



Arne Zuidhoek

A-Z PIRATE
ENCYCLOPEDIA

Volume I: A-D

DEPRIVED OF GOD & COUNTRY

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At sea, they perform their duties with a great deal of order, better even than on the ships of the Dutch East India Company. The pirates take a great deal of pride in doing things right. They practice continually, firing their guns at targets and fencing with sabers and rapiers made of wood; while they are exercising, their musicians play a variety of songs, so that their days pass very agreeably.

– JACOB DE BUCQUOY (1744)

(J. de Bucquoy was taken prisoner by John → Taylor, April-October 1722. De Bucquoy slept in a bed in the captain's cabin. Cruel nightmares sometimes awakened Taylor during the night, and he and De Bucquoy talked at length.)

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Front cover: Al Arabía Reys, c. 1793
Back cover: photo author (© E.F. Ruysink)
Page 9: Al Arabía Reys (c. 1793)
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FOREWORD

BY

DRS W. GRADIANUS BOVEN

Curator Royal Netherlands Navy Museum

Arne Zuidhoek, who has already published *The Maritime Netherlands* and *Piraten-Encyclopedie* (dedicated to pirates of the Netherlands only) and many other maritime titles, is perhaps one of many a man living with deep and exhaustive knowledge of the earlier and present side of those adventurers and pirates who have made the history of the world. While many have gone down to their posterity as nation builders others have ended their days in pirate dock or gone to the bottom of the Seven Seas. A-Z PIRATE tells of those who took the path of a modest living, a path to glory or those who took the line of tragedy.

The careers of all these men, arranged in alphabetical order, make astounding stories of the adventurers who plied the local waters or left their patria for the more profitable seas and oceans North or South of the equator.

Arne Zuidhoek, a former seaman of a teacher descent, has made his home in Utrecht, the capital of the great province of Utrecht in the Netherlands, once a Roman stronghold, and in later times the capital of a one-man Bishop dynasty. There he devotes himself to the fine arts and to study and research among the archives which are stored in his studio, in close connection to the places in the World wherein he once travelled so intensively. Every year he spends the winter in the maritime Cape Verde Islands.

Written with insight and authority, and with a liveliness befitting its subject, the four volumes of this encyclopaedia is an illuminating history of robbery at sea. If we like horror and drama we shall find it in all that Zuidhoek has produced from those strange sources in which he loves to delve. I commend his work to lovers of history and stories, as worthy of their perusal, for our amusement and instruction.

Acknowledgements and Notes on the Text

It is impossible to thank those who have helped me in realizing this encyclopedia with acts of kindness. There is no one to accept my thanks, except myself. And, metaphorically: D. Dreux. Seaman, freedom-fighter in the days of the Spanish Revolution and World War II, novelist from 1950 to his death in 1978. An expert on 17th century commerce and piracy, certainly viewed in a social-economic context.

Research, compilation, the writing, editing. All that jazz. It took me more than 35 years to create these four volumes. I do hope that I shall be forgiven by anyone whose name has been inadvertently mentioned in the pages after these words. All in all comprising a 6.000 names. Remaining inadequacies are my own responsibility.

Those to whom I am indebted, in not a modest but a great sense, are the numberless historians and authors on piratology, dead or alive. Their names, and the titles of their works they were so fortunate to have seen in print, are evoked in the bibliography (→ Vol. IV page XXX). As a matter of fact we can not expect this bibliography to be complete, nor is this A-Z list. Never will.

This encyclopedia lacks numbered references to the sources. When I thought it useful or to the point, the name of an author/historian is passed on to the reader in the text, plus – in some cases – the title of the publication. For indeed, a great deal of the pleasure in summing up the lives and strivings of the adventurers I found, and still find, in the never ending search for books, old & new. I was lucky to have seen many parts of the world we live in, and spent ample time in archives, libraries and yard-sales. Ah, those obscure hiding places of books! I remember a fish-market in Coquimbo, Chile, finding an out-of-print edition telling us all about Francis Drake's son marauding the South American coasts; the booklet was neatly stacked between squid-heads and spotted sharks, still alive. Or the book-stall in the Casbah of Algiers, providing me with information concerning Ali Bitchin aka Ali Pisseling, a successful Dutch rover who saw an impressive mosque erected in his name (c. 1640), this building still standing there.

It is far from difficult to acknowledge indebtedness to critical writers on piratology. I reckon that they will accept a general acknowledgement and will forgive me if I appear to have plagiarized them. I have found their critical writings particularly stimulating, the reason being that they found many unexpected truths and so provide unique opportunities to see how their way of describing the characters of the adventurers wipes out much nonsense that had been spread and believed. The truth hides itself in only too few reliable reports of too few reliable witnesses. By the way, the modern spelling of flibuster as "filibuster" is not correct. It is flibuster and nothing else.

Pirates. Pirates? Who were they, who were these men?

What can I say? Legend has it they might be psychopaths, nitwits, sadists, murderers; they were rapists, maniacs, dumb-heads. In other words: they are like any band of desperate men, like any army.

I was not lured into an interest in piracy because of the boarding parties, the thundering guns, nor because of the tales about treasure chests or the swiftness of their elegant vessels. I became interested when it slowly dawned to me (as an former seaman) that some 70 % of the said pirates were more or less victims of circumstance, victims of internationally entwined commercial politics.¹ Most of these 70 % were sailors of merchant ships. Men who were used to face hardships

¹ This cipher is not entirely a guess, nor based on empiric research, and goes for the regular transatlantic trade of old. The extremities in periodic pirate hysteria (the Vietnamese boat-

people tragedy serves here as a food example) are extra-ordinary cases of piratical behaviour, demonstrating a casual cruelty, and a disregard for human life.

when transporting goods (= wealth) which they did not own, but were expected to defend ship and cargo against the elements and thieves, often to pay for their efforts with their very lives.

The extent of piracy depended on the appalling conditions in ships in which the seamen served. These men were usually underpaid or not paid at all. Cruelty by their superiors, sometimes with fatal results, were not unusual; the food was almost uneatable and scarce. On the other hand conditions were usually reversed in pirate vessels. The seamen had the opportunity of voting their officers and captains in or out their positions. A rather common reason for many men to embrace piratical methods was necessity, due to famine in a particular area, or the aggressive trade systems (monopoly) of rising powers (nations) having spoiled their means of subsistence (fishing-grounds e.g.)

The hard-working, law-abiding seamen did not always reach a final port in a quiet country graveyard. If so they had weathered, before they reached it, stormier seas than figure in the careers of most men. They were not only the perils of the oceans they had sailed for so long; they were the storms of a spirit whose toil and warfare had been harsh and unrelenting. In some cases they just had given up, for better or for worse, to accept this beastly live no any longer. Mutinied. And/or joined a pirate gang. The hope that enough money would be obtained from the prizes to allow them to retire from the sea in a few year's time, was always there, in a company with others as desperate – fellow-sufferers.

This step, this act deprived them of God & Country.

Still pirates were, and are, part of a community. Like all rovers, on land or at sea, they form a part of a mercantile circle. Their active part is not the most essential part, however. That part belongs to merchants, a chain of merchants and bankers – often in the disguise of a governor, a bishop, a king, pasha, of noblemen. Decent people all.

Searovers depend on these persons. They must bribe them, make them accept gifts in the hope that their ill-gotten wares will be bought or dealt with. Many merchants do answer to these calls. For the world of commerce usually moves to the merry rhythm of powers, eternally fighting amongst themselves; these are unique powers stemming from nowhere and going nowhere. Who then needs pirates? Thefts are bought, though heavily underpriced, and sold. To put it mildly: the law, representing the rights of the citizen, is in its turn represented by persons who are accessory to illegal deeds. Many a dictator or king or judge is an accomplice of the piratical merchant, knowing that law(s) protect the rich against the poor.

Attack! Overpower the victim (do not sink the prize!, please, do not spill blood!), leave the location of the offense as soon as possible and take the loot (the goods) to the market. That is the pirate's job, like any pickpocket. Small fry. Indeed, the names of the men who stole themselves rich we will not find in great numbers in a pirate encyclopedia; we read their names on the monuments of glory.

