

Maritime activities and resources, St. Croix, 1700s and 1800s

1 Islanders gathered sea shells, like mussels and sea snails, in the lagoons of St. Croix


2 Both whites and free and enslaved blacks fished and hunted in and around the Great Pond. In 1786, its resources were depleted and it was made forbidden to fish in it temporarily

3 In 1780, three freedmen accused a white man of stealing their fishing tools from Bock Island. Islanders of St. Croix kept livestock and fished on the small island

4 Islanders fished in the bay near Richmond plantation, which was located next to the city of Christiansted

5 Inhabitants of Christiansted, who had yards next to the sea, created private fishponds. Here, they caught turtles and fish

6 In 1822, two white inhabitants of St. Croix appeared before the court because their slaves had put poison in a narrow river that crossed the street Dronningens Tværgade in Christiansted. It is likely that they tried to catch fish

 Inhabitants of St. Croix used limestone to build houses. Enslaved people gathered them from the reef around the island either in canoes or simply by standing in low waters

-  Corals
-  Sand
-  Grass
-  Stone
-  Shells
-  Weed
-  Anchorages
-  Reef
-  Track for small vessels
-  Rivers
-  Roads

