War, Glen House, White Mountains, New Hampshire:

The following dispatch has just been received:

"PROSPECT HOUSE, NEW YORK, September 7, 1886.

"General R. C. DRUM,
"Acting Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

"I am much pleased with your last dispatch. All the hostiles should be very safely kept as prisoners until they can be tried for their crimes or otherwise disposed of, and those to be sent to Florida should be started immediately.

"GROVER CLEVELAND."

I have sent a copy of this dispatch to General Howard for his information and guidance. Will telegraph General Miles your congratulations as directed.

R. C. DRUM,
Acting Secretary of War.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, D. C., September 7, 1886.

General NELSON A. MILES,
Fort Bowie, Ariz. :

I most heartily congratulate you and the officers and men of your command on the unconditional surrender of Geronimo and his band. The perseverance, endurance, and bravery displayed by all are worthy of the highest consideration. I sincerely thank you for giving peace and security to the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

GENERAL FIELD ORDERS, }
No. 10. }

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA,
Wilcox, Ariz., September 7, 1886.

The following telegram is published for the information of the troops serving in this department :

“WASHINGTON, D. C., September 7, 1886.

“General N. A. MILES,
“*Fort Bowie, Ariz. :*

“I most heartily congratulate you and the officers and men of your command for the unconditional surrender of Geronimo and his band. The perseverance, endurance, and bravery displayed by all are worthy of the highest consideration. I sincerely thank you for giving peace and security to the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico.

“P. H. SHERIDAN,
“*Lieutenant-General, Commanding.*”

By command of Brigadier-General Miles.

WM. A. THOMPSON,
Captain Fourth Cavalry, A. A. A. G.

[Telegram.]

FORT BOWIE, ARIZ., *September 7, 1886.*

Lieut. Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN,
Commanding the Army, Washington, D. C. :

Your very kind and complimentary message received, and will be most highly appreciated by the troops whose fortitude has assured success. *To-morrow I hope to start the prisoners with Geronimo and Natchez east via New Orleans.* Colonel Wade has been delayed on account of transportation, but starts to-day ; should reach Holbrook on 13th, thence via Albuquerque (to) Saint Louis and Atlanta.

NELSON A. MILES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Department.

A true copy.

M. V. SHERIDAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, D. C., September 7, 1886.

General NELSON A. MILES,
Fort Bowie, Ariz. :

Your telegram informing me you hope to start Geronimo, Natchez, and prisoners of the hostile band east to-morrow is received. As the disposition of Geronimo and

his hostile band is yet to be decided by the President, and as they are prisoners without conditions, you are hereby directed to hold them in close confinement at Fort Bowie until the decision of the President is communicated to you. It is believed his decision will soon be made. This must not delay the removal of the balance of the Chiricahua and Warm Spring Indians east by Colonel Wade.

Acknowledge receipt.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant-General.

FORT BOWIE, September 7—8.10 p. m.

Lieutenant-General SHERIDAN,
Commanding the Army, Washington, D. C. :

There is not accommodation here for holding these Indians, and should one escape in these mountains he would cause trouble and the labor of the troops be lost. Everything is arranged for moving them and I earnestly request permission to move them out of this mountain country, at least as far as Fort Bliss, Union, or Fort Marion, Fla., for safety. Any disposition can be made of them hereafter as the Government may direct. I ask this in behalf of the troops and myself. There may be a few still out and should they hear of the detention here of these they will remain out. If I am permitted I will clear this country in a few days.

NELSON A. MILES,
Commanding Department.

[Telegram.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington D. C., September 7, 1886.*

The PRESIDENT,
Saranac House, Bloomingdale, N. Y. :

The Lieutenant-General recommends as follows :

That Geronimo, and all the adult males that have surrendered with him to General Miles, be held as close prisoners by the military at such point in the Department of Arizona as General Miles may determine, subject to such trial and punishment as may be awarded them by the civil authorities of the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico. The women and children of his party should go to Fort Marion.

R. C. DRUM,
Acting Secretary of War.

(The above information was telegraphed to Hon. W. C. Endicott, Glenn House, White Mountains, New Hampshire, September 7, 1887.)

[Telegram.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 8, 1886.

The PRESIDENT,
Saranac Inn, Bloomingdale, N. Y. :

General Miles having been directed to hold Geronimo and the Indians who surrendered with him in Arizona subject to future advice, and to send the rest at once to Fort Marion, sends the following answer :

There is not accommodation here for holding these Indians, and should one escape in these mountains he would cause trouble and the labor of the troops be lost. Everything is arranged for moving them, and I earnestly request permission to move them out of this mountainous country, at least as far as Fort Bliss, Tex., or to Fort Union, N. Mex., or Fort Marion, Fla., for safety. Any disposition of them can be made hereafter as the Government may direct. I ask this in behalf of the troops and myself. There may be a few Indians still out, and should they hear of the detention here of these they will remain out. If I am permitted I will clear this country in a few days.

R. C. DRUM,
Acting Secretary of War.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, D. C. September 9, 1886.

General P. H. SHERIDAN,
Portsmouth, Ohio :

A telegram came from Miles yesterday persisting in his request to send Geronimo if not to Fort Marion to Fort Union or Fort Bliss. I gave the whole correspondence to the Secretary of War. No decision has as yet come from the President.*

M. V. SHERIDAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Telegram.]

PROSPECT HOUSE, NEW YORK, September 8, 1886.

General R. C. DRUM,
Acting Secretary of War, Washington, D. C. :

I think Geronimo and the rest of the hostiles should be immediately sent to the nearest fort or prison where they can be securely confined. The most important thing now is to guard against all chances of escape.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

[Telegram.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, September 8, 1886.

General NELSON A. MILES,
Commanding Department of Arizona, Fort Bowie, Arizona Territory :

Your telegram of yesterday's date, asking that Geronimo, Natchez, and other Apache Indians who have surrendered, be sent out of the Territory of Arizona to Fort Bliss, or Union, or to Florida, having been sent to the President, the following is his reply which is sent for your information and guidance :

"I think Geronimo and the rest of the hostiles should be immediately sent to the nearest fort or prison where they can be securely confined. The most important thing now is to guard against all chances of escape.

"GROVER CLEVELAND."

R. C. DRUM,
Acting Secretary of War.

(The above was also telegraphed to Major-General O. O. Howard, commanding Division of the Pacific, by the Acting Secretary of War, on September 9, 1886.)

[Telegram.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, September 8, 1886.

General N. A. MILES,
Commanding Department Arizona, Fort Bowie, Ariz. :

I send you my heartiest congratulations on the happy results of your campaign against the Apaches, and beg to express the great satisfaction of the Department on your signal success.

W. C. ENDICOTT,
Secretary of War.

(A telegram from the Secretary of War at Glen House, New Hampshire, to General Drum, dated September 7, 1886, contains this message of congratulation to be sent to General Miles.)

*The President's dispatch received on the 8th, sent on the 8th, and received on the 8th. See page 105.

SURRENDER OF GERONIMO.

[Telegram.]

LORDSBURG, N. MEX.,
September 8, 1886.Hon. W. C. ENDICOTT,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

I acknowledge with most grateful appreciation the reception of your kind telegram to-day; will publish it in general orders to the troops serving in my department, and it will be gratifying to them to know that their arduous services in this remote and unsettled region are appreciated by the Government.

NELSON A. MILES,
*Brigadier-General, Commanding.*GENERAL FIELD ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA,
No. 11. } *Willcox, Ariz., September 8, 1886.*

The following telegram is published for the information of the troops serving in this Department:

" WASHINGTON, D. C., September 8, 1886.

" General N. A. MILES,

" *Commanding Department of Arizona, Fort Bowie, Ariz. :*

" I send you my heartiest congratulations on the happy result of your campaign against the Apaches; beg to express the great satisfaction of the Department on your signal success.

" W. C. ENDICOTT,
" *Secretary of War.*"

By command of Brigadier-General Miles :

WM. A. THOMPSON,
Captain Fourth Cavalry, A. A. A. G.

Official :

M. BARBER,
Assistant Adjutant-General

[Telegram.]

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., September 9, 1886.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

General Miles in a dispatch just received says: "There is an erroneous impression regarding Indian prisoners of war. They surrendered with the understanding that they would be sent out of the country. Before they arrived at Bowie they were told by the treacherous Mexicans that they would be held at Bowie and be hung." Three men and three women crawled out of Lawton's camp in the dark. These have relatives at San Carlos, and I believe will soon be picked up. He also reports that Captain Lawton moved the Indian prisoners east yesterday, and will be at San Antonio to-morrow and at Fort Marion in four days. His excuse for not complying with the orders given him to hold prisoners at Fort Bowie is as follows: "The women and boys are wild and vicious and have commenced more crimes than any of the others, and for several reasons it was unsafe to hold them at Bowie."

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General, Commanding Division Pacific.

[Telegram.]

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.,
September 9, 1886.TO ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C. :

Your dispatch of this date conveying last orders of the President relative to Geronimo and his band received. I sent yesterday morning to General Miles the orders of the President and Lieutenant-General to hold the Indian prisoners at Fort Bowie under guard until further orders. To-day I got the order of the President, sent direct to General Miles from the War Department, to send Indian prisoners to nearest fort or military prison. Meanwhile General Miles has sent Geronimo and his band to

San Antonio, Tex., *en route* to Fort Marion, Fla., which is certainly not a compliance with the President's orders to send them to nearest fort or military prison. Will you not arrange so that orders may come to me, and that I may thus be able to enforce obedience? Three times General Miles has asked to be relieved from the President's orders; he postponed obedience to the instructions of the Lieutenant-General, and whether he is to blame for all this I cannot tell on account of the constant departure from the prescribed mode of transmitting orders. I request that this dispatch may be laid before the President.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General, Commanding Division.

[Telegram.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., September 10, 1886.

To the PRESIDENT,
Saranac Inn, Bloomingdale, N. Y.:

The following from General Miles received late last night:

"Your telegram containing the President's dispatch received. His desire is being carried out. There is not a post in my department where that number and kind of Indians could be confined without the chance of escape, and if one was out he would be immediately in familiar mountains. They are now *en route* between El Paso and San Antonio, Tex., under Captain Lawton and the men who hunted them down. If not stopped they will be taken to Florida in accordance with your order. They could be safely confined within high walls surrounding quartermaster's department at San Antonio, or at Leavenworth prison, if it is desired to stop them short of Florida.

"N. A. MILES."

have telegraphed General Stanley, commanding at San Antonio, to stop these Indians at San Antonio, and take all possible precautions against their escape and to hold them securely until further orders. The other Indians will probably arrive at Fort Marion to-day or to-morrow, as they are said to have left for their destination three (3) days ago.

R. C. DRUM,
Acting Secretary of War.

(The above dispatch was telegraphed by the Acting Secretary of War to the Hon. W. C. Endicott, Secretary of War, Salem, Mass., September 10, 1886.)

[Telegram.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., September 10, 1886.

General D. S. STANLEY,
Commanding Department of Texas, San Antonio, Tex.:

Captain Lawton, Fourth Cavalry, will arrive at San Antonio to-day in charge of Geronimo, Natchez, and other hostile Indians who recently surrendered. You will take charge of these Indians and securely confine them at San Antonio barracks and hold them until further orders. Take all possible precautions against the escape of these Indians. Acknowledge receipt and report action.

R. C. DRUM,
Acting Secretary of War.

[Telegram.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., September 10, 1886.

To General NELSON A. MILES,
*Commanding Department of Arizona,
Engle, Sierra County, New Mexico:*

I have just sent the following telegram to General Stanley, San Antonio, Tex. :
(Here follows preceding dispatch from Acting Secretary of War to General Stanley, dated September 10, 1886, with instructions that the operator please forward if General Miles has left Engle and continue to forward until it reaches him.)

[Telegram.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., September 10, 1886.To General ALFRED H. TERRY,
*Commanding the Division of the Missouri, Chicago, Ills. :*I have just sent the following telegram to General Stanley, San Antonio, Tex. :
(Here follows dispatch of Acting Secretary of War to General Stanley, dated September 10, 1886.)

[Telegram.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., September 10, 1886.Gen. O. O. HOWARD,
*Commanding Division of the Pacific, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. :*I have just sent the following telegram to General Stanley, San Antonio, Tex. :
(Here follows dispatch of Acting Secretary of War of September 10, 1886, to General Stanley.)

[Telegram.]

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., September 10, 1886.

ACTING SECRETARY OF WAR,
Washington, D. C. :

Your dispatch received. Geronimo and party have arrived and are quartered in quartermaster's depot under guard. There is no permanent or safe guard-house and no place of security at the post proper, which is only now in course of construction. As the force for duty here is already very small, I shall order one company infantry in from Concho.

STANLEY,
Department Commander.

(This information was telegraphed by the Acting Secretary of War to the President at Saranac Inn, New York, and to Hon. W. C. Endicott, Secretary of War, at Salem, Mass., September 11, 1886.)

[Telegram.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Salem, Mass., September 11, 1886.General R. C. DRUM, *Washington, D. C. :*

Your two telegrams of yesterday received last evening. I was absent during the day. Your orders to hold Geronimo and others of his band in close custody until the final disposition of them as determined by the President is approved. Of course General Stanley has ample means to keep them. I think that Chatto and those with him should be sent on to Fort Marion. Your letter of the 7th just received. I notice you say in it that I presume there can be no objection to holding Geronimo and others subject to action of civil authorities. I should not even mention that they may be delivered to the civil authorities and do and say nothing in the matter till that question is finally decided. Yours of the 9th just received containing the President's dispatch about their custody, also General Miles's acknowledgment of the telegram.

W. C. ENDICOTT,
Secretary of War.

[Telegram.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., September 11, 1886.To the PRESIDENT, *Saranac Inn, Bloomingdale, N. Y. :*

Geronimo and other hostiles have arrived at San Antonio and have been placed under strict guard. The Apaches taken from the reservation will probably arrive at Fort Marion, Fla., to-day or to-morrow.

R. C. DRUM,
Acting Secretary of War.

Telegraph the same to the Hon. Wm. C. Endicott, Secretary of War, Salem, Mass.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, D. C., September 11, 1886.

Lieut. Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN,
Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York:

Hostiles have been ordered stopped at San Antonio, Tex. No other information.
M. V. SHERIDAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Telegrams.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, D. C., September 13, 1886.

COMMANDING GENERAL,
Division of the Pacific, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.:

The Lieutenant-General commanding the Army directs that you instruct General Miles to forward without delay a special report of the capture of Geronimo and the hostile Apaches.

J. C. KELTON,
Acting Adjutant-General.

CHICAGO, September 14, 1886.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

The commanding general Department of Texas telegraphs General Miles desires Captain Lawton and Dr. Wood, now at San Antonio with Geronimo, to report to him at Albuquerque, and requests authority to order them both there.

ALFRED H. TERRY,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Telegrams.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, September 14, 1886.

COMMANDING GENERAL,
Division Missouri, Chicago, Ill.:

The Lieutenant-General commanding authorizes you to direct Captain Lawton and Dr. Wood to report to General Miles at Albuquerque, as requested by him in telegram to commanding general Department Texas.

J. C. KELTON,
Acting Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, September 14, 1886.

General N. A. MILES,
Albuquerque, N. Mex.:

Telegram of this date informs General Terry that the Lieutenant-General commanding authorizes him to direct Captain Lawton and Dr. Wood to report to you, as requested in your telegram to General Stanley.

J. C. KELTON,
Acting Adjutant-General.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC,
Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., September 14, 1886.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Washington, D. C.:

The commanding-general Department of Arizona reports from Albuquerque that Lieutenant-Colonel Wade reached Holbrook on the 12th instant, after a very difficult march through rain and mud; that the Chiricahua and Warm Spring Indians

were placed on a train at 12 o'clock of the 13th, and were expected at Albuquerque en route to Fort Marion at 2 o'clock this morning. He requests that Captain Lawton's command be returned to that department, as the men have not been paid for months. *He also recommends that Geronimo and his band be held where the United States Government has exclusive jurisdiction, until such time as the Government, having all the facts in its possession, shall decide what disposition is to be made of them. I concur in the above recommendations, except the last.* The disposition of these hostiles is now solely in the hands of the War Department.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
September 15, 1886.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War for his information.

I have given directions for the return of Captain Lawton's command to the Department of Arizona; the Indians at San Antonio to be guarded by General Stanley's troops till disposition is made of them.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, D. C., September 15, 1886.

COMMANDING GENERAL,
Division of the Missouri, Chicago, Ill.:

The Lieutenant-General directs you to instruct General Stanley to relieve Captain Lawton's command from the charge of Geronimo and party, and order it back to Department of Arizona. Geronimo and hostiles must be most closely guarded at San Antonio, and the greatest care taken that none escape.

J. C. KELTON,
Acting Adjutant-General.

[Telegram.]

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.,
September 17, 1886.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Washington, D. C.:

The special field order of General Miles directing that Geronimo, and his band be sent to Fort Marion, Fla., states it is issued in obedience to telegraphic instructions from the Acting Secretary of War, dated September 4. Will you please furnish me with a copy of these instructions?

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Telegram.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, September 18, 1886.

COMMANDING GENERAL,
Division of the Pacific, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.:

There is no record of a telegram of September 4, or any other date, from the Acting Secretary of War to General Miles directing him to send Geronimo and band to Fort Marion, Fla. No such order has been given.

J. C. KELTON,
Acting Adjutant-General.

[Telegram.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 23, 1886.Maj. Gen. O. O. HOWARD,
Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.:

The President desires you, without delay, to send him by telegraph a full report of the capture of Geronimo and the Apaches who were with him.

R. C. DRUM,
Acting Secretary of War.

[Telegram.]

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.,
September 23, 1886.General R. C. DRUM,
Acting Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

General Miles was ordered by telegraph on 13th instant to forward without delay a special report of the capture of Geronimo and the Apaches who were with him. On 15th instant he acknowledged the receipt of the telegram, and stated the report would be forwarded by mail. He was at Whipple Barracks yesterday. I have now telegraphed him to send me at once, by telegraph, a full report of the capture of Geronimo and the Apaches who were with him, and will then telegraph the President the facts as required in your dispatch.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Telegram.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, September 23, 1886.Capt. FRANCIS E. PIERCE,
First Infantry, Acting Indian Agent and Commanding San Carlos, Ariz.:

Report for the information of the Secretary of War as to the temper of the Indians on the reservation at San Carlos since the removal of the Chiricahua and Warm Springs Indians and the capture of Geronimo; and as to whether or not the removal of these Indians has had a beneficial effect on those remaining at your agency.

J. C. KELTON,
Acting Adjutant-General.

[Telegram.]

SAN CARLOS, ARIZ., September 23, 1886.

J. C. KELTON,
Acting Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:

All Indians in this vicinity rejoice at removal of Warm Springs and Chiricahuas. I see no change in their conduct or feelings. Their departure and capture of hostiles have freed remaining Indians from constant fear of attack and give them opportunity to be industrious. The exhibition of strength on part of Government has a beneficial effect.

PIERCE,
Captain, Acting Indian Agent.

[Telegram.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 24, 1886.General O. O. HOWARD,
Commanding Division of the Pacific, Presiãio San Francisco, Cal.:

The President will be satisfied with a detailed account of the immediate circumstances attending the capture, in supplying which there should be no occasion for delay.

R. C. DRUM,
Acting Secretary of War.

[Telegram.]

PRESIDIO SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.,
September 24, 1886.The PRESIDENT
(Through the Acting Secretary of War),
Washington, D. C.:

In accordance with instructions, I report to you all the facts that have thus far come into my possession concerning the surrender of Geronimo and the Indians who were with him. First, General Miles telegraphed, August 23, that Governor Torres, at Fronteras, has directed his officials to offer only terms of unconditional surrender, the same as our officers require. August 28 he telegraphed the Indians have withdrawn from Fronteras, Mexico; our troops quickly took up the trail. Again, August 29, he telegraphed that Lawton's command is in close proximity to hostile camp; that they have asked better terms than unconditional surrender. Within a reasonable time the troops will bring them within control.

September 2 General Miles announced his departure from Fort Bowie for camp of hostiles, but did not anticipate favorable results, the Indians being still in the mountains.

The 6th of September General Miles reports the hostile Apaches made overtures of surrender through Lieutenant Gatewood to Captain Lawton. They desired certain terms and sent two messengers to me (Miles). They were informed that they must surrender as prisoners of war to troops in the field. They then marched, near Lawton's command, north to Skeleton Cañon. There they halted saying that they desired to see me (Miles) before surrendering.

After Miles's arrival he reported as follows: "Geronimo came from his mountain camp amid the rocks and said he was willing to surrender. He was told that they could surrender as prisoners of war; that it was not the way of officers of the Army to kill their enemies who laid down their arms."

Saturday, September 2, Natchez, the hereditary chief of the Apaches, surrendered his band. The same dispatch alleged that "they are wholly submissive and can be controlled without difficulty."

September 9, General Miles telegraphed a corrective dispatch, saying: "There is erroneous impression regarding the prisoners of war. They surrendered with the understanding that they would be sent out of the country and subject to the future disposition of the Government." He also reported that the Indians had been frightened by some treacherous Mexicans alleging that they would be held at Bowie and be hung. Three men and three women escaped from Lawton. Certain Indians were very vicious and criminal, so it was unsafe to hold them at Bowie. Captain Lawton moved them east last night, September 8, *en route*, via San Antonio, to Fort Marion, Florida.

I believed at first from official reports that the surrender was unconditional, except that the troops themselves would not kill the hostiles. Now, from General Miles's dispatches and from his annual report, forwarded on the 21st instant by mail, the conditions are plain: First, that the lives of all the Indians should be spared; second, that they should be sent to Fort Marion, Florida, where their tribe, including their families, had already been ordered.

A dispatch just received from General Miles and forwarded by mail is lengthy, but adds no facts with regard to the terms of the surrender of the hostile Apaches to him.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

Referred from the Secretary of War to the Lieutenant-General, commanding.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., September 25, 1886.

Respectfully returned to the Secretary of War.

It was my understanding that Geronimo and the hostiles surrendered unconditionally, and it was on that account I recommended that they should be turned over to the civil authorities of Arizona and New Mexico for trial and such punishment as might be awarded them.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

[Telegram.]

WHIPPLE BARRACKS, ARIZONA, September 24, 1886.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

Division of the Pacific, Presidio of San Francisco, California :

Two written reports of mine ought to be now at division headquarters; also Captain Lawton's report. The following extract gives a full report, as required by your telegram. While at Fort Apache, July 1, I learned from one of the Apaches, who left Geronimo's camp after Captain Hatfield's fight, of the weakened condition of the hostiles, and that and other information convinced me that they could not hold out much longer against the zealous and persistent action of the troops, and that they would soon surrender. I selected two Chiricahua Indians from those at Apache, and sent them, with Lieut. C. B. Gatewood, Sixth Cavalry, to Fort Bowie, Arizona, thence south into Sonora. The effort of a small party of Indians to get through the lines south of Bowie, near the boundary, and their action in not committing any depredations, indicated a desire to surrender or get past the troops to the agency. When near Fronteras there was some communication between the Indians and local authorities regarding terms of peace, but it amounted to nothing, as the Indians would not place themselves in the hands of the Mexicans.

