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Cabo rojo lighthouse death. Cabo rojo lighthouse hours. Cabo rojo lighthouse. Cabo rojo lighthouse puerto rico. Cabo rojo lighthouse beach.

Faro de Los Morrillos de Cabo Rojo Photo courtesy of the Puerto Rico Office of Historic Preservation Located on an isolated point with white lime cliffs surrounded by lagoons and marshes, Cabo Rojo, built in 1882, marks the southeast entrance from the Caribbean Sea through Mona Passage into the Atlantic Ocean. Cabo Rojo's lighthouse has simple decorative elements including an unelaborated cornice that is repeated in the tower. Although originally housing two keepers and an engineer, the lighthouse was left unmanned following a 1967 renovation and automation. The old cast-iron, copper and glass lantern still houses the original illuminating apparatus, a lenticular lens manufactured by the French firm Sautter, Lemonnier and Company. Faro de Los Morrillos de Cabo Rojo is located on the southeastern point of Cabo Rojo, on the Morrillos Peninsula, southwest of Puerto Rico. The Cabo Rojo National Wildlife Refuge is open 7:00am to 4:00pm, Monday-Friday. For more information, call the lighthouse at 787-851-1025, the refuge at 787-851-7258 or visit the refuge's website. Faro de Los Morrillos de Cabo Rojo has also been documented by the Historic American Engineering Record. Page 2 Plaza Pública Photo courtesy of the Puerto Rico Office of Historic Preservation The Emperor of Spain, Phillip II, decreed in 1576 that plazas in the "New World" colonies were to be created following his rigid requirements, namely that plazas were to be placed in the center of each settlement, with major government, commercial, residential and church buildings facing the plaza. Since the founding of Mayagüez, its inhabitants have used Plaza Pública for social, cultural and political purposes. Despite a fire that destroyed much of the town, residents remodeled the plaza in 1842. In 1896, a bronze statue of Columbus was added to the plaza. The Plaza Pública is bounded by McKinley, Del Río, De Agosto, and Pearl sts., in Mayagüez, Puerto Rico. Page 3 Teatro Yagüez Photo courtesy of the Puerto Rico Office of Historic Preservation Originally constructed in 1909, the Yagüez Theater has been the leader in presenting grand opera, international dance and chamber orchestra music in Mayagüez. Teatro Yagüez also served as a pioneer movie house. The current building was the product of one of the most brilliant architects of the era, Sabás Honoré, who reconstructed the theater after a 1919 fire. Raised on a stepped podium, the theater exhibits a wide array of eclectic motifs in the form of detached columns, pilasters, moldings, cornices, finials and french doors. In 1977, the municipality bought the Teatro Yagüez, and refurbished the building. The Teatro Yagüez is located at the intersection of McKinley and Basora sts. in Mayagüez, Puerto Rico. It is open 8:00am to 12:00pm. Tours are available upon request. Call 787-833-5195 for further information. Page 4 Caguana Ceremonial Ball Courts Site Photo courtesy of the Puerto Rico Office of Historic Preservation The Caguana Ceremonial Ball Courts Site dates from Puerto Rico's late prehistoric and early contact era. The Taíno Indians constructed the stone-lined ball courts, called bateyes, between 1200 and 1500 AD, and they used the site throughout the Spanish contact period. The first written description of the game, played with two teams and a rubber ball, appeared after Columbus' first voyage. More than just a sport, the game had ceremonial significance, for the game's outcome influenced important Taíno decisions. It is believed that the game of batey originated in Mesoamerica, and was played in Cuba, Jamaica, Hispaniola, the Bahamas and the Virgin Islands. The Caguana site, the largest site of its type in the West Indies, is located in the rainy west central mountains on the east side of the Tanama River, in Barrio Caguana. In 1955, the Institute of Puerto Rican Culture acquired the site and began a program of stabilization and restoration. Cobble walkways border 10 bateyes and stone monoliths, many decorated with petroglyphs, rim some of the court. The Caguana Ceremonial Ball Courts Site, a National Historic Landmark, is located on Rte. 111, Km. 12.3, west of Utuado, Puerto Rico. The park is open 9:00am to 4:00pm, Wednesday-Sunday. There is a small museum at the site. Call 787-894-7325 or 787-724-5477 for further information. Page 5 Casa del Rey Photo courtesy of the Puerto Rico Office of Historic Preservation Constructed as a paradox, or inn, about 1823, Casa del Rey, the "King's House," provided housing for Spanish government personnel. The building, the oldest in the town of Dorado, also served as the regional military headquarters. In 1848, Jacinto López purchased the structure; in converting it into a residence, he added two wings which created a U-shaped configuration around an interior patio. In 1871, Casa del Rey became the home of Manuel Alonso y Pacheco-- Puerto Rico's notable romantic writer. Casa del Rey, restored and now a museum, is located at Calle Méndez Vigo #292 in Dorado, Puerto Rico. The museum is open 8:00am to 4:30pm, Monday-Friday. Call 787-796-1030 for further information. Page 6 Caparra