



# Jupiter Historic Sites

## LEGEND

- (L) Locally Designated Sites
- (H) Historically Significant Sites Meriting Protection
- (F) Florida Historical Markers
- (IS) Interpretive Signage
- (NRHP) Listed on the National Register of Historic Places

### 1. Riverbend Park (H, F)

During the Second Seminole War, the Loxahatchee River Battlefield Park was the site of Powell's Battle and Jessup's Battle. The park is located at the headwaters of the Loxahatchee River off of Indiantown Road.

### 2. L.M. Davis Elementary School (F)

Located in Limestone Creek Park on Limestone Creek Road, this circa 1905 school was moved to the Louis Moseley Davis homestead in 1915. Rebuilt after it was destroyed by the 1928 hurricane, the school had two rooms and a kitchen, and served students from grades first through eighth.

### 3. Mt. Carmel Church (F)

Organized on another site in 1902 by Rev. A. Wanamaker and the African-American pioneer families Simmons, Campbell, Ford, Bush and Davis, the church was moved to its existing site in 1915 when Mr. and Mrs. Glover Sapp donated land for a church and cemetery. Mt. Carmel, which is located on Church Street, is northern Palm Beach County's only black cemetery and only church-affiliated cemetery.

### 4. Old Fort Jupiter

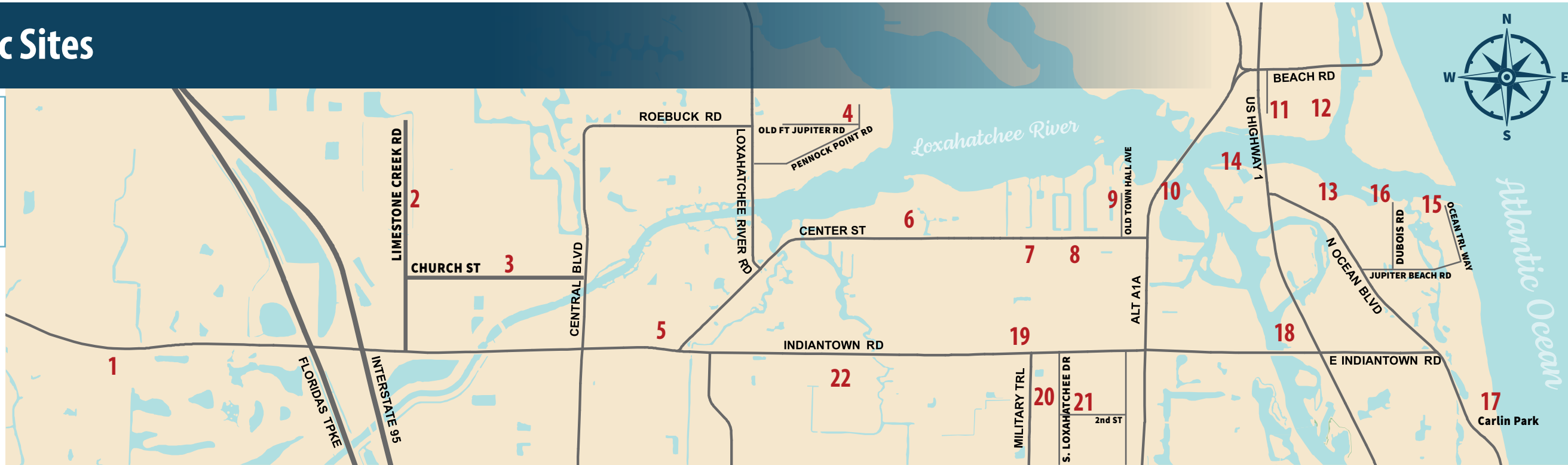
The first Fort Jupiter, a crude stockade, was erected on what is now Old Fort Jupiter Road in Pennock Point in January of 1838 after the Battle of the Loxahatchee, the last standing battle of the Second Seminole War. A second fort was built in 1855 across the river near what is now Jupiter Plantation.

