

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICENATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED JUN 2 1976

DATE ENTERED JUL 30 1976

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC

** nhr
Christiansted Historic District

HABS

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Christiansted

VICINITY OF

STATE

U.S. Virgin Islands

CODE

78

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

COUNTY

St. Croix

CODE

0800

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

☒ DISTRICT☐ BUILDING(S)☐ STRUCTURE☐ SITE☐ OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

☐ PUBLIC☐ PRIVATE☒ BOTH

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

☐ IN PROCESS☐ BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

☒ OCCUPIED☒ UNOCCUPIED☐ WORK IN PROGRESS

ACCESSIBLE

☐ YES: RESTRICTED☒ YES: UNRESTRICTED☐ NO

PRESENT USE

☐ AGRICULTURE☒ COMMERCIAL☒ EDUCATIONAL☒ ENTERTAINMENT☒ GOVERNMENT☐ INDUSTRIAL☐ MILITARY☒ MUSEUM☐ PARK☒ PRIVATE RESIDENCE☒ RELIGIOUS☐ SCIENTIFIC☐ TRANSPORTATION☐ OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Multiple Ownership

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

STATE

VICINITY OF

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Recorder of Deeds

STREET & NUMBER

Government House

CITY, TOWN

Christiansted, St. Croix

STATE

U.S. Virgin Islands

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Select properties within the district have been surveyed by HABS.

DATE

☒ FEDERAL ☐ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Library of Congress and National Park Service

CITY, TOWN

Washington

STATE

D.C.

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

☒ EXCELLENT
☒ GOOD
☒ FAIR

☒ DETERIORATED
☒ RUINS
☒ UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

☒ UNALTERED
☒ ALTERED

CHECK ONE

☒ ORIGINAL SITE
— MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The visual and architectural character of the Christiansted Historic District is primarily the result of three historic factors: (1) that the grid street system was preplanned, (2) that most of the development of the town was concentrated in the last half of the 18th c. by the Danish West India and Guinea Company as the seat of Danish Government in the islands, and (3) building setbacks, materials and size were almost immediately governed by a building code imposed in 1747.

The site chosen in 1734 by governor-to-be Moth for the future town of Christiansted lies in a reef-sheltered harbor on the north side of St. Croix, east of the Columbus landing site. The town is situated on a low flat plain near the water, which forms the north and east edges, and rises in three separate ridges to the mountains forming the southern and south-western boundaries of the original settlement. The rigid application of the grid street plan over the undulating terrain, with the resulting NE-SW major axis of the grid, indicates that the plan of the town was predetermined and made to fit the selected site. The varying length of the blocks along the major axis was dictated by the three north-south ridges, but the depth of the blocks are constant, except for those which front on the harbor. Company Street was intended as the major street in the plan, on axis with the entrance to the fort and terminating at the large burial ground at the western border of the town. Two market spaces are located on or off this street: Market Square, a one block long, one lot deep open space between Company and King Streets in the western end of the town, and the Sunday Market, originally occupying both sides of Company Street (now limited to the south-side) in the middle of the block bounded by King's Cross and Queen's Cross Streets.

The first street of the town, Strandgade was laid out by Moth in May 1735 along the edge of the harbor, followed during the next decade by a number of parallel streets with slightly more narrow streets intersecting them. The early part of the grid plan focused on the recently rebuilt Fort Christian and the new buildings of the Danish West India and Guinea Company being erected in the north-easterly quadrant of the town. The settlement continued to grow outward from this area, with construction regulated by the building code of 1747 which specified among other things that:

1. New buildings were to be built in a straight line along the building line.
2. New buildings were to be constructed of masonry or wood with shingled roofs (later to be changed to tile).
3. If wood construction (except on Strandgade), to be built on masonry footings or foundations, and also

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U.S. Virging Islands Inventory of Historic Places
May, 1976 State
Charlotte Amalie, U.S.V.I.

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4. Prohibited thatched roofs in town, except for the "poorer class" who were restricted to the waterfront and the western section of town.

Two other factors that contributed to the original character of the town that obtains today were the long tradition that property owners built out over the public sidewalks, creating the impressive series of arcades and galleries, and a 1749 act which established a public cemetery at the western end of town, with all other burials prohibited except at the small cemeteries of the three approved churches.

By 1800, most of the part of town north of Dronningegade (Queen Street) was developed as the commercial and more pretentious residential quarter of the town, with parts of the hills at the end of Ostergade (East Street) and Bjersegade (Hill Street) reserved for other prestigious residences. The remainder of the town, an 'L' shaped area below the mountains to the south and in the western half of the settlement, was developed as a residential section for the free-colored of which there were over 1,000 living in town by 1800. The land around the Market Place was developed as a commercial area to serve these families. This socioeconomic development pattern is reflected in the visual and architectural character and quality of these two distinct districts.