Photos from National Historic Landmark Collection and courtesy of the Puerto Rico Office of Historic Preservation Spanish settlers called Caparra, the island's first capital, La Ciudad de Puerto Rico (the city of Puerto Rico). Ponce de León, Puerto Rico's first governor, established this first European settlement in 1508. His great ambitions for the settlement collapsed, however, due to the capital's vulnerability to Indian attack. Formal abandonment of Caparra occurred between 1519 and 1521, and the capital was moved to what is now old San Juan. The ruins of Ponce de León's house are located at this site, as well as the small Museum of the Conquest and Colonization of Puerto Rico. The Caparra Archaeological Site, a National Historic Landmark, is located along Rd. #2 at kilometer 6.2, in Guayanab, Puerto Rico. It is open 9:00am to 4:00pm, Monday-Friday. Call 787-791-4795 for further information. Page 7 Estate Niesky Photo from National Register collection Estate Niesky was a working plantation purchased by the Moravian Church in 1755 to supplement its mission at New Herrnhut in eastern St. Thomas, Count Zinzendorf, the leader of the Moravian movement, asked Augustus Gottlieb Spangenberg to establish missions in the Netherlands' Caribbean colonies. The Niesky plantation was purchased for a mission, and Spangenberg, who subsequently established missions in Georgia, North Carolina and Pennsylvania, preached the first sermon under a cotton tree. Training slaves to be artisans, the Moravians taught that manual labor, freely undertaken, was not necessarily degrading and that such skills could bring economic security. Even though a September 21, 1819, hurricane damaged the original 18th-century church, the building stood. A new Mission house was occupied on July 17, 1829, and in October of 1858, the 1771 church was torn down and a new one consecrated. Hurricanes destroyed the new church in 1867 and 1871, and each time island residents rebuilt the church on its old foundation. The remains of stone walls dividing the site into planting plots are all that survive from the original 1771 plantation, which had been enlarged during the 1870s, the fort underwent enlargement and repair; after the military departed, Fort Christian served as the police headquarters of the Virgin Islands. In the ensuing years, Trygberg tower and the north curtain were demolished, along with the entire north and most of the east ravelins. The present one-story Gothic revival structure, with its centered three-tiered tower, was built between the northeast and northwest bastions to replace the demolished north curtain. Fort Christian, a National Historical Landmark is located between Veterans Dr. and Emancipation Garden in the town of Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas Island, U.S. Virgin Islands. Although currently being restored, the fort is open Monday-Friday, 8:30am to 4:30pm. The museum has exhibits on the history of the Virgin Islands from the Stone Age to the present, as well as a natural history section, a furniture collection from the Danish period and an art gallery. For further information, call 340-776-4566. Page 9 Charlotte Amalia Historic District Courtesy of U.S. Virgin Islands Division of Tourism Charlotte Amalia, the first permanent European settlement on St. Thomas Island, was established in 1672 after the arrival of the Danish West India and Guinea Company. Platted in 1681, the town was named in honor of Denmark's Queen. An accidental misspelling on a map changed the name of the town to Charlotte Amalie after the U.S. acquisition of the islands. During the 17th century, the settlement and harbor were known as safe havens for pirates and other infamous men the likes of Jean Hamlin, Bartholomew Sharp, "Tempest" Roberts and Captain Kidd. During the early 19th-century Napoleonic Wars, the British occupied the island, and, later, during the American Civil War, Confederate blockade runners briefly used Charlotte Amalie as a base. Today, Charlotte Amalie Historic District includes buildings and sites that represent the town's history; notable district features include Fort Christian, Emancipation Garden (which commemorates the July 3, 1848, emancipation of slaves), and Skytsborg, or "Blackbeard's Castle," a five story conical tower the Danes built in 1678 to serve as a watchtower overlooking the harbor. The Charlotte Amalia Historic District is bounded by Nytaer, Berg and Government Hills, Bjerpe Gade, and the St. Thomas Harbor in Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas Island, U.S. Virgin Islands. Emancipation Garden is open 24 hours daily but visits during daylight are recommended. Call 340-774-8784 for more information. The Visitors' Bureau is just across the street from the garden, where visitors can pick up brochures, maps, and tourist publications. Call 340-777-8827 for further tourism information. Page 10 Hassel Island and fort ruins Photo courtesy of the U.S. Virgin Islands Division of Tourism and Virgin Islands National Park Originally connected to St. Thomas Island by an isthmus, Hassel Island forms the western edge of St. Thomas Harbor. The Danish government first separated Hassel Island from the main island in 1860, and in 1919, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers widened the channel. The Hassel Island Historic District includes the entire island and contains the ruins of early 19th-century English fortifications and of mid-19th-century shipping and coal stations. Ruins include Fort Shipley, or "Shipley's Battery," an important remnant from Britain's occupation of St. Thomas Island during the Napoleonic Wars (1801-1815), when Denmark had allied with Napoleonic France. British forces constructed Fort Shipley on the highest point of the then peninsula. Directly behind "Shipley's Battery" sit the remains of "Creques Marine Railway," constructed in the 1860s by the Orkanshullet Island Coal and Oil Fuel depot. The Hassel Island Historic District is located on Hassel Island south of Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas, U.S. Virgin Islands. Much of the island is part of Virgin Islands National Park, and are open 24 hours a day year-round. Fort Willoughby and Creques Marine Railway on the island have also been documented by the Historic American Buildings Survey and the Historic American Engineering Record. Page 11 New Herrnhut Moravian Church Photo courtesy of William Lomax Moravian missionary Frederick Martin established the Virgin Islands' first Moravian church in 1737, after purchasing a plantation on the east end of St. Thomas. The plantation was named "New Herrnhut" in honor of the Mother Church in Germany. The New Herrnhut Moravian Church, a one story brick and stucco building with a hipped roof, was most likely built soon after the plantation's purchase, for New Herrnhut was a thriving plantation by 1770. In 1867, a hurricane damaged much of the plantation, which then fell into ruin. Nevertheless, church and school activities continued. Today, the site includes the church, an historic cemetery and a 20th-century building which houses both church and school offices. New Herrnhut Moravian Church is located off of Rd. 208 east of Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas Island, U.S. Virgin Islands. Call 340-775-3253 for more information. Page 12 Cruz Bay and visitor center of Virgin Islands National Park National Park Service photos Administered by the National Park Service, the Virgin Islands National Park encompasses more than half of St. John Island, and Hassel Island in St. Thomas Harbor. The park includes areas of clear turquoise water and lush green mountains, and a total acreage of 12,908.60. Extensive vegetation covers many of the historic features of the park landscape, and roads and trails follow 18th-century cart roads to scenic plantation ruins. Early Carib Indian relics found in the park testify to the presence of the original Caribbean inhabitants. Many of the sugar plantation ruins are found along the ridges of the north coast and in the valleys of the south coast. Following the collapse of the plantation economy in the mid-19th

century, the fields were abandoned and gradually reverted back to a natural growth of bush and forest, enveloping many of the buildings. The first stop in visiting the Virgin Islands National Park should be the Visitor Center in Cruz Bay, St. John Island—five minute walk from the public ferry dock. It is open daily from 8:00am to 4:30pm. The center contains exhibits, a park video, brochures, maps and books. Camping is restricted to the Cinnamon Bay Campground. Call 340-776-6201 or visit the park's website for further information. For general information on St. John, visit the Virgin Islands Division of Tourism website or call 1-800-372-USVI. Page 13 Sugar mill ruins at the Catherineberg-Jockumsdahl-Herman Farm Courtesy of www.vi-fun-n-sun.com The Catherineberg-Jockumsdahl-Herman Farm is linked with many of the families associated with the early settlement of St. Thomas and St. Croix. The de Nully, Beverhout and Heyliger clans were all significant in the early development of the Virgin Islands. A thriving sugar plantation from the 18th through much of the 19th centuries, the farm eventually converted to grazing cattle. Ruins and buildings that remain from the plantation-era include 18th-century factory buildings, the windmill tower and horse mill. The Catherineberg-Jockumsdahl-Herman Farm, administered by the Virgin Islands National Park, is located approximately 500 feet north of Centerline Rd., east of Cruz Bay on St. John Island, U.S. Virgin Islands. The Cruz Bay Visitor Center is open all year 8:00am to 4:30pm; closed Christmas Day. The park areas are open 24 hours a day year round. Visit the park's website or call the park headquarters at 340-775-6238. Page 14 Reef Bay Sugar Factory Photos courtesy of Virgin Islands National Park Reef Bay Estate was established in the early 18th century as a cattle and cotton plantation. Combining with the Par Force Estate around 1800, the estate underwent a conversion to sugar cane production. The Reef Bay Sugar Factory Historic District represents the sugar production of the estate, and includes the best preserved sugar factory in the Virgin Islands. The factory building retains much of its original equipment. In addition to the factory, the district includes a horse mill, a free-standing bake oven, a cemetery and the remains of three small dwellings. The Reef Bay Sugar Factory Historic District is accessed by a trail off Centerline Rd., on