

interpretive prospectus

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ST. CROIX ISLAND

NATIONAL MONUMENT / MAINE

B&W Scans

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Recomended

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ST. CROIX ISLAND

NATIONAL MONUMENT / MAINE

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SUMMARY

This prospectus, prepared by a Canadian-U.S. planning team, suggests a joint development of the interpretive program for St. Croix Island. The principal focus of the program would rest in the site's interest to the peoples of two nations. Interpretive developments for this tiny island, set mid-way between the Canadian and American shores of the St. Croix River, can serve "to tighten the bands of enlightenment and understanding that already exist between the people of Canada and the people of the United States."

The Canadians expect to develop a small park on the east shore of the St. Croix River. They would provide a viewing opportunity, would briefly interpret the site and suggest that visitors go to the American side of the river (via St. Stephen and Calais) and obtain the in-depth story at the visitor facility and by taking a ride to the island. The Canadians would assist the project by making available research reports (those written in French would be translated into English). They would expect to provide a bilingual guide, in their uniform, for interpretive duties on the island. They would provide French translations for publications, exhibit texts, and audiovisual narrations, where needed, and would review all of our texts and scripts for accuracy and balance of presentation. We would provide, in the mainland visitor facility, an exhibit on the Canadian's Port Royal Habitation site which will urge visitors to see it as an enriching continuation of the story that begins at St. Croix Island.

A small mainland facility will deal with information-orientation-sales. Minimum exhibit space is planned. An overview of the park story will be presented in a special programmed room with a view window. The modified sound and light program aims to provide such a punchy experience that the visitor will realize that this is a very special island and make him want to go see it. Not all visitors will get to the island, however, so the interpretive program in the mainland facility must be reasonably self-contained.

A concession-operated vehicle will shuttle visitors to the island. The huge tide differential makes specially designed docks on the mainland and the island imperative.

After a 10-minute ride, the visitor lands on the island and is directed to the lighthouse, which would serve as a secondary visitor facility and shelter. Interpretation in the lighthouse would (with appropriate view windows) concentrate on the physical aspects of the de Monts-Champlain settlement of 1604-1605. On-site audios and markers would highlight the activities and hardships of the ill-fated colony. Ultimately, we see a place for costumed demonstrations in a stage setting on the island. (Reconstruction of structures is not planned for the island; Port Royal Habitation in Nova Scotia, the companion site, has completed reconstruction of those facilities.)

INTRODUCTION

The field trip that laid the groundwork for this document was an especially stimulating experience. Granted that St. Croix Island is not the world's most important historic site, it nonetheless stands as a symbol, as Barrett Parker has written, of the "kinship and the mutual respect which continue to bind the peoples living on either side of the International Line." This factor helps to make it a very special place.

During the course of its inspection, the team looked intently not only at St. Croix Island, the nearby shores and the river, but had the opportunity to visit the Port Royal Habitation reconstruction, where the story that began on Maine's scenic isle continued — yea, flowered — on the shores of Nova Scotia's Anapolis Basin. The experience was meaningful because we could trace the thread of history that de Monts and Champlain had weaved more than three and a half centuries before. And here we were — an Irish-Canadian, and an Irish-American, and a Hungarian-Canadian and a Norwegian-American, and a British-American and a couple of mixed lineage — all working together on the development of an international site. And working, most assuredly in concert and in harmony on proposals for the interpretation of a park that will have meaning for visitors from both our nations and for travelers from abroad as well.

During their wanderings, the team was also able to visit Acadia National Park, which de Monts and Champlain had sighted on a voyage of exploration launched from their St. Croix base. The Islesford Museum there devotes considerable space to the early adventures of the French and English on these shores. In addition, the team managed to visit Roosevelt-Campobello International Park which is a joint Canadian-American venture that is being nicely developed in the spirit we hope to achieve at St. Croix.

Thus, inspired by the opportunity to trace the thread of history from St. Croix Island to Port Royal to Acadia (and hence to Ottawa and to Halifax and to Washington and beyond), impressed by the international (melting pot) makeup of the team members and dedicated to the proposition that this is truly a site which deserves a joint interpretive approach, the team produced this plan of interpretation for St. Croix Island [Inter-] National Monument...

OBJECTIVES

The principal focus of an interpretive program for St. Croix Island would rest in the site's interest to the people of two nations. Interpretive developments for this tiny island, set mid-way between the Canadian and American shores of the St. Croix River, can serve, as Barrett Parker has stressed, "to tighten the bonds of enlightenment and understanding that already exist between the people of Canada and the people of the United States."

In commenting on an international approach, Ernest Connally put it this way: "St. Croix Island is one of several sites within the territorial limits of the United States having historical importance to the people of Canada — in this case exceptional importance. It is the most obvious missing link between earlier explorations and the settlement of Acadia, a break in the continuity of sites and story over which Canada's historic sites authorities at present have no control. Now we propose to correct this discrepancy. We would hope that this site would in every sense become the companion site to Canada's Port Royal Habitation. We feel not only that simple justice and reason can be served by joining forces, but that both our historic sites programs can be enriched in the doing."

