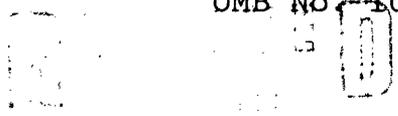


1242



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM

NATIONAL  
REGISTER

1. Name of Property

historic name: RESOLUCION HISTORIC DISTRICT

other name/site number: Marquesado (Sites #12VPr2-13 & #12VPr2-122)

2. Location

street & number: [REDACTED]

not for publication: X

city/town: Barrio Punta Arenas, Vieques

vicinity: \_

state: PR county: Humacao

code: 069

zip code: 00765

3. Classification

Ownership of Property: Federal

Category of Property: District

Number of Resources within Property:

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>  2  </u>	<u>      </u>	buildings
<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>	sites
<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>	structures
<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>	objects
<u>  2  </u>	<u>      </u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: N/A

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A





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join him as colonists on Vieques, thereby transforming a near-desert island--a spot that had been little more than a pirates' lair--into a tiny but flourishing outpost of Spain's decrepit empire; for though he was of French ancestry, Leguillou was a Spanish subject, and a loyal servant of the shaky Borbon monarchy. Partly on the basis of his expressed desire to turn Vieques into an eastern basion of what remained of the Spanish Antilles, and partly, perhaps, for other reasons of a somewhat crasser nature, Leguillou ingratiated himself with some of the royal officials in nearby Puerto Rico--enough so to have managed, by 1840 or thereabouts, to establish himself not merely as the new colony's leading light but as its largest landowner. According to a financial statement filed by him in April 1839, he already controlled 2,800 cuerdas of land on Vieques, and had brought under cultivation 327 of them, on 180 of which he was growing sugarcane. For the purpose of processing the cane, he had built, at La Patience [REDACTED] a small factory, and it is clear, from the terms of his agreement with Bourdillon and Groult, that the Patience plant was the prototype of the one he was empowered to construct on behalf of the Sucrierie Marquisat de Saint-Jacques. As a matter of fact, it was specified in the agreement that the latter was to be a replica of the former.

In all probability, then, it was sometime in the year 1840 that Leguillou began building a small sugar factory, "just like the one at La Patience", somewhere on Bourdillon's property [REDACTED]. That is as far as the available records take us. Though additional documents relating to the Sucrierie Marquisat de Saint-Jacques may survive somewhere in the Puerto Rican government's San Juan archive, they have never come to light, and there is some doubt, consequently, not only as to the factory's structural details, but as to its very location. The records at hand indicate merely that it was situated somewhere [REDACTED], a very sizeable area.

There is a certain amount of circumstantial evidence, however, to permit us to tentatively equate the Sucrierie Marquisat de Saint-Jacques with two archaeological sites (12VPr2-13 and 12VPr2-122) [REDACTED].

One of those sites (12VPr2-13) was first registered in 1938, by Irving Rouse, in the course of his brief survey of the island's archaeological resources. Rouse never mentioned the place in his published report on the results of his survey, for the simple reason that he was dealing in that report exclusively with aboriginal sites, whereas he had found 12VPr2-13 to be a colonial one. He did describe it briefly, however, in his unpublished field notes--notes that are on file in the Laboratory of Archeology of the Peabody Museum of Natural History at Yale University. In those notes, he refers to it as the "Marquesa" site, and it is not difficult to imagine how the French term "Marquisat" could have been transformed into the Spanish word "Marquesa". As a matter of fact, it is quite possible that Rouse himself misheard his local informant, and that what he transcribed as "Marquesa" was actually the term "Marquesado", the precise Spanish cognate of French "Marquisat". (That possibility is heightened by the fact that the word "Marquesado" would be pronounced by a viequense as "Marquesao".)

