

TREASURES OF BARBADOS

Resource Booklet 2008

CELEBRATING OUR RICH HERITAGE

PEOPLE



THINGS



PLACES



CO-ORDINATOR : Mrs. Margaretta Sealy
Media Resource Department

PHOTOGRAPHER : Mr. Basil Bishop
Media Resource Department

Layout and Design : Miss. Amour Chandler
Media Resource Department

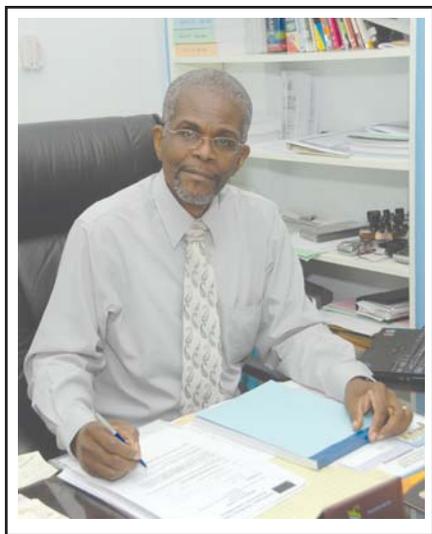
STAFF : Media Resource Department

Designed & Printed by: **The Media Resource Department**
Ministry of Education and Human Resource Development
Elsie Payne Complex Constitution Road St. Michael

RESOURCE BOOKLET
2008
CELEBRATING OUR RICH HERITAGE
TREASURES OF BARBADOS
PEOPLE, PLACES, THINGS



MESSAGE FROM MR. LEMUEL JORDAN CHIEF MEDIA RESOURCE OFFICER



Mr. Lemuel Jordan

Celebrating Our Heritage While Advancing with Technology

The history of our country reflects a nation with a rich heritage that needs to be celebrated. Our people have been an invaluable resource and upholding the motto of 'Pride and Industry' has resulted in Barbados being the 'gem' of the Caribbean. We must not lose sight of the history and culture that has brought us this far. Our students should become aware of the legacy which they have to embrace as they chart a course for the future with new and emerging technologies.

The Media Resource Department (MRD) of the Ministry of Education and Human Resource Development takes pleasure in highlighting some of the treasures of our beautiful island. This information booklet for 2008 is prepared as a resource for teachers, who, it is hoped will use it as a reference in encouraging research as our students become more involved in their own learning.

Technology has certainly grown by leaps and bounds over the past ten years and the MRD is positioning itself to ensure that Barbados' educational system remains on the cutting edge of Information and Communication Technologies. We are presently in the process of rebranding and gradually making our resources available online for easy access by educators.

This booklet is available electronically on our Public Broadcast Service for Education (PBS-E) which was launched by the Hon. David Thompson, Prime Minister of Barbados on October 22, 2008. In addition to the website www.pbsebarbados.org there is an educational radio station which has already been tested and there are plans for Educational Television in the New Year.

In recognizing the treasures of the past we look to the future with confidence as we seek to engage young minds utilizing technologies with which they are most comfortable. As educators we have to be empowered to utilize all means of modern technology to realize individual and curriculum goals.

The MRD is committed to the task of providing quality education especially to those with special challenges. With the assistance of all stakeholders, we will in the near future be the 'clearing house' of electronic and print media for Barbados and the Caribbean.

The treasures of the past in the form of our people, places and things inspire us as we look to the technology of the future to educate and motivate our people. It represents a quest for excellence in education to prepare our people to be effective and productive in a globalised environment.

TREASURES OF BARBADOS



Map of Barbados

This is our land, our heritage, Barbados, our island home. As a country we gained independence from Britain some forty-two (42) years ago. As an independent nation, we need to continue the path of progress and national development which will enable us to continue building our culture, values and morals and through our actions, show maturity and purpose as we live the words of our national motto "Pride and Industry".

This year's resource booklet focuses on our rich heritage, a legacy passed on to us by our foreparents since colonisation. Ours is a legacy that has been built by proud Barbadians who made significant and worthwhile contributions in all aspects of Barbadian life to ensure that this country of ours would be forever proud of their contributions, achievements and dreams for a better country for future generations.

Throughout the booklet we have used lines from the national anthem to focus on some of Barbados' architectural and historical treasures. This makes it even more meaningful and as we read these words, we should be reminded of this rich legacy passed on to us to enjoy, value and maintain, so that we

can pass it on to future generations to be treasured and enjoyed.

These relics and show pieces of our history and tradition are of such rarity that they must be embraced with the national pride and patriotism which they deserve.

As citizens of Barbados, we have much to be proud of. We boast a tradition of parliamentary rule and governance established some three hundred and sixty-nine years ago, which has been the cornerstone of the political stability and democratic freedom we enjoy today.

The island has many historic and architectural showpieces which include, the Parliament Buildings, churches, windmills, lighthouses and privately owned houses.

However, it is not possible to feature all of our national treasures in this booklet but, it is hoped that you can be inspired by those we have identified and the many you will encounter as you research and work on the activities.

The activities in this booklet are designed to engage and empower you to be better informed about your country Barbados, encourage independent learning and research, as well as expand your vocabulary while having fun learning. Additionally, it gives you an opportunity to challenge your friends with new information gained and encourage you to develop a thirst for knowledge about the "Gem of the Caribbean", Barbados, our island home

We hope that each of you would play your part to protect and preserve our national identity and heritage, the treasures of Barbados.

WHEN THIS FAIR LAND WAS YOUNG

Barbados is considered to be a geologically unique island. It is thought that the island came into existence as a result of the collision of the Atlantic and Caribbean plates, and a volcanic eruption over 500,000 years ago. Over the years, two land masses were formed, the northern part of the island was the first to appear, followed by the southern part known as the Christ Church Ridge. The sea separated these two land masses in the area we know as the St. George Valley. Over time, the two sections merged forming our island home Barbados, as we know it today.