The commercial and governmental core area of the Christiansted Historic District is a six block section bounded by properties along the north side of Strand Street, Church Street, properties fronting the south side of Company Street, and by an arbitrary line drawn approximately in mid-block between Princess and King's Cross Streets. Kongensgade (King Street) is the most important street with many of the towns most significant structures located on or just off it, followed by Company Street, with the Sunday Market and rows of many fine residences. Almost all the original public buildings and many of the towns finest larger residences are located on these two streets, with the most important concentration occurring in the Government House area at the intersection of King and Queen's Cross Streets. Strangely, except for the area near the fort and vistas provided down King's Cross and Queen's Cross Streets, the harbor is hardly noticable and has very little relationship to the core area.

Building heights in the core area are two and three stories with most one story heights limited to accessory structures. As required in the 1747 building code, buildings front on the sidewalk line and

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Two

form almost solid rows for the entire length of the block, accented by the exceptional arcaded walkways with galleries projecting to the street line. Most of the ground floor of the structures are in commercial or office use with many of the upper floors used for residences. The predominant method of construction is masonry (brick and rubble, usually stuccoed) with a good number of the buildings having frame upper stories, entrance to which is either by internal stairway or through a rear courtyard. The presence of these courtyards reduces the overall density of the core area to an acceptable level. Virtually all of the buildings, except recent construction and the gable roofed churches, have the traditional West Indian high hipped roof. Building conditions are excellent.

Density of the residential areas to the south and west of the core area is considerably lower, except for the built-up sections along King and Company Streets. Although the buildings are situated along the sidewalk lines, many of which have suspended galleries, they are smaller structures with much larger side yards thereby creating a low density. With the exception of the King-Company Street tier, virtually all of the structures are one story in height, most are frame covered with shingles (earlier) or clapboards or novelty siding (later). Except for the areas around the Market Space, land use is predominantly residential with scattered convenience commercial uses and churches serving the residential community. Building conditions vary from good to poor, especially in the Water-Gut area. The residential area is one of small, detached hip roofed cottages in rows along narrow streets climbing the three hills in the southern section and spread out along the flat open land near the Water-Gut area, west of the core area along the harbor.

The Christiansted Historic District is set off from the surrounding area by the harbor along the south and east boundaries, by the largely undevelopable hills and mountain to the south, and by the change in land uses and visual character of the western ridge, which is composed of three cemeteries, newer residential construction and a large scale public housing project. The boundaries indicated on the accompanying map are those of the 1779 Oxholm map.

Pivotal buildings in the Christiansted Historic District, keyed to the map, include:

1. Fort Christian - a square citadel with bastions and gundecks at the salient angles, typical L 18th c. plan of island fort.

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The site of the historic town of New Orleans, Louisiana, is one of the most important and interesting in the United States. It is the only city in the United States that was founded by a foreign power, and it is the only city in the United States that has been the capital of a nation. The city is located on the Mississippi River, and it is the largest city in the state of Louisiana. The city is known for its rich history and culture, and it is a major center of commerce and industry in the South. The city is also known for its beautiful architecture and its vibrant nightlife. The city is a must-visit destination for anyone interested in the history and culture of the United States.

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Masonry curtains are one and two stories in height, surrounding one room deep wings which encloses a square court. The main entrance is protected by a ravelin, whose entrance gates are flanked by quoined masonry posts--all other openings are undecorated except the exterior facade of the sally port, which is pedimented and flanked by engaged fluted pilasters. There is a horse yard and stables to the south-east. The fort was constructed over the ruins of an earlier French fortification, completed in 1749. Part of the Christiansted National Historic Site.

2. Customs House and Post Office - two story seven bay wide, heavy masonry structure incorporating parts of a 1751-52 building in its first story, the remainder of which was built in 1805. The second story was added in 1828-30, and the entire structure rehabilitated in 1840-42. The building has a projecting entrance pavilion served by a long buttressed stairway. The arcaded lower floor has segmented arched openings with stuccoed keystones and decorative banding on the pilasters. There is a double belt course at the second level and a molded cornice below a stepped parapet wall which surrounds a later, low pitched hip roof. This building, part of the Christiansted National Historic Site, served as the Danish custom house from the 1760's to 1878.
3. Steeple Building - built 1750-53 by the Danish West India and Guinea Company as a Lutheran Church, Our Lord of Zebaoth. The original structure was a simple one story rectangular masonry block with a low hipped roof. The existing Georgian steeple, from which the building derives its name, was added 1793-96. The church was vacated by the Lutheran congregation in 1831, at which time it reverted back to the Danish government. The building was greatly altered in 1841-42 when the roof was removed, two walls extended and the other two lowered. The church was restored to its c 1800 appearance by the National Park Service in 1961-65 and is part of the Christiansted National Historic Site.
4. Government House - the large three story masonry structure occupies one-quarter of a full town block and served as the residence of the Governor and offices of the colonial government during most of the Danish era. The three story, highly decorated Baroque center section was constructed as a private residence in 1747. Flanking wings were added to this

ENTRANCE TO THE HOUSE OF THE HISTORIC PLACE

...the house is a two-story building with a gabled roof. The entrance is on the left side of the house. The house is made of brick and has a small porch in front of the entrance. The house is surrounded by a lawn and there are some trees in the background.

