

Glossary of Some Geographical and Historical Terms Relating to Florida and Neighboring Lands.

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Antilles, from Antilla, an ancient imaginary land that occupied the unknown West; the region "away from the sunrise." The Greater and Lesser Antilles constitute the West Indies.

Arawak, a large tribe of peaceful agricultural Indians living in the West Indies and South America. They were constantly preyed upon by the fierce Caribs. According to records of various kinds they had the notion of a fountain of youth somewhere to the north and it is said that a colony of Arawaks, two hundred in number, came north to find this fountain and were held in a state of bondage on the Southwest Coast of Florida by the Calusas. According to various investigators there were frequent excursions north into Florida in search of this fabled fountain. The size and beauty of the springs of Central Florida could easily account for this Indian legend.

Archipelago. The term is applied primarily to a sea studded with islands. Literally translated, means "chief sea." It is not much used in the Western Hemisphere, although on the Pacific side of Panama is the Archipelago de las Perlas and on the Atlantic side of the Mulatto Archipelago where the San Blas Indians grow coconuts.

Arroyo is supposed to be the name of a small stream but more often is a dry river bed. In case, however, of a

cloudburst, it becomes a raging flood. It is similar in meaning to the "wadi" of Africa.

Atoll is a ring of little islands around a lagoon. There are several more or less perfect atolls in the Antillean Areas. Cedar Keys, the Marquesas Keys and the Dry Tortugas in Florida are more or less perfect atolls. There are many in the Bahamas.

Barranca, a deep ravine or gorge with very steep sides in Spanish America.

Bayou, a sluggish stream or lagoon or a cut-off loop in rivers in our Gulf Coast Region.

Bay, a tract or patch of land covered with bay trees, also applied to cypress. The word "bay" is mainly applied to a body of water, but it is also used to designate the color of a horse. In case of "Cypress Bay" it refers to the place where the cypress grows rather than the kind of tree. In some cases it is applied to plants resembling the famous Laurel Bay of the Old World. The leaves and berries of this tree were used to crown victors so from it we get laureate, baccalaureate and bachelor. The European Laurel Bay is *Laurus nobilis*, the common southern bay is *Magnolia glauca* and the place where the latter grows in abundance is sometimes referred to as a "bay-bottom." Several plants with dark green frag-

rant leaves are called "bays." In some cases it refers to the berries which comes no doubt from the Latin "bacca" meaning a berry. It is a good illustration of how a common word from several sources may in time be used in such a variety of ways.

Bimini. Ponce de Leon had founded the city of San Juan, Puerto Rico, the oldest city in the United States western possessions. There were rumors of a large island to the north, a sort of mythical island, so he obtained from the King "license and authority to discover and colonize the Island of Beniny." The patent was issued February 23, 1512. This name changed to Bimini and the territory covered by this name finally shrank to two little islands in the Bahamas containing about eight square miles. These islands are about fifty miles due east of Miami. The original Bimini included Florida and all land then known or imagined to the north and west. Ponce de Leon discovered it on March 27, 1513 and named it Florida because it was Easter Sunday the day of the Feast of Flowers. Some say he was impressed with the "dazzling glory of the bloom of this season of the year" but this is doubtful since some of the bloom listed by historians was not here at that time.

Bogue, an unusual term for an opening or passage between islands. It is probably the English form of the Spanish boca. We use the word "disembogue" which means to pass through the mouth of a river or bay or to discharge as a stream into the sea.

Bonnets, places in swampy regions covered with bonnets or yellow water-lillies (*Nymphaea macrophylla*).

Brake, land overgrown with canes especially on the Gulf Coast where they are known as "cane-brakes."

They consist of bamboo-like switch and rod canes and are dense thickets where both bear and runaways could safely hide.

Boucan, a rack or level floor, sometimes a cemented yard where various things are dried and cured. The word is of American Indian origin and is the source of the word buccaneer.

Buckra, a negro term for white men in the West Indies, respectfully used.

Cafetal, name of a coffee plantation.

Calusas, an important Indian tribe holding the Southwest coast of Florida from Cape Sable to Tampa and inland to Okeechobee. They also held some kind of sway over the Tequesta and other Indians on the East Coast. They were expert fishermen, fierce fighters, poor farmers but great boat wreckers on the Florida Keys. About 1600 they ran across to Havana to trade. They were called Spanish Indians and in 1763 when Florida was transferred to England three hundred and fifty of these Indians moved to Havana. They were probably the converted Indians. The pagans no doubt were left behind and probably finally merged with the Seminoles. Nothing is known of their language or relationship to other Indians.