### 5. Cinquez Park (F)

Located off of Indiantown Road, Cinquez Park commemorates the resilient history of one of the oldest African-American settlements in Palm Beach County. Beginning in 1904, more than 15 pioneer families from north Florida and South Carolina settled in central Jupiter, homesteading 40-, 80-, and 160-acre tracts under the 1862 Homestead Act. Known as West Jupiter at that time, a close-knit community was created with small businesses, churches, schools, baseball fields and a volunteer fire station to serve African Americans segregated by the era's Jim Crow laws and attitudes.

### 6. Pennock Plantation

Begun in 1898 by Abraham L. Pennock, the plantation covered most of central Jupiter, stretching from Center Street to where Toney Penna Drive is today.



### 7. Historic People's Congregational Church (L)

Located off of Center Street, the original portion of the church was constructed in 1924. The church is associated with the Town's early 20th century heritage and development. Homes near the church in the Pine Gardens North neighborhood were built between 1924 and 1948 and were home to some of the church's early parishioners.

### 8. 1924 Sims House at 322 Center Street (L)

Built in 1924 by Eli Sims, an influential Jupiter pioneer and one of the founding father's during the Town's incorporation in 1925, the home is a good example of early 20th century Mission-style architecture.

### 9. Old Town Hall and First Southern Methodist Church (H)

Located on Old Town Hall Avenue, this 1950s building once housed the Jupiter Police Station and Town Hall, and later the Jupiter Library. Across the street, the First Southern Methodist Church was constructed in 1920 and is part of the Town's early 20th century heritage and is associated with Town pioneer Henry Pennock. The Frame Vernacular style is representative of the Town's early historic architecture.

### 10. Sawfish Bay Park, FEC Train Depot and Aicher House (I, F, IS)

The site of one of the largest shell mounds along the Loxahatchee River with evidence of occupation by Ancient Natives dating back over 2000 years, the property was settled in 1892 by Frederick M. Cabot II. By 1894, Henry Flagler's railroad and spur connected Jupiter with the northern states and the site was the commercial center of Town. Cabot mined the ancient shell mound from the site and sold it for road construction in 1896. One remnant still in existence is the large Cabot Oak tree that is over

200 years old. The Jupiter Florida East Coast (FEC) Railway Train Depot was built in 1915 and moved to its current location in 2012. The station served as a stop along the famed railway built by Henry Flagler, and served Jupiter for more than 45 years. The historic 1913 Aicher House is an example of the Florida Cracker architectural style used in the early 20th century. There are two historic interpretive signs located near the Train Depot and Aicher House, and a Daughters of the American Revolution historic marker located north of the park.

### 11. World War II Naval Housing Building (L, F)

Located on Captain Armour's Way, this building was constructed by the U.S. Navy around 1939. Part of "Station J," which was tasked with locating German submarines off the Florida coast during World War II, the building was used as a Married Men's Quarters. The two-story wood-frame building had six two-bedroom apartments, each with brick fireplaces, and a continuous screened first-floor porch facing the Inlet. In the 1960s, the Navy gave a portion of the land, including this building, to the U.S. Coast Guard. In 2004 the U.S. Bureau of Land Management transferred ownership to the Town of Jupiter.

### 12. Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse (NRHP, H)

Located on Captain Armour's Way and first lit July 10, 1860, this 108-foot beacon that sits atop a 48-foot dune and shell mound is the oldest structure in Palm Beach County and is still used to aid navigation today. Its 105 cast iron steps lead to a rare first order Fresnel lens. Listed on the National Register of Historic Sites, the lighthouse was originally designed by then Lieutenant George Meade, who, as a general, would later lead the Union army to victory at the Battle of Gettysburg. On May 8, 2008, President George W. Bush signed a Congressional bill to designate the Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse and

surrounding 126 acres an "Outstanding Natural Area," making it the third such designation for a lighthouse in the country, and the first east of the Mississippi River.

