

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED JUN 2 1976
DATE ENTERED AUG 9 1976

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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
Property owned by Frederiksted Municipality, Frederiksted, St. Croix

CITY, TOWN Frederiksted VICINITY OF CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT 1

STATE U.S. Virgin Islands CODE 78 COUNTY St. Croix CODE 0800

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
			<input type="checkbox"/> PARK
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
			<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
			<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
			<input type="checkbox"/> 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 LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS National Park Service

CITY, TOWN Washington STATE D.C.

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

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.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

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

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Gosner, Pamela. Historic Architecture of the United States Virgin Islands. Durham, N.C.: Moore Publishing Co., 1971.

Royal Academy of Fine Arts. Three Towns. Copenhagen: Tutein & Koch, 1964.
Historic American Building Survey.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 101 acres
UTM REFERENCES

A	17°	43'	08" N	64°	53'	06" W
B	17°	43'	08" N	64°	53'	57" W
C	17°	42'	57" N	64°	52'	52" W
D	17°	42'	41" N	64°	53'	52" W
E	17°	42'	34" N	64°	53'	06" W

A	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundary of the Frederiksted Historic District begin at the Southwest corner of Frederiksted where Fisher Street adjoins the sea, the line runs: approximately East along the South side of Fisher Street to the South-West corner of Plot No. 40E of La Grange where New Street intersects Fisher Street; thence along the East side of New Street to the intersection of Queen Cross Street; thence East along the so-called

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE
Russell Wright, Thomas Richards **Virgin Islands Historic Survey**

ORGANIZATION DATE
Virgin Islands Planning Office **May 20, 1976**

STREET & NUMBER TELEPHONE
P.O. Box 2606 **(809) 774-1730**

CITY OR TOWN STATE
Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas **U.S. Virgin Islands 00801**

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL x 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

Thomas R. Blake

TITLE

Director of Planning

DATE
May 25, 1976

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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

Acting DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

DATE **8/9/76**

ATTEST
KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE **8-6-76**

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	JUN 2 1976
DATE ENTERED	AUG 9 1976

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 6 PAGE eight

U.S. Virgin Islands Inventory of Historic Places

May 1976 x State

V.I. Planning Office

Charlotte Amalie U.S.V.I.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	JUN 2
DATE ENTERED	AUG 9 1976

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7

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 (Bjergegade).

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.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	JUN 2 1976
DATE ENTERED	AUG 9 1976

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

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7

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. Frederiksfort - 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.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED JUN 2 1976

DATE ENTERED

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

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE three

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

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	JUN 2 1976
DATE ENTERED	AUG 9 1976

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

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE four

is part of the hip roof covering the entire house, is supported by slender square posts with chamfered edges and lamb's 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

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	JUN 2 1976
DATE ENTERED	AUG 1976

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER # 7

PAGE five

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 balusters. 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

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED JUN 8 1976
DATE ENTERED AUG 9 1976

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE six

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 ballusters and trim in the soffit. The gable has an interesting sawn bargeboard.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	
DATE ENTERED	AUG 9 1976

Fredericksted Historic District

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE

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.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	
DATE ENTERED	01/15/2016

Fredericksted Historic District
CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE

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.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED JUN 2	1976
DATE ENTERED	AUG 9 1976

CONTINUATION SHEET

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.

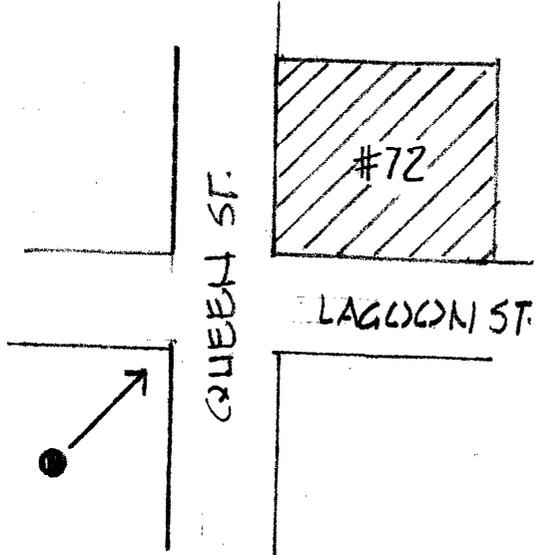
The above described boundary for the Fredericksted Historic District is identical with the legal boundaries of the town of Fredericksted.

