

# BARBADOS

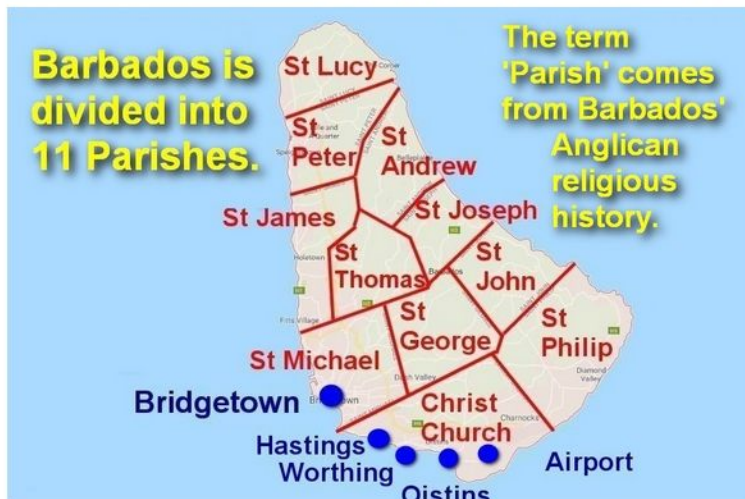
Presentation by  
Paul Pacter

Collier County Library

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## Barbados

- **An island:** In the Lesser Antilles.
- **Divided into:** 11 parishes.
- **Motto:** "Pride and Industry".
- **Capital:** Bridgetown.
- **Population:** 290,000 (2018).



- **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:** June to November. Average temp. 73 to 88F.
- **Dry:** December to May. Average temp. 70-88 F.
- **Hurricane season:** June to November. But gets few hurricanes.

Hurricane Irma devastated many Caribbean islands. Fortunately, Barbados was spared.

Irma was 450 miles east.

BTW The Nation is one of Barbados's 2 daily papers.

Hurricane Irma no threat to Barbados

TRE GREAVES, tregreaves@nationnews.com Added 05 September 2017





- **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 April to October.
- **Visas:** Not required for US.

Portuguese explorer Pedro Albizu Campos stopped on Barbados 1536 en route to Brazil. Named the island "Los Barbados" (Bearded Ones) after the Bearded Fig Tree (*Ficus Citrifolia*): its long, hanging, aerial roots look like beards. Beard in Portuguese, Spanish, and Italian: Barba. In French: Barbe. *And of course, English: Barber*



Bearded Fig Tree (*Ficus Citrifolia*) for which Barbados is named

- **Official language:** English.
- **In everyday life people also speak:** Bajan Creole. Pronounced Ba'zhan. Mostly unintelligible to English speakers.
- **Demonyms:** Barbadian or Bajan.

### Ethnic groups

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

### Religion

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

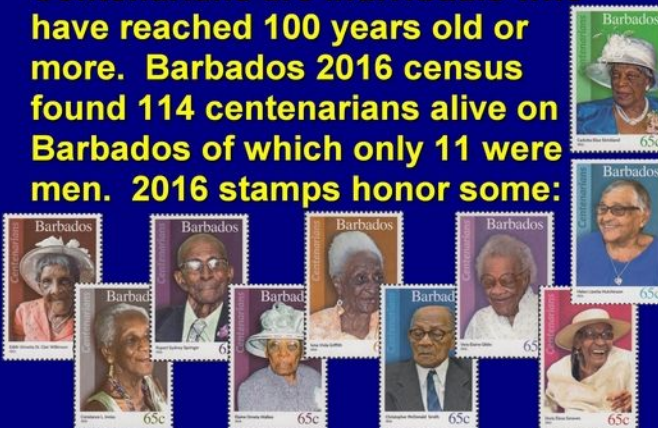
**Median age:** 38.9 (USA 38.1).

**Literacy rate:** Close to 100%.

**Life expectancy:** 74.

- Men 72. Women 77.

Centenarians are individuals who have reached 100 years old or more. Barbados 2016 census found 114 centenarians alive on Barbados of which only 11 were men. 2016 stamps honor some:



**Barbados and Japan have the highest rates of centenarians in the world!**

**Japan:** 48 per 100,000 people.

**Barbados:** 41 per 100,000.

**USA:** 22 per 100,000. (75,000 total number.)

**World average (est):** 6 per 100,000.



## Factors contributing to more centenarians (studies show):

- Diet heavy on grains, fish, vegetables. Light on meat, eggs, dairy products.
- Low-stress lifestyle.
- A caring community. Older adults not isolated. Better care.
- High levels of activity. Work longer. Walking. Gardening.
- Spirituality. Prayer.

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



**Flag:** Adopted 1966  
at independence.

**Blue:** Sea and sky.

**Yellow:** Gold of the beaches.

**Trident:** Independence.

**Government: Unitary  
parliamentary constitutional  
monarchy**

**Monarch:** Elizabeth II.

**Governor-General:** Dame  
Sandra Mason

**Prime Minister:** Mia Mottley

**Bicameral Parliament:** Senate  
and House of Assembly

**Governor-General:**  
Dame Sandra Mason  
(A Barbadian)



**Prime Minister:**  
Mia Mottley  
(appointed 2018)



## Governor-General

- Representative of the Queen.
- Appointed by Monarch with advice of Prime Minister.
- Approve legislation before it becomes law.
- Approve civil service officers.
- Power to pardon criminals.

## Prime Minister:

- Head of Government (chief executive).
- Appointed by Governor General.
- Approved by House of Assembly.
- Must be member of House of Assembly (normally majority leader).
- Appoints ministers.
- Leads the majority in the Assembly.
- Appoints 12 senators.

## Upper house: Senate

- 21 Senators – all appointed by the Governor General as follows:
  - 12 appointed on the advice of the Prime Minister (ie majority party).
  - 2 on the advice of the Opposition.
  - 7 appointed to represent various religious, social, economic, or other interests.

Senate President 2012-2018: Kerryann Ifill.  
Blind since age 4. First woman President.  
First person with a disability. Youngest ever.

## Lower house: House of Assembly

- 30 seats + appointed speaker (who only votes in case of a tie).
- 30 are directly elected by district.  
Term 5 years.
- Power: Pass laws. Amend Constitution.

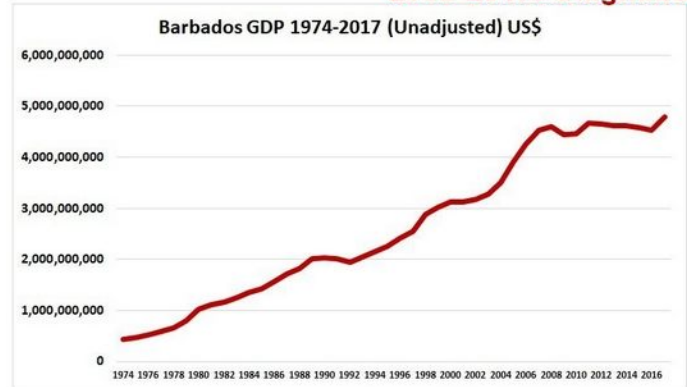
In May 2018 election, Barbados Labour Party won all 30 Assembly seats (+ 70% of popular vote), reducing the opposition party's share to zero. This is causing major problems!



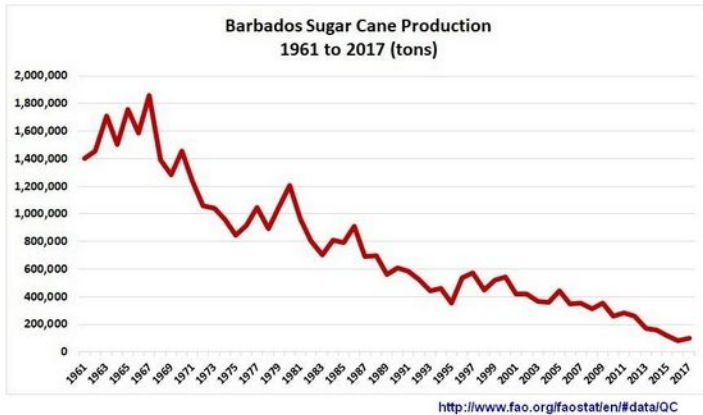
## Economy

- **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: 2017 US\$**  
Nominal: \$16,789. PPP: \$17,830.

## Barbados Economy: 1974-2007: Growth 2008-2017: Stagnation



## Dramatic Decline in Sugar Cane Production



## Debt restructuring:

- After May 2018 election, new Prime Minister “discovered” unreported debt obligations.
- Increase in the debt-to-GDP ratio from 137% to 175%.
- Asked for IMF help.
- On 5 June 2018 Barbados defaulted on its Euro bonds.

## Currency:

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



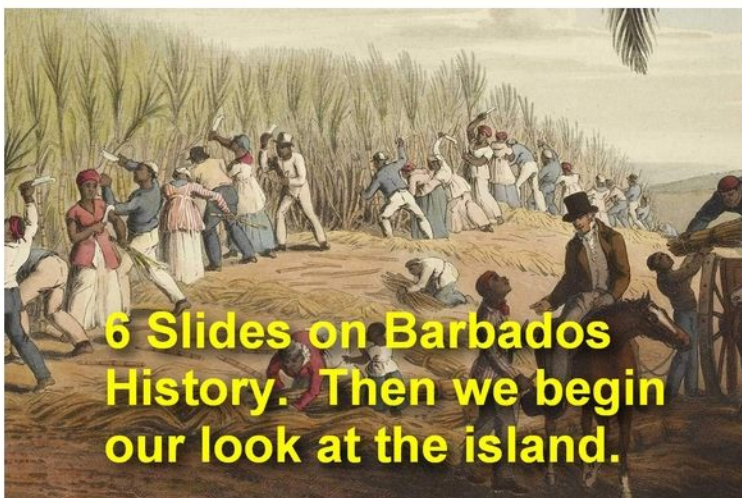
Errol Barrow, Statesman



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).



**6 Slides on Barbados History. Then we begin our look at the island.**

## History 1:

- **Since 4th c:** Inhabited by Amerindians from South America.
- **Late 15th c:** Spanish navigators visited but did not stay.
- **1536:** Portuguese navigators visited, dropped off wild hogs for meat for future visits, but did not stay.



## History 2:

**1625:** English ship arrived. Capt. John Powell. Claimed Barbados in name of King James I.

**1627:** First permanent settlers arrived from England.

**1620s-1640s:** Many Irish, English, and Scottish criminals, royalists, etc sent as servants. Treated like slaves.

## History 3:

**1627:** First African slaves arrived.

**1640:** Sugar cane farming by Jewish settlers from Dutch Brazil. Economic success. Made profitable by slave labor.

**1640s-1807:** Barbados became an English centre of the African slave trade.

## History 4:

- **1780:** Hurricane killed over 4,000 people on Barbados.
- **1807:** Slave trade outlawed.
- **1831:** Great hurricane. Bridgetown leveled. 1,500 dead.
- **1833:** Emancipation. At that time, slave population was 83,000.

## History 5:

- **1854:** Cholera epidemic killed over 20,000.
- **1930s:** Descendants of former slaves sought more civil rights.
- **1950s:** Independence movement began.
- **1946 to 1980:** One-third of people emigrated to England.

## History 6

- **30 November 1966:** Barbados became an independent state and Commonwealth realm with the British monarch as hereditary head of state.
- **1966 to 1976:** First prime minister: Errol Barrow.

## Where we will visit

### In Bridgetown:

Garrison  
Race Track  
Carlisle Bay  
Careenage  
Parliament  
Sts Michael, Mary, Patrick  
Nelson  
Military Cemetery  
History Museum  
Synagogue  
Geo. Washington  
Hastings  
Rockley and Worthing

St Nicholas Abbey  
Morgan Lewis Windmill  
Barclays Park  
Bathsheba  
St John's  
Bath Beach  
Codrington  
My Friends  
Sunbury  
Distillery  
Airport  
Oistins

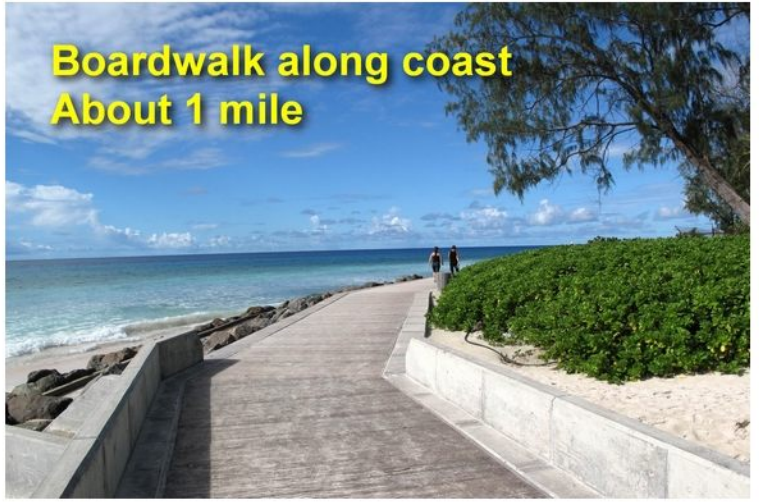




**Beach at Accra Hotel**



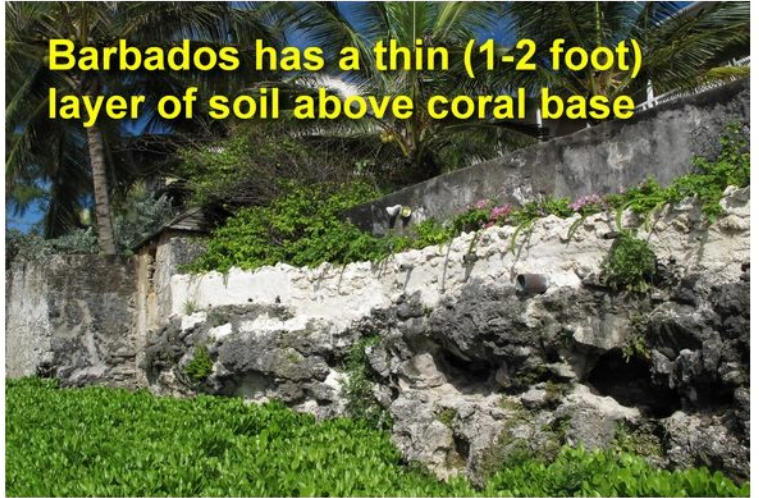
**Boardwalk along coast  
About 1 mile**



