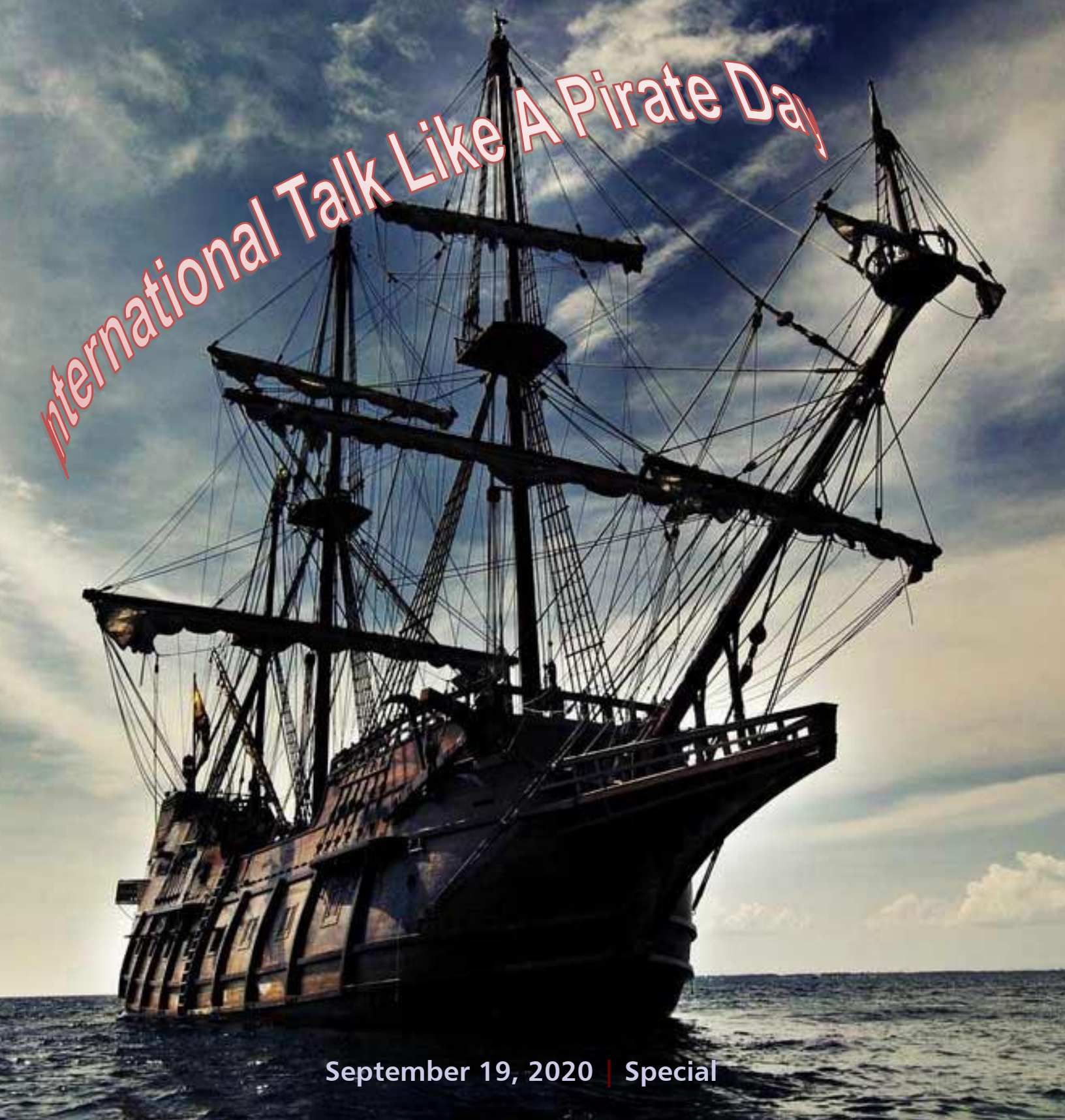


de Stolfe

Journal •••••

International Talk Like A Pirate Day



September 19, 2020 | Special

Contents

St. John's River
Jacksonville, Florida

September 19, 2020 | Special

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On The Cover



A "pirate ship" is basically any ship that is captained (or taken over!) by a pirate.



Comments by RG



Producer, RG de Stolfe

Alright ye bilge rats...
swab the deck or off the starboard plank
down to Davy's Locker ye go!

Okay, so that's extremely harsh! Here's
the translation:

"Okay you scum...
mop the ship deck or I'll make you walk
off the right side of the ship and fall
down to your watery grave!"

Today, September 19, is
International Talk Like A Pirate day!
However, I am a little behind getting this
special issue done! So even if you read
this after today, so what! ; -) The annual
"holiday" started in 2002 by a couple of
guys in Oregon. Read more about its
founding on the next page.

I've wanted to do this special issue for a
number of years and never got around to
it until after the date and thought, "Dang
it! I missed it! I'll try for next year!"

