

BARBADOS

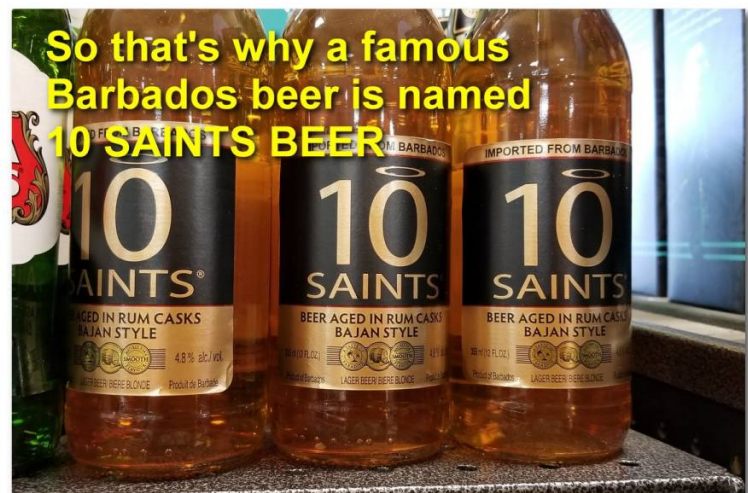
Presentation by Paul Pacter

www.PaulVisits.com

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Barbados

- **An island:** In the Lesser Antilles.
- **Divided into:** 11 parishes.
- **Motto:** "Pride and Industry".
- **Capital:** Bridgetown.
- **Population:** 282,000 (2024).



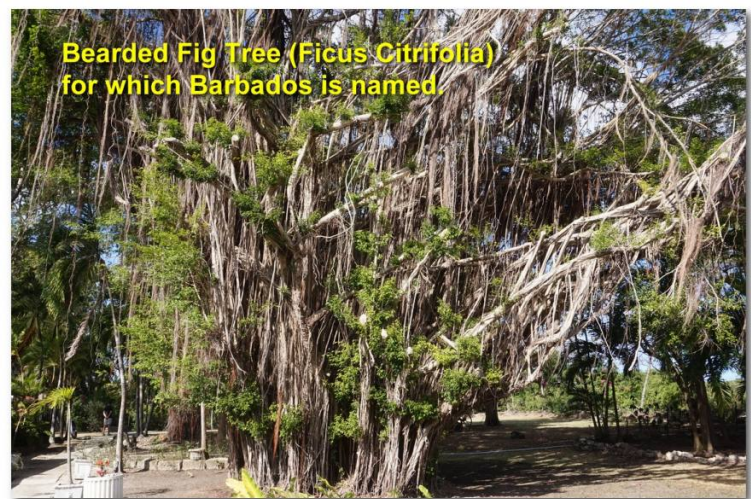
- **Area:** 164 sq mi. RI smallest state is 1,545 sq mi.
- **Approximate dimensions:** 21 miles x 14 miles.
- **Mainly flat.** Some hills in northeast.
- **Highest point:** Mt Hillaby 1,120 ft.

Two seasons:

Wet Season	Dry Season
June to Nov	Dec to May
Average Temp 73-88 F	Average Temp 70-88 F

- **Hurricane season:** June to November. But gets few hurricanes.

- **Water:** Source is coral rock underground. Safe.
- **Time:** Atlantic time zone. One hour ahead of Eastern. But no daylight-saving time. So same as Eastern late March-Nov.
- **Visas:** Not required for US.



Religion

- Christian: 76% (half Anglican).
- Other: 3%.
- None: 21%. (Most born Christian).

Median age: 41.4 (USA 38.9).

Literacy rate: Close to 100%.

Life expectancy:

- Men 76, Women 81.

Ethnic groups

- **Black:** 92%.
- **Multiracial:** 3%.
- **White:** 3%.
- **East Indian:** 1%.
- **Other:** 1%.



Holetown Festival

National holiday:
Independence Day,
November 30 (1966).



Flag: Adopted 1966
at independence.

Official language: English.
**In everyday life people
also speak:** Bajan Creole.

**Constitutional Parliamentary
Republic.**

Within Commonwealth of Nations.

Republic established Nov 30, 2021.

- President replaced British monarch as head of state.

Bicameral Legislature:

- Senate.
- House of Assembly.

President:
Dame Sandra Mason
(since Nov 30, 2021)



Prime Minister:
Mia Mottley
(appointed 2018)



President: Is elected by an electoral college of both Houses of Parliament for a 4-year renewable term.

Prime Minister: Is appointed by the President. Usually the leader of the majority party or leader of the majority coalition.

**So neither President nor PM is
directly elected by the people.**

Bicameral Legislature:

Senate: 21 members appointed by President as follows:

- 12 on advice of Prime Minister.
- 7 on advice of Majority Party.
- 2 on advice of Opposition Party.

House of Assembly: 30 members directly elected by people.



Economy

- **1600s to 1970s:** dependent on sugarcane and related activities. But this is now in steep decline.
- **Since late 1970s:** diversified into manufacturing, tourism, offshore finance, and information services.
- **GDP per capita:** US\$19,900 2024 est, PPP.

Currency:

- Barbadian dollar.
- Symbol: Bds\$.
- Pegged to US\$: **US\$1 = Bds\$2.**



Errol Barrow, Statesman



Sir Frank Worrell, Cricket Hero

Miscellaneous

- **Barbados Wildlife:**
 - Nesting turtles.
 - Green monkeys.
- **Barbados has no significant rivers or lakes.** Only a few streams, springs, and ponds.
- **Drive:** On left (British).



History - 1

4th c: Inhabited by Amerindians from South America.

1627: First permanent settlers arrived from England.

1630s: First African slaves arrived.

1640: Sugar cane farming introduced from Brazil. Economic success. Made profitable by slave labor.

History - 2

1640s-1807: Prosperity due to slave labor and trade.

1807: Slave trade outlawed.

1833: Emancipation.

1831: Great Hurricane. Bridgetown leveled. 1,500 died.

1946 to 1980: One-third of population emigrated to England.

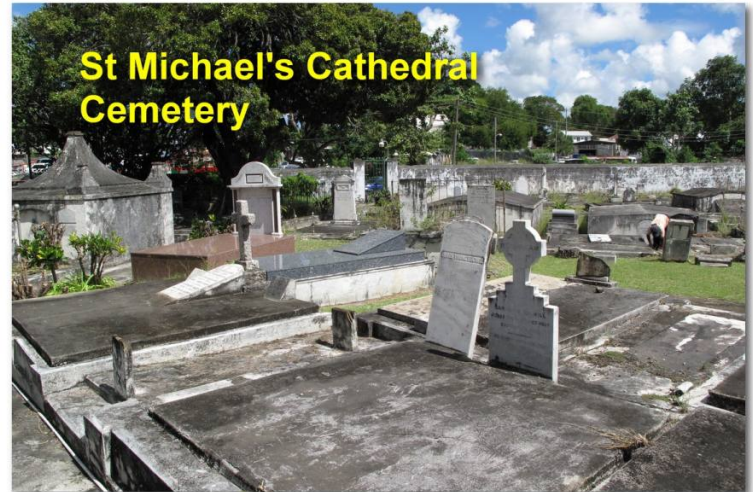
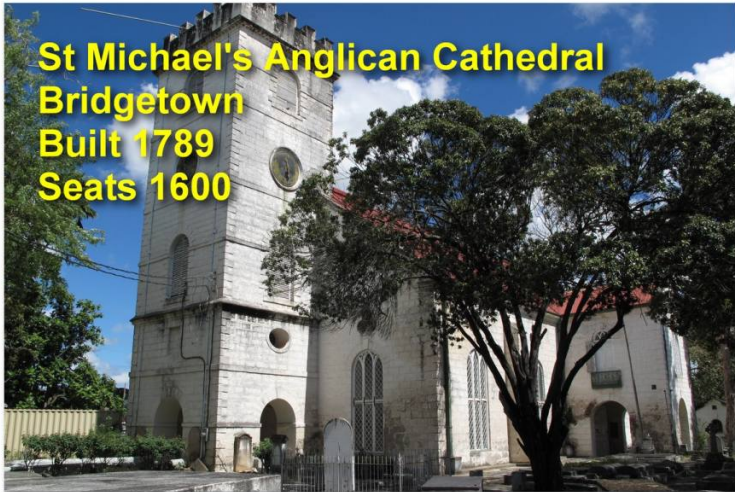
History - 3

30 Nov 1966: Barbados became an independent state in the British Commonwealth with the British monarch as hereditary head of state.

30 Nov 2021: Barbados became a parliamentary republic with an indirectly elected president as head of state and an appointed prime minister as head of government.