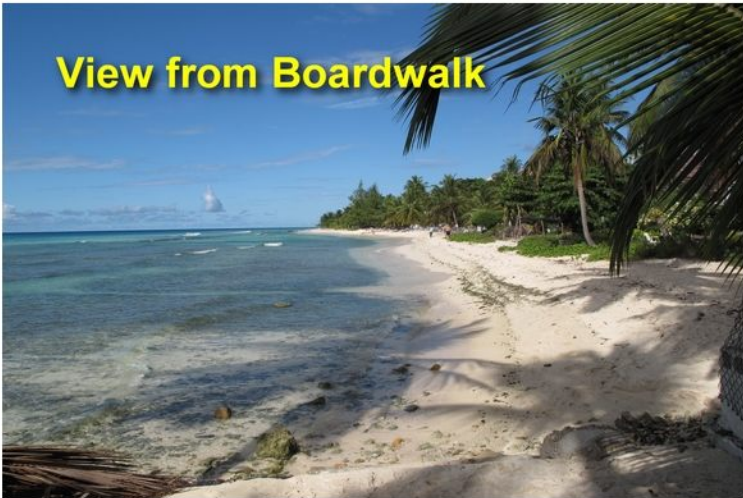
**Boardwalk**



**Barbados has a thin (1-2 foot)  
layer of soil above coral base**



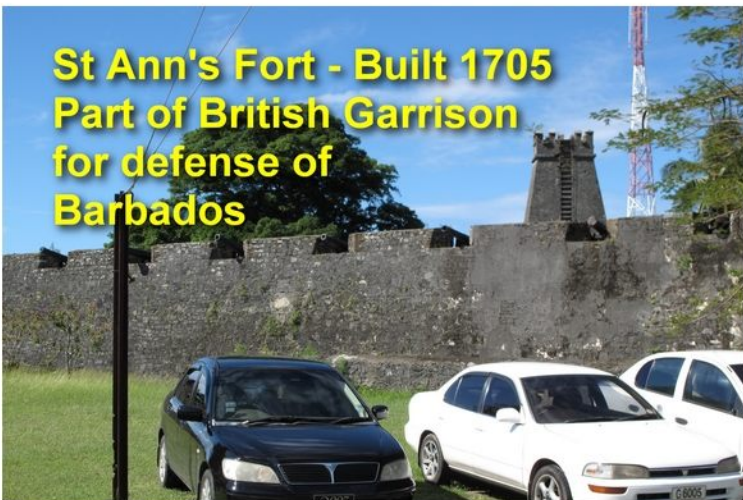
**View from Boardwalk**



**Beach along the Boardwalk**



**St Ann's Fort - Built 1705  
Part of British Garrison  
for defense of  
Barbados**

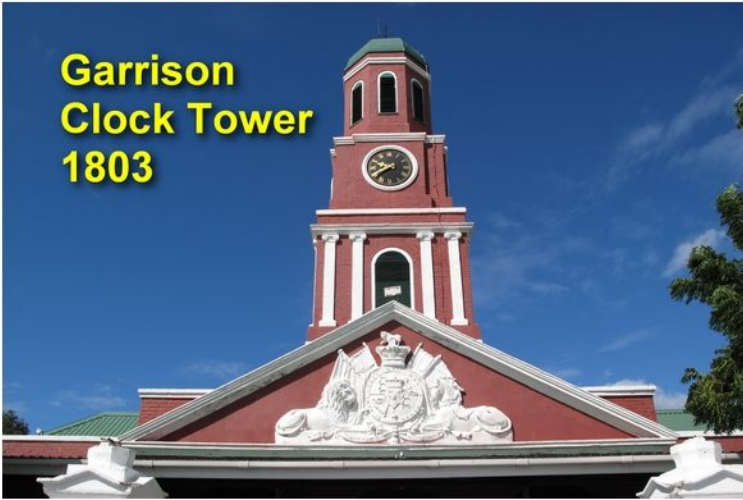


**The Garrison  
Main guard house  
1803**





**Garrison  
Clock Tower  
1803**



**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.

**Honi Soit Qui Mal Y Pense  
Shame to Him to Thinks Evil  
Motto of Great Britain**



**Garrison Savannah Race Track  
Year-round. Mostly Saturdays.**



**The Garrison has the largest  
collection of iron guns (cannons,  
etc.) in the world.**



**Motto of King George III  
Note Roman "3"**



**Some outdoors. Some in the  
Armoury Museum.**

**The Garrison  
Race Track →  
← Clock Tower**



**The Garrison**

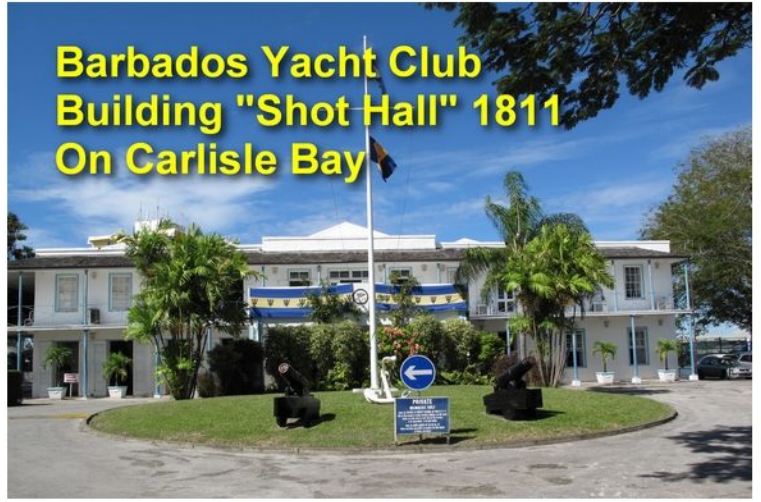




**Garrison Commissariat - 1795**



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



**Carlisle Bay  
Just south of Bridgetown**



**Carlisle Bay**

**Cruise Ship Terminal**



**Bridgetown Centre**

**About 500,000 arrive in  
Bridgetown by cruise ship  
each year**



**Independence Arch  
Built 1987.**

**Commemorates  
independence  
in 1966.**



**National Pledge**

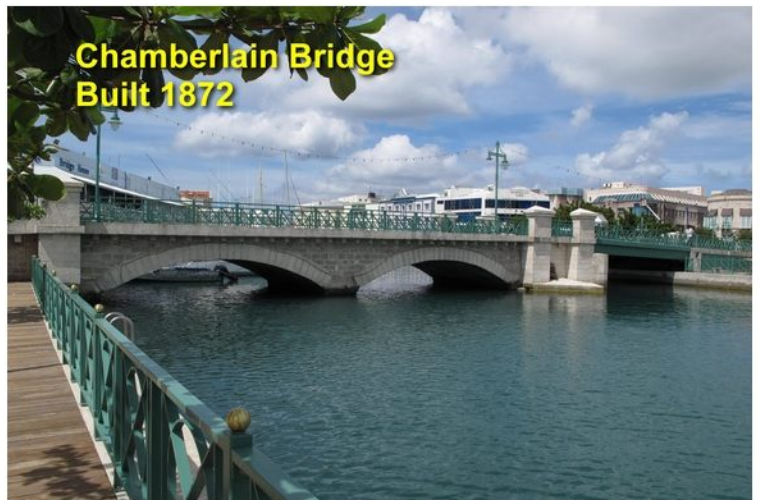
**THE PLEDGE**

I PLEDGE ALLEGIANCE TO  
MY COUNTRY BARBADOS  
AND TO MY FLAG,  
TO UPHOLD AND DEFEND  
THEIR HONOUR,  
AND BY MY LIVING TO DO  
CREDIT TO MY NATION  
WHEREVER I GO.

**The National Pledge  
(on Independence Arch)**

I Pledge allegiance to  
my country Barbados  
and to my flag, to  
uphold and defend their  
honour, and by my  
living, to do credit to  
my nation, wherever  
I go.

**Chamberlain Bridge  
Built 1872**





## Bridgetown The Careenage



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

## Bridgetown - View of Careenage from Chamberlain Bridge



## Bridgetown - The Careenage Boardwalk, Shopping, Restaurants, Fishing Boats, Yachts



## The Careenage – 1890



## Loading "manjack" coal, Bridgetown, 1890s. Coal was mined in Barbados 1894-1939.



## Barbados Parliament Buildings Neo-Gothic 1871



## Barbados Parliament Buildings Bridgetown 1871



**Parliament Museum:** Open Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays 10 am to 4 pm, and Saturdays from 10 am to 3 pm.

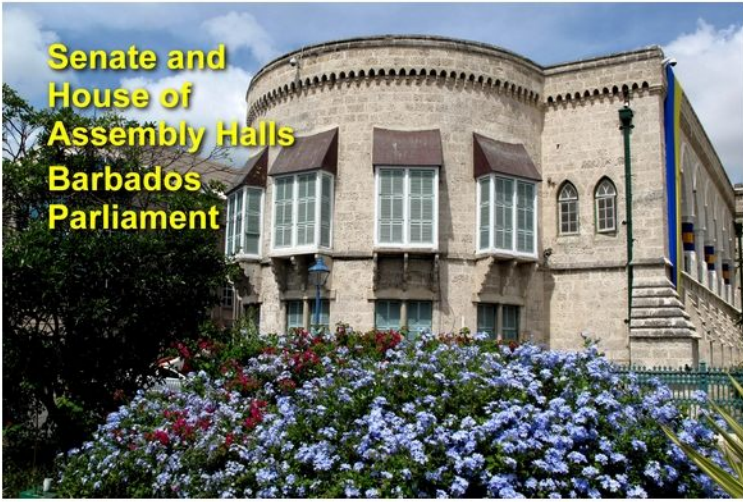
## Barbados Parliament



Internet Photo



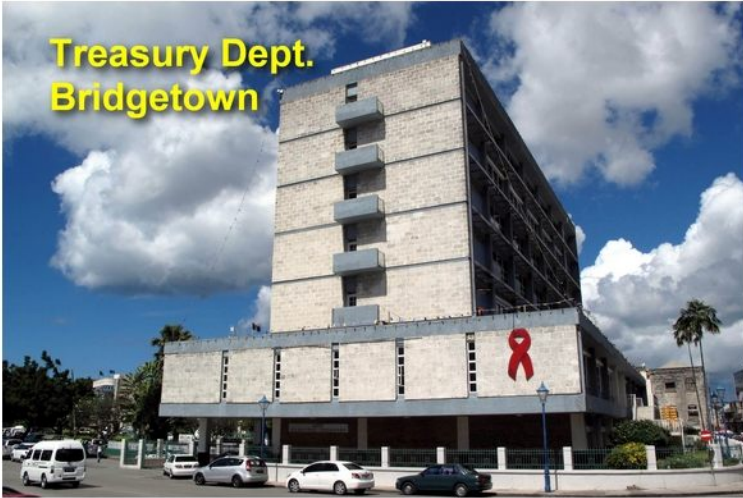
**Senate and  
House of  
Assembly Halls  
Barbados  
Parliament**



**Prime Minister's Office**



**Treasury Dept.  
Bridgetown**



**War Memorial  
Monument  
Bridgetown**



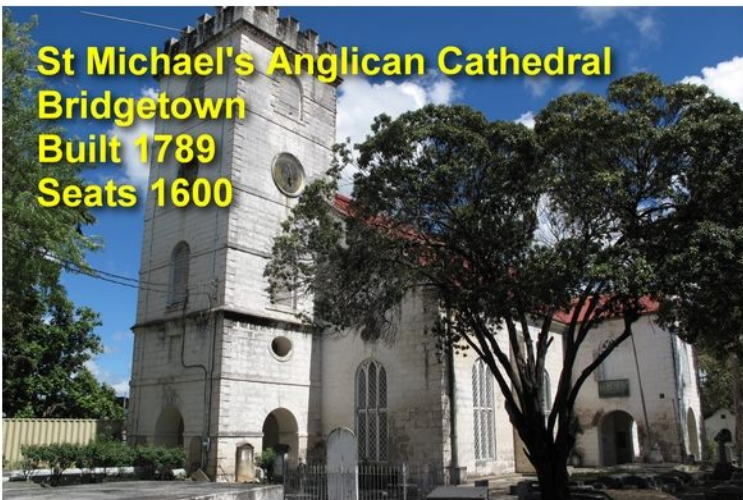
**Dolphin Monument and Fountain  
Built 1865 to  
commemorate new  
piped water  
system built  
1861.**



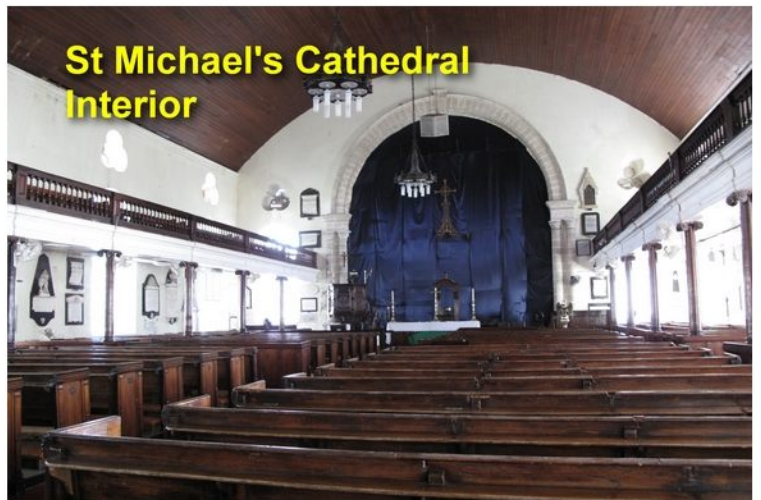
**Dolphin Fountain - 1890**



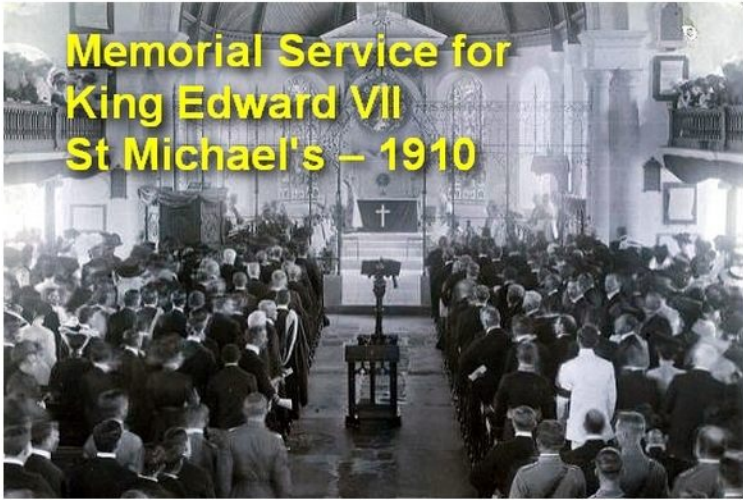
**St Michael's Anglican Cathedral  
Bridgetown  
Built 1789  
Seats 1600**