St. John Island, U.S. Virgin Islands. The district is bounded in the south by the Reef Bay Shoreline. The factory is open during daylight hours, and there is a hike available through the National Park Service for a fee. The Cruz Bay Visitor Center is open 8:00am to 4:30pm daily; closed Christmas Day. Regular ranger-led hikes through the Reef Bay area include the sugar factory; there is a fee for adults. For further information, call 340-776-6201, ext. 238 or visit the park's website. The Reef Bay Sugar Factory has also been documented by the Historic American Buildings Survey. Page 15 Reef Bay Great House Courtesy of Virgin Islands National Park The Reef Bay Great House Historic District represents the domestic aspects of the Great Estate which oversaw the sugar production found in the Reef Bay Sugar Factory Historic District. The Great House, originally associated with the Par Force Estate, is one of the most important architectural monuments in the park. The existing building dates from the early 19th century, but the stone foundation of an earlier wood building remains within its walls. The district also includes a servants house, stable, privy and well. Together, the two districts illustrate the early plantation economy of the Virgin Islands and the West Indies. The Reef Bay Great House is located approximately 1,000 yards inland from the Reef Bay shoreline, and it is accessed by the Reef Bay-Lameshur Trail on St. John Island, U.S. Virgin Islands. The Cruz Bay Visitor Center is open 8:00am to 4:30pm daily; closed Christmas Day. Park areas are open 24 hours a day year round. Call 340-776-6201 ext. 238 or visit the park's website for further information. Reef Bay Great House has also been documented by the Historic American Buildings Survey. Page 16 Bay Rum factory in the Estate Carolina Sugar Plantation Photo from National Register collection Established in 1717, Estate Carolina was the first and wealthiest sugar estate on St. John Island. Managed by the Danish West India & Guinea Co., it was here that a successful slave rebellion broke out on November 23, 1733. With revolution engulfing most of the island, the Danes turned to the French to put down the rebellion, which was accomplished after six months of hard fighting. The ruins of Estate Carolina comprise an exceptional collection of buildings necessary to the production of sugar and bay rum. The large animal treadmill, dating to before 1725, consists of brick and rubble masonry and was originally covered in stucco. Built by 1773, the stone windmill is an example of the cone-shape kind found on the islands. The sugar factory, two stories in height, was built in 1725 and probably enlarged periodically. The Estate Carolina Sugar Plantation lies five miles east of Cruz Bay on King Hill Rd. on St. John, U.S. Virgin Islands. The complex of the sugar plantation building lies roughly 1000 feet north of King Hill Rd. and 2500 feet west of Emmaus Moravian Church. The bay rum distillery complex is just south of King Rd. and roughly 500 feet west of Coral Harbor. Estate Carolina has also been documented by the Historic American Buildings Survey. Page 17 At Little Lameshur Bay the remains of a house sit on a bluff overlooking the bay Photo from National Register collection Cultivated early in the 18th century, Lameshur Plantation was established for sugar production. By the mid-1800s, the present Lameshur Great House replaced the earlier plantation home as the principal residence of the estate. During the same period, cattle replaced cotton as the main product of the plantation, which turned to bay and lime-oil production by the turn of the century. The remains of the buildings and structures associated with the plantation are in two groups. One is located along the shoreline of the central and western section of the bay and the second on the hillside north of it. These remains reflect the broad scope of St. John's commercial history. Lameshur Plantation is located east of Cruz Bay within Virgin Island National Park on Little Lameshur Bay, St. John, U.S. Virgin Islands. The Cruz Bay Visitor Center is open 8:00am to 4:30pm daily; closed Christmas Day. Park areas are open 24 hours a day year round. Call 340-776-6201 ext. 238 or visit the park's website for further information. Page 18 The Emmaus Moravian Church and Manse Photo courtesy of William Lomax The Emmaus Moravian Church and Manse are significant as examples of the Moravian architectural style. The Moravians were the first Protestants to send missionaries to the West Indies and were in the Danish Islands as early as 1732. They were the only church allowed to minister to the slaves, and were instrumental in establishing Dutch Creole as the language spoken between planters and the enslaved Africans. The Manse is the older of the two buildings. Constructed in 1750, the rectangle shaped building, constructed of rubble masonry with stucco, contains flat-headed window and door openings. The one-story church, originally built in 1782, holds a belfry attached to the west end, in the form of two tiers of square blocks, capped by a pyramidal roof. Both tiers have open arches on the exposed sides and the bell is contained in the upper tier. The masonry foundation is constructed of rubble, ballast brick and native