In February 1980, guided by Mario Solis, a local amateur archaeologist, Gary Vescelius, Linda Robinson and Andres Principe visited and sampled an historic [REDACTED] and in June of that year, with the assistance of Damian Roman, Principe and Carmine Tronolone revisited it for

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the purpose of completing a sketch map and making some test excavations. At about the same time, Robinson discovered, and Principe subsequently sketched, a second group of ruins,

has been designated as 12VPr2-13, on the assumption (still unconfirmed) that it is the dwelling place recorded by Rouse in 1938 as "Vieques 13: Marquesa[do]". The lower one, an industrial site rather than that of a residence, has been registered as 12VPr2-122, and is believed to be the spot on which Leguillou built the original Marquesado sugarworks.

The fact that it is exactly twice as long as it is wide serves to suggest that it was laid out in its entirety according to an all-encompassing master plan. It is divided into a number of clearly defined precincts, some of which were occupied by buildings and others of which appear to have served as garden areas or walkways. Beyond the limits of the terraced nuclear area, structural remains have not been noted; but a considerable amount of refuse is to be seen. In fact, a large part of the hillside is littered with household rubbish, none of which seems to date from anytime prior to the middle of the 19th century, and some of which is a good deal younger than that. Potsherds abound, and they include pieces of transfer ware, stoneware, blue/white shell-edged ware, and common whiteware, as well as some very late polychrome ware. Glass fragments and seashells also crop up here and there. As is often the case at historic sites on Vieques, the latter are mostly whelk (*Cittarium pica*) shells.

stand the foundations of Building A, an eastward-facing rectangular structure with a 36 X 32 ft (1097 X 975 cm) core. Though it may have been designed to be of 3 X 2 bays of 12 X 16 ft (366 X 487 cm) apiece, its ground floor has been partitioned into two areas of unequal width; A southern one 12 ft wide (walls included) and a northern one of twice that breadth. It is probable that both of those areas were themselves subdivided, so as to create four rooms, but the available evidence is inconclusive on that score; nor do we know exactly how (if at all) one area opened onto the other. The rear end of the narrower area probably served either as a bathroom or as a kitchen, for it was equipped with some built-in concrete stands which look as if they might have served as supports for washbasins. The area's back wall was recessed in such a way as to create three shallow alcoves with curving surfaces.

Building A must have had a frame superstructure. Nothing survives today but its foundations, its ground floor, and the low masonry podia of its main walls. It is impossible to say, consequently, just how high the walls stood originally. It is not even possible to be sure how many floors it had. It could conceivably have had a second story, reached by a wooden stairway. The podium walls are about 16 in (40 cm) thick, and are composed of a rather poor concrete. The floor is of similar composition.

The two separate areas of Building A each had its own individual front entrance. Inasmuch as the building itself sat on a platform about 3 ft (91 cm) high, the entrances were approached by flights of stairs, of five steps each, flanked by fairly broad piers in one case and by relatively narrow ones in the other. Both stairways were about 6 ft (183 cm) wide. The area between the two stairways was occupied by a somewhat asymmetrical prow-shaped porch.

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On the south side of Building A, abutting against it, is a 24 1/2 X 8 1/2 ft (747 X 259 cm) platform which may have served as a veranda. It was approached from the east by a flight of broad-stepped stairs, and may have had a wooden stairway (no longer evident) at its opposite end (where there is a slight projection that might have functioned as a landing).

At the northwest corner of Building A, adjoining it but not connected to it directly, stood Building B, a small pavilion, 15 ft (457 cm) square. Unlike Building A, which must have had a frame superstructure, Building B had full-fledged masonry walls, portions of which are still standing to their entire original height of about 12 ft (366 cm). Building B sat

Building A's platform. Its walls, which were of about the same thickness as those forming the podia of Building A, viz., 16 in (40 cm), were composed mainly of coursed, English-bonded brick, though a certain amount of rubble was interspersed with the brick in places (particularly near ground level). The bricks themselves were relatively thin and broad, unmarked, only slightly gauged at best, and, in general, of a rather mediocre quality.