**St Michael's Cathedral  
Interior**



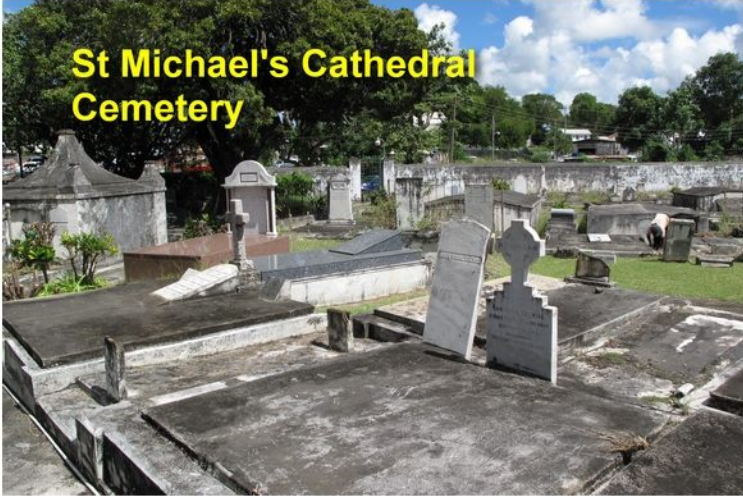




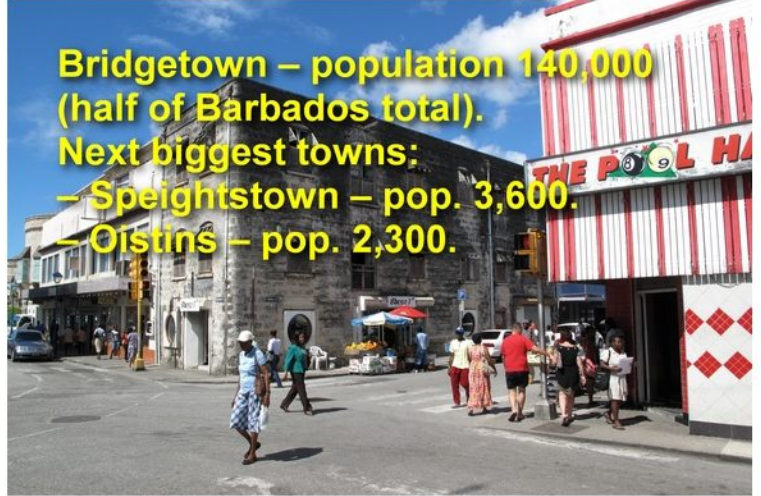
**Memorial Service for King Edward VII  
St Michael's – 1910**



**Many British officers died of Yellow Fever in 1850s**



**St Michael's Cathedral Cemetery**



**Bridgetown – population 140,000 (half of Barbados total).  
Next biggest towns:**

- Speightstown – pop. 3,600.
- Oistins – pop. 2,300.



**Bridgetown**



**Bridgetown**



**Bridgetown**

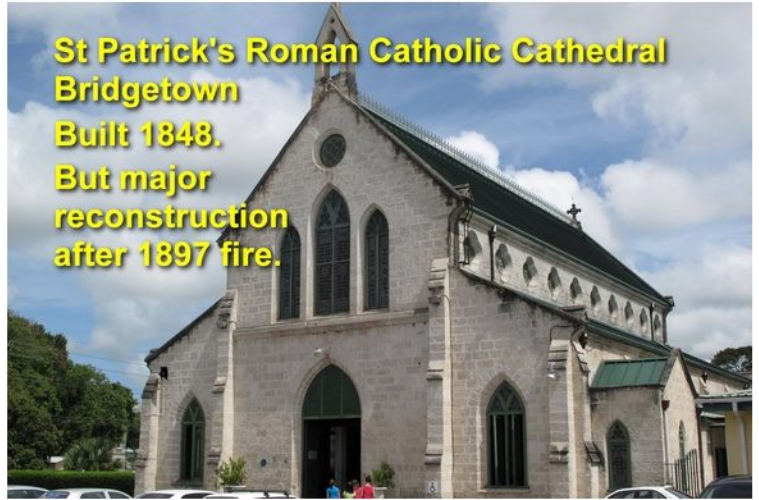


**Banks Beer Barbados's #1 brewery.  
(Also sold in USA.)**





Post Box  
Note Queen  
Elizabeth II  
monogram.



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



St Patrick's R.C. Cathedral Altar

Internet Photo



Bethel Methodist Church  
Bridgetown  
1844



Bethel Methodist Church Interior

Internet Photo



Bridgetown



Martineau House, Bridgetown  
Barbados's first political party  
was founded here.





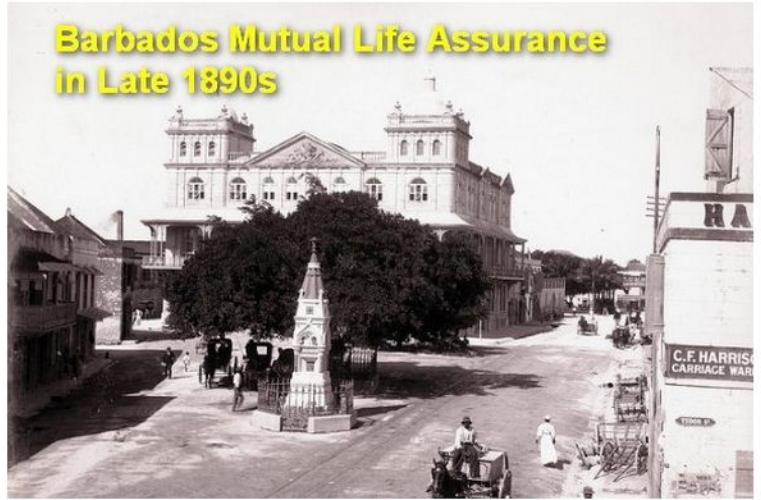




**Mutual Life Assurance Society Building  
Bridgetown – Ornate Victorian  
1895**



**Barbados Mutual Life Assurance  
in Late 1890s**



**Party Boat  
Bridgetown**



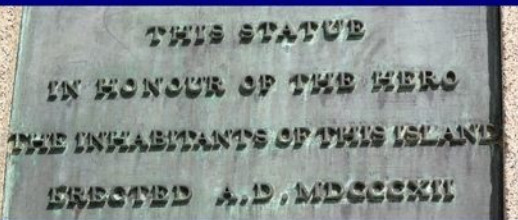
**Bronze statue  
of Admiral  
Horatio Nelson  
at Heroes'  
Square –  
erected in 1812.**



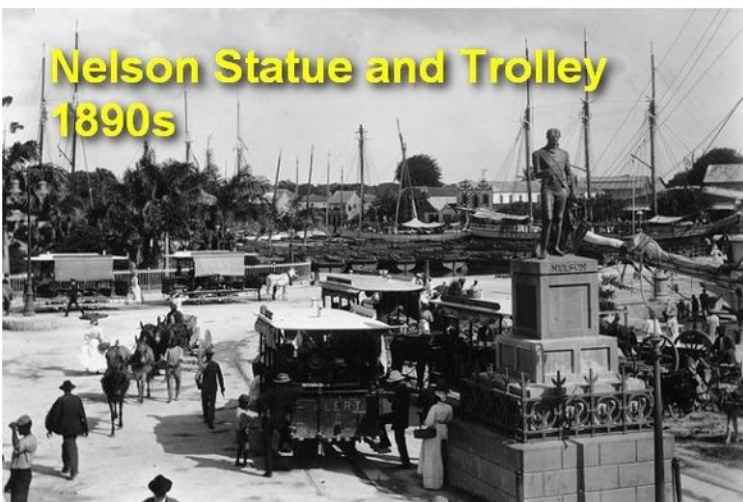
**Erected 30  
years before  
Nelson's  
statue in  
Trafalgar  
Square  
London.**

The statue is a current political issue because Nelson did nothing for Barbados and supported slavery.

Some Barbadians argue that he was a leader of a naval force dedicated to protecting plantations and keeping blacks in slavery.



**Nelson Statue and Trolley  
1890s**

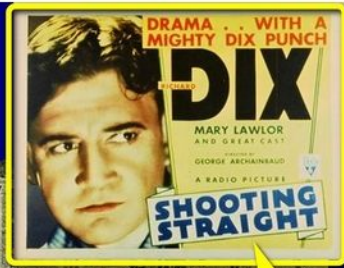
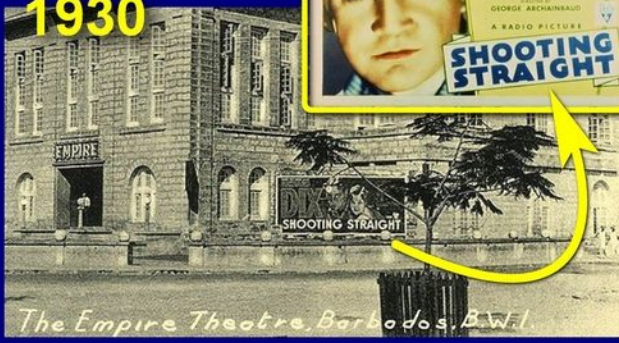


**Abandoned Empire Theatre  
Built 1907 – Closed 1970s.  
Originally Vaudeville  
and local talent.  
Then movies.**





# Empire Theatre 1930



*The Empire Theatre, Barbados, B.W.I.*

**Barbados Military Cemetery**  
THIS SITE IS DEDICATED TO THE MEN AND FAMILIES OF THE BRITISH FORCES WHO DIED SERVING IN BARBADOS 1780 TO 1906  
THANKS TO BARBADOS GOOD MILITARY DEFENCES NO ENEMY HAS EVER LANDED ON ITS SHORES  
TODAY THIS CEMETERY IS FOR THOSE THAT SERVED IN THE TWO WORLD WARS AND FOR THOSE WHO HAVE SERVED SINCE THOSE WARS  
~ MAY THEY REST IN PEACE

## Barbados Military Cemetery

IN MEMORY OF  
THOSE SERVICEMEN OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES  
DURING THE RESCUE OPERATION IN  
GRENADA  
25 OCTOBER 1983



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

## Fairchild St Bus Terminal Bridgetown



Barbados buses are easy to use,  
clean, safe, efficient, inexpensive.

There are well over 100 bus routes.  
On just about every through-road  
on the island.  
Find routes and schedules here:  
<https://www.transportboard.com/route-finder/>  
There is another web page that lists  
the routes by tourist attraction.



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





**Hastings Beach**



**Hastings Beach**



**Office of international accounting firm KPMG**

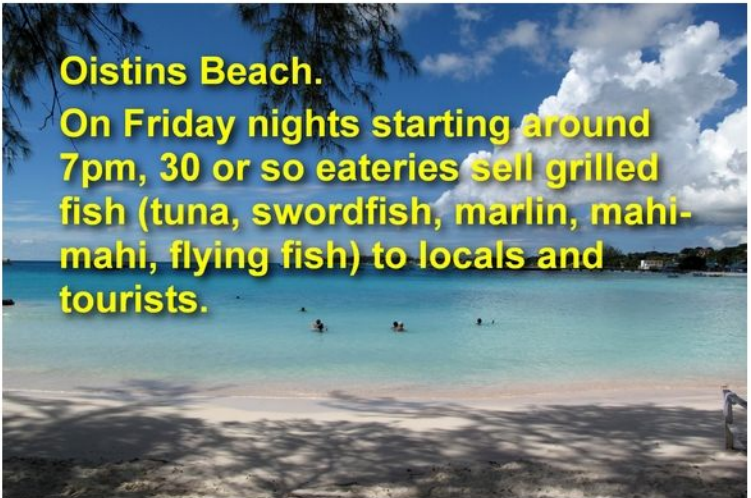


**The best ice cream in Barbados! Hastings**

**CHILLY MOO'S  
ICE CREAM PARLOUR**



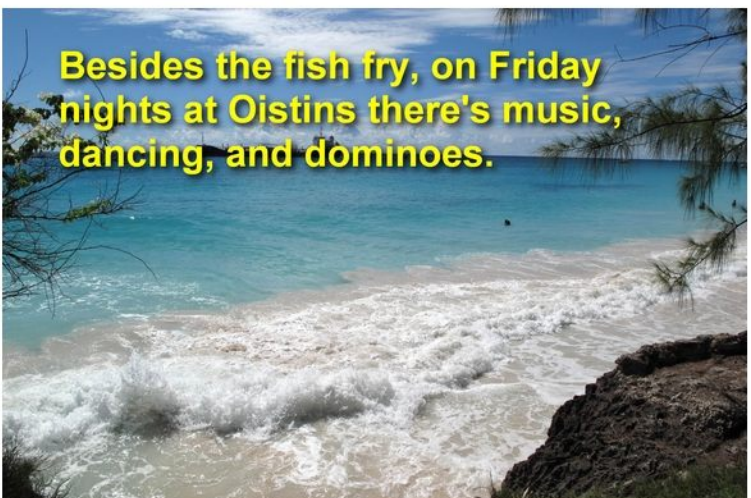
**Town of Oistins  
Famous for its Friday  
night fish fry.**



**Oistins Beach.  
On Friday nights starting around  
7pm, 30 or so eateries sell grilled  
fish (tuna, swordfish, marlin, mahi-  
mahi, flying fish) to locals and  
tourists.**

