

II. FISCAL IMPACT ANALYSIS

A. Five Year Summary of Fiscal Impact:

Fiscal Years	20 <u>07</u>	20 <u>08</u>	20 <u>09</u>	20 <u>10</u>	20 <u>11</u>
Capital Expenditures	___	___	___	___	___
Operating Costs	___	___	___	___	___
External Revenues	___	___	___	___	___
Program Income (County)	___	___	___	___	___
In-Kind Match (County)	___	___	___	___	___
NET FISCAL IMPACT	___	___	___	___	___
# ADDITIONAL FTE POSITIONS (Cumulative)	___	___	___	___	___

Is Item Included In Current Budget? Yes ___ No ___
 Budget Account No.: Fund ___ Department ___ Unit ___ Object ___

Reporting Category

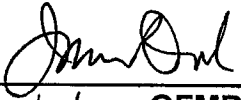
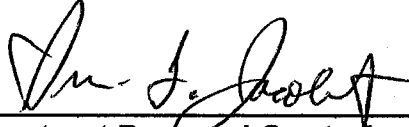
B. Recommended Sources of Funds/Summary of Fiscal Impact:

There is no fiscal impact associated with this agenda item.

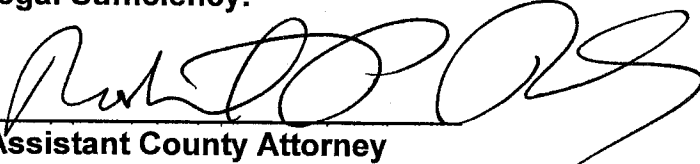
C. Departmental Fiscal Review: ^{BAC} Bunker J. Conner

III. REVIEW COMMENTS

A. OFMB Fiscal and/or Contract Dev. and Control Comments:

 9-13-06 OFMB 9/12/06 7/12/06 CN 9/11/06	 9/14/06 Contract Dev. and Control Done 9/14/06
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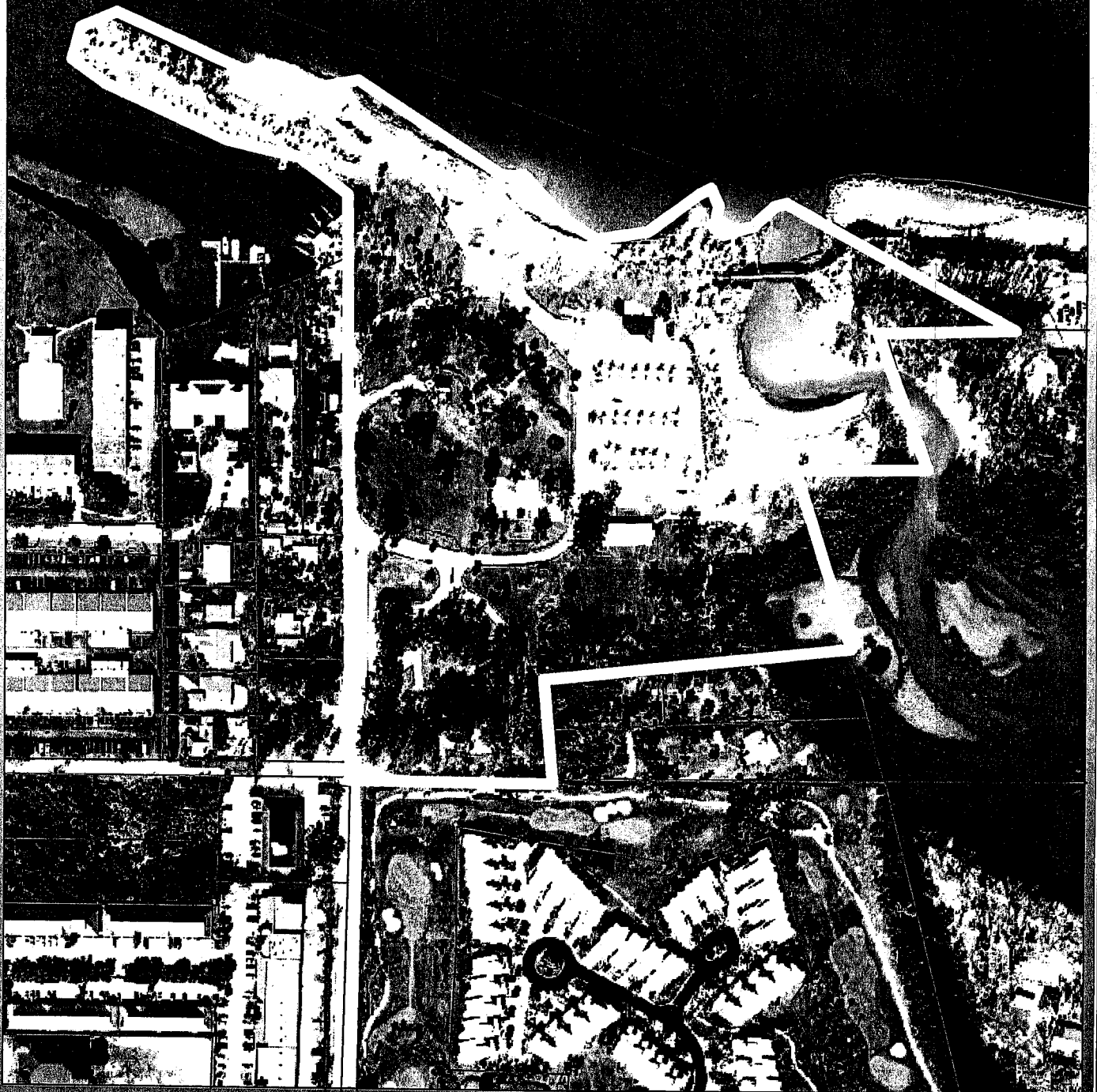
B. Legal Sufficiency:


 Assistant County Attorney

C. Other Department Review:

 Parks and Recreation Director

Proposed DuBois Park Historic District



Revision Date:
Contact: EPBC Planning
Filename: F2D-G-2_SearchToolPCC.mxd

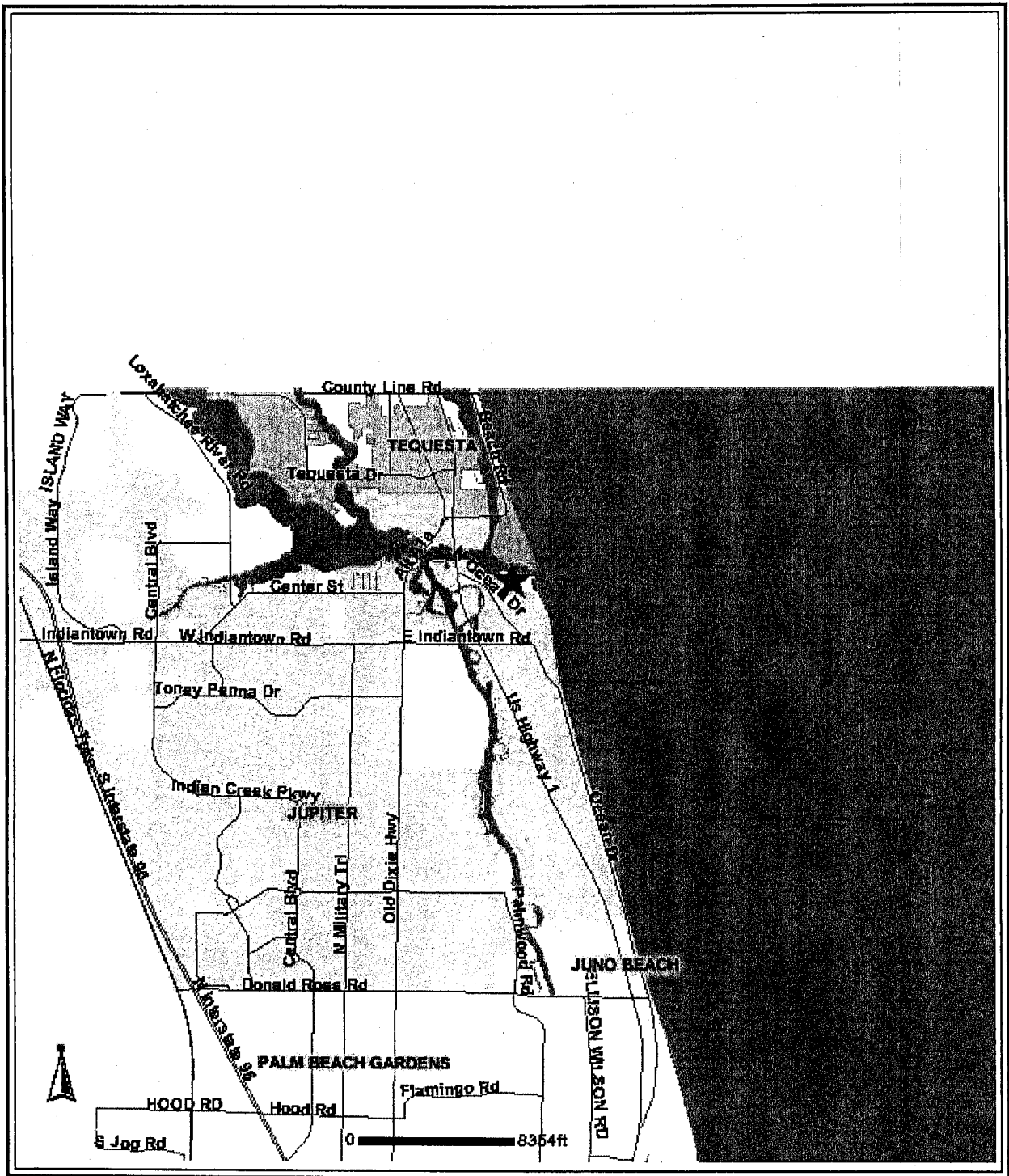
1:2,825



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& Building
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Note: Map is not official, for presentation purposes only.



Location of DuBois Historic District

Map Scale 1:100246

Map produced on 8/17/2006

RESOLUTION NO. R-2006-

A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF PALM BEACH COUNTY, FLORIDA, ADOPTING THE HISTORIC DISTRICT DESIGNATION FOR THE DUBOIS PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT LOCATED AT THE NORTH END OF DUBOIS ROAD ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF JUPITER INLET IN JUPITER, FLORIDA; AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, the Board of County Commissioners created the Historic Resources Review Board (HRRB) in Ordinance No. 93-4; and

WHEREAS, the HRRB has the power to recommend to the Board of County Commissioners the designation of historic districts and districts located in unincorporated Palm Beach County and County owned properties within municipalities; and

WHEREAS, Objective 4 of the Historic Preservation Element of the 1989 Palm Beach County Comprehensive Plan requires the County to "identify, preserve and protect, on a continuing basis, archaeological and historic resources owned by the County and its agencies;" and

WHEREAS, Article 9 of the Unified Land Development Code requires the County to administer and update an accurate inventory of historic resources in unincorporated Palm Beach County and County owned properties within municipalities; and

WHEREAS, Article 9 of the Unified Land Development Code provides mechanisms to promote historic preservation in the County by the designation of historic sites and districts; and

WHEREAS, Planning, Zoning & Building staff prepared a Designation Application and Report regarding the proposed designation of the DuBois Park Historic District; and

WHEREAS, the HRRB reviewed the Designation Application

and Report, held a public hearing on August 3, 2006 and recommended approval of historic designation of the DuBois Park Historic District.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF PALM BEACH COUNTY, FLORIDA, that:

1. The Board of County Commissioners hereby approves the historic district designation for the DuBois Park Historic District located at the North end of DuBois Road on the South side of Jupiter Inlet in Jupiter, Florida. Two maps depicting the district and a description of the location of the district are attached to this resolution as Exhibit A.

2. This district will be identified as historically significant and listed on the Palm Beach County Register of Historic Places, and the resolution will be recorded in the official records of Palm Beach County.

3. The provisions of this resolution shall become effective upon adoption by the Board of County Commissioners.

The foregoing Resolution was offered by Commissioner
, who moved its adoption. The motion was seconded
by Commissioner , and upon being put to a vote, the
vote was as follows:

TONY MASILOTTI, Chairman	-
ADDIE L. GREEN, Vice Chairperson	-
KAREN T. MARCUS	-
JEFF KOONS	-
WARREN H. NEWELL	-
MARY MACCARTY	-
BURT AARONSON	-

The Chairman thereupon declared the Resolution duly

passed and adopted this _____ Day of _____, 2006.

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND
LEGAL SUFFICIENCY

PALM BEACH COUNTY, FLORIDA, BY ITS
BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

SHARON BOCK, CLERK AND COMPTROLLER

BY  _____
Asst. County Attorney

By: _____
Deputy Clerk

Designation Application and Report

of

The Historic Resources Review Board

of

Palm Beach County

to the

Palm Beach Board of County Commissioners

regarding

Proposed Designation

of the

DuBois Park Historic District

Prepared in accordance with
Palm Beach Unified Land Development Code, Article 9

Prepared By: Planning, Zoning & Building Staff for Parks and Recreation

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Attachment "B" National Register Nomination Form	27-79

On behalf of Palm Beach County Parks and Recreation Department, Planning Division Staff is seeking a Palm Beach County designation of DuBois Park as a Historic District, herein referred to as The District. If accepted DuBois Park will be the third historic district in the County. Designation will aid the County and the Parks and Recreation Department in obtaining future grant monies. The designation pertains to DuBois Park. No privately owned properties are included in this designation.

Discussion of Property:

Location:

The Jupiter Inlet Midden 1 site is located on the North end of DuBois Road on the south side of the Jupiter inlet within DuBois Park. The site consists of a large mound with several smaller outlying mounds and a Historic home built on top of the largest mound. The mounds of the Jupiter 1 site are part of a larger complex known as the Jupiter Inlet complex. The complex consists of numerous prehistoric shell middens and mounds located around the inlet and the Loxahatchee River. Known sites within the complex include the Jupiter Inlet 2 Midden (8PB35), Jupiter Inlet 3 (8PB170), Scheurich Midden (8PB9261) and the Suni Sands Shell Midden (8PB7718). These sites have files established in the Florida Master Site File. This designation does not include the property known as DuBois West, which has been annexed by the town of Jupiter.

Prehistoric Significance:

The Jupiter Inlet Midden 1 is attributed to the East Okeechobee Culture Area (Kennedy 1993:4). During an archaeological project headed by Florida Atlantic University, under the direction of Dr. Wm. J. Kennedy, archaeologists used Carbon 14 dating methods to date parts of the site. The data returned suggest that parts of the site were occupied from A.D. 600 – A.D. 1120. Kennedy suggests that the Carbon 14 dates do not account for the entire occupation period and instead suggests the Jupiter Inlet Midden 1 site was first occupied in the Late Archaic period, with continuous or seasonal occupations through the Glades III time period (Kennedy 1993:4). Pieces of fiber-tempered pottery, which are characteristic of the Late Archaic period, have been documented at Jupiter Inlet 1 and Jupiter Inlet 2. A sample of artifacts was removed from the DuBois property and were analyzed and classified by Ripley P. Bulletin of the Florida State Museum. In his analysis, pieces of fiber-tempered pottery were noted and this extended the occupation period of the site (DuBois 1968:21). Kennedy states that the Jupiter Inlet 1 Midden site is extremely important for the study of interrelationships between man and land over time. He further states that the Jupiter Inlet 1 site is a crucial part to understanding the linkages between culture areas in the north and south, interior and coastal,

during prehistoric times (Kennedy 1993:ii). A portion of Kennedy's report is included in this report as Attachment "A".