During the two days of truce, while this matter was being considered, Lieutenant Mercer met two of the Indian women belonging to the hostiles' camp and informed them that if they and their people desired to give up they could surrender to the American troops, and when the hostiles withdrew from the vicinity of Fronteras, closely followed by Lawton's command, communication was opened, through means of the two men above referred to, with Lieutenant Gatewood. They were sent forward with a demand for the surrender of the camp. This resulted in the meeting when Lieutenant Gatewood rode boldly into their presence at the risk of his life and repeated the demand for their surrender. They refused to surrender at once, but they desired to see Captain Lawton, who had pursued them with great pertinacity. Captain Lawton granted the interview, but the Indians asked similar terms and privileges to what they had been given before, and, through the interpreters, sent me two messages and made most urgent appeals to see the department commander. I replied to Captain Lawton that their request could not be granted, and that he was fully authorized to receive their surrender as prisoners of war to the troops in the field. They were told that the troops were brave and honest men, and that if they threw down their arms and placed themselves at the mercy of the officers they would not be murdered. They promised to surrender to me in person, and for eleven days Captain Lawton's command moved north, Geronimo's and Natchez's camp moving parallel, and frequently camping near it.

At the request of Captain Lawton I joined his command on the evening of September 3 at Skeleton Cañon, a favorite resort of the Indians in former years, and well suited by name and tradition to witness the closing scenes of such an Indian war. While *en route* to join Lawton's command, Geronimo had sent his own brother with the interpreters to Fort Bowie to see me, and if not as hostage, as an assurance of their submission and desire to surrender and as an earnest of their good faith. Soon after reaching Lawton's command Geronimo came into our camp and dismounted there, coming forward unarmed. He recounted grievances and the cause of his leaving the reservation. He stated that he had been abused and assailed by the officials, and that a plot had been laid to take his life by Chatto and Micky Free, encouraged by one of the officials; that it was a question whether to die on the war-path or be assassinated; that at that time he was cultivating a crop, and if he had not been driven away he would by this time have been in good circumstances. A part of this story I know to be true. I informed him that Captain Lawton and Lieutenant Gatewood were honorable men, and that I was there to confirm what they had said to them; that though Captain Lawton, with other troops, had followed and fought them incessantly, yet should they throw down their arms and place themselves entirely at our mercy we should certainly not kill them, but that they must surrender absolutely as prisoners of war to the Federal authorities and rely upon the Government to treat them fairly and justly. I informed them that I was moving all Chiricahua and Warm Springs Indians from Arizona, and that they would all be removed from this country at once and for all time. Geronimo replied that he would do whatever I said, obey any order, and bring in his camp early next morning, which he did. Natchez sent in word requesting a pass of twelve days to go to the White Mountains, but this was refused. They had found troops in every valley, and when they saw heliographic communications flashing across every mountain range, Geronimo and others sent word to Natchez that he had better come in at once and surrender. Natchez was wild and suspicious and evidently feared treachery. He knew that the once noted leader, Mangus Colorado, had years ago been foully murdered after he had surrendered, and the last hereditary chief of the hostile Apaches hesitated to place himself in the hands of the pale-faces.

He sent in word that if Geronimo would come out he would return with him. I told Geronimo to go and bring him in, and the two subsequently rode in together, and, dismounting, moved forward, and Natchez formally surrendered his camp.

MILES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Telegram.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., September 25, 1886.

General N. A. MILES,
Albuquerque, N. Mex.:

It would appear from dispatches received through division headquarters that Geronimo, instead of being captured, surrendered, and that the surrender, instead of being unconditional, was, contrary to expectations here, accompanied with conditions and promises. That the President may clearly understand the present status of Geronimo and his band, he desires you to report by telegraph direct the exact promises, if any, made to them at the time of surrender.

R. C. DRUM,
Acting Secretary of War.

(To be repeated to General Miles if not at Albuquerque.)
(Telegram of even date informs General O. O. Howard, commanding Division of the Pacific, of the above.)

[Telegram.]

ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX., September 25, 1886.

The PRESIDENT, GROVER CLEVELAND,
Washington, D. C.:

I have already forwarded several reports of the capture and surrender of Geronimo. In answer to the dispatch of the Acting Secretary of War of this day, saying "that the President may clearly understand the present status of Geronimo and his band, he desires you to report by telegraph direct the exact promises, if any, made to them at the time of surrender." In order that you may fully understand every fact and circumstance which led to that gratifying result, and some other important matter of which I believe you should be apprised, I respectfully request permission to report to you in person.

NELSON A. MILES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Department.

[Telegram.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., September 26, 1886.

General N. A. MILES,
Commanding Department of Arizona, Albuquerque, N. Mex.:

Your telegram of yesterday to the President has been received. The President declines to grant your request to report in person at Washington, as he deems it best that you should continue with your command at this time. The President desires you to answer by telegraph without delay the inquiry contained in my telegram to you relative to the status of Geronimo and his party, and especially what conditions, if any, accompanied his capture. Immediate information on this subject is regarded by the President as of the utmost importance.

R. C. DRUM,
Acting Secretary of War.

[Telegram.]

ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX., September 29, 1886.

The ACTING SECRETARY OF WAR,
Washington, D. C.:

In reply to your telegram of the 27th (25th?) instant, I submit the following:
On the 6th instant I forwarded telegraphic report of 153 words, and on 19th forwarded special report, together with report in full of Captain Lawton, also my annual

report. These give as full an account of facts, circumstances, and conversations as language can express, and as this matter involves the lives of men, I beg that they may be carefully read before any further action is taken. In substance, the conversations and communications of myself and Geronimo, Natchez, and others before their surrender, and heretofore given in my report, are as follows:

Learning of their crippled condition, in the early part of July I started two men for the hostile camp to demand their surrender. At that time I had not the least idea or any intimation that the hostile Indians who surrendered to my troops would, in any marked degree, be treated differently from those who have surrendered to others than myself in other parts of the country. When the hostiles withdrew from the vicinity of the Mexican town Fronteras, closely followed by Lawton's command, the two men above referred to went into their camp and demanded their surrender; they refused at first, but desired to see Captain Lawton, who granted them the interview. The Indians asked similar terms and privileges to what they had been given before. I informed Captain Lawton by heliograph that their request could not be granted, but that he was authorized to accept their surrender as prisoners of war to the troops in the field. They then promised to surrender to me in person, and to this end, at the request of Captain Lawton, I joined his command. Geronimo came to me and recounted his grievances. I informed him that Captain Lawton and Lieutenant Gatewood were honorable, and that I was there to confirm what they had said to them, and that if they threw down their arms and placed themselves entirely at our mercy, they would not be killed, but that they must surrender absolutely as prisoners of war and rely upon the justice of the Government or trust their future to the President of the United States. I informed them that I was removing all the Chiricahua and Warm Spring Indians from Arizona, and that they would all be removed from this country at once and for all time, and this they understood. Geronimo replied that he would obey any order I might give and go to any place, and that he would bring in his camp, which he did. Natchez subsequently surrendered his camp in the same way.

Their status is the same as that of Chief Joseph, Sitting Bull, and hundreds of others; they are strictly prisoners of war, the result of the skill and fortitude of our troops. In this connection I desire that one object in starting them at once out of this country was in view of the dispatch of the Acting Secretary of War to me, under date of August 25, in which he repeats the following language of the President:

"I hope nothing will be done with Geronimo which will prevent our keeping him as a prisoner of war if we cannot hang him, which I would much prefer."

They could not have been legally held as prisoners of war by the military twenty-four hours in that country, and had they not been removed, the result would undoubtedly have been escape or massacre; and turning them over to the local authorities at that time or now would be simply a mockery of justice, even worse than the effort to try the Cheyennes in Kansas in 1879, where the Secretary of War and Judge-Advocate acted as prosecuting attorneys; and in order to carry out the directions of the President, it was an imperative necessity to remove the entire tribe to a place of safe custody. I desire the fact may not be overlooked that at that time I was removing 400 other Apaches over 100 miles through a mountainous country; the escape of a portion of either band would have endangered the security of the others. As prisoners of war, they are now entirely under the control of the President, and the universal wish of the people of these Territories is that none may ever be returned for any purpose.

NELSON A. MILES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

(The President, failing to obtain the information he desired, concluded to ask the Indians as to what their understanding was of the terms of the surrender, and directed the Acting Secretary of War to send the following telegram:)

[Telegram.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 29, 1886.

General D. S. STANLEY, U. S. A.,
San Antonio, Tex.:

That there may be no misunderstanding here as to the status of Geronimo and the Indians who surrendered with him, the President desires you to ascertain, as fully and clearly as practicable, the exact understanding of Geronimo and Natchez as to the conditions of the surrender and the immediate circumstances which led to it.

R. C. DRUM,
Acting Secretary of War.

SURRENDER OF GERONIMO.

[Telegram.]

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., September 30, 1886.

General R. C. DRUM,
Acting Secretary of War, Washington, D. C. :

Your dispatch received. In obedience to your instructions, I examined Geronimo and Natchez to-day, separately, and this without raising their suspicions; Captain Lancaster, commanding the post, being present. Both chiefs said they never thought of surrender until Lieutenant Gatewood, Interpreter George Wratten, and the two scouts came to them and said the Great Father wanted them to surrender; that they believed this, but did not believe Crook, because he talked ugly to them, and that they thought he would put them under Chatto, and that when Geronimo met Miles at Skeleton Cañon, the latter said, "Lay down your arms and come with me to Fort Bowie, and in five days you will see your families, now in Florida with Chihuahua, and no harm will be done you"; that when Natchez came Miles said the same thing to him and his young men; that Geronimo and Natchez went with Miles to Fort Bowie; that the latter said: "We are all brothers; don't fear any one, no one will harm you; you will meet all the Chiricahuas; leave your horses here, maybe they will be sent to you; you will have a separate reservation with your tribe, with horses and wagons, and no one will hurt you"; that Miles talked very friendly to us, and that we believed him as we would God; that we did not surrender sooner because we did not think we would be allowed to do so; that Miles again said that we would see our families in five days, and no harm would befall us. These families are now anxious to go to Florida. George Wratten confirms this report of Miles's talk to Geronimo and Natchez at Fort Bowie. Lieutenant Clay and Dr. Wood, when at San Antonio, stated to me that to their knowledge promises were made to these Indians that their lives should be spared.

STANLEY,
Department Commander.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, D. C., September 30, 1886.

General P. H. SHERIDAN,
Fort Leavenworth, Kans. :

Your telegram received. Civil authorities of Arizona have made requisition for Geronimo; question of giving him up is undecided. Miles's report throws no further light on matter of terms than you already know.

M. V. SHERIDAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Telegram.]

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., October 1, 1886.

General R. C. DRUM,
Acting Secretary of War, Washington, D. C. :

In my interview with Geronimo yesterday, he, upon clearing a piece of ground with the back of his hand, said: "At Fort Bowie, General Miles did thus, said everything you have done up to this time will be wiped out like that and forgotten, and you will begin a new life." This inadvertently omitted from my dispatch of yesterday, and is now forwarded to supplement it.

STANLEY,
Department Commander.

[Telegram.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, October 2, 1886.

COMMANDING GENERAL, DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC,
Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. :

The Secretary of War directs you to forward, by telegraph, the dispatch you received from General Miles, on which you based your telegram of September 7 last, announcing that Geronimo and his party had surrendered unconditionally.

R. C. DRUM,
Adjutant-General.

[Telegram.]

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.,

October 2, 1886.

R. C. DRUM,
Adjutant-General, U. S. A., Washington, D. C. :

Dispatch of this date received. In answer I give the entire dispatch of General Miles. Both his and mine were dated the 6th and not the 7th of September. His is as follows :

"Fort Bowie, Arizona, to the Assistant-Adjutant-General Pacific Division, Presidio. On the 25th of August, when near and east of Fronteras, Mexico, the hostile Apaches made overtures of surrender through Lieutenant Gatewood, Sixth Cavalry, to Captain Lawton, Fourth Cavalry, commanding. They desired certain terms and sent two letters to me. They were informed that they must surrender as prisoners of war to the troops in the field. They then marched near Captain Lawton's command north to the Skeleton Cañon, southeast from this place. There they halted, saying that they desired to see me before surrendering. On the evening of September 3 I joined Captain Lawton's command in Skeleton Cañon and soon afterwards Geronimo came from his mountain camp amid the rocks and said he was willing to surrender. He was tired of being hunted and pursued by the troops and would fight no longer. He was told they could surrender as prisoners of war, but that it was not the way of officers of the Army to kill their enemies who laid down their arms. On the 2d, Saturday, Natchez, the son of Cochise and the hereditary chief of the Apaches, surrendered his band. On yesterday morning I started back from the camp and after a hard ride of 65 miles arrived at this post, bringing with me Geronimo, Natchez, Geronimo's brother, and three others. Captain Lawton will bring in the remainder to-morrow or next day. There are 22 men, 14 women, and 3 children.

"Geronimo says that he was peaceably farming, but Chatto and Micky Free lied about him to one of the officers and they intended to have him killed, and he preferred to die in the mountains. There is some truth in this statement. The most vicious men in the camp are four young Indians who have killed more citizens than any others. They are all fully armed, but in the many fights their ammunition had been almost entirely exhausted. They are wholly submissive and can be controlled without difficulty. They expect banishment from this country, and know that I am now moving all those at Fort Apache for reasons of economy, safety, and health. I still believe Fort Riley and Leavenworth would be suitable places for confinement, and the worst of the men and boys could be placed within the prison walls of Fort Leavenworth Military Prison, but unless I receive instructions to the contrary I shall ship the scouts and others at Apache, between four hundred and fifty or five hundred, south, to Marion, Florida. Arizona and New Mexico will then be cleared of an element that has been a terror to the people from their earliest settlement.

"Too much credit cannot be given to the troops for their courage, fortitude, and tireless endurance. Those gratifying results of the campaign, fraught with extreme hardships and difficulties, is due to their most laborious and dangerous service. The Indians have been pursued over two thousand miles in the heart of Arizona and Mexico, through the most rugged mountain regions. Captain Lawton's command alone has followed the hostiles over sixteen hundred miles, over mountains from 9,000 to 10,000 feet high, and through cañons where every boulder was a fortress. Unless some accident not now anticipated should occur, I will concentrate troops (Eighth Cavalry) at Deming or Fort Bliss, Texas, and those of Second Cavalry at Fort Lowell, and reduce all expenses possible.

"MILES,
Commanding."

The general tenor of this dispatch, the refusal of the Indians' proposed conditions, their receiving them as prisoners of war, the use of the words "wholly submissive," and the absence of any specified terms, led me to the use of the words "surrendered unconditionally."

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL FIELD ORDERS }
No. 12. }

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA,
Wilcox, Ariz., October 7, 1886.

It is gratifying to the commanding general to announce to the troops serving in this department the close of the Indian campaign and the establishment of permanent peace and security against future depredations of the hostile Apaches as the result of the fortitude and endurance of the troops in the field.

You have effected the subjugation of the hostiles under Geronimo and Natchez, and, with the exception of one small thieving party now in Chihuahua, Mexico, all have been removed to a place of safe custody. At the same time the entire tribe of Chiricahua and Warm Springs Indians, whose presence has been a menace to the settlements and whose camps have for years been the rendezvous, the source of supplies, and the safe refuge of the hostile element, have been entirely removed from these Territories.

For centuries the warlike Apaches have been a terror to this country. Neither Indian nor Spaniard have been able to successfully cope with them in their peculiar methods of savage warfare, and for years they have retarded the progress of civilization and industry. It was against such an enemy as this, and in a wild, arid country, traversed by a series of rugged and almost impassable mountain ranges, with great scarcity of water, that the troops, already worn and tired, re-entered the field.

In the early days of April last the hostiles, then in Sonora, Mexico, began their depredations, and on the 27th of that month invaded the Territory of Arizona. They at once met active opposition; Capt. T. C. Lebo, Tenth Cavalry, true to his reputation as a gallant and successful cavalry leader, moving first against them. He followed the hostiles rapidly for over 200 miles, and finally, on May 3, forced them to an encounter. During this spirited engagement the officers and men evinced great bravery, contending against an enemy on ground of their own choosing, among rugged cliffs almost inaccessible. During the engagement Corporal Scott, a brave soldier, lay, disabled with a serious wound, exposed to the enemy's fire, and Lieut. P. H. Clarke, Tenth Cavalry, rushed to his assistance, carrying him to a place of safety. Such acts of heroism are worthy of great praise. After the engagement the hostiles continued their flight, and for nearly a fortnight the troops, under Lieutenant Benson, Captains Lebo and Lawton, continued the pursuit without cessation. On May 15 Capt. C. A. P. Hatfield, Fourth Cavalry, intercepted the hostiles east of Santa Cruz, Sonora, surprising their camp and capturing nearly all of their equipment, supplies, and twenty horses. Subsequently, while passing through a deep canyon towards Santa Cruz, burdened with his captured property, Captain Hatfield's command was attacked by the Indians and a desperate encounter ensued, but despite every disadvantage of position the troops made a commendable fight. There were several acts of conspicuous bravery displayed in this engagement. The action of Sergeant Samuel H. Craig, was most heroic and very worthy of praise. First Sergeant Samuel Adams and Citizen Packer George Bowman, exposed their lives in attempting to rescue Private John H. Conradi, of that troop, who lay seriously wounded on the ground, but still using his rifle to good effect. This act of bravery and heroism would have been richly rewarded had not this unfortunate soldier received a second and mortal wound as he was being borne from the field by his devoted comrades.

After Captain Hatfield's fight Lieut. R. A. Brown, Fourth Cavalry, struck the trail, and vigorously pursued the hostiles in an easterly direction, securing at one time some of their valuable property. At this time the hostiles divided into two parties, one going north and the other west. The former was vigorously pursued through the Dragon, Caesura, and Santa Teresa Mountains by Lieut. L. M. Brett, Second Cavalry, who displayed great energy and determination, making one forced march of twenty-six hours without halt, and going eighteen hours without water during the intense heat of the summer. Subsequently the trail of the hostiles was taken up by several other detachments acting in concert, each commanded by energetic and capable officers, until Capt. J. T. Morrison, Tenth Cavalry, near Fort Apache, captured all their horses, and they took flight on foot south and were driven across the Mexican boundary. The other band meanwhile had been pursued by other commands through the Santa Rita, Whetstone, Santa Catalina, and Rincon Mountains, and on the evening of June 5, when in the Patagonia Mountains, were surprised and much of their stock and equipments captured by Lieut. R. D. Walsh, Fourth Cavalry.

Thanks to your noble efforts the hostiles were allowed to remain but twenty-six days within our territory, and were so hotly pursued that they committed but fourteen murders. From this time on the hostiles never returned to the American side of the boundary line, but to surrender, and it was then that Capt. H. W. Lawton, Fourth Cavalry, with his command took up the trail which he followed for three months, sixteen hundred miles, over mountains sometimes ten thousand feet high, and through arid valleys and cañons beneath a burning sun, often going many hours without water and frequently hardly stopping for food. At times almost barefooted, with only such provisions as their pack mules carried, they marched on and over cacti and rocks in the fever districts of Old Mexico and never allowed the hostiles to rest. On the Yaqui River and in the district of Moctezuma, July 13, Captain Lawton's command surprised and captured the hostile camp. No hesitation is felt in pronouncing this steady, tireless march of resolute men, in their purpose to succeed, as one of the most remarkable in the history of military achievements. The march of Lebo's troop, twenty miles in two hours, Benson's ride of ninety miles in nineteen

hours, and Dr. Wood's skill and remarkable marches with a detachment of infantry are worthy of mention.

The discomfiture of the Indians has been such that in June evidences of weakening had been discovered, and after a most rigorous campaign of three months, in which they had been pursued more than two thousand miles, an opportunity occurred for Lieut. W. E. Wilder, Fourth Cavalry, then with a command near Fronteras, Mexico, to notify them to surrender. Four days later Lieut. C. B. Gatewood, Sixth Cavalry, rode into their presence at the risk of his life, and without any assurance of a peaceable reception demanded their surrender through two friendly Apaches. Finding no place of safe refuge and troops in every section the leaders desired to see Captain Lawton and requested favorable terms. Their requests were refused, and Captain Lawton was authorized to receive their surrender as prisoners of war. The Indians agreed to surrender to the department commander, and marched eleven days parallel with Captain Lawton's command to Skeleton Cañon, Arizona, for that purpose, and on the 4th of September, on learning that their tribe was being removed from their native country, worn down and exhausted, with not enough ammunition to make another fight, and with the expectation of banishment for life, they surrendered as prisoners of war, trusting entirely to the honor of brave officers and soldiers who had pursued and fought them incessantly for four long weary months, and placed themselves and their families at the mercy of the Government.

The story of your services and well-merited success is but briefly told. The two objects of the campaign have been attained: first, to give the largest degree of security and protection to all the scattered settlements of the exposed country; the second, the complete subjugation of the hostiles.

In addition to the above, another most important achievement has been attained, namely: the absolute removal of the entire tribe of the Chiricahua and Warm Springs Indians from the Apache Reservation to a place remote from the mountainous regions of Arizona and New Mexico.

Much credit is due to the able and judicious management of Lieutenant-Colonel Wade, an officer whose judgment could be trusted and whose abilities were equal to every difficulty that developed.

In some respects it has been a double and complicated campaign and few will ever know the obstacles encountered or the narrow wall that at times divided failure from success. Simultaneous with the surrender of the hostiles under Geronimo and Natchez, the camps of Chatto, Ka-te-na, Loco, and others were being removed from these territories. The question of capturing or wearing down the hostile bands was a problem of extreme hardship, danger, and endurance, and the removal of the whole tribe was fraught with much difficulty and grave responsibilities. To the noble men who have laid down their lives in this enterprise the highest meed of praise should be given. Now that all has been accomplished, the troops in this Department will duly appreciate the feeling of relief as expressed by the people of Sonora, Mexico, through their governor, Louis E. Torres, the resolutions of thanks for your heroic services offered by all parties in every section of Arizona and New Mexico; the approval of General Sheridan and Secretary Endicott, all of which are most gratifying, but you will regard higher than all praise the deep and lasting gratitude which comes from the thousands of homes scattered over this vast area to which you have given security and happiness.

By command of Brigadier-General Miles.

WM. A. THOMPSON,
Captain Fourth Cavalry, A. A. A. G.

[Telegram.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, October 11, 1886.

COMMANDING GENERAL DEPARTMENT TEXAS,
San Antonio, Tex. :

The Secretary of War directs that you forward at once, by telegraph, to this office, a detailed statement of the hostile Apache Indians in your custody, giving name, age, sex, condition as to health and otherwise of each person, also any facts touching the character and conduct of each person in your care or within your knowledge. A reply is desired to-morrow, Tuesday, the 12th.

J. C. KELTON,
Acting Adjutant-General.

[Telegram.]

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., *October 11, 1886.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

Washington :

Your dispatch of this date received. The following is a list of Apache Indian prisoners under my charge with names, ages, and condition as to marriage, viz :

Geronimo, about forty-seven, and wife, about thirty-five; Natchez, about thirty-five, and wife, about seventeen; Perico, first cousin of Geronimo, about thirty-seven, and wife, about twenty-eight; Fun, first cousin of Geronimo, about twenty, and wife, about nineteen; Ahwandia, about twenty-six, and wife, about twenty-one; Napi, about forty-five, and wife, about thirty-five; Yahnozha, about thirty-two, and wife, about twenty; Fishnolthonz, about twenty-two, and wife, about fourteen; Bishi, about forty, and wife, about thirty-five; Chapo, about twenty-two, and wife, about sixteen; Lazaiyah, brother of Napi, about forty-six, and wife, about thirty-seven; Motos, about thirty-five, unmarried; Kiltldigai, about thirty-five, unmarried; Zhonne, about twenty, unmarried; Lonah, about nineteen, unmarried.

