Form No. 10-306 (Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED

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

1 NAME

HISTORIC

AND/OR COMMON
Historic Resources of Virgin Islands National Park (partial Inventory, Historic & Architecture)

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER
St. John Island

CITY, TOWN
__NOT FOR PUBLICATION
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
__ VICINITY OF

STATE
Virgin Islands
CODE
078
COUNTY
St. John
CODE
0700

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
__DISTRICT	X PUBLIC	X OCCUPIED	__AGRICULTURE	__MUSEUM
__BUILDING(S)	__PRIVATE	X UNOCCUPIED	__COMMERCIAL	X PARK
__STRUCTURE	__BOTH	__WORK IN PROGRESS	__EDUCATIONAL	__PRIVATE RESIDENCE
__SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	__ENTERTAINMENT	__RELIGIOUS
__OBJECT	__IN PROCESS	__YES: RESTRICTED	__GOVERNMENT	__SCIENTIFIC
Multi-Resource	__BEING CONSIDERED	X YES: UNRESTRICTED	__INDUSTRIAL	__TRANSPORTATION
		__NO	__MILITARY	__OTHER:

4 AGENCY

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS: *(If applicable)*
Southeast Regional Office, National Park Service

STREET & NUMBER
1895 Phoenix Boulevard

CITY, TOWN
Atlanta
__ VICINITY OF
STATE
Georgia 30349

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.
Registry of Deeds--Office of Lt. Governor

STREET & NUMBER
King Street, Government Hill

CITY, TOWN
Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas
STATE
Virgin Islands

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE
St. John Island, "The Quiet Place" Historic Resource Study by Charles E. Hatch, Jr.

DATE
January 1972, Denver Service Center
X FEDERAL __STATE __COUNTY __LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS
Virgin Islands National Park

CITY, TOWN
St. Thomas
STATE
Virgin Islands

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CONTINUATION SHEET ITEM NUMBER 6 PAGE 1

"Archeological Reconnaisance of the Island of St. John"
Frederik W. Sleight, 1962.

"Archeological Survey of St. John"
Southeast Archeological Center, 1976.

Following individual properties within the Virgin Islands National Park and National Park Service ownership have been included in the Historic American Buildings Survey, Historic American Engineering Records and submitted for nomination to the National Register.

Historic American Buildings Survey;

Sugar Factory, Estate Annaberg, Maho Bay Qtr.	1959
Wattle House, Reef Bay Estate, Reef Bay Qtr.	1961
Sugar Factory, Estate Reef Bay, Reef Bay Qtr.	1960
Great House & Grounds, Estate Reef Bay, Reef Bay Qtr.	1968
Service Buildings, Great House, Estate Reef Bay, Reef Bay Qtr.	1969
Windmill, Estate Annaberg, Maho Bay Qtr.	1962
Great House, Estate Mary Point, Maho Bay Qtr.	1964
Windmill, Estate Hammer Farm, Cruz Bay	1964
Cook House, Estate Annaberg, Maho Bay	1967
Bake Oven, Estate Annaberg, Maho Bay	1967
Windmill, Estate Dennis Bay, Cruz Bay	1967
Trunk Bay Sugar Factory, Cruz Bay Qtr.	1977
Cinnamon Bay Plantation, Maho Bay Qtr.	1977

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Historic American Engineering Records:

Steam Engine & Cane ~~Grinders~~ Cracker, Sugar Factory, Estate Reef Bay, 1977.

Estate Cinnamon Bay Ruins, 1977.

Submitted to the National Register in 1977 and are in process of nomination.

1. Historic Name and/or Common Name	America Hill America Hill, Maho Bay Qtr.
2. Historic Name Common Name	Caneel Bay & Cinnamon Bay Cinnamon Bay, Maho Bay Qtr.
3. Historic Name Common Name	Mary Point Estate Mary Point Great House & Factory, Maho Bay Qtr.
4. Historic Name Common Name	Cathrineberg, Herman Farm Hammer Farm (Herman Farm), Cruz Bay Qtr.
5. Historic Name Common Name	Lameshur Plantation Lameshur, Reef Bay Qtr.

Following individual properties within the Virgin Islands National Park but not in National Park Service ownership have been included in Historic American Building Survey, Historic American Engineering Records and submitted by the State Historic Preservation office for nomination to the National Register.

Historic American Building Survey:

Caneel Bay Estate Plantation, Cruz Bay Qtr.	1960
Windmill Estate, Susannaberg, Cruz Bay Qtr.	1965
Frederiksfort, Fortberg, Coral Bay Qtr.	1960
Customs Guardhouse, Whistling Cay, Maho Bay Qtr.	1971

Historic American Engineering Record:

Steam Engine, Estate Adrian, Cruz Bay Qtr. 1977

Submittals to the National Register for nomination:

Customs Guard House, Whistling Cay, Maho Bay Qtr.

Frederiksfort, Fortberg, Coral Bay Qtr.

The additional Historic Properties listed below are determined eligible for inclusion in the National Register and are covered in this multiple resource nomination.

1. Lind Point Battery, Cruz Bay Qtr., West Shore	H-1	(Individual)
2. Trunk Bay Sugar Factory, Cruz Bay Qtr., North Shore	H-2	(Individual)
3. L'Esperance Plantation, Cruz Bay Qtr., Centerline St. Thomas	H-5	(District)
4. Dennis Bay, Cruz Bay Qtr., North Shore	H-24	(District)
5. Reef Bay Sugar Factory, Reef Bay Qtr., South Shore	H-13	(District)
6. Jossie Gut, Reef Bay Qtr,Upper Reef Bay Valley	H-14	(District)
7. Reef Bay Great House, Reef Bay Qtr., Eastside Reef Bay Valley	H-15	(District)
8. Rustenberg Plantation South, Maho Bay Qtr., Centerline St. John	H-27	(District)
9. Annaberg School, Maho Bay Qtr., North Shore	H-32	(Individual)
10. Annaberg Sugar Factory & Mill, Maho Bay Qtr., North Shore	H-33	(District)
11. Liever Marches Bay, Maho Bay Qtr., North Shore	H-35	(District)
12. Brown Bay Plantation & Great House, Maho Bay Qtr., North Shore	H-36	(District)
13. Hermitage Eastend Qtr., Coral Bay side	H-37	(District)
14. More Hill, Eastend Qtr., North Shore	H-38	(District)

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
__EXCELLENT	__DETERIORATED	__UNALTERED	__ORIGINAL SITE
__GOOD	__RUINS	__ALTERED	__MOVED DATE_____
__FAIR	__UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

orm No. 10-300a
ev. 10-74)

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CONTINUATION SHEET ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 1

DESCRIPTION

The Virgin Islands National Park includes 9500 acres of the central sector of St. John or approximately 3/5 of the island. It has a steep and rugged topography. The central east-west spine of the island rises to elevations of more than 1200 feet above sea level in less than a mile from the shoreline. This is deeply indented with sheltered bays backed by white sandy beaches between craggy cliffs and formidable rocky promotories. The hillsides are gouged out by deep V shaped valleys that terminate in small alluvial plains behind the more protected bays. The climate is oceanic and sub-tropical with an annual average temperature of 80° Fahrenheit and with a mean temperature fluctuation between seasons of 5° Fahreheit. The park is covered by a heavy vegetation, except for a few small areas maintained open for visitors use or on inholdings for agricultural or gardening purposes.

The vegetation varies from a high sub-tropical forest along the high ridges and in the drainage areas of the hillsides through an almost impenetratable dry forest and bush to a cactus scrub on the drier slopes of the east, south and southwest of the island.

There are no permanent lakes or streams on St. John, although several of the intermittent streams that drain the hillsides during heavy rains retain fresh water pools year round and behind the shoreline of most of the valleys there are brakish ponds with mangrove growth.

With the existing vegetative cover the most prominent man-made features of the Park landscape are the roads and trails that generally follow the cart roads established in the 18th century and the ruins of former plantations.

In 1728, 91 plantation lots were listed for St. John. About half of these were claims that had either not been developed or surveyed. Seventy-two (72) years later the P.L. Oxholm map records 68 plantations outside the villages of Cruz and Coral Bay. Of these, 41 are within the established Park boundary. At present, there are 45 known historic properties within the Park boundaries; 31 of these are on Park property with a total of 236 classified structures. 17 classified structures are still roofed or have retained vestiges of roofing and 9 are maintained in use. All others are in various stages of ruins, from masonry walls standing to full height, to barely discernible traces of footings. All these are defined as structures by the National Park Service Management Policies.

The most conspicuous in terms of volume and size are the remains of the Sugar Plantations. These are found in the areas of higher precipitation along the ridges and the north coast and in the valleys of the south coast where drainage from the hillsides provided favorable growing conditions for sugar cane. Less prominent are the more modest facilities required for cultivation of cotton and raising of livestock located in the drier areas to the east and south. The remains of public buildings, schools, custom-houses

and the single fortification on park property, an earthwork battery, are due to their modest sizes equally inconspicuous.

Churches and important government buildings are in or immediately adjoining the villages of Cruz and Coral Bay outside the Park boundaries.

During the 18th and 19th century when St. John was intensely cultivated both the clustered buildings of the plantations and the individual structures were prominent features in a landscape of open fields that in many instances stretched up over the surrounding hillsides interspersed with patches of forest and bush on terrain unsuitable for cultivation due to its steepness, poor water retention or soil. These "farm centers" were scattered throughout what is now the park from 1/5 of a mile to 3/4 of a mile apart. (See attached copy of P.L. Oxholm Map).

With the collapse of the plantation economy and the resulting slackening of agricultural activity and decrease in population the fields gradually during the late 19th and early 20th centuries reverted to a natural growth of bush and forest which by now has engulfed most of the buildings of former plantations. The Virgin Islands National Park has now a semblance of the wooded island described by early European explorers of the West Indies.

A few historic buildings and districts due to their prominent siting, size, location on a throughfare or continued use still have a high visibility such

as Annaberg, American Hill, Reef Bay Great House, Hammer Farm, Trunk & Cinnamon Bay and Lameshur. Others, such as Reef Bay Factory and Lind Point Fort, that have been maintained and cleared of the encroaching growth are surprising encounters when reached in an area of developing forest.

ARCHITECTURAL COMPONENTS

The 18th and 19th century architecture represented in the multiple resource area of the Virgin Islands National Park is rural in character and generally utilitarean in purpose. Its ruinous and fragmented remains makes an evaluation of style and design quality difficult since most has deteriorated and in almost all cases masonry finishes and the woodwork which were important architectural features have been lost. General conclusions on architectural character, workmanship and design quality must therefore, rely heavily on traces, the few relatively well preserved examples still extant and comparisons.

It is apparent from traces in standing remains alone that design and architectural consideration extended to factories, mills, service buildings and other utilitarean structures as well as Great House and residences where you would normally expect it.

There is considerable variation in the extent and complexity of the different plantation sites as well as in the scale of their buildings. Buildings that can positively be identified with the 18th century are in general smaller than

those of the 19th century.

In early sugar factories the various functions of the sugar and rum production such as the boiling down of the cane juice, curing, distilling, etc., are often housed in seperate one story buildings while in late 18th century and 19th century examples these different functions came under one roof and the factories expanded in size and in most cases became two stories and a few even three stories high with a comparable expansion in size and number of the ancillary buildings.

The same generalization can be made for the great houses and the more important residences, although as a building type they remained static. Their main floor, on St. John most often of wood, stood on a raised platform or a full and exposed basement story and was reached by often elaborate and impressive exterior masonry staircases (Dennis Bay). Cabins and more modest dwellings on the other hand did not have a corresponding development and remained right into the 20th century essentially a 2 room, one story building raised only slightly above the surrounding grade.

The most common masonry construction method is rubble masonry of locally available field stone set in a lime mortar with a liberal use of imported bricks for framing door and window openings, arches, quoining of corners and in decorative features such as cornices, banding and staircases (Brown Bay).

Not as common but very characteristic of St. John architecture is the use of blocks of cut and fitted brain coral for framing of openings and quoining of corners(Annaberg). There are a few instances of ashlar masonry of imported lime and sandstone (L'Esperance).

Where this type of masonry and coral block occur it was generally left exposed. Rubble and most brick masonry has traces of either a parged or plaster finish. Brick, clay tile and Gotland limestone flagging is used widely in masonry floors and the many fragments of clay wing tile, both glazed and unglazed, found on several plantation sites, indicate that it was not unusual as a roofing material. Daub and wattle was used extensively not only in cabins and other smaller buildings but also in larger structures of an early date. Within the park this construction has not survived except as imprints on the low masonry bases that supported them. Judging from old photographs palm thatch roofing was the rule on this type of buildings.

Architectural ornamentation such as articulated and molded bases, projecting quoins, keystones, rosettes and banding of masonry occur frequently in principal buildings of the plantation of both the 18th & 19th centuries. The treatment of these features is generally restrained and more liniar than sculptural in quality.

In the few well-preserved examples the workmanship is excellent and the traces of ornamental stucco with inlays of intregally colored plaster still in evidence are executed with exceptional skill and are of a sophisticated and pleasing design (Hammer Farm). In the 19th century remains neo-classic detailing are common and well handled but with a West Indian flair of its own (Reef Bay).

The different buildings of a plantation are clustered within a fairly restricted area of reasonably level land. The location of this cluster within the land area of the plantation is dependent on road and boat access. In most cases the managers' or the owners' residences is included within the production area but in a few instances it is removed as much as ½ mile from these activities and placed on higher ground overlooking the factory and its associated buildings. For cotton and livestock plantations there does not seem to be a fixed pattern to the placement of the different facilities. On sugar plantations, however, the horsemill and windmill; where the latter occurs, is placed on higher ground than the factory or raised by earthworks in flat terrain. The bagasse sheds are placed in close proximity to both the mill and the factory and the still with its cistern is either built on to factory or placed close to it. This pattern was dictated by the reliance of an gravity flow in the sugar production. The slave quarters, the so-called "village" was placed on the periphery of the production center but without any specific relation to the other buildings of the cluster.

On flat ground the cabins were laid out in a grid and on steeper terrain in a pattern dictated by the contours of the land. Most plantation sites also included an orchard and a plot for raising vegetables and the Great Houses landscaped yards.

Of the 31 historic structures and districts on park property one is a fortification, 14 are plantation exclusively devoted to sugar production (148 known structures), 4 are plantations with both sugar and cotton production (43 known structures), 5 are plantations that exclusively raised cotton (29 known structures), 2 are self-contained greathouses (11 structures), 1 is a custom guardhouse, 1 is a subsistance farm (3 known structures), 1 is an abbatoir (3 known structures) and 2 are schools.

ARCHEOLOGICAL COMPONENTS:

Most of the Historic Districts within the Virgin Islands National Park can be assumed to be potential historic archeology properties. In the process of stabilizing the ruins of Annaberg Sugar Factory and Reef Bay Factory in the late 50ties and early 60ties, a number of tools, implements and other artifacts were salvaged and recorded in the process of removing surface debris. Additionally, several sites have a quantity of surface fragment of pottery, glass and metal, etc., indication of prolonged occupation of the area.

There has been no attempt towards a systematic archeological testing of the historic properties sub-surface, of salvage archeology or for specimen collection. Archeological investigation is proposed as part of the programmed stabilization of Trunk & Cinnamon Bay.

SURVEY METHODOLOGY:

During 1972-76, surveys were conducted of the Cultural Resources of the Virgin Islands National Park. They were directed towards collecting information for nominations to the National Register and for listing of Classified Structures within the Park's boundaries or properties in the ownership of the National Park Service. The surveys were conducted by Park Historian Don Adams, Volunteer in the Park, William Aring and Frederik Gjessing, Architect Historic Structures.

Prior to field surveys, studies were made of known existing maps of St. John from P.L. Oxholm survey of 1780, thru the Coast and Geodetic Survey of 1929, and other information available in reports and documentary sources. All areas of the Park accessible to Park Service personnel were visited and such areas indicated on maps or referred to in other sources as building sites at one time or the other were scrutinized.

Sketch maps were made of all located sites not included in previously prepared surveys and remains of every identified structure recorded as to size, nature, material and condition and photographed. No sub-surface testing was conducted since the time frame of the historic properties and other data necessary for a comprehensive nomination could be established thru other means.

SIGNIFICANCE

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW

ERIOD

REHISTORIC
400-1499
500-1599
600-1699
700-1799
800-1899
900-

__ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	__COMMUNITY PLANNING	__LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	__RELIGION
✓ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	__CONSERVATION	__LAW	__SCIENCE
✓AGRICULTURE	__ECONOMICS	__LITERATURE	__SCULPTURE
✓ARCHITECTURE	✓EDUCATION	__MILITARY	__SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
__ART	✓ENGINEERING	__MUSIC	__THEATER
__COMMERCE	__EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	__PHILOSOPHY	__TRANSPORTATION
__COMMUNICATIONS	__INDUSTRY	__POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	__OTHER (SPECIFY)
	__INVENTION		

PECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

TATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The significance of the historic and architectural resources within the Virgin Islands National Park lies in the completeness of their presentation of a rural 18th and 19th century plantation society. They include plantation buildings of high architectural quality and impressive size as well as modest ones without pretentions of any kind, large and sophisticated residences and cabins that provided the bare minimum of comfort. They reflect the variety and inequalities of the society that was the economic mainstay of an affluent and accomplished West India sugar colony.

Following the discovery of the Virgin Islands by Christopher Columbus, St. John was claimed in turn by Spain, Holland, England and Denmark. It did not however, have a permanent European settlement until 1719 when it was colonized by the Danish Westindia & Guinea Co. that had taken possession of St. Thomas 3 miles to the west half a century earlier and in 1733 was to acquire St. Croix. The purpose of the settlement was to provide the Mother Country with tropical agricultural produce and St. John was developed as an agricultural community of comparatively large landholdings that for cultivation relied on slave labor and a sizable capital investment. The development was slowed temporarily by the nearly successful slave uprising of 1733-34 but in 1755 when all the Danish Westindies became a crown colony the development accelerated and by 1780 the greater part of the island was under cultivation.

During the early decades of the colonization crops included tobacco, dye woods and other tropical produce but the emphasis shifted to sugar and in the dryer areas to cotton. In spite of the rugged terrain the relative fertility of the soil and easy availability of African slaves made the development financially viable as long as prices for sugar remained high. With Denmarks abolition of trade in slaves in 1792 and the decline of sugar prices during the early decades of the 19th century, the plantation economy of St. John became marginal. By the mid-century the Westindian growers of sugar and cotton had to compete for the market with other areas where the cultivation of both sugar and cotton could employ mechanical means and with the increasing production of the European Sugar Beat. In 1848 slavery was abolished in the Danish Westindies and the plantation system on St. John succumbed. Although a few plantations continued to raise sugar cane and cotton through the 19th century and bolstered their returned by introducing other crops such as bay and lime oil and livestock, they were not able to sustain a viable economy. From the 1860's on tracts of cultivated land were abandoned or allowed to shrink to smaller plots of subsistance farming. The population declined steadily and agricultural efforts gradually slackened. Farming continued into the 20th century but most of St. John and practically all of the area included in the Virgin Islands National Park reverted to a natural vegetation of bush and forest that buried the collapsing remains of a once flourishing agricultural community. In 1917 the Danish Westindies were ceded to the United States.

From the earliest days of St. John's settlement to the collapse of the sugar economy, leading figures in the government and the private sector of the Danish Westindies acquired properties on St. John. Governor Eric Bredal who accomplished the acquisition of St. John in the face of English opposition owned the plantation now known as L'Esperance (H-5). Frederik Suhn who served as governor of St. Thomas-St. John in 1724-27 and later became the first governor of St. Croix and then the Governor General of all the Danish Westindies (1736-44) owned 3 plantations on St. John, among them Annaberg (H-35), which in the early 19th century was acquired by Governor Hans Henrik Berg who also owned Mary Point (H-30), Jossie Gut (H-14), and Leinster Bay. More distinguished figures outside the V.I. acquired plantations on St. John, such as, Count Ernest Schimmelmann who for several decades during the late 18th century served as the Prime Minister of the United Kingdoms of Denmark-Norway and was responsible for Denmarks abolition of the slavetrade in 1792.

The most dramatic single event in the history of St. John is the slave revolt of 1733-34. This carefully planned and well executed action nearly drove out the European settlers of St. John. Fort Frederiksvaern on Fortberg Hill, Cinnamon Bay Plantation, Caneel Bay (then called Durloo Bay) and Leinster Bay Point within the Park boundaries are all associated with decisive phases of the revolt. Of these only Cinnamon Bay (H-25) is on Park

property. Here Daniel Jansen, Captain of the Civil Guard and owner of Cinnamon Bay Plantation with his family and his loyal slaves, made a stand against the revolutionaries and delayed their advance sufficiently to allow fugitives to reach safety at Caneel Bay.

The uprising shook the Caribbean and in the final stages involved the participation of both French and English forces, and in its course, it also influenced the legislation within and beyond the Virgin Islands.

The agricultural practices of the 18th and 19th century cotton and sugar plantations are evidenced by the plan organization of their buildings, the remains of terracing, the stone wall field boundaries, the water collection systems and aquaducts, etc. The differentes between an early sugar factory complex like Cinnamon Bay with its seperate buildings for each phase in the processing of the agricultural product compared to the more compact and streamelined facilities of the mid 19th century factory complex of Reef Bay illustrates a trend of the agricultural development. The traces of terraces at Rustenberg and elsewhere, the dammed up stream beds with collection cisterns and aquaducts at Jossie Gut and Annaberg among others illustrate local agricultural practices dictated by the terrain and climatic conditions of an area where surface water was not available and where the collection and storage of water was critical to the entire agricultural process.

The great number of buildings and structures included among the cultural resources of the Virgin Islands National Park provide valuable statistical information on 18th and 19th century construction methods, material use, plan types and building skills not only for St. John but also for the entire Virgin Islands. As stated previously, many of the existing remains are modest both in scale and architectural quality but amongst the resources are examples of architecture such as Reef Bay Great House, Mary Point Plantation, Annaberg School, Brown Bay Plantation, etc. that even in their deteriorated or ruined condition, exhibit excellence of design and architectural styling of very high quality.

These examples make a comparative evaluation of V.I. architecture with that of other areas possible, a comparison often favorable to the Virgin Islands in terms of architectural standards and time frame.

Annaberg School is also a monument to the regulations instituted by Governor General Peter von Scholten in 1839 for compulsory education of ALL children in the Virgin Islands, for its time a nearly revolutionary measure. It was intended with other legislation for social reforms to give future generations of blacks an upward mobility and prepare them for the emancipation that the liberal administration of Peter von Scholten (1836-48) envisioned and worked towards assiduously. These reforms were financed thru a head tax on slaves imposed upon their owners.

Education was initially entrusted to the Moravian missionaries with the proviso that all religious education should be interdenominational. Although the plantation owners of St. John were not in the forefront of adopting new techniques and mechanical inventions for the improvement of production, St. John at Reef Bay has the best preserved mid 19th century steam powered cane-crusher in the Virgin Islands and possibly in the Antilles. Parts of earlier larger and more impressive examples are found in other islands of both the Greater and Lesser Antilles but the Reef Bay Factory installation is the only one that has retained all its parts still in place and thereby is recognized as a key reference for the explanation and better understanding of other incomplete installations elsewhere.

Historic properties on St. John that have been out of use for many years have several feet of accumulated debris covering floor pavements, steps, boiling benches, drains and other features important to the understanding of the buildings functions, others have areas with great surface quantities of glass, pottery and porcelain fragments indicative of extensive periods of occupation.

L'Esperance plantation is an example of the former and Rustenberg South of the latter. They and similar properties, are considered potential historic archeological sites as is Cinnamon Bay Plantation where beach erosion has uncovered a post columbian cemetery. Some salvaged archeology has been

carried out in past years but the limits of the cemetery has never been established and it is assumed to extend beyond the area affected by the erosion.

The major ruins of Annaberg, Hammer Farm and Cinnamon Bay plantation and at Fort Lind Point have been cleared of vegetation and stabilized to provide a degree of protection against further deterioration. The work has been limited to masonry repair of standing walls. At Reef Bay Factory prevervation efforts have also included a light-weight modern roof as essential to the protection of the machinery and other features of the interior and at Reef Bay Great House fish plates and tie rods have been installed in some of the walls to increase structural stability of the standing remains. Similar measures are currently being planned for Trunk Bay Factory and Mary Point Great House and preservation work is scheduled for America Hill, Lameshure and Brown Bay Plantations sites. There has been no restoration of buildings within the Virgin Islands National Park and none are envisioned.

Without exception all plantation sites have several interrelated building and structures forming districts of varying accreage dependent on the size and degree of the plantations historic development. Certain properties are limited to single structures, such as Annaberg School and has been included as individual sites in the nomination.

The criteria for the selection of the 19 properties included in this and

previous nominations out of the 31 known properties within the park in the National Park Service ownership, has been made on the relative integrity of the sites, the condition of the remains and how well they represent the different aspects of St. John's historic development.

No properties generally excempted from listing in the National Register have been included in the nomination except for cemeteries that are an integral part of a nominated district.

The information gathered in the survey and inventory process has been integrated into both the General Management Plan and the Historic Resource Management Plan of the Virgin Islands National Park. It has also been included in the Environmental Impact Statement on the various sites prepared for Solid Waste Disposal.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY _____

UTM REFERENCES No UTM references on any published maps of the U.S. Virgin Islands.

	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
A			
B			
C			
D			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The multiple resource area, the Virgin Islands National Park, includes all the North Shore of St. John between Little Cruz Bay to the west and Precket Bay to the east with adjoining cays and offshore submerged lands. At Preckets Bay the boundary cuts across the narrow point of land called Haulover and then follows the shoreline of Coral Bay in a westerly direction.to a point on the shoreline 500 yards west of Fortberg Hill, where the boundary cuts inland in a northernly direction for approximately 1000 yards and then... (SEE ATTACH)

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

Frederik C. Gjessing — April 14, 1978

ORGANIZATION — DATE

Virgin Islands National Park — 809-775-2050

STREET & NUMBER — TELEPHONE

P.O. Box 806 — St. Thomas

CITY OR TOWN — STATE

U.S. Virgin Islands 00801

12 CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER RECOMMENDATION

YES____ NO____ NONE____

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

In compliance with Executive Order 11593, I hereby nominate this property to the National Register, certifying that the State Historic Preservation Officer has been allowed 90 days in which to present the nomination to the State Review Board and to evaluate its significance. The evaluated level of significance is ____National ____State ____Local.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

TITLE — DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST: DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES:

Copies of Plantation listings, tax assessments and court records in the library of the Virgin Islands National Park and the Office of the Recorder of Deeds, Lt. Governor's Office, V.I.Government, Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas Virgin Islands.

Back issues of ST. THOMAE TIDENDE and THE WESTINDIAN GOVERNMENT GAZETTE: (19th & 18th century newspapers), Public Library, Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas, Virgin Islands.

P.L. Oxholm, Surveyor and Building Inspector of the Danish West Indies Government, Survey of St. John, 1780, Rigsarkivet, Copenhagen, Denmark.

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Johannes Brønsed, Vore Gamle Tropekolonier, 1953, Publisher: Westermann. Copenhagen, Denmark.

Kay Larsen, "Guvenører, Residenter, Kommandanter og Chefer i de tidligere Danske Tropokolonier, 1940, Publisher: Arthur Jensen, Copenhagen, Denmark

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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10 cont.

... turns westerly to the base of Kinghill. From this point the boundary turns south for 600 yards and then east and southeast following a line roughly parallel to the eastshore of St. John approximately 500 yards inland. Southwest of Nanny Point the boundary cuts due east to the north end of Drunk Bay. From here the eastshore to Rams Head and the southshore west to Fish Bay with the adjoining submerged lands are included in the multiple resource area. At Fish Bay the boundary cuts inland in a easterly direction for 300 yards then northernly to the south boundary of Adrian Estate and then westerly to the north end of little Cruz Bay and the starting point.

Reviewers' Comments

The general statements of description and significance are excellent. We found them very useful in understanding the historical and physical context of the resources being nominated.

The information presented in the List of Classified Structure form is also well-presented and adequate for Register nomination in this format.

The Register has not received many draft or final multiple resource nomination forms. Against the backdrop of the ones we have received, this nomination is well-executed and appropriate for the resources being considered. The following specific questions or comments pertain to technical problems that require some change or clarification. And we have tried to make our review careful enough that your final nomination need not raise new questions. Hence, the comments below reflect attention to details, rather than any major problems with your format or approach.

1. Assuming it to be the case, please state that the multiple resource study area boundaries coincide with the boundaries of Virgin Island National Park. That would appear to be the most logical area for your nomination to encompass. If that is not the case, please explain your rationale for choosing an area smaller than the entire park.

2. Please provide a brief, but explicit boundary justification for each individual structure or district submitted. Obviously, boundaries should be based on the presence of historical resources or settings.

3. Please make certain that verbal boundary descriptions coincide exactly with boundaries depicted on matching property sketch maps. Note, for instance, the verbal boundary description for the Reef Bay Sugar Factory Historic District is based on trails, roads, and natural features while the boundary line drawn on its sketch map is a perfect rectangle drawn without reference to natural features or roads.

4. Please make certain that accurate acreage is given in the inventory form for each structure or district. Again, acreage must match sketch map information and reflect the intent of the boundary justification. The Annaberg School form does not now give acreage.

5. Please make certain that all intrusions (newer roads, trails, buildings) are described in the inventory forms or are depicted and described in sketch maps. Please include photos of major intrusions, showing their relationship to the historic resources.

6. On the large, current island map, please locate the nominated resource with accurate boundaries. The present map locates nominated resources only in a schematic way.

7. Please identify and describe at some greater length, historic resources in the park that are not being nominated. Please use this discussion to strengthen the statement made at the bottom of ~~Section~~ page ~~8~~ ~~page~~ 7 and top of page 8, Section 8, which speaks generally about the characteristics of excluded properties.

Are there any National Register eligible resources within park inholdings? If so, are they included in this nomination?

8. It is quite acceptable to make this a partial multiple resource nomination in which archeological resources are omitted until sufficient archeological investigation is completed. But we feel it is important to note that nominations for archeological resources can be based on general surveys and reconaissance, not just testing or salvage.

9. At the time of final submission, please enclose a complete list of properties within the multiple resource study area that have already been listed in the Register.

~~Please feel free to call and talk about our comments or ask questions as you complete the final nomination. We look forward to getting the final version. We commend you on the thorough work evidenced here and on your clear presentation of information.~~

Form No. 10-306 (Rev. 10-74)

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FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES

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

1 NAME

HISTORIC: Virgin Islands National Park Multiple Resource Area

AND/OR COMMON: Historic Resources of Virgin Islands National Park (partial Inventory, Historic & Architecture)

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER: St. John Island — NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN — CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT — VICINITY OF

STATE: Virgin Islands — CODE: 078 — COUNTY: St. John — CODE: 0700

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
__DISTRICT	X PUBLIC	X OCCUPIED	__AGRICULTURE	__MUSEUM
__BUILDING(S)	__PRIVATE	X UNOCCUPIED	__COMMERCIAL	X PARK
__STRUCTURE	__BOTH	__WORK IN PROGRESS	__EDUCATIONAL	__PRIVATE RESIDENCE
__SITE	**PUBLIC ACQUISITION**	**ACCESSIBLE**	__ENTERTAINMENT	__RELIGIOUS
__OBJECT	__IN PROCESS	__YES: RESTRICTED	__GOVERNMENT	__SCIENTIFIC
Multiple Resource	__BEING CONSIDERED	X YES: UNRESTRICTED	__INDUSTRIAL	__TRANSPORTATION
		__NO	__MILITARY	__OTHER:

4 AGENCY

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS: *(If applicable)*
Southeast Regional Office, National Park Service

STREET & NUMBER: 1895 Phoenix Boulevard

CITY, TOWN: Atlanta — VICINITY OF — STATE: Georgia 30349

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: Registry of Deeds--Office of Lieutenant Governor

STREET & NUMBER: [redacted] King Street, Government Hill

CITY, TOWN: Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas — STATE: Virgin Islands 00801

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE: St. John Island, "The Quiet Place" Historic Resource Study by Charles E. Hatch, Jr.

DATE: January 1972, Denver Service Center — x FEDERAL __STATE __COUNTY __LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: Virgin Islands National Park

CITY, TOWN: St. Thomas — STATE: Virgin Islands

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
__EXCELLENT	__DETERIORATED	__UNALTERED	__ORIGINAL SITE
__GOOD	__RUINS	__ALTERED	__MOVED DATE_____
__FAIR	__UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

SEE ATTACHED CONTINUATION SHEETS

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"Archeological Reconnaisance of the Island of St. John"
Frederik W. Sleight, 1962.

"Archeological Survey of St. John"
Southeast Archeological Center, 1976.

Following individual properties within the Virgin Islands National Park and National Park Service ownership have been included in the Historic American Building Survey and Historic American Engineering Records.

Historic American Building Survey:

Sugar Factory, Estate Annaberg, Maho Bay Qtr.	1959
Wattle House, Reef Bay Estate, Reef Bay Qtr.	1961
Sugar Factory, Estate Reef Bay, Reef Bay Qtr.	1960
Great House & Grounds, Estate Reef Bay, Reef Bay Qtr.	1968
Service Buildings, Great House, Estate Reef Bay, Reef Bay Qtr.	1969
Windmill, Estate Annaberg, Maho Bay Qtr.	1962
Great House, Estate Mary Point, Maho Bay Qtr.	1964
Windmill, Estate Hammer Farm, Cruz Bay	1964
Cook House, Estate Annaberg, Maho Bay	1967
Bake Oven, Estate Annaberg, Maho Bay	1967
Windmill, Estate Dennis Bay, Cruz Bay	1967
Trunk Bay Sugar Factory, Cruz Bay Qtr.	1977
Cinnamon Bay Plantation, Maho Bay Qtr.	1977

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Historic American Engineering Records:

Steam Engine & Cane Grinders, Sugar Factory, Estate Reef Bay, 1977.

Following individual properties within the Virgin Islands National Park but not in National Park Service ownership have been included in Historic American Building Survey, Historic American Engineering Records and submitted by the State Historic Preservation office for nomination to the National Register.

Historic American Building Survey:

Caneel Bay Estate Plantation, Cruz Bay Qtr.	1960
Windmill Estate, Susannaberg,Cruz Bay Qtr.	1965
Fort Frederiksvaern, Fortberg, Coral Bay Qtr.	1960
Customs Guardhouse, Whistling Cay, Maho Bay Qtr.	1971

Historic American Engineering Records:

Steam Engine, Estate Adrian, Cruz Bay Qtr.	1977

Submittals to the National Register for nomination:

Customs Guard House, Whistling Cay, Maho Bay Qtr.

Fort Frederiksvaern, Fortberg, Coral Bay Qtr.

The additional Historic Properties listed below are determined eligible for inclusion in the National Register and are covered in this multiple resource nomination.

1. Lind Point Battery, Cruz Bay Qtr., West Shore H-1 (Individual)

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2.	Trunk Bay Sugar Factory, Cruz Bay Qtr., North Shore	H-2	(Individual)
3.	L'Esperance Plantation, Cruz Bay Qtr., Centerline	H-5	(District)
4.	Dennis Bay, Cruz Bay Qtr., North Shore	H-24	(District)
5.	Reef Bay Sugar Factory, Reef Bay Qtr., South Shore	H-13	(District)
6	Jossie Gut, Reef Bay Qtr., Upper Reef Bay Valley	H-14	(District)
7	Reef Bay Great House, Reef Bay Qtr., Eastside Reef Bay Valley	H-15	(District)
8.	America Hill, Maho Bay Qtr., North Shore	H-26	(District)
9.	Rustenberg Plantation South, Maho Bay Qtr, Centerline St. John	H-27	(District)
10.	Annaberg School, Maho Bay Qtr., North Shore.	H-32	(Individual)
11.	Annaberg Sugar Factory,& Mill, Maho Bay Qtr., North Shore	H-33	(District
12.	Liever Marches Bay, Maho Bay Qtr., North Shore	H-35	(District)
13.	Brown Bay Plantation & Great House, Maho Bay Qtr., NorthShore	H-36	(District)
1.	Hermitage Eastend Qtr., Coral Bay Side	H-37	(District)
15.	More Hill, Eastend Qtr., North Shore	H-38	(District)

As of this date, following sites within the Multiple Resource Study area previously nominated have been listed in the National Register.

1. Historic Name — Cathrineberg, Herman Farm
   Common Name — Hammer Farm, Cruz Bay Quarter
2. Historic Name — Lameshur Plantation
   Common Name — Lameshur, Reef Bay Quarter
3. Historic Name — Caneel Bay & Cinnamon Bay
   Common Name — Cinnamon Bay, Maho Bay Quarter

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4. Historic Name — Mary Point Estate
Common Name — Mary Point Great House & Factory, Maho Bay Qtr

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DESCRIPTION

The Virgin Islands National Park includes 8,840 acres of the central sector of St. John or approximately 3/5 of the island and 5,650 acres of submerged land and offshore rocks and cays. St. John has a steep and rugged topography. The central east-west spine of the island rises to elevations of more than 1200 feet above sea level in less than a mile from the shoreline. This is deeply indented with sheltered bays backed by white sandy beaches between craggy cliffs and formidable rocky promotories. The hillsides are gouged out by deep V shaped valleys that terminate in small alluvial plains behind the more protected bays. The climate is oceanic and sub-tropical with an annual average temperature of 80° Fahrenheit and with a mean temperature fluctuation between season of 5° Fahrenheit. The park is covered by a heavy vegetation, except for a few small areas maintained open for visitors use or on inholdings for agricultural or gardening purposes.

The vegetation varies from a high sub-tropical forest along the high ridges and in the drainage areas of the hillsides through an almost impenetratable dry forest and bush to a cactus scrub on the drier slopes of the east, south and southwest of the island.

There are no permanent lakes or streams on St. John, although several of the intermittent streams that drain the hillsides during heavy rains retain fresh water pools year round and behind the shoreline of most of the valleys there are brakish ponds with mangrove growth.

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With the existing vegetative cover the most prominent man-made features of the Park landscape are the roads and trails that generally follow the cart roads established in the 18th century and the ruins of former plantations.

In 1728, 91 plantation lots were listed for St. John. About half of these were claims that had either not been developed or surveyed. Seventy-two (72) years later the P.L. Oxholm map records 68 plantations outside the villages of Cruz and Coral Bay. Of these, 41 are within the established Park boundary. At present, there are 46 known historic properties within the Park boundaries; 31 of these are on Park property with a total of 236 classified structures. 17 classified structures are still roofed or have retained vestiges of roofing and 9 are maintained in use. All others are in various stages of ruins, from masonry walls standing to full height, to barely discernible traces of footings. All these are defined as structures by the National Park Service Management Policies.

The most conspicuous in terms of volume and size are the remains of the Sugar Plantations. These are found in the areas of higher precipitation along the ridges ~~and~~ of the north coast and in the valleys of the south coast where drainage from the hillsides provided favorable growing conditions for sugar cane. Less prominent are the more modest facilities required for cultivation of cotton and raising of livestock located in the drier areas to the east and south. The remains of public buildings, schools, customhouses and the single fortification on park property, an earthwork battery, are due to their modest sizes equally inconspicuous.

