



Flat Guerriere

Where did those paw prints come from?

In the winter of 1815, Lieutenant Beekman Verplank Hoffman brought USS *Constitution* a valuable new crewmember: a work dog named "Guerriere." Guerriere quickly became part of the *Constitution* family and proved just how helpful he could be. The strong terrier would help the sailors during their line drills and occasionally keep watch on the spar deck.

One day, Guerriere appeared unusually frisky, nipping at the sailors' heels and jumping onto the stowed hammocks. Guerriere stretched his neck and started to bark in a particular direction. The sailors strained to see what had attracted Guerriere's attention and behold! There was a Portuguese ship off on the horizon that the watchmen had not yet discovered. Guerriere was rewarded with extra food rations and was praised as a hero on board ship. Had it not been for the brave terrier, *Constitution* and her crew could have been in grave danger.



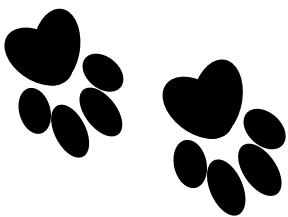
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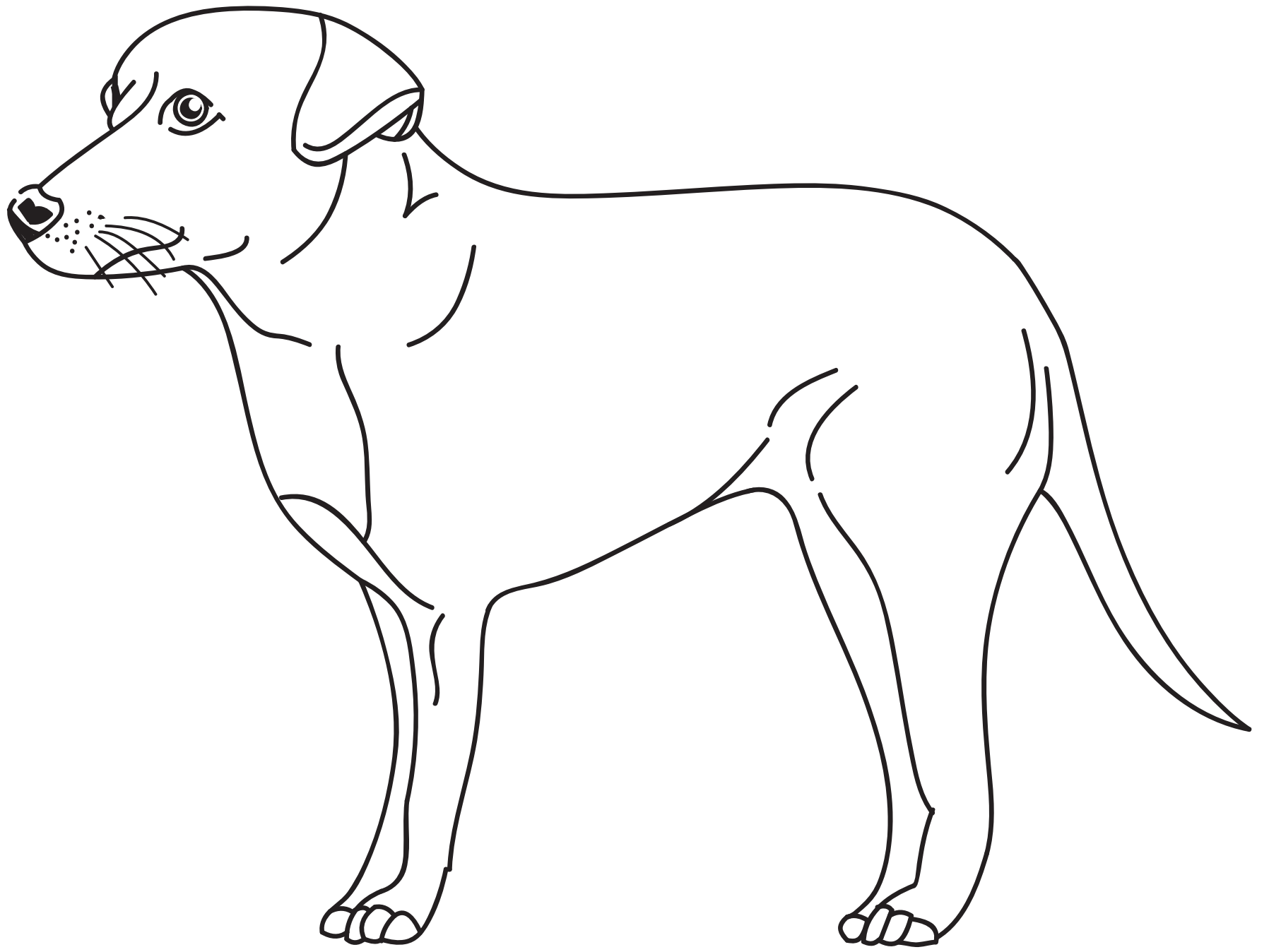
How many places can one puppy see?