This international aspect, then, would serve as the major point of focus for the development of and interpretive programs for the Monument.

Dr. Connally's charge offers a worthy objective: "I can visualize St. Croix Island as a major point of interest, drawing visitors to this locale from the United States and Canada, from France and many other places as well to share the sense of adventure, courage, and gallantry of these first French settlers. I can foresee the time when it will be possible for these visitors to proceed from one point of discovery to another in a meaningful sequence, much of it over routes followed by the first Europeans on these shores. The spirit of St. Croix, of people made to be different, adventuring together in the New World will, I am confident, prevail here in the future."

The Canadian Parks Service will join with the United States National Park Service in the development and interpretation of the site in a joint program that will continue to reflect the spirit of international accord and goodwill that resulted in the establishment of the Monument.

(A continuing objective for all areas remains this maxim: Since young people are the major target of most any park program, particular attention should be given to making the interpretation intelligible and meaningful to them. Family groups will predominate; arouse the kids and you've got the parents.)

THEMES

Keeping the international aspects of this joint venture fully in mind, we need to look briefly at the themes requiring interpretation. Historian Edward Riley tells us that the ill-fated French colony of 1604 marked the real beginning of the permanent settlement of the North American continent by the French. This settlement was made three years before the English colony at Jamestown and 16 years before the landing at Plymouth.

For Canada, the events that began here led to the establishment of the longer-lived habitation at Port Royal and shortly (in 1608) to the founding of Quebec by Samuel Champlain (de Monts' lieutenant at St. Croix), and the permanent settlement of New France. For the United States, the activities of de Monts and Champlain in exploring and mapping the coast from Maine as far south as Cape Cod came to form a chapter in this Nation's history. They also serve as a link to the French strain in our population and cultural inheritance.

What was begun at St. Croix Island by the French brought them inevitably into conflict with England, their European rival, most notably for our purposes in the activities of Captain Samuel Argall along the Maine and Nova Scotia coasts in 1613. The conflict for supremacy in North America between the two nations lasted for a century and a half. At its conclusion, Canada was English, but ironically the victory had its hollow aspects, as it set the stage for the American colonies to assert their rights and eventual independence. (This theme would be handled subtly; emphasis should be on people and events at St. Croix Island.)

Surely a major point of our focus must be on what happened to de Monts and Champlain and the others on St. Croix Island, and the records and archeology provide especially rich detail. The hardships encountered here provide a contrast to the settlement at Port Royal in Nova Scotia. The parallels between the two settlements should be ever present in the interpretive programs for St. Croix Island.

Another important aspect of the site story revolves around the boundary settlement of 1798. This was an early example of the peaceful settlement of a territorial dispute (happily in Canada's favor). The little island played the major

role in the settlement of the controversy and a precedent was set in U.S.-Canadian relations that, despite some rocky moments, came to flower in later years. (Archeological identification of the St. Croix French settlement on the island, ironically, settled the question.)

In a spirit similar to the desire to stress the interest of two nations in this piece of historic ground, we hope to inject another theme. We live in an age that has increasingly come to recognize that no man is an island, that he is part of a larger whole. What lesson does the site have to a relevant present? Aspects of the interpretive program can look at the island as a resource and trace the use of that resource through time to the present to provide a meaningful story of man, his environment, and their interaction. Different ways of use can be pointed out, as well as impacts of uses on the island. This environmental approach, joined with the international one, can give added meaning to the more factual elements of the St. Croix story.

THE PROSPECTUS AND THE PLAN

The Master Plan for St. Croix Island National Monument was approved early in 1966. The onsite interpretive planning conference in August 1970 resulted in the following suggestions for the amendment of the Master Plan:

The Plan should be revised to stress the international theme and joint plan of development discussed above and hereafter in this document.

The nice little grove of trees (proposed as the site for the visitor facility) will be saved and the facility located on lower ground next to it. The grove would continue in use as a picnic area.

The hill vista overlook would be retained as a long-term development possibility, but would not be included in first-phase planning.

For the foreseeable future, we should aim for scenic easements (hopefully donated), rather than outright ownership, of the Livingstone, Corey, and McMaster properties on the mainland.

Maintenance should be located at the hill area (across the highway) and not included in the proposed visitor facility.

The dock site on the island would be located on the southwest, rather than the northwest, shore.

Although all other latter-day structures on the island would be removed, the lighthouse would be retained as a secondary interpretive facility and shelter.

THE CANADIAN CONTRIBUTION

The Canadian team representatives made the following suggestions on the role that Canada could play in the joint development of the site:

They would expect to develop a small park on the Canadian (east) shore of the St. Croix River. They would provide a viewing opportunity, would briefly interpret the site and suggest that visitors go to the other side of the river (via St. Stephen and Calais) and obtain the in-depth story at the American Visitor Center and by taking a ride to the island. The park would probably be unmanned. A Canadian flag would fly at this point as counterpart to the U.S. flag located at the facility on the west shore and a period French flag flying on the historic island. Peter Bennett, Assistant Director (Historic Sites), National and Historic Parks Branch, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, has clarified the Canadian position as follows: "We intend to establish a small wayside park with good ground-interpretation directing the visitors towards the U.S. orientation center and the Island without proposing a major development."

