

PH0502375

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED AUG 15 1977

DATE ENTERED

NOV 15 1978

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORMSEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS**1 NAME**

HISTORIC

Bordeaux

AND/OR COMMON

Estate Bordeaux

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

W of Charlotte Amalie

CITY, TOWN

Charlotte Amalie

STATE

U. S. Virgin Islands

VICINITY OF
CODE

78

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

COUNTY

St. Thomas

CODE

0900

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

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

OWNERSHIP

☒ PUBLIC☒ PRIVATE☐ BOTH

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

☐ IN PROCESS☐ BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

☐ OCCUPIED☒ UNOCCUPIED☐ WORK IN PROGRESS

ACCESSIBLE

☐ YES: RESTRICTED☒ YES: UNRESTRICTED☐ NO

PRESENT USE

☐ AGRICULTURE☐ MUSEUM☐ COMMERCIAL☒ PARK☐ EDUCATIONAL☒ PRIVATE RESIDENCE☐ ENTERTAINMENT☐ RELIGIOUS☐ GOVERNMENT☐ SCIENTIFIC☐ INDUSTRIAL☐ TRANSPORTATION☐ MILITARY☐ OTHER:**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY** Multiple Owners

NAME

Claudia H. & John L. Maduro

STREET & NUMBER

Box 1239

CITY, TOWN

St. Thomas

VICINITY OF

U. S. Virgin Islands

STATE

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTIONCOURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Recorder of Deeds

STREET & NUMBER

No. 18 Kongens Gade

CITY, TOWN

St. Thomas

U. S. Virgin Islands

STATE

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Virgin Islands Inventory of Historic Places

DATE

May 6, 1976

☐ FEDERAL ☒ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Virgin Islands Planning Office

CITY, TOWN

Charlotte Amalie

U. S. Virgin Islands

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

☐ EXCELLENT
☐ GOOD
☐ FAIR

☐ DETERIORATED
☒ RUINS
☐ UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

☒ UNALTERED
☐ ALTERED

CHECK ONE

☒ ORIGINAL SITE
☐ MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Estate Bordeaux is situated on a high bluff 680' above Bordeaux Bay on the north shore of St. Thomas in the West End Quarter. The original Great House is two rooms in plan, one story on a high cellar, with plastered rubble walls and pockets for the timber frame of a hipped roof, now gone. The main, or upper, floor part of the north end wall has two windows, the east wall two windows and a door, the south wall a central door with flanking windows, and the west wall three doors (two of which were originally windows) and a window. All openings at this level are lined with brick and have flat brick arches and splayed jambs. A one story high cellar projects from the east wall of the Great House, and has a low parapet wall that creates a roof top terrace. This area is entered through two brick segmental arched openings in the east facade. The space is inaccessible, but it appears that it was used for storage and a cistern. The ceiling height in the cellar is 6', in the main floor 9' 8". A 12' 6" wide porch spans the south facade of the Great House, with a stone staircase at the east end.

A one story gabled roof addition, 20'x31', set on a high cellar has been appended to the south half of the west wall of the Great House. This section is three by two bays, built with plastered rubble walls and has a later corrugated tin roof supported by early timber King Post trusses. All openings have plastered brick lined, splayed jambs, brick flat arches and wood casings. The porch spanning the south facade of the original section of the Great House continues across the south facade of the addition, terminating at a parapet walled terrace which surrounds the west and north facades of this section. A rubble cistern, 10 feet square, is located in the west terrace, possibly replacing the earlier cistern east of the Great House.

A two story rubble masonry outbuilding, possibly a kitchen but with no signs of an oven or chimney, is located 20' west of the west terrace. One story high, the 18'x22' structure has two windows in each of the long north-south walls. Being in ruins, it is impossible to tell the original roof form, but it is assumed that it was hip since the end walls show no signs of a gable. The outbuilding has a stone walk extending from the north facade and connecting to a rubble bell tower, much altered from its original form. Other unidentified ruins of probably slave quarters, stables and other outbuildings exist scattered to the west of the Great House. The mill and factory are in ruins and are located a considerable distance east of the Great House.