Canyon, a very deep ravine with steep sides worn by the flow of a river.

Carib, a tribe of roving war-like thieving Indians in the Antillean Area. A small colony of mixed blood still lives on the Island of Dominica. They are still alive in northern South America but in the West Indies they are mostly dead or completely merged in the population of those islands. Caribbean means pertaining to these Indians or to the region of the Caribbean Sea. The word "caribe" means

vicious and the word cannibal is said to be a corruption of carib.

Cenotes are holes in limestone rock in Spanish America. They are called "sink holes" in Florida and sometimes "banana holes" in the Bahamas. They are often deep enough in Yucatan to have served the Mayan people for wells.

Cerro, a small ridge with a sharp crest called sometimes a "hog-back."

Cha-Chas, a French colony of creoles living on the Island of St. Thomas, Virgin Islands.

Chaparral, ground covered with spiny bushes or scrub oaks. **Chaparejos** are leather pants to protect riders. This word is shortened to "chaps" in English.

Chultunes, bottle-shaped smooth-walled chambers in the rock in Yucatan probably constructed by the old Mayan peoples for the storage of food.

Cienaga, the Spanish for swamp. The Cienaga de Zapata is a very large swamp in the south of Cuba.

Cimaroons, maroons; runaway slaves who hid in the mountains of the West Indies and South American mainland.

Chinampas, truck gardens on floating islands in Mexico.

Cocal, the name of a cocopalms plantation in Tropical America.

Conch, is the name applied to the natives of the Bahamas. The conch has always been a great boatman and was always fond of the shellfish called conch. The meat of the conch is salted and dried in the sun. A conch chowder is very rich food when properly concocted. He is expert in communicating with far-reaching effect on his conch-horn which is easily produced from the shell of the conch. It is said that at one time in the Bahamas in a protest uprising the natives carried

conch shells on poles instead of flags. The term is much older or the same word may have originated in two places since it was once used in England and was applied in the mountains of North Carolina to a certain class of poor natives.

Coquina is a limerock consisting of many small shells and fragments of shells naturally united together. Fragments of limestone if moist and under some pressure will naturally adhere.

Coralline-Limestone, a coral rock produced by the coral polyp. It is hard, heavy and beautifully figured retaining the structure in the stone just as the living animal produced it. It is cut into slabs in South Florida, polished and used for building.

Cordillera, the name of a mountain range. The word means little rope, although there is nothing diminutive about it.

Cracker is the term applied to the old-time Angle-Saxon native of the Southeastern piney woods of this country. He raised many cattle in the early days to get oxen for his long oxtams in working the unsurpassed forests of yellow pine. He used long bull whips to control his string of oxen. He became in time so expert with these whips that he could crack off the head of a rattlesnake or talk with his neighbors in a code of his own. It is more than likely that he received the name of cracker for this reason. I have myself seen astounding exhibitions of their skill. The whip itself is a work of art. It is plaited perfectly round from narrow ribbons of well-cured deer hide and kept in condition with applications of neatsfoot oil.

Creole, person of European blood born in the American Tropics.

Croatans, Indian and negro cross living in the Southern United States.

Creek, the term is ordinarily applied to a stream of water too small to be called a river and too big to be called a brook. Creeks are usually crooked and are sometimes called "cricks." The Creek Indians were so called because they lived along creeks and moved about in canoes. In South Florida the openings between the keys are sometimes called creeks. Caesar's Creek, famous as the headquarters of the old pirate Caesar, is more than just an opening between two islands it extends for a considerable distance toward the Gulf Stream with shallow banks on both sides. These banks consist of sticky marl and are exposed when the water is low.

Cuchilla, a mountain in Spanish America with a very sharp crest and steep sides. The word means "knife."

Desert in English ordinarily conveys the idea of drought and scant vegetation. In Spanish countries a "desierto" means an uninhabited place regardless of moisture conditions.

Ejido, the communal division and use of the land in Spanish America. It is a public common held by the pueblo or community, for common use. The main object was to provide the native with land for cultivation, although these lands were sometimes appropriated by dishonest officials. The purpose was good and the system worked and still works since the native especially the Indian, was accustomed to the communal system of land ownership.