The limestone-coral formation of the island adds to its uniqueness, making our country very different from others in the Caribbean Island Chain.

History records that the earliest inhabitants were the Amerindians. The Portuguese named the island "Los Barbados". The Spanish took over the island some time later and enslaved the Amerindians they found living here.

When Captain John Powell landed at Holetown (Jamestown) in 1625, he found the island uninhabited and claimed it for King James I of England. The colonial development of the island began some two years later in 1627. Charles Wolverstone became Governor of the island and he appointed a Council made up of landowners to assist him in its governance.

In 1629, Barbados was divided into six parishes; the existing eleven parishes were formed in 1645.

The establishment of plantations provided for the first cash crops on the island. Colonists with good financial and social backgrounds as well as social connections with England were given land.

The early economic development of the island was dependent on tobacco and cotton. Later, sugar became the main money earner for the country.

The island remained a British colony until it gained Independence from Britain on November 30, 1966.



Early Map of Barbados

Activity 1

1. Name the six parishes into which Barbados was divided in 1629.
2. Where did Barbados get its name and what does it mean?
3. Research and document the events which led to the Articles of Agreement and signing of the Charter of Barbados which took place in *The Mermaid Tavern*, Oistins on January 11, 1652.

For your Information

Holetown was originally called Jamestown. It is the site of the first landing in 1625 by the Olive Blossom. A monument was erected at Holetown to commemorate the landing.

A PRIDE THAT MAKES NO WANTON BOAST



Parliament Buildings

The Barbados Parliament was established in 1639 and is the third oldest Parliament in the British Commonwealth.

Barbados gained Independence from Britain on November 30, 1966 and a new Constitution was drawn up.

The Westminster model of parliamentary government was retained after Independence, with executive authority vested in the Prime Minister and Cabinet who are collectively responsible to Parliament.

Parliament is made up of two legislative Houses, The Senate and The House of Assembly. The members of the latter are elected by the people to represent their interests. Members of the Senate are appointed by the Governor general as follows: twelve (12) upon the advice of the Prime Minister; seven (7) based on his own discretion and two (2) upon the advice of the Leader of the Opposition.

In 1980, one hundred and forty-seven years after the last increase in the number of seats in Parliament, the Representation of the People (Amendment) Act was passed. The number of seats in Parliament was increased from twenty-four to twenty-seven. Further amendments increased the number to thirty. Barbados boasts a proud tradition of stable, democratic government.

Activity2

1. Who is the Presiding Officer of the House of Assembly?
2. The entrance to the House of Assembly has the bust of a noted Barbadian who was a lawyer, Chief Justice of Barbados and a member of the House of Assembly. Name this distinguished Barbadian.
3. What was the original name of the Barbados House of Assembly?
4. Name (a) the first woman to be elected as a member of the House of Assembly and (b) the parish she represented.
5. In what year did the House of Assembly celebrate the 350th anniversary of the establishment of the first Parliament?
6. Name (a) the first Speaker and (b) the current Speaker of the Barbados House of Assembly.
7. What is the maximum number of seats in the Barbados House of Assembly?
8. When was the Order of National Heroes Act passed?
9. In what year was Samuel Jackman Prescod elected to the House of Assembly and which constituency did he represent?

For your Information

The Speaker's chair in the House of Assembly is a gift to the people of Barbados from the Government of India on the attainment of Independence on November 30, 1966.

THESE FIELDS AND HILLS

As its name suggests, the **Garrison** was an important fort and significant location for Barbados as a British Colony in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

During this period, the island was the central location of activity for goods and travellers to and from the Caribbean and Britain.

The British Garrison was constructed and remained functional as a fort for one hundred and twenty-six (126) years. A legacy of artillery, buildings and artefacts remains, which help to give us an understanding of the country's history during this period.

A number of buildings which remain in this historic area bear testimony to the importance of the island to Britain and to some extent other Colonies in the West Indies. Most of them have been retained and restored and are currently used in many capacities. The former military prison which was built in 1812 is now the home of the Barbados Museum and Historical Society.

St. Ann's Fort and military buildings are now used by the Barbados Defence Force. A National Armoury is located there and a National Canon Collection is on display. This collection is said to be the largest one of seventeenth century English cannons in the world. Among those on display is an Elizabethan Cannon which was cast in 1600 and is the only one known to be in existence from this period.



The Garrison Savannah

The area of the Garrison Savannah was a swamp but Lord Combermere, the Governor of the island at the time built a drainage system from the centre of the Savannah to remove the excess water.

Later, the Savannah was used as the Imperial Army Parade Grounds. It was also used by the resident British Regiment officers to match their horses in races. The wealthy merchants and planters living on the island also joined the officers in this activity.

The Garrison Savannah was again written in our history books when, on November 30, 1966, a ceremony was held for the lowering of the Union Jack (British flag) and the raising of the Barbados flag (The Broken Trident) for the first time.

Once more, in February 1975, The Right Excellent Sir Garfield Sobers, the only living National Hero of Barbados, was knighted by Queen Elizabeth II at this venue.

Today, the historic Garrison Savannah is the home of the Barbados Turf Club, where thoroughbred horse racing is its main feature. The region's greatest foremost classic horse race, the annual Sandy Lane Gold Cup is a major attraction.

Activity3

Identify and name other buildings at the Garrison that are of historic and architectural significance. State their original and current use.

THAT BINDS OUR HEARTS FROM COAST TO COAST

Codrington College is listed among Barbados' architectural and historical treasures. This Anglican College built in 1743, was bequeathed by Christopher Codrington III to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel to provide slaves with christianity and education. In 1745, it established a grammar school, The Lodge School, to teach the basics of education, reading, writing, latin and accountancy.

