



Foundation Document

Christiansted National Historic Site

U.S. Virgin Islands

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Mission of the National Park Service

The National Park Service (NPS) preserves unimpaired the natural and cultural resources and values of the national park system for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of this and future generations. The National Park Service cooperates with partners to extend the benefits of natural and cultural resource conservation and outdoor recreation throughout this country and the world.

The NPS core values are a framework in which the National Park Service accomplishes its mission. They express the manner in which, both individually and collectively, the National Park Service pursues its mission. The NPS core values are:

- **Shared stewardship:** We share a commitment to resource stewardship with the global preservation community.
- **Excellence:** We strive continually to learn and improve so that we may achieve the highest ideals of public service.
- **Integrity:** We deal honestly and fairly with the public and one another.
- **Tradition:** We are proud of it; we learn from it; we are not bound by it.
- **Respect:** We embrace each other's differences so that we may enrich the well-being of everyone.

The National Park Service is a bureau within the Department of the Interior. While numerous national park system units were created prior to 1916, it was not until August 25, 1916, that President Woodrow Wilson signed the National Park Service Organic Act formally establishing the National Park Service.

The national park system continues to grow and comprises 401 park units covering more than 84 million acres in every state, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. These units include, but are not limited to, national parks, monuments, battlefields, military parks, historical parks, historic sites, lakeshores, seashores, recreation areas, scenic rivers and trails, and the White House. The variety and diversity of park units throughout the nation require a strong commitment to resource stewardship and management to ensure both the protection and enjoyment of these resources for future generations.



The arrowhead was authorized as the official National Park Service emblem by the Secretary of the Interior on July 20, 1951. The sequoia tree and bison represent vegetation and wildlife, the mountains and water represent scenic and recreational values, and the arrowhead represents historical and archeological values.

Introduction

Every unit of the national park system will have a foundational document to provide basic guidance for planning and management decisions—a foundation for planning and management. The core components of a foundation document include a brief description of the park as well as the park’s purpose, significance, fundamental resources and values, other important resources and values, and interpretive themes. The foundation document also includes special mandates and administrative commitments, an assessment of planning and data needs that identifies planning issues, planning products to be developed, and the associated studies and data required for park planning. Along with the core components, the assessment provides a focus for park planning activities and establishes a baseline from which future planning documents are developed.

A primary benefit of developing a foundation document is the opportunity to integrate and coordinate all kinds and levels of planning from a single, shared understanding of what is most important about the park. The process of developing a foundation document begins with gathering and integrating information about the park. Next, this information is refined and focused to determine what the most important attributes of the park are. The process of preparing a foundation document aids park managers, staff, and the public in identifying and clearly stating in one document the essential information that is necessary for park management to consider when determining future planning efforts, outlining key planning issues, and protecting resources and values that are integral to park purpose and identity.

While not included in this document, a park atlas is also part of a foundation project. The atlas is a series of maps compiled from available geographic information system (GIS) data on natural and cultural resources, visitor use patterns, facilities, and other topics. It serves as a GIS-based support tool for planning and park operations. The atlas is published as a (hard copy) paper product and as geospatial data for use in a web mapping environment. The park atlas for the national park units on the island of St. Croix, including Buck Island Reef National Monument, Christiansted National Historic Site, and Salt River Bay National Historical Park and Ecological Preserve can be accessed online at: <http://insideparkatlas.nps.gov/>.



Part 1: Core Components

The core components of a foundation document include a brief description of the park, park purpose, significance statements, fundamental resources and values, other important resources and values, and interpretive themes. These components are core because they typically do not change over time. Core components are expected to be used in future planning and management efforts.

Brief Description of the Park

Christiansted National Historic Site is located in the historic town of Christiansted on the island of St. Croix, U.S. Virgin Islands. St. Croix is the largest of the four U.S. Virgin Islands, which include Water Island, St. John, and St. Thomas. The U.S. Virgin Islands are part of the Lesser Antilles and lie on the boundary between the Greater and Lesser Antilles island chains of the Caribbean, making this location an important crossroad in the settlement and colonial history of the New World. Due to this strategic location, the United States acquired the Danish West Indies from Denmark on March 31, 1917 for \$ 25 million in gold coin.

Established by Secretarial Order as Virgin Islands National Historic Site on March 4, 1952, the park was the result of civic-minded citizens who petitioned the federal government to protect the fort and its associated buildings. The park was redesignated as Christiansted National Historic Site on December 24, 1960, through a memorandum of agreement between the United States Government and what was then the Municipality of St. Croix, Virgin Islands. The establishment order and associated memorandums of agreement identified important historic structures for protection within Christiansted and recognized this location for its “national historical significance as an excellent example of the Danish economy and way of life in the Virgin Islands.” The National Park Service, within the Department of Interior, was named as the federal agency tasked with management, interpretation, and stewardship responsibilities for this national historic site, which is the first NPS unit in the U.S. Virgin Islands. Over the years a series of additional memorandums of agreement have further outlined and broadened the role and responsibilities of the National Park Service in the management of Christiansted National Historic Site.

The national historic site consists of approximately seven and one-half acres on the waterfront of Christiansted Harbor in the town of Christiansted. Currently, Christiansted National Historic Site includes several important historic structures that reflect the 18th and 19th century Danish colonial rule and life on the island of St. Croix. Situated on this cultural landscape are key historic structures that include Fort Christiansvaern and Stable Yard Building, Danish West India & Guinea Company Warehouse, Danish Customs House, Scale House, Bandstand, and Steeple Building. All Christiansted National Historic Site historic buildings are on the List of Classified Structures. Christiansted National Historic Site is the anchor for the larger national register historic district of the same name that commemorates 18th century Danish urban colonial development of the island and is managed by the St. Croix Historic Preservation Committee.



Park Purpose

The purpose statement identifies the specific reason(s) for establishment of a particular park. The purpose statement for Christiansted National Historic Site was drafted through a careful analysis of its establishment order and memorandums of agreement that influenced its development. The park was designated on March 4, 1952, through an establishment order issued by the Secretary of the Interior after a cooperative agreement had been made between the then Municipality of St. Croix and the United States providing for the designation, preservation, and use of the area as a national historic site (see appendix A for the establishment order and associated memorandums of agreement). The purpose statement lays the foundation for understanding what is most important about the park.

CHRISTIANSTED NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE in St. Croix, U.S. Virgin Islands, preserves, protects, studies, and interprets the 18th and 19th century Danish historic structures and surrounding landscape that represent the multiple economic, social, and cultural exchanges of the Caribbean's colonial history, including the Transatlantic Slave Trade and the international sugar exchange.



Park Significance

Significance statements express why a park unit's resources and values are important enough to merit designation as a unit of the national park system. These statements are linked to the purpose of Christiansted National Historic Site, and are supported by data, research, and consensus. Statements of significance describe the distinctive nature of the park and why an area is important within a global, national, regional, and systemwide context. They focus on the most important resources and values that will assist in park planning and management.

- The landscape and historic structures of the Christiansted National Historic Site are one of the most complete and best preserved assemblages of 18th and 19th century Danish colonial administrative buildings and military fortifications found in the New World.
- Christiansted National Historic Site preserves and interprets the site where tens of thousands of enslaved Africans were transported to the Caribbean, disembarked, and sold at auction, serving as a tangible link and witness to the history of the Transatlantic Slave Trade.
- Christiansted National Historic Site reflects St. Croix's colonial legacy, formerly one of the wealthiest islands in the West Indies, whose economy relied on sugar production, international trade, and a labor system of enslaved Africans and their descendants. The national historic site provides an exceptional opportunity to study and interpret the complexity of West Indian society resulting from ownership/colonization by several nations, and most recently the transfer from Denmark to the United States in 1917.
- The Christiansted National Historic Site museum collection contains a wide range of materials representing the rich history and culture of the U.S. Virgin Islands, including artifacts and archive materials critical to understanding Danish colonial activity at Christiansted National Historic Site, the Folmer Andersen Collection, a world-class archeological resource collection documenting St. Croix's Amerindian cultures, and natural and cultural collections from Buck Island Reef National Monument and Salt River Bay Historical Park and Ecological Preserve.
- Fort Christiansvaern and the surrounding grounds, preserved by Christiansted National Historic Site, were one of three Virgin Island venues for the ceremony that transferred the Danish West Indies to the United States of America on March 31, 1917, thereby creating the United States Virgin Islands.



Fundamental Resources and Values

Fundamental resources and values (FRVs) are those features, systems, processes, experiences, stories, scenes, sounds, smells, or other attributes determined to warrant primary consideration during planning and management processes because they are essential to achieving the purpose of the park and maintaining its significance. Fundamental resources and values are closely related to a park's legislative purpose and are more specific than significance statements.

Fundamental resources and values help focus planning and management efforts on what is truly significant about the park. One of the most important responsibilities of NPS managers is to ensure the conservation and public enjoyment of those qualities that are essential (fundamental) to achieving the purpose of the park and maintaining its significance. If fundamental resources and values are allowed to deteriorate, the park purpose and/or significance could be jeopardized.

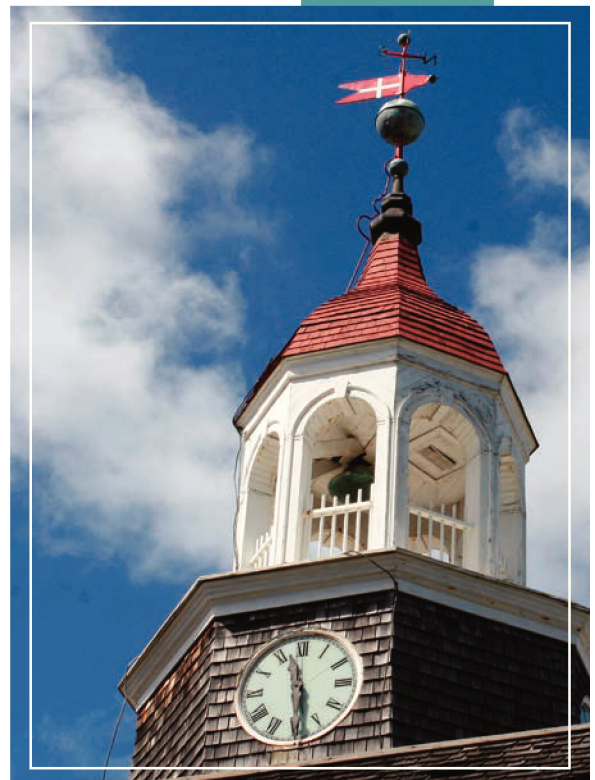
The following fundamental resources and values have been identified for Christiansted National Historic Site:

- **Fort Christiansvaern and Stable Yard Building** – Fort Christiansvaern is a French-style Danish Colonial fortification that commands the Christiansted harbor entrance to the north. The fort protected shipping from potential attacks by foreign invaders, privateers, and possibly pirates, enforced the collection of customs duties, housed prisoners, and quartered Danish troops primarily responsible for internal security on the island of St. Croix. Enslaved Africans and conscripted Danish soldiers built the fort sited on the earthworks of an earlier French fortification. Construction started in 1738 and was largely completed by 1749, with the last major additions dating 1835–1841. The original fabric of the fort remains largely unaltered. In the 1830s, a stable yard was added to the east of the fort and a walled prison yard to the west. It served as the focal point of the Danish presence and control on the island. Fort Christiansvaern is one of the best-preserved colonial forts in the Caribbean and is the largest structure at the historic site. Currently, the fort is the primary attraction within the park and features exhibits on the history of Christiansted and life on the island of St. Croix. The fort is also the oldest structure in Christiansted.
- **Danish West India & Guinea Company Warehouse** – A complex of three masonry structures with a walled courtyard, construction was completed in 1749 and the warehouse served as the offices and quarters of the Danish West India & Guinea Company. The original compound stretched across Hospital Street and held the infrastructure used in the Transatlantic Slave Trade and international sugar exchange. The complex was built for the company by enslaved Africans and a walled compound contained holding cells for the enslaved, a slave auction yard, and a storage area for imported goods to the Danish West Indies. This portion of the compound was virtually destroyed in 1772 by a hurricane. After 1833 the warehouse became a supply depot with outbuildings serving as additional housing, smithing area, and offices for the Danish military. The warehouse also served as the office for the Panama Cable and Telegraph Co. (1901), and was later repurposed as a post office (1939). Today, the first floor of the historic building functions as public meeting and exhibit space, and the second floor has offices for NPS staff.
- **Scale House** – Completed in 1856, the two-story Scale House contained the facilities for inspecting and weighing imports and exports to and from the island of St. Croix. The Scale House is constructed on approximately the same footprint as earlier structures of similar use. The Scale House is located on the wharf, allowing for the immediate tally and supervision of the movement of goods into Christiansted. The first floor contained the office for the weighmaster and scale, while the second floor quartered Danish soldiers, and later harbor staff. Currently, the first floor of the Scale House is open to the public and displays a 19th century scale used during the late Danish period. The first floor also supports the park's bookstore, managed by the cooperating agency, Eastern National, and the visitor information center.

- **Danish Customs House** – Completed between 1840 and 1842 on the site of the earlier slave and sugar trading compound, the building contains elements from 18th and 19th century customs infrastructure. The Danish colonial government carried out the collection of customs revenues, or duties/taxes, at this location. The Customs House is prominently located, due to its critical role in Colonial operations, between the wharf, Scale House, and Danish West India & Guinea Company Warehouse. Until 1927 the Customs Service for St. Croix was located in this building. From 1926 to 1972 the building served as the first public library in the U.S. Virgin Islands. Up to and including the 1980s, the first floor of the building functioned as the office of the Delegate to Congress with the second floor as a library run by the Bureau of Libraries, Archives, and Museums. The structure has recently undergone complete restoration, post Hurricane Omar (2010–2012), and will support park management offices on the first and second floors (2014).



- **Steeple Building** – Constructed on the foundations of an earlier French building, the Church of Our Lord God of Sabaoth was the first established Lutheran church in Christiansted (1753). Construction on the Steeple Building began in 1750 and the steeple tower and clock were added 1794–96. As a Lutheran church, multiple religious organizations—many that admitted Africans and African descendants—rented the space during “off-hours” to hold their services. In 1831 the building was deconsecrated and the Lutheran congregation moved to its present location. Afterward the structure served a number of different uses including: a military bakery and warehouse, community hall, hospital, elementary school, and museum. Despite its multiple uses, the Steeple Building maintained the formal and classical details of 18th century Nordic/Danish architecture. The Steeple Building was restored in 1960 to its circa 1800 appearance and interprets religious and community life under Danish rule. In 2012, the National Park Service completed and installed reproductions of church pews, the pulpit, and the Governor General’s pew box. In partnership with the Department of Planning and Natural Resources / Virgin Islands State Historic Preservation Office, the National Park Service will begin restoration work on the Steeple Building’s 1920’s-era E. Howard & Company time and strike tower clock in 2015, using parts from Fort Frederik’s sister clock that is no longer functional.



