fi. Form No. 10-300 (Rev. 10-74)

PH0502430

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY	MA SHE	
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DATE ENTERED J	UL 17 1978	

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

## 1 NAME

HISTORIC

Estate Judith's Fancy

AND/OR COMMON

## **2** LOCATION

STREET & NUMB				
	2 mail 3,24	and to a state to		l
CITY, TOWN		.)	CONGRESSIONAL DIST	
C	hristiansted	-X VICINITY OF	1	
STATE		CODE	COUNTY	CODE
U	. S. Virgin Isla	nds 78	St. Croix	0200
CLASSIF	FICATION			
CATEGO	RY OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRE	SENTUSE
DISTRICT	PUBLIC	OCCUPIED	AGRICULTURE	MUSEUM

DISTRICT	PUBLIC	OCCUPIED	AGRICULTURE	MUSEUM
_XBUILDING(S)	XPRIVATE	XUNOCCUPIED		PARK
STRUCTURE	BOTH	WORK IN PROGRESS	EDUCATIONAL	<b>X</b> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	ENTERTAINMENT	RELIGIOUS
OBJECT	IN PROCESS	YES: RESTRICTED	GOVERNMENT	SCIENTIFIC
	-BEING CONSIDERED	.XYES: UNRESTRICTED	INDUSTRIAL	TRANSPORTATION
		NO	MILITARY	OTHER:

## **4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME ጥ	. I. Mosley		
STREET & NUN			
	26 Branstone Road		
CITY, TOWN			STATE
	an Carlos	VICINITY OF	California
5 LOCAT	ION OF LEGAL DE	SCRIPTION	
COURTHOUSE REGISTRY OF		E Deeds	
STREET & NUM			
	Government	House	
CITY, TOWN			STATE
	Christians	ted St. Croix	U. S. Virgin Islands
6 REPRE	SENTATION IN EX		S
TITLE			
Vir	gin Islands Inven	tory of Historic	Places
DATE			
May	6, 1976	FEDERA	L X-STATECOUNTYLOCAL
DEPOSITORY F SURVEY RECO		s Planning Office	
CITY, TOWN	Charlotte Ama	lie St. Thomas	STATE U. S. Virgin Islands

# 7' DESCRIPTION

CON	DITION	CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE				
EXCELLENT	DETERIORATED	X_UNALTERED		SITE			
GOOD	X_RUINS	ALTERED	MOVED	DATE			
FAIR	UNEXPOSED						

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Judith's Fancy is located on the north shore of St. Croix, tw0 miles west of Christiansted. The complex consists of a "T" shaped sugar factory, a wind mill for grinding the cane, a large chimney from the later steam mill, a wind driven water well and a small house, greatly altered.

The factory consists of two parts, the top bar of the "T" being two bays by nine bays (22' x 96'), two stories in height with the remains of a timber trussed gabled roof. This part of the factory is divided by a stone rubble partition creating spaces of four bays to the south, five bays to the north. The upper floor was framed with heavy timbers that rested on a brick lined coping set into the two foot thick coral and rubble walls.

An 18'6" x 36' wing has been attached slightly to the north of center to the east facade of the long section of the factory. This gabled roof part was the boiling room and retains its three section boiling bench with fire boxes beneath. The east-west longitudinal walls are six bays long, with a paved elevated terrace along the south end wall. All openings in the factory have brick lined splayed jambs and segmental arches on the interior, tapering to flat heads on the exterior face. The jambs are plastered and the openings have wood casings and sills. The walls are predominately coral block, with some stone rubble occurring in scattered areas. A slightly projecting, flat cornice surrounds the entire factory.

A one story, gable roofed coral block cookhouse (10'8" x 15') is appended to the northeast corner of the boiling room section. The north wall has a charcoal stove and a chimney with single windows in each of the east and west side walls. Also, a gabled roof rubble cistern is attached to the south end wall of the larger part of the factory. There is a later shed roof addition at the southeast corner of the terrace to the rear of the boiling room.

The windmill tower, on a circular platform, is constructed of coral block and rubble and lies north of the factory. Conical in form, typical of sugar mills throughout the West Indies, the mill is 30' in diameter at the base. It has been enclosed with rubble and used as a cistern, probably shortly after it was replaced with a steam mill, after 1850. The massive coral block chimney from the steam mill, 9'7" square at its base, and four stories high, remains between the earlier windmill and the factory.