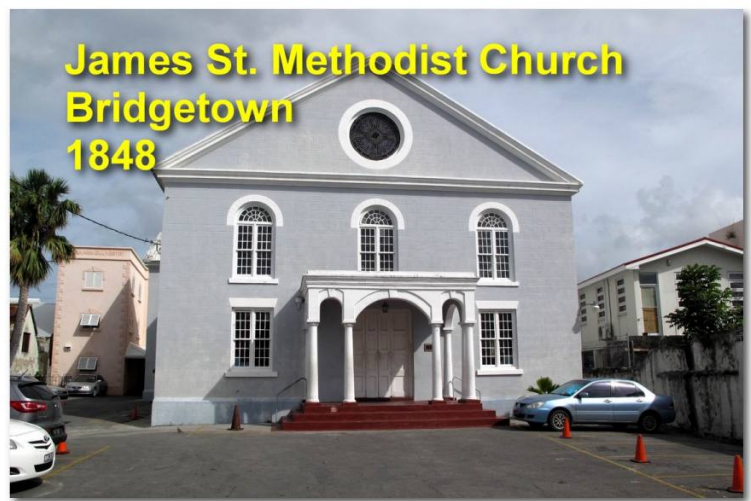
140,000 people – around half of Barbados's 280,000 people – live in the capital, Bridgetown.







**War Memorial
Monument
Bridgetown**

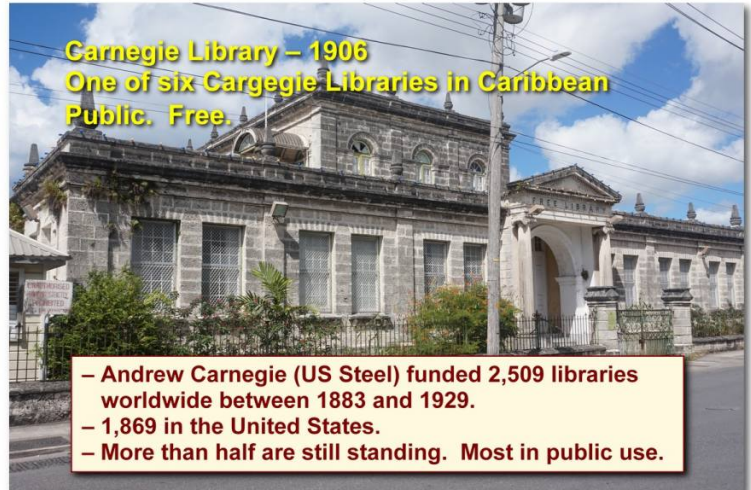


**James St. Methodist Church
Bridgetown
1848**



**Bridgetown
The Careenage**

**Careenage: Steep, sandy shore
on which a ship can be tilted (by
the tide) for cleaning or repairs.**

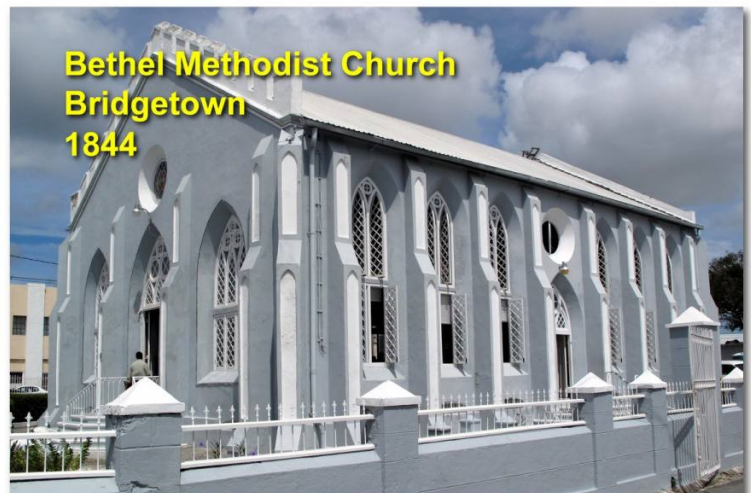


**Carnegie Library – 1906
One of six Cargegie Libraries in Caribbean
Public. Free.**

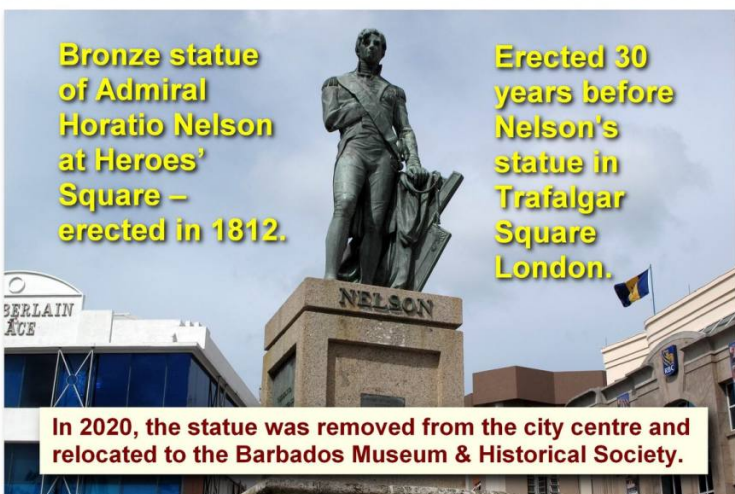
- Andrew Carnegie (US Steel) funded 2,509 libraries worldwide between 1883 and 1929.
- 1,869 in the United States.
- More than half are still standing. Most in public use.



**Dolphin Monument and Fountain
Built 1865 to
commemorate new
piped water
system built
1861.**



**Bethel Methodist Church
Bridgetown
1844**



**Bronze statue
of Admiral
Horatio Nelson
at Heroes'
Square –
erected in 1812.**

**Erected 30
years before
Nelson's
statue in
Trafalgar
Square
London.**

**In 2020, the statue was removed from the city centre
and relocated to the Barbados Museum & Historical Society.**



Cheapside Market

**Second floor is clothing,
crafts, and a cooked food hall**

**\$3.00 Bds =
US\$1.50**

**Bitter Marrow
White Eggplant**

Malanga (root veg.)



Ochra (local spelling) at Cheapside Market



**Cheapside Market
Aubergines (eggplant), gourds, cucumbers**



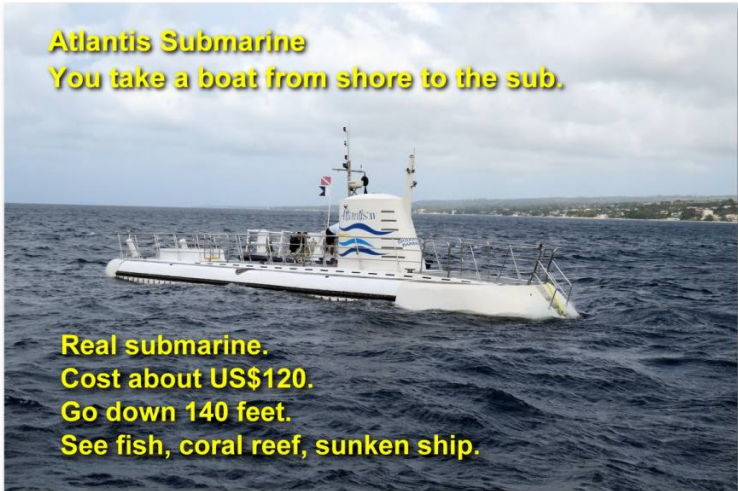
**Mutual Life Assurance Society Building
Bridgetown – Ornate Victorian
1895**



**February 2020: Four Cruise Ships in
Barbados Cruise Terminal At the Same Time**

**Walk directly from the
cruise terminal into
downtown Bridgetown**

**No Tenders.
No Visas.
No Taxis.**

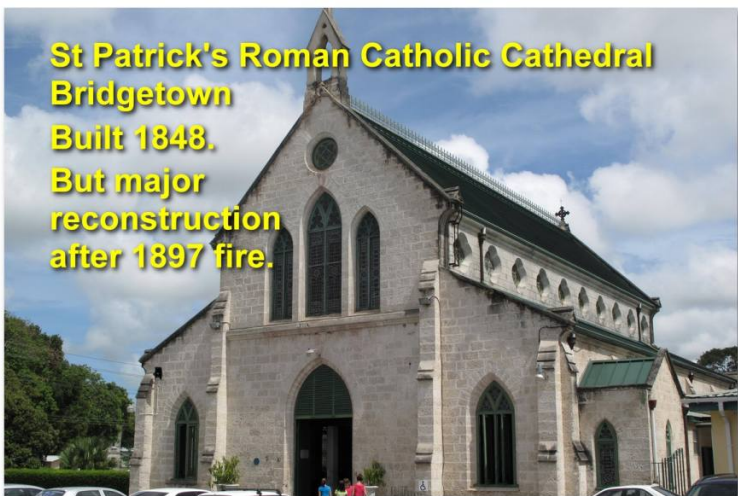


**Atlantis Submarine
You take a boat from shore to the sub.**

**Real submarine.
Cost about US\$120.
Go down 140 feet.
See fish, coral reef, sunken ship.**



**6 foot high air conditioned cabin.
View ports are 2 feet diameter each.**



**St Patrick's Roman Catholic Cathedral
Bridgetown
Built 1848.
But major
reconstruction
after 1897 fire.**



**Other direction
sign says
"Out of City".
Easy to get
around by
bus.**



**We took a bus ride.
Barbados buses are easy to use.
Clean, safe, efficient, inexpensive.**

Jews arrived in Barbados in 1627.

