

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

3 538 DATA SHEET

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED JUN 2 1976

DATE ENTERED AUG 9 1976

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

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Frederiksted Historic District

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Frederiksted

VICINITY OF

STATE

U.S. Virgin Islands

CODE
78

COUNTY

St. Croix

CODE

0800

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

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

OWNERSHIP

☐ PUBLIC☐ PRIVATE☒ BOTH

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

☐ IN PROCESS☐ BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

☒ OCCUPIED☒ UNOCCUPIED☐ WORK IN PROGRESS

ACCESSIBLE

☐ YES: RESTRICTED☒ YES: UNRESTRICTED☐ NO

PRESENT USE

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

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Multiple ownership

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

STATE

VICINITY OF

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Register of Deeds

STREET & NUMBER

Government House

CITY, TOWN

Christiansted

STATE

U.S. Virgin Islands

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Historic American Building Survey

DATE

☒ FEDERAL ☐ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

National Park Service

CITY, TOWN

Washington

STATE

D.C.

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

☒ EXCELLENT
☒ GOOD
☒ FAIR

☒ DETERIORATED
☒ RUINS
☐ UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

☒ UNALTERED
☒ ALTERED

CHECK ONE

☒ ORIGINAL SITE
☐ MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Frederiksted Historic District includes all of the original town laid out in a gridiron plan in 1751 by Jens M. Beck. Originally planned as two similar areas four blocks wide by three blocks long separated by an existing lagoon and a proposed fort, the northern section was never developed. Instead, in 1767 an additional double tier of blocks, four blocks wide, was appended to the initial southern edge of the settlement and a single block wide, five block long tier added to the eastern boundary. The plan and town limits of Frederiksted, except for the addition of two blocks to the extreme southeast corner in 1875, remains unchanged to this date. The grid runs on a northsouth axis parallel to the harbor, with the fort and customs house in the northeast section as the focal point of the plan. The market square, part of Beck's plan of 1751, remains at the intersection of Torvegade (Market Street) and Dronnensgade (Queen Street) but never reached the importance intended, and except for a 20th c. market shed is almost unrecognizable today.

New construction in the town was controlled from the start by provisions of a 1747 building code, the same as applied to Christiansted. This code placed all construction at the sidewalk line, controlled building materials and regulated side yards. Coupled with the unwritten act of permitting overhanging upper floor galleries projecting to the street, and the planned width of forty and fifty feet for all streets, the visual character of the Historic District was predetermined at its inception. The resulting low hipped roof, mostly masonry structures fronting on the sidewalk lines with many having arcaded walkways at grade level, and the fact that the government has continuously owned the seaward side of the Strand (Strandgade), permitting only the construction of wharfs and small sheds, gives Frederiksted a unique character, different from the more intensively built towns of Christiansted and Charlotte Amalie.

Development of the town was slow, and by 1755 there were only two houses, in addition to Frederiksfort, begun in 1752. By 1780, however, the upper section of the town had prospered, with King and Queen Streets the location of most of the new buildings, followed by the development along the Strand. Roman Catholic, Lutheran and Moravian churches, with their attendant cemeteries were built in the northeast quadrant of the town during the beginning of the 19th century. However the area to the south was still largely unsettled, until after Emancipation in 1848, when this area was developed for residential use to accommodate the large increase in population.

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U.S. Virgin Islands Inventory of Historic Places

May 1976 x State

V.I. Planning Office

Charlotte Amalie

U.S.V.I.

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PAGE one

Frederiksted suffered periodic damage by hurricanes and the Strand area suffered considerable water damage by a tidal wave in 1867. The Labor Riots of 1878 resulted in the burning of the four block business area in the northeast section of the town, an area quickly rebuilt with many of the structures reflecting the ornate architectural detailing of the Victorian period.

This Historic District, situated on a flat plain along the harbor and rising to a 60 foot high hill in the southeast quadrant, can be divided into three functional areas - the commercial in the northeast section, the institutional area along the eastern edge of town, and the residential section south of Hill Street (Bjerggade).

The commercial area, which extends from the fort to Hill Street between the Strand and Prince Street, is predominantly retail and office in use, with residential uses above in some instances. Most of the existing structures, many of which date from the fire of 1878, are masonry, some with frame upper stories, all one or two stories in height and have hip roofs. Density is medium to high with most block facades a solid row. The condition and maintenance level is high in this section of town. The overall visual character is one of low buildings constructed along the sidewalk line with overhanging galleries supported by arched arcades or on slender wood posts. There is a large amount of exceptional applied Victorian trim, including sawn ballusters, latticework porches and sawn and pierced bargeboards.

The institutional area lies between Prince and New Streets from Custom House Street to the lots facing the south side of King Cross Street. The large scale public buildings (churches and schools) are sited on large lots, surrounded by masonry walls creating a pattern of open space with low density building. Heights vary from one story of the intermingled small residences to three and four stories of the church towers. The non-public buildings are built along the sidewalk line and this pattern is continued by the enclosing walks of the churches and cemeteries. Roof forms are hip for the residences, gable or shallow hips for the public buildings. Building conditions and the level of maintenance of church yards and cemeteries are good. The condition of the residential structures varies from good to poor. There are relatively few arcades and galleries in this area.

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PAGE TWO

The residential area of the town extends the full five block width of the district, plus the additional two blocks added to the southeast corner, and runs from Hill Street to the southern town limits at Fisher Street. This is an area of low density residential construction with some convenience retail scattered throughout in similar building types. Building materials are about equally divided between rubble masonry, frame and a combination of the two-rubble ground floor with frame, often elaborately detailed, above. Building heights are also equally divided with both one and two story structures, many of the latter provided with projecting galleries. The houses are placed at the sidewalk line and the predominant roof form is hip. Structural and environmental conditions vary from good to poor, with isolated examples of dilapidated buildings scattered throughout the area.

The Frederiksted Historic District is bounded on the north by recreation fields and undeveloped open space, on the east by undeveloped space and a cemetery, on the south by new residential construction and public uses of a very low density and of a distinctly different character, and on the west by the Caribbean Sea.

Pivotal buildings in the District, keyed to the accompanying map, include:

1. Frederiksfors - a rubble masonry fort with two story curtains begun in 1752. The plan of the fort is a trapazoid with the four outer wings enclosing a square courtyard. The west curtain is provided with projecting bastions at the salient angles and is protected by a heavy breastwork with gun platforms between it and the sea. The east wall contains the sally-port and a single bastion to protect the fort from land attack. There is a continuous gun deck over the bastions and along the north and south curtains. There is an enclosed horse yard and stable area north of the fort proper. The clock tower is later. The fort has recently been restored.
2. Customs House - an excellent example of late 18th c. Danish civic architecture, the original design of the building has been somewhat altered by the addition of a second story gallery and a hipped roof. The building is two stories, built of brick (which has been stuccoed) with the later frame gallery in the central section of the second floor.

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The central section of the first floor is divided into three arched bays resting on square pilasters with capital bands. The corners are quoined and there is a belt course at the second floor level and a molded cornice below the original parapet wall at the roof line. The gallery is supported by six slender masonry alternating columns and pilasters, all of which have Capitals and bases. The eaves board is decorative sawn scroll work.

