



**THE NATIONAL TRUST
OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO**

**FREE PRINTABLE
WORKSHEETS**

**Statues and Monuments
of Trinidad and Tobago**

PART 1

Information Sheets

What is the purpose of statues and monuments?

A statue is an object of art, which often represents a person, animal or mythological creature. It is typically created by carving, sculpting or casting and can be made from a wide range of different materials.

A monument is a structure or building that is made to honour a special person/s or event. Statues, obelisks and cenotaphs can therefore be monuments. All of these are symbols with meaning.

Have you ever visited a statue or a monument? If you haven't you can read about them here today and you can join us on one of our tours. The National Trust visits some monuments and statues on its tours. We would love to take you with us! Together with your parents you can visit our Facebook page to find out more about our upcoming events:

https://www.facebook.com/ttnationaltrust/events/?ref=page_internal

This set of Printable worksheets looks at the following:

1. The Daisy Voisin Statue
2. The Sundar Popo Statue
3. Laventille Drinking Trough
4. The Courland Monument
5. The Cenotaph
6. The Arima Dial



1. The Daisy Voisin Statue

Location: Daisy Voisin Hub, Siparia

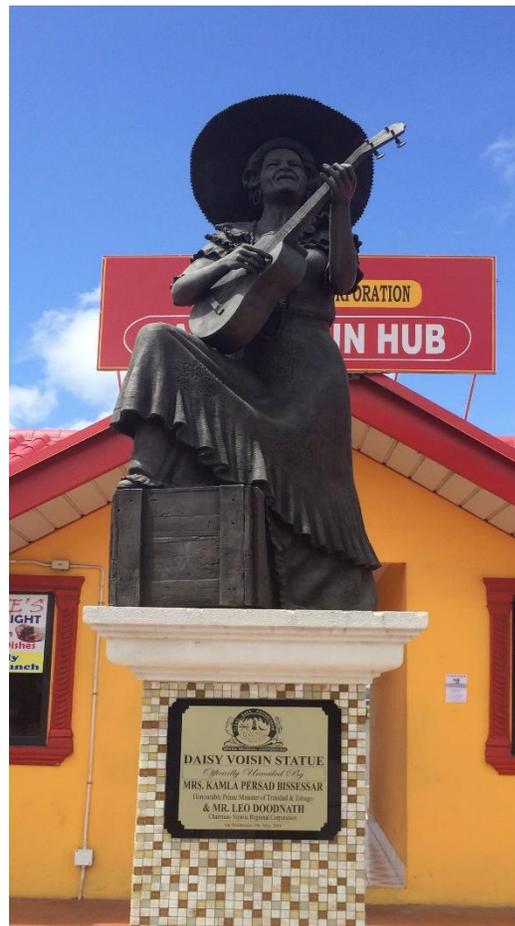
The Undisputed Parang Queen - Daisy Alexandra Voisin.

Born on 23rd September 1924, in Erin, the extraordinary story of the queen of parang begins with service. She served as an assistant teacher then as an assistant to the nurses in the district hospital and as a midwife, an occupation she enjoyed.

In 1968, she joined the Siparia Village Council, Fyzabad Choir and Morne Diablo Group. Her first opportunity to lead the Morne Diablo Choir in parang was in 1974, when she replaced the lead singer at the Best Village Competition. After that performance there was no turning back for Daisy who proved in the years that followed, that she was the undisputed queen of Parang in Trinidad and Tobago.

The band, La Divina Pastora, was formed two years later. To see Daisy on stage was an exciting experience. She was lively, explosive and passionate. She enjoyed every moment on stage. She and the band travelled extensively taking parang music throughout the Caribbean, Latin and North America.

The band with Daisy at the helm won the National Parang Championship seven times. She was awarded NPATT's highest award in 1982 and in 1988 a National Award, the Hummingbird Silver Medal.





