

conditions in which they had to live, it is no wonder the Apaches fell victim to these diseases.

Food:

Full Army ration consisting of 1 pound of beef daily for adults and half that for children; fresh bread daily; rice, turnips, hominy, sugar, coffee and beans daily and once each week they received small quantities of potatoes and onions. They would eat no fish or pork, and the rations they were given took its toll on their health. Indian women cooked everything they ate except the bread, which was baked at St. Francis Barracks.

Education:



Teachers at Ft. Marion were Miss Mather, Mrs. Horace Caruthers, Miss Clark and from the Congregation of the Sisters of St. Joseph, teachers included Mother Aloysius, Sister Jane Francis, Sister Mary Albert and others whose names are unknown. These gave instruction to the children in Math, English and the social aspects of the American life-style.

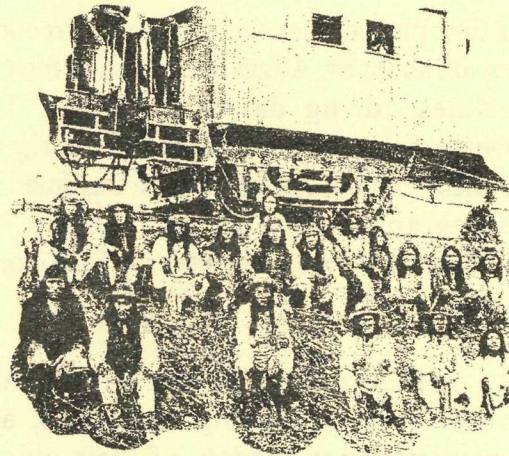
In October and November 1886, 108 of the students, aged 12 - 22, were sent to Carlisle Indian Industrial School, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, where Captain R.H. Pratt was the Superintendent.

Games:

Card games (monte, koonkan & alte); hoop rolling; archery; foot ball; and masca, a game for men only which was played in the moat.

Departing Ft. Marion:

At 1:00am April 27, 1887, the Apache Indians left in a special 12 car train for Mount Vernon, Alabama, 30 miles north of Mobile, via Fort Pickens. May 13, 1888, Geronimo and others at Fort Pickens were sent to Mount Vernon. October 2, 1894 they were sent to Fort Sill, Oklahoma, via Fort Worth, Texas and Rush Springs, Oklahoma, arriving at Fort Sill on October 7, 1894.

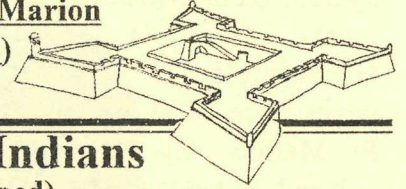


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Castillo de San Marcos National Monument



(called Fort Marion
...1825 - 1942)



Apache Indians (Imprisoned)

Between April 16, 1886 and November 7, 1886, over 500 Apache arrived at Fort Marion as prisoners of war. Due to crowded conditions they were transferred to Mount Vernon, Alabama, April 27, 1887, and eventually on to Fort Sill, Oklahoma.

April 16, 1886, Chihuahua, 14 warriors, 33 women and 29 children, aged 7 to 20 arrived in St. Augustine and proceeded to the casemates of Fort Marion that would be their living quarters until the Sibley tents arrived. (Total of 77)

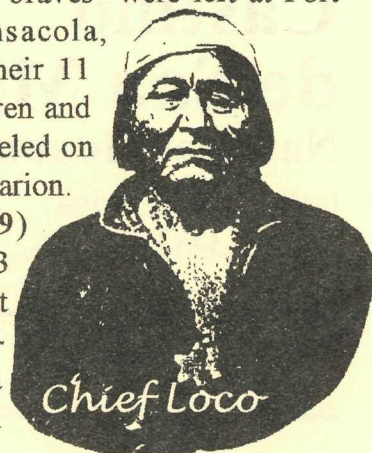
September 18, 1886, Chatto's band of 10 men and 3 women arrived at Fort Marion and two days later an additional 383 prisoners arrived (68 men, 159 women and 156 children). (Total of 396)

October 24, 1886, Geronimo, Natchez, Mangus, and 14 braves were left at Fort Pickens, Pensacola, Florida, while their 11 women, 6 children and 2 other men traveled on by train to Fort Marion.

(total of 19)

Geronimo's 3 wives were all at Ft. Marion. Ziyeh and Ih-tedda arrived on April 16, 1886, and

She-gha on Sept. 24, 1886. She-gha died Sept. 28, 1887, at Ft. Pickens and on her tombstone the name was spelled Ga-ah.



Chief Loco

Living conditions:

The size and layout of the fort gave room to house only about 150 people but the military placed all 502 Apaches within its walls as prisoners. This forced them to live in extremely crowded conditions in the same rooms, but most lived in 130 cone-shaped Sibley tents on top of the fort. The few who were in the rooms slept on damp mortar floors which did not help them to remain healthy. The majority however, living in tents, were able to get plenty of fresh air and sunshine which might well have kept the death rate from reaching higher totals.

What rations they were issued were prepared on stoves inside the second room, east of the Chapel and vent pipes were installed to exhaust the smoke to the outside into the courtyard.

As time passed, they were given the freedom to walk about St. Augustine and visit the two beaches during daylight hours. The townspeople and tourist alike were intrigued by them and the Apaches were intrigued by photography, so many of them sat for portraits at a studio located on St. George Street.

The women earned money by weaving willow baskets, making moccasins, and constructing toy models of their unique cradle. All were for sale to the tourists visiting them in St. Augustine.

November 7, 1886, last group of prisoners arrived including 3 women and 7 children. (total of 10) (grand total of 502) + 12 births.

Indian Chiefs:

Chihuahua; Nana; Joana; Catheray; Catia; Josonna; Hosannah; Karentnae; Duthey; Hosea; Loco, Chatto.

Indian Scouts:

Gout-klil; Izilgan; To-Klanni; Noche; Martinez; and Ki-e-ta.

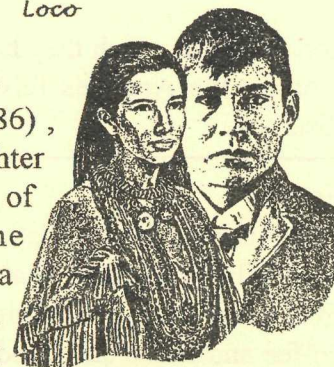
Juanita Marie Loco John Loco

Children Born:

(12 total)

Marion (9/13/1886), she was the daughter of Ih-tedda, wife of Geronimo (name changed to Lenna after leaving Ft.

Marion); Coquina (1/?/1887, daughter of Chihuahua; Marion Juan, daughter of Chief Pedro Juan, was the first Apache child to be born at the fort; John Loco, son of Chief Loco and Clee-hn, Chief Loco's third wife. (Juanita Marie is the grand-daughter of John and Marion Juan Loco)



Death:

Dr. DeWitt Webb was the medical officer for the Apaches and did all he could do to cure them of any illness they had and to prevent additional illnesses, but he could not do enough. He reported the following deaths. (24 total) 1 man, 7 women and 16 children. 4 from dysentery (1 man & 3 children); 6 children from acute bronchitis (1 a child of Hosea); 3 women from marasmus (wasting disease); 2 women of old age; 1 child of epilepsy (son of Dutchy); 2 children from tetanus neonatorum; tuberculosis claimed 2 women and 4 children. All were buried somewhere on North Beach. Being subjected to diseases to which they were not immune, along with the damp and unhealthy