### 13. Inlet Village Marina & Celestial Railroad (L, F)

Containing a shell midden that dates back to the Late Archaic Period from 3,000 to 750 B.C., the Town-owned Inlet Village Marina is an archaeological-significant location for the Town. The original right-of-way for the historic Jupiter & Lake Worth Railway is located on the property just west of A1A. The Celestial Railroad, as it was called, connected Jupiter with Juno from 1889 to 1895, and was the southernmost railroad in the country until Henry M. Flagler bridged the Loxahatchee River.

### 14. History of the North Shore of the Loxahatchee River (IS)

In the 1930s and 1940s, the north shore of the Loxahatchee River near the U.S. 1 Bridge included Shuey's Inn and the McGinnis Fish Camp. Some of the Marines tasked with guarding the nearby U.S. Navy's top secret "Station J" during World War II were housed at Shuey's Inn cottages. The interpretive sign is located along the Town's Riverwalk next to the entrance to the 1000 North restaurant.

### 15. Jupiter Inlet Shipwrecks Florida Historical Marker (F)

Located in Jupiter Beach Park at the approach to the inlet jetty, this marker commemorates the many 17th century Spanish galleons and merchant ships that navigated the treacherous waters off the Florida coast and provides insights into how the area become known as "The Treasure Coast." The vessels, some of which sank in the area, carried silver and gemstones from the mines of Mexico and Peru.

### 16. DuBois Pioneer Home in DuBois Park (NRHP)

Built in 1898, this home, which is located on DuBois Road, is one of the last remaining historic homesteads of its type in northern Palm Beach County. It, along with the Native American shell mound it was built atop, is listed on the National Register of Historic Places and is typical of many houses built in the latter half of the 1800s along the New Jersey shore. Harry DuBois, who grew up in New Jersey and liked the style, had his parents send him plans for such a beach house. The shell mound stands 20 feet high and was originally 600 feet long.

### 17. Lifesaving Station (F) & Civic Center (L)

The only U.S. Life Saving Station on the east coast south of Charleston, S.C., the Jupiter Station was located in what is now Carlin Park where the Lazy Loggerhead Cafe is today. It operated from 1886 until 1896 under the command of Captain Charles Carlin. The Jupiter Civic Center, also located in Carlin Park, was built circa 1932 as a public bathing facility. The building was built with depression-era federal government Work Progress Administration (WPA) labor. It was officially named the Civic Center in 1957 and received the Local Historic Designation in 2010.

### 18. Jupiter Riverwalk Historical Signage at Harbourside (IS)

The six historic interpretive signs along the Riverwalk at the Harbourside development tell the story of 3,000 years of human habitation in the Jupiter area. The signs start with "Prehistoric Native Americans" and progress through time to "Jupiter Pioneers (circa 1860-1920s)."

### 19. Military Trail (F)

In the Second Seminole War in 1838, Major W. Lauderdale, Commander of the Tennessee Volunteers, cut a 63-mile trail from Fort Jupiter to the New River in what is now Fort Lauderdale. The trail became known as "Lauderdale's Trail," but after extensive use in the Third Seminole War, it was renamed "Military Trail."

### 20. Jupiter Elementary School (H, F)

Built in 1927, this site, which is located on South Loxahatchee Drive, was used as a shelter in the aftermath of the 1928 hurricane. Costing \$150,000 to construct, the Mediterranean Revival style building had modern amenities for the time, including a library, science lab and an auditorium with a stage for the arts.

### 21. 1945 Councilor's House at 305 2nd Street (L)

Originally built in 1945, this house has been owned by three early Town Councilors: Neil DuBois, William Edward (W.E.) Haymond and Kenneth Meyer. The home is a good example of a post-World War II wood frame vernacular architectural style.

### 22. Brooker House at 1115 Cherokee Street (L)

Built in 1943 by William C. Brooker, who ran a pineapple farm on Indiantown Road. The wood frame vernacular structure was built through an agricultural exemption during World War II when materials and supplies were scarce. The building was moved from its original location near Indiantown Road and the shore of Jones Creek to its current location in 1984.

See reverse side for photos...

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11. World War II Naval Housing Building (L, F)



12. Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse (NRHP, H)



13. Inlet Village Marina & Celestial Railroad (L, F)



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