Children : Three boys, Skayocarne, twelve years; Gardiltha, ten years; Estchinae-intonyah, seven years; and three girls, Leosanni, six years, parents in San Augustine; Napi's infant, two years; Chapo's baby, one month. Chapo is Geronimo's son.

The conduct of these Indians since they have been here has been excellent. I can learn nothing of their character. George, interpreter, says he knows of character of a few only, and that their character is good. The Indians will not inform on each other. With these Indians are two enlisted scouts—Keyehtah, about thirty-eight; Martine, about twenty-seven. Character of both good. Wives of both in Florida.

STANLEY,

Department Commander.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, October 19, 1886.

SIR: By direction of the President it is ordered that the hostile Apache adult Indians, fifteen in number, recently captured in Mexico and now at San Antonio, Texas, viz : Geronimo, Natchez, Percio, Fun, Abnandria, Nahi, Yahnsza, Fishnolth, Touzee, Bishi, Chapo, Lazaiyah, Molzos, Kiltldigal, Sephonue, and Lonah, be sent under proper guard to Fort Pickens, Florida, there to be kept in close custody until further orders. These Indians have been guilty of the worst crimes known to the law, committed under circumstances of great atrocity, and the public safety requires that they should be removed far from the scene of their depredations and guarded with the strictest vigilance.

The remainder of the band captured at the same time, consisting of eleven women, six children, and two enlisted scouts, you are to send to Fort Marion, Florida, and place with the other Apache Indians recently conveyed to and now under custody at that post.

You will see that all details and arrangements are made for the prompt and efficient execution of this order.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. C. ENDICOTT,
*Secretary of War.*Lieut. Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN,
United States Army.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

Washington, October 20, 1886.

SIR: I have read your letter of the 19th instant to the Lieutenant-General of the Army, communicating to him the orders of the President that—

“The hostile Apache adult Indians, fifteen in number, recently captured in Mexico, and now at San Antonio, Tex., viz : Geronimo, Natchez, Percio, Fun, Abnandria, Nahi, Yahnsza, Fishnolth Touzee, Bishi, Chapo, Lazaiyah, Molzos, Kiltldigal, Sephonue, and Lonah, be sent under proper guard to Fort Pickens, Florida, there to be kept in close custody until further orders. These Indians have been guilty of the worst crimes known to the law, committed under circumstances of great atrocity, and the public safety requires that they should be removed far from the scene of their depredations and guarded with the strictest vigilance. The remainder of the band captured at the same time, consisting of eleven women, six children, and two enlisted

scouts, you are to send to Fort Marion, Florida, and place with the other Apache Indians recently conveyed to and now under custody at that post."

I have the honor to inform you that the present disposition thus made of these captured Indians meets with my concurrence.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

L. Q. C. LAMAR,
Secretary.

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, D. C., October 29, 1886.

General A. H. TERRY,
Commanding Division Missouri, Chicago, Ill.:

Under authority from the President, received to-day from the Secretary of War, you are directed to immediately send the following-named hostile Apache adult Indians, fifteen in number, recently captured and now prisoners at San Antonio, Tex., to Fort Pickens, Florida, there to be kept in close custody until further orders: Geronimo, Natchez, Percio, Fun, Abnandria, Nahi, Yahnsza, Fishnolth, Touzee, Kitldigai, Sephanne, Bishi, Chapo, Lazaiyah, Molzos, and Lonat. Send the interpreters now at San Antonio with these prisoners.

The remainder of the prisoners at San Antonio, consisting of eleven women, six children, and two enlisted scouts, you will send to Fort Marion, Florida, and turn them over to the commanding officer there.

Send proper guard with each party. Start them as soon as possible, and inform me when they will arrive at their destinations. Also notify General Schofield when they will arrive. Acknowledge receipt.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

Official copy respectfully furnished for the information of the Secretary of War.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
October 20, 1886.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., October 20, 1886.

General J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Governor's Island, New York Harbor:

Under authority from the President, I have to-day ordered the fifteen adult Apache prisoners now at San Antonio to be immediately sent to Fort Pickens, Florida, and directed that you be informed when they will arrive.

To be prepared to take care of these prisoners, send at least part of the troops back from Atlanta to Barrancas immediately. These prisoners, having been guilty of the worst crimes known to the law, committed under circumstances of great atrocity, are by direction of the President to be held under the strictest vigilance. The commanding officer at Fort Barrancas will be held responsible for the discipline and safe keeping of them at Fort Pickens. The Indian women and children at San Antonio, and two Indian scouts, nineteen in all, are ordered to Fort Marion, to be held under the same conditions as the other prisoners there. The two scouts will be discharged the service, but remain with their tribe.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC,
Governor's Island, New York City, October 21, 1886.

Lieutenant-General SHERIDAN,
Washington, D. C.:

Dispatch as to Indian prisoners for Fort Pickens and Fort Marion received. Troops have been ordered to return at once from Atlanta to Barrancas. Due information and instructions have been given to the commanders of Saint Francis Barracks and of Camp Hancock, Atlanta, Ga.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS }
No. 149. }

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS,
San Antonio, Tex., October 22, 1886.

[Extract.]

1. Under authority of the President, and by direction of the Lieutenant-General, the following-named Apache prisoners, now at this post, will be sent under guard to Fort Pickens, Florida, viz:

Geronimo, Natchez, Perico, Fun, Ahnandia, Napi, Yahnozha, Tishnolthtonz, Zhonne, Kiltldigai, Bishi, Chapo, Lazaiyah, Lona, Motzos.

Company K, Sixteenth Infantry, is designated as the guard for this duty, and will proceed with the prisoners to Fort Pickens, and there turn them over to such officials as may be authorized to receive them. Upon the completion of this duty the company will return to its station at the post of San Antonio, Tex.

Under instructions of the division commander, Interpreter George Wratten will accompany the prisoners to Fort Pickens.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish transportation by special train for the prisoners, interpreter, and company to Pensacola, Fla.; and by special cars, at the usual special rates, for the company on its return to San Antonio, Tex.

2. Under the authority of the President, and by direction of the Lieutenant-General, the eleven Apache women and six Apache children, prisoners, and the enlisted Apache scouts, now at this post, will be sent to Fort Marion, Florida.

Second Lieuts. Elias Chandler and J. T. Anderson, Sixteenth Infantry, with a detachment of twelve enlisted men, are detailed as a prisoner for these guards and scouts, and will proceed with them to Fort Marion, Florida, and there turn them over to the commanding officer of the post.

On completion of this duty the detachment will return to its station at the post of San Antonio.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish transportation for the entire party to Fort Marion by special train and for the guard on its return to its station.

4. First Lieut. F. J. Ives, assistant surgeon, is assigned to duty as medical officer with Company K, Sixteenth Infantry, and the Indian prisoners, now under orders for Fort Pickens, Florida.

He will continue on duty with the company after the Indians shall have been turned over at Fort Pickens, will return with it to the post of San Antonio, and will then report at these headquarters for further instructions.

By command of Brigadier-General Stanley.

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Chicago, Ill., October 23, 1886.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL UNITED STATES ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

General Stanley telegraphs that Indian prisoners for Pickens and Marion left San Antonio by special train at 4 o'clock yesterday, Friday; will be due at New Orleans 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon. Railway officials will not guarantee time beyond New Orleans. The running time given by railway guide, train should reach Pensacola Sunday morning before 7 o'clock, and Saint Augustine Monday morning. Company

K, Sixteenth Infantry, goes with Indian men to Pickens, and is ordered to return to San Antonio upon turning over the prisoners. Detachment Sixteenth Infantry, with two officers, goes with women and children to Saint Augustine.

ALFRED H. TERRY,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC,
Governor's Island, New York City, October 25, 1886.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

Following dispatch just received from commander Fort Barrancas:

"Geronimo and fourteen bucks with interpreter are in Fort Pickens. Geronimo says they are well satisfied. Barrancas command will relieve Texas guard to-day."

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS,
San Antonio, Tex., October 27, 1886.

SIR: Pursuant to instructions contained in telegram from Headquarters Division of the Missouri, dated October 20, 1886, the Apache Indians confined at this place were forwarded to Fort Pickens and Fort Marion, Florida, on Friday, October 22, 1886, which was the earliest date that suitable transportation could be procured. I deferred informing the Indians of the exact disposition that was to be made of them until a few hours before their departure.

Geronimo and Natchez requested an interview with me when they first ascertained that they were to leave here, and in talking to them I told them the exact disposition that was to be made of them. They regarded the separation of themselves from their families as a violation of the terms of their treaty of surrender, by which they had been guaranteed, in the most positive manner conceivable to their minds, that they should be united with their families at Fort Marion.

There were present at the talk they had with me Maj. J. P. Wright, surgeon, United States Army; Capt. J. G. Ballance, acting judge-advocate, United States Army; George Wratten, the interpreter, Natchez and Geronimo.

The Indians were separated from their families at this place; the women, children, and the two scouts were placed in a separate car before they left.

In their interview with me they stated the following incident which they regard as an essential part of their treaty of surrender, and which took place at Skeleton Cañon before they had, as a band, made up their minds to surrender, and before any of them, except perhaps Geronimo, had given up their arms, and when they were still fully able to escape and defend themselves.

General Miles said to them: "You go with me to Fort Bowie and at a certain time you will go to see your relatives in Florida." After they went to Fort Bowie he assured them that they would see their relatives in Florida in four and a half or five days.

While at Skeleton Cañon General Miles said to them: "I have come to have a talk with you." The conversation was interpreted from English into Spanish and from Spanish into Apache and *vice versa*. The interpreting from English into Spanish was done by a man by the name of Nelson. The interpreting from Spanish into Apache was done by José Maria Yaskes. Jose Maria Montoya was also present, but he did not do any of the interpreting.

Dr. Wood, United States Army, and Lieutenant Clay, Tenth Infantry, were present.

General Miles drew a line on the ground and said, "This represents the ocean," and putting a small rock beside the line, he said, "This represents the place where Chihuahua is with his band." He then picked up another stone and placed it a short distance from the first, and said, "This represents you, Geronimo." He then picked up a third stone and placed it a little distance from the others, and said, "This represents the Indians at Camp Apache. The President wants to take you and put you with Chihuahua." He then picked up the stone which represented Geronimo and his band and put it beside the one which represented Chihuahua at Fort Marion. After doing this he picked up the stone which represented the Indians at Camp Apache and placed it beside the other two stones which represented Geronimo and Chihuahua at Fort Marion, and said, "That is what the President wants to do, get all of you together."

After their arrival at Fort Bowie, General Miles said to them, "From now on we want to begin a new life," and holding up one of his hands with the palm open and horizontal he marked lines across it with the finger of the other hand and said, pointing to his open palm, "This represents the past; it is all covered with hollows and ridges," then rubbing his other palm over it he said, "That represents the wiping out of the past, which will be considered smooth and forgotten."

The interpreter, Wratten, says that he was present and heard this conversation. The Indians say that Captain Thompson, Fourth Cavalry, was also present.

Natchez said that Captain Thompson, who was the acting assistant adjutant-general, Department of Arizona, told him at his house in Fort Bowie, "Don't be afraid; no harm shall come to you. You will go to your friends all right." He also told them "that Fort Marion is not a very large place, and is not probably large enough for all, and that probably in six months or so you will be put in a larger place, where you can do better." He told them the same thing when they took their departure in the cars from Fort Bowie.

The idea that they had of the treaty of surrender given in this letter is forwarded at their desire, and while not desiring to comment on the matter I feel compelled to say that my knowledge of the Indian character, and the experience I have had with Indians of all kinds, and the corroborating circumstances and facts that have been brought to my notice in this particular case, convince me that the foregoing statement of Natchez and Geronimo is substantially correct.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. S. STANLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

(Through headquarters Division of the Missouri.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA,
Whipple Barracks, Prescott, Ariz., November 3, 1886.

SIR: Referring to your dispatch of yesterday, the reason the dispatch of September 8 was not acknowledged was, that owing to a series of remarkable circumstances it was not received. I left Fort Bowie with the captured Indians on the morning of September 8. The dispatch was received there at 4.05 p. m. of September 8. When my staff officer returned to Bowie late that night he found it, but I was at that time between Deming, N. Mex., and El Paso, Tex. Before telegraphic communication was opened on the 9th, the Indians were between El Paso and San Antonio, Tex., and I was *en route* to Albuquerque, N. Mex., to conduct the removal of those from Apache.

The telegram sent direct to me, dated Washington, September 8, saying the President thought the Indians should be sent to some place where they could be securely confined against all chance of escape, was answered, and San Antonio mentioned by me as one of the places of safe custody.

I was several days delayed *en route* by the destruction of the railroad by floods; the telegraph line was also down at the same time. After reaching Albuquerque, I was embarrassed in getting a train through to Holbrook to receive the Indians, owing to wash-outs on the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad.

I was engaged also at that time in answering numerous telegrams and in making up my annual report. I went thence to Prescott, Ariz., and returned to Albuquerque, N. Mex.

It is believed the dispatch, owing to the uncertainty of telegraphic communication, was sent by mail, and by some mistake was filed with the repeated telegrams received about that time, and when I read in the division commander's report that such a dispatch had been sent on the "seventh," search was made and the dispatch found. I saw it for the first time forty-one days after it was sent. Another remarkable feature about this dispatch is the fact that no communication was ever received inquiring why it had not been complied with, or, in fact, if it had ever been received.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

NELSON A. MILES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC,

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA,
WHIPPLE BARRACKS, PRESCOTT, ARIZ.,
November 6, 1886.

SIR: As it is now within the knowledge of the division commander that an important dispatch was not sent me on the 7th of September, as stated on page 20 of

his report, but on the 8th, and that it was never received by me until long after the Indians were at San Antonio, Tex. (one of the places at which I had recommended they be held for safe custody), I would respectfully suggest that he make these facts as public as he has his annual report.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

NELSON A. MILES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Division of the Pacific, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., November 18, 1886.

SIR: In reply to your letters of November 3 and 6, 1886, I am directed by the division commander (Major-General Howard) to say as follows:

The error pointed out in line 12, page 20 of the annual report of the division commander is literally a clerical error, yet constructively it is correct as it stands. The decision of the President was telegraphed you from Washington on the 7th of September, being sent through the division commander, the proper channel. Nevertheless, as no possible injustice is intended, the words "same day" on page 20 will be changed to read "next day."

You were in telegraphic communication with the East on September 8, and with San Francisco on the 9th, having received and answered a telegram from Washington on the 8th of September, and having sent a dispatch from El Paso, Tex., to San Francisco on the 9th, and you "were engaged also at that time in answering numerous telegrams," &c. It is difficult to see just when there was any serious interruption of telegraphic communication that would have prevented your staff officer, if so inclined, from forwarding this "important" telegram to his general, his failure to do which you have overlooked.

In the communication of November 3 you say, "It is believed the dispatch (in question), owing to the uncertainty of telegraphic communication, was sent by mail." It is suggested that the staff officer, had he been at all anxious that it should speedily and surely reach you, might have tried that method of communication as well.

You admit the receipt of a telegram from the War Department on the 8th of September, sent *direct* to you, and conveying to you a similar "decision of the President" contained in the telegram sent you on the 8th from these headquarters. This telegram must have been received by you at Fort Bowie, or forwarded to you shortly after leaving.

It seems plain, according to the official reports received here, that without waiting to hear the decision of the President or of the War Department, upon your telegraphic request of September 8, and in *direct contravention* of the telegraphic order of the Lieutenant-General of September 7, "to hold them at Fort Bowie," you determined to start them for Florida, where they would arrive "in four days."

Doubtless you had a strong motive to hurry these Indians east beyond the limits of your command, before the orders of your superiors regarding their disposition could be communicated to you, but in the absence of any evidence that the Lieutenant-General's order of September 7 was *not* received by you, the division commander is at a loss to account for the course you pursued.

His report, which has not yet been published by him, or by his consent, has already been corrected, and a corrected copy has been forwarded to the War Department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Brig. Gen. N. A. MILES,
Commanding Department of Arizona,
Whipple Barracks, Prescott, Ariz.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 15, 1886.

SIR: Referring to letter from division headquarters, dated the 18th ultimo, I have the honor to state that the object of my letters of the 3d and 6th ultimo was to have fixed the proper date when an important dispatch was sent from your headquarters to Fort Bowie, Arizona.

It is true that I was in telegraphic communication with the East on the 8th of September last, and with San Francisco on the 9th. The only telegram I remember to have received on the 8th was a congratulatory message from the Hon. W. C. Endi-

cott, Secretary of War, which was answered or acknowledged by me from the train at some place near the Arizona and New Mexico line. That circumstance, however, does not change the fact (as I am since informed) that my staff officer returned to Fort Bowie on the evening of September 8, after telegraphing business had closed, and the Indians passed out of the department about 11 or 12 o'clock that night.

You are in error in supposing that the dispatch of September 8, sent direct to me conveying the President's decision, was received by me "at Fort Bowie or shortly after leaving that place." It was not received until September 9, near Rincon, N. Mex., and it will be observed that it was not in the nature of an order, but the President's opinion, as follows:

"I think Geronimo and the rest of the hostiles should be immediately sent to the nearest post or prison, where they can be securely confined. The important thing now is to guard against all chance of escape.

"GROVER CLEVELAND."

I immediately replied that the President's desires had been carried out; that there was not a post or prison in my department where that number and kind of Indians could be confined without the chance of escape, and suggested San Antonio, Tex., or the Leavenworth Military Prison as places of safe custody, if it should be desired to stop them short of Florida.

The Indians having left the department on the night of the 8th, and on the 9th I being en route to Albuquerque, N. Mex., and being delayed two days by washouts, I see no reason why my staff officer should have forwarded the dispatch referred to by telegraph—certainly not if he knew that the latter communication and decision of the President had been complied with.

Regarding the order of the Lieutenant-General of September 7, I understand that my important report, telegraphed September 6, announcing the close of an Indian war, was detained at division headquarters for nearly a month, and the brief dispatch forwarded by the division commander to Washington was of quite a different character; and I am further informed that it was upon that information that the Lieutenant-General's order was based, the order itself being predicated upon a condition of affairs which did not exist.

I did have a "strong motive" for moving those Indians beyond the limits of my department, and I can conceive of no higher or worthier motive, viz, to stop further waste of life, and place the Indians where they would be beyond "the chance of escape" and subject to future disposition of the Government. This I conceived to be the purpose of the authorities in all communications sent to the commanding general, Department of Arizona, from the 30th of March, 1886, to that date.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

NELSON A. MILES,
Brigadier-General, U. S. A.

The ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Division of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, December 28, 1886.

Respectfully forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

The letter of Brigadier-General Miles attempts to throw upon me the responsibility of the Lieutenant-General's order of September 6. I cannot judge of this matter and certainly have no objection to the Lieutenant-General's excusing General Miles from compliance with that order. I believe that I did my whole duty when I forwarded the telegram of September 6. It was intended to make a condensed statement of the facts and to ask for instructions. These instructions were given at once, and I endeavored to have them executed. The War Department called subsequently for the full text of General Miles's dispatch, which I immediately sent. My whole object in condensing it was that it was so exceeding lengthy that I deemed it better that the text should go by mail with my report and save the cost of telegraphing. I had no other motive.

I inclose copies of General Miles's letters of November 3 and 6, and of my reply of November 18, 1886.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Telegram.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 8, 1887.

COMMANDING GENERAL,
Department of Arizona, Los Angeles, Cal.:

The Secretary of War desires you to send by telegraph copy of telegraphic instructions of September 4, 1885, on which Field Order No. 89 of September 6, from your headquarters, was based.

R. C. DRUM,
Adjutant-General.

[Telegram.]

LOS ANGELES, CAL., February 9, 1887.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

Field Orders eighty-nine, being a general order for the movement of several detachments of troops and to furnish the Quartermaster's Department authority for transportation, it is presumed that paragraph seven refers to the following dispatch:

"FORT MASON, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

"(Received at Wilcox, Ariz., September 4, 1886, 9 a. m.)

"To General N. A. MILES, Fort Bowie, Ariz.:

"You will carry out the instructions contained in the following dispatch from the Acting Secretary of War:

"WASHINGTON, D. C., September 3, 1886.

"Major-General O. O. HOWARD,

"Commanding Division of the Pacific, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.:

"In answer to your inquiry of 2d instant, relating to General Miles notice about the Warm Springs and Chiricahuas, you will carry out the President's order and have these Indians moved straight to Fort Marion, Florida.

"R. C. DRUM,
"Acting Secretary of War."

"Acknowledge receipt of this dispatch.

"By order of Major-General Howard.

"E. ST. J. GREBLE, A. D. C."

MILES,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army.

[Telegram.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 11, 1887.

Maj. Gen. O. O. HOWARD,
Commanding Division Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

The Secretary of War desires you to forward at once, by telegraph, copy of your telegram to General Miles communicating the President's instructions in reference to the disposition of Geronimo and other hostiles, contained in telegram of September 7, 1886, signed by R. C. Drum, Acting Secretary of War; also the date of its receipt by General Miles.

J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Telegram.]

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.,
February 12, 1887.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Washington, D. C.:

In accordance with yesterday's dispatch I forward mine to General Miles of September 8, 1886. It is a summary of instructions received on and preceding that date, in reply to so much of your dispatch of 6th instant as recommends that the Indians at Apache be sent to Fort Riley and Fort Leavenworth for confinement. The President directs that they be sent immediately to Fort Marion, Florida, and that Geronimo,

Natchez, and all the hostile band recently surrendered to you be held in close confinement at Fort Bowie until they can be tried for their crimes or otherwise disposed of. Acknowledge receipt.

General Miles reports, of date November 1, as follows:

Dispatch not received at Fort Bowie until 4.05 p. m. of September 8; afterwards he writes that he himself did not receive it until forty-one days after it (dispatch of September 8) had been sent.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Telegram.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 14, 1887.

COMMANDING GENERAL,
Department of Arizona, Los Angeles, Cal.:

The Secretary of War requests that you telegraph the day and hour Geronimo, Natchez, and party started east from Bowie Station with Captain Lawton.

R. C. DRUM,
Adjutant-General.

[Telegram.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 16, 1887.

COMMANDING GENERAL,
Department Arizona, Los Angeles, Cal.:

No reply having as yet been received to telegram of 14th instant from this office, requesting you to telegraph the day and hour Geronimo, Natchez and party started east from Bowie Station with Captain Lawton, the Secretary of War directs that this information be at once furnished without further delay. Acknowledge receipt.

J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Telegram.]

LOS ANGELES, CAL., *February 16, 1887.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

Two fifty-five p. m., September eighth.

MILES,
Commanding Department.

PART II.

Extracts from the annual reports for 1886 of the Commanding General Division of the Pacific, the Commanding General Department of Arizona, and Capt. H. W. Lawton, Fourth Cavalry, with reference to the surrender of Geronimo and his band of Chiricahua Apaches.

Official copies.

R. C. DRUM,
Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
February 24, 1887.

Prepared under Senate resolution of February 11, 1887.

Extract from the annual report (1886) of the Division of the Pacific, commanded by Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC,
Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., September 17, 1886.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report upon military operations and the condition of the Division of the Pacific for the information of the Lieutenant-General, and to make some suggestions for his consideration.