Research Cooperation. The Canadians would, on request, make available any research reports dealing with the St. Croix Island, Port Royal Habitation and related stories. If these reports exist only in French, the Canadians will, on request, make them available in English translations. They would hope to provide any requested data from documentary materials available to them and any pictorial material that might be of assistance to interpretive efforts.

The Canadians would expect to provide a bilingual guide, in their uniform, for interpretive duties on the island. The possibility of assigning guides from the Port Royal Habitation for detail here should be explored. It would help in the expressed desire to tie the two sites together.

The United States will provide, in the mainland visitor facility, an exhibit on the Port Royal Habitation site which will urge visitors to see it as an enriching continuation of the story that begins here at St. Croix Island. The Canadians will assist in the development of the exhibit by providing information, pictorial material and artifacts, as needed.

The Canadians expressed a willingness to provide French translations for publications, exhibit texts and audiovisual narrations as needed.

The United States will be pleased to have the Canadians review all publication, exhibit, and audiovisual texts and scripts for accuracy and balance of presentation.

A WORD ON FRENCH AND ENGLISH

Canadian National Park areas offer interpretive programs in two languages: French and English. Since we are cooperating with the Canadian Government in the development of this site and because the Monument is an important link in the story of French exploration and settlement on this continent, it seems appropriate that elements of the interpretive program be made available in French as well as English. The proposed use of a bilingual Canadian guide should do much to make this program a reality. Other aspects of the interpretive presentation — markers, exhibits, narrations, etc. — can also be offered in French wherever possible. For example, with the proposed audiovisual program in the visitor facility, ear plugs might be made available for those visitors who would like to receive the narration in French. Where dual language interpretation is offered on signs and markers, text material should be kept to a minimum.

THE DEVELOPMENTS ON SHORE

Visitors to Saint Croix Island National Monument will be, for the most part, vacation-oriented families who will arrive from early June to early September. (A 3-month operating season is planned, at least initially.) These visitors are not in any mood for the sledge-hammer approach to interpretation. Accordingly the park program should avoid interpretive overkill and should attempt to involve the visitor, to provide provocation, as Freeman Tilden advises. In-depth interpretation should be available to the visitor, but it should not surround or smother him.

Proper approach signage is essential. A Sign and Wayside Plan should be developed for the Monument to provide guidance for signs and for identification and interpretive markers and exhibits both on the mainland and on the island. Markers, in French and English, located near the parking area can identify the Monument and briefly summarize its significance for visitors. Signage should direct visitors to the visitor facility, to the boat, and to the picnic area.

Generally speaking, the mainland facility will deal with information-orientation-sales and its interpretive elements will deal largely with the significance of the French settlement of 1604, where the visitor can learn more about the story (Port Royal) and with some of the larger meanings and more abstract elements dealt with in the Interpretive Themes sections of this prospectus. Here the visitor should be inspired to visit the island. Interpretation on the island will focus on the physical aspects of the settlement, the daily life, hardships, emotions, etc. — aspects most evident on the site where they occurred.

A modest visitor facility is proposed for the shore area. It should afford a nice view of the island. The site is an attractive one and the building should be designed with the setting of rocky shoreline, green forest and blue river in mind. We will have to assume that not all visitors — perhaps not even most visitors — will have the opportunity to get out to the island. The presentation in the facility will, accordingly, have to stand on its own. To provide security for the development, the park has requested that an apartment be included in the design of the building.

Other elements of the structure would include restrooms, an office or two (including space for a small library) and storage. There should be lobby space to accommodate the information-sales function. Personal services will be provided at an information-sales desk. The counter top of the desk should be designed to provide space for a map that the attendant can use to orient visitors to sites in eastern Canada and northeastern United States, including Acadia and Cape Cod.

The park minifolder would also be available here. The sales publication display (which might include books, paperbacks, slides, postcards, and highly-selected souvenir items) should be separated from the desk to permit browsing. A section should also be developed for the display of free literature of nearby Canadian and U.S. parks (e.g., St. Andrews Blockhouse, Port Royal Habitation, Roosevelt-Campobello International Park, Acadia National Park, State and Provincial parks, nearby Sports Fisheries and Wildlife facilities, etc.). Literature or an exhibit on Canadian and U.S. theme-related sites (Jamestown, Fort Necessity) should also be included here. This presentation might be offered in connection with a rest area, where visitors could relax and read the brochures. A map of Champlain's voyages could also be placed here or at the information counter.

The facility should provide space for exhibit materials either in the lobby area or in a special alcove space. Mr. Barrett Parker, friend and benefactor of the park, has offered to donate a reproduction of Champlain's astrolabe, a model of his ship the "Don de Dieu", a globe of the period, a collection of books, and some other items for the displays. Although the books should be retained in the office library, the other items can be displayed in an alcove, along with a plaque that calls attention to the contributions of William Belmont Parker (1871-1934) in establishing the Monument.

