

Can you find... **a golden mermaid?**



Where to look

On the ground floor you will find
Prince Frederick's barge in front of the
'Passengers' gallery.

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Prince Frederick's barge

London barges

Rowing barges are long narrow passenger boats with more than four oars. This barge was made especially for Prince Frederick (King George II's eldest son) in 1732. At that time, using the river Thames was the fastest way to travel through London, which was much smaller than today. Rich people had their own barges; others hired small boats with one or two oarsmen just like using a taxi today.



Cruising in style

Walk up the wooden ramp and look at the oars; these are the long poles used to row the barge through the water.

How many people are needed for the oars on this barge?

All that glitters is gold

The barge is gilded: that means its wooden carvings are covered in a thin layer of gold. Look closely at the gilding; the thin layer of gold is delicate so be careful not to touch it.



Which of the following things can you see on the barge?



lions

mermaids

seashells

dragons

fish

royal star-shaped crest

AFTER YOUR VISIT: sit on the floor with your family or friends and imagine you are on board Prince Frederick's barge. Row it up the Thames.

Can you find... the ship's crew?



Where to look

Go to the 'Oceans of Discovery' gallery on Level 3. You will find the model of **Captain Cook's ship Endeavour** in the 'Science and the Sea' section.

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Captain Cook's ship *Endeavour*

A whole world to discover

In the 1700s, European explorers sailed across the seas to visit lands they had not been to before and find out about the world.

One of these explorers was Captain James Cook. He went on three voyages of discovery to the Pacific Ocean, to bring back information to Europe about the islands and the people who lived on them.



The *Endeavour's* crew

Captain Cook had a large crew of men who sailed with him on *Endeavour*.

Write down six jobs you can see the crew doing.



Imagine you are part of Captain Cook's crew.

Which job would you have and why would you be good at it?



AFTER YOUR VISIT: find a map of the world and look for the Pacific Ocean. Think about which country you would like to explore there and why.

Can you find... **a bullet hole?**



Where to look

Go to the 'Nelson's Navy' gallery on Level 2 where you will find **Nelson's Trafalgar uniform**.

Nelson's Trafalgar uniform



The Battle of Trafalgar, 21 October 1805

Trafalgar was the last great sea-battle of the long wars against France, which began in 1793. These wars began when France invaded other countries in Europe.



In 1799 Napoleon gained power in the French government and in 1804 made himself Emperor. Napoleon's armies were very powerful and he wanted to invade Britain with the help of Spain. But, after his navy was defeated at the Battle of Trafalgar, Napoleon was finally beaten at the Battle of Waterloo in 1815.

A brave hero

Horatio Nelson led the British fleet against the French and Spanish fleet at the Battle of Trafalgar (Trafalgar is in south-west Spain). This is the uniform he wore there. Nelson won the battle but also died in it. The Battle of Trafalgar was one of three battles won by Nelson that made him Britain's greatest naval hero.



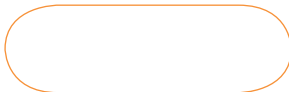
Can you see the hole made by the bullet that killed Nelson?

Which of the following things can you see on the uniform?

- anchors star green leaves writing moon blood**

How many decorations (badges) are there on his uniform?

Draw your favourite decoration below.



AFTER YOUR VISIT: imagine you are a hero (in Britain) and draw a decoration or medal for your school uniform.

Can you find... a pirate's sword?



Where to look

Go to the Upper Deck. You will find a
pirate's *nimcha* in a display case with other swords.

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Pirate's *nimcha*



A sword for swashbuckling

This heavy sword is called a *nimcha*. It was used by the so-called Barbary pirates from north-west Africa.

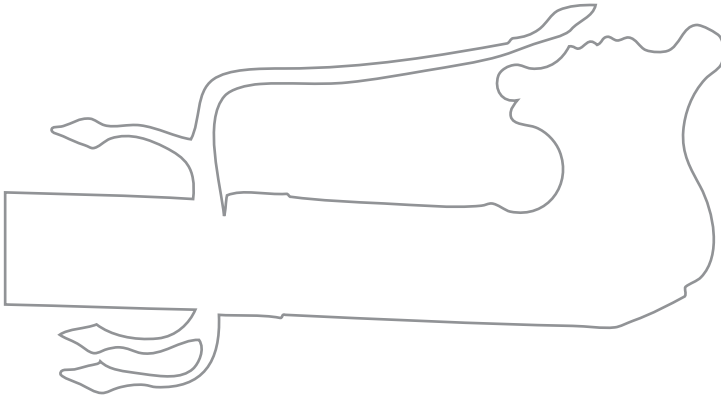
Write down three different materials that have been used to make the *nimcha*.