- Mostly from Brazil.
- Started sugar cane industry.
- Nidhe Israel Synagogue (Bridgetown): **Oldest Jewish synagogue in the Americas. Dates from 1654. Current structure built 1833 replacing one ruined by the hurricane of 1831.**
- Cemetery dates from the 1630s.
- Site deserted in 1929. Restored by the Jewish community beginning in 1986.



**Nidhe Israel Synagogue
Original 1654
Major hurricane damage 1831
Rebuilt 1833**



**Nidhe Israel Synagogue
Interior – Altar**



**Nidhe Israel Museum
History of Jewish people in Barbados
Building is made of cut coral blocks**



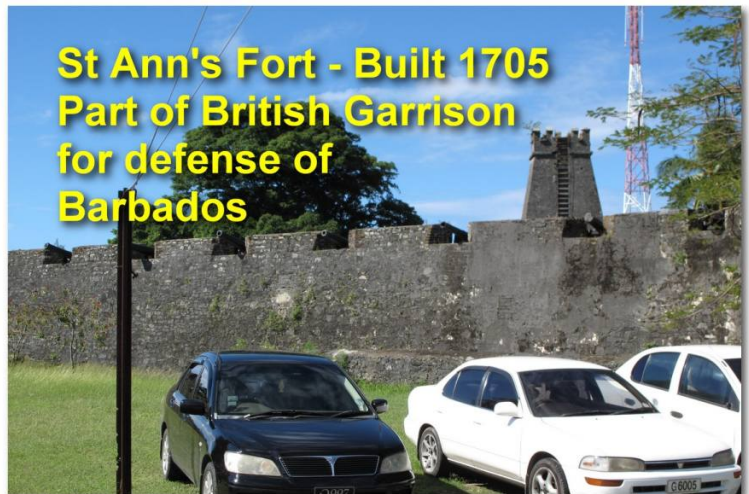
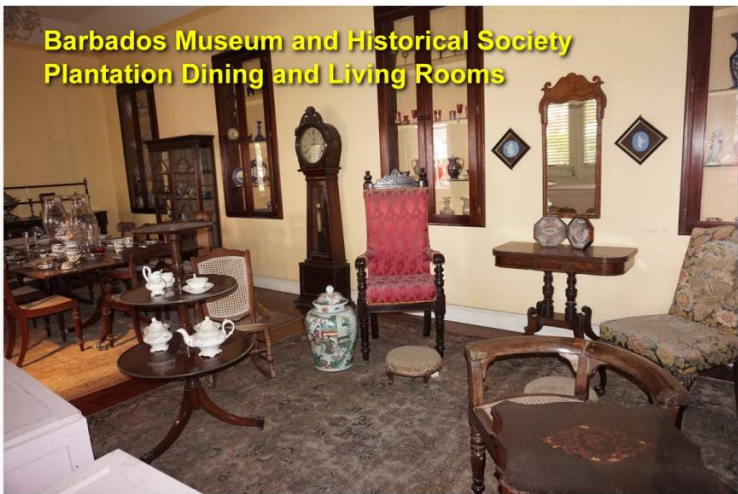
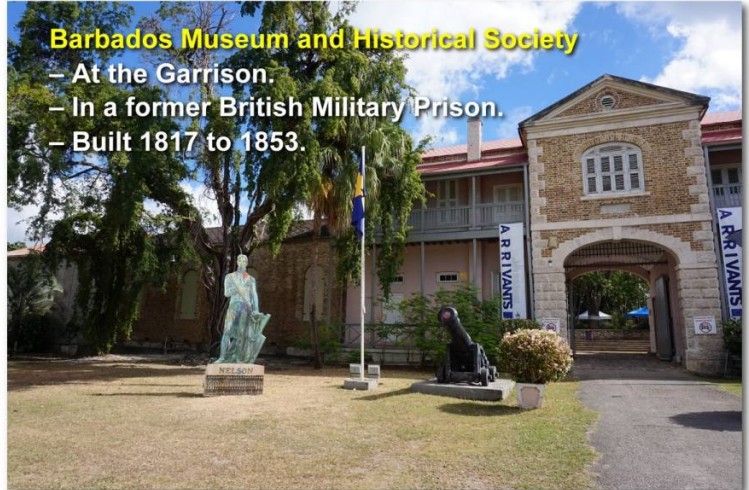
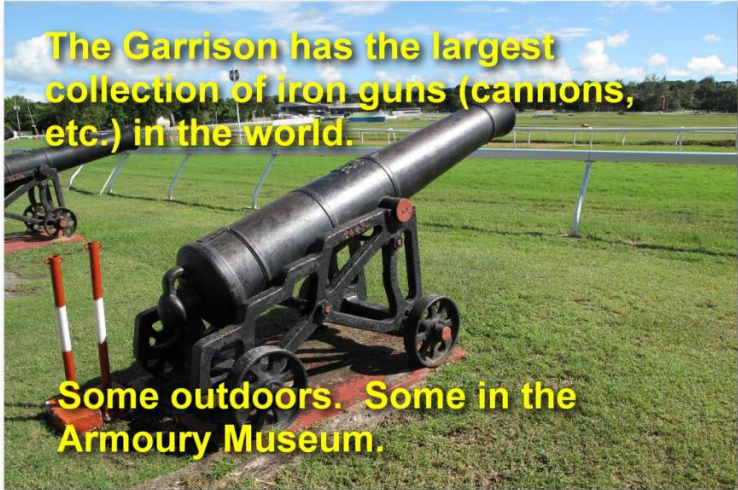
**Entry to a 17th century Mikvah
(Jewish ritual bath) discovered by
an archaeological dig at Nidhe Israel
Synagogue in 2008**



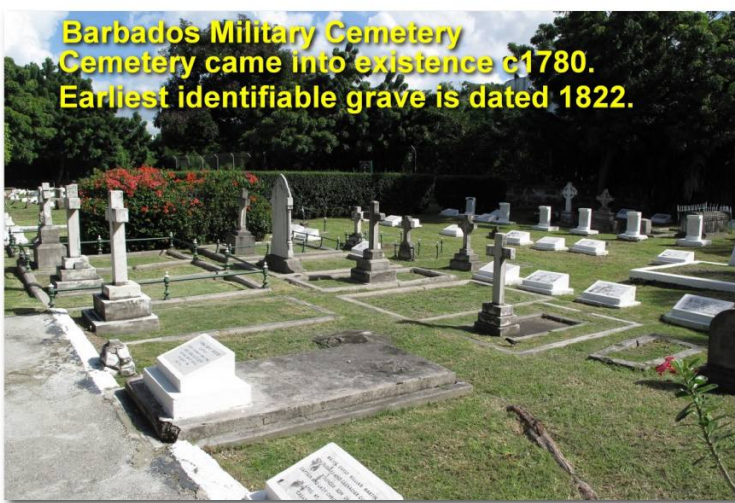
Nidhe Israel Synagogue Cemetery

By 1700s, over 4,000 British troops in Barbados. Protect British investment.

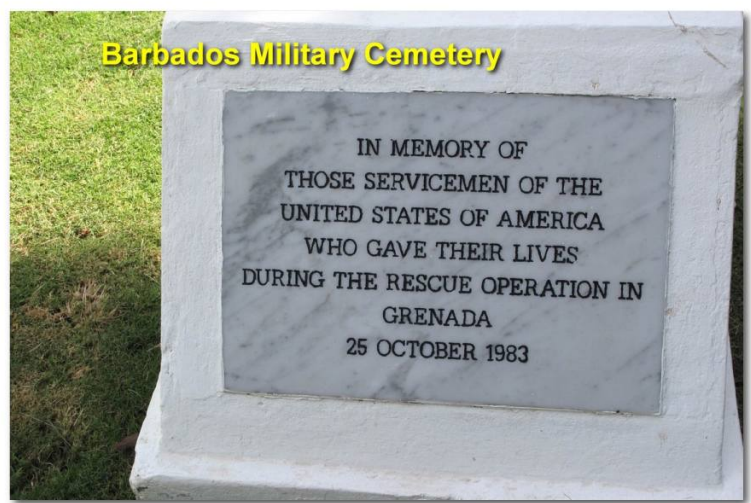
- By 1660, Barbados had more trade than all other English colonies combined.
- Bridgetown was one of the three largest cities in English America (other two were Boston, Mass. and Port Royal, Jamaica).
- By 1700, the English West Indies produced 25,000 tons of sugar, compared to 20,000 for Brazil, 10,000 for French islands and 4,000 for Dutch islands.