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Churches and important government buildings are in or immediately adjoining the villages of Cruz and Coral Bay outside the Park boundaries.

During the 18th and 19th century when St. John was intensely cultivated both the clustered buildings of the plantations and the individual structures were prominent features in a landscape of open fields that in many instances stretched up over the surrounding hillsides interspersed with patches of forest and bush on terrain unsuitable for cultivation due to its steepness, poor water retention or soil. These "farm centers" were scattered throughout what is now the park from 1/5 of a mile to 3/4 of a mile apart. (See attached copy of P.L.Oxholm Map).

With the collapse of the plantation economy and the resulting slackening of agricultural activity and decrease in population the fields gradually during the late 19th and early 20th centuries reverted to a natural growth of bush and forest which by now has engulfed most of the buildings of former plantations. The Virgin Islands National Park has now a semblance of the wooded island described by early European explorers of the West Indies.

A few historic buildings and districts due to their prominent siting, size, location on a throughfare or continued use still have a high visibility such as Annaberg, America Hill, Reef Bay Great House, Hammer Farm, Trunk & Cinnamon Bay and Lameshur. Others, such as Reef Bay Factory and Lind Point Fort, that have been maintained cleared of the encroaching growth are surprising encounters when reached in an area of developing forest.

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The economical and social changes that caused the slackening of agricultural activity and the abandonment of the plantations have also resulted in a general lack of man-made intrusions to the historical resources. Existing trails and roads in most cases follow original cartroads and consequently should be considered part of the resource.

At three sites late occupation and construction have adversely affected the integrity of the resource and for that reason they have been excluded from this nomination (see item 8, pg 8).

Modern road beds and at Cinnamon Bay campground development, visually intrudes on the Trunk Bay Sugar Factory and Cinnamon Bay Plantation Site but do not directedly affect the integrity of the building remains proper.

ARCHITECTURAL COMPONENTS

The 18th and 19th century architecture represented in the multiple resource area of the Virgin Islands National Park is rural in character and generally utilitarean in purpose. Its ruinous and fragmented remains makes an evaluation of style and design quality difficult since much has deteriorated and in almost all cases masonry finishes and the woodwork which were important architectural features have been lost. General conclusions on architectural character, workmanship and design quality must therefore, rely heavily on traces and comparison with the few relatively well preserved examples still extant.

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It is apparent from traces in standing remains alone, that design and architectural consideration extended to factories, mills, service buildings and other utilitarean structures as well as Great Houses and residences.

There is considerable variation in the extent and complexity of the different plantation sites as well as in the scale of their buildings. Buildings that can positively be identified with the 18th century are in general smaller than those of the 19th century.

In early sugar factories the various functions of the sugar and rum production such as the boiling down of the cane juice, curing, distilling, etc., are often housed in seperate one story buildings while in late 18th century and 19th century examples these different functions came under one roof and the factories expanded in size and in most cases became two stories and a few even three stories high with a comparable expansion in size of the ancillary buildings.

The same generalization can be made for the Great houses and the more important residences, although as a building type they remained static. Their main floor, on St. John most often of wood, stood on a raised platform or a full and exposed basement story and was reached by often elaborate and impressive exterior masonry staircases (Dennis Bay). Cabins and more modest dwellings on the other hand did not have a corresponding development and remained right into the 20th century essentially a 2 room, one story building raised only slightly above the surrounding grade.

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The most common masonry construction method is rubble masonry of locally available field stone set in a lime mortar with a liberal use of imported bricks for framing doors and window openings, arches, quoining of corners and in decorative features such as cornices, banding and staircases (Brown Bay).

Not as common, but very characteristic of St. John architecture, is the use of blocks of cut and fitted brain coral for framing of openings and quoining of corners (Annaberg). There are a few instances of ashlar masonry of imported lime and sandstone (L'Esperance).

Where ashlar and coral block masonry occur it was generally left exposed. Rubble and most brick masonry has traces of either a parged or plaster finish.

Brick, clay tile and Gotland limestone flagging is used widely in masonry floors in both the 18th and 19th century buildings.

The many fragments of clay wing tile, both glazed and unglazed, found on several plantation sites, indicates that it was not unusual as a roofing material. Other roofing materials were shingles, flat brick roof (Reef Bay Factory) and from the mid 19th century on sheet metal.

Daub and wattle was used extensively not only in cabins and other smaller buildings but also in larger structures of an early date. Within the park this construction has not survived except as imprints on the low masonry bases that supported them. Judging from old photographs palm thatch roofing was the rule on this type of buildings.

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Architectural ornamentation such as articulated and molded bases, projecting quoins, keystones, rosettes and banding of masonry occur frequently in principal buildings of the plantation of both the 18th & 19th centuries. The treatment of these features is generally restrained and more liniar than sculptural in quality.

In the few relatively well-preserved examples the workmanship is excellent and the traces of ornamental stucco with inlays of intregally colored plaster still in evidence are executed with exceptional skill and are of a sophisticated and pleasing design (Hammer Farm). In the early & mid-19th century remains neo-classic detailing are common and well handled but with a West Indian flair of its own (Reef Bay & Mary Point Great House).

This stylistic tradition lingered on in the interior woodwork of America Hill the Great House of Cinnamon Bay Plantation. This large and elaborate residence that in its present shape dates from about 1900, a period of economical stagnation is historically an anachronism but is also the best example within the park of the continuity and persistence of local building and design traditions. The fine woodwork which is only partially preserved evidences a high grade of craftsmanship and a skillfull detailing.

The different buildings of a plantation are clustered within a fairly restricted area of reasonably level land. The location of this cluster within the land area of the plantation is dependent on road and boat access. In most cases

the managers or the owners residences is included within the production area but in a few instances it is removed as much as ½ mile from these activities and placed on higher ground overlooking the factory and its associated buildings. For cotton and livestock plantations there does not seem to be a fixed pattern to the placement of the different facilities. On sugar plantations, however, the horsemill and windmill; where the latter occurs, is placed on higher ground than the factory or raised by earthworks in flat terrain. The bagase sheds are placed in close proximity to both the mill and the factory and the still with its cistern is either built on the factory or placed close to it. The slave quarters, the so-called "village" was placed on the periphery of the production center but without any specific relation to the other buildings of the cluster.

On flat ground the cabins were laid out in a grid and on steeper terrain in a pattern dictated by the contours of the land. Most plantation sites also included an orchard and a plot for raising vegetables. Landscaped yards around the Great Houses seems to have been the rule and they were defined by walls and/or terraces (Dennis Bay, Reef Bay, Lameshur, L'Esperance).

Of the 31 historic structures and districts on park property one is a fortification, 14 are plantations exclusively devoted to sugar production (148 known structures), 4 are plantations with both sugar and cotton production (43 known structures), 5 are plantations that exclusively raised cotton (29 known structures), 2 are self-contained Greathouses (11 structures), 1 is a custom guardhouse, 1 is a subsistance farm (3 known structures), 1 is an abbatoir (3 known

structures) and 2 are schools.

ARCHEOLOGICAL COMPONENTS:

Most of the Historic Districts within the Virgin Islands National Park can be assumed to be potential historic archeology properties. In the process of stabilizaing the ruins of Annaberg Sugar Factory and Reef Bay Factory in the late 50ties and early 60ties, a number of tools, implements and other artifacts were salvaged and recorded in the process of removing surface debris. Additionally, several sites have a quantity of surface fragment of pottery, glass and metal, etc,indication of prolonged occupation of the area.

There has been no attempt towards a systematic archeological testing of the historic properties sub-surface, of salvage archeology or for specimen collection. Archeological investigation is proposed as part of the programmed stabilization of Trunk & Cinnamon Bay.

SURVEY METHODOLOGY:

During 1972-76 surveys were conducted of the Cultural Resources of the Virgin Islands National Park. They were directed towards collecting information for nominations to the National Register and for listing of Classified Structures within the Park's boundaries or properties in the ownership of the National Park Service. The surveys were conducted by Park Historian Don Adams, Volunteer in the Park, William Aring and Frederik Gjessing, Architect Historic Structures.

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Prior to field surveys studies were made of known existing maps of St. John from P.L. Oxholm survey of 1780, thru the Coast and Geodetic Survey of 1929, and other information available in reports and documentary sources. All areas of the Park accessible to Park Service personnel were visited and such areas indicated on maps or referred to in other sources as building sites were scrutinized.

Sketch maps were made of all located sites not included in previously prepared surveys and remains of every identified structure recorded as to size, nature, material and condition and photographed. No sub-surface testing was conducted since the time frame of the historic properties and other data necessary for a comprehensive nomination could be established thru other means.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
__PREHISTORIC	__ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	__COMMUNITY PLANNING	__LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	__RELIGION
__1400-1499	X ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	__CONSERVATION	__LAW	__SCIENCE
__1500-1599	X AGRICULTURE	__ECONOMICS	__LITERATURE	__SCULPTURE
__1600-1699	X ARCHITECTURE	X EDUCATION	X MILITARY	__SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
X 1700-1799	__ART	X ENGINEERING	__MUSIC	__THEATER
X 1800-1899	__COMMERCE	__EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	__PHILOSOPHY	__TRANSPORTATION
X 1900-	__COMMUNICATIONS	__INDUSTRY	__POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	__OTHER (SPECIFY)
		__INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

SEE ATTACHED CONTINUATION SHEETS

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

SEE ATTACHED CONTINUATION SHEET

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE NOT VERIFIED
UTM NOT VERIFIED

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY

UTM REFERENCES No UTM references on any published maps of the U.S. VirginIIslands

	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
A				B			
C				D			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The multiple resource study area boundaries coincide with the boundaries of the Virgin Islands National Park. Historical and architectural resources on privately held land within the Park, however have not been included in this nomination as these inholdings are not generally accessible to the National Park Service. The boundaries of the Virgin Islands National Park includes all of the North Shore of St. John between Little Cruz Bay to the west and Precket Bay to the (SEE SECTION 10)

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

Frederik C. Gjessing — August 2, 1978

ORGANIZATION — DATE

Virgin Islands National Park — 809-775-2050

STREET & NUMBER — TELEPHONE

P.O. Box 806 — St. Thomas

CITY OR TOWN — STATE

U.S. Virgin Islands 00801

12 CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER RECOMMENDATION

YES ✓ NO ___ NONE ___

Roy E. Adams

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

In compliance with Executive Order 11593, I hereby nominate this property to the National Register, certifying that the State Historic Preservation Officer has been allowed 90 days in which to present the nomination to the State Review Board and to evaluate its significance. The evaluated level of significance is ___ National ✓ State ___ Local.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE F. R. Holland Jr.

TITLE Assistant Director, Cultural Resources — DATE 6-2-81

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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

See individual control sheets for listing — DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST: — DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The significance of the historic and architectural resources within the Virgin Islands National Park lies in the completeness of their presentation of rural 18th and 19th century plantation society. They include plantation buildings of high architectural quality and impressive size as well as modest ones without pretentions of any kind, large and sophisticated residences and cabins that provided the bare minimum of comfort. They reflect the variety and inequalities of the society that was the economic mainstay of an affluent and accomplished West India sugar colony.

Following the discovery of the Virgin Islands by Christopher Columbus, St. John was claimed in turn by Spain, Holland, England and Denmark. It did not however, have a permanent European settlement until 1719 when it was colonized by the Danish Westindia & Guinea Co. that had taken possession of St. Thomas 3 miles to the West half a century earlier and in 1733 was to acquire St. Croix. The purpose of the settlement was to provide the Mother Country with tropical agricultural produce and St. John was developed as an agricultural community of comparatively large landholdings that for cultivation relied on slave labor and a sizable capital investment. The development was slowed temporarily by the nearly successful slave uprising of 1733-34 but in 1755 when all the Danish Westindies became a crown colony the development accelerated and by 1780 the greater part of the island was under cultivation.

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During the early decades of the colonization crops included tobacco, dye woods and other tropical produce but the emphasis shifted to sugar and in the dryer areas to cotton. In spite of the rugged terrain the relative fertility of the soil and easy availability of African slaves made the development financially viable as long as prices for sugar remained high. With Denmarks abolition of trade in slaves in 1792 and the decline of sugar prices during the early decades of the 19th century, the plantation economy of St. John became marginal. By the mid-century the Westindian growers of sugar and cotton had to compete for the market with other areas where the cultivation of both sugar and cotton could employ mechanical means and with the increasing production of the European Sugar Beet. In 1848 slavery was abolished in the Danish Westindies and the plantation system on St. John succumbed. Although a few plantations continued to raise sugar cane and cotton through the 19th century and bolstered their returns by introducing other crops such as bay and lime oil and livestock, they were not able to sustain a viable economy. From the 1860's on tracts of cultivated land were abandoned or allowed to shrink to smaller plots of subsistance farming. The population declined steadily and agricultural efforts gradually slackened. Farming continued into the 20th century but most of St. John and practically all of the area included in the Virgin Islands National Park reverted to a natural vegetation of bush and forest that buried the collapsing remains of a once flourishing agricultural community. In 1917 the Danish Westindies were ceded to the United States.

From the earliest days of St. John's settlement to the collapse of the sugar

economy, leading figures in the government and the private sector of the Danish Westindies acquired properties on St. John. Governor Eric Bredal who accomplished the acquisition of St. John in the face of English opposition owned the plantation now known as L'Esperance (H-5). Frederik Suhm who served as governor of St. Thomas-St. John in 1724-27 and later became the first governor of St. Croix and then the Governor General of all the Danish Westindies (1736-44) owned 3 plantations on St. John, among them Annaberg (H-35), which in the early 19th century was acquired by Governor Hans Henrik Berg who also owned Mary Point (H-30), Jossie Gut (H-14), and Leinster Bay. More distinguished figures outside the V.I. acquired plantations on St. John, such as, Count Ernest Schimmelmann who for several decades during the late 18th century served as the Prime Minister of the United Kingdoms of Denmark-Norway and was responsible for Denmarks abolition of the slave-trade in 1792.

The most dramatic single event in the history of St. John is the slave revolt of 1733-34. This carefully planned and well executed action nearly drove out the European settlers of St. John. Fort Frederiksvaern on Fortberg Hill, Cinnamon Bay Plantation, Caneel Bay (then called Durloo Bay) and Leinster Bay Point within the Park boundaries are all associated with decisive phases of the revolt. Of these only Cinnamon Bay (H-25) is on Park property. Its owner, Daniel Jansen, Captain of the Civil Guard with his family and his loyal slaves, made a stand against the revolutionaries and delayed their advance sufficiently to allow fugitives to reach safety at Caneel Bay (historically Durloo Bay & Klein Caneel Bay).

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The uprising shook the Caribbean and in the final stages involved the participation of both French and English forces. In its aftermath it also influenced the legislation within and beyond the Virgin Islands.

The agricultural practices of the 18th and 19th century cotton and sugar plantations are evidenced by the plan organization of their buildings, the remains of terracing the stone wall field boundaries, the water collection systems and aquaducts, etc. The differences between an early sugar factory complex like Cinnamon Bay with its seperate buildings for each phase in the processing of the agricultural product compared to the more compact and streamlined facilities of the mid-19th century factory complex of Reef Bay illustrates a trend of the agricultural development. The traces of terraces at Rustenberg and elsewhere, the damned up stream beds with collection cisterns and aquaducts at Jossie Gut and Annaberg among others illustrate local agricultural practices dictated by the terrain and climatic conditions of an area where surface water was not available and where the collection and storage of water was critical to the entire agricultural process.

The great number of buildings and structures included among the cultural resources of the Virgin Islands National Park provide valuable statistical information on 18th and 19th century construction methods, material use, plan types and building skills not only for St. John but also for the entire Virgin Islands. As stated previously, many of the existing remains are modest both in scale and architectural quality but amongst the resources are examples of architecture such as Reef Bay Great House, Mary Point Plantation, Annaberg School, Brown Bay Plantation, etc.

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that even in their deteriorated or ruined condition, exhibit excellence of design and architectural styling of very high quality. America Hill the latest example of an ambitious architectural expression within the Park retained these qualities and show that it was a building tradition carried into the 20th century.

These examples make a comparative evaluation of V.I. architecture with that of other areas possible, a comparison often favorable to the Virgin Islands in terms of architectural standards and time frame.

Annaberg School is also a monument to the regulations instituted by Governor General Peter von Scholten in 1839 for compulsory education of ALL children in the Virgin Islands, for its time a nearly revolutionary measure. It was intended with other legislation for social reforms to give future generations of blacks an upward mobility and prepare them for the emancipation that the liberal administration of Peter von Scholten (1836-48) envisioned and worked towards assiduously. These reforms were financed thru a head tax on slaves imposed upon their owners.

Education was initially entrusted to the Moravian missionaries with the provision that all religious education should be interdenominational.

Although the plantation owners of St. John were not in the forefront of adopting new techniques and mechanical inventions for the improvement of production, St. John at Reef Bay has the best preserved mid 19th century steam powered cane-crusher in the Virgin Islands and possibly in the Antilles. Parts of earlier, larger and more impressive examples are found in other islands of both the Greater and Lesser

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Antilles but the Reef Bay Factory installation is the only one that has retained all its parts still in place and thereby is recognized as a key reference for the explanation and better understanding of other incomplete installations elsewhere.

Historic properties on St. John that have been out of use for many years have several feet of accumulated debris covering floor pavements, steps, boiling benches, drains and other features important to the understanding of the buildings functions, others have areas with great surface quantities of glass, pottery and porcelain fragments indicative of extensive periods of occupation.

L'Esperance plantation is an example of the former and Rustenberg South of the latter. They and similar properties, are considered potential historic archeological sites as is Cinnamon Bay Plantation where beach erosion has uncovered a post columbian cemetery. Some salvaged archeology has been carried out in past years but the limits of the cemetery has never been established and it is assumed to extend beyond the area affected by the erosion.

The major ruins of Annaberg, Hammer Farm and Cinnamon Bay Plantation and the fort at Lind Point have been cleared of vegetation and stabilized to provide a degree of protection against further deterioration. The work has been limited to masonry repair of standing walls. At Reef Bay Factory preservation efforts have also included a light-weight modern roof as essential to the protection of the machinery and other features of the interior and at Reef Bay Great House fish plates and tie rods have been installed in some of the walls to increase structural

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stability of the standing remains. Similar measures are currently being planned for Trunk Bay Factory and Mary Point Great House and preservation work is scheduled for America Hill, Lameshure and Brown Bay Plantations sites. There has been no restoration of buildings within the Virgin Islands National Park and none are envisioned.

Without exception all plantation sites have several interrelated buildings and structures forming districts of varying acreage dependent on the size and degree of the plantations historic development. Certain properties are limited to single structures, such as Annaberg School and has been included as individual sites in the nomination.

The criteria for the selection of the 19 properties included in this and previous nominations out of the 31 known properties within the park in the National Park Service ownership, has been made on the relative integrity of the sites, the condition of the remains and how well they represent the different aspects of St. John's historic development.

The twelve (12) properties within the Virgin Islands National Park in U.S. Government ownership not nominated are the districts of Sieben Plantation (H-10), Mollendal Plantation (H-11), Genti Bay (H-12), Paquerau Plantation (H-16), Par Force Factory (H-18), Hope Plantation (H-19), Bordeaux Plantation West (H-20), Bordeaux Plantation East (H-21), and Johnny Hern (Base Hill) (H-34), and the individual properties of Lameshur School (H-23), Mary Point Custom Guard House (H-31), and Cabritte Horn (H-39).

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All of these properties are relatively modest in size and unexceptional in layout, workmanship and in architectural quality. None of them have known associations with events or persons formative to Virgin Islands history with the exception of Lameshur School and Mary Point Custom Guard House and the remains of these two buildings consists of hardly discernible footings that provide no clue to their original character.

Three properties have lost their integrity thru modern intrusion. The buildings of Bordeaux Plantation East were partially leveled when the public road was shifted from its original alignment north of the factory to its present location over the factory building proper.

The Mollendal and Johnny Hern sites have been occupied until fairly recently and the remains of modern buildings that in their construction used materials from the earlier structures obscure the original ones.

The seven (7) remaining sites are in an advanced condition of decay. Cabritte Horn, Paquerau and Bordeaux Plantation West are as Lameshur School, hardly discernible above ground and Sieben, Genti Bay, Par Force and Hope Plantations sites have through inroads of vegetation, decades of quarrying building materials and other vandalism lost their integrity. The building remains of all of these sites however, have been recorded and included in the Parks inventory of classified structures.

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There are 14 known Historic Districts on inholdings within the Virgin Islands National Park and one individual building. These are not open to the public or accessible to the National Park Service except for Caneel Bay (historically Durloo Bay) and have therefore not been included in this multiple resource nomination. Seven (7) of these Caneel Bay Plantation (H-6), Susannaberg Plantation (H-7), Adrian Plantation (H-8), Oyens Point Custom Guard House (H-9), Leinster Bay Plantation (H-29), Frederiksdal & Mount Pleasant (H-41), Fort Frederiksvaern & Battery of Fortberg (H-44), and the Customs Guard House-Whistling Cay (H-47) appear to be sites qualifying for nomination to the National Register for their historical associations and their integrity. As previously stated (6-pg.2) 2 of these Fort Frederiksvaern, Fortberg, Coral Bay Qtr., and Whistling Cay Customs Guard House, Maho Bay Qtr. have been nominated to the National Register by the State Preservation Officer Mr. Thomas Blake. The remaining five (5) sites will be nominated as they are acquired by the National Park Service or on the initiative of the State Preservation Officer for the Virgin Islands.

No properties generally exempted from listing in the National Register have been included in the nomination except for cemeteries that are an integral part of a nominated district.

The information gathered in the survey and inventory process has been integrated into both the General Management Plan and the Historic Resource Management Plan of the Virgin Islands National Park. It has also been included in the Environmental Impact Statement on the various sites prepared for Solid Waste Disposal.

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10 cont.

...east with adjoining cays and offshore submerged lands. At Precket Bay the boundary cuts across the narrow point of land called Haulover and then follows the shoreline of Coral Bay in a westerly direction to a point on the shoreline 500 yards west of Fortberg Hill, where the boundary cuts inland in a northernly direction for approximately 1000 yards and then turns westerly to the base of Kinghill. From this point the boundary turns south for 600 yards and then east and southeast following a line roughly parallel to the eastshore of St. John approximately 500 yards inland. South-west of Nanny Point the boundary cuts due east to the north end of Drunk Bay. From here the eastshore to Rams Head and the southshore west to Fish Bay with the adjoining submerged lands are included in the multiple resource area. At Fish Bay the boundary cuts inland in a easterly direction for 300 yards then northernly to the south boundary of Adrian Estate and then westerly to the north end of Little Cruz Bay and the starting point.

The principal inholdings are on the west coast Caneel Bay Plantation; on the north coast, the Gibney property on Hawknest Bay and the Hartman property on Peter Bay & Maho Bay and Leinster Bay Estates; on the east coast the Zootenvaal, Palestina and Fortberg Hill properties; on the south coast parts of Mandal and Fish Bay Estates; and inland Estates Susannaberg & Adrian in Cruz Bay Quarter and the uphill sections of Carolina Estate in Coral Bay Qtr.

The total area of all inholdings is 2,189 acres.

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Leinster Bay

APPENDIX B.
ANNABERG HISTORIC DISTRICT

DESCRIPTION

Annaberg Historic District is located on the North Shore of St. John immediately east of Mary Point. The mill and factory are sited on a knoll on the shoreline with an elevation of 102' above mean sea level. The site commands an expansive view of the British Virgin Islands and the extensive ruins are a conspicuous feature of the lanscape. The site is reached by the North Shore Road that connects it to Frederiksdal and Mary Point to the west. Immediately below Annaberg the road has been washed out by sea action but formerly continued east on to Leinster Bay Estate. Retaining walls on the east and north side of the site regulate the top levels of the knoll and provide the setting for the masonry cone of the former windmill, the horsemill and the bagasse shed. The factory ruins are 15' south of the horsemill on the downward sloping landside of the knoll. Fragments of 16 slave cabins can be discerned on the west and north slopes of the knoll. In addition to these elements, Annaberg also has the ruined remains of an oxpound, stable, two bake ovens, a cook house, 3 elevated cisterns connected by aquaducts, two unidentified structures and a well and a drinking trough.

Annaberg Plantation was one of several plantations on St. John owned in the 1720ties and 30ties by Frederik Moth, the first Danish Governor of St. Croix and later the Governor General of all the Danish West Indies. It was under cultivation by 1731 and in 1780 the factory site had 10 small buildings, two medium sized ones and two larger ones but apparently no horsemill. The estate was acquired by Robert Milner in 1786 and he may have built the Annaberg horsemill shown on the 1800 Oxholm map of St. John. The plantation became in the early decades of the 19th century one of the biggest sugar producers on St. John and its facilities expanded to their present impressive proportions. It was then owned by Government Adjudant Thomas Sheen. In 1827 the estate was acquired by Governor Hans Henrik Berg who held it until his death in 1862. Shortly thereafter cultivation of sugar cane was abandoned and the estate became a cattle farm.

Although the remains of the existing factory cannot be dated precisely, its plan organization belong to the type that came into common use during the last decades of the 18th century. The building shows evidence of alterations and additions and the storage and curing wing of the factory exhibit building practices of considerable variances with the boiling house. The same is the case with other major units of the factory site. The windmill postdates 1800 and from its type and construction probably dates from the second or third decade of the 19th century. In all probability the construction of the various buildings span the last decades of the 18th century and the first half of the 19th century.

As stated above the ruins exhibit varying building practices but in addition have preserved architectural details and styling of considerable interest and of different periods. The extent of the ruins and the many functions they represent of a large sugar producing plantation well illustrate the different phases and the complexity of its operation.

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The significance of Annaberg Historic District is the relatively well preserved remains of a large and productive sugar plantation. They illustrate the complexity of the sugar productions as well as its different phases from collections of surface water to curing and storage of the new sugar. They also, indirectly, through the extensive and impressive remains of the development of the factory site illustrate the profits that might be gained from this quasi-agricultural-manufacturing activity.

Acreage: 15 acres

	Latitude	Longitude
A	18° 21' 56"	64° 43' 54"
B	18° 21' 56"	64° 43' 34"
C	18° 21' 48"	64° 43' 34"
D	18° 21' 48"	64° 43' 54"

There are no UTM references on any published maps of the U.S. Virgin Islands.

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

From a point on the road to Annaberg 100 feet west of the Drinking Trough in the mangrove swamp below and west of Annaberg, the boundary line of the Historic District leads due north for twenty (20') feet to the low water line of the shore and then easterly along the shore for about 1100 feet to the mouth of the intermittent stream bed east of Annaberg and then southerly following the east tributary of the streambed for 1050 feet and then due west for 600 feet to the stream bed of the west tributary and from there due northwest for 1100 feet to the starting point on the Mary Point-Annaberg road. The boundaries of Annaberg Historic District are the natural barrier of the sea towards the north and a streambed to the east. Towards the south and west they are straight lines connecting fixed points so as to include all elements of the historic resource and its setting.

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Appendix B, Historic District

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT
(Attach 4"x5" B&W Photo)

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park NPS ORGANIZATION CODE NO. 5360

STRUCTURE NAME Retaining Wall, Annaberg Mill & Factory STRUCTURE NO. H-33.1

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National [ ] State [ ] Local [X]

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: On North Shore Road, East of Mary Point

UTM REFERENCE:
A [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]
Zone Easting Northing

CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: _____ acres.

STRUCTURE: Type of, and composition: Rubble Masonry retaining wall laid out on three sides of a trapezoid.

Physical Description: Annaberg is located on the North Shore of St. John immediately east of Mary Point. The mill and factory are sited on a knoll on the shoreline with an elevation of 102 feet above mean sea level. A continuous rubble masonry retaining wall varying in height from 5' to 20' controls the grades of the top of the knoll of Annaberg Mill site. On the north side of the site it extends east-west for 300', towards the east it extends south for 100' and then continues generally in a southwesterly direction for 70'. Within the walls the highest grade is towards the east where a level platform 80 by 110' provides the setting for the windmill cone. from this level the grades slope gently down towards the east and southeast. A small vaulted cell is built into the southeast corner of the platform and is accessible from grade level below the retaining wall.

Construction date is unknown but in its present form presumedly contemporary with the early 19th century windmill.

Latitude 18°21'54" Longitude 64°43'48"

(continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent [ ] Good [ ] Fair [X] Deteriorated [ ]
Ruins [ ] Unaltered [X] Altered [ ] Original Site [X] Moved [ ]

JUL 23 1981

Appendix B, Historic District

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT
(Attach 4"x5" B&W Photo)

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park NPS ORGANIZATION CODE NO. 5360

STRUCTURE NAME Windmill, Annagerg Mill and Factory STRUCTURE NO. H-33.2

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National [ ] State [X] Local [ ]

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: On North Shore Road east of Mary Point

UTM REFERENCE:
A [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]
Zone Easting Northing

CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: _____ acres.

STRUCTURE: Type of, and composition: Rubble, brick and dressed coral block brick laid out as a 38' high circular tower.

Physical Description: The ruins of the windmill stand on the level platform mentioned above centered north south and 6' from its east edge. The circular mill tower a truncated cone with an exterior diameter of 34' at its base and 20'2 at its top, is 38' high. It is built in rubble masonry with battered and stepped walls measuring 4'10" at floor level (11' above grade of platform) and 2'10" at top. The interior diameter of 20' diminishing upward to 14'6". Access to the mill is from the west by built up ramp that is preserved in fragments only. In addition to the entrance there is an opening in the walls for discharging the bagasse towards the northwest, and exchange slit towards the north and an opening for the cane juice sluice towards the south. All openings are arched and framed in cut and dressed coral blocks on the exterior. They are decorated with keystones and projecting voussoirs. Additionally the exterior has a projecting collar band, two framed masonry panels over the entrance and an articulated base. On the interior facing the entrance is a shallow fireplace built into the exterior wall. The flue follows the curvature of the wall and opens to the exterior immediately below the collar band on the north side of the mill. The mill has retained fragments of the original brick pavement and traces of the interior wood framing can still be discerned but except

(continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent [ ] Good [ ] Fair [ ] Deteriorated [ ]
Ruins [X] Unaltered [X] Altered [ ] Original Site [X] Moved [ ]

for two beams in the exchange slit all parts of the interior works and of the movable wood superstructure that crowned the masonry tower are missing. The standing masonry cone is in good condition. The windmill postdates 1800 and from its type and construction probably dates from the second or third decade of the 19th century.

Latitude 18°21'54" . Longitude 64°43'48"

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Appendix B, Historic District

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT
(Attach 4"x5" B&W Photo)

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park NPS ORGANIZATIO CODE NO. 5360

STRUCTURE NAME Horsemill, Annaberg Mill and Factory Site STRUCTURE NO. H-33, 3

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National ☐ State ☒ Local ☐

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: On North Shore Road east of Mary Point

UTM REFERENCE:
A Zone Easting Northing

CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: _____ acres.

STRUCTURE: Type of, and composition: A circular earth fill platform retained by masonry rubble walls.

Physical Description: The horsemill is located 50' west of the windmill tower and 15' north of the factory building. It is a level circular platform with a diameter of 75' defined by a rubble masonry retaining wall ranging from 3 to 13' in height. Access to it is from the east. The masonry foundations of the grinding mechanism as well as the brick covered cane juice gutter that led from the juice box under the crushers towards the factory are still in evidence. A section of the exterior retaining wall on the northwest side has collapsed revealing the walls of an earlier and smaller horsemill. Subsequent to the discontinuance of Annaberg plantation's sugar production a small wood dwelling was erected on the mill platform with a detached masonry cook house. The dwelling no longer exists but the cook house (H-33.9) has been preserved and is located near the perimeter wall on the south-west side of the mill. Annaberg plantation was under cultivation by the 1730s and by 1780 the factory site had 10 small buildings, two medium sized ones and two larger ones but no horsemill. The estate was acquired by Robert Milner in 1786 who is known to have cultivated sugar cane and who may have built the Annaberg horsemill shown on the 1800 Oxholm map of St. John. The plantation became one of the biggest sugar produces on St. John and its facilities expanded to their

(continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent ☐ Good ☐ Fair ☒ Deteriorated ☐
Ruins ☐ Unaltered ☒ Altered ☐ Original Site ☒ Moved ☐

present impressive proportions. In 1827 the es... by Governor Hans Henrik Berg who held it until his death in 1862.

Latitude 18°21'54" Longitude 64°43'48"

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Appendix B, Historic District

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT
(Attach 4"x5" B&W Photo)

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park NPS ORGANIZATION CODE NO. 5360

STRUCTURE NAME Factory, Annaberg Mill and Factory STRUCTURE NO. H-33,4

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National [ ] State [X] Local [ ]

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: On North Shore Road east of Mary Point

UTM REFERENCE:
A [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]
Zone Easting Northing

CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: _____ acres.

STRUCTURE: Type of, and composition: Rubble, Brick and dressed coral block masonry of a "T" shaped building.

Physical Description: The factory is a "T" shaped building. The stem of the "T" contained the boiling house that points south-north towards the horsemill and measures 31'8" by 58'9". The head of the "T" contained the storage, curing and fermentation facilities of the factory and built against its west wall a still and still cistern. It measures 112' by 27'9". The east wall of the curing and storage wing and the north wall of the boiling house are continued north and east respectively in stone walls enclosing a rectangular open court east of the boiling house paved in field stone. The court is entered by a gateway in the north wall. It contains a cistern in the southeast corner, a masonry staircase supported on two arches built against the storage wing leading to a former attic story and the masonry footings of a small wood structure that was built against the east wall of the boiling house.

A firing trench is located agains the west wall of the boiling house. Traces of the former roof over the trench is still discernible. Access to the boiling house is from the north and east. Its floor level is 30" above the grade of the passage between the factory and the horsemill and 2' above the grade of the court. A doorway

(continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent [ ] Good [ ] Fair [ ] Deteriorated [ ]
Ruins [X] Unaltered [X] Altered [ ] Original Site [X] Moved [ ]

in the south wall of the boiling [illegible] yes?
storage and curing wing of the factory which [illegible] terrain on the south side of the factory has a full story below the 1st floor of the boiling house. The storage and curing wing is divided into two equal spaces and on the second floor interconnected by a doorway. The ground floor is accessible from the exterior through two doorways in the south wall. The walls of the boiling house and the north and south wall of the storage and curing wing stand to plate height. Although both the chimney and the still have been reduced to rubble the standing remains provide a clear picture of the functions of the factory and the various steps of the sugar production.

Annaberg plantation was under cultivation by the 1730s and in 1780 the factory site had 10 small buildings, two medium sized ones and two larger ones but no horse-mill. The estate was acquired by Robert Milner in 1786 who is known to have cultivated sugar cane and who may have built the Annaberg horsemill shown on the 1800 Oxholm map of St. John. The plantation became in the early 19th century one of the biggest sugar producers on St. John and its facilities expanded to their present impressive proportions. In 1827 the estate was acquired by Governor Hans Henrik Berg who held it until his death in 1862.

Although the remains of the existing factory cannot be dated precisely its plan organization belong to the type that came into common use during the last decades of the 18th century. The building shows evidence of alterations and additions and the storage and curing wing of the factory exhibit building practices of considerable variances with the boiling house.

Latitude 18°21'54" Longitude 64°43'48"

JUL 23 1981

Appendix B, Historic District

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT
(Attach 4"x5" B&W Photo)

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park NPS ORGANIZATION CODE NO. 5360

STRUCTURE NAME Bagasse Shed, Annaberg Mill and Factory STRUCTURE NO. H-33.5

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National [ ] State [ ] Local [X]

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: One North Shore Road east of Mary Point

UTM REFERENCE:
A Zone Easting Northing

CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: _____ acres.

STRUCTURE: Type of, and composition: Two rows of rubble masonry pillars once supporting a rectangular roof structure.

Physical Description: The Bagasse Shed is located immediately west of the horse-mill and northwest of the factory. It was an open rectangular shed with a roof supported on two rows of 4 masonry pillars each 2' square. The south row of pillars have toppled and nothing remains of the roof structure. The north row still stands to full height.

Annaberg Plantation was under cultivation by the 1730s and by 1780 the factory site had 10 small buildings, two medium sized ones and two larger ones but no horsemill. The estate was acquired by Robert Milner in 1786 who is known to have cultivated sugar cane and who may have built the Annaberg horsemill shown on the Oxholm map of St. John The plantation became one of the biggest sugar producers on St. John and its facilities expanded to their present impressive proportions. In 1827 the estate was acquired by Governor Hans Henrik Berg who held it until his death in 1862.

Latitude 18°21'54" Longitude 64°43'48"

(continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent [ ] Good [ ] Fair [ ] Deteriorated [ ]
Ruins [X] Unaltered [X] Altered [ ] Original Site [X] Moved [ ]

JUL 23 1981

Appendix B, Historic District

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT
(Attach 4"x5" B&W Photo)

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park NPS ORGANIZATION CODE NO. 5360

STRUCTURE NAME Oxpound, Annaberg Mill and Factory Site STRUCTURE NO. H-33.6

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National [ ] State [ ] Local [x]

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: On North Shore Road east of Mary Point

UTM REFERENCE:
A [ ][ ] [ ][ ][ ][ ][ ] [ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ]
Zone Easting Northing

CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: ____ acres.

TRUCTURE: Type of, and composition: Rubble masonry walls enclosing a rectangular area with the remains of a small building in southwest corner.

Physical Description: The oxpound is located 70' west of the factory. It is a 60' by 120' enclosure defined by rubble masonry walls and divided into two equal sections by a cross wall. Footings of a covered enclosure 20'x30' built against the outer walls, is located in the southwest corner of the oxpound. The walls have crumbled and only stand to their original heights in the southwest and southeast corners and for a short section of east wall.

Although the remains of the existing buildings cannot be dated precisely the plan organization of the factory belong to the type that came into common use during the last decades of the 18th century. The buildings show evidence of alterations and additions and exhibit building practices of considerable variances. The windmill postdates 1800 and from its type and construction probably dates from the second or third decade of 19th century. In all probability the construction of various buildings span the last decades of the 18th century and the first half of the 19th century.

Latitude 18°21'54" Longitude 64°43'48"

(continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent [ ] Good [ ] Fair [ ] Deteriorated [ ]
Ruins [X] Unaltered [X] Altered [ ] Original Site [X] Moved [ ]

JUL 23 1981

Appendix B, Historic District

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT
(Attach 4"x5" B&W Photo)

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park NPS ORGANIZATION CODE NO. 5360

STRUCTURE NAME Bake Oven No. 1, Annaberg Mill & Factory STRUCTURE NO. H-33,7

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National [ ] State [ ] Local [X]

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: On North Shore Road east of Mary Point

UTM REFERENCE:
A [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]
Zone Easting Northing

CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: _____ acres.

STRUCTURE: Type of, and composition: Rectangular rubble and brick masonry building.

Physical Description: A bake oven 12'x10'6" is located at the southeast end of the retaining wall between the windmill tower and the court of the factory. It has a short flue above the opening of the baking chamber on the west face of the oven. It is constructed in rubble masonry with brick lining of openings bake chamber ash duct and flue. The unusually large size of the bake oven indicates it was used in community food preparation.