The pavilion's walls were capped by a defective entablature and a low parapet. The entablature lacked a frieze and consisted merely of an unembellished architrave surmounted by a cornice, 10 in (25 cm) high, formed by a cyme reversa, a cyme recta and a plain cymatium. The parapet, recessed and slightly battered was about 11 in (28 cm) in height. From both ends, on the north facade, small metal drainpipes protruded well beyond the cornice, and set in the ground directly below them were two much larger pipes, presumably designed to catch any runoff and carry it away.

There were two openings in the pavilion's walls, one of them on the north facade and the other on the east, both of them centered. The eastern opening, the fancier of the two, was an archway about 7 ft (213 cm) wide and 8 1/2 ft (259 cm) high. The arch itself was of the basket (anse de panier) type, with brick voussoirs and a plain impost. Only a small portion of it is still standing. The opening on the north facade was a plain rectangular one, of roughly the same height as the archway but only about 5 ft (152 cm) wide. It could have served either as a portal or as a full-length, jealousy window.

Near the top of the pavilion's south wall, on its inner face, four beam sockets can be seen. The character of the roof has not been determined, but careful excavation of the structure's interior ought to shed some light on that matter.

To the east of Building A, across a paved walkway about 16 ft (488 cm) wide, stood Building C, the site's largest structure, and a multi-storied one without a doubt. It was probably about 64 ft (1951 cm) long and 48 ft (1463 cm) wide, and centered on an axis which it shared with Building A. The original plan may have called for it to be of 8 X 6 bays 8 ft (244 cm) square, but, as in the case of Building A, the room arrangements themselves were rather irregular. The structure's main floor, which lay on roughly the same level as the top of the upper, or western, terrace, was underlain in part by a 16 X 40 ft (488 X 1219 cm) cistern, in part by a solid platform, and in part by some small cells which probably served as storerooms. A concrete slab served both as a roof for the cistern and as a section of the main floor. Another, adjacent section of the main

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floor, in what appears to have been a kitchen area, was likewise made of concrete, but elsewhere the flooring must have been wooden.

[redacted] stood two gardens--a narrower one on the south, at about the same level as the ground floor of Building C; and a broader one on the north, at a slightly higher elevation. The southern garden measured about 59 X 32 ft (1798 X 975 cm); the northern one, 59 X 48 ft (1798 X 1463 cm). The two were connected by a flight of steps, and both were edged with brick-bordered planters. The south garden also contained a fancy, free-standing circular planter.

Many other features (e.g., various kinds of watering troughs, drains, and canals are visible at 12VPr2-13. But, no attempt will be made here to describe each and every one of them. Suffice it to say that the ruined houses and gardens at 12VPr2-13 would seem to have been well integrated with one another and that they have managed to retain a good deal of their integrity even in their present dilapidated condition. It is not possible, at this point, to date them with any assurance (though Building B is likely to be at least a hundred years old, and could conceivably have been erected as long ago as the eighteen-forties); nor is it possible, given the spottiness of the available real estate records, to know precisely who built them, or who owned them at any particular moment prior to the turn of the century. We cannot even fix the date of their abandonment with any real exactitude, though there is plenty of 20th century refuse to attest to the fact that the site itself was still inhabited in fairly recent times. It is tempting to speculate, however, that 12VPr2-13 is the site of the casa hacienda of the Marquesado sugar plantation, and that the basic layout of the residential area was one devised back in 1840 or thereabouts by Leguillou and/or Groult. It may also have served, subsequently, as the casa hacienda of the Resolucion plantation, when Marquesado was absorbed, together with a number of other fairly small farms, into that one larger estate. In any case, it was the site of a rather fancy residence, with a whole series of peculiar, intriguing features, each of which merits further study.