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- part c. 1800. A 1794-97 private residence along Queen's Cross Street was joined to the rest of Government House in 1830, at which time the monumental staircase was added to the eastern section. Much of the first floor of the central portion is arcaded while the upper stories are divided by heavy belt courses supported by a series of engaged pilasters with bases and capital bands. The entire building is surrounded by a molded cornice below a low stepped parapet wall with a shallow pediment over the center entrance.
5. 67 East Street - a two story masonry and frame structure on a terraced site with a double curved stairway (welcoming arms) ending in a drum shaped platform. The first story is solid masonry, while the upper story is frame with a combination of shingles and clapboarded sidings and an open gallery typical of much of the residential architecture of Christiansted. The house has a hip roof with a flat section over the drum like pavilion. (In poor condition).
6. Quinn House, 4 & 5 Hill Street - another hilltop, two story residence reached by a long flight of stairs from the street. The first floor is masonry (brick and rubble, stuccoed) while the upper floor is a combination of masonry and wood frame construction. Of special interest is the five bay gallery using three different sized arched openings with keystones, the central arch accommodating the entrance. The house has a hip roof with slightly projecting overhangs at the eaves.
7. Bjerge, 56-58 Hill Street - one of the finest town houses on the island, the house is a two story with basement rectangular block, with a six bay gallery running parallel to the street. Wall construction is stucco over brick and rubble masonry and the roof is the typical hip form. Four round arches with square columns support the projecting second floor gallery and two flanking arches with recessed columns complete the six bay facade. The four central arches are decorated with fluted keystones, panelled railings and capital bands on the columns. The central pavilion has a double belt course at the second floor level.
8. Markoe House, 17 Church Street - an unusual but important example of the large size town houses in the Historic District. Three stories in height with a steeply pitched

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roof, the structure is 7 bays by 4 bays with a low arcade at the ground level. The 7 bay facade is divided by 8 full height, engaged pilasters terminating in a continuous molded cornice. There are also molded belt courses at each floor level. All but one bay of the house is of masonry construction, and in the typical Christiansted manner it is sited at the sidewalk line with upper galleries projecting to the curb.

9. Pentheny Hotel, 45 A & B King Street - a 'U' shaped three story residence with inner courtyard, now used as a guest house. One of the finest remaining examples of the large residence in Christiansted, the building is of masonry construction, stuccoed on the front and side walls, with exposed brick in the courtyard. The stucco is scored to simulate dressed stone. The main block is 7 x 3 bays with a one bay deep projecting gallery supported by segmental arches with keystones, resting on square pilasters decorated with molded capital bands. There is a molded belt course at the second and third floor levels and a molded continuous cornice in the eaves below a low parapet which encloses a hip roof. The window openings in the upper floors are trimmed with molded castings. A two story wing to the north is brick on the ground floor with frame above.
10. Newton House, 56 Company Street - a two story, 'U' shaped masonry residence with an interior courtyard. The residence features an exceptional segmental arched arcade, the openings of which are reflected in the recessed ground floor facade. The second floor gallery is part of the original block of the house and is enclosed in the typical hip roof. The main wing of the house is 9 x 3 bays, with a belt course and a continuous molded cornice below the eaves of the overhanging hip roof. The courtyard is enclosed by a high masonry wall and contains a cookhouse.
11. Christiansted Lutheran Church
Built prior to 1740 as the Dutch Reformed Church, the building was repaired in 1831-34 and reconsecrated as the Christiansted Lutheran Church in 1834. The church is one story cruciform plan with a later (1831-34) three tiered tower. The gable roof is enclosed in highly decorative, curved and parapet walls in Dutch Renaissance style. The

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lower section of the tower, which serves as the main entrance porch, has large arched openings in its three walls and exhibits much of the same detailing as the body of the church and may date from the original construction period. The upper portions of the brick tower are transitional Gothic Revival. The walls of the church are rubble masonry with brick linings at all openings and at the corners serving as quoins in the nave and as engaged pilasters at the transept and sacristy porch to the rear. The main block of the church is 7 x 3 bays with a side entrance centered in each long facade. Door and window openings are semi-circular except for the door to the sacristy which is elliptical. There is a molded cornice and each gable end has a decorative finial at the ridge line.

