

Historical and Archaeological Society The Museum of Antigua and Barbuda

“Knowledge to be of any Value must be Communicated”

HAS Newsletter No. 153

April, May, June 2021



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Caribbean Alliance Donates to the Museum

Thank you Caribbean Alliance for supporting our efforts to preserve the past to enrich the future. Joy Henry Goodwin Marketing Associate visited the Museum to present a cheque for Museum Archival Storage.



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Caribbean Alliance Donates to the Museum

(Continued from page 1)

Chairman Walter Berridge , Curator and staff were also delighted to give her a personal tour.



Mr. Walter and Ms. Joy Henry Goodwin taking a look at our exhibition of our Heritage House.



Mrs. Henry showing and explaining artifacts and its storage in our archeological lab.



Mary Johnson our Heritage Educator introduces a new presentation for school students who will be visiting the museum.

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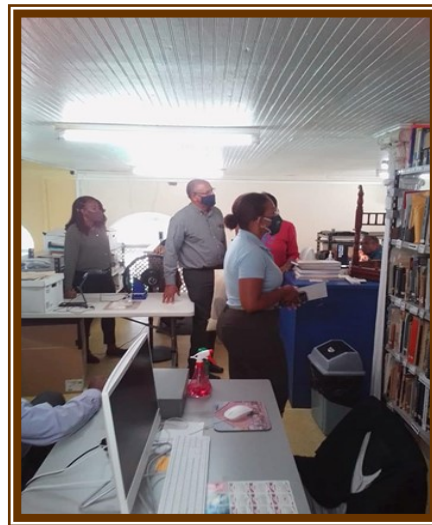
Alex Stewart

Digital Collection

Management Technicians

Caribbean Alliance Donates to the Museum

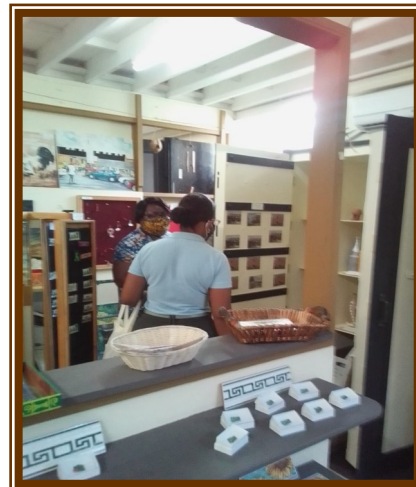
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Ms. Goodwin takes a look at our Historical Library



Mark Philip our Digital Collection Technician Management Technician demonstrating how photographs and maps are being digitized with digitizing equipment.



Debbie Joseph Punter the Museum Gift shop clerk giving a tour of the shop.

Moonlight Pan Tick

Excerpt from publication “ The Boy from Popeshead” by Leon H. Matthias

When I was a boy growing up in Cedar Grove, not everyone had electric lights. Only a few persons had this commodity and they were considered to be the privileged. You could count them on the fingers of your hand. Kerosene oil lamps, hurricane lamps and flambeau were common in every household. The flambeau were very useful especially for crab hunting and providing light in the open air. They were popular among those ladies who sold candies and ice cream on the street corner.



Kerosene Oil Lamp

Hurricane Lamp

It was the pride of each home to display the oil lamps which were used in the houses. They came in various shapes and sizes. Special care was given to the cleaning of the lamp shades and trimming the wick. The person who broke a lamp shade would consider himself to have committed an unpardonable sin.

Our family had two lamps with the words "Home Sweet Home" etched in the floral design on the lamp shades. I can well remember the first time I was asked to clean one of the lamp shades and to trim the wick.

I approached this task with a great deal of caution. My grandmother, Aunt Joyce, gave me detailed instructions, while I beamed from ear to ear. I was proud of myself. This was surely a sign that I was growing up.

The churches, shops and Union Hall in the village used gas lamps. These were hung from the ceiling of the buildings by a long sturdy piece of wire. My grandfather, who was the sexton at the Gracefield Moravian Church, prepared the lamps for any evening activity. It took him about six minutes to light all the lamps in the church. Very clean shades and a consistent whistling sound was the signal that the lamp lighter had taken his job seriously.

