Our Shared History

Until recently, the history of African Americans living in the Limestone Creek area of Jupiter has been largely invisible. Yet, these individuals and their families are a rich part of our heritage. Many courageous pioneers, black and white, stood side by side to lay the groundwork for the town of yesterday and today.

This exhibit begins the process of collecting and sharing the untold stories of West Jupiter. The accounts are rooted in fact, but carried down through generations by the oral tradition of storytelling. We invite you to take a look into Jupiter's past through the stories of the black pioneers and their families who made this community home.

Survival and ingenuity on the Loxahatchee River

From the late 1600s until the late 19th century, runaway slaves escaped from plantations in South Carolina and Georgia, seeking refuge in Spanish Florida. These former slaves used their considerable skills to build small independent villages. Later, they joined forces and cultures with Seminole Indians, becoming known as Black Seminoles. The two groups were allies in defending their freedom against the pursuing US Army. In 1838, two of those battles took place at the headwaters of the Loxahatchee River. Their 40-year struggle lasted over three Seminole Indian Wars in South and Central Florida, finally ending in 1858.

The Wild Adventures of Young Will Bostick

Ten-year-old Will Bostick ran away from his home in Silver Springs, Florida. Working the southbound steamboats, he arrived at the Celestial Railroad Dock in Jupiter around 1870 and decided to stay. "There's work at the cowboy camps west of here," a white man on the dock told him. So, Will started walking! West towards Indiantown, he headed out and walked a good while. Tired and lost, he was amazed to encounter a Seminole Indian village.

Will was frightened at first. Had he encountered friends or foes? The Seminoles were indeed friends, welcoming Will to their camp and teaching him their language. He enjoyed 15 years of living among the Indians, and they even offered him a wife. But, he politely refused. Will and the Seminoles parted ways when the tribe relocated south to Big Cypress country. Will returned north to his first home with some wild stories of his own.

By 1896, it was time for adventurous Will to return to Jupiter—this time with his new wife, Fanny, and their six-month-old daughter, Josephine. They found the beginnings of a community along the shores of the Loxahatchee River. Will and Fanny worked at the Carlin House with Fanny doing the seemingly endless loads of laundry and Will running boats.

Three busy but happy years passed and Fanny was expecting a second child. Who could blame her for wanting her folks' help when the baby came? Taking little Josephine by the hand, she returned to Lake City.

Will Bostick never slowed down and never stopped having adventures. He worked steamboats along the inland waters. He jumped at the chance to serve in the Spanish American War. But, his heart remained in Jupiter. By 1900, Will was a boarder at Fred and Helen Carlin Atcher's home.

In 1908, Fanny returned to Will, bringing Josephine and little Susan back to Jupiter, where Will worked for 80 years as caretaker on Hooley's Point—now known as Tequesta Country Club.
Love at First Sight

Izetta Mae Hogg’s first glimpse of Jupiter was from the window of the train that had brought her and her mother Lelia from Barnwell County, South Carolina. Her father Rossie had come to Jupiter ahead of the family to find a house and was waiting for them at the FEC Railroad depot.

Caught up in the excitement of travelling to her new home, Izetta dutifully helped her parents with the luggage. Just then, a young man pulled up in a convertible car full of girls.

As she left the depot with her parents, he called out to her, "Someday I'm going to marry you!" Sure enough, Izetta and Charles Bush were married in 1934.

Robert Preston in the Bama

Born in 1881 in Putnam County, Florida, Robert Thomas Preston was a young father when he came to Jupiter with his wife, Viola and family. He soon found work with Mr. Pennock at the Pennock Dairy, known locally as “the Bama”. They moved into the worker’s housing on the property, where their 2 youngest daughters, Josephine and Ella, were born. Four years later, Viola died of complications after the birth of their youngest son, leaving Robert to raise 14 children by himself. He remarried in 1937 and lived at the Bama until Mr. Pennock moved the workers off the property.

Fortunately, they were allowed to take the house with them, and they did. It was moved twice and remains part of Leroy and Ella Preston Rollins’ home today.
Steam from the engines of trains and steamboats, traced the journey of black pioneers migrating from the Deep South. Word traveled through friends and family back to the black communities in Georgia and South Carolina. "Here is a chance at a new life. "We'll help you find work. You can even own land!"

West of Pennock Point, the clear, crystal water of Limestone Creek branched off the Loxahatchee River providing freshwater necessary for the homesteader's survival. The bountiful creek was a steady food supply of oysters and fish so plentiful "you could walk on them." Nearby orange groves, ferneries, dairies, sawmills and farms were a source of income, and sometimes housing. The little settlement of Limestone Creek flourished as homes, small businesses and streets were built in the woods.

