



# Dreamchild

**“I am youth, I am joy, I am the little bird  
that has broken out of the egg”**

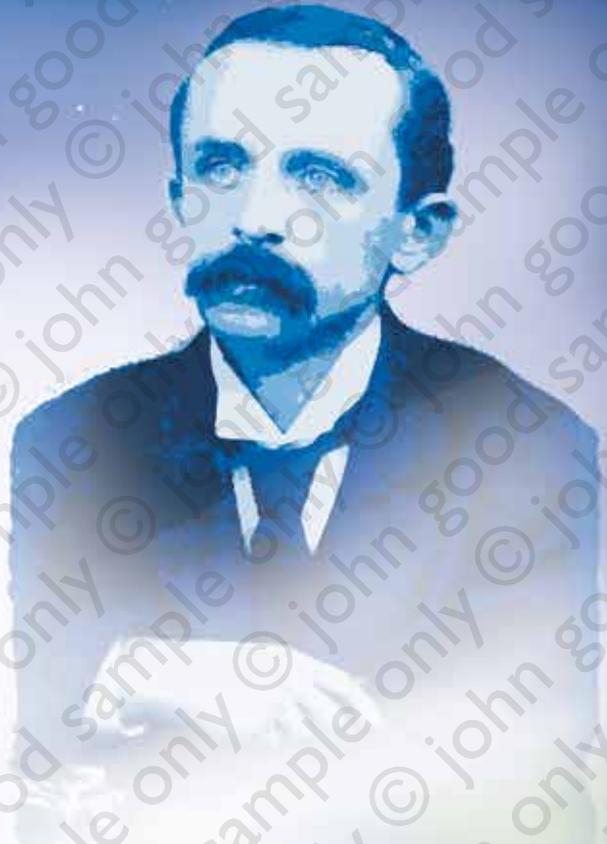
I'm sure it won't surprise you to find out that the man who wrote *Peter Pan*, James Matthew Barrie, was not at all keen on the idea of growing up himself!

He was born in Scotland in 1860 and, although he was a very shy boy, he couldn't resist joining a schoolboy pirate band, climbing walls and trees and having adventures, just like the boys in *Peter Pan*.

By the time he was in his 30s, J M Barrie was a well-known writer, and it was his editor's daughter, Margaret Henley, who gave him the name of one of his most famous characters. She couldn't pronounce 'my Friendly' and used to call Barrie 'my Wendy', and he went on to use the name for the girl who becomes the mother to the Lost Boys in *Peter Pan*.

Although Barrie did get married, he and his wife had no children. They lavished attention on their St Bernard dog, Porthos, who was the inspiration for Nana. One day, Barrie was taking his usual walk with Porthos in London's Kensington Gardens near where he lived, when he met three little boys out for a walk with their nanny. Barrie always found it easy to talk to children and soon he was telling the three boys, George (aged five), Jack (aged three) and baby Peter, stories of pirates, fairies and magic places far away. Barrie and the boys soon became firm friends and Barrie would invent new jokes, games and stories to amuse them when they met in the park on their daily walks. At first the stories he told them were based on traditional fairy tales, but soon he was making up tales of adventure with the boys, himself and even Porthos the dog as the heroes!

Barrie soon also became friends with the boys' parents, Sylvia and Arthur Llewelyn-Davies and, in the summer of 1900, the year another little boy, Michael, was born into the family, Barrie and the boys spent a wonderful summer at Black Lake Cottage deep in the Surrey

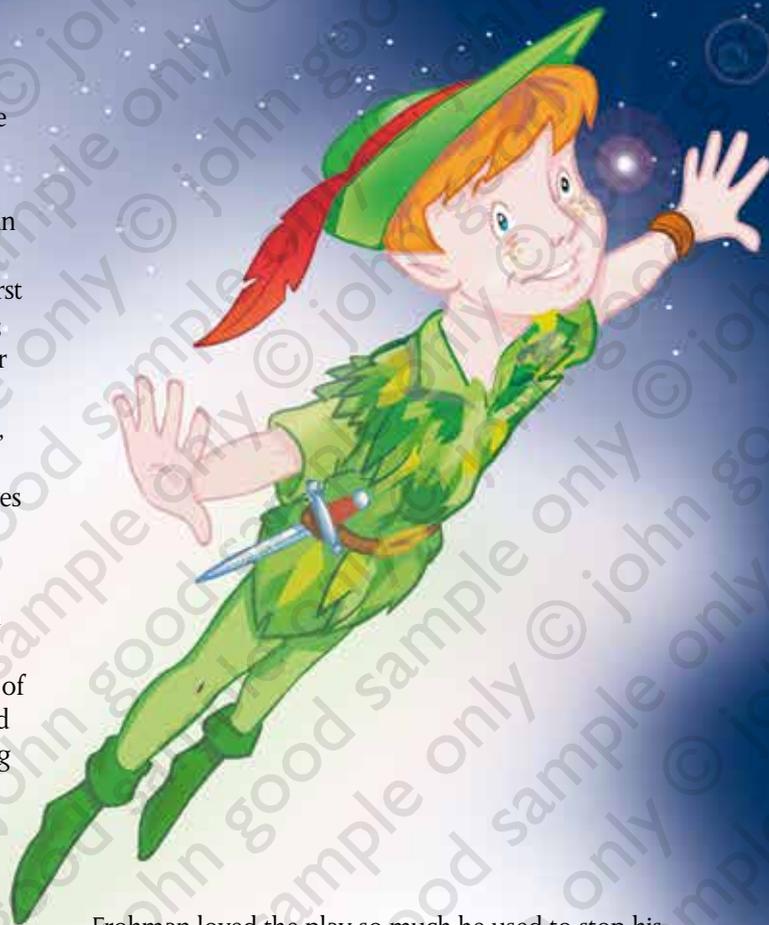


countryside. Here they had everything they needed to bring the stories and adventures to life: a lake, an old boat, trees and bush-covered shores—a real Never Land of pirates, treasure, fairies and monsters. Barrie took lots of photographs and made them into a book called *The Boy Castaways of Black Lake Island*.

That Christmas, Barrie wrote a pantomime for private performance with the boys, so it was not going to be long before the famous author sat down to put together a fairy tale which would bring together all the weird and wonderful elements of their exploits. Barrie began to write *Peter Pan* just as Sylvia Llewelyn-Davies had her last son, Nicholas, making five brothers in all.

Barrie already had the character of Wendy, and Michael Llewelyn-Davies became Michael Darling. He got most of the pirates' names from an eighteenth-century book about pirates, but Captain Hook was actually based on a Scottish postman he had known in his childhood who was nicknamed 'Hooky', because he had an iron hook in place of his right hand. The first draft of *Peter Pan* took Barrie several months to write; he finished it on 1 March 1904. He did not base Peter on any of the Llewelyn-Davies boys in particular and, much later, when the play of *Peter Pan* was published, he wrote in his dedication to the book: "I made Peter by rubbing the five of you violently together as savages with two sticks to produce a flame."

It is quite a surprise to realise that Barrie was the first writer to create a play about real children, set both in their own ordinary home and in the wonderland of their imagination, and it is surely the very real nature of the children, with whom generations of us have found it easy to identify, which holds the secret of the lasting popularity of the story. Barrie's first title for the story was *Peter and Wendy*, then *The Great White Father*, but when he showed it to his friend, the impresario Charles Frohman, he suggested that a new name was needed, and the story finally became *Peter Pan*.

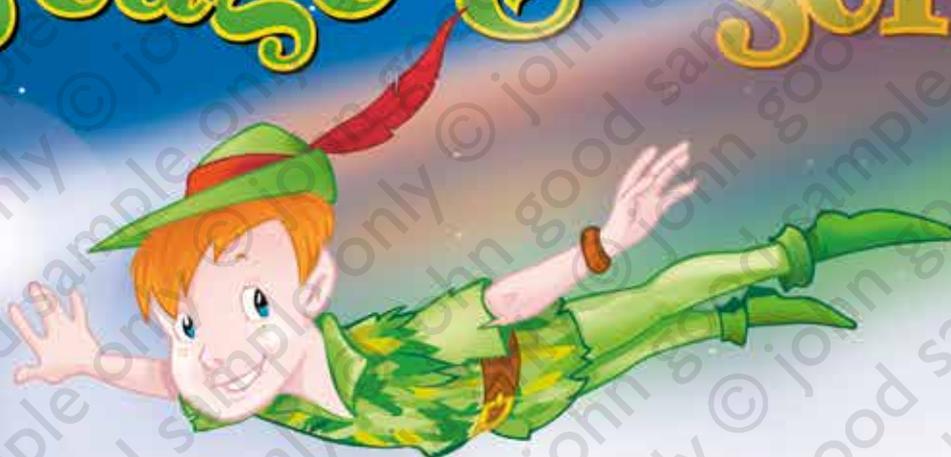


Frohman loved the play so much he used to stop his friends in the street and act out some of the scenes! The play was supposed to be a secret, but the Llewelyn-Davies boys told their Uncle Gerald all about it—and so it was that Gerald du Maurier became the first actor to play the parts of Captain Hook and Mr Darling when the play was first staged at Christmas in 1904. It ran for 150 performances and was revived every Christmas for the next 30 years and more!

