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

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

PH0502367

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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DATE ENTERED

FEB 1 7 1978

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

NAME				
HISTORIC				
Estate Mount Victory				۰
AND/OR COMMON	-	,		a _
LOCATION				
STREET & JUUMBER	, ,			
2.5		N	OT FOR PUBLICATION	
CITY, TOWN		C	ONGRESSIONAL DISTRI	СТ
	VICINITY OF	1		
STATE Virgin Islands 78	CODE		OUNTY Croix	CODE 0400
CLASSIFICATION				
CATEGORY OWNERSHIP	STATUS		PRESI	INTUSE
	OCCUPIED		AGRICULTURE	MUSEUM
BUILDING(S) X_PRIVATE	XUNOCCUPIED		COMMERCIAL	PARK
STRUCTUREBOTH	WORK IN PROGRESS		EDUCATIONAL	PRIVATE RESIDEN
SITE PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE		ENTERTAINMENT	RELIGIOUS
OBJECTIN PROCESS	X YES: RESTRICTED		GOVERNMENT	SCIENTIFIC
BEING CONSIDERED	YES: UNRESTRICTED NO		INDUSTRI&L MILITARY	TRANSPORTATIO OTHER:
OWNER OF PROPERTY				
Estate Fountain River				
STREET & NUMBER				
P.O. Box 1366			STATE	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
- · · ·	VICINITY OF	St	c. Croix, V	.I.
LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCR	وينبيها الكالا بوهويني تنباب النامي والوجيات والمتعادية			
COURTHOUSE.				
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Recorder of	Deeds			
	Tourse			
CITY, TOWN Government	House		STATE	
Christianst	ed	St.	Croix, V.I	•
REPRESENTATION IN EXIST	ING SURVEYS		. I.	
TITLE				
V.I. Inventory of Hist	oric Places			
DATE		X STATE	COUNTYLOCAL	
June, 1977				<u></u>
SURVEY RECORDS V.I. Planning Off	ice			,
CITY, TOWN		<u>.</u>	STATE	<u>.</u>
Charlotte Amalie		St.	Thomas, V.	Γ.
			-	

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

____DETERIORATED

___UNEXPOSED

___EXCELLENT ___GOOD ___FAIR CHECK ONE

CHECK ONE

X_ORIGINAL SITE __MOVED DATE_____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Mt. Victory is located 2.6 miles northeast of Frederiksted on a high hill in Northside A Quarter, St. Croix. The ruins include a factory, animal mill, steam mill chimney, wind mill, outbuildings and Mt. Victory School.

The factory is of the typical, "T" plan, two stories high, eleven bays long with three bays in the end walls. The leg of the "T" is three by three bays. The fenestration pattern of the lower floor is repeated above. The outer walls are constructed of coral block, four feet thick at the lower level, with an exceptional molded cornice and low parapet wall with a built-in gutter at the eaves. The gable roof was originally stone slabs set on a timber frame, but it is now in ruins. There is a three course brick belt and a molded coral block watertable. Built on a hillside, the north wall of the factory, including the leg of the "T", is exposed on the upper floor only. The south wall has a three bay wide projecting pedimented entrance facade, with coral corner guoins running to the middle of the upper story, then continuing in brick to the cornice. All openings are segmental arched at the interior face, tapering to flat brick jack arches with keystones at the exterior. The splayed jambs are lined with brick and there are remains of the typical louvered blinds and panelled shutters. An interesting feature is that the west part of the north wall is blank but has been provided with three jack arches with keys and closed panelles shutters on iron straps to simulate window openings.

The interior of the factory has a 14' cross hall connecting the centered entrances of the north and south facades and the leg of the "T". Each of these rubble partitions have three doors permitting access to the flanking rooms, each of which is four bays wide. The west room, which has doors in the third bay at both levels, has a one story $27' \times 47'$ barrelled vaulted addition appended to it, which extends to include the first bay of the entrance pavillion.

