

JUL 23 1981

APPENDIX B
ANNABERG HISTORIC DISTRICT

Leinster Bay

DESCRIPTION

Annaberg Historic District is located on the North Shore of St. John immediately east of Mary Point. The mill and factory are sited on a knoll on the shoreline with an elevation of 102' above mean sea level. The site commands an expansive view of the British Virgin Islands and the extensive ruins are a conspicuous feature of the landscape. The site is reached by the North Shore Road that connects it to Frederiksdal and Mary Point to the west. Immediately below Annaberg the road has been washed out by sea action but formerly continued east on to Leinster Bay Estate. Retaining walls on the east and north side of the site regulate the top levels of the knoll and provide the setting for the masonry cone of the former windmill, the horsemill and the bagasse shed. The factory ruins are 15' south of the horsemill on the downward sloping landside of the knoll. Fragments of 16 slave cabins can be discerned on the west and north slopes of the knoll. In addition to these elements, Annaberg also has the ruined remains of an oxpond, stable, two bake ovens, a cook house, 3 elevated cisterns connected by aqueducts, two unidentified structures and a well and a drinking trough.

Annaberg Plantation was one of several plantations on St. John owned in the 1720ties and 30ties by Frederik Moth, the first Danish Governor of St. Croix and later the Governor General of all the Danish West Indies. It was under cultivation by 1731 and in 1780 the factory site had 10 small buildings, two medium sized ones and two larger ones but apparently no horsemill. The estate was acquired by Robert Milner in 1786 and he may have built the Annaberg horsemill shown on the 1800 Oxholm map of St. John. The plantation became in the early decades of the 19th century one of the biggest sugar producers on St. John and its facilities expanded to their present impressive proportions. It was then owned by Government Adjudant Thomas Sheen. In 1827 the estate was acquired by Governor Hans Henrik Berg who held it until his death in 1862. Shortly thereafter cultivation of sugar cane was abandoned and the estate became a cattle farm.

Although the remains of the existing factory cannot be dated precisely, its plan organization belong to the type that came into common use during the last decades of the 18th century. The building shows evidence of alterations and additions and the storage and curing wing of the factory exhibit building practices of considerable variances with the boiling house. The same is the case with other major units of the factory site. The windmill postdates 1800 and from its type and construction probably dates from the second or third decade of the 19th century. In all probability the construction of the various buildings span the last decades of the 18th century and the first half of the 19th century.

As stated above the ruins exhibit varying building practices but in addition have preserved architectural details and styling of considerable interest and of different periods. The extent of the ruins and the many functions they represent of a large sugar producing plantation well illustrate the different phases and the complexity of its operation.

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The significance of Annaberg Historic District is the relatively well preserved remains of a large and productive sugar plantation. They illustrate the complexity of the sugar productions as well as its different phases from collections of surface water to curing and storage of the new sugar. They also, indirectly, through the extensive and impressive remains of the development of the factory site illustrate the profits that might be gained from this quasi-agricultural-manufacturing activity.

	Latitude	Longitude
Acreage: 15 acres	A 18° 21' 56"	64° 43' 54"
	B 18° 21' 56"	64° 43' 34"
	C 18° 21' 48"	64° 43' 34"
	D 18° 21' 48"	64° 43' 54"

There are no UTM references on any published maps of the U.S. Virgin Islands.

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

From a point on the road to Annaberg 100 feet west of the Drinking Trough in the mangrove swamp below and west of Annaberg, the boundary line of the Historic District leads due north for twenty (20') feet to the low water line of the shore and then easterly along the shore for about 1100 feet to the mouth of the intermittent stream bed east of Annaberg and then southerly following the east tributary of the streambed for 1050 feet and then due west for 600 feet to the stream bed of the west tributary and from there due northwest for 1100 feet to the starting point on the Mary Point-Annaberg road. The boundaries of Annaberg Historic District are the natural barrier of the sea towards the north and a streambed to the east. Towards the south and west they are straight lines connecting fixed points so as to include all elements of the historic resource and its setting.

for two beams in the exchange since all parts of the interior works and of the movable wood superstructure that crowned the masonry tower are missing. The standing masonry cone is in good condition. The windmill postdates 1800 and from its type and construction probably dates from the second or third decade of the 19th century.

