

**REPORT ON ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT THE TRUNK BAY
SUGAR FACTORY, VIRGIN ISLANDS NATIONAL PARK**



By

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VIIS Accession Number: 335

Virgin Islands National Park
1300 Cruz Bay Creek
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2011

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The sugar factory ruin at Trunk Bay has been in desperate need of restoration and stabilization for many decades and was on the brink of collapse. The tall, unstable walls of the factory ruin sit about five meters from the North Shore Road and are directly across from the parking area for Trunk Bay beach. Since Trunk Bay is capable of averaging a thousand visitors a day, the ruin was deemed a safety hazard by the National Park Service. The factory site is listed on the National Register for Historic Places (NRHP) and due to the public safety issues involved, the park eventually secured funding to prevent the collapse of the ruin in 2008. After vegetation had been cleared in June 2009, a team of historic restoration masons from San Juan National Historic Site began to stabilize the ruin from the interior to the exterior. The preservation team filled cracks in the factory walls with historically approved mortar (Natural Historic Lime 3.5), placed wooden scaffolding support in the interior of the structure to help uphold the building, and outrigger beams to stabilize the walls from the outside of the building. Without a doubt this stabilization project has compromised the historic scene but it will help to keep this building from collapsing and it lays the ground work for future preservation efforts as it provides the necessary safe working environment from which any future masonry preservations efforts can be implemented.

During the project archeological monitoring was necessary in order to carry out the restoration of the factory because subsurface excavation was required to pour concrete pads for the stabilization beams as well as installing a fence surrounding the factory, keeping visitors from harm and further protecting the factory while it was repaired.

In an effort to better interpret the history and operation dates of the sugar plantation at Trunk Bay for the public, other structures associated with the factory were also identified and mapped and an interpretive sign was installed on the property (Appendix 3).

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I. INTRODUCTION

Archeological monitoring and investigation was conducted at the Trunk Bay sugar factory site from 10 June 2009 until 20 July 2009. A ground surface survey of the manager's house was carried out on 11 September 2009. Figure 1 depicts a map of St. John and a close-up of the Trunk Bay factory site.



Figure 1. Aerial of St. John and the project area at Trunk Bay highlighted in red.

In 2008, funding was appropriated to begin efforts to stabilize the NRHP site (81000088), factory ruin that had over the years become a safety hazard to park visitors. In addition to the sugar factory at Trunk Bay, like many plantations, the site is also comprised of a manager's house or overseer's house that sits up slope southwest of the factory and an animal mill that was on a flat hill located upslope east of the factory. It is possible that a large earthen mound hollowed out in a bowl form, located adjacent to the animal mill and factory, served as a water reservoir for the site. Figures 2-4 show the factory between 2006 and 2008 before it was cleared of vegetation and stabilized.



Figure 2. North façade, before the factory was cleared of vegetation in 2006.
(photograph by Susanna Pershern 2006).



Figure 3. South façade of factory (photograph by Susanna Pershern 2006).



Figure 4. North façade of factory in 2008 with caution/danger signage (photograph by Paul Odell 2008).

Ken S. Wild and J. Luran Riser supervised the historic restoration masons as they excavated the mandatory pits required to stabilize and preserve the factory. Figure 5 and 6 show the outrigger beams on the exterior of the factory and scaffolding supporting the interior, part of the stabilization efforts of the site. Wild and Riser screened all soils excavated using quarter inch hardware cloth, bagged the artifacts and completed the necessary record keeping for the recovery of archeological resources as mandated by NPS guidelines. All data, including the factory and manager house corners, units, postholes, and material remains were collected, recorded and mapped using a Trimble (Global Positioning System) GPS unit.

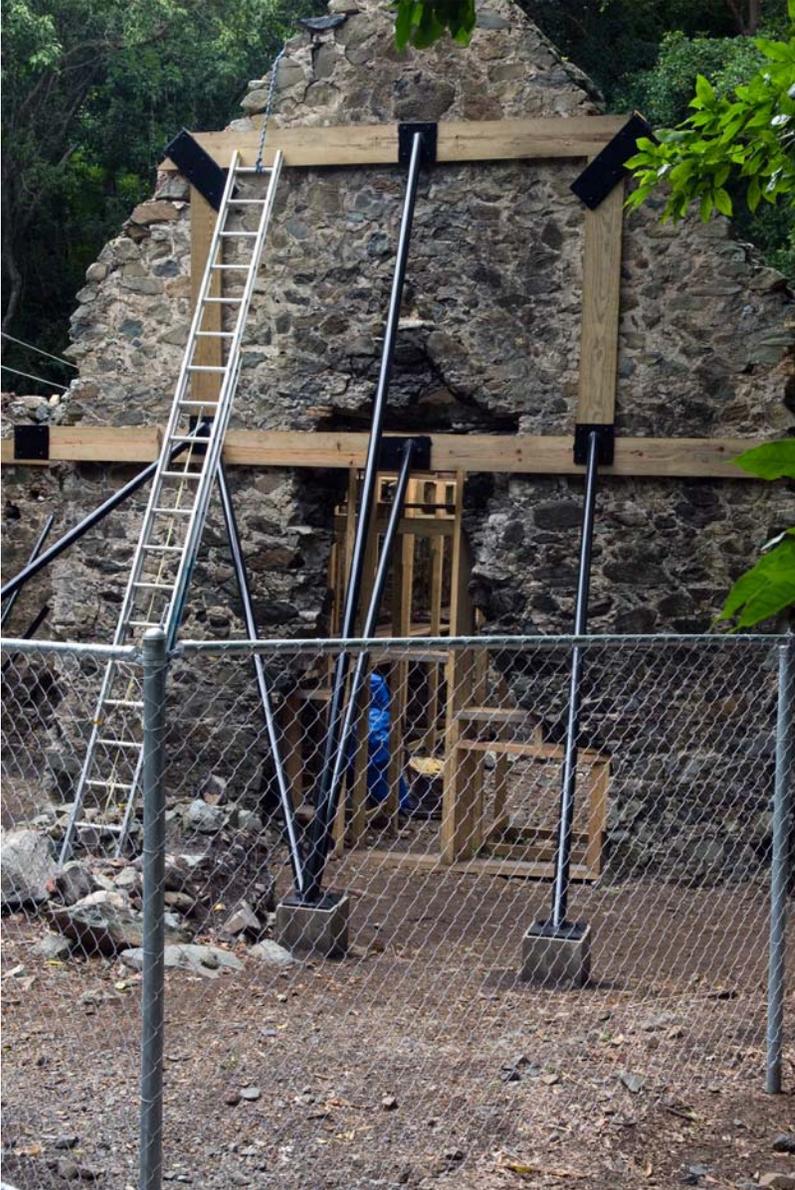


Figure 5. Outrigger beams support the exterior walls. (photograph by Luran Riser 2009).



Figure 6. Stabilization efforts included masonry work such as fixing cracks in the walls (photograph by Lauran Riser 2009).



Figure 7. Interior scaffolding will aid in maintaining stabilization and provide access for future preservation efforts (photograph by Lauran Riser 2009).

In July 2009, Lauran Riser completed the analysis of all materials recovered from the factory and in September 2009 completed the analysis of surface artifacts recovered from the manager's house. A total of 277 artifacts were recovered. The project resulted in the identification of an early to mid eighteenth century occupation to an early nineteenth century occupation.

Due to the fact that very little information was known about the Trunk Bay factory in terms of when it was constructed, operation dates, production, who worked there as well as the general plantation layout, a few individuals assisted in researching and writing the historic background section of this report. St. John historian, Chuck Pishko helped with the historic research of Trunk Bay plantation and its connection to Adrian plantation. Thanks to Charles Consolvo, local St Thomas and St. John merchant, historian, and recent graduate in archeology, the park was able to contract, through his business, Danish

history researchers that had just been recent international NPS park interns. The Danish students from the History Department of the Saxo Institute of the University of Copenhagen, Marie Veisegaard and Agnes Wraae obtained further information from the Danish archives to write the following section of this report. Additional information was also gathered from Elizabeth Keller's (2004) dissertation on the laborer villages at Adrian plantation.

HISTORIC BACKGROUND

Sugar Production on St. John

In order to complete the historic and archeological research of Trunk Bay, a good understanding of sugar production on St. John and how the sugar factory operated at this site is necessary. A review of sugar production on St. John was completed by Ken Wild for this report and for the development of the Wayside exhibit for the Trunk Bay factory site (Appendix 3).

In the eighteenth century, sugar made many fortunes in factories like this one at Trunk Bay. While this new source of wealth produced a gentry class that surpassed that of most nobles of Europe, the production of sugar required a large labor force. Hundreds of thousands of Africans were captured, enslaved and brought to the Caribbean to cultivate sugarcane and manufacture the profitable products: *muscovado* sugar, molasses, and rum.

On St. John, sugar production commenced at the very beginning of the island's colonization by the Danish government in 1718. In fact, the Danish government required that each new planter build sugar works on their new property within five years and to have at least one white person living on the property within three months or forfeit the land title (Larsen 1986). Throughout the eighteenth century, the labor force in the Danish islands was truly one obtained by the capturing of Africans and bringing them to the islands by the Danish West Indian Company. The establishment of a sugar producing estate required the construction of an animal mill, a sugar cane boiling processing facility, an open shed for drying the squeezed cane stalks (bagasse), dwellings for the enslaved labors and a house for either the plantation owner and or for the estate's manager.

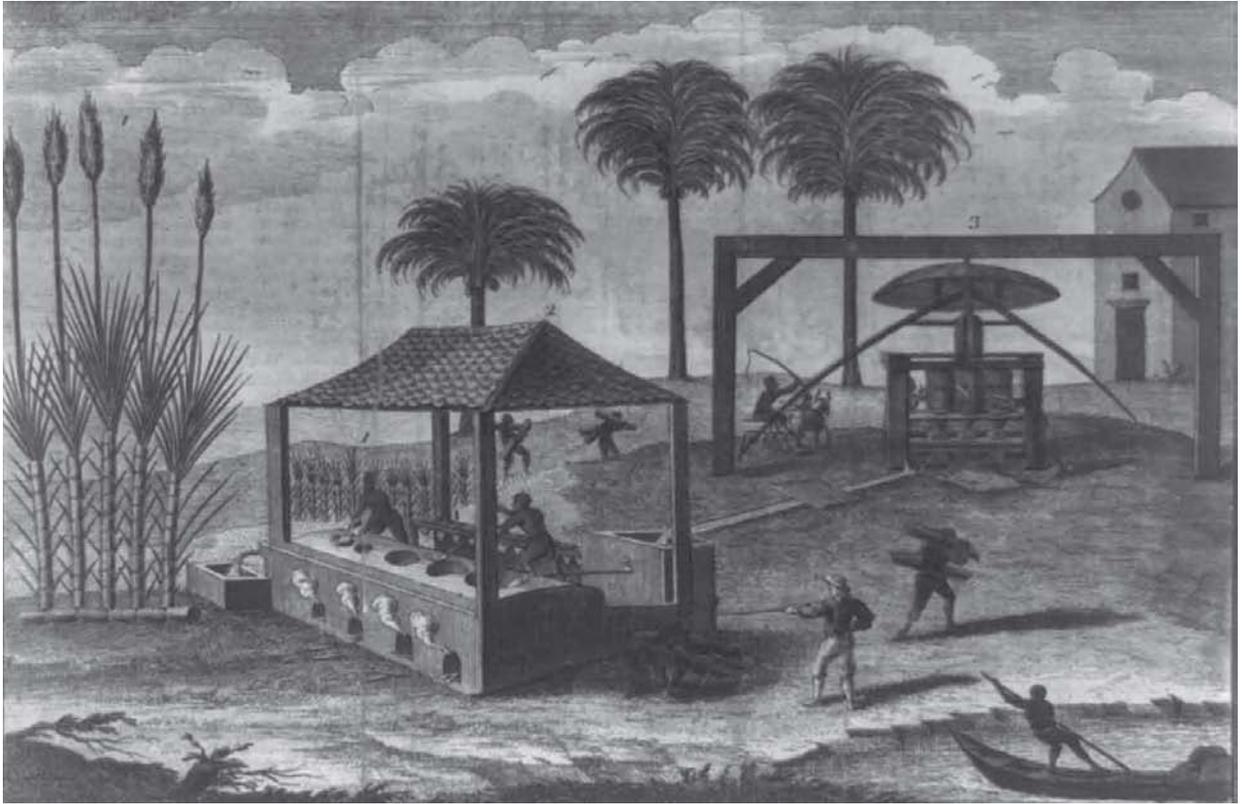


Figure 8. In this 1749 engraving, the sugar factory is a simple boiling bench, as the first Trunk Bay factory probably was until sugar production increased. The animal mill depicted in the background of this drawing is very similar to the one here at Trunk Bay, which is located on the small flat hill on the east side of the factory. (Library of Congress).



Figure 9. Period drawing showing the process of boiling, skimming and cooling of the sugar in the factory. (Courtesy of the St. Croix Landmarks Society).

The production of sugar began with the labor intensive field work of sowing the sugarcane. Once the crop had matured, it was transported on the backs of enslaved Africans and donkeys, the sugarcane was brought from the fields to the animal mill. The cane was then fed through iron rollers that were rotated by donkeys, oxen or horses. The cane juice flowed to the first of a row of iron vats known as coppers in the factory's hot boiling room.

Bagasse, the crushed and dried cane stalks, fueled the factory furnaces as the enslaved ladled the boiling juice, skimming constantly with a flat perforated copper plate attached to a long pole. This process was repeated down the row of coppers until all of the juice reached the smallest copper known as the *Teache*. The master boiler determined the crucial moment when the syrup would best crystallize into good sugar and at that point had a crew ladle the boiling mass to shallow cooling pans. Once the syrup cooled, the workers put the sugar mass into large wooden barrels with holes in the bottom. The molasses drained leaving the fine *muscovado* sugar that was shipped to Europe for refinement to white sugar. Very little went to waste. The scum, or skimmings, was used to make the rum, or *kill devil* which, along with the molasses, was sold and traded.

By 1726, all plantation lots on St. John had been claimed. Across the landscape of St. John many of the early attempts at sugar cultivation have been found in the form of abandoned sites that contain only a simple boiling bench (see Figure 8). Such a crude facility was possibly the first constructed at Trunk Bay after it was titled in 1725. Many of these small early estates were combined, as was the case for Trunk Bay; this is discussed below in the archival research. By the third quarter of the eighteenth century, sugar prices were once again on the rise. Between 1780 and 1830 St. John experienced its most profitable period of sugarcane production. During this period plantations grew as smaller farms were bought and combined into large estates. New windmills and more elaborate and productive factories were built. During this period the numbers of enslaved labor grew rapidly. A plantation in the first half of the eighteenth century rarely had over a dozen enslaved laborers, but by 1800 many plantations had hundreds of captured Africans working the fields and factories. By this time a plantation's enslaved work force also included enslaved Creole Africans; those that had been born in the islands.

After emancipation in 1848 and cheap beet sugar production began, the sugar industry in the Danish islands was almost completely abandoned. In the 1880s to the early 1900s, an attempt to revive the sugar industry was undertaken. It is during this final period of sugar production that large plantations on St. John such as Annaberg, Lameshure, Cinnamon Bay, Rustenburg, Caneel Bay, Susanaberg, Adrian and Reef Bay are updated. This includes the addition of a stone pillar bagasse shed; in some cases a steam engine was purchased to crush the cane. The houses at some of the former slave villages, now labor villages, began to have complete stone masonry walls from ground to roof as opposed to post in ground construction or wattle and daub walls.

Trunk Bay – Archival research 1718 – 1847

This section of the report is based on archival research conducted in August and September 2009 at the Danish National Archive in Copenhagen. The focus of this research is Trunk Bay during the time period of 1718-1847. In 1718, Adrian Runnel founded a plantation later known as Adrian that Trunk Bay becomes a part of. The end date of this research time frame was chosen because in that year Adrian plantation was put up for auction.

In the archives, different sources concerning Adrian and/or Trunk Bay are mentioned. For the most part, the findings consist of general information concerning the plantation plot, the owners of the plantation and their families, the enslaved workers living on the plantation and the buildings and inventory. This research translates the relevant sources without interpretation. All of the information in this research effort has a source reference, so it is possible to see where it is located in the archive. It should be noted that the way names and places are spelled is done so as each source spells them. Therefore, an individual's name may have different spellings because the research referred to multiple sources, for example: (Prins/Printz).

The Sugar Factory at Trunk Bay

One of the primary goals the Virgin Islands National Park's, Cultural Resource Manger/Archeologist Ken Wild requested was that the research focus on the Trunk Bay sugar factory, especially when the factory was built and in use so that it could be properly interpreted to the public. It was soon discovered that the question was difficult if not impossible to answer from the archives alone. An attempt was undertaken to find the probates and auction protocols where information concerning the factory could be mentioned, however the majority of those sources were unavailable because of their present state of deterioration. Another problem encountered was that when the plantation plot of *Trunk Bay* was founded in 1725 it was joined with estate *Adrian* and remained so throughout the time period researched. This meant that all written information concerning Trunk Bay was also combined with Estate Adrian and it is impossible to separate the two. Therefore, it was necessary that this report contain information to include Estate Adrian, along with Trunk Bay.