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

CONTINUATION SHEET

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4

PAGE

one

✓ Virgin Islands Government
Department of Conservation and Cultural Affairs
P.O. Box 4340
St. Thomas, U.S. Virgin Islands

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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PAGE two

The ruins of a small gable roofed one room structure remain at the shore of Bordeaux Bay. It is thought that this building was used as a warehouse to store processed sugar for trans-shipment to the port at Charlotte Amalie. The 22' thick walls are constructed of rubble and coral block, laid in a mortar very rich in sand, which has resulted in the collapse of much of the upper part of the walls. There are two windows in the 44' long north wall, a small window in the 30' wide gable ends and a single, wide door in the west facade.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

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

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The significance of Estate Bordeaux lies in the fact that it is typical of architectural styles of plantation great houses built during the 19th century. Ruins of a mill, great house and storage buildings remain of the estate buildings.

During the 17th and 18th centuries, the Danes joined other European nations in securing colonies in the West Indies. The Danes hoped that their colonies would provide them with permanent sites for their trading and commercial interests. Agriculture was to serve as a supplement to the income provided in commerce and trading.

The Purchase of St. Thomas in 1671 for trade and agriculture proved unsuccessful. However, the purchase of St. John (1718) and St. Croix (1733) was influenced more by the potential which they possessed for cultivation than by the need to use them as trading centers.

St. Thomas, which the Danes purchased to serve as a commercial port had less agricultural development than the other islands. However, there were some sugar plantations in operation. By 1752 St. Thomas reached its peak in sugar production and by 1754 it was no longer important to the sugar industry. Moreover, during the 19th century the island's commercial and trading interests were finally prospering.

According to local legend, Plantage Bordeaux was held by the Brandenburg Africa Company which operated from 1685 to 1715 in St. Thomas. On November 24, 1685, Christian V entered into a treaty with the Duchy of Brandenburg which permitted a Brandenburg Company to establish itself in St. Thomas. Both the colony and the rival Danish West India Company were jealous of the prosperity the Brandenburg Company experienced. However, the privileges which had been granted to them led to increases for the colony in general and laid the foundation for commercial enterprise and success for St. Thomas.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Dookhan, Isaac. A History of the Virgin Islands of the United States.
Epping, Essex: Bowker Publishing Co., 1974

Zabriske, L. K. The Virgin Islands of the United States of America -
Historical and Descriptive Commercial and Industrial Facts, Figures
and Resources: New York, 1918

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 14.6

UTM REFERENCES

A

ZONE	EASTING					NORTHING			

C

ZONE	EASTING					NORTHING			

A. 18° 21' 52" N 65° 00' 56" W

B. 18° 21' 46" N 65° 00' 54" W

C. 18° 21' 43" N 65° 01' 04" W

D. 18° 21' 49" N 65° 01' 06" W

B

ZONE	EASTING					NORTHING			

D

ZONE	EASTING					NORTHING			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The nominated property is within #1 Estate Bordeaux, West End Quarter, St. Thomas.

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
N/A			
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

ORGANIZATION

Virgin Islands Planning Office

DATE

June 6, 1977

STREET & NUMBER

TELEPHONE

P. O. Box 2606

(809) 774-1730

CITY OR TOWN

STATE

Charlotte Amalie

U. S. Virgin Islands

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL ☐

STATE ☒

LOCAL ☐

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

TITLE

Director of Planning

DATE

5 August 1977

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

DATE

11/15/78

ATTEST: DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

Nov 9, 1978

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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The first land transaction recorded for Estate Bordeaux was May, 1832. William Punnet who held the extensive plantations on the western portion of St. Thomas sold Bordeaux to Mr. James Kennedy. The purchase included all the lands, buildings, works and utensils, 26 mules and 124 slaves. In 1844 the estate of the deceased James Kennedy was auctioned to the highest bidder, Mr. A. Kerllerup, St. Thomas Lawyer and colonial representative. The last record of Bordeaux appearing as a sugar plantation was 1845.

The ruins of the Great House and the warehouse at the water's edge are of architectural significance because of their design, construction techniques and, in the case of the Great House, the architectural detailing that remains.