Latitude $18^{\circ}21'54''$ Longitude $64^{\circ}43'48''$

present impressive proportions. In 1827 the es.
Hans Henrik Berg who held it until his death in 1862.

terior

Latitude $18^{\circ}21'54''$ Longitude $64^{\circ}43'48''$

storage and curing wing of the factory which is on the terrain on the south side of the factory has a full story below the 1st floor of the boiling house. The storage and curing wing is divided into two equal spaces and on the second floor interconnected by a doorway. The ground floor is accessible from the exterior through two doorways in the south wall. The walls of the boiling house and the north and south wall of the storage and curing wing stand to plate height. Although both the chimney and the still have been reduced to rubble the standing remains provide a clear picture of the functions of the factory and the various steps of the sugar production.

Annaberg plantation was under cultivation by the 1730s and in 1780 the factory site had 10 small buildings, two medium sized ones and two larger ones but no horse-mill. The estate was acquired by Robert Milner in 1786 who is known to have cultivated sugar cane and who may have built the Annaberg horse-mill shown on the 1800 Oxholm map of St. John. The plantation became in the early 19th century one of the biggest sugar producers on St. John and its facilities expanded to their present impressive proportions. In 1827 the estate was acquired by Governor Hans Henrik Berg who held it until his death in 1862.

Although the remains of the existing factory cannot be dated precisely its plan organization belong to the type that came into common use during the last decades of the 18th century. The building shows evidence of alterations and additions and the storage and curing wing of the factory exhibit building practices of considerable variances with the boiling house.

Latitude 18°21'54" Longitude 64°43'48"

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Appendix B, Historic District

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY RECORD
(Attach 4"x5" B&W Photo)

NPS ORGANIZATION

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park CODE NO. 5360

STRUCTURE NAME Oxpound, Annaberg Mill and Factory Site STRUCTURE NO. H-33.6

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National State Local

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: On North Shore Road east of Mary Point

UTM REFERENCE: A CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: acres.

STRUCTURE: Type of, and composition: Rubble masonry walls enclosing a rectangular area with the remains of a small building in southwest corner.
Physical Description: The oxpound is located 70' west of the factory. It is a 60' by 120' enclosure defined by rubble masonry walls and divided into two equal sections by a cross wall. Footings of a covered enclosure 20'x30' built against the outer walls, is located in the southwest corner of the oxpound. The walls have crumbled and only stand to their original heights in the southwest and southeast corners and for a short section of east wall.

Although the remains of the existing buildings cannot be dated precisely the plan organization of the factory belong to the type that came into common use during the last decades of the 18th century. The buildings show evidence of alterations and additions and exhibit building practices of considerable variances. The windmill postdates 1800 and from its type and construction probably dates from the second or third decade of 19th century. In all probability the construction of various buildings span the last decades of the 18th century and the first half of the 19th century.

Latitude 18°21'54" Longitude 64°43'48"

(continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Deteriorated
Ruins Unaltered Altered Original Site Moved

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Appendix B, Historic District

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT

(Attach 4"x5" B&W Photo)

NPS ORGANIZATION

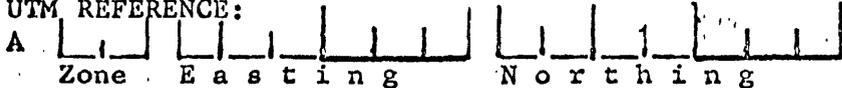
REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park CODE NO. 5360

STRUCTURE NAME Bake Oven No. 1, Annaberg Mill & Factory STRUCTURE NO. H-33,7

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National State Local

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: On North Shore Road east of Mary Point

UTM REFERENCE:



CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: _____ acres.

STRUCTURE: Type of, and composition: Rectangular rubble and brick masonry building.