Eleutherian Adventurers. Eleutherian, pertaining to the Island of Eleuthera in the Bahamas meaning "a place where you can do as you please." The term adventure in this sense probably meant just a bold

undertaking or a business enterprise of some uncertainty. Anyway, the Eleutherian Adventurers were organized in London in 1646. Under the direction of Captain William Sayle at one time governor of the Bermudas, they moved to the Bahamas. Although they consisted of a group of malcontents they were men of more than common ability. Some of the best families in the Bahamas are descendants of these adventurers. In time, when Florida became an English possession, some of these people moved to the Keys of Florida. In fact, for a long time the people of the Island of Eleuthera and the Florida Keys were in close communication. Some of the plants introduced into Florida probably came this way. The Bahamans received things from the famous Botanic Gardens of Jamaica.

Everglades, a broad stretch of level land in South Florida consisting of black muck covered with shallow water part of the year and when properly drained is fertile but when overdrained it oxidizes and burns. The Seminoles call it "paho-oki" meaning grassy water. The English form of this is in the name of the town of Pahokee. "Ever" in this sense means "all" glade in contrast to the many little glades between pine-woods extending like grassy ribbons from the big glade to the sea. A glade ordinarily is just a grassy opening between forest trees. It probably comes from the same source as glad, meaning open and sunshiney.

Finca, a plantation in Spanish America. Commonly applied to groves of coffee but is also applied to small home farms.

Flatwoods, a term in Florida for land usually covered with saw palmetto and bushes with pine trees here and there. It is subject to flood in wet

weather and fire in times of drought. It is often underlaid with a hard-pan so that natural drainage is poor.

Griffes, Negro and Indian cross living in Southern British Honduras.

Gringo, contemptuous nickname for Anglo-Saxon northerners.

Greaser, contemptuous nickname for Spanish Americans.-

Grove is the term especially applied to plantations of fruit trees of the Citrus genus. Other plantings of fruit trees throughout the world are called orchards.

Guano, seabirds live upon the fishes in the sea and roost on many islands in the Tropics where their droppings form guano. It is one of the very best of all fertilizers for the land. The word comes from ancient Indian Peruvian "huanu" and to the Incas this was very important in their agricultural economy. By means of it they maintained the fertility of their land for centuries in fact, cultivated many vegetables since lost to the rest of the world. Anybody killing these birds or disturbing their nests was executed.

Gulf Stream, the part of the great Equatorial Current flowing into the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico and on by and through the Florida Keys which comes out of the Gulf and passes on across the Atlantic was named the Gulf Stream by Benjamin Franklin. "The narrow part of the stream between Cuba and Florida was once called the Grand Canal. The Keys were named the Islands of the Martyrs by Ponce de Leon. South Florida does not really face the Atlantic Ocean. The Gulf Stream flows through this unnamed sea on its way into the Ocean. In passing South Florida it hugs the shore and develops its highest speed. This is what tempers the climate of the Florida East Coast. The Dry Tortugas was also

named by Ponce de Leon. South Florida is shielded from the Southeast by both Cuba and the Bahamas, which separate it from both the Atlantic Ocean and the Caribbean Sea.

Hacienda, usually a large farm in the Spanish Tropics although the similar word fazenda applies to Brazil. It sometimes includes small factories processing the products of the land for market.

Hammock is a term for a special type of forest used almost solely in the State of Florida. It refers to a forest of hardwood trees. It is similar to the semi-humid forests of other parts of the world with like climate. Sometimes the hammock contains palms and when in sufficient quantity it is called a "palm-hammock." It has nothing to do with the kind of soil since hammocks may be found on all kinds such as sand, rock or marl. All, however, are fertile from the rich deposit of leaf mold. The word is probably of Indian origin. The word "hammock" for swinging bed is also of Indian origin in the West Indies and some have suggested that there might be a connection since the original swinging hammock was made of vines and was hung between trees. The word has no connection with the word "hummock" with which it is often confounded. A hummock is a little hump or mound of earth and although a hammock may form on a hummock and although hammocks like well-drained soil they are just as common in depressions as in elevated places.

House, a patch of trembling earth in the Okefenokee Swamp.

Hurricane is a Carib Indian word and refers to the well known cyclone several miles or more in diameter ever widening and rotating around a

calm vortex. Since the whole mass is moving at the rate of about twenty miles more or less an hour in addition to the internal spinning there is what mariners call the "vicious" side of the hurricane. The season is fairly well expressed by the old rhyme—"June, too soon; July, stand by, August, come it must; September, remember. October, all over." This is not altogether correct since some bad hurricanes have occurred in November.