Other items that could be considered for display are: a large photograph of the island in winter; carved coats of arms of the Sieur de Monts and of Henry IV, King of France; an enlarged facsimile of Champlain's map of St. Croix Island; a chart or two of the period; an enlarged facsimile of a page of Champlain's narrative dealing with St. Croix Island; a facsimile of de Monts' appointment by Henry IV; a small selection of artifacts from the archeological digs on the island

to show those visitors who don't get out to the site; and a typical weapon or weapons of the period. A group of reproductions of navigation instruments of the period could be acquired. These would be demonstrated on the terrace of the visitor facility to tell visitors about exploration and navigation in the 1600 period (e.g., how was Argall able to seek out and destroy the settlements at Acadia, St. Croix Island, and Port Royal?). These instruments could be displayed in the visitor facility when not in use for demonstration purposes. Visitors should be asked to participate in the demonstrations.

A special exhibit will deal with the Port Royal Habitation and urge visitors to go and see it. It could be built around a model or color transparency of the Nova Scotia site.

Space is also needed in the facility for a special programmed room to offer the major interpretive presentation. This should be a controlled environment to permit the showing of a modified sound and light program. A viewing window that frames St. Croix Island is essential. Provision should be made for high fidelity and stereophonic sound equipment that will permit sound to come from various sources. The program should be about 10 minutes in length. Space for 45 to 65 capacity should be provided in the room. It could be a stand-up program, but simple seating is recommended for visitor comfort.

Here is a rough outline of what the program should do: with the audience looking out the view window, the narrator begins to talk about what you see out there now. This is an island between Canada and the United States, a place important to the history of both nations. There are ospreys out there now, and seals bask in the sun nearby. There's an erosion problem too. The tide differential is intriguing. Man has used the island for hundreds of years and many events have taken place there — many small, some large. After this introduction (with its strong environmental overtones), the view of the island is dimmed and it can be seen only as if through a haze. Then, primarily through the medium of sound and light, you recreate for visitors the history of the place: the de Monts-Champlain story, with its continuation at Port Royal; the Argall episode; the continuing rivalry of the two powers and its results and significance; the boundary story; the lighthouse use; the farming; perhaps briefly, the Red Beach community story; the National Monument, etc. When again the visitor sees the island at the end of the presentation, it should mean more to him and he should want to go out and walk around it.

The production would require the visitor to exercise his imagination. While we might project images or even light up artifacts as part of the presentation, we hope to use sound and stage lighting to provide images that will stimulate the visitor to "see" the action (much as the visitor viewing the sound and light program at Independence Hall "sees" the story unfold before his eyes). This ap-

proach will require an especially compelling script, plus imaginative use of sound and light (including telling sound effects like the lighthouse bell).

An expert like Will Szabo should be consulted on the practicality of this approach. For foggy days it would be advisable to have a handy graphic of the island to pull down over the view window. It should be noted that it doesn't matter that boating and other activities are occurring in front of the view window during part of the presentation, as the narrator will be talking about the island in the present tense; only when the haze covers the window, will there be a return to the past that a clear view might deny. The program would be started by a button pushed by an attendant at the desk. The short program should permit a fairly rapid turnover. At times when the program is not in operation, a simpler audio message or slide presentation could be used. A crackerjack interpreter standing next to the window could also bring the island and its story to life. Our objective in proposing the sound and light production is to provide such a punchy experience that the visitor will realize that this is a very special island and make him want to go see it.

Although elements of the de Monts-Champlain story are present on the mainland (gardens, charcoal pit, etc.), these are for the most part not on park property and any near-site interpretation seems inadvisable at present. References to these mainland uses should be included in other aspects of the park's interpretive program (publications, interpretation on the island, etc.). As noted above, scenic easements are recommended at present for the mainland properties adjoining the park; we might want to acquire outright ownership later for additional parking and for interpretive purposes.

"...in the course of the past three centuries this little island, set half-way between the Canadian and American shores of the St. Croix River, has gathered about itself the shielding garb of goodwill between two nations until it may be looked upon as a talisman of international accord. It is possible that its considered recognition will serve to tighten the bonds of enlightenment and understanding that already exist between the people of Canada and the people of the United States."

Barrett Parker

THE RIDE TO HISTORY

After leaving the visitor facility, the visitor can elect to take a ride out to St. Croix Island. While tours on occasion might be guided, the service would be largely shuttle in nature and would be concession operated. It would probably start with a small vehicle, which might be increased in size as demand increased. The visitor would board the vehicle at a dock that should be placed out of sight of the visitor facility viewing window. Design studies are underway to determine the exact nature of this dock and a similar one to be placed on the island. The huge tide differential makes specially designed docks imperative. They will probably include a stationary pier, plus a stairway and floating section (which could be removed in winter). No interpretation is planned on the vehicle; we'll let them enjoy the ride. However, experience may suggest that it might be well to point out some aspects of the environmental story: the osprey, the seals, erosion, etc. The tides will be of interest to visitors. Possibly the operator of the vehicle could refer to these. Perhaps the steps leading to the pier could be colored to show the tide differential or poles placed in the water to show the highs and lows of the tides.