It was in the early fifties that the leaders of the Antigua Trades and Labor Union began lobbying for electricity to be taken to all the villages in Antigua. Some people in the community considered this to be a radical move. Others opposed the idea on the grounds that it would be very expensive and beyond the means of the treasury. The Union Leaders, however, argued that rural electrification was very important for the development of the country.

A D.C. power generation plant was opened by the Antigua Electric Light Company in 1939. This was located at the Army Base in Coolidge. It provided power for Coolidge and its environs. It also provided power for the ice plant located near the Navy Base. This limited resource served Antiguan well under the present circumstances. Members in the community who owned cars could have their new batteries charged for only five dollars. Subsequent visits for recharging would cost one dollar.

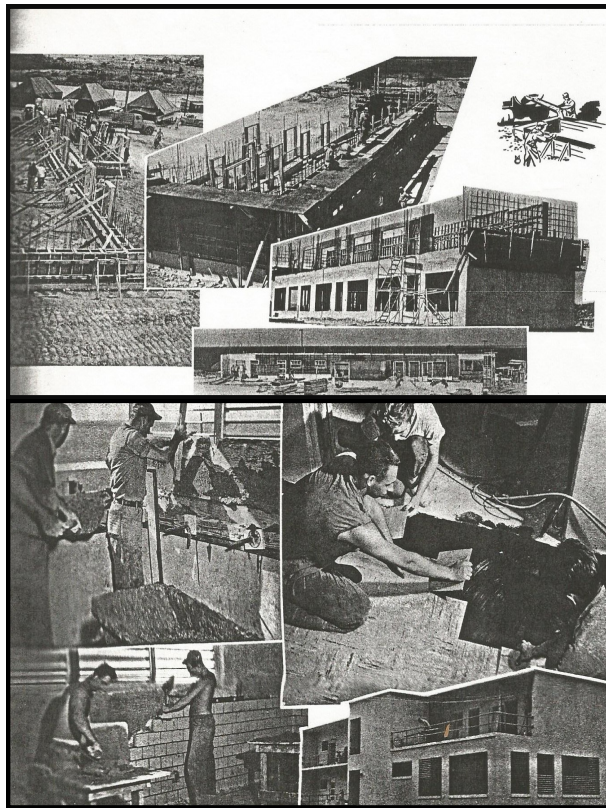
Freda Peters who owned a grocery shop at Bottom Farm in Cedar Grove, was very glad that the ice plant produced blocks of ice at a minimal cost. Every morning, her nephew, Henzil Browne, and his friend, Gilroy Wynter, would saddle the donkey and journey to the ice plant in Coolidge to purchase two blocks of ice. This was the only way she could keep her Farara and Bryson drinks cool to the delight of her customers.

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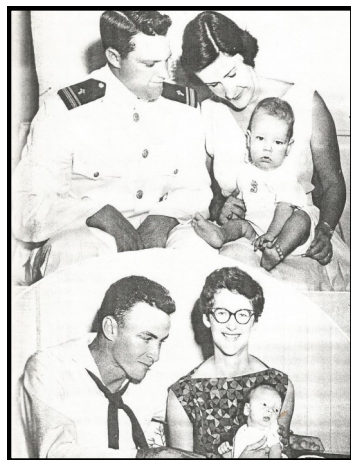
Moonlight Pan Tick

(Continued from page 4)

The people of Cedar Grove were very fortunate. The facilities for extending electricity to the village lay not too far away. With the expansion of the American Navy Base at Coolidge, the families of the Navy personnel began arriving on the island. New houses were constructed at Hodges Bay. There was the need to extend electricity to this area. Very soon, all houses at Hodges Bay had electricity attached to them.



Expansion of American Navy Base at Coolidge.



Families of
Navy Personnel

The Americans also began a well drilling program in search for water to meet the new demands. Several wells were installed to pump the water to the filtration plant in Coolidge. Here it was processed and distributed to the consumers. But it was the effort to get power to the several wells that worked in favour of the people of Cedar Grove. The line to connect the well near Langford's Estate followed a path which took it east of the village.