Estuary, the mouth of a tidal river, probably the source of Estero, a West Coast town of Florida.

Ingeniero de Montes is the Spanish name for forester. In the Old World the name developed because the forests were mainly confined to the mountains where the forests and other engineering works were maintained for protection against floods and landslides. The term of forest engineer with the degree of F. E. might be very appropriately applied to foresters in this country.

Jungle, is usually just a jumble of plants mostly trees. At first in the Sanskrit "jangala" it meant a dry waste covered with thorny bushes, but as now applied, refers to any dense tropical forest.

Key, Cay and Cayo: "Key" and "cay" are used by English and cayo by Spanish peoples. According to Hakluyt, the famous 16th century geographer "the word cayo in the Biscayne tongue signifieth a flat or a shoal." In the West Indies and South Florida the Keys are not just flats and shoals. They are islands of considerable size such as Key Largo in Florida which is thirty miles long. Big Pine Key is not so called because of the size of the pines since the pines are small. It is the island which is big. Columbus spoke of the Bahamas as the "Lucayos." It is supposed to be the abori-

ginal name, but it does not sound Indian and is suspiciously like the Spanish for "the Keys." Down in Hayti there is a city called Aux Cayes, pronounced "Okay" which is the French for "the Keys." Some say this was the source of our word okay since the rum shipped therefrom was of superior quality. (This place is supposed to be the birthplace of Audobon.)

Key West, although a key far to the west, is probably a corruption of Cay. Hueso or Bone Key because of the great quantity of human bones found there. The term key is used as far north on the Florida Coast as Cedar Keys. The word centers around areas frequented by the British; Florida, the Bahamas, Cuba, Jamaica and the Bay of Honduras.

There is the Welsh word "cae," the old French "caye" and in old Brittany "kai," all apparently the same as quay, meaning originally an enclosure or a place of safety or a harbor. It is stretching it considerably to associate the term key with an enclosure or place of safety.

They are, however, not so much exposed as many people think. In the early days they formed safe retreats for small boats. Although they are low they are usually protected by many banks and reefs, there are many seagrass and other tough shore vegetation; the water too has a chance to spread in every direction and they have no narrow valleys down which flood waters rush as in some mountainous islands. There are many narrow fertile, beautiful ravines in some mountainous islands which are uninhabitable in case of heavy rain. In fact, in the South Pacific, people living in mountainous islands have moved to low coral islands for safety.

There are hundreds of these keys in the Antillean area which will grow in

importance. Some of these little islands in the Pacific are important plane bases and stepping stones to things beyond. Mariners distinguish between islands "awash" and islands which are "dry." A dry island in times of stress is welcome even if very small. Although the Bahamas are only forty-four hundred square miles, they consist of seven hundred islands and cays and over two thousand "rocks." Some of these rocks are of considerable size but cannot be used because of a lack of landing places.

Kraal, crawl, in South Africa kraal means a collection of huts within a stockade. It is the same as the Spanish "corral," a fenced in place for cattle or horses. This is probably the same word as "crawl" in Florida, a pen or enclosure in safe, shallow water along the shore to keep sponges, fish, and turtle alive.

Lee is a sheltered area from the wind. (Lea is a meadow.) The lesser Antilles are divided into the Windward and Leeward Islands. The Leeward Islands, called "Luward" by some sea-captains is not well applied since all the Lesser Antilles are subject to strong trade winds. The term is more aptly applied to the Dutch Islands off the coast of Venezuela.

Llanos, are extensive level grass covered plains in Northern South America.

Loblolly, a mudhole of the consistency of paint. A "hog-wallow." Term used in the plant names loblolly-pine and loblolly-bay.

Loma, a flat-topped or round-topped ridge or hill. **Lomita** is a little loma.

Miami, is one of the few Calusa words in existence. It has no connection with the Miami in Ohio. According to Fontaneda it means "big-lake", the same as Okeechobee in the Creek

tongue. It was originally spelt "Mayaimi."

Marl, is a clay-like substance precipitated from water highly charged with lime. It is mostly carbonate of lime and may be deposited as the water evaporates or may result from the decomposition of sea-weed, sea-fans and the like. In the Antillean Area there are many square miles of white sticky mud. In stormy weather many of these banks are churned into a milk white sea and there are several places called "Lagunas de Leche," or lakes of milk.