Historic Significance:

Jupiter Inlet played a major role in the history of Jupiter and the surrounding areas. In the article, "Jupiter Inlet" by Bessie DuBois, the author discusses the role that the Jupiter Inlet had in the community and economy as well as the many important events that had occurred there. Such events include the landing of Pedro Martinez, a Spanish explorer who was searching for his missing son in 1565, to the capture of the crew from a German U-Boat by Marines from the Jupiter Navy Station (DuBois 1968:34). Not only is the Inlet historically important, the Inlet is also important to the economy of Jupiter. Erosion and depositional processes often blocked the inlet, thus preventing the movement of people and goods through the waterway. This problem was addressed by the building of groins and jetties to lessen the deposition of sand and the formation of the shoals.

One of the most well known stories involving the Jupiter Inlet and specifically the Jupiter Inlet 1 site is the story of the capture of Jonathan Dickenson. It was believed that the Jupiter Inlet Midden 1 site was the location of the Jobe Village, home of the Jeaga Indians who held Jonathan Dickenson captive after being shipwrecked along the coast of Florida in 1696 (DuBois 1968:23-24, Kersey 1981). Dickenson's resulting book details his interactions and experiences with the Indians and gives an account of the Jeaga Indians of what is now known as Palm Beach County. Excavations conducted at the site have not revealed any information that supports Jupiter Inlet Midden 1 as being the Jobe Village site. However, Kennedy suggests that the Jupiter Inlet Midden 1 site extends well beyond the perimeter of DuBois Park and that future excavations may reveal the location of the village and its association with the Jupiter Inlet Midden 1 site and the Jupiter Inlet Complex (Kennedy 1993:4).

The historic period also saw some modifications made to the Jupiter Inlet Midden 1 site. One such modification was the construction of a dwelling on top of the midden. Harry DuBois finished construction in 1897 of a one-story house situated along the long axis of the mound overlooking the Jupiter Inlet. Harry DuBois was one of the first settlers in the area and was influential in the formation of Jupiter. Harry DuBois contributions to the community were a legacy continued by the DuBois Family. Members of the family held various public offices, and contributed a wealth of historical information concerning the town and surrounding areas.

Bessie DuBois describes the modifications done to the property throughout the time the land was owned by the DuBois Family. In 1917 a large portion of the mound was hauled away. The shell was transported to the town of

Lake Park where it was used as material for the construction of roads. Kersey's article states that John DuBois, (son of Harry DuBois) supervised the removal of the shell material and removed any artifacts so that they may be preserved and classified by scientists at the Florida State Museum (Kersey 1981).

Archaeological Excavations:

The Jupiter Inlet Midden 1 site has been archaeologically investigated several times. Clarence B. Moore conducted the first investigation in January of 1896. C.B. Moore traveled throughout Florida in his houseboat, documenting and excavating sites along the way. The records of his excavations at Jupiter Inlet Midden 1 have not been published, and what was discovered is unknown at this time (DuBois 1968:21, Kersey 1981).

In 1917, John DuBois supervised the removal of shell material from the Jupiter Inlet Midden 1 site. A collection of artifacts was removed from the removed materials and sent to Ripley P. Bulletin of the Florida State Museum for analysis (DuBois 1968:21, Kersey 1981).

In 1965, Mr. And Mrs. Vickers extended an invitation to Dr. William Sears of the newly founded Anthropology Program at Florida Atlantic University, to conduct excavations at the Jupiter Inlet Midden 1 site. Dr. Sears spent several weeks digging with his students. Bessie DuBois reports in her 1968 article, "Jupiter Inlet," that bits of bones and pottery were found, but no rare finds were made (DuBois 1968:21).

From July 1992 to June 1993, Florida Atlantic University returned to the Jupiter Inlet Midden 1 site and conducted archaeological excavations of the Midden as well as several of the outlying mounds. The report prepared by Wm. J. Kennedy detailed the twenty-six excavation units investigated during the project. The goals of the project were to delimit the extent of this site within the park and to establish a cultural chronology based on controlled excavations (Kennedy 1993:11).

Interpretation:

As defined in the Palm Beach County Unified Land Development Code (ULDC), Article 9 Archaeological and Historic Preservation, Chapter B Historic Preservation Procedures, Section 2 Historic Sites, B Criteria for Designation of Historic Sites and Districts:

To qualify as a designated historic site or district, individual properties, structures, sites or buildings, or group of properties, structures, sites or buildings, the proposed site or district shall meet one or more of the criteria listed in Section 2 Historic Sites, B Criteria for Designation of Historic Sites and Districts.

The proposed DuBois Park Historic District meets seven of the nine criteria.

The following are the criteria that have been met:

- a. Is associated in a significant way with the life or activities of a major person important in Palm Beach County, the State or National history.

The District satisfies criterion a. Located within The District is the homestead of Harry DuBois, who in 1897 constructed his house on top of what is now known as Jupiter Inlet Midden 1 (8PB34).

- b. Is the site of a historic event with significant effect upon Palm Beach County, the State or the Nation.

The District satisfies criterion b. Historians have suggested that the Jupiter Inlet Midden Site 1 (8PB34) is the site of the Jobe Village where Jonathan Dickenson was held captive. While other areas have been suggested, no conclusive evidence exists that proves otherwise (DuBois 1968:23-24, Kersey 1981). (See Attachment "A")

- c. Is associated in a significant way with a major historic event whether cultural, economic, military, or political.

The District satisfies criterion c. The District contains significant prehistoric cultural areas. A large shell midden (8PB34A) and ceremonial mound are located within the park. It should be noted that a Native American burial mound (DuBois West) is located adjacent to the property and is part of the Jupiter Inlet Complex. The DuBois West portion of DuBois Park property is not included on this nomination due to its annexation by the Town of Jupiter. (See Attachment "A")

- d. Exemplifies the historic, political, cultural, or economic trends of the community in history.

The District satisfies criterion d. The homestead of Harry DuBois, who over the period of his inhabitation responded to economic changes brought on by the continued settlement of Florida. Harry DuBois used his land and different business ventures to provide for himself and his family. The use of the land as an apiary, fernery, farm and restaurant demonstrate the adaptive measures taken by Harry DuBois to meet and successfully overcome the economic trends in early Palm Beach County.

- f. Portrays the environment in an era of history characterized by one or more distinctive architectural styles.

The District satisfies criterion f. The DuBois house is an example of a successful pioneer homestead. The home is of a framed vernacular design. It is one of the few remaining examples of this type of building left in Palm Beach County.

- g. Embodies those distinguishing characteristics of an architectural style, period, or method of construction.

The District satisfies criterion g. The DuBois house is a large and relatively extravagant pioneer home. When compared to other pioneer homes of the period, it does not fit the profile or expected type of home found in the county during this time period. It is a unique example of a pioneer home.

As defined by Palm Beach County Unified Land Development Code (ULDC), Article 9 Archaeological and Historic Preservation, Chapter B Historic Preservation Procedures, Section 2 Historic Sites, B Criteria for Designation of Historic Sites and Districts, Number 2:

A building, structure, site, or district will be deemed to have historical significance if, in addition to, or in the place of the previously mentioned criteria, the building, structure, site, or district meets the historic development standards as defined by and listed in the regulations of and criteria for the National Register of Historic Places, as prepared by the U.S. Department of the Interior under the Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended.

The District satisfies this criterion due to its November 5, 1985 inclusion to the National Register of Historic Places. (See Attachment "B")

Conclusion:

The District has successfully met the criteria defined by Article 9 Section 2 as eligible for designation as a historic site or district. The District has met seven of the nine criteria, thereby surpassing the requirement that it meets at least one of the criteria.

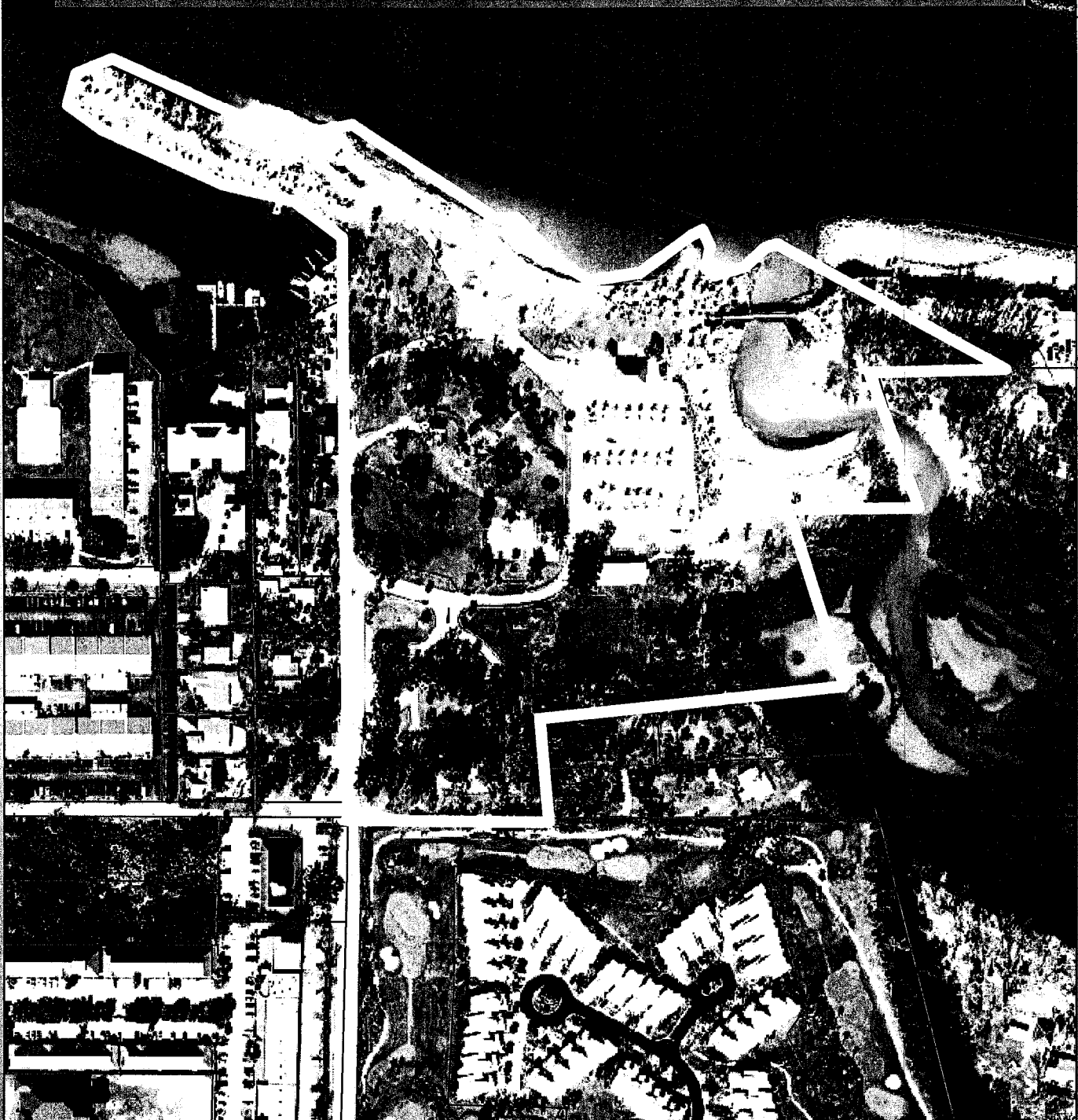
The DuBois Home is on the National Register of Historic Places and as defined in Section 2 Historic Sites, B Criteria for Designation of Historic Sites and Districts, Number 2, it is already deemed to be historically significant due to its prior National Register of Historic Places listing. Based on this fact the DuBois Park should be listed as a historic district on Palm Beach County's Register of Historic Places.

The DuBois Park Historic District meets the necessary criteria for inclusion onto Palm Beach County's Register of Historic Places. This designation will further aid Palm Beach County Parks and Recreation Department in getting grants to help preserve this important historical property for future Palm Beach

County residents. This designation is only applicable to the park property and does not include privately owned lands.

T:\planning\Intergovernmental\Archaeology\Greg\DuBois\DuBois app\Justification.doc

Proposed DuBois Park Historic District



Revision Date:
Contact PBC Planning
Filename: PZS-GS_SearchToolPC02.mxd

1:2,825



Planning, Zoning
& Building
100 West Palm Avenue
West Palm Beach, FL 33408
Phone (561) 233-8300



Note: Map is not official, for presentation purposes only.

Works Cited

Dubois, B. W.

1968 *Jupiter Inlet*. Tequesta 28:19 -36.

Kennedy, Wm. J., R.J. Wheeler, L. Spears-Jester, J. Pepe, N. Sinks and C. Wernecke

1993 *Archaeological Survey and Excavations at the Jupiter Inlet 1 Site (8PB34), Dubois Park, Palm Beach County, Florida*. Report on File, Office of the Palm Beach County Archaeologist, West Palm Beach, Florida.

Kersey, H. A.

1981 *The John DuBois Family of Jupiter: A Florida Prototype, 1887-1981*. Tequesta 41:5-22.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

8PB34A = mound
8PB34B = structure
For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

received
date entered

See instructions in How to Complete National Register Form
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

SEE SITE FILE STAFF FOR
ORIGINAL PHOTO(S) OR MAP(S)

1. Name

historic Jupiter Inlet Historic and Archaeological Site 8PB 34
and/or common N/A

2. Location

street & number At the north end of DuBois Road on the south side of Jupiter Inlet
city, town N/A vicinity of Jupiter
state Florida code 12 county Palm Beach code 099

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational <input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment <input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government <input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial <input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<u>N/A</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military <input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Palm Beach County/Department of Parks and Recreation
street & number 2700 6th Avenue South
city, town Lake Worth N/A vicinity of state Florida

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Palm Beach County Courthouse
street & number 301 North Olive
city, town West Palm Beach state Florida

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title N/A has this property been determined eligible? yes no
date N/A federal state county local
depository for survey records N/A
city, town N/A state N/A

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Jupiter Inlet Historic and Archaeological Site consists of an irregular aboriginal shell mound and the 1897 residence of the pioneer settler family of Harry DuBois. It has been estimated that the site was approximately 600 feet long and 20 feet high prior to the removal of portions of it in the first half of the twentieth century for road building. At present, the mound varies in length from 180 to 345 feet, in width from 97.5 to 165 feet and in height from 5 to 15 feet. Located atop the site is a two-story frame vernacular building constructed in 1897 as the residence of the pioneer family of Harry DuBois. The irregularly shaped building features a shingled exterior covered by a series of intersecting gable roofs. Originally constructed as a one-story building, the residence was significantly enlarged in 1903 with the addition of a second story. The building and its adjoining site are located in the DuBois County Park.

The earliest description of the Jupiter Inlet site is apparently provided by J. Francis LeBaron, who conducted a survey for archaeological sites in eastern Florida in 1877-1878. The site is believed to be the one referred to by LeBaron in the following description: "Opposite Jupiter Inlet on the west bank at Stone's Point are several large oyster-shell heaps, as I am informed by numerous observers, one of which is said to be very large."¹

Several years later, Cyrus Thomas of the Smithsonian Institution included LeBaron's data in one of his own publications. In his listing of prehistoric sites in Florida, Thomas stated that there were "several large oyster-shell heaps opposite Jupiter Inlet, on the west bank, at Stone's Point."² An "Archaeological Map of Florida" in this publication shows "prehistoric works" in the general vicinity of the Jupiter Inlet site.³

Two photographs show the site as it existed in the late 19th and early 20th centuries (photographs 1 and 2). Photograph 2 also shows the house constructed atop the site by Harry DuBois in 1897. It has been estimated that the site was approximately 600 feet long and 20 feet high prior to removal of portions of it in the first half of the twentieth century.⁴

In 1945, the site was described by Evangeline Walker Andrews and Charles McLean Andrews, who maintained a winter residence for seven years in the house located atop the site:

Behind you rises a low hill, in reality an ancient Indian shell-mound some thirty feet high, indicated on

(See Continuation Sheet)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory--Nomination Form

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Continuation sheet One

Item number 7

Page 1

certain old maps of Florida as a mountain, preeminent solely because of the general flatness of the terrain. A narrow path leads to the top of the mound not overgrown with palms, hibiscus, fantastic gumbo-limbo trees, and other exotic shrubs and vines, and on a simple, gray shingled house which dominates the plain below and around it. From this elevation the view is breathtaking; the waters of the inlet; the picturesque dunes covered with sea grapes and tangles of vine and shrub; whirling columns of gulls and pelicans against sunlit clouds; and dominating the scene, the great Atlantic, its horizon endless and unbroken, thundering from the north along the narrow strip of land, now called Jupiter Island, past the mouth of Jupiter Inlet, and on down to the Florida Keys.