Arriving in this division in April last, and assuming command of it and the Department of California, I have had but little time to familiarize myself with the details of its condition.

* * * * *
On the 17th of May, 1885, a party of about fifty of the Chiricahua prisoners, headed by Geronimo, Natchez, and other chiefs, escaped from the White Mountain Reserve, in Arizona, and entered upon a career of murder and robbery unparalleled in the history of Indian raids.

Since then, and up to the time of my assuming command of this division, they had been pursued by troops with varying success.

After the assassination of Captain Crawford, on January 11, by the Mexicans, the hostiles asked for a "talk," and finally had a conference on March 25, 26, and 27 with General Crook, in the Cañon of Los Embudos, 25 miles south of San Bernardino, Mexico, on which latter date it was arranged that they should be conducted by Lieutenant Maus, with his battalion of scouts, to Fort Bowie, Ariz.

The march commenced on the morning of March 28 and proceeded until the night of the 29th, when, becoming excited with fears of possible punishment, Geronimo and Natchez, with twenty men, fourteen women, and two boys, stampeded to the hills. Lieutenant Maus immediately pursued, but without success. The remainder of the hostiles, including Chiefs Chihuahua and Josanié, some seventy-seven in all, arrived at Fort Bowie on April 2. On April 3, before the arrival of General Miles in Arizona, the commanding general of that department was instructed by the Secretary of War to send all these Chiricahua hostiles just captured to Fort Marion, Florida. On the 7th of April they were forwarded under escort.

Simultaneously with my taking command of the division Brigadier-General Crook was relieved by Brigadier-General Miles, who at once set out to complete the task commenced by his predecessor.

Geronimo and his band were committing depredations, now in the United States and now in Mexico, and, being separated into small parties, easily eluded the troops, and carried on their work of murder and outrage.

Early in May General Miles organized the hostile field of operations into districts, each with its command of troops, with specified instructions to guard the water holes, to cover the entire ground by scouting parties, and give the hostiles no rest.

An effective command, under Captain Lawton, Fourth Cavalry, was organized for a long pursuit.

On May 3 Captain Lebo, Tenth Cavalry, had a fight with Geronimo's band 12 miles southwest of Santa Cruz, in Mexico, with a loss of one soldier killed and one wounded.

After this fight the Indians retreated southward, followed by three troops of cavalry.

On May 12 a serious fight of Mexican troops with the hostiles near Planchos, Mexico, resulted in a partial defeat of the Mexicans.

On May 15 Captain Hatfield's command engaged Geronimo's band in the Corrona Mountains, suffering a loss of two killed and three wounded, and the loss of several horses and mules, the Indians losing several killed.

On May 16 Lieutenant Brown, Fourth Cavalry, struck the hostiles near Buena Vista, Mexico, capturing several horses, rifles, and a quantity of ammunition.

The usual series of outrages, with fatiguing chase by troops, continued until June 21, when the Mexicans engaged the hostiles about 40 miles southeast of Magdalena, Mexico, and after a stubborn fight repulsed them and recaptured a young Mexican girl.

Captain Lawton's command, with energy and persistence, kept on the trail and eventually located them in the mountains near the place of the before-mentioned fight with the Mexicans.

He finally surprised the camp of the hostiles 300 miles south of the Mexican boundary, capturing nineteen horses and all their property and supplies. Thus, for the fifth time in three months, had the Indians been overtaken by the troops and their stock been either wholly or partly captured. While these successes were not decisive, they were weakening the Indians and encouraging the troops.

About the middle of August, Geronimo and his band were so reduced and harassed by the tireless pursuit of the soldiers that they made offer of surrender to the Mexicans, but without coming to terms.

Their locality thus being definitely known, disposition of the troops was rapidly made to act in conjunction with the Mexicans to intercept Geronimo and force his surrender.

On August 25, Geronimo, when near Fronteras, Mexico, recognizing that he was pretty well surrounded, and being out of ammunition and food, made overtures of capitulation, through Lieutenant Gatewood, Sixth Cavalry, to Captain Lawton. He desired certain terms, but was informed that a surrender as prisoner of war was all that would be accepted.

The Indians then proceeded to the vicinity of Captain Lawton's command, near Skeleton Cañon, and sent word that they wished to see General Miles.

On September 3 General Miles arrived at Lawton's camp, and on September 4 Natches, the son of Cochise, and the hereditary chief of the Apaches, with Geronimo, surrendered all the hostiles, with the understanding, it seems, that they should be sent out of Arizona.

I am not informed of the exact nature of this surrender, at first deemed unconditional. *En route* to Fort Bowie three men and three women escaped and are still at large.

In the early part of July, 1886, the subject was first broached of sending all the "Warm Springs" and "Chiricahua" Indians then on the reservation at Fort Apache—some 450 or 500 in number—to some point outside of Arizona. This project seemed to meet with approval, and, as a preliminary step, on July 8 a delegation of these Indians, under charge of an officer, was authorized to be sent to Washington in order to obtain their consent to a removal, and have them select a locality consonant with their wishes. The delegation went, with what success is not known; but during their return, about the middle of August, they were stopped at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., and detained there.

Under date of August 25 the Lieutenant-General of the Army telegraphed to General Miles the decision of the President, that the latter would not entertain the proposition to move the Warm Springs and Chiricahua Indians, at Fort Apache, Arizona, to any point west of the Mississippi River, but that the President, the Secretary of the Interior, Secretary of War, and the Lieutenant-General himself, agreed that they must be sent to Fort Marion, Florida.

It seems that efforts were made by General Miles to have this decision changed, but without avail; for on August 27 the instructions of August 25 were re-affirmed.

On August 29 General Miles reported that these Indians were held by Colonel Wade, under good control, and that they would be moved to Holbrook, and thence by rail to Fort Union, New Mexico, and their stock overland to the same point. On the 2d of September he reported by telegraph that the Warm Springs and Chiricahua Indians would be moved the next day, or the day after. He also recommended that he be allowed to send the "Warm Springs" band to Fort Riley, Kansas, and the "Chiricahuas" to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. On September 3, by peremptory order of the Acting Secretary of War, General Miles was directed to carry out the previous order of the President, and to have these Indians moved straight to Fort Marion, Florida.

On September 7 the Lieutenant-General telegraphed General Miles that his dispatch reporting "that it was expected to start Geronimo, Natchez, and other prisoners of the hostile band East on the 7th instant," was received, but that no decision had yet been reached as to the disposition of Geronimo and his band. They being "prisoners of war without condition," he was "hereby" directed to hold them in close confinement at Fort Bowie, Arizona, until the President's order should be communicated to him; but that this must not delay the removal of the Warm Springs and Chiricahuas by Colonel Wade. The President's decision was telegraphed General Miles the next day, and was in effect that the surrendered hostiles should be kept as prisoners until they could be tried, or otherwise disposed of, and that those to be sent to Florida should be started at once.

From a telegram sent General Miles by the Acting Secretary of War on September 9, in reply to his of the 8th, asking "that Geronimo, Natchez, and the other Apaches who had surrendered, be sent out of Arizona to Fort Bliss or Fort Union or to Florida," came the first intimation to me that the hostiles had not surrendered "without conditions."

This telegram of General Miles, alluded to above, was sent to the President, who again reaffirmed his previous instructions, "to have them sent immediately to the nearest fort or prison, where they could be securely confined." Under date of September 9 General Miles first reported to me that "there is an erroneous impression regarding the Indian prisoners of war"; that "they surrendered with the understanding that they would be sent out of the country," and that "three men and three women escaped." He informed me in the same telegram, that "for several reasons it was unsafe to hold them at Fort Bowie," and that "Captain Lawton had moved them East last night," September 8, and would be in San Antonio to-morrow, and at Fort Marion in four days, and reports that he goes "to Albuquerque to-night to attend per-

sonally to the removal of those from Apache," *i. e.*, the Chiricahuas and Warm Spring bands, under charge of Colonel Wade.

On September 10, presumably as soon as this action of General Miles was known at Washington, the Acting Secretary of War issued orders to General Stanley to take charge of Geronimo, Natchez, and other hostiles recently surrendered, and securely confine them at San Antonio, Tex., until further orders, where they now are.

In some of the correspondence carried on by General Miles with those higher in authority than myself, I have been left uninformed, especially with regard to his own communications. The replies to him being usually sent through my headquarters, give me but partial knowledge.

I think it most probable that this direct reporting arose from a dispatch sent by my predecessor to General Crook, authorizing him, to save delay, to telegraph directly important news. Certainly, if this were done, a duplicate should have been forwarded at once to the responsible division commander. So much confusion arises from ignoring the prescribed channels that I earnestly hope that such action of my subordinate commanders will not hereafter, except in plain emergency, be sanctioned nor encouraged.

Brigadier-General Miles, Capt. H. W. Lawton, Fourth Cavalry, and other officers, with their soldiers, who have borne a part in the late Indian campaign, deserve special mention and credit for the tireless energy with which it was prosecuted to a successful completion.

The very fewness of numbers of the hostiles in that boundless, rugged, and pathless country rendered the difficulty of pursuit and final capture unusual; and it is hoped that the main causes of disquietude in Arizona and New Mexico are now over.

A proper punishment of the captured hostiles will go far to deter other Apache tribes from following the evil example of the Warm Springs and Chiricahua Apaches.

* * * * *

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General, United States Army.

Extract from the annual report of Brig. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. Army, commanding Department of Arizona, 1886.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC,
Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., September 28, 1886.

Respectfully forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the Army, in compliance with instructions contained in telegram of August 24, 1886.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA,
Albuquerque, N. Mex., September 18, 1886.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report as follows:

After rendering my report of last September, while in command of the Department of the Missouri, and until assigned to this Department, there was nothing of importance coming under my observation requiring special mention.

On the 2d of April last I received the following dispatch:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April 2, 1886.*

General N. A. MILES,
Fort Leavenworth, Kansas:

Orders of this day assign you to command the Department of Arizona, to relieve General Crook. Instructions will be sent you.

R. C. DRUM,
Adjutant-General.

And on the 5th of April I received the following instructions:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., April 3, 1886.

General NELSON A. MILES,
Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:

The Lieutenant-General directs that on assuming command of the Department of Arizona, you fix your headquarters temporarily at or near some point on the Southern Pacific Railroad.

He directs that the greatest care be taken to prevent the spread of hostilities among the friendly Indians in your command, and that the most vigorous operations looking to the destruction or capture of the hostiles be ceaselessly carried on. He does not wish to embarrass you by undertaking at this distance to give specific instructions in relation to operations against the hostiles, but it is deemed advisable to suggest the necessity of making active and prominent use of the regular troops of your command. It is desired that you proceed to Arizona as soon as practicable.

R. C. DRUM,
Adjutant-General.

With as little delay as practicable I proceeded to Fort Bowie, Ariz., and assumed command of the department April 12, 1886.

At that time there was trouble threatened with the Ute Indians in Southern Colorado, and with the powerful tribe of Navajoes in New Mexico and Arizona. These tribes had been formerly within my control, and I was familiar with the questions in dispute between them and the white settlers.

While *en route* to Arizona I gave the necessary directions for placing troops in their vicinity, and assigned to Col. L. P. Bradley, commanding the district of New Mexico, the more immediate responsibility of their supervision. He made such use of his troops in concert with the measures adopted by the Interior Department that peace was preserved. These are powerful tribes occupying the Rocky Mountain region. The Navajoes alone number twenty thousand souls. There are forty-seven thousand Indians in this department, located in sections of a territory 300,000 square miles in extent.

Soon after assuming command of this department my attention was chiefly turned to the hostile element of the Chiricahua and Warm Spring Indians, whose depredations and atrocities had spread a feeling of insecurity and alarm through all the scattered settlements. A more terror-stricken class of people than the citizens of these Territories I have never found in any section of the country.

Many of the industrial interests—mining, agricultural, and pastoral—had been abandoned, and the troops were much discouraged. During the year the hostile Indians had killed 140 persons, and an impression seemed to prevail that the natural obstacles were too great to be overcome in the subjugation of this race of most savage mountaineers. One difficult feature of this problem was found to be the small number of the hostiles and the fact that they roamed over the most rugged mountain region on the continent, embracing an area of 600 miles north and south and 400 miles east and west. In physical excellence and as mountain climbers they probably have no superiors on earth. Their transportation consisted of any animals they could steal, and they subsisted by preying upon herds of cattle and flocks of sheep in the valleys and by securing their natural food of field mice, rabbits, seeds, desert fruit, and the substance of mescal, and the fruit of the giant cactus, found amid the highest ranges.

The small number of the hostiles necessitated the dispersion of the commands over a vast area of country to give confidence, security, and protection to the settlements, miners, prospectors, &c., and at the same time placing them where they could be most available to act against these hostiles.

On the 20th of April, I issued the following general order :

GENERAL FIELD ORDERS, } HDRQS. DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA, IN THE FIELD,
No. 7. } Fort Bowie, Ariz., April 20, 1886.

The following instructions are issued for the information and guidance of troops serving in the southern portions of Arizona and New Mexico.

The chief object of the troops will be to capture or destroy any band of hostile Apache Indians found in this section of country; and to this end the most vigorous and persistent efforts will be required of all officers and soldiers until the object is accomplished.

To better facilitate this duty and afford as far as practicable protection to the scattered settlements, the Territory is subdivided into districts of observation as shown upon maps furnished by the Department engineer officer, and will be placed under commanding officers to be hereafter designated.

Each command will have a sufficient number of troops and the necessary transportation to thoroughly examine the district of country to which it is assigned, and will be expected to keep such section clear of hostile Indians.

The signal detachments will be placed upon the highest peaks and prominent look-outs to discover any movement of Indians, and to transmit messages between the different camps.

The infantry will be used in hunting through the groups and ranges of mountains, the resorts of the Indians, occupying the important passes in the mountains, guarding supplies, &c.

A sufficient number of reliable Indians will be used as auxiliaries to discover any signs of hostile Indians, and as trailers.

The cavalry will be used in light scouting parties, with a sufficient force held in readiness at all times to make the most persistent and effective pursuit.

To avoid any advantage the Indians may have by a relay of horses, where a troop or squadron commander is near the hostile Indians, he will be justified in dismounting one-half of his command and selecting the lightest and best riders to make pursuit by the most vigorous forced marches, until the strength of all the animals of his command shall have been exhausted.

In this way a command should, under a judicious leader, capture a band of Indians, or drive them from 150 to 200 miles in forty-eight hours through a country favorable for cavalry movements; and the horses of the troops will be trained for this purpose.

All commanding officers will make themselves thoroughly familiar with the section of country under their charge and will use every means to give timely information regarding the movements of hostile Indians to their superiors or others acting in concert with them, in order that fresh troops may intercept the hostiles or take up the pursuit.

Commanding officers are expected to continue a pursuit until capture, or until they are assured a fresh command is on the trail.

All camps and movements of troops will be concealed as far as possible, and every effort will be made at all times by the troops to discover hostile Indians before being seen by them.

To avoid ammunition getting into the hands of the hostile Indians every cartridge will be rigidly accounted for, and when they are used in the field the empty shells will be effectually destroyed.

Friendly relations will be encouraged between the troops and citizens of the country, and all facilities rendered for the prompt interchange of reliable information regarding the movements of hostile Indians.

Field reports will be made on the 10th, 20th, and 30th of each month, giving the exact location of troops and the strength and condition of commands.

By command of Brigadier-General Miles.

WM. A. THOMPSON,
Captain Fourth Cavalry, A. A. A. G.

The districts of observation were placed under command of experienced officers, and sufficient troops were given to each to enable him to make his district untenable for any hostile bands.

Early in April I decided to make prominent use of the Signal Service, and so notified the Chief Signal Officer of that Bureau, and in answer to my request he furnished me ample men and appliances for making that service most useful and effective.

Each troop of cavalry and company of infantry was fully equipped with the necessary supplies, and transportation for effective service.

The hostiles were at that time under chiefs Geronimo and Natchez, son of Cochise, the hereditary chief of the Chiricahua Indians. Under the terms of our treaty our troops were allowed to follow a trail of Indians south of the Mexican border, and the Mexican Government being at that time embarrassed by a war with the Yaquis, a powerful race of Indians living in Southern Sonora, had withdrawn nearly all its troops from the border, leaving the people of Sonora in an exposed and almost defenseless condition. I made such disposition of our troops as would give the best protection to our own citizens and organized an effective force to pursue them when in Old Mexico. For this purpose I selected Capt. H. W. Lawton, Fourth Cavalry, an officer who had a brilliant record during the war, whose splendid physique, character, and high attainments as an officer and commander peculiarly fitted him for one of the most difficult undertakings to which an officer could be assigned. He also possessed another element of success in believing that the Indians could be outmaneuvered, worn down, and subjugated. His command was composed of picked cavalry and infantry, scouts, guides, &c., with a pack-train capable of carrying two months' provisions, with the necessary ammunition and medical supplies. Before this command was organized the Indians assumed hostilities, making simultaneous attacks at three points in Central Sonora, from near the Mexican border to 150 miles south of that line.

This raid spread terror throughout that district of Mexico. The hostiles swept northward, and on the 27th of April invaded our territory, passing down the Santa Cruz Valley, stealing stock and killing a few citizens, including the Peek family. The mother and child were murdered, and a girl of some ten years of age captured, but subsequently recaptured. The father was captured and held for several hours, but by some strange freak was finally released by the Indians. At this point they struck a section of our country farther west than they had appeared in for many years, not, however, without opposition. Capt. T. C. Lebo, with his troop, Tenth Cavalry, was quickly on the trail, and after a hot pursuit of 200 miles, brought them to bay in the

Pinito Mountains, some 30 miles south of the boundary in Sonora. In this rapid march and encounter, Captain Lebo displayed his usual energy, good judgment, and gallantry, and although engaging a hostile adversary on grounds of their own choosing and with every natural obstacle against him, he made a good fight, inflicting some loss and sustaining very slight loss to his own command. During the engagement Corporal Scott, a brave soldier, was severely wounded and lay disabled under a sharp fire of the Indians, and Lieut. Powhatan H. Clarke, a gallant young officer, distinguished himself by rushing forward and with his own hands and at the risk of his life carried the disabled soldier to a place of safety. A youth thus rescuing a veteran under a severe fire indicates that the days of chivalry have not passed.

After the engagement the Indians continued their retreat, and the trail was soon after taken up by Lieut. H. C. Benson, Fourth Cavalry, a very enterprising young officer of Captain Lawton's command, who during this entire campaign has rendered most difficult and valuable services. They were then pursued south and west. Their trail was again taken up by Lebo's command, and later by Captain Lawton, and they were finally, on May 15, intercepted by the command of Capt. C. A. P. Hatfield, Fourth Cavalry, which had been placed to intercept them east of Santa Cruz, Sonora. The hostiles were completely surprised, Captain Hatfield's command capturing their entire camp equipage and about twenty horses. At this fight the hostiles lost their first deserter, who, having his horse shot under him, crawled into the rocks and continued his retreat for forty-five days, surrendering at Fort Apache, 250 miles north, on the 28th day of June. Unfortunately while passing west through a deep and narrow cañon toward Santa Cruz, embarrassed with his captured property and Indian horses, Captain Hatfield's command was attacked by the hostiles and a sharp fight ensued.

There were several cases of conspicuous bravery displayed in this fight. The action of Sergt. Samuel H. Craig was most heroic and very worthy of praise. First Sergt. Samuel Adams and citizen Packer George Bowman exposed their lives in attempting to rescue John H. Conradi, of that troop, who lay seriously wounded on the ground, but still using his rifle to good effect. This act of bravery and heroism would have been richly rewarded had not this unfortunate soldier received a mortal wound as he was being borne from the field by his devoted comrades.

After Hatfield's fight, Lieut. R. A. Brown, Fourth Cavalry, an enterprising young officer, with a small command struck the trail and pursued the hostiles in an easterly direction with good effect. The hostiles then divided, and a part struck north, passing through the Dragoon, Ceasura, and Santa Teresa Mountains. While these movements were being conducted, preparations were made to prevent the Indians at the different agencies affording the hostiles any assistance in men, ammunition, or provisions, and on the 3d day of May I went as far north as Fort Thomas, Ariz., and there met Capt. F. E. Pierce, commanding at San Carlos Agency, and Lieut. Col. J. F. Wade, commanding at Fort Apache.

Soon after assuming command of the department, I became convinced that there could be no permanent peace or lasting settlement of the chronic condition of warfare that had for centuries afflicted the Territories now comprising Arizona and New Mexico and the bordering Mexican States, until the hostile Apache Indians then on the warpath were captured or destroyed and those at the agencies entirely removed from that mountainous region. The trails they had made in past years showed that their raids had been from the agency through the settlements and back again to that source of evil, and every few years their boys became full fledged-warriors, who, in order to achieve distinction according to the traditions and practices of their fathers, were compelled to commit savage acts of devastation.

I then informed Colonel Wade that he should make it his duty not only to prevent any communication between the hostiles and the Indians on his reservation, but that he should exert his utmost energy to bring the camp of Chiricahua and Warm Springs, who were then not only mounted but still armed and liable at any time to assume hostilities, entirely under his control and gain their confidence if possible; but at least to obtain such control over them as would enable him to remove them from the Territory in case he received an order from me to that effect, and furnished him additional troops to accomplish that object. That duty could not have been assigned to a more efficient, judicious, and determined officer.

Captain Pierce, who is, by appointment of the President, in charge of the civil administration of the San Carlos and White Mountain Indians, and who is a very faithful and efficient officer, fully concurred with me in the importance of the work, and actively co-operated in the enterprise. The matter was kept a secret, and every effort was made to bring about the desired result.

I return again to the movements of the hostile Indians who were now divided into two bands. The one moving north through the Dragoon Mountains was intercepted by Lieut. L. M. Brett, Second Cavalry, they crossing the Southern Pacific Railroad near Dragoon Summit, thence passing north to a point west of Fort Grant, Ariz.

In this pursuit Lieutenant Brett displayed great energy and determination. The Indians going over the roughest mountains, breaking down one set of horses would

abandon them and pass straight over the highest ranges and steal others in the valleys below, while the troops in order to pursue them were obliged to send their horses around the impassable mountain heights, and followed the trail on foot, climbing in the ascent and sliding in the descent. He went at one time twenty-six hours without halt and was without water eighteen hours in the intense heat of that season. When they were in the mountains west of Fort Grant, Lieut. L. P. Hunt, Tenth Cavalry, took up the trail, and later the pursuit was continued by Lieuts. R. D. Read, jr., S. D. Freeman, J. W. Watson, J. B. Hughes, and W. E. Shipp, Tenth Cavalry; Lieut. A. T. Dean, Fourth Cavalry, and Lieut. G. W. Ruthers, Eighth Infantry, and Capt. S. T. Norvell, Tenth Cavalry, and when near Fort Apache all the horses then in the hands of the hostile raiding party were captured by Capt. J. T. Morrison, Tenth Cavalry. The Indians then turned south, and the pursuit was again continued by troops under Capt. Allen Smith, Fourth Cavalry; Capt. G. C. Doane, Second Cavalry; Lieut. W. E. Wilder, Fourth Cavalry, and others. They finally recrossed the Mexican boundary.

The other party or band of hostiles were followed west by Lieutenant Brown until the trail was struck by Captain Lawton. They were turned north by the movement of the troops under Capt. A. E. Wood, Fourth Cavalry, and Lieut. William Davis, jr., Tenth Cavalry, and then entered our territory again east of Oro Blanco, Ariz.