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PAGE four

McGuire, James William. Geographic Dictionary of the Virgin Islands. Special Publication N. 103 (Serial No. 269), United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, Department of Commerce. Washington, D. C. 1925

Westergaard, Waldemar Christian. The Danish West Indies Under Company Rule (1671-1754), With a Supplementary Chapter, New York, 1917.

Taylor, Charles Edwin. Leaflets from the Danish West Indies Descriptive of the Social, Political and Commercial Conditions of These Islands. London, 1888

Knox, John Pary. A Historical Account of St. Thomas, W. I.... and Incidental Notices of St. Croix and St. John. New York, 1852 (1966 reprint).

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NOV 15 1978

CONTINUATION SHEET Estate Bordeaux ITEM NUMBER 10 PAGE four

Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning at a point (A) on the shore 320' Northeast of the Northeast corner of the Great House and extending South 520' to point B; then West 900' to point C; then North 520' to point D, and then East to the point of origin, all as shown in red on the attached sketch of Estate Bordeaux.

→ following shoreline

3 SIGNIFICANCE - *Addendum*

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

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Because St. Thomas period of significant sugar cultivation ended in the mid 18th century with only a dwindling number of marginal plantations persevering into the next century, architectural examples of this once dominant way of life have been reduced by neglect and decay to rarity. Because Bordeaux Bay Estate remained operative into the mid 19th century, its Great House and waterfront warehouse survive as architecturally significant exhibits of the crucial sugar economy stage of St. Thomas' development.

A legend that the plantation began as the headquarters of the Brandenburg Africa Company has attached itself to Bordeaux Bay Estate. Unfortunately, like so many legends concerning the dimly documented early years of the Danish colony on St. Thomas, the available evidence contradicts this. The legend seems to have originated from a misunderstanding of the roles of the Brandenburg Company in St. Thomas and of its last Director, Thomas Bourdeaux, the founder of Bordeaux Bay Estate.

Brandenburg, the nucleus of the future Prussian kingdom emerged in the late 17th century as the dominant state in fractured Germany. Among its ambition, in pursuing its goal of rising to the first rank of European powers, was the acquisition of colonial commerce, particularly a share of the notorious but lucrative slave trade. Having acquired a station on the Guinea Coast of Africa in 1682, they began to search for a suitable base at the other end of the trade in the West Indies. Rebuffed by the major Caribbean powers in their attempts to obtain an island, in 1685 they concluded a pact with the weakest of the Caribbean powers, Denmark. This condominium agreement allowed the Brandenburgers to establish an enclave on the sparsely settled Danish colony of St. Thomas.

The first objection to Bordeaux Bay being the Brandenburg enclave is that the Germans got into a serious confrontation with the Danes, because of their failure to establish a plantation. The Danes had hoped to reap a generous revenue in poll and ground taxes from the anticipated major plantation. Although, the Danes may have allotted the then undeveloped land around Bordeaux Bay to the Germans, it is clear that they never cultivated it. Their interest in St. Thomas was commercial not agricultural and this brought them into conflict with the island's master and their competitor, the Danish West India Company. The harrasment of the Brandenburgers culminated in the December 1690 confiscation of their goods by Governor John Lorentz. This and a subsequent nocturnal plundering of the Brandenburg warehouse by French pirates sapped the vitality of the German Company.

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During the balance of its 30 year lease which expired in 1715 its St. Thomas presence was a debt ridden skeleton operation. In 1701 Lorentz smugly observed that their import trade consisted only of in frequent, small shipments of slaves and had "no export trade except for some cotton purchased from local planters." In 1715 when the expiration of the lease ended the Brandenburg Company's presence on St. Thomas, it possessed assets of 23,843 pieces of eight versus Danish claims for duties, damages and rentals of an astonishing 1,078,229 pieces of eight.¹