The officials from the Electricity Department were approached with the view of extending electric power to the village. They suggested that their financial resources were limited; however, if persons from the village were able to purchase the poles and wire, the men from the department would do the installation. Three villagers, Evans Belle, Arthur Paige and Irwin Barnes pooled their limited financial resources and bought a lamp post. It was placed at a strategic area to provide electrical connections to their homes. When the lights came on for the first connections to their homes. When the lights came on for the first time, the whole village came out to see this great spectacle.

The Union Leaders asked the Antigua Electricity Board to extend services to all persons in the village who could pay the installation fee of two dollars, the annual meter rent of twenty cents and twenty five cents for every unit of power they used. Before you knew it, electricians were busy wiring the houses in the village so that they could be connected to the government supply line and fixtures were installed in the houses.

Cedar grove became the first village in Antigua to receive electricity. Some houses had fixtures for light bulbs while others provided for a fridge or some electrical appliance someone inherited from the " Bukra Missis" with whom they worked in Hodges Bay.

While the rural electrification program was seen as an advancement for the people of my village, it sounded the death knell for the story telling tradition. The children became fascinated with the bright light around them. Soon they began to loose interest in gathering in the dark at a neighbour's house to hear stories of Jobules, Jack o lanchan and souchouna and the power these spirits had over mortals.

(Continued on page 6)

Moonlight Pan Tick

(Continued from page 5)

The story of the big bad wolf huffing and puffing at the house of the little pigs lost its dramatic effect when the darkness disappeared. Jumbie stories must be told when it is very dark.

When the Antigua Electricity Board purchased the assets of the Antigua Electric Light Co. in 1948, everyone in Antigua was hoping that the new administrators would do everything in their power to provide adequate service to all. The Board under the leadership of Mr S. T. Christian identified three areas which needed immediate attention. First, the Board wanted to provide service to the long list of persons who submitted an application. These included persons from St. Johns and the rural areas. The people of Pigotts, Potters and St. Johnson Village could not understand why they did not receive electricity when the main lines which took the power to St. John's passed in their area.

Second, there was the need to ensure that there was sufficient reserve current to take care of any disruption due to the breakdown of a generator. Third, there was also the need to ensure a steady supply of ice for the poor man who could not purchase a fridge at this time.

The Electricity Board responded to the challenges by placing an order for a new caterpillar engine and generator. This was expected to produce seventy five kilowatts of power. Spare parts for the two Ruston engines were ordered. On Christmas Eve, the people of Antigua experienced one of their brightest Christmas, when the new caterpillar engine was put into full service.

Cedar Grove moved one step further in the process of illumination when street lights were introduced in the early sixties. These lights were placed at strategic points in the village. One was installed at Topper Hill near the home of Ellis Tanner. The second was placed at the center of the village, near the home of Jessie Charles. This provided much light for the boys who would sit at the corner each night.

Others played dominoes into the early hours of the morning. The third was located near Evelina Maschal's house in Bottom Farm. The fourth was placed at the house of Joseph Ambrose in "Eight House".

The Antigua Electricity Board did not have the luxury of photo cells to turn the lights on and off each day. Someone from the village had to be employed to perform this task. Ethel Matthias was paid twenty five dollars each month to be the village lamplighter. The main switch was placed on the post near Vincent Thomas' bar. It was placed in a special box which had a big lock and key. Each day, Ethel would walk to and from the box to perform her duties. Sometimes her children assisted her in carrying out this important task. On several occasions, I was asked to turn on the street lights in Cedar Grove. I enjoyed the power it gave me over my other friends in the village. I could determine when the dominoes would begin.

On one occasion, I did not remember to turn on the street lights. I went to bed very early that night. About nine o'clock, I was awakened by a loud noise at our gate. "You boy fu Baby Joe," the angry voice shouted. "Come tun on de Government light. It don't belong to yuh nor yuh mudder," the voice concluded. I rose quickly from my bed, pulled on a shirt and pant and sauntered up the road to turn on the light. On my way, I encountered taunting cheers from my friends on the street corner. They indeed had the last laugh. I did not realize that I had left the house in my pyjama pants.

