

Ahoy Teacher!

We are happy you have chosen to visit the **Noble Maritime Collection**. This letter is confirmation of your trip, so please review all the logistics carefully. *Please present the attached form with your payment balance when you arrive with your class.*

Enclosed you will find your materials and lessons to use in your classroom, and a map to Building D at Snug Harbor Cultural Center. You will be receiving a pre-visit call from a staff educator prior to your trip to review the details of the lesson they have planned for you. Also, our **gift shop trunk** is open for business, and several inexpensive maritime items are available. If your class would like to shop, please tell your educator when they call.

Questions? Call the Education Department at 447-6490 between 9:00 AM and 5:00 PM. We look forward to meeting you and your students, until then....

Hold fast and smooth sailing.

Sincerely,

Dawn Daniels
Education Director

Today's date: ____ / ____ / ____

You are registered for _____ at ____ : ____ until ____ : ____
Lesson Title

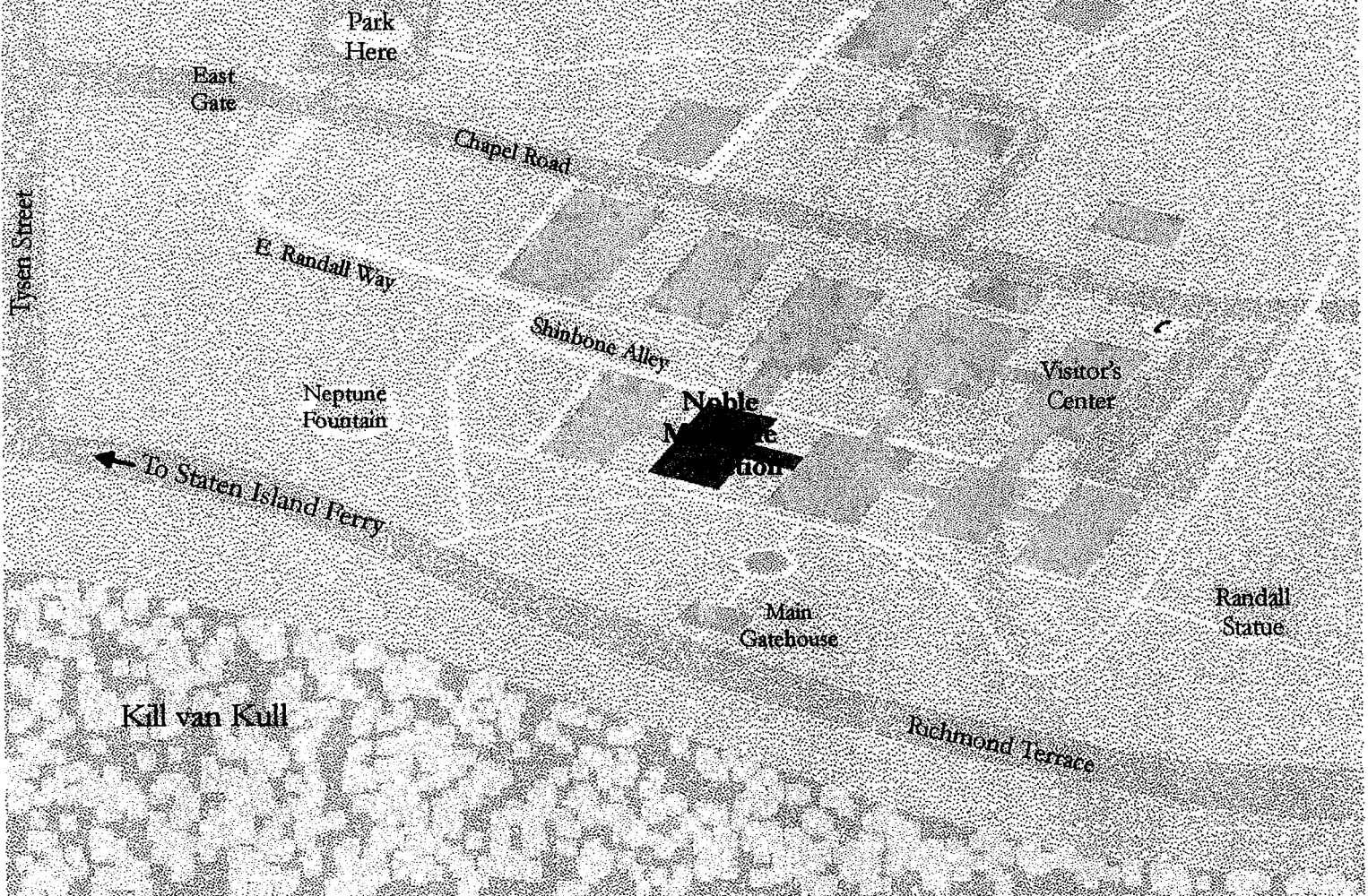
on _____, _____ / ____ / _____, with _____ students @ \$ _____ each
Day of week, month d yr #

The total fee for your lesson is: \$ _____
A deposit of \$ _____ has been received.
A balance of \$ _____ will be collected upon arrival.

- ♦One adult for every ten students must accompany groups.
- ♦Programs are subject to change.
- ♦Cancellations: Refunds will be given only to those who have notified us at least two weeks in advance, or if there is an official school closing.

**Directions to the Noble Maritime Collection,
located at Snug Harbor,
1000 Richmond Terrace, Building D, Staten Island.
Telephone: 718-447-6490**

**Snug Harbor
Cultural Center**



By car from New Jersey:

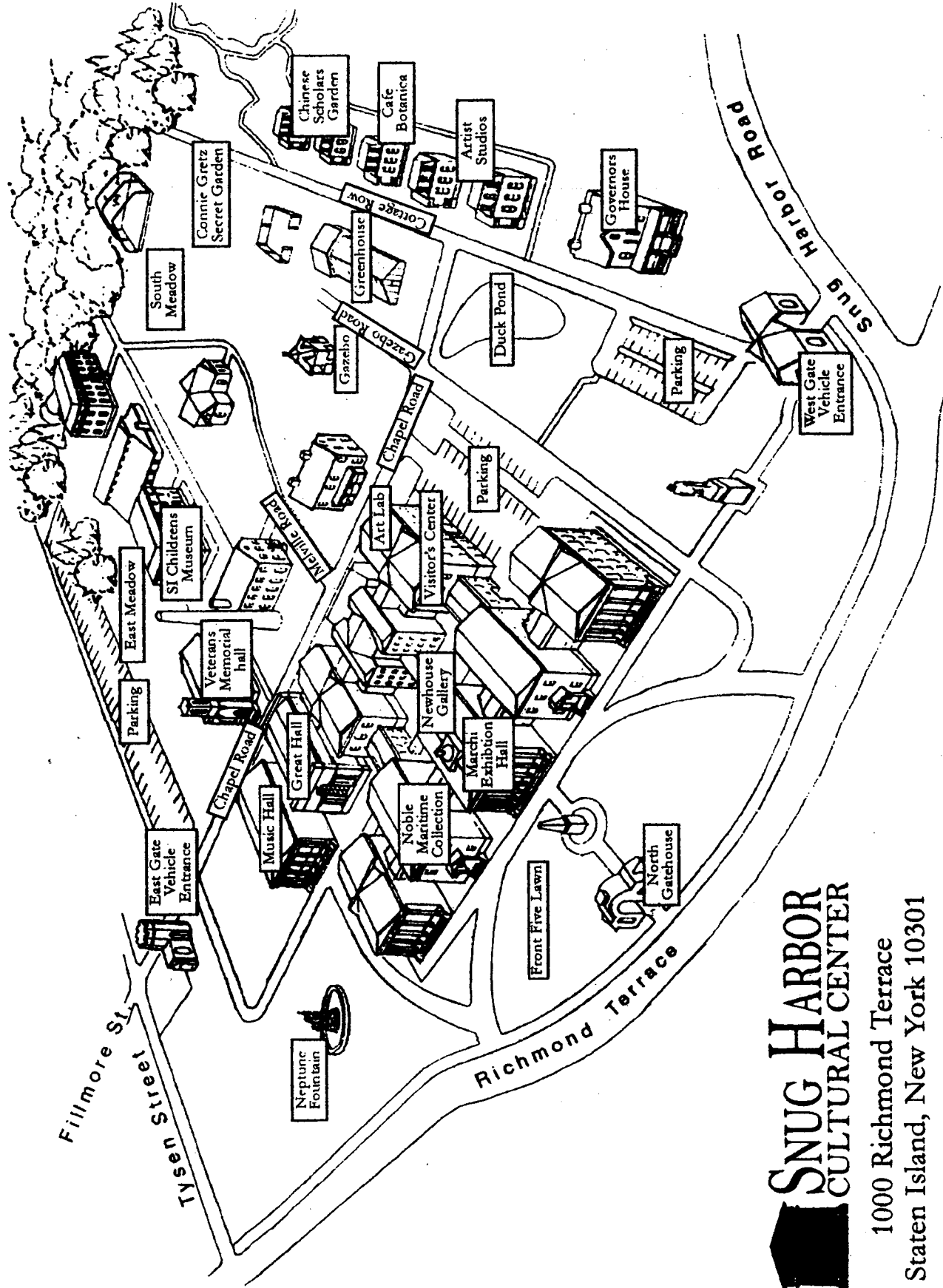
Take the Goethals Bridge east to route 278 East. Exit at Richmond Road/Clove Road. (Do not take Richmond Avenue exit). Follow the service road to the first light, make a left, and follow Clove Road to Richmond Terrace, where you can go no further. Make a right on Richmond Terrace and follow it until you come to Snug Harbor on the right; it is marked by a black iron fence. Go past Snug Harbor to Tysen Street; make a right on Tysen Street, then make the next right on to Fillmore Street, and enter the parking lot immediately on the left.