The second objection is that all available historical accounts place the Brandenburg Company's complex at the western end of St. Thomas' lone village, Charlotte Amalie.² Indeed the Western section of Charlotte Amalie was long known as Brandenborgei.³ This site along the harbor was selected for its convenience to the Brandenburgers chief concern, trade. The probate court records of Thomas of Thomas Bordeaux's Estate following his July 1735 death have led to the suggestion that the lot described as the main office for the Brandenburg Company is Bordeaux Bay Estate.⁴ Thomas Bordeaux had served as governor, or director, of the German company during its last feeble years. The purpose of the probate Court inquiry was to differentiate between what belonged to Bordeaux and what had been left in his care with the demise of the Brandenburg Company 20 years before. This property would be subject to seizure by the Danish authorities in lieu of the enormous outstanding debt owned it by the defunct German Company. The probate court records from August 23, 1735 to November 2, 1739 consistently refer to one lot with a dwelling house and outbuildings. Far from being vague on its location the November 21, 1738 entry describes it in a milieu of streets, alleys, and neighboring lots and reports "... the dwelling house and lot of the former privileged Brandenburgers in the village of Charlotte Amalie were up for bids at public auction by arrangement of the Government.⁵ The exclusion of any mention of Bordeaux Bay in the Probate Court proceedings indicates it was considered part of Bordeaux's private estate.

A third objection is that the evidence of a plantation at Bordeaux Bay dates only to a Danish West India Company map of St. Thomas done in 1730, fifteen years after the demise of the Brandenburgers' St. Thomas operation. The 1719 Erick Bredal/Gerard vanKeulen map, done four years after the departure of the Brandenburgers, notes Bordeaux and neighboring Klein Bordeaux Bay (modern Stumpy Bay) but show no development or plantation on that part of the island.

¹Westergaard pp. 74 - 85

²Bronsted p. 80, Knox p. 62 and Svensson p. 19.

³McGuire p. 170

⁴Baa, Enid M. "The Brandenburgers at St. Thomas or the Bordeaux Plantation 1685 - 1774"

⁵Thomas Bordeaux's closed dealing of November 2, 1739 reprinted in Baa p. 34 - 49.

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The 1730 map labels Bordeaux plantation as "Brandenburgische Gouverneur Bordeaux Plantage" (Brandenburg Governor Bordeaux's Plantation).⁶ This has led some to infer, despite the map's date, that this was the headquarters of the Brandenburg Company. If this had been the case the label would have read "Brandenburgische Compagniet Plantage" (Brandenburg Company Plantation). It is a far safer assumption that Bordeaux Bay Estate was the private plantation of former Brandenburg Governor Bordeaux. Little is known about the founder of Bordeaux Bay Estate except that he was one of the wealthiest and most influential merchants in early 18th century St. Thomas.

Except for the 1772 Steveboe de Montagnes map of St. Thomas, which shows an unnamed plantation at Bordeaux Bay, but curiously labels the plantation at neighboring Klein Bordeaux Bay as "Bordeaux Bay and Plantage," a gap exists in our knowledge of the Estate until 1822. In that year the Royal Loan Commission sold the Estate "with all belongings" to William Punnett. Ten years later he sold it to Mr James Kennedy for \$36,000. Included were 26 mules and 124 slaves (35 men, 45 women, 21 boys, 23 girls). This indicated that Bordeaux Bay was not only an active sugar estate but a very extensive one at a time when only a handful of sugar plantations remained in operation in St. Thomas. In January of 1844 after Kennedy's death an auction of the estate brought only \$10,000 from Mr. Kiellerup. The sharp decline in value may reflect its suspension as an active sugar plantation with a valuable stock of slaves. A little over a year later it was resold to William Hansen. On March 25, 1854 Hansen sold it to Rasmus Wilhelm Rasmussen. It remained within the Rasmussen family until March 30, 1955 when, with the exception of 4 acres now owned by Mr. and Mrs. John L. Maduro, it was purchased by the Virgin Island Land Authority.

⁶St. Thomas Public Library Map Collection

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Baa, Enid M. "The Brandenburgers at St. Thomas or the Bordeaux Plantation 1685-1773". St. Thomas public Library. March 1978