Color and cut out "Flat Guerriere" and his accessories. Bring him around your hometown, on family vacations, to school, or send him to friends and family and photograph his many adventures! Use the "Dog Log" to keep track of the terrier's travels and email the Museum your favorite Guerriere photo - we will post it on our Guerriere Bulletin Board inside the Museum! (All photos should be sent to museumlearning@ussconstitutionmuseum.org)

How in the world do you say "Guerriere?!"

HMS *Guerriere* was originally a French ship (the British captured her in 1806), therefore she has a French name. Guerriere the dog was named after the ship because it was during the battle against HMS *Guerriere* that USS *Constitution* earned her nickname, "Old Ironsides." The best way to pronounce her name is to say "Gary" and "air." Gary + Air = Guerriere. Who knew that French could be so easy?!





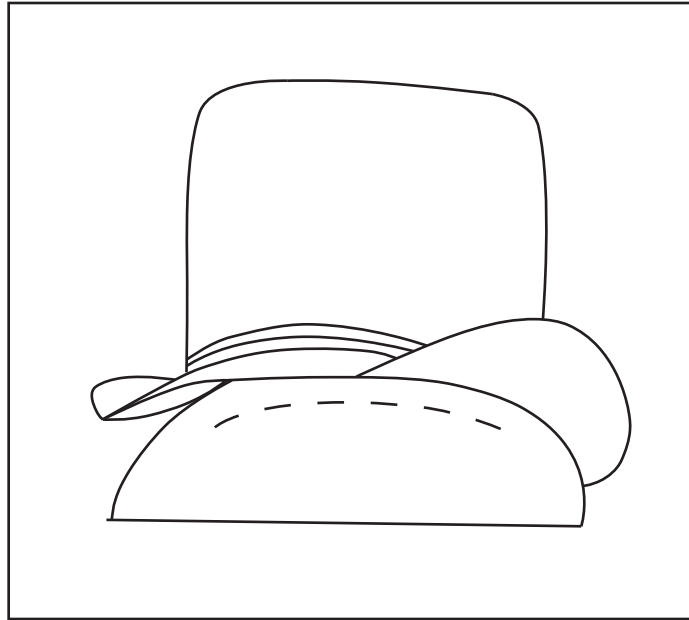


DOG LOG



Date	Where did Guerriere visit?	What did Guerriere see?