By car from the Verrazano Narrows Bridge:

Take the lower level of the Verrazano Narrows Bridge west to Route 278 West; stay in the right lane on the bridge, and exit at Bay Street, the first exit at the bridge. Take the service road to the light, make a left, and follow Bay Street five miles, past the Staten Island Ferry Terminal, to Tysen Street on the left. Make a left on Tysen Street, then the next right on Fillmore Street, and enter the parking lot immediately on the left.

Once you have parked:

Walk out of the parking lot, across Chapel Road, down E. Randall Way, to Shinbone Alley, to the sign, **Noble Education Department**. Follow that sign to the museum's door. Ring the bell on the camera, and museum staff will buzz you into the building.



SNUG HARBOR
CULTURAL CENTER

1000 Richmond Terrace
Staten Island, New York 10301

718-448-2500 • www.snug-harbor.org

The Noble Maritime Collection

Hello School Partners!

In addition to our regular programs the following is a **baseline menu** of programs and prices the museum could offer you, in connection to the *Parent as Partner Grants*. If you are writing a project for the COAHSI ABC Grant, which happens primarily at your school, consider these options as well.

Single visits to the Museum:

Museum Exhibit Tour/ Drawing from the Model Ships

with an activity in the exhibits for 20 – 50 people

\$350.00 during museum hours (Mon.-Sun. 1-5 PM)

add an extra \$100. to open Sat. or Sunday at 10-12:00 AM

Monoprint Workshop with an Exhibit Activity

A two hour program that includes a drawing lesson, a monoprint lesson in the print shop, and an exhibit workshop in the museum.

For up to 40 people.

\$550.00 - Mon-Friday during business hours.

\$650.00 - During the weekends

workshop series at your school or at the museum...

Sewing Generations

Make a special portrait on fabric as you learn the different stitches and share stories. These classes for kids and adults who want to use the hand arts to express themselves and share skills and stories. Both girls and boys, moms, dads, and grandparents love the process.

\$ 2000. for 4 two-hour lessons.*

Folksong Sampler

Singing together Bob Conroy explores history and American stories through great folk music.

Guitar, banjo, voice and writing verses of your own make this program memorable and fun for all ages.

\$1800. for 4 one hour concert/lessons at you school. 20-40 people.*

Pop-up Books

Engage young and old as the pop-up book tradition continues. Drawing, design, and narrative writing make these books a great project, easily adaptable to special themes, and great for to presenting in an art exhibit.

\$ 2000. for 4 lessons at your school.*

***Add on a family tour at the museum for \$4. per person during museum hours**

Free add on: Hurry, we can lend one of our Traveling Maritime Libraries (we have book boxes at three levels) for your classroom, library, teacher's room, or parent center, for one month.



The Noble Maritime Collection's
Professional Development Opportunities

Our staff development programs feature creative drama, visual art, and music. **Each two-hour workshop at the museum is \$450.00 per class.** Lessons include a teacher's packet and support materials. Lessons with * can be booked to occur **at your school at \$500** for two hours of contact time.

◆ **Storytelling in the Classroom***

A workshop designed to develop a teacher's ability to implement curriculum through story. Through demonstration, group drama exercises, and group improvisation, stories can enliven your classroom. A group discussion will focus on how and when to use these methods in your classroom, and brainstorm for individual projects. *Limit 20*

◆ **Folksong Voyage***

Raise your voices with a master performer of sea chanteys and learn why music was essential to the sailor's life and the merchant's pockets. Folk songs can teach about historical events while weaving in universal human themes. Listen, learn, join in, - then create a song of your own. *Limit 20 participants.*

◆ **Drawing***

Warm-up your *right-brain* with classroom exercises that build skills using charcoal, conte, crayon, or ink. Those who claim, "I can't draw a straight line!" are encouraged to attend. *Limit 20 participants*

◆ **Printmaking**

Learn about printing fine art methods by handling examples and tools. Learn print shop etiquette, create and print a plate, and take home a proof of your work. *Limit 15.*

◆ **Public Presentation Skills***

Learn how to organize a presentation and find your individual speaking style while developing positive body language and improving your stance, gestures, eye contact, and credibility. Workshops help teachers discover ways to help themselves and/or their students overcome the fear of speaking. *Limit 15.*

◆ **Dredging the Collection**

The Noble Maritime Collection's art, artifacts, documents, and historic building hold information for researchers of all ages. Our education staff will introduce the galleries, library, and archives, define primary and secondary sources, and demonstrate how they can be used in history projects and other assignments. *A limit of 20 participants, two hours.*

And presenting our newest publication:

◆ **A Captain's Log - A lesson book for the Special Education Classroom**

This collection is designed for special education teachers who want to use art, drama, music, math, language, and science in their lessons - all with a nautical theme! Created in collaboration The Hungerford School, P.721R, with support from the Center for Arts and Education.

**For more information call the Noble Education Department,
(718) 447-6490 or amandahendricks@noblemaritime.org
Visit our web-site at www.noblemaritime.org**

John A. Noble

How he came to love ships and tell their stories.

John A. Noble used his artwork to tell the story of the great sailing vessels that traveled the world. He paddled throughout New York Harbor alone in his rowboat to draw, photograph, and learn about ships. The following story will introduce Noble to your class, please read it to them and discuss it before they visit.

John A. Noble was born in 1913, in Paris, France. His father, John Noble, was an American painter from Kansas, and his mother, Amelia, was from Germany. Young John, or "Boy", as he was nicknamed, grew up among many artists and the "bohemian" social scene around them. His family accompanied by his grandmother, moved from France to England during World War I, and after the war to the United States; John was six years old. They traveled aboard the *Royal George*, a steamship, on the trip from England to New York. John spent the long trip following the ship's carpenter around. He held his tools for him and asked questions as the man worked.

Young John's love of ships continued when his family settled in Provincetown, Massachusetts. This seaside town was both an artist colony and a busy fishing port, and John spent most of his free time playing with the fishermen's children, and had many adventures discovering wrecked ship hulls along the beaches. He sat fascinated, listening to the fishermen's stories of their work and shipwreck disasters. His ears tingled! He began to understand that the sea was not merely a pretty place to play and swim in, but a place to work, full of danger and excitement.