Codrington College is the oldest Anglican Theological College in the Western Hemisphere. It continues to provide education and training for persons interested in Theological studies.

Speightstown was named after William Speight, who was a land owner and member of Barbados' first Assembly. The town was also called 'Little Bristol' because of the vast amount of trade with Bristol England. Speightstown was also a major seaport and commercial centre of Barbados in the early years of the country's development. A number of forts were built to protect the island and its inhabitants from foreign attacks and invasion. Some of those built in Speightstown included Orange Fort, Coconut Fort and Heywood's Battery.

Speightstown is also the site of the only invasion of Barbados when in 1651, Oliver Cromwell deposed King Charles I.

Though a fire destroyed most of the town within the vicinity of Queen's Street in 1941, Speightstown, steeped in history, still retains much of its seventeenth century style. Although it has lost some of its luster and splendour, this town, in the north of the island, still has many architectural showpieces which can be seen in the areas of Queen Street and Church Street. Speightstown is also the location of Port St. Charles, the only marina in Barbados.

One of the newest attractions in Speightstown is an interactive museum located in Arlington House.



Arlington House Museum

Arlington House Museum is an interactive museum located in a historic eighteenth century building in the heart of Speightstown. The restored three storey building is the site of the first Public Health Centre in the Caribbean.

An impressive display of different aspects of early Barbadian culture is exhibited there. The museum has the added attraction of interactive and audio visual communication which is used to educate and inform visitors about interesting and informative historical facts on Barbados and its geological formation.

For your Information

St. John's Parish Church is approximately 150 years old. The grave yard of the church has the tomb of Ferdinando Paellologus, a descendant of the last Greek Emperor.

THE PRIDE OF NATIONHOOD

NOTABLE QUOTES

The following are quotes by notable Barbadians. Identify the speakers and state when and in what capacity the words were spoken.

(a) "...has an image that the people of Barbados would be able to run their own affairs, to pay for the cost of running their own country, to have an education system which is as good as what can be attained in any industrialised country, anywhere. in the world."

(b) "...Developing countries must demonstrate leadership in the search for a lasting solution to the global financial crisis and insist that any exercise to institute reforms must strictly adhere to the principles of openness, transparency and inclusiveness, with the United Nations taking the lead".

Which notable Barbadian do these words refer to? '...he found Barbados a collection of villages, and transformed it into a proud nation'.



Barbadian Chattel House



Dwarf Poinciana or Flower Fence

Activity4

1. Research and write information on the 'Pride of Barbados Flower'.
2. A fine example of our national treasures is evident in our National Heroes. Here is your opportunity to share with the class information on them.
Write a brief Biography of each of the ten National Heroes of Barbados. Remember to include information on what brought them to national prominence and the status of National Hero.

For your Information

Sunbury House in the Parish of St. Philip is over 300 years old. A fire destroyed parts of the original structure in 1995. After restoration, it was reopened in 1996.

WE WRITE OUR NAMES ON HISTORY'S PAGE

Barbadian national hero **Sir Garfield St. Auburn Sobers**, is an international cricket icon who captained the West Indies cricket team in thirty-nine (39) test matches between 1965 and 1972. He is regarded as the world's greatest cricketer of all time.

'This Son and Pride of Barbados' icon, was knighted in 1972 by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth 11 in recognition of his outstanding contribution to international cricket. In 1998, he was made a National Hero of Barbados.

The Right Excellent Sir Garfield St. Auburn Sobers, continues to share his expertise and knowledge of the game of cricket throughout the region and the cricketing world.



Rt. Excellent Sir Garfield Sobers

Ronald 'Suki' King is a National and International draughts player and champion of the game. He won the United States and World Championship titles on many occasions. He has been honoured as Sportsman of the Year 1991 and 1992. He is listed in the 1998 Guinness World Records for playing against three hundred and eighty-five (385) players simultaneously and defeating them. Ronald 'Suki' King is the current 'World 3 move' and 'Go-As- You-Please' World champion.



Ronald 'Suki' King

Obadele Thompson won the first individual Olympic bronze medal for Barbados, running the 100m race at the 2000 Sydney Olympic games. He was also successful in winning medals at the World Indoor Championships and the Central American and Caribbean Games. Obadele is a Junior World record holder in the 100m race. He was given the honour and title Special Envoy/Youth Ambassador for Barbados.



Obadele Thompson

Robyn Rhianna Fenty is a Barbadian singer and song writer who has inscribed her name and that of Barbados 'on history's page'. In 2005, she became known internationally with the release of her debut album 'Music of the Sun'.

She is the first Barbadian female singer to receive a Grammy Award for her music. She has amassed five Billboard 'Hot 100' number one songs and is also the female solo artist with the most number ones in this decade. She has sold over eleven(11) million albums and approximately forty (40) million singles worldwide.

Rhianna is also known as a model and fashion designer. Rhianna also established the 'Believe Foundation' in 2006 to help terminally ill children. On Thursday, February 21, 2008 she was named Honorary Ambassador for Culture and Youth by the Honourable David Thompson, Prime Minister of Barbados.