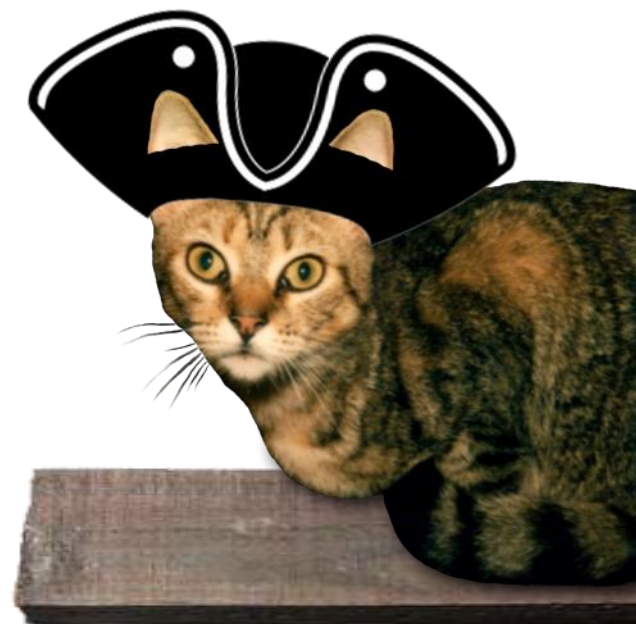
Well, same thing the next year and so
on... that is until 2020! Now it is done! I
ran short on time to add some other
things I wanted to add. So next year, I
make a sequel to include those other
topics. (There's so much to include
about piracy!)

Back in January and February, I wrote a
short history about the Golden Age of
Piracy upon a whim. No real reason. I
just got an idea from something else and
started researching and writing. You can
read it on pages 9 to 13.

I have included a variety of topics
beyond learning how to talk like a pirate,
and I think you'll find this special issue
fun and entertaining besides being
informative and educational. Make sure
to read the last page of this issue to learn
about the long S!

Enjoy!

RG



Ship Mate Gator

September 19

September 19 of every year is International Talk Like A Pirate Day!

www.talklikeapirate.com



International Talk Like A Pirate Day

Sept. 19, every year since 2002

International Talk Like a Pirate Day was the idea of John Baur and Mark Summers, two friends from Albany, Oregon who were playing racquetball when, for reasons that are no longer clear to them anymore, they started insulting each other in pirate jargon. They decided to start Talk Like a Pirate Day, and chose September 19th because it was Summers' ex-wife's birthday. From such unlikely seeds was born an international sensation. The two friends – who now go by the pirate personas of Ol' Chumbucket and Cap'n Slappy – have swashed their buckles from the Gulf of Mexico to the Puget Sound, from Los Angeles to Chicago to Philadelphia.



"Cap'n Slappy"
(Mark Summers)

"Ol' Chumbucket"
(John Baur)

Talk Like A Pirate

From, www.pirateglossary.com

Ahoy	An interjection used to hail a ship or a person, or to attract attention. [The word “ahoy” is used as an informal expression for “hi” in some Slavic languages.]
Arr!	An exclamation.
Avast!	A command meaning stop or desist, from the Italian “basta”, meaning stop.
Aye (or ay)	Yes; an affirmation.
Becalmed	The state of a sailing vessel which cannot move due to a lack of wind.
Belay	1. To secure or make fast (a rope, for example) by winding on a cleat or pin. 2. To stop, most often used as a command.
Bilged on her anchor	A ship holed or pierced by its own anchor.
Blimey!	An exclamation of surprise, short for “God blind me!”, which is very common to this day in Britain and sometimes shortened less to “Gor blimey” or “Cor blimey”.
Blow the man down	To kill someone.
Boom about	When a ship turns in the wind the boom can swing violently enough to injure or kill a person on board. “Boom about” may be shouted to warn others the boom is about to move.
Bring a spring upon her cable	To come around in a different direction, oftentimes as a surprise maneuver.
Careen	To take a ship into shallower waters or out of the water altogether and remove barnacles and pests such as mollusks, shells and plant growth from the bottom. Often a pirate needs to careen his ship to restore it to proper speed. Careening can be dangerous to pirates as it leaves the ship inoperable while the work is being done.
Chase	A ship being pursued, or the act of pursuing a ship.
Code of conduct	A set of rules which govern pirates behavior on a vessel.
Come about	To bring the ship full way around in the wind. Used in general while sailing into the wind, but also used to indicate a swing back into the enemy in combat.
Crack Jenny’s tea cup	To spend the night in a house of ill repute.
Crimp	To procure (sailors or soldiers) by trickery or coercion, or one who crimps.
Dance the hempen jig	To hang.
Davy Jones’ Locker	A fictional place at the bottom of the ocean. In short, a term meaning death. Davy Jones was said to sink every ship he ever over took, and thus, the watery grave that awaited all who were sunk by him was given his name. To die at sea is to go to Davy Jones’ Locker.
Dead men tell no tales	Standard pirate excuse for leaving no survivors.
Deadlights	1. Strong shutters or plates fastened over a ship's porthole or cabin window in stormy weather. 2. Thick windows set in a ship's side or deck. 3. Eyes.

Talk Like A Pirate

Fire in the hole	A warning issued before a cannon is fired.
Furl	To roll up and secure, especially a ship's sail.
Give no quarter	The refusal to spare lives of an opponent. Pirates raise a red flag to threaten no quarter will be given.
Handsomely	Quickly or carefully; in a shipshape style.
Haul wind	To direct a ship into the wind.
Heave down	To turn a vessel on its side for cleaning.
Heave	An interjection meaning to come to a halt.
Ho	Used to express surprise or joy, to attract attention to something sighted, or to urge onward.
Letter of marque	A document given to a sailor (privateer) giving him amnesty from piracy laws as long as the ships plunders are of an enemy nation. A large portion of the pirates begin as privateers with this symbol of legitimacy. The earnings of a privateer are significantly better than any of a soldier at sea. Letters of marque aren't always honored, however, even by the government that issues them. Captain Kidd had letters of marque and his own country hanged him anyway.
List	To lean to one side.
Long clothes	A style of clothing best suited to land. A pirate, or any sailor, doesn't have the luxury of wearing anything loose that might get in the way while climbing up riggings. Landsmen, by contrast, could adorn themselves with baggy pants, coats, and stockings.
Marooned	To be stranded, particularly on a desert isle.
Me	My.
No prey, no pay	A common pirate law meaning a crew received no wages, but rather shared whatever loot was taken.
Overhaul	1. To slacken a line. 2. To gain upon in a chase; to overtake.
Parley (sometimes incorrectly "parlay")	A conference or discussion between opposing sides during a dispute, especially when attempting a truce, originating from the French, "parler", meaning "to speak". The term was used in "Pirates of the Caribbean: The Curse of the Black Pearl" as part of Pirate law.
Piracy	Robbery committed at sea.
Quarter	Derived from the idea of "shelter", quarter is given when mercy is offered by pirates. Quarter is often the prize given to an honorable loser in a pirate fight.
Reef sails	To shorten the sails by partially tying them up, either to slow the ship or to keep a strong wind from putting too much strain on the masts.
Run a shot across the bow	A command to fire a warning shot.
Sail ho!	An exclamation meaning another ship is in view. The sail, of course, is the first part of a ship visible over the horizon.