Annaberg plantation was under cultivation by the 1730s and in 1780 the factory site had 10 small buildings, 2 medium sized ones and 2 larger ones but no horsemill. The estate was acquired by Robert Milner in 1786 who is known to have cultivated sugar cane and who may have built the Annaberg horsemill shown on the 1800 Oxholm map of St. John. The plantation became during the early decades of the 19th century one of the biggest sugar producers on St. John and its facilities expanded to their present impressive proportions. In 1827 the estate was acquired by Governor Hans Henrik Berg who held it until his death in 1862.

Latitude 18°21'54" Longitude 64°43'48"

(continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent [ ] Good [ ] Fair [X] Deteriorated [ ]
Ruins [ ] Unaltered [X] Altered [ ] Original Site [X] Moved [ ]

JUL 23 1981

Appendix B, Historic District

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT
(Attach 4"x5" B&W Photo)

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park NPS ORGANIZATION CODE NO. 5360

STRUCTURE NAME Stable, Annaberg Mill and Factory STRUCTURE NO. H-33,8

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National [ ] State [ ] Local [X]

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: On North Shore Road east of Mary Point

UTM REFERENCE:
A Zone Easting Northing

CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: _____ acres.

STRUCTURE: Type of, and composition: Rubble masonry walls of the lower story of a former two story building.

Physical Description: The remains of a building 24'x32' is located 60' south of the factory. It appears to have had a second story and a masonry staircase is built against its south wall. The ground floor had masonry walls towards the north, west and south while it is open towards the east and the second story on this side was supported by these masonry pillars spaced 8' on centers. Its function as a stable is conjectured.

Annaberg plantation was under cultivation by the 1730s and in 1780 the factory site had 10 small buildings, 2 medium sized ones and 2 larger ones but no horse-mill. The estate was acquired by Robert Milner in 1786 who is known to have cultivated sugar cane and who may have built the Annaberg horsemill shown on the 1800 Oxholm map of St. John. The plantation became in the early decades of the 19th century one of the biggest sugar producers on St. John and its facilities expanded to their present impressive proportions. In 1827 the estate was acquired by Governor Hans Henrik Berg who held it until his death in 1862. In all probability the construction of various buildings of the site span the last decades of the 18th century and the first half of the 19th century.

Latitude 18°21'54" Longitude 64°43'48"

(continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent [ ] Good [ ] Fair [ ] Deteriorated [ ]
Ruins [X] Unaltered [X] Altered [ ] Original Site [X] Moved [ ]

JUL 23 1981

Appendix B, Historic District

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT
(Attach 4"x5" B&W Photo)

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park NPS ORGANIZATION CODE NO. 5360

STRUCTURE NAME Cook House, Annaberg Mill and Factory STRUCTURE NO. H-33,9

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National [ ] State [ ] Local [X]

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: On North Shore Road east of Mary Point

UTM REFERENCE:
A [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [1] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]
Zone Easting Northing

CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: _____ acres.

STRUCTURE: Type of, and composition: Rubble and brick masonry building one story and square except for a small extension attached to the northwest corne

Physical Description: A 13 foot square cook house is located on the horsemill at the perimeter wall on the southwest side of the mill. An attached bake oven accessible from the interior 6'3" wide extends 5' out from the northwest corner of the building. It has a doorway in the west wall and a window opening in both the north and south wall. A masonry cooking counter extends across 2/3 of the west wall on the interio and has a brick hood above it that tapers upward to a flue and brick chimney. The cook house has a shed roof with corrugated metal roofing still in place although defective.

The exact date of the building is not known. It was constructed after Annaberg discontinued cultivation of sugar cane and its date of construction is assessed as about 1900.

Annaberg plantation was under cultivation by 1730s and by 1780 the factory site had 10 small buildings, 2 medium sized ones and 2 larger ones but no horsemill. The estate was acquired by Robert Milner in 1786 who is known to have cultivated sugar cane and who may have built the Annaberg horsemill shown on the 1800 Oxholm map of St. John. The plantation became one of the biggest sugar producers on St. John and its facilities expanded to their present impressive proportions.

(continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent [ ] Good [ ] Fair [ ] Deteriorated [X]
Ruins [ ] Unaltered [X] Altered [ ] Original Site [X] Moved [ ]

In 1827 the estate was acquired by Governor Hans Henrik Berg who held it until his death in 1862.

Latitude 18°21'54" Longitude 64°43'48"

JUL 23 1981

Appendix B, Historic District

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT
(Attach 4"x5" B&W Photo)

NPS ORGANIZATION CODE NO. 5360

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park

STRUCTURE NAME Unidentified Building No. 1, Annaberg Mill & Factory STRUCTURE NO. H-33.10

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National [ ] State [ ] Local [X]

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: On North Shore Road, east of Mary Point

UTM REFERENCE:
A [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]
Zone Easting Northing

CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: _____ acres.

STRUCTURE: Type of, and composition: Rubble masonry footings of a square building

Physical Description: The masonry footings of a building 8' square is located south east of the windmill and 14' east and below the retaining wall of the windmill plat form. Its functions and relationship to the other buildings of the Annaberg factory complex has not been determined. Although the remains of the existing buildings cannot be dated precisely the plan organization of the factory belong to the type that came into common use during the last decades of the 18th century. It shows evidence of alterations and additions and the storage and curing wing of the factory exhibit building practices of considerable variances with the boiling house. The same is the case with other major units of the factory site. The windmill post-dates 1800 and from its type and construction probably dates from the second or third decade of 19th century. In all probability the construction of various buildings span the last decades of the 18th century and the first half of the 19th century

Latitude 18°21'54" Longitude 64°43'48"

(continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent [ ] Good [ ] Fair [ ] Deteriorated [ ]
Ruins [X] Unaltered [X] Altered [ ] Original Site [X] Moved [ ]

JUL 23 1981

Appendix B, Historic District

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT
(Attach 4"x5" B&W Photo)

N. ORGANIZATION CODE NO. 5360

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park

STRUCTURE NAME Unidentified Building No. 2, Annaberg Mill & Factory STRUCTURE NO. H-33,11

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National [ ] State [ ] Local [X]

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: On North Shore Road east of Mary Point

UTM REFERENCE:
A [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]
Zone Easting Northing

CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: _____ acres.

STRUCTURE: Type of, and composition: Rubble masonry footings of a rectangular building.

Physical Description: Masonry footings of a rectangular building approximately 18'x24' is located 90' east of the windmill a third of the way down the steep eastern slope of the knoll on which the Annaberg factory complex is situated. The functions of the building have not been determined, possible it is remains of a dwelling. Annaberg plantation was under cultivation by the 1730s and in 1780 the factory site had 10 small buildings, 2 medium sized ones and 2 larger ones but no horsemill. The estate was acquired by Robert Milner in 1786 who is known to have cultivated sugar cane and who may have built the Annaberg horsemill shown on the 1800 Oxholm map of St. John. =The plantation became during the early decades of the 19th century one of the biggest sugar producers on St. John and its facilities expanded to their present impressive proportions. In 1827 the estate was acquired by Governor Hans Henrik Berg who held it until his death in 1862.

Latitude 18°21'54" Longitude 64°43'48"

(continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent [ ] Good [ ] Fair [ ] Deteriorated [ ]
Ruins [x] Unaltered [X] Altered [ ] Original Site [X] Moved [ ]

JUL 23 1981

Appendix B, Historic District

CLASSIFI[illegible] STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT
(Attach 4"x5" B&W Photo)

NPS ORGANIZATION CODE NO. 5360

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park

STRUCTURE NAME Runoff Cisterns & Aquaduct, Annaberg Mill & Factory STRUCTURE NO. H-33,12

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National [ ] State [ ] Local [X]



LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: On North Shore Road east of Mary Point

UTM REFERENCE:
A [ ] Zone [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] Easting [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] Northing

CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: _____ acres.



STRUCTURE: Type of, and composition: The remains of these cisterns and connecting aquaducts constructed in plastered rubble and brick masonry.

Physical Description: A system for collecting water from the two intermittent streams of the steep hillside south of Annaberg and leading it to an elevated cistern 60' south west of the factory extends approximately 600' south and east from the factory site. It consists of the elevated cistern and two additional cisterns placed along side the stream beds at higher elevations connected by a continuous masonry aquaduct. The first and highest cistern has been preserved intact and part of the aquaduct between the first and second cistern. In thepreserved section the aquaduct is elevated from 2' to 4' above grade and 2' wide. The second cistern and the lower run of the aquaduct have collapsed and only the elevated base and lower sections of the walls remain of the third elevated cistern. Presumably the stream beds were dammed to insure the flow of water to the collecting cisterns but these if they existed have been washed away as has the aquaduct where it bridged the second stream bed. The elevated cistern is placed sufficiently high to allow gravity feed by piping to the cisterns of the factory.

Annaberg plantation was under cultivation by the 1730s and in 1780 the factory site had 10 small buildings, 2 medium sized ones and 2 larger ones but no horsemill. The estate was acquired by Robert Milner in 1786 who is known to have cultivated

(continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent [ ] Good [ ] Fair [ ] Deteriorated [ ]
Ruins [X] Unaltered [X] Altered [ ] Original Site [X] Moved [ ]

sugar cane and who may have built the Annaberg horsemill shown on the 1800 Oxholm map of St. John. The plantation became one of the biggest sugar producers on St. John and its facilities expanded to their present impressive proportions. In 1827 the estate was acquired by Governor Hans Henrik Berg who held it until his death in 1862.

Latitude 18°21'50" Longitude 64°43'45"

JUL 23 1981

Appendix B, Historic District

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT
(Attach 4"x5" B&W Photo)

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park NPS ORGANIZATION CODE NO. 5360

STRUCTURE NAME Slave Quarters Annaberg Mill & Factory STRUCTURE NO. H-33.13

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National [ ] State [ ] Local [X]

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: On North Shore Road east of Mary Point

UTM REFERENCE:
A [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]
Zone Easting Northing

CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: ____ acres.

STRUCTURE: Type of, and composition: Rubble masonry base of rectangular daub and wattle building.

Physical Description: Annaberg plantation was under cultivation by the 1730s and in 1780 the factory site had 10 small buildings, 2 medium sized ones and 2 larger ones but no horsemill. The estate was acquired by Robert Milner in 1786 who is known to have cultivated sugar cane and who may have built the Annaberg horsemill shown on the 1800 Oxholm map of St. John. The plantation became during the early decades of the 19th century one of the biggest sugar producers on St. John and its facilities expanded to their present impressive proportions. In 1827 the estate was acquired by Governor Hans Henrik Berg who held it until his death in 1862. In all probility the construction of various buildings span the last decades of the 18th century and the first half of the 19th century.

The quarters are 22'x12' and are of daub and wattle construction on a frame of small tree trunks set into rubble masonry base about 2'6" height. The wood frame and daub and wattle have long since disintegrated but their imprints on the main side of the masonry base are still evident. The access door for each dwelling is located in the end wall and presumably there were some kind of window or vent

(continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent [ ] Good [ ] Fair [ ] Deteriorated [ ]
Ruins [X] Unaltered [X] Altered [ ] Original Site [X] Moved [ ]

openings in the daub and wattle wall above the masonry base. The floors are a stamped clay and lime mixture.

Remains have been retained of all four base walls of H-33, 13 as the sufficient traces of superstructure to illustrate the original condition of the building.

Latitude 18°21'55" Longitude 64°43'50"

JUL 23 1981

Appendix B, Historic District

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT
(Attach 4"x5" B&W Photo)

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park NPS ORGANIZATION CODE NO. 5360

STRUCTURE NAME Slave Quarters Annaberg Mill & Factory STRUCTURE NO. H-33,14

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National [ ] State [ ] Local [X]

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: On North Shore Road east of Mary Point

UTM REFERENCE: A Zone Easting Northing

CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: _____ acres.

STRUCTURE: Type of, and composition: Rubble masonry base of rectangular daub and wattle building.

Physical Description: Annaberg plantation was under cultivation by the 1730s and in 1780 the factory site had 10 small buildings, 2 medium sized ones and 2 larger ones but no horsemill. The estate was acquired by Robert Milner in 1786 who is known to have cultivated sugar cane and who may have built the Annaberg horsemill shown on the 1800 Oxholm map of St. John. The plantation became during the early decades of the 19th century one of the biggest sugar producers on St. John and its facilities expanded to their present impressive proportions. In 1827 the estate was acquired by Governor Hans Henrik Berg who held it until his death in 1862. In all probility the construction of various buildings span the last decades of the 18th century and the first half of the 19th century.

The quarters are 22'x12' and are of daub and wattle construction on a frame of small tree trunks set into rubble masonry base about 2'6" height. The wood frame and daub and wattle have long since disintegrated but their imprints on the main side of the masonry base are still evident. The access door for each dwelling is located in the end wall and presumably there were some kind of window or vent

(continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent [ ] Good [ ] Fair [ ] Deteriorated [ ]
Ruins [X] Unaltered [X] Altered [ ] Original Site [X] Moved [ ]

openings in the daub and wattle wall above the masonry base. The floors are a stamped clay and lime mixture.

H-33, 14 is a well defined building with sufficient traces remaining in the base wall to reconstruct the framing and wall dimensions of the superstructure.

Latitude 18°21'55" Longitude 64°43'50"

JUL 23 1981

Appendix B, Historic District

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT
(Attach 4"x5" B&W Photo)

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park NPS ORGANIZATION CODE NO. 5360

STRUCTURE NAME Slave Quarters Annaberg Mill & Factory STRUCTURE NO. H-33,15

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National [ ] State [ ] Local [X]

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: On North Shore Road east of Mary Point

UTM REFERENCE: A [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]
Zone Easting Northing

CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: ____ acres.

STRUCTURE: Type of, and composition: Rubble masonry base of rectangular daub and wattle building.

Physical Description: Annaberg plantation was under cultivation by the 1730s and in 1780 the factory site had 10 small buildings, 2 medium sized ones and 2 larger ones but no horsemill. The estate was acquired by Robert Milner in 1786 who is known to have cultivated sugar cane and who may have built the Annaberg horsemill shown on the 1800 Oxholm map of St. John. The plantation became during the early decades of the 19th century one of the biggest sugar producers on St. John and its facilities expanded to their present impressive proportions. In 1827 the estate was acquired by Governor Hans Henrik Berg who held it until his death in 1862. In all probility the construction of various buildings span the last decades of the 18th century and the first half of the 19th century.

The quarters are 22'x12' and are of daub and wattle construction on a frame of small tree trunks set into rubble masonry base about 2'6" height. The wood frame and daub and wattle have long since disintegrated but their imprints on the main side of the masonry base are still evident. The access door for each dwelling is located in the end wall and presumably there were some kind of window or vent

(continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent [ ] Good [ ] Fair [ ] Deteriorated [ ]
Ruins [X] Unaltered [X] Altered [ ] Original Site [X] Moved [ ]

openings in the daub and wattle wall above the masonry base. The floors are a stamped clay and lime mixture.

A clearly defined building site, H-33,15 has retained fragments of all four walls above ground.

Latitude 18°21'55" Longitude 64°43'50"

JUL 23 1981

Appendix B, Historic District

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT
(Attach 4"x5" B&W Photo)

NPS ORGANIZATION CODE NO. 5360

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park

STRUCTURE NAME Slave Quarters Annaberg Mill & Factory STRUCTURE NO. H-33.16

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National [ ] State [ ] Local [x]

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: On North Shore Road east of Mary Point

UTM REFERENCE: A [ ] Zone [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] Easting [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] Northing

CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: ____ acres.

STRUCTURE: Type of, and composition: Rubble masonry base of rectangular daub and wattle building.

Physical Description: Annaberg plantation was under cultivation by the 1730s and in 1780 the factory site had 10 small buildings, 2 medium sized ones and 2 larger ones but no horsemill. The estate was acquired by Robert Milner in 1786 who is known to have cultivated sugar cane and who may have built the Annaberg horsemill shown on the 1800 Oxholm map of St. John. The plantation became during the early decades of the 19th century one of the biggest sugar producers on St. John and its facilities expanded to their present impressive proportions. In 1827 the estate was acquired by Governor Hans Henrik Berg who held it until his death in 1862. In all probility the construction of various buildings span the last decades of the 18th century and the first half of the 19th century.

The quarters are 22'x12' and are of daub and wattle construction on a frame of small tree trunks set into rubble masonry base about 2'6" height. The wood frame and daub and wattle have long since disintegrated but their imprints on the main side of the masonry base are still evident. The access door for each dwelling is located in the end wall and presumably there were some kind of window or vent

(continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent [ ] Good [ ] Fair [ ] Deteriorated [ ]
Ruins [x] Unaltered [X] Altered [ ] Original Site [X] Moved [ ]

JUL 23 1981

Appendix B, Historic District

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT
(Attach 4"x5" B&W Photo)

NPS ORGANIZATION

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park CODE NO. 5360

STRUCTURE NAME Slave Quarters Annaberg Mill & Factory STRUCTURE NO. H-33,17

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National [ ] State [ ] Local [X]

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: On North Shore Road east of Mary Point

UTM REFERENCE: A [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]
Zone Easting Northing

CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: ____ acres.

STRUCTURE: Type of, and composition: Rubble masonry base of rectangular daub and wattle building.

Physical Description: Annaberg plantation was under cultivation by the 1730s and in 1780 the factory site had 10 small buildings, 2 medium sized ones and 2 larger ones but no horsemill. The estate was acquired by Robert Milner in 1786 who is known to have cultivated sugar cane and who may have built the Annaberg horsemill shown on the 1800 Oxholm map of St. John. The plantation became during the early decades of the 19th century one of the biggest sugar producers on St. John and its facilities expanded to their present impressive proportions. In 1827 the estate was acquired by Governor Hans Henrik Berg who held it until his death in 1862. In all probility the construction of various buildings span the last decades of the 18th century and the first half of the 19th century.

The quarters are 22'x12' and are of daub and wattle construction on a frame of small tree trunks set into rubble masonry base about 2'6" height. The wood frame and daub and wattle have long since disintegrated but their imprints on the main side of the masonry base are still evident. The access door for each dwelling is located in the end wall and presumably there were some kind of window or vent

(continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent [ ] Good [ ] Fair [ ] Deteriorated [ ]
Ruins [X] Unaltered [X] Altered [ ] Original Site [X] Moved [ ]

openings in the daub and wattle wall above the masonry base. The floors are a stamped clay and lime mixture.

H-33,17 has only retained the lower section of the downhill base wall that retained the terrace on which it was built.

Latitude 18°21'55" Longitude 64°43'50"

JUL 23 1981

Appendix B, Historic District

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT
(Attach 4"x5" B&W Photo)

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park NPS ORGANIZATION CODE NO. 5360

STRUCTURE NAME Slave Quarters Annaberg Mill & Factory STRUCTURE NO. H-33,18

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National [ ] State [ ] Local [X]

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: On North Shore Road east of Mary Point

UTM REFERENCE:
A [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]
Zone Easting Northing

CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: _____ acres.

STRUCTURE: Type of, and composition: Rubble masonry base of rectangular daub and wattle building.

Physical Description: Annaberg plantation was under cultivation by the 1730s and in 1780 the factory site had 10 small buildings, 2 medium sized ones and 2 larger ones but no horsemill. The estate was acquired by Robert Milner in 1786 who is known to have cultivated sugar cane and who may have built the Annaberg horsemill shown on the 1800 Oxholm map of St. John. The plantation became during the early decades of the 19th century one of the biggest sugar producers on St. John and its facilities expanded to their present impressive proportions. In 1827 the estate was acquired by Governor Hans Henrik Berg who held it until his death in 1862. In all probility the construction of various buildings span the last decades of the 18th century and the first half of the 19th century.

The quarters are 22'x12' and are of daub and wattle construction on a frame of small tree trunks set into rubble masonry base about 2'6" height. The wood frame and daub and wattle have long since disintegrated but their imprints on the main side of the masonry base are still evident. The access door for each dwelling is located in the end wall and presumably there were some kind of window or vent

(continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent [ ] Good [ ] Fair [ ] Deteriorated [ ]
Ruins [X] Unaltered [X] Altered [ ] Original Site [X] Moved [ ]

openings in the daub and wattle wall above the masonry base. The floors are a stamped clay and lime mixture.

A section of one base wall only remains of H-33, 18.

Latitude 18°21'55" Longitude 64°43'50"

JUL 23 1981

Appendix, B, Historic District

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT
(Attach 4"x5" B&W Photo)

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park NPS ORGANIZATION CODE NO. 5360

STRUCTURE NAME Slave Quarters Annaberg Mill & Factory STRUCTURE NO. H-33,19

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National [ ] State [ ] Local [X]

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: On North Shore Road east of Mary Point

UTM REFERENCE:
A [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]
Zone Easting Northing

CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: _____ acres.

STRUCTURE: Type of, and composition: Rubble masonry base of rectangular daub and wattle building.

Physical Description: Annaberg plantation was under cultivation by the 1730s and in 1780 the factory site had 10 small buildings, 2 medium sized ones and 2 larger ones but no horsemill. The estate was acquired by Robert Milner in 1786 who is known to have cultivated sugar cane and who may have built the Annaberg horsemill shown on the 1800 Oxholm map of St. John. The plantation became during the early decades of the 19th century one of the biggest sugar producers on St. John and its facilities expanded to their present impressive proportions. In 1827 the estate was acquired by Governor Hans Henrik Berg who held it until his death in 1862. In all probility the construction of various buildings span the last decades of the 18th century and the first half of the 19th century.

The quarters are 22'x12' and are of daub and wattle construction on a frame of small tree trunks set into rubble masonry base about 2'6" height. The wood frame and daub and wattle have long since disintegrated but their imprints on the main side of the masonry base are still evident. The access door for each dwelling is located in the end wall and presumably there were some kind of window or vent

(continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent [ ] Good [ ] Fair [ ] Deteriorated [ ]
Ruins [X] Unaltered [X] Altered [ ] Original Site [X] Moved [ ]

openings in the daub and wattle wall above the masonry base. The floors are a stamped clay and lime mixture.

H+33,19 has retained only a fragement of the uphill base wall.

Latitude 18°21'55" Longitude 64°43'50"

JUL 23 1981

Appendix B, Historic District

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT
(Attach 4"x5" B&W Photo)

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park NPS ORGANIZATION CODE NO. 5360

STRUCTURE NAME Slave Quarters Annaberg Mill & Factory STRUCTURE NO. H-33.20

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National [ ] State [ ] Local [X]

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: On North Shore Road east of Mary Point

UTM REFERENCE: A [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]
Zone Easting Northing

CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: _____ acres.

Type or, and composition: Rubble masonry base of rectangular daub and wattle building.

Physical Description: Annaberg plantation was under cultivation by the 1730s and in 1780 the factory site had 10 small buildings, 2 medium sized ones and 2 larger ones but no horsemill. The estate was acquired by Robert Milner in 1786 who is known to have cultivated sugar cane and who may have built the Annaberg horsemill shown on the 1800 Oxholm map of St. John. The plantation became during the early decades of the 19th century one of the biggest sugar producers on St. John and its facilities expanded to their present impressive proportions. In 1827 the estate was acquired by Governor Hans Henrik Berg who held it until his death in 1862. In all probility the construction of various buildings span the last decades of the 18th century and the first half of the 19th century.

The quarters are 22'x12' and are of daub and wattle construction on a frame of small tree trunks set into rubble masonry base about 2'6" height. The wood frame and daub and wattle have long since disintegrated but their imprints on the main side of the masonry base are still evident. The access door for each dwelling is located in the end wall and presumably there were some kind of window or vent

(continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent [ ] Good [ ] Fair [ ] Deteriorated [ ]
Ruins [X] Unaltered [X] Altered [ ] Original Site [X] Moved [ ]

openings in the daub and wattle wall above the masonry base. The floors are a stamped clay and lime mixture.

Only the southeast corner and section of the south wall has been retained of H-33, 20.

Latitude 18°21'55" Longitude 64°43'50"

JUL 23 1981

Appendix B, Historic District

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT
(Attach 4"x5" B&W Photo)

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park NPS ORGANIZATION CODE NO. 5360

STRUCTURE NAME Slave Quarters Annaberg Mill & Factory STRUCTURE NO. h-33,21

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National [ ] State [ ] Local [X]

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: On North Shore Road east of Mary Point

UTM REFERENCE: A [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]
Zone Easting Northing

CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: _____ acres.

STRUCTURE: Type of, and composition: Rubble masonry base of rectangular daub and wattle building.

Physical Description: Annaberg plantation was under cultivation by the 1730s and in 1780 the factory site had 10 small buildings, 2 medium sized ones and 2 larger ones but no horsemill. The estate was acquired by Robert Milner in 1786 who is known to have cultivated sugar cane and who may have built the Annaberg horsemill shown on the 1800 Oxholm map of St. John. The plantation became during the early decades of the 19th century one of the biggest sugar producers on St. John and its facilities expanded to their present impressive proportions. In 1827 the estate was acquired by Governor Hans Henrik Berg who held it until his death in 1862. In all probility the construction of various buildings span the last decades of the 18th century and the first half of the 19th century.

The quarters are 22'x12' and are of daub and wattle construction on a frame of small tree trunks set into rubble masonry base about 2'6" height. The wood frame and daub and wattle have long since disintegrated but their imprints on the main side of the masonry base are still evident. The access door for each dwelling is located in the end wall and presumably there were some kind of window or vent

(continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent [ ] Good [ ] Fair [ ] Deteriorated [ ]
Ruins [X] Unaltered [X] Altered [ ] Original Site [X] Moved [ ]

openings in the daub and wattle wall above the masonry base. The floors are a stamped clay and lime mixture.

Only one corner remaine above ground of the building H-33, 21.

Latitude 18°21'55" Longitude 64°43'50"

Appendix B, Historic District

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT
(Attach 4"x5" B&W Photo)

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park NPS ORGANIZATION CODE NO. 5360

STRUCTURE NAME Slave Quarters Annaberg Mill & Factory STRUCTURE NO. H-33,22

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National [ ] State [ ] Local [x]

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: On North Shore Road east of Mary Point

UTM REFERENCE:
A [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]
Zone Easting Northing

CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: _____ acres.

STRUCTURE: Type of, and composition: Rubble masonry base of rectangular daub and wattle building.

Physical Description: Annaberg plantation was under cultivation by the 1730s and in 1780 the factory site had 10 small buildings, 2 medium sized ones and 2 larger ones but no horsemill. The estate was acquired by Robert Milner in 1786 who is known to have cultivated sugar cane and who may have built the Annaberg horsemill shown on the 1800 Oxholm map of St. John. The plantation became during the early decades of the 19th century one of the biggest sugar producers on St. John and its facilities expanded to their present impressive proportions. In 1827 the estate was acquired by Governor Hans Henrik Berg who held it until his death in 1862. In all probility the construction of various buildings span the last decades of the 18th century and the first half of the 19th century.

The quarters are 22'x12' and are of daub and wattle construction on a frame of small tree trunks set into rubble masonry base about 2'6" height. The wood frame and daub and wattle have long since disintegrated but their imprints on the main side of the masonry base are still evident. The access door for each dwelling is located in the end wall and presumably there were some kind of window or vent

(continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent [ ] Good [ ] Fair [ ] Deteriorated [ ]
Ruins [x] Unaltered [X] Altered [ ] Original Site [X] Moved [ ]

openings in the daub and wattle wall above the masonry base. The floors are a stamped clay and lime mixture.

H-33,22 is seriously fragmented and only fragments remain of the building above ground.

Latitude 18°21'55" Longitude 64°43'50"

JUL 23 1981

Appendix B, Historic District

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT
(Attach 4"x5" B&W Photo)

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park NPS ORGANIZATION CODE NO. 5360

STRUCTURE NAME Slave Quarters Annaberg Mill & Factory STRUCTURE NO. H-33, 23

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National [ ] State [ ] Local [X]

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: On North Shore Road east of Mary Point

UTM REFERENCE:
A [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]
Zone Easting Northing

CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: _____ acres.

STRUCTURE: Type or, and composition: Rubble masonry base of rectangular daub and wattle building.

Physical Description: Annaberg plantation was under cultivation by the 1730s and in 1780 the factory site had 10 small buildings, 2 medium sized ones and 2 larger ones but no horsemill. The estate was acquired by Robert Milner in 1786 who is known to have cultivated sugar cane and who may have built the Annaberg horsemill shown on the 1800 Oxholm map of St. John. The plantation became during the early decades of the 19th century one of the biggest sugar producers on St. John and its facilities expanded to their present impressive proportions. In 1827 the estate was acquired by Governor Hans Henrik Berg who held it until his death in 1862. In all probility the construction of various buildings span the last decades of the 18th century and the first half of the 19th century.

The quarters are 22'x12' and are of daub and wattle construction on a frame of small tree trunks set into rubble masonry base about 2'6" height. The wood frame and daub and wattle have long since disintegrated but their imprints on the main side of the masonry base are still evident. The access door for each dwelling is located in the end wall and presumably there were some kind of window or vent

(continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent [ ] Good [ ] Fair [ ] Deteriorated [ ]
Ruins [X] Unaltered [X] Altered [ ] Original Site [X] Moved [ ]

openings in the daub and wattle wall above the masonry base. The floors are a stamped clay and lime mixture.

H-33, 23 has retained only a fragment of the uphill base wall.

Latitude 18°21'55" Longitude 64°43'50"

JUL 23 1981

Appendix B, Historic District

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT
(Attach 4"x5" B&W Photo)

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park NPS ORGANIZATION CODE NO. 5360

STRUCTURE NAME Slave Quarters Annaberg Mill & Factory STRUCTURE NO. H-33, 24

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National [ ] State [ ] Local [X]

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: On North Shore Road east of Mary Point

UTM REFERENCE:
A [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]
Zone Easting Northing

CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: ____ acres.

STRUCTURE: Type of, and composition: Rubble masonry base of rectangular daub and wattle building.

Physical Description: Annaberg plantation was under cultivation by the 1730s and in 1780 the factory site had 10 small buildings, 2 medium sized ones and 2 larger ones but no horsemill. The estate was acquired by Robert Milner in 1786 who is known to have cultivated sugar cane and who may have built the Annaberg horsemill shown on the 1800 Oxholm map of St. John. The plantation became during the early decades of the 19th century one of the biggest sugar producers on St. John and its facilities expanded to their present impressive proportions. In 1827 the estate was acquired by Governor Hans Henrik Berg who held it until his death in 1862. In all probility the construction of various buildings span the last decades of the 18th century and the first half of the 19th century.

The quarters are 22'x12' and are of daub and wattle construction on a frame of small tree trunks set into rubble masonry base about 2'6" height. The wood frame and daub and wattle have long since disintegrated but their imprints on the main side of the masonry base are still evident. The access door for each dwelling is located in the end wall and presumably there were some kind of window or vent

(continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent [ ] Good [ ] Fair [ ] Deteriorated [ ]
Ruins [X] Unaltered [X] Altered [ ] Original Site [X] Moved [ ]

openings in the daub and wattle wall above the masonry base. The floors are a stamped clay and lime mixture.

A well defined building although only fragments remain of two of the base walls.

Latitude 18°21'55" Longitude 64°43'50"

Appendix B, Historic District

JUL 23 1981

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT
(Attach 4"x5" B&W Photo)

NPS ORGANIZATION

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park CODE NO. 5360

STRUCTURE NAME Slave Quarters Annaberg Mill & Factory STRUCTURE NO. H-33.25

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National [ ] State [ ] Local [X]

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: On North Shore Road east of Mary Point

UTM REFERENCE:
A [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]
Zone Easting Northing

CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: _____ acres.

STRUCTURE: Type of, and composition: Rubble masonry base of rectangular daub and wattle building.

Physical Description: Annaberg plantation was under cultivation by the 1730s and in 1780 the factory site had 10 small buildings, 2 medium sized ones and 2 larger ones but no horsemill. The estate was acquired by Robert Milner in 1786 who is known to have cultivated sugar cane and who may have built the Annaberg horsemill shown on the 1800 Oxholm map of St. John. The plantation became during the early decades of the 19th century one of the biggest sugar producers on St. John and its facilities expanded to their present impressive proportions. In 1827 the estate was acquired by Governor Hans Henrik Berg who held it until his death in 1862. In all probility the construction of various buildings span the last decades of the 18th century and the first half of the 19th century.

The quarters are 22'x12' and are of daub and wattle construction on a frame of small tree trunks set into rubble masonry base about 2'6" height. The wood frame and daub and wattle have long since disintegrated but their imprints on the main side of the masonry base are still evident. The access door for each dwelling is located in the end wall and presumably there were some kind of window or vent

(continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent [ ] Good [ ] Fair [ ] Deteriorated [ ]
Ruins [X] Unaltered [X] Altered [ ] Original Site [X] Moved [ ]

openings in the daub and wattle wall above the masonry base. The floors are a stamped clay and lime mixture.

Only a poorly defined terrace and fragments of two walls remain of H-33,25.

Latitude 18°21'55" Longitude 64°43'50"

Appendix B, Historic District

JUL 23 1981

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park NPS ORGANIZATION CODE NO. 5360

STRUCTURE NAME Slave Quarters Annaberg Mill & Factory STRUCTURE NO. H-33.26

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National [ ] State [ ] Local [X]

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: On North Shore Road east of Mary Point

UTM REFERENCE: A [ ] [ ] [ ]

openings in the daub and wattle wall above the masonry base. The floors are a stamped clay and lime mixture.

H-33, 26 has retained a clear definition of the terrace on which it is constructed and the south and north base wall as well, the two other walls has tumbled.

Latitude 18°21'55" Longitude 64°43'50"

JUL 23 1981

Appendix B, Historic District

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT
(Attach 4"x5" B&W Photo)

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park NPS ORGANIZATION CODE NO. 5360

STRUCTURE NAME Bake Oven No. 2 Annaberg Mill & Factory STRUCTURE NO. H-33, 29

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National [ ] State [ ] Local [X]

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: On North Shore Road east of Mary Point

UTM REFERENCE:
A [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]
Zone Easting Northing

CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: _____ acres.

STRUCTURE: Type of, and composition: A small square rubble and brick masonry building

Physical Description: A small bake oven 5' square is located in the middle row of the quarters on the north side of the knoll and between H33, 21 and H-33, 22. It appears to have served as a communal bake oven for the village. Its condition is poor and it is partially buried under debris. Annaberg plantation was under cultivation by the 1730s and in 1780 the factory site had 10 small buildings 2 medium sized ones and 2 larger ones but no horsemill. The estate was acquired by Robert Milner in 1786 who is known to have cultivated sugar cane and who may have guilt the Annaberg horsemill shown on the 1800 Oxholm map of St. John. The plantation became during the early decades of the 19th century one of the biggest sugar producers on St. John and its facilities expanded to their present impressive proportions. In 1827 the estate was acquired by Governor Hans Henrik Berg who held it until his death in 1862. In all probability the construction of various buildings span the last decades of the 18th century and the first half of the 19th century.

Latitude 18°21'55" Longitude 64°43'50"

(continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent [ ] Good [ ] Fair [ ] Deteriorated [ ]
Ruins [X] Unaltered [X] Altered [ ] Original Site [X] Moved [ ]

JUL 23 1981

Appendix B, Historic District

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT
(Attach 4"x5" B&W Photo)

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park NPS ORGANIZATION CODE NO. 5360

STRUCTURE NAME Drinking Trough, Annaberg Mill & Factory STRUCTURE NO. H-33,30

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National [ ] State [ ] Local [v]

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: On North Shore Road, east of Mary Point

UTM REFERENCE:
A [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]
Zone Easting Northing

CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: _____ acres.

STRUCTURE: Type of, and composition: Plastered masonry drinking trough forming an "L".

Physical Description: Two connected drinking troughs each 45' long and 2' wide are located in the swampy lowland 300' feet west of Annaberg factory. One is along side and parallel with the North Shore Road and is raised 1'3" above grade, the second extends inland from the west end of the first and is perpendicular to it. It is 9" higher and on the land side terminates in a circular well shaft with a a diameter of 5 feet.

Annaberg plantation was under cultivation by the 1730s and in 1780 the factory site had 10 small buildings, 2 medium sized ones and 2 larger ones but no horse-mill. The estate was acquired by Robert Milner in 1786 who is known to have cultivated sugar cane and who may have built the Annaberg horsemill shown on the 1800 Oxholm map of St. John. The plantation became during the early decades of the 19th century one of the biggest sugar producers on St. John and its facilities expanded to their present impressive proportions. In 1827 the estate was acquired by Governor Hans Henrik Berg who held it until his death in 1862. In all probability the construction of various buildings span the last decades of the 18th century and the first half of the 19th century.

Latitude 18°21'55" Longitude 64°32'52" (continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent [ ] Good [ ] Fair [X] Deteriorated [ ]
Ruins [ ] Unaltered [X] Altered [ ] Original Site [X] Moved [ ]


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Brown Bay

APPENDIX B
BROWN BAY PLANTATION HISTORIC DISTRICT

JUL 23 1981

DESCRIPTION

Brown Bay Plantation is located on the east section of the north shore of St. John in an area of relative dryness. The plantation buildings with few exceptions are located immediately behind the beach of the shallow Brown Bay. In addition to the masonry remains of a horsemill, a sugar factory and a large plantation house and an earlier Great House on the hill to the west of the bay, the site has the masonry footing of two wood frame buildings and four unidentified masonry structures, 2 small cabins, 3 wells and drinking troughs and 2 large cemeteries. The site was not brought under cultivation until the late 18th century and most of the buildings presumedly date from the 19th century or are the much altered remains of the original structures.

The ambitious layout of the sugar factory and its supporting structures built between 1780 and 1800 and the marginal suitability of the area for cultivation of sugar cane led to financial failure and early abandoment of sugar production. In place of it, cotton and by the mid-1800's cattle became the main products of the plantation. Its development illustrates the vicissitude of the islands economy and agriculture during the 19th century. The ambitious buildings are distinctive. They display classical revival details and are impressive by their size and architectural design and also shown signs of several alterations as they were adapted to changing usage.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Brown Bay Plantation is significant for the architectural quality of its Plantation House and as an example of a plantation with diversified agricultural activities as evidenced in its building remains.

		Latitude	Longitude
Acreage: 30	A	18°21'53"	64°42'38"
	B	18°21'53"	64°42'17"
	C	18°21'39"	64°42'17"
	D	18°21'39"	64°42'38"

There are no UTM REFERENCES on any published maps of the U.S. Virgin Islands.

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundaries of Brown Bay Historic District start at the cliffs on the waterline on the north side of the bay and then follows the shoreline south and east to where it turns northerly then it follows a line due south to the intersection with the 80 foot contour and then follows the 80 foot contour in a westerly direction to its intersection with the gut draining the northside of Base Hill and then it continues in a north-westerly direction to an intersection with the foot trail Brown Bay-Leinster Bay and from there in a east-northeast direction to the starting point at the cliffs on the shoreline. The boundaries are defined to include the valley setting of the historical resource and all of its elements. They are partially natural barriers and partially straight lines connecting fixed and identifiable natural and man made features.

JUL 23 1981

Appendix B, Historic District

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT
(Attach 4"x5" B&W Photo)

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park NPS ORGANIZATION CODE NO. 5360

STRUCTURE NAME Horse Mill, Brown Bay Plantation STRUCTURE NO. H-36-1

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National [ ] State [ ] Local [X]

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: On north shore of east end of St. John on trail between Leinster Bay and Hermitage

UTM REFERENCE:
A Zone Easting Northing

CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: _____ acres.