The following is a summary of what was discovered regarding the sugar factory at Trunk Bay:

The plantation plot at Trunk Bay was founded in 1725 and according to the land tax records it was cultivated for sugar throughout the eighteenth century. It appears that the owners of Adrian/Trunk Bay lived at Adrian while Trunk Bay was used as a production facility. The first time the sugar factory is described in the archival sources is in 1802. In 1802, the sugar factory consisted of an animal mill and a sugar work with a distillery still in use. Figure 4, depicts the Trunk Bay factory on the 1780 Oxholm map and Figure 5 depicts a close-up of the factory on the 1800 Oxholm map. The 1780 Oxholm map is the earliest documented source of the sugar works at Trunk Bay. However, it is highly possible that a factory such as a simple boiling bench (Figure 8) was built at Trunk Bay soon after the plantation was founded. This probability is due to the fact that sugar production had begun on the estate when it was taken up in 1725 and the archives mention that when the work became older and worn down it was rebuilt or a new production facility was built in place of the old, but it is impossible to say anything conclusive as to when this occurred. So, the archival data indicates the sugar factory was built sometime between 1725 and 1780. The archeological evidence to be discussed in detail later, indicates the factory was indeed in use by the at least the 1760s.

The Adrian Plantation



Figure 10. 1780 Oxholm map.

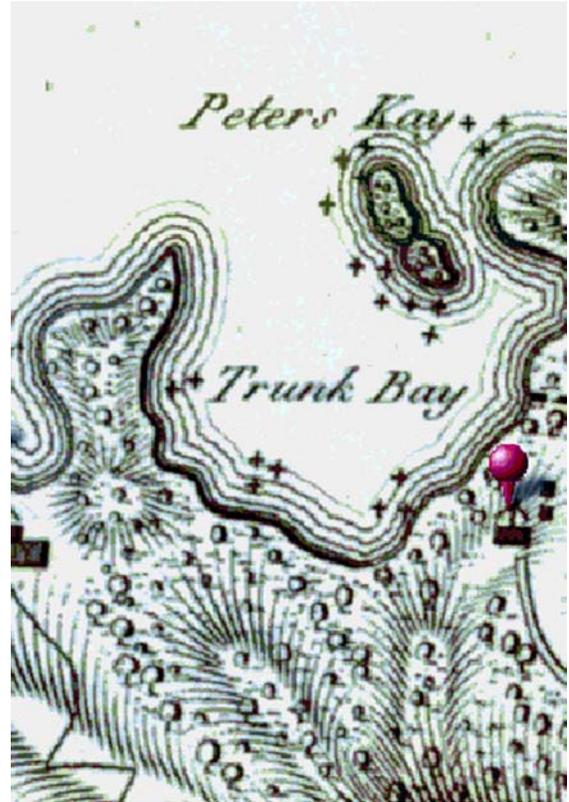


Figure 11. 1800 Oxholm map.

Even though it is impossible to pin-point the exact year the factory was built, the sources inform us when Trunk Bay stopped being used as a production facility. In 1828, it was decided to stop the cultivation of the soil at Trunk Bay because it was too demanding due to the long distance from the main plantation, Adrian. In an auction protocol dating to 1847, the buildings at Trunk Bay are described as being “some old ruins.”

List of Owners- Trunk Bay

The plantation plot, Trunk Bay was founded by Adrian Runnel in 1725 measuring 1500 x 1000 in Danish feet and was cultivated together with his neighboring plantation Adrian, which was taken up in 1718 and measured 4000 x 1500 in Danish feet. Throughout the eighteenth century, Trunk Bay had been listed together with this other plantation and it appears as an appendix to this plantation. Later in the eighteenth century, Trunk Bay and Adrian become a part of a larger plantation estate that combines several other plantation plots. The combined estate plots become known as *The Adrian plantation*.

| | “Adrian” | “Trunk Bay” | | | | |
|-------|---|-----------------------|---|--|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1728- | Adrian | Adrian Runnel’s widow | | | | |
| 1739 | Runnels’ widow 4000 x 1500 | 1500 x 1000 | | | | |
| 1755- | Adrian Runnels’ widow | | | | | |
| 1763 | ? x 2500 | | | | | |
| 1764- | Thomas de Wint | | | | | |
| 1765 | ? x 2500 | | | | | |
| 1766- | Thomas de Wint | | Thomas | | | |
| 1768 | ? x 2500 | | de Wint ? x 800 | | | |
| 1769 | Jacob Hendrich Schmalz ? x 2500 | | Jacob Hendrich Schmalz ? x 800 | Jacob Hendrich Schmalz ? x 1280 | Jacob Hendrich Schmalz ? x 1200 | |
| 1770- | Jacob Hendrich Schmalz | | Jacob | Jacob | Jacob | Jacob |
| 1772 | ? x 2500 | | Hendrich Schmalz ? x 800 | Hendrich Schmalz ? x 1280 | Hendrich Schmalz ? x 1200 | Hendrich Schmalz 3000 x 750 |
| 1773- | Jacob Hendrich Schmalz | | | | | |
| 1775 | 3000 x 5330 (OBS: The plantation ? x 1200 is not included anymore) | | | | | |
| 1776- | William Bork | | | | | |
| 1778 | 3000 x 5330 | | | | | |
| 1779- | Friderich Uytendaele Baron de Bretton | | | | | |
| 1795 | 3000 x 5330 | | | | | |
| 1796- | Johannes Kierkerup | | | | | |
| 1797 | 3000 x 5330 | | | | | |
| 1798- | William McBean | | | | | |
| 1802 | 3000 x 5330/5336 | | | | | |
| 1803- | William McBean | | | | | |
| 1826 | | | | | | |
| 1827- | The Danish King | | | | | |
| 1847 | | | | | | |

Table 1. Archival data recorded by year and plantation dimension.

Note: To see the size of the plantation after 1802 please see the figure under the section “Production”.

Location of Trunk Bay

The description of the Trunk Bay location is the same in all the land tax records for the time period researched. In the 1728 land tax record, it is enumerated number 12. See attached photograph of the location of Trunk Bay and Adrian plantation plots in relationship to adjoining estates (Figure 12).



Figure 12. Approximate land plots as determined from the land tax list of 1739.

The land tax list used to make the map dates to 1739 (VGK 446:751-753). In the photograph, the plantations of the widow of Adrian Runnels are named Trunk Bay (no. 10) and Adrian (no. 11). The other plantations are enumerated and listed with the name of the owner in 1739. It should be stated that the borders determined for this study are not one hundred percent accurate. However, the plotted map (Figure 12) does provide an overall picture of where the plantations were situated on the landscape for this study. It appears that the estate names of the plantations as Oxholm listed them on his map go all the way back to the first owners. For example, Adrian was named after Adrian Runnels, Jochumsdahl was named after Jochum Delicat, Beverhoudtsberg named after Johannes Bewerhoudt and so on. The list of the other owners as depicted in Figure 12 is as follows:

No. 1: Daniel Jansen's widow 3000 x 2000

No. 2: Daniel Jansen's widow 3000 x 1500

- No. 3: Jasper Jansen's widow 3000 x 1500/1000
 No. 4: Jochum Delicat's heirs 2000 x 1500
 No. 5: Jacob Delicat's widow 2000 x 1500
 No. 6: Jan Vlak's heirs 3000 x 2000
 No. 7: Jochum Melkior Magens 3000 x 2000
 No. 8(1): Andreas Wellemsen 3000 x 2000
 No. 8(2): Jan Toonis' widow 4000 x 1500
 No. 9: Cornelius Delicat's widow's heirs 3000 x 2000
 No. 12: Johannes v. Bewerhoudt 3000 x 2000
 No. 13(1): Isacq Runnels 3000 x 1000
 No. 13(2) Pieter Deurloo 4000 x 1500
 No. 14: Isacq Runnels' widow 2850 x 1500
 No. 15: Abraham Runnels' heirs 2630 x 1730
 No. 16: Pieter Durloe 3000 x 2000

Note: The sources used to the make this outline are the land tax records.

1728

| Owner | Land letter | Cultivation | | Size | Family | Enslaved Workers | In Total |
|---|------------------|-------------------|---|-------------------------------------|-------------|---|----------|
| No. 11 Adrian Rönnel's widow. Lives on St. Thomas | February 2, 1718 | A good sugar work | Stretching in length N and S and east to Cornelius Delicats and west to Abrah. and Isacq Rönnels. Width ENE and WSW | Length 4000 feet Width 1500 feet | An overseer | Capable men 16 Women 5 Manquer on 3 | 21 |
| No. 12 Adrian Rönnel's widow | March 5, 1725 | - | Situated next to the before mentioned plantation no. 11 and stretches from the same North barricade to | Length 1500 feet Width 1000 feet | - | Is listed under No. 11 | - |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|
| | | | the seashore with width a 1000 feet, and length ENE and WSW from Peter de Büyks west barricade to Lorents Qustro now AB. Rönnels plantation east barricade 1500 feet. | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|

Table 2. St. John Land Tax Record, 1728 (VK 446:750). Outline of Inhabitants on the Plantations including the planter and his family, overseer, servants, and enslaved workers.

The early period 1728 – 1739 (VGK 446:750 and VGK 446:751-753)

Adrian Runnels’ two plantations are operated by the same group of enslaved workers and information concerning owner and overseer are always listed under “Adrian” (4000 x 1500). Also, each year “Adrian” is listed it is written that it is a good sugar work, but under “Trunk Bay” (1500 x 1000) nothing is written. The Land Tax Record of 1734 and 1735 do not exist.

| Year | Size | Producing | Planter family living on the plantation | Overseer | Enslaved workers | Enslaved in total |
|-------------|--|-------------------|--|-------------------|--|--------------------------|
| 1728 | No. 11: 4000 x 1500 No. 12: 1500 x 1000 | A good sugar work | Lives on St. Thomas | Keeps an overseer | Capable men 16 Women 5 Manqueron 3 | 21 |

| | | | | | | |
|------|--|----------------------|--|---|--|----|
| 1729 | No. 11: 4000 x 1500 No. 12: 1500 x 1000 | A good sugar work | Lives on St. Thomas with her family | Keeps an overseer | Capable 21 Manqueron 3 Children 2 | 26 |
| 1730 | No. 11: 4000 x 1500 No. 12: 1500 x 1000 | A good sugar work | Lives on St. Thomas with her family | Keeps an overseer (according to last years land tax Record) | Capable 21 Manqueron 3 Children 2 (no statement made and is listed as last year) | 26 |
| 1731 | No. 11: 4000 x 1500 No. 12: 1500 x 1000 | A good sugar work | - | Keeps an overseer (according to last year land tax record) | Capable 26 1 boy 12 years old Manqueron 3 Children 5 under age | 36 |
| 1732 | No. 11: 4000 x 1500 No. 12: 1500 x 1000 | A good sugar work | - | Keeps an overseer (according to last year land tax record) | Capable men 23 Negro women 5 boys 2 – 12 à 13 years old Manqueron 2 | 35 |

| | | | | | | |
|------|--|----------------------|---|-------------------------------|--|----|
| | | | | | Small boys 3 | |
| 1733 | No. 11: 4000 x 1500 No. 12: 1500 x 1000 | A good sugar work | - | Keeps an overseer | Capable Negro men 21 Negro women 5 boys 2 à 13 years old 4 slaves from Laarbourg Galley May 7, 1733 4 should be Manqueron, but according to [?] on previous page account 2 of the slaves shall pay head tax | - |
| 1736 | No. 11: 4000 x 1500 No. 12: 1500 x 1000 | A good sugar work | On this plantation lives the widow | Pieter Papyn To own | Capable Negro men 21 | 35 |

| | | | | | | |
|------|--|----------------------|--|---|--|----|
| | | | with a “lad” (overseer) Pieter Papyn without wife and children have lived there over a few years | himself ½ man and 1 Negro woman | Negro women 5 Manqueron 3 and 1 woman and 5 boys | |
| 1737 | No. 10: 4000 x 1500 No. 11: 1500 x 1000 | A good sugar work | - | Pieter Papyn To own himself ½ man and 1 Negro woman | Capable men 17 Negro women 5 Capable maron 1 Half boys 2 Old men 3 Manqueron men 2 Manqueron women 1 children, boys 2 | 33 |
| 1738 | No. 10a: 4000 x 1500 No. 10b: 1500 x 1000 | A good sugar work | - | Overseer Isaaq Beauffion with wife and sister | Capable men 13 Women 5 Half Negro women 2 | 34 |

| | | | | | | |
|------|--|----------------------|--|--------------------|---|---|
| | | | | Maria Beauffion | Manqueron men 8 Manqueron women 2 Boys 4 | |
| 1739 | No. 10: 4000 x 1500 No. 11: 1500 x 1000 | A good sugar work | No overseer, but her son and stays there often | No overseer | Capable men 13 Women 5 Half man 1 Manqueron men 9 Manqueron women 2 boys 3: age 1-6 year + 3 capable who have died | - |

Table 3. Land Tax Records 1728-1739. Owner of the two plantations: The widow of Adrian Runnels.

Even though the owners of Adrian and Trunk Bay in the St. John land tax records were stated to be living on St. Thomas, it should be noted that it appears from the land tax records of St. Thomas that the family stayed on both St. Thomas and St. John. For example, it is mentioned in the St. Thomas land tax record of 1730 that the widow Runnels: “She lives west on St. John with her children, and sometimes here in town” (VGK 446:739). The St. Thomas land tax record of 1727 also states that the widow Runnels that year had the following enslaved workers on St. John: “16 Negro men, 5 Negro women, 2 Manqueron Negro men and 2 Negro girls who are underage” (VGK 446:739).

From 1755 – 1776 (RRVR 571:83.1 and RRVR 571.83.2 and RRVR 571.83.3)

From 1756-1758 and again from 1759-1763, the number of enslaved workers listed as living on the widow of Adrian Runnel’s plantation are the same. It is very unlikely that the number of enslaved workers would stay the same three to four years later. If the number of enslaved workers recorded is the same for several years, it is generally because the owner has not handed in the statement of information to the officials.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------|--------|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|---|
| | | | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 35 | 15 | 11 | 9 |
| 1768 | ? x 2500 | Sugar | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | ? x 800 | Cotton | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 36 | 15 | 11 | 7 |
| <i>Owner of the plantations: Jacob Hendrich Schmalz Size: ? x 2500 and ? x 800 and ? x 1200 and ? x 1280</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1769 | ? x 2500 | Sugar | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | ? x 800 | Cotton | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 44 | 18 | - | 9 |
| | ? x 1200 | Cotton | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | ? x 1280 | Cotton | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7 | 6 | - | 5 |
| <i>Owner of the plantations: Jacob Hendrich Schmalz</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Size: ? x 2500 and ? x 800 and ? x 1200 and ? x 1280 and ? x 750</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1770 | ? x 2500 | Sugar | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | ? x 1200 | Cotton | 1 | 1 | 4 | - | - | - | 51 | 24 | 4 | 10 | |
| | ? x 1280 | Cotton | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | ? x 800 | Cotton | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 3000 x 750 | Cotton | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1771 | ? x 2500 | Sugar | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | ? x 1200 | Cotton | 1 | 1 | 4 | - | - | - | 53 | 23 | 6 | 8 | |
| | ? x 1280 | Cotton | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | ? x 800 | Cotton | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 3000 x 750 | Cotton | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1772 | ? x 2500 | Sugar | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | ? x 1200 | Cotton | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | ? x 1280 | Cotton | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|------|----|
| | ? x 800 | Cotton | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 3000 x 750 | Cotton | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 41 | 10 | 2 | 10 |
| <i>Owner of the plantations: Jacob Hendrich Schmalz</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| The five plantation are joint together and not listed separated | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1773 | 3000 x 5330 | Sugar/ Cotton | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 40 | 9 | 2[1] | 11 |
| 1774 | 3000 x 5330 | Sugar/ Cotton | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 60 | 15 | 1 | 13 |

Table 4. St. John Land Tax Records from 1755-1774 (RRVR 571:83.1 and RRVR 571.83.2 and RRVR 571.83.3).

Note: Land tax records from 1767 do not exist.