brain coral set in a lime mortar and stuccoed. The land now containing the compound of Moravian buildings originally belonged to Governor Suhm of the Danish West India and Guinea Company in 1717. Acquired by Governor Thomas de Malleville in 1782, the property was given to the Moravians after de Malleville's religious conversion by a free black, Brother Cornelius, who had become a church missionary. Cornelius was a master mason who built at least six Moravian churches. The Emmaus Moravian Church and Manse are located in the town of Coral Bay, on the island of St. John, U.S. Virgin Islands. A cemetery dating to the 18th century is associated with the church and is located 200 feet to the east of it. Visitors are welcome to attend services at 9:00am on Sundays, the building is closed at other times. For further information, call 340-776-6713. Page 19 Frostberg Photo from National Register collection The ruins of Fortsberg, a typical 18th-century citadel fortress, are located on the summit of a high hill commanding Coral Bay. Ruins of a supporting shore battery, containing five cannon, lie 1,000 feet southeast of the fort. Begun in 1717, Frostberg was the site of a successful slave rebellion on November 23, 1773. Seizing the fort, the liberated African slaves massacred the garrison and occupied most of the plantations on St. John. When two attempts by the Danish authorities failed to suppress the rebellion, 400 French soldiers from Martinique were called in. After six months of fighting, the rebellion was quashed. In 1760, four bastions and a gun deck were added to the fort. During the Napoleonic Wars the fort and adjacent battery were occupied by the British in 1801, and again from 1807 to 1815. Fortsberg is located on the Fortsberg peninsula of St. John, U.S. Virgin Islands. It is privately owned and not open to the public. Page 20 Although established after 1780, the cotton-cultivating Hermitage Plantation possessed numerous plantation buildings by 1800. The structures of Hermitage Plantation Historic District are clustered along the north side of Borck Creek, one of Coral Bay's several inlets. By the mid-19th century, the plantation had been converted into a cattle farm, which is what it remained into the 20th century. Hermitage Plantation Historic District is accessible from the Brown Bay Trail and the East End Rd. west of the plantation site, on the island of St. John, U.S. Virgin Islands. A road from the Coral Bay settlement leading to the East End Village passes below the plantation site. Page 21 Views of Annaberg Historic District Photos courtesy of Virgin Islands National Park The Annaberg Plantation is one of several St. John's plantations owned in the 1720s and 1730s by Frederick Moth, the first Danish Governor of St. Croix and, later, the Governor General of the Danish West Indies. By the early 19th century, Annaberg, one of St. John's biggest sugar producers, also produced molasses and rum for export. The historic district's extensive ruins include a windmill tower, factory, slave quarters and other structures associated with sugar production. The Annaberg Historic District, administered by Virgin Islands National Park, is located east of Mary Point accessible by the North Shore and Leinster Bay rds. on St. John's north shore, U.S. Virgin Islands. The Cruz Bay Visitor Center is open 8:00am to 4:30pm daily; closed Christmas Day. Regular ranger-led tours of the plantation are available; there is a fee for adults. Call 340-776-6201 ext. 238 or visit the park's website for further information. Annaberg Historic District has also been documented by the Historic American Buildings Survey. Page 22 Mary Point Great House and Factory Photo from National Register collection The Mary Point Great House and Factory, where cotton was cultivated and cattle grazed in the past, is associated with Governor Berg, 19th-century Governor and President of St. Thomas and St. John, influential late 18th-century planter Augustus Kragh and the Grancis Family—all notable in the history of the Virgin Islands. The plantation itself, under cultivation before 1780, grew in the 19th-century to include an L-shaped factory located 300 feet northwest of the Great House. The original one-story masonry of the Great House dates from the mid-19th century. A servants house, farm building and small cemetery also remain. The Mary Point Estate is located off the Leinster Bay Rd. at Mary Point on the island of St. John, U.S. Virgin Islands. Mary Point Estate has also been documented by the Historic American Buildings Survey. Page 23 Sugar Mill Ruins at Cinnamon Bay Plantation Courtesy of www.stjohnbeachguide.com Established by the Danes in 1717, Cinnamon Bay Plantation is one of the earliest sugar plantation settlements on St. John. In 1733 the owner of the plantation, Daniel Jensen, played a pivotal role in the slave rebellion which swept the island. The uprising shook the Caribbean, and the final stages saw the participation of French and English forces to suppress it. The ruins of the former plantation buildings are clustered around the North Shore Road, including the horse mill and "Bagasse Shed," where crushed cane stalks were dried before use as a fuel in the boiling process of the cane juice. The plantation includes the