STRUCTURE: Type of, and composition: A level circular platform defined by cuts in the uphill side and rubblemasonry retaining walls on downhill side.

Physical Description: Brown Bay Plantation is located on the east section of the north shore of St. John in an area of relative dryness. The plantation buildings with few exceptions are located immediately behind the beach of the shallow Brown Bay. In addition to the masonry remains of a horse mill, a sugar factory and a large plantation house and an earlier great house west of the bay, the site has the masonry footing of two wood frame buildings and four unidentified masonry structures, small dwellings, wells, drinking troughs, and 2 large cemeteries. The site was not brought under cultivation until the late 18th century and most of the buildings presumedly date from the 19th century or are the much altered remains of the original structures.

The horse mill is located at the western extremity of the bay. It is partially dug into the hill that forms the west and north boundary of the valley. It is roughly circular in plan with a diameter of approximately 60'. It is defined by retaining walls against the hill and built up supporting walls about 7' high on the low side. A masonry ramp on the south side of the horse mill leads up from the lower elevation to the level of the horse mill. The factory building is 5' east of the horse mill and connected to it by a ramp. This is an unusual feature.

Latitude 18°21'50" Longitude 64°42'25" (continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent [ ] Good [ ] Fair [ ] Deteriorated [ ]
Ruins [X] Unaltered [X] Altered [ ] Original Site [X] Moved [ ]

Appendix B, Historic District

JUL 23 1981

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT
(Attach 4"x5" B&W Photo)

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park NPS ORGANIZATION CODE NO. 5360

STRUCTURE NAME Sugar Factory, Brown Bay Plantation STRUCTURE NO. H-36,2

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National [ ] State [X] Local [ ]

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: On north shore of east end of St. John on trail between Leinster Bay and Hermitage

UTM REFERENCE:
A Zone Easting Northing

CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: _____ acres.

STRUCTURE: Type of, and composition: Rectangular one story rubble masonry structure.

Physical Description: A relatively small rectangular factory 27'x42' consisting of only a boiling house. The factory was intended to be "T" shaped in plan but was either never completed or altered. The unfinished section, the curing and storage wing is now a walled open courtyard between the completed section of the factory and the newer plantation house to the east. The ruins stand to the head height of the windows. The chimney is missing. The curing and storage wing, the head of the "T" shaped plan layout was apparently intended to be 2 stories. The building in all probability was erected during the last decades of the 18th century.

Latitude 18°21'50" Longitude 64°42'25"

(continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent [ ] Good [ ] Fair [ ] Deteriorated [ ]
Ruins [X] Unaltered [X] Altered [ ] Original Site [X] Moved [ ]

JUL 23 1981

Appendix B, Historic District

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT
(Attach 4"x5" B&W Photo)

NPS ORGANIZATION

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park CODE NO. 5360

STRUCTURE NAME Plantation House, Brown Bay Plantation STRUCTURE NO. H-36.3

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National [ ] State [X] Local [ ]

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: On north shore of east end of St. John on trail between Leinster Bay and Hermitage

UTM REFERENCE:
A Zone Easting Northing

CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: _____ acres.

STRUCTURE: Type of, and composition: A large rubble and brick masonry structure one and two stories high "L" shaped in plan.

Physical Description: A large and impressive ruin of a plantation dwelling house, 60'x70'. Originally a two-story building with a masonry grand floor and a second story in wood, it was expanded with a late 19th century two-story masonry addition as well as additions of one story masonry construction. It incorporates storage and other work functions of the plantation. The walls still stand to their full height with masonry staircases to the former wood second story. There are 3 cisterns, two of which still hold water. The exterior still exhibit considerable architectural embellishment such as projecting quoins, bands, raised panels and fragments of cornices with classical revival mouldings.

In the "Journal of Cuthbert Powell" describing a trip from St. Thomas to Tortola on the 18th of February of 1797 and a stop over at a plantation on the northeast end of St. John then owned by William Brown the plantation or great house is mentioned "as pleasantly situated on a high hill above his Sugar House." Cuthbert Powell s description of his visit with William Brown has been associated with Brown Bay because of the identical names, and although Brown Bay does have a great house at some distance from the sugar house and at a higher elevation its

(continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent [ ] Good [ ] Fair [ ] Deteriorated [ ]
Ruins [X] Unaltered [X] Altered [ ] Original Site [X] Moved [ ]

situation cannot be described as "on a high hill above his Sugar House" as it is located on the opposite side of the valley on relatively level terrain. More probably Mr. Powell visited Leinster Bay Plantation just west of Brown Bay where the factory as at Brown Bay is close to the beach and the plantation house on a high hill behind it. H-36,14 described below and shown on the Oxholm map of 1800 is probably the ruin of the original Great House of Brown Bay and the present Plantation House a later 19th century development.

Latitude 18°21 50" Longitude 64°32'24"

13?

Appendix B, Historic District

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT
(Attach 4"x5" B&W Photo)

JUL 23 1981

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park NPS ORGANIZATION CODE NO. 5360

STRUCTURE NAME Farm Building No. 1, Brown Bay Plantation STRUCTURE NO. H-36,4

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National [ ] State [ ] Local [X]

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: On north shore of east end of St. John on trail between Leinster Bay and Hermitage

UTM REFERENCE:
A [ ] Zone [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] Easting [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] Northing

CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: _____ acres.

STRUCTURE: Type of, and composition: The masonry foundations and lower walls in rubble masonry formerly supporting a rectangular wood structure.

Physical Description: This structure is the footings and low masonry walls of a rectangular building 12'x20' and with the upper sections of the walls constructed in wood. The building is located behind the beach near the center of the bay approximately 100 yards southeast of the plantation house except for traces in the masonry nothing remains of the wooden superstructure.

No date for the structure can be established with certainty presumedly it is one of several buildings needed in a full scale agriculture pursuit and therefore can be assumed to date from the early 1800s.

Latitude 18°21'42" Longitude 64°32 24"

(continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent [ ] Good [ ] Fair [ ] Deteriorated [ ]
Ruins [X] Unaltered [X] Altered [ ] Original Site [X] Moved [ ]

JUL 23 1981

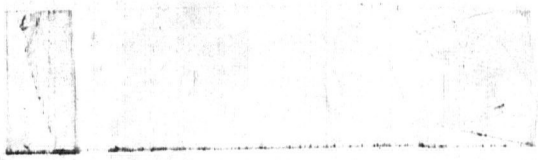
Appendix B, Historic District

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT
(Attach 4"x5" B&W Photo)

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park NPS ORGANIZATION CODE NO. 5360

STRUCTURE NAME Farm Building No. 2, Brown Bay Plantation STRUCTURE NO. H-36,5

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National [ ] State [ ] Local [X]



LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: On north shore of east end of St. John on trail between Leinster Bay and Hermitage

UTM REFERENCE:
A [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]
Zone Easting Northing

CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: _____ acres.



STRUCTURE: Type or. and composition: The masonry foundations and lower walls in rubble masonry formerly supporting a rectangular wood structure.

Physical Description: This structure is the footings and low masonry walls of a rectangular building 12'x20' and with the upper sections of the walls constructed in wood. The building is located behind the beach near the center of the bay approximately 100 yards southeast of the plantation house except for traces in the masonry nothing remains of the wooden superstructure.

No date for the structure can be established with certainty presumedly it is one of several buildings needed in a full scale agriculture pursuit and therefore can be assumed to date from the early 1800s.

Latitude 18°21'42" Longitude 64°32 24"

(continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent [ ] Good [ ] Fair [ ] Deteriorated [ ]
Ruins [X] Unaltered [X] Altered [ ] Original Site [X] Moved [ ]

Appendix B, Historic District

JUL 23 1981

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT
(Attach 4"x5" B&W Photo)

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park NPS ORGANIZATION CODE NO. 5360

STRUCTURE NAME Unidentified Structure No. 1 Brown Bay Plantation STRUCTURE NO. H-36,6

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National [ ] State [ ] Local [X]

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: On north shore of east end of St. John on trail between Leinster Bay & Hermitage.

UTM REFERENCE:
A [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]
Zone Easting Northing

CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: _____ acres.

STRUCTURE: Type of, and composition: A one story L shaped rubble masonry building.

Physical Description: A one-story "L" shaped masonry building immediately west of the horse mill, each wing approximately 18' long and 10'wide. About 50% of the walls stand to full height.

Brown Bay Plantation was brought under cultivation in the last decades of the 18th century and most of its numerous buildings probably date from the 19th century or are later adaptions of the original 18th century structures. The unidentified structure No. 1 appears from its location to have been associated with the sugar production and is presumedly of an early date.

Latitude 18°21'50" Longitude 64°24'25"

(continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent [ ] Good [ ] Fair [ ] Deteriorated [ ]
Ruins [X] Unaltered [X] Altered [ ] Original Site [X] Moved [ ]

JUL 23 1981

Appendix B, Historic District

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT
(Attach 4"x5" B&W Photo)

NPS ORGANIZATION

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park CODE NO. 5360

STRUCTURE NAME Masonry Well & Drinking Trough No. 1 STRUCTURE NO. H-36.7
Brown Bay Plantation

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National ☐ State ☐ Local ☒

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: On north shore of east end of St. John on trail between Leinster Bay & Hermitage.

UTM REFERENCE:
A ☐ Zone ☐☐☐☐☐ Easting ☐☐☐☐☐ Northing -

CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: _____ acres.

STRUCTURE - Type of, and composition: A drinking trough surrounding a circular well 6' in diameter constructed in rubble masonry.

Physical Description: A well and drinking trough of an uncommon design is located 40 feet south of the factory. The well is a circular masonry shaft 6' in diameter and the walls of the shaft stand about 4' above present grade level. It was surrounded by a circular drinking trough 3' wide and raised 18" above present grade level. Similar layouts for wells and associated drinking troughs occur at Lameshur and Dennis Bay on St. John and in several locations on St. Croix but there generally with a well tower supporting a small windmill for hauling the water. The existing remains are in poor condition and show no traces of supporting a windmill.

Brown Bay Plantation was brought under cultivation during the late decades of the 18th century and most of its buildings presumedly date from the 19th century or are 19th century adaptions of the original earlier structures.

Latitude 18°21'50" Longitude 64°42'25"

(continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent ☐ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Deteriorated ☐
Ruins ☒ Unaltered ☒ Altered ☐ Original Site ☒ Moved ☐

Appendix B, Historic District

JUL 23 1981

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT
(Attach 4"x5" B&W Photo)

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park NPS ORGANIZATION CODE NO. 5360

STRUCTURE NAME Well and Drinking Trough #2, Brown Bay STRUCTURE NO. H-36;8

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National [ ] State [ ] Local [X]

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: On North Shore of east end of St. John on trail between Leinster Bay and Hermitage.

UTM REFERENCE:
A Zone - Easting Northing

CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: _____ acres.

STRUCTURE: Type of, and composition: A drinking trough surrounding a circular well 6' in diameter constructed in rubble masonry.

Physical Description: A well and drinking trough of an uncommon design is located 280 yards southwest of the factory. The well is a circular masonry shaft 6' in diameter and the walls of the shaft stand about 3' above present grade level. It was surrounded by a circular drinking trough 3' wide and raised 18" above present grade level. Similar layouts for wells and associated drinking troughs occur at Lameshur and Dennis Bay on St. John and in several locations on St. Croix but there generally with a well tower supporting a small windmill for hauling the water. The existing remains are in good condition and show no traces of supporting a windmill.

Latitude 18°21'44" Longitude 64°42'30"

(continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent [ ] Good [ ] Fair [ ] Deteriorated [ ]
Ruins [X] Unaltered [X] Altered [ ] Original Site [X] Moved [ ]

Report prepared by:

Frederik C. Gjessing
Signature

October 31 1978
Date

INT: 5323-75

Appendix B, Historic District

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT

(Attach 4"x5" B&W Photo)

JUL 23 1981

NPS ORGANIZATION

REGION Southeast. PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park CODE NO. 5360

STRUCTURE NAME Well and Drinking Trough #3, Brown Bay STRUCTURE NO. H-36,9

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National [ ] State [ ] Local [X]

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: On North Shore of east end of St. John on trail between Leinster Bay and Hermitage.

UTM REFERENCE:

A Zone Easting Northing

CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: _____ acres.

STRUCTURE: Type of, and composition: A drinking trough surrounding a circular well 6' in diameter constructed in rubble masonry.

Physical Description: A well and drinking trough of an uncommon design is located 280 yards southwest of the factory. The well is a circular masonry shaft 6' in diameter and the walls of the shaft stand about 3' above present grade level. It was surrounded by a circular drinking trough 3' wide and raised 18" above present grade level. Similar layouts for wells and associated drinking troughs occur at Lameshur and Dennis Bay on St. John and in several locations on St. Croix but there generally with a well tower supporting a small windmill for hauling the water. The existing remains are in good condition and show no traces of supporting a windmill.

Latitude 18°21'44" Longitude 64°42'30"

(continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent [ ] Good [ ] Fair [ ] Deteriorated [ ]

Ruins [X] Unaltered [X] Altered [ ] Original Site [X] Moved [ ]

Report prepared by:

Frederik C. Gjessing

Signature

October 31 1978

Date

Appendix B, Historic District

JUL 23 1981

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT
(Attach 4"x5" B&W Photo)

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park NPS ORGANIZATION CODE NO. 5360

STRUCTURE NAME Cemetery No. 2, Brown Bay Plantation STRUCTURE NO. H-36,10

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National [ ] State [ ] Local [X]

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: On north shore of east end of St. John on trail between Leinster Bay & Hermitage.

UTM REFERENCE:
A [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]
Zone Easting Northing

CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: acres.

STRUCTURE: Type of, and composition: A rectangular enclosure defined by rubble masonry walls & retaining walls with several monumented graves.

Physical Description: A walled cemetery is located 40 yards west of the horse mill (H-36, 1). It is rectangular in shape, approximately 20 x 30 yards, and sited on the rising ground of the northside of the valley. Both the north and south wall of the cemetery are built as retaining walls to equalize the slope of the hillside. Steps lead up to an entrance gate flanked by articulated gatepost with pyramidical finials at the south east corner of the cemetery enclosure. There are 13 monumented graves several in excellent condition and three that have been vandalized by what appears to be fairly recent treasure hunting. Although a number of the monuments are fairly elaborate none carry inscriptions.

The presence of two large and well defined cemeteries that from their general state of preservation and appearance are contemporary at one plantation is unusual and puzzling. The various conditions and designs of the monuments of cemetery No. 2 indicate that it was used as a burial ground both prior to and subsequent to the one dated grave 1860 in cemetery No. 1. The explanation may be that the two cemeteries represent denominational differences. Both cemeteries can be assumed to date from the early 19th century.

Lat. 18°21'50" Long. 64°42'25"

(continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent [ ] Good [ ] Fair [ ] Deteriorated [ ]
Ruins [X] Unaltered [X] Altered [ ] Original Site [X] Moved [ ]

JUL 23 1981

Appendix B, Historic District

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT
(Attach 4"x5" B&W Photo)

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park NPS ORGANIZATION CODE NO. 5360

STRUCTURE NAME Unidentified Structure No. 2, Brown Bay Plantation STRUCTURE NO. H-36,11

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National [ ] State [ ] Local [x]

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: On north shore of east end of St. John on trail between Leinster Bay and Hermitage

UTM REFERENCE:
A [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]
Zone Easting Northing

CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: _____ acres.

STRUCTURE: Type of, and composition: A rectangular one story rubble masonry structure.

Physical Description: One rubble masonry wall 10' long and standing 8' above the present grade is located on the eastern edge of Cemetery No. 2 (H-36,10). Rubble to the north and east of the standing remains indicate extension of the construction. No architectural or archeological search has been made.

The functions of the structure which adjoins the cemetery No. 2 (H-36,10) are not known. Presumedly it dates from the 19th century.

(continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent [ ] Good [ ] Fair [ ] Deteriorated [ ]
Ruins [X] Unaltered [X] Altered [ ] Original Site [X] Moved [ ]

JUL 23 1981

Appendix B, Historic District

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT
(Attach 4"x5" B&W Photo)

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park NPS ORGANIZATION CODE NO. 5360

STRUCTURE NAME Unidentified Structure No. 3 Brown Bay Plantation STRUCTURE NO. H-36,12

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National [ ] State [ ] Local [X]

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: On north shore of east end of St. John on trail between Leinster Bay & Hermitage

UTM REFERENCE: A [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]
Zone Easting Northing

CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: _____ acres.

STRUCTURE: Type of, and composition: A rubble masonry wall of small structure roughly rectangular but so buried in vegetation that its extent has not been determined accurately.

Physical Description: One rubble masonry wall 15' long and in very poor condition is located uphill and 10 yds north of the west end of the cemetery in a dense cover of "catch & keep." No determination has been made of the extent of the structure beyond the standing remains.

Brown Bay Plantation is located on the east section of the north shore of St. John in an area of relative dryness. The plantation buildings with few exceptions are located immediately behind the beach of the shallow Brown Bay. In addition to the masonry remains of a horse mill, a sugar factory and a large plantation house and an earlier great house on the hill to the west of the bay, the site has the masonry footing of two wood frame buildings and four unidentified masonry structures, small dwellings, wells, drinking troughs and two large cemeteries. The site was not brought under cultivation until the late 18th century and most of the buildings presumedly date from the 19th century or are the much altered remains of the original structures.

Latitude 18°21'50" Longitude 64°42'25"

(continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent [ ] Good [ ] Fair [ ] Deteriorated [ ]
Ruins [X] Unaltered [X] Altered [ ] Original Site [X] Moved [ ]

JUL 23 1981

Appendix B, Historic District

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT
(Attach 4"x5" B&W Photo)

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park NPS ORGANIZATION CODE NO. 5360

STRUCTURE NAME Great House, Brown Bay Plantation STRUCTURE NO. H-36-13

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National [ ] State [ ] Local [v]

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: On north shore of east end of St. John on trail between Leinster Bay & Hermitage.

UTM REFERENCE:
A [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]
Zone Easting Northing

CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: _____ acres.

STRUCTURE: Type of, and composition: The rubble masonry and brick ground story of a multistory building roughly square in plan.

Physical Description: The remains of the Great House is located 500 yds west southwest of the factory site on the south side of the valley and west of the gut that courses down from Base Hill to the lagoon behind the Brown Bay beach. The building stands on gently rising ground on an elevation approximately 80' above sea level and has a view of the factory across the lagoon and of the sea beyond it. The building was two stories or more with a full story above grade in masonry supporting a wood superstructure. The ground story still stands to plate height and consists of two rectangles approximately 16'x24' offset from each other 6' and with a common long wall. The section of the ground floor that faces east contains a cistern and a small room with windows and a door towards the east and south. The west section has one large room with a doorway on the west side and window opening towards the north and south. Access to the second story was by two masonry staircases supported on arches on the east and west side of the building. Both staircases are constructed in part by "Flensborg Steen", a yellow brick and had landings paved in "Gotland" tile. The staircase facing east has the traditional Virgin Islands "open arms" design favored in the late 18th and early 19th century. The west staircase is 6' wide and is parallel with the west wall of of the Great House.

(continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent [ ] Good [ ] Fair [ ] Deteriorated [ ]
Ruins [X] Unaltered [X] Altered [ ] Original Site [X] Moved [ ]

The arches of both staircases have partially collapsed and although the rubble masonry walls of the ground floor still stand to plate height they are cracked through and show other signs of failure. The building judging from its construction materials and design elements is probably the one shown on the Oxholm map of 1800 and consequently dates from the last decades of the 18th century.

Appendix B, Historic District

JUL 23 1981

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT
(Attach 4"x5" B&W Photo)

NPS ORGANIZATION

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park CODE NO. 5360

STRUCTURE NAME Bake Oven, Brown Bay Plantation STRUCTURE NO. H-36,14

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National [ ] State [ ] Local [x]

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: on north shore of east end of St. John on trail between Leinster Bay & Hermitage.

UTM REFERENCE:
A [ ] Zone [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] Easting [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] Northing

CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: _____ acres.

STRUCTURE: Type of, and composition: A square masonry structure of rubble masonry and brick.

Physical Description: Five Service Buildings are associated with the Great House (H-36,13) and clustered around it. The Bake Oven immediately north of the Great House is a 6' square masonry structure approximately 6' high with a slightly arched top surface. Although still standing to full height it is in a poor condition.

The Bake Oven can be assumed to be either contemporary with or an early addition to the 18th century Great House.

Latitude 18°21'11" Longitude 64°42'36"

(continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent [ ] Good [ ] Fair [ ] Deteriorated [ ]
Ruins [X] Unaltered [X] Altered [ ] Original Site [X] Moved [ ]

Appendix B, Historic District

JUL 23 1981

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT
(Attach 4"x5" B&W Photo)

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park NPS ORGANIZATION CODE NO. 5360

STRUCTURE NAME Unidentified Structure No. 4, Brown Bay Plantation STRUCTURE NO. H-36,15

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National [ ] State [ ] Local [x]

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: On north shore of east end of St. John on trail between Leinster Bay & Hermitage.

UTM REFERENCE:
A [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]
Zone Easting Northing

CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: _____ acres.

STRUCTURE: Type of, and composition: Square rubble masonry footing.

Physical Description: The remains of a footing or masonry platform is located on the north side of the Great House and about 10' west of the bake oven. The remains extend only a few inches above grade and are approximately 5' square. Although the unidentified structure No. 4 is clearly associated with the Brown Bay Plantation Great House, it has not been determined if it is contemporary with this late 18th century structure or a later addition to the Great House complex.

Latitude 18°21'11" Longitude 64°42'36"

(continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent [ ] Good [ ] Fair [ ] Deteriorated [ ]
Ruins [x] Unaltered [x] Altered [ ] Original Site [x] Moved [ ]

Appendix B, Historic District

JUL 23 1981

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT
(Attach 4"x5" B&W Photo)

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park NPS ORGANIZATION CODE NO. 5360

STRUCTURE NAME Cabin No. 1, Brown Bay Plantation STRUCTURE NO. H-36,16

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National ☐ State ☐ Local ☒

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: On north shore of ~~east~~ end of St. John on trail between Leinster Bay & Hermitage.

UTM REFERENCE:
A ☐ ☐☐☐☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
Zone Easting Northing

CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: _____ acres.

STRUCTURE: Type of, and composition: The rubble masonry footings of a rectangular daub and wattle or wood building.

Physical Description: The masonry footings of a building 14'x16' are located 60' west of the Great House. Nothing remains of the building except for the footings and it is assumed that it was either of wood or of daub and wattle construction. The cabin is part of the Great House Complex and presumedly was servants quarters. It may have been contemporary with the late 18th century Great House or a later addition to the site.

Latitude 18°21'11" Longitude 64°42'36"

(continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent ☐ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Deteriorated ☐
Ruins ☒ Unaltered ☒ Altered ☐ Original Site ☒ Moved ☐

JUL 23 1981

Appendix B, Historic District

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT
(Attach 4"x5" B&W Photo)

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park NPS ORGANIZATION CODE NO. 5360

STRUCTURE NAME Cabin No. 2, Brown Bay Plantation STRUCTURE NO. H-36,17

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National [ ] State [ ] Local [X]



LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: On north shore of east end of St. John on trail between Leinster Bay & Hermitage.

UTM REFERENCE:
A [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]
Zone Easting Northing

CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: _____ acres.



STRUCTURE: Type or, and composition: Rubble masonry footings of a rectangular building.

Physical Description: The masonry footings of a building 8'x12' are located 300' east and along side the trail that leads up to the Great House. No traces of the superstructure remains. Cabin No. 2 is part of the Great House Complex of Brown Bay Plantation. Its relative age has not been determined and it may be contempoaray or post date the late 18th century Great House.

Latitude 18°21'11" Longitude 64°42'36"

(continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent [ ] Good [ ] Fair [ ] Deteriorated [ ]
Ruins [X] Unaltered [X] Altered [ ] Original Site [X] Moved [ ]

Appendix B, Historic District

JUL 23 1981

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT
(Attach 4"x5" B&W Photo)

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park NPS ORGANIZATION CODE NO. 5360

STRUCTURE NAME Service Building, Brown Bay Plantation STRUCTURE NO. H-36,18

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National ☐ State ☐ Local ☒

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: on north shore of east end of St. John on trail between Leinster Bay & Hermitage.

UTM REFERENCE:
A ___ Zone ___ Easting ___ Northing

CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: _____ acres.

STRUCTURE: Type of, and composition: The masonry footings of an 'L' shaped structure.

Physical Description: The masonry footings of an "L" shaped structure with an overall dimension of 22'x28' is located uphill and south of the Great House. The building is assumed to have served as a stable or had other service functions connected with the Great House complex. Fragment of a brick pavement is located in the angle between the two wings. The footings are in rubble masonry and at highest point stand 2' above present grade. The deteriorated condition of the service building's remains precludes a positive identification of the building's original functions.

It is believed to be contemporary with the Great House and one of the two structures indicated at this location on the Oxholm map of 1800.

Latitude 18°21'11" Longitude 64°42'36"

(continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent ☐ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Deteriorated ☐
Ruins ☒ Unaltered ☒ Altered ☐ Original Site ☒ Moved ☐

JUL 23 1981

Appendix B, Historic District

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT
(Attach 4"x5" B&W Photo)

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands NPS ORGANIZATION CODE NO. 5360

STRUCTURE NAME Cemetery No. 1, Brown Bay Plantation STRUCTURE NO. H-36,19

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National [ ] State [X] Local [ ]

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: On north shore of east end of St. John ontrail between Leinster Bay & Hermitage.

UTM REFERENCE:
A Zone Easting Northing

CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: _____ acres.

STRUCTURE: Type of, and composition: Rectangular enclosures defined by breast height rubble masonry walls containing several identifiable graves.

Physical Description: A walled cemetery is located 30 yards southeast of the road that from Hermitage crosses the northeast peninsula of St. John and enters Brown Bay from the east and then continues westward to meet the Coral Bay-Leinster Bay trail. The cemetery is approximately 400 yards southeast of the plantation house H-36,3. It is rectangular in shape and measures 25 by 38 yards. The plastered rubble masonry walls are four feet high and are in a fair state of preservation except towards the northeast where sections of them have collapsed. The corners are accentuated by pillars with a projecting band and a pyramidical finial.

The cemetery contains a number of identifiable graves without markings but only one monument. This is a small sarcophagi raised 30 inches above grade and topped with an upright inscribed marble slab set in a niche at the head of the grave. The monument is surrounded by a cast iron fence on a raised brick masonry curb. It is set over the grave of James Thomas Abbot Davis, a 2 and a half year old boy who died Nov. 20th, 1860.

(continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent [ ] Good [ ] Fair [ ] Deteriorated [ ]
Ruins [X] Unaltered [X] Altered [ ] Original Site [X] Moved [ ]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JUL 23 1981

Appendix B

DENNIS BAY HISTORIC DISTRICT

Dennis Bay

DESCRIPTION:

Dennis Bay Plantation is located on the small peninsula that seperates Trunk and Hawknest Bay. The lands of the plantation included the relatively flat and easily arable land of the peninsula as well as the steep hillsides to the south of it.

The plantation was claimed and cleared by 1728 and appears to have been devoted very early to the cultivation of sugar cane. The plantation buildings included a windmill tower and a horsemill sited on the high bluff on the west side of the peninsula, both post-dating 1800, while the rest and older buildings of the plantation are clustered on the shoreline of Dennis Bay between 200 and 250 yards east-northeast of the windmill tower. From east to west they are the Plantation House, the Factory Building, the Still and a Storage Building, the original Horsemill, an Oxpound and Stable, a village with 5 standing masonry cabins, as well as a small masonry bridge, walls, gateposts, drinking troughs and 2 wells and the remains of a masonry aquaduct for conducting the canejuice from the windmill site to lower elevations of the factory. This latter feature and the masonry cabins of the village are unique for St. John plantations.

The plantation house is the best preserved example of the traditional type within the V.I. National Park.

The buildings of Dennis Bay have exceptionally well executed masonry work and although quite simple in general design are of interest for their rarity and architectural quality.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Dennis Bay is significant because of its many well preserved buildings from the 18th and early 19th centuries of a well developed sugar producing plantation and for their architectural interest.

Acreage: 20 acres	Latitude	Longitude
A	18° 21' 19"	64° 46' 45"
B	18° 21' 19"	64° 46' 26"
C	18° 21' 08"	64° 46' 26"
D	18° 21' 08"	64° 46' 45"

There are no UTM References on any published maps of the U.S. Virgin Islands.

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Dennis Bay Historic District is bordered to the east, north and west by the North Atlantic and to the south by the North Shore Road. The boundaries include the presence of all parts of the historical resource and their setting defined by the natural barrier of the sea and the man made North Shore Road.

Appendix B, Historic District

JUL 23 1981

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT
(Attach 4"x5" B&W Photo)

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park NPS ORGANIZATION CODE NO. 5360

STRUCTURE NAME Horsemill No. 1, Dennis Bay STRUCTURE NO. H-24.1

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National [ ] State [ ] Local [x]

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: 200 yards north of North Shore Rd at Dennis Bay

UTM REFERENCE:
A [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]
Zone Easting Northing

CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: 20 acres.

STRUCTURE: Type of, and composition: Circular earth platform defined by rubble masonry retaining walls.

Physical Description: A circular earth platform with a diameter of approximately 60' raised 5' above the surrounding grade 40' behind the beach at the center of Dennis Bay. The horsemill is defined by rubble masonry retaining walls and has a gently sloping earth ramp on its east side providing cart access to the mill. It is one of Dennis Bay plantation's two horsemills and its location corresponds to the mill shown on both the 1780 survey and the 1800 map of St. John.

Latitude 18°21'15" Longitude 64°46'04"

(continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent [ ] Good [ ] Fair [ ] Deteriorated [ ]
Ruins [X] Unaltered [X] Altered [ ] Original Site [X] Moved [ ]

Report prepared by:

Appendix B, Historic District

JUL 23 1981

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT
(Attach 4"x5" B&W Photo)

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park NPS ORGANIZATION CODE NO. 5360

STRUCTURE NAME Sugar Factory, Dennis Bay STRUCTURE NO. H-24.2

GRADE OF SIGNIFICANCE: National [ ] State [ ] Local [X]

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: 200 yards north of North Shore Rd at Dennis Bay

UTM REFERENCE:
A [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]
Zone Easting Northing

CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: _____ acres.

STRUCTURE: Type of, and composition: A rectangular rubble masonry one story building.

Physical Description: Dennis Bay Plantation was brought under cultivation at an unknown date during the second quarter of the 18th century. Prior to 1780 it had the basic facilities such as a mill and factory of a sugar producing plantation and was connected by road to Susanneberg plantation on the high ridge land to the south.

The factory is a rectangular rubble masonry structure 30'x40' located south and 6' from horsemill No. 1. The walls stand to a full one story height. Although the building apparently has retained its original door and window openings, shutters and doors are new. The interior has been divided and remodelled to serve residential purposes and new concrete floors have been laid throughout at a level approximately 3' above surrounding grade. The building is covered with a corrugated metal shed roof on wood beams. An open porch with a floor level 2'6" above grade and with a shed roof supported on wood posts has been constructed agains the west end of the building for its full width. Except for the walls, which are in good condition, and the original door, window and gutter openings there are no indication of the building 18th century character and the alterations which are approximately 20 years old tend to obscure its original functions. Lat. 18°21'15" Long. 64°46'04"

(continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent [ ] Good [X] Fair [ ] Deteriorated [ ]
Ruins [ ] Unaltered [ ] Altered [X] Original Site [X] Moved [ ]

Report prepared by:

JUL 23 1981

Appendix B, Historic District

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT
(Attach 4"x5" B&W Photo)

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park NPS ORGANIZATION CODE NO. 5360

STRUCTURE NAME Still & Storage Building, Dennis Bay STRUCTURE NO. H-24,3

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National [ ] State [ ] Local [X]

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: 200 yards north of North Shore Rd at Dennis Bay

UTM REFERENCE:
A [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]
Zone Easting Northing

CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: _____ acres.

STRUCTURE: Type of, and composition: Rectangular one story rubble masonry building.

Physical Description: The one story rubble masonry still and storage building is located 4' south of the factory. It measures approximately 24'x30'. The still which is built against the west side of the storage building is in ruins, and as in the factory there are no apparent traces of the chimney. The cistern for the cooling coils of the still has been preserved and retains water. The walls of the storage building stand to a full one story height and the building has a corrugated metal shed roof. The interior has been converted into residential use.

The texture, material and workmanship of the original walls are the same as in the factory and the building appears to be part of the 18th century remains of the plantation although the modern alterations tend to obscure its original character.

Latitude 18°21'15" Longitude 64°46'04"

(continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent [ ] Good [X] Fair [ ] Deteriorated [ ]
Ruins [ ] Unaltered [ ] Altered [X] Original Site [X] Moved [ ]

Report prepared by:

JUL 23 1981

Appendix B, Historic District

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT
(Attach 4"x5" B&W Photo)

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park NPS ORGANIZATION CODE NO. 5360

STRUCTURE NAME Plantation House, Dennis Bay STRUCTURE NO. H-24,4

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National [ ] State [X] Local [ ]



LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: 200 yards north of North Shore Rd. at Dennis Bay

UTM REFERENCE: A [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]
Zone Easting Northing

CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: _____ acres.



STRUCTURE: Type of, and composition: A rectangular masonry and wood structure in two stories.

Physical Description: The plantation house is a rectangular two story building placed immediately behind the berm of the beach of Dennis Bay and east of the factory. It has a masonry ground floor supporting a second story in wood construction with a hipped roof. A roofed second story wood gallery carried on masonry columns extend around the east, north and west side of the building. The exterior masonry staircases provide access to the second story, a modern one centered on the north side and an original one one the south side of the building at its east end. The latter is constructed in brick with masonry side walls that at the bottom of the staircase flare outward and terminate in cylindrical posts forming an "Open arms staircase" a typical feature of the late 18th century and early 19th century Virgin Islands architecture. The columns supporting the east second story gallery are 2' square piers and appear to be original while the columns of the north and west gallery are slender concrete columns of a more recent date. A small concrete or concrete block addition has been made to the ground floor on the west side within the space of the gallery. The masonry of the first story is stuccoed and the exterior of the second floor is clapboard. The balcony rails of the second story are wood lattice work with picket gates at the head of the staircases.

(continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent [ ] Good [X] Fair [ ] Deteriorated [ ]
Ruins [ ] Unaltered [ ] Altered [X] Original Site [X] Moved [ ]

Report prepared by:

The building is in good condition and is in use as a residence.

The date of its construction is not known, presumedly early 19th century appearance then can be assumed to be much the same as it is now except north and west gallery. The additions and changes were made, reportedly in the 1930s.

Latitude 18°21'15" Longitude 64°46'04"

JUL 23 1981

Appendix B, Historic District

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT
(Attach 4"x5" B&W Photo)

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park NPS ORGANIZATION CODE NO. 5360

STRUCTURE NAME Yard Enclosure Walls, Dennis Bay STRUCTURE NO. H-24,5

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National [ ] State [ ] Local [X]

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: 200 yards north of North Shore Rd at Dennis Bay

UTM REFERENCE:
A [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]
Zone Easting Northing

CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: _____ acres.

STRUCTURE: Type of, and composition: Rubble Masonry wall enclosing a garden area and a work yard.

Physical Description: Dennis Bay Plantation was brought under cultivation at an unknown date during the second quarter of the 18th century. Prior to 1780 it had basic facilities such as a mill and factory of a sugar producing plantation and was connected by road to Susanneberg plantation on the high ridge land to the south. A rectangular area south and east of the plantation house that was the yard or garden of the residence is enclosed by 4' to 5' high rubble masonry walls. A gate in the west wall gave access to the factory area and the main gate in the southwall at the southeast corner of the enclosure provided direct access to the plantation house from the outside. Both gates were flanked by banded masonry gatepost with decorative finials.

Extension of the yard walls towards the west formed with the factory and the storage building a second nearly square enclosure; a work yard, related to the factory.

The walls are generally in fair condition although the south wall of the work yard has toppled.

Latitude 18°21'15" Longitude 64°46'04"

(continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent [ ] Good [ ] Fair [X] Deteriorated [ ]
Ruins [ ] Unaltered [X] Altered [ ] Original Site [X] Moved [ ]

Report prepared by:

JUL 23 1981

Appendix B, Historic District

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT
(Attach 4"x5" B&W Photo)

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park NPS ORGANIZATION CODE NO. 5360

STRUCTURE NAME Bridge, Dennis Bay STRUCTURE NO. H-24,6

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National [ ] State [ ] Local [X]



LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: 200 yards north of North Shore Road at Dennis Bay

UTM REFERENCE:
A Zone Easting Northing

CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: _____ acres.



STRUCTURE: Type of, and composition: A small arched bridge constructed in stone.

Physical Description: Dennis Bay Plantation was brought under cultivation at an unknown date during the second quarter of the 18th century. Prior to 1780 it had the basic facilities such as a mill and factory of a sugar producing plantation and was connected by road to Susanneberg plantation on the high ridge land to the south. It can be concluded from the notable extension of cleared land indicated on the Oxholm map of 1800 that it was an expanding operation during the last two decades of the 18th century and from the post 1800 addition of a windmill and a second horsemill to its production facilities that it continued as a viable operation into the early decades of the 19th century.

A small stone bridge with a clear span of 5' crosses the gut of an intermittent stream that runs through the front yard of the plantation house and on its east side. It provided a dry shod connection between the access road through the main gate and the path to the large staircase at the southeast corner of the plantation house. The bridge is in poor condition.

Latitude 18°21'15" Longitude 64°46'04"

(continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent [ ] Good [ ] Fair [ ] Deteriorated [ ]
Ruins [X] Unaltered [X] Altered [ ] Original Site [X] Moved [ ]

Report prepared by:

JUL 23 1981

Appendix B, Historic District

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT
(Attach 4"x5" B&W Photo)

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park NPS ORGANIZATION CODE NO. 5360

STRUCTURE NAME Drinking Trough and Well, Dennis Bay STRUCTURE NO. H-24,7

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National [ ] State [ ] Local [X]

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: 200 yards north of North Shore Road at Dennis Bay

UTM REFERENCE:
A [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]
Zone Easting Northing

CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: _____ acres.

STRUCTURE: Type of, and composition: A cylindrical stone shaft surrounded by masonry drinking trough.

Physical Description: Dennis Bay Plantation was brought under cultivation at an unknown date during the second quarter of the 18th century. Prior to 1780 it had the basic facilities such as a mill and factory of a sugar producing plantation and was connected by road to Susanneberg plantation on the high ridge land to the south.

A well and a circular drinking trough is centered in the workyard. The well is a cylindrical shaft 6' in diameter raised approximately 30" above surrounding grade. It is surrounded by a continuous 3' wide drinking trough raised 18" above grade.