12. Lutheran Parsonage, 51 King Street - good example of a medium sized, two story 'U' shaped town house with an interior courtyard. The house is masonry rubble with brick linings at all openings and quoining at the corners, a molded belt course at the second floor level and a plastered cornice with dentils set below a parapet wall. The parapet extends over the three center bays and is decorated with tympanum. The main wing is 5 x 4 bays with a second floor gallery to the street line supported by an arcade of five keystone arcades on square pilasters. The pilasters have molded capital bands and plinths. The main entrance is centered in the street facade and is flanked by engaged Tuscan columns supporting a molded triangular pediment.
13. The Anglican Church - constructed in 1849 to replace a church of 1761 and restored after a fire in 1868. The church is a large 7 x 3 bay two story with 3 tiered tower structure of the cruciform plan. Built with dressed limestone and brick, the church exhibits many details of the English Gothic Revival-pointed arched windows and doors, three step triangular applied buttress piers, molded brick parapets with crenellations, and pinnacles with crockets at the gable ends. The tower is centered in the street facade and has a pyramidal roof, while the body of the church is roofed with cross gables.

The Christiansted Historic District includes all of the

THE HISTORY OF THE
METHODIST CHURCH IN THE
UNITED STATES

The history of the Methodist Church in the United States is a story of growth and expansion. It began in the early years of the 18th century when the first Methodist preachers came to America. They found a people who were largely unconverted and who were in need of the Gospel. The Methodists were determined to bring the Gospel to every soul and to build up a strong and united Church. They did this by preaching the Gospel in every part of the country, by holding class meetings, and by building churches. The result was a rapid increase in the number of members and a widespread revival of religion.

The growth of the Methodist Church in the United States was not without its difficulties. There were many obstacles to its progress, such as the opposition of the established churches, the lack of funds, and the small number of preachers. But the Methodists were determined to overcome these obstacles and to build up a strong and united Church. They did this by preaching the Gospel in every part of the country, by holding class meetings, and by building churches. The result was a rapid increase in the number of members and a widespread revival of religion.

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Seven

Christiansted National Historic Site and all of the Christiansted
Historic and Architectural Control District.

The Federal government has custody over the following buildings
in the historic district, all of which are owned by the Virgin
Islands Government:

- Customs House
- Old Post Office
- Library
- Government House
- Fort Christian
- The Steeple Building

8 SIGNIFICANCE

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

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Christiansted is of special significance for its well preserved architectural examples including Danish Neo Classic, Renaissance revival and Danish West Indian vernacular structures. Fort Christian dominating the the harbour, presents a typical 18th century fortification. The town has not experienced great physical damage from fire or hurricane. Modification have been made to several buildings and a few intrusions exist, however, the town retains the scale and feeling of a 19th century West Indian port and market.

Founded on the site of an older French settlement of Bassin, the town was laid out in 1734 by Frederik Moth, later the first Danish governor of St. Croix. Moth platted streets, subdivided the town into building sites, built an earth fort for protection and promulgated a series of exemplar building restrictions and codes whose effects are seen today in the town's attractiveness and visual order.

Prior to French occupation, Bassin was probably the site of an Dutch settlement that was contested by both the English and Spanish. The contest was settled in 1650 by a French military occupation followed by sale of St. Croix to the Knights of Malta. Bassin did not flourish and at best was a collection of crude huts when Moth and the Danes arrived.

Christiansted grew rapidly in the last quarter of the 19th century reflecting the general prosperity of the sugar industry and the towns displacement of Charlotte Amalie as the seat of government in 1755. The port flourished, shipping the many hogsgoad of sugar required to generate specie, much needed to pay plantation debts and to purchase imported luxuries.

By 1800 merchantile importance was at a peak with a population of 5,284 somewhat increased by wealthy planters who found it fashionable to own a townhouse in addition to a great house on their sugar plantation estate. The town became a flourishing center for plantation society.

A general decline in the sugar industry began after 1820 causing the town to remain static. By 1829 there were only 12 more buildings

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Dookhan, Issac. A History of the Virgin Islands of the United States.
Epping Essex: Bower Publishing Company, 1974

Gosner, Pamela. Historic Architecture of the United States Virgin Islands
Durham, N.C.: Moore Publishing Co., 1971
Historic American Building Survey

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 135.9 acres

UTM REFERENCES

A	17 ⁰	44'	57"	N	64 ⁰	41'	57"	W
B	17 ⁰	44'	43"	N	64 ⁰	41'	57"	W
C	17 ⁰	44'	25"	N	64 ⁰	42'	35"	W
D	17 ⁰	44'	57"	N	64 ⁰	42'	35"	W

A   

ZONE EASTING NORTHING

C   

Figure 1 is a schematic diagram of the experimental design. It consists of two rows of plots, labeled B and D. Each row has three columns: ZONE, EASTING, and NORTHING. The plots are represented by rectangles with tick marks on their top and right sides. Row B has a 'B' in the first column. Row D has a 'D' in the first column.

