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Hobe Sound Beach Shop's Turtle Times

Our History is a Treasure: Chapter Eleven

By Jan Otten

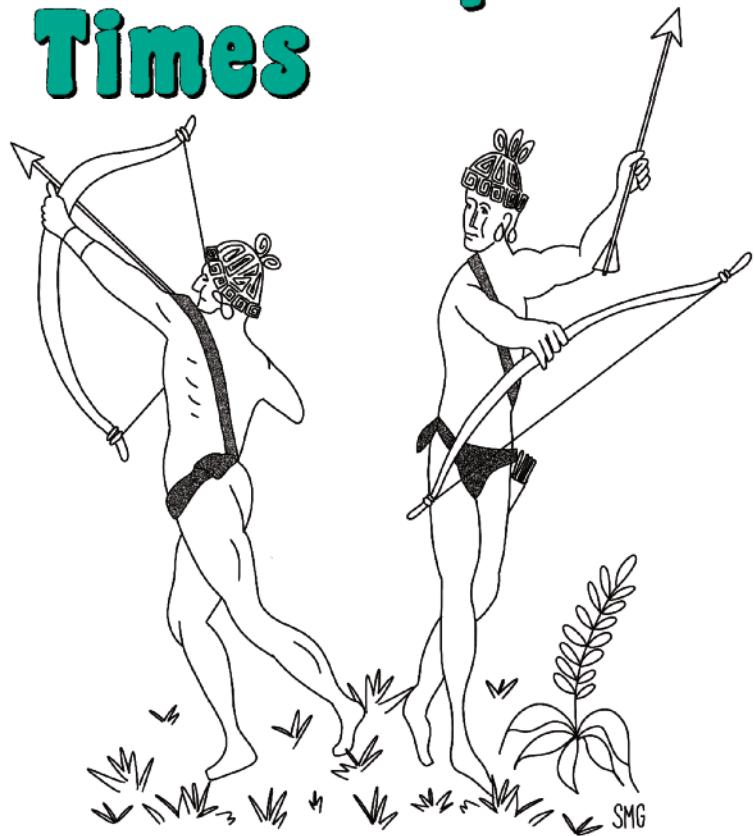
As we learn about and contemplate the history of Hobe Sound, let's take a look back. In fact, let's look waaayyy back, back about 15,000 to 12,000 years before Europeans arrived here. That's about the time that the first "snowbirds", well not exactly "snowbirds," but rather early humans began arriving in the peninsula we now know as "Florida." Scientists today refer to these early nomadic peoples as "Paleo-Indians." Paleo means old or ancient, and "Indians", we know, comes from the days of Columbus when he came upon the indigenous people of the Americas and thought he had reached India.

Towards the end of the ice age sea levels were much lower due to snow and ice making the great continental glaciers to the north. "The Bering Land Bridge" was uncovered between Asia and Alaska and created a natural highway for herd animals and the nomadic people who followed and hunted them. Between 13,000 and 10,000 BC the Paleo-Indians found their way to this region of the continent. With abundant plant and animal life, these early tribes quickly colonized all of the Americas.

Campsites used by Paleo-Indians have been found from Alaska to Florida and to the tip of South America.

At that time this peninsula had a total land mass more than twice what it is today. The shoreline along the Gulf of Mexico was approximately 100 to 200 miles west and the Atlantic shoreline was much farther east of current locations. The climate was much drier and many of the streams, rivers, and lakes that we see today did not exist. Groundwater levels were much deeper. The search for water was of the utmost importance to those early nomads. Naturally they needed water for their own consumption, but also as the animals came to drink, they were easier to hunt. The drier climate abounded with plants that survived in ice-age Florida by adapting to the dry, cool conditions. Essentially it was scrub vegetation and open, grassy prairies.