All children can still enjoy the thrilling adventures of 'the boy who never grew up', but Barrie also did something wonderful for sick children. In 1929 he gave all the rights—all the money that people pay to be allowed to put on his play—to the Great Ormond Street Hospital for Sick Children in London. When he died in 1937, he put this gift into his will. When the copyright to *Peter Pan* expired in 1988, the British parliament voted to give Great Ormond Street Hospital the rights to the royalties for as long as the hospital exists. *Peter Pan* and James Matthew Barrie are also remembered by a statue of Peter Pan which you can still see, and which appeared magically overnight in 1912 in Kensington Gardens, where Barrie first met the Llewelyn-Davies boys and the legend of *Peter Pan* was born.

Elaine Peake  
© John Good

# Peter Pan on Stage & Screen



J M Barrie originally intended the part of Peter Pan to be played by a boy but, in 1904, the laws about children acting on stage made this impossible—Peter and the Lost Boys were not allowed to be on stage after 9 o'clock at night and 6 o'clock was just too early to begin the play. So it was decided to cast an actress in the part of Peter, and this was the start of one of the most famous traditions of British theatre.

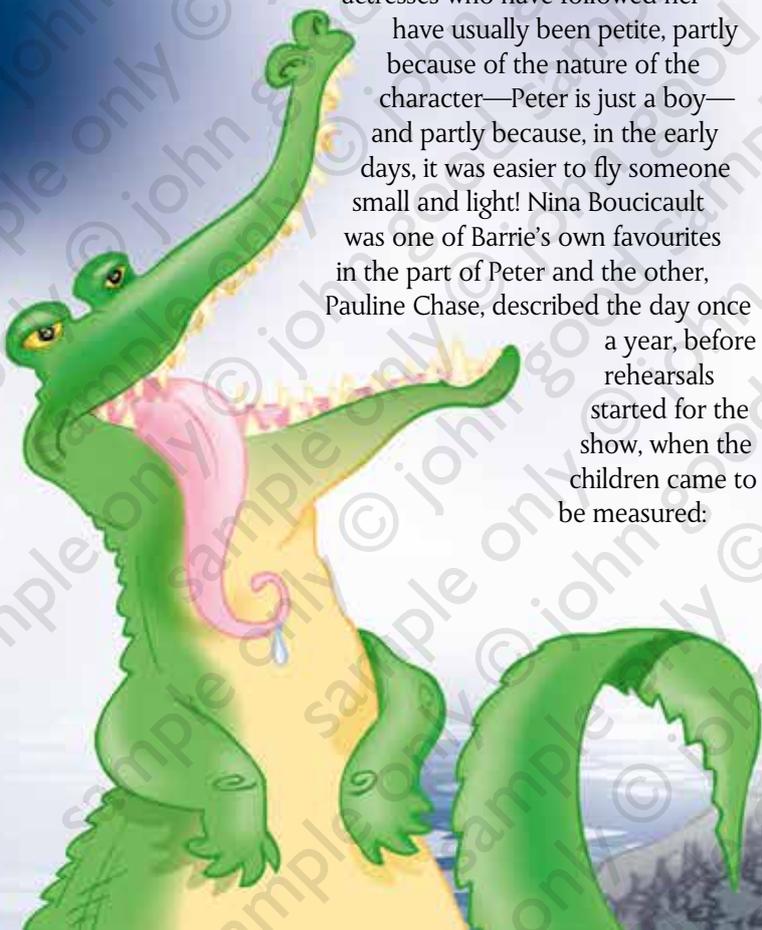
The first Peter was Nina Boucicault, and other actresses who have followed her have usually been petite, partly because of the nature of the character—Peter is just a boy—and partly because, in the early days, it was easier to fly someone small and light! Nina Boucicault was one of Barrie's own favourites in the part of Peter and the other, Pauline Chase, described the day once

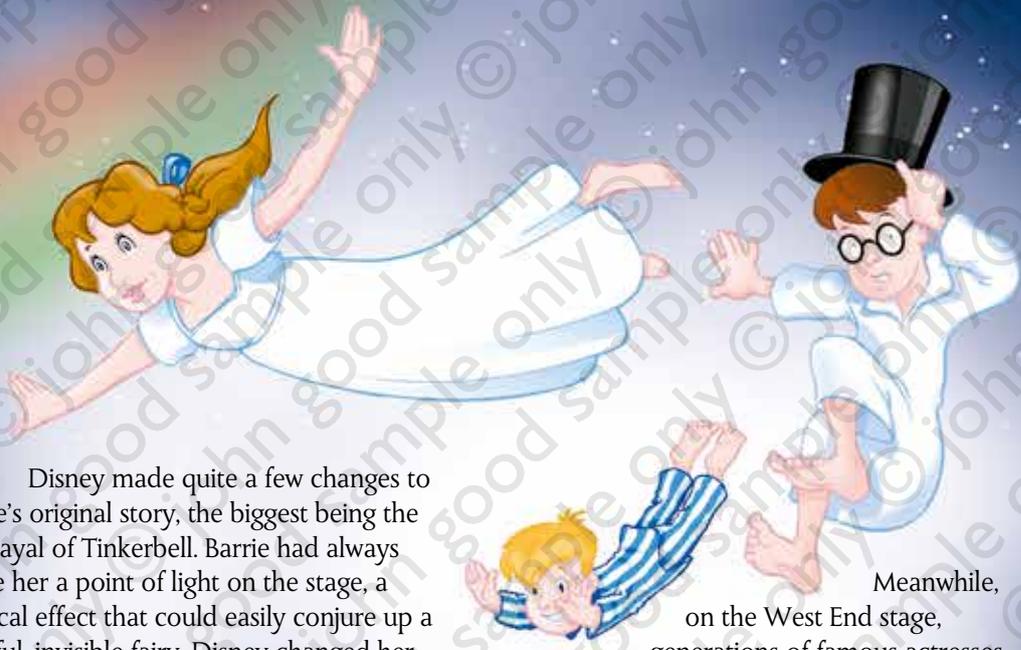
a year, before rehearsals started for the show, when the children came to be measured:

*"This is the measuring of the children who play in it. They are measured to see whether they have grown too tall, and they can all squeeze down into about two inches less than they really are, but this does not deceive the management who have grown frightfully knowing, and sometimes they frown horribly at you and say, 'We shall pass you this year, but take care, madam, take care!' and sometimes you are told 'it won't do, my lad, you are grown out of knowledge. We are sorry for you, but farewell.' Measuring day is one of the tragedies of Peter Pan."*

Traditionally, Peter was always played on the stage by a woman, but this is not the case in films. In the first, silent film in 1924 the part was played by a teenage girl, but the next film, nearly 30 years later, was Disney's animated version.

Walt Disney had a very personal interest in the story of *Peter Pan*. As a boy, he had seen a travelling production and was thrilled by it, especially the idea of flying. Later, he got to play Peter in a school production and, with the help of a lot of equipment, he managed to fly out over—and unfortunately also into—the audience!





Disney made quite a few changes to Barrie's original story, the biggest being the portrayal of Tinkerbell. Barrie had always made her a point of light on the stage, a magical effect that could easily conjure up a spiteful, invisible fairy. Disney changed her into a rather flirty young woman, rumoured to have been at least partly inspired by Marilyn Monroe.

It was to be many more years before Peter appeared on the silver screen once more. Again he was played by a male actor, but this time he was even further away from Barrie's original idea—Peter Pan had grown up! The film was, of course, Stephen Spielberg's version of the Peter Pan story, *Hook*, which came out in 1991. The grown-up Peter Pan had to rediscover the real Never Land and also the boy within himself, in order to find his happy-ever-after ending.

In 2003 a new film version of the Peter Pan story was released; it starred Jeremy Sumpter as Peter, while the evil Captain Hook was played by Jason Isaacs—who also played the evil Lucius Malfoy in the *Harry Potter* movies. A year later, J M Barrie himself was being portayed on the silver screen, by Johnny Depp in *Finding Neverland*. It told the story of how Barrie came to write the story in the first place.

Meanwhile, on the West End stage, generations of famous actresses have played Peter, including Hayley Mills, Wendy Craig, Maggie Smith, Lulu, Bonnie Langford and Toyah Willcox.

In 1982, Miles Anderson was the first male actor to play Peter Pan in the West End in a production by the Royal Shakespeare Company.

Despite the fact that it is easier to create spectacular effects, particularly with the flying sequences and the crocodile, on film rather than on the stage, the theatre is really Peter Pan's rightful and traditional home.