Barbados Military Cemetery
Cemetery came into existence c1780.
Earliest identifiable grave is dated 1822.



Barbados Military Cemetery



Garrison Savannah Race Track
Year-round. Mostly Saturdays.



George Washington House

The only time Washington left what would become the USA was in 1751, age 19, when he and his half-brother Lawrence rented a house in Barbados for 6 weeks to try to cure Lawrence of tuberculosis. It was unsuccessful, and Lawrence died the next year. The house and related museum and tunnels are open to view.

George Washington House
Built 18th C
Also called Bush Hill House
In The Garrison area of Bridgetown



George Washington's Bed in Barbados



George Washington
in His Early 20s
Forensic study by
Mount Vernon

**Lawrence Washington's
Bedroom in Barbados**



Lawrence Washington
1718-1752

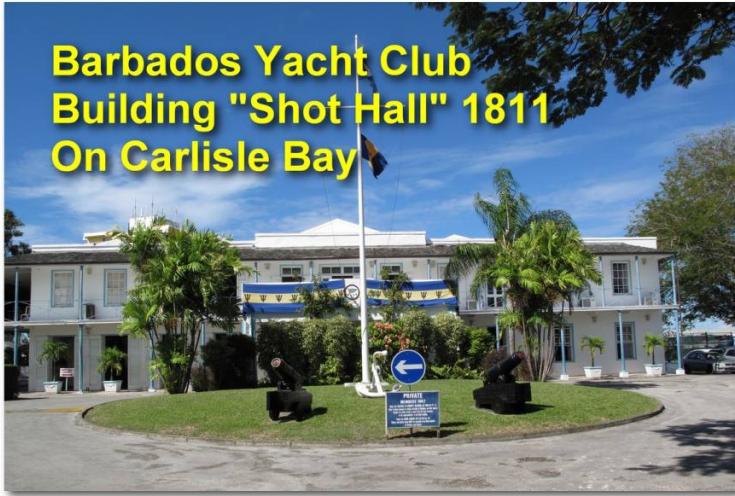
Carlisle Bay
Just south
of Bridgetown.

**Cruise Ship
Terminal**

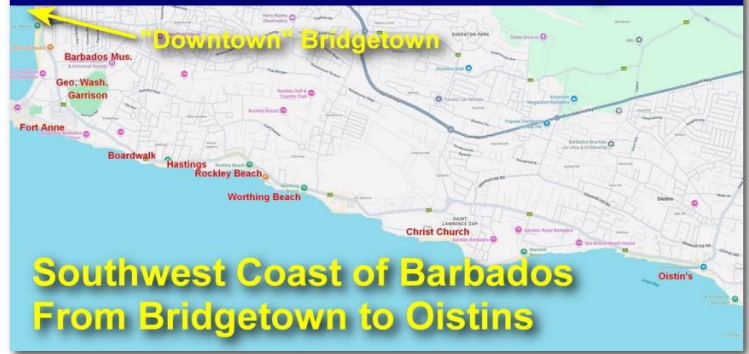
**Bridgetown
Centre**



**Barbados Yacht Club
Building "Shot Hall" 1811
On Carlisle Bay**



The southwest coast from Hastings to Oistins is beaches, hotels, restaurants, and natural beauty.



**Southwest Coast of Barbados
From Bridgetown to Oistins**

Hastings Beach



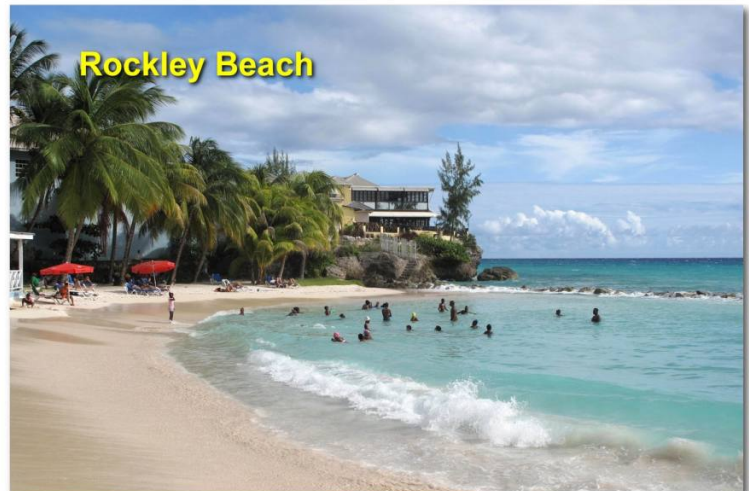
**Accra Beach Hotel
One of Dozens Along the Coast**



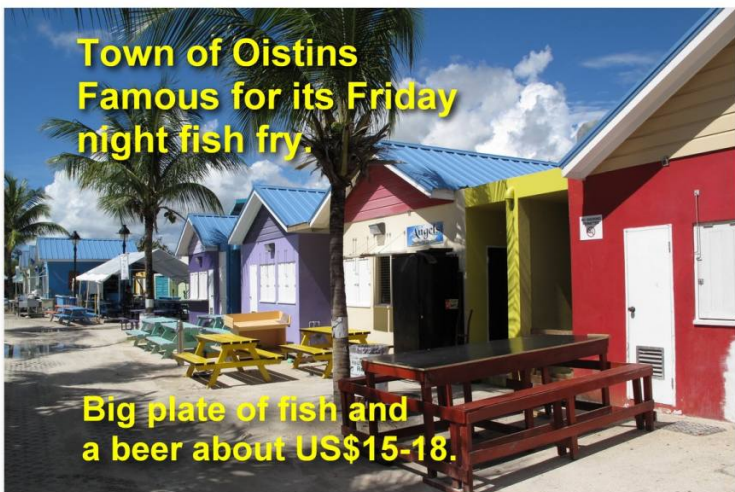
**The West Coast of Barbados is public beaches.
And turquoise water.
This is Worthing Beach.**



Rockley Beach

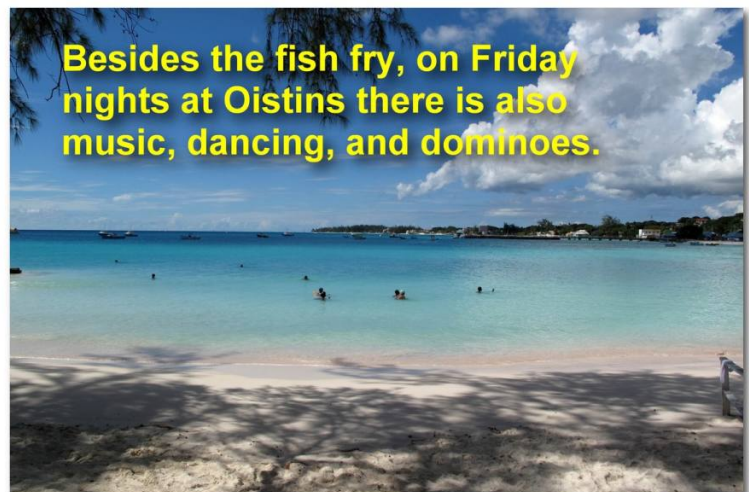


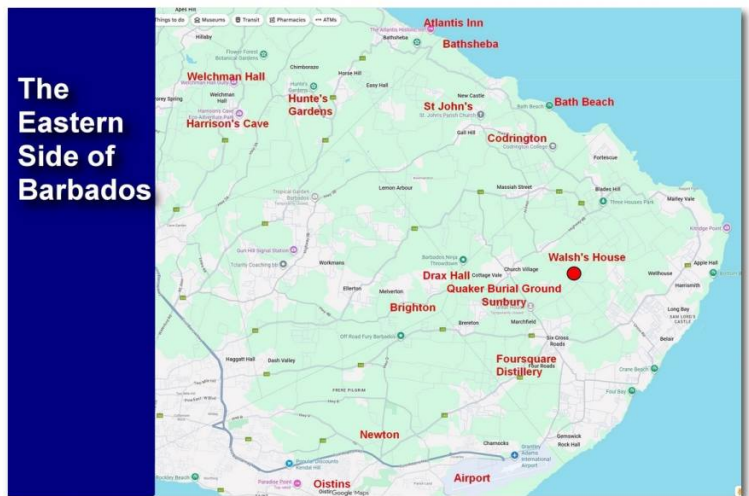
**Town of Oistins
Famous for its Friday
night fish fry.**



**Big plate of fish and
a beer about US\$15-18.**

**Besides the fish fry, on Friday
nights at Oistins there is also
music, dancing, and dominoes.**





Grantley Adams Airport, Barbados

This little country of under 300,000 people has non-stop flights from the following cities (several seasonal):

Miami
New York
Charlotte
Philadelphia
Atlanta
Boston

London UK
Manchester UK
Birmingham UK
Dublin
Frankfurt

Toronto
Montreal
Caracas
Panama City
Several Caribbean Countries



Quaker Burial Ground c. 1670

- 17th century around 500 of 20,000 white Barbados residents were Quakers.
- In late 17th c. 5 Quaker meeting houses in Barbados.
- In 17th c. Quakers were slave owners.
- By mid-18th c. Quakers had rejected slavery.
- Their anti-slavery views made them enemies of plantation owners. Some were imprisoned.
- Last Quakers left Barbados 1790s.
- All of the meeting houses are now gone.