3. Victoria House, 7 and 8 Strand - an extraordinary three story residence set back from the street, Victoria House is one of the most elaborately detailed buildings in the Virgin Islands. The six bay masonry with stucco ground story has a projecting stair pavilion with offset stairs leading to the second, or main, floor. A three bay porch at this level overhangs the first level and is trimmed with trefoiled ornamental latticework in the soffits of the three arches. The walls of this story are clapboard with narrow corners, windows are fitted with three panel shutters, and there is a slightly projecting eave with a flat cornice. The third story is inset from the second with an open porch on three sides. The porch has turned balusters and square posts with capitals and chamfered edges. The spaces between the posts at the eaves are filled in with open brackets with latticework. The masonry wall surface has molded quoins, full length shuttered windows and a molded cornice. The main block of the third story has a metal hip roof with shed roofs extending over the porches.
4. Residence, NW corner of Queen and Customs House Street - this two story masonry residence is typical of many of the residential structures in the district dating from the late 19th c. The first story consists of a seven by five bay arcade with stuccoed elliptical arches resting on square posts. The columns have capital bands and shallow bases and the arches are trimmed with brick archivolt and molded keystones. The ground floor has window and door openings reflecting the bay arrangement of the arcade and the wall surfaces are stuccoed. The upper story is bounded on two sides by an overhanging gallery of great distinction. The gallery roof, which

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is part of the hip roof covering the entire house, is supported by slender square posts with chamfered edges and lambs tongue terminals and capital bands. The elaborate sawn scroll work in the hand rail is repeated in the soffit of the porch roof. The walls of the second story are exposed masonry block.

5. Market Square - while part of the original plan of Frederiksted, this space, probably due to the fact that the major public buildings and the prime commercial sites were located in the northwest quadrant of the town, never achieved the importance intended for it. At present only one of the four corner lots is in use as a market, with the only structure being a mid 20th c. open shed of minor interest. The three remaining lots fronting on the intersection are now unpaved, overgrown parking lots. The original space, however, is defined by good buildings (built after the fire of 1878) on all sides except the northeast quadrant which has been recently developed for apartment use.
6. Residence, southwest corner of Prince and Market Streets - this early building is a good example of a two story masonry and frame residence with arcade but no galleries. The ground story arcade consists of four large segmental arches on each street facade. The walls are limestone marl and are trimmed with keystones in the arches, capital bands and a belt course at the upper floor level. The second floor is frame with a high, almost pointed, hip roof. The fire bay exterior walls are shingled, the windows are unglazed but shuttered and there is a shallow molded cornice below the projecting eaves.
7. St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church, Prince Street - This limestone church with brick linings at the openings has undergone a number of alterations yet remains as one of the town's most important structures. Constructed in 1848 in the typical cruciform plan, side aisles have been added to give the structure an almost square plan. A large three story brick bell tower with a four sided bell cast roof is also later. The basic architectural style of the church is Gothic Revival with pointed arched windows and doors, but the gable ends of the nave

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and transept are curved in profile, reminiscent of the Spanish Mission style of church building. The arcaded basement level projects slightly from the walls of the church to form a watertable and there is a molded cornice across the gable ends at the eaves line. The end walls have a flat coping along the swung gable, with the south entrance being divided into three bays by flat engaged pilasters. Most of the stained glass is later. The church and cemetery is enclosed with a high masonry wall.

8. St. Paul's Anglican Church, Prince Street - essentially of the square auditorium plan with shallow transepts in the north and south facades, the church is one story high with a hip roof over the main body and gable roofed wings. The church was constructed c. 1810. The walls are stucco over rubble masonry with a watertable and a molded cornice below a low parapet wall. Window and door openings are pointed arches with windows running full length to the floor. The lower sections of the windows are provided with a hand rail and turned ballusters. The north entrance to the church has pointed arched triple doors with flanking windows set into the stepped gable facade. A later three story English Gothic tower (c. 1848) is the main entrance to the church along the west facade. Constructed of limestone marl blocks, unstuccoed the pointed arches are lined with yellow brick. The top of the tower is crenelated, with pinnacles at the corners. The tower has stepped corner buttresses and a belt course at each floor level.
9. Shop and Residence, southwest corner of King's Cross and Queen Streets - this two story hip roof structure is an important example of the early 19th c. combination shop and residence. The six bay by six bay building is surrounded on both street facades by a two story arcade and gallery resting on tall slender square columns with highly decorative sawn and pierced wood brackets. The second story gallery has sawn balusters between square wood posts terminating in very flat elliptical arches. The wall of the lower story is limestone marl without stucco, and the surfaces are undecorated. The second story is frame covered with clapboards

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with full length windows (shuttered) opening on to the gallery. There is an excellent freestanding masonry stairway to the second floor at the south end of the east facade.

10. Benjamin House, 48 Queen Street - this important example of early 19th c. Danish residential design is a two and one half story block with a one story 'L' to the rear. The first two stories of the house are brick, the lower one stuccoed, resting on a slightly projecting brick and rubble foundation. The gable ends of the main block are frame with clapboard. The main block is five by three bays with a six round arched arcade extending across the street facade. A brick belt course divides the building at the second floor line. This upper story is lime washed brick and has full length shutters and jalousied windows. There is a wrought iron balcony across the middle three bays of the five bay front facade. The main block of the house has a jerkin-head roof with three dormers along the street facade. The entire property is enclosed with a 4'-6' masonry wall.
11. Commercial Building, northeast corner of Custom House and King Streets - this large commercial structure is typical of a number of other post fire buildings in the Historic District. Two stories in height with a gable roof running parallel to King Street, the building is eight by six bays and constructed of brick, except for the gable end which is frame and clapboard above the eaves line. The first story is surrounded on two sides by an arcade consisting of flat segmental arches resting on square pilasters. The pilasters have plinth blocks and capital bands. There is a brick belt course at the second floor level and a flat dentilled cornice under the slightly projecting eaves. All window and door openings have flat jack arches and are provided with shutters. A second story gallery projects over the first bay of the building, which is embellished with sawn balusters and trim in the soffit. The gable has an interesting sawn bargeboard.

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Fredericksted Historic District

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Although the visual integrity of the Fredericksted Historic District is not inviolate, new construction has for the most part not been destructive to the historic town. Recent construction is at the same scale and with the same mass characteristic of older buildings. The over-all effect is non destructive to the continuity of the historic district.

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

Frederiksted is important for its collection of architectural styles from the early Danish military and neo classic to an impressive assemblage of late Victorian residential construction. The town also retains important examples of the English Gothic Revival, Georgian and well designed 20th century commercial buildings reflecting the visual character of the earlier arcaded rows.

Frederiksted is also an important example of Danish town planning, and settlement. Laid out in a grid plan by Surveyor Jens M. Beck in 1751 in two symmetrical parts with the fort as the focal point (the northern part was later abandoned), growth of the town was in part governed by a series of exemplar building codes and regulations that contributed to its visual attractiveness.