There the pursuit was taken up by Captain Lebo and Lieutenants Davis and Clarke, Tenth Cavalry, and followed through the Santa Rita, Whetstone, Santa Catalina, and Rincon Mountains.

When in the Catalina Mountains they were attacked by a body of citizens under Messrs. Samanigo and Leatherwood, from Tucson, Ariz., and a boy who had been recently captured by them was recaptured. They were pressed south by Captain Lebo and Lieutenant Davis, Captain Lawton and Lieut. John Bigelow, jr., Tenth Cavalry, and in passing through the Patagonia Mountains they were intercepted by Lieut. R. D. Walsh, Fourth Cavalry, June 6, with a loss of much of their equipments and stock. They were then pursued by Captain Lawton and Capt. J. G. MacAdams, Second Cavalry, into Sonora for the second time. These movements occurred in the districts commanded by Colonels Royall, Shafter, Wade, and Mills, who made excellent disposition of their troops.

From that time, Captain Lawton, with a fresh command, assumed the arduous and difficult task of pursuing them continuously through the broken, mountainous country of Sonora, for nearly three months.

In this remarkable pursuit he followed them from one range of mountains to another, over the highest peaks, often 9,000 and 10,000 feet above the level of the sea, and frequently in the depths of the cañons, where the heat in July and August was of tropical intensity.

A portion of the command leading on the trail were without rations for five days, three days being the longest continuous period. They subsisted on two or three deer killed by the scouts and mule meat without salt. The pack-trains had been delayed by the roughness of the road and the difficulty in following the trail.

A portion of Captain Lawton's command consisted of picked infantry, a part of the time under command of Lieuts. Henry Johnson, jr., and C. P. Terrett, Eighth Infantry; Lieut. H. C. Benson, Fourth Cavalry; Asst. Surg. Leonard Wood, Lieut. T. J. Clay, Tenth Infantry, and Lieuts. J. J. Haden and S. E. Smiley, Eighth Infantry.

These men made marches where it was impossible to move cavalry or pack-trains; but their laborious and valuable efforts were crippled by the miserable shoes, made at and furnished from the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kans. The worthless material frequently fell to pieces in three or four days' marching. This not only occasioned unjust expense to the soldiers, but caused them unnecessary and cruel hardship and suffering. His scouts and trailers performed very difficult service under Lieut. Leighton Finley, Tenth Cavalry.

The troops suffered somewhat from fever, but fortunately they were very strong men and endured their hardships with commendable fortitude. When on the Yaqui River and in the district of Moctezuma, the hostile camp was surprised and attacked by Captain Lawton's command. The Indians escaped among the rocks, but their entire property, with the exception of what they could carry, was captured, including all their horses. They scattered in every direction, but whenever this occurred the troops followed the trail of a single Indian until they came together again. They committed several murders and many depredations in the districts of Sahuaripa, Ures, Moctezuma, and Arizpe, in the state of Sonora, Mexico, and moved rapidly north by a march of nearly 300 miles to the vicinity of Fronteras, in Arizpe, district Sonora. Meanwhile the concentration of our troops in the vicinity of the hostile camp, the rapid movement of two troops of cavalry under Lieut. Col. George A. Forsyth, Fourth Cavalry, from Fort Huachuca, the movement of Lieut. James Parker, Fourth Cavalry, from the east and Lieuts. James Lockett and W. E. Wilder, Fourth Cavalry, with his own and Lieut. D. N. McDonald's troop, Fourth Cavalry, from Fort Bowie to that point, and the very vigorous and rapid movement of Captain Lawton in following

them up from the south, were most threatening to the Indians, and had a most discouraging effect upon them.

During their raids in the United States Territories, fourteen persons were reported killed by the hostiles; in their raids through the Mexican states their depredations were still greater. During the time the hostiles were 300 miles south of the Mexican boundary, and when a temporary peace and security prevailed in our own Territories I turned my attention more particularly to the removal of the Chiricahua and Warm Spring Indians, as their camps have been the place of refuge for the hostiles for years.

In my visit to Fort Apache, the honorable Secretary of the Interior very kindly sent his secretary, Mr. L. Q. C. Lamar, jr., to accompany me. This secured a co-operation of that Department, and avoided any conflict of opinion or authority. I made a very careful examination into the condition of the Chiricahua and Warm Spring Apaches. I found over four hundred men, women, and children, and a more turbulent and dissipated body of Indians I have never met. Some of them, chiefly women, were industrious. They had raised a little barley, but much of their earnings and crops went for trifles and "tiswin" drinks; riots and bloodshed were not infrequent.

These people were on paper prisoners of war, yet they had never been disarmed nor dismounted, and the stillness of the nights was often broken by the discharge of rifles and pistols in their savage orgies. The indolent and vicious young men and boys were just the material to furnish warriors for the future, and these people, although fed and clothed by the Government, had been conspiring against its authority. They had been in communication with the hostiles, and some of them had been plotting an extensive outbreak. Being fully confirmed in opinion that the permanent peace of these Territories required the removal of these tribes from the mountains of Arizona, I sent a delegation of both Chiricahua and Warm Spring Indians to Washington, under charge of Captain Dorst, to confer with the authorities with a view of some location being selected for them where they would no longer be a disturbing element. My first intention was to have them moved to some place east of New Mexico, all their arms taken away, the most of their children scattered through the industrial Indian schools, and should they consent to go peaceably, enough domestic stock, money, and farming utensils given them to make them self-sustaining, and such disposition made of the hostiles as should subsequently be determined upon by the Government as most advisable.

There were ten men sent to Washington, and the number included several of the principal leaders and some of the most dangerous characters. Nothing was accomplished at Washington, and the delegation was ordered back to Arizona. Against this I telegraphed an earnest protest, giving as a reason that if these Indians returned to Arizona, in defiance of the military authorities and the appeals of the people for their removal, outbreaks and disturbances might be expected for the next twenty years; that their presence had been a menace to the peace of this country, and that, in my opinion, there could be no hardship in retaining a handful of Indians at Carlisle, Pa., until a question involving the lives, property, and peace of the people of this section of the country could be satisfactorily decided.

This had the desired effect of stopping their return—not, however, until they had reached Kansas on their way to Arizona. They were then independent and defiant, and their return to the mountains about Apache under the circumstances would have been worse than the letting loose of that number of wild beasts. I then asked that Capt. J. H. Dorst, Fourth Cavalry, who had charge of them, be ordered to report to me, and I also ordered Lieutenant-Colonel Wade, commanding at Fort Apache, to report to me at Albuquerque, N. Mex. The importance of the measure then appeared to me sufficient for taking very decided action.

Captain Dorst was directed to return to Fort Leavenworth and inform those Indians that they could be either friendly treaty Indians or individuals; that they could conform to the wishes of the Government and people, and consent to the peaceable removal of the Indians referred to from these Territories, or they could return and be held responsible for their crimes. As the principals had committed scores of murders, and warrants for their arrest were awaiting them—and they could not expect the military to shelter them from the just and legal action of the civil courts—the effect of this plain talk was the absolute submission of the Indians to any disposition the Government might decide to make of them. They agreed to go to any place that I might designate, there to wait until such time as the Government should provide them a permanent reservation and funds, domestic stock, and utensils by which they could become self-sustaining. This was the first step in that direction that promised ultimate success. In the mean time I had directed Colonel Wade to place those tribes near his post at Apache entirely within his control, and in addition to the three troops of cavalry and two companies of infantry, then under his command, I ordered one troop from San Carlos, two from Fort Thomas, Ariz., and one from Alma, N. Mex., to march to Fort Apache.

This important and difficult service Lieutenant-Colonel Wade performed with good judgment and decision. He placed the Indian men under guard and moved the entire camp of nearly four hundred persons 100 miles to Holbrook, Ariz., on the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, and thence by rail via Albuquerque, Saint Louis, and Atlanta, to Fort Marion, Fla. This I regard as one of the most difficult duties that can be required of a commanding officer, and it was accomplished with complete success.

While at Fort Apache, July 1, I learned from one of the Apaches, who left Geronimo's camp after Captain Hatfield's fight, of the weakened condition of the hostiles, and that and other information convinced me that they could not hold out much longer against the zealous and persistent action of the troops, and that they would soon surrender. I selected two Chiricahua Indians from those at Apache and sent them with Lieut. C. B. Gatewood, Sixth Cavalry, to Fort Bowie, Ariz., and thence south into Sonora.

The effort of a small party of Indians to get through the lines south of Bowie near the boundary, and their action in not committing any depredations indicated a desire to surrender or get past the troops to the agency. When near Fronteras there was some communication between the Indians and local authorities regarding terms of peace, but it amounted to nothing as the Indians would not place themselves in the hands of the Mexicans. During the two days of truce while this matter was being considered, Lieutenant Wilder met two of the Indian women belonging to the hostile camp and informed them that if they and their people desired to give up they could surrender to the American troops, and when the hostiles withdrew from the vicinity of Fronteras closely followed by Lawton's command, communication was opened through means of the two men above referred to with Lieutenant Gatewood.

They were sent forward with a demand for the surrender of the camp. This resulted in their meeting Lieutenant Gatewood, when he rode boldly into their presence at the risk of his life and repeated the demand for their surrender. They refused to surrender at once, but they desired to see Captain Lawton, who had pursued them with great pertinacity. Captain Lawton granted the interview, but the Indians asked similar terms and privileges to what they had been given before, and, through the interpreters, sent me two messages and made most urgent appeals to see the Department commander. I replied to Captain Lawton that their requests could not be granted, and that he was fully authorized to receive their surrender as prisoners of war to the troops in the field. They were told that the troops were brave and honest men, and that if they threw down their arms and placed themselves at the mercy of the officers, they would not be murdered. They promised to surrender to me in person, and for eleven days Captain Lawton's command moved north, Geronimo's and Natchez's camp moving parallel, and frequently camping near it. At the request of Captain Lawton I joined his command on the evening of September 3, at Skeleton Cañon, a favorite resort of the Indians in former years, and well suited by name and tradition to witness the closing scenes of such an Indian war.

While *en route* to join Lawton's command, Geronimo had sent his own brother with the interpreter to Fort Bowie to see me, and, if not as a hostage, as an assurance of their submission and desire to surrender, and as an earnest of their good faith.

Soon after reaching Lawton's command, Geronimo came into our camp and dismounted, then coming forward unarmed he recounted his grievances and the cause of his leaving the reservation. He stated that he had been abused and assailed by the officials, and that a plot had been laid to take his life by Chatto and Mickey Free, encouraged by one of the officials; that it was a question whether to die on the war-path or be assassinated; that at that time he was cultivating a crop, and if he had not been driven away he would by this time have been in good circumstances. A part of this story I knew to be true.

I informed him that Captain Lawton and Lieutenant Gatewood were honorable men, and that I was there to confirm what they had said to them; that though Captain Lawton with other troops had followed and fought them incessantly, yet should they throw down their arms and place themselves entirely at our mercy we should certainly not kill them, but that they must surrender absolutely as prisoners of war to the Federal authorities, and rely upon the Government to treat them fairly and justly. I informed them that I was removing all the Chiricahua and Warm Spring Indians from Arizona, and that they would all be removed from this country at once and for all time. Geronimo replied that he would do whatever I said, obey any order and bring in his camp early next morning, which he did. Natchez sent word requesting a pass of twenty days to go to the White Mountains, but this was refused. They had found troops in every valley, and when they saw heliographic communications flashing across every mountain range, Geronimo and others sent word to Natchez that he had better come in at once and surrender. Natchez was wild and suspicious, and evidently feared treachery. He knew that the once noted leader, Mangus Colorado, had years ago been foully murdered after he had surrendered, and the last hereditary

chief of the hostile Apaches hesitated to place himself in the hands of the pale faces. He sent in word that if Geronimo would come out he would return with him. I told Geronimo to go and bring him in, and the two subsequently rode in together, and dismounting moved forward, and Natchez formally surrendered his camp.

It was then late in the afternoon of September 4 and soon commenced raining in torrents. Early next morning Natchez's people came in and joined Geronimo's camp, and I immediately started to return to Fort Bowie, distant 65 miles, taking with me Natchez, Geronimo, and four other Indians, reaching there after dark. Captain Lawton following reached that post three days later. The night before reaching Bowie, three men and three squaws crawled out of Captain Lawton's camp and escaped into the mountains. There was one Mescalero among them and they have since been trailed towards the Mescalero Agency and it is believed will soon be arrested by the troops. On reaching Fort Bowie the Indians were placed in wagons and sent under heavy guard to Bowie Station, thence by rail to El Paso and San Antonio, Tex. Immediately before and after the surrender, several official communications were received regarding these Indians, but their surrender was in accordance with measures I had taken and directions given to bring it about months before, and the direct result of the intrepid zeal and indefatigable efforts of the troops in the field. When they surrendered they had not ammunition enough to make another fight.

At the time referred to I did not suppose that the Indians who surrendered or were captured would in any marked degree be considered different from those hostile Indians who had in the past surrendered to others and to myself in other parts of the country. It is true that they have committed many grievous offenses, and there are some malicious and vicious looking men and boys in the camp, but Natchez and Geronimo and his brother do not appear to be among the worst. Since the establishment of the Government there have been two methods or policies of dealing with the Indians. One holding them individually responsible for their acts and amenable to the local laws, subject to arrest and punishment; the other, the almost universal policy—where their offenses have assumed the nature of an insurrection—to use the military forces against them as a people, and by the devastations of war and destruction of their property, and imprisonment of the whole tribe or banishment from their native country, to effectually subjugate and punish them as one body. Such men as Natchez and Geronimo, occupy the same status as Red Cloud, who led the Fort Fetterman massacre, Chief Joseph, Rain-in-the-Face, Spotted Eagle, Sitting Bull, and thousands of others, many of whom have burned and mutilated their living victims.

In determining what policy it is legal and judicious to pursue regarding these Indians, it may be well not only to consider the course the Government has pursued heretofore in its relations with Indians, but also the probable effect which any radical departure from established policies would have upon other Indians that may in the future be in hostility to the Government. Should they be held as prisoners of war and never allowed to return again to the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico—and there are military reasons why this would be advisable—I would recommend that their children of suitable ages be placed in the various industrial Indian schools, in order that the rising generation may not suffer from the acts of their fathers, and that their present degraded condition may be materially improved.

Arbitrary and absolute banishment is a severe punishment for any people, and its effect upon neighboring tribes has been very salutary heretofore in other parts of the country.

All of the friendly Indians in this Department have been kept under control, and the hostile bands have "by prominent use of the Regular troops" been subjugated and are now prisoners.

These gratifying results have been produced by the most laborious and persistent effort on the part of all—officers and men.

The hostiles fought until the bulk of their ammunition was exhausted, pursued for more than 2,000 miles over the most rugged and sterile districts of the Rocky and Sierra Madre Mountain regions, beneath the burning heat of mid-summer, until worn down and disheartened they find no place of safety in our country or Mexico, and finally lay down their arms and sue for mercy from the gallant officers and soldiers, who, despite every hardship and adverse circumstance, have achieved the success their endurance and fortitude so richly deserved.

The above is not the only good work accomplished by the disposition of the troops and a thorough system of communication over the different sections of these vast Territories. The military were thus enabled to give substantial protection to the scattered settlements, and, in addition to this, have removed the whole hostile Apache tribe, who have fought the civilized races for three hundred years, from the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico.

This affords the citizens of these Territories great gratification, and the troops a feeling of relief, to know that they are away from this part of the United States.

The results of the military operations during the last four months will, I believe, effect a saving for the Government of \$350,000 per annum, and the benefits to the material interests of these Territories cannot well be estimated.

I am under obligation to Governor Luis E. Torres, of Sonora, Mexico, for his most courteous and hearty co-operation. His intelligent and liberal construction of the terms of the compact between the two Governments was of very great assistance to our officers in moving troops and supplies through that portion of the country, and was acquiesced in by other Mexican officials. In fact every assistance within his personal and official powers was rendered by the governor to aid in arresting the common enemy that had for many years disturbed the peace of the two republics.

To Governor E. G. Ross, of New Mexico, and Governor C. Meyer Zulick, of Arizona, as well as the Territorial officials under them, I am thankful for their fullest sympathy and support.

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I also submit the report of Captain Lawton, who has distinguished himself as a resolute and skillful commander. His report of the operations of his command and account of one of the most remarkable marches ever made will be found valuable and interesting.

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Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

NELSON A. MILES,

Brigadier-General U. S. Army, Commanding Dept. of Arizona.
ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Division of the Pacific, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.

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Report of Capt. H. W. Lawton, Fourth Cavalry.

EN ROUTE TO FORT MARION, FLORIDA,
September 9, 1886.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of operations against Geronimo's and Natchez's bands of hostile Indians made by the command organized in compliance with the following order:

[Orders No. 58.—Extract.]

FORT HUACHUCA, A. T., *May 4, 1886.*

In compliance with the instructions of the department commander, Capt. H. W. Lawton, Fourth Cavalry, is hereby relieved from duty at this post and will assume command of an expedition into Mexico against hostile Apaches.

Captain Lawton will take the field with the least practicable delay.

His command will consist of thirty-five men of Troop B, Fourth Cavalry (including the twenty-five men now at Nogales), twenty Indian scouts, twenty men of Company D, Eighth Infantry, and the two pack trains which have just arrived at this post.

First Lieut. Henry Johnson, jr., Eighth Infantry, Second Lieut. Leighton Finley, Tenth Cavalry, and Assistant Surgeon Leonard Wood, now at this post, and Second Lieut. H. C. Benson, Fourth Cavalry, now at Nogales, will report to Captain Lawton and be assigned by him to duty.

Besides the pack transportation already mentioned, Captain Lawton will take with him ten mules and two packers now at Nogales, and three of the mules and one packer now attached to Company D, Eighth Infantry. The other five pack mules with aparijas and one packer, now attached to this company, he will turn over to the commanding officer Troop K, Fourth Cavalry, to take the place of those detached from Troop K and now with Troop B.

The assistant commissary of subsistence of the post will at once turn over to Captain Lawton such subsistence supplies as may be required for his command.

Captain Lawton will, before his departure, make arrangements with the chief quartermaster of the department for the transportation by citizen wagon train of such additional supplies as he may require.

As to future operations, Captain Lawton will be governed by such instructions as he has received from the department commander.

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By order of Colonel Royal.

JAMES PARKER,
First Lieutenant and Adjutant, Fourth Cavalry, Post Adjutant.

Under the instructions of the department commander the command was to confine its operations to the hostiles while they were south of the international boundary line, and in their stronghold, the Sierra Madre; and was directed to follow constantly the trail, locate their main camp, and destroy or subdue them.

Contrary to general expectations, the hostiles did not return direct to their stronghold after leaving General Crook, but commenced at once a series of desperate raids through Southern Arizona and Northern Sonora. On entering Arizona they were first met by Captain Lebo, Tenth Cavalry, who followed them out of the Territory and fought them in the Penito Mountains, Sonora, about May 3.

My command, organized in compliance with the foregoing order, and supplied with sixty days' rations, marched from Fort Huachuca May 5, directed to take the trail of the hostiles at or near Lebo's battle-ground, and follow it up. Lieutenant Benson with a portion of the cavalry had gone on ahead to locate the trail, and was overtaken by the command on May 9.

The country was so rough that mounted troops were unavailable, and on the 10th the cavalry was dismounted, and with the infantry and scouts took the trail and commenced to follow it. From this point a series of long and fatiguing marches were made over the roughest country imaginable. The Indians frequently doubled on their trail, and remained in the same territory for more than a month.

On the morning of June 6, while the main part of the command was lying near Calabasas, Ariz., awaiting the result of a reconnaissance which was being made by Lieutenant Finley, a report was received that a party of Indians had passed through the Whetstone Mountains, in Arizona, going southward. Lieutenant Walsh, Fourth Cavalry, with a detachment of cavalry and scouts, was dispatched to intercept them. He came upon and surprised the party at dusk that evening, and succeeded in capturing the most of their animals, baggage, and supplies. The hostiles scattered on foot, and by the time the scouts could work out the trail it became too dark to follow. Lieutenant Walsh camped on the trail, and at daylight the following morning started in pursuit of the Indians. During the night orders were sent Lieutenant Finley to cut the country ahead of Lieutenant Walsh, and I set out to join him (Walsh). I reached him at 8 a. m., June 7, and Lieutenant Finley came up at about 12 o'clock the same day. The command then pushed on with all vigor, following the trail as long as the scouts could see; camped on the trail and started again in the morning at daylight. The pursuit was kept up until the Indians were forced to abandon all of the animals they had with them, and to scatter again on foot. When the trail was again found it led to the Azul Mountains, and after passing through the range headed southeast. The direction in which the trail led, and the fact that the Indians had entirely disappeared from the border, convinced me that at last they were going toward their stronghold, and although pursuit was not discontinued nor slackened, active preparations were at once commenced for a campaign in the Sierra Madre.

At this time it may be said the first campaign ended. The term of service of the Indian scouts had nearly expired, and a new detachment under Lieutenant Brown, Fourth Cavalry, was sent me; the infantry was replaced by a fresh detachment, and arrangements were made to establish a supply camp as far down as wagons could be taken. While the trail was being constantly followed, and the Indians pushed to the utmost of our power, the base of operations was being changed to a point 150 miles south of the national boundary line.

By the 5th of July the Indians had been driven south and east of Oposura; a supply camp established at this point, and the command equipped and ready to continue operations. Up to this time the hostiles had operated in small parties, making sudden and fatal descents upon settlements at unexpected places. Numbers of other commands were in the field, and the hostiles were frequently met and pursued by them. During this portion of the campaign my command marched, including side scouts and reconnaissances, 1,396 miles, nearly all of which distance was over rough, high mountains. Most of the country had been burned over, leaving no grass, and water was so scarce that the command frequently suffered greatly. There was accomplished during this period one surprise, and the hostiles were three times placed on foot. They could reap no benefit from their raids, as they were so closely followed that they could not rest a day, and they were obliged to abandon their animals or fight to protect them; this they carefully avoided. They were obliged to keep a constant and vigilant watch on their trail and on their camps to prevent surprise. This made it possible for other commands, knowing their course, to fall upon them. Every device known to the Indian was practiced to throw me off of the trail, but without avail. My trailers were good, and it was soon proven that there was no spot which they could reach where security was assured.

On the 6th of July, the command, consisting of infantry and scouts, marched from Oposura. No officer of infantry having been sent with the detachment, and having no officers with the command except Second Lieutenant Brown, Fourth Cavalry, commanding scouts, and Second Lieutenant Walsh, Fourth Cavalry, commanding the cavalry, Assistant Surgeon Wood was at his own request given command of the in-

fantry. The work during June having been done by the cavalry, they were too much exhausted to be used again without rest, and they were left in camp at Oposura to recuperate.

The march was directed toward the mouth of Tepache Creek, where the hostiles had passed, committing some depredations; but having marched in that direction only a couple of hours, a courier from the prefect of the district overtook me with the information that a man had been wounded by Indians at Tonababu the evening before. I changed my course to that place, and reaching it found the wounded man, and the scouts soon found the trail of the Indians who had done the shooting. It proved to be three Indians, two men and one squaw. The trail was followed, however, leading south. Heavy rains came on and washed the already light trail so badly that I almost despaired of being able to follow it; but the trailers succeeded in keeping the general direction, and after some wonderful work brought me to a point where the small trail joined a much larger one. After this there was no further trouble. The trail led to the Yaqui River, thence up the river, crossing frequently from side to side.