Mesa, a flat table-land. These high masses of rock may have such perpendicular sides that they are ascended with great difficulty.

Milpah, an old Mexican Indian word for cornfield. It is applied to a primitive system of cultivation where the native cuts or deadens a patch in the jungle for a crop and then as soon as the soil is exhausted moves to a new clearing and lets the old field go back to jungle.

Mogote, hour-glass shaped columns of limestone in Western Cuba. When stalagmites and stalactites in caves unite they form hour-glass shaped columns. The mogotes are supposed to be these columns left standing after the roof of the cave has fallen.

Morne, name for mountain in the French West Indies.

National-Monument is usually for the purpose of commemorating a great person or event and not big enough or distinctive enough to qualify as a national park. National Parks are founded by Congressional action. Monuments are founded by presidential proclamation. Monuments are under the control of the National Park Board the same as national parks. We have four monuments in the State of Florida: Fort San Marcos, Fort

Matanzas, Santa Rosa and Fort Jefferson on the Dry Tortugas.

National Parks must not only meet with congressional approval but they must pass the high hurdle of park standard set by the board. They are usually large tracts of land famous for their natural beauty or other unusual features. They are more than protective museums or recreation grounds in that they have a great educational function for which they are extensively used. There is no national park in Florida although the proposed Everglades National Park is in process. It has been pronounced of park standard by the Board and has been approved by Congress. All that remains is the acquisition of the land free from all claims by the State, since federal money is not appropriated for the purchase of national park lands.

National Forests are managed by the Forestry Service of the Dept. of Agriculture and although they may be used for other purposes, are primarily for the production and proper management of the forest. There are four national forests in Florida: the Ocala, the Osceola, the Apalachicola and the Choctawhatchee.

Naval Stores. Tar, pitch and turpentine are called naval stores. They were in great demand in the days when the ships of our navy were constructed of wood. Rigging was covered with tar and the seams were calked with oakum and sealed with resin. It is a time-honored industry but wasteful and should be superseded by more modern methods.

Okefenokee, a big swamp, southeast Georgia and north Florida. From "oki," water, and "finoki," shaking.

Okeechobee from "oki" water and "chobi" big. According to official report of the U. S. Board of geographic

names okechobee and not okeechobee is correct.

Oolite, is a limestone consisting of little round particles of lime like the roe of a fish hence the term "egg-stone." Rocks of this nature are of eolian formation. The special rock on the southern mainland of Florida is usually Miami oolite. There is a harder variety over toward the West Coast called Fort Myers oolite. The rock of the Keys south of Bahia Honda is oolite. The rock of the Keys north of Bahia Honda is coralline limestone. Oolite is common throughout the West Indies.

Pen, term applied to ranch or farm in the Island of Jamaica.

Pueblo, a community of houses in our Southwest and in Spanish countries. They are sometimes built of adobe and arranged in terraces or apartment house formation. It represents also a way of life developed by the Indian through many years of adaptation to his environment.

Ranch, Rancho, a cattle-farm formerly in our Southwest, now applied to cattle farms anywhere.

Reef, a reef is a range of rocks near the surface of the water. The commonest in the Tropics consists of live coral. Barrier reefs in front of the main shore break the force of the waves in times of storm. Between the reef and the main shore there is usually a quiet lagoon. They are, however, dangerous to shipping. In case of a big wave which sometimes occurs, often without any apparent cause, there is a rapid suction through the openings in these reefs. There are many currents that fool navigators and once a ship hits these jagged coral masses, there is little hope for her. Natives on shore are usually waiting for the rich pickings which

follow a wreck on the reef. Wrecking was an important business at one time along the reef that extends in front of the Florida Keys for many miles. This was one of the world's greatest sea lanes and the Florida reef was a graveyard for ships.

Salina Land, Salinas and Saltrakings. Along tropical shores there are banked-in salt ponds or salinas. The water evaporates from the heat of the sun. The salt is then raked in piles. This seasalt is sold for salting fish. In some cases it is sold as a health salt since it contains many minerals besides common sodium chloride.

San Salvador, from the official records of the Bahamas "the island officially known as San Salvador is generally called Watlings, and is now accepted as the island called San Salvador by Columbus. This was the first land seen by him in the New World."

Sargassa-Weed. Out in the Atlantic Ocean east of the West Indies, is the great Sargassa Sea. Here vast quantities of the Sargassa-weed grow. Much of this breaks loose and is piled in great quantities after a storm along tropical shores. It adds fertility to the land when it decomposes.