The town grew slowly with a population of only 1153 by 1800, most of whom were dock and warehouse workers, white and free-colored craftsmen, house servants and a few merchants, planters and government officials. By 1875 the town's population was 3,817, the highest of the 19th century.

Frederiksted was often damaged by hurricanes, and in 1867 a tidal wave did severe damage to buildings on the Strandgade. The most destructive event in the towns history was man-made however, when on October 1-2, 1878, rioting laborers set fire to Frederiksted. Dissatisfied agricultural workers migrated to town from the outlying plantations and within hours four square blocks that comprised the town's business district were destroyed by fire with property losses totalling \$106,300. Among the many grievances contributing to the violence was the maximum daily wage of ten cents. The burnt out area was almost immediately rebuilt, but the town never completely recovered from the incident. This period of general decline lasted until the 1950's, when the economy of Frederiksted was bolstered by the increase in tourist trade experienced by St. Thomas and St. Croix.

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Fredericksted Historic District
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Fredericksted, one of the two historic towns of St. Croix, has served as an important social, economic and political center for the western district of the island for over 200 years. Easy access to the Caribbean roadstead early made the town a warehousing and transshipment point for the sugar and produce of the sugar plantations in the adjacent hinterland. Fredericksted fort, built by the Danes originally to protect the town from pirates and commerce raiders, served as the government and administrative center. The local market served as a mechanism for both social and economic intercourse for the poorer classes. Plantation owners vied with local merchants in constructing elaborate town houses where the planters could escape the isolation of the countryside. After emancipation Fredericksted became the focus for freed black slaves who sought a more urban life.

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ITEM NUMBER #10

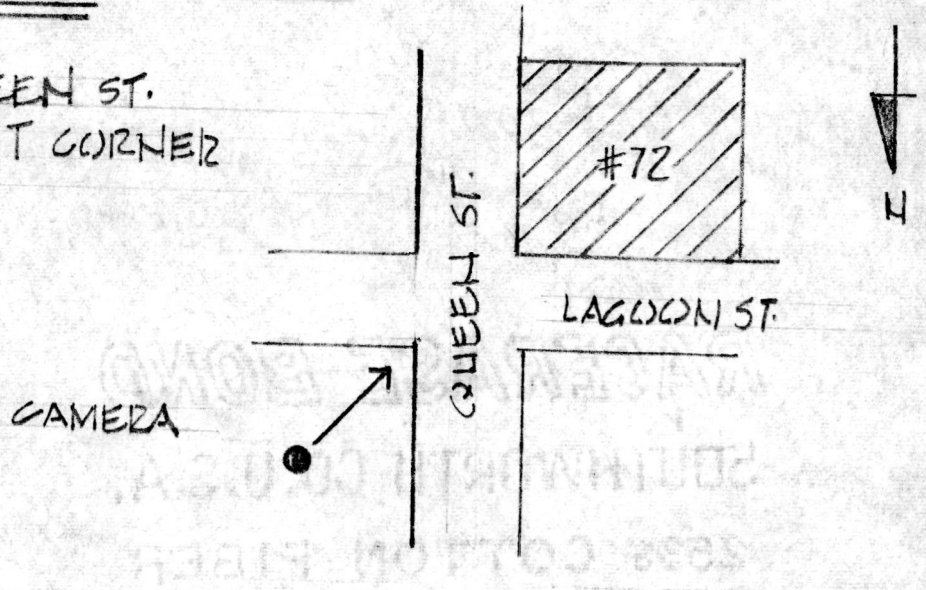
PAGE seven

"Wheel of Fortune" Public road to the South-East corner of No. 2B King Cross Street; thence along the West Line of Estate La Grange (Plot No. 69 of La Grange) to the common corner of No. 41B New Street, No. 40C of La Grange land and No. 4B of Lagoon Street, where the East Side of New Street intersects the North side of Custom House Street; thence North along the East boundary of No. 4B & 4A Lagoon Street to the North-East corner of No. 4A Lagoon Street; thence West along the common boundary of No. 4A Lagoon Street and Estate La Grange to a point where this line intersects the East side of Prince Street; thence along the East side of Prince Street to the water course called "Harden Gut"; thence along this water course, which is the East boundary of No. 2 Lagoon Street, to the Harden Gut bridge; thence along the South boundary of Plot No. 40 GC of La Grange to the sea; thence South along the shore line to the point of beginning, at South side of Fisher Street.

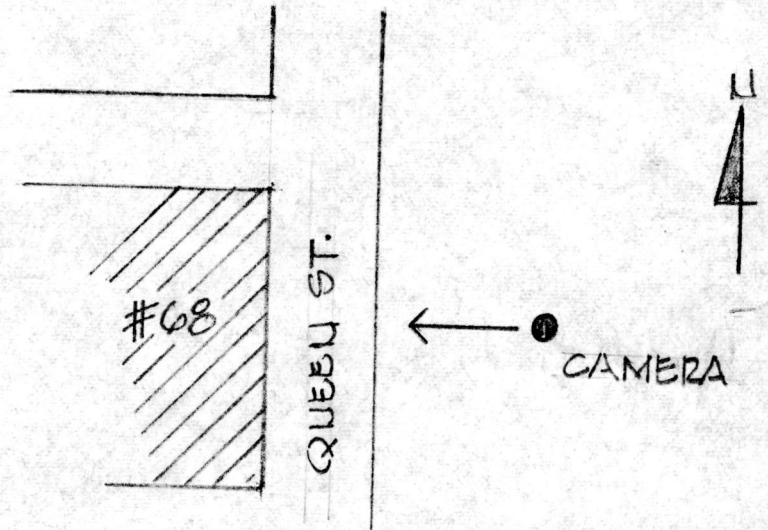
The above described boundary for the Fredericksted Historic District is identical with the legal boundaries of the town of Fredericksted.