This Indian mound, which once covered many acres, is one of the shell hills or mounds numerous along the waterways in this part of Florida. Across the inlet, Jupiter Light stands on another of them. Judging by such artifacts as pottery, stone axes, arrow heads, etc., researchers place its date back from 1,500 to 2,000 years, though they have not yet determined the origin and race of the prehistoric Indians who lived hereabout, and who, generation after generation, ate clams and oysters in such incredible numbers that they piled up all these shells.⁵

By 1945 the "ancient shell-mound south of Jupiter Inlet," which originally "covered many acres," was "only a sample of what it once was, the remainder having been dug out and sold from time to time for the making of roads".⁶ Additionally, the Andrews stated that the Jeaga Indian village of Hoe-Bay was located "at the base of this very ancient shell mound".⁷ According to the Andrews, "the stretch of sand dunes upon which lay the Indian village of Hoe-Bay extended much farther than now out into the ocean. The widening of the coast frontage may be inferred from the shallow reefs and shoals that exist at the present time well out at sea and from the traces of old tree trunks (probably mangroves, a tough almost grainless wood, slow to rot) that seem to indicate that some of what is today under water was once visible as dry land".⁸

At present, the site varies in length from 180 feet to 345 feet, in width from 97.5 feet to 165 feet, and in height from 5 feet to 15 feet.

(See Continuation Sheet)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

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Date entered

Continuation sheet Two

Item number 7

Page 2

The 1897 DuBois residence atop the mound is a frame vernacular building constructed of local pine (photographs 6-11). The irregularly shaped building is clad in cedar shingles (originally cypress) and is topped by a series of gable roofs. A screened porch with a shed roof is located on the north elevation of the building (photograph 6). Original fenestration is generally one over one or two over two double hung wood sash. Replacement windows are contemporary metal awnings.

As originally constructed, the building was a one-story structure containing a living room, dining room and bedroom. The house was significantly enlarged in 1903 by the addition of a second story containing three more bedrooms and a bath. Electricity was added in 1919 using a small power generator. The interior features walls of tongue and grove pine siding laid vertically and diagonally (photographs 12-15).

Two fireplaces of rough hewn stone were added in 1937. The house is presently used as the living quarters for the County Park Manager of DuBois Park and as a museum maintained by the Loxahatchee Historical Society.

NOTES

¹Francis J. LeBaron, Prehistoric Remains in Florida, Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institution, 1882, p. 784.

²Cyrus Thomas, Catalogue of Prehistoric Works East of the Rocky Mountains, Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 12 (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1891), p. 31.

³Ibid, plate V.

⁴John DuBois, personal communication with Norman Synnestvedt, 1984.

⁵Evangeline Walker and Charles McLean Andrews, editors, Jonathan Dickinson's Journal or God's Protecting Providence, being the Narrative of a Journey from Port Royal in Jamaica to Philadelphia between August 23, 1696 and April 1, 1697 (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1945), p. 2.

⁶Ibid, pp. 136-37.

⁷Ibid, p. 3.

⁸Ibid, pp. 136-37.

5

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)	

Specific dates 1000 B.C. - 1700 A.D.
1897

Builder/Architect Harry DuBois, builder

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Jupiter Inlet Historic and Archaeological site is significant as the last preserved portion of one of the few remaining aboriginal coast villages in southeast Florida and historically, through its association with the pioneer settler Harry DuBois. Artifactual evidence from local amateur collections and professional excavation indicates that the site was occupied from at least 1000 B.C. Artifactual and documentary evidence also indicates the probability of contact between the aboriginal inhabitants of the site and Spanish explorers. There is also a high likelihood that the site was the location of the aboriginal village to which Jonathan Dickinson and his party were taken after their shipwreck in 1696. The site possesses further historic significance in the areas of exploration/settlement through its association with Harry DuBois. DuBois (1872-1925) came to the Jupiter area c. 1892 and constructed his residence atop the shell midden in 1897. The DuBois family were among the early settlers in the Jupiter area and reflect a history typical of many of Florida's pioneer settlers.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE

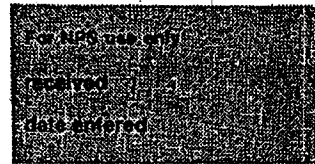
The archaeological significance of the Jupiter Inlet site lies in its potential for yielding important scientific data on the prehistory and history of the region from the Late Archaic period through the First Spanish period (c. 1000 B.C.-1700 A.D.). Specifically, the site has the potential for yielding information on 1) aboriginal adaptation to the southeastern Florida coastal environment, 2) subsistence strategies and techniques, 3) cultural process and change over a long, continuous period of occupation. Additionally, the site has the potential for yielding significant data on the historic period Jeaga Indians, about whom little is known archaeologically, particularly in regard to their material culture.¹

A number of artifacts have been collected from the site by area residents, especially by John and Bessie DuBois, throughout the 20th century. These collections consist of aboriginal ceramics, shell tools, stone objects and faunal remains. Around 1926, Henry DuBois, son of the pioneer settler, Harry DuBois, uncovered an historic period ceramic jar while preparing a field adjacent to the site.² In 1957, Ripley P. Bullen, then Curator of Social Sciences at the Florida State Museum in Gainesville,

(See Continuation Sheet)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet Three

Item number 8

Page 1

was asked by John and Bessie DuBois to examine a collection of artifacts from the site and a picture of the ceramic jar found by Henry DuBois. The oldest artifact identified by Bullen was a large piece of fiber-tempered ceramic, dating from the Late Archaic period (c. 100-500 B.C.). The ceramic jar was identified as a Spanish Olive Jar. Other artifacts identified by Bullen included some St. Johns Check Stamped pottery shards, a stone celt with a longitudinal groove on both sides, and a stone pendant.³ A number of large yellow bricks, possibly of Spanish origin, were also found at the site by John DuBois. These bricks were arranged in such a way as to suggest that they could have comprised an oven. None of these bricks remain, having been carried away for use elsewhere.⁴

The only professional excavation undertaken at the site was conducted by Dr. William Sears of Florida Atlantic University in 1963. This excavation consisted of one 5-foot by 10-foot unit dug to a depth of 51 inches. Recovered ceramics from this excavation dated to the Glades II and III periods (c. 750-1700 A.D.). Dr. Sears believed that further excavation would reveal that the site was occupied at least since the Glades I period, dating from c. 500 B.C. to 750 A.D.⁵

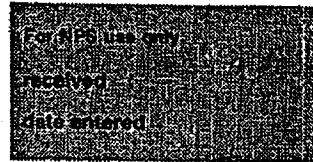
In addition to the Spanish Olive Jar recovered at the site, there is some documentary evidence indicating the probability of contact between the aboriginal inhabitants of the site and Spanish explorers. In November 1565, Pedro Menendez de Aviles, Adelantado of Florida, explored the Jupiter Inlet in two open boats with 50 Spanish soldiers and 20 French prisoners.⁶ There is also a likelihood that Jupiter Inlet was the site of Fort Santa Lucia, which was occupied by the Spanish for several months during the winter of 1566.⁷

The Jupiter Inlet site also appears to have been the location of the Jeaga Indian village of Hoe-Bay to which Johathan Dickinson and his party was taken after their shipwreck on Jupiter Island in 1696. This shipwreck occurred "in the latitude of twenty-seven degrees and eight minutes", from which point the survivors were forced by the Jeaga Indians to walk about five miles until they came to an inlet.⁸ On the other side of this inlet was the village of Hoe-Bay which Dickinson described as consisting of "little wigwams made of small poles stuck in the ground, which they bended one to another,⁹ making an arch, and covered them with thatch of small palmetto-leaves". Dickinson and his party were taken across the inlet in canoes to the village and stayed there from September 25 to 28, 1696 before being allowed to proceed to St. Augustine.¹⁰

(See Continuation Sheet)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet Four

Item number 8

Page 2

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

The site's most recent period of significance is associated with the Henry DuBois residence. Born in Holmdale, New Jersey in 1872, Henry DuBois first came to Florida at the age of 16 to work during the winter months in the orange groves near Titusville and Merritt Island.¹¹ He permanently relocated in the Jupiter area about 1892. At this time Jupiter was a growing transshipping point, serving as the northern terminus of a narrow gauge railroad linking it with the town of Juno on Lake Worth. The railroad, constructed by the Plant System in 1890 and later dubbed the "Celestial Railroad", provided an important overland transportation link between the Indian River and Lake Worth.¹²

DuBois purchased 18 acres of land, including the shell midden, shortly after his arrival in Jupiter.¹³ He was engaged in a variety of professions, including farming, bee keeping and fishing. For a time he used his 40-foot "sharpie" to haul building materials to West Palm Beach for Henry Flagler's railroad and for salvage and fishing activities. He also served as a member of the U.S. Life Saving Station Crew which operated at Jupiter Inlet between 1886-96.¹⁴ In 1898 he married Susan Sanders, a Kansas school teacher who had come to Florida the preceding year to join her father and brother at their Lake Worth homestead. They had four children, necessitating a second story addition to their Jupiter residence in 1903. One of their sons, John DuBois, unfortunately was responsible for the removal of a good portion of the shell mound in 1917 for road building material for the town of Lake Park.¹⁵

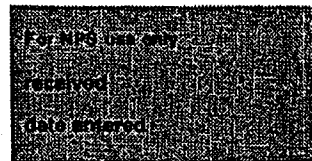
The lean years of the Depression forced the DuBois family to lease their Jupiter home to winter boarders for additional income. Their most notable boarders during this time were Yale professor emeritus Dr. Charles M. Andrews and his wife Evangeline. As a result of their residence, the Andrews became interested in the Jonathan Dickinson shipwreck and spent the next seven years compiling the Dickinson Journal. The Andrews were responsible for several alterations to the DuBois home during their period of winter residence (1935-1939), including the addition of two fireplaces in 1937.¹⁶ The DuBois family remained in possession of the house and shell mound until its acquisition by Palm Beach County for a park in 1970. Following a long period of neglect and vandalism, the house was restored through the efforts of the Loxahatchee Historical Society and presently serves as a museum and as the residence of the park manager.

(See Continuation Sheet)

7

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet Five

Item number 8

Page 2

NOTES

¹Jerald T. Milanich and Charles H. Fairbanks, Florida Archaeology (New York: Academic Press, 1980), pp. 238-39.

²Bessie Wilson DuBois, "Celt and Pendant from Jupiter Inlet Mound", Florida Anthropologist 10 (1937), pp. 15-16.

³Ibid.

⁴John DuBois, Personal communication with Norman Synnestvedt, Loxahatchee Historical Society, 1984.

⁵William H. Sears, Personal communication with John Scarry, Florida Division of Archives, History and Records Management, 1977.

⁶Woodburg Lowery, The Spanish Settlements within the Present Limits of the United States 1562-1574 (New York: G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1911), p. 217.

⁷Eugene Lyon, The Enterprise of Florida, Pedro Menendez de Aviles and the Spanish Conquest of 1565-1568 (Gainesville: University Press of Florida, 1976), pp. 140-1.

⁸Charles McLean and Evangeline Walker Andrews, editors, Jonathan Dickinson's Journal or God's Protecting Providence, being the Narrative of a Journey from Port Royal in Jamaica to Philadelphia between August 23, 1696 and April 1, 1697 (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1945), p. 2.

⁹Ibid.

¹⁰Ibid., p. 138.

¹¹Pioneer Florida Vol III (Tampa: Southern Publishing Company, 1959), p. 274.

¹²Nathan Shapie, "The Celestial Road to Juno", The Florida Historical Quarterly XXX (April 1962), pp. 329-49.

¹³Harry A. Kersey, "The John DuBois Family of Jupiter: A Florida Prototype, 1887-1981", Tequesta 41 (1981), pp. 5-22.

¹⁴Bessie Wilson DuBois, Shipwrecks in the Vicinity of Jupiter Inlet, (Privately printed, 1975), pp. 11-12.

¹⁵Kersey, p. 10.

¹⁶Ibid., p. 16.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of nominated property 3.2

Quadrangle name Jupiter

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References

A	117	591670	2980330	B			
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
C				D			
E				F			
G				H			

Verbal boundary description and justification from the southwest corner of Section 32, Township 40S, north 500 feet, then east 90 degrees 400 feet, then north 90 degrees 350 feet, then west 90 degrees 400 feet then south 350 feet to the point of beginning. This area corresponds to the outer perimeter of the mound.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	N/A	code	N/A	county	N/A	code	N/A
state	N/A	code	N/A	county	N/A	code	N/A

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Frederick Gaske/Michael Zimny

organization Bureau of Historic Preservation date September 1985

street & number Department of State telephone (904) 487-2333

city or town Tallahassee state Florida

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature George W. Percy
 George W. Percy
 State Historic Preservation Officer date 9/19/85

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date 11

Chief of Registration

SOUTH DAKOTA, Brown County, Frederick, Martilla-Pettingel & Gorder General Merchandise Store (Architecture of Finnish Settlement TR), 515-516 Main St. (11/13/85)

OUTH DAKOTA, Brown County, Savo Township, Savo Hall-Finnish National Society Hall (Architecture of Finnish Settlement TR), NE of Savo (11/13/85)

SOUTH DAKOTA, Butte County, Fruitdale vicinity, Snoma Finnish Cemetery (Architecture of Finnish Settlement TR), 3.5 miles SE of Fruitdale (11/13/85)

SOUTH DAKOTA, Hamlin County, Lake Norden vicinity, Hendrickson, Hendrick and Waldur, Farm (Architecture of Finnish Settlement TR), Hwy. 28 (11/13/85)

SOUTH DAKOTA, Hamlin County, Lake Norden vicinity, Tuohino, Jacob and Amelia, Farm (Architecture of Finnish Settlement TR), 1 mile S. of Hwy. 28 (11/13/85)

SOUTH DAKOTA, Lawrence County, Brownsville vicinity, Hill, John, Ranch - Keltomaki (Architecture of Finnish Settlement TR), NE of Brownsville (11/13/85)

SOUTH DAKOTA, Lawrence County, Dumont vicinity, Buskala, Henry, Ranch (Architecture of Finnish Settlement TR), FDR 208 (11/13/85)

SOUTH DAKOTA, Lawrence County, Lead, Old Finnish Lutheran Church (Architecture of Finnish Settlement TR), Sinking Gardens, E. Main St. (11/13/85)

The following properties were also entered in the National Register but were excluded from a previous notice:

→ FLORIDA, Palm Beach County, Jupiter Inlet Historic and Archaeological Site (11/05/85)

MASSACHUSETTS, Berkshire County, North Adams, Armstrong House (North Adams MRA), 60 Brooklyn St. (10/25/85)

MASSACHUSETTS, Berkshire County, North Adams, Wells House (North Adams MRA), 568 W. Main St. (10/25/85)

CORRECTION: The property below was listed erroneously on the National Register list dated November 1, 1985.