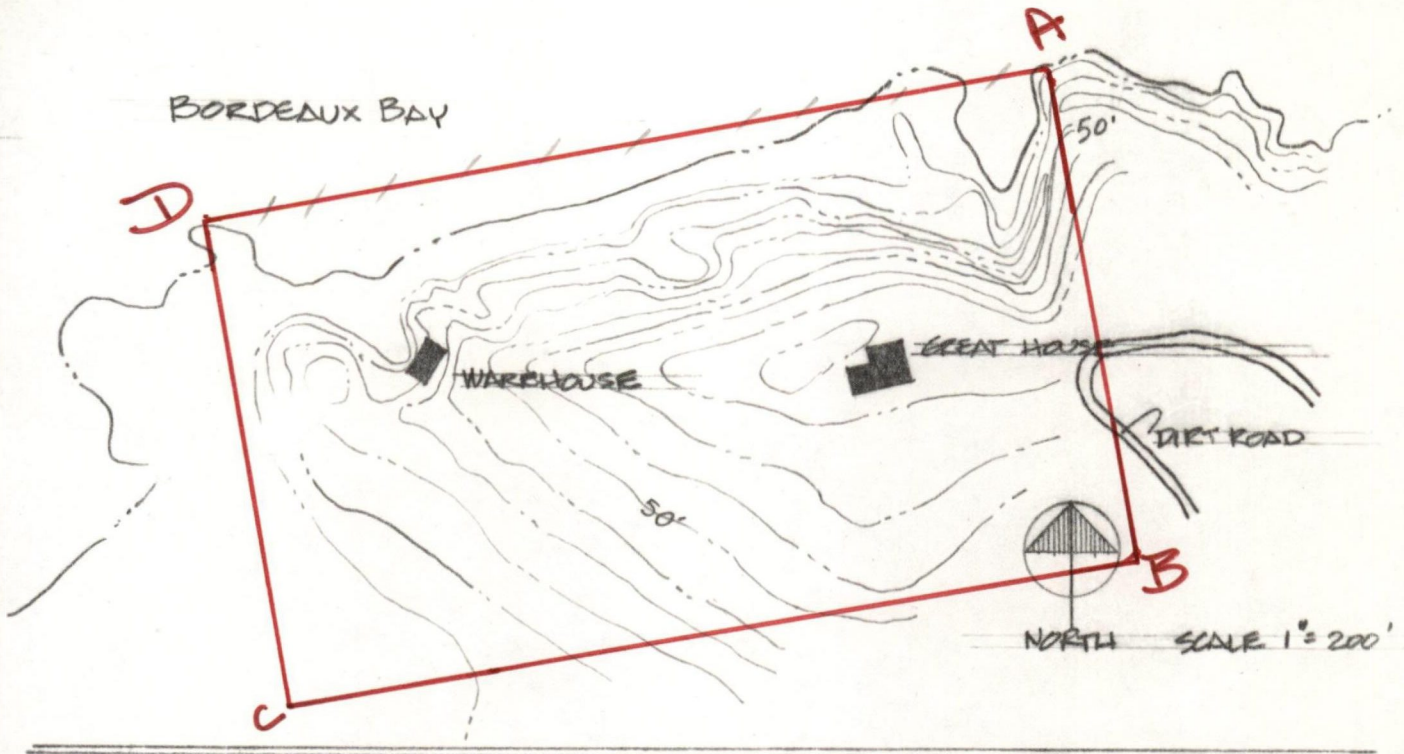
Bronsted, Johannes (Editor). Vore Gamle Trope Kolonier)
Vol. II: Dansk Vestindien. Copenhagen: 1753. Gudny Pedersen Trans-
lation: St. Thomas Public Library.

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

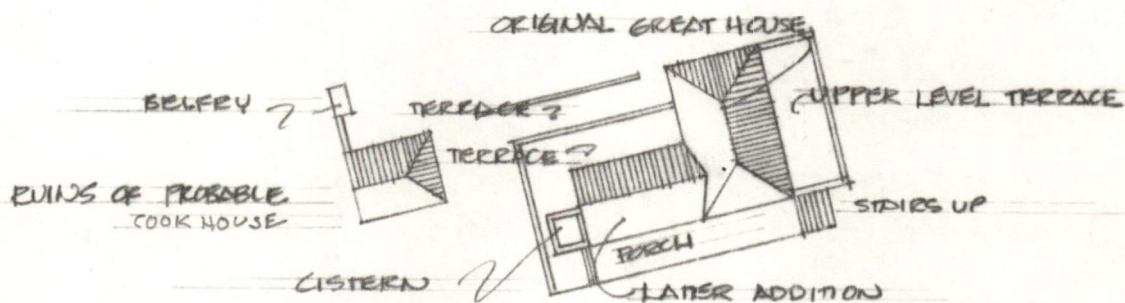
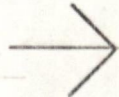
St. Thomas Public Library Map Collection.