Elaine Peake  
© John Good



# The Never Land A to Z

**A** is for **A**dventure, what this story's all about,

**B** is for the **B**oy who is **B**rave beyond a doubt.

**C** is for the **C**rocodile who stalks old **C**aptain Hook;

**D** is for the **D**arlings who their nursery forsook.

**E** is the **E**nchantment as Peter Pan drops by;

**F** is Peter's **F**airy Dust, which helps them all to **F**ly!

**G** is for the Lost Boys' **G**lee as Wendy soon agrees

To become their little mother in the **H**ouse among the trees.

**I** is for the **I**ndians whose blood begins to freeze

As they see the **J**olly Roger a-blowin' in the breeze!

**K** is the **K**erfuffle in the beautiful **L**agoon—

**M**ermaids play, but **N**asty pirates make poor Wendy swoon.

**O** is for the **O**ne who's left, our hero **P**eter **P**an

When Wendy takes the Lost Boys home to each become a man.



**Q** is for the **Q**uiet when Peter's by himself,

**R** is for **R**emembering his medicine on the shelf.

**S** is for the **S**acrifice as **T**inkerbell drinks up  
Peter's poisoned medicine before he takes the cup.

**U** is how **U**nhappy Peter is when he finds out  
His fairy friend is dying, so he makes the children shout.

**V** is **V**ery Hard which is how you must believe  
In fairies all around us, or else we all must grieve.

**X** is for the **X**tra children Wendy takes back home,  
And **W** is for sweet **W**endy with her **X**tra chromosome!

**Y** is for the **Y**earning as Mrs Darling dreads  
That she'll never see her children sleeping once more in their beds.

Imagine her delight and imagine her surprise  
As **Z**zzzzs rise from her long-lost children right before her eyes!

Wendy, John and Michael and all the Lost Boys too  
Live happily and all grow up as most young people do.

Though Peter visits now and then, to please or to annoy,  
He makes his home in Never Land, and always is a boy.

# Never Land



# Can you create your own Never Land?

# Be Back By Morning!

It's almost time for Wendy, John and Michael to return home to London. But Captain Hook has other plans! Can you help Peter get his friends safely to the second star on the right?

You will need some buttons (or even pirate coins!) for counters, and a die. Each player rolls once and the one with the highest score goes first!

Start!

43

The sun is coming up over Never Land! You'll have to hurry if you want to reach that star!

Go On 4!

42

41

40

44

45

47

48

49

2

3

4

5

6

39

38

Pirate Gold!  
Michael finds a hidden treasure chest!  
You sit and count all the gold coins!

Miss a Go!

37

36

Dinner Time!  
Swallowed by the crocodile!  
Roll a die:  
1: GULP!  
Back to square 25!  
2-3: Miss two turns while you struggle out!  
4-5: Miss three turns!  
6: Phew! Croc misses!

46

34

Angry Bees!

second star on the right - see you in the morning!

50





They chase you! (roll a die)  
Roll 1-3: go back 5!  
Roll 4-5: go on 5!  
Roll 6: they fly off and chase Smee instead!

**30**  
Captured by Captain Hook!  
He's going to make you walk the plank unless you escape!  
**Roll 6 to Continue!**

**10**  
Tinkerbell is jealous of you!  
She sends you to sleep using fairy dust! Wake up either after you have missed two turns or until someone passes the Home Underground!

**14**  
Tiger Lily helps you hide from the pirates!  
**Roll Again!**

**28**  
Tiger Lily and her Red Indian tribe look after you for a while!  
Miss a go, then roll twice!

Wendy tries to find all the Lost Boys in the forest! (roll a die)  
1-3: She can't find any!  
**Go Back 4!**  
4-6: She finds them all!  
**Go On 3!**

**10**  
**THE HOME UNDERGROUND**  
Rest a while with the Lost Boys!  
**Rest One Go!**

# J M Barrie and Peter Pan

On 27 December 1904, the very first production of J M Barrie's *Peter Pan* opened at the Duke of York's Theatre in London. To say it was a success is an understatement. The play ran until April, hit New York a few months later and was revived in London every Christmas until the start of World War II - and most years thereafter. Writing in the *Saturday Review*, the critic Max Beerbohm said the playwright was not a man of genius but "something even more rare - a child, who by some divine grace, can express through an artistic medium, the childishness that is in him...Mr Barrie has never grown up. He is still a child, absolutely."

By this time, James Matthew Barrie was certainly no child. He was a 44-year-old married man with a string of books and plays to his name. So what had led him to create this fable about the boy who wouldn't grow up?

If *Peter Pan* was "the product of a unique imagination", as the critic of *The Manchester Guardian* put it, what had shaped that imagination?

The best-known influence was described in the 2004 movie *Finding Neverland*. The Johnny Depp film told the story of J M Barrie, a playwright in need of a hit, who befriends Sylvia Llewelyn Davies (Kate Winslet) and her four young sons (in real life, it was five), joining in their games in Kensington Gardens. These games were the most immediate inspiration for the Lost Boys and their piratical adventures in a land of make-believe. "I made Peter by rubbing the five of you violently together, as savages with two sticks to produce a flame," Barrie wrote in his dedication in the published edition of the play.

To find clues about why he was so fascinated by the idea of an everlasting childhood, however, you have to go much further back in his story. The son of a weaver, he was born on 9 May 1860 in a two-

up two-down cottage in Kirriemuir, a small town 20 miles north of Dundee. The second youngest of 10 children, he grew up yearning for his mother's affections. It wasn't that she neglected him, just that she had lots of children to think about, especially her favourite, David, whom she hoped would become a minister.

That ambition was cruelly thwarted when David was knocked over by a friend while ice skating. He fractured his skull and died. He was still 13. The six-year-old James was haunted by the loss, not least because he knew he could never replace his brother in the eyes of his grieving mother. Packed off the following year to Glasgow Academy, where two of his older siblings were teachers, James was forced to grow up quickly. Some combination of his brother's early death, the loss of his own childhood and the unfulfilled desire for his mother's love led to his fixation with the elusiveness of childhood and the inevitability of the passage of time. The crocodile's alarm clock had started ticking.





On the surface, his was a rags-to-riches tale. After attending Edinburgh University, he spent 18 months as a journalist on the Nottingham Daily Journal, before returning to Kirriemuir and turning his mother's stories into publishable works of fiction. This established a literary career that began with his debut novel *Auld Licht Idylls* in 1888, three years before his marriage to actor Mary Ansell. He developed a parallel career as a dramatist, enjoying his biggest successes in the early 1900s with *Quality Street*, *The Admirable Crichton* and, of course, *Peter Pan*.

The success is undeniable but it was fuelled by his early psychological trauma. All through his career he returned to the theme that characterises his most famous work. *What Every Woman Knows* (1908), for example, is about another boy who wouldn't grow up; in this case, a man who has attained high public office despite having the emotional intelligence of a child. In *Mary Rose* (1920), we find a dark inversion of the Peter Pan story, involving a woman who disappears for 21 years only to reappear unchanged while the rest of the world has moved on. Meanwhile, Barrie

stuck obsessively with *Peter Pan*; you can see the play's origins in his novels *Tommy and Grizel* (1900) and *The Little White Bird* (1902); and, a full seven years after the Christmas triumph at the Duke of York's, he published *Peter and Wendy*, a reworking of the play in novel form.

Whatever the reasons for his obsession, he was not the only one to be captivated by his timeless creation. When Barrie died of pneumonia on 19 June 1937, there was national mourning. A month later, no less a figure than the Archbishop of Canterbury led a memorial service in St Paul's Cathedral. Like biographer Lisa Chaney, whose *Hide-and-Seek With Angels: a Life of J M Barrie* was published in 2005, they understood the significance of Peter Pan: "It is one of the great - and profoundly underestimated - works of art of the 20th century," she says. "His contribution is enormous."

Mark Fisher  
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# Never Never Lands

## A Guide to Imaginary Worlds

### Never Never Land

**Overview:** One of the most beautiful and difficult to reach islands due to its location somewhere inside a child's mind, Never Never Land is a fairly recent discovery.

Only accessible by air - though never by plane - it was first revealed by J M Barrie in 1904. Attempts have been made to map the island and its large forest called Neverwood, but their ever-shifting shape and position have made these efforts sketchy at best. In fact, you might as well imagine it for yourself. For visiting holidaymakers, certain warnings are in place from the Foreign Office, which advises travellers to beware of any loud ticking as it may be followed swiftly by dangerous reptiles. There have been reports of fierce natives led by a warrior princess named Tiger Lily, and even pirates, although the tour guides are more likely than the tourists themselves to be at risk of being kidnapped or skewered on a hook. Other alerts have been issued, particularly for families travelling with boys, who appear to be in much greater danger of getting lost on the island than their sisters.