FREDERIKSTED

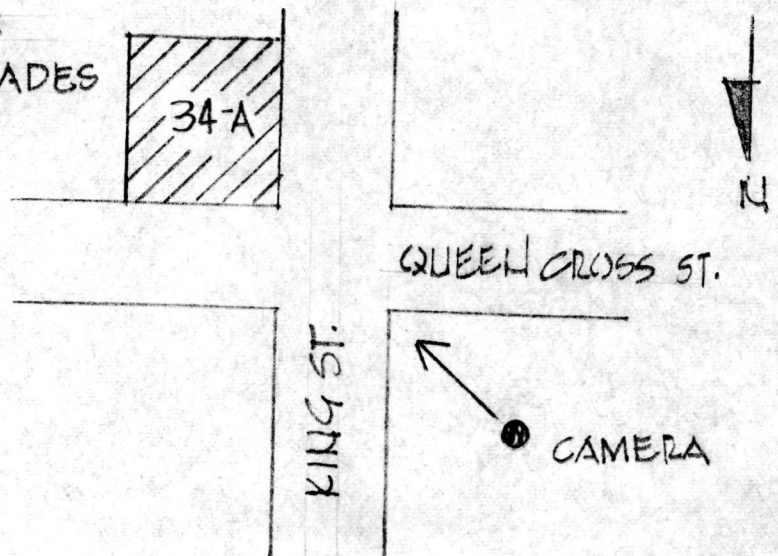
- ① No 72 QUEEN ST.
NORTHEAST CORNER



- ② No 68 QUEEN ST.
EAST FACADE

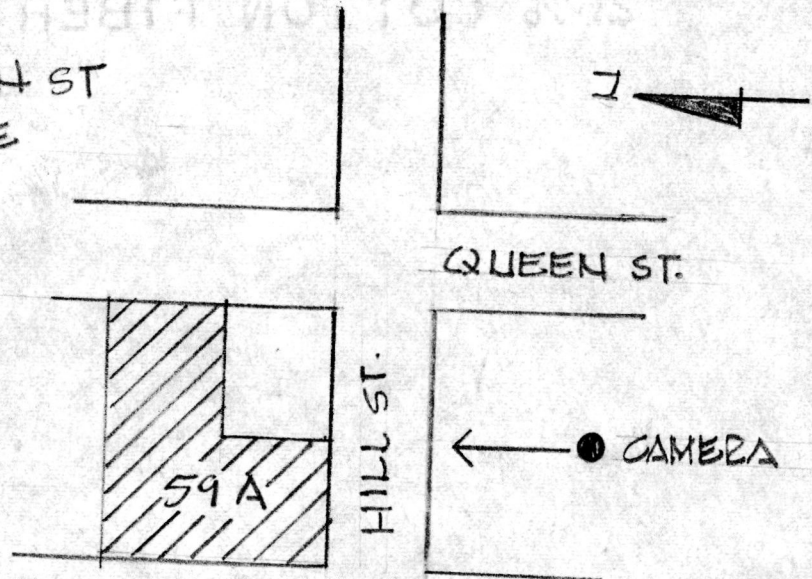


- ③ No 34-A KING ST.
NORTH & WEST FACADES



FREDERIKSTED

④ NO 59A QUEEN ST
SOUTH FACADE



Property Fredericksted Historic District

State P.R.

Working Number 6.2.76.3535

St. Croix

76001853

TECHNICAL

Photos 16
Maps 2

RTM Can't be checked

CONTROL

pl

6.9.76

HISTORIAN

accept

B. Grosvenor

8/5/76

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN

There is no statement on intrusions. I assume all uncolored bldgs on the survey map are intrusions. We need a general statement on them & percentage of historic figure comparing intrusions with contributing structures. 2 cont. sheet received 8/5/76

Need more information in #8 on Military, politics/government, religion - 8/5/76 8/3/76

basically we need to know what part Fredericksted has played in St Croix's history.

ARCHEOLOGIST

Stokes checked areas in #8 according to what buildings exist in the district (churches, fort, etc) - not according to the true significance of the district. I explained our understanding of "significance."

OTHER

HAER

Inventory

Review

REVIEW UNIT CHIEF

BRANCH CHIEF

Accept
Cole
8/5/76

KEEPER

Hump
8.6.76

National Register Write-up

Send-back

Entered AUG 9 1976

Federal Register Entry 9-7-76

Re-submit

INT:2106-74

PHOTO

"VICTORIA HOUSE"

Frederickstad Historic District

P Christina

9/21/93











ROBERT S. FLEMING

PROJECT HEAD
STAY
FARM CENTER

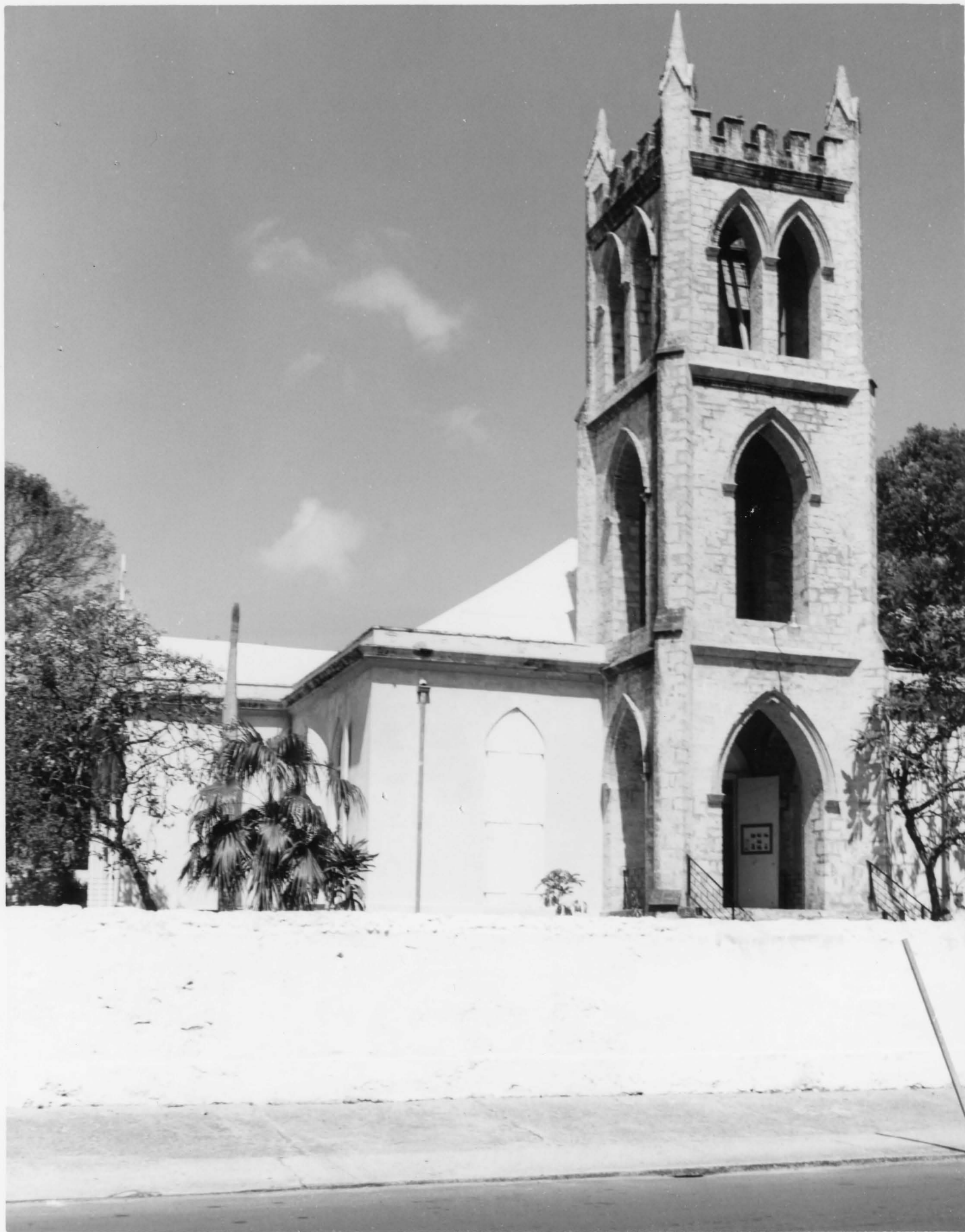
Le Centre
New Orleans
Old Orleans
New Orleans
New Orleans

