Saws or Saus, negroes from the Bahamas in Florida, short for Nassau.

Savanna, a tract of low level land usually covered with grassy vegetation. In old Spanish the word meant a "sheet" and was originally applied to a flat snow-covered field.

Scrub, place where small scrubby trees grow.

Sea Islands: there are, of course, many sea islands throughout the world, but the term seems to have fixed itself in particular on the islands

off the Coast of Georgia and South Carolina. It has also given the name to the famous sea-island cotton.

Seminole. Indians from the nearby states of Georgia, South Carolina and Alabama broke loose from the main Muskogean tribe and migrated South. The first Seminoles arrived in Florida about 1750 under Chief Seecoffee. They were mostly Creeks but there were, no doubt, other contingents. As the Seminole moved southward under the pressure from white settlers on the hunt for land, they probably merged with the Indians already here. Even if the men were killed, the women and children were spared. In fact, this was practiced by some Indians in the West Indies to such extent that men and women spoke a different language. There was also a considerable mixture with the Negro, since many runaway slaves sought shelter with the Indians. We must regard the Seminole, therefore, as mixed blood, a recent comer to Florida and with several languages or dialects with Creek predominating. Some claim that the term Seminole was first applied to runaway slaves.

Silvas or Selvas are extensive wooded areas in South America.

Slough, sometimes sloo or slue, in the South applied to a still side stream. In South Florida it is the term used for large tracts of swampy muckland so soft as to be like trembling prairies. There is a vast area Southwest of Lake Okeechobee called the Okaloacoochee Slough.

Spindrift or Spoon-drift, fine spray and sand which blows in from the beach when the tide is out. As the sand dries it is almost imperceptibly blown inland where it forms a dune. Much of it is fine limestone resulting from shells and pieces of coral ground

fine by the waves. This in time hardens into rock.

Swale in South Florida means a little valley of good soil sometimes wet, but more often a stretch of deep soft sand between two reefs of rock.

Swamp is a wet area of land that cannot be cultivated in field crops at any season of the year without drainage. This is important in all sections of the South where the Arkansas Swamp Act is in effect.

Tallahassee. According to our best authorities, this word comes from the Creek Talwa, "town," and hasi, "old," meaning old town. When William Bartram the botanist visited this town in 1792 it consisted of about twenty houses.

Tampa was an old Calusa town and Tampa is probably an old Calusa word but the meaning is not known.

Tequesta. According to the Bureau of American Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution, Bulletin 30, "the Tequesta was a rude and piratical tribe unknown linguistic affinity, occupying the S. E. Coast of Florida, within the present Dade and Monroe Counties in the 16th century. They were more or less subject to the Calusa, their neighbors on the west. About all that is known of them is contained in brief references in the Fontaneda Memoir (Ca. 1575) and in Barcia Ensayo, 1723, with a short notice in Gatschet, Creek Migr. Leg., I, 1884. The word is spelt Tegesta, Tekesta, Tequesta, and Tequeste.

Tropics, land without seasons except as to wet and dry, where every day is very much the same. In the moun-

tains above the frostline, there are vast areas of constant cold and burning sunshine. The tropics is biological headquarters, a big museum of plants, animals and peoples. In case of sufficient moisture it is a land of constant growth. There are many plants which are truly tropical and wherever they grow well, the land can be classed as tropical, since there is no better measure of climate than the kind of vegetation it produces. Wherever cocopalms, mangoes, avocados, sapodillos, mahogany, pineapples, bananas, and other similar crops grow the land is tropical: Climate is the resultant of many factors hard to measure and interpret. On the edge of all zones, there is a normal overlapping of species but if in the mass of vegetation there is a preponderance of plants generally recognized as typically tropical it is safe to call it tropical. Ocean currents like the Gulf Stream assuring warm nights have much to do with it. Also countries are favored that are in the lee of the much dreaded "northers" which although not below freezing, cause much damage and discomfort. Botanists have recognized the fact for many years that a large number of truly tropical plants are growing naturally in South Florida.

Walk is the name applied in Jamaica to a plantation of pimento or allspice.

Yard, the term yard over in the Bahamas is applied to a forest of pine trees. A pinewoods is still called a pine yard on the Island of Andros. This illustrates how old terms stay unchanged in places not in close contact with the rest of the world.



