

degree of development of Danish occupation. On St. Croix or St. Thomas Island reconstitute one of the typical Danish mills and estate houses, if such occurs on National Park property, and put into actual operation the growing of sugar cane and the manufacture of its products, and any other activity that was associated with the function of the mill or estate.

2. Reconstruct buildings at Annaberg and Fortberg with qualified supervision.

3. Stabilize all other Danish buildings and rock walls and keep trees from damaging structures except the buildings of the Reef Bay Sugar Mill and the Reef Bay Estate House. These two units should be reclaimed by natural forces of destruction operating on the island. The sugar mill is within the influence of tidal waves and hurricanes and appropriately could be allowed to demonstrate the impact of nature on buildings made at one period in the span of time.

Before forests reinvade areas around Danish buildings, surface artifacts should be reclaimed and employed in a reconstruction of the old Danish culture. These artifacts may soon be lost or damaged beyond usefulness as evidence.

All modern buildings should be removed from Danish sites and from the island in general except those buildings at Caneel Bay and buildings which are inconspicuously placed at beaches east of Caneel Bay as far as Maho Bay. These buildings, provisionally, can be used to accommodate persons who are placed at the various beaches by reservation. Ultimately these buildings should be razed.

Ideally, all buildings (including concession housing) and hotel accommodations should be placed outside the limits of the National Park. Only those buildings necessary for maintenance and for placing people in the field should be located on St. John Island. Caneel Bay Plantation Resort in cooperation and with support of the National Park Service could officially serve both the general public and their own clientele.