Talk Like A Pirate

Scupper that!	An expression of anger or derision meaning “Throw that overboard!”
Sea legs	The ability to adjust one’s balance to the motion of a ship, especially in rough seas. After walking on a ship for long periods of time, sailors became accustomed to the rocking of the ship in the water. Early in a voyage a sailor was said to be lacking his “sea legs” when the ship motion was still foreign to him. After a cruise, a sailor would often have trouble regaining his “land legs” and would swagger on land.
Shiver me timbers!	An expression of surprise or strong emotion. In stormy weather and rough seas, the support timbers of a ship would “shiver” which might startle the crew. The phrase may have been less common during the Golden Age of Piracy than it had become later in fictional works.
Show a leg!	A phrase used to wake up a sleeping pirate.
Sink me!	An expression of surprise. Many pirate exclamations used exaggerated imagery to heighten a point. Ye might say the sailors were punchy or a bit melodramatic after a lengthy stay at sea.
Smartly	Quickly.
Take a caulk	To take a nap. On the deck of a ship, between planks, was a thick caulk of black tar and rope to keep water from between decks. This term came about either because sailors who slept on deck ended up with black lines across their backs or simply because sailors laying down on deck were as horizontal as the caulk of the deck itself.
To go on account	A pleasant term used by pirates to describe the act of turning pirate. The basic idea was that a pirate was more “free lance” and thus was, more or less, going into business for himself.
Warp	To move (a vessel) by hauling on a line that is fastened to or around a piling, anchor, or pier.
Weigh anchor	To haul the anchor up; more generally, to leave port.
Ye	You.



Fun Pirately Stuff

What is Your Pirate Name?

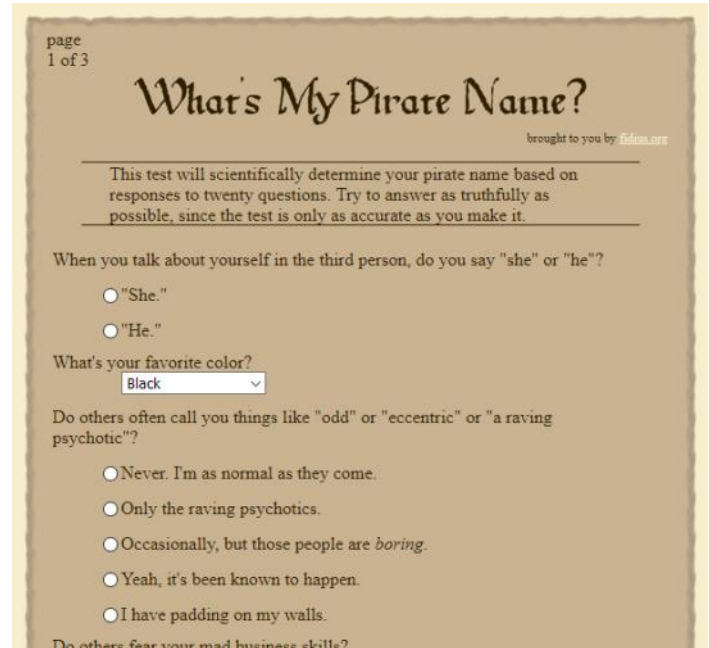
This site is a generator to create your pirate name based on your answers to 20 fun questions.

www.piratequiz.com

I went through the questions for myself, and I got
Red Roger Kidd

It also gives a short description, with mine showing
“Passion is a big part of your life, which makes sense for a pirate. Even though you're not always the traditional swaggering gallant, your steadiness and planning make you a fine, reliable pirate. Arr!”

Fun!



page 1 of 3

What's My Pirate Name?

brought to you by fidus.org

This test will scientifically determine your pirate name based on responses to twenty questions. Try to answer as truthfully as possible, since the test is only as accurate as you make it.

When you talk about yourself in the third person, do you say "she" or "he"?

"She."
 "He."

What's your favorite color?
Black

Do others often call you things like "odd" or "eccentric" or "a raving psychotic"?

Never. I'm as normal as they come.
 Only the raving psychotics.
 Occasionally, but those people are boring.
 Yeah, it's been known to happen.
 I have padding on my walls.

Do others fear your mad business skills?