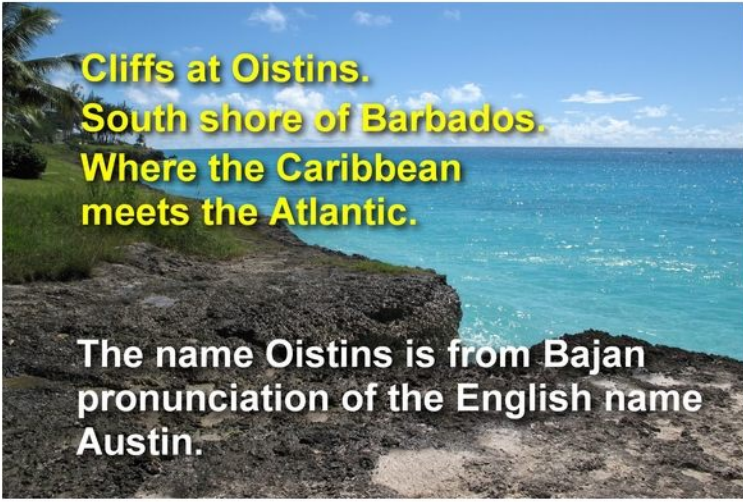


**The fish comes with chips or rice  
plus side dishes such as  
breadfruit, cou cou (cornmeal and  
okra), and macaroni pie. About  
US\$15-18.**



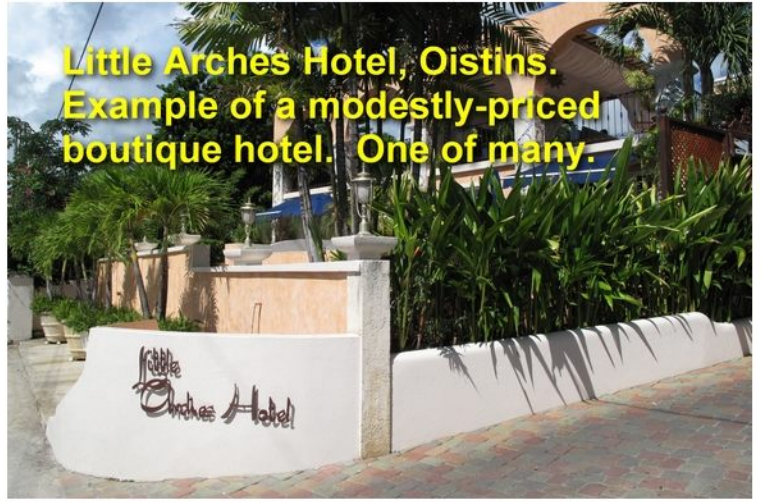
**Besides the fish fry, on Friday  
nights at Oistins there's music,  
dancing, and dominoes.**





**Cliffs at Oistins.  
South shore of Barbados.  
Where the Caribbean  
meets the Atlantic.**

The name Oistins is from Bajan pronunciation of the English name Austin.



**Little Arches Hotel, Oistins.  
Example of a modestly-priced  
boutique hotel. One of many.**



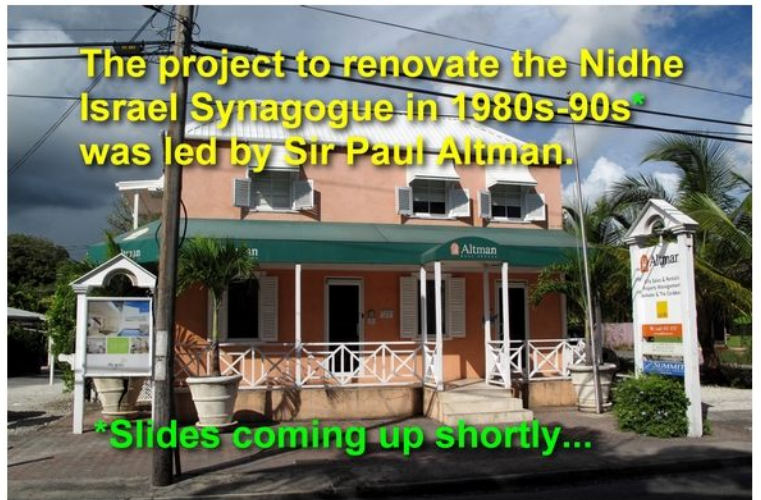
**In case you miss American  
fried chicken, KFC Oistins.**



**Shop in Christ Church Parish.**



**Abandoned mansion in Christ  
Church.**



**The project to renovate the Nidhe  
Israel Synagogue in 1980s-90s  
was led by Sir Paul Altman.**

\*Slides coming up shortly...



**Very Caribbean-looking Pharmacy  
Christ Church Parish**

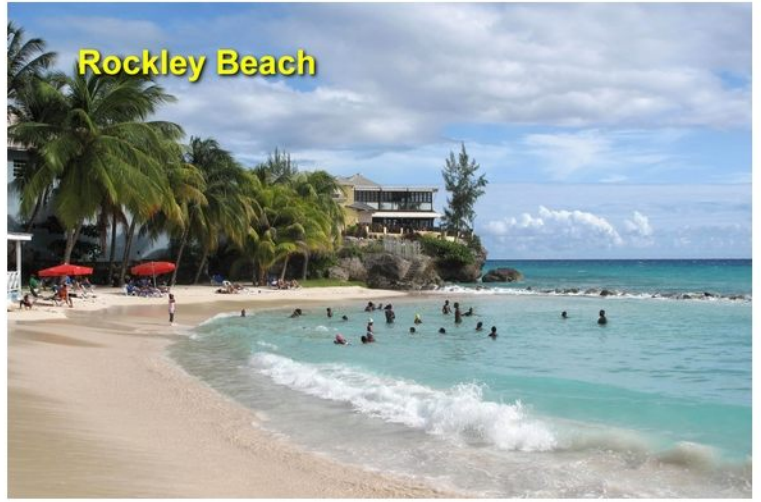


**Worthing Beach**





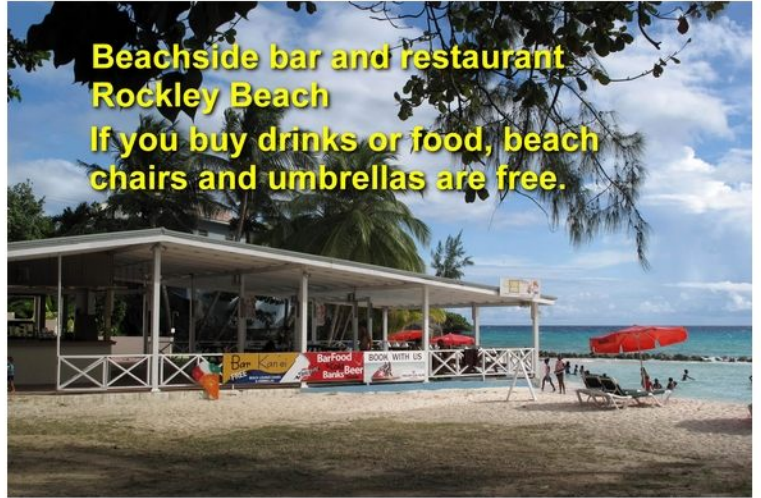
**Rockley Beach**



**Rockley Beach**



**Rockley Beach**



**Beachside bar and restaurant  
Rockley Beach**  
If you buy drinks or food, beach  
chairs and umbrellas are free.



**My friends' house is the blue one.  
On former Bushy Park Plantation,  
St Philip Parish.**



**Front entrance and porch of their home.**



**Notice their solar water heater  
and all of their solar panels**



**Rear Deck**





Wonderful view from my friends' rear deck.

Atlantic Ocean



This wasn't just one night. It was every night.



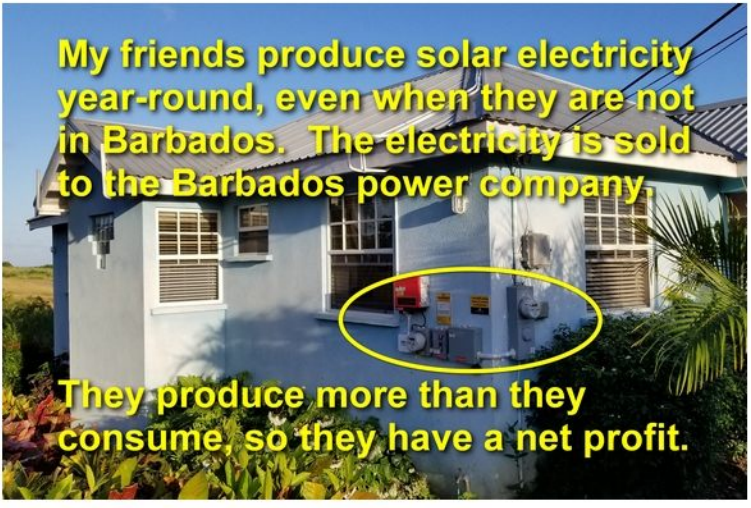
Sunrise #1



Sunrise #2



Sunrise #3



My friends produce solar electricity year-round, even when they are not in Barbados. The electricity is sold to the Barbados power company.

They produce more than they consume, so they have a net profit.



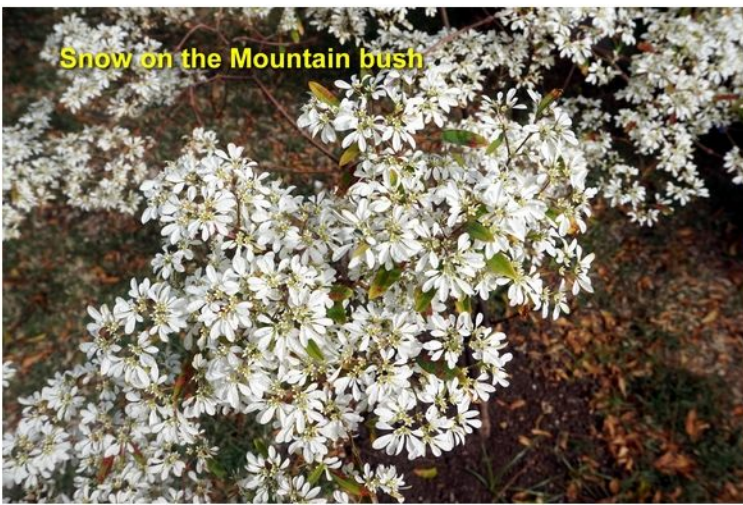
Electricity production and consumption equipment

CUSTOMER OWNED PARALLEL SYSTEM IN OPERATION

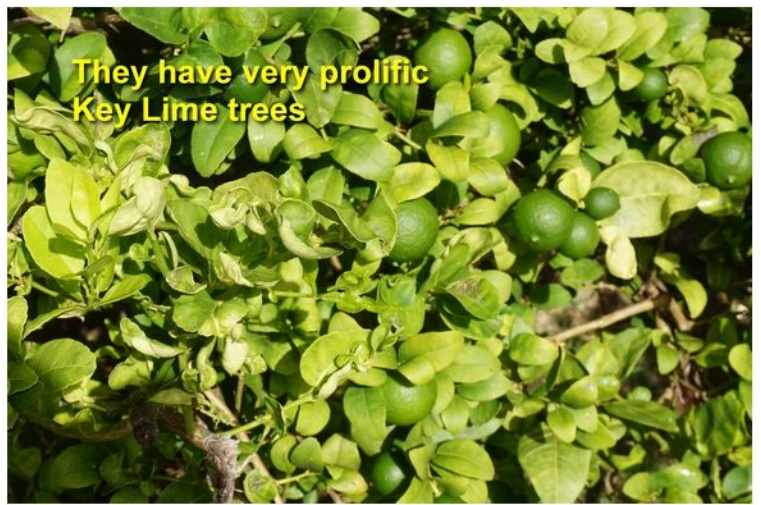


Bougainvillea

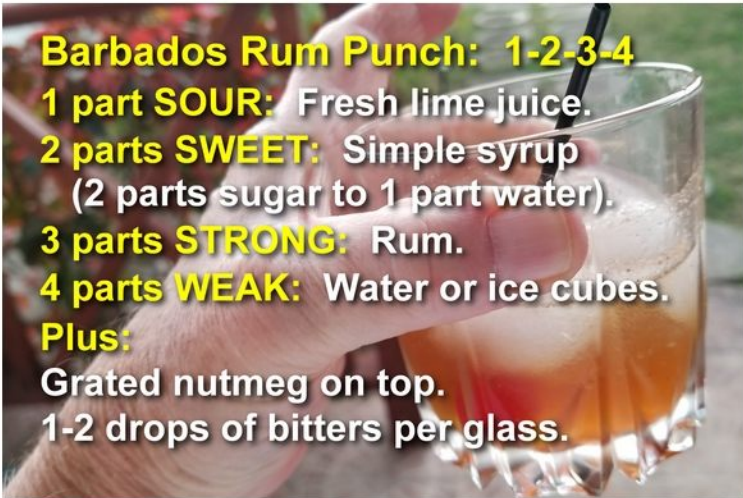




Snow on the Mountain bush

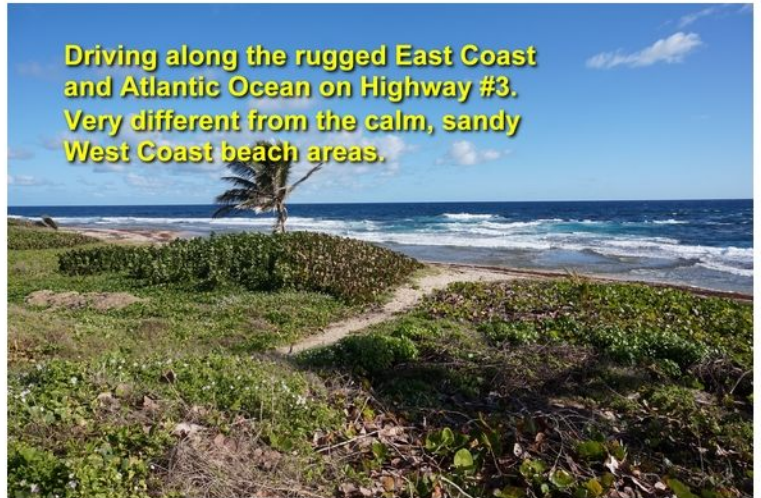


They have very prolific Key Lime trees



**Barbados Rum Punch: 1-2-3-4**

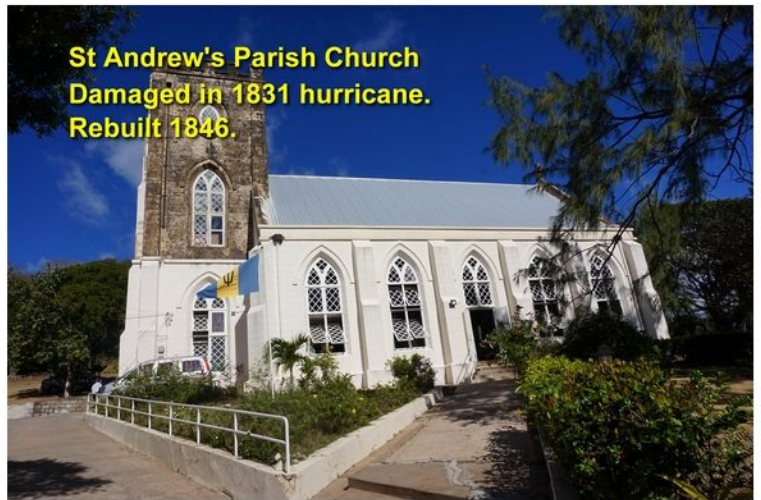
- 1 part SOUR:** Fresh lime juice.
- 2 parts SWEET:** Simple syrup (2 parts sugar to 1 part water).
- 3 parts STRONG:** Rum.
- 4 parts WEAK:** Water or ice cubes.
- Plus:**  
Grated nutmeg on top.  
1-2 drops of bitters per glass.