NEW YORK, Madison County, Cazenovia, Cazenovia Village Historic District (Cazenovia Town MRA)

A proposed move for the following property has been approved.

WASHINGTON, King County, Seattle, Ward Home, 1427 Boren Ave. (11/12/85)

Multiple Resource Areas are identified by MRA
Thematic Resources are identified by TR
NHL designates a National Historic Landmark



FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF STATE
George Firestone
Secretary of State
DIVISION OF ARCHIVES,
HISTORY AND RECORDS MANAGEMENT
The Capitol, Tallahassee, Florida 32301-8020
(904) 488-1480

- 8PB 34A =
Jupiter Inlet
Archaeological
Site
- 8PB 34B =
Jupiter Inlet
Historic Site

January 20, 1986

Department of Parks and Recreation
Palm Beach County
2700 6th Avenue South
Lake Worth, FL 33461

Gentlemen:

It is a pleasure to advise you that the Jupiter Inlet
Historic and Archaeological Site has been officially listed in
the National Register of Historic Places as of November 5, 1985.

On behalf of Secretary of State George Firestone and our
historic preservation staff, I congratulate you on achieving this
formal recognition of the historic significance of the Jupiter
Inlet Historic and Archaeological Site. We appreciate your
interest in preserving this important element of Florida's
cultural resources.

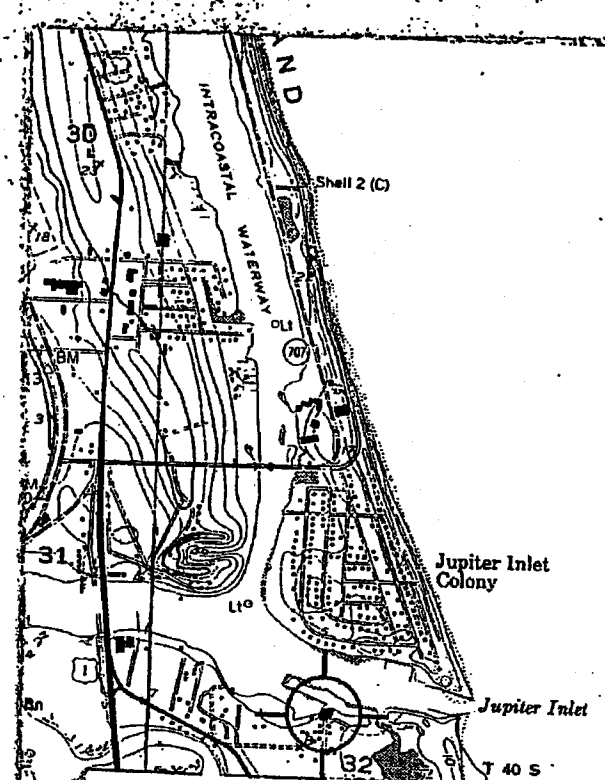
With every good wish and warm regards,

Sincerely,

George W. Percy
State Historic Preservation Officer

GWP:mc

FLORIDA-State of the Arts



Jupiter Inlet Historic and Archaeological Site
 Jupiter, Florida
 UTM references:
 17/59670/2980330

T R S
 40S/43E/32



J
 L
 +
 A
 N
 I



1. Jupiter Inlet Historic and Archaeological Site
2. South shore of Jupiter Inlet, Palm Beach County
3. Frank Heath
4. Circa 1895
5. Loxahatchee Historical Society
Jupiter, FL
6. View of mound prior to construction of
DuBois house
7. Photo #1 of 14

PB 34 A/D

116A

116B

#2

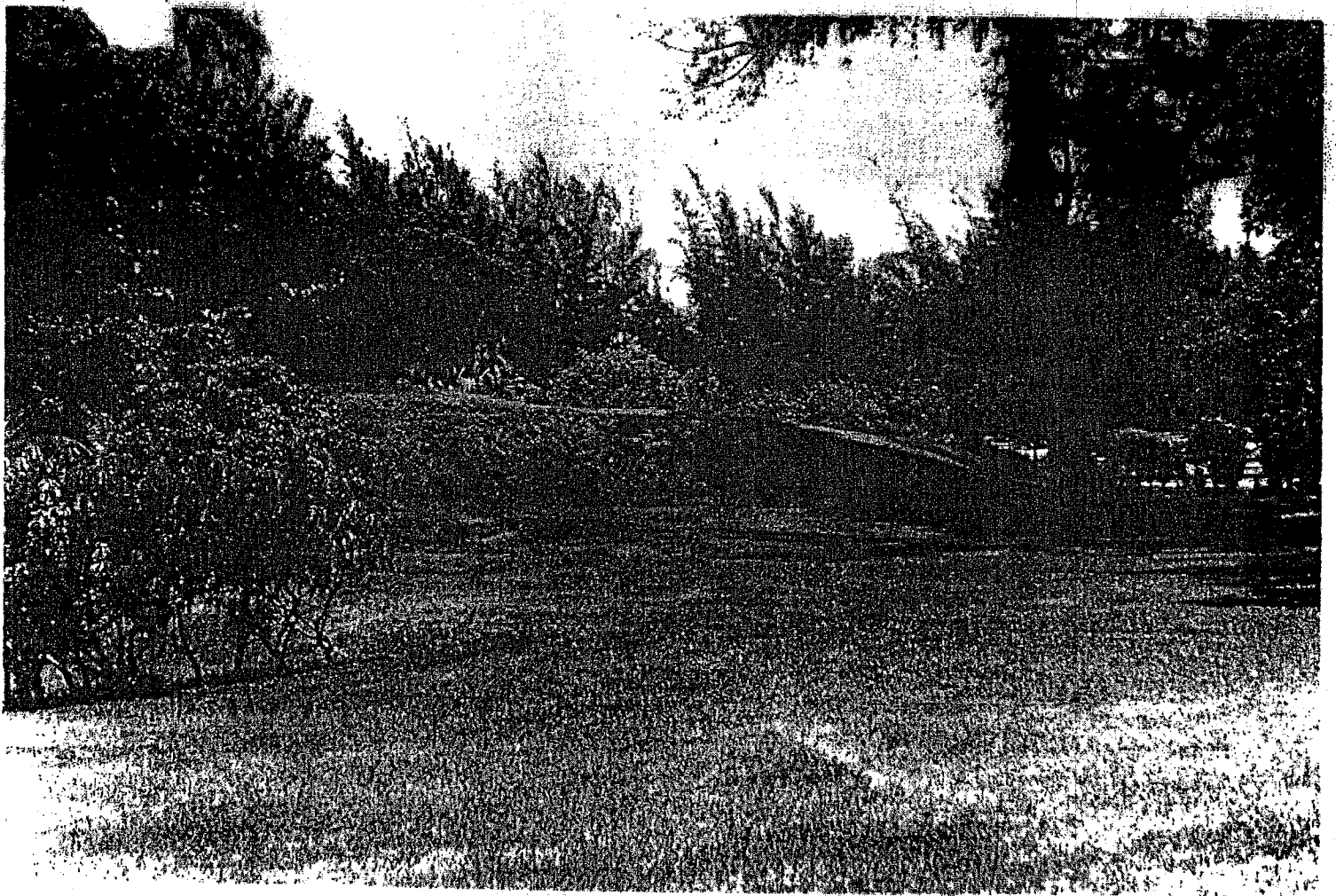


1. Jupiter Inlet Historic and Archaeological Site
2. South shore of Jupiter Inlet, Palm Beach County
3. John DuBois
4. Circa 1900
5. Loxahatchee Historical Society
Jupiter, FL
6. View of mound
7. Photo #2 of 14

PB 34 A/B

114

11B



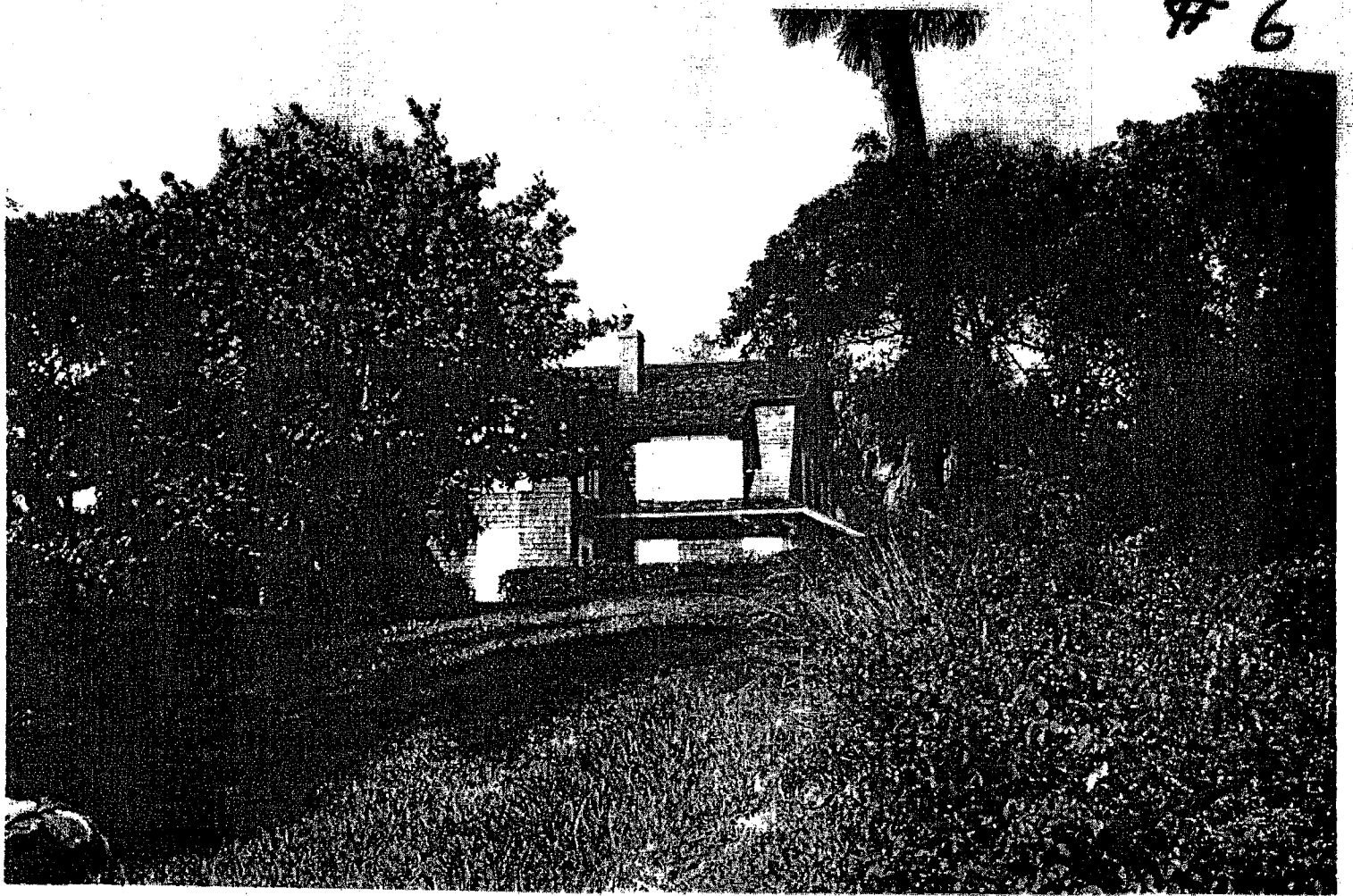
1. Jupiter Inlet Historic and Archaeological Site
2. South shore of Jupiter Inlet, Palm Beach County
3. Norman Synnestvedt
4. 1984
5. Loxahatchee Historical Society
Jupiter, FL
6. View of mound from south
7. Photo #4 of 14

PB 34 A/B

117A

117B

6



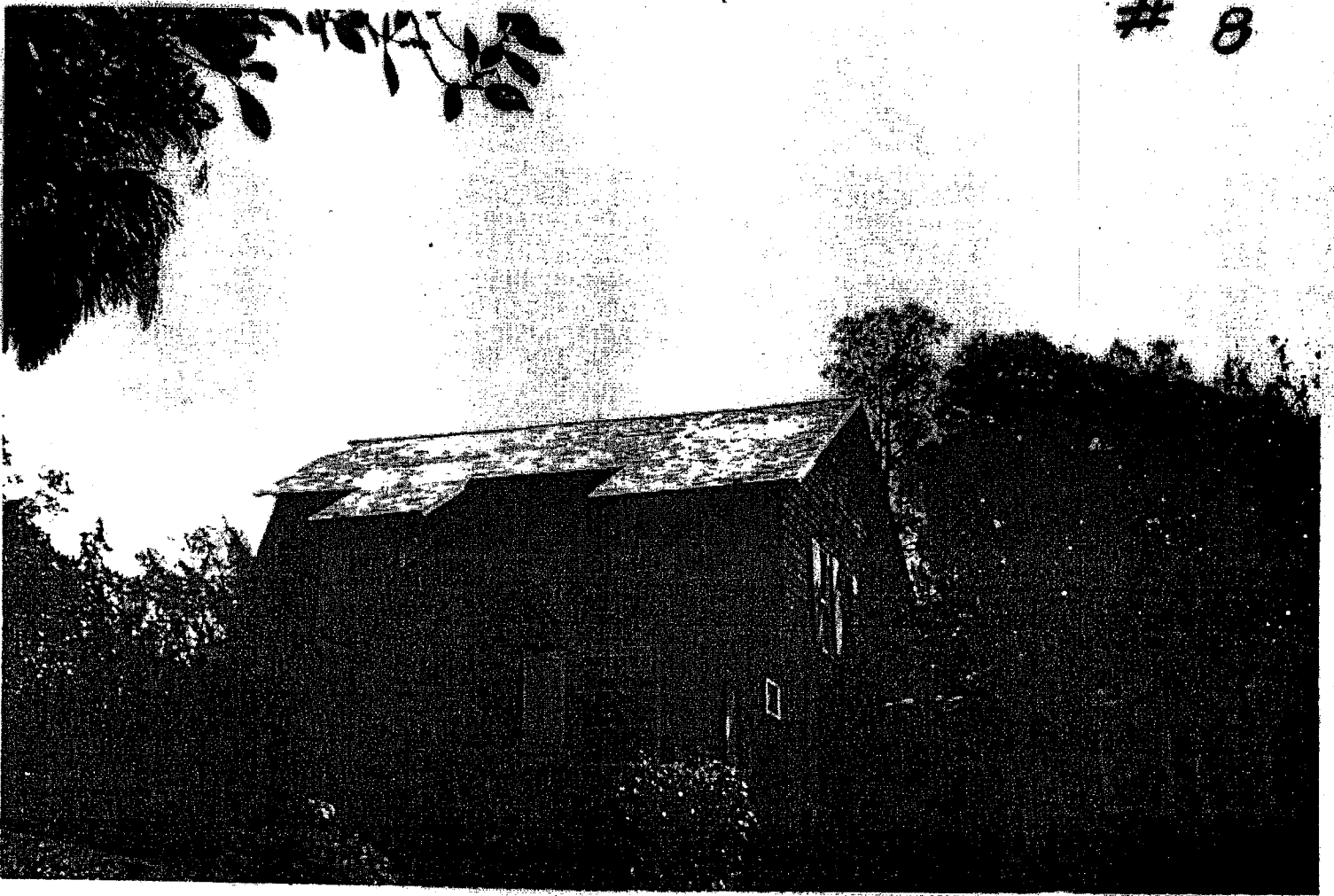
1. Jupiter Inlet Historic and Archaeological Site
2. South shore of Jupiter Inlet, Palm Beach County
3. Norman Synnestvedt
4. 1984
5. Loxahatchee Historical Society
Jupiter, FL
6. View of mound and house from east
7. Photo #6 of 14