Eventually we might aim at some sort of air service that takes visitors from Acadia to St. Croix Island to Port Royal Habitation to tie all of these elements of the Champlain story together.

THE ISLAND DEVELOPMENTS

After a pleasant 10-minute ride, the visitor lands at a dock on the southwest shore of the island. He should be directed to the lighthouse, which would serve as a secondary visitor facility and shelter. The building should be stabilized; provision should be made for heating it. But it should not be considered as a historic structure that requires restoration to any one period in time. The light atop the house would remain. The interior would be modified for interpretive purposes. All other structures on the island would be removed.

As the visitor approaches the lighthouse structure from the dock, he would see the French period flag flying, but his tour of island sites will be more rewarding if it follows the introductory interpretive presentation in the lighthouse. In this structure we would focus on the de Monts colony of 1604-1605. There should be some professional artwork showing conditions of the hard winter. Most visitors will see the place in beautiful summer weather; it will be hard to relate to the terrible winter that brought such hardships to the French settlers. (This artwork could also be used on postcards, which would be for sale in the main visitor facility.) A principal interpretive device would be a simple scale model of the community structures which the French built at the north end of the island. It

would be placed at a viewing window in the lighthouse, geared to the scene in front of the visitor. The building outlines on the site would be delineated so that the visitor can relate the site to the model. An enlargement of the print of the Habitation from Champlain's narrative should be placed nearby to assist visitors in understanding what the place looked like in 1604. An accompanying audio message should deal largely with the physical developments on the island, why they selected the island as a place of settlement, the physical forces that they faced, and the role of the island in the boundary settlement of 1798 (the physical remains of the Habitation were used to determine that this was indeed the settlement of the Sieur de Monts. Life in the settlement will be reserved for on-site interpretation.) The exhibit planners will want to consider whether sections of the model can light up as the narrator discusses the development of the community. (There is currently no power on the island and it would help the interpretive program and the communications situation — radio communications to shore and to Acadia — if electric power could be provided to the island. Otherwise, battery-operated units or a special generator will have to provide power for audio messages and lighting for exhibits.)

A less ambitious exhibit than that described above would be placed at another viewing window, this one overlooking the south end of the island, which includes the sites of the cemetery, the gun position, chapel, etc. Again, by using a simple scale model or a bird's eye view drawing (most of the sites involved can't be seen from the window), the physical development of this part of the island would be interpreted, probably via text rather than employing another audio. The exhibit planning team should check out the feasibility of this exhibit concept on-site, as its interpretive value seems less well-established than the one proposed for the north view window.

The exhibits presentation in the lighthouse would also include a display of artifacts uncovered in the archeological digs on the island. Their placement here adds impact because of the physical proximity to the site. Labels should relate the objects to the physical developments and life on the island in 1604-1605. Reference might be made in connection with specimens like the bricks that such items helped settle the boundary dispute of 1798. The cases for artifacts and the model (or models) and graphics should be designed as portable units so that they can be moved off the island in the off-season if necessary. Safety considerations permitting, provision should also be made for interested visitors to climb to the lighthouse tower to enjoy the spectacular views up and down river and on the two shores. It is a good picture-taking spot. No interpretation is planned here, but metalphoto views of the island in winter might be placed on the railings to reinforce the idea that it was the hard winter (and not the pleasant summer) that undid the French at this site.

On leaving the lighthouse the visitor would be invited to visit the various sites on the island that played a part in the French settlement attempt (and some that

represent developments before and since). The principal pitch of this on-site interpretation will be to recreate the life that existed here in 1604-1605, probably stressing the activities and events of the hard winter. Audio messages and interpretive markers will be used to do the job. The audios would employ character voices and would have scripts based on the records (there are outstanding descriptions in the narratives of Champlain and Lescarbot). For example, the audio message at the Habitation site should note that (as Ganong writes): "The cold north wind swept down the river, little broken in force by the thin fringe of trees left around the island, and penetrated the badly constructed dwellings, imperfectly heated by their charcoal fires or by their ravenous fireplaces for which little wood could be got. Great quantities of ice formed in the river, so that it became very difficult, and sometimes impossible, to fetch wood and water in their small boat from the mainland, and for the same reason little fish or other fresh food could be obtained. The men, weakened by the cold,...fell ill with scurvy." Champlain tells us that the cider froze in its casks and had to be dispensed by the pound.

Other sites requiring interpretation would be the garden site, cemetery site, Indian camp site, well site and the gun position and chapel sites (the last two perhaps from an overlook, since the exact sites may have eroded away). The farmhouse site might also be interpreted, in the contest of man's varying use of the land. The cemetery should receive special treatment. Physical remains of 23 burials were uncovered in archeological digs (of 35 or 36 deaths mentioned in the historical accounts). Photographs of the excavation and of some of the artifacts uncovered (the interesting earrings, for example) could be displayed in metalphoto along with descriptive texts. We would hope to mark the grave sites as they would have been marked in 1604-1605. Our Canadian colleagues have promised to look into this matter and provide us with advice on the type of marker used. In lieu of this, a single, symbolic cross might be in order to mark the site. An on-site marker linking the storehouse remains to the boundary settlement of 1798 should be among those considered for placement on the island. Identification signs and interpretive markers and exhibits should be so designed that they can be removed for storage during the hard winter.