Pirate Translator

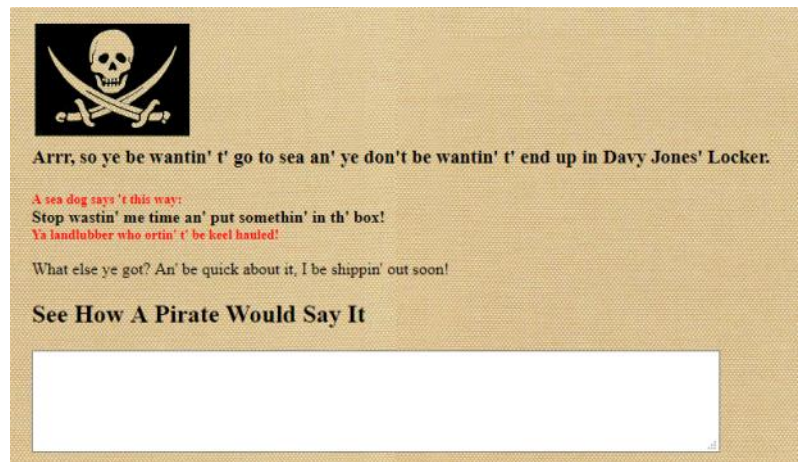
Another site provides a translator to take a normal sentence and form it into pirate talk.


<https://www.syddware.com/cgi-bin/pirate.pl>

(Yucky web address!)

For my sentence, I wrote
“Today is the first day I give you a choice of life or death.”

The translator returned
“Today be th’ first tide I give ye a choice o’ life or Davy Jones’ locker.”





Arrr, so ye be wantin' t' go to sea an' ye don't be wantin' t' end up in Davy Jones' Locker.

A sea dog says 't this way:
Stop wastin' me time an' put somethin' in th' box!
Ya landlubber who ortin' t' be keel hauled!

What else ye got? An' be quick about it, I be shippin' out soon!

See How A Pirate Would Say It

The Golden Age of Piracy

By Robert-George de Stolfe

If you have ever seen any of the five Pirates of the Caribbean films [1] (2003, 2006, 2007, 2011, 2017), you could be in the assumption that it takes place sometime during the colonial period of the 1700s from the strong reference of the tricorne hats and the British and Revolutionary style clothing. However, by that point, piracy was far past its prime even though it technically did still exist. The so called Golden Age of Piracy [2] actually spans from 1650 to the 1730s. Historians will often categorize this age into several periods: buccaneering (1650-1680), the “Pirate Round” (1693-1700 and 1719-1722), and a post Spanish succession period (1716-1726). Note that these are approximate dates and not all historians necessarily agree with the information disseminated about piracy. The Internet Movie Data

Base (IMDB) provides a trivia snippet [3] that the films take place approximately within 1720 to 1750, which is at the end and after the general golden age period. But, piracy did not just stop because the “golden age” passed.

No matter what the fictional films presented about pirates, piracy certainly did exist and was often a result of discrepancies between higher class citizens and the lower class citizens. This topic is much too involved to discuss in a short writing here. However, this writing will include two parts. The first part will discuss some period definitions while the second part will cover individual pirates, to be published in a separate issue.

Conch House Marina Resort in St. Augustine, Florida. Summer 1994.



The Golden Age of Piracy

Early Piracy

The general concept of piracy has existed nearly as long as ships have floated upon the seas. Just for quick note, Wikipedia states, “The earliest documented instances of piracy are the exploits of the Sea Peoples who threatened the ships sailing in the Aegean and Mediterranean waters in the 14th century BC. In classical antiquity, the Phoenicians, Illyrians, and Tyrrhenians were known as pirates. In the pre-classical era, the ancient Greeks condoned [meaning, allowed or approved] piracy as a viable profession; it apparently was widespread and “regarded as an entirely [honorable] way of making a living” ”. [4] For the rest of this writing, the focus is specifically on the Golden Age of Piracy.

Buccaneering period, circa 1650 to 1680

Like with most anything, piracy was a gradual process starting out in some more “innocent” way then evolving to full blown piracy. Buccaneers [5] were a type of privateer, free sailors not belonging to anyone, particular to the Caribbean Sea. They were

originally landless hunters of wild boars and cattle on Hispaniola and would dry the meat in little huts called boucanes to make jerked meat or “jerky”, what was called viande boucanée. Wikipedia states, “The term buccaneer was taken from the Spanish bucanero and derives from the Caribbean Arawak word buccan, a wooden frame on which Tainos and Caribs [island Indians] slowly roasted or smoked meat... From it derived the French word boucane and hence the name boucanier... English colonists anglicised the word boucanier to buccaneer”. (So from buccan, to bucanero, to boucanier by way of boucane, to buccaneer.) This period seems to be a “Spanish against French” issue with additional French, Dutch, and English people joining up to resist the Spanish after being cast off Hispaniola to Tortuga (Île de la Tortue [6]), even after attempts to be cast off Tortuga. The lawlessness would increase, and they become more antagonistic as the hostility continued. (There is a whole lot more to this! This description is grossly simplified!)

This map is of the Greater Antilles showing Cuba, Hispaniola, Jamaica, and Puerto Rico. Tortuga is a small island to the north of Haiti.