Physical Description: A bake oven 12'x10'6" is located at the southeast end of the retaining wall between the windmill tower and the court of the factory. It has a short flue above the opening of the baking chamber on the west face of the oven. It is constructed in rubble masonry with brick lining of openings, bake chamber ash duct and flue. The unusually large size of the bake oven indicates it was used in community food preparation.

Annaberg plantation was under cultivation by the 1730s and in 1780 the factory site had 10 small buildings, 2 medium sized ones and 2 larger ones but no horse mill. The estate was acquired by Robert Milner in 1786 who is known to have cultivated sugar cane and who may have built the Annaberg horse mill shown on the 1800 Oxholm map of St. John. The plantation became during the early decades of the 19th century one of the biggest sugar producers on St. John and its facilities expanded to their present impressive proportions. In 1827 the estate was acquired by Governor Hans Henrik Berg who held it until his death in 1862.

Latitude 18°21'54" Longitude 64°43'48"

(continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Deteriorated
Ruins Unaltered Altered Original Site Moved

In 1827 the estate was acquired by Governor Hans Henrik Berg who held it until his death in 1862.

Latitude $18^{\circ}21'54''$ Longitude $64^{\circ}43'48''$

sugar cane and who may have built the Annaberg house shown on the 1800 Oxholm map of St. John. The plantation became one of the biggest sugar producers on St. John and its facilities expanded to their present impressive proportions. In 1827 the estate was acquired by Governor Hans Henrik Berg who held it until his death in 1862.

Latitude $18^{\circ}21'50''$ Longitude $64^{\circ}43'45''$

openings in the daub and wattle wall above the masonry base. The floors are a stamped clay and lime mixture.

Remains have been retained of all four base walls of H-33, 13 as the sufficient traces of superstructure to illustrate the original condition of the building.

Latitude $18^{\circ} 21' 55''$ Longitude $64^{\circ} 43' 50''$

openings in the daub and wattle wall above the masonry base. The floors are a stamped clay and lime mixture.

H-33, 14 is a well defined building with sufficient traces remaining in the base wall to reconstruct the framing and wall dimensions of the superstructure.

Latitude $18^{\circ} 21' 55''$ Longitude $64^{\circ} 43' 50''$

openings in the daub and wattle wall above the masonry base. The floors are a stamped clay and lime mixture.

A clearly defined building site, H-33, 15 has retained fragments of all four walls above ground.

Latitude $18^{\circ} 21' 55''$ Longitude $64^{\circ} 43' 50''$

openings in the daub and wattle wall above the masonry base. The floors are a stamped clay and lime mixture.

H-33, 17 has only retained the lower section of the downhill base wall that retained the terrace on which it was built.

Latitude $18^{\circ}21'55''$ Longitude $64^{\circ}43'50''$

openings in the daub and wattle wall above the masonry base. The floors are a stamped clay and lime mixture.

A section of one base wall only remains of H-33, 18.

Latitude $18^{\circ} 21' 55''$ Longitude $64^{\circ} 43' 50''$

openings in the daub and wattle wall above the masonry base. The floors are a stamped clay and lime mixture.

H+33, 19 has retained only a fragment of the uphill base wall.

Latitude $18^{\circ}21'55''$ Longitude $64^{\circ}43'50''$

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Appendix B, Historic District

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT
(Attach 4"x5" B&W Photo)

NPS ORGANIZATION

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park CODE NO. 5360

STRUCTURE NAME Slave Quarters Annaberg Mill & Factory STRUCTURE NO. H-33, 20

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National State Local

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: On North Shore Road east of Mary Point

UTM REFERENCE: A CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: acres.

type or, and composition: Rubble masonry base of rectangular daub and wattle building.

Physical Description: Annaberg plantation was under cultivation by the 1730s and in 1780 the factory site had 10 small buildings, 2 medium sized ones and 2 larger ones but no horsemill. The estate was acquired by Robert Milner in 1786 who is known to have cultivated sugar cane and who may have built the Annaberg horsemill shown on the 1800 Oxholm map of St. John. The plantation became during the early decades of the 19th century one of the biggest sugar producers on St. John and its facilities expanded to their present impressive proportions. In 1827 the estate was acquired by Governor Hans Henrik Berg who held it until his death in 1862. In all probability the construction of various buildings span the last decades of the 18th century and the first half of the 19th century.