Svensson, Ole. Three Towns: Copenhagen: Department of town Plan-
ning, Royal Danish Academy of Fine Arts.

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TO MILL'S FACTORY
(COMPLETE RUINS)



RUINS OF SLAVE QUARTERS



SCALE 1" = 50' NORTH

Estate
Property

Bordeaux

State

V.I.

Working Number

8.15.77.1304

78002726

TECHNICAL

Photos

4

Maps

1

CONTROL

pl

8.17.77

HISTORIAN

With 14 acres, would like sketch map showing relationship of bldg, ruins, resources; in particular, were there slave quarters? CALL.

Sent to HAER

Joe Danner 12/15/77

Ruins ★ SEE COMMENTS ON ATTACHED BLUE SHEET 11-3-78

No UBD - sketch map required. Refer to HAER

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN

Brawham
10.27.77

ARCHEOLOGIST

SKETCH MAP (DRAWN TO SCALE) & SITE PLAN WERE BROUGHT IN BY TOM RICHARDS.

OTHER

ACCEPT
B. J. Smith
7/12/78

Unclear whether ruins of sugar mill are included in nomination - They should be - if not then SHPO

should be requested to submit them separately for their archaeological value will to be nominated later.

see attached sheet

HAER

Inventory

X

Review

8/18/78

Donald C. Jackson

REVIEW UNIT CHIEF

Accept

B. J. Smith

11/2/78

BRANCH CHIEF

KEEPER

D. J. Smith
11/15/78

National Register Write-up

Send-back

Entered

NOV 15 1978

Federal Register Entry

Re-submit

INT:2106-74

COMMENTS

- Procedural :
- 1) We have asked for, and received, sketch map + VBD
 - 2) We have asked about slave quarters - none (see last line, below)
 - 3) We have asked about industrial ruins - there are outside area here but will be nominated at future date as amendment. We should send letters encouraging SHPs to document mill + factory. (See 11-3-78 phone slips)
 - 4) Gov't of V.I. has plans to acquire final 4 acres in private ownership.

Significance

Estate Bordeaux is an integral part of the system of sugar plantations that supported the export economy of the islands into the early 19th century. Eric Delong has discussed the industrial significance in particular of this unique resource covering a century of development on the 3 major islands, and the plantations are important socially as the basis of a slave-based society. Together, these properties document the evolution of local adaptations of European architectural styles; given the hostile environment (see, e.g., Fred Glessing's research), each surviving element is important for its contribution to our knowledge of this evolution. Historically, however, Estate Bordeaux is individually significant for its associations with German (i.e. Brandenburg's) efforts to penetrate the Caribbean colonial system in the late 17th & early 18th centuries, and because →

FIELD REPORT

OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

PROJECT:

CONTACT:

ADDRESS:

PHONE:

REPORT:

DATE:

p. 2.

it was one of the few St. Thomas estates to survive as a functioning plantation into the 19th century, when the sugar trade was already in decline. It was heavily dependent on slave labor, w/ 124 slaves in 1830's, & could not remain viable after abolition. [NOTE: we should also encourage SHPO archeologist to attempt to document slave quarters during next dry season.]

ACCEPT!

Joe Towner
11-3-78

FIELD REPORT

OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

PROJECT:

CONTACT:

ADDRESS:

PHONE:

REPORT:

DATE:











BORDEAUX BAY
A. 18° 21' 52" N. LAT. 65° 00' 56" W. LONG.
B. 18° 21' 46" N. LAT. 65° 00' 54" W. LONG.
C. 18° 21' 43" N. LAT. 65° 01' 04" W. LONG.
D. 18° 21' 49" N. LAT. 65° 01' 06" W. LONG.
AREA = 14.6 ACRES