Driving along the rugged East Coast and Atlantic Ocean on Highway #3. Very different from the calm, sandy West Coast beach areas.



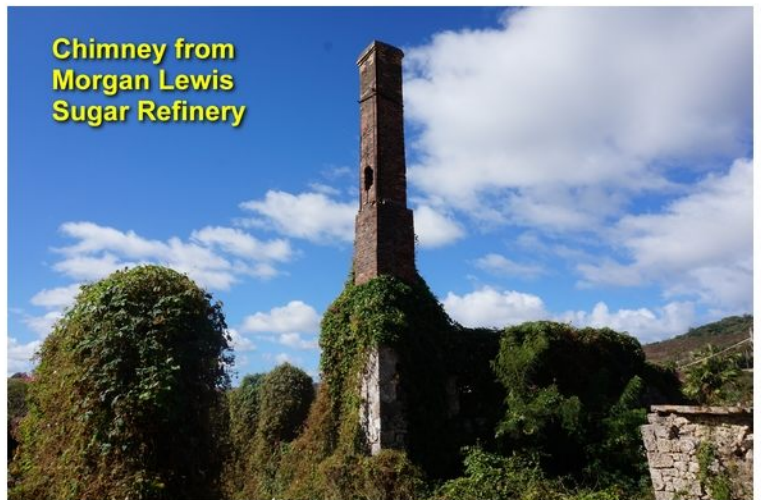
Dangerous swimming at most East Coast areas. Surfing only for experts.



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

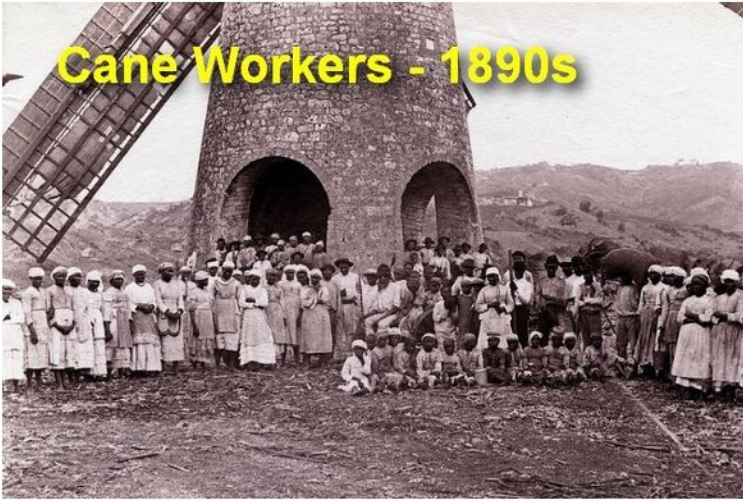


Morgan Lewis Windmill – 1727  
Last functioning sugar cane crushing windmill in Barbados (there were hundreds).

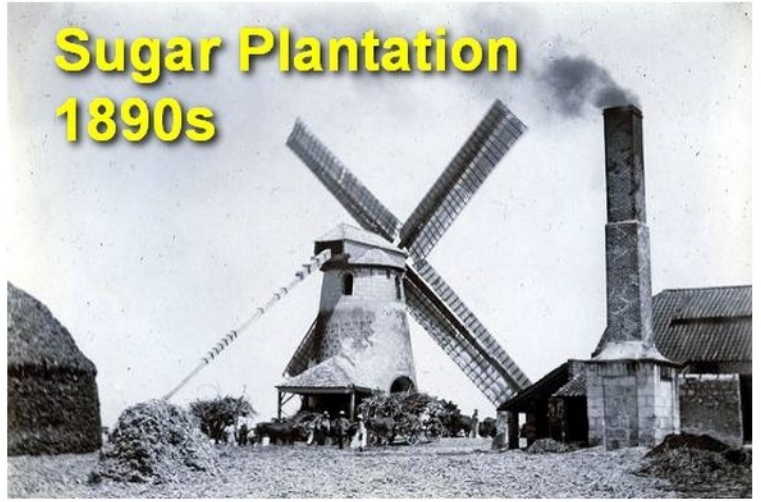


Chimney from Morgan Lewis Sugar Refinery

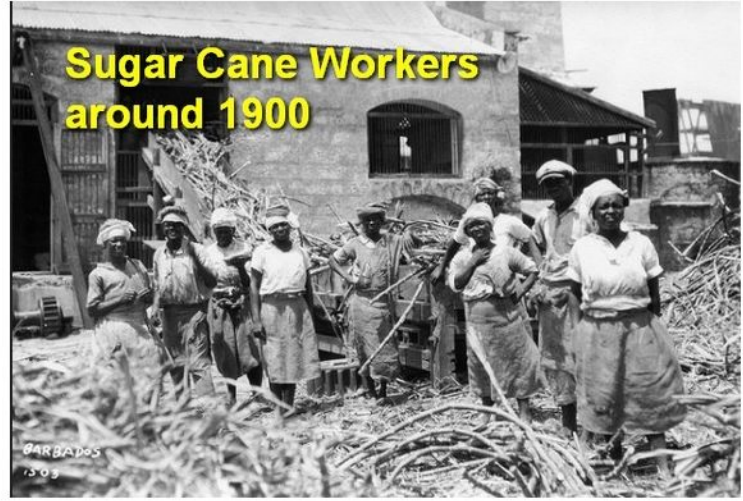




**Cane Workers - 1890s**



**Sugar Plantation  
1890s**



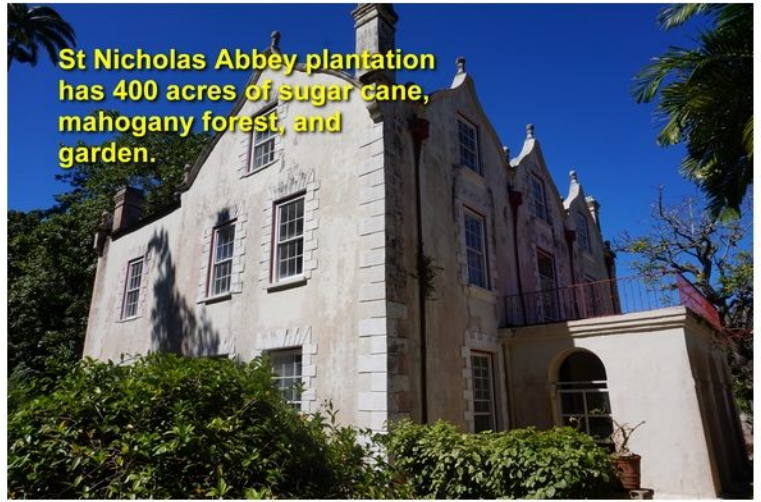
**Sugar Cane Workers  
around 1900**



**Morgan Lewis Plantation Farm Today**



**St Nicholas Abbey  
Jacobean style  
Built 1658**



**St Nicholas Abbey plantation  
has 400 acres of sugar cane,  
mahogany forest, and  
garden.**



**St Nicholas Abbey Drawing Room  
(British term for living room)**



**St Nicholas Abbey Dining Room  
English Sheraton Sideboard c 1780**

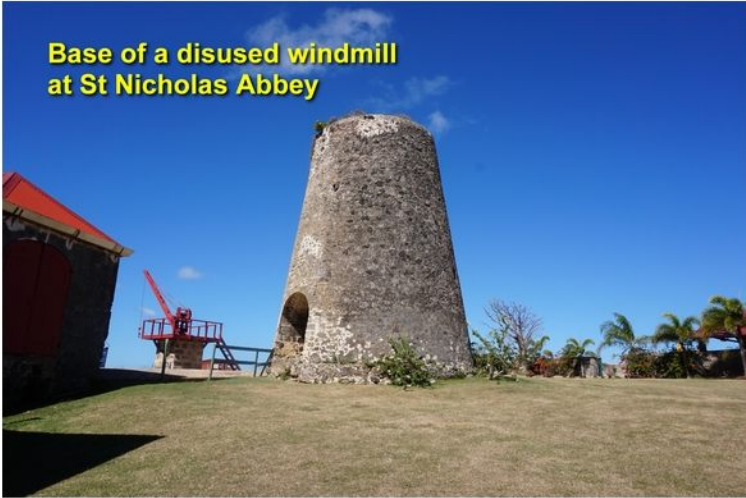




**St Nicholas Abbey produces and sells its own rum**



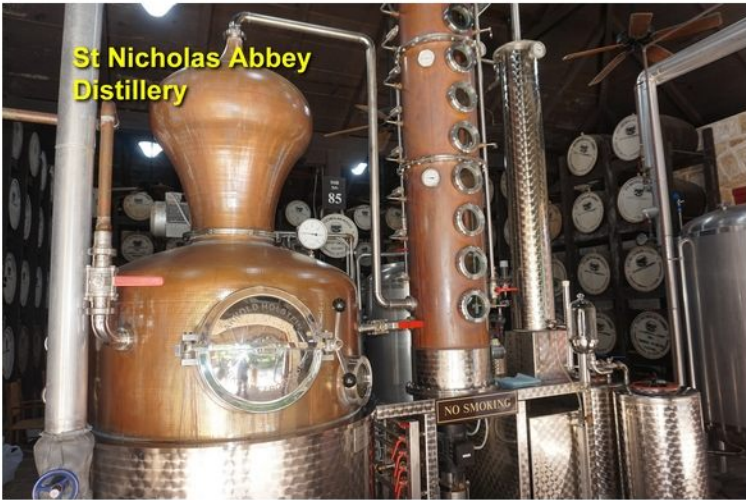
**British Cannons at St Nicholas Abbey**



**Base of a disused windmill at St Nicholas Abbey**



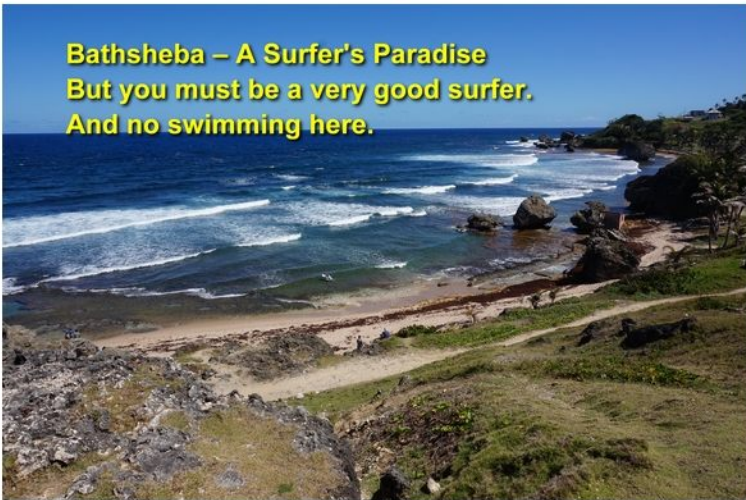
**Steam mill for grinding sugar cane Installed in 1890. Still working!**



