

# TITANIC

## THE ARTIFACT EXHIBITION

239 Real *Titanic* Artifacts  
Countless Stories  
Unforgettable Lessons



## FIELD TRIP GUIDE



THE SAUNDERS CASTLE  
at Park Plaza

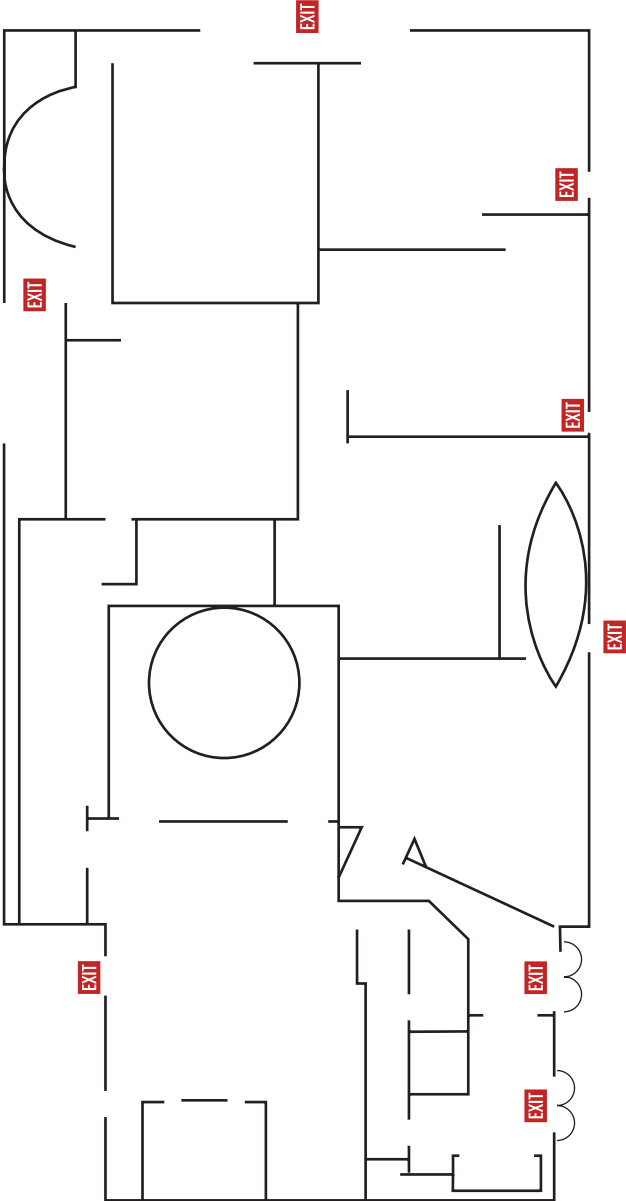


130 Columbus Ave.  
Boston, MA 02116

# CHAPERONE RESPONSIBILITIES

- **Top priority: Stay with your assigned group of students throughout your visit. Monitor your students and keep them focused.**
- **Stress the importance of respecting the Exhibition staff and fellow visitors.**
- **Please reinforce basic rules of Exhibition etiquette.**
  - **Keep voices low.**
  - **Do not gather around and/or block entrances or exits to the galleries.**
  - **Do not lean against walls.**
  - **Walk, do not run.**
- **Students should not lean on the glass cases or walls to write notes. Students should use a notebook or clipboard for notetaking.**
- **Encourage students to ask questions and seek clarification.**
- **Please supervise your students in the retail area and in the restrooms.**
- **Continue to monitor students to ensure respectful behavior in each of the Exhibition galleries and around the artifacts.**
- **Prompt students with questions to encourage Exhibition engagement.**