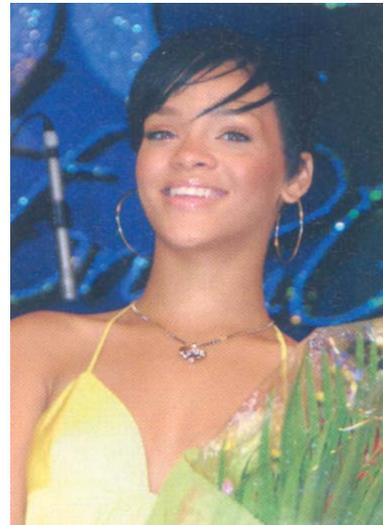
Patrick Husbands is the most successful professional Barbadian jockey. To date, he has won over one thousand major races and awards in his career. In 1990, at the age of sixteen, he became the youngest rider to win the prestigious Cockspur Gold Cup race . He repeated the feat again in 2006 by winning the Sandy Lane Gold Cup. He was named Champion Jockey in 1993.

The Barbados Turf Club honoured this 'Pride of Barbados' son on January 7, 2004 at the Garrison Savannah with the 'Patrick Husbands Day'.

In 2006, he rode in the prestigious Kentucky Derby for the very first time.

Patrick has become a very dominant force on the Woodbine Canadian Racing Track in Toronto, Canada.

He received the Sovereign Award for Outstanding jockey in 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002 and again in 2007.



Robyn Rhianna Fenty



Patrick Husbands

Activity5

CLASS PROJECT

Identify two Barbadians who have written their names on history's page. Write your findings in the form of an autobiography and share with your class.

WE WRITE OUR NAMES ON HISTORY'S PAGE

Activity6

Just the Facts

(a) Identify the Persons below and (b) describe the particular accomplishment(s) that allowed them to have their names written on 'history's page'.

(A)



(B)



(C)



(D)



(E)



(F)



(G)



(H)



(I)



SYMBOLS OF NATIONAL IDENTITY

The Barbados Landship

During the late eighteenth century, Moses Woods a Barbadian and retired Royal Navy Officer founded the Landship Movement. He envisaged a movement (navy) which, though it never went to sea, would still exhibit the same kind of camaraderie and discipline he experienced as a naval officer.

This indigenous Barbadian organisation is the only one of its kind in existence anywhere in the world. The Landship movement is made up of male and female members from as young as eight years of age to the more matured seventy-eight years.

The landship movement is headed by a Lord High Admiral. Each Landship is commanded by an Admiral, and naval ranks and titles such as Commander, Captain and Chief Engineer are assigned to the crew of the 'ship'. Male members of the movement perform in uniforms similar to those used in the navy, while the women choose roles of nurses, matrons and kit inspectors.

During performances, members march and dance to the rhythm of the drum corp Tuk Band. The dances they perform imitate the movement of a ship and its crew at sea. The most popular dance they perform is the Maypole dance. This is done while plaiting long coloured ribbons around the pole and then reversing the process to complete the dance. It is a magnificent spectacle which amazes everyone whenever it is performed.

The group leader and Captain of this unique cultural organisation, Vernon Watson was sworn in as Lord High Admiral of the Barbados Landship on 18th October, 2008 when the movement celebrated one hundred and forty-five (145) years of service to the island. The Landship performs at many of Barbados' major festivals and ceremonies. The group also travelled to other countries showcasing this indigenous Barbadian movement.

The Landship is another symbol of national identity on the landscape of our island, one in which we can all be proud.



Barbados Landship



Black belly sheep

The Barbados black belly sheep is considered to be a national treasure. Research and record all you can on this indigenous species of sheep.

Activity 7

For each of the eleven parishes in Barbados, identify a place or thing that is of national and historical significance. Write a description of your selection in five to eight (5-8) lines.

UPWARD AND ONWARD WE SHALL GO



The Royal Barbados Police Force Band

The Royal Barbados Police Force Band was formed in 1889. Over the years it has become the most recognised and prominent musical group in Barbados. The present band is made up of male and female officers. They play a wide repertoire of music including classics, calypso, salsa and jazz.

The music of the Royal Barbados Police Force Band can be described as melodious and infectious. Standing ovations are usual after many of their performances.

The band has travelled and performed in Canada, Europe, United Kingdom and throughout the Caribbean.

The Royal Barbados Police Force Band is a major attraction at many official functions, concerts, festivals and cultural shows. It is always pleasurable listening to and enjoying the music of this talented Barbadian band.

For your Information

In 1967, Inspector Prince Cave of the Royal Barbados Police Force Band rearranged the music of the Barbados National Anthem.

Activity8

1. Who is the Director of Music in the Barbados Police Force Band?
2. In which year did the Royal Barbados Police Force Band have its first female members?
3. Name some of the local concerts and festivals where the Barbados Police Force Band perform?
4. List some of the things we need to do as responsible citizens to ensure that our national treasures are maintained in the best possible condition.



5. Identify as many places as you can from the above picture.



Pelican on its last flight (a lost treasure)

STRICT GUARDIANS OF OUR HERITAGE

The Barbados Museum & Historical Society

The Barbados Museum and Historical Society is often referred to as 'The Home of Barbadian Culture and Heritage'. It was established in 1933 by an Act of Parliament with the mandate to 'study and put on permanent record the history of the island, its leading families and public men, old buildings and other matters of interest to the antiquarians in Barbados and overseas'. This organisation has successfully collected, documented and conserved many aspects of Barbados' environmental, cultural and historical heritage.



The Barbados Museum

This information on the island's rich history, is displayed in a number of galleries at the museum and include the following:

- * A Map Gallery
- * A Natural History Gallery
- * African Gallery

The Museum also has a research library with rare West Indian maps, books, photographs, genealogical records and archival documents which date as far back as the 17th century.

This non-profit, non-governmental organisation, also has a Heritage Collection of books, journals, maps of Barbados and antique prints.

Activities such as a craft festival and Christmas fair are organised by the Museum to bring the island's history to life.

The Barbados Museum and Historical Society is located at the Garrison, an area of military and historic significance to the island. The buildings housing the Museum were originally built in 1812 as a military prison. One of the major attractions on display which remain of the military prison at St. Ann's Forte is a prison cell and the original door of the prison.