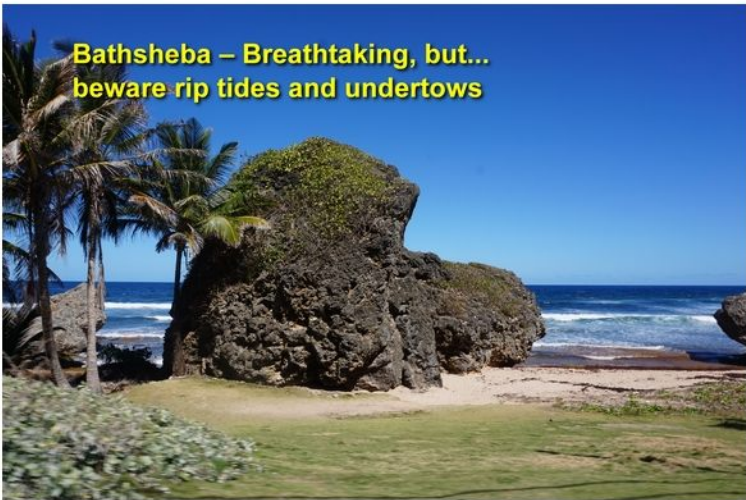
**St Nicholas Abbey Distillery**



**St Nicholas Abbey Rum Inspection and Quality Control**

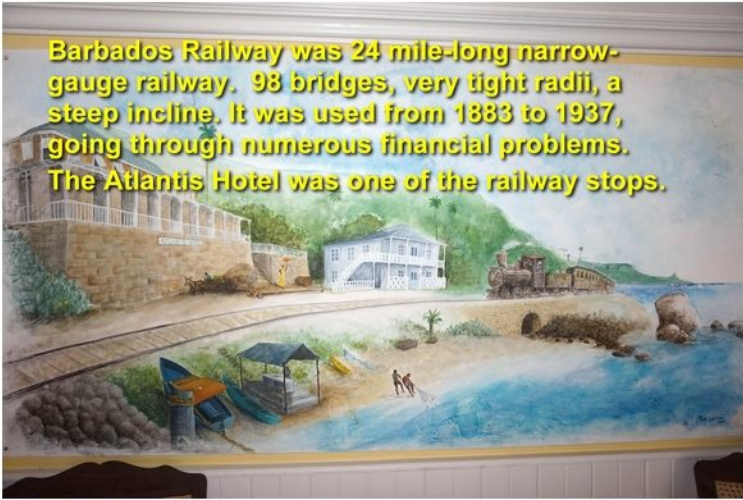


**Bathsheba – A Surfer's Paradise But you must be a very good surfer. And no swimming here.**

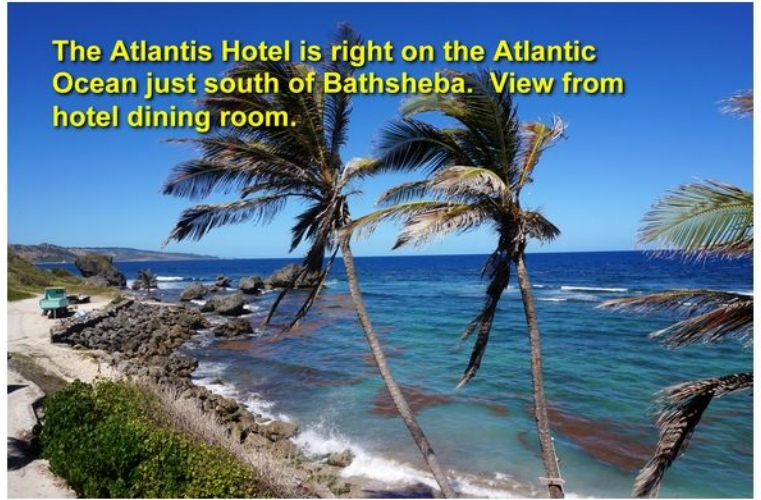


**Bathsheba – Breathtaking, but... beware rip tides and undertows**





Barbados Railway was 24 mile-long narrow-gauge railway. 98 bridges, very tight radii, a steep incline. It was used from 1883 to 1937, going through numerous financial problems. The Atlantis Hotel was one of the railway stops.



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).



Salt Cod Fritters – Spanish style Buñuelos de bacalao



Bath Beach – Further south on Atlantic Coast. Here you can swim safely. And enjoy the view.

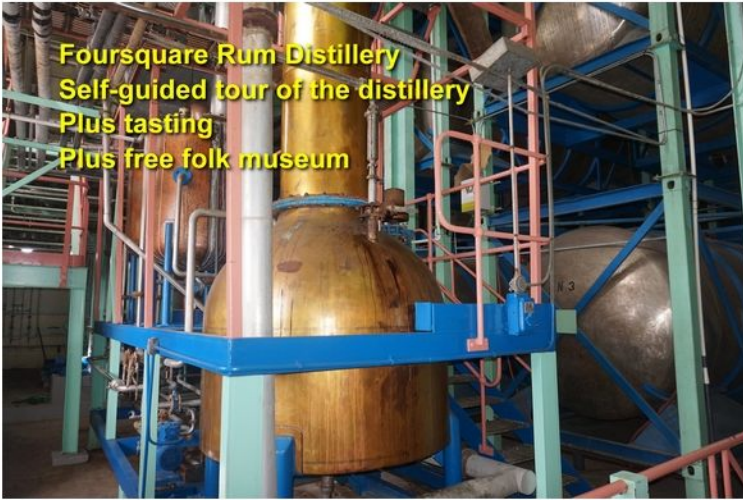


Codrington College Built 1670 Oldest theological seminary in Western Hemisphere



Codrington College Chapel





**Foursquare Rum Distillery**  
**Self-guided tour of the distillery**  
**Plus tasting**  
**Plus free folk museum**

**Each stage of the process is explained**

**FERMENTATION**

The first stage in the production of Rum is Fermentation. Fermentation is the conversion of the sugar molecules within the molasses to alcohol. To initiate fermentation, a concentrated yeast solution is first added to the fermenter. Then, diluted molasses is "fed" very slowly, taking about 11 hours to fill the fermenter.

$$C_6H_{12}O_6 + \text{Yeast} \rightarrow 2CO_2 + 2C_2H_5OH + \text{Heat (alcohol)}$$

The whole process can take as much as 48 hours to complete, and when complete each fermenter has an alcoholic strength of about 10% b/v (20 proof). Because of the heat released by the reaction, each fermenter is cooled by an external heat exchanger.

The temperature is monitored and maintained by computer at an optimum 30°C (86°F). Higher temperatures can lead to bacterial infections and undesirable chemical reactions. This could lead to an impaired flavour in the produced Rum. The operation of the 4 fermenters is staggered so as to maintain a constant feed of "fermented mash" to the distillation plant.



**Among Foursquare's rum brands:**

- Doorley's
- Old Brigand
- Rum 66
- Mahiki
- Velvet Falernum
- R L Searle's
- The Real McCoy
- Alleyne Arthur's Special
- ESA White Rum



**Rum Tasting at Foursquare Distillery**



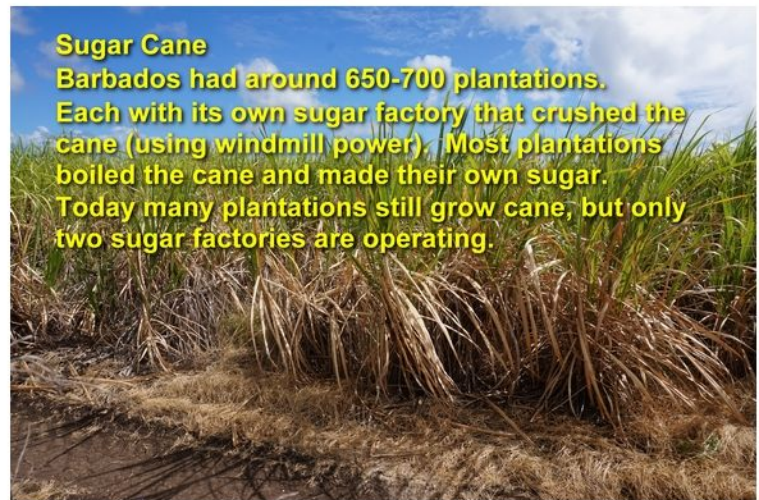
**Foursquare Distillery Free Folk Museum**  
**Life of plantation workers**



**Foursquare Distillery Folk Museum**



**Foursquare Distillery Folk Museum**



**Sugar Cane**  
 Barbados had around 650-700 plantations. Each with its own sugar factory that crushed the cane (using windmill power). Most plantations boiled the cane and made their own sugar. Today many plantations still grow cane, but only two sugar factories are operating.



**Sugar Cane Cart.  
Collect the cut cane  
and bring to  
grinding mill.**



**Back on Southwest Coast  
at Worthing Beach.  
Lunch at Crystal Waters Cafe.**



**Crystal Waters Cafe.  
Right on the beach.**



**Kingfish with Caribbean Macaroni Pie**



**Barbados Fish Pie**



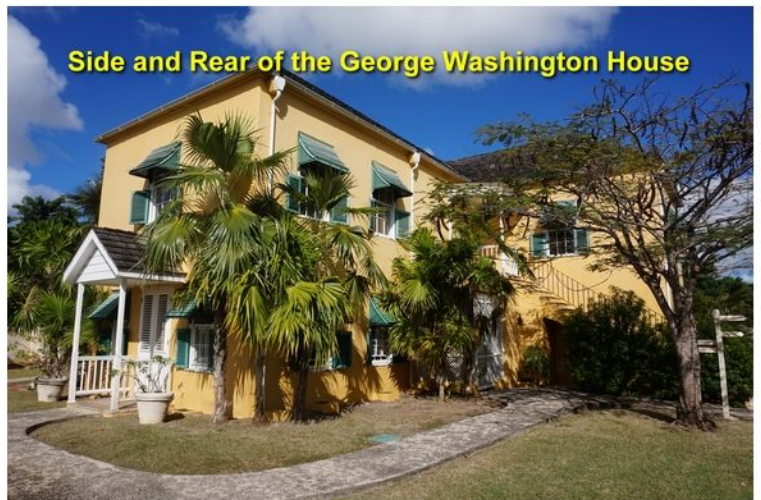
## **George Washington House**

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**



**Side and Rear of the George Washington House**







**George Washington House Dining Room**



**George Washington's Bed in Barbados**



**Lawrence Washington's Bedroom in Barbados**

**George Washington House has an excellent museum**

### *The Slaves*

*"The large assembly are very agreeable, but by all custom is not to affect the Negro life..."*  
(George Washington Diary, 22 December 1751)

**Credentiation**  
 In the Caribbean, "credentiation" was a crucial component in the cultural development of the islands. It refers not only to the mixing of blood between black and white, but more importantly to the melding of cultures between West African slaves and West European settlers in a tropical environment. Washington, in the disappointing diary entry, missed the importance of this synthesis, one that ultimately led to a richer, more robust and stable island society.

**The Numbers**  
 The ratio of slaves to the free population greatly differed between Virginia and Barbados. In Virginia, up until the late 1700s, there were fewer slaves than masters. In Barbados, the opposite prevailed, with four slaves to every one white inhabitant, resulting in much harsher methods of subjugation and discipline by Barbadian slave owners.

**A Mixing of Blood**  
 The American colonists' one drop theory defined a person with the smallest drop of African blood as "Negro." Nearly all blacks were slaves, with few chances for freedom and social advancement. All freed slaves were outcasts.

In contrast, the overwhelming majority of blacks in Barbados led to a gradual "credentiation" of the entire population. By 1750, the slave population had increased more through births than direct importation of slaves from Africa. Barbados offered more opportunities to purchase freedom and advance economically. Mulattoes and freed slaves were not treated as social outcasts.

**One of my friends in Barbados is an historian of Colonial America. Here she is quoted in a George Washington House Museum exhibit!**

### *The Slaves*

*"The idea of treating human beings as real property for purposes of inheritance was a novel legal practice that elite Virginians borrowed from Barbados."*

Quote by Lorena S. Walsh from "An Imperfect God: George Washington, His Slaves, and the Creation of America" by Henry Wiencek (Farrar, Straus & Giroux, 2003)

**The Numbers**  
 The ratio of slaves to the free population greatly differed between Virginia and Barbados. In Virginia, up until the late 1700s, there were



**Pewter plates that belonged to George Washington**

Large and small pewter plate; mark indicates made by Ash & Hutton (Gregory Ash and William Hutton), Bristol, England, circa 1760. Courtesy of the Museum of the City of New York.



**10,000 feet of hidden tunnels connect the George Washington House to the Garrison and the sea. For both drainage and escape purposes.**

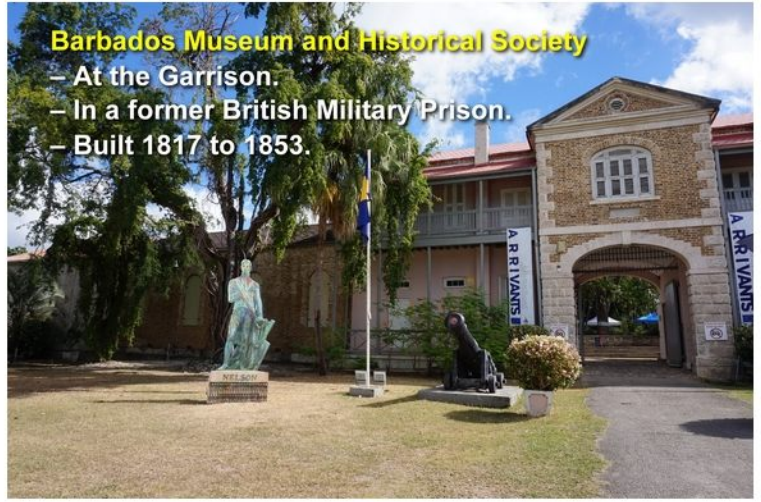


**Privy at George Washington House. In 1751 there was no indoor plumbing.**





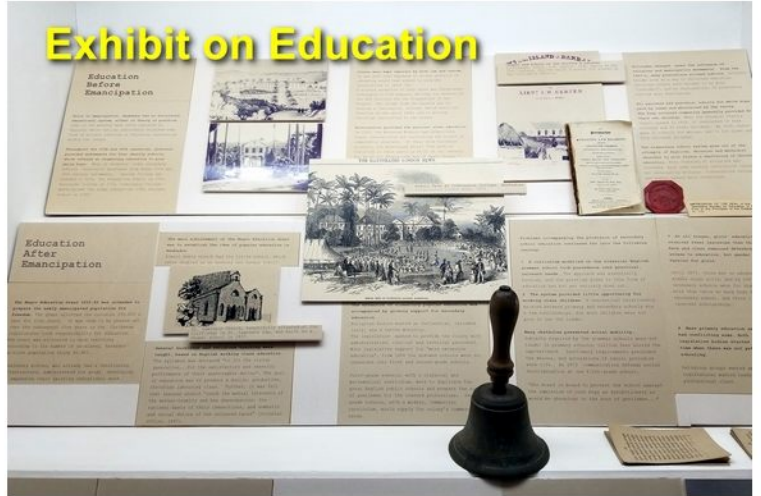
Green monkeys (Chlorocebus) are all over Barbados. Cute but mischievous. Vegetable gardens are not safe!