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at a point which is the extension of Lobster Street at the edge of the harbor, then running southwesterly along the south side of Lobster Street to its intersection with Hospital Street, thence running east along the north side of Hospital Street to the intersection of New Street, thence running southwesterly along the south side of New Street to its intersection with Princess Street, thence running northwesterly along the west side of Princess Street to a

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
-------	------	--------	------

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
-------	------	--------	------

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Russell Wright, Thomas Richards, Virgin Island Historic Survey

ORGANIZATION

Virgin Island Planning Board

DATE _____

May 22, 1976

STREET & NUMBER

P.O. Box 2606

TELEPHONE

(809) 774-1730

CITY OR TOWN

STATE

Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas, Virgin Islands 00801

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL X

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

TITLE Director of Planning

DATE May 25, 1976

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE 1-21-26

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

DATE 8.2.26

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED JUN 2 1976

DATE ENTERED JUL 30 1976

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE Eight

more buildings than the 664 which existed in 1796. Except for minor expansion, Christiansted remained within its 18th century limits. Present day expansion is, for the most, to the west and has not disrupted the integrity of the historic town.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER #9

PAGE nine

Knox, John P. A Historical Account of St. Thomas, W.I. New York:
Charles Scribner, 1852.

Lewisohn, Florence. St. Croix under Seven Flags.
Hollywood, Florida: The Dukane Press, 1970.

Royal Academy of Fine Arts. Three Towns. Copenhagen:
Tutein & Koch, 1964.

Zabriskie, Luther K. The Virgin Islands of the United States of America.
New York: G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1918.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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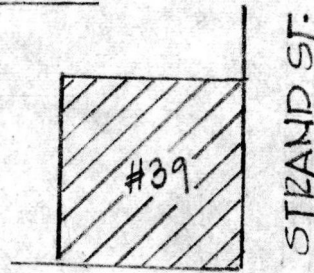
CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 10 PAGE Ten

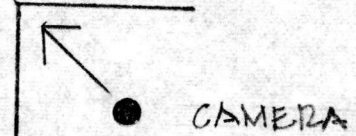
point 100' south of East Street,thence running parallel to East Street until this line intersects with East Street at a point 200' east of Peter's Farm Hospital Street,thence running south for a distance of 300',thence turning and running west for a distance of 200' parallel to East Street to a point which is the extension of Peter's Farm Hospital Street,thence continuing north along Peter's Farm Hospital Street to its intersection with Western Suburb Street,thence running east along the north side of Western Suburb Street to a point 100' west of West Street,thence running north parallel to West Street to a point 125' north of West Lane,thence turning and running easterly 100' to the west side of West Street,thence running along the west side of West Street to the harbor,thence continuing along the shoreline to the point of beginning.

CHRISTIANSTED

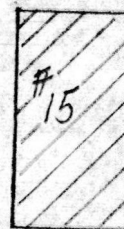
5. N° 39 STRAND ST.
WEST & SOUTH FACADE



QUEEN CROSS ST.



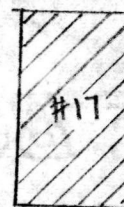
6. N° 15 COMPANY ST.
NORTH FACADE



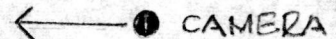
COMPANY ST.



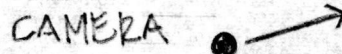
7. N° 17 COMPANY ST.
NORTH FACADE



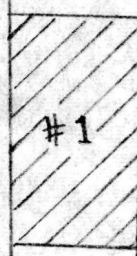
COMPANY ST.



8. N° 1 QUEEN & 60 HILL
EAST FACADE



CHURCH ST.



QUEEN ST.

Property Christiansted Historic District

State V.I.

Working Number 6.2.76.3537

St Croix
76002266

TECHNICAL

Photos 17

Maps 2

UTM can't be ~~checked~~ checked

CONTROL

6.4.76

HISTORIAN

Questions: (1) What is left out of boundaries on east side?
(2) Are all bldgs not ^{classified as} "excellent," "good," or "part of the scene" intrusions? We need photos of representative intrusions.