There is some possibility that 12VPr2-13 was occupied in prehistoric times as well as during the late colonial era, for in the course of a brief surface survey in February 1980, a few fragments of what appears to be aboriginal earthenware were recovered from the [redacted]

[redacted] Further searching in June 1980 failed to produce any more pottery of that sort, but the search was not a particularly intensive one.

The residence seems to have been approached by a long and rather circuitous [redacted]

[redacted] lies the small factory site (12VPr2-122) believed to be that of the Marquesado/Resolucion sugarworks. It has not yet been mapped or systematically sampled, and there is still a good deal of uncertainty as to its extent. It includes the rather dilapidated remains of a large shed-like edifice with an iron framework, and the masonry foundations clearly pertaining to a rather old-fashioned sugar factory. Most of the essential features of such a factory are represented, except for the machinery and (perhaps) the chimney. There are furnaces, vats, ducts, and various waterworks: cisterns,

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drains and conduits of various types. The layout is rather complicated, and the walls sprawl over a fairly large area. It so happens, however, that one section of the complex (which looks as if it might be the oldest part of the place) measures 1829 X 1010 cm, which works out to 60' X 33'1 1/2", almost precisely the same dimensions as those of the Marquisat factory that was to have been built by Leguillou in 1839/1840. It is far too soon for us to attribute this poorly known section of an incompletely mapped structure at a rather ill-defined site to a particular builder, but it should be possible to arrive at some definite conclusions once the site has been more thoroughly investigated. In the meantime, it would be prudent to arrange for its protection, and the best way of accomplishing that objective is to have it listed in the National Register.

do represent the old Sucrierie Marquisat de Saint-Jacques, they seem to have been closely linked to one another, and are of considerable interest as relics of bygone architectural modes. In view of their close proximity to one another, and on the assumption that they represent two important, interrelated aspects of the life led by a sugar planter in 19th century Vieques, it is appropriate to throw them into a single district for National Register purposes. Because it has not yet been established that they do indeed correspond to the Marquesado complex, whereas they definitely do lie within the boundaries of the bigger estate known as Hacienda Resolucion, it seems best to refer to the larger unit to which they are to be assigned as the Resolucion Historic District.

Archaeological surveys undertaken by Ecology and Environment, Inc. in 1983 revealed the locations of three additional structures south of the previously recorded Marquesado site (12VPr2-13). The area of the remains of these three structures, associated with the Resolucion Hacienda and sugar mill, is designated Sector C on the accompanying map. The structural remains are an integral part of the Resolucion Hacienda and sugar mill, and their construction dates are from the last half of the 19th century.

consists of what appears to be a cistern and adjacent concrete structures. One of the associated structures is attached to the cistern by a concrete wall 5.6m long and 1.6m wide. The dimensions of this structure are approximately 5m by 7m, with a brick lined tunnel through the center. The brick lined tunnel extends structure 3.4m by 3.4m, with a 1.4m by 1.4m hole in the center, which is This tunnel appears to have been used to transport water to the cistern during some phase of the industrial process to mill cane. Walls also are found extending south from this concrete structure. The exact extent of these walls, however, cannot be determined due to past bulldozer activities.

A second structure, remains of a foundation

Although portions of the southwest and southeast walls have been bulldozed, the dimensions of this foundation are approximately 17m by 21m. The floor of the structure has been constructed slightly below the ground surface, and the remains of a cement surfaced portion or the floor (13m by 5.6m) are present in the northeast corner of the foundation. A well and cement trough are attached outside the foundation by a wall 3.8m in length in the southeast corner. A pipe is located in the northern side of the

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well and may have extended north to the concrete cistern. This structure was also used in the processing of sugarcane at Resolucion.

The third structure appears to have been used for storage, possibly for the milled sugarcane. Although the southwestern wall has been removed from past bulldozing activities, the dimensions of this standing structure are approximately 16m by 11m. The walls are approximately 2.3m high and 1m thick.