On the title-page of his last completed novel, *The Rover*, the Polish/British author – a sailor for twenty restless years – J. Conrad (1857-1924) had set two lines from E. Spenser:

*Sleep after toyle, port after stormie seas,
Ease after warre, death after life, does greatly please.*

The same words must be cut in the stone that is raised on the grave of the Unknown Last Pirate. In a quiet cemetery, on land. The sea leaves no one's wake.

Abadeunoe – From Tobello, Moluccas.

Active c. 1870. Chief of a settlement with agricultural activities, worked by slaves. In command of a fleet of four to seven or more *prahu*'s, and sometimes leader of a flotilla of forty when sailing in consort with other chiefs on annual raids through the archipelago and beyond (Celebes, New Guinea).

Abalaegoe – From the Moluccas.

Aka Major. Active c. 1870. Like → Abadeunoe chief of a settlement and in command of small prahu-fleets. Loot consisted of human beings, to labour on their lands or to be sold or presented to others. Women and children were main victims, males defending themselves were slain. The expeditions in Eastern directions usually assaulted Papuan shores, in Western directions aimed at the populations of the Banggai Archipelago, Tomboekoe, the Bight of Tomini and the Togan Islands, "one of the least developed and also most timid races I ever acquainted with," wrote a Dutch resident at Ternate, 1875.

Abbas – From Borneo.

Brother of the Rajah of Achin. Took possession of the brig *Futtal Khair* of Calcutta at the mouth of the Ryak River in the Archin district of Borneo, 1843. Crewmen and passengers were imprisoned while warriors plundered the vessel. To get restitution of the British property a British navy-expedition sailed from Penang on January 29, 1844, and burnt down Abbas's base in Northern Borneo.

A

Abbas, Tuanko – From Malaysia. 18th century.

Abbeville, Fran_ois – Watergeus (seabeggar) from the Spanish Netherlands.

Abbyby Reys – Barbary corsair from the Republic of the United Provinces.

Aka Habib Reys. Renegade. Operated from Algiers. Sailed with → Veenboer and → Schram-in-de-wang, ca. 1620.

Abdi – From Somalia.

(1977-?) One of five men (→ Farah, → Jama) in a polyester boat equipped with an outboard engine. Armored with some machineguns and a grenade-thrower. On board lived on dates and cookies. The five adventurers attacked a Turkish merchant vessel but were repelled. Taken prisoner in 2009.

Abdi Fadar – From Somalia.

Born 1988. One of a party of ten overpowering a *dhow*, January 2006. Had a try to take a cargo ship 200 sm off Somalia six days later. (→ Moktar Mohammed Hussein). Arrested and taken to Mombasa, Kenya. When interrogated said: "We're fishermen, and our boat broke down on the ocean. We sought help from the Indian dhow." Why than carrying rifles and rocket-propelled grenades? Said: "Every man in Somalia carries such weapons for protection." Why try to escape? Said: "We thought we were suspected of being Al Qaeda. We were frightened, and so tried to get away." Tried and sent to prison for seven years.

Abdiwali – From Somalia, c. 2010.

Abdul Rahman – Barbary corsair.

Aka Castagli (Arab for: golden chain). Active: 1541-54. Captured Jean de la Valette, master of the Knights of Malta, using him as an oarsman. After being ransomed De la Valette's galley took Abdul's *fuste* chaining the crew to the oar-benches.

Abdul Rahman – From Soekadana, Borneo.

Son of the sultan of Soekadana. A troublesome young man. Exiled from Soekadana, Mattan and then Bandjermasin where he had married the sultan's daughter, c. 1770. After another marriage (with a daughter of the royal family of Mampawa) settled near the mouth of the Landak River, the location of many searovers. Established the port of Pontianak. Invited Boeginese rovers to his base and joined them in divers cruises along the Borneo coasts, returning in glorious pirate style. These actions evoked the wrath of the state of Sanggau. Abdul asked the sea roving royal family of the Riouw Islands and Siak (→ Akil) for help. The allied forces defeated Sanggau. In 1772 Abdul Rahman proclaimed himself king of Pontianak and Sanggau. Was praised for his wise statesmanship. Used his wealth for the development of a new, orderly trade center. In 1786 warred the old kingdoms of Soekadana and Mampawa in consort with the Dutch East India Company. Conquered Mampawa, to be ruled by Abdul's son → Kassiem.

Abdul Rahman strived for grandeur and glory more than gain or wealth. Lived in grandeur, entertaining a harem of 70 women or more. Died in 1808. A 1818-study "unveiled" that "the disastrous doctrine of the Mohammedans" had led to the success of Pontianak. The islam permitted and encouraged to rob and murder christians and heathens alike, "it is horrible to see how a Dutch vessel was plundered off the coast of Bangka, an English vessel off Passir, and a French vessel and all on board in the most cruel way betrayed and slaughtered in the River of Passir, for one Said Abdoel Rachman to procure the means to found the Realm of Pontianak."

Abdul Rahman Reys – Barbary corsair.

Master of a ship of 18 guns and 130 men, 1694-8. Sailed with his brother Ben → Aïssa.

Abdulla – From Canterbury, England.

Known as Haji Abdullah. Taken to Arabia as a boy. Converted to the islam and visited Mecca (hence Haji). Travelled to Borneo and became rajah → Muda's chief advisor in Murduh, Sumatra. With some men boarded a British merchant ship in port, killed the captain and an officer and ravaged the vessel. 1843. Stated that rajah Muda had ordered him to go to Samalungan with a boat manned by 30 men. Was invited on board by a captain of a brig who knew him. When a fishing boat was sighted rajah Muda hailed the vessel and ordered her naguda (master) to come alongside. Then the captain and the supercargo looked over the side and the rajah threw a rope round them and ordered the pirates to kill them. Abdullah swore he had nothing to do with the murder. Had no witnesses to sup-

port his story. The brig's boatswain swore that Abdullah had a weapon in his hand, assisted the rajah to plunder the ship and had been left in charge of the pirates when rajah Muda went ashore. Was sent for a life-sentence to Bombay, India.

Abdullah → Boyah, Abdullah Abshir

Abdullah Hassan – From Somalia.

2005-2008 led a pirate-gang from the East coast village Hoby, earning a 350.000 dollars per year. "Avant, j'étais un honnête pêcheur, mais depuis que les chalutiers étrangers ont vidé nos mers, il faut bien survivre." (Once I was an honest fisherman. But since big foreign fisher vessels emptied our waters we have to survive.) (Quoted in *Le Figaro Magazine*, November 2008; p. 53-4) Added: "Aujourd'hui, l'argent n'est plus un problème." (To-day money is not a problem).

"Le secret d'une attaque réussie c'est la vitesse d'exécution" (The secret of a successful attack lies in speed). A boarding action must be done within a quarter of an hour. "Et sans effusion de sang" (and without bloodshed). Took great pain in taking care of hostages, treating them well: "Bien nourri, confine dans un espace du bateau qui lui est réservé," Abdullah stated. "L'équipage retenu à bord n'a de contact qu'avec l'interprète pour éviter d'éventuels dérapages, notamment avec le personnel féminine." (To prevent any delay the crew held on board will have no contact with the interpreter, specially not with female personnel.)

Abels, Focke – Watergeus (seabeggar) from Dokkum, Friesland.

Son of → Abels, Jan. Present at the capture of Den Briel, 1572.

Abels, Jan – Watergeus (seabeggar) from Dokkum, Friesland.

One of the first leaders of the Seabeggars. Master. Active in 1568 with three vessels, manned by 40 people, in the Eems River. 10 February 1569 with a small boat with a crew of 25 took a ship from Delfzijl, Friesland, laden with cheese and goods. Left the goods, belonging to Hamburg merchants, alone and sold the cheese belonging to the Spanish. Seized a larger vessel and used her for further piracies. Also seized a merchantman from Amsterdam, selected goods belonging to Spanish Netherlanders for sale. Appeared in March on the roads of Delfzijl, accepting 50 townsmen in his vessel. Took five vessels the same month. Had his plunder sold at Emden by his wife, and at Norden by his brother and his son.

Abels, Tamme – Watergeus (seabeggar) from Dokkum, Friesland.

Master. In 1568 active with four vessels: one 50-ton square-rigger, two 20-ton *caravels* and one small 5-ton *schuit*.

Abenchapella – Saracene rover. 698 AD.