As those Paleo-Indians hunted, slaughtered, and consumed animals at the watering holes during their nomadic-life travels, they left behind discarded refuse and artifacts. Florida has some of the earliest man-made artifacts in North America. To name a few are scrapers, adzes, stone knives, bone pins, bone needles, fossil shark tooth, antler points and socketed bone handles. On the west coast of Florida archaeologists have found bones of



saber-toothed cats, panthers, mastodon, and tortoises and wooden tools that are over 12,000 years old. Interestingly, there are no dinosaur bones found in Florida because the peninsula was under water during the time dinosaurs roamed the earth. But South Florida is a treasure trove of fossils from extinct ice-age mammals such as mammoth, mastodon and giant sloth. Many of these items are recovered by scuba divers because much of the land these early tribes lived on is now under water.

About 9,000 years ago as the great continental glaciers began to melt and retreat, sea levels began to rise, and the peninsula's coastline retreated along with a change in climate to wetter conditions and about 3,000 years ago became what we consider normal today. Then with less land and larger human populations the Paleo-Indians led a less nomadic way of life, staying in campsites longer and moving fewer times between water sources while occupying every part of the peninsula. The sites are characterized by large mounds abounding with extensive deposits of shells and bones, the remnants of thousands of meals. These "Hunter-Gatherer" people found the profusion of

continued on page 3

The Wild and Scenic Loxahatchee

The Loxahatchee River is one of only two nationally designated Wild and Scenic Rivers in Florida. It received this designation in 1985 to preserve the "outstanding natural, cultural, and recreational values in a free-flowing condition for the enjoyment of present and future generations."

The Loxahatchee is home to a wide variety of plant and animal life. There are ten major habitats along the river, ranging from oyster and sea grass beds to hardwood hammocks and cypress swamps. These areas provide crucial habitats to threatened and endangered species like the wood stork and Florida manatee. More common animals found in and around the Loxahatchee include the American alligator, western osprey, white ibis, and multiple heron species.

The Loxahatchee River has a fascinating and colorful history. There is evidence that areas around the Loxahatchee were inhabited as far back as 5,000 years ago. The Tequesta, Jeaga, and Ais tribes once called the area home, and two battles in the Seminole Wars were fought along the banks. In the early 1930s Vince "Trapper" Nelson set up his infamous homestead and exotic animal zoo in a remote area along the river. To this day it is still only accessible by boat.

Recreational opportunities abound on the Loxahatchee. Fishing is a popular pastime, with both saltwater and freshwater fish available. Canoe, kayak, and motorboat rentals are available through the concessionaire at Jonathan Dickinson State Park, or you can launch your own from the park's boat ramp. For a more relaxing river float, you can opt for a Loxahatchee Queen river tour. Other popular activities include bird watching, photography, and hiking.



It's easy to see how the Loxahatchee earned its designation for outstanding natural, cultural, and recreational values. Pack plenty of water, sunscreen, and bug spray and spend a day on the Wild and Scenic Loxahatchee River and experience those values for yourself.

Kirrin Peart

Florida Department of Environmental

Protection

Jonathan Dickinson State Park

Park Services Specialist

kirrin.peart@dep.state.fl.us

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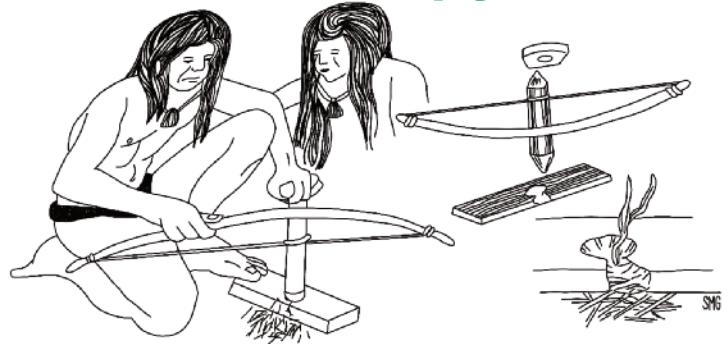
Singing Christmas Tree

Our History is a Treasure: Chapter Eleven continued from page 1

sea life much easier to reap than hunting animals and so on both coasts and inland, fish and shellfish became dietary staples.