PB 3/A/B

112A

112B

8

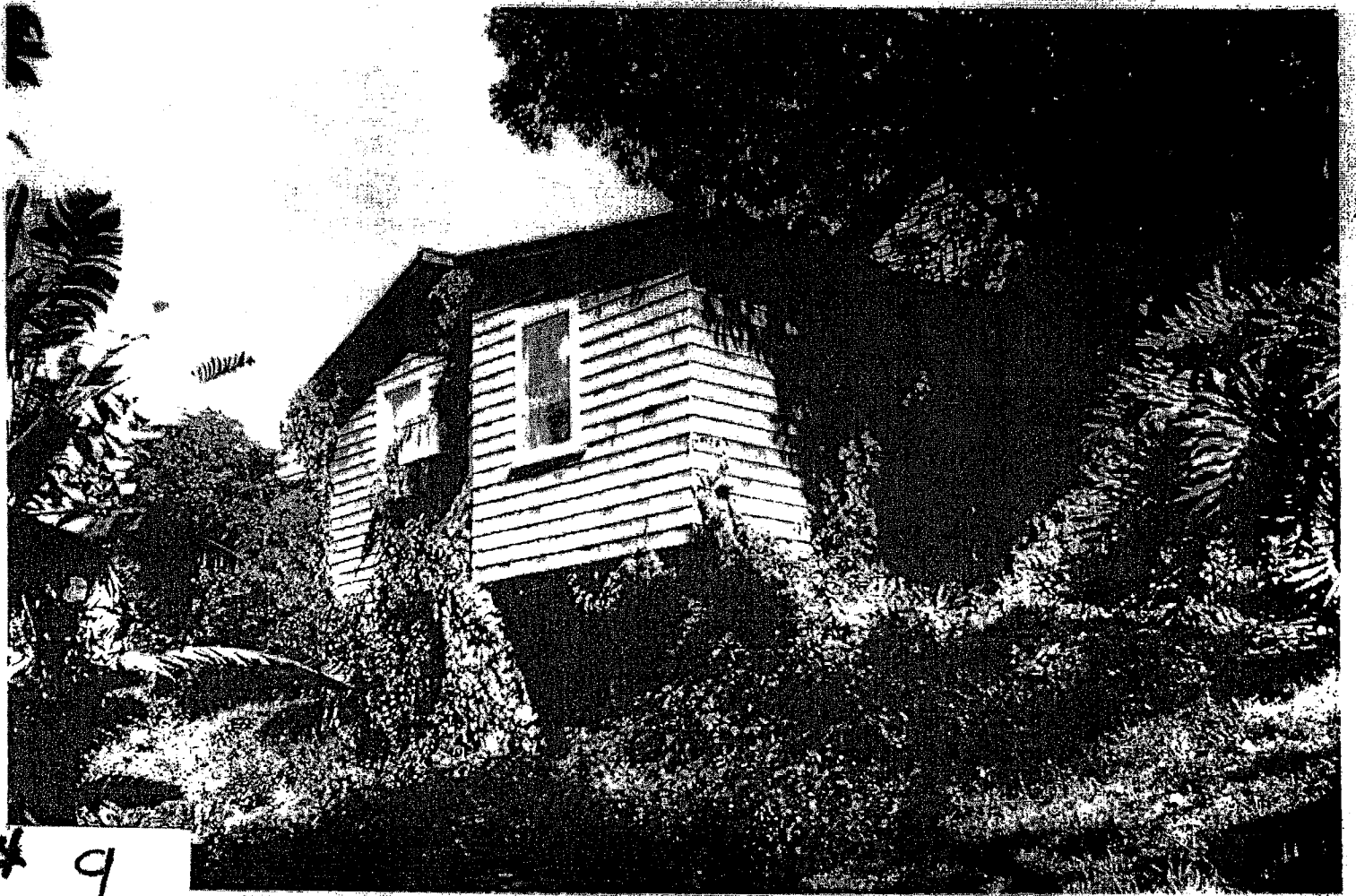


1. Jupiter Inlet Historic and Archaeological Site
2. South shore of Jupiter Inlet, Palm Beach County
3. Norman Synnestvedt
4. 1984
5. Loxahatchee Historical Society
Jupiter, FL
6. View of house from southeast
7. Photo #8 of 14

PB 34 A/B

113A

113B



9

1. Jupiter Inlet Historic and Archaeological Site
2. South shore of Jupiter Inlet, Palm Beach County
3. Norman Synnestvedt
4. 1984
5. Loxahatchee Historical Society
Jupiter, FL
6. view of house from west
7. Photo #9 of 14

PB 34 A/B

114 A

114 B



11

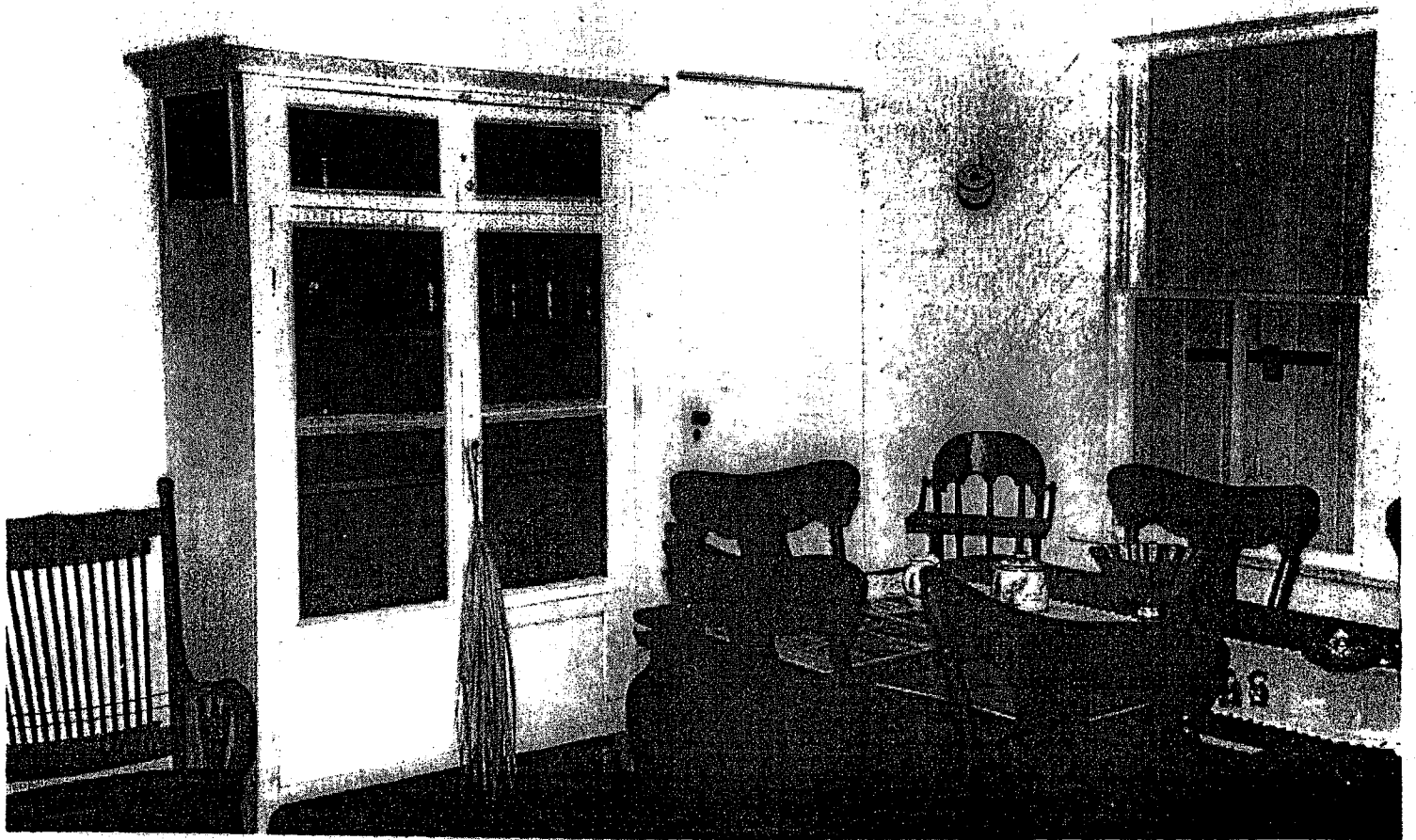
1. Jupiter Inlet Historic and Archaeological Site
2. South shore of Jupiter Inlet, Palm Beach County
3. Norman Synnestvedt
4. 1984
5. Loxahatchee Historical Society
Jupiter, FL
6. East bedroom
7. Photo #11 of 14

PB 34 /A/B

115A

115B

12

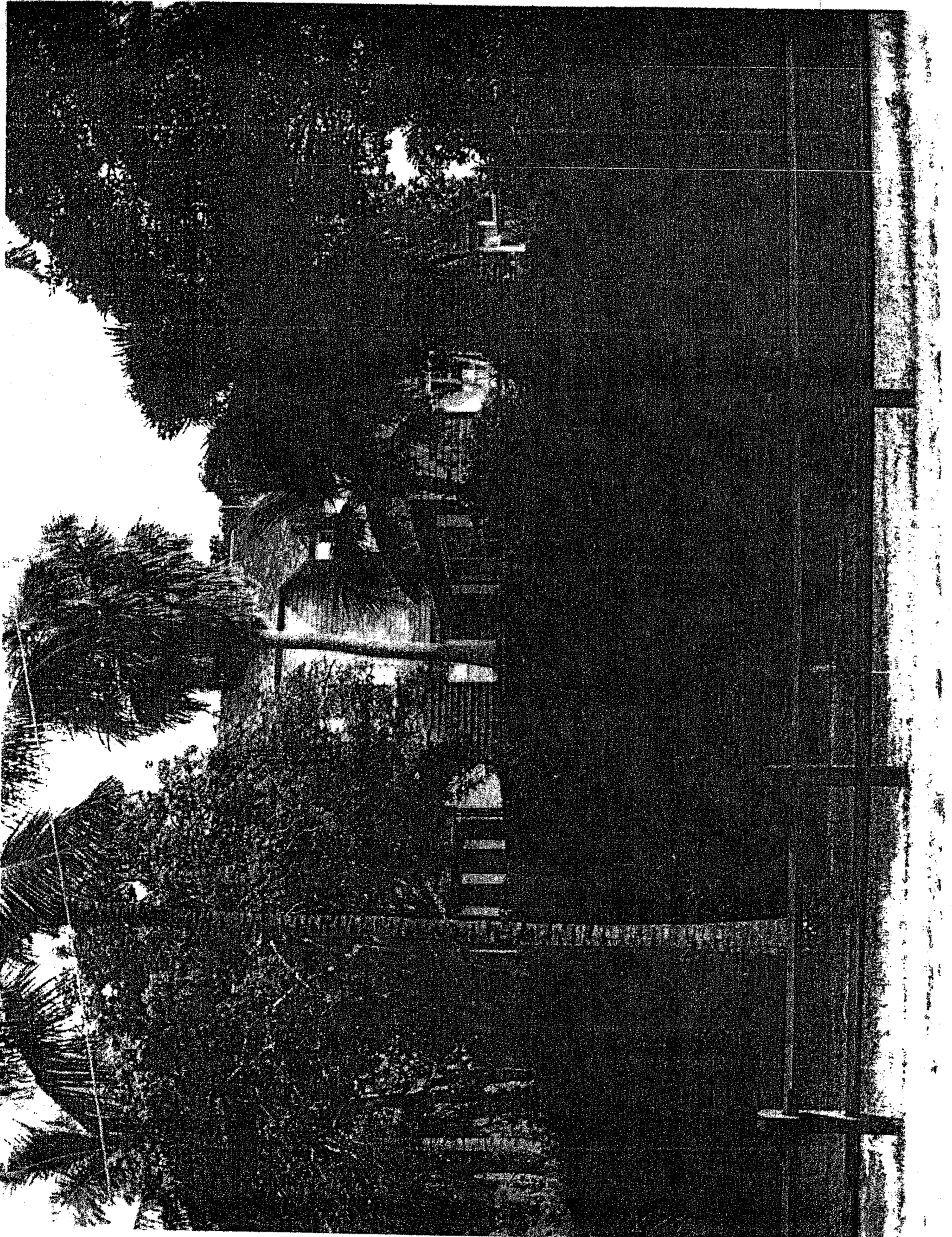


1. Jupiter Inlet Historic and Archaeological Site
2. South shore of Jupiter Inlet, Palm Beach County
3. Norman Synnestvedt
4. 1984
5. Loxahatchee Historical Society
Jupiter, FL
6. Living room, southwest corner
7. Photo #12 of 14

PB 34118

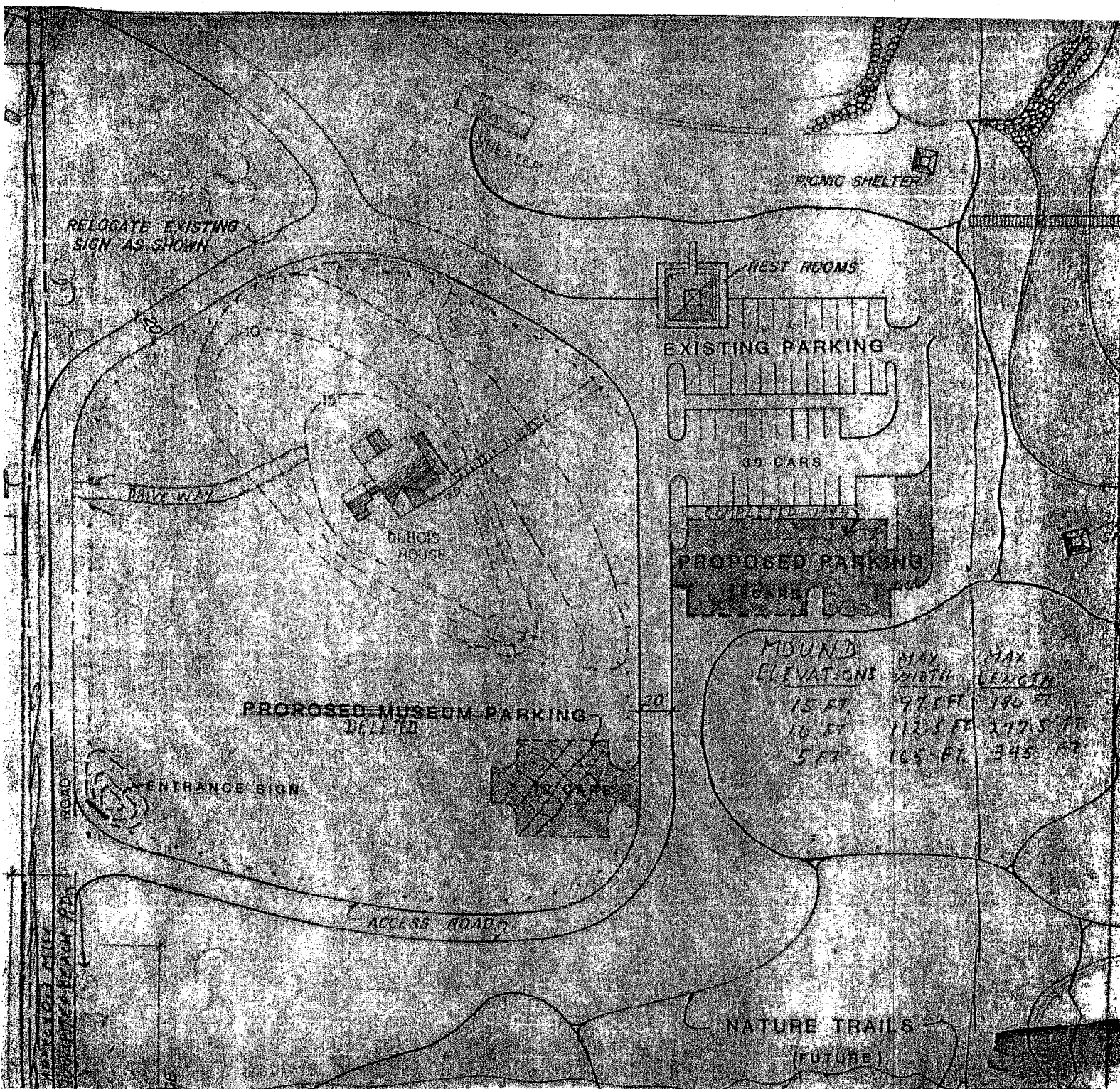
118A

118B



1. Jupiter Inlet Midden I
2. Palm Beach County
3. Carl McMurray
4. 1978
5. Florida Division of Archives, History
and Records Management
6. Looking Southwest
7. Photo #1

PB 34 A/B



DuBois Park on Jupiter Inlet,
Jupiter, Fl. showing location
of the DuBois house on the Mound,
and surrounding property completely
fenced.