In command of a fleet of 70 galleys and 100 ships. Conquered Mauretania.

Abokko – From the Niger-delta, West-Africa. Ca. 1870. Called himself "Superintendent of River Traffic". Took some prizes and kidnapped the first bishop in Africa appointed by the Anglican Church Missionary Society. Asked for a ransom of 1000 bags of kauri-shells and coral beads.

Abraham – From Vlaanderen (Flanders).

Active from the Cauto River, Bayamo, Cuba. Smuggler and pirate, "plundering with one hand and trading with the other", 1604.

Abram Reys – Barbary corsair from Turkey.

Active from Algiers to become an admiral. When of age took a trip for his "leisure" in → Hadji Ali's 40-gun *Two Lions and Crown*, September 1681. Unfortunately for him this vessel, with a crew of 327, lost a furious fight with the English *Adventure*.

Abshir → Boyah, Abdullah Abshir

Acem, Coia – From Cujerati, India. 16th century.

† 1540. Admiral of Malabar, India. Called himself "Shedder and Drinker of the Blood of the Portugals" when revenging his father and two brothers who had been killed near Jeddah in the Red Sea in a fight with a Portuguese captain. Captured a Portuguese vessel with a valuable cargo in 1540, murdered the crew of over 150 men. Got into a fight with a Portuguese squadron off the mouth of the river where Malabar seamen had their base. After firing their guns, hand-to-hand fighting followed, accompanied by the noise of drums and bells. Wore a coat of mail lined with crimson satin, edged with a golden fringe. Encouraged his men by shouting "that as Musulmans and true believers in the holy law of Mahomet they were not to suffer defeat by such feeble slaves as these Christian dogs who have no heart than pullets or bearded women." Faced the Chinese pirate → Panian and the Portuguese Mendez → Pinto. The latter, with a two-handed sword, split Acem's head in two, then cut both his legs off with a reverse stroke of the sword. 320 Malabar braves were killed out of 325, the Portuguese losing 42. Actually it is not certain whether Pinto or captain Antonio de → Faria dealt these blows.

Achenbach, Alexander G.

Tried to take over Princedom Sealand, → Bates, Roy.

Achilles – Greece. Ca. 1000 BC.

One of the first pirates in written history and most principal hero of Homer's *Ilias*. Son of → Peleus of Argo-fame. Operated in Greek waters. Plundered 24 towns, 12 per sea, 12 per land, the most famous being Troy. Killed by Paris who found a vulnerable spot in his body, to this day called Achilles-heel.

Achmed – Barbary corsair from Turkey.

Beylerbey and pasha of Algiers. Commanded slave raids on Sicily, Naples and Corsica, 1587.

Achmed – Barbary corsair from Spain.
Ca. 1620. Overseer of an admiral's *bagno* in Algiers.
Escaped to Spain during a raid on the coast of Valencia.

Achmed Reys – Barbary corsair from Smyrna, Turkey.
Commanded a galley from Algiers, captured by the knights of St. Stephen near Sardinia, 1624.

Achmed Reys – Barbary corsair.
Master of a 40-gun galley from Tripoli. Captured by the knights of St. Stephen, 1634.

Achmed Reys – Barbary corsair from Spain.
Aka El Cortobi (The Corpulent). Sailed from Saleh in the ship *The Sun*. Took the Dutch ship *De Witte Valk* (*The White Falcon*). In 1658 paid a friendly visit to a Dutch fleet off Cape Finisterre but was surprised by one of these vessels (*The Prophet Daniel*) who took *The Sun*, burning her and killing several of his men, thus causing a diplomatic scandal. January 1659 the Dutch fined the captain and handed over a vessel equal in tonnage and armament to the sunken *The Sun*. Achmed was recompensated with *The Prophet Daniel*.

Acholey, IJsbrent – Watergeus (Seabeggar) from Amsterdam, Noord-Holland, the Spanish Netherlands.

Acy Cassa – Barbary corsair. Algiers. Shipmaster. 1670.

A

Adair, James – From Leith, Scotland. Ca. 1720.
When England, France, Holland and Spain shared a mutual interest in the West-Indies, pirates travelled to the Indian Ocean. This movement was known as "The Pirate Round", supported by financiers from New York. Madagascar had a lot to offer and many a seaman "jumped ship", tempted by the climate, room to live and native women. Adair built a settlement there, in cooperation with → Plantain: a palissade fortress to house a luxuriously furnished harem, from which they traded with passing ships. His "Birth and education were somewhat superior to that of Plantain, for he had learnt to write as well as to read. Not behaving to the satisfaction of his parents he ran off to London and from thence to the West Indies and Guinea Coast where he was taken by Pyratts and joined voluntarily with them. A young man of a very hard countenance but something inclined to good nature."

Adam – Flibuster.
Attacked Hispaniola's Northern coast in 1659, sacked Puerto Plata and Santiago.

Adam
Boatswain. Sailed with → Condent. Received a share of 2000 pound sterling after robbing a Arabian *bagala* bound from Jeddah to Surat, August 20, 1720. "The Pirates shared out their booty at St. Mary's [Madagascar] and then broke up the Company. After a time there came a Snow from Bristol the master of which they paid very liberally to convey a petition from them for pardon to the Governor of Mascarenhas, which he granted on condition they burnt

their ship. They agreed to this, burnt the *Flying Dragon* and about 40 of them went to Mascarenhas." Preferred the life of a beachcomber at Mascarenhas, Réunion Island. Died there in the year of 1770, aged 104.

Adams, Henry

One of → Avery's gunners, and/or his quartermaster. On the 1st of April, 1696, a sloop landed in one of the Bahama's blue harbors. The townspeople of Nassau stopped to stare at some wild-looking men walking to the government's house. "They wore unusual clothing: silks from India, cloths in strange African patterns, headgear from Arabia – not in a magnificent way, but as rank and dirty as any cheap piece of gear worn by common seamen." The leader of this offensive lot was Henry Adams. He said they had recently arrived aboard the 46-gun *Fancy*, 113 men, captain: Bridgeman. *Fancy* sought permission to come to Nassau's harbor. The governor was to be amply rewarded for this permission: "every member of the crew would give the governor a gift of 20 pieces of eight and 2 pieces of gold, with the commander kicking in a double share." Once *Fancy* was unloaded and the cargo disposed of, the ship was presented to the governor. With other words: governor Trott could pocket 3 years of wages as a governor en become the owner of a powerful warship by just saying: "Yes, you are welcome." In so doing Trott made Nassau the pirate lair to be.

This Bridgeman was none other than → Avery, returning home after the successes in the Red Sea and Indian Ocean. Failing in their attempt to enter America as free men the company broke up. Buying their passage in the *Seaflower* some were landed at Dunfanahan, North of Londonderry, from whence they went to Dublin. Adams married a Nassau girl and took her with him to Europe. John → Dann said he saw her at St. Albans, and she told him she was "going to Captain Bridgeman's".

Adams, Roderick – From England. 1609.

Adams, Will

Sailed with nephew → Shelvocke as ship's surgeon in the privateer *Speedwell*. Due to circumstances (a war ended without knowing it) Shelvocke's adventures turned into piracies. During the 1718-22 odyssey many crewmembers died with their vessel. Adams commented: "Excessive eating of salt meats at sea is questionless one main cause that our English are so subject to calentures, scarbots and the like contagious diseases above all other nations." Made up a special preparation that cured wounds by shot quickly.

Adelanto – Knight of Malta from Castille, Spain.
Probably a made-up name (meaning: forward) by *raconteur* A. de → Contreras. General of an 1605-expedition to Barbary with 4 Maltese and 6 Sicilian galleys. Landed 500 men 6 miles from Hammamet, now Tunisia, "each with either a javelin or a musket, wearing no breastplate. We took the walls, cut off the heads of the guards. Another squadron that must have numbered 700, stood guard outside the town. We captured some Moors and their women, but very few. Then the trumpet sounded the retreat. No one knew who had blown the retreat. But everyone gath-

ered up the bits of his loot and ran back to the seashore to embark. Without further orders, the men started to get into some of the longboats. Nothing could stop the troops' retreat. Seeing the others running off the Maltese squadron broke ranks and fled to the beach with not a single Moor chasing them. This resulted in the whole army of 1200 men finding themselves together at the water's edge. Then the Moors who had hidden in their corn cellars came out and peppered us from the town walls with their artillery. We had not spiked their guns, nor even dismounted them.

