ERROL BARRACK STATUE
Known as the Father of Independence, Barbados first Prime Minister, the Rt. Hon. Errol Walton Barrow had a profound impact on the political, social and economic landscape of Barbados. A statue made in his image therefore rests communally in Independence Square overlooking the Parliament of Barbados. The statue is an important stop on any tour of monuments in Barbados.

INDEPENDENCE ARCH

GRANTLEY ADAMS STATUE
Located at front of the Government Headquarters on Bay Street, the statue of Sir Grantley Adams commemorates one of Barbados’s National Heroes. He was the first Premier of Barbados and served as the first and only Prime Minister of the West Indies Federation. Sir Grantley Adams, after whom the Grantley Adams International Airport is named, was well known for his unyielding efforts in social reform, as he fought for the rights of Barbadians, especially the underprivileged.

THE NATIONAL ARMOURY
The Barbados National Armoury Collection is the collection of 19th century English iron cannons in the world. It’s that’s not enough to make it a treasure, the Collection is one of two, which include a gun with Cromwell’s Republican Arms. While you can view several cannons around the Garrison Savannah, the new museum is at the Barbados Defence Force, St. Anne’s Fort.

CIDD’S HOUSE MEMORIAL MONUMENT
Located predominantly on the monument marks the former site of Cidd’s House, which was leased to be used as the New Town Hall where Parliament met from 1837 to 1843. It was on this site where full freedom for thousands of previously enslaved Barbadians was proclaimed on August 1st, 1834, when Parliament passed the British Emancipation Act. The Monument also recognizes the site as being a former Quaker burial ground.

50TH ANNIVERSARY MONUMENT
It was on this very site on November 30th, 1966 that the Barbados flag was first raised, breaking centuries of British rule of the island, standing majestically overlooking the Garrison Savannah. The Barbados flag at the north-east of the 50th Anniversary Monument is a site to behold.

GARRISON TUNNELS
Take a journey back in time through the Garrison Tunnels, which are over 150 years old and feature miles of networking underground shafts, the tunnels facilitated the secret movement of soldiers, which allowed them to travel to locations throughout the military area, which are all undiscovered today.

CLOCK TOWER
The Clock Tower was constructed in 1803, adding to the exceptional composition of this military space with its unique George 111 Coat of Arms. In Cidd’s time, visit the Clock Tower at noon every Thursday (and April) for the opportunity to witness the changing of the sentry, a traditional military tribute dating back to the 1700s.

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HISTORIC BRIDGETOWN & ITS GARRISON
A UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE SITE
HISTORIC BRIDGETOWN AND ITS GARRISON - A UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE SITE

Historic Bridgetown and its Garrison, considered to be an outstanding example of British colonial architecture consisting of a well-preserved old town built in the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries, which testifies to the speed of Great Britain’s Atlantic colonial empire, according to UNESCO’s World Heritage Convention. As Barbados was the first port of call for ships making the trans-Atlantic voyage, it was strategically developed as a caravelle system of military government, which become one of the most structurally complete British colonial garrisons. Historic Bridgetown and its Garrison play a pivotal role in the international trading of goods, people, ideas, and culture. With several sites and buildings of outstanding universal value, exploring Historic Bridgetown and its Garrison is must!

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS

Its Neo-Gothic architecture captivates you as you cross the Chamberlain Bridge in Bridgetown. Stop for a short moment to absorb the fact that you are standing before the building housing the oldest parliament in the Commonwealth of Nations after Britain and Bermuda. What’s even more interesting is that you can visit the fascinating Museum of Parliament and National Heroes Gallery, which is also located within the complex. Telephone: (246) 310-5400 Website: www.parliamentbajan.com

BLACKWOODS SCREW DOCK

A visit to the Blackwoods Screw Dock will leave you enthralled with the rich cultural heritage of Barbados, as you walk along the only remaining Screw Dock of its kind in the world. Take a walk through history as you enter the Historic Maritime Centre featuring interesting and unique artifacts, displays and photos of Barbados from the 19th and 20th centuries.