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8. Statement of Significance

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Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties: STATE AND LOCAL

Applicable National Register Criteria: D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) : \_\_\_\_\_

Areas of Significance: ARCHEOLOGY - PREHISTORIC  
ARCHEOLOGY - HISTORIC  
AGRICULTURE  
INDUSTRY

Period(s) of Significance: PREHISTORIC  
1800-1899  
1900-

Significant Dates : c. 1840-1900 (?)

Significant Person(s):

Cultural Affiliation: Spanish Colonial and modern

Architect/Builder: T.J.J.M. Leguillou & others

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

X See continuation sheet.

There is a good likelihood that at least some of the ruined buildings in the Resolucion Historic District date from the second quarter of the 19th century, and it may eventually be possible to identify, at site 12VPr2-122, the foundations of the structure erected in 1840 or thereabouts under Leguillou's supervision--the small sugar factory known originally as the Sucrierie Marquisat de Saint-Jacques and later as Marquesado. If that could be done, the site would take on added importance; for, though the Marquesado factory was not the first sugarworks to have been built on Vieques, it was the second, and it was modeled closely after the earlier one--Leguillou's own factory at La Patience (modern Santa Maria), on the eastern outskirts of Isabel Segunda. In fact, it was stipulated, in the agreement drawn up between Bourdillon, Groult and Leguillou, the plant's owners and operators, that the Sucrierie Marquisat de Saint-Jacques was to be a more or less exact copy of the original one at La Patience. Furthermore, though the Marquesado structure was somewhat younger than the patience building, the age difference was very slight, amounting to only a few years at the most. This means that, if it can be demonstrated that one or more of the buildings at 12VPr2-122 really do date from Leguillou's time, they will rank among the oldest surviving colonial structures on Vieques. In fact, they could well be the very oldest ones, inasmuch as the Patience/Santa Maria factory site (12VPr2-125) has been much more heavily affected by recent alterations than has the site at Resolucion. The Santa Maria complex has never been studied by archaeologists or architectural historians, and it remains to be determined whether any of the original early 19th century works are still to be seen there; but it is quite likely that they are not, so as to create a sizeable central, and the older buildings may have been razed in the process. Furthermore, since the time of the central's abandonment, some sixty years ago, even the more recently constructed buildings have suffered a good deal of damage. The factory's brick chimney was dismantled, for example, and most of the bricks were hauled off to nearby Isabel Segunda to be used in the "restoration" of the town's mid-19th century fort (12VPr2-105). It is impossible

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to say, on the basis of the available documents, exactly when the Marquesado/Resolucion works were abandoned, but they appear to have been closed down long before the Santa Maria plant met its demise. Consequently, 19th century features should be better represented at 12VPr2-122 than at 12VPr2-125. In all of Vieques, there are only two structures that can definitely be said, at this point, to date back to the first half of the 19th century. One of them is Leguillou's tomb (12VPr2-114), at Santa Maria (c 1843); the other is the fort (c 1848). Under the circumstances, it would be prudent to try to preserve and protect any additional structures that might conceivably be of comparable age. The only recorded buildings of that category are those at 12VPr2-122.

Whether or not 12VPr2-122 is indeed the site on which Leguillou built a sugar factory, and whether or not it equals or surpasses 12VPr2-125 in its historical interest, the fact remains that it is almost surely the oldest Navy-owned industrial site on the island, the oldest factory site on the west end, and one that retains a good deal of integrity. The Santa Maria site has been victimized by what amounts to "urban sprawl". Owing to the fact that the Navy has controlled the Resolucion area contrary, throughout that long time span the area has been completely uninhabited, and has been utilized only to a very limited degree for any purpose. Except for the rerouting of a few dirt roads and the construction of a few bunkers in peripheral locations, there has been little direct interference with the landscape. It is a very different landscape than that of the late 19th or early 20th century, of course, for what were once open fields have been allowed to revert to bush. But the only substantial alterations that have transpired within the Resolucion Historic District since the Navy's takeover of the property in 1942 have been more or less natural ones of that type.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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Bonnet Benitez, Juan Amedee: Vieques en la Historia de Puerto Rico, San Juan: F. Ortiz Nieves, 1976; Pastor Ruiz, J.: Vieques Antiquo y Moderno, 1493-1946, Yauco (PR): Tipgrafia Rodriguez Lugo, 1947; Rivera Martinez, Antonio: Asi Empezo Vieques, Rio Piedras (PR): The Author, 1967; Beachey, R.W.: The British West Indian Sugar Industry in the Late Nineteenth Century, Oxford: Basil Blackwell, 1957; Vescelius, Gary S.: Historic Sites of the Marquesado-Resolucion Complex, Report B26, Arch. Survey of Vieques, 1980.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