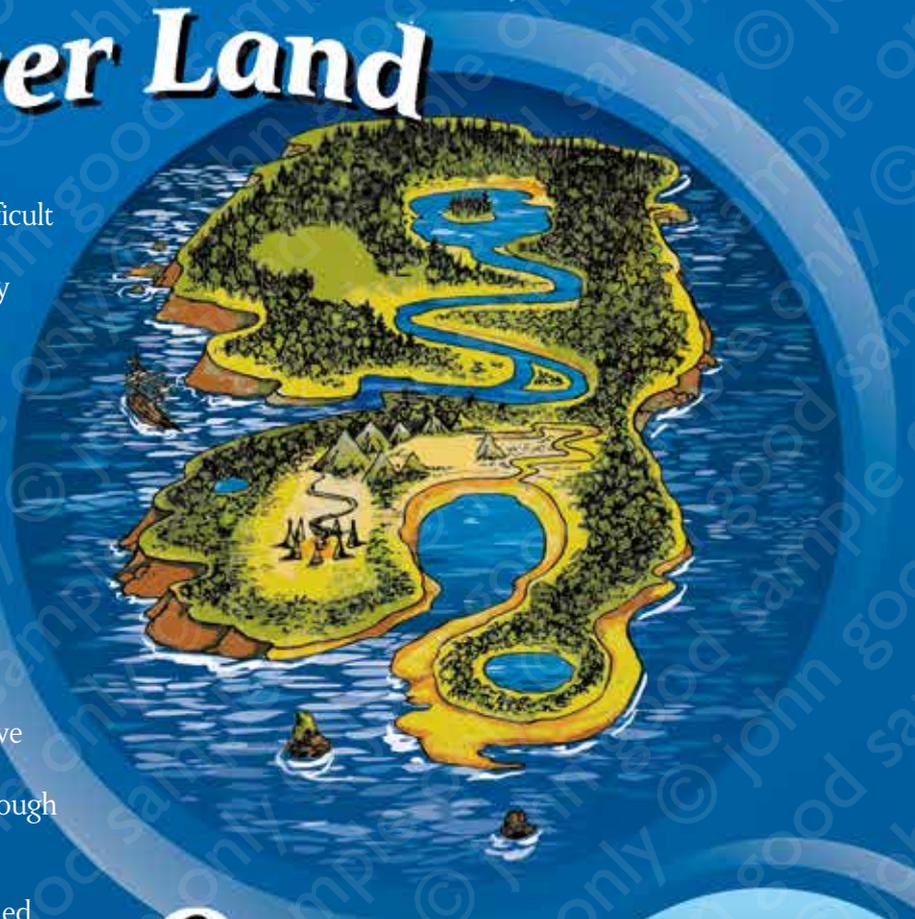
Accommodation is variable, ranging from wigwams and tepees to forest dwellings known as Wendy houses, while luxurious swimming spots, or lagoons, are an attraction for any half-human half-fish visitors. Most of the inhabitants are lost boys, but other natives may vary in size, from big, scary men with twirly moustaches to tiny little winged creatures that fit in the palm of your hand. Strike up a friendship with one of these, and it can be truly magical.

**How to get there:** Cover yourself in fairy dust and fly "to the second star to the right and straight on 'til morning".

**Notable inhabitants:** Peter Pan, Lost Boys, Captain Hook.

**Sights to see:** Mermaids' Lagoon.

**Things to avoid:** Pirates and crocodiles.



### Oz

**Overview:** The first holiday destination to be seen in Technicolor, Oz is situated in a pleasant location somewhere over the rainbow, way up high. The locals are so familiar you probably feel like you know them from home. Pets welcome.

**How to get there:** Get your house sucked into a tornado. Then just follow the yellow brick road to the Emerald City.

**Notable inhabitants:** Scarecrow, Lion, Tin Man.

**Sights to see:** Emerald City.

**Things to avoid:** Wicked Witch of the West and the Wicked Witch of the East (deceased).



**Overview:** Once an island (possibly) somewhere in the Atlantic Ocean, this ancient paradise spot (perhaps) disappeared under the waves long ago (maybe). The island apparently had loads of gold, ivory and elephants, which might explain why it disappeared under the waves long ago (maybe).

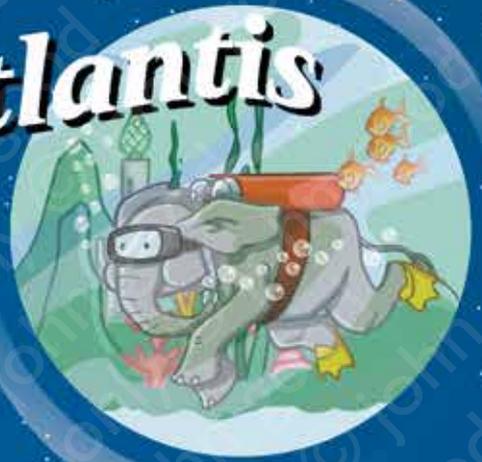
**How to get there:** If you want to visit this today you may have trouble as 1) it's underwater and 2) no one knows where it is.

**Notable inhabitants:** Atlas, the king of Atlantis.

**Sights to see:** Poseidon's palace carved into a mountain.

**Things to avoid:** Drowning.

# Atlantis



# Middle-Earth

**Overview:** Very different from Upper-Earth and Lower-Earth, Middle-Earth is also known as Endor. Its discoverer, J R R Tolkien, wrote: "The theatre of my tale is this earth, the one in which we now live." Just without all the shops.

**How to get there:** Unsure, but the country of New Zealand offers very similar landscapes.

**Notable inhabitants:** Bilbo and Frodo Baggins.

**Sights to see:** The views from the top of Mount Doom are breathtaking, though getting there can be a bit of trek.

**Things to avoid:** Orcs, giant spiders, trolls, wraiths, balrogs... pretty much everything!

**Overview:** Created by its hairy ruler, Aslan, Narnia is full of talking animals so best avoided by anyone of a nervous nature. On the other hand, human visitors can end up as kings and queens, so might be a good choice for the power-crazed.

Take some clean underwear just in case.

**How to get there:** Back of a wardrobe is the best method, though you can also use a painting of a ship or a magic yellow ring.

**Notable inhabitants:** Aslan and Prince Caspian.

**Sights to see:** When it's covered in snow there's not a lot to see so best to visit in summer.

**Things to avoid:** Don't accept Turkish delight from anyone.

# Narnia



# Lilliput



**Overview:** Small island in the South Indian Ocean inhabited by tiny folk one-twelfth the size of adult humans. Local battles have been going on for centuries about the correct end to crack open a boiled egg.

**How to get there:** The last known visitor got there by getting caught in a storm at sea, but we don't advise this.

**Notable inhabitants:** Emperor of Lilliput.

**Sights to see:** Why not take a day trip to the nearby island of Blefuscu while you are in the area.

**Things to avoid:** Treading on the tiny inhabitants.

# Fairies!

A fairy is described in the dictionary as an imaginary creature, but not only are there many stories about fairies, there are also many people who believe they have actually seen them.

Fairies are mostly found in the folklore and fairy stories of western Europe, but people all over the world have believed in fairies from very early times.

No-one really knows where fairies live—fairyland may be just out of sight or right under our feet. Some believe they can live anywhere and that there are house fairies and wild fairies, water fairies who live in rivers, lakes and the sea, also forests and fields and some who live under hills. In Victorian times, it was believed that fairies lived at the bottom of the garden.

The original fairies bestowed gifts on newborn babies such as beauty, wealth and kindness, just like in the story of *Sleeping Beauty*. Usually, though, they don't like to be seen by human beings and they don't like us to know their names, and certainly never to speak them out loud. Fairies can be seen by animals and sometimes they will make themselves appear to humans. The best time is during a full moon on Midsummer Eve, when the fairies celebrate with dancing, which is something they love to do. The rulers of the fairies are said to be Titania and Oberon and, in the hope that any nearby (invisible) fairy will be kind to them, people refer to the fairies as 'the Good Folk' and 'the Lordly Ones'.



In our story of *Peter Pan*, I think Tinkerbell must be what is known as a night fairy. These are said to be some of the prettiest fairies of them all and only come out at night. They collect stardust, or what we like to call 'pixie dust' or 'fairy dust', which they need

to be able to fly. Most fairies can fly whenever they wish to, but night fairies need the pixie dust. They spend one night gathering the dust from the stars, and use it to fly the next night.

Everyone has their own idea of what a fairy looks like: it may be a beautiful pixie or flower fairy with colourful wings or an ugly smelly goblin!

What do you think fairies look like?

Try drawing one and get a friend to draw one too, then see how different or how similar your ideas are.

Here's my idea of a fairy to start you off.

Elaine Peake  
© John Good



# Who Am I?

Join the dots to find someone who takes part in Peter Pan's adventures.