[1] This year it is mentioned that children between the ages of 12 and 16 years are considered half grown.

| Year | Size | Producing | Planter's family living on the plantation | | | | Overseer and servants living on the plantation | | | Enslaved workers | | | | |
|--|----------------|------------------|---|---|---|---|--|---|----------|------------------|-----------|------------|-------------------------|-------|
| | | | M | W | B | G | M | W | Children | Capable | Manqueron | Half grown | Children under 12 years | Buzal |
| <i>Owner of the plantation: Jacob Hendrich Schmalz</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1775 | 3000 x 5330 | Sugar/ Cotton | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 59 | 14 | 1 | 3 | - |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------|--------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|---|---|---|
| | ? x 1200 | Cotton | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Owner of the plantation: William Bork</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1776 | 3000 x 5330 | Sugar | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 59 | 14 | 1 | 3 | - |

Table 5. Land Tax Records from 1775-1776.

| Year | Size | Producing | Planter's family living on the plantation | | | | Overseer and servants living on the plantation | | | | Enslaved workers | | | |
|---|----------------|-----------|---|---|---|---|--|---|---|---|------------------|------------|------|-------|
| | | | M | W | B | G | M | W | B | G | Capable | Half grown | Børn | Buzal |
| <i>Owner of the plantation: William Bork</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1777 | 3000 x 5330 | Sugar | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 51 | 23 | - | - |
| 1778 | 3000 x 5330 | Sugar | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 43 | 19 | - | - |
| <i>Owner of the plantation: Friderich Uytendaele Baron de Bretton</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1779 | 3000 x 5330 | Sugar | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 62 | 11 | - | - |
| 1780 | 3000 x 5330 | Sugar | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 62 | 11 | 1 | - |
| 1781 | 3000 x 5330 | Sugar | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 50 | 8 | 1 | - |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|----------------|-------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|------|---|
| 1782 | 3000 x 5330 | Sugar | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 88 | 24 | 3 | - |
| 1783 | 3000 x 5330 | Sugar | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | 85 | 25 | 5 | - |
| 1784 | 3000 x 5330 | Sugar | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 80 | 23 | - | - |
| 1785 | 3000 x 5330 | Sugar | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 76 | 21 | - | - |
| 1786 | 3000 x 5330 | Sugar | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | - | - | - | 72 | 21 | 1 | - |
| 1787 | 3000 x 5330 | Sugar | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | 68 | 21 | 5 | - |
| 1788 | 3000 x 5330 | Sugar | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | - | - | - | 66 | 25 | 5 | - |
| 1789 | 3000 x 5330 | Sugar | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | - | - | - | 60 | 27 | 6 | - |
| 1790 | 3000 x 5330 | Sugar | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 2 | - | - | - | 54 | 20 | - | - |
| 1791 | 3000 x 5330 | Sugar | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | 53 | 10 | 1 | - |
| 1792 | 3000 x 5330 | Sugar | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 50 | 20 | 1[1] | - |

[1] Children born after 1792.

| Year | Planter's family living on the plantation | | | | Over and servants | | | | Enslaved workers | | | | | | | | |
|------|---|---|---|---|-------------------|---|---|---|------------------|---|------------|---|------------------------|---|----------------|----------------|-------|
| | | | | | | | | | Capable | | Half grown | | Children under 12 year | | Dead this year | Born this year | Buzal |
| | M | W | B | G | M | W | B | G | M | W | B | G | B | G | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---------------------|--|
| <i>Owner of the plantation: Friderich Uytendaele Baron de Bretton</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | <i>Size: 3000 x</i> | |
| 5330 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1793 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | - | - | - | 26 | 28 | - | - | 4 | 3 | - | 1 | - | |
| 1794 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 4 | - | - | - | - | 25 | 26 | 4 | - | - | 7 | 2 | 2 | 19 | |

Table 6. St. John Land Tax Records from 1777 – 1794 (RRVR 751:83.3 and RRVR 751:83.4-83-9)

| - | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|---|-------------------|---|---|---|------------------|------|-------|-------|----|----|-----------------|---|---------------------|----------------|----------------|-------|
| Year | Planter's family living on the plantation | | | | Over and servants | | | | Enslaved workers | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Men | | | Women | | | House and craft | | | Born this year | Dead this year | Buzal |
| | M | W | B | G | M | W | B | G | C[1] | H[2] | Ch[3] | C | H | Ch | M | W | Ch | | | |
| <i>Owner of the plantation: Friderich Uytendaele Baron de Bretton</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | <i>Size: 3000 x</i> | | | |
| 5330 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1795 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 4 | - | - | - | - | 36 | 18 | 1 | 48 | 12 | 2 | - | - | - | 7 | 2 | - |
| <i>Owner of the plantation: Johannes Kierkerup</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | <i>Size: 3000 x</i> | | | |
| 5330 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1796 | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 13 | 9 | 1 | 27 | 7 | - | 6 | 3 | - | 2 | - | - |
| 1797 | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 39 | 5 | 12 | 38 | 4 | 5 | - | - | - | - | 6 | - |
| <i>Owner of the plantation: William McBean</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | <i>Size: 3000 x</i> | | | |
| 5336 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| - | 1 | 1 | - | 4 | - | - | - | - | 39 | 14 | - | 36 | 12 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1799 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 43 | 12 | 9 | 43 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | - | 6 | - | - |
| 1800 | The plantation is joint together with another and it is not possible to see the inhabitants living on "Adrian" this year | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1801 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 57 | 4 | 6 | 38 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 2 | - |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1802 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 39 | 5 | 6 | 37 | 3 | 1 | 8 | 4 | - | 1 | 4 | - |
| 1803 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 38 | 5 | 6 | 38 | 10 | | 6 | 3 | - | 1 | 3 | - |
| 1804 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 42 | 7 | 5 | 48 | 14 | | 7 | 3 | - | 3 | 6 | - |
| 1805 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 38 | 12 | 3 | 43 | 13 | | 6 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | - |
| 1806 | There exists no land tax record from this year | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1807 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 38 | 12 | 2 | 45 | 13 | | 6 | 3 | 1 | 5 | - | - |
| 1808 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 42 | 8 | - | 43 | 12 | | 6 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | - |
| 1809 | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | 36 | 3 | 10 | 46 | 9 | | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | - | - |
| 1810 | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | 35 | 3 | 10 | 45 | 9 | | 3 | 2 | 1 | - | 2 | - |
| 1811 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 33 | 3 | 8 | 43 | 9 | | 2 | 2 | 1 | - | 6 | - |
| 1812 | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | 30 | 3 | 8 | 40 | 8 | | 2 | 2 | 1 | - | 7 | - |
| 1813 | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | 30 | 3 | 9 | 36 | 8 | | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 | - |
| 1814 | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | 29 | 2 | 8 | 33 | 6 | | 2 | 2 | 2 | - | 5 | - |
| 1815 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 33 | 9 | - | 35 | 8 | | 2 | 2 | - | 2 | 4 | - |
| 1816 | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | 14 | 4 | 11 | 21 | 13 | | 4 | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1817 | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | 14 | 4 | 11 | 21 | 13 | | 4 | - | - | - | 2 | - |
| 1818 | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | 14 | 4 | 9 | 21 | 11 | | 4 | - | - | 1 | 2 | - |
| 1819 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 13 | 4 | 11 | 20 | 10 | | 4 | - | - | 2 | 2 | - |
| 1820 | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | 17 | 11 | 2 | 21 | 7 | | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | - |
| 1821 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 19 | 4 | 5 | 21 | 2 | | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | - |
| 1822 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 18 | 4 | 6 | 26 | 13 | | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | - |
| 1823 | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | 16 | 4 | 6 | 20 | 15 | | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 4 | - |
| 1824 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 16 | 3 | 10 | 22 | 12 | | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | - |
| 1825 | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | 16 | 3 | 10 | 22 | 14 | | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | - |
| 1826 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 16 | 3 | 11 | 22 | 13 | | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | - |
| <i>Owner of the plantation: The Danish King</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1827 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 14 | 3 | 11 | 24 | 9 | | 3 | 3 | - | 1 | 1 | - |
| 1828 | - | - | - | - | 2 | 1 | - | - | 16 | 3 | 11 | 23 | 11 | | 3 | 3 | - | 1 | 2 | - |
| 1829 | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | 21 | 5 | 13 | 29 | 15 | | 5 | 3 | - | 2 | 2 | - |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|---|---|---|---|----------|----------|---|---|-----------|-----------|---|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|---|
| 1830 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 25 | 16 | - | 30 | 14 | 3 | 3 | - | 3 | 2 | - |
| 1831 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 24 | 16 | | 29 | 16 | 3 | 3 | - | - | 3 | - |
| 1832 | - | - | - | - | <u>1</u> | - | - | - | <u>24</u> | <u>14</u> | | <u>30</u> | <u>15</u> | <u>5</u> | <u>3</u> | - | <u>3</u> | - | - |
| 1833 | - | - | - | - | <u>2</u> | - | - | - | <u>23</u> | <u>15</u> | | <u>31</u> | <u>15</u> | <u>3</u> | <u>2</u> | <u>1</u> | <u>4</u> | <u>2</u> | - |
| 1834 | - | - | - | - | <u>3</u> | <u>1</u> | - | - | <u>22</u> | <u>18</u> | | <u>30</u> | <u>15</u> | <u>6</u> | <u>2</u> | <u>1</u> | <u>3</u> | - | - |

Table 7. St. John Land Tax Records from 1794 – 1834 (RRVR 751:83.4-83.9 and RRVR 751:83.10-83.15 and RRVR 751:86.16 and RRVR 751:83.17-83.20 and RRVR 751:83.21-83.25 and RRVR 751:83.26-83.31 and RRVR 751:83.32-83.36 and RRVR 751:83.37-83.39)

[1] C = capable

[2] H = half grown

[3] Ch = Children under 12 years

| <i>Outline of inhabitants living on Adrian 1834-47</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|---|---|---|------------------|---|---|---|-------|----|----|----|----------------|----------------|--|
| Year | Free living on the plantation | | | | Enslaved workers | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | House and craft | | | | Field | | | | Born this year | Dead this year | |
| | M | W | B | G | M | W | B | G | M | W | B | G | | | |
| <i>Owner of the plantation: The Danish King</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1834 | 3 | - | - | - | 6 | 2 | 1 | - | 22 | 30 | 18 | 13 | 1 | 4 | |
| 1835 | 2 | - | - | - | 5 | 2 | 1 | - | 24 | 31 | 17 | 13 | 3 | - | |
| 1836 | 2 | - | - | - | 6 | 2 | - | - | 22 | 31 | 19 | 15 | 5 | 1 | |
| 1837 | 4 | 2 | - | - | 6 | 3 | 1 | - | 21 | 29 | 20 | 17 | 3 | 3 | |
| 1838 | 3 | 2 | - | - | 5 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 22 | 30 | 21 | 17 | 3 | 1 | |
| 1839 | 2 | - | - | - | 4 | 2 | 1 | - | 22 | 21 | 30 | 17 | 3 | 2 | |
| 1840 | 2 | 1 | - | 2 | 5 | - | - | - | 21 | 24 | 31 | 19 | 2 | 6 | |
| 1841 | 1 | - | - | - | 5 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 23 | 21 | 34 | 18 | 6 | 1 | |
| 1842 | 1 | 2 | - | 1 | 5 | 2 | 1 | - | 23 | 34 | 22 | 18 | 3 | 3 | |
| 1843 | 1 | 2 | - | - | 6 | 2 | 1 | - | 19 | 28 | 24 | 22 | 2 | 4 | |
| 1844 | 1 | 2 | - | - | 5 | 2 | 1 | - | 25 | 41 | 14 | 10 | 6 | 3 | |
| 1845 | 1 | 2 | - | - | 5 | - | 1 | - | 22 | 32 | 18 | 23 | 1 | 1 | |
| 1846 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | - | - | 23 | 30 | 21 | 21 | 2 | 4 | |
| 1847 | 1 | 2 | - | - | 4 | 2 | - | - | 23 | 30 | 22 | 24 | 2 | 4 | |

Table 8. St. John Land Tax Records from 1834 – 1847 (RRVR 751:83.37-83.39 and RRVR 751:83.40-83.42 and RRVR 751:83.43-83.45 and RRVR 751:83.46-83.48 and RRVR 751:83.49-83.51)

The Adrian Runnels/Rönnels Family (Owner of Trunk Bay 1725-1764)

Adrian's Family

| |
|--|
| Father: Adiaen Rünnels, from St. Eustatius, 50 years old |
| Mother: Anna Rünnels, from Anticho, 47 years old |
| Children: Magritha, 18; Maria 17; Susanna 20; Ysac 7; Betie 4; - all born on St. Eustatius |
| Faith: All Reformed |

Table 9. St. Thomas Land Tax Record 1691 (VGK 446:731-32).

| |
|--|
| Ariaen Rönnels |
| Children: Maria, Pieter, Abraham, Susanna, Lisabeth, Isaas |

Table 10. St. Thomas Land Tax Record 1692 (VGK 446:731-732)

It is likely that Adrian Runnels' parents were Adrian Runnels and Anna even though he does not appear as their son in any of the land tax records. The reason for this is that the land tax record for St. Thomas from 1710-1711 lists a plantation of a "Adrian Runnels Junior" on which he and his wife pay taxes and the same year another plantation is listed as being owned by the widow of Adrian Runnels (VGK 446:731-732).

Other information on siblings include: In 1697-1698 Abraham is listed as a bachelor (VGK 446:731-732) and then married to Maria Gertrud Martins Dec. 14, 1699 (KVD 1-775-1: LAK 5-1399). Pieter is first married to Elisabeth de Wint on May 1, 1704 (KVD 1-775-1: LAK 5-1399) and then to Cornelia Moy (sister of Elisabeth Moy) on May 23, 1714 (KVD 1-775-1: LAK 5-1400).

| |
|--|
| St. Thomas Land tax record 1688 (VGK 446:731-32, year 1688) |
| Capt. Daniel Mooy, Dutch reformed |
| Wife Dorothea Swain, English Reformed |

Table 11. Elisabeth Moy's Family 1688.

| |
|---|
| St. Thomas Land tax record 1691 (VGK 446:731-32, year 1691) |
| Capt. Daniel Mooy, from Vliffingen, 41 years old |
| Dorothea Mooy, from St. Eustatius, 34 years old |
| Children: Cornelia, 6; Sara 4; Elisabeth 16month – all born on St. Thomas |
| Faith: Father Dutch reformed, mother English Reformed. |

Table 12. Elisabeth Moy's Family 1691.

Elisabeth's first marriage

Elisabeth Moy was engaged to Thomas de Wint on March 27, 1704 and married April 23, 1704.

The Adrian Runnel family and their plantation on St. John

Marriage of Adrian Runnel and Elisabeth Moy

Adrian Runnel was engaged on May 30, 1709 to Elisabeth Moy, widow of Thomas de Wint and married June 26, 1709 (KVD 1-775-1: Lak 5-1400).

Children

Maria was christened at home on November 28, 1710 (KVD 1-775-1: Lak 5-1400)

In the 1733-1734 guardian book: Adrian, Daniel, Abraham and Maria (VGK 446:521)

Elisabeth's son with first husband Thomas Jansøn de Wint was named Johannes. He was baptized on March 5, 1705 (KVD 1-775-1: Lak 5-1399). Elisabeth's daughter with her first husband was named Dorothea de Wint (KVD 1-775-1: Lak 5-1400 shows that she is getting married to J. Beverhoudt & VGK 446:739. In 1731 it is mentioned that Elisabeth Runnels has two daughters and one of them is married to J. Beverhoudt).

Marriages of the Runnel Children

On January 6, 1730 Dorothea de Wint was married to Johannes van Beverhoudt Claudizoon (NB: zoon = son). Both are reformed and they are married in her mother's house in town. Witnesses were Gerhard Moll and Johannes de Wint. (KVD 1-775-1: Lak 5-1400)

On January 27, 1735 bachelor Johannes de Wint is married to Maria, deceased Gerhard Moll's widow (KVD 1-775-1: Lak 5-1401). Later in 1752, he is listed as dead at a baptism (KVD 1-775-1: Lak 5-1401).

On August 26, 1735, Mad. Maria Runnels is married to Jochum Melchior Magens (KVD 1-775-1: Lak 5-1401). He had a plantation very close to "Adrian" measuring 3000 x 2000 in Danish feet (VGK 446: 751-53).

According to Kellar's (2004) dissertation, at Elisabeth Runnels's death, her grandsons, Claudious van Beverhoudt and Thomas de Wint took control of the plantation. It is correct that they took over, but it has not been possible to find evidence that they were her grandsons. However, it is likely that her son Johannes de Wint would have named his son Thomas after his father. It is known that Dorothea was married to J. Beverhoudt whose father was named Claudi. They too could have named their son after the boy's grandfather.

According to Kellar (2004), Jacob Hendrich Smaltz should be the second husband of Elisabeth Runnel's granddaughter. However, evidence of this was not found in the archives. It was discovered that on June 6, 1765, citizen captain Smaltz married the widow Mad. Anna Zeeger. (KVD 1-775-1: Lak 5-1405). At a baptism in 1755, we are informed that her first husband's full name was Salomon Zeegers. (KVD 1-775-1: Lak 5-1402). It is known that the plantation plot measuring ? x 1280 Danish feet became a part of Adrian plantation in 1769 with owner Smaltz. That plantation plot had belonged to Zeegers until 1764. It must have become Smaltz's at the marriage of the widow. (RRVR: 571:83.2)

Death of Adrian Runnels

His precise death is not found in the Lutheran church book, but he appears to have founded two plantations on St. John in 1718 (Adrian) and 1725 (Trunk Bay). On March 29, 1727, his wife Elisabeth is mentioned as the widow of Adrian Runnels at a baptism (KVD 1-775-1400). In the Guardian book 1733-1734 there is mention of a probate that was made in 1727, so it must be concluded he died early that year (VGK 446:521).

| |
|--|
| The Guardian Book 1733-34 (VGK 446:521) |
| Guardian Johannes de Wint Junior: For his half siblings Adrian Rønnels's children, who |

were the sons Adria, Daniel and Abraham and daughter Maria, who inherits just as much as her brothers and after probate of 1727, after their father and is by their brothers Pieter called, gets through their inherit capital 9822:4:2. Consist of [...] 2 plantations – a sugarwork on St. John and a cotton work here on St. Thomas and inherits together with their mother Elisabeth Runnels who takes care of their means to this date.

Table 13. The Guardian Book: Auction of Adrian in 1764.