- **Bandstand** – Originally built by Virgin Islanders serving in the U.S. Navy as the U.S. Virgin Islands Navy Band, the bandstand was constructed after the territorial transfer on March 31, 1917. The bandstand is a symbol of the military service of newly made Americans just after Transfer and as the United States prepared to enter World War I. Afro-Caribbean band members, led by Alton Adams, a famous local bandleader, were not allowed to serve in combat during World War I, but toured the European theater and disseminated Caribbean-style jazz to new audiences in the United States and in Europe. The bandstand serves as a popular venue for local music and special events for the St. Croix community.



- **Cultural Landscape at Christiansted** – The surrounding cultural landscape of Christiansted National Historic Site reflects the town’s colonial past, its role in the Transatlantic Slave Trade, and international commerce. As St. Croix’s primary gateway to the outside world until the 1960s, the waterfront wharf is a key feature of this cultural landscape. The waterfront was not only a dynamic place of social, economic, and cultural interaction that connected Crucians with each other and with people and enterprises throughout the Atlantic World, but also served as the primary departure point for thousands of emigrants seeking opportunities elsewhere in the Caribbean and the United States. Many of the historic structures on the landscape are oriented toward this working waterfront and harbor. The location of the historic buildings within the landscape and orientation to the harbor illustrates their historic function as well as the role these structures once played within the larger community of St. Croix. Known as D. Hamilton Jackson Park, after an important labor leader, judge, and publisher, this landscape is an important green space and urban park for the community, hosting numerous public events throughout the year.
- **Connections to the Community** – Over the years the functions of the historic structures and grounds found at Christiansted National Historic Site have evolved, but they have always remained an important part of civic life and continue to serve as a center for St. Croix and the U.S. Virgin Islands. Maintaining strong connections to local neighborhoods is fundamental to interpreting the history of Christiansted and life on St. Croix. “Free Gut” was established in 1748 as a freed black neighborhood in Christiansted and “Gallows Bay” began as a fishing community that sustained Christiansted’s fish market for more than two centuries. The national historic site also anchors the larger Christiansted Historic District that protects the historic urban layout of the community that radiated from the wharf and the historic center of the community.

Other Important Resources and Values

Christiansted National Historic Site contains other resources and values that are not fundamental to the purpose of the park and may be unrelated to its significance, but are important to consider in planning processes. These are referred to as “other important resources and values” (OIRV). These resources and values have been selected because they are important in the operation and management of the park and warrant special consideration in park planning.

The following are other important resources and values for Christiansted National Historic Site:

- **Archeological Resources** – Christiansted National Historic Site is layered with the history of numerous stories: European settlements, African enslavement, and struggle for emancipation. The structural remnants of these histories remain to be fully documented and interpreted through archeological and historical research, e.g., the original customs and scale compound, the slave market, wharf bulkhead outbuildings, the parade ground. These archeological resources present an opportunity to engage the community in archeological investigations, public outreach, and the interpretation of the larger stories of Christiansted, St. Croix, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Caribbean.
- **Museum Collection** – The museum collections at Christiansted National Historic Site contain materials from all three national park units on St. Croix (Buck Island Reef National Monument, Christiansted National Historic Site, and Salt River Bay National Historical Park and Ecological Preserve). The museum collection also contains artifacts and research from Folmer Andersen’s collection of Amerindian materials from across St. Croix. The collection covers 2000 years of St. Croix’s human history and is recognized as one of the most comprehensive collections of Caribbean artifacts in the world. The museum collection curates archeological materials, historic objects and furnishings, paper documents and maps, as well as natural specimens and ethnographic materials. These collections and archives are a window into the cultural and natural history of the U.S. Virgin Islands.
- **Government House** – Government House originally consisted of two 18th century townhouses that were conjoined under the direction of Governor-General Peter von Scholten in 1830. This complex served as the official seat of government for the Danish West Indies from 1755 to 1871. Government House is located on King Street within the Historic and Architectural Control District of Christiansted, the Christiansted National Register District, and is one block from the Christiansted National Historic Site. Currently, this historic structure is within the boundary of the park, but is owned by the Government of the U.S. Virgin Islands, which uses the building for administrative and governmental functions.
- **Historic Fish Market Site** – In use from the early portions of the 1800s through approximately 1980, the remaining concrete platform marks the site of the historic fish market and it is a vestige of the long fishing heritage of the Christiansted community. From before the 1848 emancipation, “Gallows Bay” was a fishing community that helped sustain the Christiansted fish market for more than a century. The national historic site recognizes the importance of this location as an ethnographic resource within the local community. The site also presents a unique opportunity to foster connections between the National Park Service and the local fishing community.



Interpretive Themes

Interpretive themes are often described as the key stories or concepts that visitors should understand after visiting a park—they define the most important ideas or concepts communicated to visitors about a park unit. Themes are derived from, and should reflect, park purpose, significance, resources, and values. The set of interpretive themes is complete when it provides the structure necessary for park staff to develop opportunities for visitors to explore and relate to all park significance statements and fundamental and other important resources and values.

Interpretive themes are an organizational tool that reveal and clarify meaning, concepts, contexts, and values represented by park resources. Sound themes are accurate and reflect current scholarship and science. They encourage exploration of the context in which events or natural processes occurred and the effects of those events and processes. Interpretive themes go beyond a mere description of the event or process to foster multiple opportunities to experience and consider the park and its resources. These themes help explain why a park story is relevant to people who may otherwise be unaware of connections they have to an event, time, or place associated with the park.

The following interpretive themes have been identified for Christiansted National Historic Site:

- Through the Transatlantic Slave Trade, tens of thousands of captive Africans endured unimaginable suffering and loss. Despite these hardships, enslaved people maintained their cultural identity, and through their survival and human spirit they forever changed the island of St. Croix.
- No matter how they got here, diverse groups of people have influenced and defined life on the island of St. Croix through a rich exchange of beliefs, customs, and cultures that continues today.
- The growth and production of sugar on plantations throughout the island not only fueled a complex global economy that brought international trade and commerce to St. Croix, but also served as the financial backbone for the local community struggling to make a living in Christiansted.
- Reflected in the colonial administrative buildings that controlled commerce on the wharf, and in Fort Christiansvaern that protected the wealth of the Danish West Indies on St. Croix, Christiansted was an influential center of power for both the administration and defense of Denmark's interest on the global stage of the Caribbean.
- The transfer of the islands of the Danish West Indies to the United States of America had political and economic consequences both internationally as well as locally, allowing one to reflect on St. Croix's colonial past and what it means to be a U.S. territory today.
- Although their functions and uses have changed over time, the historic structures and Danish colonial architecture at Christiansted National Historic Site are a unique chapter of our national heritage that continues to play an important role within the community of St. Croix and beyond.



Part 2: Dynamic Components

The dynamic components of a foundation document include special mandates and administrative commitments and an assessment of planning and data needs. These components are dynamic because they will change over time. New special mandates can be established and new administrative commitments made. As conditions and trends of fundamental and other important resources and values change over time, the analysis of planning and data needs will need to be revisited and revised, along with key issues. Therefore, this part of the foundation document will be updated accordingly.

Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments

Many management decisions for a park unit are directed or influenced by special mandates and administrative commitments with other federal agencies, state and local governments, utility companies, partnering organizations, and other entities. Special mandates are requirements specific to a park that must be fulfilled. Mandates can be expressed in enabling legislation, in separate legislation following the establishment of the park, or through a judicial process. They may expand on park purpose or introduce elements unrelated to the purpose of the park. Administrative commitments are, in general, agreements that have been reached through formal, documented processes, often through memorandums of agreement. Examples include easements, rights-of-way, arrangements for emergency service responses, etc. Special mandates and administrative commitments can support, in many cases, a network of partnerships that help fulfill the objectives of the park and facilitate working relationships with other organizations. They are an essential component of managing and planning for Christiansted National Historic Site.

For more information about the existing special mandates and administrative commitments for Christiansted National Historic Site, please see appendix B.

Assessment of Planning and Data Needs

Once the core components of part 1 of the foundation document have been identified, it is important to gather and evaluate existing information about the park's fundamental and other important resources and values, and develop a full assessment of the park's planning and data needs. The assessment of planning and data needs section presents planning issues, the planning projects that will address these issues, and the associated information requirements for planning, such as resource inventories and data collection, including GIS data.

There are three sections in the assessment of planning and data needs:

1. analysis of fundamental and other important resources and values
2. identification of key issues and associated planning and data needs
3. identification of planning and data needs (including spatial mapping activities or GIS maps)

The analysis of fundamental and other important resources and values and identification of key issues leads up to and supports the identification of planning and data collection needs.

Analysis of Fundamental Resources and Values

The fundamental resource or value analysis table includes current conditions, potential threats and opportunities, planning and data needs, and selected laws and NPS policies related to management of the identified resource or value.



Fundamental Resource or Value	Fort Christiansvaern and Stable Yard Building
Short Description	<p>Fort Christiansvaern is a French-style Danish Colonial fortification that commands the Christiansted harbor entrance to the north. It served as the focal point of the Danish presence and control on the island. Fort Christiansvaern is one of the best-preserved colonial forts in the Caribbean and is the largest structure at the historic site. Currently, the fort is the primary attraction within the park and features exhibits on the history of Christiansted and life on the Island of St. Croix.</p>
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The landscape and historic structures at Christiansted National Historic Site are one of the most complete and best preserved assemblages of 18th and 19th century Danish colonial administrative buildings and military fortifications found in the New World. • Christiansted National Historic Site reflects St. Croix's colonial legacy, formerly one of the wealthiest islands in the West Indies, whose economy relied on sugar production, international trade, and a system of enslaved Africans and their descendants; the site provides an exceptional opportunity to relate and interpret the complexity of West Indian society resulting from ownership/colonization by several nations, and most recently the transfer from Denmark to the United States in 1917. • Fort Christiansvaern and the surrounding grounds, preserved by Christiansted National Historic Site, were one of three Virgin Island venues for the ceremony that transferred the Danish West Indies to the United States of America on March 31, 1917, thereby creating the United States Virgin Islands.
Current Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The fort is dynamic, and many variables play a role in its general condition as a historic structure, including park administrative changes, exposure to the environment, the conditions of retrofits, economic support, and visitor use. • Sixty thousand feet of plaster repair has been done between 2010 and 2012. • Various levels of deterioration can be found throughout the fort. • The museum archive and library storage is located within the fort and includes collections for three NPS units (Christiansted National Historic Site, Salt River Bay National Historical Park and Ecological Preserve, and Buck Island Reef National Monument). • Museum archive and collections storage are at capacity and running out of space. Storage at the fort does not meet NPS standards for collections. • The cannons and cannonballs are original to the fort. • The fort overlooks the Christiansted Harbor entrance and is the closest structure to the ocean. • The adjoining fort stables are currently used for facilities operations and storage. • The fort is currently open to the public. • The stable yard is currently closed to the public. • Maintenance and repair at the fort are ongoing.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Fort Christiansvaern and Stable Yard Building
<p>Trends</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The condition of the fort is declining due to weathering, the effects of salt water, and its close proximity to the ocean. • Visitation continues to increase slowly. The numbers of school groups have also increased due to enhanced interpretive programs and ranger-led tours. • The cannons continue to deteriorate as they are exposed to the weather and are affected by salt water. • The entire masonry of the fort requires complete limewash at least every two years in order to maintain the entire structure. • The museum collection storage is currently at capacity. However, archeological and historical research within the three park units continues to increase, and as a result, collections keep growing.
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic construction materials and high humidity constantly threaten the fort, requiring constant masonry repairs. • The needs of cyclical maintenance of the fort have increased due to heavier rainfall, and this is becoming an increasing challenge due to funding and staffing constraints. • Pests such as subterranean termites have become an increasing threat to the fort. • The gallery on the second floor is experiencing structural failure due to stormwater infiltration and poor drainage, which has caused the beams to rot and has attracted termites. • Woodwork and structural beams are showing signs of rot and mold. This woodwork was installed in 2012, but due to the challenges of a tropical climate, water infiltration, and weather events, it is already degrading. • The stable yard roof needs to be replaced or else weather events will continue to deteriorate the roofing material and cause damaging water infiltration. • Due to its location directly on Christiansted Harbor, the fort could be significantly impacted by sea level rise, hurricanes, and tsunamis. Sea level at Christiansted National Historic Site is projected to rise 0.33 to 1.57 feet by 2050 and 0.59 to 4.92 feet by 2100. This, combined with a projected increase in storm intensity (2014 National Climate Assessment), could accelerate weathering of Fort Christiansvaern and Stable Yard Building. • Theft, graffiti, and other acts of vandalism are threats. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The restoration and structural stability of all rooms within the fort would allow the full use of exhibit space. Much of the exhibit work is done in-house by park staff. • Additional maintenance staff support would allow park staff to be proactive in the ongoing maintenance of the fort. • The stable yard is underused and presents an opportunity to convert the area into exhibit space for interpretive programming. • A new roof and windows on the fort's second floor gallery would control water infiltration and address structural stability issues. • Per the recommendations of the feasibility study, the park staff should explore off-site options, such as Sion Farm, for the storage and stewardship of the park's museum collections and archives. • As lighting is replaced, repaired, or installed, fully sustainable lighting can be implemented throughout the park.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Fort Christiansvaern and Stable Yard Building
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administrative history. • Comprehensive archeological survey / test excavations throughout the park. • Cultural landscape inventory. • Historic furnishings report (update). • Historic resource study of Danish colonial history in St. Croix. • Historic structure reports (update). • National register nomination (update). • Stormwater drainage / hydrology assessment. • Survey of existing archival and graphic materials. • Visitor use study.
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessibility transition plan. • Collection storage plan. • Cultural landscape report. • Climate change scenario plan. • Exhibit plan. • Long-range interpretive plan. • Stormwater management plan.
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Americans with Disabilities Act • Archaeological Resources Protection Act • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act • Architectural Barriers Act • Historic Sites Act • National Historic Preservation Act, as amended • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • Executive Order 13287, "Preserve America" • Executive Order 13423, "Strengthening Federal Environmental, Energy, and Transportation Management" • Executive Order 13514, "Federal Leadership in Environmental, Energy, and Economic Performance" • "National Register of Historic Places" (36 CFR 60) • "National Historic Landmarks Program" (36 CFR 65) • "Curation of Federally Owned and Administered Archeological Collections" (36 CFR 79) • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i> • Director's Order 14: <i>Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration</i> • Director's Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i> • <i>NPS Museum Handbook</i> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> • <i>NPS Integrated Pest Management Manual</i> • Director's Order 80: <i>Real Property Asset Management</i> • <i>NPS Damage Assessment and Restoration Handbook</i> • <i>NPS Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i>



