

## **1. Anne Bonny and Mary Reid**

(LGBTQ+/Women)

Site: National Maritime Museum

Location: All Hands Gallery

On Display: Wooden cut out of print of Anne



Anne Bonny and Mary Reid were both pirates who lived and dressed as men for much of their lives. Their stories became legend. One story tells of how when Anne and Mary first met in men's clothing they fell for each other. It is interesting to think of how Anne and Mary might have identified in terms of gender and sexual orientation and why they may have chosen the particular lives they did.

## **2. The Rainbow as an LGBTQ+ symbol**

(LGBTQ+)

Site: National Maritime Museum

Location: Neptune Court

On Display: Ship badge for HMS Rainbow



The HMS Rainbow was a submarine and this is its ship badge. Throughout time the rainbow has been used to symbolise many things but in the 1970's artist Gilbert Baker used the rainbow as a symbol for gay pride during protests in America. Since then the rainbow has become a powerful symbol for the LGBTQ+ community with 8 symbolic colours showing the diversity of this community.

### 3. Evelyn De Morgan

(LGBTQ+)

Site: Queen's House

Location: Ground Floor Gallery

On Display: 'Sea Maidens' painting



Evelyn De Morgan was an artist of the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Her artworks explore many themes including mythology and the roles of women. De Morgan had a favourite model called Jane Hales. Jane appears over and over in her work. In this painting 'The Sea Maidens' Jane is painted in sensuous poses. Many believe Evelyn and Jane had an intimate and passionate romantic relationship.

#### **4. Multicultural Britain**

(BAME)

Site: National Maritime Museum

Location: Outside Sammy Ofer Wing

On Display: Ship in a Bottle by Yinka Shonibare



This artwork by Yinka Shonibare takes one of Nelson's ships and decorates the sails with Batik design which were created in Indonesia and sold in West Africa. It is a comment on colonialism and a reflection on the profound impact that the UK had on cultures around the world.

#### **5. Mass Migration to America**

(Migrants and Asylum Seekers)

Site: The Queen's House

Location: 1<sup>st</sup> Floor Galleries

On Display: 'The Parting Cheer' Painting



People of many different backgrounds and classes are depicted here leaving for a new life in America. Just as we see people making their way to the UK today there have also been times when people have left the UK for new lives abroad as migrants and refugees.

## 6. Ching Shih

(BAME/ Women)

Site: The National Maritime Museum

Location: Traders

On Display: Flower Boat



This miniature 'Flower Boat' is a model of the floating brothels found in the Canton region of China. At one point the most feared pirate of all China was a woman known as Ching Shih. As a so-called 'pirate queen' Ching Shih controlled 300 pirate ships known as Junks. Despite

rising to infamy she started out life aboard a 'Flower Boat' much like this as a prostitute.

## 7. Punishment for Sodomy

(LGBTQ+)

Site: National Maritime Museum

Location: Nelson Navy Nation Gallery

On Display: Cat-O-Nine tails



The National Maritime Museums has archival records of punishment for sodomy in the Navy. This was loosely defined as any sexual or romantic relationships between two men aboard ship. The punishment could vary hugely from execution, being discharged to a public flogging with a cat-o-nine tails.



## 8. Opium Wars

(BAME)

Site: The National Maritime Museum

Location: Traders

On Display: Opium Pipe



From 1672 onwards Britain began trading with China for tea, silk and porcelain. The UK did not have enough silver to give in exchange for these goods and instead began trading in the highly addictive drug opium. The massive influx of opium into China created many more addicts and this in turn began to destabilise the country. This put the UK at an advantage of trading with China but at the cost of thousands of Chinese lives and resulted in numerous battles and skirmishes known as the Opium Wars.

## 9. Mermaid as a Symbol for Transgender Communities

(LGBTQ+)

Site: National Maritime Museum

Location: Neptune Court

On Display: Frederick's Barge



The mermaid has become a popular symbol for transgender people around the world. Mermaids are seen as beautiful creatures of two worlds, capable of transformation and hidden below the waist. The transgender youth support network Mermaids UK takes its name from this association.

