

ERROL BARROW 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 commanding in Independence Square overlooking the Parliament of Barbados. The statue is an important stop on any tour of monuments in Barbados.



CODD'S HOUSE MEMORIAL MONUMENT

Located in Bridgetown, this monument marks the former site of Codd's House, which was leased to be used as the New Town Hall where Parliament met from 1837 to 1849. It was at this site where full freedom for thousands of previously enslaved Barbadians was proclaimed on August 1st, 1838, when Parliament passed the historic Emancipation Act. The Monument also recognises the site as being a former Quaker burial ground.



INDEPENDENCE ARCH



Twenty-one years after Independence on November 30th, 1966, the Independence Arch was installed to celebrate this achievement. Adorned by important national symbols, including the coat of arms and the national motto, this Barbadian hallmark of sovereignty continues to shadow the Parliament of Barbados as a constant reminder that we are indeed 'masters of our own fate.'



GRANTLEY ADAMS STATUE

Located in front of the Government Headquarters on Bay Street, the statue of Sir Grantley Adams commemorates one of Barbados' 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 tireless efforts in social reform, as he fought for the rights of Barbadians, especially the under-privileged.



50TH ANNIVERSARY MONUMENT

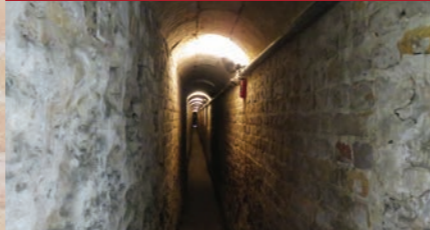
It was on this very site on November 30th, 1966 that the Barbados flag was first raised, breaking centuries of British rule of the island. Standing majestically overlooking the Garrison Historic Area, the Barbados flag at the north end of the 50th Anniversary of Independence Monument is a 'site' to behold.

THE NATIONAL ARMOURY

The Barbados National Cannon Collection is the rarest collection of 17th Century English iron cannons in the world. If that's not enough to make them 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 rare beauties lie at the Barbados Defence Force, St. Anne's Fort.



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 still undiscovered today.

Telephone: (246) 228-5461
Website: www.georgewashingtonbarbados.org
The entrance to the tunnels is located at George Washington House

CLOCK TOWER

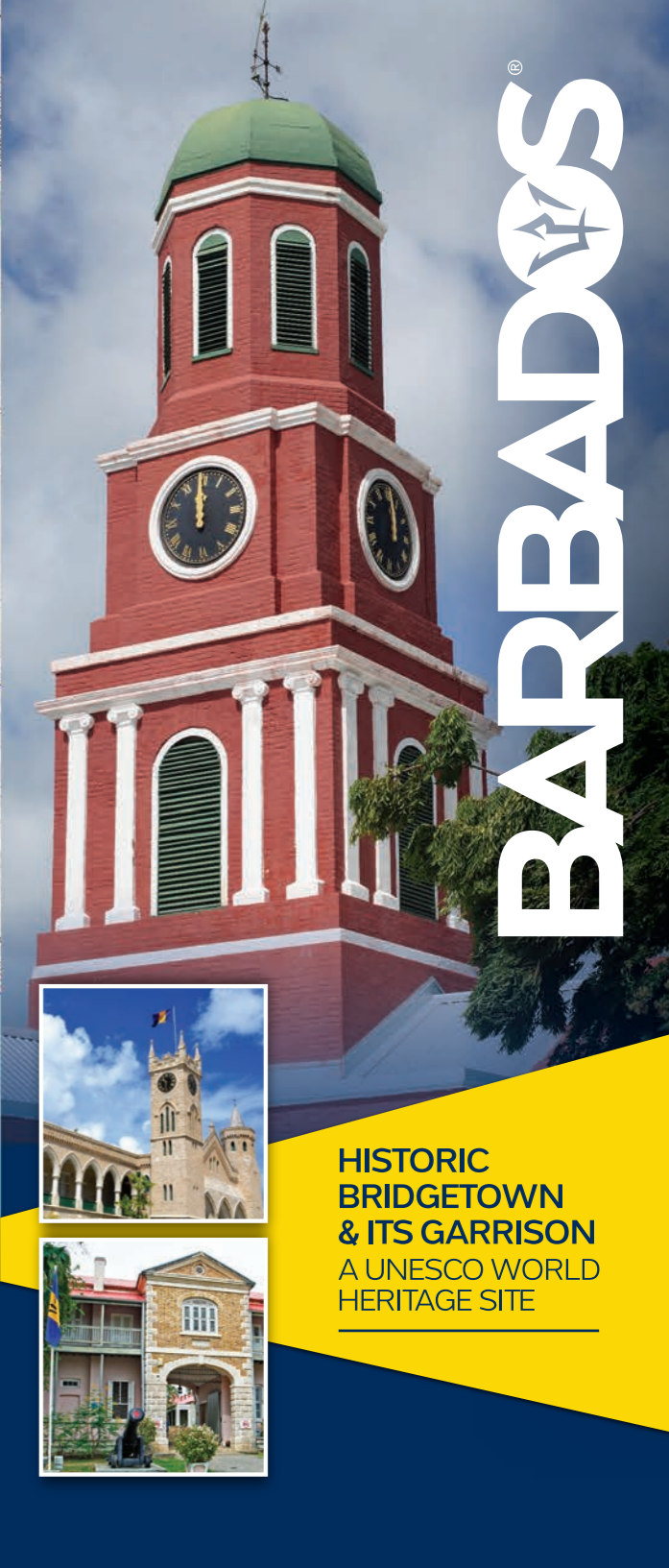
The Clock Tower was constructed in 1803, adding to the exceptional composition of this military space with its unique George III Coat of Arms, in Coade stone. Visit the Clock Tower at noon every Thursday (November- April) for the opportunity to witness the changing of the sentry, which is a traditional 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, is 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 spread 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 complex system of military government, which became one of the most structurally complete British colonial garrisons. Historic Bridgetown and its Garrison played 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 a must!