Fundamental Resource or Value	Danish West India & Guinea Company Warehouse
<p>Short Description</p>	<p>A complex of three masonry structures with a walled courtyard, construction was completed in 1749 and the warehouse served as the offices and quarters of the West India & Guinea Company. The original compound stretched across Hospital Street and held the infrastructure used in the Transatlantic Slave Trade and international sugar exchange. Today, the first floor of the historic building functions as public meeting and exhibit space, and the second floor has offices.</p>
<p>Related Significance Statements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The landscape and historic structures at Christiansted National Historic Site are one of the most complete and best preserved assemblages of 18th and 19th century Danish colonial administrative buildings and military fortifications found in the New World. • Christiansted National Historic Site preserves and interprets the site where tens of thousands of enslaved Africans were transported to the Caribbean, disembarked, and were sold at auction, serving as a tangible link and witness to the history of the Transatlantic Slave Trade. • Christiansted National Historic Site reflects St. Croix's colonial legacy, formerly one of the wealthiest islands in the West Indies, whose economy relied on sugar production, international trade, and a system of enslaved Africans and their descendants; the site provides an exceptional opportunity to relate and interpret the complexity of West Indian society resulting from ownership/colonization by several nations, and most recently the transfer from Denmark to the United States in 1917.
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currently the warehouse serves as offices for the Division of Interpretation, Resource Management, and Law Enforcement for three park units (Christiansted National Historic Site, Salt River Bay National Historical Park and Ecological Preserve, and Buck Island Reef National Monument). • The first floor of the warehouse also serves as a large public meeting space. • The warehouse courtyard area is paved over and used as the primary parking area for park vehicles. • The warehouse contains public restrooms, the only public bathroom facilities in Christiansted. • The warehouse is surrounded on all sides by active roads that run through Christiansted. (Hospital Street, King Street, Company Street, Church Street). • The first floor provides equipment and supplies storage for the Resource Management, Law Enforcement, and Administrative divisions. • Public restrooms on the Hospital Street side of the warehouse are in need of an upgrade to meet public demands. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The park is seeing increased use of the warehouse for park administrative functions. • The public restrooms associated with the warehouse have seen increased use resulting in increased maintenance needs and wear. • The needs of cyclical maintenance of the warehouse have increased due to heavier rainfall, and this is becoming an increasing challenge due to funding and staffing constraints.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Danish West India & Guinea Company Warehouse
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sea level at Christiansted National Historic Site is projected to rise 0.33 to 1.57 feet by 2050 and 0.59 to 4.92 feet by 2100. This, combined with a projected increase in storm intensity (2014 National Climate Assessment), could accelerate weathering of the structure. • There are significant concerns related to life safety that need to be addressed, and issues of fire suppression and security need to be updated. • The use of the courtyard as a parking area is a threat to the warehouse, and vehicular damage and collisions are an issue in this confined space. • Water damage and infiltration due to flooding from storm events and outdated drainage systems / infrastructure occurs in the warehouse, particularly from Church Street. • Through-traffic on Hospital Street creates a barrier between the warehouse and other park structures, thus creating a safety hazard for visitors and a threat to historic structures. • Impact from nonhistoric modifications to the building's cut coral walls and vibrations from Hospital Street vehicle and truck traffic, as well as dust and soot, impact the warehouse's foundations and exterior. • Infrastructure development within the courtyard and the surrounding area poses serious threats to archeological deposits. Such projects need to proceed with caution and careful archeological and historic research to ensure preservation of these resources. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The public meeting space could be fully restored and upgraded to better facilitate large crowds and special events. • The warehouse has a significant role in educational and interpretive programming as the location of the Christiansted slave auction site. • The United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization slave marker project has recognized the World Heritage Site potential of Christiansted National Historic Site. The warehouse has the potential to serve as a world class slavery museum, which may include the auction/courtyard area, as part of World Heritage Site designation. • Restoration of the kitchen and cisterns would improve exhibit space at the warehouse. • The warehouse can serve as the gateway to the community and is a primary drop-off point for cruise ship tour buses. • Explore the possibility of redirecting through traffic off Hospital Street in order to close this road. This would create more open space and a more pedestrian friendly experience at the national historic site. • Coordinate when infrastructure development occurs to ensure preservation of archeological deposits. • As lighting is replaced, repaired, or installed, fully sustainable lighting can be implemented throughout the park.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adaptive reuse study of the Danish West India & Guinea Company Warehouse. • Archeological survey and test excavations of the Danish West India & Guinea Company Warehouse. • Cultural landscape inventory. • Engineering study of the Danish West India & Guinea Company Warehouse. • Historic resource study of Danish colonial history in St. Croix. • Historic structure report for the Danish West India & Guinea Company Warehouse. • National register nomination (update). • Stormwater drainage/hydrology assessment. • Traffic and mobility study for Hospital Street.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Danish West India & Guinea Company Warehouse
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alternative transportation plan. • Cultural landscape report. • Emergency strategy/plan for use of space during severe storm events. • Fire, security, and IT system plan. • Long-range interpretive plan. • Stormwater management plan.
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Americans with Disabilities Act • Archaeological Resources Protection Act • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act • Architectural Barriers Act • Historic Sites Act • National Historic Preservation Act, as amended • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • Executive Order 13287, "Preserve America" • Executive Order 13423, "Strengthening Federal Environmental, Energy, and Transportation Management" • Executive Order 13514, "Federal Leadership in Environmental, Energy, and Economic Performance" • "National Register of Historic Places" (36 CFR 60) • "National Historic Landmarks Program" (36 CFR 65) • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i> • Director's Order 14: <i>Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration</i> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> • Director's Order 80: <i>Real Property Asset Management</i> • <i>NPS Damage Assessment and Restoration Handbook</i> • <i>NPS Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i>



Fundamental Resource or Value	Scale House
<p>Short Description</p>	<p>Completed in 1856, the two-story Scale House contained the facilities for inspecting and weighing imports and exports to and from the island of St. Croix. Currently, the first floor of the Scale House is open to the public and displays a 19th century scale used during the late Danish period. The first floor also supports the park's bookstore, managed by the cooperating agency, Eastern National, and the visitor information center.</p>
<p>Related Significance Statements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The landscape and historic structures at Christiansted National Historic Site are one of the most complete and best preserved assemblages of 18th and 19th century Danish colonial administrative buildings and military fortifications found in the New World. • Christiansted National Historic Site reflects St. Croix's colonial legacy, formerly one of the wealthiest islands in the West Indies, whose economy relied on sugar production, international trade, and a system of enslaved Africans and their descendants; the site provides an exceptional opportunity to relate and interpret the complexity of West Indian society resulting from ownership/colonization by several nations, and most recently the transfer from Denmark to the United States in 1917.
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Scale House is currently in poor condition. • The second floor of the Scale House is deteriorating and is in need of restoration in order to make this area functional. • The first floor of the Scale House is currently used as an open air exhibit with interpretive panels, and as the park's bookstore, run by Eastern National. • The first floor is open to the public. • The scale itself is in need of restoration treatment and metal conservation. • The Scale House is located on the Christiansted Wharf Boardwalk and is one of the structures closest to the waterfront. • The Scale House is also located on Hospital Street, making this an easily accessible structure for tour groups. • The first floor underwent an exterior plaster restoration and paint in 2011. The Scale House gates and stairs have also been restored to make this building functional while maintaining its historic integrity. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The second floor, wood paneling and shingle siding, and roof of the Scale House continue to deteriorate.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Scale House
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The dampness from the humidity and storm water, and the termites that such moisture attracts, threaten the structural stability of the Scale House. • Moisture and water infiltration are a critical threat to Scale House stability. • Foundational issues due to the water table / subsurface groundwater and its location on the wharf are a key threat to the Scale House. • Flooding from severe storm events due to poor stormwater run-off and drainage contributes to water infiltration and the structure's deterioration. • Because of its location directly on the wharf, the Scale House faces significant threats from potential sea level rise, increased severe storm events, and tsunamis. • Through-traffic on Hospital Street creates a barrier between the Scale House and other park structures, thus creating a safety hazard for park visitors. • Vibrations and dust from Hospital Street traffic also impact the building's foundations and the exterior of the Scale House. • The historic scale is exposed to the elements and floods occasionally with storm-washed saltwater. • Sea level at Christiansted National Historic Site is projected to rise 0.33 to 1.57 feet by 2050 and 0.59 to 4.92 feet by 2100. This, combined with a projected increase in storm intensity (2014 National Climate Assessment), could accelerate weathering of the structure. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Because of its location on the boardwalk, the Scale House is ideal for exhibition space and visitor contact. • The Scale House could serve as an on-land portal to the Buck Island Reef National Monument park unit, and could house a second floor gallery and programming related to this site. • The Scale House and its location on the wharf make it ideal for interpreting maritime history and the role of trade on St. Croix. • Explore the possibility of redirecting through-traffic off of Hospital Street in order to close this road. This would create more open space and a more pedestrian friendly experience at the national historic site. • As lighting is replaced, repaired, or installed, fully sustainable lighting can be implemented throughout the park.
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural landscape inventory. • Historic structure report (update). • National register nomination (update). • Stormwater drainage / hydrology assessment. • Survey and acquisition of high-quality maps and drawings of historic structures. • Survey of existing archives and graphic materials. • Traffic and mobility study for Hospital Street. • Visitor use study.
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adaptive reuse plan for the Scale House. • Alternative transportation plan. • Climate change scenario plan. • Cultural landscape report. • Emergency strategy/plan for use of space during severe storm events. • Exhibit plan. • Long-range interpretive plan. • Stormwater management plan.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Scale House
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Americans with Disabilities Act • Archaeological Resources Protection Act • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act • Architectural Barriers Act • Historic Sites Act • National Historic Preservation Act, as amended • NPS Concessions Management Improvement Act • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • Executive Order 13287, "Preserve America" • Executive Order 13423, "Strengthening Federal Environmental, Energy, and Transportation Management" • Executive Order 13514, "Federal Leadership in Environmental, Energy, and Economic Performance" • "National Register of Historic Places" (36 CFR 60) • "National Historic Landmarks Program" (36 CFR 65) • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i> • <i>Director's Order 14: Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration</i> • <i>NPS Damage Assessment and Restoration Handbook</i> • <i>Director's Order 28: Cultural Resource Management</i> • <i>Director's Order 28A: Archeology</i> • <i>Director's Order 48A: Concession Management</i> • <i>Director's Order 80: Real Property Asset Management</i> • <i>NPS Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i>

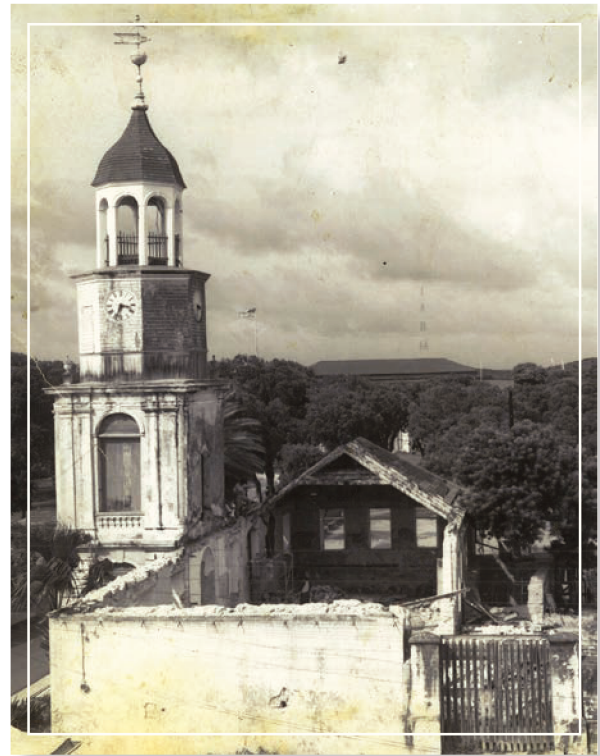




Fundamental Resource or Value	Danish Customs House
Short Description	<p>Completed between 1840 and 1842 on the site of the earlier slave and sugar trading compound, the building contains elements from 18th and 19th century customs infrastructure. The Customs House is prominently located, due its critical role in Colonial operations, between the wharf, Scale House, and Danish West India & Guinea Company Warehouse. The structure has recently undergone complete restoration post Hurricane Omar (2010–2012), and will support park management offices on the first and second floors (2014).</p>
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The landscape and historic structures at Christiansted National Historic Site are one of the most complete and best preserved assemblages of 18th and 19th century Danish colonial administrative buildings and military fortifications found in the New World. • Christiansted National Historic Site preserves and interprets the site where tens of thousands of enslaved Africans were transported to the Caribbean, disembarked, and were sold at auction, serving as a tangible link and witness to the history of the Transatlantic Slave Trade. • Christiansted National Historic Site reflects St. Croix’s colonial legacy, formerly one of the wealthiest islands in the West Indies, whose economy relied on sugar production, international trade, and a system of enslaved Africans and their descendants; the site provides an exceptional opportunity to relate and interpret the complexity of West Indian society resulting from ownership/colonization by several nations, and most recently the transfer from Denmark to the United States in 1917.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Danish Customs House
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A full building restoration was completed for the Danish Customs House in 2014. • This restoration included new fire, security, and IT systems upgrades. • The Danish Customs House will be used for administrative functions for park staff. • The Danish Customs House requires cyclic maintenance. • Due to the recent restoration, the Danish Customs House is listed in good condition. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Danish Customs House serves as the headquarters for the three park units (Christiansted National Historic Site, Salt River Bay National Historical Park and Ecological Preserve, and Buck Island Reef National Monument) and is the office of the Superintendent, second floor.
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to its location near the wharf, the Danish Customs House could be significantly impacted by sea level rise, increased severe storm events, and tsunamis. • Flooding due to severe storm events and lack of adequate site drainage continues to be a threat to the Danish Customs House foundations and structural stability. • The tropical climate and rain events present a challenge to building maintenance, and moisture control is a key threat facing the Danish Customs House. • Through-traffic on Hospital Street creates a barrier between the Danish Customs House and other park structures, thus creating a safety hazard for park visitors. • Vibrations from Hospital Street traffic as well as dust also impact the Danish Customs House foundations and exterior. • The root system of a large mahogany tree is damaging the well and foundation of the southwest corner of the Danish Customs House; tree and root system to be removed in 2014. Park will restore Danish well feature and sidewalk. • The projected change in climate could accelerate some of the weather issues observed at the Danish Customs House. Sea level at Christiansted National Historic Site is projected to rise 0.33 to 1.57 feet by 2050 and 0.59 to 4.92 feet by 2100. This, combined with a projected increase in storm intensity (2014 National Climate Assessment), could accelerate weathering of the structure. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are opportunities to make the Danish Customs House more sustainable with the installation of solar power and panels within the parapet roof. • Danish Customs House ground floor will house NPS administrative offices. • The park should explore the possibility of redirecting through-traffic off of Hospital Street in order to close this road. This would create more open space and a more pedestrian friendly experience at the national historic site. • The Danish Customs House could be outfitted with high-quality framed artwork relevant to the interpretation of the building, such as historic photos and paintings that are currently in the collection. • As lighting is replaced, repaired, or installed, fully sustainable lighting can be implemented throughout the park.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Danish Customs House
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administrative history. • Analysis for sustainable energy strategies. • Cultural landscape inventory. • Historic furnishing report (update). • Historic structures report (update). • National register nomination (update). • Stormwater drainage / hydrology assessment. • Survey of existing archival and graphic materials. • Visitor use study.
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessibility transition plan. • Cultural landscape report. • Long-range interpretive plan. • Stormwater management plan.
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Americans with Disabilities Act • Archaeological Resources Protection Act • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act • Architectural Barriers Act • Historic Sites Act • National Historic Preservation Act, as amended • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • Executive Order 13287, "Preserve America" • Executive Order 13423, "Strengthening Federal Environmental, Energy, and Transportation Management" • Executive Order 13514, "Federal Leadership in Environmental, Energy, and Economic Performance" • "National Register of Historic Places (36 CFR 60) • "National Historic Landmarks Program (36 CFR 65) • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> • Director's Order 80: <i>Real Property Asset Management</i> • <i>NPS Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i>



