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The name "The Everglades" is believed to have been first published in 1823 by Charles Vignoles. Although the precise origin of the term is unknown, Americans have used the word "glade" to denote a moist, swampy area since the 17th century. One spelling of the Seminole Indian name for The

Everglades is Pay-hai-o-kee, usually translated as Grassy Water. This Indian name is the basis of the modern placename "Pahokee," a community on the southeastern shore of Lake Okeechobee.

Jackson, Spain agreed in 1819 to sell Florida to the United States for \$5 million. No money was paid to Spain, however; the United States assumed the indemnities that American property owners in Florida claimed against Spain.

The Territory of Florida, equal to the area of the present State, was organized by an act of Congress in 1822. A phrase in the territorial act refers to "a place called the Cowford." During the British administration of Florida, present-day Jacksonville was called Cowford, a name that stemmed from the practice of swimming cattle across the Saint Johns River at this point. Reportedly, the Indians knew the spot as Wacca Pilatka, meaning place where cows cross over. In 1822 the name was changed to Jacksonville in honor of General Andrew Jackson, the provisional governor of Florida in 1821 and later the seventh President of the United States.

Names of Native American origin are plentiful and prominent in the geographic nomenclature of Florida. Some of Florida's oldest names were recorded in various written forms by early European explorers and missionaries, although the largest group of Indian placenames dates from the Seminole Wars of 1817-18 and 1835-42. The name "Apalachee," the root of the names "Apalachee Bay" and "Apalachicola," has had a broad national influence. First recorded in 1528 by a Spanish explorer as Apalachen for the name of an Indian province in present-day north Florida, the name appeared, with different spellings, on maps of several nationalities as a vague name for the mountainous interior of eastern North America. In the late 19th century it came to be applied to the entire length of the Appalachian Mountains. Tampa is believed to be the name of an old Calusa Indian town, first recorded by a Spanish adventurer in 1565 as Tanpa. Although the Spanish name most often used for Tampa Bay was "Bahía del Espíritu Santo" [Bay of the Holy Spirit], a

designation given by Hernando de Soto in 1539, the present name for the bay began to appear on maps in the late 17th century. The name "Lake Okeechobee" is said to be derived from the Hitchiti Indian words meaning big water. An older name for the lake, "Mayaimi," dates from the 16th century and suggests a possible, but unestablished, connection by way of the Miami River to the name of the city of Miami.

The rivers Itchetucknee, Loxahatchee, Weekiwachee, and Withlacoochee have Seminole names that were first written on military maps drawn as part of the U.S. Army's campaign against the Indians. Lake Chipko and the towns of Micanopy and Aripeka carry the names of Indian leaders who fought in the Seminole wars. The county of Osceola is named for the most famous of the Seminole chiefs, and the name of Dade County commemorates Major Francis L. Dade who, along with nearly every soldier in his command, was killed in an ambush devised by Osceola.

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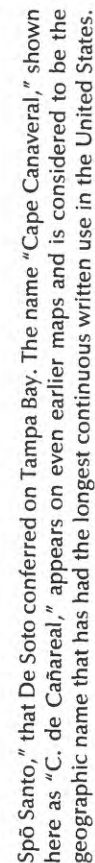


FIGURE 2.—La Florida (Ortelius, 1584, *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum*). Part of Ortelius' innovative and popular "Theater of the World" atlas, the first modern world atlas, this influential map publicized the discoveries of Hernando De Soto's expedition of 1539–43. Bay of the Holy Spirit is a translation of the name, here shown as "Baÿa de

