

Follow this trail into the

Glendalough: Power, Prayer and Pilgrimage exhibition,

then up to the first floor to Viking Ireland, and into Medieval Ireland, and along the way, discover the games, hobbies, and pastimes that people had in the past.

To start the trail, find your way to the **Glendalough: Power, Prayer and Pilgrimage exhibition** on the ground floor.

Find the case with a **large cauldron**, and look for a **large stone slab**.

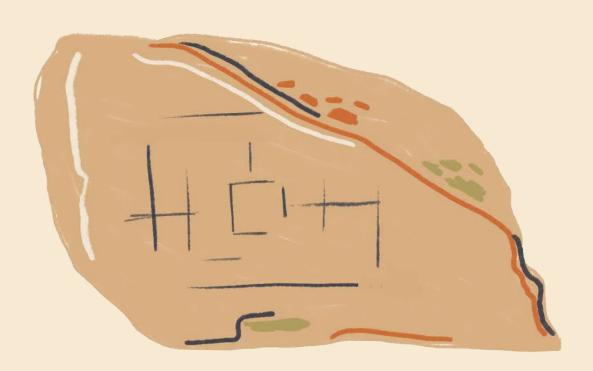
This piece of stone was used to make a gaming board to play **Nine Men's Morris**.

Glendalough: Power,
Prayer and Pilgrimage

What type of stone is it?

Ground Floor

Write your answer here



Nine Men's Morris

Here is the board game **Nine Men's Morris**. To play, people simple drew or etched the board onto a **piece of stone**, **or wood**, just like the one on display in this exhibition.

This one was found at the monastic site of **Glendalough, Co. Wicklow,** at the church at **Temple-na-Skellig**, and has a board scratched onto both sides of the stone.

To use counters, people could have used **pebbles, shells, pieces of sticks**, or anything that they had lying around.

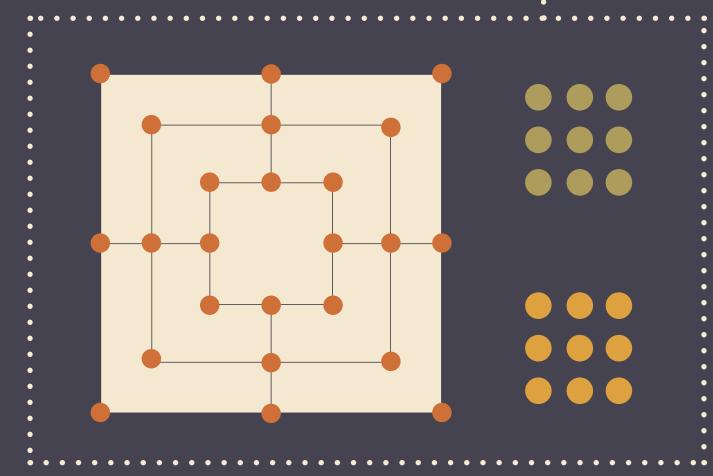
If you would like to play Nine Men's Morris, check out the Museum's website, www.museum.ie, and download the Nine Men's Morris board game template and instructions.

Who played what, when?

Nine Men's Morris was very popular at monastic sites across Europe and this board could have been carved and played by two monks who travelled to Glendalough in the 13th century.

At Home Activity

Download from www.museum.ie



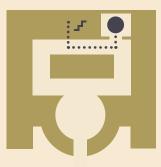
Exit the Glendalough exhibition and take a right. When you come to the big arch, turn right and go up the stairs. Walk out onto the balcony, turn left, and go into the Viking Ireland exhibition. Find the fourth case on the left, and look behind it – this case is all about the finds from Ballinderry Crannóg.

In this case there is the **Ballinderry Gaming Board** which was used to play a **Viking war game.**

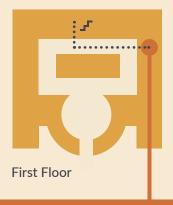
What was this game called?