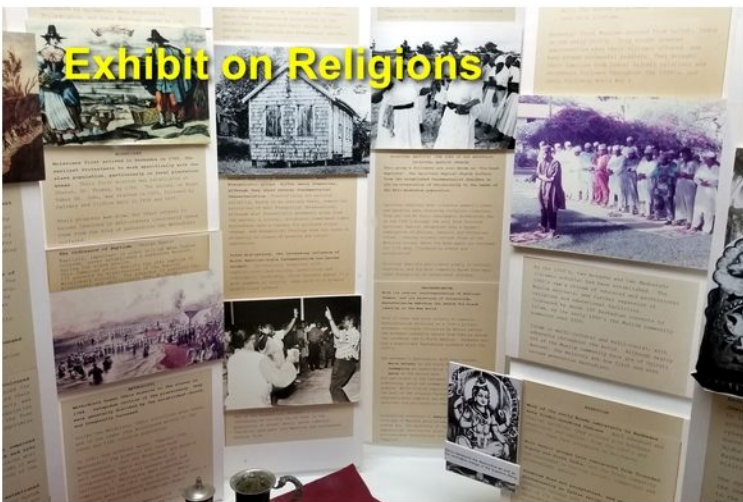
**Barbados Museum and Historical Society**  
– At the Garrison.  
– In a former British Military Prison.  
– Built 1817 to 1853.



**Barbados Museum and Historical Society**  
**All aspects of Barbados history including:**  
– Indigenous people.  
– Settlement.  
– Colonial era.  
– Slavery.  
– Emancipation.  
– Military history.  
– Plantations.  
– Folk life.  
– Furniture.



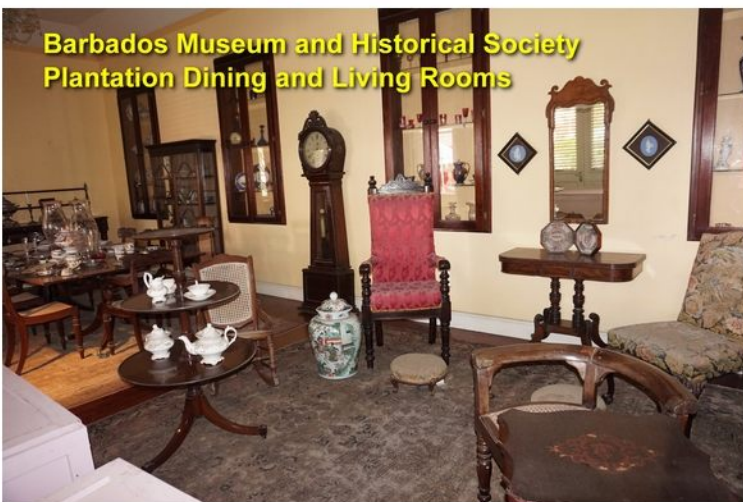
**Exhibit on Education**



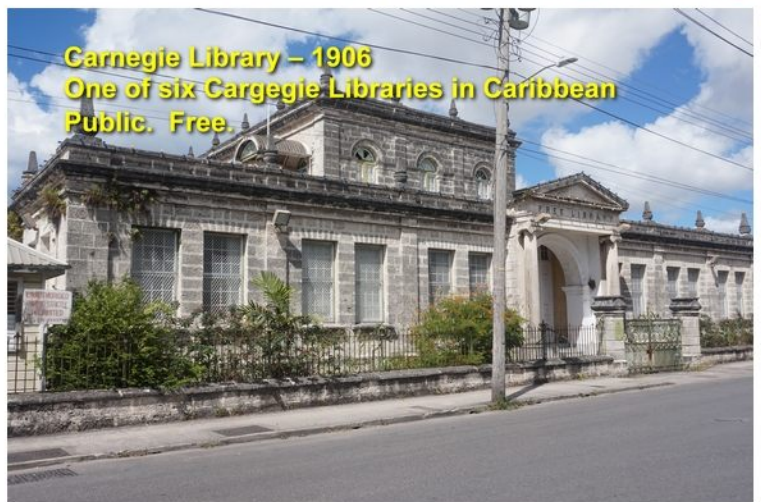
**Exhibit on Religions**



**Barbados Museum and Historical Society**  
**Plantation bedroom.**



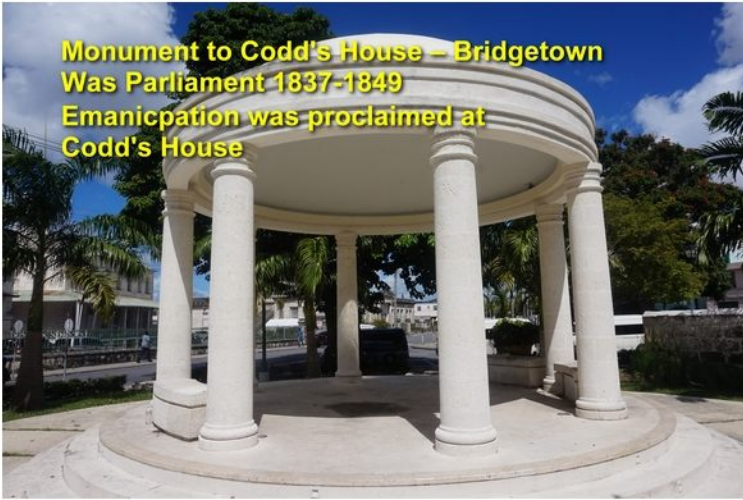
**Barbados Museum and Historical Society**  
**Plantation Dining and Living Rooms**



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



**Monument to Codd's House – Bridgetown  
Was Parliament 1837-1849  
Emanicipation was proclaimed at  
Codd's House**



**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**



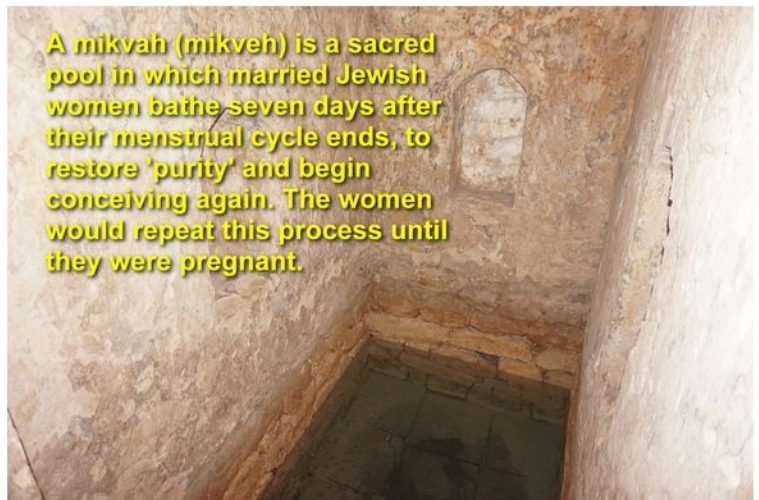
**Torah in the Nidhe Israel Museum**



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



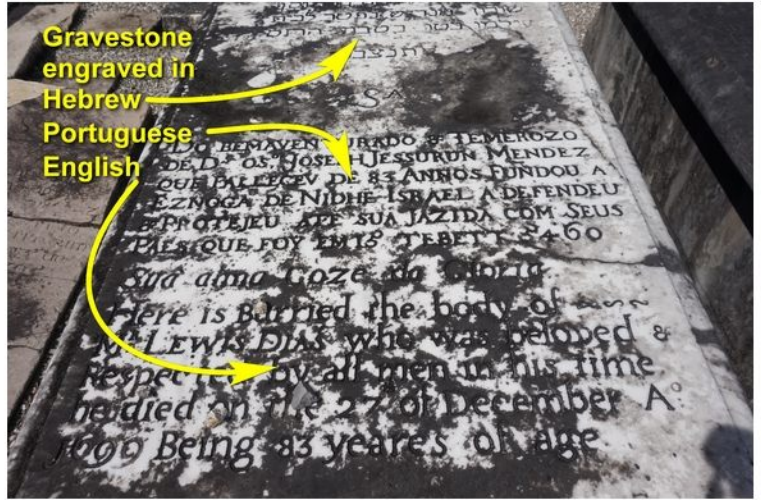
**A mikvah (mikveh) is a sacred pool in which married Jewish women bathe seven days after their menstrual cycle ends, to restore 'purity' and begin conceiving again. The women would repeat this process until they were pregnant.**







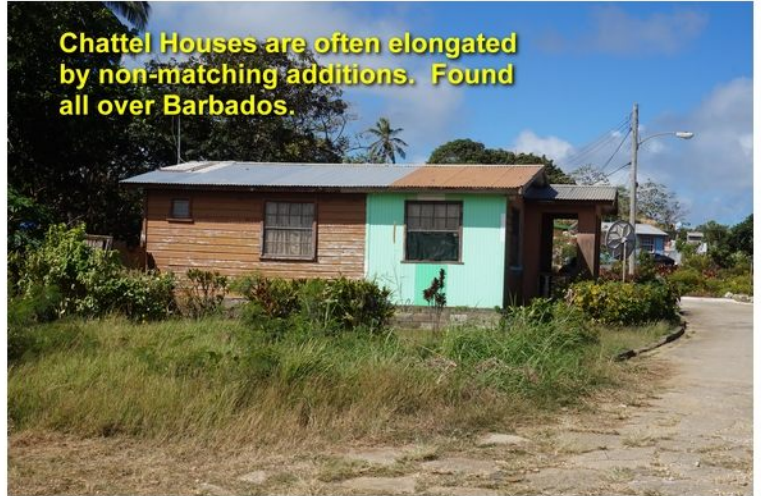
**Nidhe Israel Synagogue Cemetery**



**Gravestone engraved in Hebrew Portuguese English**



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



**Chattel Houses are often elongated by non-matching additions. Found all over Barbados.**



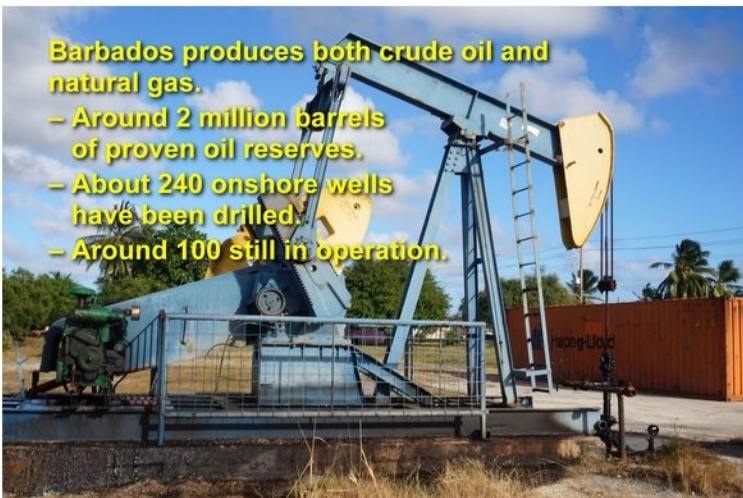
**Reggie Mahogany wood carver**



**I couldn't resist taking this photo**

**JOSE Y JOSE GOING GREEN**  
 Paving The Way For Generations To Come!  
 Our Island... Their Future  
 PARTNER WITH US TO HELP MAKE A WISER CHOICE TODAY FOR A TERRIFICALLY GREEN FUTURE

**WE ARE THE #1 IN THE #2 BUSINESS!**



**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.



**Bajan Hot Pepper Sauce in a Supermarket A Barbados kitchen staple**





**Bajan Hot Pepper Sauce — Made from Scotch Bonnet peppers, mustard, and vinegar.**



**Supermarket — Shelves of Bajan Rum**



**Barbados Sweet Potatoes  
Flesh inside is white, not orange**

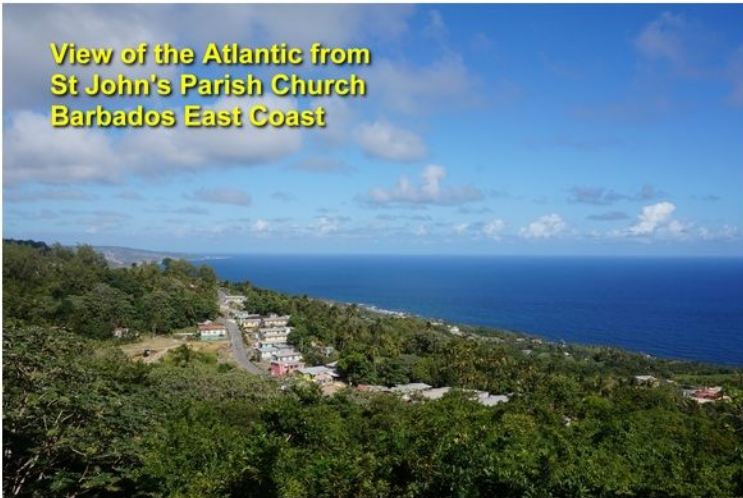


**Pig Tails in the Supermarket  
Bds\$2 = US\$1**

NET WEIGHT	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL PRICE
0.518 kg	\$14.65 /kg	\$7.59
SELL BY: 02.04.19		

**A1 QUALITY from EMERALD CITY**

KEEP RAW MEAT, FISH, & POULTRY SEPARATE FROM OTHER FOODS. KEEP REFRIGERATED.