On October 6, 1764, a public auction was held for Adrian after the former owner widow Elisabeth Runnel’s death.

| |
|--|
| The auction protocol (RRVR 571:157.1) |
| <p><i>Description of the location:</i></p> <p>“The plantation is situated between Engel van Beverhoudt, the widow Susanna Runnel and the widow Adriana Bödger”</p> <p><i>Description of the buildings:</i></p> <p>A boiling house with four built-in cobber kettles</p> <p>A sugar mill</p> <p>A cobber distillery with tube and tube neck</p> <p>A dwelling house</p> <p>A smokehouse</p> <p>A storehouse with a plain roof</p> <p>Some small buildings</p> <p>and negro houses</p> <p>In addition the plantation is with inventory</p> |

Description of enslaved workers:

Men:

- 1) Corido, bomba
- 2) Frompi, bödker
- 3) Clasié
- 4) Casper next to bomba
- 5) Jan Bödger
- 6) Guantje
- 7) Jen, sugar boiler
- 8) Cesar
- 9) Cotje
- 10) Pieter
- 11) Tony, barber
- 12) Andreas
- 13) Ruavw
- 14) Jakio
- 15) Jacob
- 16) Soboer

Woman:

- 1) Santie
- 2) Snartie
- 3) Flora
- 4) Eva
- 5) Adjuba
- 6) Soplica
- 7) Maitje
- 8) Mana
- 9) Lena
- 10) Luua
- 11) Dominga
- 12) Afiba
- 13) Afiba, bosal
- 14) Sara
- 15) Cato
- 16) Letis

17) Cupido

18) Coffi

19) Wannivio

20) Jackie

21) Peiter

22) Quamina

23) Bentura

24) Gratia

25) Phillip

26) Simon

27) Jankoe

28) Claes

29) Joseph

30) Minguel

31) Pontier

32) Jantje

Boys:

1) Prima

2) Quasie

3) Abraham

4) Codje

5) Copooÿ

6) Jacob

7) Paulus

Girls:

1) Nannÿ

2) Annilka

3) Martha

4) Susanna

5) Maria

6) Marianna

7) Susanna

The plantation was estimated to a value of 27.015 Rigsdaler (Danish monetary

unit) and it was purchased by Claudius van Beverhoudt and Thomas de Wint on December 31, 1764.

Table 14. Auction Protocol: 1764 Auction of Adrian.

The Slave Rebellion of 1733

It appears that 4 enslaved workers of Adrian Runnels' widow on St. John were involved in the slave rebellion. See Table 16 below. (VGK 446.29.1)

On a slip of paper (VGK 446: 1.29.1)

Notification of the number of slaves of deceased Adrian Runnels that were in the rebellion

Mina Prins

Coffi

Supio

Negro woman Sublika

St. John February , 1734

Johannes de Windt

Table 15. List of enslaved Africans belonging to Adrian Runnels that participated in the rebellion of 1733.

Through different sources mainly consisting of letters, it was possible to identify three of the four enslaved workers of the deceased Adrian Runnel who were involved in the rebellion. (VGK 446:1.29.1) It appears that the enslaved worker with the name of Prins was highly involved in the rebellion. In a letter dated June 3, 1734, it is stated that Prins, belonging to Elisabeth Runnel, was one of the ringleaders of the rebellion (VGK 446:99) and in a letter dating to May 22, 1734, he is mentioned as one of the first to rebel. (VGK 446:99). Most likely due to his involvement in the rebellion, it was stated in a poster published that if Prins was captured and taken to the governor, his capture would be rewarded with 50 Rigsdaler, Danish monetary unit. (VGK 446:571, 04-20-1734).

In a letter from May 22, 1734, Scipio and Suplia of Elisabeth Runnel are also described as involved in the Rebellion (VGK 446:99), but the extent of their involvement is not mentioned.

Elisabeth Runnels stayed on St. Thomas during the rebellion (VGK 446:571, 02-13-1734) and her plantation, including buildings and crops, were not damaged (VGK 446.1.29.1).

On August 26, 1734, an order to Johannes de Wint and Jannes Runnels was dispatched to capture “Negro” Printz, who belonged to Adrian Runnels widow and a “Negro Woman,” Combia belonging to Michel Hendrichsen. Both individuals were said to be hiding at the plantation of the widow Runnels. In the same document, others are ordered to catch other remaining rebels hiding at different locations on St. John. They are all mentioned by name. (VGK 446: 516) On August , these last rebels who were named in the document dating to August were put on trial. Among them was Cumbia of Michel Hendrichsen, but not Printz. Doctor Bødger’s enslaved boy, January is called in to testify (VGK 446:516). Prins/Printz is not listed as caught, however according to Anderson (1992), after the rebellion, he and the 14 remaining rebels were lured into the bush with the understanding that he would be pardoned and would be allowed to continue working at Estate Adrian. Prins/Printz was asked to meet at Estate Adrian and when he arrived with the 14 others, he was immediately shot and beheaded.

William McBean

During William McBean’s ownership, the value of estate Adrian was estimated several times. Most interesting is a statement dating to 1802 where all the buildings at Trunk Bay are listed. It is evident that Trunk Bay was used as a production facility in 1802 and it was inhabited by enslaved workers who cultivated the land.

| | | |
|--|----------|----------|
| At Trunk Bay | | |
| One work with a distillery machine with | | |
| Four boilers, liquor-dish and cooler in good condition | | 5000 rdl |
| A dry wall mule [pen] in great order | 50 rdl | |
| A cattle mill wanting repair | 250 rdl | |
| 17 mules | 2390 rdl | |
| 2 houses | 150 rdl | |
| 4 cattle | 250 rdl | |
| 3 cows | 150 rdl | |
| 1 young cow and a calf | 50 rdl | |

Table 16. Inventory of buildings on Trunk Bay plantation in 1802 and their value (SA 423:1124A).

In 1802 the value of William McBean's estate Adrian was estimated (SA 423:1124A)

Estate Adrian on St. John, this day of May 1802, belonging to William McBean.

| | |
|--|------------|
| 135 acres of land in canes á 331 rdl | 44.685 rdl |
| 36 acres of land in provision, negro grounds, bananas etc. | 5400 rdl |
| 129 acres of land in bush | 9030 rdl |
| A set works with 2 sugar boilers, liquor cask, [bereivers] ¹ , coolers etc. | 6000rdl |
| A mill of round in complete order | 1600rdl |
| 2 stills say one of 250 and one of 160 gallons with [worms], tubs etc. | 3000rdl |
| A set of works of lime and stone and hard wood roof with two sets of sugar boilers | 9000rdl |
| An 180 gallons distillery with worm and tub, nearly new | 1500rdl |
| A mill round in good repair | 1600rdl |
| 2 storehouses | 150rdl |
| An excellent commodious dwelling house | 10.000rdl |
| A stone kitchen and ironing room under one roof | 1500rdl |
| A stock house and nursery | 100rdl |
| A sick house and stone stable under one roof, 50 feet by 20 feet in clear of lime and stone with nursery and kitchen, use of sickhouse not yet finished but all material on spot | 3000rdl |
| Lots of land at Cruzbay with dwelling house, store house, nursery, Smith shop | 1500rdl |
| 28 negro houses most of them new | 1820rdl |
| Managers house | 350rdl |

¹ The words in the bracket were difficult to read and they are written as they appear in the source.

| | |
|---|---------|
| A fishing boat with three ores | 40rdl |
| 5 draft cattle | 750rdl |
| 2 young bulls | 200rdl |
| 2 yearlings | 60rdl |
| 3 cows and one calf | 312rdl |
| 4 horses | 1000rdl |
| 24 mules | 3600rdl |
| 2 wagons complete 450 per each | 900rdl |
| 728 feet of wall around the garden yard | 242rdl |
| 2 iron crow bars | 50rdl |
| A new and complete [shard] cutter | 400rdl |
| A spare set of mill cases with [hjudgeons] sloops, wedgers etc. | 300rdl |
| 1 red oak slaves | 75rdl |
| 2 [pan tiles] | 125rdl |
| 164 iron sloops and [rivets/bivets] | 191rdl |
| A sheet of lead | 340rdl |
| All the negroes: 52 men, 47 women, 8 boys and 9 girls. | |

Table 17. Estimated 1802 value of Estate Adrian owned by William McBean (SA 423:1124A)

In 1803, William McBean received 21 enslaved workers from his brother Robert McBean, who lived on Tortola. It is stated that the enslaved workers lived at Trunk Bay. The 21 enslaved workers were named: 1) George, 2) Coffee, 3) Sampsoon, 4) Leeay, 5) Hord, 6) Sarah yellow, 7) Sara, 8) Sambo, 9) Dublin, 10) Margrethe, 11) Catharina, 12) John Hill, 13) Magdalene Hill, 14) Pieter Hill, 15) John Christmas, 16) Mary, 17) Mary, 18) Eve, 19) Simmie, 20) Jack and 21) Margaret. (SA 423:1124A)

Adrian and Trunk Bay post 1827

The auction of Adrian and Trunk Bay in 1827

Because of unpaid debts, the estates belonging to William McBean were put up for auction in 1827.

| |
|--|
| <p>On a slip of paper (STSJL 712:35.35.1)</p> <p>”At the request of the commission for the liquidating the royal West Indian debts of St. Thomas’ and St. Johns sugar estates”</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Adrian and Trunk bay</p> <p>Situated in Cruzbay Quarter No. as also the works, buildings, slaves, stock & thereto belonging will be sold at three public auctions, in consequence of a [levy affected], by means of which the properties were taken away from William McBean. The first two auctions will be held at the public auction office in the [...] house at Cruzbay on Saturday the and of September, each day at 12 o’clock of noon and the third auction will be held at the estate Adrian on Saturday the of October next at like hour. The conditions will be made known at the sale.</p> <p>St. Johns August the 1827 John Mirkel</p> |
|--|

Table 18. Notice of an 1827 auction of Adrian.

Besides the involuntary auction of Adrian and Trunk Bay, the sources contain a slip of paper concerning a case between William McBean and Johannes Kierkerup. William McBean bought Adrian/Trunk Bay from Johannes Kierkerup in 1798, but in 1801/1802 he apparently still owed Johannes Kierkerup some money. (STSJL 712:35.35.1) The outcome of the case is not mentioned in the papers.

The Danish King's ownership of Adrian and Trunk Bay

In the 1827 auction, the Danish King, Frederik VI, bought Trunk Bay and owned it until 1847. In addition to Trunk Bay, the Danish king bought the neighboring plantations, Cathrinesberg (Hermanfarm) and Jochumsdahl in 1826.

In 1828, the administrator of Adrian was Alexander Cameron while the administrator of Hermanfarm or Cathrinesberg was H. Fitzsimons. On December 30, 1833, Alexander Cameron died and H. Fitzsimons became administrator of both plantations. Later in 1845, H. J. Knevel became the administrator of Adrian.

Shortly after the king's purchase of Adrian its value was estimated (DVGL 534:20.7.1).

| |
|--------------------------------------|
| On a slip of paper (DVGL 534:20.7.1) |
| Adrian on St. John: |
| 224 acres land, out of which |
| 80 acres in sugar canes, |
| 15 in provisions |
| 71 Negros |
| 1 Horse |
| 18 Mules and 1 donkey |
| 5 Bulls |
| 5 Cows |
| 5 Young cows and calf |
| 1 Young |
| Estimated to a value of: November |
| 1827 65.569 Rigsdaler |

Table 19. Value of Adrian plantation in 1827.

In 1829 the enslaved workers on L'esperance were divided between Adrian and Hermanfarm (DVGL 534:20.7.1)

Adrian has 250 acres of land, out of which 150 acres can be put in canes,

Herman Farm has 376 acres of land, out of which about 70 can be put in canes.

Considering the above local circumstances and after having taken a view of the 36 remaining negroes, out of which it appears 15 belong to one family, it is my opinion that the 21 following negroes: Jonathan, Reinhard, Andreas Christian, Henrik, Henrik, Jacob, John Jacob, Thomas, John Jacob, Susanna, Mimba, Minchy, Dorothea, Beate, Johanna Susanna, Maria Dorothea, Anna Maria, Amalie, Rebecca, Christiane and William to be allotted to Adrian Estate and the remaining 15 negroes, Paulus, Absalon, Lucas, David, Alba, Maria before Amka, Rachel, Charlotte no.1, Charlotte no.2, Sophia, Beate (child), Jamicky, John, William and Christian to be allotted to Hermanfarm estate.

St. John September 1829, Lf. Miechel

Table 20. 1829 Letter stating the division of enslaved workers from L'esperance plantation between Adrian plantation and Hermanfarm Estate.

Adrian and Hermanfarm were auctioned in 1847. The Danish King had already tried to lease the estates in 1846 for a 5 year period but with no luck and they were sold in 1847.

Concerning Trunk Bay (SA 423:1124A – no. 16, 1828)

For a long time the overseer on the plantation of Adrian have complained about its Negroes [...] how to keep the plantation Trunkbay in cultivation, on account of this property's long distant from Adrian and that [...] went over a high mountain and how tiring it is for the Negroes. The commission has therefore already taken it under consideration how the overseer can give up the cultivation of the grounds on the plantation Trunkbay, since they in this year only have yielded 4 (barns) and 4 [...] sugar

and 3 barrels of rum, together what is believed to be disproportionately with the number of used Negroes, when [...] Mr. H. Knevels, on his father's J. Knevel's behalf, offered, with getting 50 acres of the grounds of Trunkbay, to give up in 12 years an equal area of Susannaberg's grounds that borders up to the Negro houses of the Adrian Plantation, and answers a yearly salary of à 100 (patacons) for the works on Trunkbay, which we have noticed are very run-down and therefore before 12 month they must be fixed to be used and thereafter keep up repairs, though under no obligation to rebuilt these if the works either should be damaged by a tornado or a hurricane.

With this proposition gathered we the overseers on the Royal plantations Cameron and Fitzsimmons together with the stadhaupt man Usher's and the Country Bailiff Michel's consideration which strongly recommended the above mentioned to the commission before we take any decision we want baron and doctor Johan v. Bretton's declaration about wanting to consent in the upcoming switch if his Majesty should graciously accept him and as a buyer which he confirmed.

Under these circumstances and a clearly advantage for his Majesty and a relief for the Negroes on the plantation of Adrian, the commission took the offer from mister Knevel with under 4 of [...] enter into a contract whereof we allow us a copy.

The measurement of the ground has already taken place with the supervision of last mentioned who can testify to that the grounds on which his Majesty has kept, are almost twice as much is cultivated against what M r. Knevels got in the 50 acres of the grounds of Trunkbay.

With the conviction that he sent the best to his Majesty flatter we with us the hope that this temporary exchange will meet the high colleague's approval.

St. Thomas July 1828

The commission for the Royal West Indian debt liquidation for Thomas and St. Jan

Søbøtker, Tonis and Magens

Table 21. 1828 Letter concerning the production and abandonment of Trunk Bay.

The auction of Adrian and Hermanfarm in 1847

On November 3, 1847, the auction of Adrian and Hermanfarm was published in the St. Thomas and St. Croix newspapers (STSJG 712:35.35.3). In the newspapers it was mentioned that the sugar estates Adrian and Hermanfarm with “adjacent and appurtenance”, belonging to “His majesty the King” situated in Cruz Bay quarter on St. John were put up for sale on one public auction. The public auction was held at Herman Farm on November . Trunk Bay being a part of Adrian, Jochumsdahl and Hermanfarm or Cathrinesberg was also sold.

Adrian was estimated to a value of 46.620 Rigsdaler (Danish Vestindien monetary unit), while Hermanfarm was estimated to a value of 40.937 Rigsdaler. The two sugar estates consisted of approximately 700 acres of land out of which 150 acres were used towards sugar production, while 70 acres were cultivated with provision crops. (STSJG 712:35.34.5)

The highest bid was given by planter John Ellicott from St. Croix and he bought the two estates for a total value of 65.000 Rigsdaler.

Among the documents concerning this auction was an inventory written in English that lists the names of the two estates’ enslaved workers along with a list of all the buildings, the stock and the tools. Photos of the inventory as copied in the Danish Archives can be seen in Appendix 2. Most importantly is the section with “Other Building” because it is mentioned that there are some “ruins of old works etc.” at Trunk Bay. (STSJG 712:35.34.5) Unfortunately, there are not any more details, so it is not known what type of buildings they were, but the only buildings that exist at Trunk Bay are the sugar works, so it is highly probable that the inventory is referring to the Trunk Bay factory. Since they are described as ruins it could indicate that by the middle of the 1800s Trunk Bay was definitely not used as production facility any longer. It had probably been abandoned in 1828 as was indicated by the 1828 letter detailing the difficulty of having labor travel to Trunk Bay to work the estate.

Production

The following table shows how many acres of land were cultivated with sugar cane and how many were uncultivated. The sources used are the land tax records 1803-1837. The term *other* covers everything else that can be cultivated in the island’s environment such as cotton, provision, coffee, etc.