As indicated above, the Canadian bilingual guide would be stationed on the island to provide personal services in the two languages.

Ultimately, we see a place for costumed demonstrations in a stage setting on the island. The demonstrator could be involved in erecting a period structure at an appropriate point (probably on non-historic ground near the lighthouse). The man would never really finish the structure (it would always have a low profile on the island). He would be equipped with props (saws, axes, etc.) and would begin by explaining some of the construction of the period. Then, in character or out, he could go on to other subjects, including discussions of the physical forces that shaped the island and those who occupied it. He could call for visitor

participation (as needed, for example, in the operation of a two-man saw) and could also offer relevant information geared to a particular audience or situation.

The archeological artifacts not used in the exhibits in either the mainland or island facilities would be stored at Acadia National Park.

(A plaque which the Maine State Council Knights of Columbus wishes to place at the Monument might well be located in the lighthouse.)

PUBLICATIONS-SALES

St. Croix Island would function as a sub-agency of Acadia National Park's Eastern National Park and Monument Association franchise. As indicated, the park minifolder will be available in both French and English. Numerous Canadian and U. S. nearby-park free literature will also be stocked (some will be available in French). We recommend an inexpensive publication, nicely illustrated, that includes the story of St. Croix Island and goes on to detail the rivalry between England and France for control of this region. It, too, should be available in both languages.

Books and paperbacks dealing with Champlain and the age of exploration and early settlement should be stocked. Facsimiles of some of the writings of Champlain and Lescarbot should also be considered as sales items. Books on appropriate natural history subjects (e.g., *The Rocky Shore*) and on the environment would likewise have a place on the sales rack. A coloring book dealing with the adventures of de Monts and Champlain (at St. Croix Island, along the New England coast, and at Port Royal Habitation) could also be made available — with French and English texts.

Appropriate postcards and slides (surely including views of Port Royal) would be on sale. Quality souvenir items that might be considered for reproduction and sale are the excavated earrings and hairpins. Inexpensive copies of the Champlain maps and prints would also make worthy sales items.

SCHOOL SERVICES AND INTERPRETIVE OUTREACH

While the visitor season at St. Croix Island is not expected to exceed 3 to 4 months initially, it is hoped that arrangements can be made to accept school groups from nearby schools both before and after this season. Accordingly, on an appointment basis, the visitor facility would be opened to such groups. Hopefully, too, a trip to the island could be included in the tour package.

Special programs might be developed for school groups that are designed to satisfy curriculum needs (environmental awareness, early exploration, U. S.-Canadian relations, etc.).

For off-site use, a special slide show should be designed to carry the park story to those who cannot come to the park (or serve to stimulate visitation). The film on the Port Royal Habitation might also be shown off-site and even onsite on special occasions.

RESEARCH NEEDS

Dr. John D. R. Platt of the History Division is putting the finishing touches on a historical study of St. Croix Island. He expects it to break some new ground on the boundary settlement of 1798. With this in hand, together with the studies of Ganong and Riley, we should have enough data available to answer most questions about the history of the island. At some future date a history of the Red Beach community might be in order. As noted above, our Canadian colleagues have offered to make available the fruits of their research.

Dr. Jacob Gruber's contract archeology study is a good one. Dr. Gruber makes some suggestions on the need for additional archeology. We do not feel these projects have a high priority, however.

For the proposed model of the St. Croix Habitation, we do feel that a special study is necessary to include in one concise document data to permit construction of the model. There are bits and pieces of this in the narratives of Champlain and Lescarbot, in the studies of Ganong and of Riley, but these must now be somewhat modified by Gruber's archeology study. The bits and pieces need to be drawn into a meaningful whole.

COLLECTIONS STATEMENT

The stated Interpretive Themes should serve as a guide to the collection of artifacts and books. The bulk of the artifacts collections will consist of archeological items collected about 1950 by Messrs. J. C. Harrington and Wendell Hadlock, and in more extensive digs in 1968 and 1969 by Dr. Jacob Gruber and associates. Those specimens not displayed at St. Croix Island will be stored at Acadia National Park. Type specimens and replica items should be obtained for museum exhibits and for proposed demonstrations.

If the park themes are broadened to include more extensive coverage of the Red Beach community story, fairly extensive photographic, documentary and artifact items might be collected. (In this event, interpretation of this theme should probably be handled in an existing structure on one of the properties now suggested for scenic easement. The theme would not come into play — to any large extent at least — unless those properties were owned outright.)

The library will include a select collection of books dealing with Champlain and early French and English exploration, settlement and rivalry in the region to be donated by Mr. Barrett Parker. A few standard works on local history, natural history, and ecology should round out the collections for this small library.

STAFFING

Staffing for the developed Monument, at least in its initial phase, would include:

- 1 Supervisory Ranger — year-round*
- 1 Maintenance Man — 3 months or more
- Seasonals — 3 for 3 months (covers 2 positions,
including the Canadian bilingual guide)

*Stationed at Acadia part of year.