Activity9

Where do you find it ?

Below are some districts in Barbados that may not be familiar. In which parish do you think they can be found.

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| (a) Middleton | (g) Mount Misery |
| (b) Orange Cottage | (h) Thicket |
| (c) Packers | (i) Greenidge |
| (d) Fustic | (j) Coggins |
| (e) Strong Hope | (k) Lands End |
| (f) Featherbed Lane | |

For your Information

The Bridgetown Synagogue was built in 1654 and is one of the oldest in the Western Hemisphere.

STRICT GUARDIANS OF OUR HERITAGE

The Barbados National Trust

The Barbados National Trust is a charitable, non-profit organisation established in 1961 to preserve and protect the unique and artistic heritage of Barbados. The Trust also assists in the creation of public awareness of Barbados' historic and architectural treasures.

Much of the information provided by the Trust is based on the country's natural and cultural heritage. These include gardens, historic houses, nature reserves, parks, windmills and coastal areas. Historical buildings and sites, places of environmental importance or of natural beauty are also included. In addition to this there is an museum with a distinguished display and collection of artefacts owned by Barbadians.

Over the years, the Trust has acquired an interest in many historical and architectural properties which have become major visitor attractions. These include, Welchman Hall Gully, Gun Hill Signal Station, Andromeda Botanic Gardens, Tyrol Cot Heritage Village, Arbib Nature and Heritage Trail, Sir Frank Hutson Sugar Museum, Morgan Lewis Mill and the Bridgetown Synagogue.

The Trust has also restored many historic sites which are open for public viewing. One such site is that of the Morgan Lewis Sugar Mill in St. Andrew. this Historic Windmill is closed at present for maintenance due in part to damage resulting from lightning strike.

Activity10

(a) Select two of the above mentioned heritage attractions, Research and write a report on the significance of your selection to Barbados .

(b) What is the connection between Harrison's Cave and Harrison's College?



Gunhill Signal Station

The spectacular and unique limestone attraction of **Harrison's Cave** makes it a natural phenomenon worthy to be called one of the wonders of the world. The first historical reference to Harrison's Cave was in 1796. The cave is named in honour of Thomas Harrison who owned the land in the area of the cave.

Commissioned by the Barbados National Trust, exploration of the cave began in 1970 and its potential as a national treasure was unearthed. The cave was opened for public viewing in 1981 after landscaping and development was done to make it one of the most breath-taking natural wonders one would ever see in a lifetime.

The crystallised limestone cavern is the only one known to be in existence in the world where running water is found. The pure, crystal clear water comes from flowing streams and breathtaking waterfalls which help to form part of the cave's natural beauty.

Hanging from the roof are stalactites, while stalagmites emerge from the floor of the cave. These icicle-like deposits of calcium carbonate were formed over thousands of years.

The **Morgan Lewis Sugar Mill** in St. Andrew is the last mill to operate in Barbados. Even though the island has a number of windmills still existing, Morgan Lewis the only functional windmill which exists from the eighteenth century.

This historic relic stopped grinding cane in the period between 1944 -1947. It was later donated to the Barbados National Trust by the late Egbert Lawrence Bannister in 1961.

This eighteenth century windmill was introduced to the island by the Dutch and pioneered the manufacture of sugarcane and its by-products. It is said to be the largest and only complete windmill remaining in the Caribbean. In addition, it is the only working sugar mill of its kind in the world.

This sugar mill is a unique, historic and architecturally significant monument to Barbados. It was restored in 1966 by the Trust, to its original working specifications. The mill ground its first canes after this restoration in 1999.

This tourist attraction, situated in the north-east of the island, has on display a number of old photographs and documents related to sugarcane production and to the days when sugar was 'king'.



Morgan Lewis Sugar Mill

The Barbados Horticulture Society was established in 1927 to encourage horticulture, provide lectures and arrange exhibitions and visits to various gardens.

The Society's headquarters and exhibition hall is located at Balls Plantation in Christ Church. Over the years, the Society successfully represented the island at the prestigious Annual Royal Horticultural Society's Chelsea Flower Show in London, England.

The very first Gold Medal was won in 1991 with the titled exhibit 'Rum barrels and cane bills'.



Floral Arrangement

The Society also hosts an annual flower and garden show featuring the best of flora from Barbados and the region, where horticulture and flower arranging skills are showcased.

Activity11

In which year was the last Gold Award won by the Barbados Horticulture Society at the Annual Chelsea Flower Show?

Tell me a story

Interview an elderly person you know, ask him/her about a significant change that has taken place in Barbados since independence. Find out how this change made a difference from what existed previously. Share your findings with the class.

Activity12

ISLAND TREASURES

WORD SEARCH: All the words listed below appear in the puzzle. Find them and circle their letters. The first set of letters that remain in the first four rows spell out the hidden message, write it in the space below.