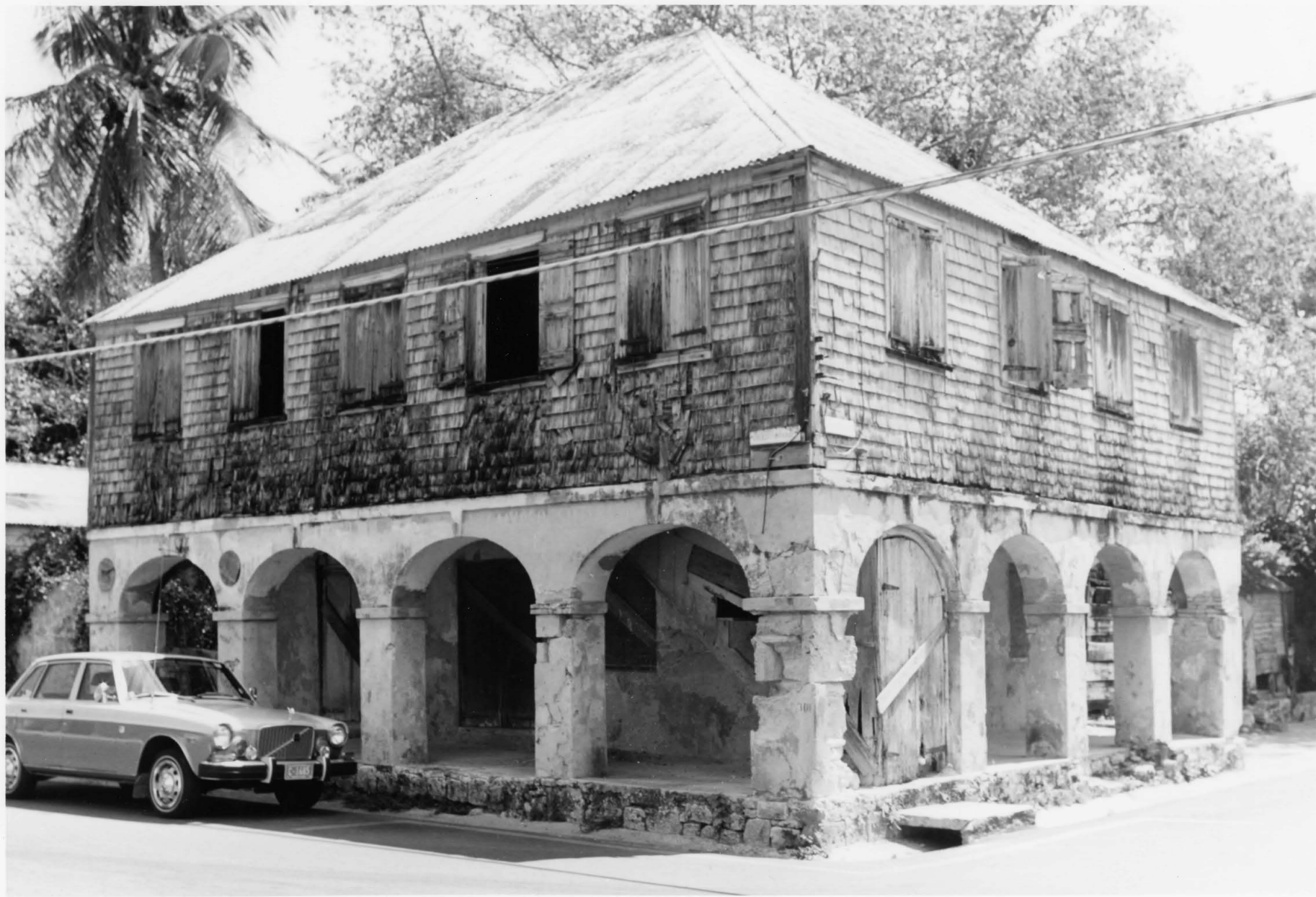
















FORT
FREDERICK

WESTEND
FREDERIKSTED

LAGOON

ST PATRICKS SCHOOL

②

④

④

HOUSE

STREET

⑦

MARKET

STREET

RED CHURCH
STEEPLE

WESTEND
FREDERIKSTED

CEMETERY

HOSPITAL

NEW

CROSS

⑧

CEM

⑨

CEM

QUEEN

CROSS

FISHER

STREET

EXCELLENT

GOOD

CONTRIBUTORY

↑
NORTH

FREDERIKSTED HISTORIC DISTRICT

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

0 100' 200' 400' 600' 100'

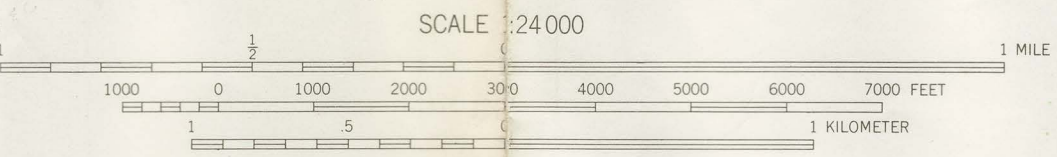


FREDERIKSTED HISTORIC DISTRICT
ST. CROIX, U.S.V.I.
A. 17° 43' 08" N. LAT. 64° 53' 06" W. LONG.
B. 17° 43' 08" N. LAT. 64° 52' 51" W. LONG.
C. 17° 42' 51" N. LAT. 64° 52' 52" W. LONG.
D. 17° 42' 41" N. LAT. 64° 52' 52" W. LONG.
E. 17° 42' 34" N. LAT. 64° 53' 06" W. LONG.

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS and USC&GS
Topography from aerial photographs by photogrammetric methods
Aerial photographs taken 1954. Field check 1958
Hydrography compiled from USC&GS charts 905 and 937 (1952)
Polyconic projection. Puerto Rican datum, 1940 adjustment
10,000-foot grid based on Puerto Rican coordinate system,
Puerto Rico, St. Croix zone
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines
visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked
Red tint indicates area in which only
landmark buildings are shown
Unchecked elevations are shown in brown



APPROXIMATE MEAN
DECLINATION, 1958



SCALE 1:24,000
CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
DOTTED LINES REPRESENT 10-FOOT CONTOURS
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL
DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN FEET—DATUM IS MEAN LOW WATER
SHORELINE SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER
THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 0.6 FEET

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20242
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

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

FREDERIKSTED, V. I.
N1740.5—W6448/7.5

1958

TELEPHONE REPORT

DATE

Aug 3, 1976

TIME OF CALL

pm

AM
PM

1. CALL ☒ TO: ☐ FROM (Name)

Sam Stokes

2. ADDRESS (Tel. No. if needed)

Natl Trust

3. SUBJECT, PROJECT NO., ETC.

Frederiksted Historic District

4. DETAILS OF DISCUSSION

Talked to Stokes twice -

He had thought this nomination was already reviewed - was assuming the photos of intrusions he sent would satisfy our requirements.