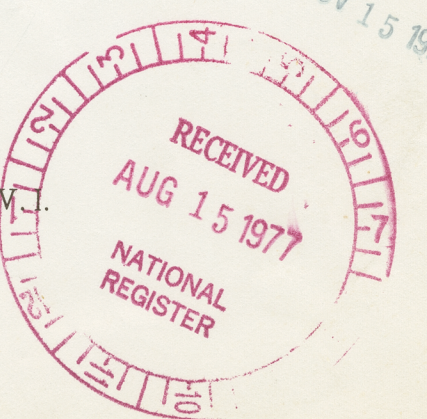
Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
in cooperation with Office of Territories,
U. S. Department of the Interior
Control by USGS, USC&GS, USCE, and U. S. Dept. of Public Roads
Topography from aerial photographs by photogrammetric methods
Aerial photographs taken 1954. Field check 1954-1955
Hydrography from USC&GS chart 905, dated 1952
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

TRUE NORTH
MAGNETIC NORTH
APPROXIMATE MEAN
DECLINATION, 1955

SCALE 1:24000
1 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET
1 0 5 10 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 0.8 FEET
THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D. C. 20242
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Light-duty
Unimproved dirt

WESTERN ST. THOMAS, V.I.
N 1818-W 6500/7.5 X 6
1955



1-3-78

TELEPHONE REPORT

TIME OF CALL

AM
PM

1. CALL ☒ TO: ☐ FROM (Name)

Annie Hillary

2. ADDRESS (Tel. No. if needed)

809-774-1730

3. SUBJECT, PROJECT NO., ETC.

Estate Bordeaux, V.I.

4. DETAILS OF DISCUSSION

Q - Please provide sketchmap showing physical relationships of
bldgs & ruins. MAP IN-PROCESS AS OF 4-26-78 JFT

Q - Were there any slave quarters? NO

NAME OF PERSON PLACING/RECEIVING CALL

Joe Sommer

TITLE

HN

OFFICE

NR

Hartzog, Lader & Richards

Professional Services in Recreation, Conservation, and Development

George B. Hartzog, Jr.
Philip Lader
Thomas W. Richards

P. O. Box 6141
Hilton Head Island
South Carolina 29928
(803) 785-2984

October 5, 1978

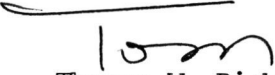
Mr. Joseph Towner
U. S. Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service
National Register for Historic Places
Washington, DC 20240

Dear Joe:

Enclosed is a photograph of the interior of Friedenstahl Mission,
as you requested. Also enclosed is a revised Significance state-
ment for the nomination previously submitted for Estate Bordeaux.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,


Thomas W. Richards

TWR:cif

Enclosures (2)

THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

DATE OF NO. OCT 6 1978

(ATTACHED)

ST

2

DATE FOR NO. _____

INITIALS _____

Phone
~~FIELD~~ REPORT

OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

PROJECT: Estate Bordeaux, V.I.

CONTACT: Tom Richards

ADDRESS:

PHONE: 768-5700

REPORT: Archeological potential? DATE: 11-3-78

He & SHPO historian walked entire nominated area and could NOT locate "rubble" mentioned by Russell Wright in nomination, nor could " " recall exact location. This is a heavy rain year, & site overgrown; might be able to locate next dry season. However, nom. not primarily for archeol.

Joe

FIELD REPORT

OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

PROJECT: *Estate Bordeaux*

CONTACT: *Tom Richards*

ADDRESS:

PHONE:

REPORT:

DATE: *11-3, 2nd call*

Mill and factory ruins are NOT in nominated area. He will be on site around 1 Dec 78 and will search further for ruins & help SHPO to prepare amendment to nomination. He encouraged us to write SHPO asking them to amend nomination as soon as documentation available. Mill site is on hillside because it used water power, & hillsides are the most overgrown areas. Amend VBD to read: " and then east, following shoreline, to point of origin."