"On top of this a storm sprang up. It blew off the sea onto the land so hard that all the galleys thought they were going to be wrecked on the beach. The horsemen who were in the gardens and some men on foot attacked us on the land. The butchery was unbelievable. Not a soul resisted. They had no muskets but just lances, scimitars, and short wooden clubs. This was surely manifestly a miracle and a chastiment for us ordered by God, and God is just (...)

"Meanwhile, Adelanto, seeing how badly things were going, went to board his own felucca. Adelanto had tried to swim but quickly succumbed. A longboat from the flagship recognized him and dragged him aboard but it was too late as he was already dead. (...)

"Of all the Sicilian regiment, there were only 72 men left alive and we were 800 when we first set sail. The Maltese galleys suffered just as badly, though I never heard the number of their casualties," said De Contreras.

Aden, Doc – From Allula, Somalia.

On 18 June 1999 the German yacht *Nono* was captured off the coast of Puntland, Somalia, and escorted to the roads of a small fishermen's village called Allula: 11°58'N-50°55'O. The six pirates brought her up on gunpoint under the eyes of a merchant ship that did not intervene. Five men with machineguns, one carried a pistol. After a wait of appr. two hours an elderly man joined the pirates. He was the medicine man of the village, introduced himself as Doc Aden. "How much do you carry?" he asked bluntly. The five prisoners handed him \$ 400, their traveler cheques and credit cards. Which made the pirates laugh. After some talks Doc Aden (he probably visited school at Aden, Yemen) fixed a ransom on the prize of \$ 200.000. One day later: \$ 100.000. Next day the yacht was sailed to the coast of Province of Bosaso, Doc Aden was seasick. The negotiations dragged on. The pirates were part of a well-organised gang. On 24 June some Somalians and a Nederlander came in. The Nederlander, N. Bosboom, a representative of a welfare organisation, told the Germans he was sent to parley. The German embassy in Somalia did not show any interest in the matter. The party embarked in a jeep for a seven-day journey to the capitol of Bosaso of the same name. The Europeans found out that the chief of the Somalian coast guard was pirate # 1 in this case. In Bosaso the Germans were allowed to fly home via Dubai, paid for by N. Bosboom. During their stay in Somalia they were not mistreated. It is not known what happened with the yacht.

Adey, John – From England.

Captain of a barquette named *Cordelia* of London. Stole 130 negroes from a plantation in the island of Barbados and crammed them into the hold of his little ship. Sold the "cargo" back tot the original owner in change for pearls. Went unto Rio de Gata "where he founde severall pearle boates. And he resting there and threatenige the people, they gave him one Bullion of sylver and goulde, in the vawle of one hundreth poundes or there aboute." Sailed away, "took no other goods during his last voyage." Brought to justice admitted an additional sale of slaves at the island of Margarita, also the rifling of "a Barque laded with Spanish and Portingall ales" and "a friggott wch they chased, but it had not any goodes." Probably hanged at Wapping, August 1600.

Adhémar – Flibuster.

One of Le → Golif's men. Most certainly fictional.

Adie Moengoerat – From Mattan, West-Borneo.

Took to searoving because of poverty, the local commerce being destroyed by actions of the Dutch East India Company and Arab traders, c. 1820. The Nederlanders (Dutchmen), bent on securing the trade for themselves, created a system of monopolies, and by treaties with Malay rulers were able to command the produce at their own rates and thus undersell all others. The natives were bereft of their normal occupations, both in collecting the produces and in carrying it from port to port. Not only the Dutch - Portuguese, Spaniards and English in the East played the same game. The Malay potentates were driven to replenish their depleted coffers; their people sought new outlets for their frustrated energies.

Adjie Djawa – From Borneo.

King of Bangkalan, the location where searovers from the North (Sulu Sea) assembled to go and prey in the Java Sea, c. 1830. His bases Bantilan and Tjantoeng at the delta of the Tjantoeng River in the Bight of Koempang were burned to ashes in June, 1835 by a Dutch naval force.

Adorno, Giorgio – Knight of Malta from Naples, Italy.

Captured a treasure ship of → Dragut Reys in 1547 and rich prizes two years later. Elected captain-general of the Galleys and admiral in the years 1547 and 1548. † 1558.

Adriaan – Watergeus (Seabeggar) from St. Winoksbergen, Flanders.

Aka De Grauwe (The Snarl). Baker. Jobless rover in European seaports, joined the Seabeggars from sheer poverty. Hanged Augustus 1571 in front of the port of Emden, Germany.

Adriaan – From Vlieland, Republic of the United Provinces.

One of C.R. → Prins's men, 1652.

Adriaensz, Cornelis – Watergeus (seabeggar) from the Spanish Netherlands.

Adriaensz, Dirck – Seabeggar from Nieuw Niedorp, the Spanish Netherlands.

Adriaensz, Hendrick – From Holland in the Republic of the United Provinces.
One of → Compaen's men. Chief gunner. Ringleader of a mutiny against the pirate chief. 1625.

Adrian → Aernouts

Æthelfloed
Aka Lady of the Mercias.

Aenas
One of the mythical adventurer-heroes, driven Westward or having fled from Asia while leaving the sack of Troy.

Aernouts, Jurriaen – From the Dutch island of Curaçao in the Caribbean.
Aka Adrian, Arian and Aronson. Master of *Het Vliegende Curaçaosche Postpeerdt* (The flying mailhorse from Curaçao). Ravaged French territory in North-America. Did not spare the English, assaulted New York. Covered by a commission to take advantage of British and French shipping; took possession of French domains (Acadia) in North America, renaming the land New Holland (→ Williams, John).

In 1675 returned to the West Indies. With → Reyning and a party of circa 100 men descended upon Grenada Island, French territory. Occupied the fort but were besieged and starved into submission. Escaped in a *piragua* (not more than a flat bottomed *canoe*) and reached Maracaibo after much suffering. Hollanders were suspected by the Spanish, but the seven refugees were eventually restored to Curaçao, 1676.

Aertsen, P. – From Friesland. 16th century.
An extremely tall man, generally feared by the fishermen of the Netherlands. Believed by many to be the hero Grote → Pier.

Agamemnon – From Greece.
King of Mycenae. Led an army against Troy. There he and → Achilles quarreled about slave-girl Briseis.

Agapius - From Andros, Greece.

Agge – From the Republic of the United Provinces.
Claes → Compaen's bodyguard.

Agi
One of → Cheyr-id-Din's men, in charge of the city of Algiers when Barbarossa left for Istanbul, 1533.

Agibaldi – From Turkey.
In command of an Algerian 36 oars-galley. 1588.

Agron – From Illyria, Greece.
King. Raided Greek shipping and cities form Scodra, now Scutari, threatening shipping through the Strait of Otranto. Build up a formidable power, extending from

Epirus to the Dalmatian Islands. His tactics resembled those of the Moorish pirates of later date: enemy ships were overwhelmed by swift rushes of boarding parties. Once, lashed in a fight with heavy warships, four of his vessels rammed themselves into the enemy ships. While their prows were encumbered with the wreckage, his men leapt on board and overcame the enemy by their numbers. Is said to have met his end in celebrating his victory over regular Greek troops. His widow → Teuta embarked on a career in piracy on her own, thus establishing Illyrian suzerainty over the country until the year of 228 BC.

Aguilera, Joaquín – From Valdivia, Chile. (1823-52)
Sargeant in the Chilean army. Joined → Cambiazo's rebellion, was promoted to the post of captain. After foraging the countryside took to the seas in the brigantine *Florida*. Was arrested in November 1851 and executed together with three more ex-sargeants (→ Aréstegui, → Jiménez and → Briones) and Cambiazo himself, 4 July 1852.

Aguirre, Lope de – 16th century. Probably a fictional character.

Ah Pack
Had his pirate fleet based at Ningpo to the South of Shanghai, ca. 1857.

Ahmad, Alí → Alí Ahmad

Ahmed → Achmed

Ahmed – Barbary corsair from Turkey.
Commanded a 5-gun *galiot* from Saleh, Maroc.