factory building, containing the boiling bench and crystallizing pan, plantation house, cook house, slave quarters, two cemeteries and a warehouse. The Cinnamon Bay Plantation is located off of the North Shore Road in Cinnamon Bay, St. John Island, U.S. Virgin Islands. The Cruz Bay Visitor Center is open 8:00am to 4:30pm daily; closed Christmas Day. The park areas are open 24 hours a day year round. Visit the park's website or call 340-776-6201 for more information. Cinnamon Bay Plantation has also been documented by the Historic American Buildings Survey. Page 24 Government House, Christiansted Photo courtesy of the Department of Planning and Natural Resources, Division for Archaeology & Historic Preservation; T. Vanterpool, photographer Founded on the site of an earlier French settlement, Christiansted was laid out in a grid pattern with two market places. Market Square is located between Company and King Streets in the west end of town and Sunday Market is bounded by King's Cross and Queen's Cross Streets on the south side of Company Street. The Christiansted Historic District, which includes the Christiansted National Historic Site, illustrates a continuation of building activity since the Danish colonial era. Christiansted was laid out by Frederick Moth, later the first Danish governor of St. Croix. Moth planned streets, subdivided the town, built an eastern fort for protection, and established a series of building restrictions and codes. The Christiansted National Historic Site, administered by the National Park Service, includes buildings along the waterfront that illustrate the life of a colonial society based on a sugar-producing plantation economy. Notable buildings located within the Christiansted National Historic Site include Fort Christiansvaern and the Old Danish Customs House. The headquarters of Christiansted National Historic Site, administered by the National Park Service, are located in Fort Christiansvaern in downtown Christiansted, St. Croix Island, U.S. Virgin Islands. It is open daily 8:00am to 4:45pm. Monday-Friday, and 9:00am to 4:45pm Saturday and Sunday. A self-guiding walking tour is available at the visitor center at the park headquarters. For further information call 340-773-1460 or visit the park's website. Fort Christiansvaern has also been documented by the Historic American Buildings Survey. Page 25 Friedensthal Moravian Church Courtesy of Department of Planninig and Natural Resources, Division for Archaeology & Historic Preservation; T. Vanterpool, photographer The Moravians arrived in St. Croix in 1734, and by the 1800s they had established two flourishing missions, one of which was Friedensthal (Valley of Peace) Mission. This mission served as an important center in Governor General Peter Von Scholten's plans to educate St. Croix's slave population. Friederich Mott, founder of the Moravian mission in the Danish West Indies, intended the missions to be as self-sufficient as possible. By the 18th century, with a strong move to abolish slavery afoot in the Danish West Indies, the Moravian missions prepared the slaves for self-sufficiency by teaching them manual skills and religion. The parish house dates from 1830 and the present church building from 1852. The Friedensthal Mission is located off Western Suburb Rd. southwest of Christiansted, St. Croix Island, U.S. Virgin Islands. Visitors are welcome to attend services, held Sunday at 10:15am. Call 340-773-1217 for more information or to make an appointment to visit week days. Page 26 Columbus Landing Site Photo from the National Historic Landmarks Collection This Salt River Bay site is the only known place where members of Columbus's expedition set foot on what is now U.S. territory, and was the site of the first armed clash between Europeans and American natives. On November 14, 1493, on his second voyage to the New World, Christopher Columbus sent a party of men ashore on St. Croix. Entering a deserted Carib village, the Spanish found a small group of Taino captives who agreed to accompany the Spanish to their ship. While returning, the Spanish encountered a canoe with a Carib war party which the Spanish tried to capture. In the ensuing fight one of Columbus' men was wounded by an arrow; several days later he died. The Spanish overturned the canoe, captured the occupants, and sent them to Spain. The area around the Salt River contains the remains of some 1500 years of Saladoid (Igneri), Ostinoid, Taino, and probably Carib occupation. During the Taino occupation, the area served as the seat of a chieftom, which contained an important religious structure, and a ball and dance court. Over 100 years of archeological investigations have demonstrated that the Salt River area was the focus of the most extensive and intensive prehistoric occupation in the U.S. Virgin Islands. The Columbus Landing Site, a National Historic Landmark, is located within the Salt River Bay National Historical Park and Ecological Preserve, approximately four miles west of Christiansted, St. Croix, U.S. Virgin Islands. Until there is a visitor contact station at Salt River Bay, information may be obtained at Christiansted National Historic Site. You can also contact the St. Croix Environmental Association; call 340-773-3663 or visit the website.