In an account from the administrator on Adrian/Trunk Bay dated in 1829, it is stated that the plantation has 250 acres of land, out of which 150 acres can be put into canes. (DVGL 534:20.7.1). In the same year it is stated in the land tax record that Adrian only has 225 acres of land. The reason for this inconsistency is difficult to interpret, but it is interesting that 150 acres could be put into sugar cane production. However, not even one year was devoted to cane cultivation on 150 acres. The largest number of acres cultivated with sugar cane in such a short time frame was 110 acres.

| Year | Owner | X acres of the plantation are cultivated with | | | |
|------|---|---|-------|--------------|----------------|
| | | Sugar | Other | Uncultivated | Total in acres |
| 1803 | W. McBean | 80 | 30 | 190 | 300 |
| 1804 | W. McBean | 90 | 30 | 180 | 300 |
| 1805 | W. McBean | 95 | 30 | 175 | 300 |
| 1806 | There exists no land tax record for this year | | | | |
| 1807 | W. McBean | 99 | 30 | 171 | 300 |
| 1808 | W. McBean | 100 | 25 | 175 | 300 |
| 1809 | W. McBean | 110 | 30 | 85 | 225 |
| 1810 | W. McBean | 110 | 39 | 85 | 225 |
| 1811 | W. McBean | 110 | 30 | 85 | 225 |
| 1812 | W. McBean | 110 | 30 | 85 | 225 |
| 1813 | W. McBean | 100 | 30 | 95 | 225 |
| 1814 | W. McBean | 90 | 30 | 105 | 225 |
| 1815 | W. McBean | 110 | 30 | 85 | 225 |
| 1816 | W. McBean | 50 | 20 | 155 | 225 |
| 1817 | W. McBean | 60 | 29 | 145 | 225 |
| 1818 | W. McBean | 60 | 20 | 145 | 225 |
| 1819 | W. McBean | 60 | 20 | 145 | 225 |
| 1820 | W. McBean | 60 | 20 | 145 | 225 |
| 1821 | W. McBean | 90 | 5 | 130 | 225 |
| 1822 | W. McBean | 90 | 5 | 130 | 225 |
| 1823 | W. McBean | 70 | 10 | 145 | 225 |
| 1824 | W. McBean | 70 | 10 | 145 | 225 |
| 1825 | W. McBean | 90 | 10 | 125 | 225 |
| 1826 | W. McBean | 70 | 10 | 145 | 225 |
| 1827 | The Danish King | 80 | 75 | 130 | 225 |
| 1828 | The Danish King | 80 | 15 | 130 | 225 |
| 1829 | The Danish King | 80 | 15 | 130 | 225 |
| 1830 | The Danish King | 80 | 15 | 130 | 225 |
| 1831 | The Danish King | 80 | 15 | 130 | 225 |
| 1832 | The Danish King | 80 | 15 | 130 | 225 |
| 1833 | The Danish King | 80 | 15 | 130 | 225 |
| 1834 | The Danish King | 85 | 10 | 130 | 225 |
| 1835 | The Danish King | 85 | 10 | 130 | 225 |
| 1836 | The Danish King | 85 | 40 | 100 | 225 |
| 1837 | The Danish King | 85 | 45 | 95 | 225 |
| 1838 | The Danish King | 85 | 45 | 95 | 225 |
| 1839 | The Danish King | 85 | 45 | 95 | 225 |
| 1840 | The Danish King | 66 | 45 | 114 | 225 |

| | | | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|----|----|-----|-----|
| 1841 | The Danish King | 60 | 45 | 120 | 225 |
| 1842 | The Danish King | 60 | 45 | 120 | 225 |
| 1843 | The Danish King | 60 | 45 | 120 | 225 |
| 1844 | The Danish King | 50 | 45 | 130 | 225 |
| 1845 | The Danish King | 50 | 45 | 130 | 225 |
| 1846 | The Danish King | 55 | 40 | 130 | 225 |
| 1847 | The Danish King | 60 | 30 | 130 | 225 |

Table 22. Number of acres of land cultivated versus uncultivated land.

II. METHODOLOGY

FIELD METHODS

The purpose of the archeological investigations was to assess and recover any cultural remains that could have been negatively impacted during the stabilization efforts of the sugar factory. Field investigations also included documentation and recovery of surface artifacts at the manager's house in order to assign an occupation date to the structure in relationship to the factory and gain an overall understanding of the Trunk Bay plantation. The preservation team from San Juan National Historic site needed to excavate twenty 65 x 65 centimeter (cm) pits in order to lay concrete for the stabilization beams called outriggers. These beams will surround the perimeter of the structure temporarily while the factory becomes stable enough to allow visitation. Additional post holes were needed in order to construct a chain length fence around the structure in order to keep visitors at a safe distance from the factory. A total of 28 post holes were dug with a posthole digger.

Archeological monitoring began with screening soil from pits that had already been dug without supervision. Although some of the proveniences had already been mixed together before Ken Wild and Lauran Riser were aware of the digging, as soon as they arrived on site they were able to direct the preservation team to dig in 10-20 centimeter arbitrary levels. Placement of the twenty 65 x 65cm pits was determined by the preservation team based on the number and position of outrigger beams needed on each side of the factory. The number and placement of post holes for the chain-length fence was also predetermined by the preservation team.

Surface collecting did not take place at the factory site as no artifacts were observed. All artifacts recovered were bagged with their specific provenience and each bag was assigned a field specimen number (FS#). Shovel test pit forms were completed for each pit and a sketch map utilizing true north was drawn of the factory and all excavations. GPS points were collected for each corner of the factory ruin as well as the manager's house. Points were also collected for the two surface artifact scatters down slope east of the manager's house as well as at each 65 x 65cm pit and each fence post hole at the factory area.

LABORATORY ANALYSIS AND CONSERVATION

Following the completion of the excavation and stabilization work at the factory in addition to the surface collection carried out at the manager's house, all artifacts were processed at the Cinnamon Bay archeological laboratory and the National Park Biosphere Reserve Center where they were cleaned, sorted, and re-bagged for long term storage. The accession number obtained from the park for this project is (VIIS-335). The classification and cataloging of the artifacts adhered to the guidelines outlined in the *Cataloging Manual for Archeological Objects* Vols. I, II, III (National Park Service 2000) and the *Museum Handbook, Museum Records*, part II (National Park Service 2000). All artifacts were counted, weighed and identified by Luran Riser.

Shell remains were identified by species and then weighed and discarded. All artifacts recovered from the project were entered into the Interior Cataloging Management System (ICMS). The artifacts to be stored and curated are labeled with the park acronym and its assigned catalog number in archival indelible ink where no decoration occurs, (eg. VIIS-1234) and placed in a bag with an appropriately labeled acid free tag. Artifact numbering and cataloging was completed by Chela Thomas and Susanna Pershern. The artifacts are stored in the climate controlled Bally Building located at the Virgin Islands National Park Biosphere Reserve.

III. INVESTIGATIONS

INTRODUCTION AND RESULTS

Archeological investigations at the Trunk Bay factory site were designed to mitigate adverse impacts as required in the stabilization of the Trunk Bay factory, therefore they were limited as far as time constraints, funding and placement of test pits. However, prior to this stabilization effort, no archeological investigations had ever been carried out at the site and very little historical information existed. In that regard, this project provided the opportunity to obtain a greater understanding of this resource for future interpretation. The factory and manager's house had been mapped by Anne Hersh, leader of the Caribbean Volunteer Expeditions (CVE) in 1993 (Figure 13). Working from these drawings, student Krissy Nickle from Sir Sanford Fleming College, Canada developed a 3-D image of the historic ruin in 2000 (Figure 14). The construction style and appearance of the factory ruin suggested eighteenth century use, which was primarily all that was known at the time of stabilization and archeological efforts, however it is unique compared to other factories of that same time period. The north end of the factory has a window with a very high gabled roof and the east and west ends have high gabled roofs with doorways. Above the door on the exterior northwest wall is a circular masonry patch that indicates that at one time some type of seal or emblem was attached above this entrance. Ralf (Rafe) Boulon Jr.'s father, Ralf Boulon, Sr., owned the property from 1927-1957 and remembered the emblem above the entrance of the factory. He had mentioned to Rafe that it disappeared at some point during his ownership of the property (personal communication with Rafe Boulon, March 2010).

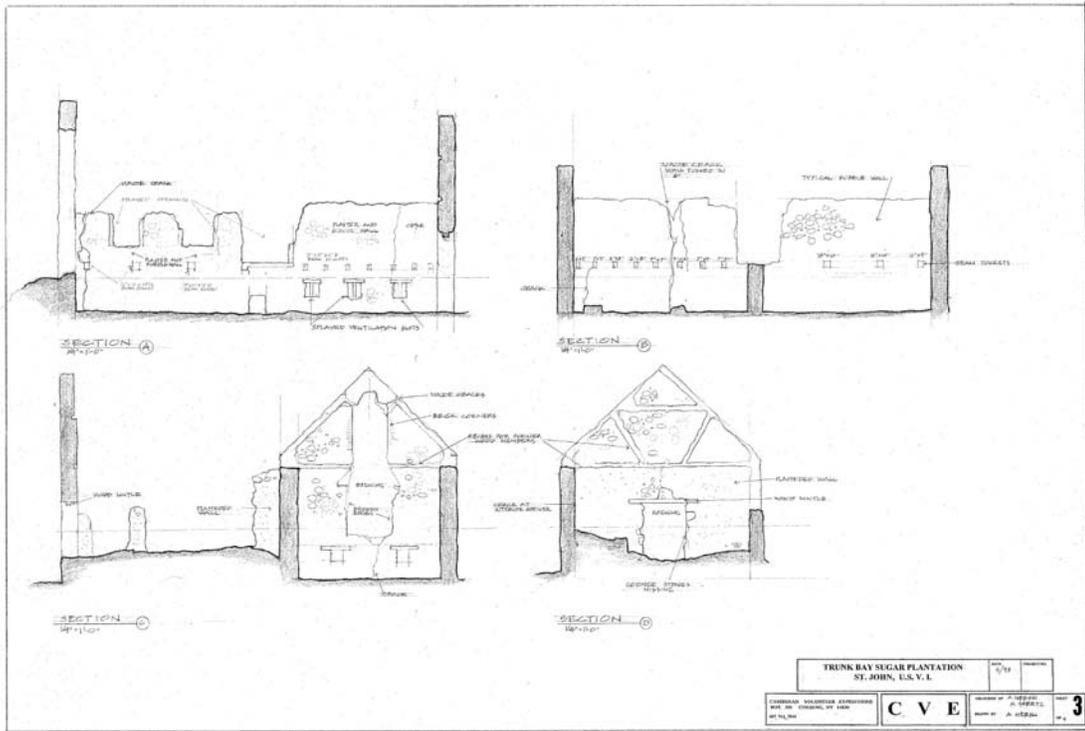


Figure 13. One of several drawings of the factory completed in 1993 by CVE.

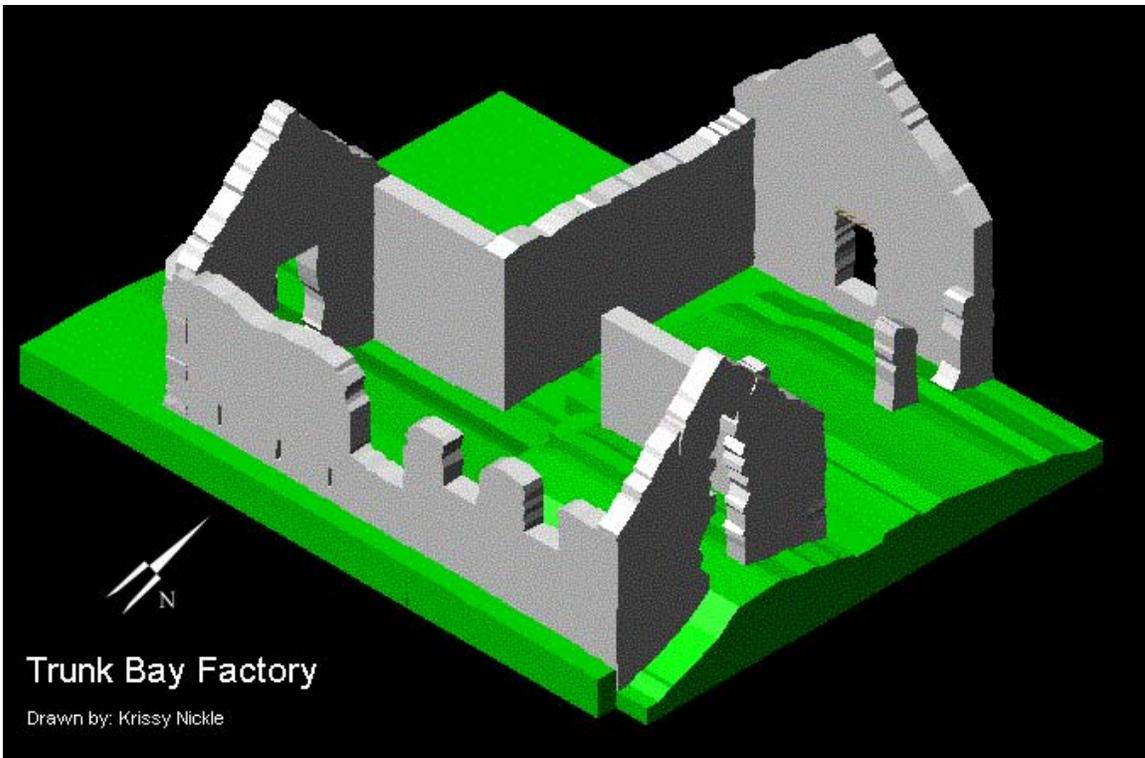


Figure 14. 3-D model of the Trunk factory (Krissy Nickle 2000).

The Factory

The fact that surface artifacts were not present around the area of the factory may in part be due to minor looting and disturbance over the years from visitation since the factory is in such close proximity to the Trunk Bay public beach access. However, most surface material is absent due to erosion as will be discussed.

When the project began Wild and Riser were not notified that work had commenced and unfortunately two pits had already been dug so the soils from all levels of these two pits were screened together. However, a total of 18 of the 20 test pits were excavated using archeological techniques. Approximately four to five tests were placed on each side of the factory about five to six meters from the wall. Beginning with shovel test (ST) 3, 10-20 cm arbitrary levels were monitored and screened by park archeologists. Although most test pits did not yield many artifacts, materials recovered included mainly eighteenth century architectural and household objects such as wrought nails, brick and mortar, bottle glass and ceramics. Architectural materials such as nails and brick consist of 79% (209/264) of the total artifact count, which does not include faunal remains. Household items such as ceramic tableware and bottle glass consist of 18% (47/264) of the total artifact count. Personal items such as kaolin clay pipe stems and an upholstery tack make up 1.1% (3/264) and unidentified metal objects make up 1.5% (4/264) of the total objects. The high frequency of architectural materials compared to artifacts in the household or personal categories is expected since the roof of the factory was likely wooden and burned down or deteriorated at some point. It is also a probability that the high concentration of nails recovered on the west side of the factory where the furnaces are located may indicate the remains of the bagasse shed. The shed would have been located in the general area but not too close to the furnaces in order to supply the bagasse fuel to heat the coopers. Faunal remains consist of butchered and non-butchered animal bone and *Citarius pica* (whelk) shell. Faunal remains are omitted from the artifact class totals because they are better quantified by weight. Animal bone totaled to 78.42 grams and shell totaled to 1,406.28g. The high frequency of shell was mainly recovered near the northeast side of the factory in ST-7 and was mixed with butchered animal bone and olive green bottle glass in very dark organic soil. This midden is presumed to be the old trash pit for the enslaved factory workers.

Three artifacts recovered from the factory area were unique to a sugar factory site as well as other similar sites on St. John. First, a 1750s (Butler and Walkling 1986) crystal lead glass decanter stopper (Figure 15) was found near the northeast wall of the factory between 65-75 centimeters below the surface. Two rare eighteenth century tin glazed ceramics were also recovered near the northeast wall of the factory; one purple sponged delft sherd and one polychrome hand painted unidentified tin enameled sherd (Figure 16). A water gut that was probably directed by man flows around the eastern side of the factory. It is possible that these and other objects washed down from the manager's house or the animal mill area and were deposited near the large trash midden discovered on the east side of the factory. However, it is also likely that these objects were deposited where they were recovered on site. Typical eighteenth century artifacts recovered from the

factory area include black lead glazed coarse earthenware creamware and pearlware (Figure 17). Three possible prehistoric hand-built earthenware ceramics were also recovered from the east side of the factory near the gut. For a complete listing of artifacts recovered from the factory area, see Appendix 1.



Figure 15. Crystal lead glass decanter stopper dating to the 1750s found near the east wall of the factory (photograph by Kathryn Wagner 2009).



Figure 16. Purple sponged Delft (left) (1708-1786). Unidentified polychrome tin enameled ceramic (right) (photograph by Susanna Pershern 2009).



Figure 17. One of the most common eighteenth century ceramics found at the factory site was black lead glazed coarse earthenware (1700-1770) (photograph by Kathryn Wagner 2009).

One masonry feature was discovered associated with the well at the southwest corner of the factory. This feature (Feature 1) appeared to be articulated brick in the form of a wall curving parallel to the current well (Figure 18). It was interpreted as a possible earlier well, or the original factory well, predating the present well. The feature was documented and photographed (Figure 19) however it was not completely excavated and only yielded two artifacts besides brick and mortar.



Figure 18. Factory well near the southwest corner. It is possible that this well was a later addition and constructed sometime towards the late eighteenth century (photograph by Lauran Riser 2009).



Figure 19. Feature 1, discovered about 25 cmbd at the west wall of the current well, was interpreted as part of an original factory well. It was probably built during the early eighteenth century (photograph by Lauran Riser 2009).

Archeological monitoring at the factory area was completed on 20 July 2009. However, it took several additional visits to the site to collect all GPS points because the site sits in a valley surrounded with heavy canopy cover.

In 2011, Ken Wild and Kourtney Donohue undertook additional survey efforts around the factory and animal mill area to try and locate the village of those that were enslaved on this estate. Some artifacts and a large amount of building debris, primarily historic brick was observed in an area immediately across the modern road from the factory. It was determined that most of these remains had been deposited in this area as a result of rain water erosion and therefore the reason why so few artifacts were found on the surface at the factory during the investigations in 2009. Throughout the area surface stones were found in somewhat linear patterns which most likely indict the flow of the erosion, however subsurface investigation should eventually be completed at a couple locations to determine if some of these remains could be structural.