A few months later, a cousin came to our house to pay a visit. She had not seen street lights before, since they were not available on her island. She was fascinated. "I love to see them," she said. "em look to me like moonlight pan tick," she concluded. We all had a big laugh.

The coming of electric light changed the pattern of life of our people in the village where I grew up as a boy.

The Barbuda Agricultural Show

Extracted from 'Antigua Newsletter' March 2nd 1946

The annual Agricultural Show has now become an important event in the life of the community of Barbuda. This year's Show, the third consecutive show in recent years, was held on Wednesday, February 13, 1946, under the auspices of the Barbuda Agricultural Society. A large number of visitors arrived from Antigua by the motor launch *Romaris* and Barbuda sloops to swell the local population, and crowds turned out to witness the keen competition in all classes of exhibits.

The Show ground presented a trim and gay appearance. The stalls were constructed of native timber thatched with coconut boughs, and the show-ring and booths were decorated with coloured flags. Poultry exhibits were shown in wire pens placed on stands in the yard of Government House, while fruits, vegetables and handicrafts were housed in the Cotton Ginney.

Mr. R. Cadman of Antigua, assisted by the Director of Agriculture, judged the horses, mules and asses. Cattle, sheep, pigs and poultry were judged by Mr. J. Martin of Antigua and Dr. L.R. Hutson, whilst the fruit, vegetables and village handicrafts fell under the expert eye of Mr. C. Palmer, Director of Education, assisted by Rev. Syrett. Home gardens were judged by the Director of Agriculture, Mr. Palmer and Mr. Cadman, and the Baby Competition by Mr. Palmer and Mr. J. Irving Joseph.



Cotton Ginney 1958 in Barbuda.

The Show Committee consisted of the following: - The Warden (Chairman), Mr. George Joseph (Secretary), Mr. George Cephas, Mr. Theophilus Frank, Mr. Henry Griffin, Mr. George Nedd.

Horse flesh was of a fine standard and competition was keen in all sections. Outstanding was Alphonso Teague's light bay filly by Trumpeter. At 18 months this animal appeared to be not less than 15 hands, and the judges had no hesitation in choosing him as the best livestock exhibit at the Show. The sheep, the majority of which were the progeny of the Government West African ram, showed a marked improvement, and exhibits in all sections were of a high standard. In the pig class some excellent dual purpose barrows were shown, all the progeny of the Government large black boar. Halfbred Newhampshire and white leghorn fowls showed the marked improvement in the local poultry. The turkeys were also of a good standard. The judging of the best 12 fowl eggs presented some difficulty; first prize went to Mr. George Nedd, but all the exhibits were exceptionally good. Miss Delaney Fraser won first prizes for best collection of ground provisions and vegetables, and the best collection of fresh fruit. The prize for ground nuts went to Mrs. L. Jeffrey and the exhibits on the whole compared favourably with the finest peanuts seen anywhere.

The Village handicraft class contained such items as thatched roofs, brooms, fishpots, baskets, hats, halters, dresses and fancy work. The thatched roofs were typical of the style of roofing used in Barbuda. A rope halter and a leather halter and headstall evoked favourable comment from the judges. The prize for the best home garden was awarded by a system of marks scored over a period of several months. This went to Mrs. Lenhart Jeffrey. A special prize was awarded to Miss D. Fraser whose garden on present showing was outstandingly good but who had failed to enter her garden in good time.

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The Barbuda Agricultural Show

(Continued from page 7)

Mr. George Nedd won the Grand Champion Shield and Certificate awarded to the exhibitor obtaining the highest number of points at the Show. Having won this trophy on three successive occasions it was decided that he should be awarded the shield outright. Mr. Lenhart Jeffery's 3 year old mule won the trophy presented by the Antigua Agricultural and Commercial Society for the best mule exhibit. Other trophies were awarded as follows:-

- (a) Best livestock exhibit - Alphonso Teagues's filly
- (b) Best brood mare - Lenhart Jeffery's mare.
- (c) Best filly - Alphonso Teague's filly.
- (d) Best turkey tom - Corporal Henderson's.

In the afternoon a successful sports meeting was held, and at the conclusion of the show, Mr. D. Gamon, U.S. Vice Consul at Antigua, awarded the prizes.