As various groups settled, each bringing their own language, weapons and skills, the population of these ancient peoples of the peninsula grew. By the beginning of the "historic period" in South Florida in 1513 explorer Juan Ponce de León found a thriving population and the Europeans categorized them into separate tribes. Some of the major groups among them, the Calusa originally called the "Calos" meaning "Fierce People" were in southwest Florida, the Mayaimi in the Lake Okeechobee Basin. The Apalachee, a group of farming peoples, established colonies in northwest Florida and a major group of peoples, the Timucua, settled in northeastern Florida and southeastern Georgia. The Tequesta settling in the Everglades region were one of the first tribes in South Florida, and the Ais dwelt east of Lake Okeechobee on the coast in what we now call the Treasure Coast. All of the major clans had smaller off-shoots sharing their language and skills.

The Ais were noted as the most important tribe of southeastern Florida. The Jaega (YAY-gah) and the Jobe (Hoe-bay) inhabited present-day Palm Beach and Martin Counties including what is known today as Hobe Sound and were probably a branch of and subject to the Ais. They were the tribe encountered by Jonathan Dickinson in 1696 when he was shipwrecked along the coast between Jupiter and Hobe Sound. He described them as "fierce and bloody."



Though their political structures varied, the Indian tribes of South Florida shared common traits. These hunter-gatherers made fire and cooked with pottery vessels. They erected sand and earth mounds for their temples and graves. Most Paleo-Indian houses were small, circular structures. They were made of poles that leaned in at the top, tipi-style. The poles were covered with brush, and the brush was covered with mud or animal hides. Animal hides probably covered the doorway, too.

Their implements were largely limited to things they found locally. With no flints for arrowheads, they made deadly arrows of hard reeds and sharpened them in fire. Florida's soft limestone was useless for hammers and axes, but these clever people found dozens of ways to use the wealth of shells they found on

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
New Year's Day							9
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Mt. King. Jr. Day	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

Hobe Sound Beach Shop Exclusive!!

2022 Hobe Sound Murals Collectible 15-Month Calendar.

Get yours early before they are sold out. You'll want one for yourself and several for gifts!!

Plan to shop in downtown Hobe Sound on Friday, November 26 for amazing Black Friday Sales!!



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Mark your calendar for the Hobe Sound Beach Shop's 2nd Annual Men's Night

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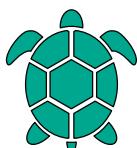
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A little Trivia from Dictionary.com:

yore [yawr, yohr] noun
time past.

Surely the Jobe Indians from days of yore would be very impressed if they had the opportunity to visit the Hobe Sound Beach Shop! They would find lots of shiny baubles for their womenfolk at the Second Annual Men's Night, December 11, 2021, 5pm-9pm.



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Our History is a Treasure: Chapter Eleven continued from page 1

the beaches. They valued the giant conch which they drilled with holes and lashed with deer gut to strong wooden handles for picks and shovels. The small conch shells were used as jewelry or weights for fishing nets. The women had the jobs of cooking and making pottery which were very simply decorated with lines or checks in order to identify its owner. The men did intricate carvings on shells and wood using shark teeth set in wood handles. The small conch shells had wavy lines and hung on long strands from their belts. Their finest carving was done on the wood of pond apple or mangrove trees. It is thought they made images of gods for dancers to wear on masks during ceremonies. Some produced wooden plaques with animal heads which they set on long poles around houses or high on palmetto-thatched temples to identify their specific clan.

An interesting fact in Native American Archaeology News in June 2009 noted that "A 15-inch-long prehistoric bone fragment found near Vero Beach contains a crude engraving of a mammoth or mastodon on it. Tests so far have shown it to be genuine. If so, it appears to be "the oldest, most spectacular and rare work of art in the Americas," wrote Dr. Barbara Purdy, emeritus professor of anthropology at the University of Florida, in a report to other scientists." This extraordinary find by a local amateur fossil collector, James Kennedy, might help confirm a human presence here up to 13,000 years ago.