Call Accept
Rittenbaum
6/9/76 7/21/76

Map lacks street names so cannot check boundaries. -ok

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN

I agree with Steve Accept
D. Look 6.11.76
21 July 1976

ARCHEOLOGIST

OTHER

HAER

Inventory _____

Review _____

REVIEW UNIT CHIEF

BRANCH CHIEF

Accept
Cole
8/1/76

KEEPER

Hung
8-2-76

National Register Write-up _____

Send-back _____

Entered JUL 30 1976

Federal Register Entry 7-7-76

Re-submit _____

INT:2106-74







CARIBBEAN DISTRIBUTORS
FURNITURE & APPLIANCES

15

W. H. HARRIS
FURNITURE & APPLIANCES





























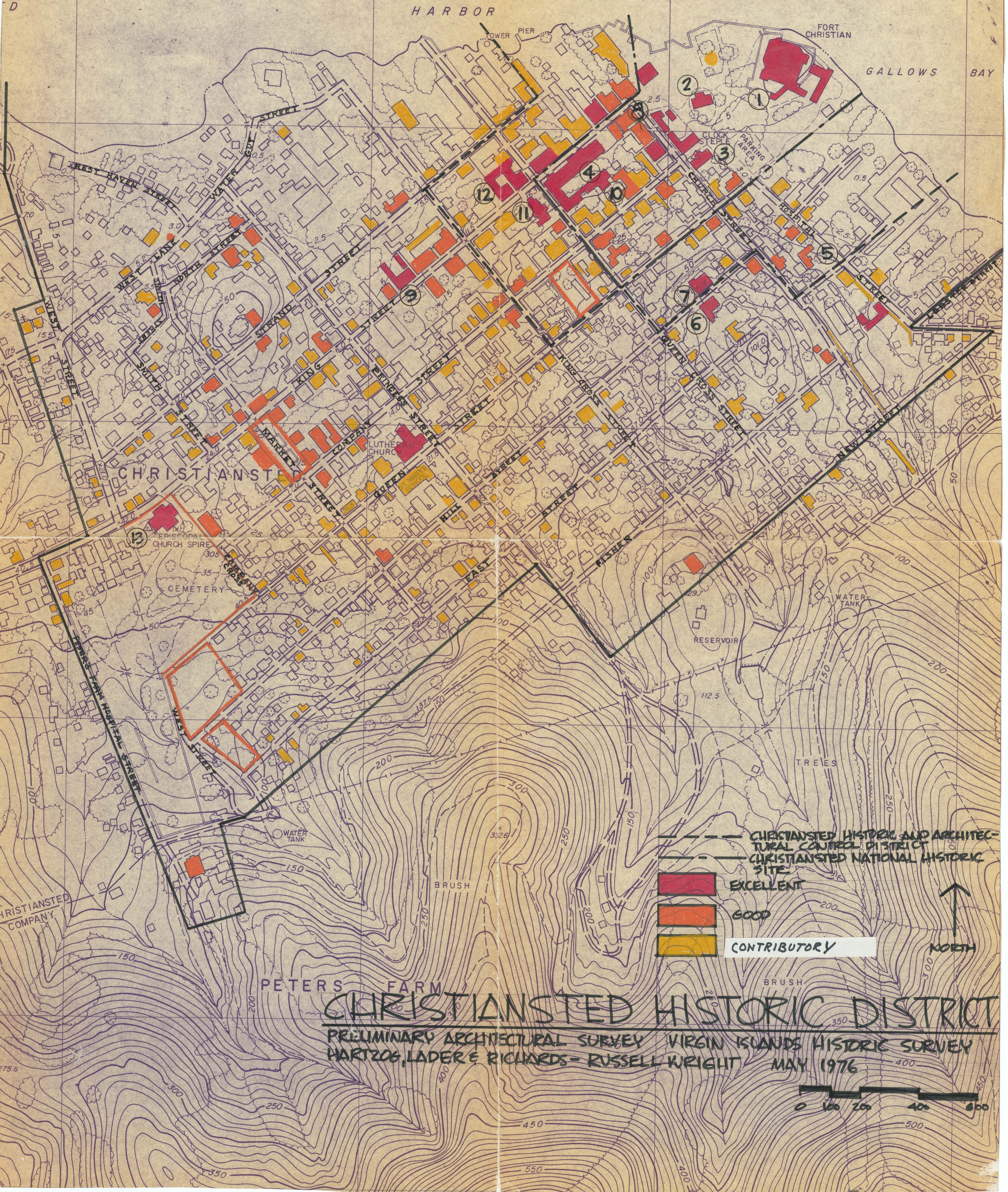








D



CHRISTIANSTED HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL CONTROL DISTRICT
CHRISTIANSTED NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

- EXCELLENT
- GOOD
- CONTRIBUTORY

CHRISTIANSTED HISTORIC DISTRICT

PRELIMINARY ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY VIRGIN ISLANDS HISTORIC SURVEY
HARTZOG, LADER & RICHARDS - RUSSELL WRIGHT MAY 1976





CHRISTIANSTED HISTORIC DISTRICT
ST. CROIX, U.S.V.I.
A. 17° 44' 57" N. LAT. 64° 41' 57" W. LONG.
B. 17° 44' 43" N. LAT. 64° 41' 57" W. LONG.
C. 17° 44' 25" N. LAT. 64° 42' 35" W. LONG.
D. 17° 44' 57" N. LAT. 64° 42' 35" W. LONG.