Telephone: (246) 429-7032 Website: www.barbadosmaritime.org

NIDHEL ISRAEL SYNAGOGUE AND MUSEUM

Noted in the heart of building Bridgetown, the Nidhel Israel Synagogue is one site you should seek to discover. This synagogue is a living example of the rich history of Barbados, and it stands proudly as the oldest consecrated Jewish Synagogue in the Western Hemisphere, built in 1658. The newly opened museum on site is highly recommended.

Telephone: (246) 436-8869

BARBADOS MUSEUM AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The Barbadian Museum and Historical Society’s galleries are housed in 19th century military prison buildings and reveal the island’s rich history. This museum is a full repository of Barbados from the indigenous people, to the European settlers and colonizers to slavery, emancipation and independence. Get to know them beautifully by immersing yourself in the history of 5,000 people.

Telephone: (246) 519-0001 Website: www.barbadosmuseum.org

GEORGE WASHINGTON HOUSE AND MUSEUM

Imagine walking through the house where George Washington stayed, with rooms set up just as they were in 1791. In Barbados, the unique experience is definitely possible. George Washington House was designed by the 1791 design of George’s original brick building, which was built in the United States of America. George’s stay in Barbados changed the course of his global history.

Telephone: (246) 229-5661 georgewashingtonbarbados.org

ST. MARY’S ANGLICAN CHURCH

As you explore Bridgetown, the oldest continuous church in the city should certainly be one of your stops. In 1681, this was the site of the first parish church in Bridgetown, which was replaced by the St. Mary's Anglican Church since 1685. As preserved is the final resting place for a number of famous Barbadians, and therefore makes for an amazing visit.

ST. MICHAEL’S EPISCOPAL CHURCH

The Cathedral of St. Michael and All Angels was first built in 1638 on the site now occupied by the St. Mary’s Anglican Church. The current structure was built in 1784 with a beautiful barrel vaulted ceiling. Venturing through the graveyard, which is filled with the graves of many of the island’s most important dignitaries such as Sir Granville Adams who was the first Premier of Barbados.

Telephone: (246) 436-8869

OLIVER NELSON STATURE

The statue erected in Bridgetown in Admiral Lord Nelson’s memory is widely regarded to be made in the exact likeness. Below the monument in a marble base is the dedication to the Nelson monument in Trafalgar Square in London by almost 30 years. Public perception at the time was that Nelson was a hero and should be honored for his victory and for protecting the nation from French savages.

THE NICHOLLS BUILDING

This building, made of Dutch-influenced Caribbean golden and stone brickwork, is one of the oldest buildings in the city. Located at the corner of James Street, the historic building features impressive Elizabethan detailing as far back as 1639, shortly after the British first settled on the island.

THE OLD TOWN HALL

This two-story building was built in 1730 and once housed meeting rooms for the Council and Assembly and even the Town Hall. After many years of decay, the building was beautifully restored to its present state in 2003, but the southern and eastern walls were restored in order to maintain its architectural heritage.

MONTFERRAN FOUNTAIN

In 1665, wealthy Sieur Sieur Montferran donated a drinking fountain to the people of Barbados in memory of his father, one of the first to die from cholera in Barbados in 1834. Opened to the public in 1863, the cast iron monument was regarded as a little gem of architectural beauty and is still located in Bedfords’ Place before being moved to the current location in Edward Street.

THE WAREHOUSES

Visiting along the Wharf Road, the large Ebony Street Georgian structure, and the 19th century brick warehouse building would certainly catch your eye. The former is known as Montpelier Hall, which was a popular entertainment hall in the 1940s, the latter is the Old Slave Bond which dates back to the 17th century and was used as a slave warehouse.

DOLPHIN FOUNTAIN

After the cholera outbreak of the 1850s, piped water became a priority in Bridgetown. The fountain, located in Heroes Square in Bridgetown, exploits the combination of piped water in Bridgetown on 28th March 1863. As one of the first statues to have piped water to every household, Barbados has one of the oldest piped water infrastructure in the Western Hemisphere.

THE CENOTAPH

This monument was erected in 1954 in recognition of the soldiers who fought and died in World Wars I and II. Each year on the Sunday nearest to November 11th, Armistice Day, a service is conducted as a tribute to the courage and sacrifice of those men and women.