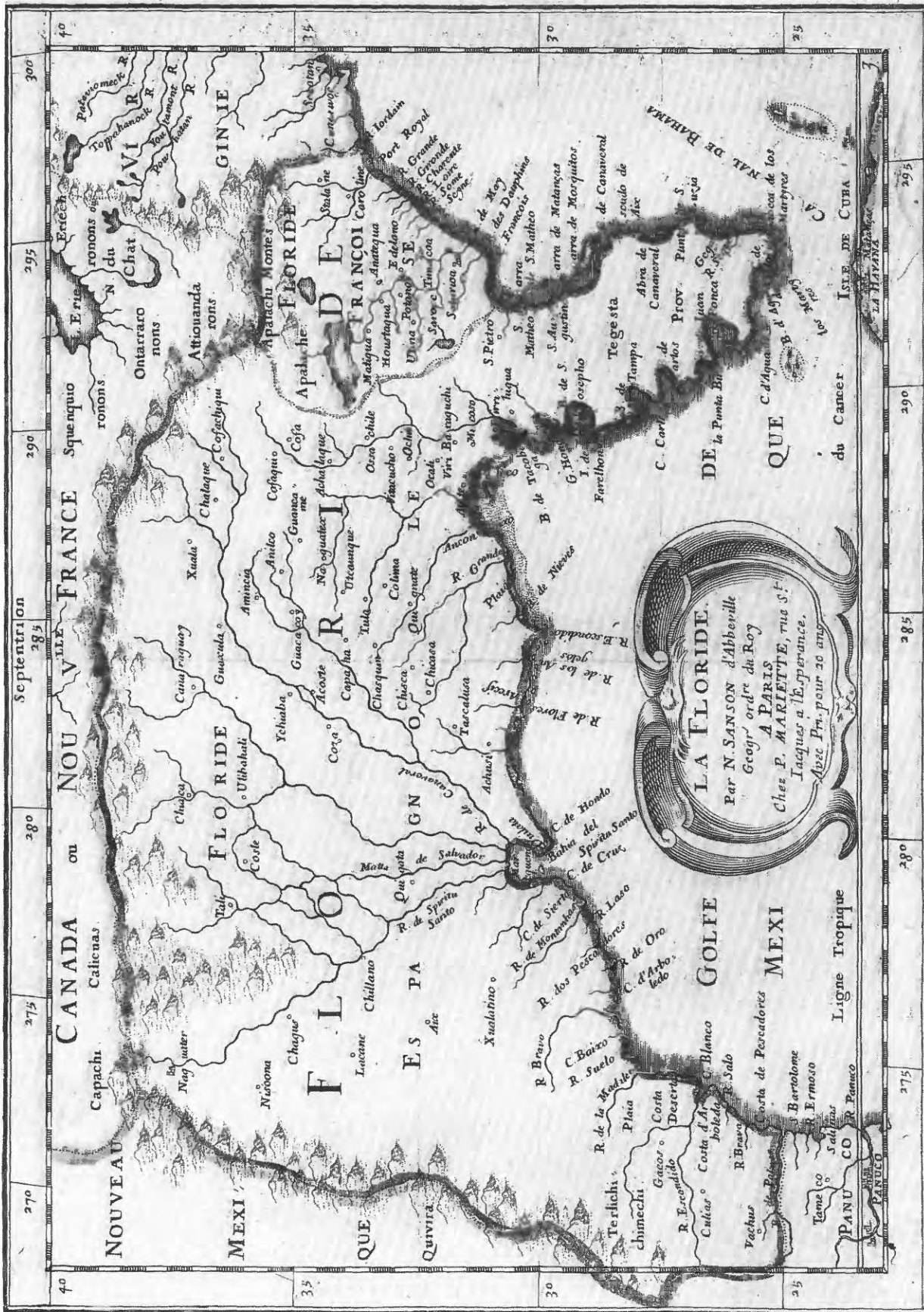


FIGURE 3.—La Floride (Nicolas Sanson d'Abbeville, 1657). Sanson's map demonstrates the expansive application that the name "Florida" once enjoyed. The Florida Peninsula is labeled "Tegesta Prov.," a variation of the name of the Tequesta Indian tribe that lived in the area of modern southeast Florida during the 16th century. A precursor of the name "Appalachian Mountains," "Apalachi Montes," can be seen just above the 35th parallel. The origin of this name can be traced to a 1528 Spanish rendering of an Indian name, Apalachen, in present-day northwest Florida.