# EMERGENCY EXIT PLAN

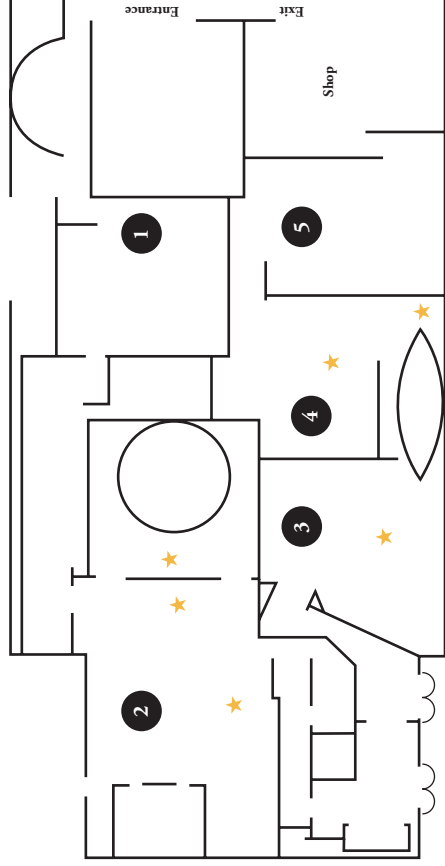


Emergency exits are located on every side of the building aside from the far back wall by the first-class cabin, opposite the main entrance. This means an emergency exit should always be on your right as you move through the Exhibition.

The emergency meeting point is the nearby Statler Park, which is in view of the castle and can be found between Columbus Ave and Stuart St near the Park Plaza Hotel.

# GALLERY GUIDE MAP

Your *Titanic* journey today consists of five galleries.  
Each gallery has an artifact to highlight with your class and links via QR code to a lesson plan from within the *Titanic* Teachers Guide.



1 CONSTRUCTION GALLERY

2 PASSENGER GALLERY

3 ICEBERG GALLERY

4 SEABED GALLERY

5 MEMORIAL GALLERY

★ \*Artifact case locations may be subject to change.

## 1 CONSTRUCTION GALLERY

Learn about the conception and design of the *Olympic*-Class liners, including RMS *Olympic*, *Titanic*, and *Britannic*. Understand *Titanic*'s construction at Harland & Wolff Shipyard in Belfast, Ireland (present-day Northern Ireland). Meet key leaders involved with *Titanic*, view photographs of the workers who built the ship, and see tools and pieces of 1912's largest liner.

### Reflective Questions:

- What would it have been like to work in the shipyard that built *Titanic*?
- Would you have preferred to be a worker in the shipyard who put in the rivets or be a supervisor like managing director Thomas Andrews? Why?

## 2 PASSENGER GALLERY

With 2,208 souls on board—and 239 artifacts on display—*Titanic* has numerous stories to share. Bring to light some of these unforgettable accounts of why people traveled, their hopes and dreams, and the overall impact *Titanic* had on them and their families. Honor their legacy by learning their stories. Discover re-created cabins of both first and third class and the differences in luxury between them.

★ **Artifact stop: Silver and Vermeil Sauceboat**—The gold-washed lining of this sauceboat suggests that it was used in the elite À la Carte Restaurant. The menu and ambiance in this restaurant were more elaborate than the First Class Dining Saloon. Passengers were required to pay an additional fee for this measure of service, as the extra cost was not covered in the price of the passage ticket. **Chased Silver Box**—This beautifully chased silver box was recovered containing a variety of collar buttons, cufflinks, and a lion's head tie pin. The assay mark and design featuring a sleigh scene identifies it as Russian in origin. Chasing is the metalworking technique of indenting metal surfaces with tools to add ornament or detail. **Light Globe**—Many cut-glass globes illuminated *Titanic*'s cabins and suites. This globe is similar to those used in first-class cabins on B and C decks.

### Reflective Questions:

- What does luxury mean? (Great comfort or very fancy, over-the-top living.)
- Compare and contrast the “luxuries” of each of the three classes onboard *Titanic*.

## 3 ICEBERG GALLERY

Place your hand on the iceberg and experience the extreme chill of the North Atlantic. Discover why the 28°F water did not freeze. Understand the fateful events of April 14–15, 1912, including reading some first-hand accounts from survivors.

- ★ **Artifact stop: Docking Bridge Telephone**—In case of damage to the Captain's Bridge, command could be transferred to the Aft Docking Bridge located at the stern of the Ship. This stand and housing box once held a telephone that kept the Docking Bridge in communication with the Wheelhouse.

**Reflective Questions:**

- What is at least one question you would like to ask a *Titanic* survivor?
- How would knowing this answer help you better understand *Titanic*?