Next day a small but successful race meeting was held.

End

Museum Humor



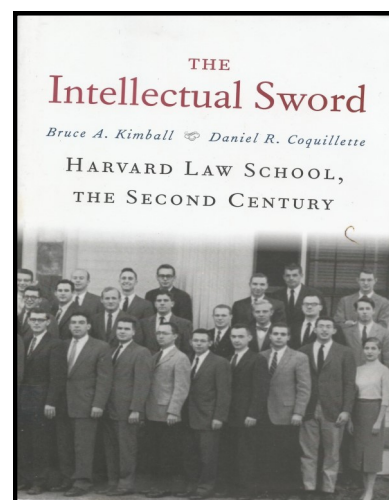
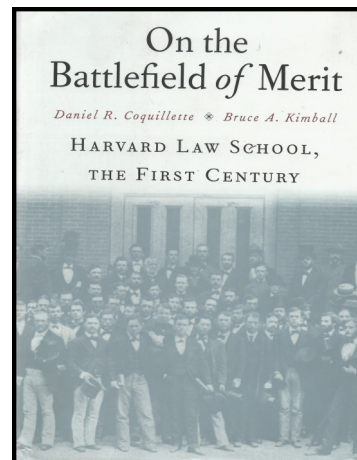
Book Review: Recent Acquisitions

On the Battlefield of Merit: Harvard Law School, The First Century; Daniel R. Coquillette & Bruce A Kimball

The Intellectual Sword: Harvard Law School, The Second Century; Bruce A. Kimball & Daniel R. Coquillette

By Janice Augustin

These two books are gifts from the two authors, and they have included on the fly leaf of each text, autographs to the Museum of Antigua/Barbuda, the people of Antigua/Barbuda, and the Curator, Mrs. Michelle Henry.



(Continued on page 9)

Book Review: On the Battlefield of Merit: Harvard Law School, The First Century & The Intellectual Sword: Harvard Law School, The Second Century

(Continued from page 8)

And here lies the mystery. What is the connection between Harvard Law School and Antigua/Barbuda? Why should two writers of the history of Harvard Law School, autograph their two books mentioning the people of Antigua/Barbuda?

The answer lies in Chapter 3 of *On the Battlefield of Merit*, where the authors are discussing the founding of the University Professional School of Law. They make it very clear that they do not believe that the law school had a very good founder . . . ‘(he) was hardly the ideal founder of a school devoted to the study of law and justice.’ And they describe at length the character of the founder.

He was a slave owner whose fortune was based in large part on the cruel sugar cane plantations of Antigua. He and his father survived a major slave revolt, which ended with slaves burned at the stake, broken on the wheel and gibbeted alive. To escape more slave revolts, yellow fever, and malaria, the Royalls moved to an estate in Medford, Massachusetts, in 1737 and brought with them at least twenty-seven slaves from Antigua. A slave block, built for them, still exists; the only surviving slave block in the north-eastern United States, merely five miles from Harvard Law School.

It was Isaac Royall Jnr. (1719-1781) who in his will, gave the school, not only its first endowed chair, but also its seal.

For readers interested in following the story of the slave owning Royalls in Massachusetts, the writers devote a whole section to that in Chapter 3 of *On the Battlefield of Merit*. For research purposes, the reference section on slavery is also useful.



A



B

(A) Slave quarters, Royall Estate, Medford Massachusetts. (B) Main house and slave quarters, Royall Estate, Melford Massachusetts. Today the house and former slave quarters are a museum of educational resources open to the public. Photographs from publication ‘*On the Battlefield of Merit*’ page 84

The authors, in the preface, make it clear that their analysis of the history of the Harvard Law School would be candid . . . ‘impartial history, based on a thorough, and we believe, unprecedented review of the extensive primary and secondary literatures’. *On the Battlefield of Merit* covers the first century of the School, 1809-1909. And the second book, *The Intellectual Sword*, covers the period 1910 – 1980’s.

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Book Review: On the Battlefield of Merit: Harvard Law School, The First Century & The Intellectual Sword: Harvard Law School, The Second Century

(Continued from page 9)

The jackets have photographs of two classes at Harvard Law School covering the period of each book. The jacket of *On the Battlefield of Merit*, has the class of 1874.