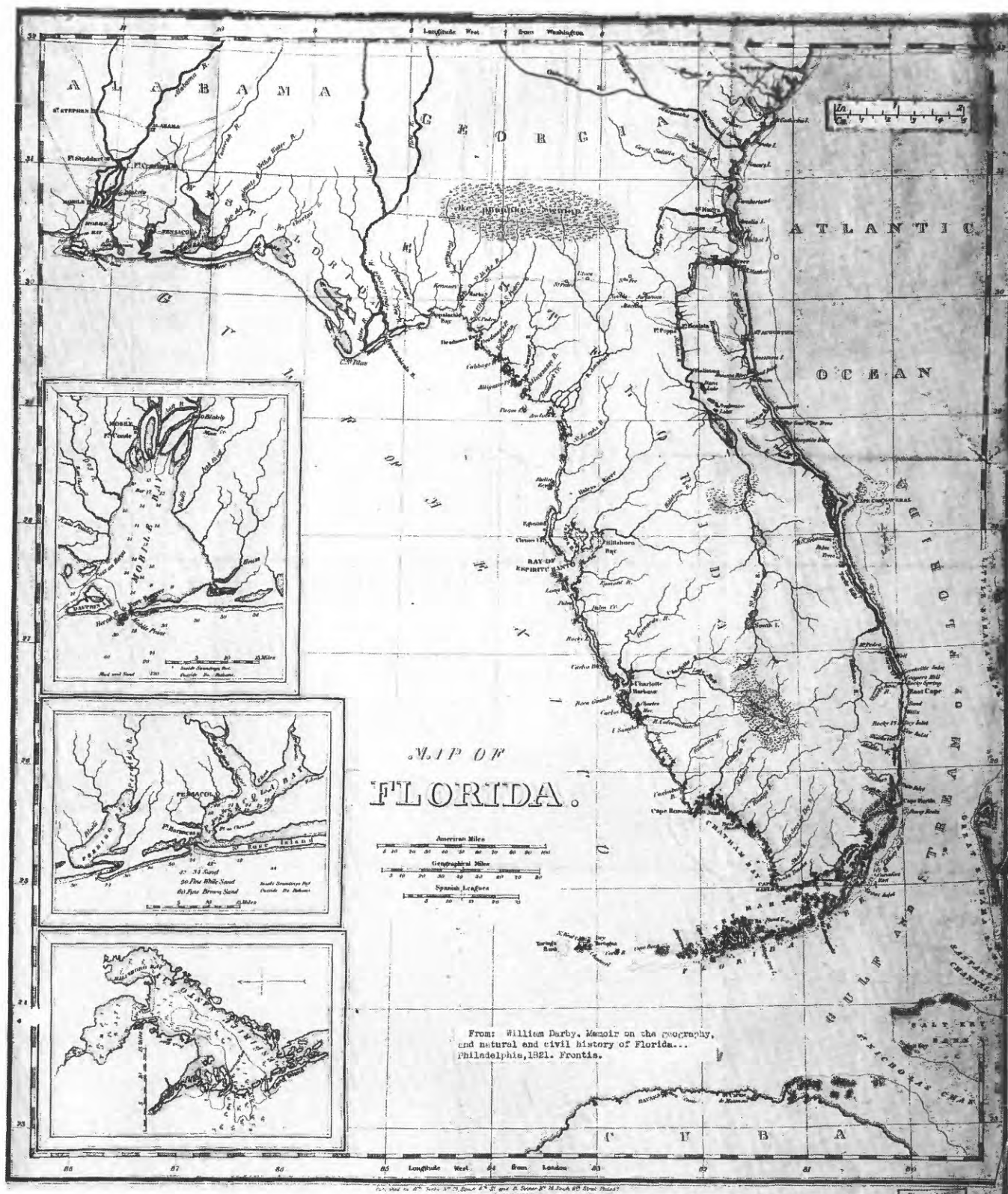
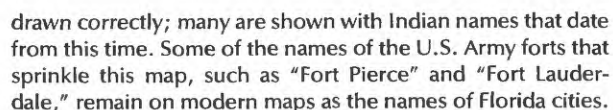


FIGURE 4.—Map of Florida (William Darby, 1821). Published soon after the United States acquired Florida from Spain, this American map depicts "East Florida" and "West Florida," names that date from the British administration of Florida (1763–83). De Soto's name for Tampa Bay and Ponce de Leon's name for

the Florida Keys are also retained on this map as "Bay of Espiritu Santo" and "The Martyrs," respectively. The existence of Lake Okeechobee, here named "Lagoona Mayax," is acknowledged, but its size and drainage are obviously not well known.