Sparkling jewels

Some swords are beautifully decorated to suggest the importance of their owners. This *nimcha* belonged to the captain of a pirate ship. The hilt (handle) has patterned silver and would have had jewels in it at one time.

Draw a design on the hilt below.



Treasure chests

Pirates collected all sorts of treasure to fill their treasure chests.

Tell someone with you what you would put in a treasure chest. Make sure no one else hears, there could be pirates nearby!

AFTER YOUR VISIT: choose five things that are important to you and write down why they are your treasures.

Can you find...

a woman with snake hair?



Where to look

Go to the Upper Deck and look for the back, or stern, of a ship. You will find this **figurehead from the ship *Implacable*** on the wall.

Figurehead from the ship *Implacable*

Safety at sea

Figureheads were made to decorate the bows, (the front end) of ships. Many were based on mythical creatures who were thought to protect the ship from danger or frighten enemies.



Don't look at Medusa!

This figurehead, from a ship called *Implacable*, is of Medusa, a monster from Greek mythology. She had snakes for hair and would turn you to stone if you looked at her!

The *Implacable* was first called *Duguay-Trouin* and was a French ship that fought at the Battle of Trafalgar. Later it was taken by the British and renamed.

Pull a scary face like this figurehead.

Imagine that you have a ship. Draw a lucky figurehead below to decorate the front of your ship and keep it safe at sea.



There are many more figureheads all around the Museum.

Look out for them and write down the name of your favourite figurehead.

AFTER YOUR VISIT: log on to www.nmm.ac.uk/sailsafe to find out about sailing and safety at sea.

Can you find... a coconut cup?



On loan to the Museum from a private collection

Where to look

Ask a gallery assistant where you can find
Sir Francis Drake's coconut cup.

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Sir Francis Drake's coconut cup

Sailing around the world

Sir Francis Drake was the first Englishman to sail around the world in his ship, the *Golden Hind*, in 1577 – 80 (500 years ago). During his travels he collected information about places English people had not seen before and helped them to learn more about the world.



Look at the cup. Can you see a model of the *Golden Hind*? Draw it below.

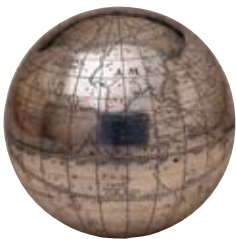
A present for the Queen

Drake brought back a coconut for Queen Elizabeth I. Coconuts were new to England, so it was a very special present. To remember Drake's achievements, the Queen had the coconut made into this cup and gave it back to Drake.



Imagine you have sailed around the world. What would you bring back as a present?

Where is your favourite country and what can you find there?



AFTER YOUR VISIT: log on to www.nmm.ac.uk/tudors to find out more about Tudor explorers.

Can you find... a French compass?



Where to look

Go to the Upper Deck. Look for the display case with sundials. You will find the **Butterfield dial** (number 117) here.

Butterfield dial



Sunshine and shadows

As the Earth spins the Sun looks like it moves across the sky from the east to the west. This makes the shadows cast by the Sun change direction. Sundials have an upright bit, called a gnomon, that casts shadow on the flat dial plate. This is marked with ancient Roman numbers to show every hour. Before watches and clocks were invented, people used sundials to tell the time of day.

Ancient Roman numbers were written with letters.

Look at the letters. Do you know what the numbers below are?

I =

III =

V =

Beautiful birds

Butterfield dials are a type of sundial that was made in the late 1700s. They became known as Butterfield dials after Michael Butterfield made them famous.



Most sundials can be used in one place, but Butterfield dials have settings for many different locations.

They have a compass and often have a bird on the upright gnomon.

Draw the bird on the gnomon below.

Imagine using a Butterfield dial and then a watch or clock to tell the time. Tell someone with you which you would like to use and why.

AFTER YOUR VISIT: which direction does your bedroom window face? Find out the direction the Sun rises (east) and sets (west) to help you. Be careful not to look directly at the Sun - it could hurt your eyes!