# NeverLand



# Shadows!



Wendy is trying to sew Peter's shadow back on, but which one is the right shadow? Can you match Peter Pan to his shadow?



# Smee's SuDoku!

While keeping watch on *The Jolly Roger*, Mr Smee passed the time making up sudoku puzzles for the other pirates to solve, using items from their adventures with Peter Pan instead of numbers! The first one he made had 16 squares, divided into four smaller boxes of four squares each. The idea is to fill it so that every row and column of the large grid and every smaller 2 x 2 box contains each of the four different shapes—a crocodile, a top hat, a star and a dagger.

Can you solve it?



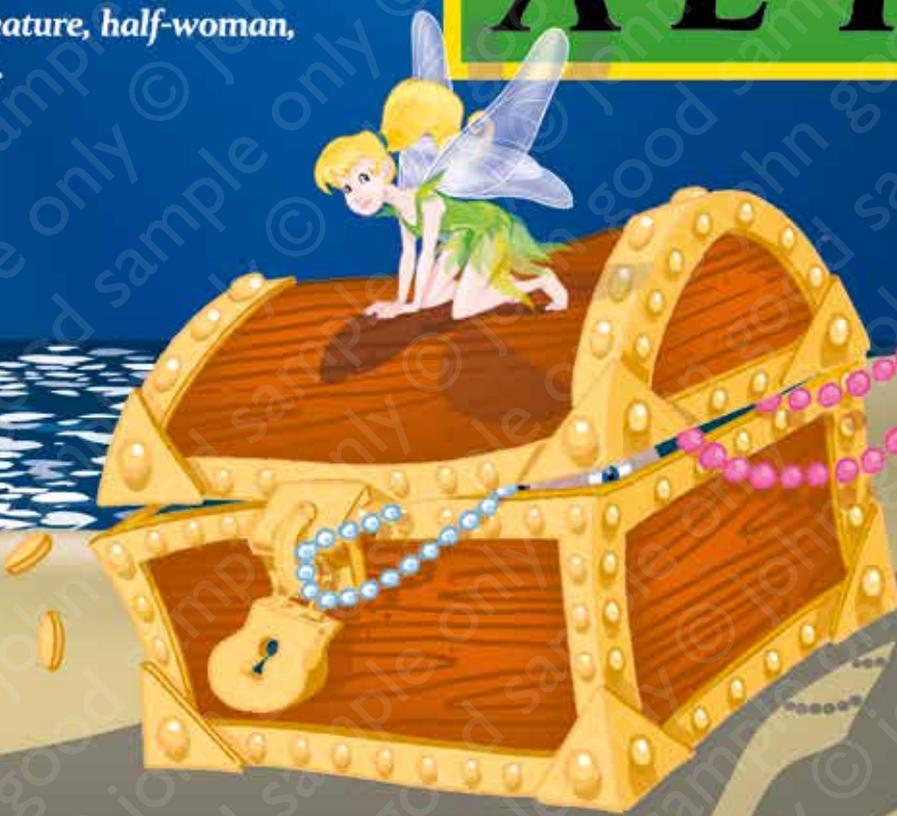
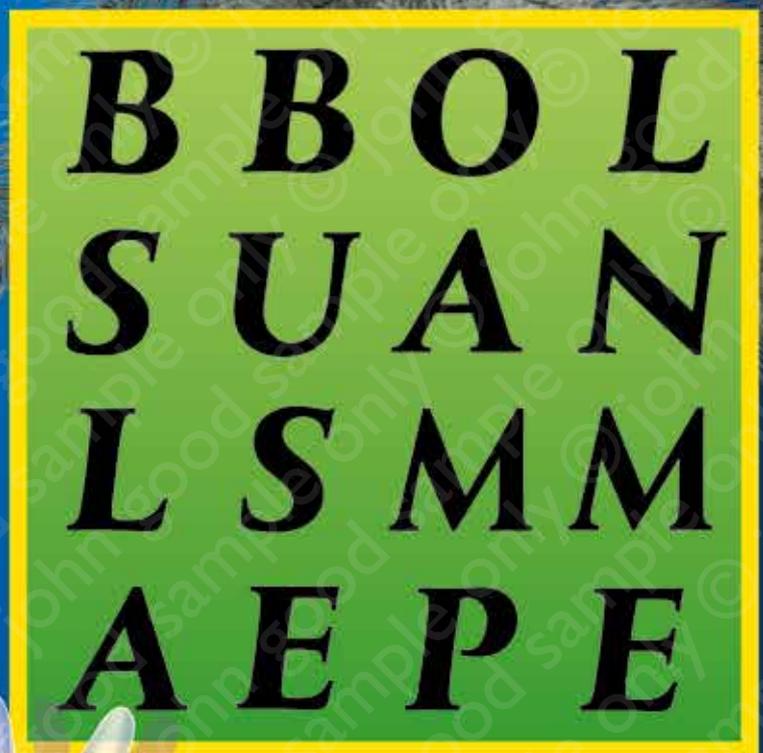
The next puzzle he made was even harder—remembering another two items, the Captain's hook and a wigwam, he made the grid bigger, so that each row, column and box has six squares. See if you can do this one!



# Who's in the Box?

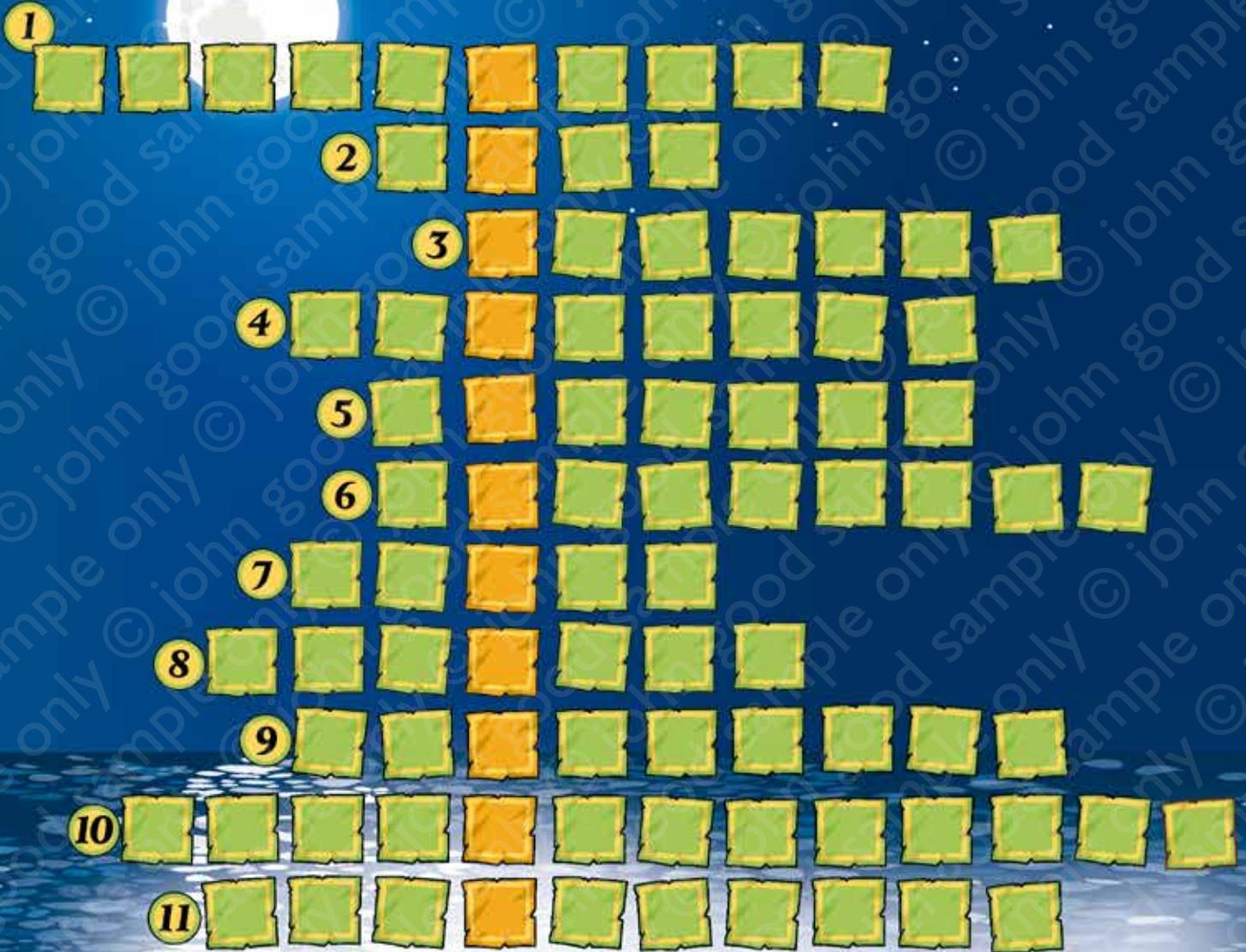
Naughty Tinkerbell has shut someone inside this treasure chest! Can you find out who's inside? All you have to do is look at the grid below and take away the first letter of the answers to the questions. The remaining letters will tell you who is getting a bit fed up of being shut in the box!