Latitude 18°21'15" Longitude 64°46'04"

(continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent [ ] Good [ ] Fair [X] Deteriorated [ ]
Ruins [ ] Unaltered [X] Altered [ ] Original Site [X] Moved [ ]

Report prepared by:

JUL 23 1981

Appendix B, Historic District

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT
(Attach 4"x5" B&W Photo)

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park NPS ORGANIZATION CODE NO. 5360

STRUCTURE NAME Unidentified Structure, Dennis Bay STRUCTURE NO. H-24.8

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National [ ] State [ ] Local [x]

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: 200 yards north of North Shore Road at Dennis Bay.

UTM REFERENCE:
A [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]
Zone Easting Northing

CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: _____ acres.

STRUCTURE: Type or, and composition: A small square rubble masonry structure.

Physical Description: Dennis Bay Plantation was brought under cultivation at an unknown date during the second quarter of the 18th century. Prior to 1780 it had the basic facilities such as a mill and factory of a sugar producing plantation and was connected by road to Susanneberg plantation on the high ridge land to the south. A structure of uncertain functions is located on the horsemill #1, 6' from the southwest edge. It is a 4' square hole surrounded by 18" rubble masonry walls that are raised 2' above the present grade of the horsemill and with two steps on the northside of the structure. It postdates the discontinuance of the use of horsemill #1 but is not of recent construction.

Latitude 18°21'15" Longitude 64°46'04"

(continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent [ ] Good [ ] Fair [ ] Deteriorated [ ]
Ruins [X] Unaltered [X] Altered [ ] Original Site [X] Moved [ ]

Report prepared by:

JUL 23 1981

Appendix B, Historic District

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT
(Attach 4"x5" B&W Photo)

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park NPS ORGANIZATION CODE NO. 5360

STRUCTURE NAME Road Walls, Dennis Bay STRUCTURE NO. H-24,9

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National [ ] State [ ] Local [X]

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: 200 yards north of North Shore Road at Dennis Bay

UTM REFERENCE:
A [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [1] [ ] [ ] [ ]
Zone Easting Northing

CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: _____ acres.

STRUCTURE: Type of, and composition: Approximately 350 yards of dry stone walls.

Physical Description: Dennis Bay Plantation was brought under cultivation at an unknown date during the second quarter of the 18th century. Prior to 1780 it had the basic facilities such as a mill and factory of a sugar producing plantation and was connected by road to Susanneberg plantation on the high ridge land to the south.

The 500' of driveway that leads down from the north shore road to the factory site between an avenue of trees is flanked on both sides by dry stone walls. Approximately 200' south of the factory the now abandoned road that led idrectly to the plantation house branched off towards the east to enter the main gate of the plantation house yard.

Latitude 18°21'15" Longitude 64°46'04"

(continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent [ ] Good [ ] Fair [X] Deteriorated [ ]
Ruins [ ] Unaltered [X] Altered [ ] Original Site [X] Moved [ ]

Report prepared by:

JUL 23 1981

Appendix B, Historic District

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT
(Attach 4"x5" B&W Photo)

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park NPS ORGANIZATION CODE NO. 5360

STRUCTURE NAME Oxpound and Stable, Dennis Bay STRUCTURE NO. H-24.10

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National [ ] State [ ] Local [X]

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: 200 yards north of North Shore Road at Dennis Bay

UTM REFERENCE:
A [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]
Zone Easting Northing

CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: _____ acres.

STRUCTURE: Type of, and composition: A rectangular area defined by traces of former stone wall with a stable in one corner.

Physical Description: Dennis Bay Plantation was brought under cultivation at an unknown date during the second quarter of the 18th century. Prior to 1780 it had the basic facilities such as a mill and factory of a sugar producing plantation and was connected by road to Susanneberg plantation on the high ridge land to the south.

A former oxpound with a stable in its north east corner is located south and west of the factory. It was a rectangular enclosure approximately 100'x80' defined by rubble masonry walls. Except for a corner of the stable and a short section of the enclosing wall only traces remain of the oxpound as the walls have been pulled down and used as a source of building materials.

Latitude 18°21'15" Longitude 64°46'04"

(continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent [ ] Good [ ] Fair [ ] Deteriorated [ ]
Ruins [X] Unaltered [ ] Altered [X] Original Site [X] Moved [ ]

Report prepared by:

JUL 23 1981

Appendix B, Historic District

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT
(Attach 4"x5" B&W Photo)

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park NPS ORGANIZATION CODE NO. 5360

STRUCTURE NAME Slave Cabin, Dennis Bay STRUCTURE NO. H-24,11

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National [ ] State [X] Local [ ]

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: 200 yards north of North Shore Road at Dennis Bay.

UTM REFERENCE:
A [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]
Zone Easting Northing

CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: _____ acres.

STRUCTURE: Type of, and composition: Rectangular one story rubble masonry structure.

Physical Description: Dennis Bay Plantation was brought under cultivation at an unknown date during the second quarter of the 18th century. Prior to 1780 it had the basic facilities such as a mill and factory of a sugar producing plantation and was connected by road to Susanneberg plantation on the high ridge land to the south. A "village" comprised of 5 standing rubble masonry cabins is located approximately 125 yds. west of the factory. Cabin H-24,11 is approximately 30 feet back from the berm of the beach. It measured 20'x12' and had a saddle roof. A door in one gable end provided access to the interior and 5 window openings, 2 in each long side and one in the gable opposite the entrance, provided light and ventilation to the interior. The long sides of the cabin is north-south. Cabin H-24,11 has lost the north gable end and part of the west wall.

Latitude 18°21'16" Longitude 64°46'06"

(continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent [ ] Good [ ] Fair [ ] Deteriorated [ ]
Ruins [X] Unaltered [X] Altered [ ] Original Site [X] Moved [ ]

Report prepared by:

Appendix B, Historic District

JUL 23 1981

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT
(Attach 4"x5" B&W Photo)

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park NPS ORGANIZATION CODE NO. 5360

STRUCTURE NAME Slave Cabin, Dennis Bay STRUCTURE NO. H-24,12

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National [ ] State [X] Local [ ]

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: 200 yards north of North Shore Road at Dennis Bay

UTM REFERENCE:
A [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]
Zone Easting Northing

CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: _____ acres.

STRUCTURE: Type of, and composition: A rectangular one story rubble masonry structure.

Physical Description: Dennis Bay Plantation was brought under cultivation at an unknown date during the second quarter of the 18th century. Prior to 1780 it had the basic facilities such as a mill and factory of a sugar producing plantation and was connected by road to Susanneberg plantation on the high ridge land to the south. A "village" comprised of 5 standing rubble masonry cabins is located approximately 125 yds. west of the factory. Cabin H-24,12 is 18' east of Cabin H-24,11 and 30' back from the berm of the beach. It measures 20'x12' and had a saddle roof. A door in one gable end provided access to the interior and 5 window, 2 in each long side and one in the gable opposit the entrance, provided light and ventilation to the interior. The long sides of the cabin is north-south. Cabin H-24,12 has preserved all walls to plate height but the gable of the end walls above the plate have toppled.

Latitude 18°21'16" Longitude 64°46'06"

(continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent [ ] Good [ ] Fair [ ] Deteriorated [ ]
Ruins [X] Unaltered [X] Altered [ ] Original Site [X] Moved [ ]

Report prepared by:

Appendix B, Historic District

JUL 23 1981

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT
(Attach 4"x5" B&W Photo)

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park NPS ORGANIZATION CODE NO. 5360

STRUCTURE NAME Slave Cabin, Dennis Bay STRUCTURE NO. H-24,13

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National [ ] State [X] Local [ ]

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: 200 yards north of North Shore Road at Dennis Bay.

UTM REFERENCE:
A [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]
Zone Easting Northing

CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: _____ acres.

STRUCTURE: Type or, and composition: A rectangular on story rubble masonry building.

Physical Description: Dennis Bay Plantation was brought under cultivation at an unknown date during the second quarter of the 18th century. Prior to 1780 it had the basic facilities such as a mill and factory of a sugar producing plantation and was connected by road to Susanneberg plantation on the high ridge land to the south. A "village" comprised a 5 standing rubble masonry cabins is located approximately 125 yds. west of the factory. Cabin H-24,13 stands in a line perpendicular to the shoreline behind Cabin H-24,12. It measures 20'x12' and had a saddle roof. A door in one gable end provided access to the interior and 5 window openings, 2 in each long side and one in the gable opposite the entrance, provided light and ventilation to the interior. The long sides of the cabin is north-south. Cabin H-24.13 has retained all walls in their original height.

Latitude 18°21'16" Longitude 64°46'06"

(continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent [ ] Good [ ] Fair [ ] Deteriorated [ ]
Ruins [X] Unaltered [X] Altered [ ] Original Site [X] Moved [ ]

Report prepared by:

JUL 23 1981

Appendix B, Historic District

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT
(Attach 4"x5" B&W Photo)

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park NPS ORGANIZATION CODE NO. 5360

STRUCTURE NAME Slave Cabin, Dennis Bay STRUCTURE NO. H-24,14

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National [ ] State [X] Local [ ]

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: 200 yards north of North Shore Road at Dennis Bay.

UTM REFERENCE:
A [ ] [ ] [ ] Zone Easting Northing

CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: _____ acres.

STRUCTURE: Type of, and composition: A rectangular one story rubble masonry building.

Physical Description: Dennis Bay Plantation was brought under cultivation at an unknown date during the second quarter of the 18th century. Prior to 1780 it had the basic facilities such as a mill and factory of a sugar producing plantation and was connected by road to Susanneberg plantation on the high ridge land to the south. A "village" comprised of 5 standing rubble masonry cabins is located approximately 125 yds. west of the factory and approximately 30' back from the berm of the beach. Cabin H-24,14 stands in a line perpendicular to the shoreline behind Cabin H-24,12 and H-24,13. It measures 20'x12' and had a saddle roof. A door in one gable end provided access to the interior and 5 window openings, 2 in each long side and one in the gable opposite the entrance, provided light and ventilation to the interior. The long sides of the cabin is north-south. Cabin H-24,14 has retained all walls in their original height. However it has been slightly altered by partially blocking in the doorway and by plastering the interior at an unknown date when it was used as an auxiliary cistern.

Latitude 18°21'16" Longitude 64°46'06"

(continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent [ ] Good [ ] Fair [ ] Deteriorated [ ]
Ruins [X] Unaltered [ ] Altered [X] Original Site [X] Moved [ ]

Report prepared by:

JUL 23 1981

Appendix B, Historic District

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT
(Attach 4"x5" B&W Photo)

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park NPS ORGANIZATION CODE NO. 5360

STRUCTURE NAME Slave Cabin, Dannis Bay STRUCTURE NO. H-24, 15

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National [ ] State [X] Local [ ]

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: 200 yards north of North Shore Road at Dennis Bay

UTM REFERENCE:
A [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]
Zone Easting Northing

CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: _____ acres.

STRUCTURE: Type of, and composition: A rectangular on story rubble masonry building

Physical Description: Dennis Bay Plantation was brought under cultivation at an unknown date during the second quarter of the 18th century. Prior to 1780 it had the basic facilities such as a mill and factory of a sugar producing plantation and was connected by road to Susanneberg plantation on the high ridge land to the south. A "village" comprised of 5 standing rubble masonry cabins is located approximately 125 yds west of the factory. Cabin H-24, 15 stands in a line perpendicular to the shoreline behind Cabin H-24, 12, H-24, 13 and H-24, 14. It measured 20' by 12' and had a saddle roof. A door in one gable end provided access to the interior and 5 window openings, 2 in each long side and one in the gable opposite the entrance, provided light and ventilation to the interior. The long sides of the cabin is north-south. Cabin H-24, 15 has retained all walls in their original height.

Latitude 18°21'16" Longitude 64°46'06"

(continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent [ ] Good [ ] Fair [ ] Deteriorated [ ]
Ruins [X] Unaltered [X] Altered [ ] Original Site [X] Moved [ ]

Report prepared by:

JUL 23 1981

Appendix B, Historic District

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT
(Attach 4"x5" B&W Photo)

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park NPS ORGANIZATION CODE NO. 5360

STRUCTURE NAME Well, Dennis Bay STRUCTURE NO. H-24,16

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National [ ] State [ ] Local [X]

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: 200 yards north of North Shore Road at Dennis Bay

UTM REFERENCE:
A [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]
Zone Easting Northing

CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: _____ acres.

STRUCTURE: Type of, and composition: Apparently a masonry shaft partially covered by rubble.

Physical Description: Dennis Bay Plantation was brought under cultivation at an unknown date during the second quarter of the 18th century. Prior to 1780 it had basic facilities such as a mill and factory of a sugar producing plantation and was connected by road to Susanneberg plantation on the high ridge land to the south.

A small structure that appears to be a well is located 20' east of Cabin H-24,13. It's identity and dimensions cannot be determined as it is buried under a pile of rocks and other building material.

Latitude 18°21'16" Longitude 64°46'06"

(continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent [ ] Good [ ] Fair [ ] Deteriorated [ ]
Ruins [X] Unaltered [ ] Altered [X] Original Site [X] Moved [ ]

Report prepared by:

JUL 23 1981

Appendix B, Historic District

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT
(Attach 4"x5" B&W Photo)

NPS ORGANIZATION

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park CODE NO. 5360

STRUCTURE NAME Windmill Tower, Dennis Bay STRUCTURE NO. H-24,17

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National [ ] State [X] Local [ ]

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: 200 yards north of North Shore Road at Dennis Bay.

UTM REFERENCE:
A [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]
Zone Easting Northing

CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: _____ acres.

STRUCTURE: Type of, and composition: A truncated cone shaped tower constructed in tapered rubble masonry wall.

Physical Description: A windmill tower is located on the high point of the ridge 250 yds west of the factory. It is a truncated cone circular in plan with a height of 24 - 29'. The floor level of the interior is 4' above the surrounding grade. At floor level the interior diameter is 18' decreasing to 13' at the crown of the tower. The tapered walls have a thickness of 4' at floor level and of 2' at the crown. The entrance to the tower is on the west side. It is a 8½ foot wide archway that is reached by an earth fill ramp. The tall and narrow exchange slit for replacing the interior works faces north. the cane juice gutter led out through an opening towards the south and between it and the entry is the bagasse discharge opening. A fifth opening is opposite the entrance faces east. All openings in the walls have semicircular arches. The entrance has a projecting surround and above the key-stone a shallow niche that probably at one time contained a date stone or the builder's name. The walls still reveal the traces of the interior framing. The interior towards the northeast has a fireplace raised 2' above the floor with a flue spiralling up through the heavy wall and disgorging at the crown above the entrance. There are no remains of the interior works or of the movable wood superstructure that carried the sails. The masonry is in a fair condition only.

(continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent [ ] Good [ ] Fair [ ] Deteriorated [ ]
Ruins [X] Unaltered [X] Altered [ ] Original Site [X] Moved [ ]

Report prepared by:

The mill tower post dates 1800 and is assumed to have been constructed about 1830.

Latitude 18°21'11" Longitude 64°46'10"

JUL 23 1981

Appendix B, Historic District

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT
(Attach 4"x5" B&W Photo)

NPS ORGANIZATION CODE NO. 5360

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park

STRUCTURE NAME Horsemill No. 2, Dennis Bay STRUCTURE NO. H-24,18

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National [ ] State [X] Local [ ]

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: 200 yards north of North Shore Road at Dennis Bay

UTM REFERENCE:
A [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]
Zone Easting Northing

CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: _____ acres.

STRUCTURE: Type of, and composition: A circular earth fill platform defined by rubble masonry walls.

Physical Description: Dennis Bay Plantation was brought under cultivation at an unknown date during the second quarter of the 18th century. Prior to 1780 it had the basic facilities such as a mill and factory of a sugar producing plantation and was connected by road to Susanneberg plantation on the high ridge land to the south. The area of the ridge immediately northwest of the windmill tower has been leveled to form a horsemill with a diameter of about 75' towards the east and west sides of the horsemill are defined by rubble masonry retaining walls.

A 15' high standing figure of Christ has been constructed in Plaster of Paris by Col. Wadsworth, the former owner of Dennis Bay on the south edge of the horse-mill. A small masonry basin that generally holds water is located at the feet of the statue of Christ.

Latitude 18°21'11" Longitude 64°46'10"

(continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent [ ] Good [ ] Fair [X] Deteriorated [ ]
Ruins [ ] Unaltered [X] Altered [ ] Original Site [X] Moved [ ]

Report prepared by:

JUL 23 1981

Appendix B, Historic District

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT
(Attach 4"x5" B&W Photo)

NPS ORGANIZATION

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park CODE NO. 5360

STRUCTURE NAME Cane Juice Gutter, Dennis Bay STRUCTURE NO. H-24,19

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National [ ] State [ ] Local [X]

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: 200 yards north of North Shore Road at Dennis Bay

UTM REFERENCE:
A [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]
Zone Easting Northing

CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: _____ acres.

STRUCTURE: Type of, and composition: A plastered masonry gutter supported on a rubble masonry wall.

Physical Description: Dennis Bay Plantation was brought under cultivation at an unknown date during the second quarter of the 18th century. Prior to 1780 it had the basic facilities such as a mill and factory of a sugar producting plantation and was connected by road to Susanneberg plantation on the high ridge land to the south.

Fragments of a masonry gutter supported on a 18" wide wall are located immediately south and below the windmill tower. It conducted the cane juice from the windmill and the horsemill to the factory site below. Only fragments remain and the duct has not been followed through the bush that covers the hillside between the windmill and the factory.

Latitude 18°21'11" Longitude 64°46'10"

(continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent [ ] Good [ ] Fair [ ] Deteriorated [ ]
Ruins [X] Unaltered [X] Altered [ ] Original Site [X] Moved [ ]

Report prepared by:


RECEIVED
JUN 8 1981
NATIONAL
REGISTER

Hurricane Hole inc.

JUL 23 1981

APPENDIX B
HERMITAGE PLANTATION HISTORIC DISTRICT

DESCRIPTION

Hermitage Plantation is located on the North side of Borck Creek one of the several secondary inlets of Coral Bay. The buildings of the plantation are clustered along the ridge of a hillside spur that extends southward from the main spine of the East End peninsula of St. John. The road that from Coral Bay settlement leads to the East End village passes below the plantation site and access to Hermitage is provided by the trail to Brown Bay and North Shore that branches off the East End Road just West of the plantation site. The plantation house remains with associated service buildings, warehouse and shop buildings are located on the higher elevation at the apex of the spur. The ruins of five barracks like structures with a cistern and other service structures are sited south and below the plantation house. Two wells and associated watering troughs in the valley below complete the list of Hermitage known structural remains.

Hermitage Plantation post-dates 1780 but by 1800 was already a well developed site with several buildings. It was then exclusively devoted to the cultivation of cotton. At an unknown date during the mid-19th century it became a cattle farm and continued as such into the early decades of the 20th century. The remains of most of the existing 15 structures appear to date from the 19th century, the plantation house, warehouse and shop however, contain elements of the pre-1800 buildings and were part of the early cotton production.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Hermitage Plantation is significant as an example of the plantations exclusively devoted to the cultivation of cotton and raising of cattle.

	Latitude	Longitude
Acreage: 8 acres	18° 21' 31"	64° 42' 01"

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Starting at a point on the East End Road 200 feet west of this roads intersection with the Brown Bay Trail the boundary leads north for 200 feet and then east parallel to the road to the Brown Bay Trail then follows the trail for 500 feet and then east-southeast across the ridge of the spur for 350 feet and then southerly parallel to the Brown Bay Trail to the East End Road and then along the road to the starting point. The boundaries are defined to include all parts of the historical resource and follows existing man made features as trails and roads or straight lines between identifiable fixed points.

JUL 23 1981

Appendix B, Historic District

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT
(Attach 4"x5" B&W Photo)

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park NPS ORGANIZATION CODE NO. 5360

STRUCTURE NAME Plantation House, Hermitage STRUCTURE NO. H-37.1

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National [ ] State [ ] Local [X]

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: On Borck Creek, Coral Bay East End of St. John

UTM REFERENCE:
A [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]
Zone Easting Northing

CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: _____ acres.

STRUCTURE: Type of, and composition: The rubble masonry ground floor that once supported a second story in wood.

Physical Description: The plantation house is located on a high point of the spur on ground that slopes down steeply towards the east and more gently towards the south and west. The standing remains are the masonry walls of a ground floor that once carried a second story in wood. The central core of the building is 30' square. A porch 12x20' supported on heavy walls and a ground floor vaulted chamber is built agains the west side of the core. A 6' wide masonry staircase leads up to the porch from the north. A paved walkway on the north side of the buildings core leads from the staircase to a second 7'wide walkway on the east side of the building that separates the core from the cook house, a 16'x13' one story extension towards the northeast. A 14'x17' freestanding cistern is north and east of the cook house and divided from it by a 4' wide staircase leading down to the lower terrain east of the plantation house. A 1905 photographic view of Hermitage shows the plantation house with its second story. It was then roofed by three parallel hipped roof sections over the porch and two over the main core. It also appears that the roof then extended over walkway on the northeast side of the building making the cook house which had a flat shed roof and the cistern an integral part of the plantation house.

(continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent [ ] Good [ ] Fair [ ] Deteriorated [ ]
Ruins [X] Unaltered [X] Altered [ ] Original Site [X] Moved [ ]

The plantation house is probably one of the structures shown on the Oxholm map of 1800 and therefore may date from the period 1780 - 1800.

Latitude 18°21'31" Longitude 64°42'00"

JUL 23 1981

Appendix B, Historic District

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT
(Attach 4"x5" B&W Photo)

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park NPS ORGANIZATION CODE NO. 5360

STRUCTURE NAME Servants Quarters, Hermitage STRUCTURE NO. H-37,2

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National [ ] State [ ] Local [X]

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: On Borck Creek, Coral Bay, East End of St. John

UTM REFERENCE:
A Zone Easting Northing

CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: _____ acres.

STRUCTURE: Type of, and composition: The masonry footing of a rectangular building.

Physical Description: The masonry footings of a rectangular building 8'x'12' is located only a few feet north of the cistern. Presumedly the walls of the building were of wood or daub and wattle construction. In the photograph of 1905 the building is one story and has a hipped roof. No traces of the superstructure remains today.

Hermitage Plantation was brought under cultivation between 1780 and 1800. The plantation is shown on the Oxholm map of 1800. At that time it was already well developed with several buildings and with 50 to 60 acres of cleared land. Although the remains of all the existing 15 structures of the district appear to be 19th century construction it is possible that they contain elements of the pre-1800 buildings shown on the Oxholm map.

Latitude 18°21'31" 64°42'00" Longitude

(continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent [ ] Good [ ] Fair [ ] Deteriorated [ ]
Ruins [X] Unaltered [X] Altered [ ] Original Site [X] Moved [ ]

JUL 23 1981

Appendix B, Historic District

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT
(Attach 4"x5" B&W Photo)

NPS ORGANIZATION

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park CODE NO. 5360

STRUCTURE NAME Warehouse, Hermitage STRUCTURE NO. H-37.3

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National [ ] State [ ] Local [x]

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: On Borck Creek, Coral Bay, East End of St. John

UTM REFERENCE:
A [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]
Zone Easting Northing

CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: _____ acres.

STRUCTURE: Type of, and composition: The lower masonry walls of a rectangular one story building

Physical Description: The rubble masonry footings and lower walls of a rectangular building 28'x16' are located approximately 50' north of the plantation house. The building has doorways centered in the west long side and in the south gable end. The existing walls apparently supported, judging from traces in the standing remains, wood frame walls. The 1905 photograph shows the building with a gable roof but the lack of detail in the photograph prevents determination of the fenestration.

Hermitage Plantation was brought under cultivation between 1780 and 1800. The plantation is shown on the Oxholm map of 1800. At that time it was already well developed with several buildings and with 50 to 60 acres of cleared land. Although the remains of all the existing 15 structures of the district appear to be 19th century construction it is possible that they contain elements of the pre-1800 buildings shown on the Oxholm map.

Latitude 18°21'31" Longitude 64°42'00"

(continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent [ ] Good [ ] Fair [ ] Deteriorated [ ]
Ruins [x] Unaltered [x] Altered [ ] Original Site [x] Moved [ ]

Appendix B, Historic District

JUL 23 1981

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT
(Attach 4"x5" B&W Photo)

NPS ORGANIZATION

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park CODE NO. 5360

STRUCTURE NAME Shop Building, Hermitage STRUCTURE NO. H-37,4

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National ☐ State ☐ Local ☒

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: On Borck Creek, Coral Bay, East End of St. John

UTM REFERENCE:
A ___ Zone ___ Easting ___ Northing

CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: _____ acres.

STRUCTURE: Type of, and composition: Masonry footings and lower walls of a rectangular building.

Physical Description: The footings and lower walls of a rectangular building 30'x21' is located approximately 40" north of the warehouse (H-37,3). The wall apparently supported wood frame walls. The building has the unusual features of the two additional internal footing walls 8' in from the other walls for its full length indicating the floor supported a fairly heavy load or possibly machinery. The building also has a gently sloping ramp 6' wide centered on the west long side leading up to the former floor level of the interior. It is beyond the frame of the 1905 photograph of Hermitage plantation and its former appearance is consequently open to conjecture however, judging from its condition and the nature of its construction, it predates the photograph.

Hermitage Plantation was brought under cultivation between 1780 and 1800. The plantation is shown on the Oxholm map of 1800. At that time it was already well developed with several buildings and with 50 to 60 acres of cleared land. Although the remains of all the existing 15 structures of the district appear to be 19th century construction it is possible that they contain elements of the pre-1800 buildings shown on the Oxholm map.

Latitude 18°21'31" Longitude 64°42'00"

(continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent ☐ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Deteriorated ☐
Ruins ☒ Unaltered ☒ Altered ☐ Original Site ☒ Moved ☐

JUL 23 1981

Appendix B, Historic District

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT
(Attach 4"x5" B&W Photo)

NPS ORGANIZATION

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park CODE NO. 5360

STRUCTURE NAME Cistern No. 2, Hermitage STRUCTURE NO. H-37,5

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National ☐ State ☐ Local ☒

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: On Borck Creek, Coral Bay, East End of St. John

UTM REFERENCE:
A ___ Zone Easting ___ Northing ___

CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: _____ acres.

STRUCTURE: Type of, and composition: Freestanding rectangular masonry cistern.

Physical Description: A small freestanding rectangular cistern 7'x12' constructed in plastered rubble masonry approximately 70' south of the plantation house.

Hermitage Plantation was brought under cultivation between 1780 and 1800. The plantation is shown on the Oxholm map of 1800. At that time it was already well developed with several buildings and with 50 to 60 acres of cleared land. Although the remains of all the existing 15 structures of the district appear to be 19th century construction it is possible that they contain elements of the pre-1800 buildings shown on the Oxholm map.

Latitude 18°21'30" Longitude 64°42'01"

(continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent ☐ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Deteriorated ☐
Ruins ☒ Unaltered ☒ Altered ☐ Original Site ☒ Moved ☐

JUL 23 1981

Appendix B, Historic District

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT
(Attach 4"x5" B&W Photo)

NPS ORGANIZATION

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park CODE NO. 5360

STRUCTURE NAME Quarters No. 1, Hermitage STRUCTURE NO. H-37,6

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National ☐ State ☐ Local ☒



LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: On Borck Creek, Coral Bay, East End of St. John

UTM REFERENCE:
A ___ Zone ___ Easting ___ Northing

CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: _____ acres.



STRUCTURE: Type of and composition _____
building.

Physical Description: The masonry footings greatly deteriorated of a rectangular building 8'x12' presumed to be a cabin and probably of either wood or daub and wattle construction.

Hermitage Plantation was brought under cultivation between 1780 and 1800. The plantation is shown on the Oxholm map of 1800. At that time it was already well developed with several buildings and with 50 to 60 acres of cleared land. Although the remains of all the existing 15 structures of the district appear to be 19th century construction it is possible that they contain elements of the pre-1800 buildings shown on the Oxholm map.

Latitude 18°21'30" 64°42'01"

(continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent ☐ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Deteriorated ☐
Ruins ☒ Unaltered ☒ Altered ☐ Original Site ☒ Moved ☐

JUL 23 1981

Appendix B, Historic District

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT
(Attach 4"x5" B&W Photo)

NPS ORGANIZATION

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park CODE NO. 5360

STRUCTURE NAME Quarters No. 2, Hermitage STRUCTURE NO. H-37,7

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National ☐ State ☐ Local ☒

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: On Borck Creek, Coral Bay, East, of St. John

UTM REFERENCE:
A Zone Easting Northing

CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: _____ acres.

STRUCTURE: Type of, and composition: The masonry footings of a one story rectangular wood building.

Physical Description: The masonry footings and lower walls of a wood frame barracks like building 12'x40' is located south and west of quarters No. 1. Two sets of steps on the northwest side lead up to the floor level of its former interior. Only the plastered rubble steps footings and lower walls remain. In the 1905 photograph the building had a low hipped roof.

Hermitage Plantation was brought under cultivation between 1780 and 1800. The plantation is shown on the Oxholm map of 1800. At that time it was already well developed with several buildings and with 50 to 60 acreas of cleared land. Although the remains of all the existing 15 structures of the district appear to be 19th century construction it is possible that they contain elements of the pre-1800 buildings shown on the Oxholm map.

Latitude 18°21'30" Longitude 64°42'01"

(continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent ☐ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Deteriorated ☐
Ruins ☒ Unaltered ☒ Altered ☐ Original Site ☒ Moved ☐

JUL 23 1981

Appendix B, Historic District

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT
(Attach 4"x5" B&W Photo)

NPS ORGANIZATION

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park CODE NO. 5360

STRUCTURE NAME Quarters No. 3, Hermitage STRUCTURE NO. H-37,8

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National [ ] State [ ] Local [x]



LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: On Borck Creek, Coral Bay, East End of St. John

UTM REFERENCE:
A [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]
Zone Easting Northing

CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: _____ acres.



STRUCTURE: Type of, and composition: Masonry footings of a rectangular wood building.

Physical Description: The rubble masonry footings and lower walls of a rectangular building 14'x20' that supported a wood frame superstructure. The building has four sets of steps 2 on each side leading up to the level of the former floor of the interior. The superstructure has collapsed but fragments of both the metal roofing and the wood walls are still apparent. The building had a low hipped roof and located 40' southwest of Quarters No. 2.

Hermitage Plantation was brought under cultivation between 1780 and 1800. The plantation is shown on the Oxholm map of 1800. At that time it was already well developed with several buildings and with 50 to 60 acres of cleared land. Although the remains of all the existing 15 structures of the district appear to be 19th century construction it is possible that the they contain elements of the pre-1800 buildings shown on the Oxholm map.

Latitude 18°21'30" Longitude 64°42'01"

(continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent [ ] Good [ ] Fair [ ] Deteriorated [ ]
Ruins [x] Unaltered [x] Altered [ ] Original Site [x] Moved [ ]

JUL 23 1981

Appendix B, Historic District

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT
(Attach 4"x5" B&W Photo)

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park NPS ORGANIZATION CODE NO. 5360

STRUCTURE NAME Quarters No. 4, Hermitage STRUCTURE NO. H-37,9

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National [ ] State [ ] Local [X]

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: On Borck Creek, Coral Bay, East End of St. John

UTM REFERENCE:
A [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]
Zone Easting Northing

CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: _____ acres.

STRUCTURE: Type of, and composition: The masonry footings of a one story wood building.

Physical Description: The rubble masonry footings and lower walls of a building 14'x16' is located 6' northwest and aligned with Quarters No. 3. One set of steps on the southwest side lead up to the floor level of the former interior. The masonry wall supported a wood frame structure which has collapsed, fragments of the wood walls and the metal roofing however still remain. The building in 1905 had a hipped roof.

Hermitage Plantation was brought under cultivation between 1780 and 1800. The plantation is shown on the Oxholm map of 1800. At that time it was already well developed with several buildings and with 50 to 60 acres of cleared land. Although the remains of all the existing 15 structures of the district appear to be 19th century construction it is possible that they contain elements of the pre-1800 buildings shown on the Oxholm map.

Latitude 18°21'30" Longitude 64°42'01"

(continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent [ ] Good [ ] Fair [ ] Deteriorated [ ]
Ruins [X] Unaltered [X] Altered [ ] Original Site [X] Moved [ ]

JUL 23 1981

Appendix B, Historic District

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT
(Attach 4"x5" B&W Photo)

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park NPS ORGANIZATION CODE NO. 5360

STRUCTURE NAME Quarters No. 5, Hermitage STRUCTURE NO. H-37,10

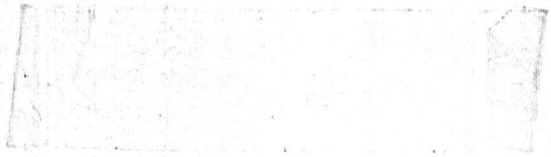
ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National [ ] State [ ] Local [X]



LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: On Borck Creed, Coral Bay, East End of St. John

UTM REFERENCE: A [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]
Zone Easting Northing

CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: _____ acres.



STRUCTURE: Type of, and composition: The masonry footings of a one story wood building.

Physical Description: The rubble masonry footings and lower walls of a rectangular barracks like building 14'x60' is located 40' southwest of Quarters No. 4. The walls supported a one story wood superstructure that in 1905 had a low hipped roof. Only the badly fragmented footing walls remain of the building.

Hermitage Plantation was brought under cultivation between 1780 and 1800. The plantation is shown on the Oxholm Map of 1800. At that time it was already well developed with several buildings and with 50 to 60 acres of cleared land. Although the remains of all the existing 15 structures of the district appear to be 19th century construction it is possible that they contain elements of the pre-1800 buildings shown on the Oxholm map.

Latitude 18°21'30" Longitude 64°42 01"

(continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent [ ] Good [ ] Fair [ ] Deteriorated [ ]
Ruins [X] Unaltered [X] Altered [ ] Original Site [X] Moved [ ]

JUL 23 1981

Appendix B, Historic District

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT
(Attach 4"x5" B&W Photo)

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park NPS ORGANIZATION CODE NO. 5360

STRUCTURE NAME Quarters No. 6, Hermitage STRUCTURE NO. H-37,11

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National ☐ State ☐ Local ☒

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: On Borck Creek, Coral Bay, East End of St. John

UTM REFERENCE:
A ☐☐ Zone ☐☐☐☐☐☐ Easting ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐ Northing

CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: _____ acres.

STRUCTURE: Type of, and composition: The footings of a rectangular wood building.

Physical Description: The rubble masonry footings and lower walls of a rectangular barracks like building 14'x42' is located 30' northwest of Quarters No. 4. The walls supported a one story wood superstructure that in 1904 had a low hipped roof. Only the badly fragmented footing walls remain of the building.

Hermitage Plantation was brought under cultivation between 1780 and 1800. The plantation is shown on the Oxholm map of 1800. At that time it was already well developed with several buildings and with 50 to 60 acres of cleared land. Although the remains of all the existing 15 structures of the district appear to be 19th century construction it is possible that they contain elements of the pre-1800 buildings shown on the Oxholm map.

Latitude 18°21'30" Longitude 64°42'01"

(continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent ☐ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Deteriorated ☐
Ruins ☒ Unaltered ☒ Altered ☐ Original Site ☒ Moved ☐

JUL 23 1981

Appendix B, Historic District

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT
(Attach 4"x5" B&W Photo)

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park NPS ORGANIZATION CODE NO. 5360

STRUCTURE NAME Cistern No. 3, Hermitage STRUCTURE NO. H-37,12

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National [ ] State [ ] Local [X]



LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: On Borck Creek, Coral Bay, East End of St. John

UTM REFERENCE:
A [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]
Zone Easting Northing

CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: _____ acres.



STRUCTURE: Type or, and composition: A freestanding rectangular cistern constructed in plastered rubble masonry.

Physical Description: A freestanding cistern 14'x20' is built into the northwest slope of the ridge approximately 20' north of quarters No. 6. The downhill north and southwest side of the cistern is strengthened by buttresses. Steps centered on the southeast long side lead up to the top of the cistern. The structures is in good condition and intact except for the shed roof that once covered it.

Hermitage Plantation was brought under cultivation between 1780 and 1800. The plantation is shown on the Oxholm map of 1800. At that time it was already well developed with several buildings and with 50 to 60 acres of cleared land. Although the remains of all the existing 15 structures of the district appear to be 19th century construction it is possible that they contain elements of the pre-1800 buildings shown on the Oxholm map.

Latitude 18°21'30" Longitude 64°42'01"

(continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent [ ] Good [ ] Fair [ ] Deteriorated [ ]
Ruins [X] Unaltered [X] Altered [ ] Original Site [X] Moved [ ]

JUL 23 1981

Appendix B, Historic District

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT
(Attach 4"x5" B&W Photo)

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park NPS ORGANIZATION CODE NO. 5360

STRUCTURE NAME Watering Trough No. 1, Hermitage STRUCTURE NO. H-37,13

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National [ ] State [ ] Local [X]

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: On Borck Creek, Coral Bay, East End of St. John

UTM REFERENCE:
A [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]
Zone Easting Northing

CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: _____ acres.

STRUCTURE: Type of, and composition: A rectangular masonry watering trough.

Physical Description: A rectangular plastered rubble masonry drinking trough 5'x8' raised approximately 2' above grade level is located 12' northeast of the cistern.

Hermitage Plantation was brought under cultivation between 1780 and 1800. The plantation is shown on the Oxholm map of 1800. At that time it was already well developed with several buildings and with 50 to 60 acres of cleared land. Although the remains of all the existing 15 structures of the district appear to be 19th century construction it is possible that they contain elements of the pre-1800 buildings shown on the Oxholm map.

Latitude 18°21'30" Longitude 64°42'01"

(continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent [ ] Good [ ] Fair [ ] Deteriorated [ ]
Ruins [xx] Unaltered [X] Altered [ ] Original Site [X] Moved [ ]

JUL 23 1981

Appendix B, Historic District

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIE
(Attach 4"x5" p

NPS ORGANIZATION

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islan Park CODE NO. 5360

STRUCTURE NAME Watering Trough No. 2, Hermitage STRUCTURE NO. H-37,14

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National [ ] State [ ] Local [X]



LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: On Borck Creek, Coral Bay, East End of St. John

UTM REFERENCE:
A [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]
Zone Easting Northing

CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: _____ acres.



STRUCTURE: Type of, and composition: A rectangular masonry watering trough

Physical Description: A linear stuccoed masonry watering trough 4'x40' and raised 2'6" above grade is located on the edge of the flat north of the East End Road and immediately west of the trail leading up to the plantation site. The trough is oriented southwest-northeast.

Hermitage Plantation was brought under cultivation between 1780 and 1800. The plantation is shown on the Oxholm map of 1800. At that time it was already well developed with several buildings and wish 50 to 60 acres of cleared land. Although the remains of all the existing 15 structures of the district appear to be 19th century construction it is possible that they contain elements of the pre-1800 buildings shown on the Oxholm map.

Latitude 18°21'29" Longitude 64°42'03"

(continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent [ ] Good [ ] Fair [ ] Deteriorated [ ]
Ruins [X] Unaltered [X] Altered [ ] Original Site [X] Moved [ ]

JUL 23 1981

Appendix B, Historic District

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT
(Attach 4"x5" B&W Photo)

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park NPS ORGANIZATION CODE NO. 5360

STRUCTURE NAME Well & Watering Trough No. 1 Hermitage STRUCTURE NO. H-37, 15

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National [ ] State [ ] Local [X]

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE:

UTM REFERENCE:
A [ ] Zone [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] Easting [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] Northing

CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: _____ acres.