GLOSSARY

By Roger L. Payne

The following is a glossary of common language terms used to categorize each place, feature, or area identified by a geographic name. The terms assigned to each entry form the second column, Feature Class, on the gazetteer page. The terms and their definitions should be considered only as a general guide and not as a dictionary of balanced, exclusive, or precise terminology for the identification of cultural and natural features. Commonly used generic terms are listed at the end of each definition to assist in understanding the range of meaning represented by the feature class. A geographic name in plural form is identified by a term in singular form; "Relic Islands" is identified as "island." The term "populated place" is abbreviated "ppl."

airport: a manmade facility maintained for the use of aircraft (airfield, airstrip, landing field, landing strip).
arch: a natural archlike opening in a rock mass (bridge, natural bridge, sea arch).
area: any one of several areally extensive natural features not included in other categories (badlands, barren, delta, fan, garden).
arroyo: a watercourse or channel through which water may occasionally flow (coulee, draw, gulley, wash).
bar: a natural accumulation of sand, gravel, or alluvium or a ledge of rock or coral forming an underwater or exposed embankment (ledge, reef, sandbar, shoal, spit).
basin: a natural depression or relatively low area enclosed by higher land (amphitheater, cirque, pit, sink).
bay: an indentation of a coast or shoreline enclosing a part of a body of water; a body of water partly surrounded by land (arm, bight, cove, estuary, gulf, inlet, sound).
beach: the sloping shore along a body of water that is periodically washed by waves or tides and is usually covered by sand or gravel (coast, shore, strand).
bench: an area of relatively level land on the side of an elevation, such as a hill, ridge, or mountain, where the slope of the land rises on one side and descends on the opposite side (level).
bend: a curve in the course of a stream and (or) the land within the curve; a curve in a linear body of water (loop, meander).
bridge: a manmade structure carrying a trail, road, or other transportation system across a body of water or depression (causeway, overpass, trestle).
building: a manmade structure having walls and a

roof for protection of people and (or) materials; churches, hospitals, and schools are special types of buildings and are assigned individual categories.

canal: a manmade waterway used by watercraft or for drainage, irrigation, mining, or water power (ditch, lateral).

cape: a projection of land extending into a body of water (lae, neck, peninsula, point).

cave: a natural underground passageway or chamber or a hollowed out cavity in the side of a cliff (cavern, grotto).

cemetery: a place or area for burying the dead (burial, burying ground, grave, memorial garden).

channel: a linear deep part of a body of water through which the main volume of water flows and that is frequently used as a route for watercraft (passage, reach, strait, thoroughfare, throughfare).

church: a building used for religious worship (chapel, mosque, synagogue, tabernacle, temple).

civil: designates a political division formed for administrative purposes (borough, county, town, township).

cliff: a very steep or vertical slope (bluff, crag, head, headland, nose, overhang, pali, palisade, precipice, promontory, rim, rimrock).

crater: a circular depression at the summit of a volcanic cone or one on the surface of the land caused by either volcanism, meteoritic impact, or underground subsidence; a manmade depression caused by an explosion (caldera, lua).

crossing: a place where two or more routes of transportation form a junction or intersection (overpass, underpass).

dam: a water barrier or embankment built across the course of a stream or into or within a body of water to control and (or) impound the flow of water (breakwater, dike, jetty).

falls: a perpendicular or very steep descent of water in the course of a stream (cascade, cataract, waterfall).

flat: a relatively level area within a region of greater relief (clearing, glade, playa).

forest: a bounded area of woods, forest, or grassland under the administration of a political agency (national forest, national grasslands, State forest); see "woods."

gap: a low point or opening between hills or mountains or in a ridge or mountain range (col, notch, pass, saddle, water gap, wind gap).

geyser: an eruptive spring from which hot water, steam, and (or) mud are periodically thrown.

glacier: a body or stream of ice moving outward and downslope from an area of accumulation; an area of