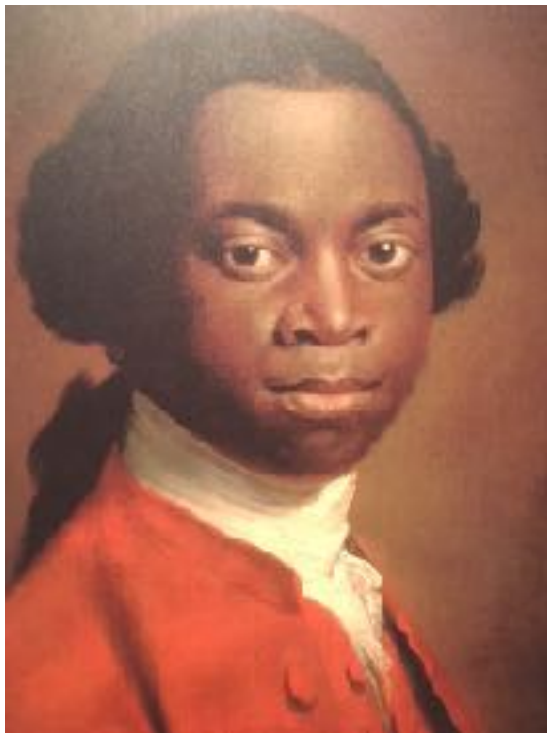
#### 10. **Olaudah Equiano**

(BAME)

Site: National Maritime Museum

Location: Atlantic Worlds Gallery

On Display: Print of Equiano and contested portrait



Olaudah Equiano was an enslaved man taken from Nigeria and ending up in London. When Olaudah was first freed he was kidnapped and re-sold into slavery along the wharves of Deptford. When finally a free man he wrote an account of his life as a slave entitled 'The Interesting Narrative of the Life of Olaudah Equiano'. He became an important part of the abolition movement and a 'political agitator' to end slavery in the UK.

#### 11. **Mary Prince**

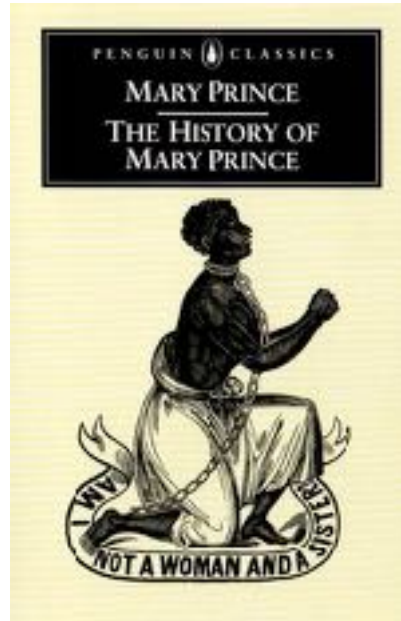


(BAME/Women)

Site: National Maritime Museum

Location: Atlantic Worlds Gallery

On Display: Am I Not a Man and a Brother sculpture



Mary Prince wrote of her account as a woman born into slavery in Bermuda. Her writing was published and entitled 'The History of Mary Prince'. She is one example of the incredible importance of women and enslaved African people in the movement to end slavery in the British colonies.

## 12. Queen Anne and Sarah Churchill

(LGBTQ+/Women)

Site: The Queen's House

Location: Great Hall

On Display: Ceiling



The Queen's House was built for Queen Anne of Denmark. Anne's closest friend was Sarah Churchill who she had known since childhood. The two shared an incredibly close relationship writing love letters to each other. From the outside this relationship was described as 'undue' and an 'immoderate passion'. Their relationship was so close that in 1708 the painted ceiling panels of the Queen's House were gifted to Sarah Churchill by Queen Anne. Sadly due to jealousy and outside pressures their friendship would later sour and Sarah would gossip about Anne's inclination for women. She even threatened to share letters that had been written between the two of them.

### 13. Huguenot Refugees

(Migrants and Asylum Seekers)

Site: The Queen's House

Location: Great Hall

On Display: General Architecture of the House



The Queen's House was at one point home to a group of Huguenot Refugees. The Huguenots were a group of French Protestants who, due to political and theological oppression, were forced to flee France for the UK from 1685 onwards.

#### 14. **Tipu Sultan**

(BAME)

Site: National Maritime Museum

Location: Traders Gallery

On Display: Figurehead of Tipu



Tipu Sultan was the ruler of the kingdom of Mysore in India. He was an aggressive enemy of the British East India Company and imperialism and was known as 'The Tiger of Mysore'. He was the only of the first Indian Kings to die on the battlefield defending against the colonial

British. To many he is seen as a freedom fighter and a symbol for Indian nationalism. Despite this he remains a controversial figure due to his treatment of Hindus, Christians, and Mappla Muslims.