H _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

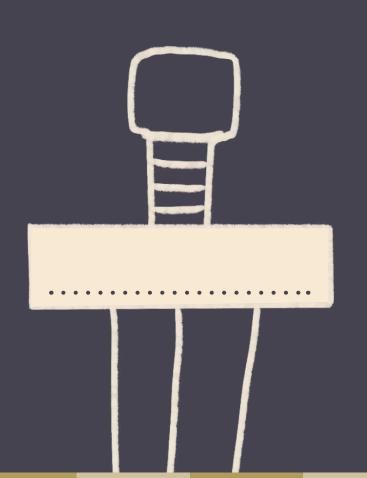
Write your answer here



Ground Floor



Ballinderry Crannóg



In this case there is also a **Viking sword**. **Who made this sword?**

Using the Viking Runic Alphabet, write the name of the person who made the blade.





Turn around, and find the case called 'Fine Metalworking and Personal Ornaments – 9th and 10th century'. Can you find the gaming pieces? These are number 38 in the case.

Here, there are 6 gaming pieces. Circle the two gaming pieces that look the same.



These gaming pieces are from **Lough Swedy**, **Co. Westmeath.**

How many gaming pieces can you see?

Write your answer here



Who played what, when?

These gaming pieces were likely used on a gaming board, like the one found at **Ballinderry Crannóg**, and used to play **Hnefatafl**. This game was popular among **Vikings**, and could have been played by an **Irish chieftain** and his family at their **crannóg at Ballinderry** in the **9th-11th century**.

To find out how to play **Hnefatafl** check out **www. museum.ie** for instructions.

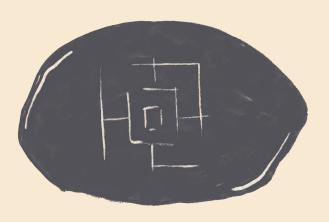
Walk further down the exhibition, and on your right, find the case called 'Dublin – Games and Pastimes'. There are a lot of gaming pieces in this case made out of a lot of different materials.

Can you name two materials used to make these gaming pieces?

1 2

Write your answers here





Look for a **stone gaming board.**

What game do you think this was used to play?

Write your answer here. **Hint!** You may have seen a very similar one already....

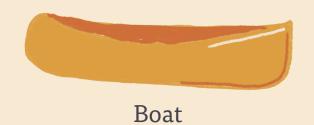
On the second shelf, to the right-hand side, there are **two long pieces of bone from a horse.**

What were these objects used for?

Write your answer here



Circle the toys in this case found in Viking Dublin.





Playing Cards

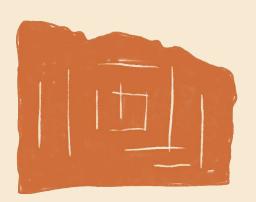


Sword



Ball





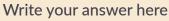
Board Game

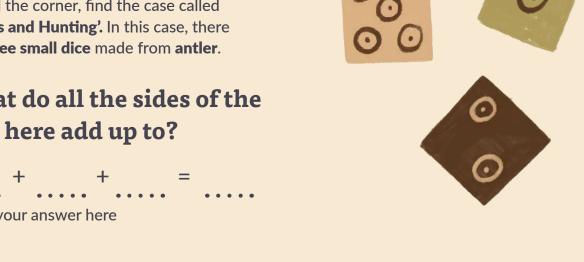
Who played what, when?

All of the toys in this case were played by children in Viking Dublin from the 9th-11th centuries.

Go to the end of the exhibition, and take a right, which will bring you to the 'Power' section of the Medieval Ireland exhibition. Just to the left of the medieval warrior around the corner, find the case called 'Games and Hunting'. In this case, there are three small dice made from antler.

What do all the sides of the dice here add up to?







Find the chess pieces. This piece is a queen, and her face has faded over time.

Can you finish the drawing of the face of this chess piece?

This **queen** is made from **ivory** that came from the tusk of an elephant. Can you find another artefact close by that is also made out of **ivory**?