Like most tribes on the peninsula, the Ais, Jaega and Hobe tribes were blessed with an abundance of food, rarely planting crops. Great schools of fish swam along the beach and giant loggerhead turtles crawled ashore in summertime and laid delicious eggs. Pools by the inlets teemed with snook and the river exploded with swarms of mullet. Estuaries were bursting with clams and mangrove roots held an endless supply of oysters. They were able to easily dig out and dam up fishponds to keep live fish and turtles. On the land, bear and deer were common. And add to those, wild fruits including pond apple and berries such as the saw palmetto. The rivers upstream provided manatee, alligators, and otters.

Shortly after the Spaniards made their first establishments in the peninsula, a war broke out with the Ais, but peace was reached in 1570. In 1597 Governor Mendez de Canço, who traveled along the entire east coast from the Florida Keys to St. Augustine, reported that the Ais chief had more Indians under him than any other. At that time about 350,000 native peoples inhabited the peninsula, of those about 20,000 in South Florida. But by 1763 when the English gained control of Florida, most of the native population had died from European borne illnesses, war, and enslavement. Many even migrated to Cuba with the Spanish. All of which leads us to the present-day native Americans still inhabiting Florida, the Seminoles. But that's a story for future chapter of "Our History is a Treasure."

Sources for this article include among others: Loxahatchee Lament; Jonathan Dickinson State Park Book; Jonathan Dickinson's Diary; Excerpts from a submission by Richard Procyk in December 2012 re "Ancient Indians"; Wikipedia

Art illustrations for this article and map are courtesy of Shareese Grace.

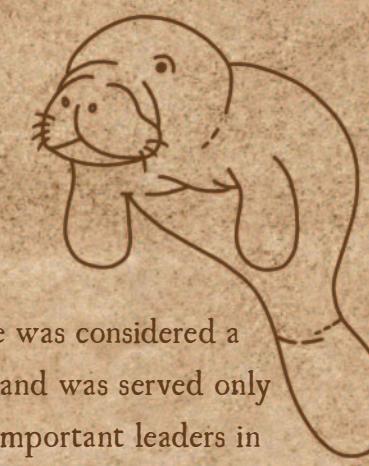
Please note: You can read prior chapters in "Our History is a Treasure" by visiting our website at www.hobesoundbeachshop.com



A representation of some of the original homelands of the hundreds of Tribal Nations that existed across the peninsula now known as FLORIDA



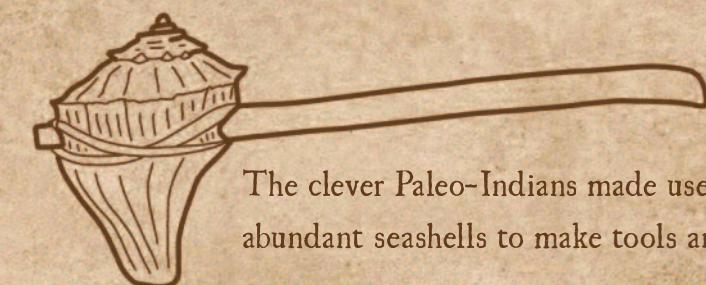
Most Paleo-Indian houses were small, circular structures. They were made of poles that leaned in at the top, tipi-style. The poles were covered with brush, and the brush was covered with mud or animal hides. Animal hides probably covered the doorway, too. This is perhaps the kind of house used by the Jobe Indians though documentation is scarce.



The Manatee was considered a special food and was served only to the most important leaders in the tribe.



The Calusa were probably the best woodcarvers as evidenced by objects excavated in their territory in the 1890s including statues, weapons, bowls and masks.



The clever Paleo-Indians made use of the abundant seashells to make tools and weapons.