#### **15. Horatio Nelson (1. Disability)**

(Access)

Site: National Maritime Museum

Location: Nelson Navy Nation Gallery

On Display: Combined fork/knife in cabinet



During his life Nelson lost the use of his right arm and right eye. Letters from the time show that initially Nelson fell in a depression, feeling that he had become a burden. Later he learnt to adapt, an example of this is this ingenious combined fork and knife which allowed Nelson to eat one-handed.

#### **16. Horatio Nelson (2. Supporter of Transatlantic Slavery)**

(BAME)

Site: National Maritime Museum

Location: Nelson Navy Nation Gallery

On Display: Nelson's jacket



Nelson is often regarded as a National hero. It is worth remembering that despite his incredible naval accomplishments Nelson was also an outspoken supporter of the Transatlantic Slave Trade of African people.

### 17. **Billy Waters**

(Access/BAME)

Site: National Maritime Museum

Location: Nelson Navy Nation Gallery

On Display: Print of Billy Waters



Billy waters was a street performer who was well-known in 19<sup>th</sup> century London. He had escaped slavery in America and came to England as a British sailor during which he lost his leg. He would busk for theatre goers and became so



popular he ended up performing on the stage and became known as 'King of the Beggars'. Sadly near the end of his life he was so poor he had to sell his violin.

#### 18. **Napoleon Bonaparte**

(Access)

Site: National Maritime Museum

Location: Nelson Navy Nation Gallery

On Display: Miniature Portrait



Napoleon was a famous French military leader. He was also epileptic and had suffered from seizures since childhood. Some of these seizures were triggered by stress.

#### 19. **Emma Hamilton**

(Women)

Site: National Maritime Museum

Location: Nelson Navy Nation

On Display: Necklace with dog pendant



Emma Hamilton was Nelson's mistress, but more than that she was a politician, an intelligent communicator and a performer. Starting out life as a prostitute in Covent Garden she rose to be one of those most famous and influential women in Britain. Her daughter, who she had with Nelson, grew up not knowing the true identity of her mother or father. This was down to the social stigma surrounding Emma's relationship with Nelson who was already married.

## **20. Refugee Crisis**

(Migrants and Asylum Seekers)

Site: National Maritime Museum

Location: Great Map

On Display: GPS and navigational equipment



Navigational instruments have been used throughout history for people to find their way across the sea. In this cabinet see some of the old and more modern tools used to wayfind. Today we have a humanitarian crisis surrounding the movement of millions of people seeking refuge outside their country of origin. Refugees, migrants and asylum seekers use many means to navigate often using phone and maps to find their way. The National Maritime Museum is currently looking to acquire one such digital map used by Syrian refugees.

## **21. Limehouse Chinatown**

(BAME)

Site: National Maritime Museum

Location: Maritime London

On Display: Map of London



Back in the 1800's Limehouse was a hub for Cantonese sailors who had been marooned by British sailing companies with no return passage home. Overtime this area of East London and the Docklands formed London's first Chinatown and was once full of Chinese cafes and grocers.

## **22. Navigational Expertise of the Islamic World**

Site: National Maritime Museum

Location: Great Map

On Display: Astrolabes



For a long period of time known as the Islamic period the vast majority of developments in navigation and astronomy were made in the Islamic world. These intricate Astrolabes (meaning taker of stars) made my Muslim astronomers used the placement of stars and planets to work out local latitude.

Himalayan Warrior  
(BAME)

Site: National Maritime Museum

Location: Neptune Court

On Display: Figurehead of HMS Himalaya



Himalayan warriors who fought against the British East India Company made a huge impact on all who faced them and became legendary. One story tells that these incredible fighters never drew their swords (called Kukri) unless they were to draw blood, even their own.

### **23. The Lion Keeper's Boy**

(BAME)

Site: National Maritime Museum

Location: Maritime London

On Display: Map of London





The Tower of London was once also a menagerie (a zoo that was owned by the Crown) for 'exotic' animals. A newspaper from 1692 article shows that a young enslaved boy was kept there by the 'Lyon Keeper' Mr Thomas Dymock. The young boy managed to escape and took £10 in silver and a guinea. Nothing is known about what happened to him.

## 24. African Metropolises

(BAME)

Site: National Maritime Museum

Location: Atlantic Worlds Gallery

On Display: Print of Yam Festival



This print of the Yam Festival gives an example of Africa before and beyond the transatlantic slave trade as a bustling continent with metropolises and complex trade routes. In the image flags of many European nations can be seen around the Asantehene (king) Osei Bonsu of Kumasi.

Rich cultures with religions, culture, art and science were highly developed across Africa long before European slavers arrived.