Ahmed ben Omar – Barbary corsair.
Active from Algiers. Defended this port in 1816 against a Anglo-Dutch fleet: "the enemies of our faith; the English disbelievers arrived with 26 ships, big and small; and 6 fregats of the infidel Hollanders – 33 damned vessels in all. They burnt 9 of our ships, destructed our walls and houses. May they go to the devil, in the hell." Next year captured a vessel from Hamburg, "in the month of the ramadan 1232".

Ahmed Pasha – Barbary corsair. Algiers.
Supported the 250 galleys, 10 galeasses and 30 caramuzels of → Ochiaí who had laid siege to La Goulette, the seaport of Tunis, in 1574. The much weaker Christian force defended the fort till commander Cervellon had but a handful of men and surrendered at discretion.

Ahmet Reys – Barbary corsair.
Active from Algiers, c. 1830.

Ah'moi – From Singapore.
One of → Ching Ah'ling's men. An educated man, born in 1832. Spoke English fluently. When 12 years old was sent to Penang in one of his father's prahu's. The crew captured a smaller one after a desperate fight. Saw a man dying from wounds, who had bars of gold tied up in an old silk scarf. Took the gold and killed the man. Sold one gold bar for

290 rupees and hid the other eight. Took four bars to gambling and lost the money. Sent to a missionary school became too friendly with a Malay woman of a bad reputation, went to live with her, spending his money, beginning to use opium. Discharged from school. Engaged as interpreter and purser in a British barque bound for Shanghai. Embezzled \$ 800 and deserted. Joined the rebels in Shanghai and served Ching Ah'ling and → Ah Pack. Swam to safety after the tymung (a type of pirate vessel) he served in was run ashore by a British naval vessel. Only 14 out of a crew of 97 survived. In Hong Kong joined a tymung that cruised outside to harass shipping. Brought several prizes into Hi Chee Chin Bay where high ransoms were demanded of passengers and merchants on board, often after cruel torture. Having earned enough bought a fishing boat and set up as a pilot for Hong Kong waters. However, one of his former shipmates blackmailed him with information concerning the past, so gave up piloting.

Joined Ching Ah'ling's expedition to Cochin-China in 1857 and thereafter sailed with Edward → Brown. Present at the fight with a large Fukien junk NW of the Three King Islands. The ball of the tymung's 12-pounder swivel-gun skimmed the sea and hit the bows, followed by a hit that went right through her. Brown got six of his guns to bear but had two of his men killed and two wounded when the other responded to the firing. This enraged the pirates. They jumped to the railings and shouted to surrender the ship or they would not spare any of their lives. Of a distant of 70 yards the Fukien junk fired again and killed five more. Brown saw 10 men lost in this devastating firing of the opponent and decided to board, after once more hitting the junk above the water-line. Had stinkpots hoisted to the masts and managed to get some of the crew to shower them down on the victim's deck. Then had all his men jump on board, brandishing knives and spears and yelling frightfully, with only one thing on their minds: butchering down the hapless merchantmen. "Brown was hesitant to go because of the ghastly sights he knew he would see but Ah'moi taunted him of being chicken-hearted. There were more than 50 mangled bodies lying on the deck, some without heads, arms and legs. Not one on board was left alive." When Brown disappeared in May 1857 on the coast 40 miles N of Amoy, Ah'moi took over his command.

Ahnefeld, Hans – Likedeeler from Holstein, Germany. 14th century

One of Godeke → Micheel's men. Said to be a former knight, robbed of his fort and land. "That is why I am now Hans Ohnefeld [without land]," he asserted, "sitting here in this bloody crow's nest, spotting decent seafarers."

Aias – Greece. Ca. 1000 BC.

Plundered to secure victuals for the armies besieging Troy, and partly out of boredom.

Aidin – Barbary corsair from Turkey.

Was sent by → Barbarossa to ravage the Balearic Islands, 1529. Accomplished his task showing no mercy for the inhabitants. Defeated a force of 8 christian galleys off Formentera when on his way back. Took 7 of the 8 galleys

and had the survivors of the fierce battle sold at the *bates-tan* in Istanbul.

Aielt – Vitalienbruder, c. 1400
Nephew of Folkmar → Allena

Aisa Reys – Barbary corsair. 16th century.

One of → Dragut's admirals, said to be his nephew. Defended the city of "Africa", otherwise known as Al-Mehedi, and in Roman histories as Adrumentum, against the forces of Andrea → Doria. Told those who murmured against the defense that "if he heard a word more of these plots he would infallibly sacrifice every mother's son amongst them, and then lay the town in ashes." The town was at last taken by storm after a desperate and prolonged resistance, 1549. "Africa" was blown up with the walls, towers and fortifications which were "erected with such art and strength" by Al-Mehedi, after whom the city had been named.

Aïssa, Abdullah Ben – Barbary corsair

Aka Benache. Operated in the Atlantic from Algiers and Moroccan ports, also during the winters, from 1672 to 1698. Took 6 vessels in March-May 1691 and, acting in consort with → Fennich Reys, 6 vessels off the Canary Islands in September of the same year. Promoted to admiral of the Saleh-fleet. Presented his brother → Abdul Rahman with a ship in 1694, and another to his son → Mohámmed Reys. The family thus commanded three ships out of a fleet of five, probably the last of the Saleh-corsairs to command own (rather than state-owned) sailing ships. Took and plundered five merchantmen, 1698. Was taken prisoner and cruelly tortured by Muley Affet, son of the Moroccan emperor. Regained his freedom but never sailed again.

A-juo-chay → Chang Paou

Akil – From Riau.

Radja (lord). Member of a Siak royal family driven to roaming and roving the seas between East Sumatra and West Borneo from 1791. Survived by serving an army here and there and looting shipping and land alike with a fleet of ten vessels. Offered the royal fleet of ten vessels for service in Dutch forces during the colonial war against Palembang. Akil joined the Dutch KNIL-army in the rank of major as an expert of Linggan and Riau piracy, also known with the dangers on the coasts of Bangka and Billiton, Siak en Reteh (East Sumatra), the Karimata's and Mattan (South West Borneo).

Aksel – Bishop. Ca. 1300.

Aka The Seabishop aka The-man-with-the-ax. When bishop of Roskilde, Danmark, had boats manned from his stronghold on the islet of Amager, to ravage shipping in the East Sea. Often leading them to victims passing in the night. His see Axelburg deserved the name of "Island of Thieves". One night, a "dark an devilish night", the bishop did not return from a raid. It is said that in every stormy night, for years and years to come, when a NE wind screamed through the ruins of Axelburg and the

ships were heaving behind their anchors, a terrible monster was sighted in the huge waves that tormented the shore. The monster wore a mitre, was covered with slimy scales and screamed horribly.

Aku – China. 19th century.

A helper of an American opiumclipper and gunpowder trader. Had amassed a considerable fortune by “trade”, being the principal agent for supplies and sales of booty for → Shap’n’gtzai’s pirate-junks. Was known to combine promiscuity with piracy. Lived with the captain on board the United States vessel *Ruparell*. In July 1849 the British navy steam sloop *Medea* was sent to search for missing ships with very valuable cargo on board, and in Tienpak found herself cut off by pirate-junks. Commander Lockyer boarded one of them en was asked by Aku to stay for tea. She told him these were all armed pirates and she was here to negotiate some goods with Shap’n’gtzai. Lockyer was attracted by her and decided there was no evidence of piracy in Tienpak.

Al Morez – Barbary corsair from Kreta.

Aka The Cretan. Galley captain, early 16th century. Used to beat his oarsmen with a severed arm. “More cruel than Al Morez?” Tunesian peasants would ask when trying to determine the measurer of a man’s brutality.

Alam, Mohamed – From Brunei.

A Pangeran (local chief) who tried to become sultan of Brunei instead of the sultan. In 1819 took a bark from Manila, enslaved the crew to serve as gunmen in his base on an island.

Albarade, Jean d’ – From France (1743-1819).

After the French Revolution captain in the navy and Minister of the navy.

Alberts, Doeke – Watergeus (seabeggar) from the Spanish Netherlands.