As development continues and the interpretive program expands (demonstrations, for example), additional staffing will be necessary.

COST ESTIMATES

New Visitor Facility and Mainland Interpretive Developments

Planning for Exhibits Portion of This Development	\$ 6,000.00
Planning for AV Portion of This Development	2,000.00
Exhibit Hardware	10,000.00
Exhibit Graphics	8,000.00

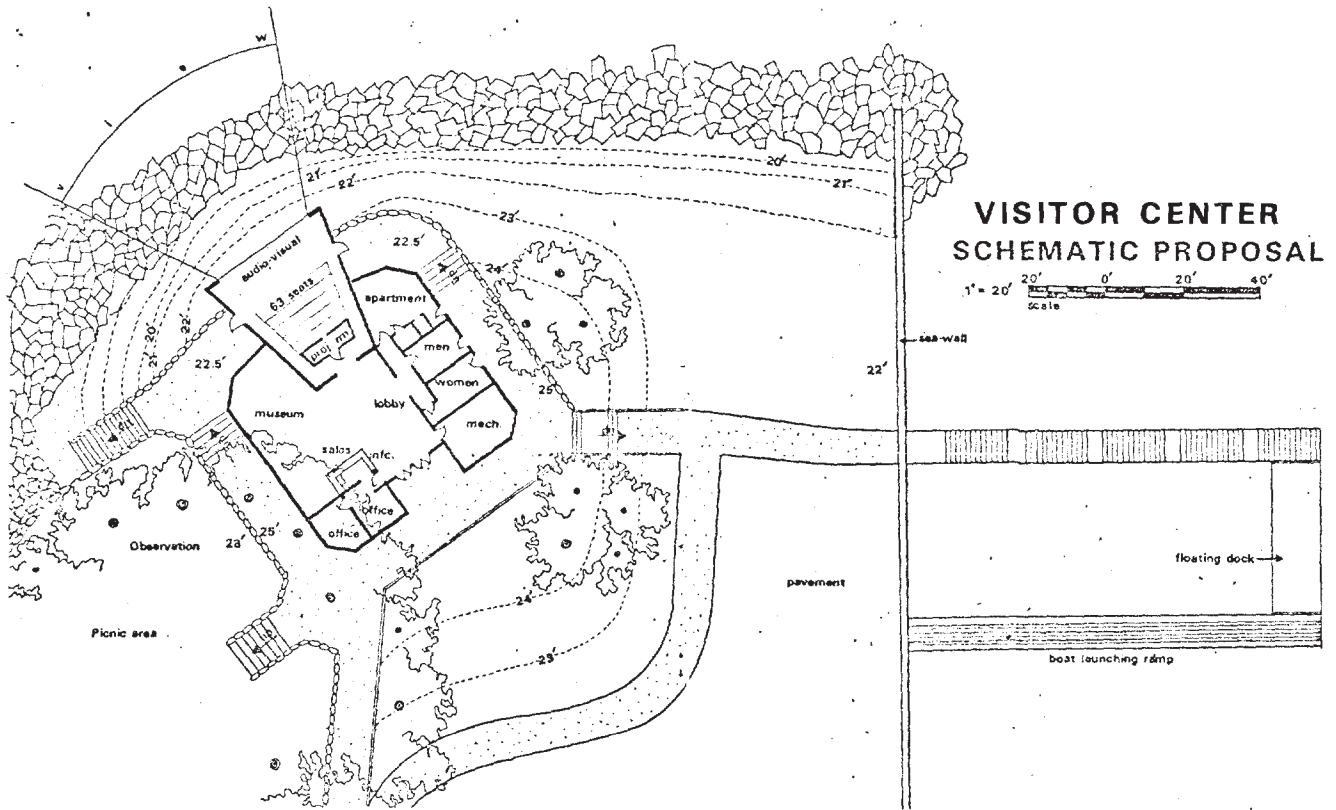
Orientation Features	2,500.00
Funds for Specimen Purchases	10,000.00
Port Royal Habitation Exhibit	6,000.00
Sound and Light Presentation, Script and Production	7,500.00
Equipment for Sound and Light Presentation	7,500.00
Wayside Interpretive Markers 2 at \$500.00	1,000.00
Miscellaneous Visitor Facility Signage	500.00

**Island Secondary Interpretive Facility and
Island Interpretive Development**

Planning for Museum Exhibits Portion of this Development	\$ 3,000.00
Planning for Wayside Exhibits Portion of this Development and Mainland Waysides	2,500.00
Planning for Audiovisual Portion of this Development	1,000.00
Artwork for Lighthouse	5,000.00
Model of Habitation	6,000.00
Model or art of south end of Island	2,000.00
Audio and synchronized light for Habitation Model, including script and equipment	2,500.00
Lighthouse graphics and metalphotos	2,000.00
Specimen exhibit cases and preparation of exhibits	6,000.00
On-site audios, including scripts, production and equipment 3 at \$1,000.00	3,000.00
On-site identification markers 10 at \$100.00	1,000.00
On-site interpretive markers 5 at \$500.00	2,500.00
On-site interpretive exhibits 1 at \$2,000.00	2,000.00