STRUCTURE: Type of, and composition: A circular well and drinking trough constructed in masonry.

Physical Description: A circular well 10' in diameter with a 3' wide masonry watering trough encircling the well shaft and a linear drinking trough 3'6" wide and 30' long extending westward from the encircling trough is located 30' west of Watering Trough No. 2. The structure is constructed in stuccoed rubble masonry and the troughs are raised 2' above grade with the well shaft raised an additional foot.

Hermitage Plantation was brought under cultivation between 1780 and 1800. The plantation is shown on the Oxholm map of 1800. At. that time it was already well developed with several buildings and with 50 to 60 acres of cleared land. Although the remains of all the existing 15 structures of the district appear to be 19th century construction it is possible that they contain elements of the pre-1800 buildings shown on the Oxholm map.

Latitude 18°21'29" Longitude 64°42'03"

(continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent [ ] Good [ ] Fair [ ] Deteriorated [ ]
Ruins [x] Unaltered [x] Altered [ ] Original Site [x] Moved [ ]

JUL 23 1981

Appendix B, Historic District

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT
(Attach 4"x5" B&W Photo)

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park NPS ORGANIZATION CODE NO. 5360

STRUCTURE NAME Well & Watering Trough No. 2, Hermitage STRUCTURE NO. H-37.16

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National [ ] State [ ] Local [x]

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: On Borck Creek, Coral Bay, East End of St. John

UTM REFERENCE:
A [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]
Zone Easting Northing

CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: ___ acres.

STRUCTURE: Type of, and composition: A circular well and watering trough constructed in masonry.

Physical Description: A circular well 10' in diameter with a 3'6" wide encircling watering trough. The shaft of the well and the watering trough is constructed in plastered rubble masonry.

Hermitage Plantation was brought under cultivation between 1780 and 1800. The plantation is shown on the Oxholm map of 1800. At that time it was already well developed with several buildings and with 50 to 60 acres of cleared well. Although remains of all the existing 15 structures of the district appear to be 19th century construction it is possible that they contain elements of the pre-1800 buildings shown on the Oxholm map.

Latitude 18°21'29" Longitude 64°42'03"

(continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent [ ] Good [ ] Fair [ ] Deteriorated [ ]
Ruins [X] Unaltered [X] Altered [ ] Original Site [X] Moved [ ]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Reef Bay mus.

APPENDIX B
JOSSIE GUT HISTORIC DISTRICT

DESCRIPTION

Jossie Gut Historic District is located in the Reef Bay Valley about ½ mile down from Centerline Road. It is on the old cart road of Reef Bay Valley where the main gut is joined by the two guts that drain the west side of the Bordeaux Mountain ridge. The district contains a factory, a large horsemill, an oxpound, a stable and a storage building and the fragmentary remains of a dam across the tributary gut with sluices and a cistern for collection and distributing surface runoff.

The horsemill is in a fair state of preservation and some of the factory walls still stand to plate height although in a poor condition. All other buildings and structures have been partially destroyed by erosion and deterioration.

Jossie Gut Factory like Reef Bay Factory is a 19th century structure and the plantation appears to have had reasonable amount of sugar production during the first half of the 19th century. It was owned and operated by Governor Hans Henrik Berg from the 1820ties until his death in 1862.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Jossie Gut Sugar Factory is significant for its remains of a surface water collecting and distributing system and for its associations with Hans Henrik Berg, Governor of the Danish West Indies.

	Latitude	Longitude
Acreage: 5 acres	18° 20' 31"	64° 44' 27"

There are no UTM references on any published maps of the U.S. Virgin Islands.

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Starting at the crossing of the cart road from the east to the west side of the gut 600 feet north of the factory, the boundary follows a line in a south-westerly direction for 358 feet and then turns a 90 angle in a south-easterly direction for 650 feet, until it intersects the cart road 150 feet south-east of the factory and then continues in a north-northeasterly direction for about 600 feet to the bed of the stream that drains the west flank of the Bordeaux Mountain Ridge and then in a west by northwesterly direction for 350 feet to the starting point of the cart roads crossing of the gut. The boundaries include all parts of the historical resource that is set in protected surroundings.

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Appendix B, Historic District

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT
(Attach 4"x5" B&W Photo)

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park NPS ORGANIZATION CODE NO. 5360

STRUCTURE NAME Horsemill, Jossie Gut STRUCTURE NO. H-14.1

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National [ ] State [ ] Local [X]

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: Reef Bay Valley ½ mile down from Centerline Road

UTM REFERENCE:
A [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]
Zone Easting Northing

CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: _____ acres.

STRUCTURE: Type of, and composition: Horsemill

Physical Description: A circular platform 65' in diameter partially carved out of the slope on the east and north and partially built up on rubble masonry retaining walls. The retaining walls on the south and west are up to 16' high. The mill is located north of the factory site.

The Jossie Gut factory was brought under cultivation after 1800. Though begun after the peak years of prosperity in the island it appears to have had a reasonable amount of sugar production during the first half of the 19th century. It was owned by Governor Hans Henrik Berg in the 1820s.

Latitude 18°20'31" Longitude 64°44'27"

(continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent [ ] Good [ ] Fair [ ] Deteriorated [X]
Ruins [X] Unaltered [X] Altered [ ] Original Site [X] Moved [ ]

Appendix B, Historic District

JUL 23 1981

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT
(Attach 4"x5" B&W Photo)

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park NPS ORGANIZATION CODE NO. 5360

STRUCTURE NAME Factory, Jossie Gut STRUCTURE NO. H-14,2

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National ☐ State ☐ Local ☒

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: Reef Bay Valley ½ mile down from Centerline Road.

UTM REFERENCE:
A ☐☐ Zone ☐☐☐☐☐☐ Easting ☐☐☐☐☐☐ Northing

CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: _____ acres.

STRUCTURE: Type of, and composition: Rubble and brick masonry one and two story building in the shape of a "T".

Physical Description: The factory is a rubble masonry structure with yellow brick lining of corners and of door and window openings. It is "T" shaped in plan with the stem of the "T" 3 feet from and south of the horsemill. The single story stem of the "T" contains the boiling house with the firing trench on the west downhill side of the stem. It measures 26'x28'. The head of the "T" contains the curing and storage rooms of the factory and had two staircases. The width of the wing is approximately 18' and it is about 45' long. Only a few sections of the walls stand to plate height, in all cases they are badly affected by vegetation and in a poor condition. Jossie Gut factory like Reef Bay Factory is a 19th century structure that appears to have had reasonable amount of sugar production during the first half of the 19th century. Although not adequately researched, historically it is known to have been owned and operated by Governor Hans Henrik Berg. It is of local interest as well for its conformity to local standards agricultural structures of the early 19th century.

Latitude 18°20'31" Longitude 64°44'27"

(continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent ☐ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Deteriorated ☐
Ruins ☒ Unaltered ☒ Altered ☐ Original Site ☒ Moved ☐

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Appendix B, Historic District

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT
(Attach 4"x5" B&W Photo)

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park NPS ORGANIZATIO CODE NO. 5360

STRUCTURE NAME Dam and Cistern, Jossie Gut Factory STRUCTURE NO. H-14,3

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National [ ] State [ ] Local [X]

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: Reef Bay Valley ½ mile down from Centerline Road

UTM REFERENCE:
A Zone Easting Northing

CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: _____ acres.

STRUCTURE: Type of, and composition: Rubble masonry dam across stream bead with masonry cistern.

Physical Description: North of the factory there are the remains of a dam across the tributary gut from the east side of the valley. The dam has a sluice way and a spill over and gutter leading to an elevated cistern between the gut and the hors mill. All walls and pavements are fragmentary, partially destroyed by erosion and undercutting by the intermittent stream they were intended to control. Jossie Gut factory site is located in the Reef Bay Valley about ½ mile down from Centerline Road, in the valley bottom below the two unfinished factory sites of Paquerau to the northeast and Hope to the southwest. The site was cleared and brought under cultivation after 1800. It was owned by Governor Hans Henrik Berg in the 1820s. The site is on the old cart road of Reef Bay Valley where the main gut is joined by the two guts that drain the area between Paquerau and Hope spurs.

Latitude 18°20'31" Longitude 64°44'27"

(continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent [ ] Good [ ] Fair [ ] Deteriorated [ ]
Ruins [X] Unaltered [X] Altered [ ] Original Site [X] Moved [ ]

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Appendix B, Historic District

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT
(Attach 4"x5" B&W Photo)

NPS ORGANIZATION CODE NO. 5360

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park

STRUCTURE NAME Oxpound, Jossie Gut Factory Site STRUCTURE NO. H-14.4

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National ☐ State ☐ Local ☒

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: Reef Bay Valley ½ mile down from Centerline Road

UTM REFERENCE:
A | | |

Appendix B, Historic District

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT
(Attach 4"x5" B&W Photo)

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park NPS ORGANIZATION CODE NO. 5360

STRUCTURE NAME Storage Building, Jossie Gut STRUCTURE NO. H-14,5

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National ☐ State ☐ Local [X]

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: Reef Bay Valley ½ mile down from Centerline Road

UTM REFERENCE:
A | | | Zone | Easting | Northing |

CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: _____ acres.

STRUCTURE: Type of, and composition: Rectangular one story rubble masonry structure.

Physical Description: Remains of a rectangular storage building 12'x20' is located south and east of the oxpound. It is constructed in rubble masonry. The walls are in poor condition and only one corner still stands to near its original height. Jossie Gut factory like Reef Bay Factory is a 19th century structure and appears to have had reasonable amount of sugar production during the first half of the 19th century. Although not adequately researched, historically it is known to have been owned and operated by Governor Hans Henrik Berg. It is of local interest as well for its conformity to local standard agricultural structures of the early 19th century.

Latitude 18°20'31" Longitude 64°44'27"

(continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent ☐ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Deteriorated ☐
Ruins [X] Unaltered [X] Altered ☐ Original Site [X] Moved ☐

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Appendix B, Historic District

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT
(Attach 4"x5" B&W Photo)

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park NPS ORGANIZATION CODE NO. 5360

STRUCTURE NAME Stable, Jossie Gut STRUCTURE NO. H-14,6

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National ☐ State ☐ Local [X]

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: Reef Bay Valley ½ mile down from Centerline Road

UTM REFERENCE:
A Zone Easting Northing

CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: _____ acres.

STRUCTURE: Type of, and composition: Rectangular one story rubble masonry building.

Physical Description: The ruined remains of a rectangular building 40' long is located north of the oxpound. The building has three walls. One long side of the building was open and had pillars supporting the roof. Both walls and pillars are constructed in rubble masonry. They are in very poor condition and except for a short section have toppled. Jossie Gut factory like Reef Bay Factory is a 19th century structure and appears to have had reasonable amount of sugar production during the first half of the 19th century. Although not adequately researched, historically it is known to have been owned and operated by Governor Hans Henrik Berg. It is of local interest as well for its conformity to local standard agricultural structures of the early 19th century.

Latitude 18°20'31" Longitude 64°44'27"

(continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent ☐ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Deteriorated ☐
Ruins [X] Unaltered [X] Altered ☐ Original Site [X] Moved ☐

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Reef Bay nic.

APPENDIX B
L'ESPERANCE HISTORIC DISTRICT

DESCRIPTION

L'Esperance plantation is located on the high ridge land of St. John 1/4 mile south of Centerline Road on the east border of Cruz Bay Quarter. It was a choice site for agricultural purposes for its soil conditions, permanent spring and relatively high precipitation. As a plantation site, it is a small compact unit with fairly large buildings, that include two horsemills, a factory, a free standing cistern, a storage building, a great house, a cook house, a service building, a cemetery, a stone bridge as well as retaining walls, staircases and stone fencing.

It was developed early in the 18th century and has retained features of design and construction in its standing remains of interest for their age and for their variance from the generally accepted layout of plantation sites. The tight grouping of the different units that comprise L'Esperance centered around the Great House is exceptional and predates the pattern that characterizes the normal layout. Architecturally it is notable for, the high quality of workmanship observable in the Great House and Service buildings masonry as well as the use of volcanic sandstone as a building material. This exotic material to the Virgin Islands was probably imported from the Leeward Islands. The masonry remains of the Great House, the south Horsemill and the Service Building are in a fair state of preservation. All other structures are badly deteriorated.

L'Esperance produced sugar in the early 1830's but in the 1840ties discontinued cultivation of cane.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

L'Esperance Historic District is significant for its unusual layout as a sugar plantation and for its association with Governor Eric Bredal, who in the 1720ties owned the plantation and who in 1719 affected the Danish colonization of St. John in the face of British oposition.

	Latitude	Longitude
Acreage 6¼ acres	18° 20' 32"	64° 45' 32"

There is no UTM references on any published maps of the U.S. Virgin Islands.

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

L'Esperance Historic District is bounded to the West by the trail that from Centerline Road leads to Sieben plantation starting at a point on the trail 250 feet northwest of the storm bridge across Fish Bay Gut and ending 450 feet due

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south of the same bridge, then in an easterly direction for 300 feet across the gut to the bed of the intermittent stream on the east side of the site then following the stream bed in an north and easterly direction for about 700 feet to a point about 225 feet northeast of the oxpound and then westerly to the starting point on the Centerline-Sieben trail. The boundaries include all parts of the historic resource and enclose a natural topographical area between the two streambeds to the west and east of the district.

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Appendix B, Historic District

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park NPS ORGANIZATION CODE NO. 5360

STRUCTURE NAME New Horsemill, L'Esperance Plantation STRUCTURE NO. H-5.1

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National [ ] State [ ] Local [X]

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: On the L'Esperance trail to Mollendal, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile south of Centerline Road

UTM REFERENCE:
A [ ] [ ][ ][ ] [ ][ ][ ][ ][ ]
Zone Easting Northing

CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: _____ acres.

STRUCTURE: Type of, and composition: Circular raised earthfill platform retained by rubble masonry walls.

Physical Description: The circular horsemill has a diameter of 65'. It is located on the south and downhill side of the site. Approached from the north at grade level, the horsemill platform is supported and defined by retainins walls that, on the south side reached heights of 20'. These walls have partially failed towards the south and west, but are still in evidence. Fragements of the foundations of the grinding mechanism are still apparent.

L'Esperance Plantation was brought under cultivation early and was a well-developed sugar plantation by the 1780s. As a plantation site, it is a small compact unit with faily large building remains. The new horsemill probably dates from the early 19th century

Latitude 18°20'33" Longitude 64°45'32"

(continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent [ ] Good [ ] Fair [ ] Deteriorated [ ]
Ruins [ ] Unaltered [X] Altered [ ] Original Site [X] Moved [ ]

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Appendix B; Historic District

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT

NPS ORGANIZATION

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park CODE NO. 5360

STRUCTURE NAME Old Horse Mill, L'Esperance Plantation STRUCTURE NO. H-5,2

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National [ ] State [ ] Local [X]

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: On L'Esperance trail to Mollendal $\frac{1}{4}$ mile south Centerline R

UTM REFERENCE:
A [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]
Zone Easting Northing

CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: _____ acres.

STRUCTURE: Type of, and composition: Roughly circular level area derived by digging into hillside and filling in downhill area.

Physical Description: The earlier horse mill of the plantation is located to the north of the site and is a platform with a diameter of 50', dug into the uphill north side and towards the southwest, defined by a retaining wall.. Now part of the access road to the newer horsemill and the Great House. The old horsemill can be assumed to date from the 18th century and the earlier period of sugar cane cultivation of L'Esperance Plantation.

Latitude 18°20'23" Longitude 64°45'32"

(continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent [ ] Good [ ] Fair [ ] Deteriorated [X]
Ruins [ ] Unaltered [X] Altered [ ] Original Site [X] Moved [ ]

JUL 23 1981

Appendix B, Historic District

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park NPS ORGANIZATION CODE NO. 5360

STRUCTURE NAME Factory, L'Esperance Plantation STRUCTURE NO. H-5,3

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National ☐ State ☐ Local ☒

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: On L'Esperance trail to Mollendal ½mile south of Centerline

UTM REFERENCE:
A | | |

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Appendix B, Historic District

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park NPS ORGANIZATION CODE NO. 5360

STRUCTURE NAME Free-standing Cistern, L'Esperance Plantation STRUCTURE NO. H-5,4

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National [ ] State [ ] Local [X]

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: On L'Esperance trail to Mollendal ½mile south of Centerline

UTM REFERENCE:
A Zone Easting Northing

CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: _____ acres.

STRUCTURE: Type of, and composition: Plastered rubble masonry rectangular in plan and one story high.

Physical Description: The free-standing cistern is a small masonry structure immediately west of the factory measuring 16'x8'. It is divided into two equal sections - a small storage area and a cistern. The walls stand to their full height.

L'Esperance Plantation was brought under cultivation early in the 18th century and was well developed sugar plantation by 1780. Inadequate research prevents accurate dating of existing remains of its buildings. They probably range through the late 18th century and the early 19th century.

Latitude 18°20'23" Longitude 64°44'32"

(continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent [ ] Good [ ] Fair [ ] Deteriorated [ ]
Ruins [X] Unaltered [X] Altered [ ] Original Site [X] Moved [ ]

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Appendix B, Historic District

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park NPS ORGANIZATION CODE NO. 5360

STRUCTURE NAME Storage Building, L'Esperance Plantation STRUCTURE NO. H-5,5

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National [ ] State [ ] Local [X]

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: On L'Esperance trail to Mollendal ½mile south of Centerline

UTM REFERENCE:
A [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]
Zone Easting Northing

CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: _____ acres.

STRUCTURE: Type of, and composition: Plastered rubble masonry one story rectangular in plan.

Physical Description: A one-story masonry structure 12'x25' immediately west of the cistern with doors in both gable ends and two window openings in each long wall.

Assumed to be a storage building because of its proximity to the free-standing cistern and the factory building. It lacks identifying features and may have served several purposes.

Latitude 18°20'23" Longitude 64°45'32"

(continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent [ ] Good [ ] Fair [ ] Deteriorated [ ]
Ruins [X] Unaltered [X] Altered [ ] Original Site [X] Moved [ ]

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Appendix B, Historic District

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park NPS ORGANIZATION CODE NO. 5360

STRUCTURE NAME Great House, L'Esperance Plantation STRUCTURE NO. H-5,6

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National [ ] State [X] Local [ ]

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: On L'Esperance trail to Mollendal ¼mile south of Centerline

UTM REFERENCE:
A Zone Easting Northing

CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: _____ acres.

STRUCTURE: Type of, and composition: Rubble and cut stone one-story masonry bas former wood building rectangular in plan.

Physical Description: The Great House ruin is the best preserved of all structures of the L'Esperance Plantation site. It is located 30' west of the new horsemille and 45' north and uphill of the factory. The considerable grade difference between the site of the latter and the Great House is regulated by a narrow terrace fronting the Great House, supported on a fragmented retaining wall and a steep bank. The hous had a masonry ground floor measuring 46'x34' that supported a wood superstructure The ground floor walls stand to their full height. The north and part of the west wall act as retaining wall for the level area that fronted the yard side of the Great House. The walls are rubble masonry with cut and dressed stone around openings and at corners and with articulated quoins on the free-standing exterior faces. In plan it is divided into an enclosed room 20' wide that runs the full length of the building and a 12' wide, partially open gallery on the south and factory side of the building. The east wall of the structure continues as a retaining wall for the terrace to the north and masonry steps along the west wall of the building lead up to this terrace level. The stonework is handsomely finished and the execution very workmanlike. Except for traces of beams and plates nothing remains of the wood superstructure. Probable dates of construction is late 18th century.

Latitude 18°20'23" Longitude 64°45'32" (continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent [ ] Good [ ] Fair [ ] Deteriorated [ ]
Ruins [X] Unaltered [X] Altered [ ] Original Site [X] Moved [ ]

JUL 23 1981

Appendix B, Historic District

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park NPS ORGANIZATION CODE NO. 5360

STRUCTURE NAME Cook House, L'Esperance Plantation STRUCTURE NO. H-5.7

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National [ ] State [X] Local [ ]

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: On L'Esperance trail to Mollendal $\frac{1}{4}$mile south of Centerline

UTM REFERENCE: A [ ] Zone [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] Easting [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] Northing

CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: acres.

STRUCTURE: Type of, and composition: Rubble and brick masonry one story building rectangular in plan.

Physical Description: The cookhouse is located north and slightly west of the Great House at a distance of approximately 25 feet on the level north terrace. The rubble masonry and brick walls stand from 4' to 6' out of the ground. The building measures 22'x16' and has the unusual feature of two masonry cooking ranges against the interior short walls of the structure, with a brick Dutch oven in the southwest interior corner, contemporary with the Great House and probably of a late 18th century date.

Latitude 18°20'23" Longitude 64°44'32"

(continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent [ ] Good [ ] Fair [ ] Deteriorated [ ]
Ruins [X] Unaltered [X] Altered [ ] Original Site [X] Moved [ ]

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Appendix B, Historic District

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park NPS ORGANIZATION CODE NO. 5360

STRUCTURE NAME Service Building, L'Esperance Plantation STRUCTURE NO. H-5,8

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National [ ] State [ ] Local [X]

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: On L'Esperance trail to Mollendal ½mile south of Centerline

UTM REFERENCE:
A [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]
Zone Easting Northing

CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: _____ acres.

STRUCTURE: Type of, and composition: Rubble and brick masonry one story building "L" shaped in plan.

Physical Description: The service building is an "L" shaped rubble masonry structure, measuring 30'x22' west of the cook house, and on the same level. It contained two rooms and another Dutch oven constructed in brick. The function of the structure seems to duplicate the smaller but more elaborate cook house and is not entirely understood.

Latitude 18°20'23" Longitude 64°44'32"

(continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent [ ] Good [ ] Fair [ ] Deteriorated [ ]
Ruins [X] Unaltered [X] Altered [ ] Original Site [X] Moved [ ]

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Appendix B, Historic District

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT

NPS ORGANIZATION CODE NO. 5360

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park

STRUCTURE NAME Bridge, L'Esperance Plantation STRUCTURE NO. H-5,9

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National [ ] State [ ] Local [X]

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: On L'Esperance trail to Mollendal [illegible]

UTM REFERENCE:
A [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]
Zone Easting Northing

CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: _____ acres.

STRUCTURE: Type of, and composition: Arched stone bridge over gut that separates plantation site from old cart road.

Physical Description: The entrance road to L'Esperance from the old cart road that from Centerline Road leads to Sieben and Mollendal crosses a small gut. It is bridged by a small sone arch with a span of eight feet and a width of 6'6". Although still standing the bridge abutments towards the north show signs of failure and in their present condition are subjected to serious erosion.

Latitude 18°20'23" Longitude 64°44'32"

(continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent [ ] Good [ ] Fair [ ] Deteriorated [X]
Ruins [ ] Unaltered [X] Altered [ ] Original Site [X] Moved [ ]

JUL 23 1981

pe Appendix B, Historic District

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park NPS ORGANIZATION CODE NO. 5360

STRUCTURE NAME Cemetery, L'Esperance Plantation STRUCTURE NO. H-5,10

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National [ ] State [ ] Local [v]

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: On L'Esperance trail to Mollendal ¼ mile south of Centerline

UTM REFERENCE:
A [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]
Zone Easting Northing

CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district

STRUCTURE: Type of, and composition: A rectangular enclosure defined by rubble masonry walls containing 7 graves marked by raised masonry covers.

Physical Description: A cemetery is located approximately 60' north of the Great House it is defined by remains of walls and contains seven graves marked by raised masonry covers one of which is monumented and carries the inscription "Hendrik Tonis Geboren op S. thomas den 15 January 1733 Overleben op S. Janden 23 September 1765."

Latitude 18°20'23" Longitude 64°44'32"

(continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent [ ] Good [ ] Fair [ ] Deteriorated [X]
Ruins [ ] Unaltered [X] Altered [ ] Original Site [X] Moved [ ]

Appendix B, Historic District

JUL 23 1981

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park NPS ORGANIZATION CODE NO. 5360

STRUCTURE NAME Oxpound, L'Esperance Plantation STRUCTURE NO. H-5,11

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National [ ] State [ ] Local [X]

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: On L'Esperance trail to Mollendal ¼mile south of Centerline

UTM REFERENCE:
A [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]
Zone Easting Northing

CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: _____ acres.

STRUCTURE: Type of, and composition: A rectangular area enclosed by rubble masonry walls and their collapsed remains.

Physical Description: A retangular oxpound is located north of the Great House and east of the cemetery. It is defined by breast high rubble masonry walls but has no visible traces of a roofed shelter for the cattle as is found in most oxpounds.

Latitude: 18° 20' 23" Long.: 64° 44' 32"

(continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent [ ] Good [ ] Fair [ ] Deteriorated [ ]
Ruins [X] Unaltered [X] Altered [ ] Original Site [X] Moved [ ]


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APPENDIX B
LIEVER MARCHES BAY HISTORIC DISTRICT

DESCRIPTION

Liever Marches Bay is a shallow bight on the north shore of St. John immediately east of Brown Bay. The 450 feet of shingle beach is backed by a triangle of less than 4 acres of level land flanked by the steep slopes of spurs extending northward from the spine of the east end ridge of St. John. The ruins of what appears to be a rendering plant or an abattoir is located 30 feet behind the shoreline and to the east and southeast of the ruins are two wells with watering troughs.

Liever Marches Bay is named on the Oxholm survey of 1780 and on the Oxholm map of St. John of 1800 but not on any later map of St. John nor does any survey or map of St. John indicate the presence of the structures, agricultural activity or other development of the valley behind Liever Marches Bay. It is assumed that the abattoir or rendering plant was erected sometime during the mid-19th century when raising of livestock in many parts of St. John had replaced more intensified agricultural pursuits and completely on both the large adjoining estates of Hermitage and Brown Bay. The masonry walls of the abattoir are in fair condition and still stand to plate height except for a section of the northeast corner. The site is of considerable local interest as the plant is the only one of its kind known to have been preserved.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The abattoir of Liever Marches Bay is the only one of its kind on St. John and is significant as the illustration of the changing in agricultural practices from the cultivation of sugar cane and cotton to raising of cattle.

	Latitude	Longitude
Acreage: 4 acres	18° 21' 15"	64° 42' 06"

There are no UTM references on any published maps of the U.S. Virgin Islands.

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Historic District of Liever Marches Bay is bounded to the north by the low water line of the bay starting and ending at the cliffs that flank the pebble beach and towards the west, south and east the 40 foot contour line. The boundaries are defined to include all the level land behind the bay and all parts of the historic resource.

Brown Bay mc

Appendix B, Historic District

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT
(Attach 4"x5" B&W Photo)

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park NPS ORGANIZATION CODE NO. 5360

STRUCTURE NAME Rendering Plant, Liever Marchés Bay STRUCTURE NO. H-35,1

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National ☐ State ☐ Local [x]

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: North shore of St. John immediately east of Brown Bay.

UTM REFERENCE:
A Zone Easting Northing

CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: _____ acres.

STRUCTURE: Type of, and composition: One story rectangular rubble masonry building.

Physical Description: The rubble and brick masonry walls of a one story rectangular building 24'x36' feet is located approximately 30' back from the shoreline on the west side of the small valley. All walls stand to their full plate height except for the northeast corner. Sea action appears to have undermined the footings of this part of the building and caused its collapse. A doorway is centered in the west long wall of the building raised two steps above the existing grade. There are 2 window openings in the west wall north of the doorway. The east wall has 3 window openings placed opposite the doorway and windows of the west wall. The north wall has 2 windows and an additional doorway. At the base of the south wall there are several vent and firing openings now partially buried by accumulation of debris. The southern Third of the interior has a slightly lower floor level than the rest of the building and a boiling bench against the south wall with imprints in the masonry of the large straight sided circular pots. No traces of a chimney have been observed on the exterior and it is possible that it may have been an interior one built against the south west corner. The building had a hipped roof.

(continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent ☐ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Deteriorated ☐
Ruins [X] Unaltered [X] Altered ☐ Original Site [X] Moved ☐

Liever Marchés Bay is named on the Oxholm survey of 1780 and on the Oxholm map of St. John of 1800 but not on any later map of St. John nor does any survey of map of St. John indicate the presence of the structures, agricultural activity or other development of the valley behind Liever Marchés Bay. Since no documentary references have been uncovered as yet, it is assumed that the abattoir or rendering plant was erected sometime during the mid-19th century when raising of livestock in many parts of St. John had replaced more intensified agricultural pursuits. The site is of considerable local interest as the plant is the only one of its kind known to have been preserved.

Latitude 18°21'15" Longitude 64°42'06"

Appendix B, Historic District

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT
(Attach 4"x5" B&W Photo)

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park NPS ORGANIZATION CODE NO. 5360

STRUCTURE NAME Well & Drinking Trough No. 1 STRUCTURE NO. H-35,2

Liever Marchés Bay

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National [ ] State [ ] Local [X]

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: On north shore of St. John immediately east of Brown Bay.

UTM REFERENCE:
A [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]
Zone Easting Northing

CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: _____ acres.

STRUCTURE: Type of, and composition: A circular well with a linear drinking trough constructed in rubble masonry

Physical Description: A circular well 6' in diameter constructed in rubble masonry is located about 90' southeast of the rendering plant H-35,1. A linear drinking trough constructed in rubble masonry, 4' wide and raised approximately 2' above grade extends west from the well.

Liever Marchés Bay is named on the Oxholm survey of 1780 and on the Oxholm map of St. John of 1800 but not on any later map of St. John nor does any survey or map of St. John indicate the presence of the structures, agricultural activity or other development of the valley behind Liever Marchés Bay. Since no documentary references have been uncovered as yet, it is assumed that the abattoir or rendering plant was erected sometime during the mid-19th century when raising of livestock in many parts of St. John had replaced more intensified agricultural pursuits. The site is of considerable local interest as the plant is the only one of its kind known to have been preserved.

Latitude 18°21'15" Longitude 64°42'06"

(continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent [ ] Good [ ] Fair [ ] Deteriorated [ ]
Ruins [X] Unaltered [X] Altered [ ] Original Site [X] Moved [ ]

Appendix B, Historic District

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT
(Attach 4"x5" B&W Photo)

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park NPS ORGANIZATION CODE NO. 5360

STRUCTURE NAME Well & Drinking Trough No. 2, Liever Marchés Bay STRUCTURE NO. H-35, 3

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National [ ] State [ ] Local [X]

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: On north shore of St. John immediately east of Brown Bay.

UTM REFERENCE:
A [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]
Zone Easting Northing

CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: _____ acres.

STRUCTURE: Type of, and composition: A circular masonry well with attached masonry drinking trough.

Physical Description: A circular well with a diameter of 7' constructed in plastered rubble masonry is located 100 yds ease of the assumed rendering plant H-35, 1. A sickle shaped drinking trough is wrapped around the western sides of the well with the handle of the sickle extending north from the well. The drinking trough is 4'6" wide and raised aout 2' above grade. It is constructed in plastered masonry.

Lievers Marchés Bay is named on the Oxholm survey of 1780 and on the Oxholm map of St. John of 1800 but not on any later map of St. John nor does any survey or map St. John indicate the presence of the structures, agricultural activity or other development of the valley behind Liever Marchés Bay. Since no documentary references have been uncovered as yet, it is assumed that the abattoir or rendering plant was erected sometime during the mid-19th century when raising of livestock in many parts of St. John had replaced more intensified agricultural pursuits. The site is considerable local interest as the plant is the only one of its kind known to have been preserved.

Latitude 18°21'15" Longitude 64°42'06"

(continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent [ ] Good [ ] Fair [ ] Deteriorated [ ]
Ruins [x] Unaltered [x] Altered [ ] Original Site [x] Moved [ ]


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APPENDIX B

Cruz Bay JUL 23 1981

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT

(Attach 4"x5" B...

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands NP NPS ORGANIZATION CODE NO. 5360

STRUCTURE NAME Lind Point Fort STRUCTURE NO. H-1

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National [ ] State [X] Local [ ]

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Lind Point Fort is significant for its associations with the Napoleonic wars in which the United Kingdoms of Denmark-Norway were allied with France against England and in which the Danish Virgin Islands were twice occupied by British forces.

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: On southwest tip of Lind Point at mouth of Cruz Bay

UTM REFERENCE:
A [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]
Zone Easting Northing

CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: 2 acres.

There are no UTM references on any published maps of the U.S.Virgin Islands.

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:

The boundaries of Lind Point Fort Site follows the Lind Point trail below and around the fort and the access trail to the fort across the point starting at 400 yards Northwest of the National Park Service Visitors Center on the Lind Point Trail. The property is within protected park area and the boundaries include all parts of the resource.

STRUCTURE: Type of, and composition: Semi-circular earthwork with dry stone retaining walls.

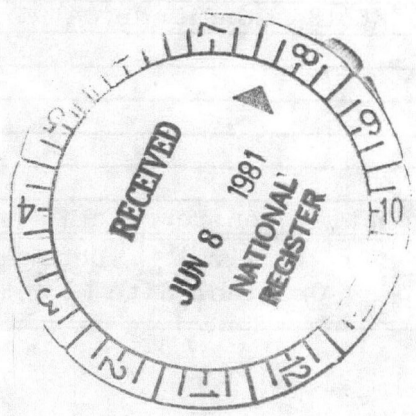
Physical Description: Lind Point Fort is a semi-circular earthwork located near the tip of Lind Point at an elevation of about 120 feet above sea level. The level gun platform, that measures 60 feet across., is unpaved. On the seaward sides dry stone retaining walls support the earth embankment and the low and now eroded earth parapets. Built as a battery to control the entrance to Cruz Bay Harbor it commands the Bay as well as Pillsbury Sound. It was constructed by the British during their second occupation of the Danish Virgin Islands 1807-1815 in the Napoleonic wars and it is the physical evidence in the Virgin Islands of an era of conflice that kept the western world in turmoil for more than two decades and changed the course of world history.

Latitude 18°20'12" Longitude 64°47'52"

(continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent [ ] Good [ ] Fair [ ] Deteriorated [ ]
Ruins [X] Unaltered [X] Altered [ ] Original Site [X] Moved [ ]

Report prepared by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East End nic.

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APPENDIX B
MORE HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT

DESCRIPTION

More Hill Plantation development is located on the ridge of the East End peninsula of St. John 500 yards east of the peak of More Hill. The site has the ruins of three buildings of modest proportions at an elevation of 360 feet above sea level. There is no trail to the site.

More Hill Plantation was cleared and brought under cultivation at an unknown date between 1780 and 1800. It is shown on the Oxholm Map of 1800 as number 2 of the East End Quarter Plantations and with two symbols for buildings but is not named. The plantation cultivated cotton and never had any other use and was abandoned early in the 19th century.

The districts interest lies in the "time capsuled" nature of its remains which illustrate primitive late 18th century construction techniques and the modest facilities required by a small cotton plantation. The site also has a large midden downhill and south of the warehouse.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

More Hill Historic District is significant for its remains of a modest cotton plantation of the late 18th century unaltered and disturbed by later development and different uses.

	Latitude	Longitude
Acreage: 6 acres	18° 21' 39"	64° 41' 39"

There are no UTM references on any published maps of the U.S. Virgin Islands.

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

More Hill Historic District is located in an area of dense bush without any distinct natural or man made features and is surrounded by protected park lands. For this reason the District has arbitrarily been defined as the area bounded by latitudes 18° 21'41" and 18° 21'37" and by longitudes 64° 41'42" and 64° 41'36".

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Appendix B,
Historic District

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT
(Attach 4"x5" B&W Photo)

NPS ORGANIZATION

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park CODE NO. 5360

STRUCTURE NAME Residence, More Hill STRUCTURE NO. H-38.1

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National [ ] State [ ] Local [X]

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: 500 yards east of More Hill on east end of St. John

UTM REFERENCE:
A Zone Easting Northing

CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: _____ acres.

STRUCTURE: Type of, and composition: The lower rubble masonry wall of a rectangular building.

Physical Description: The footings and low rubble masonry walls of a rectangular building 18'x26' is located on a slight rise of the east end peninsula ridge. The long walls are oriented northeast-southwest. The rubble remains of what appears to have been a cistern is built against the southeast corner of the building. The top surfaces of the masonry walls that stand from one to four feet above grade are sloped down towards the outside and imprints of squared timber on the inner surfaces of the walls carried down below the existing grade indicates a post wood construction of the now missing upper section of the outer walls. The main entrance appears to have been centered in the northwest wall of the building. Approximately 50% of the masonry walls have been preserved.

More Hill plantation was cleared and brought under cultiviation at an unknown date between 1780 and 1800. It is shown on the Oxholm map of 1800 as number 2 of the East End Quarter plantations and with two symbols for buildings but is not named. The site is not indicated or named on any subsequent map of St. John although a 1907 map published by the Society "De Danske Atlanterhavsøer", Copenhagen, Denmark refers to the general area as Mt. Pleasant. Presumedly the

(continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent [ ] Good [ ] Fair [ ] Deteriorated [ ]
Ruins [X] Unaltered [X] Altered [ ] Original Site [X] Moved [ ]

plantation cultivated cotton and never had any other use. The primitive construction technique of its buildings make it likely that the existing ruins date back to the late 18th century.

Latitude 18°21'39" Longitude 64°41'38"

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Appendix B, Historic District

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT
(Attach 4"x5" B&W Photo)

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park NPS ORGANIZATION CODE NO. 5360

STRUCTURE NAME Servants Quarters, More Hill STRUCTURE NO. H-38.2

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National [ ] State [ ] Local [X]

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: 500 yards east of More Hill on east end of St. John

UTM REFERENCE:
A [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]
Zone Easting Northing

CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: _____ acres.

STRUCTURE: Type of, and composition: The lower rubble masonry wall of a rectangular building

Physical Description: A rectangular building 9'x12' is located 6' north of the residence. The 3' high rubble masonry walls have finished down sloping top surfaces and on the inner side imprints of the squared posts that served as the frame for the upper wood section of the outer walls. A door centered in the south wall provided the only access to the interior. All walls stand to their full height.

More Hill plantation was cleared and brought under cultivation at an unknown date between 1780 and 1800. It is shown on the Oxholm map of 1800 as No. 2 of the East End Quarter plantations and with 2 symbols for buildings but is not named. The site is not indicated or named on any subsequent map of St. John although a 1907 map published by the Society "DeDanske Atlanterhauvsøer", Copenhagen, Denmark refers to the general area as Mt. Pleasant. Presumedly the plantation cultivated cotton and never had any other use. The primitive construction technique of its buildings make it likely that the existing ruins date back to the late 18th century.

Latitude 18°21'39" Longitude 64°41'38"

(continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent [ ] Good [ ] Fair [ ] Deteriorated [ ]
Ruins [X] Unaltered [X] Altered [ ] Original Site [X] Moved [ ]

JUL 23 1981

Appendix B, Historic District

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT
(Attach 4"x5" B&W Photo)

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park NPS ORGANIZATION CODE NO. 5360

STRUCTURE NAME Warehouse, More Hill STRUCTURE NO. H-38, 3

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National [ ] State [ ] Local [X]



LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: 500 yards east of More Hill on east end of St. John

UTM REFERENCE: A [ ] Zone [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] Easting [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] Northing

CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: _____ acres.