I asked for statement of significance to ^{importance} address place
Frederiksted's in context of St Croix's history
and for statement on uncolored buildings on
survey map - what % are intrusions, what
type of intrusions etc

NAME OF PERSON PLACING/RECEIVING CALL

S. O. O'Brien

TITLE

Arch'l Hist

OFFICE

Publ

ENTRIES IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

STATE VIRGIN ISLANDS

Date Entered AUG 9 1976

Name

Location

Frederiksted Historic District

**Frederiksted
St. Croix Island**

Also Notified

**Hon. Ron de Lugo
Regional Director, Southeast
Region**

PR MMott/row 8/10/76

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

PR
Advisory Council on
Historic Preservation
1522 K Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005

JUN 6 1978

Mr. Thomas Appleby
Deputy Regional Director
Department of Housing and Urban
Development
Regional Office
26 Federal Plaza
New York, New York 10007

Dear Mr. Appleby:

Thank you for your letter of May 18, 1978, concerning the Hill Street Renewal Project (V.I.R.-6) and the Frederiksted Historic District, St. Croix, Virgin Islands, a property listed in the National Register of Historic Places. We appreciate your timely comments as well as the copy of the Urban Renewal Plan.

Council staff concurs with your evaluation that with the exception of LOT 11-B in Block A, the acquisitions recommended by the Virgin Islands State Historic Preservation Officer in his letter of December 9, 1977, to Mr. Jose E. Febres-Silva, Caribbean Area Director, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, are appropriate. These recommendations will be presented to the Executive Director for final approval.

In regard to the development of a design review process for the project area, we are still awaiting information from Mr. Roy E. Adams, Senior Planner, Virgin Islands Planning Office, concerning the feasibility of extending design controls enforced in Christiansted to Frederiksted.

Upon receipt of the above information, including a copy of the Governor's Economic Policy Study also to be provided by Mr. Adams, we will contact your office concerning further consultations.

Thank you for your continued cooperation. If you have any questions or need further assistance, please contact Ms. Pepi at 254-3967.

Sincerely,

Signed

Myra F. Harrison
Assistant Director
Office of Review and Compliance

Advisory Council On Historic Preservation

1522 K Street, NW
Washington, DC 20005

September 12, 1980

Virgin Islands

Ms. Diane M. Porter
Regional Administrator
Department of Housing
and Urban Development
Region 2
26 Federal Plaza
New York, NY 10278

Dear Ms. Porter:

The Advisory Council has been notified by Mr. Anthony Ayer, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, St. Croix Landmarks Society, that the demolition of buildings for the Department of Housing and Urban Development Hill Street Urban Renewal Project in Frederiksted, St. Croix, Virgin Islands, has been initiated. Copies of the mailgram and follow-up letter from Mr. Ayer are enclosed for your reference.

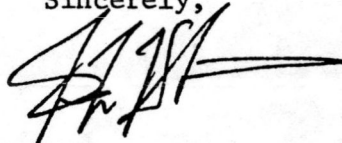
As you are aware, the properties in question are located within the Frederiksted Historic District, a property included in the National Register of Historic Places and demolition is proceeding in violation of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act 1966 (16 U.S.C. Sec. 470f, as amended, 90 Stat. 1320).

The Council's involvement in this matter began on February 28, 1978, when we notified HUD that the Council could not accept HUD's determination that the Hill Street Urban Reviewal Project would not have an adverse effect on the Frederiksted Historic District. Since the Council could not accept HUD's determination of no adverse effect, it was then necessary to begin the consultation process called for in Section 800.6 of the Council's regulations, "Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties" (36 CFR Part 800). As part of this process, an onsite inspection was conducted by the Council staff and discussions were held with the Virgin Islands State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), HUD, and other involved parties on the measures that would be necessary to reach a Memorandum of Agreement and thereby complete the Council's process. These measures dealt principally with establishing certain design guidelines for new construction and providing for the rehabilitation of significant properties in the historic district.

Numerous delays have been experienced during the consultation process, for which all of the consulting parties share a blame. The Council is prepared to assist HUD in concluding the consultation process and believes this might best be achieved initially by meeting with your staff to resolve differences that currently exist. Until such time as the Council has issued its comments, either through a Memorandum of Agreement or through a consideration of this matter by the Council membership, HUD should ensure that all further demolition or other work associated with the Hill Street Urban Renewal Project is suspended.

We look forward to hearing from you in the near future. If you have any questions, please contact Mr. Don L. Klima at FTS 254-3495.

Sincerely,



(for) Jordan E. Tannenbaum
Chief, Eastern Division
of Project Review

SEP 12 1980

THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
SEP 15 1980
DATE REC'D _____
_____ INDIVIDUAL RESPONSE (ATTACHED)
_____ INFORMATIONAL MATERIAL SENT
_____ TELEPHONE CALL (ATTACHED)
DATE ACTION TAKEN _____
INITIALS _____

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20243

FROM: DNR

TO: ADCJERRY

DATED: 10/07/80

SUBJECT: FREDERIKSTED HIST.DIST. DEMOLITION

ATTN: SERO

THIS IS A COPY OF MAILGRAM FROM THE ADVISORY COUNCIL TO HUD.

BEGIN COPY:

MS DIANE M PORTER REGIONAL ADMINISTRATOR
DEPT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

REGION 2
26 FEDERAL PLAZA
NEW YORK, NY 10278
DEAR MS PORTER,

THE COUNCIL HAS TODAY RECEIVED NOTICE, VIA A TELEGRAM FROM THE ST. CROIX LANDMARKS SOCIETY, THAT DEMOLITION OF BUILDINGS WITHIN THE FREDERIKSTED HISTORIC DISTRICT FOR THE HILL STREET URBAN RENEWAL PROJECT IS STILL PROCEEDING. THE COUNCIL HAS NOT RECEIVED ANY RESPONSE FROM HUD TO OUR LETTER OF SEPTEMBER 12 1980 AND APPARENTLY HUD HAS FAILED TO TAKE NECESSARY MEASURES TO INSURE THAT DEMOLITION IS SUSPENDED UNTIL COMPLIANCE WITH SECTION 106 OF THE NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT AND THE COUNCIL'S REGULATIONS IS COMPLETED. TO AVOID FURTHER VIOLATION OF SECTION 106, HUD MUST TAKE IMMEDIATE ACTION TO STOP DEMOLITION. WE AWAIT YOUR IMMEDIATE NOTIFICATION THAT SUCH MEASURES HAVE BEEN TAKEN BY HUD AND YOUR RESPONSE TO THE COUNCIL'S LETTER OF SEPTEMBER 20.

SINCERELY

THOMAS F KING DIRECTOR OFFICE OF CULTURAL RESOURCE PRESERVATION
ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION
1522 K ST NORTHWEST

WASHINGTON DC 20005

15:57 EST

COPY OF THIS MAILGRAM ALSO SENT TO:
ANTHONY J AYER
RICHARD AYER ASSOCIATES
13 STRAND STREET, P.O. BOX 754
FREDERIKSTED (ST. CROIX)

END OF COPY.

COPIES TO:

SERO

Ron

V.I. St. Croix Co.