On 7th August 1991 she passed away. This statue located in Siparia was unveiled by then Prime Minister Kamla Persad-Bissessar on the 7th May 2014 honouring the memory and legacy of the Parang Queen, Daisy Voisin.

2. The Sundar Popo Statue

Location: Corner Debe Trace and SS Erin Road, Debe

Sundar Popo Bahora was born on 4th November 1943 in Barrackpore, Trinidad. He is credited as being the father of chutney music. When Sundar Popo was only 15 years of age, he began singing bhajans at mandirs and weddings in his hometown.

In 1969, he met Moean Mohammed who listened to "Nani and Nana", a song describing the affairs of an Indian maternal grandmother (Nani) and maternal grandfather (Nana). Mohammed recorded the song at Television House. The song transformed Indo-Trinidadian music.



After the success of "Nani and Nana", Sundar Popo followed with more than 15 albums combining lyrics in both Trinidadian Hindustani and Trinidadian English. He is best known for his song "Scorpion Gyul", which spoke about love, death, and happiness.

Popo won many awards during his career such as the National Award for Excellence, Top Indian vocalist in 1988, and the King of Chutney in South Florida, United States in 1993. In the same year he was awarded the National Hummingbird Medal (silver).

While Popo recorded and performed prolifically there came a time when, due to failing health and eyesight, he was forced slow down. On 2nd May 2000, he died at his home in Lal Beharry Trace in Monkey Town. This statue located in Debe was unveiled by then Prime Minister Kamla Persad-Bissessar on the 29th of May 2011 honouring the memory and legacy of Sundar Popo.

3. Laventille Drinking Trough

Location: Eastern Main Road, Laventille

Located on the Eastern Main Road close to the Coconut Grower's Association and the Success Laventille Government Secondary School is the Laventille Drinking Trough. The trough provided water to humans and animals entering Port of Spain many years ago dating back to the year 1853. At this time, the main mode of transportation on land was animal-drawn meaning that animals were attached to a wagon or carriage and used to carry people and goods from place to place. The trough could easily be reached by persons coming to or leaving the city of Port of Spain. Today, it can still be seen by people who travel on the Eastern Main Road. It can also be seen on the Priority Bus Route at a further distance.

The Laventille Drinking Trough is quite fancy. There is a shallow basin which was used to collect water for drinking at the front and in the back is a curved wall with two pillars at either end. In the centre of the wall, directly in front of the basin is a platform with the letter "H" for Lord Harris who was Governor of Trinidad ruled Trinidad between 1846 and 1854, and the year 1853 marking the year that the trough was built. The entire monument is white with a dark green border. The Laventille Drinking Trough got its water from the nearby Madame Monéreau Spring which was the main public source of water in the East Port of Spain area.

Today, people and animals can no longer drink from the trough. However, the Laventille Drinking Trough is an important reminder of how Trinidad and Tobago used to be in years gone by.





4. The Courland Monument

Location: Fort James, Plymouth, Tobago

The Courland Monument was built in 1978 on Fort James which overlooks Courland Bay in Tobago. It was built to honour the first European settlement with eighty families that came from a small European country called, Duchy of Courland (located within contemporary Latvia). The small European country had a ruler called Duke Jakob Kettler of Courland who made it his mission to claim new lands. In 1654 Captain Willem Mollens arrived on Tobago's shores and named the island New Courland. Families settled on the island and began to make a life for themselves as European pioneers.



Located in Plymouth, Tobago, a fort was constructed overlooking Courland Bay, called Jekabforts (Fort James). This is the oldest fort in Tobago, built between 1628 and 1636. Tobago became a popular place where many exotic goods, such as sugar, ginger, coffee, cocoa, tortoise shells, feathers of tropical birds and other goods were traded. Large European countries like Spain, Sweden, Poland, Great Britain and others received these goods from merchants who sailed to and from the Caribbean. This led to New Courland (Tobago) being viewed as a jewel for the Duchy of Courland

and their flag, portraying a black crab on a red background being recognized worldwide.