Albuquerque, Alfonso de – From Portugal. Admiral. (1452-1515)

Founder of Portuguese power in the Indies. Viceroy in 1509. Took the seaports of Goa, 1510, Ormoes and Socotra, Ceylon (Sri Lanka), and Melaka (Malacca), Malaysia, in 1511. Loaded the captured booty in 4 *carracks*, one of which was called *Flor de la Mar* (*Flower of the Sea*). She carried (a.o.) palanquins plated with gold, a table with golden feet, the Queen of Malacca’s throne encrusted with precious stones, 4 lion sculptures made of gold with jewels as eyes, tongues, teeth, and claws, and a lot more such as a group of pretty young Malay girls and boys.

The treasure was never to reach Portugal as the fleet ran into a tempest off the coast of Sumatra. *Flor de la Mar* broke in two, the admiral allowing some white Europeans to board a hastily constructed raft and all others pushed away with pikes and left to drown. The current value of her cargo has been estimated at anything between the sum of 1 to 8 billion dollars. Died on the roads of Goa.

Alcantra, Mansel – From Spain. 19th century.

Master of the brig *Macrinarian*. In 1829, near St. Helena, captured the Liverpool packet *Topaz*, bound for Boston, her whole ship’s company being made to walk to plank (the only time ever a pirate is reported for performing this atrocity). Took *Candace* from Marblehead in the same year. When the pirates came to rob the passenger of this ship they left a priest alone, crossing themselves, unaware he was an amateur actor disguised as such.

Alcidas – From Sparta, Greece.

When making his expedition to Asia Minor in 427 BC, finding the cities of Ionia unfortified, it is hard to detect if this was a raid or a deed of war, to guarantee protection not only against Persian satraps, but also against marauders from the sea. Anyay, Alcidas slaughtered all prisoners indiscriminately and took much plunder home.

Alcouar, Ahmed – Barbary corsair from Turkey.

Captain of a 22-gun ship based in Saleh, Marocco.

Alday, James – From Dartmouth, England.

Sailed in 1546 in company with → Logan and → Mougham when entering Munguia, Portugal, where they looted three Portuguese ships and taking a richly laden Spanish galleon to Baltimore, Ireland. Was associated with explorer S. Cabot. Informing against fellow searovers when ordered for the Admiralty Court.

Aldridge, John → Eldridge, John

Alessandri, Vincenzo – Knight of St. John.

Captured and enslaved in Istanbul, Turkey. † 1657

Alexander → Bras-de-Fer

Alexander – From Pherae, Greece. † 358 BC

Tyrant ruling Thessaly from 362 BC, his ships raiding the Aegean Sea. Ravaged the Cyclades, occupied Peparethos in the Sporades and penetrated Piraeus (seaport of Athens), where his crew gladly looted the tables of the money-changers. His wife had him killed.

Alexander – (356-323 BC)

Aka The Great. Macedonian king. His misdeeds are too many to number.

Alexander

Aka The Great. A favorite pirate pass-time was show-play in which one heartily poked fun at the law and rules of the countries they just had escaped, ridiculing the arbitrariness and oppression of the Court. In 1717, in New Providence, Nassau, the Bahama, the adventurers performed an imitation of a court session. One of the “accused men”, probably due to excessive drinking, got so involved in the charade that he became convinced he really was going to be hanged. Whereupon he threw a grenade at the “judge”, then drew his cutlass and chopped the arm off the man playing the prosecutor. This man had called himself Alexander the Great.

Ayre, John – Buccaneer.

Member of the first company to cross the Isthmus of Panama, early 1680. "That which often spurs men on to the undertaking of the most difficult adventure is the sacred hunger of gold. And 'twas gold was the bait that tempted a pack of merry boys of Member us, near 300 in number, being all soldiers of fortune, under command (by our selection) of Captain John Coxon, to list ourselves in the service of one of the richest West Indian monarchs, the Emperor of Darién." Who was this wealthy emperor in the bushes of the Central American continent? Probably a Cuna Indian called Capetan → Andreas by the buccaneers who thought him to be 110 years of age. His son Capetan August wore a brass helmet and was nicknamed "Golden Cap". "We fitted ourselves for the march, taking with us every man a French fusil an about 21 lbs of powder and shot in proportion; as for provisions for the march we had none fitting save for flour, which we made into cakes and boiled them [Journey cakes, or "doughboys", according to Basil → Ringrose]." It were the Indians who solved the logistical problems of the marching buccaneers. → Dampier claimed that just 2 Miskito Indians (so named for their ability with muskets) could catch enough food for a 100 men. Of course the seamen knew how to catch fish, but their technique required time and patience. A Miskito paddled off, standing upright in his canoe and scanned the

water for movement. The moment he saw a target, he flung his barbed trident and seldom missed. The flibusters and buccaneers marveled at their accuracy: "They are ingenious at throwing, any manner of Dart, being bred to it from Infancy."

The plan was to attack Santa Maria, described as a gold-collecting centre situated midway across the Isthmus, to be followed by a repetition of → Morgan's raid on Panama. The risk was tremendous, the lure of gold sufficient. The expedition will be related elsewhere in this encyclopedia, for the name of Ayre disappeared as soon as the bravadoes stepped into the jungle.

Ayres, William

Took over command of the ship *Roebuck* in the expedition of William → Cobb, 1634-5. Arrested after returning home safely but released on bail, and remained so until 1642 when imprisoned by the Warden of the Cinque Ports, but nothing was done in the way of trial. In 1643 finally released. When the claims on the company were made the balance in favor of the *Roebuck* turned out to be over 40,000 pounds. Captain and crew may have pouched about 10,000.

Azem, Coja → Coja Azem

Azor → Cheirridin

A

B

Police records of city life pale beside the BLOODSTAINED history of BANDITRY in the Mediterranean, banditry on land that is, the counterpart of piracy on sea, with which it has many affinities. Like piracy and just as much as piracy, it was a long established pattern of behaviour in the Mediterranean. Its origins are lost in the mists of time, even today it is very much alive. From the time when the sea first harboured coherent societies, banditry appeared, never to be eliminated. In different ages, BRIGANDAGE might change its name in the form it took, but malandrini, masnadieri (originally mercenary soldiers) or ladri and fuorusciti BANDITI (outlaws) – they were all BRIGANDS – or as we should call them: misfits, rebels against society.

– F. BRAUDEL



B., Alexandre – From Marseille, France
Born in a rich family, his education had been classical. After his father had entrusted him with a cargo of wine and oils squandered this cargo at the gambling table. Got in debt, took to drinking and vagabondage. Arrested in Havana, Cuba. Escaped and joined → Rafaelin's company, stealing and robbing from a cayo on Cuba's North coast. Died of a wound after having taken a richly laden French vessel at Cayo Verde, 1826.

Baal, Robert – From France.
Plundered and burned Cartagena on the Spanish Main, ca. 1530. The Spaniards in the West Indies knew him under the name of Jean François de la → Roque aka Señor de Roberval who also sacked Santiago de Cuba in 1543.

Baas, Jan – From Dussen, the Netherlands. (1743-18?)
Aka Zwarte Jan (Black John) or Schipper Jan (Skipper John). A short fat man. Sailed in the French merchant marine serving in ships that plied East- and West Indian Seas as well as in the Mediterranean and the North Sea. Smuggler. Member of the "Hollandse Bende" (Dutch Gang) of some 20 individuals that raided the coasts of Zeeland and Zuid-Holland and far inland, 1797-'8. Their fleet consisted of nothing more than three vessels, more or less riverboats, of good use since waterways in the Republic were far better than landways. These ships were regularly overhauled and repainted in a different colour. Harrassed the interior- and coastal waters of the provinces Zeeland, Zuid – and Noord Holland. Arrested July 1799 at Zuilichem, together with Van der → Wiel, carrying two loaded pistols in his scarf. Tried to break out his cell in the Gevangenpoort (Gate of Prisoners) at Den Haag. After being sentenced to life imprisonment tried to break out of the prison at Gouda, Holland. Was betrayed by cell-mate Levi Singer. Still alive in prison in 1806. No further news from him.

B

Babbington → Bobbington

Bâbord-Amures → Andoche, Simon

Bachelire, François – From France. 1708.

Bachelor, Jack the → Criss, John

Bachicha

Aka Francisco. Master of a Baltimore clipper operating in Cuban waters. Worked with → Rafaelin. 1826.