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS

Its Neo-Gothic architecture captivates you as you cross the Chamberlain Bridge in Bridgetown. Stop and take a moment to absorb the fact that you are standing before the building housing the third oldest parliament in the Commonwealth of Nations after Britain and Bermuda. What's even more enthralling is that you can visit the fascinating Museum of Parliament and National Heroes Gallery, which is absolutely fascinating!

Telephone: (246) 310-5400
Website: www.barbadosparliament.com



BLACKWOODS SCREW DOCK

A visit to the Blackwoods Screw Dock will leave you enamoured 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 Historical Maritime Centre featuring interesting and unique artefacts, displays and photos of Barbados from the 19th and 20th centuries.

Telephone: (246) 429-7032
www.facebook.com/dock1887/



NIDHE ISRAEL SYNAGOGUE AND MUSEUM

Nestled in the heart of bustling Bridgetown, the Nidhe Israel Synagogue is one site you should seek to discover. This synagogue goes a long way in telling the story of Barbados, and it stands proudly as the oldest consecrated Jewish Synagogue in the Western Hemisphere, built in 1654. The newly opened museum on site is simply awe-inspiring!

Telephone: (246) 436-6869



BARBADOS MUSEUM AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The Barbados 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 colonialism to slavery, emancipation and independence. Get to know this beautiful island by immersing yourself in the history of its people.

Telephone: (246) 538-0201
Website: www.barbmuse.org.bb



GEORGE WASHINGTON HOUSE AND MUSEUM



Imagine walking through the house in which George Washington stayed, with rooms set up just as they were in 1751. In Barbados, this unique experience is definitely possible! George Washington House comes alive with the tale of 19-year-old George's only trip outside of the continental United States of America. George's visit to Barbados changed the course of global history.

Telephone: (246) 228-5461
georgewashingtonbarbados.org

ST. MARY'S ANGLICAN CHURCH



As you explore Bridgetown, the oldest consecrated land in the city should certainly be one of your stops. In 1660, this was the site of the first parish Church in Bridgetown, which was replaced by the St. Mary's Anglican Church since 1825. Its graveyard is the final resting place for a number of famous Barbadians, and therefore makes for an amazing tour.

THE CATHEDRAL OF ST MICHAEL AND ALL ANGELS

The Cathedral of St. Michael and All Angels was first built in 1628 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. Venture through the graveyard, which is filled with the graves and tombs of important dignitaries such as Sir Grantley Adams who was the first Premier of Barbados.



THE NICHOLLS BUILDING



This building, made of Dutch-influenced curvilinear gables and stone brickwork, is one of the oldest buildings in Bridgetown. Located at the corner of James Street, the historic building features images of Bridgetown dating as far back as 1695, shortly after the British first settled on the island.

THE OLD TOWN HALL

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



DOLPHIN FOUNTAIN

After the cholera outbreak of the 1800s, piped water became a priority in Barbados. This fountain, located in Heroes Square in Bridgetown, signifies the commencement of piped water to Bridgetown on 29th March 1861. As one of the first nations to have piped water to every household, Barbados has one of the oldest piped water infrastructures in the western hemisphere.



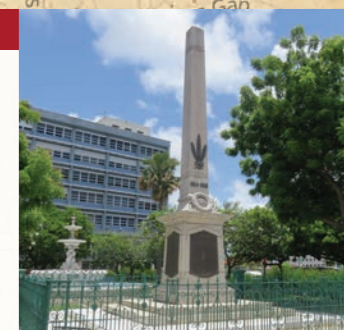
LORD NELSON STATUE

The statue erected in Bridgetown in Admiral Lord Nelson's honour is widely regarded to be made in his exact likeness. Indeed, it is a historical feat since it predates 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 honoured for his victory and for protecting the nation from French siege.



THE CENOTAPH

This monument was erected in 1925 in remembrance 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 solemn service and parade are held in the vicinity of the cenotaph in recognition of the service provided by these men and women.



MONTEFIORE FOUNTAIN



In 1865, wealthy Swan Street merchant John Montefiore gifted a drinking fountain to the people of Barbados in memory of his father-one of the first to die from cholera in Barbados in 1854. Opened to the public in 1865, the cast iron monument was regarded as "a little gem of architectural beauty", and was initially located in Beckwith Place before being moved to the current location in Coleridge Street.

THE WAREHOUSES

Walking along the Wharf Road, the large Caribbean Georgian structure, and the 18th century ballast brick building would certainly stand out. The former is known as Marshall Hall, which was a popular entertainment hall built in 1861; the latter is The Old Spirit Bond which dates back to the 18th century and was used as a rum warehouse.



MUTUAL BUILDING

This ornate building is one of the most strikingly beautiful buildings in Historic Bridgetown, and dates back to 1895. It features late Victorian architecture with elegant silver domes and a balcony, which wraps around most of the second storey. The outstanding iron work was imported from England and Scotland, and to this day most of the original structure has been preserved.