Fundamental Resource or Value	Steeple Building
<p>Short Description</p>	<p>Constructed on the foundations of an earlier French building, the Church of Our Lord God of Sabaoth was the first established Lutheran church in Christiansted (1753). Construction on the Steeple Building began in 1750 and the steeple tower and clock were added 1794–96. Despite its multiple uses, the Steeple Building maintained the formal and classical details of 18th century Nordic/Danish architecture. The Steeple Building was restored in 1960 to its circa 1800 appearance and interprets religious and community life under Danish rule.</p>
<p>Related Significance Statements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The landscape and historic structures at Christiansted National Historic Site are one of the most complete and best preserved assemblages of 18th and 19th century Danish colonial administrative buildings and military fortifications found in the New World. • Christiansted National Historic Site reflects St. Croix’s colonial legacy, formerly one of the wealthiest islands in the West Indies, whose economy relied on sugar production, international trade, and a system of enslaved Africans and their descendants; the site provides an exceptional opportunity to relate and interpret the complexity of West Indian society resulting from ownership/colonization by several nations, and most recently the transfer from Denmark to the United States in 1917.
<p>Current Conditions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currently, there are no fire suppression or security systems within the Steeple Building. • The existing electrical system is not up to code and needs rewiring, new outlets, new light fixtures, and other improvements. • The Steeple Building is located on the corner of Hospital Street and Company Street. • The Steeple Building is open to the public and interprets religious life on the island of St. Croix. • The pews were previously reproduced in the 1990s. In 2010 the remainder of the church pews, the governor’s pew box, and the pulpit were all reproduced to be historically accurate exhibits, made from mahogany wood. • The Steeple Building is used for special public events and exhibits.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Steeple Building
<p>Trends</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restoration continues as funds become available, allowing for incremental improvements to be made including tile work, and finishing the church furnishing restoration, including the altar and baptismal font. • There is increased interest in community use of this space. • Cyclical maintenance is ongoing to maintain the Steeple Building and clock tower. A project will be funded in 2015 to completely restore the clock tower, including the bell, clock faces, and clock movement. • The Steeple Building requires annual painting and lime wash work in order to maintain the structure.
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through-traffic on Hospital Street creates a barrier between the Steeple Building and other park structures, thus creating a safety hazard for park visitors. • Vibrations and airborne particulates, such as from vehicle exhaust, from Hospital Street traffic also impact the Steeple Building foundations and exterior. This threat has, however, been reduced with the opening of the bypass for large diesel trucks and automobiles in 2013. • The lack of sufficient electrical, fire suppression, and security systems is a significant threat to the management and use of the Steeple Building. • Termites are a threat to the wooden elements of the Steeple Building, which are the roof, the choir, and the interior furnishings. • Although the gutters are new, their positioning needs to be corrected and they need to be regularly cleaned of leaf litter. These water infiltration improvements are critical to proper site drainage. • The projected change in climate could accelerate weathering of the Steeple Building. Sea level at Christiansted National Historic Site is projected to rise 0.33 to 1.57 feet by 2050 and 0.59 to 4.92 feet by 2100. This, combined with a projected increase in storm intensity (2014 National Climate Assessment), could accelerate weathering of the structure. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The restoration of the clock presents a unique opportunity that would also generate local interest from the community. • The window shutters and hardware need restoration work. • The restoration of the choir loft would help in the interpretation and understanding of the roll of the Steeple Building as a church. • The park should explore the possibility of redirecting through-traffic off Hospital Street in order to close this road. This would create more open space and a more pedestrian friendly experience at the park. • The Steeple Building could continue to improve its function as a contact station. • The Steeple Building could continue its role as the interface between the community and the site through the housing of temporary exhibits and special events developed in conjunction with community stakeholders. • The Steeple Building could be used as a first amendment demonstration area. • As lighting is replaced, repaired, or installed, fully sustainable lighting can be implemented throughout the park.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Steeple Building
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural landscape inventory. • Engineering assessment for the Steeple Building tower and clock. • Historic structure report (update). • National register nomination (update). • Survey of existing archival and graphic materials. • Stormwater drainage / hydrology assessment. • Visitor use study.
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessibility transition plan. • Alternative transportation plan. • Exhibit plan. • Fire, security, and IT plan. • Long-range interpretive plan. • Stormwater management plan.
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Americans with Disabilities Act • Archaeological Resources Protection Act • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act • Architectural Barriers Act • Historic Sites Act • National Historic Preservation Act, as amended • Executive Order 11593: "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • Executive Order 13287, "Preserve America" • Executive Order 13423, "Strengthening Federal Environmental, Energy, and Transportation Management" • Executive Order 13514, "Federal Leadership in Environmental, Energy, and Economic Performance" • "National Register of Historic Places" (36 CFR 60) • "National Historic Landmarks Program" (36 CFR 65) • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • "Nondiscrimination in Federally Assisted Programs of the Department of the Interior" – Subpart B: Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Handicap (43 CFR 17) • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties</i> • Director's Order 14: <i>Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration</i> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> • Director's Order 42: <i>Accessibility for Visitors with Disabilities in National Park Service Programs and Services</i> • Director's Order 53: <i>Special Park Uses</i> • NPS Reference Manual 53: <i>Reference Manual Special Park Uses</i> • Director's Order 80: <i>Real Property Asset Management</i> • <i>NPS Damage Assessment and Restoration Handbook</i> • <i>NPS Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i> • <i>NPS Integrated Pest Management Manual</i> • <i>NPS Transportation Planning Guidebook</i>



Fundamental Resource or Value	Bandstand
Short Description	Originally built by Virgin Islanders serving in the U.S. Navy as the U.S. Virgin Islands Navy Band, the bandstand was constructed after the territorial transfer on March 31, 1917. The bandstand is a symbol of the military service of newly made Americans just after Transfer and as the United States prepared to enter World War I. The bandstand serves as a popular venue for local music and special events for the St. Croix community.
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fort Christiansvaern and the surrounding grounds, preserved by Christiansted National Historic Site, were one of three Virgin Island venues for the ceremony that transferred the Danish West Indies to the United States of America on March 31, 1917, thereby creating the United States Virgin Islands.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The bandstand was built in 1917 by the U.S. Navy in preparation for transfer of the Virgin Islands to the United States of America. There were substantial restoration efforts in 2012, resulting in a cedar shake roofing, paint, some structural and electrical repairs, and new stair railings. The bandstand has become a focal point for the community and is a popular location for concerts and musical events. The bandstand is used for first amendment rights and various celebrations and ceremonies. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The bandstand continues to see increased public use.
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Due to the bandstand’s location on the cultural landscape and its open construction, it is highly vulnerable to hurricanes. The bandstand could be significantly impacted by potential sea level rise. Sea level at Christiansted National Historic Site is projected to rise 0.33 to 1.57 feet by 2050 and 0.59 to 4.92 feet by 2100. This combined with a projected increase in storm intensity could impact the Bandstand. Flooding on the landscape due to severe storm events, tsunamis, and lack of adequate site drainage continues to be a threat. The aging infrastructure of the wharf bulkhead and storm water drainage systems is a threat to the bandstand. There are concerns related to security and visitor safety during special events.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Bandstand
<p>Opportunities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The bandstand provides an opportunity to interpret and better tell the story of the transfer of the Virgin Islands to the United States. • The bandstand serves as an important site to celebrate and commemorate Transfer Day for the island of St. Croix. • The popularity of the bandstand as a site for concerts and musical events provides an opportunity for community outreach. • The 2017 centennial celebration of the transfer of the Virgin Islands to the United States of America is a significant opportunity for both outreach and education with the community as well as park visitors. • As lighting is replaced, repaired, or installed, fully sustainable lighting can be implemented throughout the park.
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural landscape inventory. • Ethnographic overview and assessment. • Historic structure report (update). • National register nomination (update). • Visitor use study.
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural landscape report. • Long-range interpretive plan. • Special events management plan. • Wayside sign plan (update).
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archaeological Resources Protection Act • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act • Historic Sites Act • National Historic Preservation Act, as amended • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • Executive Order 13287, "Preserve America" • "National Register of Historic Places (36 CFR 60) • "National Historic Landmarks Program (36 CFR 65) • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> • Director's Order 80: <i>Real Property Asset Management</i> • <i>NPS Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i>



Fundamental Resource or Value	Cultural Landscape at Christiansted
<p>Short Description</p>	<p>The surrounding cultural landscape of Christiansted National Historic Site reflects the town's colonial past, its role in the Transatlantic Slave Trade, and once prosperous international commerce. The location of the historic buildings within the landscape and orientation to the harbor illustrates their historic function as well as the role these structures once played within the larger community of St. Croix. Known as D. Hamilton Jackson Park, after an important labor leader, judge, and publisher, this landscape is an important green space and urban park for the community, hosting numerous public events throughout the year.</p>
<p>Related Significance Statements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The landscape and historic structures at Christiansted National Historic Site are one of the most complete and best preserved assemblages of 18th and 19th century Danish colonial administrative buildings and military fortifications found in the New World. • Christiansted National Historic Site preserves and interprets the site where tens of thousands of enslaved Africans were transported to the Caribbean, disembarked, and were sold at auction, serving as a tangible link and witness to the history of the Transatlantic Slave Trade. • Christiansted National Historic Site reflects St. Croix's colonial legacy, formerly one of the wealthiest islands in the West Indies, whose economy relied on sugar production, international trade, and a system of enslaved Africans and their descendants; the site provides an exceptional opportunity to relate and interpret the complexity of West Indian society resulting from ownership/colonization by several nations, and most recently the transfer from Denmark to the United States in 1917. • Fort Christiansvaern and the surrounding grounds, preserved by Christiansted National Historic Site, were one of three Virgin Island venues for the ceremony that transferred the Danish West Indies to the United States of America on March 31, 1917, thereby creating the United States Virgin Islands.
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A large parking lot has been removed from the cultural landscape, allowing for the restoration of a large green space known as D. Hamilton Jackson Park. • Significant subsurface resources (old structural foundations) exist. • The park's cultural landscape serves as the key embarkation point for cruise ship tour buses to the community of Christiansted. • The cultural landscape of the park is used as a public park by the community. • A visitor parking area is maintained on the eastern boundary of the park's cultural landscape. • Hospital Street divides the cultural landscape separating the Danish West India & Guinea Company Warehouse and Steeple Building from the north and east sides of the park. • The sprinkler systems are no longer used due to the high cost of water. • The park's cultural landscape serves as an important community focal point. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is increased public use of the cultural landscape for special events. • The landscape requires ongoing maintenance such as mowing of the grounds, cyclic trimming of large mahogany trees, and parking lot maintenance. • Storm events and associated heavy rain fall impact the cultural landscape, which sits at the lowest elevation in Christiansted.

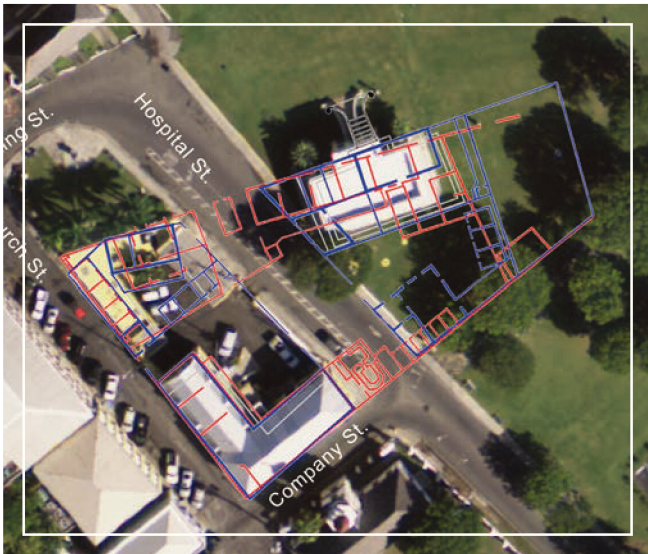
Fundamental Resource or Value	Cultural Landscape at Christiansted
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The wharf area of the cultural landscape could be significantly impacted by sea level rise. Sea level at Christiansted National Historic Site is projected to rise 0.33 to 1.57 feet by 2050 and 0.59 to 4.92 feet by 2100. This, combined with a projected increase in storm intensity (2014 National Climate Assessment), could also accelerate weathering and increase vulnerability of the cultural landscape. • Flooding on the landscape due to severe storm events and lack of adequate site drainage continues to be a threat, and increased storm events and potential tsunamis would destroy the site. • The aging infrastructure of the wharf bulkhead and stormwater drainage systems is a threat to the cultural landscape. • There is a lack of knowledge and understanding about subsurface resources (old structural foundations) on the cultural landscape. • There are concerns related to security and visitor safety during special events. • Through-traffic on Hospital Street creates a barrier between key buildings on the cultural landscape, thus creating a safety hazard for park visitors. • The overhead municipal electrical system (telephone poles, power poles, transformers, wires, etc.) impacts the historic scene and is costly to maintain in salt air. • Hospital Street effectively runs over the foundations of the slave and sugar market area of the 18th century footprint of the company warehouse compound, making difficult the interpretation of the site’s role in the Transatlantic Slave Trade. • The current use of nighttime lighting affects the cultural landscape by emitting more overall light than is needed, glare that impacts nighttime vision and leads to light trespass, and light in cool hues. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As one of the only green spaces in Christiansted, the cultural landscape also functions as an urban park, providing an opportunity to engage locals. • The cultural landscape anchors the larger Christiansted Historic District providing opportunities to interpret the development and growth of Christiansted. • The complete restoration of the cultural landscape could result in a transition to a pedestrian friendly / walking only park. • The United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization slave marker project has recognized the World Heritage Site potential of Christiansted National Historic Site. • There are opportunities to interpret the subsurface resources on this landscape. • The park should explore the possibility of redirecting through traffic off Hospital Street and onto Church Street in order to close this road. This would create more open space and a more pedestrian friendly experience at the park. • Removal of vehicle through traffic from Hospital Street would make Christiansted National Historic Site a pedestrian friendly park. This would enable the National Park Service to more fully interpret the story of the Transatlantic Slave Trade through further archeological assessment of the slave market area, Hospital Street, and Christiansted National Historic Site grounds. • The 2017 centennial celebration of the transfer of the Virgin Islands to the United States of America is a significant opportunity for both outreach and education with the community as well as park visitors. • The overhead electrical system could be removed and routed underground. • Events featuring cultural music and dance could be hosted, such as performances of Quelbe Music and Quadrille Dance. • As lighting is replaced, repaired, or installed, fully sustainable lighting can be implemented throughout the park.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Cultural Landscape at Christiansted
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehensive archeological survey / test excavations throughout the park. • Cultural landscape inventory. • Memorandum of understanding for management of submerged resources. • National register nomination (update). • Stormwater drainage / hydrology assessment. • Survey and acquisition of high-quality maps and drawings of historic structures. • Traffic and mobility study for Hospital Street. • Visitor use study.
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessibility transition plan. • Alternative transportation plan. • Climate change scenario plan. • Cultural landscape report. • Grounds maintenance plan. • Special events management plan. • Stormwater management plan. • Wayside sign plan (update).
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archaeological Resources Protection Act • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act • Historic Sites Act • National Historic Preservation Act, as amended • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • Executive Order 11988, "Floodplain Management" • Executive Order 13287, "Preserve America" • "National Register of Historic Places" (36 CFR 60) • "National Historic Landmarks Program" (36 CFR 65) • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • Secretarial Order 3289: "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i> • <i>NPS Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i> • <i>Director's Order 28: Cultural Resource Management</i> • <i>Director's Order 28A: Archeology</i> • <i>Director's Order 53: Special Park Uses</i> • <i>Director's Order 77-2: Floodplain Management</i> • <i>NPS Transportation Planning Guidebook</i>