1st ed 8/9/76

Ron:

Hope

- you asked for some background on the case discussed in the attached message

Ron
10/24/80

The Frederiksted Historic District was listed in the National Register in 1976. In the late 1960's several blocks in the area of the district had been cleared and public housing built there as part of an urban renewal project. The urban renewal effort was dormant until 1978, when the Advisory Council, SHPO, regional HUD office, and local urban renewal authority began to negotiate about which buildings were of primary importance to the historic district and which could be removed under a memorandum of agreement for the project.

Although a final memorandum was never completed for the project, the regional HUD office recently notified the local redevelopment authority that it could proceed with demolition. The buildings recently demolished, although in poor condition, were considered to be contributing to the district, although not of primary importance. According to the SHPO staff, demolition is continuing at a slow rate; the SHPO office has not been contacted by either HUD or the Council since the date of the telegram.

Don Klima, Council staff person for the southeast region, was not in the office today and no one else could be located who had information on the current status of the project. (Information in this memo was provided by the Virgin Islands State staff.)

Hope wants another update.

10/28

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

TELEPHONE REPORT

DATE

11/19/80

file w/ Virgin Islands
Fredencksted
HD

TIME OF CALL

9:00

AM
PM

1. CALL ☒ TO: ☐ FROM (Name)

D Klinck

2. ADDRESS (Tel. No. if needed)

3. SUBJECT, PROJECT NO., ETC.

Fredencksted H.D.

4. DETAILS OF DISCUSSION

Hud's final position was that housing authority was under no obligation because the project had begun before district was designated.

June 1980, HUD sent letter to locals telling them to go ahead

HUD sent AC 2 line response w/ fine letter attached

NAME OF PERSON PLACING/RECEIVING CALL

DUBIE

TITLE

HIST.

OFFICE

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE

2. APPLICANT'S
APPLI-
CATION

77-001

b. DATE Year month day
19 78 9 1APPLICA-
TION
IDENTI-
FIER

N-79-025

b. DATE Year month day
ASSIGNED 191. TYPE
OF
ACTION
(Mark ap-
propriate
box)

- ☐ PREAPPLICATION
☒ APPLICATION
☐ NOTIFICATION OF INTENT (Opl)
☐ REPORT OF FEDERAL ACTION

Leave
Blank

4. LEGAL APPLICANT/RECIPIENT

a. Applicant Name : Government of the Virgin Islands
 b. Organization Unit : Virgin Islands Planning Office
 c. Street/P.O. Box : P.O. Box 2606
 d. City : St. Thomas e. County : St. Thomas
 f. State : Virgin Islands g. ZIP Code: 00801
 h. Contact Person (Name & telephone No.): Thomas R. Blake (809) 774-1730

5. FEDERAL EMPLOYER IDENTIFICATION NO.
69-067-0016. PRO-
GRAM
(From
Federal
Catalog)

a. NUMBER

1150904

b. TITLE

Historic Preservation

7. TITLE AND DESCRIPTION OF APPLICANT'S PROJECT

Frederiksted National Historic District:
 Saint Paul's Episcopal Church, Restoration
 and Stabilization of historic property

8. TYPE OF APPLICANT/RECIPIENT

- A-State H-Community Action Agency
 B-Interstate I-Higher Educational Institution
 C-Substate J-Indian Tribe
 District K-Other (Specify):
 D-County
 E-City
 F-School District
 G-Special Purpose District

Enter appropriate letter ☒ A

9. TYPE OF ASSISTANCE

- A-Basic Grant D-Insurance
 B-Supplemental Grant E-Other
 C-Lean Enter appropriate letter(s) ☐ A

10. AREA OF PROJECT IMPACT (Name of cities, counties, States, etc.)

U.S. Virgin Islands, St. Croix Island

11. ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PERSONS BENEFITING

100,000

12. TYPE OF APPLICATION

- A-New C-Revision E-Augmentation
 B-Renewal D-Continuation

Enter appropriate letter ☒ A

13. PROPOSED FUNDING

a. FEDERAL \$ 26,500 .00
 b. APPLICANT .00
 c. STATE .00
 d. LOCAL .00
 e. OTHER 30,600 .00
 f. TOTAL \$ 57,100 .00

14. CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS OF:

a. APPLICANT

1

b. PROJECT

1

16. PROJECT START DATE Year month day
19 78 12 117. PROJECT DURATION Months
1218. ESTIMATED DATE TO BE SUBMITTED TO FEDERAL AGENCY Year month day
19 78 9 25

15. TYPE OF CHANGE (For 12c or 12e)

- A-Increase Dollars F-Other (Specify):
 B-Decrease Dollars
 C-Increase Duration
 D-Decrease Duration
 E-Cancellation

N/A

Enter appropriate letter(s) ☐ ☐ ☐

19. EXISTING FEDERAL IDENTIFICATION NUMBER

~~78-79-00000-00~~

20. FEDERAL AGENCY TO RECEIVE REQUEST (Name, City, State, ZIP code)

Heritage, Conservation and Recreation Service, Washington, D.C.

21. REMARKS ADDED

☒ Yes ☐ No

22. THE APPLICANT CERTIFIES THAT

a. To the best of my knowledge and belief, data in this preapplication/application are true and correct, the document has been duly authorized by the governing body of the applicant and the applicant will comply with the attached assurances if the assistance is approved.

b. If required by OMB Circular A-95 this application was submitted, pursuant to instructions therein, to appropriate clearinghouses and all responses are attached: No response attached

(1) A-95 Clearinghouse

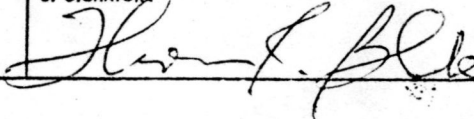
(2) Office of Community Services

(3) P.O. Box 5138, St. Thomas, V.I. 00801

23. CERTIFYING REPRESENTATIVE

a. TYPED NAME AND TITLE
 Thomas R. Blake, Director of Planning/SHPO

b. SIGNATURE



c. DATE SIGNED

Year month day
 19

24. AGENCY NAME

Dept. of Interior

25. APPLICATION RECEIVED Year month day
19 78-9-25

26. ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT

Heritage, Conservation and Recreation Service

27. ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE

Grants Administration Div.

28. FEDERAL APPLICATION IDENTIFICATION

29. ADDRESS

Washington, D.C. 20240

30. FEDERAL GRANT IDENTIFICATION

72-8C96

31. ACTION TAKEN

- ☒ a. AWARDED
☐ b. REJECTED
☐ c. RETURNED FOR AMENDMENT
☐ d. DEFERRED
☐ e. WITHDRAWN

32. FUNDING

a. FEDERAL \$ 26,500 .00
 b. APPLICANT 29,600 .00
 c. STATE .00
 d. LOCAL .00
 e. OTHER .00
 f. TOTAL \$ 56,100 .00

33. ACTION DATE Year month day
19 78 12 13

35. CONTACT FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (Name and telephone number)

Stephen D. Newman
 343-4941

34. STARTING DATE Year month day
1978 12 0136. ENDING DATE Year month day
1979 11 30

37. REMARKS ADDED

☐ Yes ☒ No

33. FEDERAL AGENCY A-95 ACTION

a. In taking above action, any comments received from clearinghouses were considered. If agency response is due under provisions of Part 1, OMB Circular A-95, it has been or is being made.

b. FEDERAL AGENCY A-95 OFFICIAL
 (Name and telephone no.)