Harvard Black Law Students' Association, ca. 1978. Charles Ogletree, J.D. 1978. Faculty 1984 to present, is in the next to last row, far left. Odebayo O. Ogunlesi, J.D. 1979, is in the back row, far left.

The jacket of *The Intellectual Sword* has the class of 1958 from the Yearbook. In this photograph, two females appear, one being Ruth Bader Ginsburg, future Supreme Court Judge of the United States. For readers researching the admission of women and minorities, this second text offers a comprehensive report on the issues involved in these changes at Harvard Law School.

Chronological History of Sugar Mills 1670-1843

SUBJECT	YR	Sugar Mills
Agriculture	1670 c.	The first sugar mill tower was built at Claremont. It was a small one.
Agriculture	1671 c.	The first sugar mill towers were built by the Pig-gots of Ireland.
Earthquakes	1689/03	Bad earthquake in the Leewards. Houses, sugar works, mills thrown down
Agriculture	1699 c.	Improvements made to mills and the art of sugar boiling.
Agriculture	1710	Sugar mills increased from 27 in 1706 to 74. Great increase in commerce
Agriculture	1799	There were 175 sugar mills in Antigua during the 18th century.
Agriculture	1842	Average sugar production per factory (mill) 55 T. v. 20 T. in 1705.
Disasters	1843/02	All 172 sugar mills damaged by earthquake. 35 destroyed, 83 irreparably.
Disasters	1843/02	Earthquake deaths est. 12-40. Total damage inc. sugar crop £12 million.

Lost Villages Part 2

The Fibrey

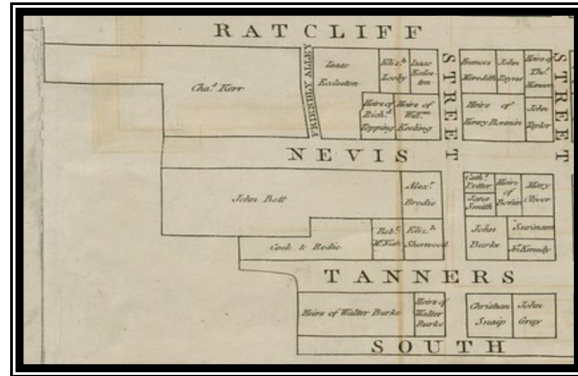
By Susan Lowes

Did you know that there are a number of villages in Antigua that no longer exist? If you look closely at the map by [Henry Martin Adams](#), from 1891, and the map by [Alexander Camacho](#) from 1933, you will see many names that no longer exist, although a few older heads may remember them.

Some of these lost villages disappeared as people moved on but in other cases the inhabitants were forced to leave because of government development plans. Three examples of forced removal--Hyndman's Village, in St. John's; Winthorpes, where the airport is now; and Hamiltons, in the Bendals area—were discussed in the last newsletter. Here we want to focus on one that was never named on a map, although it was in the heart of St. John's. It was called the Fibrey and was located on the waterfront at southern edge of the city, between Tanner Street and Nevis Street.

According to Emeric Simonkovich and Mitzi L. Buckley, authors of a book of photographs and text entitled *Who We Were: Fibrey: The Rope Walk*, the area was landfill, developed to meet the housing needs of the growing population of tradesmen and other workers who serviced the nearby docks. Simonkovich and Buckley believe that it derived its name from the fact that it served as a "rope walk," an area where boats are built and where the hemp ropes used for hauling boats and cargo were woven, and that the landfill was done by "slaves and indentures."

An examination of early maps of the area suggests that while there may have been landfill, there was little settlement until later. The 1799 Killian map, shows that Ratcliff Street, Nevis Street, and Tanners Street (as they were named at the time) all ended at the water's edge.



1799 Killian Map

Compare this with a map from 1897, when the firm Charles E. Goad Ltd. created a series of detailed insurance maps of the city. Now



you can see that the area between Tanner Street and Nevis Street had been filled in. (Note also the changed street names.) The Fibrey would have occupied Lot 21.

