As with many memorable journeys, there is no real beginning or end of the trail. You may want to start your drive at either Christiansted or Frederiksted as a point of reference, or you can begin at a point close to where you’ll be staying. If you want to take in all you can, you can cover the trail in segments by following particular subroutines, such as the “East End Loop,” delineated in the map.

The Heritage Trail will take you to three levels of sites: full service attractions that can be visited. Using these trail maps, you can design your own tour of St. Croix. The tourist information section below provides a list of restrooms and guidebooks.

Surroundings and what Heritage Trail road signs with a sugar mill symbol are positioned to help guide you along the trail. The trail itself does not mark a site location.

Chickens and turkeys were introduced by early French settlers in the mid-18th century. The Pigeon Mountain Plantation Museum contains a a collection of artifacts and photographs that reflect the island’s agricultural history.

On St. Thomas, there are four churches you should not miss: St. John’s Moravian Church, St. Thomas Religious Society, Christiansted, St. John’s Episcopal Church, and St. John’s Lutheran Church. Both churches are located near the site of the 1723 earthquake and fire, which destroyed St. John’s Moravian Church, St. John’s Episcopal Church, and St. John’s Lutheran Church.

The trail is marked by thematic markers, each accompanied by a description of the site it represents, and the trail itself is a network of well-maintained dirt roads, with some paved segments.

FREDERIKSTED & CHRISTIANSTED

The Heritage Trail passes through St. Croix’s historic towns, Frederiksted on the west coast, and Christiansted on the north. Careful tail light are in accordance with grid points and trail markers. The trail is constructed by the Douglas Island Historical Trust and funded by the National Park Service and the Virgin Islands National Park.

FREDERIKSTED

Frederiksted is characterized by a small harbor, historic buildings, and a waterfront promenade. The trail begins near the eastern part of the town, and it follows the waterfront. Frederiksted was founded in 1739 by the Danish West India Company, and it became the territorial capital in 1750. It was destroyed during the British assault of 1781, and it became the capital again in 1782. Today, Frederiksted is a popular tourist destination.

CHRISTIANSTED

Christiansted is a charming town located in the center of St. Croix, with a rich history and culture. It is known for its historic architecture, colonial buildings, and attractions. The trail begins near the eastern part of the town, and it follows the waterfront. Christiansted was founded in 1730 by the Danish West India Company, and it became the territorial capital in 1760. It was destroyed during the British assault of 1781, and it became the capital again in 1782. Today, Christiansted is a popular tourist destination.

The trail is marked by thematic markers, each accompanied by a description of the site it represents, and the trail itself is a network of well-maintained dirt roads, with some paved segments.

About the Trail & This Brochure

Several historic churches, cultural and architectural sites, and museums are designated as part of the historic trail:

- The Frederiksted Moravian Church, a site of Christian and African Methodist heritage
- The Christiansted Moravian Church, a site of Christian and African Methodist heritage
- The Frederiksted Lutheran Church, a site of Christian and African Methodist heritage
- The Frederiksted Baptist Church, a site of Christian and African Methodist heritage
- The Frederiksted Moravian Church, a site of Christian and African Methodist heritage

The trail is marked by thematic markers, each accompanied by a description of the site it represents, and the trail itself is a network of well-maintained dirt roads, with some paved segments.
natural sites and protected areas

St. Croix possesses numerous protected areas, most of which are being preserved for their values as natural areas and wildlife habitat.

The Sandy Point National Wildlife Refuge, at the southwest corner of the island, is the second largest protected area on the island, with a total area of 1,874 acres. The refuge contains a variety of habitats, including mangrove forests, salt marshes, and open water. The mangrove “forests” of this estuary were damaged extensively by Hurricane Hugo in 1989.

St. Croix possesses many ecological treasures, several of which are being preserved for their value as natural areas and wildlife habitat.

Topographic & Vegetation

The topography of the island of St. Croix is formed by the movement of the seafloor, which created the island that the Caribs called “Caribbe” (the “land of the Caribs”). The island’s topography is characterized by the presence of both peaks and valleys. The highest point in the island is Mount Henri Christophe, which stands at 1,300 feet above sea level.

The island’s vegetation is divided into three main types: deciduous, evergreen, and mangrove. The deciduous forests are found in the central and western parts of the island, while the evergreen forests are found in the eastern and northeastern parts. Mangrove forests are found along the island’s coastline.

The forest cover of the island is a mixture of deciduous, evergreen, and mangrove trees. The forest is home to a variety of wildlife, including birds, mammals, and reptiles.

Cultural Life

St. Croix’s diverse heritage is reflected in the island’s architecture and culture. The island’s history is a blend of African, Caribbean, and European influences, which can be seen in the island’s architecture, music, and literature.

The island’s architecture is characterized by a mix of African and European styles. Many of the island’s buildings are built in the Caribbean style, which is a blend of African and European influences. The island’s music is a mix of African and Caribbean styles, with the island’s most popular music being calypso and soca.

The island’s literature is a blend of African and Caribbean styles, with the island’s most popular writers being African and Caribbean writers.

Exploring Culture

You can find St. Croix culture all around you. Check the island’s newspapers and magazines for updates on local events and activities. Deeply rooted in local traditions and spirituality, the island’s cultural heritage is a must-see for anyone visiting the island.

Island Food

Nouveau, just the sounds of this island word for food makes your mouth water. Recipes and culinary traditions from Africa, Puerto Rico, and the Caribbean are woven into the island’s cuisine, creating a unique culinary experience.

Arts and Crafts

Many small businesses on the island craft unique souvenirs and gifts, such as wooden bowls, carvings, and handcrafted jewelry. You can find many of these items at the island’s many galleries and studios.

Crucean Wildlife

Natives, just the sounds of this island word for wildlife, make your heart sing. The island’s wildlife is a mix of African, Caribbean, and European influences, creating a unique ecological experience.

The island’s wildlife is home to many species of birds, mammals, and reptiles, including the island’s iconic bird, the Mocko Jumbies.

Landscape & Waterfront

The island’s landscape is a mix of mountains, valleys, and beaches. The mountains are home to many species of birds, while the valleys are home to many species of plants and trees. The beaches are home to many species of sea life, including the island’s iconic bird, the Mocko Jumbies.

The island’s waterfront is home to many species of sea life, including the island’s iconic bird, the Mocko Jumbies.