PERIOD	AR	EAS OF SIGNIFICANCE CH	ECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW	
PREHISTORIC	ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	COMMUNITY PLANNING	LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	RELIGION
1400-1499	ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	CONSERVATION	LAW	SCIENCE
1500-1599	XAGRICULTURE	ECONOMICS	LITERATURE	SCULPTURE
1600-1699	XARCHITECTURE	EDUCATION	MILITARY	SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
X_1700-1799	ART	ENGINEERING	MUSIC	THEATER
<b>X</b> _1800-1899	COMMERCE	EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	PHILOSOPHY	TRANSPORTATION
1900-	COMMUNICATIONS	INDUSTRY	POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	OTHER (SPECIFY)
		INVENTION		
·····				

## SPECIFIC DATES

#### BUILDER/ARCHITECT

#### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Estate Judith's Fancy is significant for its 19th century remains of typical buildings of a sugar plantation. Further, the site is the location of the government headquarters during the French occupation of St. Croix from 1651-1665 under the ownership of the Knights of Malta.

In 1651 the French government sold St. Croix to the Knights of Malta, a French religious order whose head was Louis XIV. The Knights of Malta took possession of St. Croix in 1653 and held the island for the Crown. As a religious order, they provided the French government with an establishment in the West Indies for the service and defense of Christianity. They were also engaged in conversion of the "savages" to the Catholic religion. Their headquarters were located at Judith's Fancy, then named Rosiere. In 1665 the Knights of Malta sold all of their priveleges and possessions to the French West India Company for 500,000 livres.

Louis XIV took over the island in 1664 because it was proving to be an unprofitable investment for the French government. By 1695 the population of French settlers had decreased to 147 plus 623 slaves. The French abandoned the island for St. Dominique. In 1733 St. Croix was sold to the Danish West India and Guiena Company for approximately 758,000 livres.

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 a permanent site for their trading and commercial interests. Agriculture was to serves as a supplement to the income provided by commerce and trading.

St. Croix surpassed the other islands in the Danish colonies in its agricultural development and proved to be more beneficial to the Danes. By the 1780's, sugar plantations on St. Croix were prospering. By 1812-1814 sugar production on the island was at its height. There were 175 plantations in operation with 75% of their acreage in cane.

After the Napoleonic wars, plantation agriculture began

## 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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

Lewisohn, Florence. <u>St. Croix Under Seven Flags</u>. Hollywood, Florida: The Dukane Press, 1970

## **10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY \_\_\_\_\_ 3.6 acres\_\_\_\_\_\_

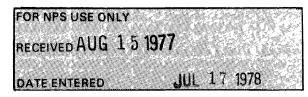
17° 46' 40" North Latitude 64° 44' 42" West Longitude

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE one

A cylindrical wind powered well tower is located south of the factory, with a belfry built into the northeast quadrant and an animal watering trough constructed as part of the tower walls at grade.

A small residence, possibly incorporating the original slave quarters or an overseer's house, is situated northwest of the factory ruins. It has been greatly altered and is of little architectural value.

#### UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

For NPSUSE	ON	LV7		÷.0	 1	à	. <sup>67</sup>	4 1. 14	
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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE two

to decline in the Danish West Indies. Sugar production had expanded to other areas such as Cuba and Puerto Rico whose more fertile soil gave them an advantage over the Danish West Indies. Burdened by heavy debt, the planters found it impossible to take appropriate measures to maintain the soil. Agricultural methods were generally inefficient and milling operations were wasteful and uneconomic. Europeans added more competition for the Danes with the development of the sugar beet industry. Absentee landlordism made it difficult to maintain sufficient control over the plantations' production. Slavery, which provided the planters with cheap labor, was abolished in 1848 and, with the increase in operating expenses, many plantations discontinued production.

Estate Judith's Fancy was known as Hemmers Plantation or Hemmersfryd in 1766 and was patented to Jens Pieter Hekimers. Pieter Heyliger, who was an extensive land owner during the 18th century, named the estate Judith's Fancy after his daughter.

From 1873-1876 Judith's Fancy operated with estates Anna's Hope and Roberts Hill. Records reveal Judith's Fancy still in operation as a sugar plantation until 1889 with production decreasing. By the turn of the century, like many other plantations in St. Croix, Judith's Fancy ceased to operate as a sugar plantation.

The ruins of the factory at Judith's Fancy are of architectural significance because of the classic revival details, the plan, the method of construction and the use of local building materials, all typical of sugar factories in the Virgin Islands at this period. The windmill used to crush the sugar cane is also typical of the many conical structures that remain on St. Croix. Form No. 10-300a (Hev. 10-74)

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 9

PAGE three

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

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

Westergaard, Waldemar Christian. <u>The Danish West Indies Under</u> Company Rule (1671 0 1754), With a Supplementary Chapter, New York, 1917

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CONTINUATION SHEET Judith's Fancy ITEM NUMBER 10 PAGE 1

Verbal Boundary Description

The north boundary of the Estate Judith's Fancy site commences at the intersection of Carib Drive and Hamilton Drive and runs 450' in a northeasterly direction, thence southeasterly 350' to a point, thence west 375' to a point in Hamilton Drive, thence north 350' to the point of orgin.