Survey work was also conducted on the hillside just south of the factory up to the manger's house. There was some deteriorated structural evidence found that indicates that the village for those enslaved was located in this area. Deteriorated stone wall remains were found in two locations at the base of the hill very near the factory's south side. However, these structures had been severely damaged by the erosion through the area. It also appeared possibly that they had also been impacted by the leveling of the area where the village once was for vehicle access in the not too distant past.

The Manager's House

The plantation manager's house sits southwest on a hill above the factory overlooking Trunk Bay (Figures 9 and 10). Archeological surface reconnaissance, clearing of vegetation and mapping of the manager's dwelling took place on 11 September 2009 by Ken Wild, Luran Riser, Kathryn Wagner and Margaret McWhorter. Artifacts were collected in two areas down slope to the north of the house. Only three artifacts were found consisting of 1 black lead glazed coarse earthenware and 2 plain pearlware sherds. GPS points were collected at each corner of the structure, stairwell and artifact scatter. (See site base map Figure 20).



Figure 20. Site base map.

The manager's house has a rectangular shape, typical of other plantation manager's dwellings and measures 11.5 meters in length and 6.5 meters in width. It has a staircase facing north downslope towards the factory and exhibits post-in-ground construction on the stone walls (Figure 12). According to the artifacts, the manager's house seems to date to the same time the factory was in operation and like the factory; it was probably built in the early to mid eighteenth century.



Figure 21. Collecting a GPS point at the top of the staircase at the manager's house (photograph by Kathryn Wagner 2009).

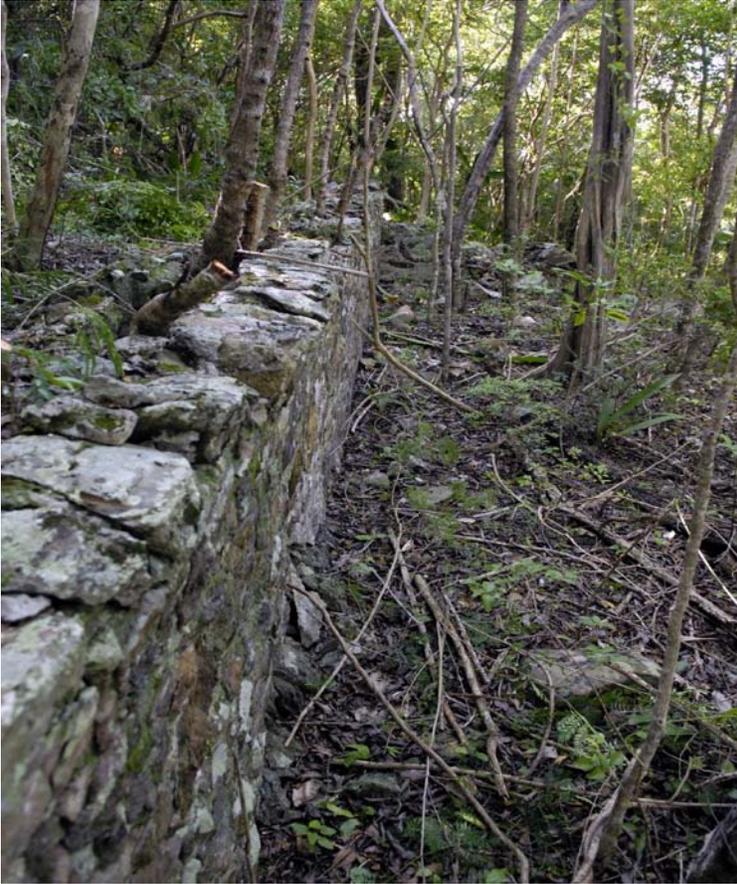


Figure 22. West wall of the manager's house (photograph by Kathryn Wagner 2009).



Figure 23. Post-in-ground construction, west wall (photograph by Kathryn Wagner 2009).

IV. CONCLUSIONS

Archival research from Denmark and other historic documents along with archeological investigations and monitoring of the Trunk Bay sugar factory site revealed a broad amount of knowledge that was previously unknown about the plantation. The operation dates of the factory were discovered as well as the plantation layout and its connection to Adrian plantation. Although we do not have a defined date of construction for the factory, artifact chronology and archival information has provided a solid date range. Because of time constraints associated with the stabilization project, archeological excavations were limited and therefore serve as a preliminary study of the Trunk Bay sugar plantation. Further investigations should include additional excavation of the factory trash midden, and any other additional out-buildings associated with the factory's operation.

The factory itself is a valuable resource in understanding plantation life on St. John. National Park Service interpretive signage has been placed on the site and reflects archeological and archival information revealed in this report (Appendix 3). The factory and manager's house will continue to be cleared of vegetation and preserved for future generations of Virgin Islanders and visitors to the Virgin Islands National Park.

REFERENCES CITED

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(DVGL) Det vestindiske gælds likvidationskommission for St. Thomas og St. Jan

534:20.7.1 Sager vedrørende plantagerne Adrian og Herman farm,
1827-1847

(VGK) Det vestindiske-guineiske kompagni

446:1.29.1 Samlepakke, 1733-1755, I 1733-1745

446:99 Direktionen, Breve og ocumenter fra Vestindien 1674-
1754, 1773-1734

446:516 Guvernementet for Skt. Thomas og Skt. Jan, 1724-1740,
ordre-, brev-, plakاتبøger for St. Thomas og St. Jan

446: 521 Guvernementet for Skt. Thomas og Skt. Jan, 1733-1734

Formynderskabsbog

- 446:731-732** Bogholderen for Skt. Thomas og Skt. Jan, Landlister for Skt. Thomas 1688-1754, 1688-1694 & 1697-1718
- 446:739** Bogholderen for Skt. Thomas og Skt. Jan, Landlister for Skt. Thomas 1688-1754, 1727-1730
- 446:750** Bogholderen for Skt. Thomas og Skt. Jan, Landlister for St. Jan 1728- 1739, 1728-33
- 446:751-753** Bogholderen for Skt. Thomas og Skt. Jan, Landlister for St. Jan 1728-1739, 1736-1739

(RRVR) Reviderede Regnskaber, Vestindiske Regnskaber

- 571:175.1** Auktionsprotokoller 1755-1854
- 571:83.1** Matrikel for St. Thomas og St. Jan 1755-1915,
1755-1760
- 571:83.2** Matrikel for St. Thomas og St. Jan 1755-1915,
1761-1768
- Matrikel for St. Thomas og St. Jan 1755-1915,
1769-1785
- 571:83.4-83.9** Matrikel for St. Thomas og St. Jan 1755-1915,
1786-1796

- 571:83.10-83.15** Matrikel for St. Thomas og St. Jan 1755-1915,
1797-1802
- 571:83.16** Matrikel for St. Thomas og St. Jan 1755-1915,
1803-1813
- 571:83.17-83.20** Matrikel for St. Thomas og St. Jan 1755-1915,
1814-1816
- 751:83.21-83.25** Matrikel for St. Thomas og St. Jan 1755-1915,
1817-1821
- 751:83.26-83.31** Matrikel for St. Thomas og St. Jan 1755-1915,
1822-1827
- 751:83.32-83.36** Matrikel for St. Thomas og St. Jan 1755-1915,
1828-1831
- 751:83.37-83.39** Matrikel for St. Thomas og St. Jan 1755-1915,
1832-1835
- 751:83.40-83.42** Matrikel for St. Thomas og St. Jan 1755-1915,
1836-1838
- 751:83.43-83.45** Matrikel for St. Thomas og St. Jan 1755-1915,
1839-1841
- 751:83.46-83.48** Matrikel for St. Thomas og St. Jan 1755-1915,

1842-1844

751:83.49-83.51

Matrikel for St. Thomas og St. Jan 1755-1915,

1845-1847

(SA) Statsgældsdirektionen, arkivkontoret

423:1124A

Maria

Sager vedrørende plantagerne Adrian og Hermanfarm samt St.

(STSJG) St. Thomas og St. Jan gouvernement mm., St. Jan Landfoged

712:35.34.5

Auktionsprotokoller 1753-1868, 1832-1868

712:35.35.1

Bilag til auktionsprotokoller 1826-1859, 1826-1846

712:35.35.3

Bilag til auktionsprotokoller 1826-1859, 1847-1859

On Microfilm in the archive:

(KDV) Kirkebøger fra Dansk-Vestindien (the Lutheran Church book)

1-775-1: Lak 5-1399

1691-1795: Skt. Thomas & Jan/Evangel. Men., 1691-1708

1-775-1: Lak 5-1400

1691-1795: Skt. Thomas & Jan/Evangel. Men., 1708-1729

1-775-1: Lak 5-1401

1691-1795: Skt. Thomas & Jan/Evangel. Men., 1729-1753

1-775-1: Lak 5-1402

1691-1795: Skt. Thomas & Jan/Evangel. Men., 1753-1770

1-775-1: Lak 5-1405

1691-1795: Skt. Thomas & Jan/Evangel. Men., 1762-1766

**APPENDIX 1. LIST OF ARTIFACTS FROM FACTORY AREA AND
MANAGER'S HOUSE**

| Acc # | Catalog # | Object, Object-NOM | Key Descript | Description | Field Site # | Item Count | Manufact. Date | Meas (grams) | Within Site |
|------------|------------|--------------------|--------------|---|--------------|------------|----------------|--------------|--|
| VIIS-00335 | VIIS 47841 | Vessel Fragment | Stoneware | Gray bodied, gray salt glazed stoneware | 10.1 | 1.00 | | 15.65 | ST-7 Level 3 (30-50 cmbs) |
| VIIS-00335 | VIIS 47842 | Metal Fragment | Nails | Hand wrought nails | 10.2 | 2.00 | | 5.09 | ST-7 Level 3 (30-50 cmbs) |
| VIIS-00335 | VIIS 47843 | Vessel Fragment | Delft | Delft, sponged and spattered? | 11.1 | 1.00 | | 7.48 | ST-7 Level 4 (30-40 cmbs) |
| VIIS-00335 | VIIS 47844 | Metal Fragment | Nails | Hand wrought nails | 11.2 | 11.00 | | 56.32 | ST-7 Level 4 (30-40 cmbs) |
| VIIS-00335 | VIIS 47845 | Brick | Brick | Curved Brick | 11.3 | 1.00 | | 83.24 | ST-7 Level 4 (30-40 cmbs) 60 x 60 cm Shovel Test |
| VIIS-00335 | VIIS 47846 | Metal Fragment | Nails | Hand wrought nails | 12.1 | 3.00 | | 47.04 | ST-8 Level 1 (0-20 cmbs) |
| VIIS-00335 | VIIS 47847 | Vessel Fragment | Stoneware | Brown salt glazed stoneware, English? | 13.1 | 1.00 | 1671-1775 | 12.22 | ST-8 Level 3 (35-45 cmbs) |
| VIIS-00335 | VIIS 47848 | Bone | Bone | Animal bone; joint frag. | 13.2 | 1.00 | | 14.30 | ST-8 Level 3 (35-45 cmbs) |
| VIIS-00335 | VIIS 47849 | Metal Fragment | Nails | Hand wrought nails | 13.3 | 12.00 | | 54.76 | ST-8 Level 3 (35-45 cmbs) |
| VIIS-00335 | VIIS 47850 | Vessel Fragment | Stoneware | Highly lustered salt glazed stoneware | 14.1 | 1.00 | | 68.61 | ST-8 Level 4 |
| VIIS-00335 | VIIS 47851 | Metal Fragment | Nails | Hand wrought nails | 14.2 | 18.00 | | 68.53 | ST-8 Level 4 |
| VIIS-00335 | VIIS 47852 | Metal Fragment | Nails | Hand wrought nails | 15.1 | 13.00 | | 57.87 | ST-8 55-65 |
| VIIS-00335 | VIIS 47853 | Bone | Bone | Cut/chopped bone cow or pig? | 15.2 | 4.00 | | 45.30 | ST-8 55-65 |
| VIIS-00335 | VIIS 47854 | Vessel Fragment | Stoneware | English brown salt glazed stoneware | 15.3 | 1.00 | Century | 6.12 | ST-8 55-65 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|------------|-----------------|------------------------|---|------|-------|-----------|--------|----------------------------|
| VIIS-00335 | VIIS 47855 | Sherd | Handbuilt | Handbuilt, probably prehistoric pottery | 15.4 | 1.00 | | 9.41 | ST-8 55-65 |
| VIIS-00335 | VIIS 47856 | Glass Fragment | Glass Decanter Stopper | Crystal lead glass decanter stopper | 16.1 | 1.00 | 1750's | 117.18 | ST-8 65-75 cmbs |
| VIIS-00335 | VIIS 47857 | Metal Fragment | Nails | Hand wrought nails | 16.2 | 4.00 | | 19.93 | ST-8 65-75 cmbs |
| VIIS-00335 | VIIS 47858 | Vessel Fragment | Stoneware | English stoneware ale bottle sherds | 16.3 | 2.00 | 1860's | 13.73 | ST-8 65-75 cmbs |
| VIIS-00335 | VIIS 47859 | Vessel Fragment | Redware | Coarse redware, unglazed UID utilitarian vessel | 16.4 | 1.00 | | 59.52 | ST-8 65-75 cmbs |
| VIIS-00335 | VIIS 47860 | Metal Fragment | Nails | Hand wrought nails | 17.1 | 10.00 | | 45.38 | ST-8 75-80 cmbs |
| VIIS-00335 | VIIS 47861 | Metal Fragment | Nails | Hand wrought nails | 18.1 | 5.00 | | 16.23 | ST-9 Level 1 (0-10 cmbs) |
| VIIS-00335 | VIIS 47862 | Vessel Fragment | UID Tin Enamel | UID tin enameled ceramic, polychrome delft? | 18.2 | 1.00 | | 5.12 | ST-9 Level 1 (0-10 cmbs) |
| VIIS-00335 | VIIS 47863 | Metal Fragment | Nails | Wrought nails (one missing head) | 19.1 | 2.00 | | 7.76 | ST-9 Level 3 (20-30 cmbs) |
| VIIS-00335 | VIIS 47864 | Metal Fragment | Nails | Cut nail bodies with wrought nails | 19.2 | 2.00 | | 5.16 | ST-9 Level 3 (20-30 cmbs) |
| VIIS-00335 | VIIS 47865 | Metal Fragment | Nail | Hand wrought nail | 20.1 | 1.00 | | 3.0 | ST-9 Level 4 (30-40 cmbs) |
| VIIS-00335 | VIIS 47866 | Metal Fragment | Nails | Hand wrought nails (one w/out nail head) | 21.1 | 3.00 | | 15.64 | ST-10 Level 3 (20-30 cmbs) |
| VIIS-00335 | VIIS 47867 | Vessel Fragment | Creamware | Plain, undecorated creamware | 22.1 | 1.00 | 1762-1820 | 2.38 | ST-11 Level 1 (0-35 cmbs) |
| VIIS-00335 | VIIS 47868 | Metal Fragment | Nail | Hand wrought nail | 23.1 | 1.00 | | 3.34 | ST-11 Level 2 (35-45 cmbs) |
| VIIS-00335 | VIIS 47869 | Metal Fragment | Nails | Hand wrought nails (one without nail head) | 24.1 | 2.00 | | 9.39 | ST-12 Level 3 (20-30 cmbs) |

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|------------|------------|-----------------|-----------|---|------|-------|-----------|-------|----------------------------|
| VIIS-00335 | VIIS 47870 | Vessel Fragment | Creamware | Plain, undecorated creamware | 24.2 | 2.00 | 1762-1820 | 0.93 | ST-12 Level 3 (20-30 cmbs) |
| VIIS-00335 | VIIS 47871 | Metal Fragment | Nails | Hand wrought nails | 25.1 | 10.00 | | 39.28 | ST-12 Level 4 (30-40 cmbs) |
| VIIS-00335 | VIIS 47872 | Vessel Fragment | Creamware | Plain, undecorated creamware | 25.2 | 1.00 | 1762-1820 | 1.03 | ST-12 Level 4 (30-40 cmbs) |
| VIIS-00335 | VIIS 47873 | Metal Fragment | Nails | Hand wrought nails (one w/out nail head) | 26.1 | 3.00 | | 15.29 | ST-13 Level 1 (0-20 cmbs) |
| VIIS-00335 | VIIS 47874 | Sherd | Handbuilt | Handbuilt pottery rim sherd | 27.1 | 1.00 | | 5.40 | ST-13 Level 2 (20-35 cmbs) |
| VIIS-00335 | VIIS 47875 | Vessel Fragment | Redware | UID redware w/ what appears to be a slip on interior and exterior | 27.2 | 1.00 | | 4.66 | ST-13 Level 2 (20-35 cmbs) |
| VIIS-00335 | VIIS 47876 | Metal Fragment | Nails | Hand wrought nails (2 w/out heads) | 28.1 | 10.00 | | 30.55 | ST-14 Level 1 (0-10 cmbs) |
| VIIS-00335 | VIIS 47877 | Vessel Fragment | Stoneware | Salt glazed stoneware, bottle frag. Ale or selzer? | 28.2 | 1.00 | | 4.20 | ST-14 Level 1 (0-10 cmbs) |
| VIIS-00335 | VIIS 47878 | Metal Fragment | Nails | Hand wrought nails | 29.1 | 13.00 | | 48.22 | ST-14 Level 2 (10-20 cmbs) |
| VIIS-00335 | VIIS 47879 | Vessel Fragment | Creamware | Creamware, plain | 29.2 | 1.00 | 1762-1820 | 5.44 | ST-14 Level 2 (10-30 cmbs) |
| VIIS-00335 | VIIS 47880 | Vessel Fragment | Delft | Delft, undecorated | 29.3 | 1.00 | 1600-1802 | 0.86 | ST-14 Level 2 (10-30 cmbs) |
| VIIS-00335 | VIIS 47881 | Vessel Fragment | Stoneware | Stoneware, selzer bottle frag | 29.4 | 1.00 | Century | 28.58 | ST-14 Level 2 (10-30 cmbs) |
| VIIS-00335 | VIIS 47882 | Metal Fragment | Nails | Hand wrought, one w/out head | 31.1 | 3.00 | | 13.38 | ST-15 Level 2 (20-40 cmbs) |
| VIIS-00335 | VIIS 47883 | Metal Fragment | Nails | Hand wrought nails | 32.1 | 3.00 | | 11.33 | ST-15 Level 3 (40-50 cmbs) |