Unscramble the letters to find the object name.

nrahert groahha avkn

K C____H__

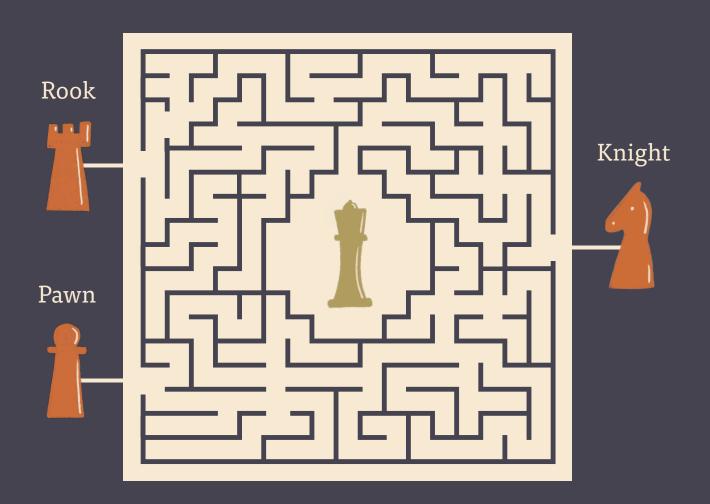
This was a **drinking horn**, used for special ceremonies and celebrations, in Medieval Ireland.



In this maze, follow each of these chess pieces, a knight, a pawn, and a rook, to the centre and see which one will reach the queen.

Did you know that **chess** appears in **Irish Myths and Legends**? According to Irish
Mythology, chess, or **Ficheall**, was invented
by the **god Lugh** and it was played by the **warrior Chú Chulainn** and by the **Fianna**.

When you play **chess**, the goal is to **trap the king** so that there are **no more legal moves** he can make. This is called **'check-mate'**.



Who played what, when?

In Medieval Ireland, chess was played by lords and ladies in their castles, at banquets and feasts.

Which piece made it to the centre of the maze?

Write your answer here

Go up the small stairs, turn right, and go into the 'Work' section of the Medieval Ireland exhibition. Turn left, and find the case called 'Bone and Antler Workers'.

In Medieval Ireland, music was also very popular. Here, there are pieces of objects that would have been part of musical instruments.



Can you name two musical instruments that were played at this time?

1 2

Write your answers here





In this case, there are three **pig bones** with a hole in them. These are called **buzz bones**. These work by putting a string through the hole, tying it to create a loop, and then twisting the string. When you **let go**, it makes a **buzzing sound**.

What type of bone from a pig was used to make these?

Write your answers here

Buzz Disc

Did you know that you can make your own buzz bone using paper and string?

Trace the template below onto a piece of paper, or cut it out and use it as a stencil, to draw the shape onto a piece of cardboard.

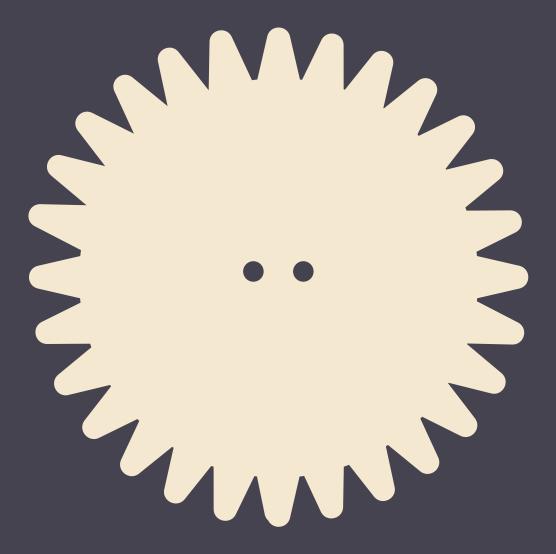
Make two holes at the centre using a hole puncher. Then, take a piece of string that is about 25-30cm long, and run it through the two holes and tie it, so that is it one big loop.

To make your buzz disc work, **twist the string**, until **you can't twist any more**, and then let go! It will then make a **buzzing sound**.

You can also **colour** and **decorate** your **buzz disc when you are done**!

Who played what, when?

Today, people play a lot of different board games including chess! Ficheall are a network of primary school teachers who teach and play chess in schools. Check out www.ficheall.ie for more information.



Did you enjoy this trail? You can find out the answers to this trail at www.museum.ie.

To discover more activity sheets and other resources contact Education and Outreach **Department, National Museum of** Ireland - Archaeology, Kildare Street, **Dublin 2, D02 FH48.**

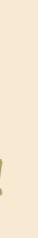
Phone: +353 1 677 7444 Website: www.museum.ie Twitter: @NMIreland













This activity sheet was created in partnership with **Ficheall**, a network of primary school teachers who promote and teach chess in schools in Ireland. For more information please see www.ficheall.ie