PHOTO #18

109A

PP 34A/13

109B



FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF STATE

George Firestone
Secretary of State

DIVISION OF ARCHIVES,
HISTORY AND RECORDS MANAGEMENT
The Capitol, Tallahassee, Florida 32301-8020
(904) 488-1480

December 27, 1985

Mr. Norman Synnestvedt
755 Saturn Street
Apartment 202-D
Jupiter, FL 33458

Dear Norman,

Just a short note to bring you the good news that the Jupiter Inlet Historic and Archaeological Site was officially listed in the National Register of Historic Places on November 5, 1985. I'm sure the news will make a nice "after Christmas" gift for both you and the DuBois family. Thank you again for all of your efforts in bringing this "lost" nomination to our attention.

I am planning to be in Boca Raton the last week of January to conduct a nomination workshop. If time permits, I'll try to get up to Jupiter to see the park. Until then, best wishes for the New Year!

Sincerely,

Michael F. Zimny
Historic Sites Specialist

MFZ:mc

Staff Comment, Jupiter Inlet Historical and Archaeological Site

This site was recommended by the Board and nominated for listing several years ago, as Jupiter Inlet Midden No. 1. The nomination was based on archaeological significance of the midden, and did not include detailed information on the building. It was returned by the NR with a request for additional historical information. As the present proposal is a substantial revision, and in view of the lapse of time, we feel that the Board should have an opportunity to reconfirm its original recommendation.

The Post-Sunday, November 29, 1983, 11



...of the home built on ground leased by the Indians

DuBois Home Site A Piece of History Missed by Register

The Register's failure to report on the site of the home of the first president of the United States is a major oversight, says a local historian. The site, located on the grounds of the DuBois home, is a piece of history that should have been highlighted in the newspaper's coverage of the area.

Historian [Name] says the site is a significant part of the area's history and should have been included in the Register's report. The site is located on the grounds of the DuBois home, which is a National Historic Landmark. The Register's failure to report on the site is a major oversight, says [Name].

Jupiter Inlet

Marina Em Bayment

N
NOT TO SCALE

SB

Point of BEGINNING

500 FT TO SW CORNER OF SEC 72

App. 900 Ft

Jupiter Inlet Midden

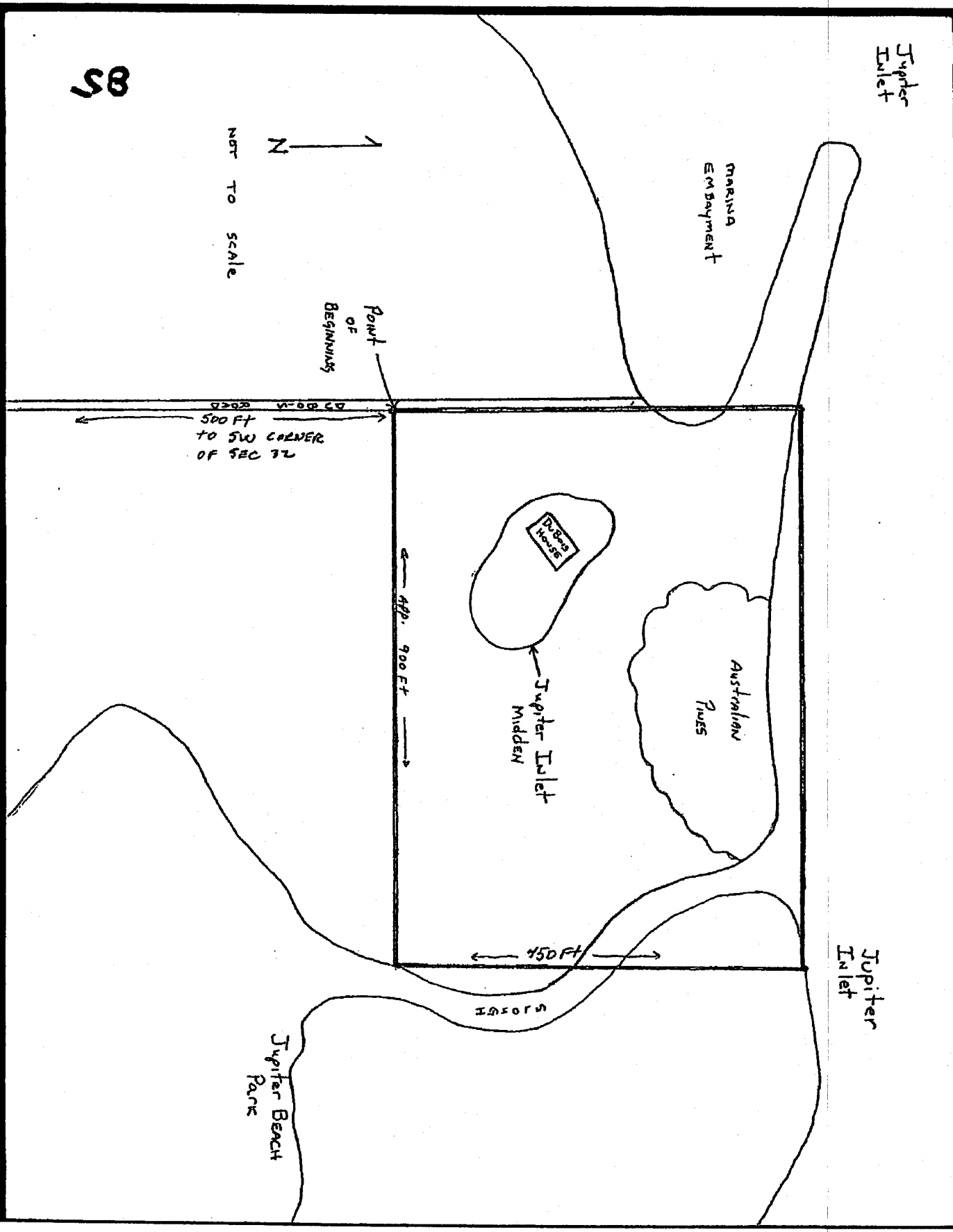
Dugout House

Australian Ruins

750 FT

Jupiter Inlet

Jupiter Beach Park



FMSF NOTE TO IMAGE VIEWER

Some oversized material* contained in the corresponding paper file folder has not been scanned.

*Check material affected:

Blueprints

Map

Other, specify _____

This material can be viewed at the Florida Master Site File Office.

NOMINATION PROPOSAL - FLORIDA

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

DIVISION OF ARCHIVES, HISTORY AND RECORDS MANAGEMENT - FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF STATE

TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE ALL SECTIONS

1 NAME (8PB34B) (8PB34A) **8PB 34**
HISTORIC Jupiter Inlet Historic and Archaeological Site
AND/OR COMMON
 N/A

2 LOCATION At the north end of DuBois Road on the south side of
STREET & NUMBER Jupiter Inlet
CITY, TOWN
STATE N/A VICINITY OF Jupiter
COUNTY Florida Palm Beach

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SITE	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC ACQUISITION	<input type="checkbox"/> ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME Palm Beach County/Department of Parks and Recreation
STREET & NUMBER
 2700 6th Avenue South
CITY, TOWN Lake Worth N/A VICINITY OF STATE Florida ZIP CODE 33460

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Palm Beach County Courthouse
STREET & NUMBER 301 North Olive
CITY, TOWN West Palm Beach STATE Florida ZIP CODE 33401

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE N/A
DATE N/A FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS N/A
CITY, TOWN N/A STATE N/A

21

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED. DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

SUMMARY OF PRESENT AND ORIGINAL PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Jupiter Inlet Historic and Archaeological Site consists of an irregular aboriginal shell mound and the 1897 residence of the pioneer settler family of Harry DuBois. It has been estimated that the site was approximately 600 feet long and 20 feet high prior to the removal of portions of it in the first half of the twentieth century for road building. At present, the mound varies in length from 180 to 345 feet, in width from 97.5 to 165 feet and in height from 5 to 15 feet. Located atop the site is a two-story frame vernacular building constructed in 1897 as the residence of the pioneer family of Harry DuBois. The irregularly shaped building features a shingled exterior covered by a series of intersecting gable roofs. Originally constructed as a one-story building, the residence was significantly enlarged in 1903 with

TEXT SUPPORTING SUMMARY OF PRESENT AND ORIGINAL PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

the addition of a second story. The building and its adjoining site are located in DuBois County Park.

The earliest description of the Jupiter Inlet site is apparently provided by J. Francis LeBaron, who conducted a survey for archaeological sites in eastern Florida in 1877-1878. The site is believed to be the one referred to by LeBaron in the following description: "Opposite Jupiter Inlet on the west bank at Stone's Point are several large oyster-shell heaps, as I am informed by numerous observers, one of which is said to be very large." ¹

Several years later, Cyrus Thomas of the Smithsonian Institution included LeBaron's data in one of his own publications. In his listing of prehistoric sites in Florida, Thomas stated that there were "several large oyster-shell heaps opposite Jupiter Inlet, on the west bank, at Stone's Point".² An "Archaeological Map of Florida" in this publication shows "prehistoric works" in the general vicinity of the Jupiter Inlet site.³

Two photographs show the site as it existed in the late 19th and early 20th centuries (Photograph Nos. 1 and 2). Photograph No. 2 also shows the house constructed atop the site by Harry DuBois in 1897. It has been estimated that the site was approximately 600 feet long and 20 feet high prior to removal of portions of it in the first half of the twentieth century.⁴

In 1945, the site was described by Evangeline Walker Andrews and Charles McLean Andrews, who maintained a winter residence for seven years in the house located atop the site:

Behind you rises a low hill, in reality an ancient Indian shell-mound some thirty feet high, indicated on certain old maps of Florida as a mountain, preeminent solely because of the general flatness of the terrain. A narrow path leads to the top of the mound now overgrown with palms, hibiscus, fantastic gumbo-limbo trees, and other exotic shrubs and vines, and on a simple, gray shingled house which dominates the plain below and around it. From this elevation the view

DESCRIPTION

No. 7

2

is breath-taking; the waters of the inlet; the picturesque dunes covered with sea grapes and tangles of vine and shrub; whirling columns of gulls and pelicans against sunlit clouds; and dominating the scene, the great Atlantic, its horizon endless and unbroken, thundering from the north along the narrow strip of land, now called Jupiter Island, past the mouth of Jupiter Inlet, and on down to the Florida Keys.

This Indian mound, which once covered many acres, is one of the shell hills or mounds numerous along the waterways in this part of Florida. Across the inlet, Jupiter Light stands on another of them. Judging by such artifacts as pottery, stone axes, arrow heads, etc., researchers place its date back from 1,5000 to 2,000 years, though they have not yet determined the origin and race of the prehistoric Indians who lived hereabout, and who, generation after generation, ate clams and oysters in such incredible numbers that they piled up all these shells. 5

By 1945 the "ancient shell-mound south of Jupiter Inlet," which originally "covered many acres," was "only a sample of what it once was, the remainder having been dug out and sold from time to time for the making of roads". 6 Additionally, the Andrews stated that the Jeaga Indian village of Hoe-Bay was located "at the base of this very ancient shell mound". 7 According to the Andrews, "the stretch of sand dune upon which lay the Indian village of Hoe-Bay extended much farther than now out into the ocean. The widening of the coast frontage may be inferred from the shallow reefs and shoals that exist at the present time well out at sea and from the traces of old tree trunks (probably mangroves, a tough almost grainless wood, slow to rot) that seem to indicate that some of what is today under water was once visible as dry land". 8

At present, the site varies in length from 180 feet to 345 feet, in width from 97.5 feet to 165 feet, and in height from 5 feet to 15 feet.

The 1897 DuBois residence atop the mound is a frame vernacular building constructed of local pine (photographs 6-11). The irregularly shaped building is clad in cedar shingles (originally cypress) and is topped by a series of gable roofs. A screened porch with a shed roof is located on the north elevation of the building (photograph #6). Original fenestration is generally one over one or two over two double hung wood sash. Replacement windows are contemporary metal awnings.

As originally constructed, the building was a one-story structure containing a living room, dining room and bedroom. The house was significantly enlarged in 1903 by the addition of a second story containing three more bedrooms and a bath. Electricity was added in 1919 using a small power generator. The interior features walls of tongue and groove pine siding laid vertically and diagonally (photographs #12-15).

DESCRIPTION

No. 7 3

Two fireplaces of rough hewn stone were added in 1937. The house is presently used as the living quarters for the County Park Manager of DuBois Park and as a museum maintained by the Loxahatchee Historical Society.

NOTES

¹ Francis J. LeBaren, Prehistoric Remains in Florida, Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institution, 1882, p. 784.

² Cyrus Thomas, Catalogue of Prehistoric Works East of the Rocky Mountains, Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 12 (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1891), p. 31.

³ Ibid, plate V.

⁴ John DuBois, personal communication with Norman Synnestvedt, 1984.

⁵ Evangeline Walker and Charles McLean Andrews, editors, Jonathan Dickinson's Journal or God's Protecting Providence, being the Narrative of a Journey from Port Royal in Jamaica to Philadelphia between August 23, 1696 and April 1, 1697 (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1945), p. 2.

⁶ Ibid, pp. 136-37.

⁷ Ibid, p. 3.