Excerpt from a newspaper published in Boston, Massachusetts, January 16, 1822: "The brig *Harriet*, Capt. Dimond, from St. Jago de Cuba for Baltimore, arrived at Havana on the 16th ult. Having been robbed of all her cargo of sugar, and \$ 4000 in specie, off Cape Antonio, by a boat with 15 men, having two schooners in company. Capt. Dimond was hung up by the neck, and remained senseless for some time after he was taken down."

"If the Spanish Government is unable to drive the Pirates from their strong holds in Cuba, the Baltimore Chronicle suggests the necessity of occupying the island with American forces for that purpose, as robbers and

pirates have a right to enjoy no protection whatever; and in this case all civilized powers are warranted in carrying the war into the enemy's territory."

Backer, Anthonis de - Watergeus (Seabeggar) from Amsterdam, Holland.

Backer, Hendrik de – Watergeus from Amsterdam, Holland.

Backer, Tade – Watergeus from Leeuwarden, Friesland.

Badger, Charlotte – From London, England.
Described as "fat, with a full face, thick lips, and light hair", a pickpocket sentenced to transportation for life. In Port Jackson (Sydney), New South Wales, Australia, embarked on the colonial brig *Venus*, April 1806. With other convicts (Catherine → Hagerty, R.T. → Evans, B.B. → Kelly, J.W. → Lancashire, R. → Thompson) seized the 45-ton brig while anchored off Port Dalrymple, 17 June, 1806. Made away with the ship. Disembarked in the Bay of Islands, New Zealand, where two couples (Hagerty & Kelly, Badger & Lancashire) built a hut. Fourteen years later news reached Australia that a white woman with a child was living with a minor chieftain at the Bay of Islands, probably Charlotte Badger. It is said that an American whaling captain found a white woman and her half-caste son living on the island of Vavau Island in the Tonga Group. He took her with him, another rasacal in paradise.

*The sailors' amorous wants supplied
And think they are hon'ed highly.
'Twas here the girls, including all
(To speak it rather dryly)*

Baeteman, Nicolaes

Baetio – Barbary corsair from Spain.

One of → Cheyr-id-Din's men. During the siege of Bizerta, North of Tunis, 1534 forced to defend him. Discovered that a loaded cannon behind him had been pointed seawards. With the assistance of others succeeded in slewing it round and discharged it at close quarters into the packed masses of the enemy. The corsairs then swept all before them. It is said that more than 3.000 of the townspeople were slain. Wearing out by the slaughter Barbarossa called off his men.

Bagwan → Bhagwan

Bailarín, Simón de → Danser, Simon de

Bailey – From England.

Commanded a ship in → Raleigh's fleet, 1617, and snapped up some small French vessels near Cape St. Vincent. Raleigh insisted that the captured vessels be released. Deserted him and sailed back to England, playing the pirate en route. Was thrown into prison until offering a groveling apology..

Bailey, Job – From London, England.

One of → Bonnet's men. Hanged November 8, 1718, in Charleston, South Carolina.

Bailleul, Robert de – Watergeus from Flandres.

In command of a ship in a fleet of five, "pauvres en hommes, mais garnis d'une excellente artillerie".

Baines – Buccaneer.

Captain with Henry → Morgan. Captured by M.R. → Pardal and taken to Cartagena, 1670.

Baios – From Greece.

One of → Odysseus' men, steersman. Said to have founded Baiae near Naples.

Bairam di Ali – Barbary corsair from Flandres.

Renegade. Slave of Joesoef Dey in Tunis, May 12, 1633

Bairan – Barbary corsair from Amsterdam, Republic of the United Provinces.

Aka Jan Willemse. Ca. 1640. Active from Tunisia.

Bairan Abdala – Barbary corsair from Flandres.

Renegade. According to a Tunesian certificate dd June 30, 1636, also a slavedealer.

Baker, Bru (or Brewster) – From Avonmouth, England. (1758-1820)

In 1780 a midshipman on board 24-gun frigate HMS *Warnock*. Met one José Gaspar, then captain of a Spanish man-of-war, in Port de France, Martinique, 1782. Both making love to the two daughters of a wealthy planter there. In 1797 lieutenant in HMS *Heather*, a 14-gun brig, suddenly leading a mutiny when anchored in the bight at Bridgetown, Barbados. In command of the brig captured the French ship *Andre Follet* off the island of Guadeloupe. Gaspar had taken the affairs in his own hands, in Charlotte Harbor on Florida's West Coast. The two decided to join forces. However, their crews, a mixed and motley lot of Spaniards, Portuguese, French on Gaspar's side and English on Baker's, were at war with each other. Men were knifed and murdered. Being outnumbered was forced to leave. Choose for a base and found it in a small island at the head of Pine island, the Spaniards named it Bojelia, Baker Bokeelia. Had thatched huts built and a place for careening the vessels established. Later operated from Charlotte Harbor in consort with Gasparilla.

Fell in with one of → Lafitte's privateers of New Orleans, ca. 1800. It was through this connection that → Gaspar, now → Gasparilla, was able to arrange the sale of valuable plunder to merchants on the Louisiana coast.

In 1819 the U.S. intended to purchase Florida from Spain. Baker saw the handwriting on the wall, had no wish to try his luck against the power of the U.S. navy. Arranged a division of his possessions and plunderage with Gasparilla and left for South or Central America, seeking to join Simon Bolivar's freebooters. Sailed November 1820 but never made it that far. Went ashore at a village on the Darien coast for some reason and was attacked by Indians. It is said that a poisoned arrow

brought hours of agony, and then death.

Another version says Baker did not leave Charlotte Harbor at all. Common to popular believe Baker and his men buried about 3,000,000 dollars worth of gold and silver there in Kettle Bay (now Lemon Bay), 1824. Of course, people say, he planned to come back and retrieve it after the U.S. hunt for pirates was off. Was rowing back to his beloved *Andre Follet* when a U.S. vessel overhauled him. Recognised as pirates all hands were hanged immediately, only two to escape.

Years and years later some fishermen came upon a very old man on this beach. Pointing to a certain spot he said: "There lies more money buried than you can ever hope to spend." The next morning he died. Was buried in the cemetery at Englewood - the first body to be buried there.

Baker, John

Forced man, c. 1614. When caught explained to the court that he, after a dangerous fall from a cliff at Baltimore, Ireland "was forced to go aboard [→] Saxbridge's ship to have the help of his surgeon". Saxbridge took him to sea against his will.

Baker, Joseph – From Canada.

Tried for murder & piracy on board the schooner *Eliza*. Ca. 1800.

Baker, Thomas

One of John → Hawkins' men.

Baker, Thomas → Bakker, Thomas

Baker, Thomas

Enticed aboard → Rackam's sloop at Negril Point in Jamaica, to share a glass of punch. Brought his gun and cutlass with him. Had the ill luck that the sloop was overpowered by a pirate hunter the very same moment. By a tragic travesty of justice executed February the 17th, 1721, at Gallows-Point at Kingston, Jamaica.

Baki Goorja – Barbary corsair from Turkey.

In command of the ship *De Ster* (*The Star*), Algiers, 1676. Hunted down a French caravella that sought refuge under the castle of Barlinges. Boarded her but damaged his fore-castle and bowsprit. Gunfire from the castle hit his ship "between wind and water". Not able to stop the leak limped homeward bound. "Niettegenstaande een Turk, was in dese actie heel droncken." (Although being a Turk was constantly drunk during this action.)

Bakker, Piet - From Wieringen, Nederland.

Sailed a fishing vessel that was not paid for to South Africa and sold her there. ca. 1990.

Bakker, Thomas - From Vlissingen, Republic of the United Provinces. (1688-1717)

Aka Thomas Baker. Tailor. Taken out of the pink *Mary Anne* from Dublin, Ireland, by → Bellamy off Cape François, April 26, 1717. Was one of the 8 serving as a prize crew, who went for the casks of Madeira wine in the hold. Did not notice the change in the weather. *Mary Anne*

began falling behind the rest of Bellamy's little fleet. Bragged to the captives, told them that this company had a privateering commission from king George himself. When things ran out of hand in the gale, Bakker cursed *Mary Anne's* cook, who manned the helm. "I would make no more to shoot you, then I would do a dog," he howled, musket in hand, "you will never go on shore to tell your story." Not long thereafter the poor vessel ran aground. Grabbed an axe and began hacking away at the masts, such efforts would reduce the stress on the hull, he said. One of the pirates cried out "Let's go down into the hold and die together!" All men, pirates and captives alike, begged the cook to read from the bible, expecting to be drowned at any moment.