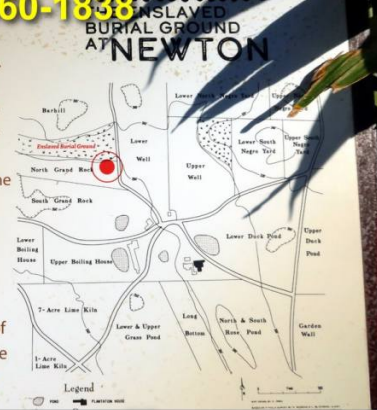
Quaker Burial Ground – 1670

Circled Initials mark Quaker family burial vaults.

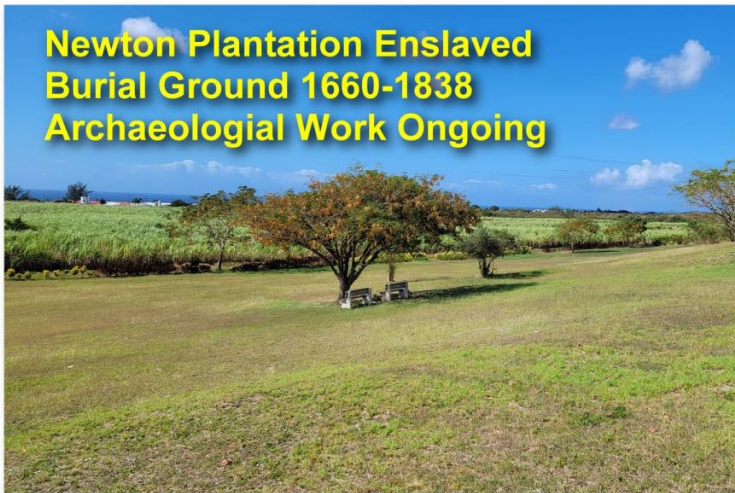


Newton Plantation Enslaved Burial Ground 1660-1838

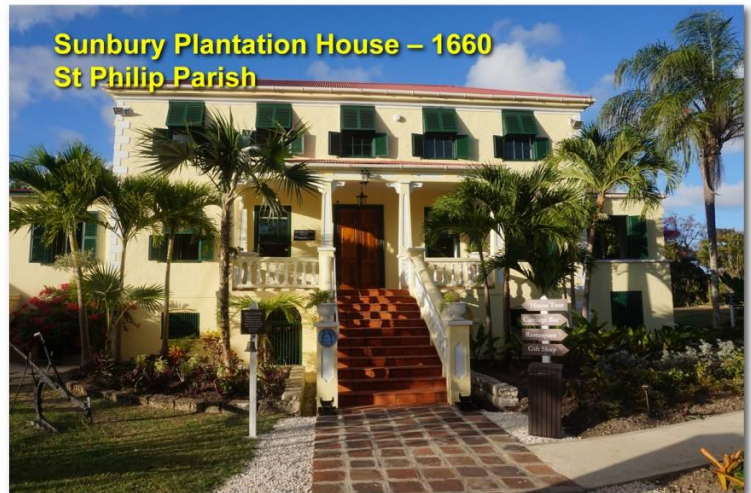
The Enslaved Burial Ground at Newton houses some 570 burials on a half-acre site. Those interred would have worked on the Newton plantation from 1660-1838. By the end of the Emancipation period, the newly freed moved to settlements on non-agricultural lands of the plantation. The enslaved cemetery ceased operation in 1838. Its rediscovery in the 1970s was as a site of archaeological excavation and analysis that allowed for the rethinking of how enslaved populations lived and died. Today the site is a sacred space and place of contemplation for the descendants of those who live on this island and in the diaspora.



Newton Plantation Enslaved Burial Ground 1660-1838 Archaeological Work Ongoing



Sunbury Plantation House – 1660 St Philip Parish

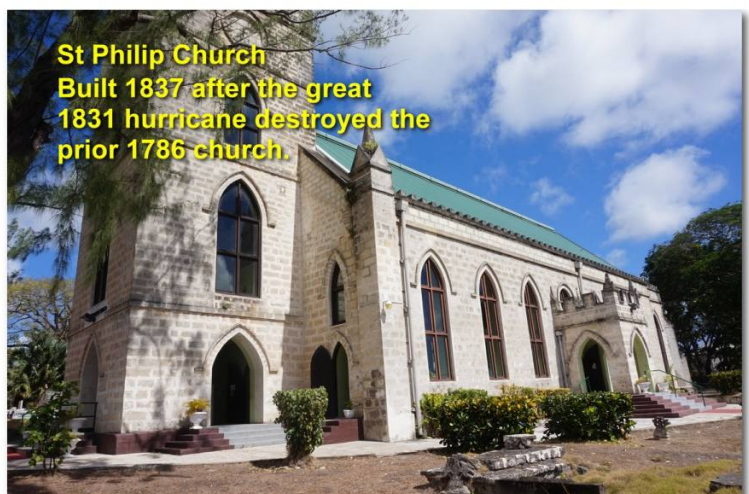
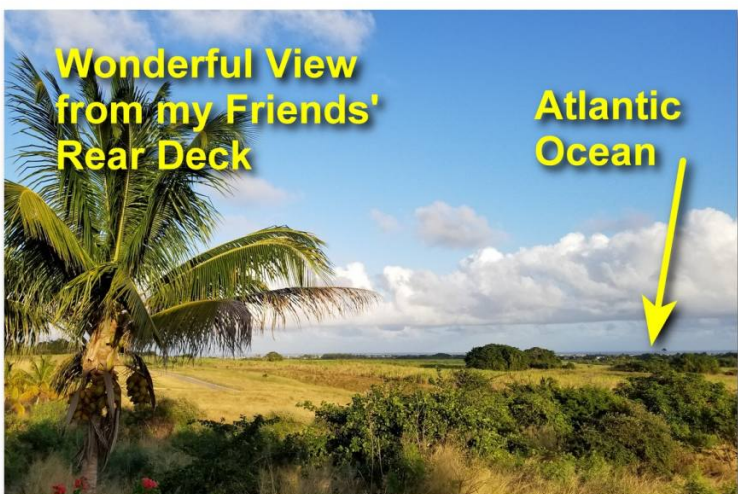
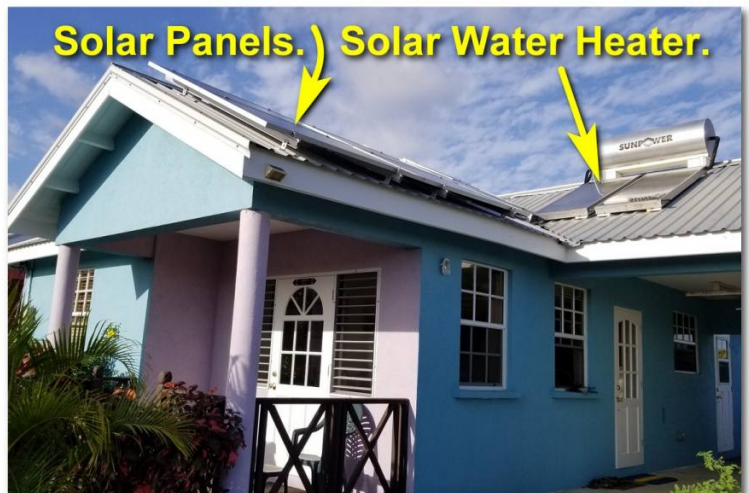
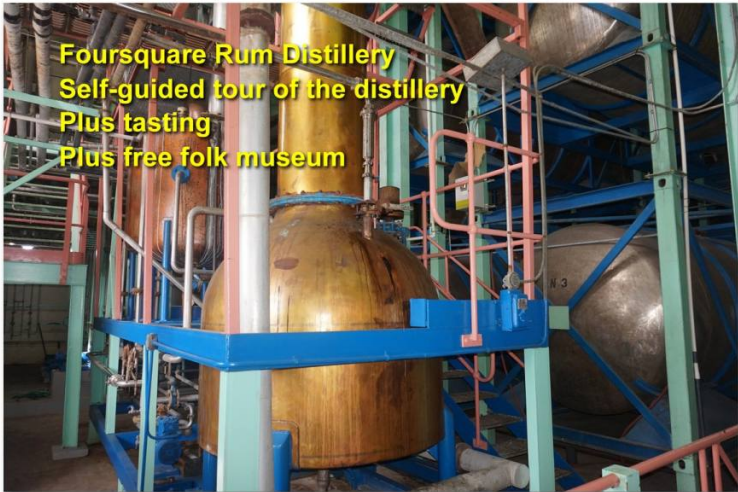
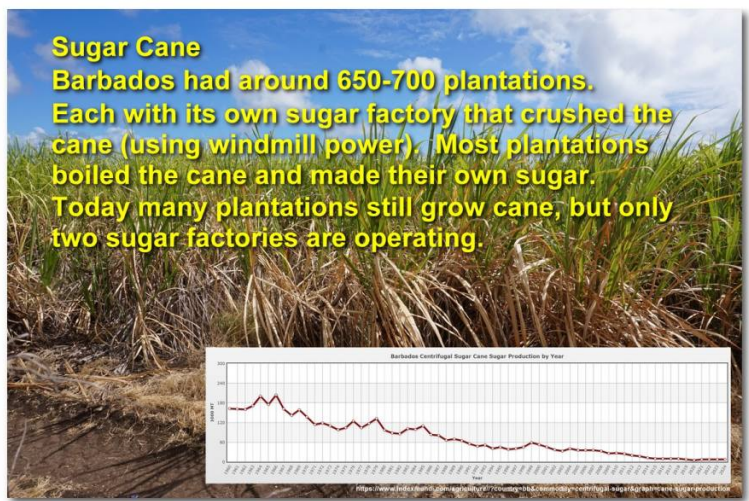