In 1922, when he was nine years old, his parents, grandmother, and little brother Billy, moved to New York City, a growing center for art and the busiest harbor in the world. John was a good student, but things at home were difficult. His father had started to drink alcohol, and was often cruel to him and his mother and brother. John loved his father, but rarely heard a kind word from him.

Rather than head straight home after school, young John "discovered" New York harbor. At age 13, he ventured out along the piers of the waterfront, meeting crews and captains, eager to help aboard the tugs and wooden schooners docked there. The beautiful old sailing vessels, used like waterborne trucks, hauling and delivering bulk cargo, intrigued him. In the summer of 1928, at age fifteen, John begged his parents to allow him to make a trip on a ship named the *Anna Sophia*. She was the largest two-masted schooner on the

East Coast, and was headed to Maine where she was to take on granite to deliver back to New York. His father objected, but his mother saw her son's desire. She paid the captain to take care of her boy, and the *Anna Sophia* cast off with an excited teenage *mate* aboard.

On his way out of New York harbor, along the Kill van Kull, John saw something that he would never forget: the largest boneyard of abandoned wooden sailing ships in the world. He was awestruck by the drama of this quiet, haunting sight. For the rest of his life John watched the harbor change. His beloved wooden sailing vessels, the schooners, disappeared from the waterways and slowly sank into the mud along the shore. Their wooden "bones" are still out there today, though John Noble has been dead since 1983.

John never forgot his boyhood feelings or the smell of the salt air and the breezes riffling his hair as he worked on the water. He was always drawn to the sea. His life's ambition was to capture the strange ends and beginnings of things on the water, and tell their stories. The people of his hometown of Staten Island treasure his drawings, photographs, prints, and things he collected. It's their history that he recorded, and that's why they built a new museum and study center where Noble's artwork can be enjoyed.

Discussion - How about you?

Can you imagine working aboard a sailboat during your summer break?
Can you describe something remarkable that you have seen or witnessed?
How about drawing it?

What can a picture say to you?

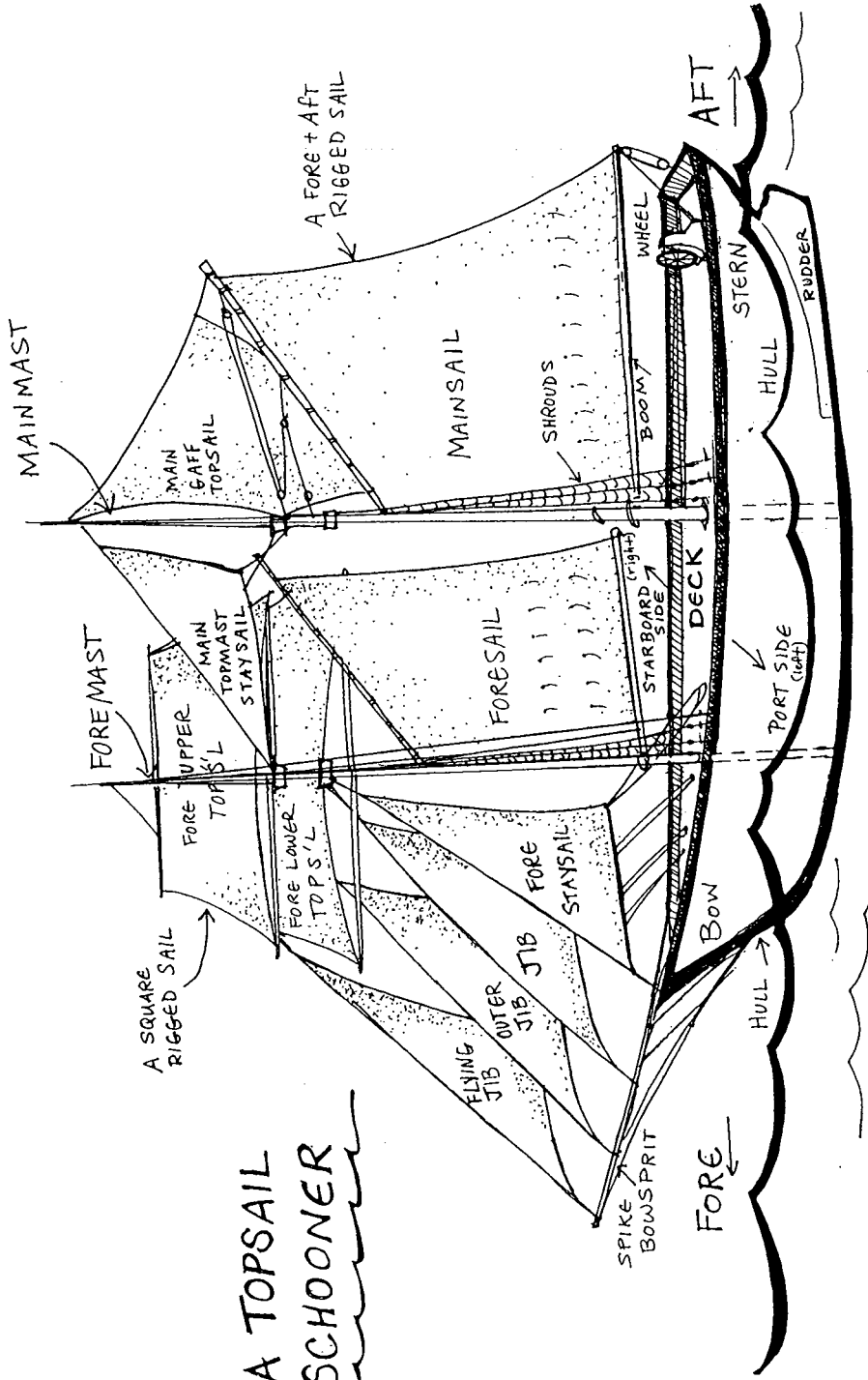
Look at the enclosed copy of a lithograph called *Cape Horner*, made in 1955 by John Noble. How does it make you feel? Imagine you are in a small rowboat; what can you hear, smell, and touch near this old ship?

Start a sketchbook.

Use a pen or pencil to draw an object you think is special or interesting. The more you draw the better you will get, but don't throw any sketches away. Give your drawings titles and start a scrap/sketch book in which you can write notes, paste items and draw. This is how artists collect ideas while training their eyes and hands.

The Parts of a Ship

A TOPSAIL SCHOONER

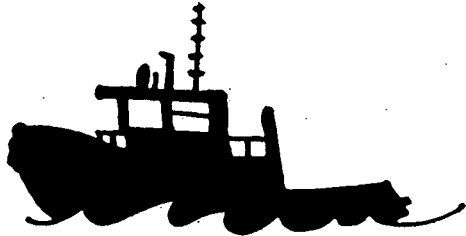


Learn the words, Sailor!

Each part of a sailing ship has a name. To work aboard such a ship safely, you have to learn this new *language*; then, when the first mate calls out an order, the crew works together quickly. The best ways to learn the parts of the ship; without getting your feet wet, is to make a model; or draw a picture of one. Study the diagrams above then try designing your own ship inside the rope-frame page your teacher can copy for you. Then, if you ever get *shanghaied*, you'll know your way around the ship!

Spot these Ships.

It's your watch! Learn the shape, name, and use of the following ships. All but one of these vessels can often be seen in New York harbor today, can you spot the exception? *Hint: It doesn't stop for gas.*



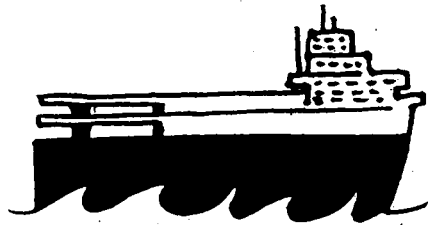
Tug

The familiar tugboat pulls and pushes large vessels in the harbor, safely guiding them to their mooring. The special cushioned bumpers that surround this boat allow it to touch other hulls without damage.



Barge

This flat-bottomed vessel has no power of its own. Tugs are used to push or pull a barge with liquid or solid cargo, often to and from large ships, or for moving garbage, construction materials, and debris.