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|------------|------------|-----------------|-------------------|---|------|-------|-----------|-------|----------------------------|
| VIIS-00335 | VIIS 47884 | Vessel Fragment | Redware | Black lead glazed coarse redware | 32.2 | 1.00 | 1700-1770 | 11.78 | ST-15 Level 3 (40-50 cmbs) |
| VIIS-00335 | VIIS 47885 | Vessel Fragment | Creamware | Plain, undecorated creamware | 33.1 | 2.00 | 1762-1820 | 3.78 | ST-16 Level 2 (10-20 cmbs) |
| VIIS-00335 | VIIS 47886 | Metal Fragment | Nails | Hand wrought nails | 33.2 | 8.00 | | 33.35 | ST-16 Level 2 (10-20 cmbs) |
| VIIS-00335 | VIIS 47887 | Vessel Fragment | Pearlware | Mocha pearlware w/ possible finger point design | 34.1 | 1.00 | 1795-1840 | 3.26 | ST-16 Level 3 (20-30 cmbs) |
| VIIS-00335 | VIIS 47888 | Pipe Stem | Pipe Stem | Kaolin clay tobacco pipe stem | 34.2 | 1.00 | | 1.82 | ST-16 Level 3 (20-30 cmbs) |
| VIIS-00335 | VIIS 47889 | Metal Fragment | Nails | Hand wrought nails | 34.3 | 6.00 | | 18.82 | ST-16 Level 3 (20-30 cmbs) |
| VIIS-00335 | VIIS 47890 | Vessel Fragment | Creamware | Plain, undecorated creamware | 35.1 | 1.00 | 1762-1820 | 4.16 | ST-16 Level 4 (30-40 cmbs) |
| VIIS-00335 | VIIS 47891 | Vessel Fragment | Pearlware | Green shell edged pearlware | 35.2 | 2.00 | 1800-1840 | 8.69 | ST-16 Level 4 (30-40 cmbs) |
| VIIS-00335 | VIIS 47892 | Metal Fragment | UID Ferrous Metal | UID ferrous metal, scrap? | 35.3 | 2.00 | | 12.39 | ST-16 Level 4 (30-40 cmbs) |
| VIIS-00335 | VIIS 47893 | Metal Fragment | Nails | Hand wrought nails, some with cut bodies | 35.4 | 16.00 | | 70.72 | ST-16 Level 4 (30-40 cmbs) |
| VIIS-00335 | VIIS 47894 | Metal Fragment | Ferrous Metal | Ferrous metal tack? | 35.5 | 1.00 | | 3.10 | ST-16 Level 4 (30-40 cmbs) |
| VIIS-00335 | VIIS 47895 | Glass Fragment | Olive Green Glass | Olive green wine bottle glass frag. w/ petina | 36.1 | 1.00 | | 18.75 | ST-17 Level 2 (20-40 cmbs) |
| VIIS-00335 | VIIS 47896 | Vessel Fragment | Stoneware | Salt glazed stoneware, ale bottle frag.? Brown | 37.1 | 1.00 | | 5.88 | ST-18 Level 3 (20-30 cmbs) |
| VIIS-00335 | VIIS 47897 | Metal Fragment | Nails | Hand wrought nails | 37.2 | 4.00 | | 22.48 | ST-18 Level 3 (20-30 cmbs) |
| VIIS-00335 | VIIS 47898 | Vessel Fragment | Redware | Black lead glazed coarse redware | 38.1 | 2.00 | 1700-1770 | 53.79 | ST-18 Level 4 (30-40 cmbs) |

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|------------|------------|-----------------|---------------------------|---|------|------|-----------|-------|----------------------------------|
| VIIS-00335 | VIIS 47899 | Metal Fragment | Nail | Hand wrought nail w/ cut body | 39.1 | 1.00 | | 27.76 | ST-19 |
| VIIS-00335 | VIIS 47900 | Vessel Fragment | Redware | Green lead glazed redware, olive jar | 39.2 | 1.00 | 1490-1900 | 81.54 | ST-19 |
| VIIS-00335 | VIIS 47901 | Bone | Bone | Animal bone frags. | 40.1 | 5.00 | | 4.44 | ST-20 Level 1 (0-20 cmbs) |
| VIIS-00335 | VIIS 47902 | Metal Fragment | Nail | Hand wrought nail | 40.2 | 1.00 | | 6.09 | ST-20 Level 1 (0-20 cmbs) |
| VIIS-00335 | VIIS 47903 | Bottle Fragment | Olive Green Bottle Finish | Olive green wine bottle finish, hand blown, down tooled | 40.3 | 2.00 | | 60.27 | ST-20 Level 1 (0-20 cmbs) |
| VIIS-00335 | VIIS 47904 | Vessel Fragment | Stoneware | Brown salt glazed stoneware utilitarian jug? | 41.1 | 1.00 | | 26.40 | ST-20 Level 2 (20-40 cmbs) |
| VIIS-00335 | VIIS 47905 | Metal Fragment | Nails | Hand wrought nails | 41.2 | 6.00 | | 20.79 | ST-20 Level 2 (20-40 cmbs) |
| VIIS-00335 | VIIS 47906 | Pipe Stem | Pipe Stem | Decorated kaolin clay pipe stem w/ stamped name | 43.1 | 1.00 | | 3.08 | Posthole # 16 10x10 cm |
| VIIS-00335 | VIIS 47907 | Metal Fragment | Nails | Hand wrought nails | 44.1 | 2.00 | | 11.12 | Posthole # 25 10x10cm post hole |
| VIIS-00335 | VIIS 47908 | Vessel Fragment | Delft | Delft, plain | 44.2 | 1.00 | 1600-1802 | 18.09 | Posthole # 25 10x10 cm post hole |
| VIIS-00335 | VIIS 47909 | Brick | Brick | Curved Brick | 44.3 | 1.00 | | 73.76 | Posthole # 25 10x10 cm posthole |
| VIIS-00335 | VIIS 47910 | Metal Fragment | UID Ferrous Metal | UID ferrous metal | 45.1 | 1.00 | | 9.23 | Ph # 26 10x10 cm post hole |
| VIIS-00335 | VIIS 47911 | Vessel Fragment | Pearlware | Pearlware, plain | 46.1 | 2.00 | 1780-1830 | 4.40 | 1m x 1m surface area |
| VIIS-00335 | VIIS 47912 | Vessel Fragment | Coarse Earthenware | Black lead glazed coarse earthenware | 47.1 | 1.00 | 1700-1770 | 16.0 | 1m x 1m surface area |
| VIIS-00335 | VIIS 47923 | Metal Fragment | Nails | Hand wrought nails | 1.1 | 6.00 | | 29.91 | ST-1 all levels |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|------------|-----------------|-------------------|--|------|-------|---------------|--------|---|
| VIIS-00335 | VIIS 47924 | Metal Fragment | Nails | Hand wrought nails | 2.1 | 14.00 | | 32.46 | ST-2 all levels |
| VIIS-00335 | VIIS 47925 | Metal Fragment | Stake | Iron metal stake | 3.1 | 1.00 | | 254.14 | ST-3 0-20 cmbs |
| VIIS-00335 | VIIS 47926 | Vessel Fragment | Porcelain | Underglaze blue Chinese porcelain | 4.1 | 1.00 | 1660-1880 | 1.05 | ST-4 35-40 cmbs |
| VIIS-00335 | VIIS 47927 | Metal Fragment | Nails | Hand wrought nails | 5.1 | 6.00 | | 12.87 | ST-5 20-30 cmbs |
| VIIS-00335 | VIIS 47928 | Metal Fragment | Lead with Hole | UID lead object with hole | 6.1 | 1.00 | | 20.59 | ST-6 Level 1 (1-10 cmbs) |
| VIIS-00335 | VIIS 47929 | Metal Fragment | Nails | Hand wrought nails | 7.1 | 4.00 | | 9.10 | ST-5 30-40 cmbs |
| VIIS-00335 | VIIS 47930 | Metal Fragment | Nail | Hand wrought nail | 8.1 | 1.00 | | 8.15 | ST-7 60x60 cm Shovel Test Level 1 (0-10 cmbs) |
| VIIS-00335 | VIIS 47931 | Bottle Fragment | Olive Green Glass | Olive green wine bottle base, finish and body frags. | 8.2 | 4.00 | early Century | 730.94 | 60x60 cm Shovel Test Level 1 (0-10 cmbs) |
| VIIS-00335 | VIIS 47932 | Bone | Bone | Animal bone | 9.1 | 3.00 | | 14.38 | ST-7 Level 2 (10-20 cmbs) |
| VIIS-00335 | VIIS 47933 | Metal Fragment | Nails | Hand wrought nails | 9.2 | 2.00 | | 7.96 | ST-7 Level 2 (10-20 cmbs) |
| VIIS-00335 | VIIS 48007 | Sherd | Handbuilt | Handbuilt pottery, African? | 35.6 | 1.00 | | 14.82 | ST-16 Level 4 (30-40 cmbs) |

APPENDIX 2. DANISH KING'S INVENTORIES

ST. JOHN ATIS

AUCTION.

Det indskilte og sælges af den Begjæring af H. Herrens Provisioner, ARBEJDE og Skattevæsen som Besiddelsesret og Huse Besiddelsesret for Captain T. G. BENNSON til gode kontraheret Mandlagen den 2de Decbr Kl. 12 om Middag. den 2de 20de October selvtalende paa følgende offentlig Auction over

Huse og Lodder Land,

No. 20 & 21, i Kongens Gade i Christiansted.

ved hvilken Auction Eiendommen forventes endelig bortsolgt. Auctionen vil blive afholdt paa Aastedet.

St. Croix Christianstads Auctions Contoir den 1ste November 1847.

FRIDERICHSEN.

It is hereby made known at the request of Messrs ARYENSEN & STAKEMANN, as possessors and agreeable to power from Captain T. G. BENNSON, that the Vendor begins on the 20th inst. to sell, over

The House and Lots

No. 20 and 21 Kings Street in Christiansted, will be continued on Monday the 2th inst. at 12 o'clock noon, at which Vendue it is expected that the property will be finally sold.

The Vendue will be held at the premises.

St. Croix, Christianstads Auctions Office the 1st November 1847.

FRIDERICHSEN.

AUCTION.

Efter Begjæring af Ejendomsretne i afgangen Datter W. NIELSENs Bo, vil blive bortsolgt ved offentlig Auction Torsdag den 11de November næstkommende om Middagen Kl. 12 om Middag, paa Auctions Contoir i En Deel visse Fordringer, samt en Vogn med Sætois, tilhørende ovennævnte Bo.

STAKE OFFER

vil ligesaa blive bortsolgt en Deel visse FORDRINGER af den af afgangne Kjøbmand E. HANSENs Bo.

Frederikstads Auctions Contoir den 29de October 1847.

A. J. ANDRESEN.

At the request of the Executors in the dealing of the deceased Datter W. NIELSEN, will be sold at public Auction on Thursday the 11th of November ensuing, at 12 o'clock noon at the Vendor Office—

A parcel of uncertain demands, and a Coach with Harness belonging to said dealing.

INTERESTING OFFER

will also be sold, a parcel of uncertain DEMANDS belonging to the dealing of the deceased E. HANSEN.

Vendor Office Frederikstad 29th October 1847.

A. J. ANDRESEN.

Licitation.

Engt den Kongelige vestindiske Begjæring om at være opst til offentlig Licitation i Udførelsen af adskillige Reparationer ved Frederiksfort.

Licitationen vil være afholdt paa Commis. Torsdag den 11de November om Eftermiddagen Kl. 1.

Conditionerne og Ordetag ere findes til Ekstra for paa Commis.

Frederikstads Auctions Contoir den 29de October 1847.

A. J. ANDRESEN.

Licitation.

According to Orders from the Royal West-India Government, will be put up to public Licitation—

The Execution of several Repairs to Frederiksfort.

The Licitation will be held at this Office Thursday the 11th November at 1 o'clock P. M.

The Conditions and Estimate can be seen at the Office.

Vendor Office Frederikstad the 27th October 1847.

A. J. ANDRESEN.

Proclama.

ALLE og Enhver, som formene at have Nogen at forleie paa Skiffer efter afgjængne Examinatus juris

JACOB LINDBERG MÜLLER SCHMALZ indkaldes herved med tolv Egers Varsel, at regne fra den Tid dette Proclama har været publiceret paa lovlige Maade, at anmeldte og bevisliggjøre deres Krav for St. Thomæ Skifferet.

St. Thomæ Skifferetscontoir den 11de October 1847.

A. STENNERSEN.

AT AFGANGNE PLANTER JOSIAS CUMINGS

Største Dags Dato af undertegnede Skifferet er extradret til Executors Testamenti HENR CUMING, JOSEPH AMOTT og JAMES BOWEN, bekyndt-gjøres herved.

Frederikstads Skifferets Contoir den 21de October 1847.

P. L. BENZON.

Now Landing

ex Brig "ONOTA" from Bangor,

AND

For Sale

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS.

A choice assortment of

W. Pine Boards,

Spruce Joist

AND

CEDAR SHINGLES.

J. A. CLINDEN & Co.

Will be sold on October 1847.

Auction paa St. Jan.

Efter Begjæring af den kongelige Vestindiske Gjælds Liquidations Commission for St. Thomas og St. Jan ville de Hans Mejerstads Kongen tilhørende

SUKKERPLANTAGEN

ADRIAN

OG

Hermanfarm,

med Tiliggende og Tilbehør, beliggende i Cruzbay Quartier

her paa Oen, blive oplundt til Salg ved een offentlig Auction,

som afholdes paa Plantagen HERMANFARM Løvedagen den

6de November næstkommende om Middagen Kl. 12, og umiddelbart derefter ligeledes til Bortforpagtning for 5 Aar.—Conditionerne

saavel for Salget som for Bortforpagtningen vil ligge til Efter-

syn paa de Kongelige Vestindiske Gjælds Liquidations Commissioners Bogholder Contoirer paa St. Croix og St. Thomas samt paa

St. Jan's Auctions Contoir

St. Jan's Auctions Contoir den 12de October 1847.

CARL HANSCHELL.

At the request of the Royal Loan Commission for St. Thomas and St. John

THE SUGAR ESTATES

AUCTION IN ST. JOHNS.

At the request of the Royal Loan Commission for St. Thomas and St. John

THE SUGAR ESTATES

ADRIAN

AND

Hermanfarm,

With adjacents and appurtenances, belonging to His Majesty the King, and situated in Cruzbay Quarter in this Island, will be

put up for Sale at one public Auction, to be held on the Estate

HERMANFARM Saturday the 6th of November ensuing, at 12

o'clock noon, immediately after the conclusion of which they

likewise will be put up for Lease for the term of 5 Years.—The

Conditions for the Sale as well as those for the Lease will be laid

out for perusal at the Bookkeeper Officers of the Royal Loan Commissions in St. Croix and in

St. Thomas and also at the Vendor Office in St. John.

St. John's Vendor Office the 12th October 1847.

CARL HANSCHELL.

St. Thomæ Tidende.



Vol. 1.]

ONSDAGEN, den 8die NOVEMBER 1847.

[No. 87.

MONTHLY ALMANAC.

NOVEMBER 30 DAYS.

| | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 1 | New moon 12 10. 10. 0. noon. |
| 2 | First Quarter 12 11 20. 0. noon. |
| 3 | Full moon 23 0 0. 0. noon. |
| 4 | Last Quarter 29 0 0. 0. noon. |

| | |
|----|--|
| 1 | in All Saints. |
| 2 | in R M C. in. Isaac Bonhampt. 2 p m. |
| 3 | in |
| 4 | in William III. landed in England 1689. |
| 5 | in Guy Fawkes Plot Blown-up was 1705. |
| 6 | in Prince Consorts. died 1811. |
| 7 | in First English Gazette published 1652. |
| 8 | in |
| 9 | in Lord Mayors day in London. |
| 10 | in Milton and 1674. |
| 11 | in St. Martin. |
| 12 | in |
| 13 | in 2nd Oct. Evenson and day. |
| 14 | in Events of the Sic. discovered 1799. |
| 15 | in Leibniz died 1716. |
| 16 | in |
| 17 | in R M C. in. Isaac Bonhampt. 2 p m. |
| 18 | in |
| 19 | in Russ in Philadelphia 1800. |
| 20 | in Capt. of Lord Hope died 1777. |
| 21 | in Prince Regent of England born 1765. |
| 22 | in |
| 23 | in John Bull (Refinery) died 1772. |
| 24 | in Catherine-lane Wells died 1745. |
| 25 | in |
| 26 | in |
| 27 | in |
| 28 | in Events of the Brevary 1512. |
| 29 | in Let Nov. Evenson and day. |
| 30 | in St. Andrew. |

Auction paa St. Jan.

