

# **ITINERARY**

## **Feel Freetown - 3 days**

DAY 1 – FREETOWN nick named Romarong, a themne word meaning “the place of the wailers” founded in 1787. Its windy hills rising from sand swept beaches symbolize the Lion’s mountains and for this ecstatic beauty no tourist would dare to miss a visit to the:

- ***National Museum for a tour on Sierra Leone’s history and culture. A wonderful display of our various ethnic artefacts can be seen.***
- ***Famous Cotton Tree. This proud landmark holds great significance to the freed slaves that settled in this country.***
- ***Maroon Church, the oldest church in Freetown built by former Jamaican Slaves in 1808.***
- ***State House formerly known as Fort Thornton; the office of the Governor during the years of colonial Administration.***
- ***Martello Tower (1805) A replica of the towers as in south of England during the Napoleonic wars.***
- ***Old Fourahbay College (1845) the 1<sup>st</sup> university in Sub - Sahara Africa which was the citadel of learning that won Sierra Leone the reputation “the Athens of Africa”.***
- ***Railway Museum(1896) displays an array of 2ft 6in gauge trains that were commuting the 277 miles railway from Freetown to Pendembu.***
- ***Big Market – arts and craft market; masks, batiks, beaded necklaces etc. This market is a treasure trove for souvenir buyers. Be warned! Bargaining is the name of the game.***

## **DAY 2 - PENINSULAR**

- ***Guma Valley Dam and Reserved – an educational lecture on water treatment and a walk around the dam, which is surrounded by a beautiful forest. This forest is home to Chimpanzees and other wild animals. A nature trail cuts through this forest to the other side of River No.2. The dam is also a favourite picnic spot for day visitors***
- ***Journey round the peninsula from Lumley to Waterloo, visiting seaside and fishing villages and famous beaches: e.g. black Johnson, John Obey, Mama Beach, Tokeh Beach, many more for a perfect scenic view.***

## **DAY 3 - BUNCE ISLAND**

- ***Bunce Island (1668 – 1807) declared a national monument in 1948, was famous to be a major European commercial fort built during the slave trading era. It was a meeting place for European traders and African merchants. Over 50,000 slaves; women, children and aged men were transited to the Americas.***

*Trading of slaves, gold, ivory, and cane wood was very famous during the 1800's, and a large number of slaves sent to South Carolina and Georgia were traded on this island. See and feel the Island by touching the canons yourself.*