1. Captain Hook is one of these — a villain who sails the seven seas!
2. Something you use to stop the Jolly Roger from floating away.
3. The famous pirate, Long John Silver, had what missing?
4. The surname of the writer of 'Peter Pan'.
5. The city where the Darlings live.
6. The country where Red Indians come from (they are also called Native \_\_\_\_\_).
7. A sea creature, half-woman, half-fish.



# Awful Acrostic!

Using the clues below, fill in the answers in the squares. You will notice that a line of squares going down the middle is a different colour. Hidden in those squares is a secret word — can you find out what the word is?



1. Something the (clue 9) swallowed, that makes a ticking noise.
2. The dog who looks after the (clue 5) children!
3. Ruffians and cut-throats, usually found on boats and ships.
4. The boy who never grew up!
5. John's surname, as well as his brother and sister!
6. (Clue 4)'s friend, who lives in a tepee!
7. The eldest of the (clue 5) children, and the only girl.
8. The youngest of the (clue 5) children!
9. Large toothy reptile, that swims well.
10. The name of the (clue 3) ship.
11. Tiny fairy, and friend of (clue 4).

# Insane Intestines!

Can you find your way through the Crocodile's insides to the alarm clock?

tick  
tock

tock  
tick



# Colour Me In!



# Spot the Difference!

These two Lost Boys are twins, which means they look exactly alike!  
But, if you look closely, you will see ten differences between them. Can you find them all?





# Pirates!

“Didst never want to be a pirate, my hearty?”

Captain Hook

Pirates have been around for a very long time, in fact the word ‘pirate’ was first used by the ancient Greeks and meant ‘attacker’. But there have been pirates ever since men first started to go to sea in boats. There were certainly pirates in Roman times because, as a young man, Julius Caesar himself was once taken hostage by pirates for six weeks! After them came the Vikings, but the Golden Age of Piracy is said to have started towards the end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth I. A hundred years before, Christopher Columbus had discovered America and opened up a whole new area of the world to trading ships. Vast quantities of gold and silver were being carried over the seas, and there were some sailors who couldn’t resist the temptation to make their fortune by attacking one of these ships. However, such rich cargoes were often very well guarded, so the pirates preferred to attack ships carrying valuable goods such as silks and spices, which they could carry off and sell quickly, or ships with important passengers, whom they could then hold for a huge ransom.

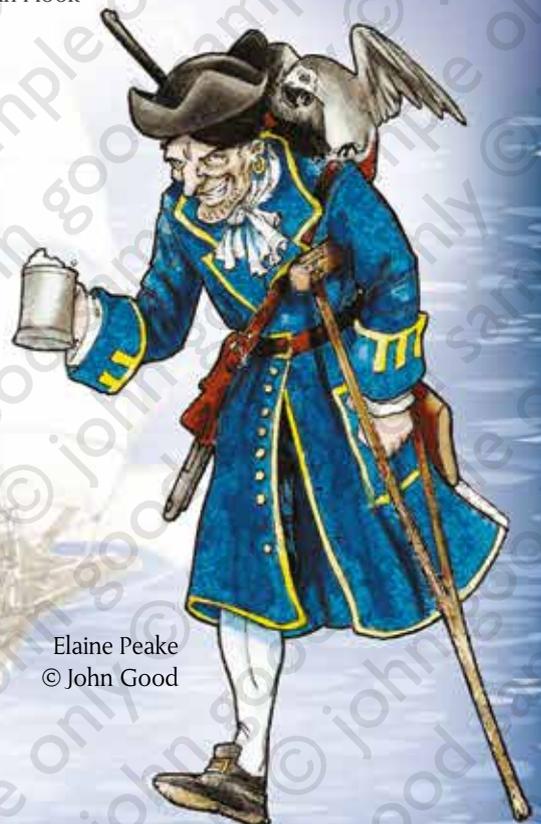
Most of these pirates were either French, Dutch or British and they called their ‘business’ the ‘sweet trade’. Some of them had originally been honest businessmen tempted to bend the rules, others had been press-ganged onto warships to serve in their country’s navy against their will, and the harsh conditions on board compared badly with the much better life on board a pirate ship. The pirate crew very often owned the vessel between them and voted to choose a captain. There were rules about how the men were to behave, including fair food rations, an equal share of any booty for everyone, and even a time for lights out!

The famous hero who beat the Spanish Armada, Francis Drake, also attacked Spanish treasure ships. The Queen, Elizabeth I, rewarded him with a knighthood for her share of his booty, which amounted to around £200,000. Woodes Rogers was another famous pirate, who was later made Governor of the Bahamas. In 1709 he discovered Alexander Selkirk, who had been living rough for four years on an island where he had been marooned by his pirate ship. Rogers told the story to Daniel Defoe, who based his book *Robinson Crusoe* on Selkirk’s story. When Calico Jack, a pirate captain

whose real name was John Rackham, was captured, it was discovered that two of his crew were women!

Two of the fiercest pirates were Blackbeard and Black Bart. Blackbeard (Edward Teach) was a bad-tempered giant who grew his beard very long and twisted ribbons into it like dreadlocks. His favourite drink was rum laced with gunpowder! Black Bart (Bartholomew Roberts) was a Welshman known for his dandy appearance; he often wore a red feather in his hat and two pairs of pistols on a silk sash. Despite being both a teetotaller and a tea drinker, he was one of the most feared and cruel pirates of them all.

By the 1720s, the countries of Europe were fed up with losing their goods and men on the high seas, and they began to work together in various ways to put an end to piracy once and for all. After that, although there are still some pirates operating in parts of the world even today, we are more likely to come upon pirates in books and films, like Long John Silver in *Treasure Island*, Errol Flynn as Captain Blood, Johnny Depp in *Pirates of the Caribbean* and our own Captain Hook and his crew.



Elaine Peake  
© John Good

# How Many Words?

How many words can you make from the letters in...

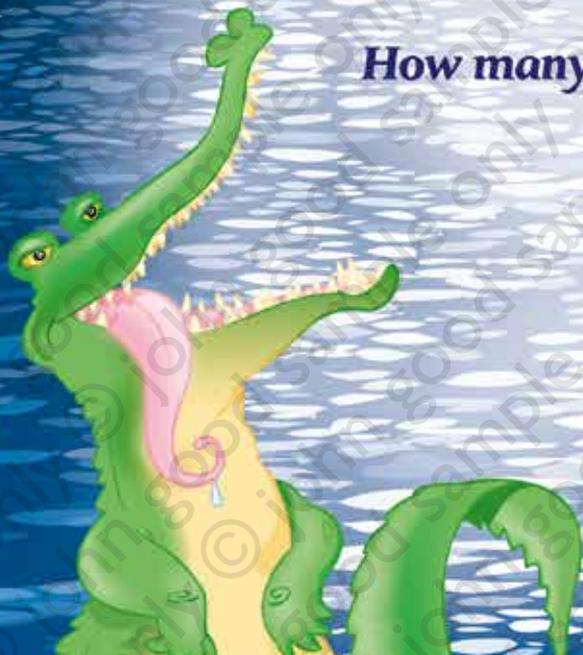


# TINKERBELL

Now try...

# CROCODILE

How many words did you make that time?



# A Barrellful of Words!

Wendy and Michael have found an old barrel washed up on the beach. The barrel is covered in lots of letters!

Wendy and Michael found they could see words hidden in the letters.

The words ran up, down, backwards, forwards and even sideways!

Can you help them find the words below?