Map source: Google Maps

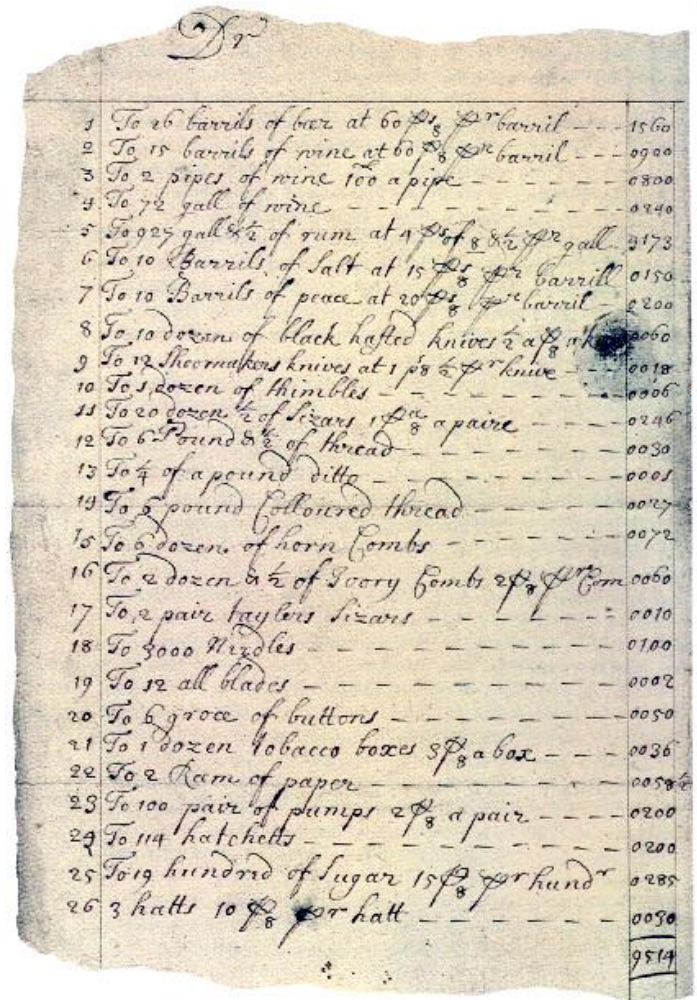
The Golden Age of Piracy

Pirate Round, circa 1693 to 1700

According to Wikipedia, the Pirate Round was “a sailing route followed by certain, mainly English, pirates, during the late 17th century and early 18th century. The course led from the western Atlantic, parallel to the Cape Route around the southern tip of Africa, stopping at Madagascar, then on to targets such as the coast of Yemen and India”. One transition from the buccaneering period was “the fall of Britain's Stuart period [that] restored the traditional enmity between Britain and France, thus ending the profitable collaboration between English Jamaica and French Tortuga.” Additionally, multiple ransacks of different towns left the available booty exhausted, and so pirates started looking towards other directions.

Post Spanish Succession period, circa 1715 to 1726

With a series of seamen being let go with the end of the War of the Spanish Succession (among other issues), many of these now unemployed men became eager to abandon their previous professions and resort to pirating, which also became an irresistible lure for pirate captains to “hire on” new recruits. In addition, transatlantic shipping trade was starting to boom among Africa, the Caribbean, and Europe. This led to ideal conditions for pirates to roam the seas for considerable gains. [8] The trade ships would leave Europe with goods and weapons and go to West Africa to trade them for slaves. From there, they sailed across the Atlantic to colonies in the Caribbean and North America settlements. Then, the ships would load up on goods like sugar, tobacco, cocoa, raw materials, preserved cod, and rum (depending on the particular trade route) to take back to Europe. This was known as the Triangular Transatlantic Slave Trade. (This is a topic all to itself and represents a dark period for the United States for over 150 years, which is not the topic of this writing.) It is possible that the route could sometimes be a quadrangle in going from Europe to West Africa to the Caribbean to New England and back to Europe. [9] With many of the men having been in the Royal Navy, as privateers, or as merchant seamen, they would have experience on the sea. Those who were sailors for the king (the navy) would often have little eat, get sick, or even



Item	Value
1 To 26 barrels of beer at 60 ^{rs} per barrel	1560
2 To 15 barrels of wine at 60 ^{rs} per barrel	0900
3 To 2 pipes of wine 100 a pipe	0800
4 To 72 gall of wine	0240
5 To 225 gall of rum at 1 ^{rs} 8 ^{ps} per gall	2175
6 To 10 Barrels of salt at 15 ^{rs} per barrel	0150
7 To 10 Barrels of pease at 20 ^{rs} per barrel	0200
8 To 10 dozen of black hatted knives 2 ^{rs} 6 ^{ps} a knife	0260
9 To 12 Sheermakers knives at 1 ^{rs} 8 ^{ps} a knife	0192
10 To 1 dozen of thimbles	0006
11 To 20 dozen of scissors 1 ^{rs} 2 ^{ps} a pair	0240
12 To 6 Pound of thread	0030
13 To 4 of a pound ditto	0004
14 To 2 pound Coloured thread	0012
15 To 6 dozen of horn Combs	0072
16 To 2 dozen of Ivory Combs 2 ^{rs} 6 ^{ps} a comb	0060
17 To 2 pair tailors scissors	0010
18 To 3000 Needles	0100
19 To 12 all blades	0002
20 To 6 groce of buttons	0050
21 To 1 dozen tobacco boxes 3 ^{rs} a box	0036
22 To 2 Ram of paper	0050
23 To 100 pair of pumps 2 ^{rs} a pair	0200
24 To 114 hatchets	0228
25 To 19 hundred of Sugar 15 ^{rs} per hund	0285
26 3 hats 10 ^{rs} per hat	0030
	9514

“A listing of pirate booty sold to a sympathetic governor.”

Some of the items in the above list include:

- Barrels of beer
- Barrels, pipes, and galls of wine
- Barrels of rum
- Barrels of salt
- Knives, thimbles, scissors, thread
- Horn combs, ivory combs, tailors scissors
- Needles, blades, buttons
- Tobacco boxes, paper
- Hatchets
- Sugar

The Golden Age of Piracy

die. However, unlike general opinion of those unfamiliar with pirate ways, the captains and the pirate crews held a higher standard of how to treat each other on the ship. Captains were voted to be captain, and each ship had a council of all those on the ship. Only in battles did the captain have full authority, but was otherwise another equal the rest of the time. The captain could be removed as captain if showed cowardice during battles. Undoubtedly, there were those who fight to be the captain in such cases of dissatisfaction with a current captain. [10] This period is likely what most people think of when thinking of “pirates” and is often the period (early 1700s) depicted in films.