Fundamental Resource or Value	Connections to the Community
Short Description	<p>Over the years the functions of the historic structures and grounds found at Christiansted National Historic Site have evolved, but they have always remained an important part of civic life and continue to serve as a center for St. Croix and the U.S. Virgin Islands. Maintaining strong connections to local neighborhoods is fundamental to interpreting the history of Christiansted and life on St. Croix. The national historic site also anchors the larger Christiansted Historic District that protects the historic urban layout of the community that radiated from the wharf and the historic center of the community.</p>
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Christiansted National Historic Site reflects St. Croix’s colonial legacy, formerly one of the wealthiest islands in the West Indies, whose economy relied on sugar production, international trade, and a system of enslaved Africans and their descendants; the site provides an exceptional opportunity to relate and interpret the complexity of West Indian society resulting from ownership/colonization by several nations, and most recently the transfer from Denmark to the United States in 1917. • The Christiansted National Historic Site museum collection contains a wide range of materials representing the rich history and culture of the U.S. Virgin Islands, including artifacts and archive materials critical to understanding Danish colonial activity at Christiansted National Historic Site, the Folmer Andersen Collection, a world-class archeological resource collection documenting St. Croix’s Amerindian cultures and natural and cultural collections from Buck Island Reef National Monument and Salt River Bay Historical Park and Ecological Preserve.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitation at the park is consistent. • Park grounds are used as an important open space / public park within Christiansted. • A recent museum exhibit focuses on historic neighborhoods surrounding the park. • The park maintains the only public restroom in Christiansted. • Stakeholder groups within the community are visible and engaged with the park. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connections within the community continue to improve and grow. • Special events such as Jazz in the Park and Movie Nights are becoming more popular with the community.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Connections to the Community
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inconsistencies of scheduling for park events and programs lead to miscommunication and lost opportunities. • Limited NPS staff makes it difficult to maintain consistent connections to the larger island community. • There are concerns related to security and visitor safety during special events. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing a friends of the park group would build park capacity, improve advocacy, and generate support for the work of the National Park Service. The group could potentially also support Salt River Bay National Historical Park and Ecological Reserve and Buck Island Reef National Monument. • By interpreting outside activities and the history of the entire island of St. Croix, the park can better connect to the community. • The park can provide educational opportunities and programming for both children and adults within the community. • The park's role as a public park within Christiansted serves as an opportunity to directly engage community members using the space. • The park can connect to historic neighborhoods in order to better tell their story and the island of St. Croix's history.
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ethnographic overview and assessment. • Traffic and mobility study of Hospital Street. • Visitor use study.
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alternative transportation plan. • Communications plan / civic engagement strategy. • Long-range interpretive plan. • Partnership plan. • Special events management plan.
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections" (36 CFR 79) • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Director's Order 6: <i>Interpretation and Education</i> • Director's Order 32: <i>Cooperating Associations</i> • Director's Order 75A: <i>Civic Engagement and Public Involvement</i>



Analysis of Other Important Resources and Values

Other Important Resource or Value	Archeological Resources
<p>Short Description</p>	<p>Christiansted National Historic Site is layered with the history of numerous stories: European settlement, African enslavement, and struggle for emancipation. These archeological resources present an opportunity to engage the community in archeological investigations, public outreach, and the interpretation of the larger stories of Christiansted, St. Croix, and the Caribbean.</p>
<p>Related Significance Statements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Christiansted National Historic Site preserves and interprets the site where tens of thousands of enslaved Africans were transported to the Caribbean, disembarked, and were sold at auction, serving as a tangible link and witness to the history of the Transatlantic Slave Trade. • Christiansted National Historic Site reflects St. Croix’s colonial legacy, formerly one of the wealthiest islands in the West Indies, whose economy relied on sugar production, international trade, and a system of enslaved Africans and their descendants; the site provides an exceptional opportunity to relate and interpret the complexity of West Indian society resulting from ownership/colonization by several nations, and most recently the transfer from Denmark to the United States in 1917. • The Christiansted National Historic Site museum collection contains a wide range of materials representing the rich history and culture of the U.S. Virgin Islands, including artifacts and archive materials critical to understanding Danish colonial activity at Christiansted National Historic Site, the Folmer Andersen Collection, a world-class archeological resource collection documenting St. Croix’s Amerindian cultures and natural and cultural collections from Buck Island Reef National Monument and Salt River Bay National Historical Park and Ecological Preserve.
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archeological resources within the park have been generally assessed but their extent is generally unknown. • Current conditions of archeological resources have been identified as fair as not much has changed within the park boundary. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Park understanding of archeological resources is improving over time, as more data and information on these resources have been collected. • Section 106 compliance efforts have been improving at the national historic site.

Other Important Resource or Value	Archeological Resources
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stormwater run-off and drainage issues in and through the park present a significant threat to the stability and protection of archeological resources in the ground. • The projected change in climate could increase the vulnerability of archeological resources. Sea level at Christiansted National Historic Site is projected to rise 0.33 to 1.57 feet by 2050 and 0.59 to 4.92 feet by 2100. This, combined with a projected increase in storm intensity, could accelerate erosion and weathering of archeological resources. • Public infrastructural projects in and around Christiansted National Historic Site pose a threat to archeological resources. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are opportunities to engage the public with archeological exploration and provide hands-on learning experiences. • If Hospital Street was rerouted and eventually removed, there would be significant opportunities for community archaeology and outreach as part of this project. • Section 106 compliance projects present opportunities for archeological investigations and an opportunity to better understand and document this resource.
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archeological survey and test excavations of the Danish West India & Guinea Company Warehouse. • Archeological survey of the historic fish market. • Archeological survey of the Schooner Vigilant. • Comprehensive archeological survey / test excavations throughout the park. • Cultural landscape inventory. • Memorandum of understanding for management of submerged resources. • National register nomination (update). • Survey of existing archival and graphic materials.
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural landscape report. • Long-range interpretive plan.
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archaeological Resources Protection Act • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act • National Historic Preservation Act, as amended • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • Preservation of American Antiquities (43 CFR 3) • Protection of Archaeological Resources (43 CFR 7) • "National Register of Historic Places" (36 CFR 60) • "National Historic Landmarks Program" (36 CFR 65) • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i>



Other Important Resource or Value	Museum Collection
<p>Short Description</p>	<p>The museum collections at Christiansted National Historic Site contain materials from all three national park units on St. Croix (Buck Island Reef National Monument, Christiansted National Historic Site, and Salt River Bay National Historical Park and Ecological Preserve). The museum collection curates archeological materials, historic objects and furnishings, paper documents and maps, as well as natural specimens and ethnographic materials. These collections and archives are a window into the cultural and natural history of the U.S. Virgin Islands.</p>
<p>Related Significance Statements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Christiansted National Historic Site reflects St. Croix’s colonial legacy, formerly one of the wealthiest islands in the West Indies, whose economy relied on sugar production, international trade, and a system of enslaved Africans and their descendants; the site provides an exceptional opportunity to relate and interpret the complexity of West Indian society resulting from ownership/colonization by several nations, and most recently the transfer from Denmark to the United States in 1917. • The Christiansted National Historic Site museum collection contains a wide range of materials representing the rich history and culture of the U.S. Virgin Islands, including artifacts and archive materials critical to understanding Danish colonial activity at Christiansted National Historic Site, the Folmer Andersen Collection, a world-class archeological resource collection documenting St. Croix’s Amerindian cultures and natural and cultural collections from Buck Island Reef National Monument and Salt River Bay National Historical Park and Ecological Preserve.
<p>Current Conditions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currently the museum collections are stored at Fort Christiansvaern. • The current conditions of the museum storage facilities are listed as fair. • The museum collections storage is not up to current NPS standards for collections stewardship / environmental controls. The heating, ventilation, and air conditioning system in museum collections and the library/archives was replaced in 2011–2012, but it still impacts historic structures by pulling moisture out of the masonry walls. • Museum collections consist of materials from three national park units (Christiansted National Historic Site, Salt River Bay National Historical Park and Ecological Preserve, and Buck Island Reef National Monument). • The museum collections storage space within Fort Christiansvaern is inadequate for the current collections. • The museum collections serve in educational programming. • A museum emergency operations plan was completed in 2013.

Other Important Resource or Value	Museum Collection
Trends	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Museum collections storage conditions have improved significantly between 2004 and 2012. • Museum collections storage has reached its capacity. • The park conducted a value analysis in 2010 to determine facilities needed and costs to meet current NPS standards for collection and archives stewardship.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are concerns related to the museum collections storage in Fort Christiansvaern, which is a historic structure located just above sea level, approximately 25 feet. This makes climate control and management difficult. • Security of the museum collections while on display and in storage is also a concern. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The museum collections should be moved out of the historic structure and into a more secured, controlled building on St. Croix. • Museum collections could support the development of new exhibits in various historic structures in the park. • The museum collections are used for research and could provide important scientific data in particular the archeological materials from past excavations. • There are opportunities for off-island collections to come back / be repatriated to the U.S. Virgin Islands. Significant archeological materials were taken to Denmark and could potentially be returned. Adequate storage space would be required. • Regional and local university partners could develop relevant research within the park and its collections. Cost sharing and outreach components of publicly funded projects could be promoted. • Museum collections and archives could be fully digitized, making them available online to a broader audience.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administrative history. • Ethnographic overview and assessment (oral histories). • Historic furnishings report (update). • Historic resource study of Danish colonial history in St. Croix. • Survey of existing archives and graphic materials.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collection storage plan. • Exhibit plan. • Long-range interpretive plan.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Museum Properties Management Act • "Preservation, Arrangement, Duplication, Exhibition of Records" (44 USC 2109) • "Research Specimens" (36 CFR 2.5) • "Curation of Federally Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections" (36 CFR 79) • "Preservation of American Antiquities" (43 CFR 3) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Director's Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i> • <i>NPS Museum Handbook</i> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i>



Other Important Resource or Value	Government House
<p>Short Description</p>	<p>Government House originally consisted of two 18th century townhouses that were conjoined under the direction of Governor-General Peter von Scholten in 1830. This complex served as the official seat of government for the Danish West Indies from 1775 to 1871. Currently, this historic structure is within the boundary of the park, but is owned by the Government of the U.S. Virgin Islands, which uses the building for administrative and governmental functions.</p>
<p>Related Significance Statements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The landscape and historic structures at Christiansted National Historic Site are one of the most complete and best preserved assemblages of 18th and 19th century Danish colonial administrative buildings and military fortifications found in the New World. • Christiansted National Historic Site reflects St. Croix’s colonial legacy, formerly one of the wealthiest islands in the West Indies, whose economy relied on sugar production, international trade, and a system of enslaved Africans and their descendants; the site provides an exceptional opportunity to relate and interpret the complexity of West Indian society resulting from ownership/colonization by several nations, and most recently the transfer from Denmark to the United States in 1917. • Fort Christiansvaern and the surrounding grounds, preserved by Christiansted National Historic Site, were one of three Virgin Island venues for the ceremony that transferred the Danish West Indies to the United States of America on March 31, 1917, thereby creating the United States Virgin Islands.
<p>Current Conditions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Government House was renovated in 1989. • The Government House is in the National Register of Historic Places and is part of the larger Christiansted Historic District. • Currently, the Government House is listed in good condition. • Although it sits on federal property owned by the National Park Service, the Government House is currently managed and maintained by the Government of the Virgin Islands. It is primarily used for administrative offices. • The National Park Service does not currently maintain the Government House.

Other Important Resource or Value	Government House
Trends	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Government House is well maintained and in stable condition. • The Government House continues to be used by the Government of the Virgin Islands.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are concerns about the 1989 renovation and the historic integrity of the Government House due to restoration practices at that time. • The current use may impact archeological resources located on the grounds of the Government House. • The projected change in climate could impact the Government House. Sea level at Christiansted National Historic Site is projected to rise 0.33 to 1.57 feet by 2050 and 0.59 to 4.92 feet by 2100. This, combined with a projected increase in storm intensity, could also increase weathering of the Government House. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Government House could play a key role in strengthening interpretive programming and better connecting the park to the rest of the Christiansted community and the larger historic district. • The National Park Service could partner with the Government of the U.S. Virgin Islands to coordinate interpretive efforts that would link the Government House to the rest of Christiansted National Historic Site.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administrative history (interview Vincent Phillips, Daniel Coughlin). • Cultural landscape inventory. • Ethnographic overview and assessment (oral histories). • Historic furnishing report (update). • National register nomination (update).
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural landscape report. • Long-range interpretive plan. • Partnership plan.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Americans with Disabilities Act • Archaeological Resources Protection Act • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act • Architectural Barriers Act • National Historic Preservation Act, as amended • Historic Sites Act • “National Register of Historic Places (36 CFR 60) • “National Historic Landmarks Program (36 CFR 65) • “Protection of Historic Properties” (36 CFR 800) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i>



Other Important Resource or Value	Historic Fish Market Site
<p>Short Description</p>	<p>In use from the early portions of the 1800s through approximately 1980, the remaining concrete platform marks the site of the historic fish market and it is representative of the long fishing heritage of the Christiansted community. The national historic site recognizes the importance of this location as an ethnographic resource within the local community. The site also presents a unique opportunity to foster connections between the National Park Service and the local fishing community.</p>
<p>Related Significance Statements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Christiansted National Historic Site reflects St. Croix’s colonial legacy, formerly one of the wealthiest islands in the West Indies, whose economy relied on sugar production, international trade, and a system of enslaved Africans and their descendants; the site provides an exceptional opportunity to relate and interpret the complexity of West Indian society resulting from ownership/colonization by several nations, and most recently the transfer from Denmark to the United States in 1917.
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The historic fish market was removed by the National Park Service in the 1980s. • All that remains of the historic fish market is a concrete slab marking the original location of the fish market structure. • The historic fish market was located near the waterfront and this site provides access to both Christiansted Harbor and Gallows Bay. • The historic fish market is also close to public parking and sites between this parking lot and the waterfront. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are no existing structures at the historic fish market and the concert slab remains in stable condition.