Chapter Eleven

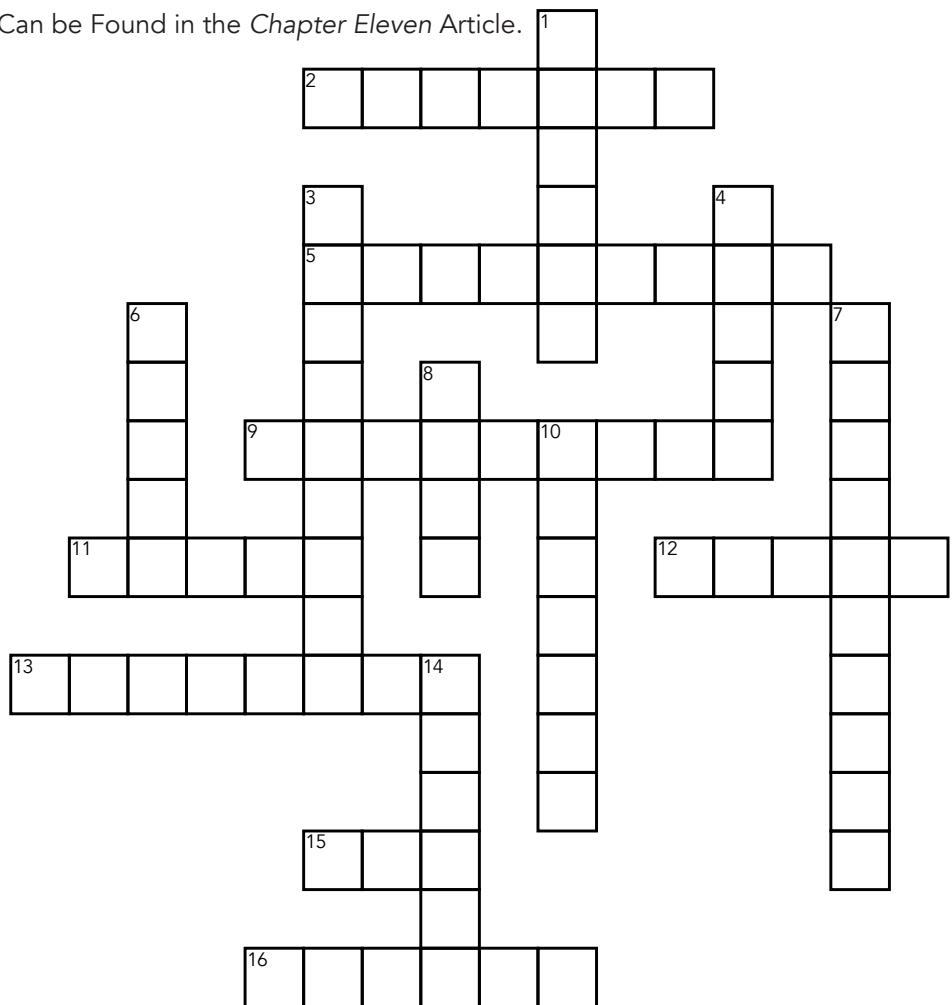
Hint: All Answers Can be Found in the Chapter Eleven Article.

Across

2. Women of the Paleo-Indian tribes mostly did the cooking and made what
5. The Florida land mass is known as a what
9. The bones of what creature are not found in Florida
11. When early tribes arrived in Florida the climate was much what
12. The tribe living in what today is Jupiter were called what
13. Who was one of the first tribes in South Florida
15. Who was the most important tribe of southeastern Florida
16. Because they moved from place to place the Paleo-Indians were known as what

Down

1. The "highway" over which the animal herds and humans traveled to the American continent is called the what Land Bridge
3. What Europeans first established colonies in Florida in the 1500s
4. What did carved animal heads on long poles identify
6. The search for what was most important to the early travellers
7. People native to a location are called what
8. The tribe living in what today is Hobe Sound were called what
10. What is another word for Paleo
14. Campsites used by Paleo-Indians have been found from where to as far south as the tip of South America



GUEST CONTRIBUTOR

"They always have something encouraging to say, and they manage to say it in the kindest way". And guess who "they" are? You guessed it right--- they are the volunteers.

Volunteering, a service without payment, has been a part of my life since childhood. I saw my parents helping needy and vulnerable people in our community. Their selfless services inspired me, and my inner voice echoed that I should also support my community by spending my time and energy to help vulnerable people by showing empathy and sympathy to them.