4

## SEABED GALLERY

The artifacts remaining on the ocean floor have so many stories to tell. The area between and around *Titanic's* two halves is called the Debris Field. Recovery efforts have made it possible for many of these stories to be heard again by visitors like you. Learn about that process since *Titanic's* discovery in 1985.

- ★ **Artifact stop: Megaphone**—This megaphone—one of two normally used for docking commands—may have been used to coordinate launching the lifeboats on the night of the collision. **Davit**—Manufactured by Welin Company, this crane arm and mechanism launched *Titanic's* lifeboats on the night of the sinking. *Titanic* had 20 lifeboats, over the Board of Trade's lawful requirement of 16, determined by outdated regulations on Ship size.

**Reflective Questions:**

- What do you think it is like being a member of an expedition team, like the one that discovered the *Titanic* wrecksite?
- How do these recovery efforts allow the public to connect with the story of *Titanic*?

5

## MEMORIAL GALLERY

Learn the fate of your boarding card passenger. Read about the worldwide impact of *Titanic* both immediately and throughout the past century. Discover some additional passenger stories brought to light after close examination of the artifacts.

**Reflective Questions:**

- What are at least three things that you learned about *Titanic*?
- What is your favorite artifact you saw today in the Exhibition? Why? What does it make you think about?
- How does seeing this Exhibition add to your learning about the *Titanic*?

# THINKING ABOUT *TITANIC*

## BEFORE THE EXHIBIT

1. What do you know about *Titanic*? (Movie, construction, life on board, passengers, myths, wrecksite, artifact conservation, modern cruising)
2. Where have you learned this information about *Titanic*? (Primary vs. secondary sources)
3. What is an artifact? (An object important to history and/or culture.)

## DURING THE EXHIBIT

1. As you walk through the Exhibition, how is the story of *Titanic* organized? (Chronological order of *Titanic*'s building, sailing, and sinking)
2. Why is it important that people don't use flash photography in the Exhibition? (Conservation of the artifacts)
3. How do the labels on each of the artifacts help tell the story of *Titanic*? (Organization/cataloging/stewardship/care of each item)

## AFTER THE EXHIBIT

1. What are at least three *Titanic* questions you have based on today's visit? Where could you look to answer these questions?
2. An Irish philosopher once said, "We are all passengers on *Titanic*." After visiting today, do you agree or disagree with this statement? Why?
3. If you could choose to be any passenger, officer, or crew member, who would you choose to be if boarding *Titanic*? Why?

# FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

## What is a submersible?

A submersible is an underwater vehicle used for deep-sea research, transported and supported by a larger ship or platform, such as the *Nautilus* and *MIR*. It accommodates three people—a pilot, a co-pilot, and an observer—who each have a 1-foot thick plastic porthole between them and the depths. With a 110-foot tether, submersibles can deploy and operate a remotely operated vehicle, or ROV, to record images inside the wreck.

## How long does it take to reach *Titanic*?

It takes over 2½ hours to reach the *Titanic* wrecksite. Each dive lasts about 12 to 15 hours with an additional 2 hours to ascend to the surface.

## How are these artifacts recovered from *Titanic*?

Submersibles recover artifacts from the ocean floor by using mechanical arms to scoop and grasp objects. These objects are then either collected in sampling baskets or placed in lifting baskets and brought back to the larger ship.

## How are the artifacts conserved?

Conservation begins the moment the artifacts are recovered. Artifacts are cleaned of mud and dirt and placed in foam-lined tubs of water.

Artifacts stay submerged in water while salts are leached out from the materials in a process called desalination. Electrolysis is also used to remove salts from some metal artifacts.

Once the artifacts are no longer leaching salt, they are dried out. Chemical and mechanical treatments are used to remove agents of deterioration, such as fungus and rust.

Protective wax coatings can be applied to metals. Some sensitive materials, such as leather, can be treated with chemicals to keep them from becoming brittle or deteriorating.

Conserved artifacts are carefully monitored and maintained in a controlled environment with stable temperature, humidity, and light levels by trained professionals to keep the artifacts safe for the future.

FOR MORE INFORMATION AND  
RESOURCES SCAN HERE



THE SAUNDERS CASTLE  
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