Some evidences of recent camps were found and the scouts were pushed forward two days ahead of the command.

On the 14th of July a runner was sent back by Lieutenant Brown of the scouts, with the information that the camp had been located, and that he would attack at once with his scouts, asking for the infantry to be sent forward to his support. I moved forward with the infantry as rapidly as possible, but did not reach Lieutenant Brown until after he had entered the hostile camp. The attacking party had been discovered and all the hostiles escaped. Their animals, and camp equipage, with a large amount of dried beef, &c., fell into our hands, but the hostiles scattered and escaped on foot. Their trail was again discovered and followed up the Aros River, thence northward until the 23d of July. My supplies were nearly exhausted, and the heavy rains threatened a rise of the Aros River in the rear of my command, so I moved back across the stream to meet the fresh supplies which were on their way from the supply camp under escort of the cavalry.

During this short campaign the suffering was intense. The country was indescribably rough and the weather swelteringly hot, with heavy rains every day or night. The endurance of the men was tried to the utmost limit. Disabilities resulting from excessive fatigue reduced the infantry to fourteen men, and as they were worn out and without shoes when the new supplies reached me July 29, they were returned to the supply camp for rest, and the cavalry under Lieut. A. L. Smith, who had just joined his troop, continued the campaign. Heavy rains having set in the trail of the hostiles, who were all on foot, was entirely obliterated. Mr. Edwardy, of the scouts, with one man, was dispatched to gain information, and after three days he returned and reported that the Apaches had passed into the district of Ures and were committing depredations in the vicinity of Tecolote, in the Mazatlan Mountains. This point was so far distant that I could not reach it in time to get even a trail fresh enough to follow, and he was again sent to find the whereabouts of the hostiles, going to Ures and following their course. In the mean time scouts were sent in all directions to cut the country for signs. During this time Lieutenant Gatewood, Sixth Cavalry, with two Chiricahua Indians, who had been charged with a commission to enter the hostile camp and demand their surrender, joined me.

On the 13th of August I received information that the hostiles were moving toward the Terras Mountains through Campas and Nacosari. I marched immediately to head them off. By making forced marches I arrived near Fronteras on the 20th of July, and learned that the hostiles had communicated to the Mexicans a desire to surrender.

Lieutenant Gatewood went forward at once with his Chiricahuas to communicate with them, but found the Mexican authorities already trying to negotiate. Lieutenant Gatewood, however, sent his Indians forward and soon learned that the hostiles had moved their camp, going east. This fact he communicated to me, and I moved out on their trail at once; Lieutenant Gatewood also following the trail ahead of me.

On the evening of the 24th I came up with Lieutenant Gatewood and found him in communication with the hostiles; but on his return from their camp he reported that they declined to make an unconditional surrender, and wished him to bear certain messages to General Miles. I persuaded Gatewood to remain with me, believing that the hostiles would yet come to terms, and in this I was not disappointed. The following morning Geronimo came into camp, and intimated his desire to make peace, but wished to see and talk with General Miles. I made an agreement with him that he should come down from the mountains, camp near my command, and await a reply to his request to see and talk with General Miles. After Geronimo moved near my camp, the Mexicans made their appearance near us, which so frightened the hostiles that I agreed that they should move with me towards the United States. General Miles declined to see and talk with the hostiles unless they gave some positive assurance

that they were acting in good faith and intended to surrender when they met him. The hostiles were alarmed at the movement of troops in their vicinity, and they agreed to move with me near Fort Bowie, where General Miles then was. The following they agreed to surrender to General Miles and to do whatever he told them, and Geronimo's brother went to Bowie to assure the general of their good faith. In the mean time General Miles had started for my camp at the mouth of Skeleton Cañon, which he reached on the evening of September 3. On the 4th of September the hostiles surrendered as agreed, and the leading men placed themselves in General Miles's hands, and were taken by him to Fort Bowie. The same day I started for Fort Bowie with the main part of the Indians, and by making slow marches reached that post on the morning of September 8. This ended the campaign.

During this latter portion of the campaign the command marched and scouted 1,645 miles, making a total of 3,041 miles marched and scouted during the whole campaign.

The command taking the field May 5, continued almost constantly on the trail of the hostiles, until their surrender more than four months later, with scarcely a day's rest or intermission. It was purely a command of soldiers, there being attached to it barely one small detachment of trailers. It was the persistent and untiring labor of this command which proved to the hostiles their insecurity in a country which had heretofore afforded them protection, and seemingly rendered pursuit impossible. This command, which fairly run down the hostiles and forced them to seek terms, has clearly demonstrated that our soldiers can operate in any country the Indians may choose for refuge, and not only cope with them on their own ground, but exhaust and subdue them.

I desire to particularly invite the attention of the department commander to Asst. Surg. Leonard Wood, the only officer who has been with me through the whole campaign. His courage, energy, and loyal support during the whole time; his encouraging example to the command, when work was the hardest and prospects darkest; his thorough confidence and belief in the final success of the expedition, and his untiring efforts to make it so, has placed me under obligations so great that I cannot even express them.

To Lieut. R. D. Walsh, for successfully intercepting a party of hostiles and capturing their animals and equipage; and for continued faithful service when his physical condition was such as would have justified him in asking relief on account of sickness. Lieutenant Walsh has been in the field against these hostile Indians since the outbreak, May 17, 1885, longer than any other officer in the department.

To Lieuts. Leighton Finley, Tenth Cavalry, and R. A. Brown, Fourth Cavalry, for loyal service in command of the Indian scouts.

To Lieut. H. C. Benson, Fourth Cavalry, for the able manner in which he kept the command supplied.

To Lieut. A. L. Smith, Fourth Cavalry, for able support as second in command, and for volunteering for difficult and hard work in times of emergency.

To detachment Eighth Infantry which went into the field without an officer of their own regiment or corps to represent them, and during the most severe and important work of the campaign performed their duty loyally and without a murmur.

To Chief packer William Brown, and the packers of his train, for their good work, ready willingness, and good care of their animals.

To Scouts William M. Edwardy, W. L. Long, and Jack Wilson, all of whom have ridden day and night, when occasion required it, alone through a country infested by hostile Indians—particularly to Edwardy, who made an unprecedented ride after information, going on the same animal over 450 miles through a mountainous country in less than seven days and nights.

H. W. LAWTON,
Captain, Fourth Cavalry.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Department of Arizona.

PART III.

Copy of telegraphic and other correspondence regarding the disposition of the Warm Springs and other Chiricalua Apache Indians near Fort Apache, Arizona, and those under Chief Chatto, brought East by Capt. J. H. Dorst, Fourth Cavalry, and also in regard to the capture of Chief Mangus and party and their final disposition.

[Prepared in the office of the Adjutant-General, United States Army, in compliance with Senate resolution of February 11, 1887.]

Official copy.

R. C. DRUM.
Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
February 24, 1887.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC,
Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., June 4, 1886.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C. :

The following telegram received :

“FORT APACHE, ARIZONA, *July 3, 1886.*

“My object in coming to this reservation was to see the Apache and Warm Springs Indians here. There are the strongest military reasons why these Indians should be located outside of Arizona, and it should be done peaceably if possible. There are several places east of New Mexico where they could be located, and I respectfully request authority to send a few of the tribe to Washington, under charge of two officers, and to locate such land as the Government may be willing to grant them. Mr. Lamar, who is here from Interior Department, concurs with me as to the *advisability* of the measure. I would request that Captain Baldwin, Fifth Infantry, be ordered to report to me for duty in this connection.

“MILES,
“Commanding.”

In absence of General Howard.

C. MCKEEVER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Telegram.]

FORT APACHE, ARIZ., *July 5, 1886.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Washington, D. C. :

Request that my telegram of Saturday regarding Apaches and Warm Springs Indians be considered strictly confidential. Ten principal men have agreed to go, and I believe it will result in much good.

MILES,
Commanding.

[Indorsement on the foregoing telegrams from General Miles of July 4 and 5, 1886, respectively.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, July 7, 1886.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War with copy for the information of the Interior Department.

The whole history of Indian wars in this country shows that they are generally directly traceable to the action of the Government in moving tribes from the locality where they had become established, and which they are always averse to leaving, to other ground in the selection of which they had no part. In the case of these Apaches this is directly illustrated by their removal some years ago from Tularosa, N. Mex.,

to Fort Apache. They were opposed to the change, and when they were compelled to go by military force they yielded, but protested that though they would go they would be bad Indians, and bad Indians they have been nearly ever since.

Their removal from Arizona would undoubtedly be a relief to the people in that section, but would unquestionably be equally distasteful to the inhabitants of any section east of New Mexico where they might be sent, who would probably make every effort to prevent its accomplishment. Every section of country should control the bad element of its own population, not endeavor to foist them upon other more fortunate districts, and this is especially true of the Indians, who should, as far as possible be controlled where they now are. I see no objection to the delegation of Apaches coming to Washington, but do not consider it necessary or advisable to make, as requested, the detail of Captain Baldwin (now in Montana), who neither knows these Indians nor their language, and is no more fitted for this duty than many other officers now under General Miles's command. Detaching two officers to bring ten Indians to Washington, at a time when we are sending to Arizona all the troops that can be spared from other departments, also appears to me inappropriate, and does not meet with my approval.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

[Telegram.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 7, 1886.

COMMANDING GENERAL DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC,
Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.:

Please inform General Miles that the Lieutenant-General declines to order Captain Baldwin to report to him, and while he approves of a delegation of Apaches coming to Washington, he does not wish two officers sent with them.

J. C. KELTON,
Acting Adjutant-General.

[Telegram.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

FORT APACHE, ARIZONA, *July 7, 1886.*

My object in requesting that Captain Baldwin be ordered to report to me was on account of his successful management and arrangements of the Moses or Columbia River Indians under similar circumstances. I believe there is an opportunity to locate the Chiricahua Indians where they will no longer be a disturbing element, and my purpose is to secure a permanent peace for this Territory. I therefore hope that my request will be granted.

MILES,
Commanding Department.

FORT APACHE, ARIZONA, *July 7, 1886.*

SIR: Soon after being assigned to this Department, in April last, I became convinced that there were two problems to solve before any permanent peace could be fully established in the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico. One was the subjugation of the hostile Indians; the other the control of the Apache Indians camped near Fort Apache, Arizona. The first has absorbed much of my attention, and the prospects of ultimate success are favorable. The last mentioned has been fully considered, and early in May last I adopted measures to bring about a change, which, if accomplished, will result in lasting good.

There are now at Fort Apache 198 Warm Springs Indians that were several years ago forcibly removed from New Mexico and 236 Chiricahua Apaches. These two bands have for years affiliated under the leadership of Mangus Colorado, Cochise, Victorio, Chatto, Geronimo, and others, and the Apache tribe has raided the settlements of New Mexico, Arizona, and Old Mexico for hundreds of years. Certain promises have been made them and very great privileges have been granted them. The 440 men, women, and children now living on the military reservation of Fort Apache are nominally prisoners of war, yet they have never been disarmed or dis-

mounted and are in better fighting condition to-day than ever before, and yet without arms they would, in their present position, be in danger of being raided by any hostile Indians. To hold this tribe under restraint and close military surveillance has required a strong force of troops. They were located in the heart of the most remote, mountainous, and inaccessible region of the United States; remote from the fact of its being 100 miles south of the Atlantic and Pacific Railway and 130 miles north of the Southern Pacific.

Raiding parties from this tribe at Apache, and from Geronimo's camp in Old Mexico, have for years committed the most serious depredations in the belt of country (200 miles wide) between Fort Apache and the Mexican boundary. The hostile element under Geronimo and Natchez will be worn down, and in time destroyed or captured by the troops, yet this result could not produce a lasting peace, so long as the Apache tribe remains in the rugged and almost inaccessible mountains of Arizona. Their boys of to-day will become the Geronimos of a few years hence. They are the remnant of a once powerful and warlike tribe that has contended against civilization for three hundred years. All their traditions perpetuate the spirit of war. By their conflicts with the Spanish or Mexican forces and those of the United States they have become greatly reduced in numbers but the feeling of animosity towards the white race has only been intensified.

After fully considering the subject in all its bearings, and, with Mr. Lamar, of the Interior Department, personally examining their condition, I believe they can be moved away from the mountain regions of Arizona and New Mexico and placed within the control of the Government, where they will no longer be a disturbing element or a menace to the scattered settlements. To do this with their consent would be most advisable and desirable, and after visiting their camps and talking with their leaders I have induced eleven of the principal men to go to Washington, under charge of Captain Dorst, Fourth United States Cavalry, to see the authorities and learn what the Government would do for them, and what it would expect them to do, and to see any lands that the Government can grant them. I presume it is not the purpose of the Government to keep permanently the seventy-two Apaches, mostly women and children, in Florida, where they were recently sent. They are a mountain race, accustomed to high altitudes, and would in a short time, most likely, die, if kept in the lowlands of Florida. Should the Apaches in Arizona and Florida be permanently located in some place healthful and suited to their natural requirements, I believe the hostile element would surrender. They have several times evinced a disposition to do so; but if not, they could soon be overcome.

There is no one act that the Government could do to give greater satisfaction, confidence, and relief to the people of Arizona and New Mexico than the removal of these Indians. In order that it may be arranged without difficulty or violence, I respectfully recommend that an arrangement or settlement be made, similar to the one effected in the case of the Moses or Columbia River Indians in 1882 and 1883. It now costs the Government at least \$40,000 per annum to feed these Indians, and it takes hundreds of thousands of dollars annually (over and above the ordinary expense in time of peace) to keep the troops in the field actively campaigning against hostiles and to protect settlements scattered over a vast area of country. Aside from this, the detriment to the material interests of these Territories, caused by frequent outbreaks and raids of the Apache Indians, cannot well be estimated.

In view of these facts I have the honor to respectfully recommend that, in consideration of their good conduct and loyalty, the Indians in question be allowed to locate on the southeast side of the Wichita Mountains, on the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Reservation, in the Indian Territory. They would then be with a band that was formerly of the same tribe and speaking the same language. They would be more than a thousand miles away from the mountains of Arizona and where they could be easily controlled. At the same time the clear water of the mountains, the climate, and the fertile soil would be congenial and beneficial to them. In order to satisfy them and make them self-sustaining, each family should have \$100 worth of farming utensils, and \$200 worth of domestic stock the first year, and \$300 worth of stock the second year. When they were all brought together there should be 100 families; these would require \$30,000 the first year and \$30,000 the second year; after that they would require no further assistance. I would also recommend that \$5,000 be given the principal men in stock animals that would be useful to the tribe, and in such valuables as they would most require or appreciate. I am aware that there are legal objections to their being at once moved to the Indian Territory, but should this recommendation receive the approval of the executive department of the Government, I believe that Congress would be convinced of the importance and necessity of removing any legal objections to a measure that would secure peace to a very large section of the country.

Until they can be located with the Apaches now in the Indian Territory, they could occupy the high lands on the military reservation at Fort Riley, Kansas. I recommend that this delegation be allowed to see both places, and sufficient inducements

granted them to insure their willing consent to the change. One of the most difficult things to do with Indians is to change their location, as they cling to their native country with great tenacity, and the effort has often caused Indian wars; hence I recommend that most liberal terms be granted them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

NELSON A. MILES,
Brigadier-General, U. S. A.

The ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC,
Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

[Indorsements on the foregoing letter of General Miles, dated July 7, 1886.]

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC,
Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., July 19, 1886.

Respectfully forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the Army.
In the absence of the division commander:

C. MCKEEVER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, July 30, 1886.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War. There are now on the reservation, near Fort Apache, seventy-one Chiricahuas and Warm Springs adult male Indians. These Indians are exclusive of those in this city. It is my belief that if the delegation which is now here goes back to the reservation without having received what they may deem the most satisfactory promises on the part of the Government, a large number of those that are now peaceable will endeavor to join Geronimo. I therefore recommend that authority be granted me to direct General Miles to immediately arrest all the male Indians now on the Chiricahua Reservation, near Fort Apache, and send them as prisoners to Fort Marion, Florida; that the delegation now here be sent there also, and that they be held at that point as prisoners of war, until the final solution of the Geronimo troubles.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

[Telegram.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 8, 1886.

Brig. Gen. N. A. MILES,
Prescott, Ariz.:

The Lieutenant-General authorizes you to select one officer of your command to accompany the delegation of Apaches to Washington, D. C.

J. C. KELTON,
Acting Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, July 9, 1886.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for your information, a copy of a telegram from the commanding general of the Department of Arizona of the 4th instant, relative to the removal of the Apache and Warm Springs Indians from Arizona and the sending of a few of them to Washington, in charge of two officers of the Army, on the business of the location of such lands as the Government may be willing to grant them, and also requesting that Captain Baldwin be ordered for duty in connection with this matter.

Attention is invited to the accompanying copy of a telegram of the 7th instant to the commanding general of the Department of Arizona, showing the action taken by the Lieutenant-General of the Army upon this request. I beg also to inclose herewith a copy of the remarks of the Lieutenant-General of the 7th instant, submitting this matter to the Department, and in regard to the same beg to request that you favor me with your views relative to the mode of bringing the party of Indians to Washington, should such action be decided upon, and whether officers of the Army will be required or not.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. C. ENDICOTT,
Secretary of War.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, July 10, 1886.

SIR: I have read your letter of the 9th instant, inclosing copies of correspondence relative to the suggestion of General Miles, to send a few of the Apache and Warm Springs Indians from Arizona to Washington, and inviting my attention to the views of the Lieutenant-General of the Army on the subject, who is not favorable to the project of removal of Indians from Arizona, but thinks that they should be controlled where they now are. He, however, sees no objection to the delegation of Apaches coming to Washington, but does not consider it necessary that two officers should be detached to accompany them. In view of these remarks you request my views relative to the mode of bringing the party of Indians to Washington.

The Indians around Fort Apache have for a long time been under the control and management of the military branch of the service, and in my opinion any movement of any portion of them from the reservation for any purpose should be under the direction and management of officers of that branch of the service having control of them, and to whose supervision they are accustomed.

This Department does not read the Lieutenant-General's remarks as meaning that the delegation should not be accompanied by one officer, but rather that two officers are not necessary for that purpose.

I have the honor, therefore, to respectfully request that such instructions, if any are necessary, be communicated to General Miles as will enable him to carry out his suggestion relative to bringing a delegation of the Indians mentioned to this city.

Their coming here will, I believe, have a good effect, aside from any question regarding their removal to any other part of the country.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

L. Q. C. LAMAR,
Secretary.

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, D. C., July 13, 1886.

General NELSON A. MILES,
Fort Apache, Arizona:

Send ten of the Apache and Warm Springs Indians to Washington under charge of one good officer from your department who knows them, and upon arrival report them to the Secretary of the Interior.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant-General.

FIELD ORDERS }
No. 74. }

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA,
Wilcox, Ariz., July 13, 1886.

[Extract.]

* * * * *
2. In compliance with telegraphic authority from the Lieutenant-General of the Army Capt. J. H. Dorst, Fourth Cavalry, now at Albuquerque, N. Mex., will take charge of the party of Indians upon his arrival at that place and conduct them to Washington, D. C., and report with them to the Secretary of the Interior, also reporting his arrival to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

Upon the completion of this duty he will return with the party of Indians in charge of Fort Apache, Arizona, and then rejoin his proper station.

The journey, as directed, is necessary for the public service.

By command of Brigadier-General Miles.

J. A. DAPRAY,
Second Lieutenant, Twenty-third Infantry, A. D. C.

Official.

M. BARBER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC,
*Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., July 13, 1886.*ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Washington, D. C. :

Following telegram just received from General Miles, dated Fort Apache, July 12:
 "In order to secure a permanent peace in Arizona and New Mexico, it is of the highest importance that the Statutes, paragraph 313, chapter 87, Forty-fifth Congress, be so far modified as to authorize the President to locate a small band of Apaches, not exceeding 500, in the Indian Territory. A part of the tribe are already there. If this can be done it will save to Government at least \$300,000 annually, besides many lives. If this meets the approval of the Department, I earnestly request that the subject be laid before Congress with as little delay as possible."

In absence of division commander,

C. MCKEEVER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement on the foregoing telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, July 14, 1886.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War, with copy for the Department of the Interior.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

[Extract from Statutes at Large, Forty-fifth Congress, third session, chapter 87, page 313.]

CHAP. 87.—AN ACT making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty, and for other purposes.

Approved, February 17, 1879.

* * * * *

REMOVAL, SETTLEMENT, SUBSISTENCE, AND SUPPORT OF INDIANS.

* * * * *

Collecting and subsisting Apaches and other Indians of Arizona and New Mexico: For this amount to subsist and properly care for the Apache and other Indians in Arizona and New Mexico who have been or may be collected on reservations in New Mexico or Arizona, three hundred and twenty thousand dollars. And the President of the United States is hereby directed to prohibit the removal of any portion of said tribes of Indians to the Indian Territory unless the same shall be hereafter authorized by act of Congress.

* * * * *

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington City, July 14, 1886.*

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of a telegram from General Miles, dated at Fort Apache, Arizona, July 12th instant, touching the importance of a modification of the act of Congress of February 17, 1879 (chapter 87, Forty-fifth Congress), so as to authorize the President to locate a small band of Apaches in the Indian Territory, together with an extract from the act referred to, which prohibits the course indicated.

We have no information at this Department upon the subject, except what is contained in this telegram, and, of course, there are no provisions of law under which the removal of these Indians to the Indian Territory could be made.

The only possible means by which such result could be accomplished would be through an act of Congress, and the question whether endeavor should be made to obtain such an act is one for your consideration and judgment. An early reply is desired that the telegram of General Miles may be answered.

Very truly, yours,

WM. C. ENDICOTT,
*Secretary of War.*Hon. L. Q. C. LAMAR,
Secretary of the Interior.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, D. C., July 15, 1886.

General NELSON A. MILES,
Wilcox, Ariz. :

The Secretary of War directs me to say, after consultation with the President and the Secretary of the Interior, that it will be impossible at this time to procure legislation in regard to the removal of the Apaches to the Indian Territory, and all hope of so doing must be abandoned. The military movements must therefore proceed in view of the present arrangements in regard to these Indians.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant-General, commanding.

[Telegram.]

ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX., July 15, 1886.

Lieutenant-General SHERIDAN,
Washington, D. C. :

Party of thirteen Indians, with interpreter, were on the road by rail before your telegram fixing number at ten was received. They are under charge of Captain Dorst, Fourth Cavalry; should reach Washington Saturday night.

MILES,
Commanding.

[Telegram.]

FORT BOWIE, ARIZONA, VIA WILCOX, July 20, 1886.

General P. H. SHERIDAN,
Commanding Army, Washington, D. C. :

Owing to my absence your telegram July 15 just received. Military movements have at no time ceased against the hostile Indians. The settlement with Moses or Columbia River Indians was not confirmed by Congress or appropriation available until a year after. If the small band of Apaches can be induced to permanently locate in Indian Territory, I believe they would require only the assurance of the authorities that all obstructions would be removed and the necessary appropriations made on their guarantee that they should be returned in case of failure; in the mean time they could move and remain at Fort Riley, Union, or such place as you deem advisable, if this suggestion meets your approval.

MILES,
Brigadier-General.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, D. C., July 31, 1886.

