

HISTORY OF CABIN NAMES

Leader Cabins

- AIS*** Group of 10,000 from Cape Canaveral to the St. Lucie River and inland to the St. Johns River. The head Chief lived on the Indian River (Rio de Ais until after US possession; now called Indian River).
- MAYAIMI*** A tribe belonging to the Calusa who lived near Laguna de Mayami, now Lake Okeechobee.
- PUCPUGGY** “Flower Hunter” – a name given to William Bartram by Cowkeeper, the Seminole Chief of Cuscowilla Village. Bartram recorded plants and animals in Florida from 1773-1777 and published *Travels* in 1781.
- SEE-HO-KEE** Miccosukee heroine in the novel *Say These Names (Remember Them)*, by Sue Cummings, 1984.
- EUCHEE** Creek Chief who lived in the Panhandle. The Euchee Valley parallels the Southwesterly flowing Chocta Watchee River for 15 miles in the Florida Panhandle.
- TEQUESTA** Natives of Florida’s Southeastern coast who were first encountered by Juan Ponce de Leon in 1513. This tribe of about 800 fished and hunted from Jupiter to the Keys. Spanish missions for the Tequesta on the Miami River at Biscayne Bay failed. Early accounts also refer to Chief Tequesta, perhaps a relative of Calusa Chief Carlos.
- SIMINOLI** Means “wild ones/runaways” in Creek. The Oconee tribe of the Creek Indians, the first to leave Georgia in the early 1700s, were called Siminoli. (Wekiva Youth Camp Chairman’s Cabin).

Circle I Cabins

- TIMUCUA** The largest group of Indians – 40,000 – who occupied most of the northern third of Florida from Southeastern Georgia to Cape Canaveral. Fourteen tribes spoke Timucan dialects (5-20 villages composed a tribe).
- TOCOBEGA** A powerful Chief of a tribe of 7000 (also called Tocobega) who lived along a river in Tampa Bay.
- TELECHEEKE** “Long House” in Seminole
- OKLAWAHA** “Swamp/muddy” in Seminole

OSCEOLA Creek leader in the Second Seminole War (1830-1837) whose mother was part Creek and father (or stepfather) was British. Name – Asi-Yaholi – means Black Drink Singer from “asi,” a black herbal tea made from the parched leaves of swamp holly boiled in water, and “yaholi,” which is shouted while drinking it. Osceola was weakened by malaria and died of tonsillitis at 34 in the Ft. Moultrie prison, South Carolina.

Circle II Cabins

APALACHEE* Group of 25,000 occupying the Eastern part of the Panhandle from the Aucilla River west to the Apalachicola River near Tallahassee.

CALUSA* Group of 20,000 in Southwest Coastal Florida from Charlotte Harbor to the lower Keys and inland along the Caloosahatchee River (river of the Calusa) including the Lake Okeechobee Basin. The tribal Chief lived on Mound Key in Estero Bay.

COACOOCHEE “Koakochi” (meaning ‘wildcat’ in Creek) was a warrior leader. Son of King Philip was captured during the Seminole War and escaped in 1837. He was sent to Arkansas in 1841 and died of smallpox in 1857 in Mexico.

EMBOKPAGEE means “turtle river” in Seminole. The Loxahatchee is a Florida Wild and Scenic River going through the northern most part of the Everglades in the Loxahatchee National Wildlife Refuge, and Hobe Sound is home to the Loxahatchee Historical Museum.

MOLOCOCO Molococo was a Native America leader from the Tampa Bay area.

MYAKKA Means “very large/big water in Seminole. The Mayakka and Myakkahatchee Rivers flow into Charlotte Harbor. The Myakka River State Park, home of Myakka Lake is near Sarasota.

*They were aboriginal peoples present in Florida at the time of Ponce de Leon’s discovery of La Florida in 1513. “By 1710 (less than 200 years later), the native population of approximately 100,000 was almost completely destroyed by disease and by the slaving raids from South Carolina.” (Milanih & Fiarbanks, Florida Archaeology)