In my childhood, I used to run fundraising campaigns with my school friends to purchase wheelchairs for a local Nursing Home or for any needed items within the community. My mission was to serve people in an individual capacity or as a part of some organization.

As a result, when I moved to the US, I canceled out the idea of doing a job for a while and dedicated my time to volunteer in a church. My work was mainly administrative and doing welfare calls for aged people. I shared my skills, talent, and time with them. In less than six months of my volunteering, I befriended many elderly people and developed a healthy bond of love, respect, and care. All this enabled me to cultivate patience and learn new skills altogether. Also, I felt proud that I was pursuing a noble cause of serving the most vulnerable section of society.

I joined volunteering not only that I wanted to make a difference, but it offered me exciting opportunities to change myself, and in particular, contribute positively to society.

Through Volunteering, I could share knowledge and learn from others. It proved handy in developing the patience to work in a team or as a leader of a project. In fact, it was a two-way process in which I also learned different things from them.

Meeting new people and learning their stories really made my journey of volunteering more exciting. People's experiences enlightened me to deal with the tough situations in life and overcome challenges. It also made me compassionate and considerate about others.

Before volunteering I was shy and found excuses to avoid meeting people. However, volunteering enabled me to shed my shyness, cultivate social skills and it boosted my confidence. As a result, I became a more social and self-confident individual than ever before.

In short, I volunteered because volunteers are a very special breed. They're not afraid to step in when they see the people in need.

**Lorna Moodie, GRI, PMN, PSA,
MRP, AHWD**

Lorna Moodie, GRI, PMN, PSA, MRP,
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Turtles and People: A Long Road

Ever since humans came onto the scene in the natural world, a fascinating and complex relationship has developed between this upright, quick-thinking mammal and a set of ancient, slow-moving shelled reptiles now known as turtles and tortoises. Over this long history, in one culture or another across the globe, turtles have become icons of longevity, fertility, perseverance, healing, and tranquility; all while sustaining both indigenous people, explorers, and developing societies alike almost to the point of complete extirpation.

Some of the earliest references to turtles in religious and spiritual terms are found among the Indigenous Peoples of the New World. Like other cultures around the world, the Earth was believed to be held on the back of a mythical turtle that rose out of a giant sea. In the case of the Iroquois, the early Earth was believed to be completely covered with water. Some animals were tasked by the Great Spirit with swimming to the bottom to gather dirt and place it on the back of a turtle. As more soil and animals arrived, the turtle grew bigger, eventually becoming the great expanse of land they called "Turtle Island", which later became known as North America.

Not only did turtles and tortoises have important roles to play in spiritual traditions, but they also had more practical use as food and raw materials for day-to-day life. As judged by virtually all culinary cultures around the world at one time or another, the meat, fat, and eggs that both turtles and tortoises



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produce is not only nutritious, but palatable enough to please even the most discriminating customers (think 'turtle soup'). The Micmac Tribe used turtle fat as a lubricant to treat rheumatism, and snapping turtle shells as containers. Recently, researchers have found box turtle shells fashioned into rattles and other musical instruments in archaeological sites in Tennessee, and of course the dazzling scutes (shell-plates) of hawksbill turtles have adorned jewelry, furniture, and personal items all around the world for centuries.

Closer to home, sea turtle bones have been found at archaeological sites around Florida dated prior to the arrival of the Europeans, and after they arrived, were further exploited as a valuable trade commodity. So much so, in fact, that in the late 1800s, Key West became the region's hub for the sea turtle trade with the creation of a slaughterhouse and cannery called Turtle Kraals (an Afrikaans word for 'corral'), which remains there today as a museum.

Though the relationship has had its ups and downs, it's safe to say that humans and turtles still maintain some sort of mutual respect for one another; and when forced to make a bet, it would be tough to say which of us is more likely to be around in another few million years. Our approaches to survival are different, but both of us have proven that slow and steady does often win the race!

Submitted by Larry Wood, Ph.D.