B	A	T	H	S	H	E	B	A	E	T	C	E	E	M	S	M	F
H	L	E	P	R	I	C	D	N	E	H	G	V	O	N	O	U	O
C	F	A	N	A	R	T	O	I	A	U	A	U	E	C	O	S	L
N	A	H	C	I	O	T	O	T	O	C	N	D	D	H	P	E	K
Z	M	R	C	K	S	E	T	P	S	T	R	W	G	A	B	U	M
S	G	K	L	L	B	E	S	N	H	A	F	R	C	L	S	M	U
R	E	A	A	I	L	E	O	I	G	A	E	Y	E	K	U	M	S
T	K	R	V	H	S	S	L	A	R	E	Z	S	N	Y	N	O	I
F	O	S	O	Z	I	L	D	L	N	M	N	A	O	M	B	N	C
C	N	U	X	R	A	E	E	M	Y	I	U	Z	T	O	U	C	L
I	S	A	R	B	M	Y	O	B	T	S	I	D	A	U	R	R	A
E	T	A	Y	O	H	N	B	S	A	H	H	E	P	N	Y	E	N
B	H	F	R	I	K	T	I	H	P	Y	J	E	H	T	H	I	D
R	T	D	L	E	N	O	T	S	K	L	O	F	E	N	O	F	S
M	N	L	Y	N	O	R	T	H	P	O	I	N	T	P	U	F	H
A	R	L	I	N	G	T	O	N	H	O	U	S	E	O	S	E	I
O	F	Y	E	B	B	A	S	A	L	O	H	C	I	N	E	P	P
H	A	C	K	L	E	T	O	N	C	L	I	F	F	Z	C	F	R

- ANDROMEDA GARDENS
- ARLINGTON HOUSE
- BATHSHEBA
- BLACKBELLY SHEEP
- CARLISLE BAY
- CENOTAPH
- CHALKY MOUNT
- CHATTEL HOUSE
- CORAL STONE

- CRICKET
- FARLEY HILL
- FOLK MUSIC
- FOLKSTONE
- GREEN MONKEY
- HACKLETON CLIFF
- HARRISON' S CAVE
- LANDSHIP
- MONCREIFFE

- MOUNT HILLABY
- MUSEUM
- NICHOLAS ABBEY
- NORTH POINT
- OISTINS
- SPOUGE
- SUNBURY HOUSE

Did You Know...

- * Mount Hillaby is the highest point of the island. It stands at approximately 1,115 ft or 340m above sea level.
- * The Barbados Constitution can be amended by an Act of Parliament.
- * Chalky Mount is the only part of the island with red clay.
- * Gun Hill Signal Station was built by the British Army in 1818.
- * Farley Hill mansion was used in the filming of the motion picture 'Island In The Sun'.
- * The Baobab tree in Queen's Park is estimated to be over one thousand years old.
- * Nicholas Abbey was built in 1650 and is believed to be the oldest house in Barbados.
- * The first Common Entrance Examination was written in 1959, to determine entrants to government secondary schools.
- * Bridgetown was destroyed by fire in 1766.
- * Barbados had the first institution of higher learning to be established in a British Colony when Codrington College was opened in 1745 in the parish of St. John.
- * The Royal Barbados Police Force was established in 1835.
- * On November 29, 1966 the Barbados Independence Order Act of 1966 was passed in the British Parliament.
- * During the 17th and 18th century, each visiting warship had to donate a cannon to the island.



Independence Arch



Lighthouse



Bridge Street showing Treasury Building

Activity13

(a) WORD PUZZLE

Cross out all the letters in the squares that appear four times in the puzzle below. The letters that remain spell out a phrase of national importance to Barbados.

H	P	O	K	L	W	B	G	R	M	L	F
I	G	Q	D	F	H	O	Q	M	L	E	O
M	C	A	G	K	N	B	C	K	W	Q	H
B	D	W	C	I	F	H	N	G	C	D	W
U	F	Q	S	M	T	O	R	L	K	Y	B

- (b) In which year will Barbados celebrate its 'Golden Independence Anniversary'?
- (c) How many four and five letter words can you make from 'CELEBRATING INDEPENDENCE'?
- (d) Change TALL to HEAD in four moves by changing one letter at a time.
TALL HEAD
- (e) The letters below spell out a form of sea transport used in Barbados for fun and enjoyment. Unscramble the letters to find out what it is.
TJE KIS
- (f) With the help of the clues given below, write the answers. Each word begins with 'bar'.
 1. Instrument measuring atmospheric pressure.
 2. Second lowest adult male singing voice.
 3. Primitive.
 4. Meal cooked over charcoal.
 5. Agreement on the terms of a sale.
 6. Housing for soldiers.
 7. Trade in goods without using money.
 8. Except; not including.
 9. Scarcely.
 10. Cylindrical convex container.

For your Information

It is believed that the Boabab tree (*Adansoma digitata*) also called the emonkey bread tree, was brought to Barbados from Guinea Africa around 1738. Two such trees remain in Barbados, one in Queen's Park and the other at Warrens.



The Boabab Tree in Queen's Park

THE LORD HAS BEEN THE PEOPLE'S GUIDE

Historic Churches of Barbados

The British Colonists who arrived in Barbados during the seventeenth century, established the first church in Holetown, a short distance away from the site of their first landing. The Colonists practised Anglicanism, the established religion of England which became the established religion on the island. The St. James Parish Church was the first building used for religious worship. The original parish church was destroyed by hurricane but it was later rebuilt, incorporating parts of the church that remained intact.

Religion has been the bedrock of our people since colonisation and has continued through the years. Many historic churches exist in Barbados, most of which are part of the Anglican religious legacy.

Over the years, the island experienced some religious diversity with the establishment of the Methodist and Moravian denominations. During the eighteenth century, these two religions built churches across the island to provide religious teachings to those who followed their beliefs. These are among the church buildings now steeped in our history and tradition and which are of historic and cultural importance to our heritage.

The Sharon Moravian Church in St. Thomas is a nineteenth century building which dates back to 1833. St. Patrick's Cathedral in Jemmott's Lane was built in 1899. The Jewish Synagogue in Bridgetown was built in 1654 and is one of the oldest synagogues in the Western Hemisphere.

Since then, other denominations have established churches, with the members making significant contributions to the religious aspect of Barbadian life. These religions include, Pentecostal, Roman Catholics, Seventh Day Adventists, Jews, Hindus, Bahai's, Salvation Army and Muslims.



Interior of St. Peter's Parish Church

Many of the original Anglican Parish Churches were rebuilt after being destroyed by hurricane, flood or fire. Some have been rebuilt as much as four or five times.