Sailor's Hat



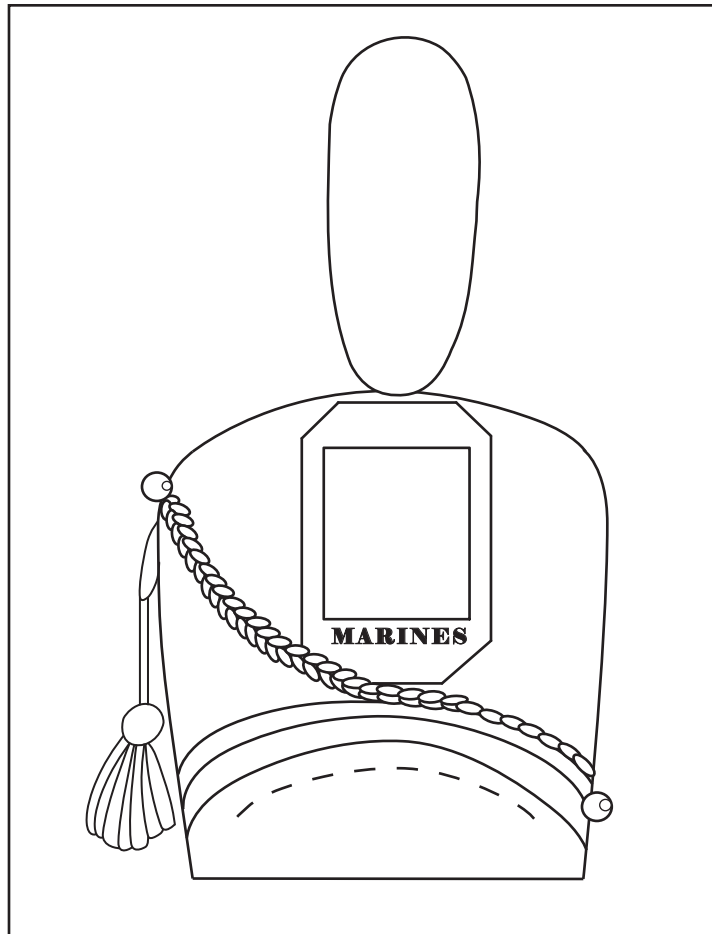
Directions

1. Color Guerriere's sailor's hat.
2. Cut along the outer edges of the hat.
3. Cut a slit along the dashed line.
4. Give Guerriere his new sailor's hat!

Did You Know?

This hat style was very popular in 1812 and was worn by men on both land and sea.

Marine Cap



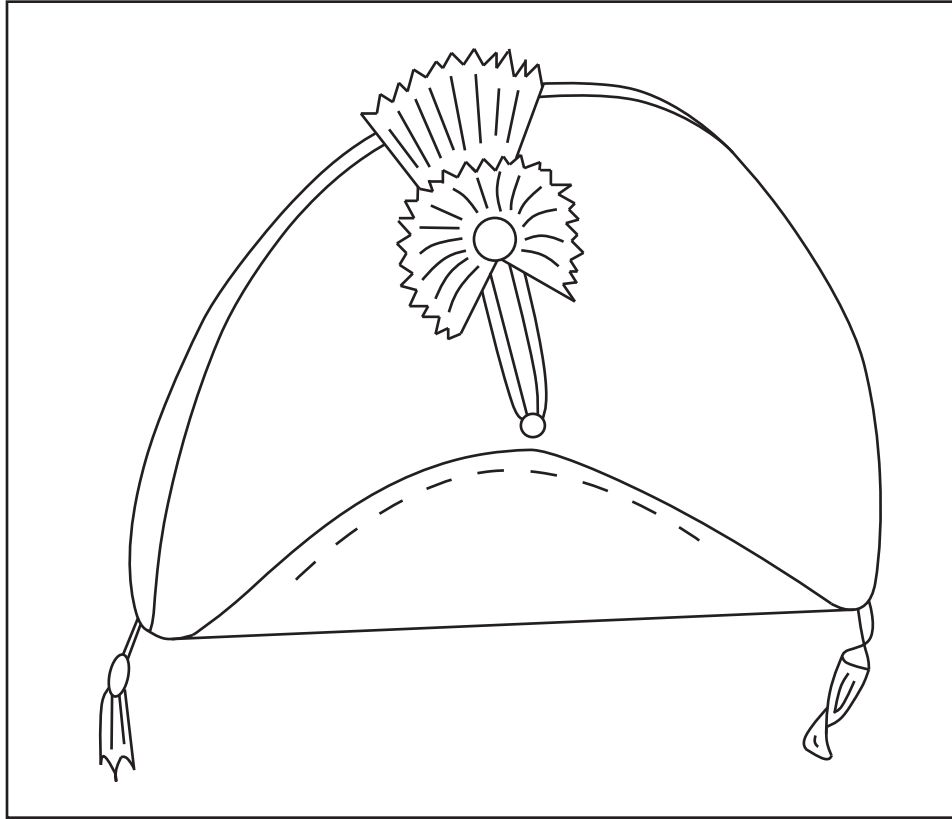
Directions

1. Color Guerriere's Marine cap.
2. Cut along the outer edges of the cap.
3. Cut a slit along the dashed line.
4. Give Guerriere his new Marine cap!

Did You Know?

The Marine cap was eventually called a "shako." The hats worn by modern marching bands are based on the shako design.