Sunbury Plantation House Mahogany Dining Table



Sunbury Plantation House – 1660 St Philip Parish





Brighton Saturday Morning Farmers' Market



Fresh fruits and veggies.
Home made breakfast pies, pastries, donuts, coffee.
Sausages, jellies, quiches.
Also plants, local arts and crafts, clothing.

Breakfast Pies Brighton Farmers Market



Coconut Bread Brighton Farmers Market



St George's Parish Church – 1784 Survived the 1831 Hurricane



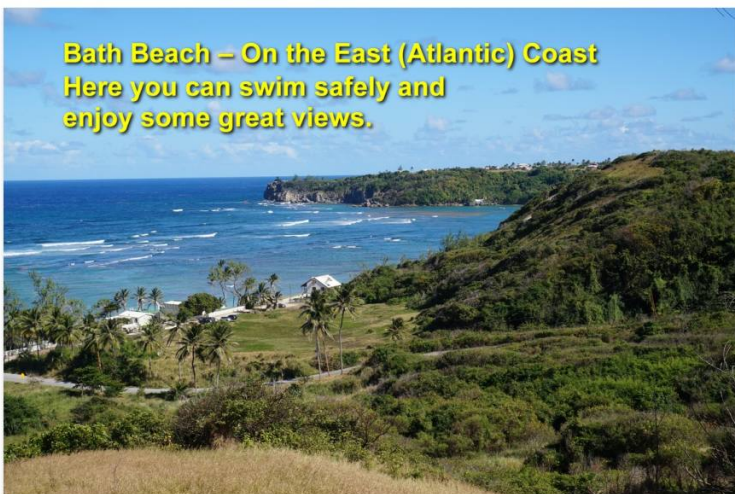
Drax Hall Plantation 1650 Still a working sugar plantation



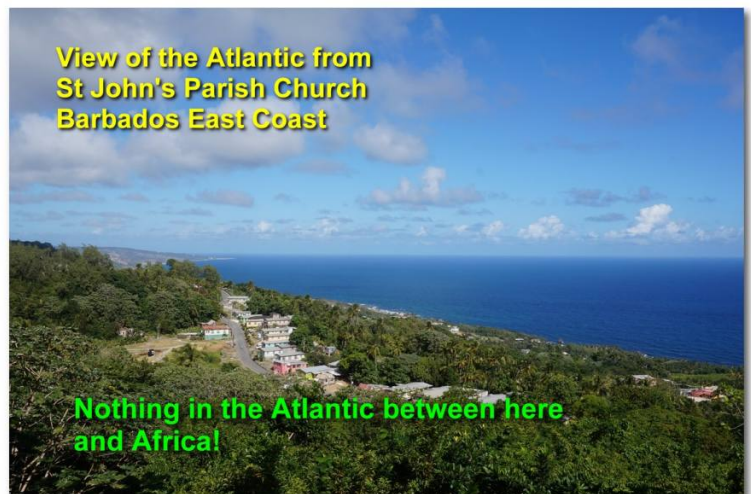
Sugar Cane Harvester



Bath Beach – On the East (Atlantic) Coast Here you can swim safely and enjoy some great views.



View of the Atlantic from St John's Parish Church Barbados East Coast





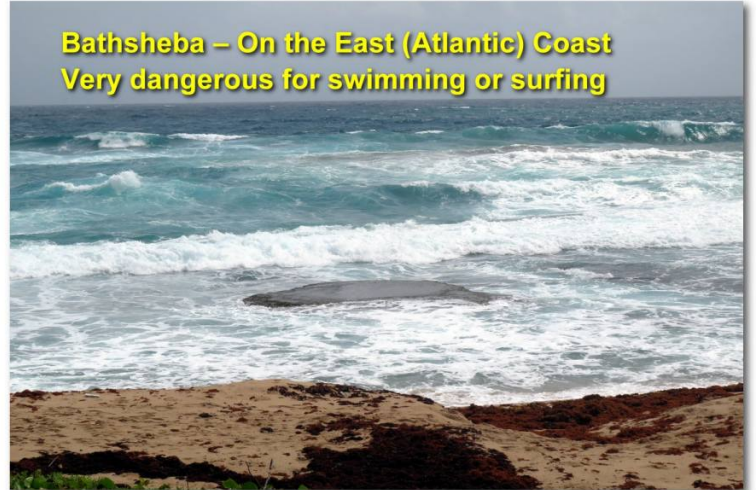
**St John's Parish Church, Barbados
1836**



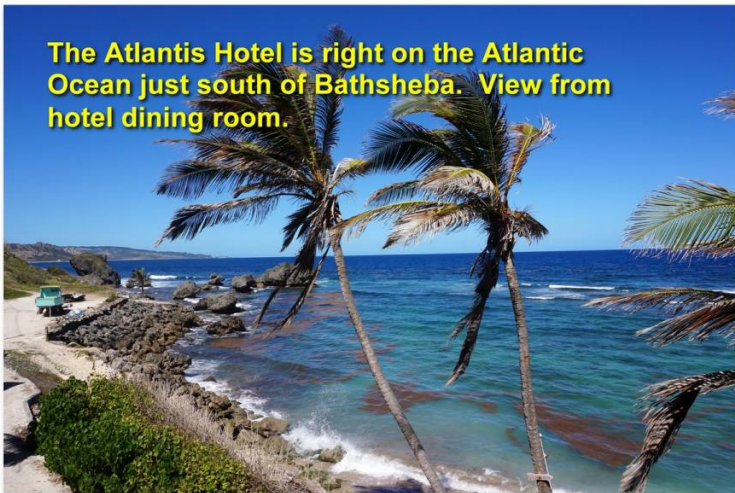
**St John's Parish Church Interior
1836**



**Codrington College
Built 1670
Oldest theological seminary in
Western Hemisphere**



**Bathsheba – On the East (Atlantic) Coast
Very dangerous for swimming or surfing**



**The Atlantis Hotel is right on the Atlantic
Ocean just south of Bathsheba. View from
hotel dining room.**



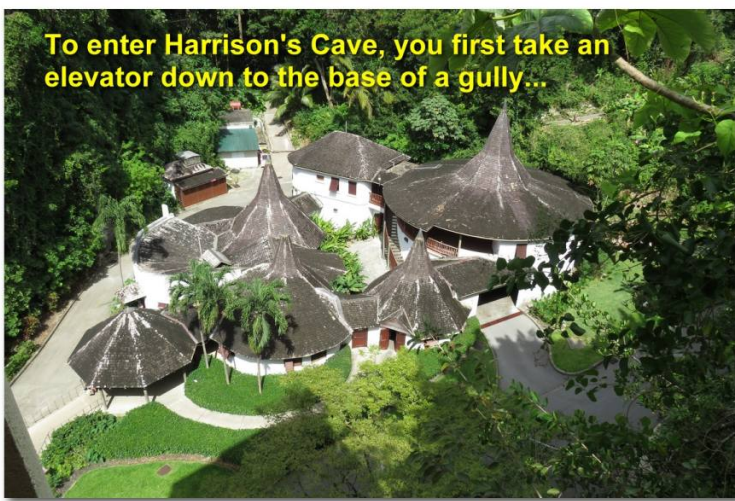
**The Atlantis is famous for its Sunday Brunch.
Red snapper.**