FREDEKSTED

Intrusion photos

① No 72 QUEEN ST.
NORTHEAST CORNER

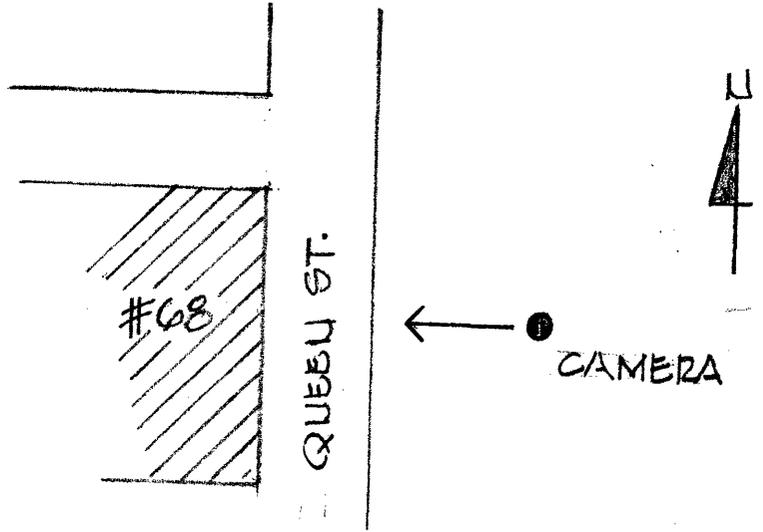
CAMERA



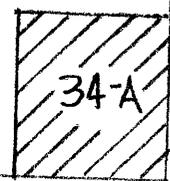
② No 68 QUEEN ST.
EAST FACADE



CAMERA

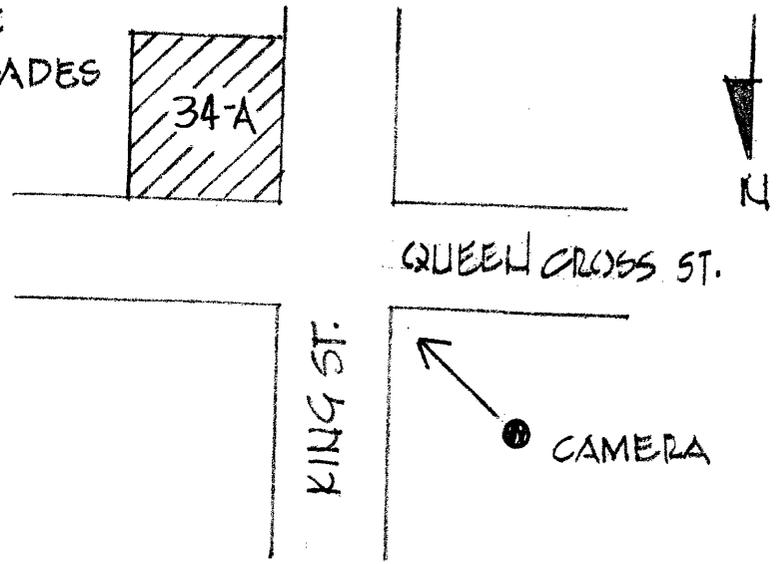


③ No 34 A KING ST.
NORTH & WEST FACADES



QUEEN CROSS ST.

CAMERA

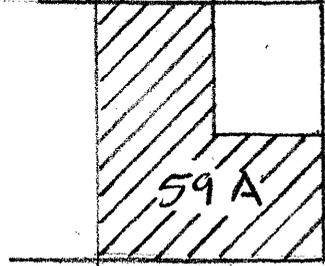


FREDERIKSTED

④ NO 59A QUEEN ST
SOUTH FACADE



QUEEN ST.



HILL ST.

← ● CAMERA