General NELSON A. MILES,
Wilcox, Ariz. :

The proposition to remove the Chiricahua and Warm Springs Indians to any reservation or military post west of the Missouri River cannot be entertained.

The President wishes me to ask what you think of the proposition to forcibly arrest all on the reservation and send them to Fort Marion, Florida, where they can be joined by the party now here.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

[Telegram.]

WILCOX, ARIZ., August 1, 1886.

Lieutenant-General SHERIDAN,
Washington, D. C. :

There would be some advantage, but some serious objections occur to me, which I will explain fully by letter; the favorable reports have evidently excited feeling against that delegation and frightened and broken their confidence. There is no

hurry about this matter. I recommend that Captain Dorst take them to Carlisle under his and Captain Pratt's influence; their confidence will be restored so that some of that number go to Florida to visit those there and return to Carlisle. By that time I hope runners, who started for Geronimo's camp the same time they started for Washington, will return. We will then know disposition of all and can take definite action.

MILES,
Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA,
Wilcox, Ariz., August 2, 1886.

GENERAL: In answer to your inquiry as to the advisability of forcibly removing the Chiricahua and Warm Springs Indians now on the military reservation of Fort Apache, together with the delegation from these tribes now in Washington, to Fort Marion, Florida, I have the honor to reply that the advantages and objections appear to me as follows: First. It would be a great relief to the citizens of Arizona to know that they were all out of this mountainous country, and it would avoid trouble with those tribes in future. Second. It would relieve a strong force of troops that are now keeping watch over them or guarding the settlements against any outbreaks. If relieved the troops could occupy the Mexican frontier or be available for any service.

The objections to the measure appear to be serious. First. As the delegation went to Washington by authority of the Government with a view of making some permanent arrangement for their future, I fear it would be charged that the Government had taken advantage of them, and believe the Indians would consider it an act of bad faith. Second. It would be known by all other Indian tribes in the southwest, and they might in future hesitate about sending any of their number to Washington, even at the request of the Government. Third. I think it would necessitate a war of extermination against those that are down in Old Mexico, for if banishment were the fate of those that have been peaceable they would expect theirs to be much worse, and I think all would have to be killed before any more would surrender.

The difficulty of dealing with those Indians, I believe, has arisen from hostile feeling excited toward them since they arrived in Washington. They are wild, suspicious Indians, and their confidence is easily broken.

Although attached to their native country, I believe before leaving Fort Apache they were prepared to make any fair and reasonable arrangement to conform to the wishes of the Government, and still think their confidence can be restored by the means suggested in my telegram of yesterday.

The charge that Chatto, the leading spirit and bravest of the tribes, has committed serious crimes, is undoubtedly true, as it is of every other representative of the wild Indians that has appeared in Washington from the days of Red Jacket to the present time. That he was present or concerned in the murder of Judge McComas and family is a matter of some doubt, as he is said to have been in another place at the time. This is not a local, county, or Territorial affair; the Government has assumed the responsibility of dealing with them, and has had them under punishment ever since war was commenced on the tribes as a body, and it appears to me that the Government is fully justified and warranted in making final disposition of them as wards of the nation, as it has of every other tribe.

Another embarrassment which the Government is obliged to meet is the fact that the people of Arizona and New Mexico are loud in their appeals for the removal of these Indians. At the same time part of the press of Texas and Kansas has raised a protest against their being sent east, and especially to the Indian country; and yet, should nearly six hundred mountain Indians, accustomed to live in altitudes thousands of feet above the level of the sea, be sent to Florida permanently, it might excite equal opposition from the eastern press, and result in their being returned in a few years, the same as was done with the seventy-five Indian murderers sent there in 1875. The status of the Indians is this: Those at the agency have been kept under a close military surveillance by Lieutenant-Colonel Wade, a very efficient officer, and have not been allowed to render assistance to the hostiles. The followers of Geronimo and Natchez have been so closely pursued by the troops that they have had scarcely two nights' rest in the same place since they commenced hostilities—April 27. They have killed but fourteen persons in the Territories of the United States, the last one June 5, and were on our soil but twenty-three days before they were driven out. In five encounters with the troops they have lost in numbers, and also by desertions. The latest information was that they were much reduced, and that there was great disaffection among them, and measures that are now being taken will add still more to their discomfiture.

In view of these facts, I am convinced that if a fair and just arrangement can be made with those on the military reservation, near Fort Apache, to move from 500 to 1,000 miles east, and those in Florida and the hostiles that surrender be sent to join

them, the desired end will be reached. There must be some safe place where the Government can locate these wards away from the cañons and mountains of Arizona, that would be agreeable to them. There certainly can be no harm or violation of law in allowing them to visit the eastern part of the Indian Territory. They would see how other Indians prosper, and I believe the effect would be good. (For some reasons, what is known as "No Man's Land" might be the most available ground, as it would be entirely free from State or Territorial interference and the Government would have them under absolute control.) Whatever locality may be selected, I believe this method would speedily result in a peace most desirable and permanent.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

NELSON A. MILES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieutenant-General SHERIDAN,
Commanding the Army, Washington, D. C.

[Indorsement on the foregoing letter of General Miles to the Lieutenant-General, dated August 2, 1886.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, *August 9, 1886.*

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, August 2, 1886.

SIR: The Secretary of War directs that the necessary instructions be given for the return of Captain Dorst and the party of Apache Indians and interpreters to Camp Apache, via Carlisle, Pa. Orders will also be given for the pay of the interpreters and for the subsistence of the Apache Indian scouts on their way home.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN TWEEDALE,
Chief Clerk.

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

[Transcript from the Edt. Book, A. G. O.]

3827 A. G. O., 1886. August 2, 1886. Secretary of War directs that necessary instructions be given for the return of Captain Dorst and the party of Apache Indians and interpreters to Camp Apache via Carlisle, Pa. Orders will be also given for the pay of the interpreters and for the subsistence of the Apache Indian scouts on their way home.

Official copy respectfully referred to the Quartermaster-General, who will furnish the necessary transportation for the return journey from this city via Carlisle, Pa., to Fort Apache, Arizona, of Capt. J. H. Dorst, Fourth Cavalry, and of the party of Apache Indians, interpreters, and Indian scouts; also furnish funds for the pay of the interpreters. The matter of subsistence has been attended to.

By order of the Secretary of War.

R. C. DRUM,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *August 2, 1886.*

Official copy respectfully referred to the Commissary-General of Subsistence, who will furnish the party of Apache Indian scouts, referred to within, with \$1.50 each for their subsistence while *en route* from this city via Carlisle, Pa., on their way home to Fort Apache.

By order of the Secretary of War.

R. C. DRUM,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *August 2, 1886.*

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, D. C., August 3, 1886.

General NELSON A. MILES,
Wilcox, Ariz.:

Your telegram of August 1 received and submitted to the Secretary of War and the President for their information.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant-General.

[Telegram.]

CARLISLE, PA., August 4, 1886.

General SHERIDAN, U. S. A.,
Washington:

Arrived last night and reported for further orders. Can find means to keep the Indians interested for four or five days, if necessary, and they will be more contented than they were in Washington.

DORST, Captain.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, August 4, 1886.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War, recommending that Captain Dorst be authorized to remain at Carlisle with this delegation of Indians for five days, and that he then return with them to Fort Apache, Arizona.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

[Telegram.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 4, 1886.Capt. J. H. Dorst,
Fourth Cavalry, Carlisle, Pa.:

The Secretary of War, approving the recommendation of the Lieutenant-General commanding, authorizes you to remain at Carlisle with the delegation of Indians for five days; after expiration of that time you will return with them to Fort Apache, Ariz.

J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Telegram.]

WILCOX, ARIZ., August 5, 1886.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

As I am responsible for sending that delegation of Indians to Washington, I request that they remain at Carlisle until my letters are received in Washington and until such time as I recommend their return.

MILES,
Commanding.

[Indorsements on the foregoing.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 6, 1886.

Respectfully submitted to the Lieutenant-General commanding the Army.

R. C. DRUM,
Adjutant-General.HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., August 6, 1886.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War. The orders already issued in this matter should be adhered to.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

WILCOX, ARIZ., August 5, 1886.

Mr. L. Q. C. LAMAR, Jr.,
Washington, D. C.:

Understand Indians are ordered back in five days. I had requested they remain at Carlisle until my letters were received in Washington, and until runners return from Geronimo's camp, and I hope it may be done. Will write you to-day.

NELSON A. MILES.

[Telegram.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 6, 1886.COMMANDING GENERAL, DEPARTMENT ARIZONA,
Wilcox, Ariz. :

The Secretary of War will not comply with request to retain Indians at Carlisle, for reasons stated in your dispatch of yesterday, without further information upon this subject.

R. C. DRUM,
Adjutant-General.

[Telegram.]

WILCOX, ARIZ., August 6, 1886.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF ARMY,
Washington, D. C. :

Secretary of War will receive further information upon receipt of my letter now on the way to Washington. Should Indians return without anything being accomplished and insist upon remaining in the mountains of Arizona, in defiance of recommendation of military authorities and the appeals of the people of the Territories, outbreaks and disturbances may be expected for next twenty years. Their presence has been a menace to the people of this country ever since they were placed there. The military reasons are sufficient, and the opportunity favorable, for making an arrangement with them by which they may be located outside of the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico, and I can see no objection to a handful of Indians remaining at Carlisle, where some of them have children, until a question which involves the lives, property, and peace of the people of this section can be satisfactorily decided.

MILES,
Commanding.

[Indorsement on the foregoing.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, August 7, 1886.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, August 7, 1886.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith a telegram from General Nelson A. Miles to Mr. L. Q. C. Lamar, jr., the special agent of this Department, recently sent to confer with him at the San Carlos Indian Reservation, Arizona, requesting the further detention of the delegation of Apache Indians now at Carlisle, *en route* to their reservation.

The telegram indicates that the early return of the delegation of Indians to their reservation may affect or interfere with some of General Miles's plans for securing possession of Geronimo and his hostile band of Indians, which may be avoided by a few days further delay, which I think is greatly to be desired.

The matter is respectfully forwarded for the action of your Department.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

L. Q. C. LAMAR,
Secretary.

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

[Telegram.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 9, 1886.Capt. J. H. DORST,
Fourth Cavalry, Carlisle, Pa.:

The Secretary of War directs you to delay at Carlisle with Indians until you receive further orders.

R. C. DRUM,
Adjutant-General.

[Telegram.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 9, 1886.

COMMANDING GENERAL DEPARTMENT ARIZONA,
Wilcox, Ariz.:

Secretary of War has consented to the delay of Captain Dorst with Indians now at Carlisle until further orders. Dorst so advised.

J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NOTE.—Owing to failure of telegraph lines, this dispatch was not received by Captain Dorst, and commanding general Division Missouri, was directed to find where telegram could reach him. (See telegram to commanding general Division Missouri from Adjutant-General, dated August 11, 1886, page 45).

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, August 10, 1886.

SIR: I have the honor to return herewith the inclosed papers relating to the subject of the removal of the Chiricahua and Warm Springs Apache Indians from Arizona to some point in the East.

The point suggested in the telegram of the Lieutenant-General of the 31st ultimo, for the consideration of General Miles, as a place to which they may be removed as prisoners of war, is Fort Marion, Florida, while General Miles considers that some safe place, from 500 to 1,000 miles eastward of their present locality, somewhere in the Indian Territory or in the neutral strip of public land west of that Territory and north of the Pan Handle of Texas, more suitable for the purpose and more agreeable to the Indians.

If they are to be kept in close confinement, where they can have little or no opportunities of doing mischief, I think Fort Marion offers the best advantages. It is not suited for training the Indians in the industries, but there they can be kept and disciplined until it shall be safe and proper to place them upon a reservation where they may be allowed more liberties.

The existing law is against the removal of these Indians to any part of the Indian Territory.

The strip of public land referred to above is not a suitable place for them, at this time at least, as there is no organization for an agency there, no houses for stores or shelter for employes, and there are no funds that can be used by this Department for the establishment and equipment of such an agency as would be necessary for the proper management of those Indians on that strip of "public land."

It would also require the presence of quite a large force of troops properly stationed in that locality to keep the Indians from leaving and going back to the mountains of New Mexico and Arizona.

It seems to me that their removal to Fort Marion as prisoners of war is at the present time the most practicable solution of the matter if they are to be removed from their present locality.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

L. Q. C. LAMAR,
Secretary.

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

[Telegram.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 11, 1886.

COMMANDING GENERAL DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Chicago, Ill.:

Please ascertain where you can reach Captain Dorst, Fourth Cavalry, who is in charge of Apache Indians returning to Arizona, and direct him, by order of the Secretary of War, to take Indians to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and remain there with them until further orders. Acknowledge receipt.

R. C. DRUM,
Adjutant-General.

(Telegraph same to Maj. Chas. W. Foster, in charge of the quartermaster's depot, Turner building, No. 304 N. Eighth street, Saint Louis, Mo. Same to station master at Kansas City, Mo.)

[Telegram.]

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *August 11, 1886.*ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Washington, D. C. :

Your telegram regarding Captain Dorst and Indians just received. Have telegraphed Secretary's order to Captain Dorst, and expect it to reach him at Topeka before his train leaves there at 1.20 to-day.

FOSTER,
Quartermaster.

[Telegram.]

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *August 11, 1886.*Capt. DORST, U. S. ARMY,
In charge Apache Indians, on No. 1 west-bound express, Topeka, Kans. :

The Secretary of War directs me to telegraph you to take the Indians now under your charge to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and remain there with them until further orders. Please acknowledge receipt.

C. W. FOSTER,*
Quartermaster U. S. A., Depot Quartermaster.

[Telegram.]

CHICAGO, ILL., *August 11, 1886.*ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C. :

Your dispatch relating to Captain Dorst and Apache Indians received. Please in form me from what point and at what time Captain Dorst starts with the Indians and the route by which he is expected to travel.

ALFRED H. TERRY,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Telegram.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
*Washington, August 11, 1886.*COMMANDING GENERAL, DIVISION MISSOURI,
Chicago, Ill. :

Dispatch received. I have probably reached Captain Dorst through Major Foster, quartermaster, Saint Louis, who telegraphs that instructions will reach Dorst at one twenty (1.20) p. m, to-day at Topeka, Kans.

R. C. DRUM,
Adjutant-General.

[Telegram.]

KANSAS CITY, MO., *August 11, 1886.*R. C. DRUM,
Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C. :

Party left here this morning; have wired W. F. White, of Santa Fé road, to have them returned here. Will advise you later.

DEPOT MASTER.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Saint Louis, Mo., August 12, 1886.

THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: The following is a copy of a telegram sent you yesterday afternoon:
 "Captain Dorst acknowledges from Emporia, Kans., the receipt of instructions to proceed with Indians to Fort Leavenworth. Will change back at Newton, Kans., at 8.40 to-night."

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. W. FOSTER,
Quartermaster U. S. Army, Depot Quartermaster.

[Telegram.]

ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX.,
August 13, 1886.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington, D. C.:*

I request that Captain Dorst be directed to leave those Indians temporarily under charge of an officer at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and report to me in person at Albuquerque—on completion of this duty to return to Fort Leavenworth.

MILES,
Commanding.

[Telegram.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 14, 1886.

COMMANDING GENERAL,
Division Missouri, Chicago, Ill.:

Upon request of General Miles, the Acting Secretary of War directs that you give the necessary orders for Capt. J. H. Dorst, Fourth Cavalry, now at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, in charge of Apache Indians, to report to General Miles in person at Albuquerque, N. Mex., and on completion of that duty to return to Fort Leavenworth. During his absence the Indians will be left in charge of an officer at that post.

O. D. GREENE,
Acting Adjutant-General.

[Telegram.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 14, 1886.

COMMANDING GENERAL,
Department Arizona, Albuquerque, N. Mex.:

Captain Dorst has been instructed to report to you in person at Albuquerque, as requested in your dispatch of yesterday.

O. D. GREENE,
Acting Adjutant-General.

[Special Orders No. 88.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, August 14, 1886.

Pursuant to directions from the Acting Secretary of War, Capt. J. H. Dorst, Fourth Cavalry, now at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, in charge of a party of Apache Indians, will report in person to Brig. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. Army, at Albuquerque, N. Mex., and upon completion of the duty connected therewith he will return to this point.

During the absence of Captain Dorst, First Lieut. J. O. Mackay, Third Cavalry, will assume charge of the Indians, and Captain Dorst will turn over to this officer such instructions as he may have concerning them.

The travel enjoined is necessary for the public service.

By order of Brigadier-General Potter.

R. G. HILL,
Aide-de-Camp.

[Telegram.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, August 14, 1886.Captain DORST,
Fourth Cavalry, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas :

Please communicate for the information of the President the frame of mind of the Indians under your charge, especially as to their reception here, and whether it is of a nature that would add to existing complications should they return to their agency.

R. C. DRUM,
Acting Secretary of War.

[Telegram.]

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, August, 14, 1886.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

After leaving Carlisle the Indians appeared convinced they were to remain undisturbed at Fort Apache. Chatto had not received written assurance he requested, but the present of a medal from Secretary Interior, the possession of an unimportant certificate from Captain Bourke and Secretary of War, and the fact he had not been told he would have to move seemed to satisfy him. The detention here causes much uneasiness because only surmises can be offered in explanation. I have tried to quiet their fears, but Chatto has just told me they believe their families will be moved here to meet them. Interpreter Bowman says that if some reasonable explanation is given and they are allowed to proceed home at once, no trouble due to present circumstances need be apprehended. His opinion is entitled to consideration, but since their suspicion is aroused, I hesitate to say they can be so completely removed that the recollection of them will cause no lurking uneasiness. Whether they return or stay here, I would like to have something to tell them coming from high authority.

DORST, *Captain.*

[Telegram.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 16, 1886.Capt. JOSEPH H. DORST,
(Care commanding general,)
Fort Leavenworth :

Your telegram received and confirmed apprehensions here. The removal of the Indians from Fort Apache is now so probable that you must arrange to get along with those with you until removal is effected. In the mean time something is expected from your interview with General Miles at Albuquerque.

R. C. DRUM,
Adjutant-General.

[Telegram.]

ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX.,
August 20, 1886.ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C. :

Captain Dorst reports that the Indians that are now at Fort Leavenworth received some kind of certificate in Washington that appeared to give them great assurance, and that when he parted with them their conduct was defiant and insolent. Should they return with the feeling that they were entirely independent of the military authorities as well as the civil Government, their control would be most difficult and their presence more dangerous to the peace of this country. I have directed him to inform them on his return that they can be either *treaty Indians* or that they must be regarded as prisoners of war and must abide by what disposition the Government deems best for the welfare of all concerned. I have given him a memoranda to propose to them as the just and liberal terms of the Government, practically as stated in my letter of July 7, viz: to move to such place as the Government deems best and await such time as reservation or a place of residence shall be provided for them outside of Territories of Arizona and New Mexico. Should they accept it, a part can remain at Leavenworth and a part return to accompany the balance of the tribe. Colonel Wade,

commanding Fort Apache, who is now here, informs me that he can move those at Apache without difficulty, and arrangements have already been considered. The discomfiture of the hostiles renders the time favorable, and, as the measure is of vital importance, I pray that it may receive the approval of the Government.

MILES,
Commanding Department Arizona.

[Indorsement on foregoing.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, August 21, 1886.

Respectfully submitted to the Acting Secretary of War, with copy for the information of the Department of the Interior.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

The above dispatch from General Miles was telegraphed by the Acting Secretary of War to the Secretary of War, Salem, Mass., August 21, 1886, and to the President, Saranac Inn, Bloomingdale, Essex County, New York, August 21, 1886.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, August 24, 1886.

SIR: Having transmitted by telegraph to the President and the Secretary of War General Miles's telegram of the 20th instant, the inclosed are their replies. As it is of importance that General Miles should have the President's views at the earliest practicable moment, I beg to request your opinion as to the President's views as soon as you can conveniently furnish it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Acting Secretary of War.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

[Extract of a letter from the Secretary of War to the Adjutant-General and Acting Secretary of War.]

Now, as to the telegram, you have sent the substance of, from Miles. I understand him to say that there is no trouble now at Fort Apache, and arrangements have already been considered—that is, he can capture them all and send them away from the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico, and those on their way from here, now at Leavenworth, can, a portion remain at Leavenworth, and the balance be taken away with the others; but he does not say where he proposes to take them, though he must have been informed by Captain Dorst what the views of the President were in that regard, viz, that the place of confinement should be Fort Marion, Florida. The only hesitation the President had in regard to this course arose from his desire to be assured by General Miles that all of this dangerous band could be secured and successfully conveyed away; for if a few should escape and take to the war-path the results would be altogether too serious. If, therefore, General Miles can accomplish this, and take them to Fort Marion from Arizona, the course approved by the President can be carried out so far as that part of the band at Fort Apache is concerned.

As to Chatto and those with him, it was thought proper that he should be taken back to Arizona, to be sent to Marion with the others, and not taken directly there.

As before stated to General Miles, there is no other place available, the Indian Territory being out of the question for many reasons. They are to be treated as prisoners of war, and no hopes can be held out to them in regard to the Indian Territory.

General Sheridan and Mr. Lamar, or both, I presume, are in Washington. I wish you would show them the above so far as the Apaches are concerned, and unless some suggestion of disapproval is made by them I think a final order to carry out the original intention should issue—to take the whole band of Chiricahuas at Fort Apache, and Chatto's people on their return, and convey them to Fort Marion to join those already there.

[Indorsement on foregoing.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
August 24, 1886.

I concur with the views of the Secretary of War.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, August 24, 1886.

SIR: Seeing that Fort Marion appeared to be agreed upon as the place at which to hold the Apaches on their capture or surrender as prisoners of war, and having no data here from which to judge of its capacity, &c., I sent the following telegram to the commanding officer at Saint Augustine, Fla.:

"What number of Indians—men, women, and children—can, in addition to the now number now at Saint Augustine, be accommodated there? Should it be determined to increase the number by some four or five hundred, what preparation would be necessary and what probable expenditure required?"

In reply I received the following:

"Can accommodate seventy-five men, women, and children in addition to those now here. Fort Marion is a small place; all must live in tents. Have tentage by taking battery tents. Need no particular preparation, but will have to expend \$200 for additional tent floor, privies, and lavatories. Would recommend no more Indians be sent here. More details by mail."

Very respectfully,

R. C. DRUM,
Acting Secretary of War.

The LIEUTENANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, August 25, 1886.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Department letter of 24th instant, inclosing copy of a telegram of 20th August, 1886, addressed to the Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, Washington, by General Miles, concerning report made to him by Captain Dorst of the feeling manifested by the Apache prisoners now at Fort Leavenworth, and urging that the disposal of the Chiricahuas now in the hands of the Government as heretofore determined may be adhered to; also inclosing copy of a dispatch from the President and extract of a letter from the honorable Secretary of War relative to the disposal of these Indians and the others of the Chiricahuas who may hereafter surrender or be captured by the military.

I concur in the views expressed by the Secretary of War and the President. The imperative necessity for taking some measure to remove those Indians from their present locality seems to be agreed upon by General Sheridan and General Miles. Their removal to Fort Marion, with the lights before me, is the only present practicable disposition to be made of them.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

L. Q. C. LAMAR,
Secretary.

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

[Telegram.]