STRUCTURE: Type of, and composition: The lower rubble masonry wall of a rectangular building.

Physical Description: The lower rubble masonry walls of a rectangular building 24'x48' is located on slightly lower ground 75' southeast of the residence. The building is oriented due north and south and has 4 doorways 2 in each of the long sides placed approximately 4' from the corners. The walls stand from 2 to 4' out of surrounding grade and like the other 2 buildings of the site supported wood walls on posts set in the lower masonry walls. Fragements of a red clay tile indicate that the floor of the building was paved. Approximately 80% of the masonry walls remain standing.

More Hill plantation was cleared and brought under cultivation at an unknown date between 1780 and 1800. It is shown on the Oxholm map of 1800 as No. 2 of the East End Quarter plantations and with 2 symbols for buildings but is not named. The site is not indicated or named on any subsequent map of St. John although 1907 map published by the Society "DeDanske Atlanterhavsøer", Copenhagen, Denmark refers to the general area as Mt. Pleasant. Presumedly the plantation cultivated cotton and never had any other use. The primitive construction technique of its buildings make it likely that the existing ruins date back to the late 18th century.

Latitude 18°21'39" Longitude 64°41'38"

(continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent [ ] Good [ ] Fair [ ] Deteriorated [ ]
Ruins [X] Unaltered [X] Altered [ ] Original Site [X] Moved [ ]


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Reef Bay

APPENDIX B
REEF BAY GREAT HOUSE HISTORIC DISTRICT

DESCRIPTION

The site of Reef Bay Great House Historic District is on a small spur extending into Reef Bay Valley from Bordeaux Mountain to the east, approximately 1,000 yards inland from the shoreline of the bay. The district contains the Great House, a servants house, a stable, a privy and a well. The elevation is about 250 feet above sea level and it is reached by a trail that branches off the Reef Bay-Lameshur Trail.

The Great House is still partially roofed but several bearing masonry walls show signs of failure and on the interior all woodwork is badly deteriorated as are exterior and interior masonry finishes. The masonry walls of the servants quarters and the stable still stand to plate height in a deteriorated condition. The cookhouse, the privy and the walls of the semi-circular terrace on the north side of the Great House have collapsed as has the once roofed terrace to the south of the Great House.

Reef Bay Great House is the most important architectural monument within the Virgin Islands National Park and a significant example of West Indian architecture. Considered in connection with the remains of Reef Bay Sugar Factory and its historical association with the various ruins within the confines of Reef Bay Valley, it ranks as the most complete exhibit of the plantation economy of the West Indies within the Virgin Islands. Its spectacular and well-planned setting makes it a noteworthy example of historic landscaping, both for the quality of the design and its rarity. Reef Bay Great House was originally the Great House of Par Force. The existing building dates from the early 19th century but it contains within its shell the masonry base of an earlier wood building.

In its present form the Great House is an excellent example of a severely formal classical revival design with well conceived and sophisticated detailing that is carried through on the service buildings and in the retaining walls and fences. The incongruity between the formality and controlled symmetry of the architecture and the irregular topography of the setting has by the builder or the designer been turned to an advantage. Retaining walls, fences and steps direct the approaches and provide changing views of both the buildings and of the surroundings that soften and enrich the severity of the architecture. The original planting of the terraced landscaping has been choked out by bush and can only be guessed at, but sufficient remains of the terraces to provide an idea of the formalized landscape intended.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Reef Bay Great House complex is significant as a distinguished architectural expression in a neo-classical manner, that within a time frame of contemporary buildings, is of a highly sophisticated design as well as a true adaptation to the West Indies and to its setting.

JUL 23 1981

	Latitude	Longitude
Acreage: 5 acres	18° 19' 54"	64° 44' 25"

There are no UTM references on any published maps of the U.S. Virgin Islands

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Except for a small flat approximately 150 feet by a 100 feet northwest of the Reef Bay Great House, the terrain around the complex is very steep and without any distinctive natural or man-made features. As it is located in a protected area the boundaries of the Historic District have been arbitrarily set as the area bounded towards the west and east as longitude 64° 44' 23" and 64° 44' 27" and towards the north and south as latitude 18° 19' 56" and 18° 19' 52".

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Appendix B, Historic District

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT
(Attach 4"x5" B&W Photo)

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park NPS ORGANIZATION CODE NO. 5360

STRUCTURE NAME Reef Bay Great House STRUCTURE NO. H-15, 1

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National [ ] State [ ] Local [ ]

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: 1½ miles south of Centerline Rd , Reef Bay Valley on trail to Lameshur

UTM REFERENCE:
A [ ][ ] Zone [ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ] Easting [ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ] Northing

CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: 5 acres.

STRUCTURE: Type of, and composition: Plastered Brick and Rubble masonry dwelling rectangular in plan one-story high basement.

Physical Description: The building is one story with a partial basement under the north and west side of the structure. On the lower west side, the basement is on grade. On the south and east side, the grade is at first floor level. The building measures 35 feet by 56 feet. It is constructed in rubble masonry with brick lining of corners and around masonry openings. Except for pavements and steps, all masonry surfaces are plastered or stuccoed. The roof is partially a flat brick roo on wood beams and partially a hipped wood roof with metal roofing. Floors are wood on wood beams. A large double masonry stairway leads to a small porch in front of the main entrance on the west fact of the building. The brick roof of the porch is supported on four Tuscan colums. A smaller porch on two columns of similar design shields the rear entrance on the east side of the building. It is severely symmetrical around an east-west axis. Two arcaded galleries to the south and north flank a center core that is accentuated by additional height. The core is 4 by5 bays with two windows on either side of the entrances and four doors leading from the interior to the south and north gallery respectively. On the exterior base, floorand rail levels, as well as window and door openings, have stucco banding. A dentil course and a very simplecyma recta moulding form

(continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent [ ] Good [ ] Fair [ ] Deteriorated [X]
Ruins [ ] Unaltered [X] Altered [ ] Original Site [X] Moved [ ]

the classical revival cornice. The parapet wall above the cornice is divided into panels by stucco banding and the corners carry acroterions. The flanking galleries have stucco banding of corners and base, stucco panels above and below the arches, keystones, spring mouldings, parapet mouldings and on the parapet, domed finials and acroterions. A similar detailing is given the porches. The plaster work is well executed and the design very sophisticated. The interior has trim around door and window openings and cornice mouldings in plaster.

The Great house is still under roof and with all walls standing. All woodwork, however, including rafters and beams have deteriorated beyond repair and within recent years, structural failure of the masonry can be observed in the front and south section of the building. Finishes inside and out are fragmentary only. Roofing throughout has deteriorated.

Latitude 18°19'54" Longitude 64°44'25"

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Appendix B, Historic District

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT
(Attach 4"x5" B&W Photo)

NPS ORGANIZATION

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park CODE NO. 5360

STRUCTURE NAME Cook House, Reef Bay Great House Complex STRUCTURE NO. H-15,2

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National ☐ State ☒ Local ☐

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: /½ mile south of Centerline Rd, Reef Bay Valley on trail to Lameshur

UTM REFERENCE:
A | | | Zone | Easting | Northing |

CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: _____ acres.

STRUCTURE Type of and composition: Plastered brick and rubble masonry rectangular in plan one-story.

Physical Description: The Cook House is located in front and to the west of the main house, ten feet below its first floor level. It is a one-story rubble masonry structure 24'2x14'2" with a Dutch oven built into the soutwest corner. The exterior walls vary in thickness from 2'3" to 2'6"; the interior is divided into two almost equal sized rooms. The room to the north contained the kitchen with a masonry range along the west wall. Two doors in the east and north wall respectively provided light and additional ventilation to the interior. The south room has one door in the east wall. The south end wall of the cook house now stands only 2'6" above the original floor level, while the back west wall of the cook house stands to a height of 8' measured from outside grade level, or 6'6" from interior pavement level. The cook house was plastered throughout and had the same banding of corners and openings as the other buildings of the Great House complex

Latitude 18°19'54" Longitude 64°44'25"

(continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent ☐ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Deteriorated ☐
Ruins ☒ Unaltered ☒ Altered ☐ Original Site ☒ Moved ☐

JUL 23 1981

Appendix B, Historic District

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT
(Attach 4"x5" B&W Photo)

NPS ORGANIZATION CODE NO. 5360

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park

STRUCTURE NAME Servants' Quarters, Reef Bay Great House STRUCTURE NO. H-15.3

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National [ ] State [X] Local [ ]

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: 1½ mile south of Centerline Rd, Reev Bay Valley on trail to Lameshur

UTM REFERENCE:
A [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]
Zone Easting Northing

CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: _____ acres.

STRUCTURE: Type of, and composition: Plastered Brick and Rubble masonry rectangular in plan one-story.

Physical Description: The servants' quarters is the best preserved of the four utility buildings. It measures 18'5 by 14'4" and is northwest of the main building. It was constructed to line up with the cook house and is 7'11" north of it. It is a one-story masonry building, standing on an accentuated base. The building was plastered throughout and with an exterior decorative banding of windows, corners and eaves. All walls stand to full height although damaged and with only traces of the original finishes. Wood frames for the door and one of the windows are still in place. All other woodwork, including the hipped roof, have disappeared.

Latitude 18°19'54" Longitude 64°44'25"

(continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent [ ] Good [ ] Fair [ ] Deteriorated [ ]
Ruins [X] Unaltered [X] Altered [ ] Original Site [X] Moved [ ]

JUL 23 1981

Appendix B, Historic District

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT
(Attach 4"x5" B&W Photo)

NPS ORGANIZATION CODE NO. 5360

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park

STRUCTURE NAME Privy, Reef Bay Great House STRUCTURE NO. H-15.4

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National [ ] State [X] Local [ ]

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: 1½ miles south of Centerline Rd, Reef Bay Valley on trail to Lameshur

UTM REFERENCE:
A [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]
Zone Easting Northing

CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: _____ acres.

STRUCTURE: Type of, and composition: Plastered rubble masonry, one story and rectangular in plan

Physical Description: The privy was a 10' by 10'6", one-story masonry structure with a door on the northwest side and probably a small window in each one of the three other sides. The building was stuccoed and its cornice and the doorway had slightly projecting stucco bands, as did the other buildings of the site. The south corner stands to a height of 6'9", but other walls have tumbled and only footings and wall fragments remain.

Latitude 18°19'54" Longitude 64°44'25"

(continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent [ ] Good [ ] Fair [ ] Deteriorated [ ]
Ruins [X] Unaltered [X] Altered [ ] Original Site [X] Moved [ ]

Appendix B, Historic District

JUL 23 1981

CLASSIFICATION STRUCTURE FIELD HISTORY RECORD
(Attach 4"x5" B&W Photo)

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park NPS ORGANIZATION CODE NO. 5360

STRUCTURE NAME Stable, Reef Bay Great House STRUCTURE NO. H-15, 5

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National ☐ State ☒ Local ☐

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: 1½ miles south of Centerline Rd, Reef Bay Valley on

UTM REFERENCE:
A ☐ Zone ☐☐☐☐☐☐ Easting ☐☐☐☐☐☐ Northing

CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: _____ acres.

STRUCTURE: Type of, and composition: Plastered rubble masonry, one-story rectangular in plan.

Physical Description: The stable is a one-story masonry building measuring 14'4" by 39'1". It was built into the side of the hill and its rear, southeast wall also served as a retaining wall. Both end walls have a centered window opening 3'0" by 3'9" high. The front wall that has collapsed, appears to have had either two or three large openings. The exterior was stuccoed and corners, window openings, base and top of walls were accentuated by slightly projecting stucco bands. The two remaining walls stand partially to their full height and the roof appears to have been hipped.

Latitude 18°19'54" Longitude 64°44'25"

(continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent ☐ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Deteriorated ☐
Ruins ☒ Unaltered ☒ Altered ☐ Original Site ☒ Moved ☐

JUL 23 1981

Appendix B, Historic District

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT
(Attach 4"x5" B&W Photo)

NPS ORGANIZATION CODE NO. 5360

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park

STRUCTURE NAME Retaining Walls and Fences, Reef Bay Great House STRUCTURE NO. H-15.6

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National [ ] State [X] Local [ ]

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: 1½ south of Centerline Rd, Reef Bay Valley on Lameshur Trail

UTM REFERENCE:
A [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]
Zone Easting Northing

CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: _____ acres.

STRUCTURE: Type of, and composition: Plastered rubble and brick masonry retaining walls, fences and gate posts and steps.

Physical Description: Part of Reef Bay Great House quality lies in its carefully planned and controlled setting of terraces, retaining walls, steps, fences, etc. These features are now almost obscured by vegetation and in some cases, partially destroyed. A terrace in front of the main house separates it from the cook house and servants quarters built to the west and at a lower level. The terrace is bounded to the west by retaining walls up to 12' high topped by circular masonry pillars that once were the posts for the iron fence. Access to the terrace is from the north by three steps and a gate between two 10'3" ornamental masonry gateposts. The front terrace continues 45 feet beyond the Great House and ends in a raised gazebo. A retaining wall and steps separated the narrow and irregular yards south and east of the building from the front terrace. Steps in the northeast corner of the east yard lead down to the area north of the Great House and provides access to the stable and outhouse. The retaining walls and staircases, where they are still standing, have the same stucco band decoration as observed on the buildin

Latitude 18°19'54" Longitude 64°44'25"

(continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent [ ] Good [ ] Fair [ ] Deteriorated [X]
Ruins [ ] Unaltered [X] Altered [ ] Original Site [X] Moved [ ]


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Appendix B

REEF BAY SUGAR FACTORY HISTORIC DISTRICT

DESCRIPTION:

Reef Bay Factory Historic District lies at the head of Reef Bay immediately behind the beach. In addition to the factory, the district has a horsemill, the remains of 3 small dwellings, a free standing bake oven, an oxpound, a cemetery with one marked grave and a well and drinking trough. Reef Bay Estate, of which the factory is part, came under cultivation early in the 18th century as a cattle and cotton plantation. About 1800 it was joined with Par Force Estate to the north and the combined estates of more than 400 acres were devoted to the cultivation of sugar cane.

Reef Bay Factory is the best preserved of its kind in the Virgin Islands and has retained its coppers, flues, crystalization platform, tool racks and other features of the sugar manufacturing process as well as a complete mid-19th century steam powered cane crushing system housed in a 1860 addition to the factory.

This addition as well as the secondary buildings of the complex are constructed strictly for their utilitarian purposes and little effort has been given towards creating an architectural impression. The older section of the factory, on the other hand, exhibits considerable evidence of preoccupation with architectural decoration. It stands on an articulated base with stucco band work at corners and around windows and door openings. A double band takes the place of a cornice and the space between them is divided in panels corresponding to the fenestration of the wall below. Acroterions define the corners of the main elements of the structure. The ornamental plaster work is carried through on the interior, and there are indications of a color treatment of band work as well as grooved and painted joints of the plaster and stucco emphasizing the architectural effect.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Reef Bay Factory Historic District is significant for its well preserved "works" which clearly illustrate late 18th and early 19th century sugar production practices and for the architectural quality of its factory building.

Acreage: 5 acres

Latitude: 18° 19' 30"
Longitude: 64° 44' 42"

There are no UTM references on any published maps of the U.S. Virgin Islands.

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:

The historic limits of the factory compound are bordered to the north and west by the trail from centerline road and the Reef Bay shoreline and to the south and east by the mangrove swamp that seperates the factory site from the higher land towards the northeast. The boundaries include the presence of all parts of the historical resource as defined by the natural barriers of the swamp and the sea and the historical access trail.

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Appendix B, Historic District

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT
(Attach 4"x5" B&W Photo)

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park NPS ORGANIZATION CODE NO. 5360

STRUCTURE NAME Horsemill, Reef Bay Estate STRUCTURE NO. H-13,1

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National [ ] State [X] Local [ ]

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: Shoreline of Reef Bay 1 3/4 miles south of Centerline Road

UTM REFERENCE:
A [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [1] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]
Zone Easting Northing

CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: 5 acres.

STRUCTURE: Type of, and composition: Earth fill platform retained by rubble stone walls, mill is circular in shape.

Physical Description:
The Horsemill is a raised circular earth platform four to six feet above grade with a diameter of 80' and defined by rubble masonry retaining walls on all sides. A ramp leads up to the horsemill from the east. Both the footings of the original grinding mechanism and the brick gutter through which the cane juice was led to the boiling house have been preserved. In addition, the mill has the steam-driven cane crushers installed in 1862. They are located to the northwest on masonry footings straddling the edge of the mill retaining wall.

Latitude 18°19'30" Longitude 64°44'42"

(continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent [ ] Good [ ] Fair [ ] Deteriorated [X]
Ruins [ ] Unaltered [X] Altered [ ] Original Site [X] Moved [ ]

Report prepared by:

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Appendix B, Historic District

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT
(Attach 4"x5" B&W Photo)

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park NPS ORGANIZATION CODE NO. 5360

STRUCTURE NAME Factory, Reef Bay Estate STRUCTURE NO. H-13,2

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National [ ] State [X] Local [ ]

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: Shoreline of Reef Bay 1 3/4 miles south of Centerline Road

UTM REFERENCE:
A [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]
Zone Easting Northing

CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: _____ acres.

STRUCTURE: Type of, and composition: Plastered brick and rubble masonry laid out in a T shape and with extensions towards the north and southwest

Physical Description: The factory is of brick and rubble masonry construction with stuccoed and plaster walls. The older section of the factory had a flat roof, the addition of the 1860s, a hipped roof. The older section of the factory is "T" shaped in plan, almost identical to the illustration of the ideal factory in P. L. Oxholm's book, Over de Vestindiske Øers Tilstand, published in Copenhagen in 1797. The stem of the T is 40'6" wide by 37' long, and contains the boiling house with a boing bench of five "coppers" along the west wall over a flue and a furnace. West of the boiling house, but within the stem of the "T", is the firing trench, where the furnace was stoked. The firing trench had a roof supported on arches and square pillars. Three rectangular windows below the level of the firing trench roof and two circular vents in the space between the roof of the firing trench and the higher roof of the boiling house allowed the steam from the boiling bench to escape. The boiling house is divided into two sections by a wall running north-south with the large arched openings. The eastern section, like the firing trench, had a slightly lower roof and houses the crystallization pans. Two windows and a door in the east wall and south wall, respectively, provided additional ventilation

Latitude 18°19'30" Longitude 64°44'42"

(continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent [ ] Good [ ] Fair [ ] Deteriorated [ ]
Ruins [X] Unaltered [X] Altered [ ] Original Site [X] Moved [ ]

Report prepared by:

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Appendix B, Historic District

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT
(Attach 4"x5" B&W Photo)

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park NPS ORGANIZATION CODE NO. 5360

STRUCTURE NAME Dwelling No. 1, Factory Reef Bay Estate STRUCTURE NO. H-13,3

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National [ ] State [ ] Local [X]

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: Shoreline of Reef Bay 1 3/4 miles south of Centerline Road

UTM REFERENCE:
A [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]
Zone Easting Northing

CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: _____ acres.

STRUCTURE: Type of, and composition: Wood structure on a masonry footing rectangular in shape.

Physical Description:

Dwelling No. 1 of Reef Bay Factory Site is 20' east of the factory and was a shangled two-room, one-story wood frame structure with a gable roof measuring 20'x15'. Its date of construction is late but not determined definitely. It collapsed in 1960 and only the masonry footings of its exterior walls remain.

Latitude 18°19'30" Longitude 64°44'42"

(continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent [ ] Good [ ] Fair [ ] Deteriorated [ ]
Ruins [X] Unaltered [X] Altered [ ] Original Site [X] Moved [ ]

Report prepared by:

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Appendix B, Historic District

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT
(Attach 4"x5" B&W Photo)

NPS ORGANIZATION

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park CODE NO. 5360

STRUCTURE NAME Dwelling No. 2, Factory, Reef Bay Estate STRUCTURE NO. H-13.4

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National [ ] State [ ] Local [X]

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: Shoreline of Reef Bay 1 3/4 miles south of Centerline Road

UTM REFERENCE:
A [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]
Zone Easting Northing

CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: _____ acres.

STRUCTURE: Type or, and composition: Plastered rubble masonry one-story rectangular.

Physical Description: Dwelling No. 2 of Reef Bay Factory Site is located 50' east of the factory and slightly south of dwelling No. 1. It is a one-story rubble masonry structure with a gable roof 36' by 15' of early construction, possibly predating the factory. The east and south wall have collapsed. The two remaining walls stand to their full height.

Latitude 18°19'30" Longitude 64°44'42"

(continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent [ ] Good [ ] Fair [ ] Deteriorated [ ]
Ruins [X] Unaltered [X] Altered [ ] Original Site [X] Moved [ ]

Report prepared by:

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Appendix B, Historic District

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT
(Attach 4"x5" B&W Photo)

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park NPS ORGANIZATION CODE NO. 5360

STRUCTURE NAME Dwelling No. 3, Factory, Reef Bay Estate STRUCTURE NO. H-13.5

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National [ ] State [ ] Local [X]

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: Shoreline of Reef Bay 1 3/4 miles south of Centerline Road

UTM REFERENCE:
A [ ] [ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ] [ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ]
Zone Easting Northing

CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: _____ acres.

STRUCTURE: Type of, and composition: Rubble masonry, one-story rectangular in shape

Physical Description:
Dwelling No. 3 of Reef Bay Factory site is located about 50 yards southeast of the factory and 20 yards east of the horsemill. It is a single room rubble masonry structure with a gable roof. It measures 10'x15' and the walls are only partially preserved.

Latitude 18°19'30" Longitude 64°44'42"

(continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent [ ] Good [ ] Fair [ ] Deteriorated [ ]
Ruins [X] Unaltered [X] Altered [ ] Original Site [X] Moved [ ]

Report prepared by:

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Appendix B, Historic District

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT
(Attach 4"x5" B&W Photo)

NPS ORGANIZATION

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park CODE NO. 5360

STRUCTURE NAME Bake Oven, Factory, Reef Bay Estate STRUCTURE NO. H-13,6

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National [ ] State [ ] Local [X]

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: Shoreline of Reef Bay 1 e/r miles south of Centerline Road

UTM REFERENCE:
A Zone Easting Northing

CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: _____ acres.

STRUCTURE: Type of, and composition: Plastered rubble and brick masonry. square in shape.

Physical Description: A free standing bake oven is located approximately 30 feet. south of dwelling No. 2. It is 5 by 5 feet square and is constructed in plastered rubble masonry with brick lining of openings, baking chamber and ash box. In design it conforms to the standard design of the smaller bake ovens found in the Virgin Islands. It has no flue. Combustion was fed by the draft through the ash pit at ground level and smoke and gases produced in the burning of the fuel escaped through the feed door to the baking chamber. Once the entire masonry mass had acquired the desired heat the baking chamber was raked out and the products to be baked placed in the chamber. To prevent rapid dissipitation of heat, doors were placed over both the openings to the baking chamber and the rake out opening of the ash pit.

Latitude 18°19'30" Longitude 64°44'42"

(continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent [ ] Good [ ] Fair [ ] Deteriorated [X]
Ruins [ ] Unaltered [X] Altered [ ] Original Site [X] Moved [ ]

Report prepared by:

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Appendix B, Historic District

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT
(Attach 4"x5" B&W Photo)

NPS ORGANIZATION

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park CODE NO. 5360

STRUCTURE NAME Oxpound, Factory, Reef Bay Estate STRUCTURE NO. H-13.7

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National [ ] State [ ] Local [X]

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: Shoreline of Reef Bay, 1 3/4 miles south of Centerline Road

UTM REFERENCE:
A [ ] [ ][ ][ ][ ][ ] [ ][ ][ ][ ][ ]
Zone Easting Northing

CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: _____ acres.

STRUCTURE: Type of, and composition: An area roughly triangular in shape defined by dry stone walls and the retaining wall of the horsemill.

Physical Description:

An irregular shaped oxpound defined by dry stone walls and the retaining walls of the horsemill extends outward in a southeasterly direction from the horsemill. It appears to be an enclosure for confining such dray animals used in the working of the draw of the horsemill during peiods of rest more than an oxpound proper. No traces have been observed of a corral shelter or feeding troughs as is generally observed in oxpounds proper

Latitude 18°19'30" Longitude 64°44'42"

(continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent [ ] Good [ ] Fair [ ] Deteriorated [X]
Ruins [ ] Unaltered [X] Altered [ ] Original Site [X] Moved [ ]

Report prepared by:

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Appendix B, Historic District

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT
(Attach 4"x5" B&W Photo)

NPS ORGANIZATION CODE NO. 5360

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park

STRUCTURE NAME Cemetery, Factory, Reef Bay Estate STRUCTURE NO. H-13.8

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National ☐ State ☐ Local ☒

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: Shoreline of Reef Bay 1 3/4 miles south of Centerline Road

UTM REFERENCE:
A | | | Easting | Northing |
Zone

CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: _____ acres.

STRUCTURE: Type of, and composition: One raised masonry and monumented grave a cemetery with undefined limits.

Physical Description:

An ill-defined cemetery is located southeast of the horsemill and south of the oxpound. It is known to contain the graves of three members of the Marsh family. Only one, the grave of William Marsh is monumented, by a built up masonry structure surmounted by a standing cross.

Latitude 18°19'30" Longitude 64°44'42"

(continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent ☐ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Deteriorated ☒
Ruins ☐ Unaltered ☒ Altered ☐ Original Site ☒ Moved ☐

Report prepared by:

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Appendix, Historic District

CLASSIFICATION STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT
(Attach 4"x5" B&W Photo)

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park NPS ORGANIZATION CODE NO. 5360

STRUCTURE NAME Well and Drinking Trough, Reef Bay Estate STRUCTURE NO. H-13,9

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National ☐ State ☐ Local ☒

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: Shoreline of Reef Bay 1 3/4 miles south of Centerline Road

UTM REFERENCE:
A ___ Zone ___ Easting ___ Northing

CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: _____ acres.

STRUCTURE: Type of, and composition: Shoreline of Reef Bay 1 3/4 miles

Physical Description:

A well connected to a 40 foot long plastered masonry drinking trough for cattle is located 200 feet northeast of the factory. The trough is 3 feet wide and raised 2 feet above grade and is built in a straight line east west. The well is located at its east end. The circular walls of the well stand 2'-6' above grade and have a diameter of 5 feet.

Latitude 18°19'30" Longitude 64°44'42"

(continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent ☐ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Deteriorated ☒
Ruins ☐ Unaltered ☒ Altered ☐ Original Site ☒ Moved ☐

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APPENDIX B
RUSTENBERG PLANTATION SOUTH
HISTORIC DISTRICT

DESCRIPTION

Rustenberg Plantation South is located on the high center ridge of St. John northeast of Camelberg Peak, just south of the Centerline Road. It is one of the most extensive factory sites on St. John and includes a horsemill, a sugar factory, a bagasse shed, a storage building, a still, a combined warehouse and residence, two oxpounds with stables, two unidentified structures and several remains of slave quarters in addition to gateposts, water troughs and walls.

It was developed early in the 18th century as a sugar plantation and the remains of its buildings and structures for the greater part pre-date 1780. In 1852 only 40 acres were still in sugar cane (approx. 8% of the estate). The agricultural activities of the plantation ceased during the following decades and the site was abandoned. Its many years of existence in a relatively undisturbed condition the obvious traces of past occupation including quantities of surface shards makes the site an important historic archeological area.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Rustenberg Plantation South is significant for its remains of many early buildings that still exhibit original construction methods and plan types.

Acreage: 15 acres

	Latitude	Longitude
A	18° 20' 46"	64° 45'09"
B	18° 20' 46"	64° 44'54"
C	18° 20' 35"	64° 44'54"
D	18° 20' 35"	64° 45'09"

There are no UTM references on any published maps of the U.S. Virgin Islands

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

From the point where the trail to Rustenberg Plantation site leaves Centerline Road the boundary of the district follows the beds of the intermittent streams north, east and south of the factory to a point 300 feet southeast of oxpound #1 and from there back to the starting point. The area within the boundaries includes the access trail as well as all elements of the historical resource and its setting on the ridge as defined by the streambes to the north, east, south and partially to the west of the district.

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Appendix B, Historic District

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT
(Attach 4"x5" B&W Photo)

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park NPS ORGANIZATION CODE NO. 5360

STRUCTURE NAME Horsemill, Rustenberg South STRUCTURE NO. H-27,1

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National [ ] State [X] Local [ ]

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: 150 yards south of Centerline Rd & 3 miles east of Cruz Bay

UTM REFERENCE:
A [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]
Zone Easting Northing

CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: _____ acres.

STRUCTURE: Type of, and composition: Raised circular earth mount defined by rubble masonry retaining walls.

Physical Description: Rustenberg Plantation is located on the high center ridge of St. John northeast of Camelberg Peak, just south of the Centerline Road, the former Konge Vej. By 1780 it was a well-developed sugar plantation and it remained so into the 19th century. It is one of the most extensive factory sites on St. John. It includes a horse mill, a factory, a bagasse shed, a storage building, a still, a combined warehouse and residence, an oxpound with stable, two unidentified structures and several unexposed remains of slave quarters in addition to gateposts, water troughs and walls.

The Horse mill has a 1824 date stone and is a replacement of the one shown on the Oxholm maps. It is circular in plan with a diameter of 75'. The top surface is at grade level toward the west, but built up to the southeast and north and defined by retaining walls varying in height from 0' to 18'. On the north side, opposite the factory, the horse mill has a vaulted chamber extending approximately 12' into the mill. The factory is 15' north of the mill. The retaining walls supporting the mill platform are in fair to poor condition.

Latitude 18°20'42" Longitude 64°44'59"

(continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent [ ] Good [ ] Fair [X] Deteriorated [ ]
Ruins [ ] Unaltered [X] Altered [ ] Original Site [X] Moved [ ]

JUL 23 1981

Appendix B,,Historic District

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT
(Attach 4"x5" B&W Photo)

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park NPS ORGANIZATION CODE NO. 5360

STRUCTURE NAME Factory, Rustenberg South STRUCTURE NO. H-27,2

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National [ ] State [x] Local [ ]

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: 150 yards south of Centerline Rd and 3 miles east of Cruz Bay

UTM REFERENCE:
A [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]
Zone Easting Northing

CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: _____ acres.

STRUCTURE: Type of, and composition: Rectangular rubble masonry structure in one and two stories.

Physical Description: Rustenberg Plantation South is one of the most extensive and rich plantation sites on St. John. Developed early and apparently abandoned early as a sugar producing plantation, the remains of the plantation buildings contain structures of exceptional interest for their early plan type and construction. They also illuminate aspects of agricultural structures rarely preserved and the site thereby is of importance to the entire territory. Although inadequately researched historically, the growth and decline of the plantation and of its sugar production follows a recognizable pattern characteristic of the economical history of the Virgin Islands. The large village site illustrates a social pattern of the 18th and early 19th centuries as does the relative size and importance given to the different structures of the site.

The factory is a one and two story masonry structure 52' by 45'. The date of construction is unknown but by plan, type and organization, it can be judged to be early and to predate 1790. A cistern is built against the east side of the factory and on the west side an elevated cistern with drinking troughts 15' by 20' adjoin the factory building. The ruins are in a poor condition although some of the walls

(continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent [ ] Good [ ] Fair [ ] Deteriorated [ ]
Ruins [x] Unaltered [ ] Altered [ ] Original Site [x] Moved [ ]

still stand to plate height. It has retained the boiling bench and fragments of tw coppers and of its original limestone pavement.

Latitude 18°20'42" Longitude 64°44'59"

Appendix B, Historic District

JUL 23 1981

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT
(Attach 4"x5" B&W Photo)

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park NPS ORGANIZATION CODE NO. 5360

STRUCTURE NAME Bagasse Shed, Rustenberg South STRUCTURE NO. H-27, 3

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National ☐ State ☐ Local ☒

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: 150 yds south of Centerline Road & 3 miles east of Cruz Bay

UTM REFERENCE:
A ☐ ☐ Zone ☐☐☐☐☐☐ Easting ☐☐☐☐☐☐ Northing

CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: _____ acres.

STRUCTURE: Type of, and composition: Rectangular building with 3 high masonry base walls supporting a wood superstructure now lost.

Physical Description: Rustenberg Plantation South is located on the high center ridge of St. John northeast of Camelberg Peak, just south of the Centerline Rd, the former Konge Vej. By 1780 it was a well-developed sugar plantation and it remained so into the 19th century. It is one of the most extensive factory sites on St. John. It includes a horse mill, a factory, a bagasse shed, a storage building, a still a combined warehouse and residence, an oxpound with stable, two unidentified structures and several unexposed remains of slave quarters in addition to gateposts, water troughs and walls.

The Bagasse Shed is located west of the horse mill and factory. It measures 15'x30' with an 8' ramp along the north and part of the west side. It was a wood construction, resting on a low masonry wall. Only the 3' high walls and the ramp remain. In construction and form, it deviates from the usual bagasse shed in design.

Latitude 18°20'42" Longitude 64°44'59"

(continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent ☐ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Deteriorated ☐
Ruins ☒ Unaltered ☒ Altered ☐ Original Site ☒ Moved ☐

JUL 23 1981

Appendix B, Historic District

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT
(Attach 4"x5" B&W Photo)

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park NPS ORGANIZATION CODE NO. 5360

STRUCTURE NAME Storage Building, Rustenberg South STRUCTURE NO. H-27.4

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National [ ] State [ ] Local [v]

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: 150 yds. south of Centerline Rd & 3 miles east of Cruz Bay

UTM REFERENCE:
A [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]
Zone Easting Northing

CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: _____ acres.

STRUCTURE: Type of, and composition: Rectangular one story rubble masonry building that formerly had one wood framed and sheathed wall.

Physical Description: Rustenberg Plantation South is located on the high center ridge of St. John northeast of Camelberg Peak, just south of the Centerline Rd, the former Konge Vej. By 1780 it was a well-developed sugar plantation and it remained so into the 19th century. It is one of the most extensive factory sites on St. John. It includes a horse mill, a factory, a bagasse shed, a storage building, a still, a combined warehouse and residence, an oxpound with stable, two unidentified structures and several unexposed remains of slave quarters in addition to gateposts, water troughs and walls.

The strage building is a 65' by 15' two room structure east of the horsemill and south of the bagasse shed. The building is constructed east-west with the two end, the partition and the long north wall in masonry. The south wall has a two-foot high masonry sill with traces of a wood frame sheathed embedded in the masonry, but the original exterior finish cannot be determined. The masonry walls stand to plate height and are in fair condition.

Latitude 18°20'42" Longitude 64°44'59

(continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent [ ] Good [ ] Fair [ ] Deteriorated [ ]
Ruins [X] Unaltered [X] Altered [ ] Original Site [X] Moved [ ]

JUL 23 1981

Appendix B, Historic District

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT
(Attach 4"x5" B&W Photo)

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park NPS ORGANIZATION CODE NO. 5360

STRUCTURE NAME Still, Rustenberg South STRUCTURE NO. H-27,5

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National ☐ State ☐ Local [X]

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: 150 yds. south of Centerline Rd and 3 miles east of Cruz Bay

UTM REFERENCE:
A | | | Zone | Easting | Northing |

CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: _____ acres.

STRUCTURE: Type of, and composition: One story irregular shaped rubble masonry structure.

Physical Description: Rustenberg Plantation South is one of the most extensive and rich plantation sites on St. John. Developed early and apparently abandoned early as a sugar producing plantation, the remains of the plantation buildings contain structures of exceptional interest for their early plan type and construction. They also illuminate aspects of agricultural structures rarely preserved and the site thereby is of importance to the entire territory. Although inadequately researched historically, the growth and decline of the plantation and of its sugar productions follows a recognizable pattern characteristic of the economical history of the Virgin Islands. The large village site illustrates a social pattern of the 18th and 19th centuries as does the relative size and importance given to the different structures of the site.

The still is an irregular shaped masonry building with overall dimensions of 37'x 30'. The still proper is located on the south side of the building against a raised cooling cistern measuring 24 by 12 feet and extending westward from the center core of the building. A two room storage shed is built against the east and north wall of the cistern. All walls have been preserved to their full height except for

(continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent ☐ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Deteriorated ☐
Ruins [X] Unaltered [X] Altered ☐ Original Site [X] Moved ☐

the still furnace and chimney. These have collapsed and have been retained in fragments only. It is approximately 125 feet due west of the factory.

Latitude 18°20'42" Longitude 64°44'59"

JUL 23 1981

Appendix B, Historic District

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT
(Attach 4"x5" B&W Photo)

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park NPS ORGANIZATION CODE NO. 5360

STRUCTURE NAME Warehouse and Residence, Rustenberg South STRUCTURE NO. H-27,6

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National [ ] State [X] Local [ ]

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: 150 yds. south of Centerline Rd & 3 miles east of Cruz Bay

UTM REFERENCE:
A Zone Easting Northing

CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: _____ acres.

STRUCTURE: Type of, and composition: Rectangular one story rubble masonry building.

Physical Description: Rustenberg Plantation South is located on the high center ridge of St. John northeast of Camelberg Peak, just south of the Centerline Rd. the former Kinge Vej. By 1780 it was a well-developed sugar plantation and it remained so into the 19th century. It is one of the most extensive factory sites on St. John. It includes a horsemill, a factory, a bagasse shed, a storage building, a still, a combined warehouse and residence, an oxpound with stable, two unidentified structures and several unexposed remains of slave quarters in addition to gateposts, water troughs and walls.

The warehouse and residence is a one-story masonry structure 20' x 82' oriented southeast to northwest between the still (H-27,5) and the bagasse shed (H-27,3) and extending south of both. A bake oven is built against the southeast wall. The south end of the building was used as a residence or quarters while the north end appears to have served as a warehouse facility. About 50% of the structure stands to plate height. The residential section of the building has two rooms separated by a masonry partition and is divided from the warehouse section by a masonry wall. The structure was evidently build in several stages and the walls are constructed in rubble as well as brick masonry. Lat. 18°20'42" Long. 64°44'59"

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent [ ] Good [ ] Fair [ ] Deteriorated [ ]
Ruins [X] Unaltered [X] Altered [ ] Original Site [X] Moved [ ]

JUL 23 1981

Appendix B, Historic District

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT
(Attach 4"x5" B&W Photo)

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park NPS ORGANIZATION CODE NO. 5360

STRUCTURE NAME Cook House, Rustenberg South STRUCTURE NO. H-27,7

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National [ ] State [ ] Local [X]

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: 150 yds south of Centerline Rd and 3 miles east of Cruz Bay

UTM REFERENCE:
A Zone Easting Northing

CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: _____ acres.

STRUCTURE: Type of, and composition: Rectangular one story rubble masonry structure.

Physical Description: Rustenberg Plantation South is located on the high center ridge of St. John northeast of Camelberg Peak, just south of the Centerline Rd., the former Konge Vej. By 1780 it was a well-developed sugar plantation and it remained so into the 19th century. It is one of the most extensive factory sites on St. John. It includes a horse mill, a factory, a bagasse shed, a storage building, a still, a combined wardhouse and residence, slave quarters in addition to gate-posts, water troughs and walls.