ENTRIES IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

STATE VIRGIN ISLANDS

Date Entered NOV 15 1978

Name

Location

Estate Bordeaux

Charlotte Amalie vicinity
St. Thomas Island

Also Notified

Honorable Ron De Lugo

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

NR Byers 11/22/78

NATIONAL REGISTER DATA SHEET

① NAME as it appears on federal register: Estate Bordeaux				② OTHER NAMES:				③ date of entry: NOV 15 1978		④ county code: 0900		
⑤ LOCATION street & number Bordeaux Bay W of Charlotte Amalie st			city / town Charlotte Amalie		vicinity of Charlotte Amalie		state V.I.		county St. Thomas		⑥ NPS REGION: Southeast	
⑦ OWNER ☐ PRIVATE ☐ STATE ☐ MUNICIPAL ☐ COUNTY ☒ MULTIPLE ☐ FEDERAL (agency name)								⑧ ADMINISTRATOR:				
⑨ EXISTING SURVEYS ☐ HABS ☐ HAER ☐ NHL				⑩ FUNDED? ☐ YES ☐ NO		⑪ CONGRESS. DISTRICT 1st		⑫ SOURCE of NOMINATION ☒ STATE ☐ FEDERAL if state who prepared form?				
⑬ WITHIN NATIONAL REGISTER HISTORIC DISTRICT? ☐ YES, NAME ☒ NO				⑭ WITHIN NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK? ☐ YES, NAME ☒ NO				⑮ ACREAGE 14.6		⑯ LOCAL ☐ PRIVATE ORGANIZATION ☐		
⑬ CONDITION ☐ excellent ☐ good ☐ fair ☐ deteriorated ☐ ruins ☐ unexposed ☐ unexcavated ☐ altered ☐ unaltered ☐ reconstructed ☐ excavated ☐ original site ☐ moved ☐ unknown				⑰ features: INTERIOR ☐ SUBSTANTIALLY INTACT-1 ☐ NOT INTACT-0 ☐ UNKNOWN-4 ☐ NOT APPLICABLE-7 EXTERIOR ☐ SUBSTANTIALLY INTACT-2 ☐ NOT INTACT-0 ☐ UNKNOWN-5 ☐ NOT APPLICABLE-8 ENVIRON ☐ SUBSTANTIALLY INTACT-3 ☐ NOT INTACT-0 ☐ UNKNOWN-6 ☐ NOT APPLICABLE-9								
⑱ ACCESS ☐ YES-Restricted ☐ YES-Unrestricted ☐ No Access ☐ Unknown				⑲ ADAPTIVE USE ☐ YES ☐ NO		⑳ SAVED? ☐ YES		㉑ IS PROPERTY A HISTORIC DISTRICT? ☐ yes ☐ no				
㉒ AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE : ☐ ARCHEOLOGY-prehistoric-2 ☐ ARCHEOLOGY-historic-1 ☐ AGRICULTURE-3 ☐ ARCHITECTURE-4 ☐ ART-5 ☐ COMMERCE-6 ☐ COMMUNICATIONS-7 ☐ CONSERVATION-8 ☐ ECONOMICS-9 ☐ EDUCATION-10 ☐ ENGINEERING-11 ☐ ENTERTAINMENT-26 ☐ EXPLORATION-12 ☐ HEALTH-27 ☐ INDUSTRY-13 ☐ INVENTION-14 ☐ LANDSCAPE ARCH.-15 ☐ LAW-16 ☐ LITERATURE-17 ☐ MILITARY-18 ☐ MUSIC-19 ☐ PHILOSOPHY-20 ☐ POLITICS/GOVT.-21 ☐ RELIGION-22 ☐ SCIENCE-23 ☐ SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN-24 ☐ SOCIAL/CULTURAL-30 ☐ TRANSPORTATION-25 ☐ RECREATION-28 ☐ SETTLEMENT-29 ☐ URBAN PLANNING-31 ☐ OTHER (SPECIFY) _____												
㉓ functions WHEN HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT: CURRENTLY:				㉔ dates of initial construction: major alterations: historic events:				㉕ ETHNIC GROUP ASSOCIATION				
㉖ architectural style(s):				㉗ architect:		㉘ master builder:		㉙ engineer:				
㉚ landscape architect / garden designer:			㉛ interior decorator:		㉜ artist:		㉝ artisan:		㉞ builder/contractor:			
㉟ NAMES give role & date PERSONAL: EVENTS: INSTITUTIONAL:												

㊱ NATIONAL REGISTER WRITE-UP