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS and USC&GS
Topography from aerial photographs by photogrammetric methods
Aerial photographs taken 1954. Field check 1958
Hydrography compiled from USC&GS charts 905 (1951) and
935 (1952)
Polyconic projection. Puerto Rican datum, 1940 adjustment
10,000-foot grid based on Puerto Rican coordinate system,
Puerto Rico, St. Croix zone
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines
visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked
Red tint indicates area in which only
landmark buildings are shown
Unchecked elevations are shown in brown

8°
TRUE NORTH
MAGNETIC NORTH
APPROXIMATE MEAN
DECLINATION, 1958

SCALE 1:24,000
1 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET
1 0 1 KILOMETER
CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
DOTTED LINES REPRESENT 10-FOOT CONTOURS
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL
DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN FEET—DATUM IS MEAN LOW WATER
SHORELINE SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER
THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 0.6 FEET
THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D. C. 20242
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Medium duty ——— Light duty ———
Unimproved dirt = = = = =

CHRISTIANSTED, V. I.
N1740.5—W6440.5/7.5
1958



IN REPLY REFER TO:

H30-SER-PP

PR

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

SOUTHEAST REGIONAL OFFICE

3401 WHIPPLE AVENUE

ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30344

NOV 13 1974

pg 11/20

Memorandum

To: Associate Director, Professional Services, WASO
Attention: Editor, National Register

From: Associate Regional Director, Professional Services,
Southeast Region

Subject: Enclosed National Register forms on Christiansted

As promised by Historian Lenard Brown in his conversation with Ron Greenburg of the National Register, here is the material on Christiansted National Historic Site. We hope this is of some use in the preparation of the next edition of the National Register of Historic Places. As Len and Ron agreed, we will not rush the Christiansted nomination, complete with photographs, into the Register because it was their feeling that since the National Park Service is in the process of nominating areas under their jurisdiction to the National Register, the enclosed material would suffice. This is in reference to the needs of Mr. William Murtaugh in his discussions with preservationists in the Virgin Islands. A copy of this memorandum is going to Roger Rogers (SER-PC) for his information.

??

Regional Historian Brown has discussed the nomination form with Fred Gjessing, Architect at the park, who is on temporary duty here and he has prepared the needed map for Christiansted. We are writing to the Superintendent, Virgin Islands, requesting several 8 by 10's and the requisite 4 by 5's to satisfy the photographic needs.

If everything else falls into place with some semblance of order, nomination forms should start coming in to Clarence Meek in the next month or month and a half. Len is looking forward to receiving the "big red book" in the mail.



Boyd Linch

Enclosure



Save Energy and You Serve America!

TELEPHONE REPORT

DATE

6/18/76

TIME OF CALL

AM
PM

1. CALL ☐ TO: ☐ FROM (Name)

Visit from Sam Stokes

2. ADDRESS (Tel. No. if needed)

contractor for V.I.
nominations (524-5225)

3. SUBJECT, PROJECT NO., ETC.

Christiansted Historic District

4. DETAILS OF DISCUSSION

New development surrounds the district on the east + west sides - boundary definition.

All bldgs not classified as "excellent," "good" or "part of scene" are not intrusions. Most are actually part of the ^{historic} scene but are not of the quality of the classified bldgs. "Part of scene" bldgs are being redesignated as "contributory" to avoid confusion.

7/21/76

Photos of representative intrusions look ok.

NAME OF PERSON PLACING/RECEIVING CALL

TITLE

OFFICE

Steve Rutterbaum

Historian

Nat. Reg.

ENTRIES IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

STATE VIRGIN ISLANDS

Date Entered JUL 30 1976

<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>
<u>Christiansted Historic District</u>	Christiansted St. Croix Island
Whim	Frederiksted vicinity St. Croix Island
Estate Botany Bay	Charlotte Amalie vicinity St. Thomas Island
Magens Bay Archeological District	Charlotte Amalie vicinity St. Thomas Island

Also Notified

Hon. Ron de Lugo
Regional Director, Southeast
Region

PR MMott/row 8/4/76

State Historic Preservation Officer
Mr. Thomas Blake
Planning Director
Virgin Islands Planning Board
Charlotte Amalie
St. Thomas, Virgin Islands 00801



IN REPLY REFER TO:
H4217-SER-590

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
SOUTHEAST REGIONAL OFFICE

75 Spring Street, S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

JUL 23 1981

CONCUR

AUG 3 1981

ADVISORY COUNCIL
ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

BY *John E. Tannenbaum*

Mr. Robert R. Garvey Jr.
Executive Director
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
1522 K Street, N.W.
Washington D.C. 20005

Dear Mr. Garvey:

In compliance with Section 106 of the Historic Preservation Act of 1966, we are pleased to enclose a proposal to remove and replace sidewalks and bulkhead at Christiansted harbor.

It is our determination that this proposal will have an effect on the property; however, the effect will not be adverse. We would appreciate your comments.

Thank you for your continued interest in the programs of the National Park Service.

Sincerely yours,

Neal H. Sims

Acting Regional Director
Southeast Region

Enclosure

I concur:

Robert R. Garvey Jr.

