



ROCK HALL FREEDOM MONUMENT

The parish of St. Thomas is home to the first village of the former enslaved, known as Rock Hall Village, which was established in 1841. Casted in bronze, the 20 foot stainless steel monument was designed by Stanton Haynes to honour a family of three freed slaves from the Rock Hall Village.



THE CUBANA MONUMENT

On the west coast of Barbados, in the Payne's Bay area, you will find this monument, dedicated to the victims of a 1976 bombing of a Cuban civilian airliner (Air Cubana Flight CU 455) as it took off from Barbados, killing all 73 people aboard. The monument was unveiled during the 1998 visit of Cuban President Fidel Castro to Barbados.

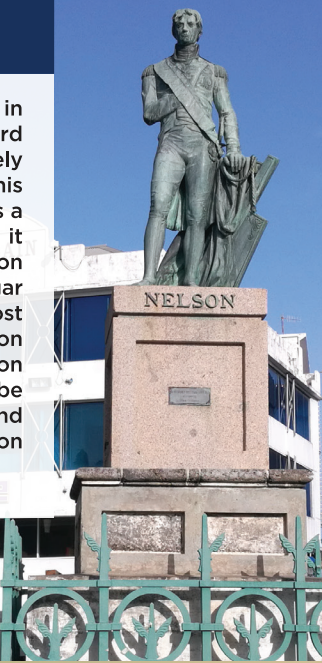


GRANTLEY ADAMS STATUE

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.

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.



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!



EMANCIPATION STATUE

This statue can be found at the JTC Ramsay Roundabout in Haggatt Hall, and depicts the slave known as Bussa, who led a huge revolt across multiple plantations. It was erected on the 150th anniversary of the Abolition of Slavery, which explains the design depicting him breaking free of his chains, and symbolising Barbados' break away from slavery.



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MONUMENTS AND STATUES OF **BARBADOS**

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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.

THE MONTEFIORE MONUMENT

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 move to the current location in Coleridge Street.



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 National Heroes Square in recognition of the service provided by these brave men and women.



DOLPHIN FOUNTAIN AND MONUMENT

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 today has one of the oldest piped water infrastructures.

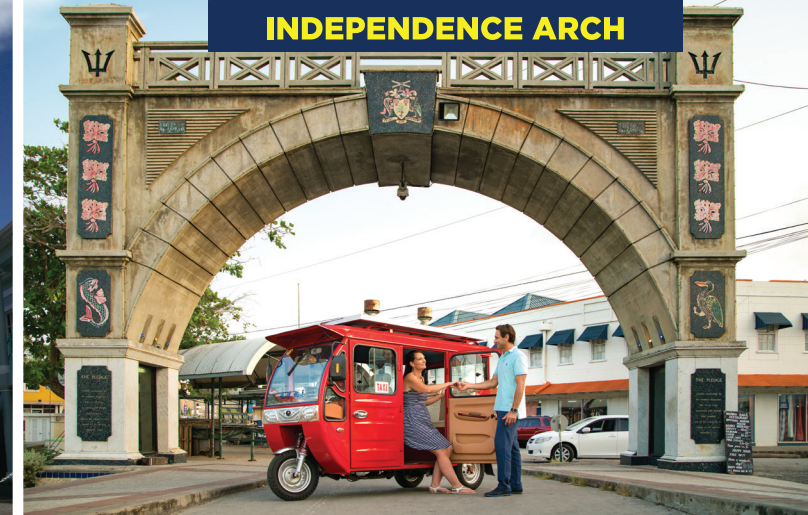


HOLETOWN MONUMENT

Travel back in time to 1627 in this area and imagine the first time the British disembarked their ships to settle Barbados! Marked by the Hometown Monument, this is the area Barbados first became a jewel in the British crown.



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'.

GARFIELD SOBERS STATUE



The statue of Barbados' only living national hero, Sir Garfield Sobers, stands proudly at the Mecca of cricket in the Caribbean, Kensington Oval. In the 1960s, as a young Barbadian, "Sir Garry" as he is affectionately known, dominated the game, setting records, breaking down barriers and rallying an entire region of supporters, to become "the greatest all-rounder the world has ever seen".

ERROL BARROW STATUE

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