Primary Location of Additional Data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other state agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other -- Specify Repository: \_\_\_\_\_

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10. Geographical Data

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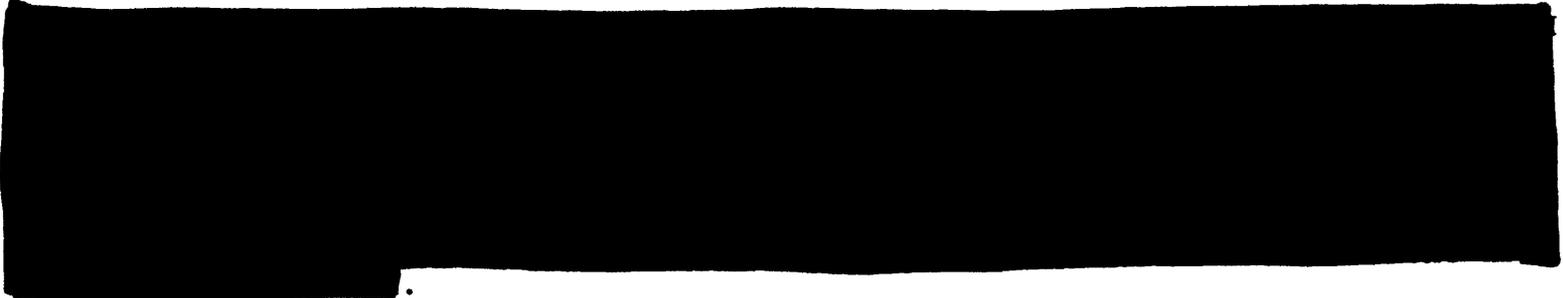
Acreage of Property: 

UTM References: Zone Easting Northing      Zone Easting Northing



\_\_\_ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description: \_\_\_ See continuation sheet.



Boundary Justification: \_\_\_ See continuation sheet.

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11. FORM PREPARED BY:  
=====

Name/Title: Gary S. Vescelius/Archaeologist

Organization: Archaeological Services & Ecology and Environment

Street & Number: P.O. Box 7818 P.O. Box D

City or Town: Charlotte Amalie, VI 00801 Buffalo, NY 14225

Date: 5 July 1980 Telephone: (809) 774-3575 & (716) 632-4491

=====  
Form Re-submitted by:  
=====

Name/Title: Dr. John B. Murphy/Cultural Resources Manager

Organization: Naval Facilities Engineering Command Date: 23 January 1992

Street & Number: 200 Stovall Street Telephone: (703) 325-7353

City or Town: Alexandria State: VA ZIP: 22332-2300

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SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 92001242

Date Listed: 9-10-92

Property Name

County

State

Resolucion Historic District

Vieques

PR

Multiple Name

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This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

*Paul E. Townsend*  
Signature of the Keeper

9-10-92  
Date of Action

=====  
Amended Items in Nomination:

The county location is incorrect and the period of significance is unclear. The county is Vieques. The period of significance is A.D. 1840 - 1900.

Mr. J. Bernard Murphy, the Navy FPO, was contacted regarding these amendments.

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DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)