Other Important Resource or Value	Historic Fish Market Site
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The eastern boundary of the national historic site is marked by a long drainage ditch (gut) that can become blocked by construction debris from outside the site. This results in the flooding in this area of the national historic site. • Due to the historic fish market’s location near the waterfront it is highly vulnerable to sea-level rise. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The historic fish market and drainage ditch (gut) are important historic elements of the park’s cultural landscape. • The historic fish market is an important waterfront area for the national historic site that is underused and could help springboard the future continuation of the Christiansted boardwalk. • There are significant opportunities to better interpret the role of fishing within the community and make stronger connections to the park’s surrounding neighborhoods such as Gallows Bay. • The fabrication and installation of a wayside sign would allow for interpretation and visitor understanding of the historic fish market and its historic role within the Christiansted community. • As lighting is replaced, repaired, or installed, fully sustainable lighting can implemented throughout the park.
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archeological survey of the historic fish market. • Cultural landscape inventory. • Ethnographic overview and assessment (oral histories).
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication plan / civic engagement strategy. • Cultural landscape report. • Long-range interpretive plan.
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archaeological Resources Protection Act • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act • Historic Sites Act • National Historic Preservation Act, as amended • Executive Order 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment” • “National Register of Historic Places” (36 CFR 60) • “National Historic Landmarks Program” (36 CFR 65) • “Protection of Historic Properties” (36 CFR 800) • Secretarial Order 3289, “Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America’s Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources” <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i> • Director’s Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director’s Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> • <i>NPS Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i>

Identification of Key Issues and Associated Planning and Data Needs

This section considers key issues to be addressed in planning and management and therefore takes a broader view over the primary focus of part 1. A key issue focuses on a question that is important for a park. Key issues often raise questions regarding park purpose and significance and fundamental and other important resources and values. For example, a key issue may pertain to the potential for a fundamental or other important resource or value in a park to be detrimentally affected by discretionary management decisions. A key issue may also address crucial questions not directly related to purpose and significance, but still indirectly affects them. Usually, a key issue is one that a future planning effort or data collection needs to address and requires a decision by NPS managers.

The following are key issues for Christiansted National Historic Site and the associated planning and data needs to address them:

- Relevance and Community Engagement** – The challenge of being relevant to the community of St. Croix by engaging local stakeholders in both meaningful and productive ways was identified as a parkwide issue facing Christiansted National Historic Site. Recognition as an official unit within the National Park Service and promoting the national park identity are part of the challenges facing Christiansted National Historic Site in its efforts to be an active and relevant part of the larger St. Croix Community. Building local support, engaging the community in the stewardship of historic resources, and developing meaningful outreach programs are strategies the park is working to achieve. A visitor use study would provide important data to park staff that would provide them a better understanding of how the local community, as well as visitors, use and experience this national historic site. A communication plan / civic engagement strategy, wayside sign plan, and a partnership plan were all identified as important planning needs that would help address this parkwide issue.
- Climate Change and Sustainability** – Christiansted National Historic Site is a coastal park located on the harbor of Christiansted on the island of St. Croix, U.S. Virgin Islands. Because of its location, this national historic site is highly vulnerable to climate change, sea-level rise, and increased severe storm events and tsunamis. Sea level at Christiansted National Historic Site is projected to rise 0.33 to 1.57 feet by 2050 and 0.59 to 4.92 feet by 2100. Climate change projections suggest that warming will cause tropical storms to be fewer in number globally, but stronger in force, with more Category 4 and 5 storms (2014 National Climate Assessment). Hurricanes and tropical storms are common in the Caribbean and pose a serious threat to all park resources, and historic structures in particular. Although the park maintains an emergency management plan, park resources face multiple challenges from outdated drainage and storm water infiltration of foundations to the potential of storm surges and significant water damage during increased storm events. To help the park better meet and prepare for these challenges a climate change scenario plan was identified as a need.



- **Drainage and Hydrology** – Christiansted National Historic Site is located directly on the Christiansted Wharf overlooking the harbor. All stormwater run-off and drainage from the town of Christiansted and the surrounding hills flows through the park and into the harbor. This presents a significant challenge to the building foundations and structural stability of the historic structures that are fundamental to the park’s purpose. Issues of stormwater and septic overflow are a constant challenge for proper site drainage. A storm water drainage / hydrology assessment would provide important data on water filtration, while a stormwater management plan would address these issues and provide strategies for mitigating site drainage.
- **Special / Public Events** – The cultural landscape of Christiansted National Historic Site is also known as D. Hamilton Jackson Park, an urban park along the wharf in Christiansted. Historically, this large green space has played a significant role in the community of St. Croix and is a popular location for special events. Issues related to public safety and law enforcement for these events have emerged. In cooperation with the territorial government, the park maintains the only public restrooms in Christiansted, which are often used during these special events. A visitor use study to better understand how the national historic site is used during special events as well as a special events management plan would give park management tools for addressing large public events, visitor safety, and resource protection.
- **Documentation and Archives** – Because of Christiansted National Historic Site’s Danish colonial legacy, there are significant archives, records, and documentation related to the colonial administration, international trade, and property ownership on the island of St. Croix. Many of these materials are scattered in numerous museums and libraries throughout the world, one of the primary repositories being the Danish National Museum in Denmark. These documents and archives are important resources that could provide valuable information to fully understand park resources and would help interpret the layered history of this national historic site and life on St. Croix. A comprehensive survey of existing archival and graphic materials was identified as an important data need for Christiansted National Historic Site.

Planning and Data Needs

To maintain connection to the core elements of the foundation and the importance of these core foundation elements, the planning and data needs listed here are directly related to protecting fundamental resources and values, park significance, and park purpose, as well as addressing key issues. To successfully undertake a planning effort, information from sources such as inventories, studies, research activities, and analyses may be required to provide adequate knowledge of park resources and visitor information. Such information sources have been identified as data needs. Geospatial mapping tasks and products are included in data needs.

Items considered of the utmost importance were identified as high priority, and other items identified, but not rising to the level of high priority, were listed as either medium- or low-priority needs. These priorities inform park management efforts to secure funding and support for planning projects.



Planning Needs – Where A Decision-making Process Is Needed			
Related to an FRV or OIRV?	Planning Need	Priority (H,M,L)	Rationale
Parkwide Issue & FRV	Climate change scenario plan	H	Scenario planning uses models and available data to explore different “what if” scenarios for a range of reasonably possible outcomes of climate change and the resulting impacts on park resources such as the wharf bulkhead. This type of planning allows park managers to develop strategies that are flexible enough to address each possibility.
FRV & OIRV	Cultural landscape report	H	The report would be the primary guide to treatment and use of the cultural landscape and surrounding historic structures, related to utilities including lightning, parking lots, pedestrian friendly park and solar recharge stations, etc. This report would also inform proposed changes to Hospital Street.
FRV & OIRV	Exhibit plan	H	This plan would give a thematic organization to the various displays throughout the different buildings in the park. It would also address issues of security and climate control for museum objects on display.
FRV	Fire, security, and IT system plan	H	This parkwide plan would bring all the historic structures into compliance with fire and security codes to ensure public safety and resource protection. Upgrading IT infrastructure is an important part of this systems plan.
FRV & OIRV	Long-range interpretive plan	H	A long-range interpretive plan is needed to comprehensively organize the park’s entire interpretive programs, exhibit content, and outreach programing. This plan would influence several subsequent planning needs, including the exhibit plan and the wayside plan. Current draft plan needs to reassessed and reevaluated.
Parkwide Issue & FRV	Special events management plan	H	This plan would include management strategies for accommodating and permitting large-scale events at the park, even with limited staff, and for mitigating impacts of such events on park resources. The plan would also include recommendations for providing safety, security, and sanitation.
Parkwide Issue & FRV	Stormwater management plan	H	Based on the stormwater drainage study, this plan would address treatments for the drainage and hydrology issues that are pervasive in the park, to provide for better health and safety, as well as resource protection. Addressing park infrastructural needs and identifying mitigation strategies to address site drainage would be key outcomes.
FRV	Accessibility transition plan	M	When parking lots and sidewalks were redesigned in 1998, some issues of accessibility were addressed. This plan would strategically identify a process for bringing all aspects of the park into compliance, over time, with accessibility standards, per the Architectural Barriers Act and Americans with Disabilities Act.
FRV	Alternative transportation plan	M	This would explore ways to make the park more pedestrian-friendly and reduce impacts on park resources. One option that would be evaluated would be the closing of Hospital Street to vehicular traffic, with the intention of improving visitor safety and reducing the vibrations that impact historic structures. This plan would be based on the findings of the traffic and mobility study and would incorporate the recommendations of the cultural landscape report.
FRV & OIRV	Collection storage plan	M	This plan would analyze options for improving existing collections storage and evaluate cost-effective alternative options for storage, all as consistent with NPS curatorial standards.
Parkwide Issue & FRV	Partnership plan	M	This plan would cover the development of a “friends” group that would provide funding and other support to supplement the work of the park staff. The group could potentially also support Salt River Bay National Historical Park and Ecological Reserve and Buck Island Reef National Monument.

Planning Needs – Where A Decision-making Process Is Needed			
Related to an FRV or OIRV?	Planning Need	Priority (H,M,L)	Rationale
Parkwide Issue & FRV	Wayside sign plan (update)	M	Following the development of a long-range interpretive plan for the park, an update to the park’s wayside sign plan was identified as an important planning need. Current signs are weathered and need replacement. This would provide an opportunity to develop new content for these signs.
FRV	Adaptive reuse plan for the Scale House	L	Because of its close proximity to the wharf and boardwalk, the Scale House presents significant opportunities to serve as a contact station with park visitors. An adaptive reuse plan would develop strategies for the best use of this space and make recommendations for the future of the structure. Serious structural and foundation issues also need to be addressed with the Scale House.
Parkwide Issue, FRV, & OIRV	Communication plan / civic engagement strategy	L	This strategy would develop a range of ways to increase public awareness of the park and increase civic engagement by developing implementation strategies to better work with and communicate with park stakeholders and the general public.
FRV	Emergency strategy / plan for use of space during severe storm events	L	This plan would be an extension to existing disaster preparedness plans and strategies already in place at the park. Currently the Sion Ridge compound serves as the emergency command center for the park. This plan would look at addressing continuity of park services and formalize efforts related to the use of historic structures during and after natural disasters such as hurricanes.
FRV	Grounds maintenance plan	L	A grounds maintenance plan would identify maintenance and mowing cycles for the park’s landscape. It would also define sustainable and cost effective strategies for these cyclical maintenance needs.

Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made			
Related to an FRV or OIRV?	Data and/or GIS Need	Priority (H,M,L)	Rationale
FRV & OIRV	Administrative history	H	An administrative history would document the institutional knowledge of the staff and would preserve an understanding of past management decisions and the implications of those decisions on current management. This would include an oral history, with interviews of NPS employees and other key individuals with knowledge of the park’s management and resources.
FRV & OIRV	Archeological survey and test excavations of the Danish West India & Guinea Company Warehouse	H	This archeological survey would focus on the paved courtyard of the warehouse, where the slave auctions took place. In addition to informing future planning and management efforts, this study could yield important information for the understanding and interpretation of this location.
FRV & OIRV	Cultural landscape inventory	H	The inventory would survey and document all culturally and historically significant resources on the park landscape. A cultural landscape inventory is an important first step in the development of a cultural landscape report (also identified as a high-priority planning need) that would inform park management and resource stewardship.

Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made			
Related to an FRV or OIRV?	Data and/or GIS Need	Priority (H,M,L)	Rationale
FRV	Historic structures reports (update)	H	Updated historic structures reports are needed for all historic structures in the park – Fort Christiansvaern and Stable Yard Building, the Steeple Building, the Danish Customs House, the Scale House, the Bandstand, and the Government House. The updated reports would guide treatment and use of each respective structure, and would be needed before restoration, reconstruction, or extensive rehabilitation could be undertaken in the future. These reports would influence all other data and planning needs for these structures and provide valuable insights into the construction and layout of structures such as the Steeple Building.
FRV	Historic structure report for Danish West India & Guinea Company Warehouse	H	This report would guide treatment and use of the Danish West India & Guinea Company Warehouse, and would be needed before any work could be undertaken in the future. This report would influence all other data and planning needs for this structure and provide valuable insights into the construction and historical layout of the building.
FRV & OIRV	Memorandum of understanding for management of submerged resources	H	A memorandum of understanding from the Department of the Interior is needed to designate to a specific agency the responsibility for management of submerged resources in the federally owned harbor. Currently, there is no clear jurisdiction for management of the submerged resources and there are known concerns, such as the stability of the wharf bulkhead and potential economic impacts related to the cruise ship industry.
Parkwide Issue & FRV	Stormwater drainage/ hydrology assessment	H	The entire town of Christiansted is experiencing public health and safety issues due to stormwater drainage and related problems. The park is at the lowest point in Christiansted, which makes the issues even more severe. The poor drainage also impacts the historic structures, necessitating an annual repair cycle rather than a 10-year cycle. This assessment would cover stormwater drainage and associated flooding and septic problems, and would propose treatments that would be evaluated in the stormwater management plan.
Parkwide Issue, FRV, & OIRV	Survey of existing archival and graphic materials	H	This study would include a detailed survey of the archives (including drawings and photographs) in both the U.S. Virgin Islands and in Denmark, such as at the Danish National Museum and Archives. Collaborative partnerships with scholars and academic institutions would be explored to complete the study. The study would inform and provide data for the long-range interpretive plan and the exhibit plan. This survey would also inform updating the historic structures reports by generating valuable information to better understand the built environment at Christiansted. The study would also help understand the historical church lay-out at the Steeple Building.
FRV	Traffic and mobility study for Hospital Street	H	This study would explore traffic flow through the park on Hospital Street in order to understand mobility and determine if there is a possible need for street closures. This study would inform an alternate transportation plan identified in the planning needs.
FRV	Adaptive reuse study of the Danish West India & Guinea Company Warehouse	M	This study would tier from the historic structure report and would address options for restoration, rehabilitation, and/or adaptive reuse of the Danish West India & Guinea Company Warehouse. This study would also explore moving the administrative functions that are currently housed in the warehouse to another location(s), and would focus primarily on the possibility of reusing the structure as a museum dedicated to the legacy of the Transatlantic Slave Trade.
FRV	Analysis for sustainable energy strategies	M	This study would explore solar power and other alternative energy sources to improve sustainable practices at the park and address energy cost issues that are pervasive on the island.

Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made			
Related to an FRV or OIRV?	Data and/or GIS Need	Priority (H,M,L)	Rationale
FRV & OIRV	Ethnographic overview and assessment (oral histories)	M	This study would identify and describe park neighbors, residents, ethnic groups, and others with historic and cultural ties and associations with the buildings and structures within Christiansted National Historic Site such as the historic fish market site. The collection of oral histories would be an important part of this overview and assessment process. This study would help with community outreach and would provide a better understanding of use at the site by visitors and locals. A partnership study is ongoing with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and Virgin Islands Department of Planning and Natural Resources.
FRV	Survey and acquisition of high-quality maps and drawings of historic structures	M	This would be a detailed documentation of all historic structures and would include AutoCAD schematics of infrastructure in the park (utilities, drainage, etc.)
Parkwide Issue & FRV	Visitor use study	M	This study would inform how visitors and local community members use and move through the site, especially during special events and other peak times. Research from this study would also provide important data on making the park pedestrian friendly as well as mobility issues within the park.
OIRV	Archeological survey for the Schooner <i>Vigilant</i>	L	This would be a survey to locate and document historic ship wreck of the Schooner <i>Vigilant</i> .
OIRV	Archeological survey of historic fish market	L	This survey would research and record what is left of the historic fish market site.
FRV & OIRV	Comprehensive archeological survey / test excavations throughout the park	L	A parkwide survey for potential archeological sites and middens within the park boundary would help address maintenance and management issues, especially when utility work is done in the park.
FRV	Engineering assessment for the Steeple building's tower and clock	L	This data need would be influenced by the historic structure report and would focus on examining structural issues with the tower, as well as the rehabilitation of the historic clock and bell.
FRV	Engineering study of the Danish West India & Guinea Company Warehouse	L	This study would be influenced by the historic structure report, and would provide data on the structural stability of the warehouse.
FRV & OIRV	Historic furnishings report (update)	L	A historic furnishings report was done for Fort Christiansvaern in 1988. This update would include the investigation of furnishings and assess condition of furnishings and other materials at Government House.
FRV & OIRV	Historic resource study of Danish colonial history in St. Croix	L	The historic resource study would be the primary document used to identify, manage, and interpret the historic resources related to the Danish colonial history.
FRV & OIRV	National register nomination (update)	L	A National Register of Historic Places nomination form for the wharf area of Christiansted was submitted in 1976. This nomination would be updated to reflect current scholarly research and understanding, and would be resubmitted.

Part 3: Contributors

Christiansted National Historic Site

Joel A. Tutein – Superintendent
Zandy Hillis-Starr – Chief of Resource Management
David Goldstein, Ph.D. – Chief of Interpretation and Education
Joshua Torres, Ph.D. – Cultural Resource Program Manager
George Canavan – Maintenance Supervisor
Benito Vegas Jr. – Interpretive Ranger
Anibal Colon Jr. – Interpretive Ranger
Janelle C. Gumbs – Office Administrator

Government of the U.S. Virgin Islands

Roy A. Pemberton Jr. – Director, Department of Planning and Natural Resources (DPNR) Fish and Wildlife
William Coles, Ph.D. – Chief of Environmental Education, DPNR Fish and Wildlife
Bevan R. Smith Jr. – Director, DPNR Virgin Islands Energy Office
Sean L. Krigger – Acting Director and Historic Preservation Architect, DPNR Virgin Islands Historic Preservation Office
Terry Vanterpool – Historic Research Specialist, DPNR Virgin Islands Historic Preservation Office

Partners

George Tyson, Ph.D. – Virgin Islands Social History Associates Officer
Wallace Williams William – Territorial Librarian/Director, The Division of Libraries, Archives and Museums, Government of the Virgin Islands of the United States (Retired)
Duane Howell – Board of Trustees Member, St. Croix Landmarks Society
Chenzira D. Kahina, Ph.D. – Director, Virgin Islands Caribbean Cultural Center
Elizabeth Rezende, Ph.D. – President, Society of Virgin Islands Historians

NPS Southeast Region

David Libman – Regional Liaison, Southeast Region
Meredith Hardy, Ph.D. – Archeologist, Southeast Archeological Center

NPS WASO Park Planning and Special Studies

Pam Holtman – Foundation Quality Assurance / Quality Control Coordinator

NPS Denver Service Center – Planning Division

Justin Henderson – Project Manager
Nancy Shock – Foundation Coordinator
Tatiana Márquez – Economics Specialist
Nancy Doucette – Visitor Use Management Specialist
Ken Bingenheimer – Editor
John Paul Jones – Visual Information Specialist

Appendixes

Appendix A: Secretarial Order and Key Memorandums of Agreement for Christiansted National Historic Site

2200

described in the lease is located upon sloping lands, lessee should locate any well or sewage disposal facility according to the recommendations of the Alaska Territorial Department of Health.

10. The leases will be made subject to rights-of-way for road purposes and public utilities, of 33 feet in width, on each side of the tracts contiguous to the section and/or quarter section lines, or as shown on the classification maps on file in the Land Office, Anchorage, Alaska. Such rights-of-way may be utilized by the Federal Government, or the State or Territory, county or municipality, or by any agency thereof. The rights-of-way may, in the discretion of the authorized officer of the Bureau of Land Management, be definitely located prior to the issuance of the patent. If not so located, they may be subject to location after patent is issued.

11. All inquiries relating to these lands shall be addressed to the Manager, Land Office, Anchorage, Alaska.

HAROLD T. JORGENSEN,
Chief, Division of Land Planning.

[F. R. Doc. 52-2901; Filed, Mar. 12, 1952; 8:45 a. m.]

Office of the Secretary

ORDER DESIGNATING THE VIRGIN ISLANDS NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE AT CHRISTIANSTED, ST. CROIX, VIRGIN ISLANDS

Whereas the Congress of the United States has declared it to be a national policy to preserve for the public use historic sites, buildings, and objects of national significance for the inspiration and benefit of the people of the United States; and

Whereas the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments, has declared that the Wharf area and its buildings and the park area known as the D. Hamilton Jackson Park and the Government House and grounds in Christiansted, St. Croix, Virgin Islands, are of national historical significance as an excellent historical example of the old Danish economy and way of life in the Virgin Islands; and

Whereas the buildings in this area have effectively resisted the impact of time and man and represent a segment of America's cultural heritage in historic sites and buildings; and

Whereas a cooperative agreement has been made between the Municipality of St. Croix and the United States of America providing for the designation, preservation, and use of the area as a national historic site:

Now, therefore, I, Oscar L. Chapman, Secretary of the Interior, by virtue of and pursuant to the authority contained in the act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666), do hereby designate the said historic structures and grounds as shown upon the diagram hereto attached and made a part hereof, to be a national historic site, having the name "Virgin Islands National Historic Site."

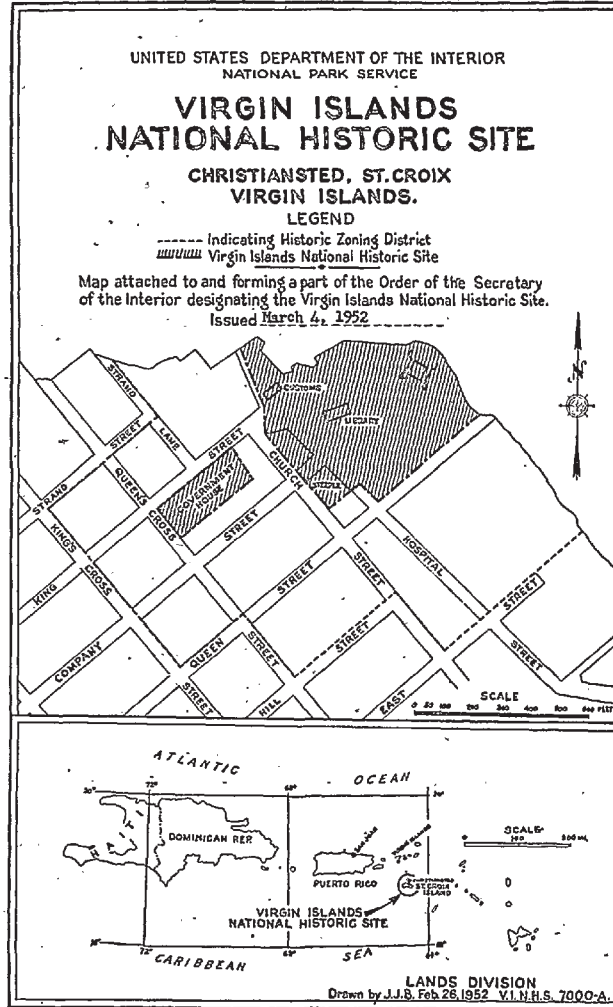
The administration, protection, and development of this national historic site shall be exercised in accordance with the

provisions of the above-mentioned cooperative agreement and the act of August 21, 1935.

Warning is expressly given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, destroy, deface, or remove any feature of this historic site.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the official seal of the Department of the Interior to be affixed, at the city of Washington, this 4th day of March 1952.

[SEAL] OSCAR L. CHAPMAN,
Secretary of the Interior.



[F. R. Doc. 52-2820; Filed, Mar. 12, 1952; 8:46 a. m.]

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

[Docket No. 5209]

AMERICAN AIR TRANSPORT AND FLIGHT SCHOOL, INC.

NOTICE OF HEARING

In the matter of the revocation of Letter of Registration No. 4, issued to

American Air Transport and Flight School, Inc.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, particularly sections 401 (a) and 1005 (e) of the said act, and Part 201 of the Board's Economic Regulations, that hearing in the above-entitled proceeding is re-assigned to be held on

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT OF FEBRUARY 11, 1952
 BETWEEN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND THE MUNICIPALITY OF
 ST. CROIX
 RELATING TO THE VIRGIN ISLANDS NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE AT
CHRISTIANSTED, ST. CROIX, VIRGIN ISLANDS

This Agreement, made and entered into this 11th day of February 1952, by and between the United States of America, acting in this behalf by Oscar L. Chapman, Secretary of the Interior, and hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary", and the Municipality of St. Croix, Virgin Islands, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the United States, acting by and through the Governor of the Virgin Islands, and hereinafter referred to as the "Municipality".

WITNESSEIH:

WHEREAS, the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments has declared that the Wharf area and its buildings and the park area known as the D. Hamilton Jackson Park and the Government House and grounds in Christiansted, St. Croix, said grounds and buildings shown on Map V. I. NHS 7000*, are of national historical significance as an excellent example of the Danish economy and way of life in the Virgin Islands; and

WHEREAS, the buildings in this area have effectively resisted the impact of time and man and represent a segment of America's heritage that is rapidly disappearing, and

WHEREAS, it is the desire of the Municipality to bring about the designation of the said historic structures, objects, and grounds as a national historic site and to preserve them for public use, and

WHEREAS, it is the desire of the Secretary to cooperate with the Municipality in preserving the integrity of the above-mentioned historic structures, and grounds and to assist in furthering their interpretation to the American people as a great national heritage, and

WHEREAS, the Municipal Council of St. Croix, by ordinance approved on the 28th day of December 1951, has authorized the Governor of the Virgin Islands to execute and deliver this agreement on behalf of the Municipality;

*Map on file in the Washington Office.

COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS AND HISTORIC SITE DESIGNATION ORDERS Part 10
Agreements with Miscellaneous Organizations Chapter 13
Historic Sites Not in Federal Ownership Section 2.13
Page b

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the foregoing and pursuant to the authority contained in the Act of Congress approved August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666), entitled "An Act to provide for the preservation of Historic American sites, buildings, objects, and antiquities of national significance, and for other purposes," the said parties have covenanted and agreed, and by these presents do covenant and agree to and with each other and in consideration of the mutual promises herein expressed, as follows:

ARTICLE I. The Secretary agrees, on behalf of the United States, and within the limits of available appropriations,

a. To designate as a national historic site said historic structures and grounds shown on Map V.I. NHS 7000 to be known as the Virgin Islands National Historic Site, and to place thereon an appropriate marker attesting to such designation.

b. To cooperate with the Municipality in the preservation and maintenance of municipally owned structures and grounds within the national historic site, as shown on Map V.I. NHS 7000, and to provide technical assistance and advice in the preservation of structures.

c. To provide guide and lecture services, museum exhibits, signs, markers and other visitor use facilities needed for interpretation of the national historic site to visitors.

d. To publish literature describing the historic site and to give it suitable space in such other appropriate government circulars as may be printed or issued for informing the public of such areas.

ARTICLE II. The Municipality hereby agrees, within the limits of available appropriations,

a. To maintain and preserve the municipally owned historic structures and grounds within the national historic site in perpetuity for the benefit and inspiration of the people.

b. To permit the National Park Service and the public access to all parts of the national historic site at all reasonable times.

c. To discontinue use of the fort as a prison and as offices for the police as soon as suitable quarters can be provided by the Municipality for this purpose.

d. To discontinue the use of Steeple Church as a school as soon as alternate facilities are available, but to permit other public uses not incompatible with the national historic site, and to remove the wooden structure in the courtyard at the side of Steeple Church when this structure is no longer used as a school.

e. To make suitable space available in the fort to the National Park Service for offices, museum exhibits, guide and lecture service.

f. To permit non-profit sharing organizations to use space in the fort for the sale of pertinent literature and related items under such terms and conditions as may be mutually agreed upon by the parties hereto.

g. To maintain and enforce zoning legislation that will assure the historical integrity of the exterior appearance of the buildings within the historic site and the adjacent properties to a depth of 200 yards.

h. To secure the approval of the Secretary for all plans for major repairs, alterations, or restorations to the municipally owned structures or grounds within the national historic site prior to the execution of such plans.

i. To permit the National Park Service to undertake such archeological investigations on municipally owned lands within the national historic site as may be deemed necessary for a fuller understanding of the history of the site.

ARTICLE III. It is mutually understood and agreed,

a. That it is the purpose of both parties to this agreement to preserve the integrity of the structures and area designated in the national historic site and to further public appreciation of the full importance of the Virgin Islands National Historic Site in the national program of historical conservation, and to secure this result, a high degree of cooperation is necessary and the parties hereto shall mutually consult on all matters of importance to the program.

b. That the grounds and municipally owned structures shall remain the property of the Municipality of St. Croix and nothing herein contained shall be held to deprive the Municipality of its civil and criminal jurisdiction in and over the said grounds and buildings.