Return of the Pirate Round, circa 1719 to 1722

A brief return of the Pirate Round came at the start of the second decade of the 1700s. Wikipedia makes a short but well put description of this brief period. “Between the years 1719 and 1721 Edward England, John Taylor, Olivier [“La Buse” Levasseur] [11], and Christopher Condent operated from Madagascar. Taylor and La Buse reaped the greatest prize in the history of the Golden Age of Piracy, the Plunder of the Portuguese East Indiman Nossa Senhora Do Cabo (Our Lady of the Cape) at Réunion in April [12] 1721, getting diamonds and other treasures worth a total of £800,000 [13]. Condent was also a successful pirate, but Edward England was not. He was marooned [left trapped and isolated] on Comoros by Taylor and La Buse in 1721, and died not long afterward. Despite the success of Taylor and La Buse, the Pirate Round quickly declined again.” [14]



Edward England



Bartholomew Roberts (Black Bart)



The Golden Age of Piracy

Piracy after the 1720s

The piracy discussed here mostly focused on the Atlantic and Caribbean. However, piracy was all over the world and in more localized areas across the world. [15] Many of the “famous” pirates would not surrender in battle and were often captured or killed. Wikipedia also states, “Captain Chaloner Ogle of HMS Swallow cornered Bartholomew Roberts [John Roberts, Welsh [16]] in 1722 at Cape Lopez, and a fatal broadside from the Swallow killed the pirate captain instantly. Roberts’ death shocked the pirate world, as well as the Royal Navy. The local merchants and civilians had thought him invincible, and some considered him a hero. Roberts’ death was seen by many historians as the end of the Golden Age of Piracy. Also crucial to the end of this era of

piracy was the loss of the pirates’ last Caribbean safe haven in Nassau [Bahamas].” [17] Another wave of piracy picked up about a hundred years later in the 1820s to about 1835 in the Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean, the West Indies. “About the time of the Mexican–American War in 1846, the United States Navy had grown strong and numerous enough to eliminate the pirate threat in the West Indies. By the 1830s, ships had begun to convert to steam propulsion, so the Age of Sail [1571–1862 [18]] and the classical idea of pirates in the Caribbean ended.” [19] Even in the 21st Century, modern day “pirates” have existed, [20] but they were usually more like aggressive hooligans on water more than they anything that could be remotely similar to classical piracy.



Footnotes

- 1 The Curse of the Black Pearl (2003), Dead Man's Chest (2006), At World's End (2007), On Stranger Tides (2011), Dead Men Tell No Tales (2017), and reportedly, there is a sixth film still in development with no specified release date.
- 2 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Golden_Age_of_Piracy
- 3 <https://www.imdb.com/title/tt1298650/trivia>
- 4 <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Piracy>
- 5 <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Buccaneer>
- 6 [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tortuga_\(Haiti\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tortuga_(Haiti))
- 7 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pirate_Round
- 8 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Golden_Age_of_Piracy
- 9 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Triangular_trade
- 10 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Golden_Age_of_Piracy
- 11 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Olivier_Levasseur
- 12 [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Taylor_\(pirate\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Taylor_(pirate))
- 13 It is not certain if this is in today’s value or of 1721. If of today’s value, the amount would be well over one million dollars at approximately \$1,042,452 (as of February 4, 2020 according to Google).
- 14 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Golden_Age_of_Piracy
- 15 <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Piracy>
- 16 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bartholomew_Roberts
- 17 <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Piracy>
- 18 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Age_of_Sail
- 19 <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Piracy>
- 20 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Piracy_in_the_21st_century

Notable Pirates



Stede Bonnet (Gentleman Pirate)



Jack Rackham (Calico Jack)



Howard Davis



Edward Teach (Blackbeard)

Notable Pirates



Anne Bonny



Henry Morgan

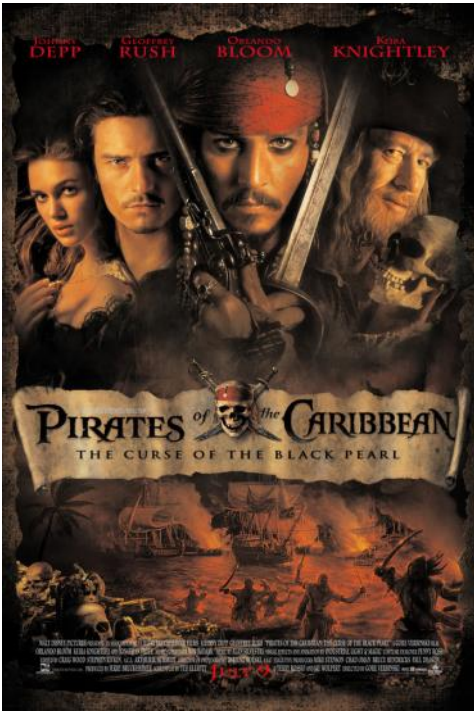


Captain William Kidd



Charles Vane

Pirates of the Caribbean



Pirates of the Caribbean:
The Curse of the Black Pearl (2003)



Pirates of the Caribbean:
Dead Man's Chest (2006)