Research Coordinator
National Save The Sea Turtle Foundation
www.savetheseaturtle.org



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Real Estate Corner - Hobe Sound Settlers

"HSL" what does it mean? I know I have seen it on the rear windows of cars. What does it mean? The answer is it's the initials for Hobe Sound Local! Exactly what is that? From what I understand it means I live in Hobe Sound Year-round and I am not a snowbird! Whoopee! What does that mean? Not much in the scheme of things but it does mean I love Hobe Sound enough to make it my Hometown and with good reason! "Hobe Sound is what Florida was" in days gone by. It is a small unincorporated, friendly town, made up of small businesses and a place where neighbors actually know one another and say hello to each other. With fantastic weather and excellent beaches no wonder it is a great place for a real estate investment and to be called home!

The Real Estate market has slowed down a bit in August and September but will pick up shortly as our northern friends return. Homes are still in demand, due largely to our location and will always be so!

According to the Broward, Palm Beaches, St Lucie Board of Realtors the median home value in Hobe Sound, FL is \$519,000 year to date ending in August 2021 and that is up 28.1% from August 2020. This is higher than the country whose median price was \$272,500 according to the National Association of Realtors.

The overall education level of Hobe Sound citizens is substantially higher than the typical US community, as 32.47% of adults in Hobe Sound have at least a bachelor's degree, and the average American community has 21.84%.

The combination of top public schools, low crime rates, and owner-occupied single-family homes, make Hobe Sound among the top 5.6% of family-friendly neighborhoods in the state of Florida. Many diverse families also live here, making it easy to socialize and develop a sense of community. In addition, families here highly value education, as is reflected by the strength of the local schools. In addition to being an excellent choice for families with school-aged children, this neighborhood is also a very good choice for active retirees and highly educated executives.

If all this seems like a good reason for you to become an "HSL" contact your Professional Local Realtor Today!

Just Sayin'!

Rich Otten, PSA, C2EX

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richardotten@keyes.com



Financial Corner-Comments

Trick or Treat

The tenth month of the Gregorian calendar is the time when northerners are **treated** to the change of foliage as they pile up firewood and prepare to gather by the fireplace with friends and family. In the south we celebrate the break in humidity as our German friends overseas conclude the multi-week bender called Octoberfest. But most of all it is the month of Halloween and stock market crashes. We are **tricked** into believing that October is the worst month of the year for stocks. Not true. Since 1928 stock market returns in the month of September are positive only 46% of the time according to businessinsider.com. Still, October "is known for some spectacular crashes and many expect bad things to happen again this year," LPL Financial's chief market strategist Ryan Detrick wrote. "1929, 1987, and 2008 all come to mind when we think about this month." Historically, investors not spooked by the ghost of Octobers past are rewarded with oversized returns in the fourth quarter. According to CFRA Research, markets are up four out of every five years in the fourth quarter since World War II – cnbc.com

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Chapter Eleven Answers

Across

2. Women of the Paleo-Indian tribes mostly did the cooking and made what **Pottery**
5. The Florida land mass is known as a what **Peninsula**
9. The bones of what creature are not found in Florida **Dinosaurs**
11. When early tribes arrived in Florida the climate was much what **Drier**
12. The tribe living in what today is Jupiter were called what **Jaega**
13. Who was one of the first tribes in South Florida **Tequesta**
15. Who was the most important tribe of southeastern Florida **Ais**
16. Because they moved from place to place the Paleo-Indians were known as what **Nomads**

Down

1. The "highway" over which the animal herds and humans traveled to the American continent is called the what Land Bridge **Bering**
3. What Europeans first established colonies in Florida in the 1500s **Spaniards**
4. What did carved animal heads on long poles identify **Clans**
6. The search for what was most important to the early travellers **Water**
7. People native to a location are called what **Indigenous**
8. The tribe living in what today is Hobe Sound were called what **Jobe**
10. What is another word for Paleo **Ancient**
14. Campsites used by Paleo-Indians have been found from where to as far south as the tip of South America **Alaska**

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Investment Planning Group



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