⁸ Ibid, pp. 136-37.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
X PREHISTORIC	X ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	COMMUNITY PLANNING	LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	RELIGION	
X 1400-1499	X ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	CONSERVATION	LAW	SCIENCE	
X 1500-1599	AGRICULTURE	ECONOMICS	LITERATURE	SCULPTURE	
X 1600-1699	ARCHITECTURE	EDUCATION	MILITARY	SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
X 1700-1799	ART	ENGINEERING	MUSIC	THEATER	
X 1800-1899	COMMERCE	X EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	PHILOSOPHY	TRANSPORTATION	
X 1900-	COMMUNICATIONS	INDUSTRY	POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES 1000 B.C. - 1700 A.D. BUILDER/ARCHITECT Harry DuBois
1897

SUMMARY OF STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Jupiter Inlet Historic and Archaeological site is significant as the last preserved portion of one of the few remaining aboriginal coast villages in southeast Florida and historically, through its association with the pioneer settler Harry DuBois. Artifactual evidence from local amateur collections and professional excavation indicates that the site was occupied from at least 1000 B.C. Artifactual and documentary evidence also indicates the probability of contact between the aboriginal inhabitants of the site and Spanish explorers. There is also a high likelihood that the site was the location of the aboriginal village to which Jonathan Dickinson and his party were taken after their shipwreck in 1696. The site possesses further historic significance in the areas of exploration/settlement through its association with Harry DuBois. DuBois (1872-1925) came to the Jupiter area c. 1892

TEXT SUPPORTING SUMMARY OF STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

and constructed his residence atop the shell midden in 1897. The DuBois family were among the early settlers in the Jupiter area and reflect a history typical of many of Florida's pioneer settlers.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE

The archaeological significance of the Jupiter Inlet site lies in its potential for yielding important scientific data on the prehistory and history of the region from the Late Archaic period through the First Spanish Period (c. 1000 B.C.-1700 A.D.). Specifically, the site has the potential for yielding information on 1) aboriginal adaptation to the southeastern Florida coastal environment, 2) subsistence strategies and techniques, 3) cultural process and change over a long, continuous period of occupation. Additionally, the site has the potential for yielding significant data on the historic period Jeaga Indians, about whom little is known archaeologically, particularly in regard to their material culture.¹

A number of artifacts have been collected from the site by area residents, especially by John and Bessie DuBois, throughout the 20th century. These collections consist of aboriginal ceramics, shell tools, stone objects and faunal remains. Around 1926, Henry DuBois, son of the pioneer settler, Harry DuBois, uncovered an historic period ceramic jar while preparing a field adjacent to the site. In 1957, Ripley P. Bullen, then Curator of Social Sciences at the Florida State Museum in Gainesville, was asked by John and Bessie DuBois to examine a collection of artifacts from the site and a picture of the ceramic jar found by Henry DuBois. The oldest artifact identified by Bullen was a large piece of fiber-tempered ceramic, dating from the late Archaic period (c. 1000-500 B.C.). The ceramic jar was identified as a Spanish Olive Jar. Other artifacts identified by Bullen included some St. Johns Check Stamped pottery sherds, a stone celt with a longitudinal groove on both sides, and a stone pendant.³ A number of large yellow bricks, possibly of Spanish origin, were also found at the site by John DuBois. These bricks were arranged in such a way as to suggest that they could have comprised an oven. None of these bricks remain, having been carried away for use elsewhere.⁴

9 BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

SEE ATTACHED

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Site Size (Approx. Acreage of Property):

3.2

UTM Coordinates:

17 1591161710 699031301
 ZONE EASTING NORTHING

Township	Range	Section
40S	43E	32

LOCATION SKETCH OR MAP N

Attached

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

From the southwest corner of Section 32, Township 40S, north 500 feet, then east 90 degrees 400 feet then north 90 degrees 350 feet, then west 90 degrees 400 feet then south 350 feet to the point of beginning. This area corresponds to the outer perimeter of the mound.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

FORM PREPARED BY

NAME/TITLE
 Frederick P. Gaske/Michael F. Zimny

ORGANIZATION
 Florida Division of Archives, History and Records Management

STREET & NUMBER
 The Capitol

CITY OR TOWN
 Tallahassee

DATE
 7/31/85

TELEPHONE

STATE
 Florida

ZIP CODE
 32301

The only professional excavation undertaken at the site was conducted by Dr. William Sears of Florida Atlantic University in 1963. This excavation consisted of one 5 foot by 10 foot unit dug to a depth of 51 inches. Recovered ceramics from this excavation dated to the Glades II and III periods (c. 750 - 1700 A.D.). Dr. Sears believed that further excavation would reveal that the site was occupied at least since the Glades I period, dating from c. 500 B.C. to 750 A. D.⁵

In addition to the Spanish Olive Jar recovered at the site, there is some documentary evidence indicating the probability of contact between the aboriginal inhabitants of the site and Spanish explorers. In November 1565, Pedro Menéndez de Aviles, Adelantado of Florida, explored the Jupiter Inlet in two open boats with 50 Spanish soldiers and 20 French prisoners.⁶ There is also a likelihood that Jupiter Inlet was the site of Fort Santa Lucia, which was occupied by the Spanish for several months during the winter of 1566.

The Jupiter Inlet site also appears to have been the location of the Jeaga Indian village of Hoe-Bay to which Jonathan Dickinson and his party was taken after their shipwreck on Jupiter Island in 1696. This shipwreck occurred "in the latitude of twenty-seven degrees and eight minutes", from which point the survivors were forced by the Jeaga Indians to walk about five miles until they came to an inlet.⁸

On the other side of this inlet was the village of Hoe-Bay which Dickinson described as consisting of "little wigwams made of small poles stuck in the ground, which they bended one to another, making an arch, and covered them with thatch of small palmetto-leaves".⁹ Dickinson and his party were taken across the inlet in canoes to the village and stayed there from September 25 to 28, 1696 before being allowed to proceed to St. Augustine.¹⁰

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

The site's most recent period of significance is associated with the Henry DuBois residence. Born in Holmdale, New Jersey in 1872, Henry DuBois first came to Florida at the age of 16 to work during the winter months in the orange groves near Titusville and Merritt Island.¹¹ He permanently relocated in the Jupiter area about 1892. At this time Jupiter was a growing transshipping point, serving as the northern terminus of a narrow gauge railroad linking it with the town of Juno on Lake Worth. The railroad, constructed by the Plant System in 1890 and later dubbed the "Celestial Railroad", provided an important overland transportation link between the Indian River and Lake Worth.¹²

DuBois purchased 18 acres of land, including the shall midden, shortly after his arrival in Jupiter.¹³ He was engaged in a variety of professions, including farming, bee keeping and fishing. For a time he used his 40-foot "sharpie" to haul building materials to West Palm Beach for Henry Flagler's railroad and for salvage and fishing activities. He also served as a member of the U.S. Life Saving Station Crew which operated at Jupiter Inlet between 1886 - 96.¹⁴ In 1898 he married Susan Sanders, a Kansas school teacher who had come to Florida the preceding year to join her father and brother at their Lake Worth homestead. They had four children, necessitating a second story addition to their Jupiter residence in 1903. One of their sons, John DuBois, unfortunately was responsible for the removal of a good portion of the shell mound in 1917 for road building material for the town of Lake Park.¹⁵

The lean years of the Depression forced the DuBois family to lease their Jupiter home to winter boarders for additional income. Their most notable boarders during this time were Yale professor emeritus Dr. Charles M. Andrews and his wife Evangeline. As a result of their residence, the Andrews became greatly interested in the Jonathan Dickinson shipwreck and spent the next seven years compiling the Dickinson Journal. The Andrews were responsible for several alterations to the DuBois home during their period of winter residence (1935-1939), including the addition of two fireplaces in 1937.¹⁶ The DuBois family remained in possession of the house and shell mound until its acquisition by Palm Beach County for a park in 1970. Following a long period of neglect and vandalism, the house was restored through the efforts of the Loxahatchee Historical Society and presently serves as a museum and as the residence of the park manager.

NOTES

- 1 Jerald T. Milanich and Charles H. Fairbanks, Florida Archaeology (New York: Academic Press, 1980), pp. 238-39.
- 2 Bessie Wilson DuBois, "Celt and Pendant from Jupiter Inlet Mound", Florida Anthropologist 10 (1937) pp.15-16.
- 3 Ibid.
- 4 John DuBois, Personal communication with Normal Synnestvedt, Loxahatchee Historical Society, 1984.
- 5 William H. Sears, Personal communication with John Scarry, Florida Division of Archives, History and Records Management, 1977.
- 6 Woodburg Lowery, The Spanish Settlements within the Present Limits of the United States 1562-1574 (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1911), p. 217.
- 7 Eugene Lyon, The Enterprise of Florida, Pedro Menendez de Aviles and the Spanish Conquest of 1565-1568 (Gainesville: University Press of Florida, 1976), pp. 140-1.
- 8 Charles McLean and Evangeline Walker Andrews, editors, Jonathan Dickinson's Journal or God's Protecting Providence, being the Narrative of a Journey from Port Royal in Jamaica to Philadelphia between August 23, 1696 and April 1, 1697 (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1945), p. 2.
- 9 Ibid.
- 10 Ibid., p. 138.
- 11 Pioneer Florida Vol III (Tampa: Southern Publishing Company, 1959), p. 274.

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No. 8

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12 Nathan Shapie, "The Celestial Road to Juno", The Florida Historical Quarterly XXX (April 1962), pp. 329-49.

13 Harry A. Kersey "The John DuBois Family of Jupiter: A Florida Prototype, 1887 - 1981", Tequesta 41 (1981), pp. 5-22.

14 Bessie Wilson DuBois, Shipwrecks in the Vicinity of Jupiter Inlet, (Privately printed, 1975), pp. 11-12.

15 Kersey, p. 10.

16 Ibid., p. 16.

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RESOURCE GROUP FORM

Site #: PB00034

First site form recorded for this site? Original documentation, site not recorded at FSF

Identifying code (field date): 198509

Cultural resource type: Resource group (hist. district or bldg complex)

Resource Group Type Both archaeological and other cultural resources

FORM TYPE CODE NORMAL form (new System 3 forms)

form status code Active Form code

FORM QUALITY RANKING Newly scattered form of standard quality

Field Date: 09/15/1985

Form Date: 09/15/1985

Staffer: Heather Percy - FMSF Staff

Date of FMSF computer entry: 01/17/2001

National register category: Site, such as battlefield, park, archaeological

Site number of FMSF building complex included within district ** blank **

Manuscript # for the survey report on the district or complex ** blank **

Resource Group Name JUPITER INLET HIST & ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE

[Other name(s)]: ** blank **

Project name: ** blank **

LOCATION & IDENTIFICATION

City/town: JUPITER GV

In current city limits? Definitely outside city limits

County or Counties: PALM BEACH

Ownership Categories: Public-county

Describe Boundary of RG: SEE SITE FORM

Name of pubtract (e.g., park): ** blank **

MAPPING

USGS map name/year of publication or revision: JUPITER/**

Township/Range/Section/Qtr: 40 South/43 East/32/**; 40 South/43 East/31/**

Landgrant: ** blank **

Plat or other map (map's name, location): ** blank **

DESCRIPTION & HISTORY

Total number of individual resources in this RG 2

Total # individual resources contributing to RG 2

Primary time period(s) of significance 1000B.C.-1700A.D., 1897

Narrative description: THE JUPITER INLET HISTORIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE CONSISTS OF AN IRREGULAR ABORIGINAL SHELL MOUND AND THE 1897 RESIDENCE OF THE PIONEER SETTLER FAMILY OF HARRY DUBOIS.

SURVEYOR'S EVALUATION OF SITE

Potentially elig. for local designation? Eligible for local registry of significant sites

Local register eligible for: ** blank **

Potential contributor to NR district? Ineligible as contributor to potential NR district

Area(s) of historical significance: Archaeology-historic; Archaeology-prehistc; Exploration/settlement

[Other historical associations]: ** blank **

Summary of Significance JUPITER INLET HISTORIC & ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE IS SIGNIFICANT AS THE LAST PRESERVED PORTION OF ONE OF THE FEW REMAINING ABORIGINAL COAST VILLAGES IN SE FLORIDA AND IS SIGNIFICANT HISTORICALLY THROUGH ITS ASSOCIATION WITH THE PIONEER SETTLER HARRY DUBOIS.

DOCUMENTATION (PHOTOS, PLANS, ARTIFACTS)

Repositories: Collection/Housed/ACC#/Describe All documents and collections at same repository/Florida Division of Historical Resources, ex-DAHRM/**/**

RECORDER

Recorder name (last name first): ZIMNY, MICHAEL & GASKE, FREDERICK

Recorder address and phone: R A GRAY BLDG, 500 S BRONOUGH ST, TALLAHASSEE, FL 32399

Recorder affiliation: Florida Division of Historical Resources, ex-DAHRM

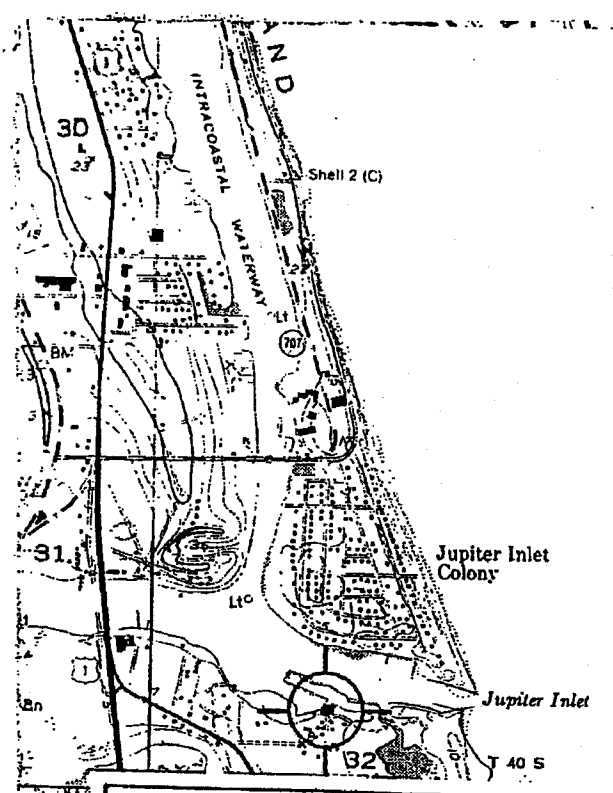
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TEXT ONLY SUPPLEMENT FILE STATUS NO SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION EXISTS or is required

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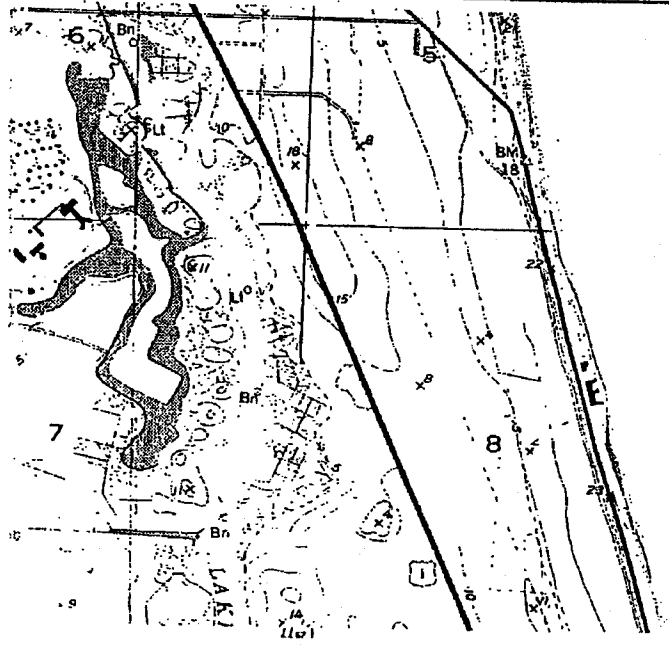
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Jupiter Inlet Historic and Archaeological Site
Jupiter, Florida
UTM references:
17/59670/2980330

T R S
40S/43E/32



SURVEY NO. *3549

SURVEY LOG SHEET
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Plottable?* Y N

TITLE ~~ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND EXCAVATIONS AT THE JUPITER INLET 1 SITE (8PB34),
DUBOIS PARK, PALM BEACH COUNTY, FLORIDA~~

AUTHOR(S) ~~Mr. J. Kennedy, P.I., co authors, Ryan Wheeler, Linda Spears Jester
Jim Pepe, Nancy Sinks, Clark Wernecke~~

ARCHAEOLOGIST/HISTORIAN ~~Mr. J. Kennedy, Ph.D., Ryan Wheeler, M.A.~~

AFFILIATION ~~Florida Atlantic University, Boca Raton, FL.~~

PUB. DATE ~~June 30, 1993~~ TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES IN REPORT 194 + Appendices

KEY WORDS/PHRASES DESCRIBING SURVEY* (max of 30 columns each)
~~Jupiter Inlet 1 site, Dubois Park, East Okeechobee Culture Area,~~