Because the Goad maps were done for insurance purposes, the detailed versions included every dwelling, by type (wood, brick, etc.). In 1897, the lot had very few buildings on it other than one attributed to Manuel Gomes:



This suggests that village itself did not develop until the early 1900s.

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Lost Villages Part 2

The Fibrey

(Continued from page 11)

According to Simonkovich and Buckley, the land was originally owned by a man named Franklin Carlisle. Carlisle sold it to James Adolphus Nibbs Brown. It is not clear who Carlisle was but the Indentures in the National Archives of Antigua and Barbuda show a lease from H. M. Garling to James Brown in 1893. The lease was for August Town. The 1891 map by Henry Martin Adams, which was of the entire island and very schematic for St. John's, shows a cluster of houses named August Town on land attributed to Mrs. Garling. Is this the Fibrey? Or is it just the first parcel of land that J.A.N. Brown bought?

We do know that J.A.N. Brown owned the land that the houses in the Fibrey were built on. It was across Nevis Street from Piggot's Wharf, where many of the inhabitants worked. (Piggot's Wharf was named for Jim Piggot, who bought it in 1918 from Robert William Dobson, the son of a Scotsman named W. R. Dobson who owned some small estates and shipped tamarind and animal skins from there.) Known as "Studiation Brown" for his support of education (including T.O.R. Memorial School), J.A.N. Brown, Sr. was an import-export merchant with a business at the bottom of Tanner Street. He passed the land on to his son Jim and Jim, who died in 1988, passed it on to his daughter—who then sold it to Edris Michael and George Ryan in partnership. Edris Clothing Store, on Tanner Street, marked the boundary. Although the Fibrey originally ended at the alley that marked the boundary between Lots 21 and 26 in the insurance map, it soon expanded up as far as Market Street, an area that the locals called "Top Fibrey."

Whatever its origins, there is no doubt that the Fibrey was home to a vibrant community of hard-working men and women, from artisans to tradesmen to domestic workers, from blacksmiths to tanners to washerwomen, from rope-makers to sailors to boatmen, and Simonkovich and Buckley include many stories about the joys of growing up in the Fibrey, particular the fun the residents had as children swimming off the seawall.



Inside of Fibrey

The streets of wooden houses were similar to houses that could be found on many streets in St. John's.

By the late 1970s, as tourism developed, the government wanted to convert Piggot's Wharf to a tourism destination—it was eventually renamed Redcliffe Quay. The Fibrey now began to be described in unflattering terms. For example, a World Bank economic mission to Antigua described it (along with Point) as "areas on the water front of St. John's that have deteriorated to slum conditions." Those who lived in the Fibrey were deemed squatters (but without squatters' rights) and the area was portrayed as a haven for crime. The fact that sanitation was minimal at best did not help, although in this regard it was no different from many other areas of the city. What was different was the location.

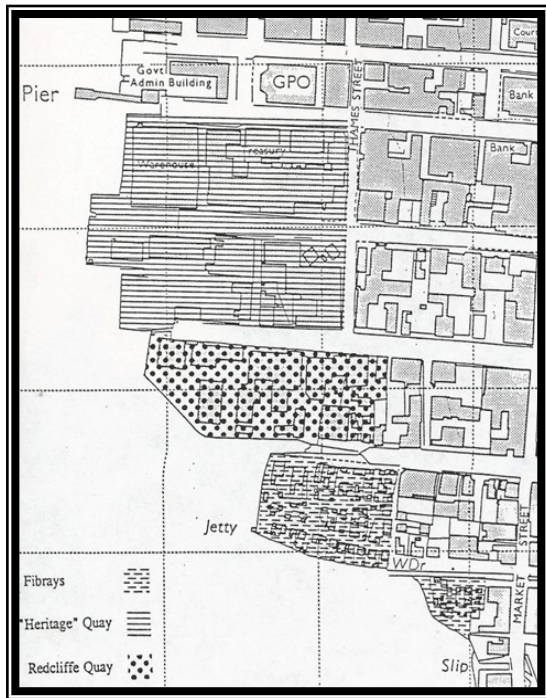
(Continued on page 13)