The quarters are 22'x12' and are of daub and wattle construction on a frame of small tree trunks set into rubble masonry base about 2'6" height. The wood frame and daub and wattle have long since disintegrated but their imprints on the main side of the masonry base are still evident. The access door for each dwelling is located in the end wall and presumably there were some kind of window or vent

(continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Deteriorated
Ruins Unaltered Altered Original Site Moved

openings in the daub and wattle wall above the masonry base. The floors are a stamped clay and lime mixture.

Only the southeast corner and section of the south wall has been retained of H-33, 20.

Latitude $18^{\circ}21'55''$ Longitude $64^{\circ}43'50''$

openings in the daub and wattle wall above the masonry base. The floors are a stamped clay and lime mixture.

Only one corner remains above ground of the building H-33, 21.

Latitude $18^{\circ} 21' 55''$ Longitude $64^{\circ} 43' 50''$

openings in the daub and wattle wall above the masonry base. The floors are a stamped clay and lime mixture.

H-33, 22 is seriously fragmented and only fragments remain of the building above ground.

Latitude $18^{\circ}21'55''$ Longitude $64^{\circ}43'50''$

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Appendix B, Historic District

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT

(Attach 4"x5" B&W Photo)

NPS ORGANIZATION

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park CODE NO. 5360

STRUCTURE NAME Slave Quarters Annaberg Mill & Factory STRUCTURE NO. H-33, 23

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National State Local

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: On North Shore Road east of Mary Point

UTM REFERENCE: A CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: acres.

STRUCTURE: type or, and composition: Rubble masonry base of rectangular daub and wattle building.

Physical Description: Annaberg plantation was under cultivation by the 1730s and in 1780 the factory site had 10 small buildings, 2 medium sized ones and 2 larger ones but no horsemill. The estate was acquired by Robert Milner in 1786 who is known to have cultivated sugar cane and who may have built the Annaberg horsemill shown on the 1800 Oxholm map of St. John. The plantation became during the early decades of the 19th century one of the biggest sugar producers on St. John and its facilities expanded to their present impressive proportions. In 1827 the estate was acquired by Governor Hans Henrik Berg who held it until his death in 1862. In all probability the construction of various buildings span the last decades of the 18th century and the first half of the 19th century.

The quarters are 22'x12' and are of daub and wattle construction on a frame of small tree trunks set into rubble masonry base about 2'6" height. The wood frame and daub and wattle have long since disintegrated but their imprints on the main side of the masonry base are still evident. The access door for each dwelling is located in the end wall and presumably there were some kind of window or vent

(continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Deteriorated
Ruins Unaltered Altered Original Site Moved

openings in the daub and wattle wall above the masonry base. The floors are a stamped clay and lime mixture.

H-33, 23 has retained only a fragment of the uphill base wall.

Latitude $18^{\circ} 21' 55''$ Longitude $64^{\circ} 43' 50''$

CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT

(Attach 4"x5" B&W Photo)

NPS ORGANIZATION

REGION Southeast PARK/AREA NAME Virgin Islands Nat'l Park CODE NO. 5360STRUCTURE NAME Slave Quarters Annaberg Mill & Factory STRUCTURE NO. H-33, 24ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: National State Local LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: On North Shore Road east of Mary Point

UTM REFERENCE:

A

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 CLASS VI LAND ACREAGE (if not part of a complex or district: acres.