~~Archaeology, South Florida, coastal adaptation~~

REQUESTING GOVERNMENT UNIT, CORPORATION, OR PERSON

NAME ~~Division of Historical Resources (Mr. Robert Taylor)~~

ADDRESS ~~Gray Bldg., Tallahassee, FL.~~

DESCRIPTION OF SURVEY: NUMBER OF DISTINCT AREAS SURVEYED 1
MONTH/YEAR DATES FOR FIELD WORK: START July 1992 THRU June 1993
TOTAL AREA 29.2 ac/ha IF CORRIDOR: WIDTH ft/m LENGTH mi/km
TYPE OF SURVEY (Use as many as apply): archaeological
 architectural historical underwater
OTHER TYPE(S):

METHODS EMPLOYED (Use as many as apply): unknown archival
 pedestrian shovel test test excav. posthole
 extensive excav. auger survey coring
 remote sensing windshield surf. exposures
OTHER METHOD(S) Systematic Random Survey of site boundaries

SITES Significance discussed? Y N Circle NR-elig/signif site nos:
OLD SITE NUMBERS : COUNT LIST 8PB34

NEW SITE NUMBERS : COUNT LIST

COUNTIES: Palm Beach

USGS MAP(S) Jupiter Quadrangle 7.5 Series TOPO

TOWNSHIP/RANGE (list all township/range combinations eg, 04S/29E)
T 40S/ R. 43E/ Sec. 32

REMARKS (Use reverse if needed):

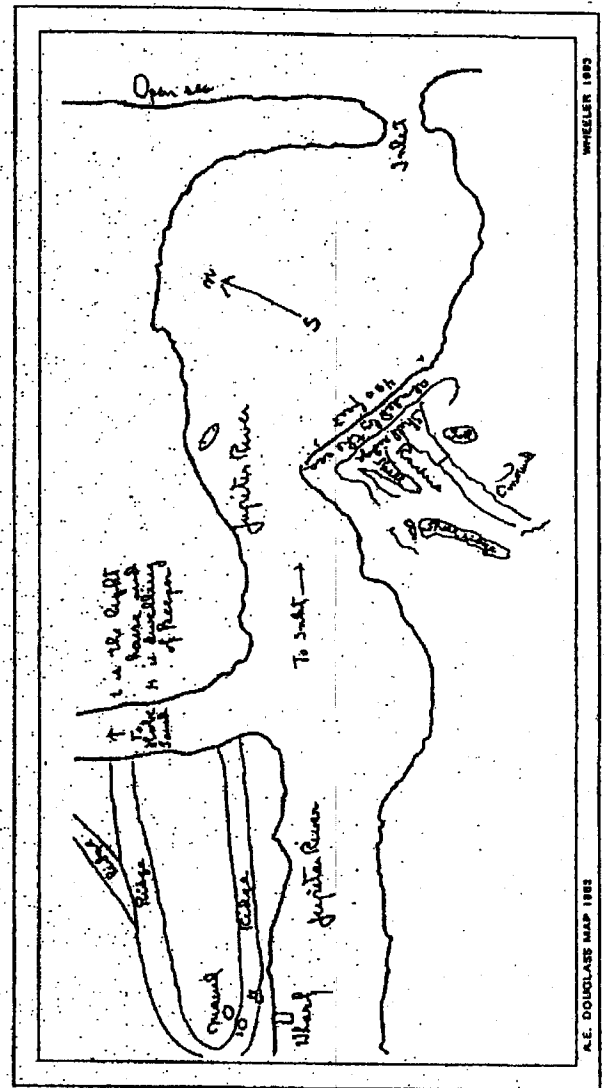
SURVEY AREA MUST BE OUTLINED OR HIGHLIGHTED ON FDOT COUNTY HWY. MAP!
ATTACH OR PHOTOCOPY ONTO BACK OF FORM.

* For use of Fla. Master Site File only/Div. of Historical Resources/R. A. Gray Bldg/500 S. Bronough St/Tallahassee, FL 32309-0250

3549

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND EXCAVATIONS
AT THE JUPITER INLET I SITE (8PB34),
DUBOIS PARK, PALM BEACH COUNTY, FLORIDA**

Wm. Jerald Kennedy, Ph.D., P.I.
Co-Investigators:
Ryan Wheeler, M.A., Field Supervisor
Linda Spears Jester
Jim Pepe
Nancy Sinks
Clark Wernecke



FLORIDA ATLANTIC UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY
BOCA RATON, FLORIDA
JUNE 30, 1993

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND EXCAVATIONS
AT THE JUPITER INLET I SITE (8PB34),
DUBOIS PARK, PALM BEACH COUNTY, FLORIDA**

Wm. Jerald Kennedy, Ph.D., P.I.

Co-Investigators

Ryan Wheeler, M.A., Field Supervisor

L. Jester

J. Pepe

N. Sinks

C. Werneke

ABSTRACT

An archaeological survey was conducted in DuBois Park, Palm Beach County, Florida under the auspices of a Historic Preservation Grants-in-Aid Program grant. The prehistoric site, Jupiter Inlet 1 (8PB34) located within the park boundaries, is one of the last remnant large coastal shell midden sites in south Florida. The primary goals of this project were to a) delimit the extent of this site within the park, and b) establish a cultural chronology based on controlled excavations.

The present study provides a comprehensive survey of previous archaeological studies in the East Okeechobee culture area followed by the description and analysis of the present research project. Despite considerable destruction, much of the site has remained undisturbed. Based on the present survey, the site was a large village extending far beyond its most prominent surface feature, the large midden mound on which the historic DuBois house is situated. Portions of the site revealed considerable sub-surface integrity with well defined features such as post-molds, hearths, etc.

A systematic survey consisted of twenty-six excavation units placed throughout the 29.5 acre park.

The C¹⁴ dates, along with artifact comparisons of other culture areas in south Florida, suggest that the Jupiter Inlet 1 site is sufficiently distinct to warrant placement within the less well-defined East Okeechobee culture area. Chronometric dates place portions of the site between A.D. 600 - A.D. 1120; however, a tentative chronology is suggested for occupation as early as the Archaic period continuing through the historic period. No historic period artifacts were found to link this site with the village of Jobe, home of the Jeaga Indians where Jonathan Dickenson was held captive; however, it is our opinion that much of the village site extends beyond the present boundaries of DuBois Park. Future investigations west of DuBois Park may reveal additional evidence of occupation, perhaps the later periods. Based on our present information, the site shows considerable complexity and a long occupational sequence continuing to the present. Preliminary zooarchaeological studies provide insights into diet and utilization of local resources through time.

This makes the Jupiter Inlet 1 site extremely important for the study of changing man-land interrelationships over time as well as pivotal to a better understanding of linkages between culture areas to the north and south, interior and coastal, during prehistoric times. A management plan and suggestions for future research concludes the report.

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While any successes derived from this project involved a team effort, the P.I. assumes full responsibility for all conclusions drawn from this report. The contents and opinions expressed in this report do not necessarily represent the views and opinions of the Florida Department of State, neither does the mention of specific trade names or products imply an endorsement or recommendation by the Florida Department of State.

Management Summary

Any future research within the park must be tempered with the understanding that within the park, protection should be assured. Park officials should carefully monitor any future construction activities, routine maintenance projects and continue to enforce the present rules governing behavior of park visitors. The recent passage of a county Archaeological Ordinance requires that any future development within the vicinity of an archaeological site requires an Approval to Dig certificate. However, many routine maintenance activities may not fall under the present archaeological ordinance. Tree removal, repair or installation of utility lines, etc. could easily impact subsurface archaeological deposits while not falling under the guidelines of a development project. Hopefully, some procedure will be established by the Parks and Recreation Department to allow onsite monitoring of any projects that entail subsurface excavation. If these suggestions are followed the site should remain protected and unthreatened.

Finally, given the unique nature of this site, it is recommended that some thought be given to constructing a small covered exhibit area, perhaps in the open area adjacent to the parking lot immediately south of the main mound. This exhibit area would focus on the prehistoric aspects of this site, incorporating text, maps and photographs of artifacts relating to this site. The park department's educational mission would be considerably enhanced with this exhibit, as thousands of citizens and tourists visit this site annually.

PART I
GENERAL OVERVIEW TO THE STUDY

Contributors: Wm. Jerald Kennedy & Ryan Wheeler

Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

LOCATION OF THE PROJECT

The Principal Investigator, Wm. Jerald Kennedy, Department of Anthropology at Florida Atlantic University, applied to the Department of State, Division of Historical Resources, Historic Preservation Grants-in-Aid program to provide financial support for the survey and testing of an important archaeological site in Palm Beach County, the Jupiter Inlet 1 Site (8Pb34). The site, including the surrounding grounds within DuBois Park, had never been systematically surveyed, thus the boundaries and precise nature of the cultural remains at the site were poorly understood. This lack of information had resulted in a negative impact to the site. The principal feature, the large shell midden with the historically important DuBois house at its summit, has been on the national registry since 1985. However, no major archaeological excavations had been done prior to the present study.

The site is of paramount regional significance. It is one of the last remnant coastal shell mound complexes in southeast Florida as well as the reported site of the Indian village of "Jobe" documented in Jonathan Dickenson's journal.

The following report is based on archaeological excavations at the Jupiter Inlet 1 site (8Pb34) conducted in the summer and fall of 1992. The site, located in DuBois Park, is in the town of Jupiter, Palm Beach County, Florida. More specifically, the site is located along the southern bank of the Jupiter Inlet approximately 0.5 km from the Atlantic Ocean. The USGS coordinates place the site in Range 43 East, Township 40 South, Section 32 (See Figure 1-1).

PROJECT GOALS

The present report is arranged in two parts. Part I, A General Overview, spells out the goals of the overall project and a detailed background of the regional setting wherein the Jupiter Inlet 1 site (8Pb34) is situated. Part II, Results of the Excavations, provides the specifics of the archaeological excavation.

The goal of the present project was primarily to establish baseline information which would serve as a basis for any future archaeological research. It would also provide a management tool for the Parks and Recreation Department of Palm Beach County wherein the site is located.

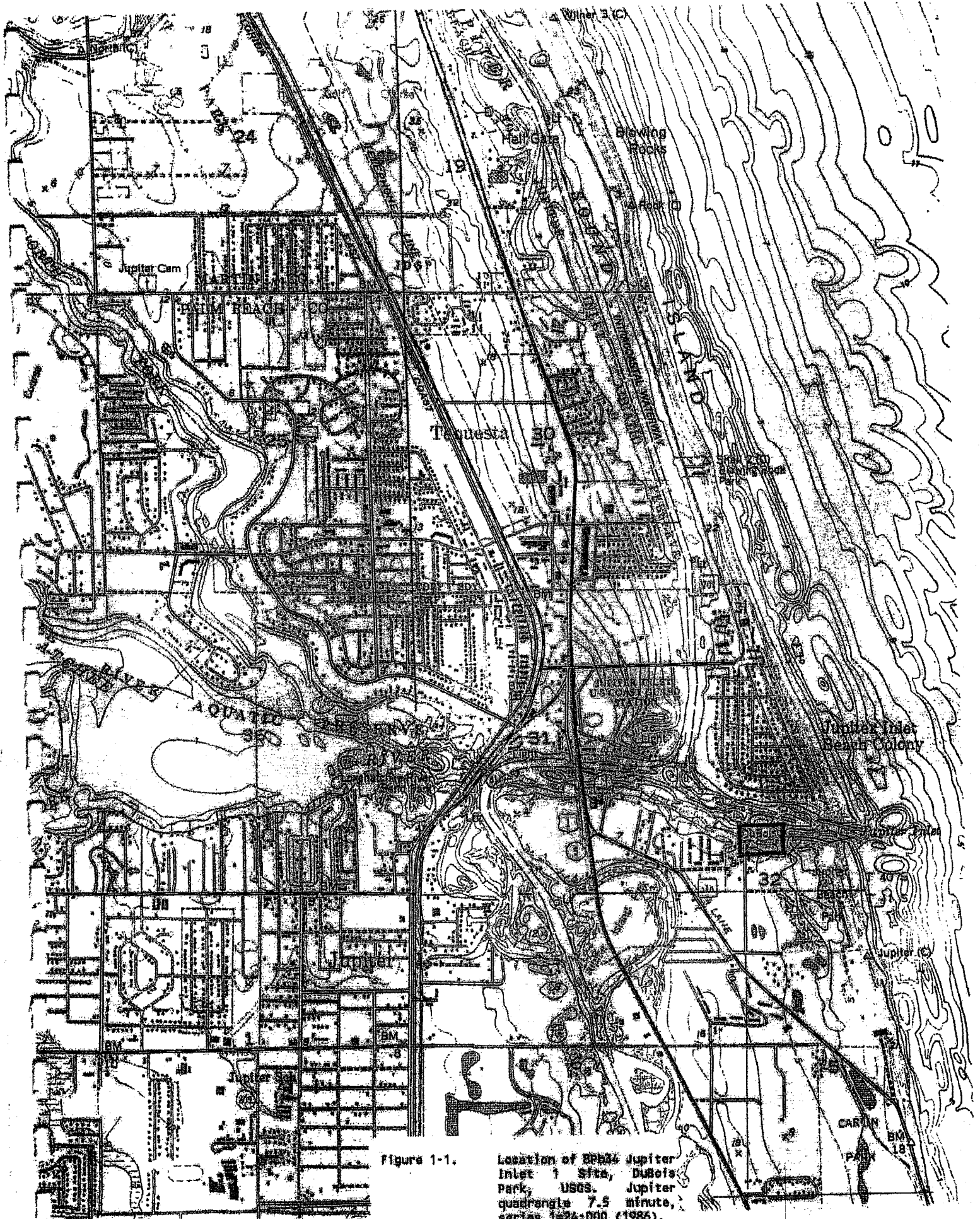


Figure 1-1.

Location of BPP34 Jupiter Inlet 1 Site, DuSoto Park, USGS. Jupiter quadrangle 7.5 minute, series 1924:000 (1986).

Thus, the primary goals were: a) to delineate the boundaries of the prehistoric site within the 29.52 acre site, b) to identify the nature of the cultural occupation(s) over time, c) to provide a chronological frame for the occupational sequence, and d) to make suggestions to the Parks & Recreation Department for the management of these important cultural resources.

Secondary goals were; e) to define, if possible, activity areas within the site, and, f) to provide preliminary data related to our interest in coastal adaptation, for example, questions regarding diet and the utilization of marine resources through time.

REPORT ORGANIZATION AND STRATEGY

A project of this scope, within the time constraints set forth by the granting agency, is beyond the capabilities of any one individual. To complete this report in the allotted period, approximately ten months, required the coordination of a group of truly dedicated and able researchers. Everyone listed in the credits wore "multiple hats" in this project and frequently collaborated in the analysis of data and the writing of sections of this report. Cooperation notwithstanding, certain individuals were more responsible for specific chapters of the final report than others. The P.I., besides taking full responsibility for the general organization, focus and conclusions drawn from this project, prepared Chapters 1, 3, 6, and 8. Mr. Ryan Wheeler, doctoral student at the University of Florida, provided the thorough background study of the region in Chapter 2 as well as the excellent interpretation of site features and stratigraphy found in Chapter 4. Jim Pepe provided an excellent analysis of Jupiter Inlet 1 ceramics in Chapter 5. Analysis and reporting on the fauna and the mollusks in Chapter 7, Zooarchaeology, was conducted by Linda Jester (Mollusks) and Nancy Sinks (Fauna). Clark Wernecke provided additional information on the miscellaneous artifacts in Chapter 6 and Andrea Prestridge assisted with the nonceramic artifact analysis. While the P.I. takes responsibility for any errors within this report, any credits and kudos are reserved for the "team".