Form No. 10-300 (Rev. 10-74) PH0502457
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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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SEE IN	NSTRUCTIONS IN HOW T TYPE ALL ENTRIES (
1 NAME HISTORIC */	¢ e Grove Place				
AND/OR COMMON					
2 LOCATION					•
	mi E of Frederi	keted offer Cen	terline R		
CITY, TOWN Frederiksted		VICINITY OF	CON	GRESSIONAL DISTRI	СТ
STATE Virgin Island		CODE 78	cou St.	NTY Croix	CODE 0200
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CATEGORY DISTRICT XBUILDING(S) STRUCTURE SITE OBJECT	OWNERSHIP Yeublic PRIVATE BOTH PUBLIC ACQUISITION IN PROCESS BEING CONSIDERED	STATUS _OCCUPIED XUNOCCUPIED _WORK IN PROGRESS ACCESSIBLE _YES: RESTRICTED Xyes: UNRESTRICTED NO	-	PRESS AGRICULTURE COMMERCIAL EDUCATIONAL ENTERTAINMENT GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL MILITARY	ENT USE
A OWNER OF	PROPERTY ix Labor Union	-			
P.O. Bo: CITY, TOWN	x 544 ksted, St. Croix	VICINITY OF	Virgin I	STATE s lands	
5 LOCATION	OF LEGAL DESCR	IPTION			
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, E	^{rc} Recorder of Deed	s		`a	-
STREET & NUMBER	Government House	•			
CITY, TOWN	Christiansted, V	lirgin Islands	÷	STATE	
TITLE	TATION IN EXIST		5		
DATE Jur	ne,1977	FEDERAL	X _{STATE}	COUNTYLOCAL	
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS	V.I. Planning Office	}			
CITY, TOWN	St. Thomas, Virgin I	slands	,	STATE	



DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Grove Place Factory is in the settlement of the same name in Prince Quarter, one mile north of the Centerline Road and approximately 4 miles east of Frederiksted. The ruins of the sugar complex include an arcaded wagon depot, chimney and a factory building.

The wagon depot runs east-west, north of the factory building, and forms a long inverted 'J' in plan. The long upper section has seventeen bays, each 12'6'' wide (with segmental arched openings of 11'0'') and returns on itself at the west end to run parallel for another six bays of the same design. The east end of the 17 bay part curves south and ends abruptly. The walls of the Wagon depot are 9'6'' thick, constructed of coral block with dressed block arches. It reaches a maximum height of 11'0'' at the east end and slopes to the west to a height of 8'2''.

A massive, square tapered chimney, 12' on a side at the base and approximately 80' high is located 55' to the southwest of the aqueduct. Built of coral block and rubble masonry, the chimney has a molded coral block cornice band 3' from its square top. The surrounding area has been redeveloped as a landscaped open space, and there are no above ground signs of the steam mill that must have been served by this chimney.

The factory is located across the road from the wagon depot and the chimney and is of the typical 'T' plan, the long axis running east-west. This section is the boiling room, 30 by 92 feet in plan, two stories in height along the south facade, but only one story at the north, as it is terraced into a hill. It originally had a hipped roof. The south is 8 bays, and the west facade 4 bays at the upper level. The lower level of this end wall is blocked by a later cistern. The north facade is blank except for a single segmental arched opening at grade in the extreme west corner. The walls are predominantly coral block, with some brick and stone rubble. There is some remains of coral galleting. The corners are decorated with coral block quoins. The ground floor is separated into two rooms by a stone rubble partition near the east end, where the boiling room abutts the factory. All openings in this part are segmental arched with splayed jambs. The arches are flattened at the exterior face to accept wood casings and board shutters. The boiling room is connected to the factory with an exceptional 12 foot wide segmental arched doorway at the ground level and a flat arched door above.

The factory section, 22 by 60 feet, is 3 by 7 bays, two stories at the south end, one story at the west. The missing room was hipped. The walls are made of coral block with some stone and brick rubble. The corners are quoined and there is a projecting belt course and corbelled



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ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC			
	COMMUNITY PLANNING	LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	RELIGION
ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	CONSERVATION	LAW	SCIENCE
AGRICULTURE	ECONOMICS	LITERATURE	SCULPTURE
ARCHITECTURE	EDUCATION	MILITARY	SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
ART	ENGINEERING	MUSIC	THEATER
COMMERCE	EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	PHILOSOPHY	TRANSPORTATION
COMMUNICATIONS	INDUSTRY	POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	OTHER (SPECIFY)
	INVENTION		
	AGRICULTURE ARCHITECTURE ART COMMERCE	AGRICULTUREECONOMICS ARCHITECTUREEDUCATION ARTENGINEERING COMMERCEEXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT COMMUNICATIONSINDUSTRY	AGRICULTURE ECONOMICS LITERATURE ARCHITECTURE EDUCATION MILITARY ART ENGINEERING MUSIC COMMERCE EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT PHILOSOPHY COMMUNICATIONS INDUSTRY POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

SPECIFIC DATES

Estate Grove Place 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 wagon depot is unique in its elaborate use of local materials in construction which clearly shows the amount of wealth connected with the estate.

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 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 <u>History of the Virgin Islands of the United States</u>. 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			38" North Latitude 24" West Longitude
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The nominated proper Place, Prince Quarte		thin #332 and 33A	Estate Grove
LIST ALL STATES AND	COUNTIES FOR PROPERT	IES OVERLAPPING STATE	OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
Russel Wright, ORGANIZATION V.I. Planning STREET & NUMBER			DATE TELEPHONE
P.0. Box 2606			4-1730
CITY OR TOWN St. Thomas, Vi	rgin Islands		STATE
12 STATE HISTORIC		N OFFICER CER	
NATIONAL	STAT	E	LOCAL X
-	inclusion in the National I	Register and certify that it h	n Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I nas been evaluated according to the
STATE HISTORIC PRESE	ERVATION OFFICER	SIGNATURE	
TITLE Director of Pl	lanning		DATE 5 Acquist 1977
FOR NPS USE ONLY I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS	PROPERTY IS INCLUDED	IN THE NATIONAL REGIST	TER
Charly	admin	KEE	PER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTY
ATTEST: Martine 1102		ILGERINATION V	DATE 7-5-28
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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE

cornice. The upper space is divided into three equal rooms, with each of the stone rubble partitions pierced by two doors. The factory is entered at both the east and south facades, the latter served by one-half of a 'welcoming arms' stair. The east stair is missing. The central door in the east wall is segmental arched as are the windows, but these are flattened at the exterior face for the casings and heavy shutters. The jambs are splayed. The northern bay of the ground level of the east facade has a wide segmental arched carriageway to permit the wagons to enter the lower shipping area.

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The earliest deed records the estate as Plasket's Estate (1851) including Hardlabor. In 1903 Grove Place was incorporated as part of the Danish Plantation Company which included: Castle Coakley, Nugent, Blessing, Lowry Hill, La Vallee, Petronella and Fair Ham. In 1916 the Labor Union in St. Croix purchased Grove Place and incorporated it into the Northside Estate. Grove Place was the Union's Headquarters.

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CONTINUATION SHEET ITEM NUMBER 9 PAGE Three

Lewisoln, Florence. <u>Henry Morton Sketchbook and Diary, 1843-44</u>, Copenhagen: Danish West India Society, 1975.

Recorder of Deeds Office, Christiansted, St. Croix

3-1-78 WAGON SHED CUIMNEY -LATER BUDG FACTORY 1 DETH ·GRAVE PLACE · ST. CRAX U.S.V. T. APPROXIMATESITE RANO 1"=100'-R.W. 2/78 ·