PETER PAN

WENDY

JOHN

MICHAEL

SMEE

CAPTAIN HOOK

TINKERBELL

LOST BOYS

CROCODILE

NEVER LAND

DARLING

ALARM CLOCK

J M BARRIE

INDIANS

LAGOON

PIRATE SHIP

NANA

MERMAIDS

FLY

TIGER LILY

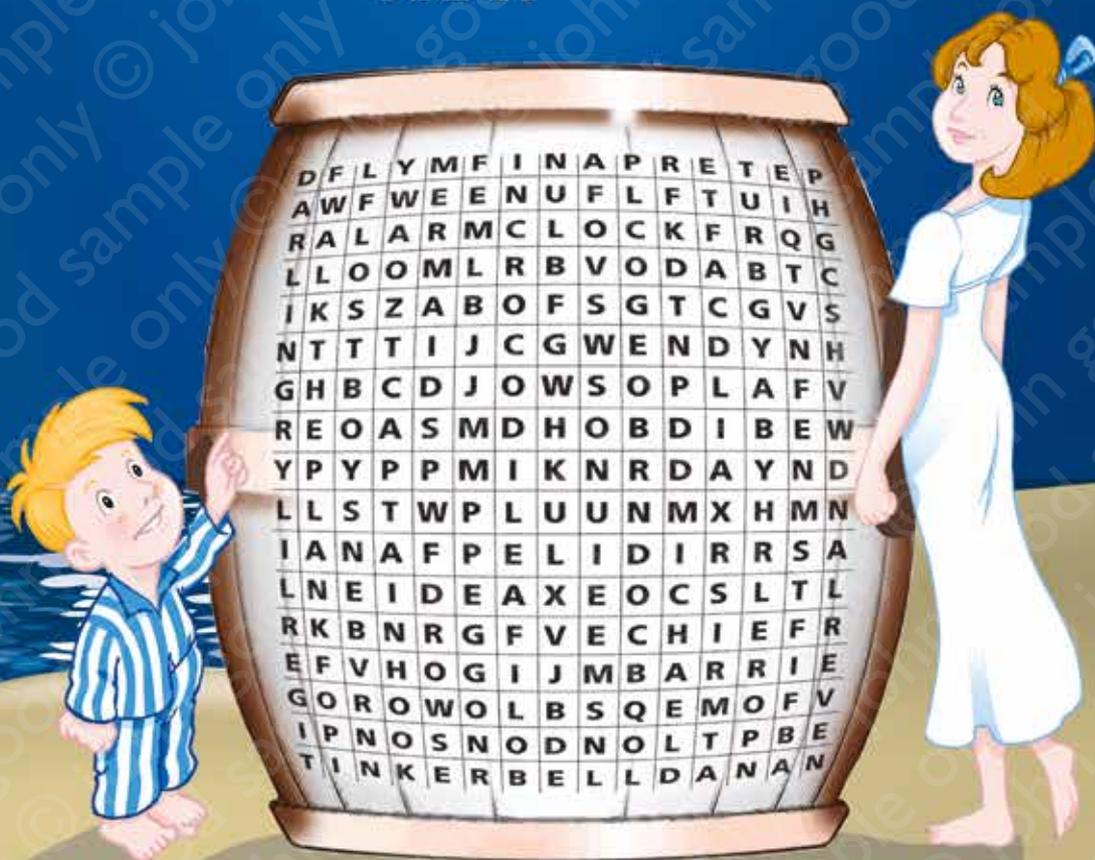
CHIEF

SHADOW

WALK THE PLANK

LONDON

SWORD

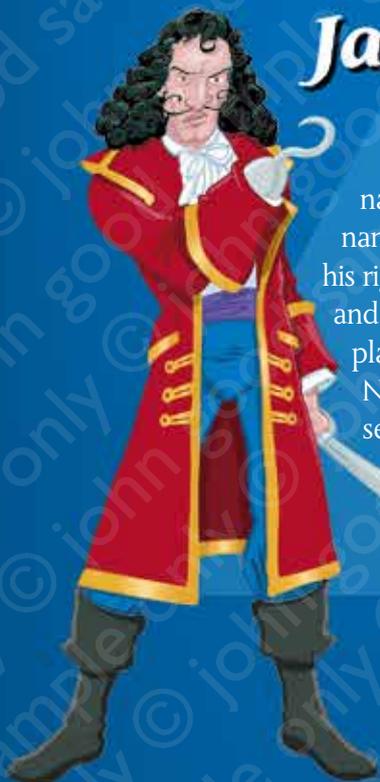


# A Pirate's Life For Me!

The skull and crossbones wasn't the only flag design that pirates used. Can you spot three other examples on this page?

Here's four of the best-known pirates but can you guess which were real?

## James Hook



Much of Hook's origins are shrouded in mystery. His original name is unknown but he took the name Captain Hook due to the fact that his right hand was eaten by a crocodile and he was forced to wear a hook in its place. He mainly operated in the Neverland area and its surrounding seas. He was also noted to suffer from a rare condition called Crocodyliphobia - fear of crocodiles.



Pirates didn't just steal gold and precious gems. They often stole boring stuff like food, medicine, and parts to repair their ship.

Eye patches worn by pirates were not always used to cover up missing eyes, but most of the time they wore them to help their eyes adjust to the darkness when they boarded ships and raided their hulls.

## Mary Read and Anne Bonney



Thought all pirates were men? Think again. Mary Read and Anne Bonney were two female pirates who served aboard 'Calico' Jack Rackham's ship *Revenge*. They both initially joined Rackham's crew by dressing up and pretending to be men, but their disguises didn't last long. Rackham allowed them to stay on-board and fight alongside him despite the protests of his men, and eventually he fell in love with Anne.

## Edward 'Blackbeard' Teach



Teach was given the nickname 'Blackbeard' because of his scary-looking beard, which he used to make even scarier by lighting fuses in it! He mainly attacked ships around the Caribbean and the east coast of the Americas. He caused so much trouble that the British government offered to forget all his crimes if he would just stop robbing ships...but he refused! Despite his fearsome reputation, there are no records that he ever killed anyone!

## 'Long' John Silver



John Silver originally served under the wicked pirate Captain Flint, who buried a large chest of treasure on a deserted Caribbean island. Many years later he was hired as a ship's cook, on the *Hispaniola*, and befriended a cabin boy called Ben Hawkins.

Not long after setting sail he caused a mutiny and took over control of the ship to find the treasure. Prior to his life of piracy he served in the Royal Navy, where he lost his left leg.

Not all pirates were looking for a life of crime. Most of them were honest sailors who were tired of working for little money and in horrible conditions in the Royal Navy.

# Talk Like a Pirate!

Know your pirate lingo with this handy guide!

now say after me...

Shiver me timbers, you landlubber, you've hornswaggled my grog. I'll send you to Davy Jones' locker! Hurry up and get the Jolly Roger from the poop deck. On second thoughts, belay that order. I need to pop to the head!

**AWOY!**

Hello

**BELAY**

Ignore

**DAVY JONES' LOCKER**

Imaginary place at the bottom of the ocean for the souls of dead pirates

**JOLLY ROGER**

Skull and crossbones flag hung from the top of the mast

**LANDLUBBER**

Someone who lives on land or just someone who is not suited to life at sea

**HEAD**

Toilet

**POOP DECK**

Someone who lives on land or just someone who is not suited to life at sea

**HORNWAGGLE**

Cheat or defraud

**GROG**

A mixture of water and rum

**SHIVER ME TIMBERS!**

I am shocked!



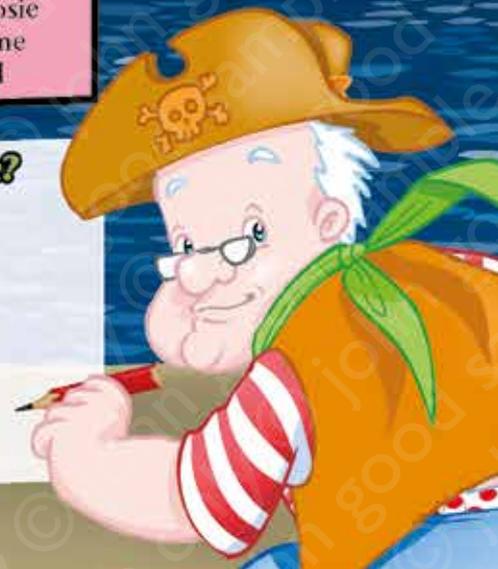
## What's Your Pirate Name?

To find out what your 'pirate name' would be, take the last number from your day, month and year of birth.

For instance: 23rd August 2007 would be 3 (last number in 23), 8 (for August) and 7 (last number of 2007, spelling out Green Boot Henry (if you're a boy) or Green Boot Mabel (if you're a girl).

First word	Second word	Third Word	Boys	Girls
1 - Red	1 - Beard	1 - Willy	1 - Bonnie	
2 - Yellow	2 - Bottom	2 - Bart	2 - Molly	
3 - Green	3 - Leg	3 - Hector	3 - Anne	
4 - Blue	4 - Mouth	4 - Jack	4 - Maggie	
5 - Black	5 - Belly	5 - Bob	5 - Edna	
6 - Long	6 - Ear	6 - John	6 - Kate	
7 - Tall	7 - Tooth	7 - Henry	7 - Mabel	
8 - Short	8 - Boot	8 - Tom	8 - Rosie	
9 - Big	9 - Nose	9 - Roger	9 - Jane	
0 - Jelly	0 - Haired	0 - Eddie	0 - Jill	

So, what was your pirate name?



# Cooking With Tink!



Create your own Tinker Bell fairy cakes using this simple recipe!

## Ingredients

100g (4 oz) self-raising flour

100g (4 oz) soft margarine

100g (4 oz) caster sugar

2 eggs

1 cup of icing sugar

Some small paper cake cases

Serves 8

## Instructions

Place all the ingredients in a large bowl and mix for about 2-3 minutes until well-mixed together.