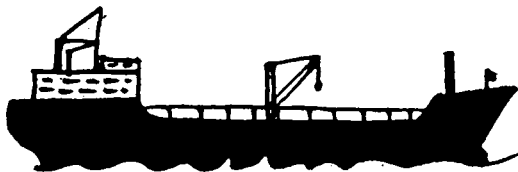
Ro-Ro

This odd name stands for "roll-on/roll-off." On this ship cars and other vehicles are driven on and off using a ramp, rather than lifted. A Ro-Ro has a very high deck, standing as much as 100 feet out of the water.



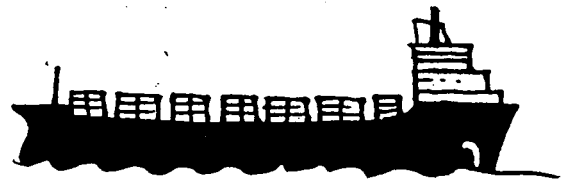
Schooner

Pictured is a three-masted schooner, a wooden sailing vessel first built in the early 18th century. These fast ships were the mainstay of American shipping until the 1930s.



Tanker

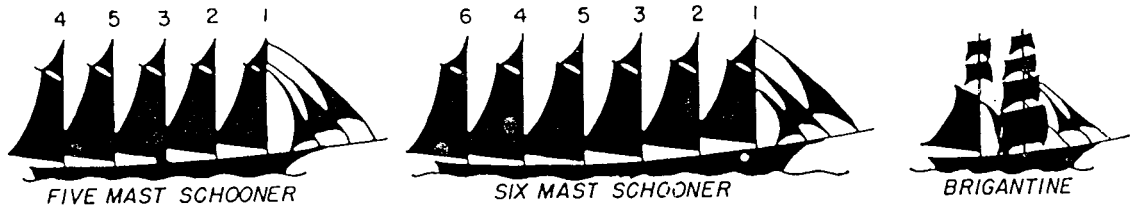
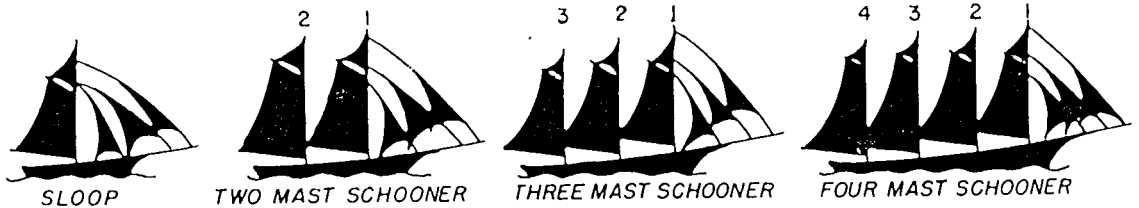
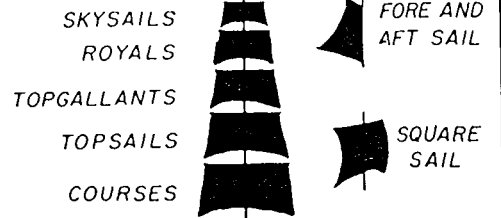
This ship lies low in the water. It is designed to carry liquid cargo, such as fuel, which is pumped in and out of the tanks through a hose.



Containership

Today most goods are packed into large steel containers and loaded onto these long, low ships. Look for the containers piled up on their decks.

CHART of SHIP, MAST, and RIGGING TYPES



- | TYPES OF MASTS | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. FOREMAST | 4. SPANKERMAST |
| 2. MAINMAST | 5. JIGGERMAST |
| 3. MIZZENMAST | 6. PUSHERMAST |



Lines and Knots

Sailors use ropes (or lines) to do many jobs aboard a ship, including rigging sails, fastening a vessel to a pier, towing other boats, lifting or tying-down cargo, to name a few. Learn the following *line lingo* and try the five knots we've written out. Be forewarned, even the simple knots are tricky without a sailor on hand! Once you triumph, practice a knot *twenty times in a row*. Try tying-up newspapers at home. Good luck!

Line – ropes used aboard ships and boats. Made from many different substances such as hemp, Manila, cotton, coconut husk, and manmade fibers.

Bitter end – the end of the line.

Turn – to pass a rope around a post.

Bend – to fasten; to *bend* one rope to another, the anchor to its cable, etc.

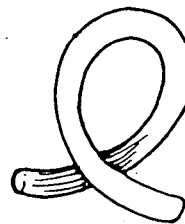
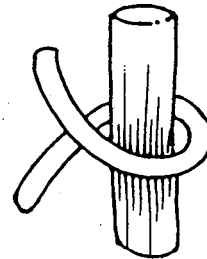
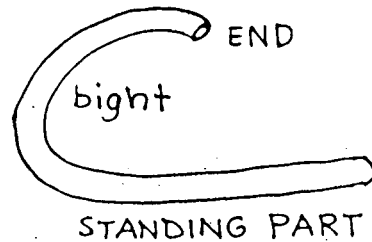
Bight – a bend or loop in a rope.

Overhand loop – when the rope crosses on top of itself.

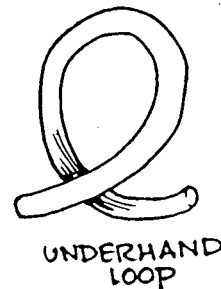
Underhand loop - when the rope crosses under itself.

To coil – to lay a rope down in circular turns. The coiling of lines is done for safety, neatness, and to preserve the rope. Also rope is sold by the *coil*, which equals 200 fathoms (1200 ft.)

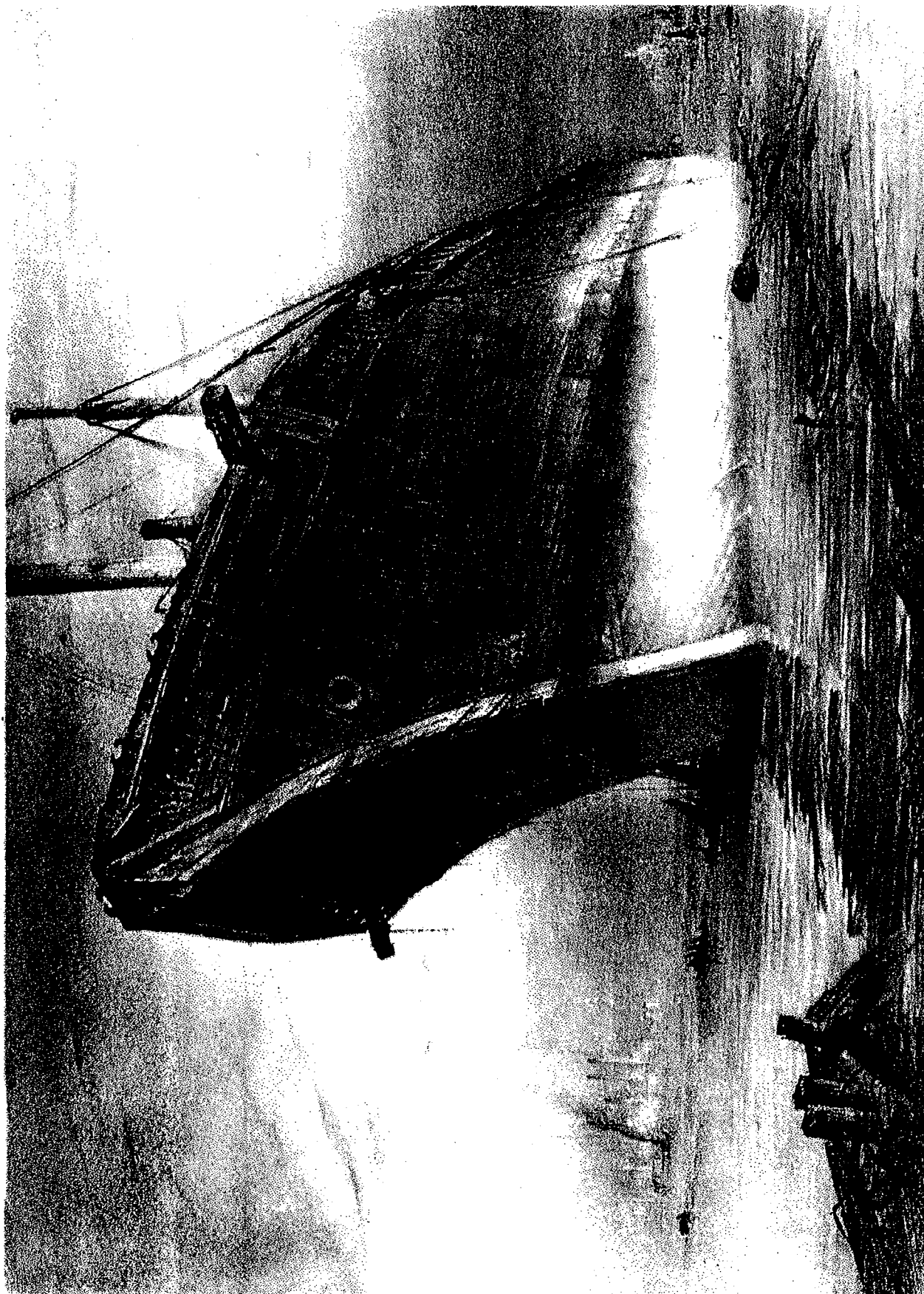
Fathom – a measure of rope, or depth, one fathom equals six feet.