PETER Begjæring af den Kongelige Vestindiske Gjelds Liquidations Commission for St. Thomas og St. Jan ville de Hans Majestæt Kongen tilhørende

Sukkerplantager

ADRIAN OG

HERMANFARM,
med Tilhørende og Tilhøder, beliggende i Croubay Quarter her paa Ora, blive opfordret til salg ved een offentlig Auction, som afholdes paa Planden HERMANFARM Løvetagen den 6te November næstkommende om Middagen Kl: 12, og umiddelbart derefter ligeledes til Bortforpagting for 5 Aar.

Conditionerne snævel for Salget som for Bortforpagtingen ville ligge til Hættet paa de Kongelige Vestindiske Gjelds Liquidations Commissioners Bogholder Contoirs paa St. Cruz og St. Thomas samt paa St. Jan's Auctions Contoir.

St. Jan's Auctioncontoir, den 12te October 1847.

CARL HANSCHELL.

Auction in St. John

AT the request of the Royal Loan Commission for St. Thomas and St. John

The Sugar Estates

ADRIAN

AND

HERMANFARM,
with adjacent and appurtenances, belonging to His Majesty the King, and

situated in Croubay quarter in this Island, will be put up for Sale at one public Auction, to be held on the Estate HERMANFARM Saturday the 6th of November next at 12 o'clock noon, immediately after the conclusion of which they likewise will be put up for Lease for the term of 5 years.

The conditions for the Sale as well as those for the Lease will be laid out for perusal at the Book-keeper Offices of the Royal Loan Commission in St. Cruz and in St. Thomas and also at the Vendue Office in St. John.

St. John's Vendue Office, the 12th October 1847.

CARL HANSCHELL.

Auction.

PETER Requisition af Herr Procurator G. STENERSEN, vil blive bortsolgt ved offentlig Auction TIRSDAGEN den 9de November næstkommende om Formiddagen Kl: 11 Slot i Huset No. 10 Kronprindsens Gade, Kronprindsens Quarter,

En Deel Kramvare,

tagen ved Execution fra PETER ALEZARD.

St. Thomas Auctioncontoir den 28de October 1847.

H. H. BERG.

Auction.

AT the request of Lawyer G. STENERSEN will be sold at public Auction on TUESDAY the 9th November ensuing at 11 o'clock forenoon, in the House No. 10 Kronprindsens Gade, Kronprindsens Quarter,

SOME

MERCHANDIZE,

taken by execution from PETER ALEZARD

Vendue Office, St. Thomas 28th Oct 1847

H. H. BERG.

POUR SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

LE BRICK FRANCAIS

Le Frédéric,

Capitaine OFFRET, partira

pour cette destination le 4 Novembre prochain.

Pour fret et passagers s'adresser au Capitaine ou au Comissaire

ANTH. HEBERT.

St. Thomas 30 Octobre 1847.

WEIGHT OF BREAD.

ACCORDING to the price of Flour during the preceding Week, the rate of BREAD is fixed until further notice as follows:

A Five stiver Loaf shall weigh 13 1/2 Ounces.

and all other Loaves in proportion.

Police office, St. Thomas, 30th Oct. 1847.

H. H. BERG.

The Subscribers HAVE RECEIVED PER BRIG "HALCYON,"

AND OFFER FOR SALE,

FAMILY BEEF,

PICKLED TONGUES,

Sheep's TONGUES,

Smoked SALMON,

Pickled DRIS,

Smoked HERRINGS,

Fresh SAUSAGES,

Pigs FEET,

Fresh OYSTERS,

CABBAGES (white and red),

BRETS and Roots of CELERY,

CARROTS,

APPLES,

TURNIPS,

CRANBERRIES,

Ears of COBN,

PEACHES and

CAULIFLOWERS.

ALSO ON HAND

Hams.

SMOKED BEEF,

PINE APPLE CHEESE,

Pickled OYSTERS in jars.

AMERICAN STUFFS,

QUALITY ASSURED.

C. KOEFOED & Co.

St. Thomas 27th Oct. 1847.

Account of the...
C. N. HANSEN...
St. John's Vendue Office, the 12th October 1847.

Notice.
C. N. HANSEN...
St. John's Vendue Office, the 12th October 1847.

Received
per brig "HOLIVAR," from New York,
FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER.
A FRESH SUPPLY OF
Lard Oil
AND
SPEEM OIL.
A. H. RUISE.
St. Thomas 27th Oct. 1847.

Just Received
AND
FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS:
SARDINES,
in half & quart Boxes.
OLIVES
AND
CAPERS.
H. KREDS & PRÆTORIUS.
30th Oct. 1847.

THE UNDERSIGNED intending to leave the Island for Europe on the 31st instant, the business of H. STUBBS & Co. from that date will be conducted by W. J. ESTERSON who will sign the firm pro procurator.
C. STUBBS.
27th Oct. 1847.

103 =
98 =
201 =

Other Buildings

at Adrian: a dwelling house with two ovens and a kitchen and
servant room, not in repair,
a cistern, not entirely finished,
a sickhouse with two cellars, requires shingling,
a horse stable, shingled,
a cooper shop, ditto,
three pens

at Herman farm: a manager's house with kitchen and servant room,
and an over-swinging above the dining house,
both not in repair,
and old cooper shop,
three pens

at Trunkbag: some remains of old works etc.

at Cruzbag: a store-house

Materials, Tools, etc.

1 fire engine (not in use), a saddle and bridle, 1 pair of pickles with hammers, a scissel and carbine,
2 carts, in use,

- 2 new ditto nearly finished
- a new body for a dray and 10 crock saddles
- 4 yokes, 2 bullock chains, and 1 new pair of mule shafts
- 30 empty puncheons and 45 ditto barrels
- 4 shovels and 6 skimmers and 6 lamps
- 1 large copper strainer
- 16 new hoes and 5 new bills
- 4 planes and 4 saws
- 3 hatchets and 5 axes and 3 adzes
- 2 hammers and 4 augers and 3 chisels
- 2 cooper axes and 2 ditto adzes
- 6 broods and 3 mason hammers
- 4 paint brushes, 1 jack-screw;

at Adrian are now lying:
1 cattle mill spindle with case and gudgeon
1 side roller with ditto ditto and 2 roller caps
1 old case (with broken gudgeon)

much looking

very much looking

2

about work

of wood

of which has

wholesome ditto

boiling sawing

with hand requires

nothing

of old iron

ditto rock pit

both entirely

out of repair

(a room)

SHIPPED ASSORTED

1847

marked

1 new side-roller, not dressed,
 1 spare windmill gudgeon for side-roller
 1 2" 2" 2" for shaft
 1 2" 2" 2" for spindle
 1 large brass for shaft neck
 2 whole collars and 1 side brass

at Hermanus are now lying:

1 set of windmill-cases

at Trompsburg are now lying:

3 old furnace-coppers

3 old cattle-mill-cases

H. John, Adrian, 6th of November 1847.

Carl Hänschell to Murphy

Vriendelyk met begroetingen met de hyl plant geyg
 N. Jan du 6th November 1847.

Carl Hänschell

Lijdelik met begroetingen met de hyl plant geyg
 Carl Hänschell

*List of Inventory
for the Estates of Adrian and Hermanus farm's belonging to
His Majesty the King.*

| <u>Negroes</u> | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| <u>A. at Adrian:</u> | |
| 1. Johannes (Brewer) x | 28. Josva |
| 2. Hendrik (Mason) x | 29. Abraham (Cock driver) |
| 3. Gottlieb (Mason) x | 30. Peter |
| 4. Jacob Martin (Carpenter) x | 31. Thomas Jewel |
| 5. Marcus (Cooper) x | 32. Amcas |
| 6. David (Driver) | 33. James x |
| 7. Hendrik or Big Hendrik x | 34. Lewis x |
| 8. Jim x | 35. Hendrik x |
| 9. David (Sailor) x | 36. Petrus |
| 10. Frank x | 37. Johannes x |
| 11. (Big) Christian x | 38. Cornelius x |
| 12. Jonathan x | 39. George Hendrik x |
| 13. Martin A. Vincent x | 40. Ludvig x |
| 14. Jacob Andreas x | 41. Lucas |
| 15. William Hendrik x | 42. Johannes Christian x |
| 16. Andreas (Boilerman) x | 43. Samuel x |
| 17. William x | 44. Francis x |
| 18. Josva or Thelak (fisherman) | 45. John Charles x |
| 19. Abraham (Sung. driver mason) | 46. Joseph x |
| 20. Reinhard (Tanner) x | 47. Christiana (Motelanin) |
| 21. Mattheus (Mason) x | 48. Henrietta (Warder) x |
| 22. Petrus x | 49. Maritcky x |
| 23. Thomas Marcus x | 50. Dorthica (Middw. etc.) x |
| 24. Adam x | 51. Louisa x |
| 25. Michel (Mason) x | 52. Nancy |
| 26. Christian (Housemaid) | 53. Barbara x |
| 27. Paulus | 54. Maria Elizabeth x |
| | 55. Catharine Simon x |
| | 56. Bella x |
| | 57. Johanna Sabanna x |
| | 58. Christiana x |

EVIDENCE ASSORTED

93. Eliza
 94. Petronella
 95. Christiana
 96. Margareth Elizabeth
 97. Hester Augusta
 98. Johanna Elizabeth

Adrian Negroes 103 =
 Hermanus farm Negroes 98 =
 Total = 201 =

at Adria

Negro Houses

at Adrian 22 shingled houses, most of them very much leaking,
 7 thatched $2^{\frac{1}{2}}$, out of repair,
 and the walls erected for 4 shingled $2^{\frac{1}{2}}$

at Her

at Hermanus farm 24 shingled houses, most of them very much leaking,
 11 thatched $3^{\frac{1}{2}}$, out of repair,
 and the walls erected for 1 shingled $2^{\frac{1}{2}}$

at Fr
 at Cr

Stock

27 mules
 1 jackass
 4 ponies
 14 cart bullocks, of which 2 are rather young for constant work,
 8 head of cows, heifers, and calves
 20 sheep

4
 2
 2
 4
 30
 4
 1
 10

Works

at Adrian: 1 old cattle mill, shingled roof, receivers and spout leaded,
 1 boiling house, 4 furnaces, coppers, 2 receivers of which 1 is
 leaded, and 3 coolers, the copper hole shid shid,
 1 curing house
 1 Still house with 24 liquor tubbs } the boiling, curing
 and still house requires
 shingling
 1 still (of about 500 gallons) with doublers and 1 old fur-
 nace for less
 at Hermanus farm: the walls of a former windmill and ditto cockpit
 cattle mill, all partly broken down,
 a boiling house, with 4 furnaces, coppers, } both entirely
 out of repair
 a curing house
 the walls of a former windmill and can room

4
 3
 2
 2
 6
 4
 at
 1
 1
 1

25. Michel
26. Gabriel
27. Isaac
28. Robert (in-painting)
29. Joseph
30. Jacob
31. Peter
32. Thomas
33. Frederik
34. Patrick
35. John Peter
36. Johannes Christian
37. Isaac
38. Aspyrus
39. Matthias Reinhard
40. Adam
41. Jacob Martin
42. Christian Thomas
43. Theresa (old)
44. Stetira
45. Louisa
46. Sophia
47. Helena (Schneeweis)
48. Leonora
49. Rachel
50. Susanna
51. Pinina
52. Judith
53. Eva
54. Anna Johanna (maicon)
55. Beata
56. Abba (old)
57. Martha (old)
58. Cathrine

59. Minchly
60. Anna Maria (old)
61. Charlotte Thomas
62. Juliana (sickly)
63. Carolina (old)
64. Maria (old)
65. Sophia (maicon)
66. Mary Susan (housewife)
67. Rosina (washer)
68. Charlotte John
69. Lydia (serving little children - old)
70. Franky
71. Hester (cook)
72. Justina (housemaid)
73. Amelia
74. Precilla
75. Phoebe
76. Francisca (crazy at times)
77. Lydia (maicon)
78. Isabella (housemaid)
79. Madlain
80. Lucia
81. Mary Susan
82. Felicy
83. Sarah
84. Christina
85. Johanna
86. Barbara
87. Madlain
88. Anna Martha
89. Harriet
90. Cathrine
91. Kitty
92. Rosina

APR 1847
SERIES ASSORTED

APR 1847

59. Minba (old)
 60. Minchy
 61. Anna Maria
 62. Margarethe (old)
 63. Quastuba or Francisca
 64. Beata (minding little children etc)
 65. Bet
 66. Catharina Frederik
 67. Johanna
 68. Lena
 69. Maryann (succoon)
 70. Dorothea
 71. Rosina
 72. Bet
 73. Eva Maria
 74. Martha
 75. Amelia
 76. Rebecca
 77. Gertrud
 78. Charlotte
 79. Madlain
 80. Maria
 81. Rosina (succoon)
 82. Juliana
 83. Juliana
 84. Polly
 85. Catharine Brian
 86. Hanna Susan
 87. Christina
 88. Judith
 89. Mary
 90. Madelena
 91. Sara Margarethe
 92. Sara Rebecca
 93. Charlot Christian
 94. Louisa Augusta

95. Frederica
 96. Charity or Caritas
 97. Margarethe
 98. Helen
 99. Ann Eliza
 100. Eliza
 101. Jane
 102. Sophia
 103. Mary Anna (from free)

B. at Hermanfarne
 1. Jorra (Middler succoon)
 2. Richard (Carpenter)
 3. Marcus (Carpenter)
 4. John Skape (Coper)
 5. Monday
 6. Andreas
 7. Hendrik or Ty Ty
 8. Paulus (Boilerman)
 9. Romulus (Watchman etc)
 10. Paulus (old)
 11. Sylvanus (Pastorman)
 12. Abraham or Biau
 13. Pedro
 14. Thomas (old)
 15. Absalon or Adam
 16. Pompey (Watchman etc)
 17. Quastby (Boilerman)
 18. Tony
 19. David (Mason and Coper)
 20. Godfrey (minding milk messer)
 21. Jasper
 22. Francis
 23. Christian
 24. Benjamin (Housewark)

25. Mica
 26. Gabr
 27. Isaac
 28. Robt
 29. Josep
 30. Jacc
 31. Scto
 32. Theo
 33. Foca
 34. Pat
 35. Joh
 36. Joh
 37. Isa
 38. Asy
 39. Ma
 40. Ad
 41. Jac
 42. Ph
 43. Tho
 44. Ste
 45. Lo
 46. Jap
 47. Ho
 48. Le
 49. Ne
 50. Se
 51. St
 52. Jo
 53. Co
 54. St
 55. St
 56. St
 57. St
 58. Ca

APPENDIX 3. NPS INTERPRETIVE SIGNAGE AT TRUNK BAY

Virgin Islands National Park

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



The Trunk Bay Sugar Factory

In the 18th century many fortunes were made from sugar in factories just like this one at Trunk Bay. While this new source of wealth produced a gentry class that surpassed that of Europe, the production of sugar required a large labor force. Hundreds of thousands of Africans were captured, enslaved and brought to the Caribbean to cultivate sugarcane and manufacture the profitable products: *muscovado* sugar, molasses and rum.

The story of the Trunk Bay estate begins with one of the island's first planters, Adrian Runnels. In 1718, Runnels obtained his first estate, Adrian Runnels. In 1725 he acquired the adjacent Trunk Bay property. Runnels immediately began planting sugarcane at Trunk Bay. He may have also started construction of this sugar factory as it was built after 1725 and before 1760.

In 1827, the Danish King, Frederik VI bought Adrian and Trunk Bay estates. The next year cultivation ceased on the Trunk Bay plantation and the factory probably closed because it was reported to be "too demanding" due to the long distance from the main plantation of Adrian. By 1847 the Trunk Bay factory was described as "some old ruins".



(left) In this 1749 engraving, the sugar factory is a simple boiling bench, as the first Trunk Bay factory probably was until sugar production increased. The animal mill in this drawing is very similar to the one here at Trunk Bay, which is located on the small flat hill on the east side of the factory.

Library of Congress,
Prints and Photographs Division



(above) The Danish archives along with archaeological evidence such as this circa 1730 brass decanter top indicate that the Trunk Bay factory was built sometime between 1725 and 1760.

(right) Period drawing showing the process of boiling, skimming and cooling of the sugar in the factory.

St. Croix Landmark Society

The Production of Sugar at Trunk Bay

On donkeys and on the backs of those enslaved Africans the sugarcane was brought from the fields to the animal mill where the cane was fed through iron rollers that were rotated by donkeys, oxen or horses. The cane juice then flowed to the first of a row of huge iron vats known as coppers in the factory's hot boiling room. Bagasse, the crushed and dried cane stalks, fueled the factory's furnaces as the enslaved ladled the boiling juice, skimming constantly with a flat perforated copper plate attached to a long pole. This process was repeated down the row of coppers until all the juice reached the smallest copper known as the *Trache*. The master boiler decided the crucial moment when the syrup would best crystallize into good sugar and at that point had a crew ladle the boiling mass to shallow cooling pans. Once the syrup cooled, the workers put the sugar mass into large wooden barrels with holes in the bottom. The molasses drained leaving the fine *muscovado* sugar that was shipped to Europe for refinement to white sugar. Very little went to waste. The scum, or skimmings, was used to make the rum, or *kill devil* which, along with the molasses, was sold and traded.