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.,
August 25, 1886.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Washington, D. C.:

The Associated Press dispatches declare that the President has determined upon the removal of San Carlos Indians to Florida or elsewhere. Have instructions been issued to General Miles to take proper precautions against the possible flight of all these Indians to join the hostiles as soon as the news of the said removal shall reach them? No word of such decision has passed through me.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General, Commanding Division.

[Indorsements on foregoing.]

Respectfully submitted to the Lieutenant-General commanding.

J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, August 26, 1886.

S. Ex. 117—5

The Adjutant-General will inform General Howard that the Acting Secretary of War has directly communicated with General Miles on this matter, and the Lieutenant-General has no directions to give.

By command of Lieutenant-General Sheridan :

M. V. SHERIDAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, *August 27, 1886.*

[Telegram.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 27, 1886.

COMMANDING GENERAL,
Division Pacific, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. :

Dispatches of 25th received. The orders of the President on the question of removal of the San Carlos Indians are as follows :

"I do not think the Apache Indians should be treated otherwise than as prisoners of war. As it is quite certain they will not agree with the Government as to their location, which I am satisfied should be Fort Marion, and since we are informed that their removal can now be successfully accomplished, I think it should be done at once, and that the state of feeling reported as existing among them at Fort Leavenworth justifies us in preventing the return of any of them to the reservation."

J. C. KELTON,
Acting Adjutant-General.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, D. C., August 25, 1886.

The Secretary of the Interior has shown me your telegram to Lamar, jr., of August 25. The President will not entertain the proposition of moving these Indians at this time to any reservation west of the Missouri River. The President, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Interior, and myself all agree that as a preliminary step they must go to Fort Marion, Florida.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant-General.

General NELSON A. MILES,
Wilcox, Ariz.

[Telegram.]

HUACHUCA, ARIZ., *August 25, 1886.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Washington, D. C. :

Satisfactory arrangements have been made with those Indians at Leavenworth with the distinct understanding that a part remain there until the arrangement is carried out, and I request that Captain Dorst be ordered to send two to Wilcox, Ariz., and take four, with two interpreters, to Holbrook, Ariz., without delay. Please answer at Wilcox.

MILES,
Commanding.

(The above information was telegraphed by the Acting Secretary of War to the Secretary of War, Glen House, White Mountains, N. H., August 26, 1886.)

[Telegram.]

GLEN HOUSE, NEW HAMPSHIRE,
August 26, 1886.

General R. C. DRUM,
Washington, D. C. :

Telegram received. Let order issue to Dorst as requested by General Miles. I presume it is to be part of the arrangement having in view the removal to Fort Marion.

Your suggestion that the Quartermaster-General take immediate action in providing quarters is approved.

* * * * *

W. C. ENDICOTT,
Secretary of War.

WILCOX, ARIZ., August 26, 1886.

Lieutenant-General P. H. SHERIDAN,
Commanding the Army, Washington, D. C. :

Your telegram received. Please see my telegram to Adjutant-General, August 6th, regarding Indians being sent back to Apache without anything being accomplished ; also my telegram, August 20th, regarding independent and insolent manner of Indians. Telegraph line to Apache has been down three days, and should the reports published all over the country about Fort Marion, or any assurances from Mexico of protection and privilege to raid American settlements, reach Indians at Apache before my order for their removal does, they are all liable to be on the war path. Yesterday I requested that Captain Dorst be ordered to take four Indians and interpreters from Leavenworth to Holbrook, and send two to Wilcox.

MILES,
Commanding.

[Telegram.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 26, 1886.

COMMANDING GENERAL,
Division of the Missouri, Chicago, Ill. :

The Acting Secretary of War directs you to instruct Captain Dorst, Fourth Cavalry, in charge of Apaches at Fort Leavenworth, to send two of the Indians in his charge to Wilcox, Ariz., and to take four of the Indians, with two interpreters, to Holbrook, Ariz., without delay.

J. C. KELTON,
Acting Adjutant-General.

[Telegram,]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 26, 1886.

General N. A. MILES,
Commanding Department Arizona, Wilcox, Ariz. :

Acting Secretary of War has approved your telegraphic request of yesterday, and orders given through Division Missouri for Dorst to send two of his Indians to Wilcox, and take four of them, with two interpreters, to Holbrook, Ariz.

J. C. KELTON,
Acting Adjutant-General.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, August 26, 1886.

General R. C. DRUM,
Adjutant-General, U. S. A., Washington, D. C. :

DEAR SIR: I have just read the dispatch of General Miles, commanding, dated August 25, at Huachuca, stating that satisfactory arrangements have been made with the Indians at Fort Leavenworth, with distinct understanding that a part remain there until arrangement is carried out, and requesting that Captain Dorst be ordered to send two to Wilcox, Ariz., and take four with two interpreters to Holbrook, Ariz., without delay ; and wants an answer at Wilcox.

I think it is the wish of the President that the Indians who came to Washington should, none of them, return to Arizona within reach of communication with those at Fort Apache until transfer to Fort Marion has been consummated.

Very truly, yours,

L. Q. C. LAMAR,
Secretary.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, D. C., August 27, 1886.

General N. A. MILES,
Wilcox, Ariz.:

Your confidential telegram of 26th received. Your telegrams have all been forwarded to the Secretary of War, and replies have been sent to you direct.

As the matter seems to have been taken out of my hands, I have no further instructions to give relating to the disposition of the Chiricahua and Warm Springs Indians.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Chicago, Ill., August 27, 1886.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

Telegram relative to Captain Dorst and Apache Indians received and necessary orders given.

ALFRED H. TERRY,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Special Orders, No. 96.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, August 27, 1886.

In compliance with instructions of the Acting Secretary of War, Capt. J. H. Dorst, Fourth Cavalry, in charge of the Apache Indians at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, will without delay send two of the Indians in his charge to Wilcox, Ariz., and take four of the Indians, with two interpreters, to Holbrook, Ariz.

The remaining Indians will be turned over to the commanding officer at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

The travel enjoined is necessary for the public service.

By order of Brigadier-General Potter.

R. G. HILL,
Aid-de-Camp.

[Telegram.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., August 27, 1886.

Hon. Wm. C. ENDICOTT,
Secretary of War,
Glen House, White Mountains, New Hampshire:

Secretary Lamar, Interior Department, referring to General Miles' dispatch of August 25, stating satisfactory arrangements have been made with Indians at Fort Leavenworth, with distinct understanding that part remain there and others go to Arizona, says that he thinks it is the wish of the President that the Indians who came to Washington should none of them return to Arizona within reach of communication with those at Fort Apache until transfer to Fort Marion has been consummated.

R. C. DRUM,
Acting Secretary of War.

[Telegram.]

GLEN HOUSE, NEW HAMPSHIRE,
August 27, 1886.

General R. C. DRUM,
Washington, D. C.:

Mr. Lamar is quite right. It was thought proper that the Indians now at Leavenworth should return to Arizona instead of being sent direct to Fort Marion, but they

were not to arrive until those at Fort Apache had been secured, and then all should go to Florida. It is very important that the two bands should not meet until everything is arranged for their removal by General Miles.

W. C. ENDICOTT,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, August 28, 1886.

GENERAL: I communicated by telegraph to the Secretary of War the following letter from Mr. Lamar, Secretary of the Interior, and have this morning received the following reply, which is respectfully furnished for your information and such action as may seem to you necessary:

“DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
“*Washington, August 26, 1886.*”

“General R. C. DRUM,
“*Adjutant-General, United States Army, Washington, D. C.:*”

“DEAR SIR: I have just read the dispatch of General Miles, commanding, dated August 25, at Huachuca, stating that satisfactory arrangements have been made with the Indians at Fort Leavenworth, with a distinct understanding that a part remain there until arrangements are carried out, and requesting that Captain Dorst be ordered to send two to Wilcox, Ariz., and take four with two interpreters to Holbrook, Ariz., without delay, and wants answer at Wilcox.

“I think it is the wish of the President that the Indians who came to Washington, should, none of them, return to Arizona within reach of communication with those at Fort Apache until transfer to Fort Marion has been consummated.

“Very truly, yours,

“L. Q. C. LAMAR,
“*Secretary.*”

[Telegram.]

“GLEN HOUSE, NEW HAMPSHIRE,
“*August 27, 1886.*”

“Gen. R. C. DRUM,
“*Washington, D. C.:*”

“Mr. Lamar is quite right. It was thought proper that the Indians now at Leavenworth should return to Arizona instead of being sent direct to Fort Marion; but they were not to arrive until those at Fort Apache had been secured, and then all should go to Florida. It is very important that the two bands should not meet until everything is arranged for their removal by General Miles.

“W. C. ENDICOTT,
“*Secretary of War.*”

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Acting Secretary of War.

The LIEUTENANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

[Indorsement on foregoing.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 28, 1886.*

After a consultation with the Secretary of the Interior, I am of opinion that the authority sending the Indians from Leavenworth to Wilcox and Holbrook, Ariz., should be immediately withdrawn, and these Indians returned to Leavenworth, if they have already started.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, August 28, 1886.

GENERAL: Referring to your communication of this date indorsed on the copy of correspondence relative to the return of the Apache Indians to Arizona, in which you express the opinion that the authority sending the Indians from Leavenworth to Wilcox and Holbrook, Ariz., should be immediately withdrawn, and these Indians returned to Leavenworth if they have already started, I have the honor to inform you

that, in deference to that opinion, I have telegraphed the commanding general of the Department of the Missouri at Fort Leavenworth that if the Indians in question have not left the post to retain them there until further orders, and that if they have already started they be recalled to Fort Leavenworth.

Very respectfully, yours,

R. C. DRUM,
Acting Secretary of War.

The LIEUTENANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

[Telegram.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., August 28, 1886.

To Hon. W. C. ENDICOTT,
Secretary of War, Glen Mountain House, White Mountains, N. H.:

The Lieutenant-General, after consultation with the Secretary of the Interior, has given as his opinion that the instructions authorizing the sending of the Indians at Leavenworth to Wilcox and Holbrook, Ariz., be withdrawn. I have therefore telegraphed the commanding general there that if the Indians have not left to retain them there until further instructions are sent him, and that if they have left to recall them to Fort Leavenworth,

R. C. DRUM,
Acting Secretary of War.

[Telegram.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 28, 1886.

COMMANDING GENERAL,
Fort Leavenworth, Kansas:

If the Apache Indians have not yet left for Arizona delay their movement until receipt of further instructions. If they have left order their return to Fort Leavenworth.

R. C. DRUM,
Acting Secretary of War.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, August 28, 1886.

ACTING SECRETARY OF WAR,
Washington, D. C.

Telegram received. Captain Dorst and Indians stop at Emporia, Kans. They will return here in absence of further instructions.

In absence of General Potter,

R. G. HILL,
A. D. C.

[Telegram.]

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, *August 28, 1886.*

ACTING SECRETARY OF WAR,
Washington, D. C.:

Two telegrams about Indians received together, the one directing their return received at Kansas City first. Telegram direct to Emporia, Kans., will reach Captain Dorst before 3.30 p. m. He is *en route* with Indians; have ordered to stop there for further orders by telegraph.

In absence of General Potter.

R. G. HILL,
Aid-de-Camp.

[Telegram.]

WILCOX, ARIZ., August 29, 1886.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Washington, D. C. :

I understand that Captain Dorst was turned back from Emporia, Kans., yesterday. As I gave my word that the Apaches would meet some of their friends at Albuquerque or Holbrook, I ask that Captain Dorst be directed to start at once with four or six Indians and await orders at Albuquerque.

MILES,
Commanding.

[Indorsement on foregoing.]

Respectfully forwarded to the Secretary of War disapproved.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, August 30, 1886.

[Telegram.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, August 29, 1886.

General NELSON A. MILES,
Commanding Department Arizona, Prescott, Ariz. :

The Lieutenant-General having expressed the opinion that none of the Apache Indians at Fort Leavenworth should be permitted to go to Arizona, the orders to send some to Wilcox and others to Holbrook, Ariz., have been suspended, and the Indians will remain at Leavenworth until further orders.

R. C. DRUM,
Acting Secretary of War.

[Telegram.]

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., August 30, 1886.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Washington, D. C. :

General Miles telegraphs under date of 20th instant, that Lieutenant-Colonel Wade has the camp of the Chiricahua and Warm Springs Indians under control, and the men all under guard; that he will move the main camp to Holbrook, thence east by rail; that dispatches from Lawton are that his command is in close proximity to hostile camp.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement on foregoing.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, August 31, 1886.

Respectfully submitted to the Acting Secretary of War, with copy for the information of the Department of the Interior.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

[Telegram.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 30, 1886.

Hon. W. C. ENDICOTT,
Secretary of War, Glen House, White Mountains, New Hampshire :

A dispatch from General Miles, dated yesterday, from Wilcox, Ariz., says:
"I understand that Captain Dorst has turned back from Emporia, Kans. As I gave my word that the Apaches would meet some of their friends at Albuquerque or

Holbrook, I ask that Captain Dorst be directed to start at once with four (4) or six (6) Indians and await orders at Albuquerque."

The Lieutenant-General does not approve of this request.

I have sent the above dispatch to the President, whose address is Saranac Inn, Bloomingdale, Essex County, New York.

R. C. DRUM,
Acting Secretary of War.

(The above information was telegraphed the President at above address, August 30, by the Acting Secretary of War.)

[Telegram.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 31, 1886.

The PRESIDENT,
Saranac Inn, Bloomingdale, N. Y. :

The following telegram is just received from General Howard, commanding Division of the Pacific:

"General Miles telegraphs, under date of twenty-ninth (29th) instant, that Colonel Wade has the camp of the Chiricahuas and Warm Springs Indians under control and the men all under guard; that he will move the main camp to Holbrook; thence east by rail; that dispatches from Captain Lawton are that his command is in close proximity to hostile camp."

R. C. DRUM,
Acting Secretary of War.

(The above information was telegraphed to the Hon. Wm. C. Endicott, Secretary of War, on August 31, 1886, at Glen House, White Mountains, New Hampshire.)

[Telegram.]

GLEN HOUSE, NEW HAMPSHIRE, *August 31, 1886.*

General R. C. DRUM,
Washington, D. C. :

Yours of to-day received. I hope it means that the Chiricahuas are to go to Florida. I did not reply to yours of yesterday in which General Miles still objected to taking them to Florida,* because you properly sent the same to the President. His action I knew would be taken adhering to the original plan, without doubt.

W. C. ENDICOTT,
Secretary of War.

[Telegram.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, September 1, 1886.

General N. A. MILES,
Commanding Department Arizona, Wilcox, Ariz. :

Your request to have a certain number of Indians from Fort Leavenworth meet you at Albuquerque or Holbrook was disapproved by the Lieutenant-General and forwarded to the President; but the latter is now beyond the communication of this Department, and will not probably be heard from respecting your request.

R. C. DRUM, *A. G.*

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC,
Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., September 6, 1886.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Washington, D. C. :

Following telegram just received from Captain Thompson, A. A. A. G., Department of Arizona, dated Fort Bowie, September 5:

"General Miles left here three days ago to meet hostiles. Nothing has been re-

* See dispatch of General Miles to Acting Secretary of War, dated Wilcox, Ariz., August 23, 1886, on page 11, Part I.

ceived officially up this hour. Heard unofficially all was progressing favorably. My instructions are to keep you thoroughly informed, which I will do, and will telegraph at once when anything definite is received."

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Telegram.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., September 10, 1886.

COMMANDING GENERAL,
Department of the Missouri, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas:

Did General Miles make any arrangements for Indians at Fort Leavenworth to be sent to Florida?

R. C. DRUM,
Acting Secretary of War.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, September 10, 1886.

General R. C. DRUM,
Acting Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

Nothing known here of any arrangements by General Miles to send Indians here to Florida.

POTTER,
Brigadier-General.

[Telegram.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., September 10, 1886.

Hon. WILLIAM C. ENDICOTT,
Secretary of War, Salem, Mass.:

I have not been able to ascertain whether General Miles made arrangement for the Apache Indians under Captain Dorst, and who recently visited Washington, to be sent to Florida. Had I not better have them sent to Florida at once?

R. C. DRUM,
Acting Secretary of War.

[Telegram.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., September 12, 1886.

COMMANDING GENERAL, DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Chicago, Ill.:

You will cause the Apache Indians now at Fort Leavenworth to be sent under charge of Captain Dorst, Fourth Cavalry, by the most direct and expeditious route to Saint Augustine, Fla., and upon arrival to be turned over to the commanding officer at that post for confinement with other Indian prisoners now there.

The journey of Captain Dorst above enjoined is necessary for the public service, and upon completion of the same he will be directed to report to headquarters Department Arizona for further instructions.

Acknowledge receipt and report action.

R. C. DRUM,
Acting Secretary of War.

SURRENDER OF GERONIMO.

[Telegram.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
*Washington, D. C., September 12, 1886.*COMMANDING GENERAL DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC,
Governor's Island, New York:

I have to-day instructed General Terry to send to Saint Augustine, Fla., under charge of Captain Dorst, Fourth Cavalry, the Apache Indians now held at Fort Leavenworth, and upon arrival to be turned over to the commanding officer for confinement with other Indian prisoners now there. Please instruct Colonel Langdon accordingly.

Acknowledge receipt and report action.

R. C. DRUM,
Acting Secretary of War.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC,
*Governor's Island, New York City, September 12, 1886.*ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Washington, D. C.:

Dispatch of Acting Secretary of War of this date, concerning Apache Indians now held at Fort Leavenworth, received and attended to.

WHIPPLE,
Acting Adjutant-General,
In absence of Division Commander.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
*Chicago, Ill., September 13, 1886.*General R. C. DRUM,
Acting Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

Telegram of yesterday, conveying instructions regarding Apache Indians, now at Fort Leavenworth, received, and necessary orders telegraphed the Commanding General Department Missouri.

ALFRED H. TERRY,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Telegram.]

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *September 14, 1886.*ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Washington, D. C.:

General Miles reports that Lieutenant-Colonel Wade, with ten car-loads of Apache Indians, with guards, passed Albuquerque at 2.30 this morning.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General, Commanding.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Submitted to the Lieutenant-General, September 15, 1886, and by him submitted to the Secretary of War, September 15, 1886.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
*Chicago, Ill., September 15, 1886.*ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

General Potter telegraphs that Captain Dorst, with Apache Indians, left for Saint Augustine last evening.

ALFRED H. TERRY,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Telegram.]

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, NEW YORK, *September 20, 1886.*ADJUTANT-GENERAL ARMY,
Washington, D. C. :

Colonel Langdon has reported arrival of Captain Dorst, Fourth Cavalry, with sixteen Indians, including three interpreters. He says he will need services of interpreters for at least two months, and asks if all three can be retained. Their names are Micky Free, Bowman, and Conception. I ask instructions.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

[Telegram.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
*Washington, September 20, 1886.*COMMANDING GENERAL, DIVISION ATLANTIC,
Governor's Island, New York :

The Lieutenant-General commanding authorizes the retention at Fort Marion of the three interpreters referred to in your dispatch of this date.

J. C. KELTON,
Acting Adjutant-General.

[Telegram.]

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, NEW YORK, *September 21, 1886.*ADJUTANT-GENERAL, ARMY,
Washington, D. C. :

Commanding officer Saint Francis Barracks reports arrival at Fort Marion, September 20, of Lieutenant-Colonel Wade, 8 officers, 84 enlisted men, 278 adult Indians, and 103 Indian children.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC,
*Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., October 20, 1886.*ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Washington, D. C. :

Following dispatch just received from General Miles at Whipple Barracks :

"Following telegram just received from commanding officer, Fort Apache, Arizona, dated 19th instant :

"Detachment under Captain Cooper, Tenth Cavalry, has just arrived at the post, having captured Mangus and his whole party, consisting of Mangus, 2 men, 3 squaws, and 5 children ; also 29 mules and 5 ponies, all of which were brought in. Signed Viele, Captain, commanding."

"These Indians have been pursued by Lieutenant Johnson and others, through Chihuahua and Southern New Mexico, since September 7."

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General, Commanding.

Submitted to the Secretary of War by the Lieutenant-General, October 22, 1886.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC,
*Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., October 21, 1886.*ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Washington, D. C. :

The following telegram just received from General Miles :

"Mangus, who was captured by Captain Cooper, states that a part of his band was captured by Mexicans and never heard from afterwards. This would seem to confirm

other reports, and gave rise to report that Mangus himself had been killed. Captain Viele, commanding Fort Apache, states that he believes we have all that are left of the Mangus party."

In absence of division commander,

C. McKEEVER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Submitted by the Lieutenant-General to the Secretary of War on October 22, 1886.)

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, D. C., October 23, 1886.

SIR: I have the honor to request that I may be authorized to send Mangus and the two other adult male Indians recently captured in Arizona, to Fort Pickens, Florida, for confinement, and the three squaws and five children of the same party to Fort Marion.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

The SECRETARY OF WAR,
Washington, D. C.

Approved.

By order of the Secretary of War.

JOHN TWEEDALE,
Chief Clerk.

[Telegram.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, October 26, 1886.

COMMANDING GENERAL, DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC,
Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.:

The Lieutenant-General commanding the Army directs that you cause Mangus and the two other adult male Indians, recently captured in Arizona, to be sent to Fort Pickens, Florida, for confinement; and the three squaws and five children of the same party to Fort Marion, Florida.

R. C. DRUM,
Adjutant-General.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC,
Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., October 26, 1886.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Washington, D. C.:

Telegram, relative to removal to Florida of Indians recently captured in Arizona, received and instructions given to General Miles accordingly.

In absence of division commander,

C. McKEEVER,
Acting Adjutant-General.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC,
Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., October 28, 1886.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Washington, D. C.:

General Miles telegraphs he will report date of departure of Mangus's party to Florida so soon as he receives a reply from Fort Apache.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC,
*Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., October 30, 1886.*ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Washington, D. C. :

General Miles telegraphs that Mangus's party left Fort Apache to-day, and will probably arrive at Holbrook, on the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, on Monday, whence they will be sent to Florida in charge of Lieutenant Clay, Tenth Infantry.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

(Submitted to the Secretary of War by the Lieutenant-General, November 2, 1886, with copy for the Interior Department.)

[Telegram.]

ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX., *November 2, 1886.*ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A.,
Washington, D. C. :

One buck of Mangus's party, the Mescaleros, died this morning; will leave body at Fort Union.

T. J. CLAY,
First Lieutenant, Tenth Infantry.

(Submitted to the Secretary of War by the Lieutenant-General, November 4, 1886 with copy for the Interior Department.)

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC,
*San Francisco, Cal., November 4, 1886.*ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Washington, D. C. :

Following telegram received from General Miles :

"Lieutenant Clay reports from Coolidge, Kans., that Mangus tried to escape last night by jumping through car-window glass; train moving 35 miles an hour. Badly stunned, but doctor reports not seriously injured. Had slipped hand through handcuffs, and jumped under eye of sentinel. Another illustration of the desperate effort an Indian will make to escape or commit suicide."

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

(Submitted by the Lieutenant-General to the Secretary of War November 5, 1886 with a copy for Department of Interior.)

FORT BARRANCAS, FLORIDA, *November 6, 1886.*THE ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters Department of the East :

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that Mangus and one buck arrived to-day and are now in confinement in Fort Pickens, Florida. The other buck died in New Mexico, en route.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. WILSON,
*Captain Second Artillery, Commanding Post.*HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC,
Governor's Island, New York, November 10, 1886.

Respectfully forwarded for the information of superior authority.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General, Commanding.