Sapp, Ford, Bush, Hogg, Campbell, Humphry, Simmons, Davis, Frinks, Glover, Robinson, Vickers, Gordon, Killingsworth, Hay and Hunter. Together, these black pioneer families established one of the oldest settlements in Palm Beach County.

### Black Homesteaders in Limestone Creek

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Acres</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Philip Simmons</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>1904</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William &amp; Annie Davis Roundtree</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>1906</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moses Sapp</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>1914</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Will Bush</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>1914</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glover &amp; Sheldonia Sapp</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>1915</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louis M. &amp; Mary Davis</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>1915</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William C. Davis</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>1915</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Govan Bush</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>1916</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isaac J. Frinks, Jr.</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>1917</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jefferson Frinks</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>1917</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant Bush</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>1918</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A homesteader was anyone who applied to the US Land Office for up to 160 acres, paid a $10 fee, and promised in writing to live on, cultivate, and improve the property exclusively for their own use. After five years, the applicants could receive title to the homestead, or they could purchase the land to receive title before the five-year provision was up.
A New Start for L.M. Davis

Georgia in the late 1800s was no place for a black man who had killed a white man—even in self-defense. Fearing he would not get a fair trial, Samuel Brown took his sister Hannah Davis' last name and became Louis Moseley Davis. Then, L.M. Davis walked south to Jupiter and created a new life.

That new life included a home in the close knit Limestone Creek community, his good friend Phillip Simmons for a neighbor and work on the railroad. All L.M. was missing was a wife. He asked Phillip’s wife Rebecca if she had any sisters, and it was his lucky day. L.M. began a correspondence turned courtship with Mary Lee Anderson, Rebecca’s sister living near Tallahassee. In March 1908, he traveled to Tallahassee to meet and marry his bride all on the same day.

Returning to Jupiter, they lived and worked at Pernock Plantation until 1915. That year L.M., Mary and their young son Abe moved west to Limestone Creek and became one of the first black families to own land there, homesteading 180 acres. Seven more children were born at this home, the youngest of which was Nancy Thompson Davis Young.

Over the next 30 years, life in Limestone Creek was never dull. Nancy, Abe and the rest of the Davis family were busy just keeping food on the table. Their garden yielded collard greens, tomatoes and green beans. Chickens and hogs were raised and the meat was preserved on-site in a smokehouse. Fish caught in the nearby creek were eaten fresh or preserved at salting. By 1940, Mary’s oldest children were sent walking four miles east to “downtown” Jupiter for supplies. Thank goodness for Sundays! The family always prepared a special dinner of fresh meat, cornbread and rice to enjoy the rewards of their hard work.

Louis Moseley and Mary Davis homesteaded Limestone Creek with courage and gave to their new community from their hearts. When the 1928 hurricane flattened the Jupiter Colored School, they donated an acre to the Palm Beach County Board of Public Instruction for a new school site. L.M. transported black students to the area to school to make sure they would have an education. His pay in 1931 was $50 a month. In 1966, nine years after his death, the new school’s name was officially changed to L.M. Davis, in honor of the man who came to Jupiter and created a new life.
The Unflappable Aunt Becky

1904... what an eventful year. Seventeen-year-old Rebecca became a mother, a widow, and then new wife to Philip Simmons. Philip had homesteaded 160 acres on the north fork of the Limestone Creek. The only black family on Riverside Drive, they raised 7 children.

Sunday... what an eventful day. The children woke up to face a living, but stern mother who patiently dressed each child in their starched Sunday best. Mt. Carmel Missionary Baptist Church in Limestone Creek was an 8-mile walk and boat ride from the Limestone north shore. A little wetter and muddier than when they left home, the Simmons were first to arrive and would ring the church bell. Rebecca's faith was strong and must have helped her endure so many life's challenges.

Laundry was a tedious daily chore that black pioneers took on not only for themselves, but the white community too. Rebecca, known as "Aunt Becky," did the Rod family's laundry. Her daughter Ida recalls the heart-wrenching chore, cutting wood, starting a fire and heating the wash water in an iron pot. Then, scrubbing clothes across the washboard, rinsing and hanging them up, filling lines with drying clothes.