Virgin Islands State Historic Preservation Officer

4 August 1981
Date

SEP - 8 1981

Year of
the
Visitor

THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

DATE REC'D SEP - 8 1981

____ INDIVIDUAL RESPONSE (ATTACHED)

____ INFORMATIVE MATERIAL SENT

____ TELEPHONE CALL (ATTACHED)

DATE ACTION TAKEN _____

INITIALS _____

NATIONAL REGISTER DATA SHEET

1 NAME as it appears on federal register: CHRISTIANSTED Historic District		2 OTHER NAMES:		3 date of entry: 07.30.76		4 county code: 0800	
5 LOCATION street & number CHRISTIANSTED		city / town		vicinity of		state VI ST. CROIX ^{island} county	
7 OWNER ☐ PRIVATE ☐ STATE ☐ MUNICIPAL ☐ COUNTY ☒ MULTIPLE ☐ FEDERAL (agency name)		8 ADMINISTRATOR:		6 NPS REGION: Southeast			
9 EXISTING SURVEYS ☐ HABS ☐ HAER ☐ NHL		10 FUNDED? ☐ YES ☐ NO		11 CONGRESS. DISTRICT 1st		12 SOURCE of NOMINATION ☒ STATE ☐ FEDERAL	
13 WITHIN NATIONAL REGISTER HISTORIC DISTRICT? ☐ YES, NAME ☒ NO		14 WITHIN NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK? ☒ YES, NAME CHRISTIANSTAD NAT'L. HIST. SITE ☐ NO		15 ACREAGE 135.9 ACRES		16 LOCAL ☐ PRIVATE ☐ ORGANIZATION	
16 CONDITION ☒ excellent ☒ good ☒ fair		☒ deteriorated ☒ ruins ☐ unexposed ☐ unexcavated		☒ altered ☒ unaltered ☐ reconstructed ☐ excavated		17 features: INTERIOR ☐ SUBSTANTIALLY INTACT-1 ☐ NOT INTACT-0 ☒ UNKNOWN-4 ☐ NOT APPLICABLE-7	
18 ACCESS ☐ YES-Restricted ☒ YES-Unrestricted ☐ No Access ☐ Unknown		19 ADAPTIVE USE ☐ YES ☒ NO		20 SAVED? ☐ YES		21 IS PROPERTY A HISTORIC DISTRICT? ☒ YES ☐ NO	
21 AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: ☐ ARCHEOLOGY-prehistoric-2 ☒ ARCHEOLOGY-historic-1 ☒ AGRICULTURE-3 ☒ ARCHITECTURE-4 ☐ ART-5		☐ ENGINEERING-11 ☐ ENTERTAINMENT-26 ☐ COMMUNICATIONS-7 ☐ CONSERVATION-8 ☐ ECONOMICS-9 ☐ EDUCATION-10		☐ LANDSCAPE ARCH.-15 ☐ LAW-16 ☐ EXPLORATION-12 ☐ HEALTH-27 ☐ INDUSTRY-13 ☐ INVENTION-14		☐ POLITICS/GOVT.-21 ☐ RELIGION-22 ☐ SCIENCE-23 ☐ SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN-24 ☐ SOCIAL/CULTURAL-30 ☐ TRANSPORTATION-25	
22 CLAIMS: explain 'first' ☐ 'oldest' ☐ 'only' ☐		23 functions WHEN HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT: RESIDENTIAL-COMMERCIAL CURRENTLY: DITTO		24 dates of initial construction: 1750s -- 1875 major alterations: historic events:		25 ETHNIC GROUP ASSOCIATION BLACK DANISH	
26 architectural style(s): GEORGIAN, GREEK REVIVAL, DANISH NEO-CLASSICAL BAROQUE and VERNACULAR		27 architect:		28 master builder:		29 engineer:	
30 landscape architect / garden designer:		31 interior decorator:		32 artist:		33 artisan:	
34 builder/contractor:		35 NAMES give role & date PERSONAL: FREDERICK MOTH - EARLY 18TH C. DANISH GOV. OF ST. CROIX, FOUNDED SITE OF CHRISTIANSTED & LAID OUT TOWN. EVENTS: BUILDING CODES ESTABLISHED 1747 INSTITUTIONAL:		36 NATIONAL REGISTER WRITE-UP RESIDENTIAL COMMERCIAL DISTRICT OF SOME 250 SIGNIFICANT BRICK OR FRAME, STUCCOED, 2-2 1/2 STORY STRUCTURES, MANY WITH STREET-LEVEL ARCADES; NOTABLE INCLUDE FORT CHRISTIAN, THE BAROQUE GOVERNMENT HOUSE, THE QUINN HOUSE, AND THE MODEST HOUSES BUILT FOR EARLY FREE BLACKS ON HILL STREET. GEORGIAN, GREEK REVIVAL, DANISH NEO-CLASSICAL BAROQUE and WEST INDIAN VERNACULAR. EARLY EXAMPLE OF GRID PLANNING & USE OF BUILDING CODES IN CARIBBEAN; FLOURISHING PORT AND SOCIAL CENTER OF PLANTATION SOCIETY; STATIC AFTER DECLINE OF SUGAR ECONOMY, circa 1820; RETAINS 19TH C. CHARACTER.			

reviewers initials **HO** **3.7.78**
geoff date **3.28.78**

IF ADDITIONAL SPACE NEEDED, NUMBER & PUT ON REVERSE