A 15'x18' one-story masonry structure partially built into the side of the hill, 15' east and at the approximate center of the warehouse and residence building (H-27, 6). It is probably a cook house but the deteriorated condition of the walls which do not stand to full height make positive identification without archeology difficult.

Latitude 18°20'42" Longitude 64°44'59"

(continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent [ ] Good [ ] Fair [ ] Deteriorated [ ]
Ruins [X] Unaltered [X] Altered [ ] Original Site [X] Moved [ ]

JUL 23 1981

Appendix B, Historic District

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT
(Attach 4"x5" B&W Photo)

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park NPS ORGANIZATION CODE NO. 5360

STRUCTURE NAME Unidentified Structure, Rustenberg, South STRUCTURE NO. H-27, 8

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National [ ] State [X] Local [ ]

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: 150 yds south of Centerline Rd. & 3 miles east of Cruz Bay

UTM REFERENCE:
A Zone Easting Northing

CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: _____ acres.

STRUCTURE: Type of, and composition: Rectangular wood frame and daub and wattle building on rubble masonry base.

Physical Description: Rustenberg Plantation South is located on the high center ridge of St. John northeast of Camelberg Peak, just south of the Centerline Rd, the former Konge Vej. By 1780 it was a well-developed sugar plantation and it remained so into the 19th century. It is one of the most extensive factory sites on St. John. It includes a horse mill, a factory, a bagasse shed, a storage building, a still a combined warehouse and residence, an oxpound with stable, two unidentified structures and several unexposed remains of slave quarters in addition to gateposts, water troughs and walls.

The unidentified structure is parallel to and 30' northwest of H-27, 6 and south of the still. The structure appears to have been of daub and wattle construction, 48'x15', with the wood posts of the wall sunk in masonry walls about 2½' high. Only fragments of these walls remain.

Latitude 18°20'42" Longitude 64°44'59"

(continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent [ ] Good [ ] Fair [ ] Deteriorated [ ]
Ruins [X] Unaltered [X] Altered [ ] Original Site [X] Moved [ ]

JUL 23 1981

Appendix B, Historic District

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT
(Attach 4"x5" B&W Photo)

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park NPS ORGANIZATION CODE NO. 5360

STRUCTURE NAME Oxpound & Stable No. 1, Rustenberg South STRUCTURE NO. H-27.9

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National [ ] State [ ] Local [X]

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: 150 yds south of Centerline Rd & 3 miles east of Cruz Bay

UTM REFERENCE:
A [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]
Zone Easting Northing

CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: _____ acres.

STRUCTURE: Type of, and composition: A rectangular enclosure defined by rubble masonry walls.

Physical Description: Rustenberg Plantation South is located on the high center ridge of St. John northeast of Camelberg Peak, just south of the Centerline Rd, the former Konge Vej. By 1780 it was a well-developed sugar plantation and it remained so into the 19th century. It is one of the most extensive factory sites on St. John. It includes a horse mill, a factory, a bagasse shed, a storage building, a still, a combined warehouse and residence, slave quarters in addition to gateposts, water troughs and walls.

The oxpound and stable No. 1 are located approximately 200 yards west by southwest of the still (H-27.5) immediately south of the trail from the factory site to the Centerline Rd. The oxpound is a rectangular area 40'x60' defined by rubble masonry walls. A freestanding stable 18'x30' is located in the northeast section of the oxpound. The three remaining walls of the stable stand to plate height and are rubble masonry while the fourth side facing north appears to have had wood posts now missing supporting the roof. The walls of the oxpound are in a poor condition.

Latitude 18°20'45" Longitude 64°45'05"

(continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent [ ] Good [ ] Fair [ ] Deteriorated [ ]
Ruins [X] Unaltered [X] Altered [ ] Original Site [X] Moved [ ]

JUL 23 1981

Appendix B, Historic District

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT
(Attach 4"x5" B&W Photo)

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park NPS ORGANIZATION CODE NO. 5360

STRUCTURE NAME Oxpound & Stable No. 2, Rustenberg South STRUCTURE NO. H-27.10

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National [ ] State [ ] Local [X]

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: 150 yds south of Centerline Rd & 3 miles east of Cruz Bay

UTM REFERENCE:
A [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [1] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]
Zone Easting Northing

CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: _____ acres.

STRUCTURE: Type of, and composition: Rectangular enclosure defined by rubble masonry wall.

Physical Description: Rustenberg Plantation South is located on the high center of St. John northeast of Camelberg Peak, just south of the Centerline Rd, the former Konge Vej. By 1780 it was a well-developed sugar plantation and it remained so into the 19th century. It is one of the most extensive factory sites on St. John. It includes a horsemill, a factory, a bagasse shed, a storage building, a still, a combined warehouse and residence, an oxpound with stable, two unidentified structures and several unexposed remains of slaves quarters in addition to gateposts, water troughs and walls.

The oxpound and stable No. 2 are located approximately 200 yds west by southwest of the still (H-27,5) on the north side of the trail that from the factory site leads to the Centerline Rd. It is opposite the oxpound and stable #1. It is a rectangular enclosure surrounded by 5' high rubble masonry walls with a 9' wide entrance gate on the south side flanked by 7' high square gateposts. The remains of the stable are located in the southeast corner of the enclosure. Two of its walls were formed by heightened walls of the pound. A third wall extended out from the north wall of the

(continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent [ ] Good [ ] Fair [ ] Deteriorated [ ]
Ruins [X] Unaltered [X] Altered [ ] Original Site [X] Moved [ ]

xpound while the south wall facing on the enclosure appears to have consisted of wood posts supporting the roof. Sections of the south and west wall of the pound as well as the stable walls have collapsed.

Latitude 18°20'45" Longitude 64°45'05"

JUL 23 1981

Appendix B, Historic District

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT
(Attach 4"x5" B&W Photo)

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park NPS ORGANIZATION CODE NO. 5360

STRUCTURE NAME Village, Rustenberg South STRUCTURE NO. H-27.11

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National [ ] State [ ] Local [v]

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: South of Centerline Road 3 miles east of Cruz Bay

UTM REFERENCE:
A [ ] Zone [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] Easting [ ] [ ] [1] [ ] [ ] [ ] Northing

CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: _____ acres.

STRUCTURE: Type of, and composition: Terraces on a hillside indicative of old cabin sites.

Physical Description: Rustenberg Plantation South is one of the most extensive and rich plantation sites on St. John. Developed in the mid-18th century and apparently abandoned by the mid-19th century as a sugar producing plantation, the remains of the plantation buildings contain structures of exceptional interest for their early plan type and construction. They also illuminate aspects of agricultural structures rarely preserved and the site thereby is one of importance to the entire territory. Although inadequately researched historically, the growth and decline of the plantation and of its sugar production follows a recognizable pattern characteristic of the economical history of the Virgin Islands. The large village site illustrates a social pattern of the 18th and early 19th centuries as does the relative size and importance given to the different structures of the site.

Rustenburg South has what appears to have been an extensive "village" on the slopes south and west of the factory. Nothing remains above ground of the assumed slave quarters and they are discernible only as an irregular pattern of ill defined terraces on the hillside. The number and actual size of the slave quarters cannot be determined without archeological investigation, but judging from the contours of the slope only, the village contains from 20 to 30 cabin sites. Lat. 18°20'42" Long. 64°45'59"

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent [ ] Good [ ] Fair [ ] Deteriorated [ ]
Ruins [X] Unaltered [X] Altered [ ] Original Site [X] Moved [ ]


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Trunk Bay

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT

JUL 23 1981

Appendix B, Historic District

NPS ORGANIZATION

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park CODE NO. 5360

STRUCTURE NAME Trunk Bay Sugar Factory STRUCTURE NO. H-2

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National [ ] State [ ] Local [x]

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Trunk Bay Sugar Factory is significant as an example of the small and late sugar production facilities that in spite of falling sugar prices were able to operate successfully well into the 19th century. It dates from the period 1780 - 1800.

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: On landside of North Shore Rd opposite entrance to Trunk Bay Beach

UTM REFERENCE:

A [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]

Zone Easting Northing

CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: 2 acres.

There are no UTM references on any published map of the U.S. Virgin Islands.

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:

The boundaries of Trunk Bay Factory site follows a line running West-East from the point on the south side of Northshore Road after it has reached the flat area of Trunk Bay Valley to the line's intersection with the road and then follows the south side of the road in a northerly and westerly direction to the starting point. The boundaries are de-defined to include all parts of the historical resource that is set in a protected area.

STRUCTURE: Type of, and composition: Rubble and brick masonry structure in the shape of a "T".

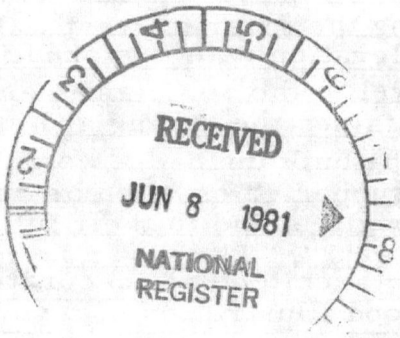
Physical Description: The stem of the "T" runs north and south and measures 26x28 feet. The head of the "T" measures 49x22 feet. The stem is one story and contained the boiling bench and along the exterior west wall a firing trench. The head of the "T" stands at a lower elevation with a ground floor one full story below the boiling room. It is at grade level to the south and west. It is divided in two sections by a masonry wall and contained the curing and storage rooms of the factory. Originally both wings of the building had a wood framed gable roof and the head of the "T" a second floor supported on wood beams. All wooden members have disappeared and the masonry walls stand to their full height except for the center section of the east wall of the "T". The sugar factory was built between 1780 and 1800. It does not have any architectural decoration of any kind. The factory site and the factory are a good illustration of a small and late sugar production factilities constructed at the end of the Virgin Islands period of prosperity. In spite of falling prices it was able to hold on until well into the 19th century. Though styleless the building exhibits sound and advanced building practices for the Virgin Islands.

Latitude 18°21'13" Longitude 64°46'04"

(continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent [ ] Good [ ] Fair [ ] Deteriorated [ ]

Ruins [X] Unaltered [X] Altered [ ] Original Site [X] Moved [ ]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REGISTER

Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

12. D
3 I
4 PV

dnr-11

Name Virgin Islands National Park Multiple Resource Area
State VI

Nomination		Type of Review	Decision
1. Brown Bay Plantation Historic District	-		accept Beth Grosvenor 7/23/81
2. Rustenberg Plantation South Hist. Dist.	-		accept - Beth Grosvenor 7/23/81
3. Dennis Bay Hist. Dist.	-		accept - Beth Grosvenor 7/23/81
4. More Hill Hist. Dist. ✓	-		accept - Beth Grosvenor 7/23/81
5. Hermitage Plantation Hist. Dist. ✓	-		accept - Beth Grosvenor 7/23/81
6. Annaberg Hist. Dist. ✓	-		accept - Beth Grosvenor 7/23/81
7 America Hill Hist. Dist.	-		Return
8. Reef Bay Great House Hist. Dist.	-		accept ~~Reef Bay~~ Beth Grosvenor 7/23/81
9. Reef Bay Sugar Factory Hist. Dist.	-		accept - Beth Grosvenor 7/23/81
10. Jossie Gut Hist. Dist. ✓	-		accept - Beth Grosvenor - 7/23/81
11. L'Esperance Hist. Dist. ✓	-		accept - Beth Grosvenor 7/23/81
12. Lind Point Fort ✓ Rendering Plant	-		accept - Beth Grosvenor 7/23/81
13. Liever Marches Bay Hist. Dist. ✓	-		accept - Beth Grosvenor 7/23/81
14. Cathrineberg-Jockumsdahl-Herman Farm	-		previously listed 3-30-78
15. Cinnamon Bay Plantation ✓	-		Previously listed 7-11-78
16. Lameshur Plantation	-		Previously listed 6-23-78
17. Mary Point Estate	-		Previously listed 5-22-78
18. Annaberg School	-		Return
19. Trunk Bay Sugar Factory ✓	-		accept - Beth Grosvenor 7/23/81
20.	-		
21.	-		
22.	-		
23.	-		
24.	-		

DUE 7-8-81 / 7-23-81

dnr-3

Fed.

Name Virgin Islands National Park Multiple Resource Area
State, County VI; St. John
Working Number 6.8.81.191
Fed Nom or Request—Agency NPS
Federal Register Date 2.2.82

✓ Nomination
__ Determination of Eligiblity
__ On Nomination Form

__ Bldg(s)
__ Site
__ Object
__ Structure
__ District

Within:
✓ Multiple Resource Area
__ Thematic Group

Maps 1, 26 sketch
Photos 60

Nomination prepared by:
__ State Staff
✓ Local
__ Other

Action: See individual Continuation Sheets
__ ACCEPT for listing
__ RETURN and returns
__ REJECT

Check if Appropriate:
__ State Request for Review
__ Keeper's Decision to Review
__ 2nd Return

I. Evaluation of Resource (cont. on back if necessary)

II. Evaluation of Nomination

	Good	Adequate	Poor	Comments
1. Descriptive Statement Short Format __ Yes ✓ No	✓			
2. Significance Statement Short Format ✓ Yes __ No	✓			
3. Concepts/Integrity	✓			
4. Concepts/Criteria	✓			
5. Concepts/Boundaries	✓			
6. Contextual Evaluation	✓			

General Comments (cont. on back if necessary):
Excellent cover documentation
"preservation" (ie - removal of vegetation, + stabilization of ruins) is underway, but no restoration of buildings

Reviewer/Date Grosvenor 7/23/81

See Attached __

National Park Service

U.S. Department of the Interior

Denne Øes Oost Ende er beliggende under 18° 21' 23" Poly höyde og 67° 07' 13" Længde fra Paris. Dens Vest Ende under 18° 21' 04" Poly höyde og 67° 15' 04" Længde fra Paris. Dens Coral Bay havn er en af de beste i Vestindien, i sær i Betragtning af Øens Störelse, og kan rumme et anseeligt Antal Krigs Skibe. Den er inddeelt i 5 Qvarteerer, nemlig I Cruitz Bay. II Maho Bay. III Riff Bay. IV Coral Bay. V Oost Ende.

Tabelle over Population og Cultivation.

Blanke Indvaanere		Couleurte	Negere		Antal af Indvaanere			Total Antal
Mænd	Qvinder	Falk	Mænd	Qvinder	Blanke	Couleurte	Negere	
60	53	15	1019	973	113	15	1992	2120
Antal Agere	Vind Møller	Heste Møller	Dyrked Land	Sukker Hest	Rum	Bomuld	Horn Qvæg	Hesteog Muler
8077	2	26	2021	829	309	3500	271	507

Vind Mølle Heste Mølle

CHARTE over den Danske Øe St. JAN i America

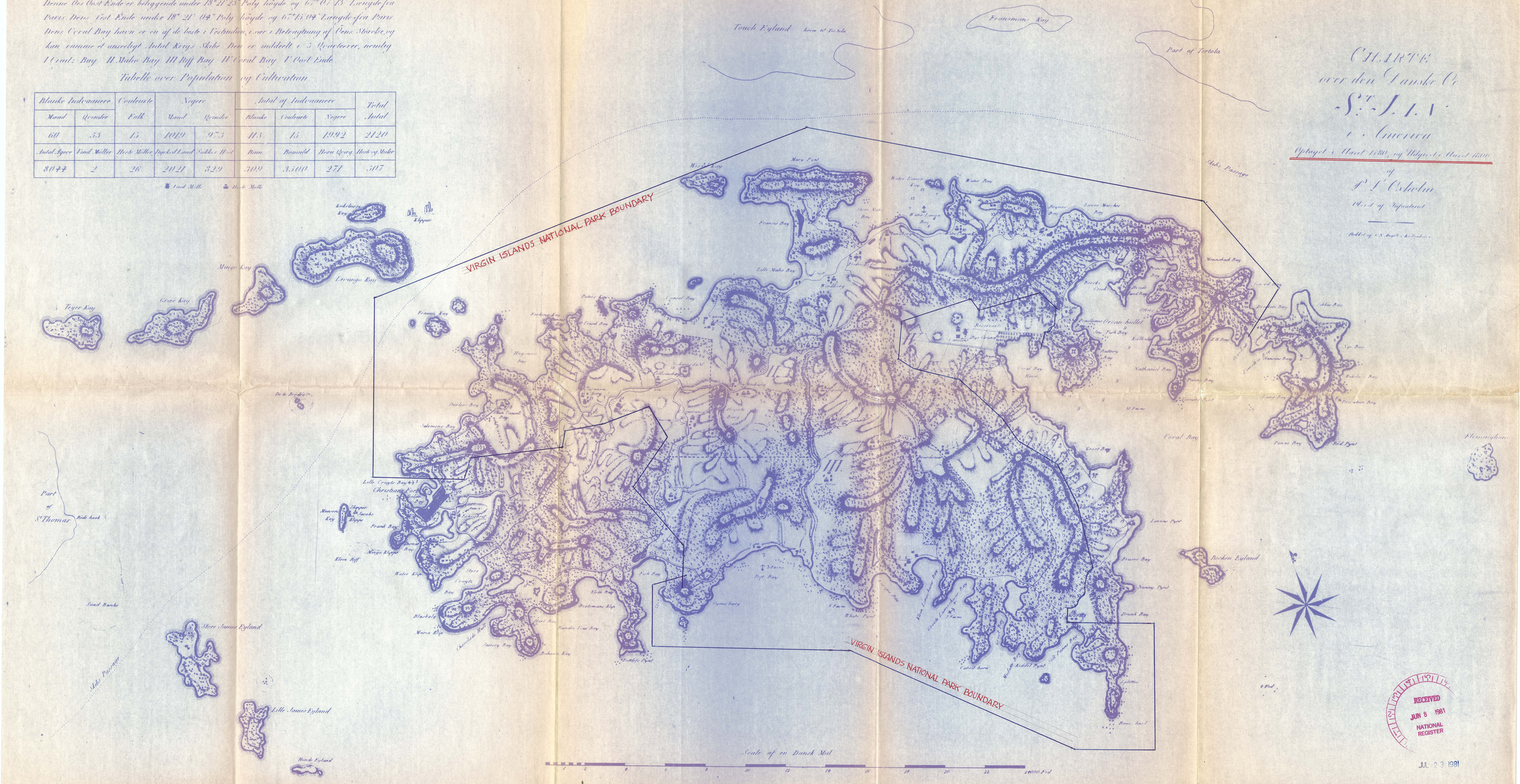
Optaget i Aaret 1780, og Udgivet i Aaret 1800

af

P. L. Oxholm

Oberst af Infanteriet

Stukket af G. N. Angelo i Kiøbenhavn



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JUN 8 1981
NATIONAL REGISTER
JUL 23 1981

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

VIRGIN ISLANDS OF THE UNITED STATES
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

EASTERN ST. JOHN QUADRANGLE
VIRGIN ISLANDS
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

H-1 Lind Point Battery
Cruz Bay Quarter, West Shore
Lat. 18°20'12" Long. 64°47'52"

H-2 Trunk Bay Sugar Factory
Cruz Bay Quarter, North Shore
Lat. 18°21'13" Long. 64°46'04"

H-5 L'Esperance Plantation
Cruz Bay Quarter, Centerline
Lat 18°20'32" Long. 64°45'32"

H-13 Reef Bay Sugar Factory
Reef Bay Quarter, South Shore
Lat. 18°19'30" Long. 64°44'42"

H-14 Jossie Gut
Reef Bay Quarter, Upper Reef Bay Valley
Lat. 18°20'31" Long. 64°44'27"

H-15 Reef Bay Great House
Reef Bay Quarter, Eastside Reef Bay Valley
Lat. 18°19'54" Long. 64°44'25"

H-24 Dennis Bay
Cruz Bay Quarter, North Shore
A Lat 18°21'19" Long. 64°46'45"
B Lat. 18°21'19" Long. 64°46'26"
C Lat. 18°21'08" Long. 64°46'26"
D Lat. 18°21'08" Long. 64°46'45"

H-26 America Hill
Maho Bay Quarter, North Shore
Lat. 18°21'20" Long. 64°45'01"

H-27 Rustenberg Plantation South
Maho Bay Quarter, Centerline
A Lat. 18°20'46" Long. 64°45'09"
B Lat. 18°20'46" Long. 64°44'54"
C Lat. 18°20'35" Long. 64°44'54"
C Lat. 18°20'35" Long. 64°45'09"

H-32 Annaberg School
Maho Bay Quarter, North Shore
Lat. 18°21'55" Long. 64°44'13"

H-33 Annaberg Sugar Factory and Mill
Maho Bay Quarter, North Shore
A Lat. 18°21'56" Long. 64°43'54"
B Lat. 18°21'56" Long. 64°43'34"
C Lat. 18°21'48" Long. 64°43'34"
D Lat. 18°21'48" Long. 64°43'54"

H-35 Liever Marches Bay
Maho Bay Quarter, North Shore
Lat. 18°21'15" Long. 64°42'06"

H-36 Brown Bay Plantation & Great House
Maho Bay Quarter, North Shore
A Lat. 18°21'53" Long. 64°42'38"
B Lat. 18°21'53" Long. 64°42'17"
C Lat. 18°21'39" Long. 64°42'17"
D Lat. 18°21'39" Long. 64°42'38"

H-37 Hermitage
East End Quarter, Coral Bay Side
Lat. 18°21'31" Long. 64°42'01"

H-38 More Hill
East End Quarter, North Shore
Lat. 18°21'39" Long. 64°41'39"

42'
40'
38'
64°36'
18°24'
1 130 000 FEET
200 000 FEET
21'30"
19'
18°16'30"
1 110 000 FEET

TORTOLA ISLAND
SIR FRANCI
PASSAGE
CARIBBEAN SEA
FLANAGAN
Norman Isla
UNITED KINGDOM
UNITED STATES
MUNICIPALITY OF ST THOMAS AND ST JOHN
Frenchman Cay
Please
More Hill
VIRGIN ISLANDS NATIONAL PARK
EAST END
SOUTH
Mennebeck Bay
Princess Creek
Gowed Pt
Mardenboro Pt
Otter Creek
Water Creek
Hurricane Hole
Elk Bay
Blinders
Limetree Bay
Hansen Bay
Nancy Hill
Newfound Bay
East End
East End Pt
East End Bay
Turner Pt
Round Bay
Pelican Rock
Blackrock Hill
Long Bay
Privateer Bay
Privateer Pt
Southside Pond
Pond Bay
Long Pt
Red Pt
CORAL BAY
CORAL BAY HARBOR
Sabbat Pt
SABBAT CHANNEL
Duck Island
Coral
Nanny Pt
Eagle Shoal
Flanagan Island
Santa Monica Rock

INTERIOR-GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D. C.-1959-NS
MR 5779

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USC&GS
Topography from aerial photographs by Kelsh plotter
Aerial photographs taken 1954. Field check 1958
Hydrography compiled from USC&GS chart 905 (1956)
Polyconic projection. Puerto Rican datum, 1940 adjustment
10,000-foot grid based on Puerto Rican coordinate system,
Virgin Islands extension
Unchecked elevations are shown in brown

8°
MAGNETIC NORTH
TRUE NORTH
APPROXIMATE MEAN
DECLINATION, 1958

SCALE 1:24 000
1 1/2 0 1 MILE
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET
1 .5 0 1 KILOMETER

CONTOUR INTERVAL 40 FEET
DOTTED LINES REPRESENT 20-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 25, D. C.
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

RECEIVED
JUN 8 1981
NATIONAL REGISTER
JUL 23 1981

ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Light-duty ——— Unimproved dirt - - - - - -

EASTERN ST. JOHN, V. I.
N1816.5—W6436/7.5 X 6

1958

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

VIRGIN ISLANDS OF THE UNITED STATES
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

WESTERN ST. JOHN QUADRANGLE
VIRGIN ISLANDS
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

64°48′ 46′ 44′ 1 100 000 FEET 64°42′
18°24′ 18°24′

ATLANTIC OCEAN
CARIBBEAN SEA
UNITED KINGDOM
UNITED STATES
MUNICIPALITY OF ST THOMAS AND ST JOHN
UNITED KINGDOM
UNITED STATES
200 000 FEET
THE NARROWS
WINDWARD PASSAGE
Fungi Passage
Lovango Channel
Durloe Channel
Turtle Bay
Francis Bay
Trunk Bay
Cinnamon Bay
Peter Bay
Hawksnest Bay
Salomon Bay
Caneel Bay
Frank Bay
Turner Bay
Great Cruz Bay
Chocolate Hole
Hart Bay
Devers Bay
Monte Bay
Klein Bay
Fish Bay
Gentry Bay
Reef Bay
Europa Bay
Little Lameshur Bay
Great Lameshur Bay
Waterlemon Bay
Leinster Bay
Maho Bay
Mary Creek
Brown Bay
Borck Creek
Hurricane Hole
Coral Harbor
Sanders Bay
Johnson Bay
Calabash Boom
Francis Bay
Mary Point
Whistling Cay
Carval Rock
Congo Cay
Lovango Cay
Blunder Rock
Johnsons Reef
Rata Cay
Durloe Cays
Ramgoat Cay
Henley Cay
Perkins Cay
Hawksnest Pt
Trunk Cay
Cinnamon Cay
America Pt
Maho Pt
Great Thatch Island
TORTOLA ISLAND
Little Thatch Island
Frenchman Cay
Waterlemon Cay
Jewel
Leinster Pt
Threadneedle Pt
Need
Leinster Hill
Annaberg Pt
Annaberg
Ruins
Cem
Fredriksdal
Maho Bay
Windberg
Mt Pleasant
Ajax Peak
King Hill
Base Hill
Hermitage
Hermitage Bay
Coral Bay
Emmaus
Carolina
Palestina
Popilleau Bay
Fortsberg
Bat
Pen Pt
Harbor Pt
Cems
Bordeaux
Bordeaux Mtn
Mollendal
Reef Bay
Sieben
Camelberg Peak
Mamey Peak
Peter Peak
America Hill
Cinnamon Bay
Herman Farm
Susannaberg
Adrian
L'Esperance
Caneel Bay Plantation
Catchment Basin
Dam
Caneel Hill
Margaret Hill
Lind Pt
Cruz Bay
Government House
Water Catchment Basin
Bethany
Enighed
Contant
Contant Pt
Gift Hill
Roman Hill
Blasbalg Pt
Maria Bluff
Bake
Monte
Boatman Pt
Rendezvous Bay
Bovocoap Pt
Dittlif Pt
Cocoloba Cay
White Pt
White Cliffs
Lameshur
Lameshur Bay
Lam
Minna Hill
Johns Folly
Horace Mann Sch
Johns Folly Bay
Calvary Ch
Nanny
Mandal
Concordia
Cabritte Horn Pt
Brite
Groodpon Bay
Kiddel Bay
Saltpond Bay
Kiddel Pt
Salt Pond
Drunk Bay
Booby Rock
Ram Head
Ram Hill
H-1 H-2 H-4 H-5 H-13 H-14 H-15 H-22 H-24 H-25 H-26 H-27 H-30 H-32 H-33 H-35 H-36
VIRGIN ISLANDS NATIONAL PARK
BOUNDARY OF V.I.NATIONAL PARK
BOUNDARY OF VIRGIN ISLANDS NATIONAL PARK
RED HOOK 3 MI. (EASTERN ST. THOMAS)
EAST END 2.5 MI. (EASTERN ST. JOHN)
21′30″
19′
170 000 FEET
18°16′30″ 64°48′ 1 070 000 FEET 46′ 44″ 18°16′30″ 64°42′

LEGEND

PROPERTIES INCLUDED IN THIS MULTIPLE RESOURCE NOMINATION
PREVIOUSLY NOMINATED PROPERTIES LISTED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER
PROPERTIES WITIN PARK BUT NOT ON N.P.S. LANDS NOMINATED BY STATE HISTORK PRESERVATION OFFICER
LANDS INSIDE PARK BOUNDARIES BUT NOT IN N.P.S. OWNERSHIP.

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USC&GS

Topography from aerial photographs by Kelsh plotter
Aerial photographs taken 1954. Field check 1958

Hydrography compiled from USC&GS charts 905 (1956) and 938 (1953)

Polyconic projection. Puerto Rican datum, 1940 adjustment
10,000-foot grid based on Puerto Rican coordinate system,
Virgin Islands extension

Unchecked elevations are shown in brown

8° MAGNETIC NORTH TRUE NORTH
APPROXIMATE MEAN DECLINATION, 1958

SCALE 1:24 000
1 MILE
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET
1 KILOMETER

CONTOUR INTERVAL 40 FEET
DOTTED LINES REPRESENT 20-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
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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
Light-duty ——— Unimproved dirt - - - - -

INTERIOR-GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D. C.-1958

WESTERN ST. JOHN, V. I.
N1816.5—W6442/7.5X6

1958

Barry Lawrence

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
SOUTHEAST REGIONAL OFFICE
1895 Phoenix Boulevard
Atlanta, Georgia 30349

IN REPLY REFER TO:
H30-SER-PP

APR 28 1978

CERTIFIED MAIL

Memorandum

To: Associate Regional Director, Management and Operations, WASO
Attention: Chief, Cultural Resource Management Division

From: Acting Associate Regional Director, Planning and Assistance, Southeast Region

Subject: Review of draft Multiple Resource Nomination for Virgin Islands National Park

As a follow-up to a conversation between members of our staffs, we are sending you a partial draft of the Multiple Resource Nomination form for Virgin Islands National Park. Included are two sample district nominations and two examples of individual property nominations as well as the Description and Significance statement for the Multiple Resource area as a whole. Sketch maps of the two districts, a copy of the Oxholm Map (1800) and a map of St. John showing the park boundary are also enclosed. The location of the properties will in the final draft be placed on USGS maps rather than the enclosed sketch map. Photographs were not included in the submission.

We would appreciate it if you could seek the review of this sample format by the staff of the National Register. Their comments and suggestions will be helpful in preparing the final nomination and hopefully will result in rapid completion of the nomination process. If possible we would look for return of the material to this office by June 5.

Paul Swartz

Enclosures 3

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:
A3017(560)

MAY 9 1978

Memorandum

To: Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

From: Chief, Cultural Resources Management Division

Subject: Review of draft Multiple Resource Nomination for Virgin Islands National Park

Enclosed, for your consideration, evaluation and recommendations, is a self-explanatory memorandum request from the Associate Regional Director, Planning and Assistance, Southeast Region of the National Park Service. Also enclosed is the partial draft of the Multiple Resource Nomination form for the Virgin Islands National Park.

We will appreciate receiving your comments and suggestions along with the return of the enclosed material by May 25, if possible.

F. Ross Holland

F. Ross Holland

Enclosures



THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

DATE RECD MAY 10 1978

DATE ENTERED

INITIALS

Cherfy 5-12-78

Virgin Islands

- Archeology is discussed in #7 & #8, although otherwise excluded from this inventory.

- I believe entire VI N Park defines scope of area, but might want to doublecheck.

—

Assuming architectural descriptions (in #7 & specific) are accurate, I find this to be extraordinarily well done. It more than provides a historical, geographical background for understanding & evaluating structures / districts.

Use of LCS forms to describe particular structures seems OK.

JOE (5/15 from LAB)

Typo. -

this multiple resource is here for quick, informal review. The letters explain.

Are you still reviewing multi resource forms?

I find this very good but I may be biased.

We will need an architect's review anyway — and Joe's since he is familiar with the Island.



Marcella

L. Beebe
5/15/78

Re: Draft of Virgin Islands Nat'l. Park Multiple Resource Nomination

General information is good — provides overall analysis, background data

Inventory forms they're using lend themselves well to NRN.

Boundary Justification:
District documentation —
✓ VDCs could address issue of boundary justification — the one for the Factory District provides some justification, the one for Dennis Bay does not —
✓ It would be helpful if the additional VDCs they do for districts deal more explicitly with this (brief but explicit)....

Boundary delineation:
For MNRs we normally require the large-scale sketch maps to show the boundaries of each component (districts + individuals)
the large scale map which identifies locations circles each site — appears to be a schematic reference to location + size, not a precise delineation of boundaries.
We will need this data in some form. Perhaps they plan to do this type of map for the final submission — but it might save steps later if we include a reminder about this now —

Each district package now includes a sketchmap showing location of bldgs. or features; ~~+ containing a reference to~~

✓ These maps also show a boundary line which does not correspond ~~accurately~~ with the vbd, and which appears somewhat arbitrary (precise rectangles). Need clarity here in definition of boundary (plus justification, as above).

✓ (It would be helpful if these sketch maps show all boundaries — which may have been the intention in the case of Dennis Bay, although it was not done this time)

✓ I noticed there were no references to intrusions. There may not be any. (May we assume they know that intrusions need mention + photo coverage?) A statement in the form, Part 7, could clarify presence/absence of intrusions.

(Normally in the case of districts we ask for a list of all bldg./features in district. Their providing inventory forms would presumably serve the same purpose.)

✓ Each inventory form for individual sites needs acreage. (Acreage was provided for Lind Point Fort but not for Annaberg School)

Large-scale map indicates the presence of more "historic zones" and "cultural resources" than are covered by this MRN. What are these resources?

Documentation is generally very good. Any comments we prepare should not overlook this basic point.

Comments on V.I. Multiple-Resource Nomination 5/15/78

1) #10 - V.B.D. [implies that all of V.I. National Park (of however much acreage) is being nominated. OK – NP is "study-area" only Perhaps the entire park could be nominated at a future date to the National Register of Natural Places, as a place of great scenic beauty; but] MRN should have VBD and justification and acreage for each site (45?), just as we have had for the many previous plantation nominations.

2) This should be checked by (Terry) & by (Eric Deloney (WASO))

3) NPS has been working hard on this. Their work appears to be very well done and will be a major contribution to cultural resource management in the V.I. It should be evident from reading the draft the types of syntheses about V.I. history that this nomination will contribute to. In fact, SHPO is considering same approach to its many plantation sites.

J. Tower

It is my opinion that not enough emphasis has been given to the archeological ~~resource~~ potential of these sites.

Most of the sugar estates are in various stages of ruins. It is my experience in documenting sugar estates and plantations in the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico that most of the evidence is below ground level.

While I appreciate that archeology is a prohibitively expensive and time consuming method of information retrieval, and I certainly don't expect every site would merit archeological investigation, it seems to me that a comprehensive cultural resource management plan should ~~provide~~ address archeology and define a philosophy and approach to this form of documentation.

I think this would begin to clarify the organization and functioning of the sugar manufacturing process - something that is ~~in my opinion~~ like one of the most significant aspects of the history of the Virgin Islands and an area that we know very little about.
If this is possible, it would ~~also~~ result in more information on the technological aspects of the sites which is of equal

significance as the architectural. ~~Under~~ Understandably, there is a bias on the architecture. ~~aspects~~.

I concur with Lynn Beebe that there appear to be a number of sites that are not being considered in this nomination. ~~They~~ The NPS should at least list those sites and justify why they are not being included.

Eric DLong
5/17/78

draft 9-19-78

H32-NR

SEP 2 0 1978

Memorandum

To: Chief, Cultural Resources Management Division

From: Keeper of the National Register

Subject: Draft multiple resource nomination for Virgin Islands National Park

Thank you for the opportunity to review the draft partial multiple resource nomination for the historic resources of Virgin Islands National Park. We are very sorry for the delay in our response.

This collection of resources seems particularly well-suited to the multiple resource format, and as the enclosed reviewers' comments indicate, the work done so far is very good. Please feel free to call and talk about our comments or ask questions as you complete the final nomination. We look forward to getting the final version. Again, we commend you on the thorough work evidenced here and on the clear presentation of information.

Ronald M. Greenberg
For
William J. Murtagh

Enclosure

bcc: Director's Reading File
NR

FHR:M. Sherfy:pr:9/15/78:523-0412
Basic File Retained in NR
Xerox returned mms
10-16

GOVERNMENT OF
THE VIRGIN ISLANDS OF THE UNITED STATES
—— 0 ——
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
VIRGIN ISLANDS PLANNING OFFICE
P. O. Box 2606
Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas, V.I. 00801

April 21, 1981

RECEIVED
JUN 8 1981
NATIONAL REGISTER

Mr. Leonard Brown, Regional Historian
South-East Regional Office
National Park Service
Richard B. Russel Federal Building
75 Spring Street
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Brown:

Enclosed is the signed Multiple National Register Nominations for St. John as prepared by Frederick Gjessing.

If you have any questions please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

Claudette C. Lewis

Claudette C. Lewis
Coordinator, DAHP

CCL/tv

Encl.

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
SOUTHEAST REGIONAL OFFICE
75 Spring Street, S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

IN REPLY REFER TO:
H42-SER-OC

NHL
5-65

MAY 14 1981

Memorandum

To: Associate Director, Management and Operations, WASO
Attention: Assistant Director, Cultural Resources

From: Acting Regional Director, Southeast Region

Subject: Multiple Resource Nomination for Virgin Islands National Park

Enclosed is a multiple resource nomination for Virgin Islands National Park. This was prepared during 1978-1979 by Fred Gjessing, then on the staff of the park. A sample format was reviewed and approved during the early part of that period by the National Register, the Washington Office and the Region. The completed form was sent to the Virgin Islands State Historic Preservation Officer in mid-1980, but was lost by them. In early 1981 it was found and upon our request was returned to us after being signed. We are submitting it to you for review and forwarding to the National Register for entry. It is, we believe, an excellent piece of work showing considerable research.

Neal G Guse

Enclosure



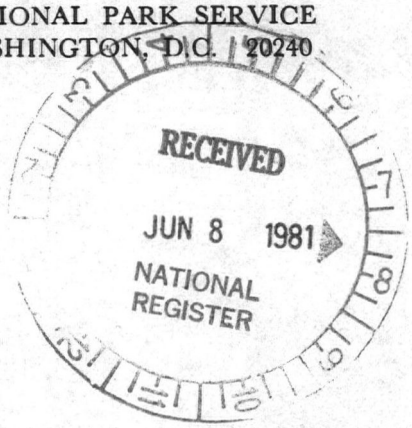
Year of the Visitor

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:

H32(565)



JUN 1 1981

Memorandum

To: Acting Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service

From: Federal Representative, National Park Service

Subject: Nomination to the National Register of Historic Places

Enclosed is the nomination "Historic Resources of Virgin Islands National Park (Partial Inventory: Historic and Architecture)" from Virgin Islands National Park, Southeast Region of the National Park Service, submitted for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places in compliance with Executive Order No. 11593.

The nomination is in a multiple resource format as recommended by Ms. Marcella Sherfy who was on your staff at the time the form was prepared. Please refer to the enclosed memorandum from the Acting Regional Director for additional information pertaining to this nomination.

F. Ross Holland, Jr.

F. Ross Holland, Jr.

Enclosure

ENTRIES IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

STATE VIRGIN ISLANDS

Date Entered JUL 23 1981

Name	Location
Virgin Islands National Park Multiple Resource Area	St. John County

Also Notified

Honorable Ron deLugo
Mr. G. Ray Arnet, Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks
Mr. F. Ross Holland, NPS
Southeast Region, NPS

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

NR Eady/ts/10.7.81

For further information, please call the National Register at (202) ~~343-6401~~ 272-3504.