Harsh living conditions at Bosque Redondo shocked both General William Tecumseh Sherman and Peace Commissioner Samuel Forster Tappan. Two thousand Navajo (Diné) internees, one out of four, died there, of dysentery, exposure, or starvation, and are buried in unmarked graves. After four long years, Navajo (Diné) leaders, along with pleas from many Navajo (Diné) women, successfully persuaded Sherman to allow their people to return to their homelands.