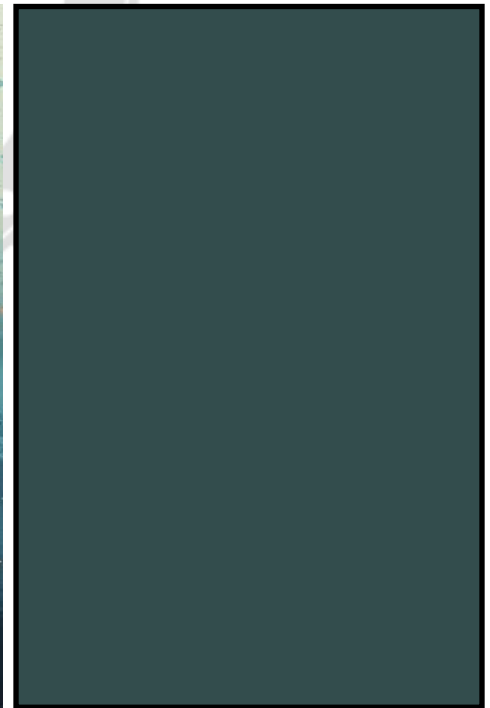
Pirates of the Caribbean:
At World's End (2007)



Pirates of the Caribbean:
On Stranger Tides (2011)



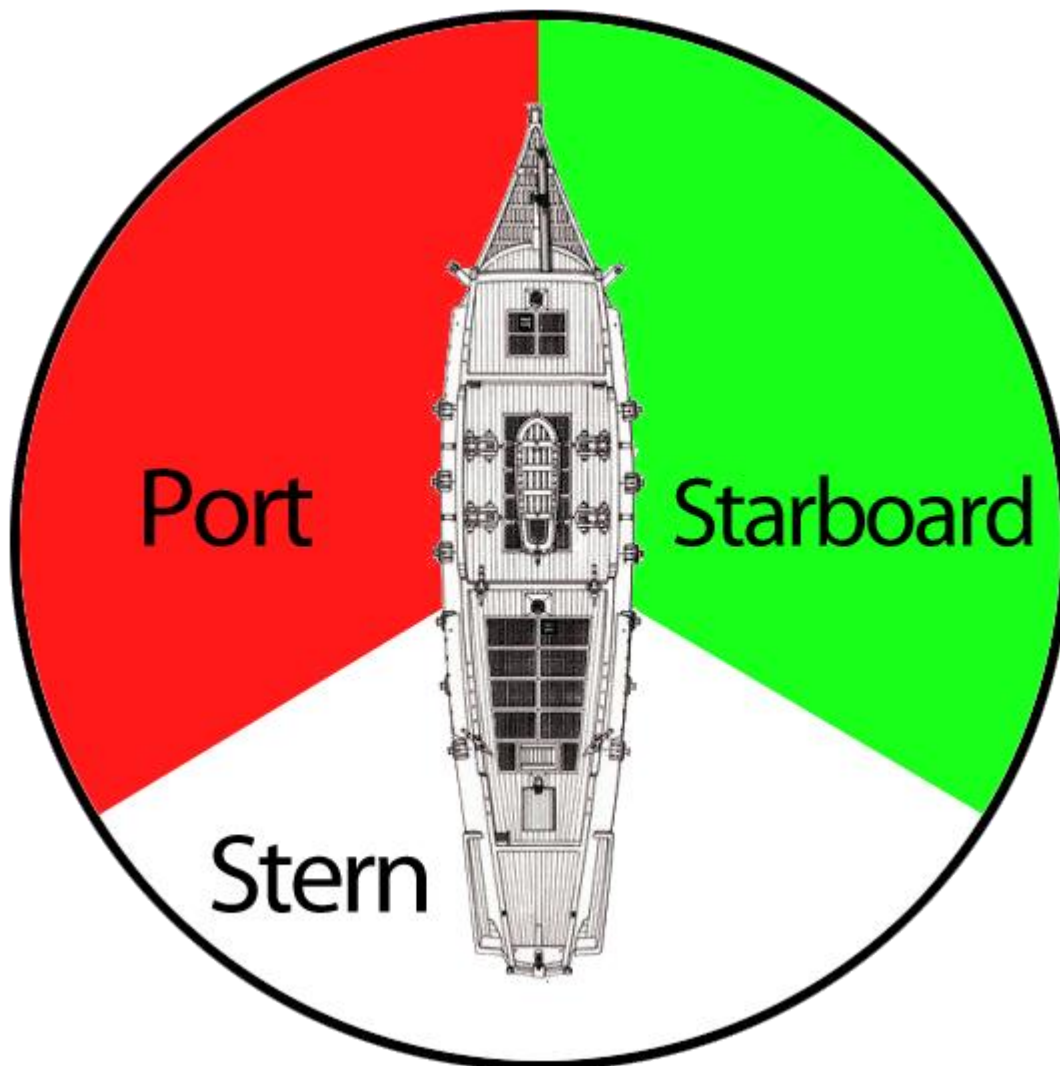
Pirates of the Caribbean:
Dead Men Tell No Tales (2017)



Pirates of the Caribbean (2022?)

Just to Clarify

- Port** The left side of a ship or vessel. Towards the left-hand side of the ship facing forward (formerly larboard). Denoted with a red light at night.
- Starboard** The right side of a ship or boat; towards the right-hand side of a vessel facing forward (toward the bow). Denoted with a green light at night. Derived from the old steering oar or “steerboard”, which preceded the invention of the rudder.
- Stern** The rear part of a ship, technically defined as the area built up over the sternpost, extending upwards from the counter rail to the taffrail. (Contrast with bow.)
- Bow**
1. The front of a vessel.
 2. Either side of the front (or bow) of the vessel (ex. the port bow and starboard bow). Something ahead and to the left of the vessel is “off the port bow”, while something ahead and to the right of the vessel is “off the starboard bow”. When “bow” is used in this way, the front of the vessel sometimes is called her bows (plural), a collective reference to her port and starboard bows synonymous with bow (singular).