By 1690 Tobago no longer belonged to the Duchy of Courland and the island changed ownership multiple times over the years. Three hundred years later, Tobago is still remembered to be a treasured place for Latvians. The Courland Monument was built to represent "Freedom" by a local artist and is visited by Latvians ever so often to honour their ancestors.

5. The Cenotaph

Location: Memorial Park, Frederick Street, Port of Spain

The Cenotaph stands at the centre of Memorial Park which is located just south of the Queen's Park Savannah in Port-of-Spain. Unveiled on June 28, 1924, this monument was dedicated to Trinidad and Tobago nationals who served and those who died in World War One (1914-1918). The statue was rededicated in 1945 to signify the sacrifices made in World War Two (1939-1945).

The Memorial is made of Portland stone and bronze, with a set of four granite steps around the base. It rests on a solid circular concrete foundation measuring eighteen feet at the widest. Standing squarely on the granite steps is the massive pedestal that bears the names of 168 fallen warriors on bronze plaques. Rising immediately above this are three groups of statues, - one in front and one on either side. The front represents Courage and is the figure of a soldier armed with a rifle and defending a dying comrade. The side groups are the prows of ships which signify the part played in the war by the British Royal Navy and the Mercantile Marine, and on each is seated a female figure. The western face of the base is decorated with the



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colonial insignia of Trinidad and Tobago and other British emblems. Rising from this base is a 42-foot column of pure white Portland stone. The Memorial is topped by the Roman goddess Victoria, cast in bronze, standing on a globe commemorative of the worldwide conflict. Inscribed on the Western or frontal panel in golden letters about three inches long is the inscription:



**1914-1918 1939-1945,
IN HONOUR OF ALL WHO SERVED
IN MEMORY OF THOSE WHO FELL**

As a colony of *Great Britain* until 1962, Trinidad and Tobago was directly involved in the global conflicts of the 20th century. Men and women from these shores travelled to distant lands and engaged in combat on land, sea and air. Two celebrated Trinidadian veterans are Captain Arthur Andrew Cipriani and Philip Louis Ulic Cross. Captain Cipriani served as a military recruiter in Trinidad before his active duty with the British West India Regiment in World War One. Upon his return, Captain Cipriani became a celebrated labour leader. Ulic Cross was a Royal Air Force navigator. He flew 80 missions over Nazi Germany during World War Two. Rising to the rank of Squadron Leader, Cross was the highest-ranking and one of the most distinguished West Indian combat airmen of World War Two. Uric Cross was also an accomplished lawyer, judge and diplomat.

6. The Arima Dial

The Dial is the most famous landmark in Arima. Historically, when the chimes rang, the clock provided the people of Arima with a sense of time. It was presented to the people of Arima on Thursday 5th, November 1908 by Mayor John Francis Wallen, who purchased it from Nice, France in 1898, in a time of increased civic pride with the rise of the cocoa crop. In 1888, Arima was granted the status of a Royal Chartered Borough, making it the first and only town in Trinidad to be so highly honoured under Queen Victoria.



This title, along with cultural icons and monuments like the Dial are a source of community pride for Arimians. The Dial is located at a significant intersection of Queen and Broadway Streets providing a sense of direction for people making their way through the borough. The Dial also originally included a drinking fountain.





Activity # 1 WORD SCRAMBLE

IRMAA LIDA

OURCALND MMTNEUNO

ARSDUN OOPP

SADYI SNIIVO

ILTLVNLAAE NNIRGDKI UOGTHR

EHT PTENCHAO



Activity # 2 MAP

Circle the towns where the monuments are located on the map:

Port of Spain

Arima

Debe

Plymouth

Siparia



Map of Trinidad and Tobago

Source: Office of the Prime Minister



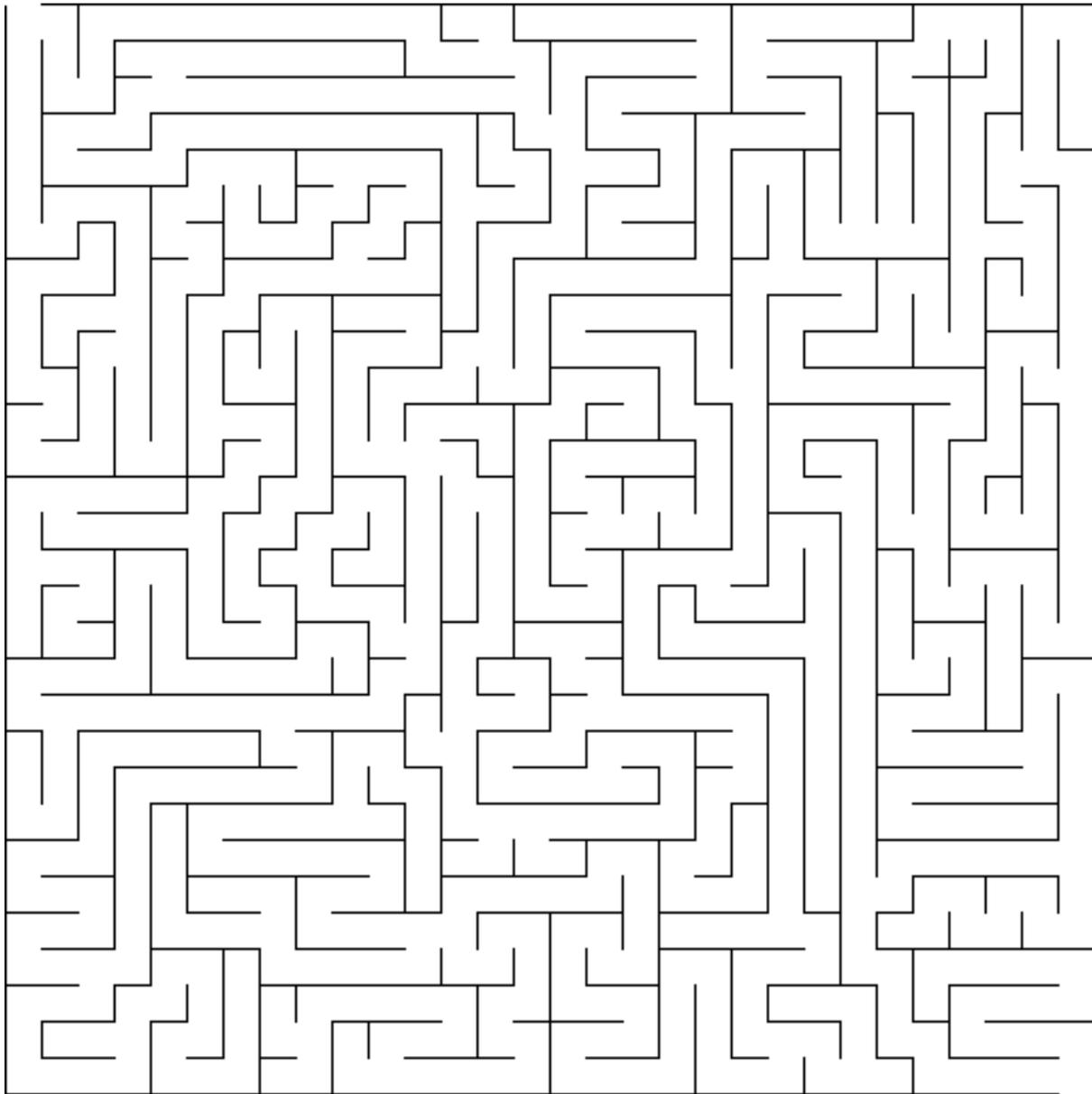
ACTIVITY 3: Colouring Page





Activity # 4 MAZE

Find your way to the Arima Dial



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