<u>COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS AND HISTORIC SITE DESIGNATION ORDERS</u>	Part 10
<u>Agreements with Miscellaneous Organizations</u>	Chapter 13
<u>Historic Sites Not in Federal Ownership</u>	Section 2.13
	Page d

c. That all informational literature, publications, historic markers, shall be mutually agreed upon by the parties to this agreement.

d. That the St. Croix Landmarks League, because of its long association with and its interest in this project, and all interested non-profit organizations will be advised of the terms of this agreement and will be encouraged to participate in this project insofar as its resources permit.

e. That such uses of these lands and the improvements by the Municipality of St. Croix, or occupying agencies or said structures that do not conflict with the letter and spirit of this agreement, including wharf operation, boating access to adjoining properties and other customary uses, shall not be questioned or impaired by the designation of this area as a national historic site.

f. That nothing herein contained shall be construed as binding the Secretary to expend in any one fiscal year any sum in excess of appropriations made by Congress for that fiscal year, or to involve the United States in any contract or other obligation for the future expenditure of money in excess of such appropriations.

g. This agreement shall become effective upon its execution, but any fiscal obligations assumed by the Secretary hereunder shall not become operative unless and until the necessary funds have been appropriated by the Congress for that purpose. It shall continue in effect until such time as Congress enacts legislation inconsistent with its continuance or expressly providing for its termination.

h. That wherever in this agreement the Secretary is referred to, the terms shall include his duly authorized representative or representatives.

i. No Member of or Delegate to Congress or Resident Commissioner shall be admitted to any share or part of this agreement or to any benefit that may arise therefrom, but this restriction shall not be construed to extend to this agreement if made with a corporation or company for its general benefit.

<u>COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS AND HISTORIC SITE DESIGNATION ORDERS</u>	Part 10
<u>Agreements with Miscellaneous Organizations</u>	Chapter 13
<u>Historic Sites Not in Federal Ownership</u>	Section 2.13
	Page e

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have subscribed their names and affixed their seals (in quintuple) the day, month, and year aforesaid.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

By (SGD) OSCAR L. CHAPMAN
Secretary of the Interior

MUNICIPALITY OF ST. CROIX

By (SGD) MORRIS F. DE CASTRO
Governor of the Virgin Islands

(SEAL)

ORGANIZATION

Cooperative Agreements and Historic Site Designation Orders
Agreements with Miscellaneous Organizations
Historic Sites in Federal Ownership

VOLUME
Part 10
Chapter 13
Section 1.17
Page a

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT OF DECEMBER 24, 1960
BETWEEN THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE AND THE OFFICE OF TERRITORIES
RELATING TO THE CHRISTIANSTED NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
AT CHRISTIANSTED, ST. CROIX, VIRGIN ISLANDS

This agreement, made and entered into this 24th day of December 1960, by and between the Office of Territories and the National Park Service of the Department of the Interior, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior:

WITNESSETH:

WHEREAS, an agreement was entered into on February 11, 1952, ^{1/} by and between the United States of America, acting through the Secretary of the Interior, and the Municipality of St. Croix, acting through the Governor of the Virgin Islands, providing for the preservation of the Wharf area and its buildings, and the park area known as D. Hamilton Jackson Park and the Government House and grounds in Christiansted, St. Croix, said grounds and buildings being shown on Map V. I. NHS 7000, as a National Historic Site under the name of Virgin Islands National Historic Site, pursuant to the Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666); and

WHEREAS, by the Revised Organic Act of the Virgin Islands of July 22, 1954 (68 Stat. 497), the Municipality of St. Croix was abolished and all of its functions, property, personnel, records, and funds were transferred to the Government of the Virgin Islands; and

WHEREAS, it is desired to change the name of the Virgin Islands National Historic Site to Christiansted National Historic Site so as to avoid confusion with the newly established Virgin Islands National Park; and

WHEREAS, in the agreement of February 11, 1952, the parties agreed to cooperate in the preservation and maintenance of "municipally owned" structures within the National Historic Site; and

WHEREAS, it has now been determined that title to all structures within the National Historic Site has been held by the United

^{1/} For the agreement dated February 11, 1952, see chapter 13, section 2.13 of this Part.

<u>ORGANIZATION</u>	VOLUME
<u>Cooperative Agreements and Historic Site Designation Orders</u>	Part 10
<u>Agreements with Miscellaneous Organizations</u>	Chapter 13
<u>Historic Sites in Federal Ownership</u>	Section 1.17
	Page c

ARTICLE III. Those public offices of the Government of the Virgin Islands now occupying space in Government House and other historic structures may continue to utilize their present space for such period as may be required by the Government of the Virgin Islands, it being understood that arrangements will be made for payment on an equitable basis of the operational costs by the occupant of the space.

ARTICLE IV. It is mutually recognized that the ultimate objective of this agreement is to devote the National Historic Site exclusively to public use as a national historical exhibit and that as the need for space in said historic structures for other purposes ceases to exist, the space shall be relinquished to the National Park Service.

ARTICLE V. When this agreement becomes effective, it is agreed that the parties hereto will submit to the Secretary of the Interior, for issuance and publication in the Federal Register, a new Order of Designation (to supersede the Order of March 4, 1952) changing the name of the National Historic Site from Virgin Islands National Historic Site to Christiansted National Historic Site.

ARTICLE VI. Nothing herein contained shall be construed as binding the National Park Service to expend in any one fiscal year any sums in excess of appropriations made by Congress for that fiscal year or to involve the United States in any contract or other obligation for the future expenditure of money in excess of such appropriations.

ARTICLE VII. The said agreement of February 11, 1952, shall continue in full force and effect as herein clarified and interpreted.

ARTICLE VIII. This agreement shall become effective upon approval by the Secretary of the Interior.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Approved: December 24, 1960

By: (SGD) CONRAD L. WIRTH
Director

(SGD) FRED A SEATON
Secretary of the Interior

OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

By: (SGD) ANTHONY T. LAUSI
Director

Release No. 18

February 1961

Appendix B: Related Federal Regulations

36 Code of Federal Register Chapter I – National Park Service, Department of the Interior

- Part 1 — General Provisions (§§ 1.1 - 1.10)
- Part 2 — Resource Protection, Public Use and Recreation (§§ 2.1 - 2.62)
- Part 3 — Boating and Water Use Activities (§§ 3.1 - 3.19)
- Part 4 — Vehicles and Traffic Safety (§§ 4.1 - 4.31)
- Part 5 — Commercial and Private Operations (§§ 5.1 - 5.14)
- Part 6 — Solid Waste Disposal Sites in Units of the National Park System (§§ 6.1 - 6.12)
- Part 7 — Special Regulations, Areas of the National Park System (§§ 7.1 - 7.100)
- Part 8 — Labor Standards Applicable to Employees of National Park Service Concessioners (§§ 8.1 - 8.9)
- Part 9 — Minerals Management (§§ 9.1 - 9.89)
- Part 10 — Disposal of Certain Wild Animals (§§ 10.1 - 10.4)
- Part 11 — Arrowhead and Parkscape Symbols (§§ 11.1 - 11.4)
- Part 17 — Conveyance of Freehold and Leasehold Interests on Lands of the National Park System (§§ 17.1 - 17.8)
- Part 18 — Leasing of Properties in Park Areas (§§ 18.1 - 18.12)
- Part 51 — Concession Contracts (§§ 51.1 - 51.104)
- Part 59 — Land and Water Conservation Fund Program of Assistance to States; Post-Completion Compliance Responsibilities (§§ 59.1 - 59.5-59.6)
- Part 60 — National Register of Historic Places (§§ 60.1 - 60.15)
- Part 61 — Procedures for State, Tribal, and Local Government Historic Preservation Programs (§§ 61.1 - 61.11)
- Part 62 — National Natural Landmarks Program (§§ 62.1 - 62.9)
- Part 63 — Determinations of Eligibility for Inclusion in the National Register Of Historic Places (§§ 63.1 - 63.6)
- Part 65 — National Historic Landmarks Program (§§ 65.1 - 65.10)
- Part 67 — Historic Preservation Certifications under the Internal Revenue Code (§§ 67.1 - 67.11)
- Part 68 — The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment Of Historic Properties (§§ 68.1 - 68.3)
- Part 71 — Recreation Fees (§§ 71.1 - 71.15)
- Part 72 — Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Act of 1978 (§§ 72.1 - 72.74-72.75)
- Part 73 — World Heritage Convention (§§ 73.1 - 73.17)
- Part 74 — 77 [Reserved]
- Part 78 — Waiver of Federal Agency Responsibilities under Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act (§§ 78.1 - 78.5)
- Part 79 — Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections (§§ 79.1 - 79.11)
- Part 80 — 199 [Reserved]

Appendix C: Inventory of Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments

Name	Type	Start Date	Expiration Date	Stakeholders	Purpose
Programmatic Agreement with SHPO	Programmatic agreement	2008	No expiration date	The National Park Service, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers	Establish a program for compliance with section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (as amended) and set forth a streamlined process when agreed upon criteria are met and procedures are followed.
Addendum Number Three to Memorandum of Agreement	Memorandum of agreement	1985	No expiration date	The National Park Service and the Government of the U.S. Virgin Islands	Details the specific remaining responsibilities of each party in upgrading and rehabilitating the historic site to properly reflect the historic and cultural nature of the area.
P.L. 98-454	Special mandate	1984	No expiration date	U.S. Government and the Government of the U.S. Virgin Islands	Transfer title of Government House to the Government of the U.S. Virgin Islands
Reaffirmation Memorandum	Cooperative agreement	1978	1982	The National Park Service and the Government of the U.S. Virgin Islands	Reaffirm the cooperative agreements signed in 1960 and 1977; terms and conditions from said agreement were in effect until 2/21/82.
Addendum Number Two to Memorandum of Agreement	Memorandum of agreement	1977	No expiration date	The Government of the U.S. Virgin Islands and the National Park Service	Details responsibilities of each party for necessary remedial work and modifications in the uses of property within the historic site.
Addendum to Memorandum of Agreement	Memorandum of agreement	1976	No expiration date	The Government of the U.S. Virgin Islands and the National Park Service	The National Park Service agrees to complete work necessary to return the Old Customs House to its appearance of 1844 and use and occupy the ground floor of this building for park administration purposes, visitor contact station, and other authorized NPS functions; upon completion of the rehabilitation it is agreed for the Virgin Islands Department of Conservation and Cultural Affairs to use the second floor of this building.

Name	Type	Start Date	Expiration Date	Stakeholders	Purpose
Memorandum of Agreement	Memorandum of agreement	1972	No expiration date	The Government of the U.S. Virgin Islands and the National Park Service	Clarify control of buildings and lands by the Government of the U.S. Virgin Islands to include Government House, Scalehouse and Old Customs House; agreement by the Government of the U.S. Virgin Islands to relinquish control of Scalehouse and Old Cable Office as need for space as visitor information center and Post Office terminates; agreement by the Government of the U.S. Virgin Islands to removing parking and vehicular traffic from within boundaries of the historic site, control incompatible use of the surrounding wharf, and to prevent construction of a roadway or other intrusive devices on the harbor side of the historic site.
Cooperative Agreements and Historic Site Designation Orders	Memorandum of agreement	1960	No expiration date	The Office of Territories and the National Park Service	Clarify the 1952 agreement so as to make the National Park Service the agency responsible for the preservation and maintenance of the historic buildings and structures other than the Post Office; devotes the national historic site exclusively to public use and permits continued use of space in Government House and other historic structures as needed by the Government of the U.S. Virgin Islands; changes the name to Christiansted National Historic Site.
Cooperative Agreements and Historic Site Designation Orders	Memorandum of agreement	1952	No expiration date	Department of the Interior and the Municipality of St. Croix	Designate as a Virgin Islands National Historic Site; cooperate with the municipality in preserving the integrity of the structures and area designated in the national historic site and to further public appreciation of the site.

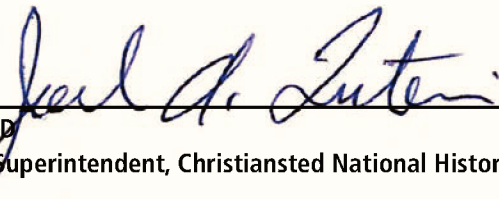
Appendix D: Past and Ongoing Park Planning and Data Collection Efforts


Name	Type	Published
Christiansted National Historic Site Archeological Overview and Assessment	Data report	2011
Complete Scope of Collection Statement – Multi Park	Data report	2011
Shoreline Length and Water Area in the Ocean, Coastal and Great Lakes parks Updated Statistics for Shoreline Miles and Water Acres (rev1b)	Data report	2011
South Florida and Caribbean Parks Exotic Plant Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement Abbreviated Final	Management plan	2010
Value Analysis Study for Christiansted NHS, Buck Island Reef NM, and Salt River Bay National Historical Park and Ecological Preserve Virgin Islands Multi-Park Museum Collection Management Facility CHRI PMIS# 119182	Planning document (restricted access)	2007
The Road Inventory of Christiansted National Historic Site CHRI - 5380	Data report (restricted access)	2006
A Geophysical Survey of the Courtyard of the Old Danish West India and Guinea Company Warehouse and the Grounds Surrounding the Customs House	Data report	2004
Museum Collection Management Plan Buck Island Reef National Monument, Christiansted National Historic Site, Salt River Bay National Historical Park & Ecological Preserve	Management plan (restricted access)	2004
Baseline Water Quality Inventory and Analysis Buck Island Reef National Monument, Christiansted National Historic Site, and Salt River Bay National Historical Park and Ecological Preserve	Data report	1999
Guidelines for Furnishings Maintenance and Protection Fort Christiansvaern Christiansted National Historic Site	Management plan (restricted access)	1992
Christiansted National Historic Site Collection Management Plan	Management plan	1992
Interpretive Prospectus Christiansted National Historic Site	Planning document	1990
Statement for Management Basic Operations Statement Christiansted National Historic Site	Planning document (restricted access)	1989
Historic Furnishings Report Fort Christiansvaern	Data report	1988
General Management Plan Environmental Assessment Christiansted National Historic Site. St. Croix, U.S. Virgin Islands.	Management plan (restricted access)	1986
Cultural Landscape Report Christiansted National Historic Site	Data report	1985
National Register of Historic Places Inventory – Nomination Form	Data report	1976
Special History Study Masonry Forts of the National Park Service	Data report	1973

Southeast Region Foundation Document Recommendation Christiansted National Historic Site

January 2015

This Foundation Document has been prepared as a collaborative effort between park and regional staff and is recommended for approval by the Southeast Regional Director.


RECOMMENDED _____ 1/21/15
Joel A. Tutein, Superintendent, Christiansted National Historic Site Date


APPROVED _____ 1/30/15
Stan Austin, Regional Director, Southeast Region Date



As the nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering sound use of our land and water resources; protecting our fish, wildlife, and biological diversity; preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historic places; and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to ensure that their development is in the best interests of all our people by encouraging stewardship and citizen participation in their care. The department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under U.S. administration.

CHRI 399/125645
January 2015

Foundation Document • Christiansted National Historic Site