Pirate Paintings



Marooned (1909)
Painting by Howard Pyle (1853-1911)

*Marooned means to be stranded,
especially on a desert island.*

“**Howard Pyle** (March 5, 1853 - November 9, 1911) was an American illustrator and author, primarily of books for young people. He was a native of Wilmington, Delaware and he spent the last year of his life in Florence, Italy.

In 1894, he began teaching illustration at the Drexel Institute of Art, Science, and Industry (now Drexel University). After 1900, he founded his own school of art and illustration named the Howard Pyle School of Illustration Art. His 1883 classic publication *The Merry Adventures of Robin Hood*

remains in print, and his other books frequently have medieval European settings, including a four-volume set on King Arthur. He is also well known for his illustrations of pirates and is credited with creating what has become the modern stereotype of pirate dress. Pyle travelled to Florence, Italy in 1910 to study mural painting. He died there in 1911 of a sudden kidney infection (Bright’s disease).”

Read More:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Howard_Pyle

Pirate Paintings



Capture of the Pirate, Blackbeard, 1718 (1920)
Painting by Jean Leon Gerome Ferris

“Edward Teach (later known as Blackbeard) is believed to be a native of England. He likely began his pirating career in 1713, when he became a crewman aboard a Caribbean sloop commanded by pirate Benjamin Hornigold. In 1717, after Hornigold accepted an offer of general amnesty by the British crown, he retired from being a pirate. Teach then took over a captured 26 gun French merchantman, increased its armament to 40 guns, and renamed it the *Queen Anne’s Revenge*, which served as the

flagship of a pirate fleet of four vessels and more than 200 men. Teach became the most infamous pirate of his day, winning the popular name of Blackbeard for his long, dark beard, which he was said to light on fire in battles to intimidate enemies. Blackbeard’s pirate forces terrorized the Caribbean and the southern coast of North America and were notorious for their cruelty. He was killed on November 22, 1718 off the coast of North Carolina during a bloody battle with the British navy.”

Read More: <https://www.history.com/this-day-in-history/blackbeard-killed-off-north-carolina>

Historical Reading

(1)

R E A S O N S

For Reducing the

Pirates at Madagascar:

A N D

PROPOSALS *humbly offered to the Honourable House of Commons, for effecting the same.*

THAT certain Pirates having some Years since found the Island of *Madagascar* to be the most Proper, if not the only Place in the World for their Abode, and carrying on their Destructive Trade with Security, betook themselves thither; and being since increased to a formidable Body are become a manifest Obstruction to Trade, and Scandal to our Nation and Religion, being most of them *English*, at least four Fifths.

That *Madagascar* is one of the Largest Islands in the World, and very Fruitful, lies near the Entrance into the *East-Indies*, and is divided into a great many petty Kingdoms independant of each other, so that there is no making Application to any Supreme Monarch (or indeed any else) to Expel or Destroy the Pirates there.

That upon a general Peace, when Multitudes of Soldiers and Seamen will want Employment; or by length of Time, and the Pirates generating with the Women of the Country, their Numbers should be increased, they may form themselves into a Settlement of Robbers, as Prejudicial to Trade as any on the Coast of *Africa*.

For it's natural to consider, That all Persons owe by Instinct a Love to the Place of their Birth: Therefore the present Pirates must desire to return to their Native Country; and if this present Generation should be once Extinct, their Children will have the same Inclination to *Madagascar* as these have to *England*, and will not have any such Affection for *England*, altho' they will retain the Name of *English*; and consequently all those succeeding Depredations committed by them will be charged to the Account of *England*. Notwithstanding they were not born with us, so that this seems the only Time for Reducing them to their Obedience, and preventing all those evil Consequences.

It must therefore be allow'd to be a very desirable and necessary Thing, that they should be suppressed in Time; and that if it ever be effected, it must be either by Force or Persuasion.

A 2

*Reasons for Reducing the Pirates at Madagascar:
And Proposals Humbly Offered to the Honourable House of Commons, for Effecting the Same*
By Josiah Burchett (1705), 4 pages.

Historical Reading



Howard Pyle's Book of Pirates

Fiction, Fact & Fancy concerning
the Buccaneers & Marooners of
the Spanish Main: *From the
writing & Pictures of Howard
Pyle: Compiled by Merle Johnson*



Harper & Brothers *Publishers*
New York & London

Howard Pyle's Book of Pirates:
Fiction, Fact, & Fancy Concerning the Buccaneers & Marooners of the Spanish Main
By Howard Pyle (1921), 246 pages.

Final Thought

The Long S

If you look at books and written things from the 1700s (think, the United States Constitution), you'll see some strange swashes in places you would not expect. Where you would expect to see a S, you see what looks like a f, or another letter that we would refer to today as an integral symbol. However, those strange swashes are actually a S. In fact you will see three symbols for a S: The upper case and lower case S of modern type, and two forms of the long S.

Ss f ∫

By the 1800s, the long S became less desirable for its complex rules of use and visual confusion with the letter f. With greater use of the printing press in 1800s, the death of the long S was certain to streamline building the printing boxes.

Read more:

www.grammarly.com/blog/history-of-long-s

Madagascar

House of Commons same

Madagascar

House of Commons same

The de Stolfe Journal is a publication made by Robert-George de Stolfe. The first issue was published in March 1986 as the de Stolfe Journal and published irregularly until 1998 (17 issues total). The *Candid* variety of the Journal started in July 2012, with a production of over 60 regular and special issues, with now the *Candid* dropped from the name. Archives of all issues—including the original ones (1980s-1990s)—are available on the website: www.tophandgraphics.com/rg/journals

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Robert-George de Stolfe

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