Black and white pioneer children played together, swimming and boating in the river, and Ida's Simmons' playmate was Roy "Buster" Rod. Once, Aunt Becky asked Buster to get wood for the fire, but he wouldn't do it. Asked again, he still refused. Rebecca turned to Mrs. Rod, who advised her to send her daughter, so she gave naughty Buster one last chance. He climbed a tree to escape. So, she got an axe to chop it down. One chop, two chop... Buster scrambled down. After that, he was happy to cut wood for Rebecca whenever she asked.

Unflappable Aunt Becky was a survivor who worked for many of the white pioneers, including the Culins, Zelkens, Steiger and Young families, and Dave and Captain Seabrook at the Lighthouse.

After 38 years of marriage, Rebecca's life took another turn when Philip died in 1946. She watched as her children and her small community of Limestone Creek grew to be surrounded by the present Town of Jupiter. Rebecca Anderson Harris Simmons died in August 1968.

What an eventful life!
The Second Deadliest Storm in U.S. History

On September 16, 1928, a devastating hurricane slammed into Palm Beach with a fifteen-foot wall of water and 150 mile-per-hour winds. Across most of the county, west to the Everglades, homes and communities were destroyed. Nearly 3000 people lost their lives.

Unlike today, there were no advanced preparations made. Most of Florida’s residents were in the dark about the impending disaster. Those who survived have recounted extraordinary experiences.

Riding Out the Storm in a Model T
A grandson of former slaves, Tom Hay brought his family to Jupiter in 1922. When the hurricane struck, the winds were blowing so hard, their house lifted off the ground. In the dark, Tom loaded his family into their Model T Ford and tried to drive them to town. With boards flying everywhere and the water too high to drive, the family waited out the storm inside their car. After the storm, they found only the framework of their house survived. They sought shelter at the new Jupiter School building on Loxahatchee Drive with many other refugees, black and white.

The Struggle for Education

The residents of Limestone Creek placed an extremely high value on education.

In 1905, William and Annie Davis Roundtree donated one acre of land off Limestone Creek Road to build a “colored” school. After it was flattened by the 1928 hurricane, L.M. And Mary Davis donated one acre of land from his homestead in 1929 to build a new school. Ella Preston Rollins remembers a typical day at school during those years, learning math, science, reading and writing. The school had two teachers: one for the younger children and another for the older children. From a small kitchen, Daisy Sapp Williams and Eunice Moore served hot lunches while students sat at their desks.

In the 1960s, desegregation was enforced in Palm Beach County. Iris Hunter Etheredge became the first black student to attend Jupiter School, transferring from Lincoln High in Riviera Beach. Despite disrespect from her fellow students, she earned the teachers’ respect and support by excelling in school. Iris’s friends from Lincoln High attended Graduation night, helping with her cap and gown.

Thelma’s Vision

In 1965, Thelma Baxter Pittman was the mother of nine children, four under six years of age. Thelma searched for local childcare facilities, and most had space. When she would respectfully let them know she was black, or would show up with the children, the space was suddenly no longer available. Integration was the law, but segregation was still practiced. Realizing the need for children of every background and race to have a place to learn, Thelma and others in the Jupiter–Tequesta area opened Jupiter Preparatory School, the first integrated school in Palm Beach County.
Limestone Creek Community: An Island in Time

The recent past has brought many changes to the community of West Jupiter. In order to protect a growing number of homes and businesses from flooding, the Army Corps of Engineers converted Limestone Creek into the C-18 Canal in the late 1950s. Since then, rapid development has surrounded the few remaining families. And like many small towns across the country, the quiet voices of the past have become more difficult to hear.

Today's residents still focus their lives around the same values on which their pioneer relatives built the community – church, family and education. Their shared stories enrich our lives and remind us of times not too long ago in Jupiter’s past, when neighbors helped each other survive challenges and the quality of life was made richer by a true sense of community.

Limestone Creek Community: An Island in Time

Thomas Huy, Jr., 1987

Sherry's Inn, located on the north side of Park Street and Old Dixie Highway near the interface in August 1959.

Thomas Hay, Sr., father; Little Maria Ray (daughter); Thomas Hay, Jr. (son); and Mabeline Glenn Hay (brother) and two grandchildren.

Cyrus J. Hunter and daughter Beverly Hunter at home on 2nd Street in 1963.

Kay and Agnes Hunter visiting DeSoto in 2004.

Beverly Hunter and three friends.


Johnny Riddick and L.J. "Flash" Young standing in front of Thomas Hay, Jr., ca. 1949. (Remembered by Georgia and Cliff and Nancy Clark)

Ray and Daniel Hunter visiting DeSoto in 2004.