OVERHAND LOOP



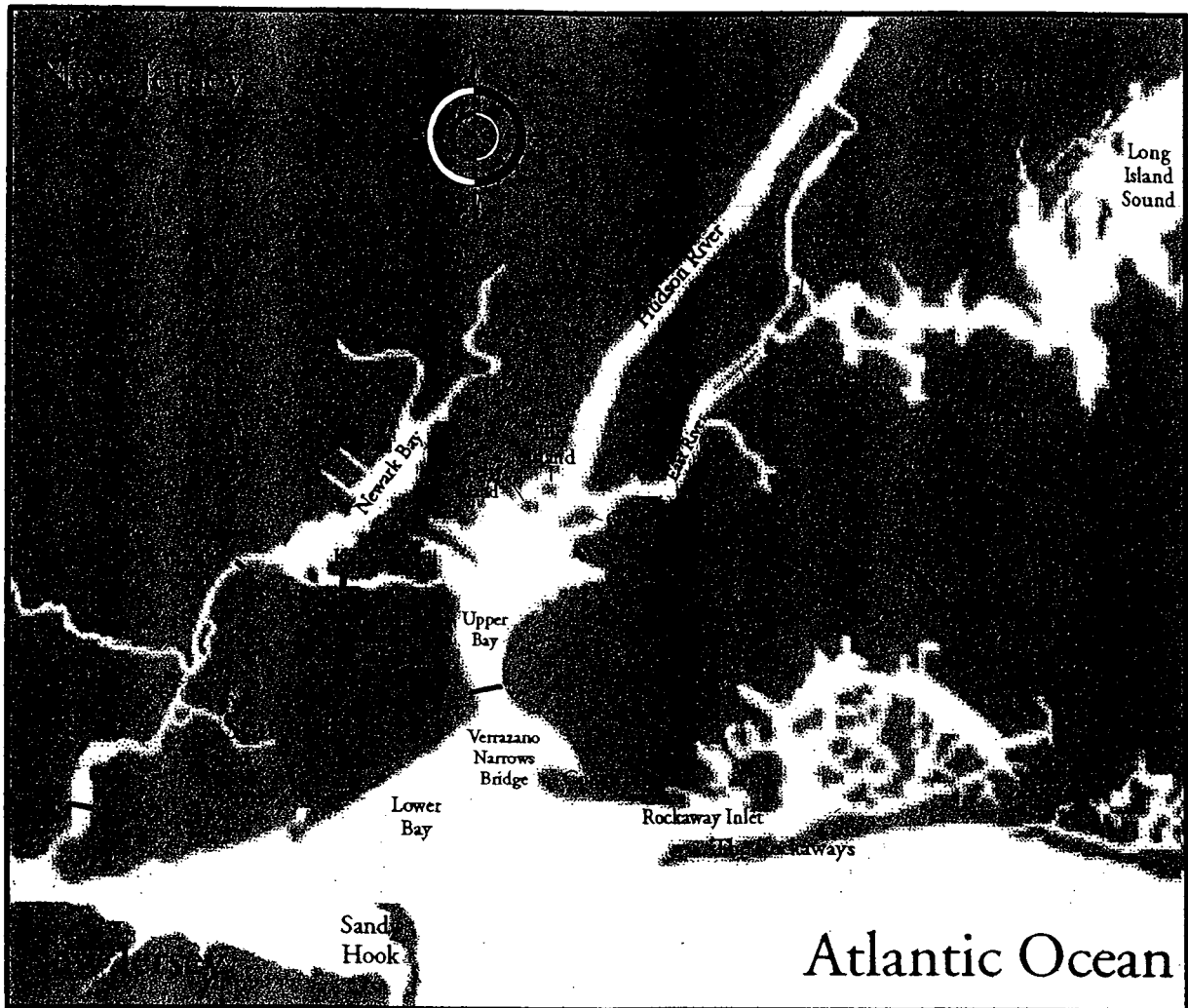
UNDERHAND LOOP



Cape Horner

John A. Noble

New York Harbor



Did you know that...

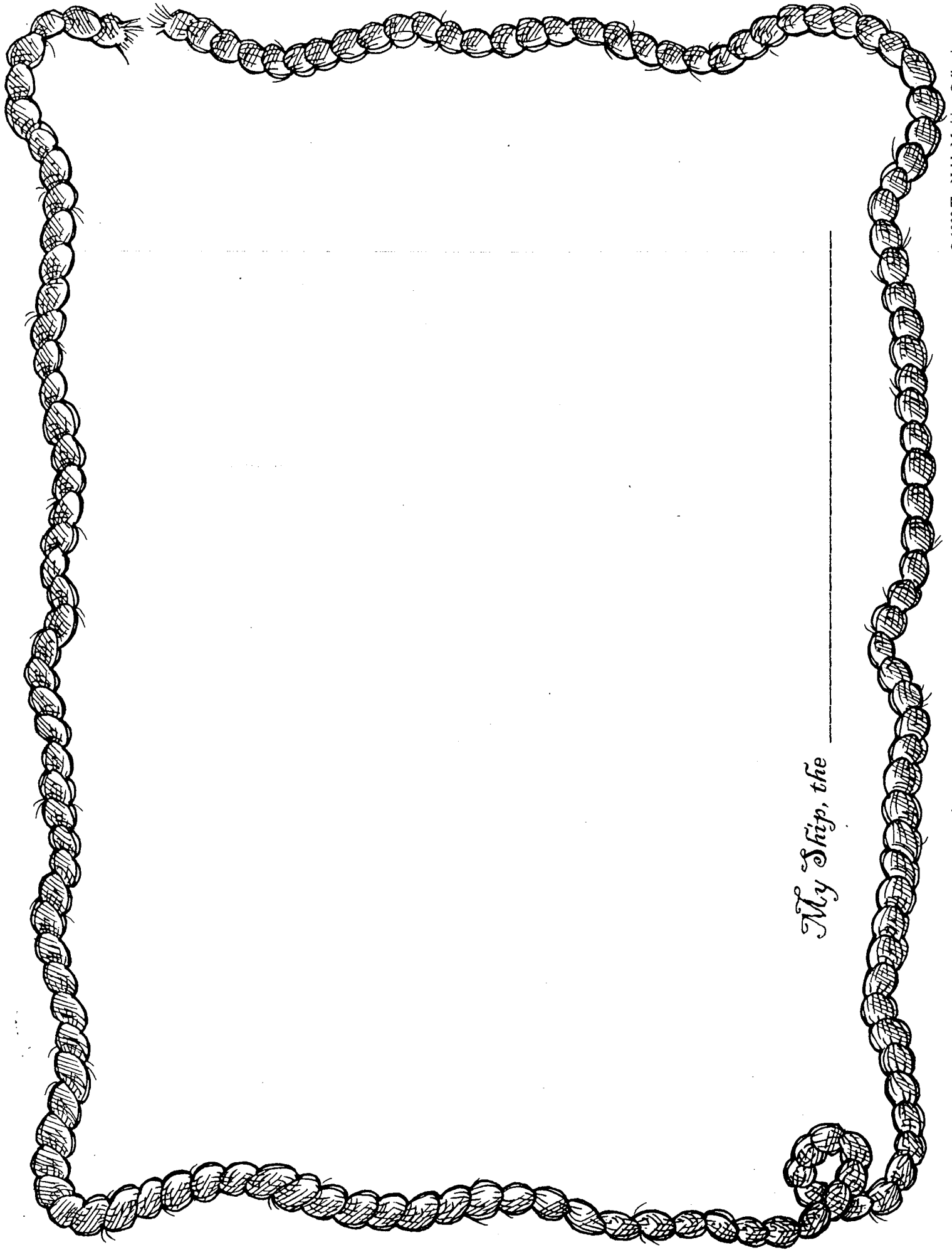
...carved by a glacier during the Ice Age, New York's harbor is so big the great harbors of Hamburg, Liverpool, London, Amsterdam, and Antwerp could all fit inside?