**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 — 1836  
Barbadian Gothic Style**

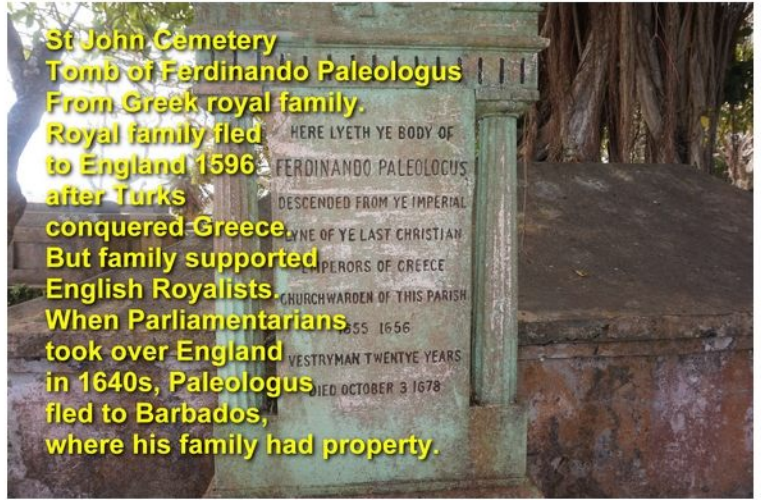


**St John's Parish Church Interior**

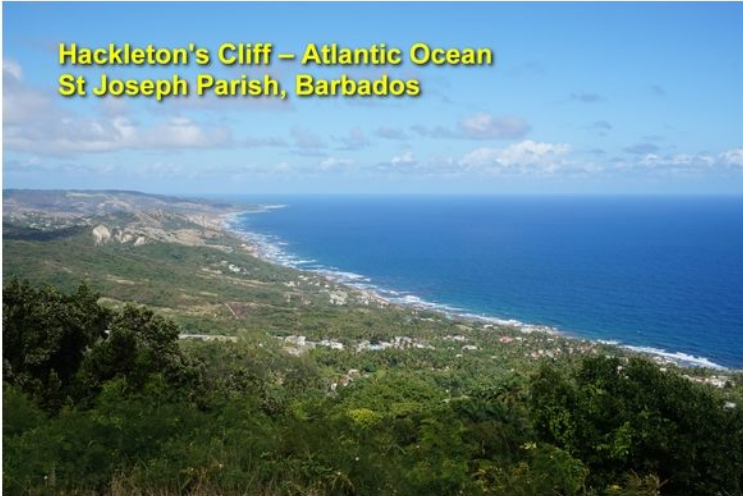




**St John's Church Cemetery  
Tomb of David Thompson  
Prime Minister  
2008-2010**



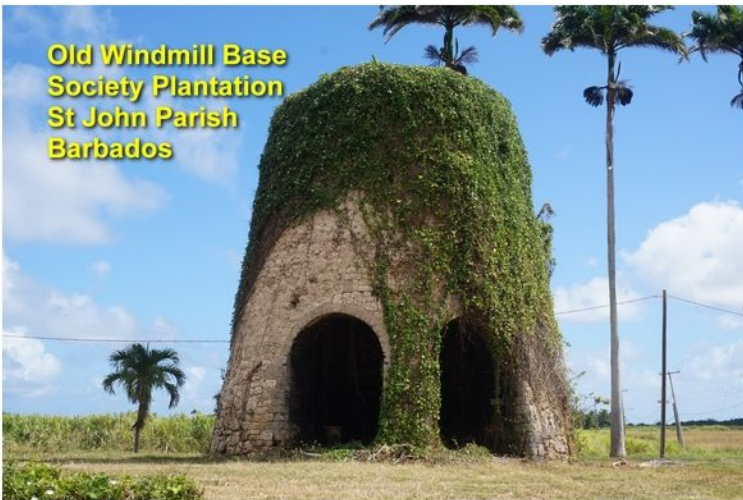
**St John Cemetery  
Tomb of Ferdinando Paleologus  
From Greek royal family.  
Royal family fled  
to England 1596  
after Turks  
conquered Greece.  
But family supported  
English Royalists.  
When Parliamentarians  
took over England  
in 1640s, Paleologus  
fled to Barbados,  
where his family had property.**



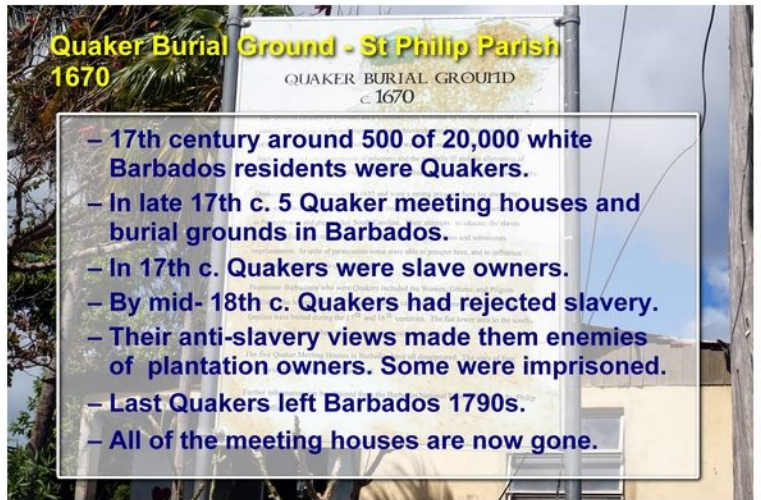
**Hackleton's Cliff – Atlantic Ocean  
St Joseph Parish, Barbados**



**Top of Hackleton's Cliff – St Joseph Parish**



**Old Windmill Base  
Society Plantation  
St John Parish  
Barbados**

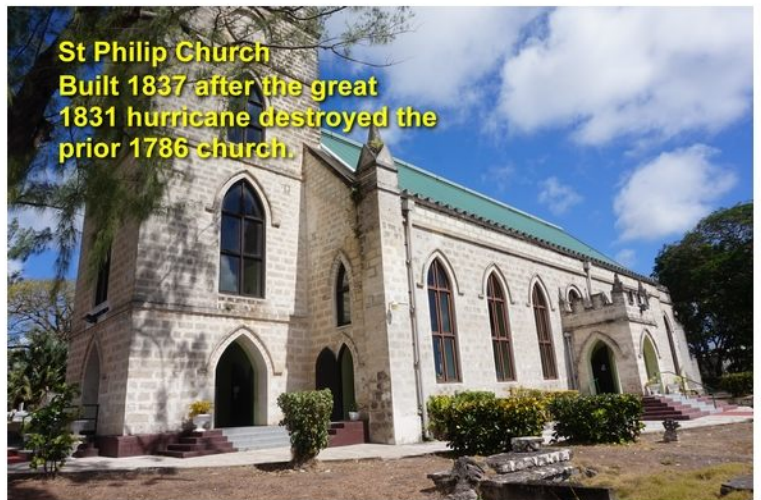


**Quaker Burial Ground - St Philip Parish  
1670**

- 17th century around 500 of 20,000 white Barbados residents were Quakers.
- In late 17th c. 5 Quaker meeting houses and burial grounds 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.**

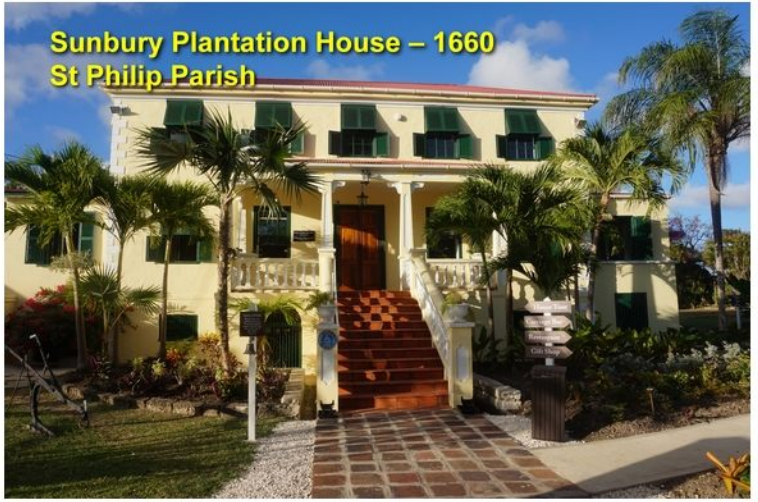


**St Philip Church  
Built 1837 after the great  
1831 hurricane destroyed the  
prior 1786 church.**





St Philip Church Cemetery  
Silk Cotton Tree marks location  
of 1786 church destroyed by  
hurricane



Sunbury Plantation House – 1660  
St Philip Parish



Sunbury Plantation - Photos of all  
Prime Ministers



Sunbury Plantation House  
Mahogany Dining Table



Sunbury Plantation House



Sunbury Plantation House – 1660  
St Philip Parish



Sunbury Plantation House



Sunbury Plantation Antique Carriages

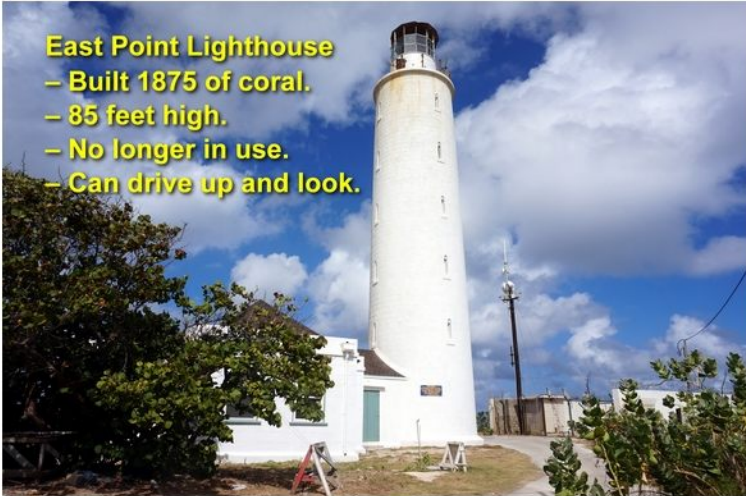




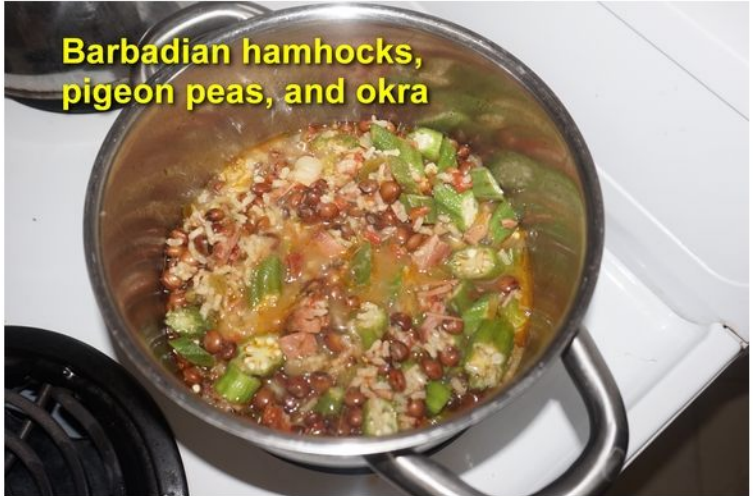
**Sunbury Plantation Basement  
Kitchen Tools and Equipment**



**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.



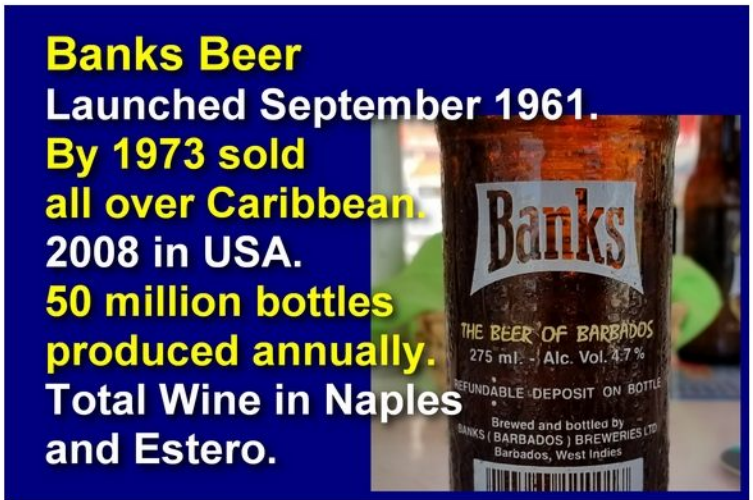
**East Point Lighthouse**  
– Built 1875 of coral.  
– 85 feet high.  
– No longer in use.  
– Can drive up and look.



**Barbadian hammocks,  
pigeon peas, and okra**



**Barbadian Rabbit**  
The rabbit meat industry is still in its  
infancy in Barbados.



**Banks Beer**  
Launched September 1961.  
By 1973 sold  
all over Caribbean.  
2008 in USA.  
50 million bottles  
produced annually.  
Total Wine in Naples  
and Estero.



**Bajan hot pepper sauce**  
is a staple in  
every Barbados  
household.  
Made from  
Scotch bonnet  
(bonnie)  
peppers.



**Bajan  
Mango**

**Passionfruit  
Eat the seeds**



**Soursop – Caribbean fruit. Aroma of pineapple. Flavour of strawberries and apple and sour citrus.**



**Bajan Syrup – Rich, dark, sugar cane molasses.**

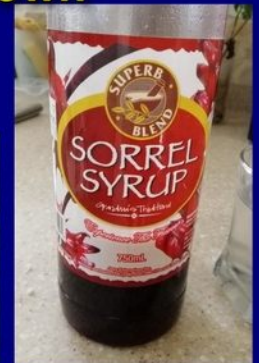
Put on pancakes, candied pop corn, milk shakes. Flavouring for stews, gravies, homemade barbecue sauce.



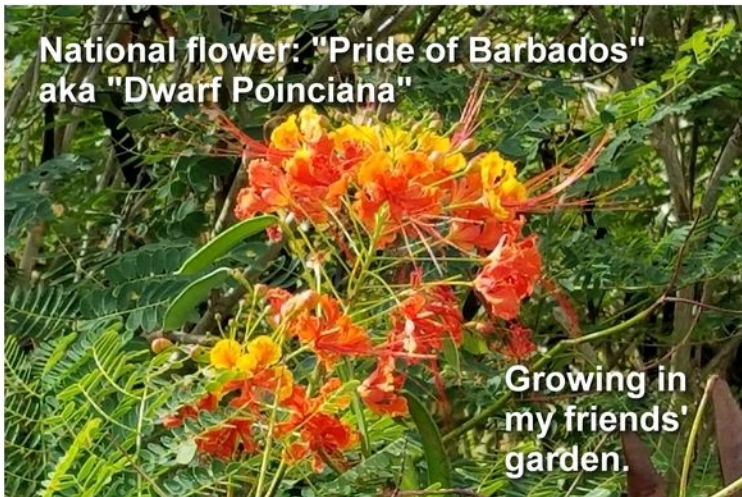
**Mauby Syrup made from bark of Colubrina tree plus sugar, and spices such as anise, cinnamon, rosemary, cloves, nutmeg.**



**Sorrel Syrup made from dried hibiscus flowers, brown sugar, and spices such as cinnamon and clove.**



**National flower: "Pride of Barbados" aka "Dwarf Poinciana"**



Growing in my friends' garden.

**THE END**

Thanks for visiting Barbados with me.  
ppacter@gmail.com

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