SAME AS BLOCK #35

SECTION I—APPLICANT/RECIPIENT DATA

SECTION II—CERTIFICATION

SECTION III—FEDERAL AGENCY ACTION

NR Data Sheet

DATE: 8/3/76
 Reviewer INITIALS: 80
 (NR) DOE
 AUG 9 1976

NAME AS IT APPEARS IN FEDERAL REGISTER: Frederiksted Historic District

OTHER NAMES:

LOCATION:

STREET & NUMBER: Roughly bounded by Fisher St, the cemetery, Ft Frederick, and the shore line.
 CITY, TOWN: Frederiksted
 STATE: US Virgin Islands
 VICINITY OF: St Croix Is
 CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: code
 COUNTY: multiple public/private

OWNER OF PROPERTY: (Circle) PRIVATE STATE LOCAL GOV'T MUNICIPAL COUNTY OTHER

ADMINISTRATOR (underline)

FEDERAL (AGENCY NAME):

NPS REGION: (CIRCLE) N. ATLANTIC MID ATLANTIC SOUTHEAST MIDWEST
 SOUTHWEST ROCKY MOUNTAIN WEST PACIFIC NORTHWEST

FEATURES:

INTERIOR		EXTERIOR		ENVIRONS	
☐ Substantially intact-1	☐ Substantially intact-2	☐ Substantially intact-3			
☐ unknown - 4	☐ unknown - 5	☐ unknown - 6			
☐ not applicable - 7	☐ not applicable - 8	☐ Not applicable-9			
☐ Interior, exterior, environs not intact-0					
CONDITION -	☐ EXCELLENT	☐ DETERIORATED	☐ UNALTERED	☐ ORIGINAL SITE	
	☐ GOOD	☐ RUINS	☐ ALTERED	☐ MOVED	
	☐ FAIR	☐ UNEXPOSED	☐ Reconstructed	☐ Unknown	
		☐ Unexcavated	☐ Excavated		
ACCESS -	☐ Yes-restricted	☒ Yes-unrestricted	☐ No access	☐ Unknown	

historic district?

☒ YES ☐ NO

WITHIN NATIONAL REGISTER HISTORIC DISTRICT? YES ☒ NO

IF YES, NAME:

WITHIN NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK? YES ☒ NO

IF YES, NAME:

ADAPTIVE USE:

YES NO Saved? YES NO

FUNCTION(S): (use vocabulary words)

then- Residences, commercial bldgs, churches
fort,
 now- Same + museum

SIGNIFICANCE:

☒ ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	☐ CONSERVATION	☐ LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	☐ RELIGION	☐ entertainment
☐ ARCHEOLOGY HISTORIC	☐ ECONOMICS	☐ LAW/Gov't/politics	☐ SCIENCE	☐ health
☐ AGRICULTURE	☐ EDUCATION	☐ LITERATURE	☐ SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	☐ recreation
☐ ARCHITECTURE	☐ ENGINEERING	☐ MILITARY	☐ TRANSPORTATION	☐ settlement
☐ ART	☐ EXPLORATION	☐ MUSIC	☐ OTHER (SPECIFY)	☒ socio/cultural
☒ COMMERCE	☐ INDUSTRY	☒ PHILOSOPHY		☒ urban & commun
☐ COMMUNICATIONS	☐ INVENTION	☒ POLITICS/GOVERNMENT		☒ planning

Claims

"first" YES NO

"oldest" YES NO

"only" YES NO

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: *Danish Colonial*

architect/m.builder:

engineer:

landscape/garden designer:

artist/artisan:

interior decorator:

builder/contractor:

ETHNIC GROUP: ~~Black~~ *Danish, Black*

NAMES:

(label role
&
appropriate date)

personal

*Jens M. Beck planned town 1751
(surveyor)*

events

*1747 building code
1867 tidal wave*

Oct 1-2, 1878 fire set by rioting laborers

institutional

DATES:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION (Specific date or 1/4 of century):

*Mid-18th¹/_N 20th¹/_C
1751-present*

DATE(S) OF "MAJOR" ALTERATIONS:

1878 fire destroyed 4 sq. blocks

HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT DATE(S):

1751-present

SOURCE:

(OF NOMINATION)

PRIVATE

STATE

LOCAL GOV'T

MUNICIPAL

COUNTY

OTHER

FEDERAL AGENCY:

ACREAGE:

(to nearest tenth of an acre)

101

COMMENTS: (include architectural information here)

HABS

~~*Frederiksted, economic & political center of western St. Croix*~~

includes 1-2 story hipped roofed structures of masonry construction,

*many with arched walkways at grade and some with 2nd story arcaded
porches; distinct ~~Frederiksted~~ 18th cen. customhouse and an
elaborately detailed 3-story residence, ~~Victorian House~~. Construction complies
with Jens M. Beck's 1751 grid iron plan & a 1747 ~~the~~ building code;*

~~*Frederiksted*~~, one of the 2 historic towns of St. Croix, ~~has served as an~~
important social, economic, and political center for the western district of the

SIGNIFICANCE: (maximum two sentences)

island for over 200 years.

~~*The growth of Frederiksted followed surveyor Jens M. Beck's
1751 grid iron plan and was controlled by provisions of
a 1747 building code.*~~

*Primarily 19th C
planned town*

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: *Danish Colonial*

architect/m.builder:

engineer:

landscape/garden designer:

artist/artisan:

interior decorator:

builder/contractor:

ETHNIC GROUP: ~~Black~~ *Danish, Black*

NAMES:

(label role
&
appropriate date)

personal

events

institutional

*Jens M. Beck planned town 1751
(surveyor)
1747 building code
1867 tidal wave
Oct 1-2, 1878 fire set by -rioting laborers*

DATES:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION (Specific date or 1/4 of century):

DATE(S) OF "MAJOR" ALTERATIONS:

HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT DATE(S):

*Mid-18th¹/₂ 20th¹/₂ C.
1751 - present*

1878 fire destroyed 4 sq. blocks

1751 - present

SOURCE:

(OF NOMINATION)

PRIVATE

STATE

LOCAL GOV'T

MUNICIPAL

COUNTY

OTHER

FEDERAL AGENCY:

ACREAGE:

(to nearest tenth of an acre)

101

COMMENTS: (include architectural information here)

community:

✓ Primarily 19th C. town includes 1-2-story hipped ~~roofed~~ structures of masonry construction, many with arcaded walkways ~~at grade~~ and some with 2nd-story arcaded porches; the rubble masonry Fredericksfort; an 18th C. customhouse; and an elaborately ~~detailed~~ 3-story residence, the Victoria House. Construction follows ~~mid-18th C. gridiron plan by Jens M. Beck~~ ~~building code and~~ gridiron plan ~~mid-18th C.~~; one of ~~the~~ 2 historic towns of St. Croix, an important social, economic and political center ~~for over 200 years~~, ^{and} center for emancipated black slaves seeking an urban life.