Activity 14

1. Identify the Anglican Churches in Barbados and the dates of their construction. List those that were rebuilt over the years, giving reasons for the rebuilding.
2. Identify the Methodist and Moravian Churches in Barbados built during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Include the dates of their construction.
3. Research and record as much information as you can on George Washington House. Why is it considered to be of historic importance, and what connection does it have with the first President of the United States of America?

For your Information

The bell in the St. James Parish Church is older than the famous American Liberty Bell. The oldest ecclesiastical building in Barbados is the St. George Parish Church which was rebuilt in 1784 after it was destroyed by a hurricane in 1780.

IN STRENGTH AND UNITY

The Tuk Band

During the celebration of Emancipation, the freed slaves used the music and rhythm of the Tuk band to express their delight at gaining their freedom while singing 'Lick and Lock up Done Wid' a legendary folk song. Tuk music, a mixture of African and European culture was thereafter freely played in Barbados.

The Tuk band is an indigenous Barbadian ensemble whose origin has been traced to the fife and drum marching band of the British Regiment during the eighteenth century.

The instruments used in the Tuk band consist of a bass drum, a penny whistle, a snare or kettle drum and a triangle.

The Tuk band has infused some elements of calypso, negro folk, religious and african beats into its music. This music is heard during many festive occasions and public functions, bringing a sense of community to the event.

Over the years, the pulsating and lively beat of the Tuk band, with its unique rhythm, could also be heard accompanying the Landship, a unique organization indigineous to Barbados. The Tuk band, referred to as the 'engine' of the ship provides the rhythms needed for the 'ship' to manouver through the 'open seas' and eventually 'sail at full speed'. Their combined performances are always a delight and a pleasure to see and hear.

Another feature of the Tuk Band is the costumed characters who usually accompany the band. These characters are of African origin and in true African tradition, represent specific elements of African culture.

The band has travelled regionally and internationally sharing their unique, pulsating beat in countries such as Germany, England, South Carolina and Cuba.



The Tuk Band

Activity15

1. What does the word 'tuk' mean and what is its origin?
2. Name some of the characters that are usually part of the tuk band performances and the elements of African culture they represent.
3. List some of the festive occasions when the Tuk band performs.

For your Information

Farley Hill National Park was once the site of a mansion owned by Sir Graham Briggs. Many Royal visitors were entertained there.

The stained glass window in the Parliament building feature the British monarchs from the period 1603 - 1636 and include that of Oliver Cromwell.

The oldest hotel in Barbados is the legendary Atlantis Hotel in St. Joseph. It was established in 1884.

Activity16

Word Scramble

Unscramble the letters below to find the names of some of Barbados' national treasures.

LTNOEHOW -----

SAAHEBHBT -----

GKSOEINTN AOLV -----

NLIAMA ELWFOR EVCA -----

LKBCA LEYLB EPSEH -----

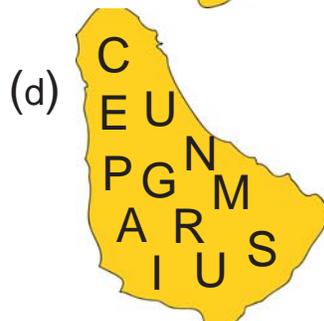
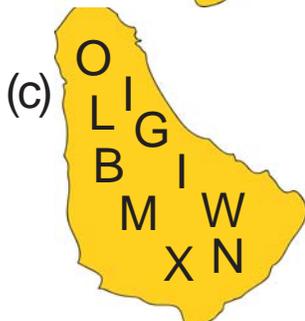
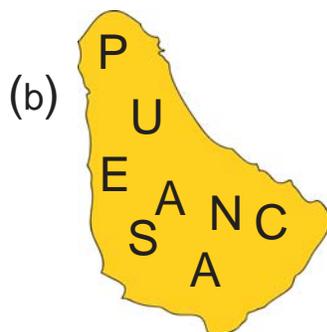
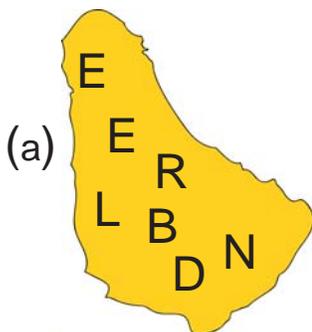
HLDPINSA -----

GSTHNOPIWEST -----

AOLCR ERFE -----

Conkie Mix

Ossie is in the kitchen helping to make conkies. Re-arrange the letters to reveal 4 cooking utensils he is using.



For your Information

Bridgetown the capital and principal commercial Centre of Barbados was founded in 1628.



Aerial view of Bridgetown



THIS FOUNTAIN WAS ERECTED BY PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION TO COMMEMORATE THE BRINGING OF PIPED WATER TO THE CITY OF BRIDGETOWN ON 29TH MARCH 1861. OPENED BY THE ACTING GOVERNOR ROBERT MILLER MUNDY ESQ., ON THE 27TH JULY 1863 WHO ACCEPTED CUSTODY OF THIS FOUNTAIN ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BARBADOS

Activity17

Where is the fountain located?

