

6. Apai-ah-kee Micco-chee
7. No-cose Hadjo
8. Holata Tus-ten-uh-kee
9. Hotulke Hadjo
10. John Ca-wai-yu
11. Hoke-pissee Emathla-chee
12. Nee-ha-thiok-kee

### *Miccasukees*

1. Emathia Tusten-uk-kee
2. Ho-lat' Tustunukkee
3. Ho-lata Tustunukkee
4. Aha Micco chee
5. Aha-lak-Ha-chee
6. Echo Emathla
7. Nok-os-ho-yay
8. A-pee-e-ay

## Transfer of Osceola

Only days after the escape, *Osceola*, being very ill, was transferred to *Fort Moultrie, Charleston, S.C.* The remainder of the group in the transfer, which was aboard the *SS Poinsett*, included Mico-an-opa, Philip, Coa Hadjo, Cloud, 116 warriors and 82 women and children. **Osceola died five weeks later on January 30, 1838,**

with his wives, "his two fine little children", and others in attendance. The officers at the fort granted *Osceola* a final wish and allowed him to die dressed as a Seminole Chief. The official cause of death was quinsy, (putrid sore throat) aggravated by intermittent malaria, though many thought it was due to a broken heart. A Charleston resident, a Mr. Patton, provided the marble headstone for his grave which was inscribed:

*OSCEOLA  
Patriot and Warrior  
Died at Fort Moultrie  
January 30th, 1838*

Wild Cat died  
of Small-pox in  
1857



*This brochure produced by the National Park Service, with funding provided by Eastern National (Bookstore) our Cooperative Association.*

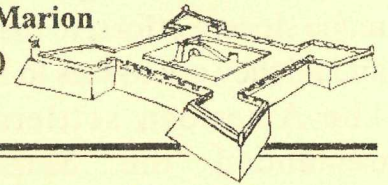
# Castillo de San Marcos



## National Monument

(called Fort Marion

...1825 - 1942)



## Seminole Indians (imprisoned)

Between September 8th and October 27th, 1837, the United States Military, under the command of *General Joseph M. Hernandez*, took as prisoners 9 Seminole leaders, 81 warriors and an unknown number of women and children. The first capture was near the ruins of Dunlawton Plantation, about 30 miles south of St. Augustine, and one of the Seminoles taken was *King Phillip*. Also among those captured was *Tomoka John* who led the military to another Indian camp where the military conducted its second surprise attack and took more prisoners. Their final group of prisoners were taken under a white flag of truce near Fort Peyton on Moultrie Creek, only

six miles south of St. Augustine by General Jesup and his troops. Two very important Seminole leaders, *Osceola* and *Coa Hadjo*, were taken prisoner under the white flag. The Seminoles made sincere efforts to maintain peace and all they asked was to be left alone. The American settlers however, demanded the Seminoles be completely removed from the land they wanted.

### Leaders Imprisoned

Miccopotokee, Yuchi Billy, Yuchi Jack, Coacoochee, Osceola, Chitto Yaholo, Holata Tustenuggee, Talmus Hadjo, and John Cavallo (a half-breed Indian Negro).



## Osceola

When as a boy of 12 or 13, *Asi Yaholo*, a Creek Indian, left Georgia with his mother to avoid being captured and

deported to the west. They came to Florida where as he grew, *Asi Yaholo* became known to be erect, cunning and as agile as a Florida panther. He was given the name *Osceola* by the white men because they could not pronounce his Creek name.

Whether he was innocent or guilty of deception or of breaking his promise, he paid a very heavy price. He was captured on October 29, 1837, while under a white flag of truce and imprisoned in a damp and dismal cell at Fort Marion. His two wives and two children were later allowed to join him.

### The "official" version

**E**scape About fifteen feet above the floor of the damp cell where *Coacoochee*, *John Cavallo* and *Talmus Hadjo* were kept prisoner with other Seminoles, was a tall but narrow window. The window measures about five feet high by nine inches wide on the outside. Through this small opening, on **November 29**,

**1837**, during the dark of the moon, they made a daring escape and took with them 15 warriors and two women. *Coacoochee*, because of his outstanding leadership, tenacity, stealthiness in his attacks and fearless manner was known to all as "*Wild Cat*".

After the escape, he maintained the struggle of the Seminoles for over three more years, up until the Spring of 1841. *Coacoochee*, along with Chiefs Alligator and Sam Jones, took over leadership of the Seminoles. On December 25, 1837, they led their warriors against Colonel Zachary Taylor in the hottest battle of the entire war at Okeechobee.

The "official list" of those who escaped is as follows:

#### *Philip's People*

1. Coa-coo-chee (Philip's son)
2. Ispokokny
3. Ok-tai-o-chee
4. Ta-co-su-Tkustennukkee (Philip's brother)
5. Halpatah Hadjo