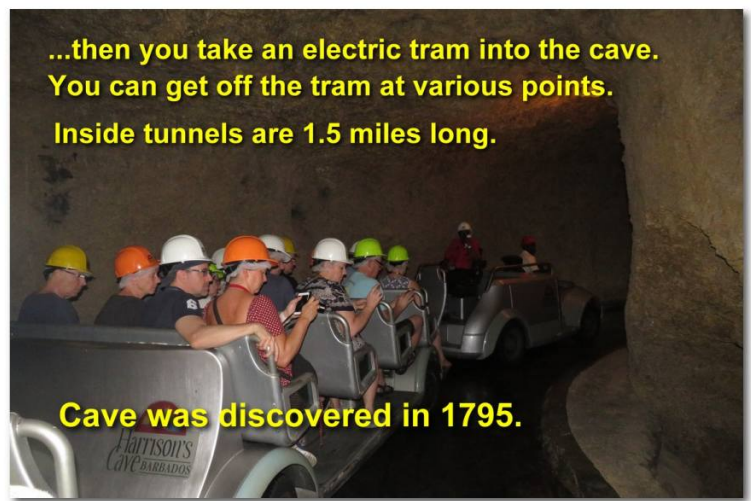
**Flying Fish. All over Barbados you
can get Flying Fish Cutters
(sandwiches)
Season Dec-June.**



**Hunte's Gardens
Caribbean Forest and Plant Collection**



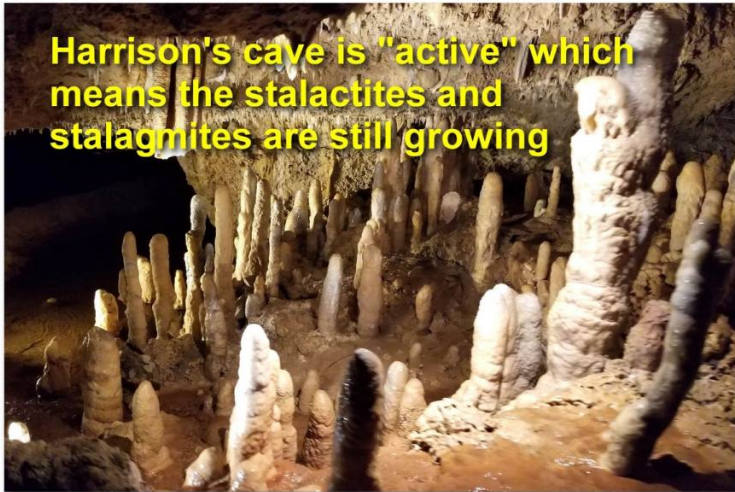
To enter Harrison's Cave, you first take an elevator down to the base of a gully...



...then you take an electric tram into the cave. You can get off the tram at various points.

Inside tunnels are 1.5 miles long.

Cave was discovered in 1795.



Harrison's cave is "active" which means the stalactites and stalagmites are still growing



Numerous lakes in the cave



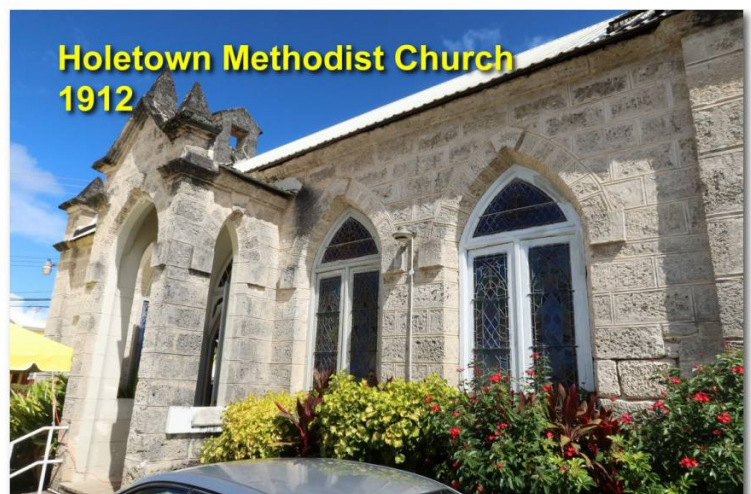
Welchman Hall Gully
Tropical Rain Forest
Botanical Garden
Caves and Monkeys



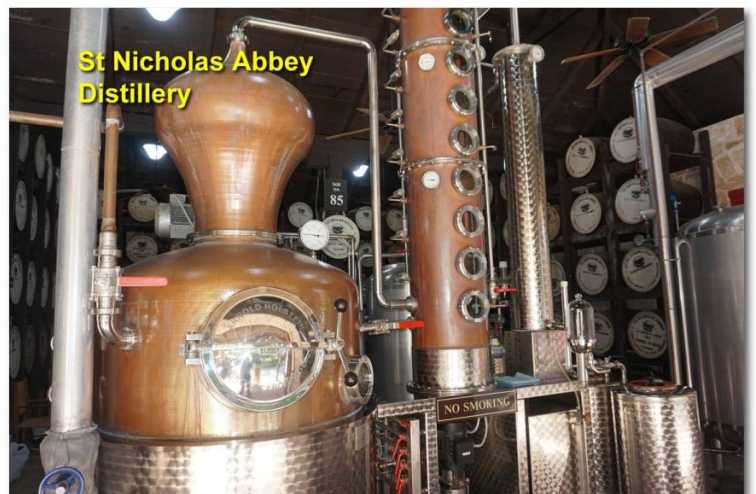
Northern
Part
of the
Island of
Barbados



We took a bus to Holetown, on the NW coast, to the Holetown Festival

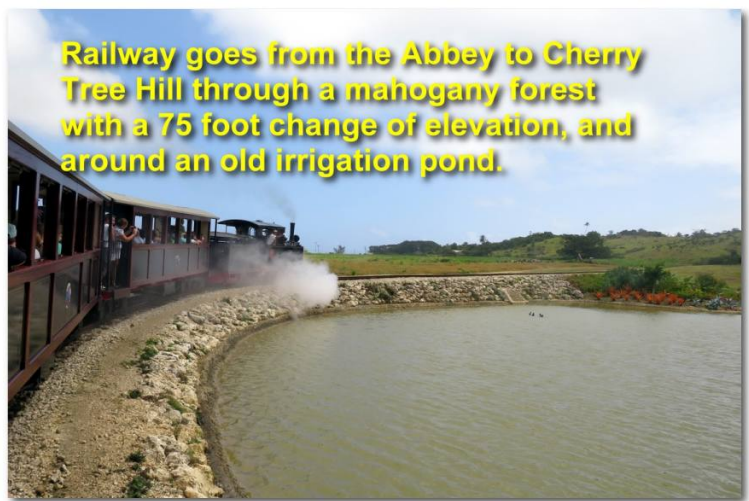


Holetown Methodist Church
1912





St Nicholas Abbey Heritage Railway
Completed in late 2018



Railway goes from the Abbey to Cherry Tree Hill through a mahogany forest with a 75 foot change of elevation, and around an old irrigation pond.



St Nicholas Abbey Great House
Dining Room

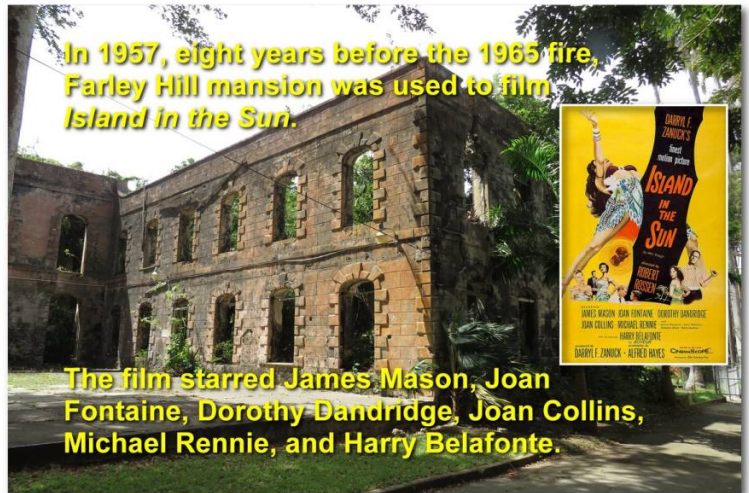


St Nicholas Abbey Great House
Drawing Room



Farley Hill Mansion
Built starting in 1818 by a wealthy Britisher.
Visited 1879 by future King George V.

Mansion destroyed by massive fire 1965.



In 1957, eight years before the 1965 fire,
Farley Hill mansion was used to film
Island in the Sun.

The film starred James Mason, Joan Fontaine, Dorothy Dandridge, Joan Collins, Michael Rennie, and Harry Belafonte.



Morgan Lewis Windmill – 1727
Last functioning
sugar cane
crushing windmill
in Barbados
(there were
hundreds).



St Andrew's Parish Church
Damaged in 1831 hurricane.
Rebuilt 1846.