Captain's Hat



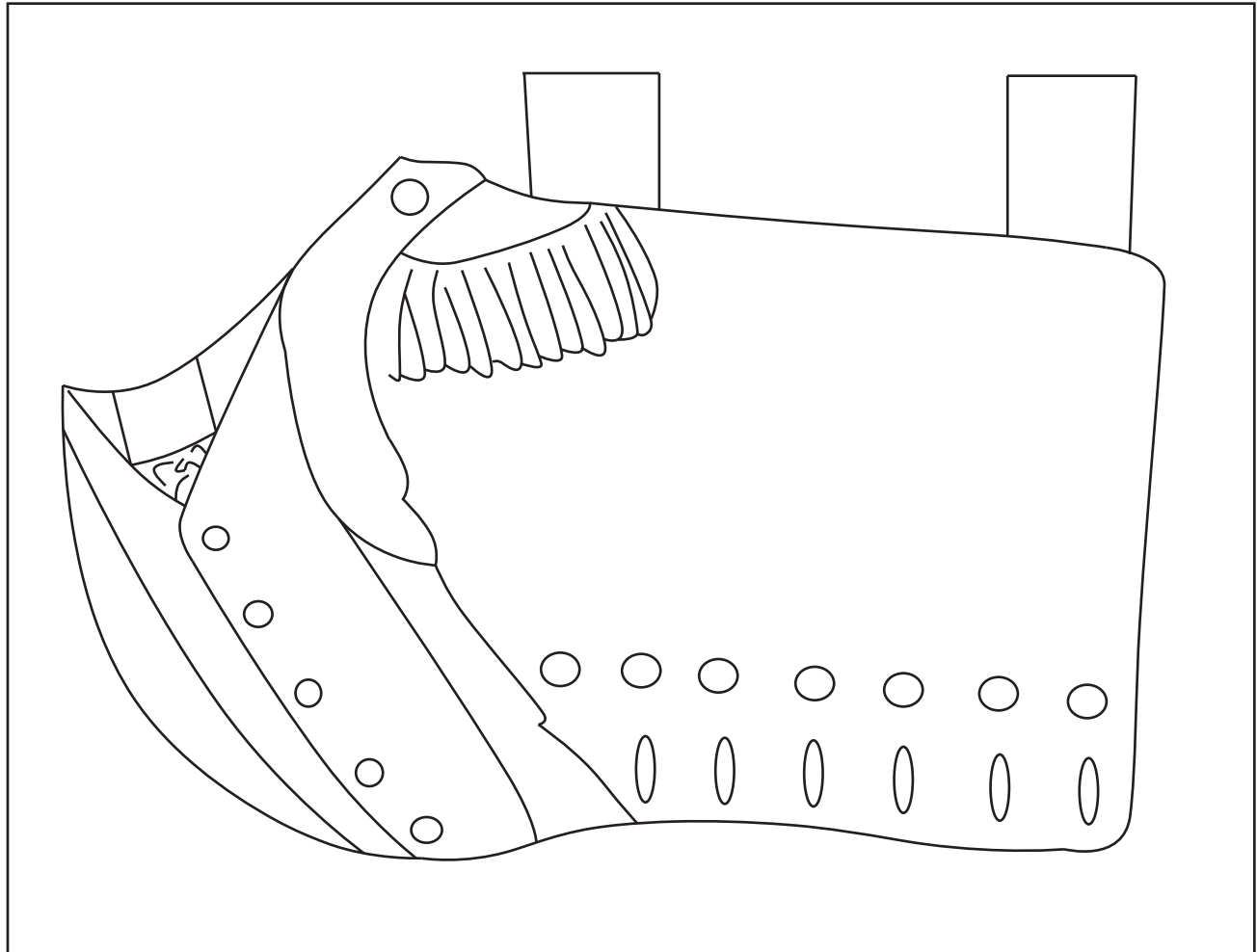
Directions

1. Color Guerriere's captain's hat.
2. Cut along the outer edges of the hat.
3. Cut a slit along the dashed line.
4. Give Guerriere his new captain's hat!

Did You Know?

The captain's hat was also called a "chapeau de bras," which means "hat arm" in French. This style of hat could be flattened and carried under the arm.

Captain's Jacket



Directions

1. Color Guerriere's captain's jacket.
2. Cut along the outer edges of the jacket (be careful: don't cut off the tabs).
3. Fold the tabs back and present Guerriere with his captain's jacket!

Did You Know?

The gold "shoulder pads" on the captain's jacket are called epaulettes and distinguished the captain from other officers - only the captain wore two epaulettes.