Colour Our National Dress



ANSWERS**ACTIVITY 1**

1. Christ Church, St. Lucy, St. James, St. Thomas St. Michael and St. Peter.
2. The Portuguese; bearded

ACTIVITY 2

- (1) The Speaker (2) Sir Conrad Reeves (3) The House of Burgesses (4) Dame Edna Ermytrude Bourne, D. A., St. Andrew (5) 1989 (6) Col. Thomas Modyford; Mr. Michael Carrington M.P (7) thirty-one (31) (8) April 1998 (9) 1843; City of Bridgetown

NOTABLE QUOTES

- (a) Honourable Errol Walton Barrow in his famous mirror image speech
 (b) Honourable David Thompson, Prime Minister of Barbados in his address at the 63rd session of the United Nations General Assembly.
 (c) Honourable Errol Walton Barrow first Prime Minister of Barbados

ACTIVITY 6

- (a) Sir Frank Worrell, Sir Clyde Walcott, Sir Everton Weekes
 (b) Dame Nita Barrow (c) Mr Lester Vaughan
 (d) Samuel Jackman Prescod (e) Mr. Van Roland Edwards (f) Mr Grantley Prescod (g) Mr Irving Burgie (h) Mr. Neville Connell (i) Rev. Wesley (Wes) Hall

ACTIVITY 8

- (1) Dr. Snr. Superintendent Christopher A. Atherley, S.C.M (2) 1984

ACTIVITY 9

- (a) St. George (b) St. Joseph (c) Christ Church (d) St. Lucy (e) St. Thomas (f) St. John (g) St. Peter (h) St. Philip (i) St. James (j) St. Andrew (k) St. Michael

ACTIVITY 10

- (b) Both named after Thomas Harrison a noted Bridgetown merchant

ACTIVITY 11

2008

ACTIVITY 12

The Pride of Nationhood

ACTIVITY 13

- (a) Pride and Industry (b) 2016
 (d) TALL, TELL, HEAL, HEAD (e) Jet Ski
 (f) barometer; baritone; barbaric; barbecue, bargain, barracks, barter, barring, barely, barrel

ACTIVITY 15

- (a) From Scottish word 'toug' meaning to beat or sound an instrument
 (b) Mother Sally, Shaggy Bear, Donkey Man, Stiltman

ACTIVITY 16

Holetown, Bathsheba, Kensington Oval, animal Flower Cave, Black belly sheep, Landship, Speightstown, Coral Reef

CONKIE MIX

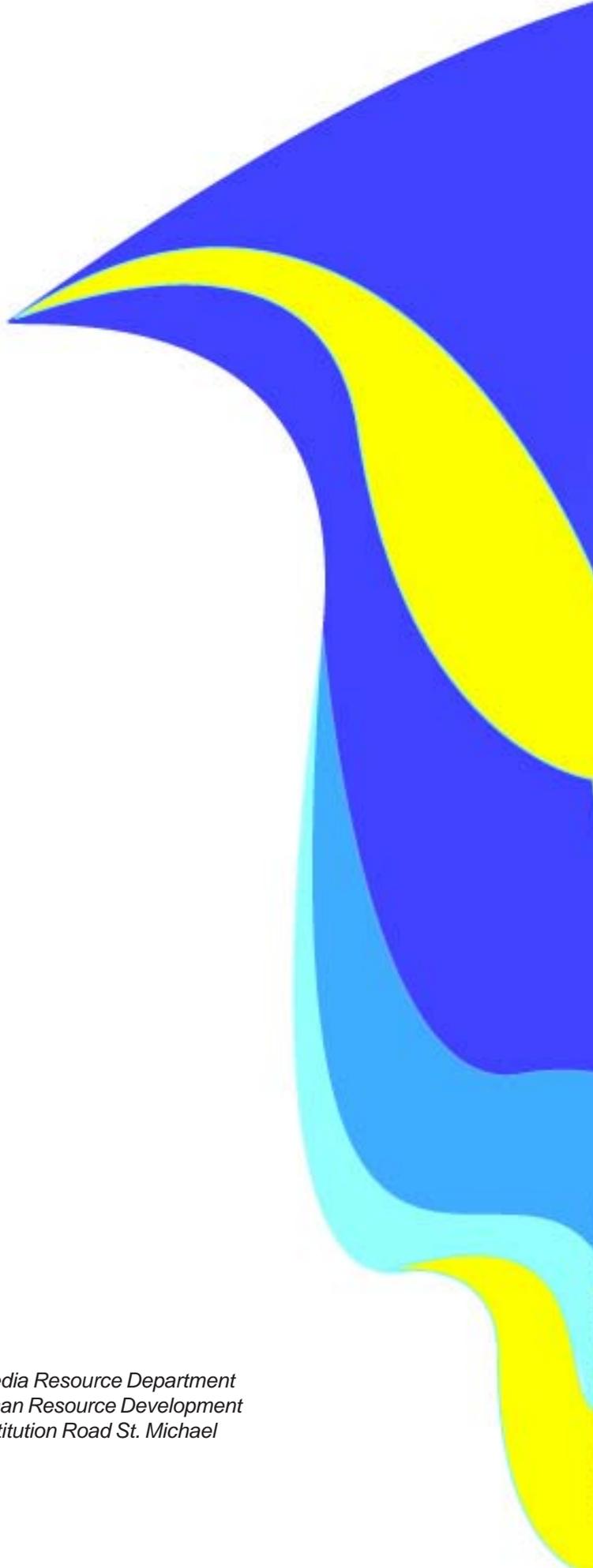
- (a) blender (b) saucepan (c) mixing bowl
 (d) measuring cup

ACTIVITY 17

Heroes Square

References

- <http://www.infocarib.com>
<http://www.codrington.org>
<http://www.barmuse.org.bb>
<http://www.barbados.gov.bb>
<http://www.barbadosturfclub.com>
<http://www.footprintguides.com>
<http://www.pinelandsbarbados.org>
<http://www.crsmusic.com>
<http://www.barbadospolice.gov.bb>
<http://www.nationaltrustbarbados.com>
<http://www.barbados.org/churches>



*Designed & Printed by the Media Resource Department
Ministry of Education and Human Resource Development
Elsie payne Complex Constitution Road St. Michael*