Follow the trails around the Los Morrillos Lighthouse in Cabo Rojo. The Best Easy Hikes in Puerto Rico. These trails are easily accessible and give visitors the chance to explore more of Puerto Rico. Whether by the shade of trees or a cabana, ... Rincón (Spanish pronunciation:) is a popular beach town and municipality of Puerto Rico founded in 1771 by Don Luis de Añasco, who previously founded Añasco in 1733. It is located in the Western Coastal Valley, west of Añasco and Aguada.Rincón is spread over 9 barrios and Rincón Pueblo (the downtown area and the administrative center of the city). Table of Content - Bioluminescent Bay Puerto Rico Travel Guide. What is Bioluminescence and How Does it Occur: Bioluminescent Bays in Puerto Rico by Location - Laguna Grande - Fajardo, Puerto Rico - Most Visited Bioluminescent Bay near San Juan; La Parguera Bioluminescent Bay - Lajas (West Coast of Puerto Rico) - La Parguera Bioluminescent Bay is the only one ... Embark on hikes (short and sweet, with information boards and tourist hoards, or long and lonely, with coqui frogs for company) through the oxygen-rich mist and gawk at Jurassic-sized ferns. Bring a raincoat and binoculars, too; of the 26 species found here and nowhere else on Earth, you'll want to keep a sharp eye out for the Puerto Rican parrot, one of the world's 10 most ... History. Maunabo was founded in 1799. Maunabo derives its name from a Taino name Manatuaabón for the Maunabo River.. Puerto Rico was ceded by Spain in the aftermath of the Spanish-American War under the terms of the Treaty of Paris of 1898 and became a territory of the United States.In 1899, the United States conducted its first census of Puerto Rico finding ... Diamond-dust sand and colorful marine life make Culebra one of Puerto Rico's gems.. This peaceful tropical island, located 20 miles off the coast of Fajardo, holds countless natural areas and pristine beaches to explore and enjoy during your stay. Culebra is surrounded by more than 20 cays and vibrant underwater landscapes – a haven for those interested in getting closer to ... Financial Information Request. Resident: Spouse: Name: None Listed: DOB: SSN: Include: Financial Institution: Name 202021/9/ · Cabo Rojo Located in the extreme southwest of Puerto Rico, Cabo Rojo has 28 miles of coastline - more than any other municipality on the island - where you'll discover seascapes overshadowed by towering limestones cliffs, pristine nature reserves and creative seafood restaurants like DownTown Boqueron by Jose Carles. 192022/8/ · Contact Information: Phone: 941-474-7475 Location and Directions Boca Royale Golf and Country Club is located at 1601 Englewood Road, Englewood, Florida 34223 If coming from I-75, take the Jacaranda exit, Exit 193, and proceed west on Jacaranda Blvd. approximate 10 miles, while passing straight through one round-a-bout. 192022/8/ · Information on this site was last updated Last updated on August 19, 2022 10:11 PM UTC The listing information on this page last changed on Last updated on August 19, 2022 10:11 PM UTCd. The data relating to real estate for sale on this website comes in part from the Internet Data Exchange program of MFR MLS.

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