**National Heritage Mural
Speightstown***

***Pronounced SPIKES town
with a K sound!**



**St Peter's Church – Speightstown
1837
Rebuilt 1980
after a fire.**

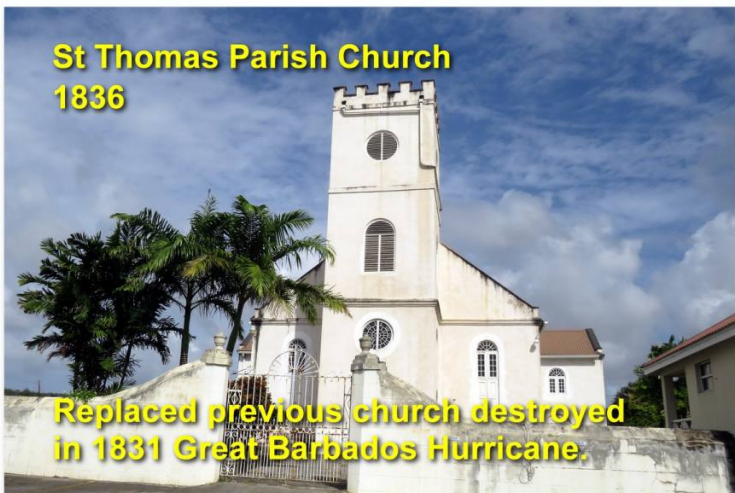
**The 1837 building was itself a replacement for
one destroyed by the 1831 Great Hurricane.**



**St Peter's Church – Speightstown
1837**

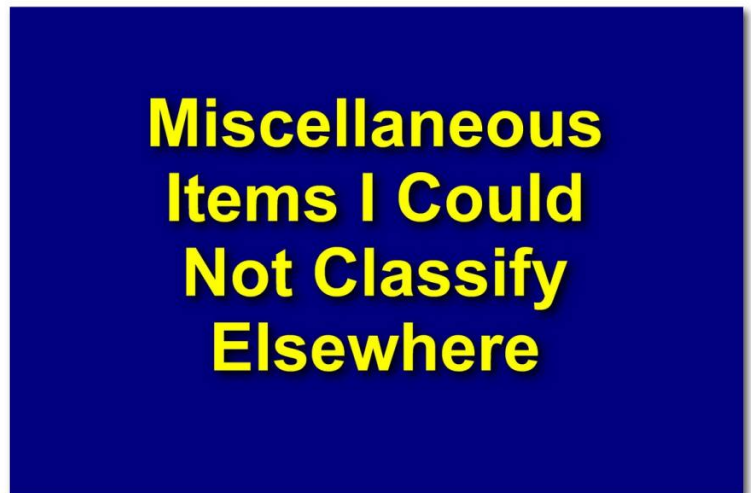


**St Lucy's Parish Church – 1837
Most parish churches are dated after 1831.**



**St Thomas Parish Church
1836**

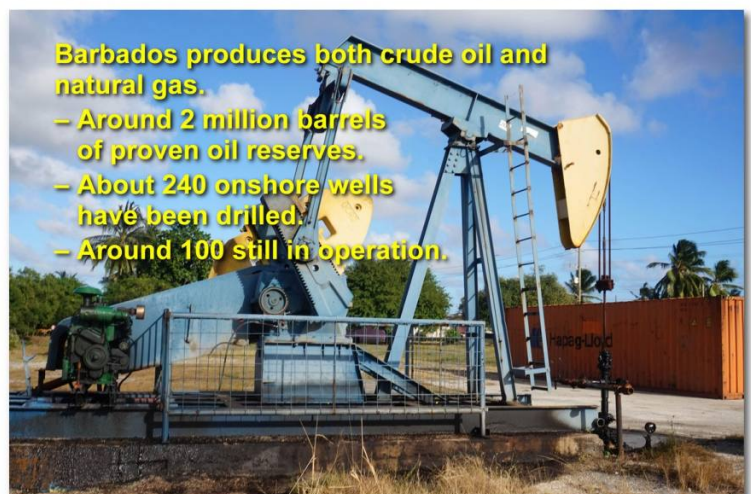
**Replaced previous church destroyed
in 1831 Great Barbados Hurricane.**



**Miscellaneous
Items I Could
Not Classify
Elsewhere**



**Chattel House – Barbadian term for a small
moveable wooden house that working class
people occupy since plantation days.**



**Barbados produces both crude oil and
natural gas.**

- Around 2 million barrels
of proven oil reserves.
- About 240 onshore wells
have been drilled.
- Around 100 still in operation.



Free public water tap
In every area of Barbados.
Government provides for homes without running water or those who just want to save on their water bill.



Barbados drive on the left with right-hand drive cars.

License plate warns if a car is left-hand drive.



Emerald City Supermarket Typical



Florida Oranges US 60 cents each

In Florida, orange production has fallen from over 240 million boxes in the early 2000s to around only 12 million boxes in 2024-25: 95% drop.



Hot Pepper Sauce
A staple at most Bajan meals



Hard spice is Barbados term for cinnamon

Mauby is bark of Colubrina tree used to make a drink.



"Bloaters" are whole herrings that are salted and smoked



Plenty of Bagels in Barbados

Toufayan bakeries in Orlando and Plant City, Florida



Banks - Barbados' biggest brewery

Sold in Caribbean, US, Canada, UK



Supermarket – Shelves of Bajan Rum

A Few Examples of Wonderful Bajan Cooking



Kingfish with Caribbean Macaroni Pie

Kingfish = Mackerel



Barbados Fish Pie



Vilma's Rice, Pigeon Peas, and Lamb Stew



Bajan Bakes

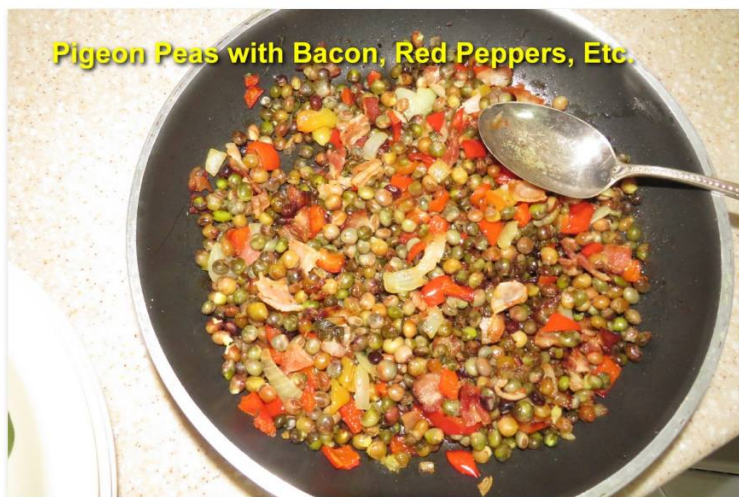
My friends' recipe
 1 cup Flour.
 1 tsp Baking Powder.
 1-2 tbsp Sugar.
 1/4 tsp Grated Nutmeg.
 A Pinch of Allspice.
 A Pinch of Salt.
 1 tsp Vanilla Essence.
 Enough Water to Knead
 into a Ball (2 cups?).
 Corn or Veg Oil (frying).
 Combine ingredients.
 Knead into balls. Flatten.
 Deep fry. Drain on towel.



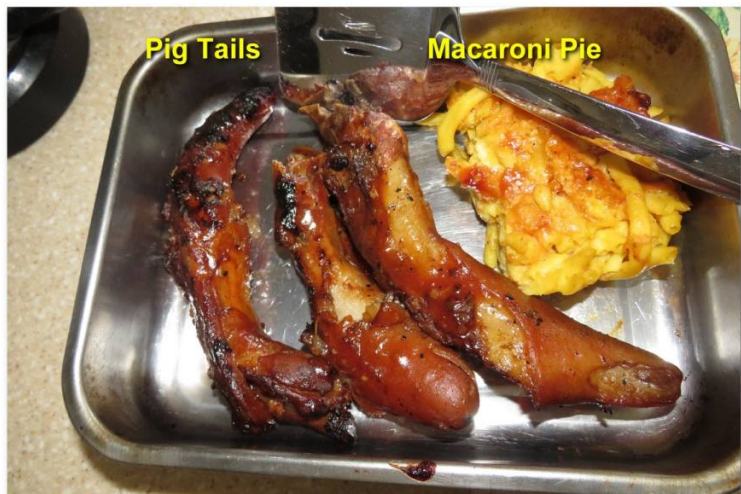
Swordfish and Bay Leaf Skewers



Grilled Aubergine (Eggplant)



Pigeon Peas with Bacon, Red Peppers, Etc.



Pig Tails

Macaroni Pie



Barbados Flying Fish Frying



**Bajan Fish Cakes
Made from Salted Cod
and Diced Hot Peppers**



Bajan Sweet Potato Mash



**Caribbean Saltfish Buljol
Chopped Salted Cod Fish
and Chillies**



THE END
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