...today New York harbor is the busiest on the East Coast, with over 1000 vessels crossing her waters daily? These include tugboats, cargo ships, barges, ferries, U.S. Coastguard vessels, police boats, and pleasure craft.

... the Staten Island Ferry makes 104 trips daily?

...every large ship entering the lower bay must stop and allow a Sandy Hook Pilot to board and navigate it safely to its upper bay anchorage?

...half of all Americans today have ancestors who arrived as immigrants through New York harbor's Ellis Island?



My Ship, the

Maritime Vocabulary Words

Parts of Ships and Waterways:

Vessel - any floating craft larger than a rowboat. (ship, boat, barge, ferry, tug,..)

Deck - the "floor" of a vessel.

Bow - the forward part of a vessel.

Stern - the "after" or back end of a vessel.

Hull - the underside of the vessel that touches the water.

Mast - a pole that carries a sailing vessel's sails.

Line - the rope used aboard a ship for tying and rigging.

Sail - a cloth used to catch the force of the wind, pushing a boat through the water. Fore-and-aft sails look triangular, while square sails are rectangular.

Boom - the pole that holds out the bottom edge of a sail.

Anchor - a chained weight that holds (moors) a vessel still by digging into the sea bottom.

Cargo - Any goods or merchandise that are carried aboard a trading ship.

Pier - a structure built out into the water for docking and boarding a vessel.

Depth - the measurement from the surface of the water to the bottom.

Buoy - an anchored floating marker that marks a channel or other positions in the water.

Harbor - a calm area of water protected by land, where ships can be moored.

Boneyard - a place where discarded wooden ships are left to rot away.

Specialized Nautical Words:

Starboard - the right-hand side of a vessel.

Port - the left-hand side of a vessel.

Rudder - the moveable fin that steers a vessel when the helmsman turns the wheel.

Mariner - a seaman, sailor, or experienced seafarer.

Navigation - the art or science of getting a ship from one place to another. Answers: where are we now, and which way do we go?

Channel - a deep route in a harbor or river safe for a ship to travel.

Draft - the depth a boat needs to float freely, a measure from the waterline to the vessel's bottom.

Chart - a mariners map of the water, it shows depth, buoys, current, direction, land, etc...

Fathom - a way to measure depth; one fathom equals six feet.

Knot - a tying of rope; a measurement of speed; one knot equals one nautical mile, or 6,080 feet, per hour.

Hawser - a very thick rope used for towing ships.

Hardtack - a biscuit which can be stored for long periods without rotting.

Schooner - a type of fast wooden ship designed in the 1880's. With two or more masts and triangular looking *fore-and-aft* sails rigged to hang in line with the ship's length. (see picture on the ship spotter page)

Dry dock - a place to repair and clean the hulls of large vessels.

Visual Art Vocabulary

Basic Drawing and Watercolor

Still life - a picture of things, a view of objects carefully arranged by the artist.

Landscape - a picture of an outdoor vista.

Composition - the design of a picture. The placement of color, forms, lines, etc...

Focal point - a picture's main subject, the part of a composition your eye is drawn to.

Horizon line - the line where the sky meets the ground, the wall meets the floor, or where lying down meets standing-up.

Vanishing point perspective - a method of drawing an object or scene so it appears to go back into space.

Fore-, middle-, and background - three areas of a picture, from the front into the distance.

Palette - a surface to prepare and mix paint; the group of colors one uses in a picture.

Hue - another word for color.

Warm hues - reds, oranges and yellows, colors that tend to jump out at you.

Cool hues - blues, greens and bluish purples, colors that tend to go back or recede.

A Wash - a mixture of watercolor hues and water.

Intensity - how bright or powerful a color is.

Pentimenti - happy mistakes that add energy to artworks.

Realism - depicting what your eyes really see.

Abstraction - depicting what your senses or emotions respond to, rather than what your eyes see.

Printmaking

Plate - a flat base used to create a print. Usually carved-out or built-up, and inked before being run through a press. (often made of metal, cardboard, wood, or linoleum.)

Press - the machine that squeezes (applies pressure) to a sandwich of plate, ink, and paper, creating a print on the paper.

Press bed - The sliding table part of a press where the plate, paper, and blankets are stacked for printing.

Press Blanket - the wool cloth used to safely hold, pad, and squeeze the plate and paper together when printing on an etching press.

Print - an artwork usually stamped from a plate onto paper, often printed many times to create identical copies. **To print** - to off-set or stamp with ink onto another surface.

Edition - a series of identical prints (or multiples) each signed and numbered by the artist.

Proof - any test print an artist makes from a plate before creating an edition of final prints.

Reverse image - the backwards or mirror image created by printing (your name comes out backwards.)

Monotype - a print made by painting onto a smooth plate, then printing it onto paper. Mono means one, only *one print* can be made.

Etching or Intaglio - a print made by filling inscribed areas of metal plates with ink, and wiping the top areas clean, then printing.

Lithograph - a print made by drawing an image on a special stone or metal surface, then chemically sensitizing it to receive or repel ink, and printing.

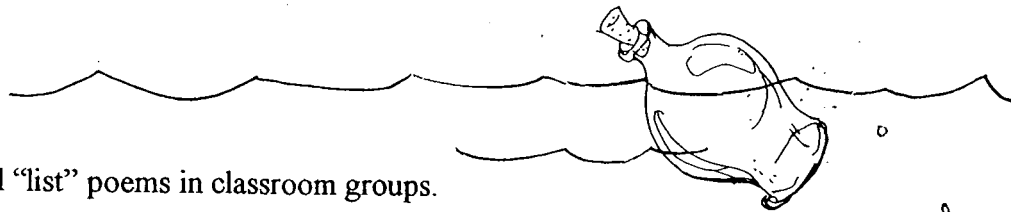
A Timeline – Featuring New York harbor maritime history and events that changed the world!

To string time together: Copy this timeline onto heavy paper. Have each student cut along the dotted lines, and punch the holes as marked. Use string to connect the pieces to make one long line. Hang vertically. To review, act out the events for each other.

- | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>Ice Age A series of glaciers carve out the New York harbor area.</p> | <p>1562 John Hawkins ships the first cargo of slaves from Sierra Leone to the West Indies; the slave trade to the Americas begins.</p> | <p>1801 Robert Richard Randall, son of Thomas Randall, wills his estate to create Sailors' Snug Harbor, a home for mariners.</p> |
| <p>2600 BC The compass is invented in China.</p> | <p>1577-80 Sir Francis Drake sails the <i>Golden Hind</i>, on a voyage of exploration around the world.</p> | <p>1807 The first successful steamship, Robert Fulton's <i>Clermont</i>, takes her maiden trip up the Hudson River to Albany.</p> |
| <p>750 AD The Vikings start expeditions, undoubtedly reaching North America.</p> | <p>1609 Henry Hudson arrives in New York harbor. The telescope is invented.</p> | <p>1817 The Black Ball Line, a New York shipping company, advertises regularly scheduled trips to Liverpool, England and back; the packet ship enterprise is born.</p> |
| <p>1001 Viking explorer Leif Ericson winters in Newfoundland.</p> | <p>1765 The Boston and New York Tea Parties occur; British cargo is dumped into the harbors.</p> | <p>1825 The Erie Canal opens.</p> |
| <p>1300's Algonquin tribes migrate into New York harbor area.</p> | <p>1775-81 The American Revolution is fought on land and sea.</p> | <p>1827 Slavery is abolished in New York City.</p> |
| <p>1492 Columbus sets sail towards the Americas.</p> | <p>1789 Thomas Randall, a privateer, merchant, and Sons of Liberty founder, organizes a naval parade across New York harbor carrying George Washington to his inauguration as the first U. S. President.</p> | <p>1833 Sailors' Snug Harbor, a home for aging mariners, opens.</p> <p>1835 The Great Fire burns down most of old New Amsterdam.</p> |

- 1838 A steamboat crosses the Atlantic, with only enough room for coal, water, food, and crew.
- 1840-56 Three million immigrants, arriving aboard ships, pour into New York City.
- 1849 Clipper ships speed 12,000 miles from New York to San Francisco, around Cape Horn in response to the California Gold Rush.
- 1860 The United States develops the world's largest merchant navy fleet.
- 1861-65 The Civil War rages on land and sea. Many merchant ships are used and destroyed in the war effort.
- 1866 The torpedo is invented.
- 1869 Intercontinental Railroad is opened, making westward land travel easier.
- 1879 Telephones are first used in New York City; "Ahoy!" is the conventional greeting.
- 1880's A steady change to steam powered ships; the *Age of Sail* nears its end.
- 1882 Thomas Edison's incandescent light bulb "electrifies" Manhattan.
- 1886 The largest statue in the world "Liberty Enlightening the World" is dedicated in NY harbor.
- 1891 Ellis Island is opened to process new immigrants.
- 1904 The first nine miles of subway track are completed in Manhattan.
- 1912 The passenger steamship Titanic, considered "unsinkable" goes down on her way from England to New York, killing 1,502 people. The disaster causes maritime safety rules to be updated or reformed.
- 1912-50's New York harbor is the busiest in the world.
- 1913 John A. Noble is born in Paris, France.
- 1914 World War I breaks-out in Europe.
- 1919 John A. Noble's family comes to the United States.
- 1921 The Port of New York Authority is created to coordinate harbor activity.
- 1941 Pearl Harbor is attacked; the United States enters World War II.
- 1950 Containerization, a system of shipping is introduced in New York
- 1964 The Verrazano Narrows Bridge opens.
- 1969 U.S. Commander Neil Armstrong is the first man on the moon.
- 1976 The Bicentennial ship flotilla in New York harbor; the last Sailors' Snug Harbor residents move to Sea Level, North Carolina.
- 1983 John A. Noble dies; a parade of vessels salutes his memory.
- 1986 A restored Statue of Liberty celebrates her 100th birthday; Operation Sail, a maritime parade, fills New York harbor.
- 2000 July 4th Op-Sail 2000, the largest peacetime maritime event in history occurs in New York Harbor.
- 2001 September 11th, the World Trade Towers of lower Manhattan are attacked and destroyed by terrorists; over 3000 lives are lost. Tugboats, ferries, and coastguard boats evacuate of thousands of citizens to safety.
- 2002 -

Poem in a Bottle



Objective: To create nautical “list” poems in classroom groups.

Materials:

Copies of *The Delight Song of Tsoai-Talee*, by N. Scott Momaday.

Four clean recycled soda bottles with caps.

Four long pieces of pale half-inch wide ribbon, cloth, or paper strips.

Markers or pens (that will write on the strips without spreading.)

Tape, to extend the strips if needed.

Nautical reference materials



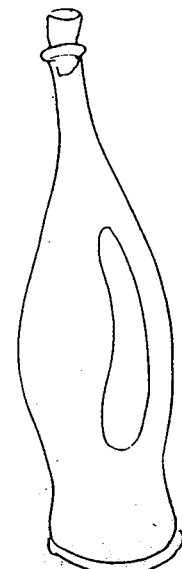
The Steps:

1. **Introduce a nautical theme** through poems, or pictures, songs, personal memories, or nautical stories (see the book list.)
2. **Introduce the Momaday poem.** Have your students read along silently while you read it aloud.
3. **What do you remember?** Turning their page over, have the students try to recall images after hearing the poem once, they needn't be the exact words. (Note: they will remember the bright and strong pictures Momaday creates, which is what good poetry contains!)
4. **Make a nautical *idea list*.** Have students list words related to the sea, ships, sailors, shells, myths, storms, sea animals, and seaside tastes, sounds, and textures. Allow several minutes, then read a few lists aloud.
5. **Group assignments.** Divide into four groups and assign each a secret *feeling*, such as: joy, loneliness, eagerness, nervousness, sadness, terror,...
6. **Group composing.** Borrowing Momaday's "I am" to begin each line, the groups must share words and compose a list of images that illustrate the groups assigned feeling. They should not use their assigned word, but paint strong images by considering their five senses.

Examples: *Joy: I am* the pink starfish twirling in the glittering tide

Nervousness: I am the slippery, spinning starfish tossed at the gull's feet.

7. **Write the poems.** When ready, hand out the strips, pens, and bottles. Have each student write a finished line onto the strip, leaving a space between each, but making a continuous ribbon of poetry.
8. **Send it out!** Roll up the finished poems, drop them into their bottles, exchange with another group, and read each one aloud. Can they guess the feelings expressed in their classmates poems? Try casting the poems to another class, but include extra strips so they can respond.



A List Poem

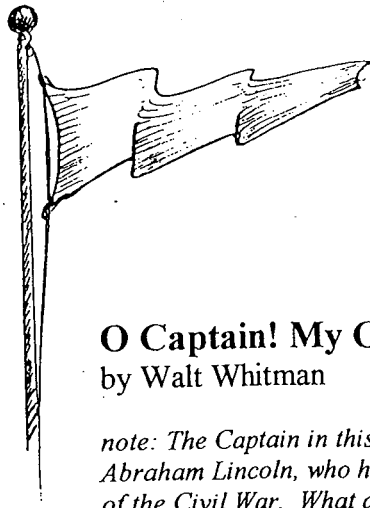
The poem below is by N. Scott Momaday, a Native American, of the Kiowa tribe, and is to be used with the Poem in a Bottle exercise. *The Delight Song of Tsoai-Talee* is a list, each line of this giving us a new image, or picture, made of words. It is a good form to start a poetry lesson with. Tsoai-Talee, the speaker in this poem, is a man who lives close to nature, with no TV or video games. What, instead, does he give his attention to?

The Delight Song of Tsoai-Talee by N. Scott Momaday

I am a feather on the bright sky
I am the blue horse that runs in the plain
I am the fish that rolls shining in the water
I am the shadow that follows child
I am the evening light, the lustre of meadows
I am an eagle playing with the wind
I am a cluster of bright beads
I am the farthest star
I am the cold of the dawn
I am the roaring of the rain
I am the glitter on the crust of the snow
I am the long track of the moon in a lake
I am a flame of four colors
I am a deer standing away in the dust
I am a field of sumac and the pomme-blanche
I am an angle of geese in the winter sky
I am the hunger of a young wolf
I am the whole dream of these things

You see, I am alive, I am alive
I stand in good relation to the earth
I stand in good relation to the gods
I stand in good relation to all that is beautiful
You see, I am alive, I am alive, I am alive, I am alive

Poems and Songs



My Bonnie

author unknown

My Bonnie lies over the ocean,
My Bonnie lies over the sea,
My Bonnie lies over the ocean,
Oh, bring back my Bonnie to me.

Bring back, bring back,
Bring back my Bonnie to me, to me.
Bring back, bring back,
Oh, bring back my Bonnie to me.

Oh, blow ye winds over the ocean,
And blow, ye winds over the sea,
And blow ye winds over the ocean,
And bring back my Bonnie to me

Bring back, bring back,
Bring back my Bonnie to me, to me.
Bring back, bring back,
Oh, bring back my Bonnie to me.