Put the cake cases on a baking tray.

Spoon a tablespoon of the mixture into each of the cake cases.

Bake for about 15-20 minutes at 180°C (350°F)

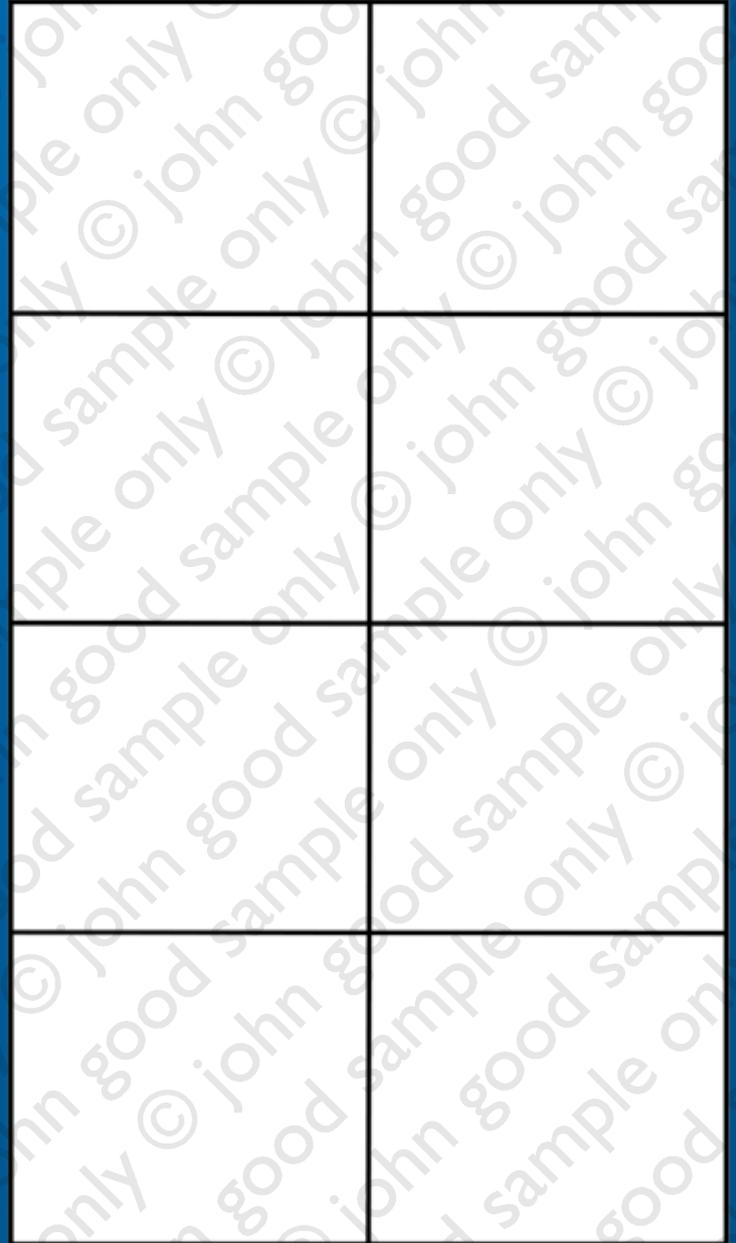
Remove the cakes from the oven and allow them to cool.

Mix some icing sugar with a little water to make a thick paste.

Decorate the cakes with the icing (and yummy things like sprinkles, small sweets, nuts or raisins)



# Draw a Lost Boy!



Try drawing this Lost Boy by copying what is in the left-hand grid. Unfortunately, the squares are all mixed up – you'll have to unscramble them first!



# Battling Dice!

Who's going to win - the goodies or the baddies?

Cut out and fold into a cube shape - glue the white tabs together.

Now, pick a target number - pick 20 for a short game, or even 100 for an epic battle!

Roll the dice and see which face lies uppermost. The higher number wins that round.

Add your score each round until someone reaches the target, and wins the game!



EXAMPLE GAME:  
 Target is 15.  
 FIRST ROLL:  
 Peter Pan (6) vs  
 Croc (1) - goodies  
 win that roll.  
 SECOND ROLL:  
 Michael (2) vs  
 Pirate (4) - baddies  
 win - add your  
 scores up (goodies  
 $6 + 2 = 8$ )  
 (baddies  $1 + 4 = 5$ )  
 THIRD ROLL:  
 Tiger Lily (1) vs  
 Smee (5) - baddies  
 win - add your  
 scores up (goodies  
 $8 + 1 = 9$ )  
 (baddies  $5 + 5 = 10$ )  
 FOURTH ROLL:  
 Peter Pan (6) vs  
 Pirate (4) - goodies  
 win - add your  
 scores up (goodies  
 $9 + 6 = 15$ )  
 (baddies  $10 + 4 =$   
 14) - looks like the  
 goodies won - just!

Colour  
Me In!





# Puzzle Pages!



Use the code to work out the secret message!

## Croc Clock!



Secret message:

-----  
-----



# Teddy Trouble! Finding Nana!

Michael's teddy bear's head has come loose! Can you tell what colour thread the head is attached to?



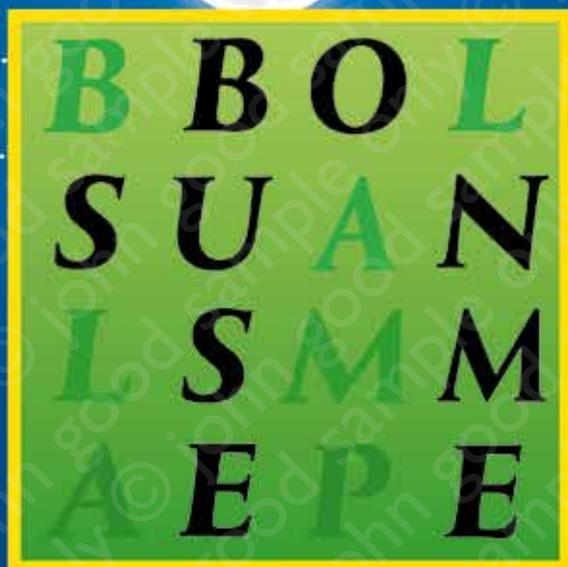
How many times can you find the word 'NANA' in the grid below?

NANAN  
ANANA  
NANAN  
ANANA  
NANAN



# Answers!

## Who's in the Box?



## A Barrellful of Words!



## Insane Intestines!



## Awful Acrostic!

A L A R M C L O C K  
 N A N A  
 P I R A T E S  
 P E T E R P A N  
 D A R L I N G  
 T I G E R L I L Y  
 W E N D Y  
 M I C H A E L  
 C R O C O D I L E  
 T H E J O L L Y R O G E R  
 T I N K E R B E L L

# Answers!

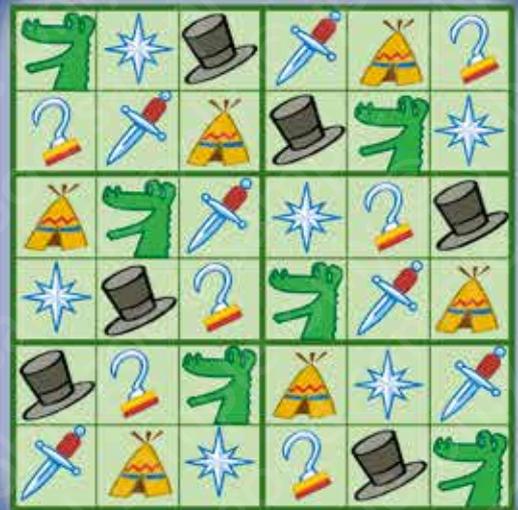
## Spot the Difference!



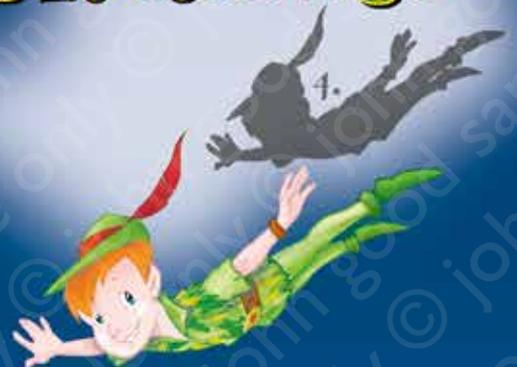
## Who Am I?



## Smeee's SuDoku!



## Shadows!



# Answers!

## Finding Nana!

Nana  
appears

**20**  
times!



## Teddy Trouble!



## Bottleful of?

A Fish, an Axe, some Ink,  
a Rabbit, a Yo-yo,  
a Duck, an Umbrella, a Snake  
and a Teddy.

This spells out:

**FAIRYDUST!**

## Croc Clock!



The secret message is:

**NEVER  
SMILE  
AT A  
CROCODILE**