Other Cost Estimates

Visitor Facility (4,000 sq. ft. at \$40.00-includes apartment)	\$160,000.00
Grounds improvement, immediate site, visitor facility	5,000.00
Island Coast Guard Station, remodel as secondary visitor facility/shelter	30,000.00
Electric cable to island	40,000.00
Dock (mainland)	51,000.00
Dock (island)	51,000.00



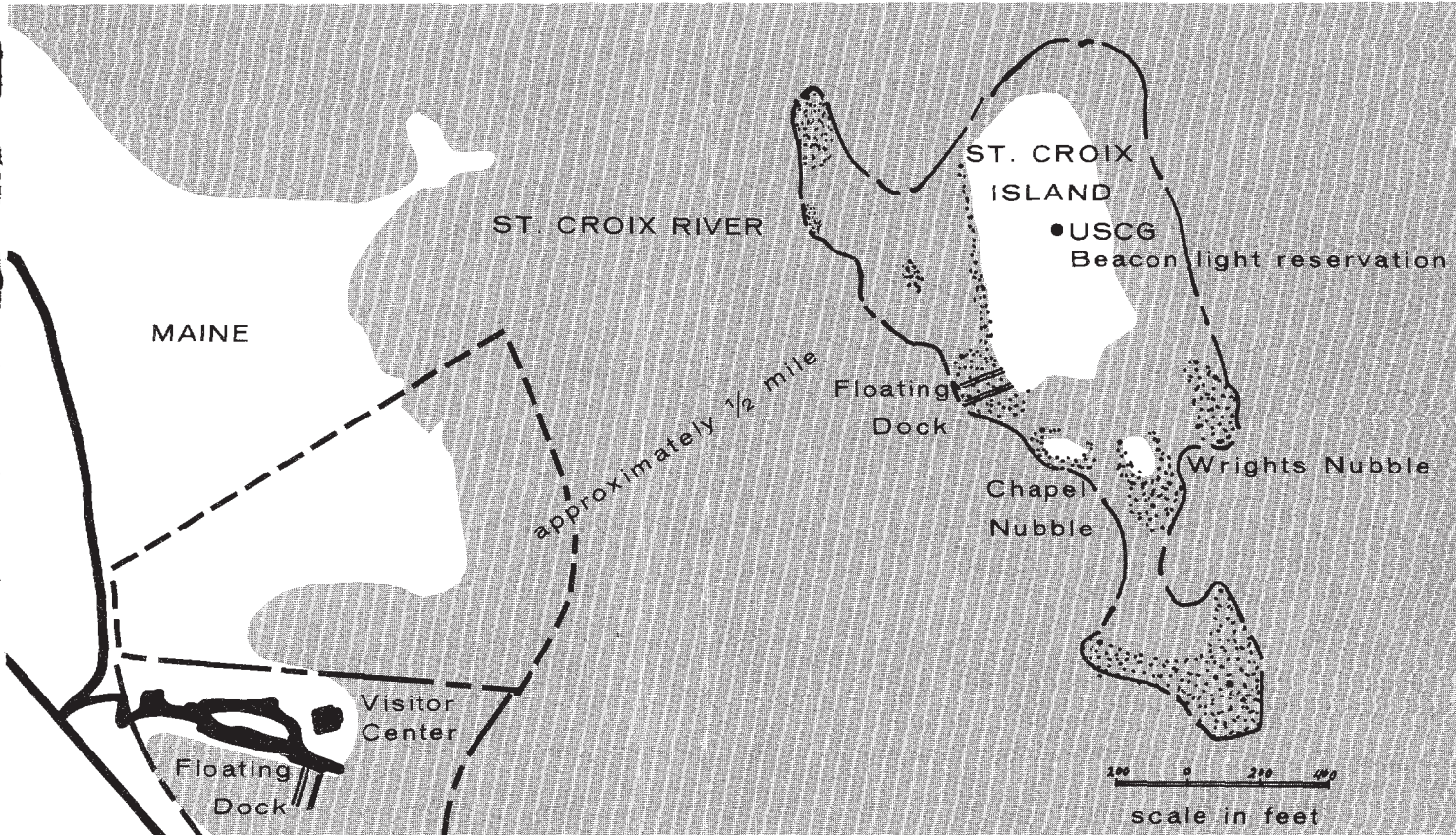
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PRIORITIES

Interim needs were surveyed by the team. The park minifolder should be prepared as soon as possible, so it can be made available to visitors by the summer of 1971. The entrance sign needs replacement and the present interpretive marker needs upgrading. Two interpretive markers — one in English and one in French — should replace the latter.

It would be nice to develop St. Croix Island National Monument as a total package, but if a list of priority needs is necessary, here it is:

1. Minifolder
2. Prepare mainland ground (including fill and the seawall).
3. Build the docks (send boats to the island; test the situation; see how much interest there is in going there).
4. The new mainland visitor facility.
5. Island developments.



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ON MICROFILM



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

For Her Majesty's Dominion of Canada:

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR / NATIONAL PARK SERVICE