The ground floor of the factory is coral block, with a brick pier on a stepped coral block plith centered in each of the flanking work rooms. These piers once supported the floor beam, and pockets for the wood joists and plates remain in the perimeter walls. The ruins of part of a steam engine are located in the west part of the north wall, marked "Mc. Onielmirkleas, No. 86, Glascow, 1849."

(me Onie & Morrlees ;

A tapered square coral and rubble chimney, 12' to a side at its base and with brick linings at its corners and a molded cap remains northeast of the factory. Twenty feet due north of the "T" of the factory are the ruins of a round animal mill, with coral block walls reaching 7' in height at the southern quadrant. This section of the wall includes two wagon stalls set into the raised platform. The ceilings of the stalls have diagonal shutes from the platform, probably to permit the removal

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AF	REAS OF SIGNIFICANCE CH	IECK 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	X_EDUCATION	MILITARY	SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
X 1700-1799	ART	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

Formerly named Mount Pleasant, Estate Mount Victory is significant for its 19th century remains of typical buildings of a sugar plantation. The ruins of the factory 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 ruins of Mount Victory school are of significance as one of a series of 17 schools established in the Danish West Indies by Governor Peter von Scholten as part of his social reform. Albert Løomand has been credited with preparing the drawings of the von Scholten School. The schools vary in details and differ from the original drawings by their smaller size.

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 agri-Cultural 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 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.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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

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

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10 GEOGRAPHICAL D ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPER UTM REFERENCES	/ acres		7° 45' 14" North Latitude 4° 52' 07" West Longitude
A ZONE EASTING C L L L L L L VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCR		BL EAST	
	property is locat A Quarter of St.		AA Estate Mount Victory
·			
LIST ALL STATES AND	COUNTIES FOR PROPERTI	ES OVERLAPPING ST	ATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
11 FORM PREPARED			·
مده او مده الاند بالا مراد المحدم التي ين من عن من	ight, Annie Hil	LLary	June 9, 1977
	ing Office		DATE
STREET & NUMBER	ning Office		TELEPHONE
P.O. Box 2	2606	8	309-774-1730
CITY OR TOWN		_	STATE
St. Thomas	s, Virgin Island	ds	
12 STATE HISTORIC	PRESERVATION	NOFFICER CE	RTIFICATION
THE EVAL	JATED SIGNIFICANCE OF 1	THIS PROPERTY WITH	IN THE STATE IS:
NATIONAL	STATE	<u> X </u>	LOCAL
-	inclusion in the National Re the National Park Service.	egister and certify that	ation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I it has been evaluated according to the
TITLE Director of	f Planning		DATE 5 Aciquist 1977
FOR NPS USE ONLY I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS References of the part	PROPERTY IS INCLUDED I Retting	W	DATE 2/17/78 DATE 2/17/78 DEFENDE THE NATIONIL REGISTER DATE

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER **7** PAGE

of the crushed cane directly to the waiting wagons below. The ruins of a typical conical wind powered sugar mill are located northwest of the factory, on a higher hill. Other, as yet unidentifiable, ruins exist east and west of the factory's north facade.

South of the factory, along Scenic Road at the drive into the factory complex, is the ruins of Mt. Victory School, one of a series of 17 schools established by Governor Peter von Scholten as a part of this social reforms. The school is similar to all of this series in design rectangular in plan $(36' \times 55')$, one story on a high cellar, 3 by 6 bays with a 10' wide double loaded stair across the front facade. The walls are stuccoed coral and rubble with a molded watertable and projecting cornice. The roof was hipped, but is in ruins. All openings have round arches lined with dressed coral block. There is a double barrel vaulted space under the stairs, with two doors opening off the stair platform.

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8

Statistics concerning sugar production at Mt. Victory from 1862-1889 reveal that the plantation was in independent cultivation from 1862-1872 and from 1872-1887 it was under Golden Grove and from 1887-1888 it was under Lower Love, affirming the decline of the industry on ST. Croix and attesting to the need for plantation surviving by incorporating other plantation.