Old Man Ocean

by Russell Hoban

Old Man Ocean, how do you pound
Smooth glass, rough stone round?

*Time and the tide and the wild waves rolling
Night and the wind and the long gray dawn.*

Old Man Ocean, what do you tell,
What do you sing in the open shell?

*Fog and the storm and the long bell tolling,
Bones in the deep and the brave men gone.*



O Captain! My Captain!

by Walt Whitman

note: The Captain in this poem is a metaphor for President Abraham Lincoln, who had been assassinated after the close of the Civil War. What do you think the ship represents?

O Captain! my Captain! our fearful trip is done,
The ship has weather'd every rack, the prize we sought
is won,
The port is near, the bells I hear, the people all exulting,
While follow eyes the steady keel, the vessel grim
and daring;
But O heart! heart! heart!
O the bleeding drops of red!
Where on the deck my Captain lies,
Fallen cold and dead.

O Captain! my Captain! rise up and hear the bells;
Rise up – for you the flag is flung – for you the
bugle trills,
For you bouquets and ribbon'd wreaths – for you the
shores a-crowding,
For you they call, the swaying mass, their eager
faces turning;
Here Captain! dear father!
This arm beneath your head!
It is some dream that on the deck
You've fallen cold and dead.

My Captain does not answer, his lips are pale and still,
My father does not feel my arm, he has no pulse
nor will;
The ship is anchor'd safe and sound, its voyage closed
and done,
From fearful trip the victor ship comes in with
object won;
Exult, O shores! and sing, O bells!
But I, with mournful tread,
Walk the deck my Captain lies,
Fallen cold and dead.

In the Fog

by Lilian Moore

Stand Still
The fog wraps you up
And no one can find you.

Walk.
The fog opens up
To let you through
And closes behind you.



Where Go the Boats?

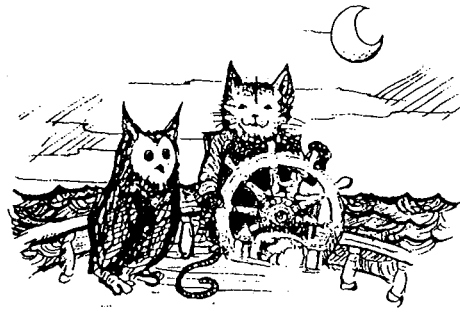
Dark brown is the river,
Golden is the sand
It flows along for ever,
With trees on either hand.

Green leaves a floating,
Castles of the foam,
Boats of mine a-boating--
Where will all come home?

On goes the river
And out past the mill,
Away down the valley,
Away down the hill.

Away down the river,
A hundred miles or more,
Other little children
Shall bring my boats ashore.

by Robert Louis Stevenson



The Owl and the Pussy-Cat

by Edward Lear

The Owl and the Pussy-Cat went to sea
In a beautiful pea-green boat,
They took some honey, and plenty of money,
Wrapped in a five-pound note.
The Owl looked up to the stars above,
And sang to a small guitar,
"O lovely Pussy! O Pussy, my love,
"what a beautiful Pussy you are,
you are,
you are!
What a beautiful Pussy you are!"

Pussy said to the Owl, "You elegant fowl!"
"How charmingly sweet you sing!
O let us be married! Too long have we tarried:
But what shall we do for a ring?"
They sailed away for a year and a day,
To the land where the Bong-tree grows,
And there in a wood a Piggy-wig stood,
With a ring at the end of his nose.
His nose,
His nose,
With a ring on the end of his nose.

"Dear Pig, are you willing to sell for one shilling
Your ring?" Said the Piggy, "I will."
So they took it away, and were married next day
By the Turkey who lives on the hill.
They dined on mince, and slices of quince,
Which they ate with a runcible spoon;
And hand in hand, on the edge of the sand,
They danced by the light of the moon,
The moon,
The moon,
They danced by the light of the moon.

Lines and Knots

Sailors use ropes (or lines) to do many jobs aboard a ship, including rigging sails, fastening a vessel to a pier, towing other boats, lifting or tying-down cargo, to name a few. Learn the following *line lingo* and try the five knots we've written out. Be forewarned, even the simple knots are tricky without a sailor on hand! Once you triumph, practice a knot *twenty times in a row*. Try tying-up newspapers at home. Good luck!

Line – ropes used aboard ships and boats. Made from many different substances such as hemp, Manila, cotton, coconut husk, and manmade fibers.

Bitter end – the end of the line.

Turn – to pass a rope around a post.

Bend – to fasten; to *bend* one rope to another, the anchor to its cable, etc.

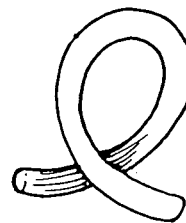
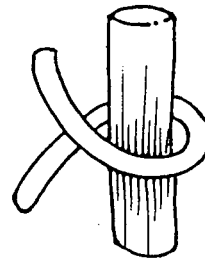
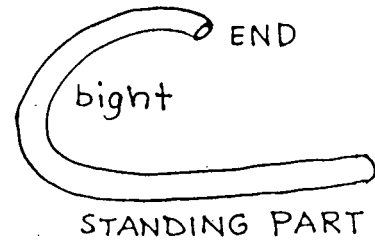
Bight – a bend or loop in a rope.

Overhand loop – when the rope crosses on top of itself.

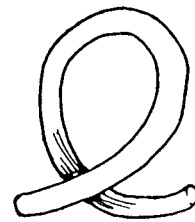
Underhand loop - when the rope crosses under itself.

To coil – to lay a rope down in circular turns. The coiling of lines is done for safety, neatness, and to preserve the rope. Also rope is sold by the *coil*, which equals 200 fathoms (1200 ft.)

Fathom – a measure of rope, or depth, one fathom equals six feet.



OVERHAND LOOP



UNDERHAND LOOP

Related Books to enjoy:

Art and Printmaking

The Etcher's Studio

By Arthur Geisert

Houghton Mifflin Company Boston, 1997

Simple Printing Methods

by Jeanne Cross, S.G. Phillips, Inc.,

New York, 1972

Nautical Stories, History, and Reference:

What's Inside? Boats

Conceived, edited and designed by DK

Direct Limited, 1992

The Visual Dictionary of Ships and Sailing

A Dorling Kindersley Book, New York, 1991

Lower Elementary Grades:

Jenny's Journey

by Sheila White Samton

Scholastic Inc., 1991

Upper Elementary Grades:

The Tale of Neptune's Car

by Joe Lasker

Viking Press, 1977

The Sailor's Alphabet

Illustrated by Michael McCurdy

Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston 1998

Pirates, Robbers of the High Seas

By Gail Gibbons

Little, Brown, and Co. Boston, 1993

Young Adult:

The Sea Rovers, Pirates, Privateers, and Buccaneers

By Albert Marroin

McClelland & Stewart

The Statue of Liberty, America's Proud Lady

By Jim Haskins, Lerner Publications

Company, Minneapolis 1986

Adult/ High School Historical Reference and Stories:

Hulls and Hulks in the Tide of Time, The Life and Work of John A. Noble

by Erin Urban, The John A. Noble

Collection, Publishers, New York, 1993

Before The Wind, A Memoir of an American Sea Captain, 1808-1833

by Charles Tyng

Viking Press, 1999

Sailors' Snug Harbor, 1801-1976

by Barnett Shepherd

Snug Harbor Cultural Center, 1979

Two Years before the Mast,

by Richard Henry Dana, Jr.

The Collection of Biography and

Autobiography, The New American Library,

1985

The Endurance, Shackelton's Legendary Antarctic Expedition

by Caroline Alexander, in Association with

the American Museum of Natural History,

Alfred A Knopf, New York, 1999

The Perfect Storm

by Sebastian Junger,

W. W. Norton and Co. 1997

Built on Honor, Sailed with Skill

The American Coasting Schooner

Frederick F. Kaiser

Sarah Jennings Press

Ann Arbor, 1989

Hen Frigates, Wives of Merchant

Captains Under Sail, by Joan Druett

Simon and Schuster, 1998