Zone Easting Northing

STRUCTURE: Type of, and composition: Rubble masonry base of rectangular daub and wattle building.Physical Description: Annaberg plantation was under cultivation by the 1730s and in 1780 the factory site had 10 small buildings, 2 medium sized ones and 2 larger ones but no horsemill. The estate was acquired by Robert Milner in 1786 who is known to have cultivated sugar cane and who may have built the Annaberg horsemill shown on the 1800 Oxholm map of St. John. The plantation became during the early decades of the 19th century one of the biggest sugar producers on St. John and its facilities expanded to their present impressive proportions. In 1827 the estate was acquired by Governor Hans Henrik Berg who held it until his death in 1862. In all probability the construction of various buildings span the last decades of the 18th century and the first half of the 19th century.The quarters are 22'x12' and are of daub and wattle construction on a frame of small tree trunks set into rubble masonry base about 2'6" height. The wood frame and daub and wattle have long since disintegrated but their imprints on the main side of the masonry base are still evident. The access door for each dwelling is located in the end wall and presumably there were some kind of window or vent

(continue on reverse if necessary)

PRESENT CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Deteriorated
Ruins Unaltered Altered Original Site Moved

openings in the daub and wattle wall above the masonry base. The floors are a stamped clay and lime mixture.

A well defined building although only fragments remain of two of the base walls.

Latitude $18^{\circ} 21' 55''$ Longitude $64^{\circ} 43' 50''$

openings in the daub and wattle wall above the masonry base. The floors are a stamped clay and lime mixture.

Only a poorly defined terrace and fragments of two walls remain of H-33, 25.

Latitude $18^{\circ}21'55''$ Longitude $64^{\circ}43'50''$

openings in the daub and wattle wall above the masonry base. The floors are a stamped clay and lime mixture.

H-33, 26 has retained a clear definition of the terrace on which it is constructed and the south and north base wall as well, the two other walls has tumbled.

Latitude $18^{\circ} 21' 55''$ Longitude $64^{\circ} 43' 50''$



Windmill Tower

Historic Name: Annaberg

Common Name: Annaberg Mill and Factory

Maho Bay Quarter, St. John, Virgin Islands

Maho Bay Quarter, St. John, Virgin Islands

Photo credit G. C. Gjesing Date of photo Dec. , 1970

Negative filed at Virgin Islands National Park

Windmill Tower H-33, 2 viewed from the west.

(VI Nat'l. Park Multiple Resource Area)

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Boiling House

Historic name: Annaberg

Common name: Annaberg Mill and Factory
Maho Bay Quarter, St. John, Virgin Islands

Photo credit F. C. Gjessing Date of photo Dec., 1970
Negative filed at Virgin Islands National Park

Boiling House of Factory H-33, 4 to the left and edge of
Horsemill H-33, 3 to the right as viewed from the
Windman Tower (northeast).

(VI Natl. Park Multiple Resource Area)

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Factory

Historic Name: Annaberg

Common Name: Annaberg Mill and Factory
Maho Bay Quarter, St. John, Virgin Islands

Photo credit F. C. Gjessing Date of photo Dec., 1970
Negative filed at Virgin Islands National Park

South wall of Factory H-33, 4 viewed from the southwest.

CVI Nat'l Park Multiple Resource Area

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Factory and Windmill Tower

Historic Name: Annaberg

Common name: Annaberg Mill and Factory

Maho Bay Quarter, St. John, Virgin Islands

Photo credit E. C. Gjessing **Date of photo** Dec., 1970

Negative filed at Virgin Islands National Park

South wall of the factory (H-33, 4) with windmill tower in background and stable (H-33, 8) in foreground viewed from the south. (VI Nat.'l Park Multiple

Resource Area)

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Bake Oven No. 1

Historic Name: Annaberg

Common Name: Annaberg Mill and Factory

Maho Bay Quarter, St. John, Virgin Islands

Photo credit F. C. Gjessing Date of photo Dec., 1970

Negative filed at Virgin Islands National Park

Bake Oven No. 1, H033, 7 viewed from the southwest

(VI National Park Multiple
Resource Area)

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Slave Quarters

Historic Name: Annaberg

Common Name: Annaberg Mill and Factory

Maho Bay Quarter, St. John, Virgin Islands

Photo credit F. C. Gjessing **Date of photo** Dec., 1970

Negative filed at Virgin Islands National Park

Slave Quarters (H-33, 15(viewed from the southeast.

(V.I. National Park Multiple Resource Area)

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