Lost Villages Part 2

The Fibrey

(Continued from page 12)

The drawing below, taken from *The Development of Plans and Policies Toward the Preservation of the Historic Urban Core of St. John's, Antigua* by Sharon Anne Thomas, published in 1991, shows the areas designated for development and removal:



Edris and George Ryan had their own plans to develop the area and entered into protracted negotiations with the government about relocating the village. Finally, in 2002, the residents were offered land in Belmont and Bathlodge (UN United Nations Human Settlements Programme 2002), although it is not clear how many actually moved there. (Simonkovich and Buckley say they were moved to Bellview Estate, but Belmont and Bathlodge seem more likely, being closer to town.)

The buildings in the Fibrey were demolished in 2004. However, no development happened.

Here is what the area looks like now.



And that is the story of another of Antigua's "lost" villages. This one is a particularly cautionary tale because of the way an area that was home to hundreds of hard-working Antiguans was rebranded and then removed, all in the name of national development.

DID YOU KNOW...

Honey Bee (*Apis mellifera*)

There are no native honeybees from Antigua. The common bees were introduced from Europe in the late 18th century. Antigua produces fine honey. Some is collected from the old sugar mill towers and there are several bee farms.. The main honey plants of Antigua are the Logwood (*Haematoxylum campechianum*), Cossie (*Acacia farnesiana*), Dumps (*Ziziphus Mauritania*), Genip (*Melicoccus bijugatus*), Mango (*Mangifera indica*), Coconut tree (*Coco nucifera*).



Muse News

What's Happening at the Museum...

A Tour of St. John's

Jules Walter accompanied a small group from the Museum to talk about some buildings, families, events and early memories around St. John's. Thank you Mr. Jules for being with us and sharing. We ended at the museum to rest, and enjoy fruit and water.



A stop on lower Nevis Street



Back at the museum for refreshments and relaxation

Dr. Reginald Murphy and Jules Walter at Redcliffe Quay which was owned by the Kerr Family in the 1800's.

(Continued on page 12)

Muse News

(Continued from page 11)

Archaeology and biodiversity of Barbuda, the first phase of the Barbuda Exhibit installed. Phase 2, the history and heritage through human interest. Phase 3, the digital images on the tablet. Phase 1, compliments of Dr. Sophia Perderkaris, City University New York.



Bike Tour Company brings visitors to the Museum.



Museum Staff with bikers and bikes!



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Muse News

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First Summer Camp Visit for 2021



(Continued on page 17)

Muse News

(Continued from page 16)



It always gives us joy to see our young children happy faces and full of excitement when they visit, especially after such a long time due to the pandemic.

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Muse News

(Continued from page 17)

Museum Excursions

Staff at the museum were able to go out to historical and cultural excursions which were Wallings Nature Reserve, Betty’s Hope and a Cultural Craft Exhibition at the Sir Vivian Richards Stadium, where local vendors displayed their products. This exhibition was hosted by the Department of Culture.

Wallings Nature Reserve



Cultural Craft Exhibition at the Sir Vivian Richards Cricket Stadium



Pottery



Knitted hats, pouches and scarfs, African print head wraps, masks and broaches



Hats bags and hand crafted souvenirs



Locally made body and hair products

(Continued on page 19)

Muse News

(Continued from page 18)

Museum Excursions



Printed fabric bags, necklaces bracelets and earrings



Locally made facial soaps, lip balms, body butters



African print fabric side bags



Crochet center pieces, chair backs etc..

Betty's Hope



(Continued on page 20)

Muse News

(Continued from page 19)

Museum Excursions



Historical and Archaeological Society

APRIL, MAY, JUNE HAS NEWSLETTER, No. 153

UPCOMING EVENTS

NEW AND EXCITING VIRTUAL EVENTS COMING IN 2021

Stay connected for further information, by visiting our Facebook page, *The Museum of Antigua and Barbuda*. Also visit our website www.antiguamuseums.net

Please remember to support the Museum by going to our website and go to **History and Membership**, then click on the indicated coin to pay your membership or make a donation through **FRUBI**.

Thank you for your membership and donations.

Join HAS! Discover & Preserve Antigua & Barbuda's Heritage

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