Examined during the trial at Boston 6 May, 1717, said that other men "were sent away being married men." Also stated that Bellamy "spread a large black flag, with a death's head and bones across and gave chase to Captain Prince under the same colours" and had "held a commission from King George".

On Friday November 15th 1717 taken down to the Boston waterfront where North End Park stands today, to be hanged at the Charleston Ferry "between the mark of the tides", in company of Peter → Hoof, John → Sheean, Simon van → Voorst, Hendrik → Quintor and John → Brown. Reverend Cotton Mather and another minister walked with them to the scaffold. Mather read fifteen chapters of the bible every day himself and asked Baker:

B "How do you find your heart now disposed?"

"Oh! I am in a dreadful condition!" poor Thomas said.

Mather loved pirates to show a suitable degree of penitence. So he said: "You are sensible that you have been a very great sinner."

"Oh! Yes I am! And is it possible that such a sinner should ever find mercy with God? Oh God, wilt thou pardon such a sinner?"

"Oh yes, sure," answered the reverend, "I perceive you are in very great agony, but the strait gate must be entered with such an agony."

Some people watched public executions because they enjoyed the spectacle. Others went for the benefit of their health. It was believed that a stroke of a hanged man's hand cured illnesses and/or afflictions. Nurses brought children to the foot of the gibbet for a brush with the hand of the dead. We don't know whether Bakker's hand diminished a lump or ailment. His pirate career had lasted for only some days, and he had never harmed any person.

Balaguer, Pons de – From France.

Aka Savignac. Served the knights of Malta as a standard-bearer. On October 25, 1541 planted his flag on the walls of Azoun at the Barbary coast nearby Algiers, saying: "We will return." We do not know if he did.

Balanqué – From France.

Made it to the post of "Capitaine du port au Cap [François] par brevet du 14 juin 1767".

Balart, Jean – From France. 14th century.

Balbo, Michele - From Genoa, Italy.

Took a Genose vessel near Tenedos Island in the Aegean Sea, torturing passengers to make them reveal their precious properties. Served the Byzantine emperor Michael VIII Palaeologus, reigning 1259-'82, to surpress piracy.

Baldibege, Andres

One of three mutineers of the schooner *Amalia*, October 1848, sailing from Matzatlan, Mexico, to Hong Kong, carrying among the cargo 60.000 pounds sterling (Mexican silver) plus a chest of coins. Murdered the second mate in the still of the night and held the shipmaster prisoner in his cabin. Offered him a well-stocked boat in which he, his supercargo and his wife and her maid, was to leave the schooner unharmed. However, murdered the captain and threw his body overboard. After having destroyed the ship's papers divided the treasure of silver and gold, then entered into drunken debauchery sporting about in women's garments. By gaining control of the weapons some men who had remained loyal to the captain cut down the mutineers in a bloody coup. *Amalia* then sailed into Honolulu harbour.

Baldrige, Adam – Buccaneer from Jamaica.

After being wanted for murder in Jamaica, his piratical career seemed to be brief and unprofitable. Signed up with a slave ship that landed at Ste. Marie's Island, NNE of Madagascar, in July 1690. Built a trading post one year later near a landlocked bay at the island's SouthWestern end to become the headquarters for marauders operating in eastern waters. A log pallisade surrounded huts raised off the ground and roofed with bamboo or the leaves of the banana tree, the whole armed with six guns. His was a lucrative business, the exchange of arms and foodstuffs the New York ships had carried, for looted gold, silver, silks, spices, dyes and slaves. Cowed the natives with his musket-toting followers in raiding their enemies. Acquired one or more wives, the daughters of Malagasy chiefs. Wrote to merchants in New York that he could supply them with 200 slaves at a cost of 30 shilling each (about \$ 750), a price below that of blacks purchased in West Africa; and also with pieces of eight, Indian goods, and a ready market for wares that they might wish to sell on the island. Sold supplies to visiting pirates and could supply them with a safe anchorage in which to careen their vessels "or to have a spell ashore". Once they returned to the island, which became a popular haunt, relieved them of their booty. Whether they had gold, silver, jewels or currency, Baldrige could quote a right price. Also acquired the best of their cargoes (spices, drugs, exotic textiles and for those who wanted to return home arranged passage, the standard price being 100 pieces of eight for transportation plus the cost of food. Became known as "King of Saint Mary's" when he had erected a second, almost impregnable fortification with 22 cannon overlooking a group of warehouses. In exchange for cattle and fruit demanded payment in cannon and gunpowder, trading with every passing ship, buying stolen or legitimate goods, and bartering or reselling these to pirates and honest merchants alike. Associated with Frederick → Philipse of Hollandish descent, the first capitalist of New York, and with former

pirate Lawrence → Johnston. His harbour was celebrated in a popular ditty:

*Where is the trader of London town?
His gold's on the capstan,
His blood's on his gown,
And it's up and away for Saint Mary's Bay,
Where the liquor is good, and the lasses are gay.*

The goods that Philipse sent to Madagascar provides some insight into life on Ste Marie and are evidence that there lived a large white mariner population. Cargoes consisted of European clothing and tools that would be useful either on the island or aboard ships. At least one cargo also contained “books, Catechisms, primers and home books, and two bibles” and furthermore “5 Barrells of Rum, four Quarter Caskes of Madera Wine [and] 10 Cases of Spirits.” During the years 1693-’7 a dozen merchant vessels came to trade European goods for slaves and Indian booty. Their cargoes of alcoholic drinks could not possibly have lasted long among so many men. So I do not think the pirate crews were constantly drunk as modern books and movies insist they were.

When he got too greedy, the Malagasy rebelled (July 1697), killing some 30 pirates and destroyed his warehouse when he had left to trade along the coast of Madagascar. On hearing this news went back to New York. Tried to charme the state’s governor into businessplans with “the settlement of the Island of St Mary’s (...) on your Lordships examination of it I am sure your Lordships will give it all encouragement and furtherance.” The plan fell through and Edward → Welch took over his ruined fortification on the island. There still are rumours about hidden treasure at Ste. Marie. Baldrige made much money, it made good sense to him and other pirates to store it away while waiting to return home. He never came back to collect his claims.

Balen, Job – Watergeus (Seabeggar) from Dordrecht, the Spanish Netherlands.

Balestrier – From Mallorca, Balearic Islands. Master. Active in the years 1709 to 1742 off the coasts of Egypt and Palestine, usually “on the account” but also under license from the knights of Malta or other piratical rulers.

Ball, Roger

One of → Roberts’ men in the ship *Royal Fortune*. When captured by HMS *Swallow* (February 5, 1722) tried, with the help of → Main and → Morris, to blow up the ship. Being damp the keg had detonated with only enough force to smash a hole in the ship’s side through which he was thrown into the sea. Picked up by the *Swallow*’s boat. Although in terrible pain resisted all attempts to dress his wounds, simply refused to be touched. “Why,” he said, “John Morris fired a pistol into the powder, and if he had not done it, I would.” Became delirious during the night. Raved at the top of his voice about Roberts’ bravery and cunning. Was whipped next morning on the forecandle for his insolences. Wrenched at the grating, was lashed more

violently for his resistance. Through the day lay “in a private corner, with a look as sullen as winter”, eating nothing, silent, brooding in the darkness. Lapsed into a coma and was gone.

Ballantine

One of → Green’s men. Hanged on Wednesday, April 18th 1705. Innocent of piracy.

Ballarda, Antonin

Sailed with the → Lafitte’s and William → Mitchell, arriving March 1820 in New Orleans.

Ballat, John – Buccaneer.

Aka Ballet. Surgeon. One of → Dampier’s and → Rogers’ men.

Ballester, Giaume – From Mallorca.

Captain. Taken with his vessel in the Gulf of Venice, brought to Tripoli in chains, December 1681. Initial efforts to arrange his release foundered on the fact that the *dey*, convinced Ballester had wealthy connections at home, set his ransom at an exorbitant 1.650 pounds. Friends arranged to exchange him for a well-known Tripolitan being held at Naples. This came to nothing when Ballester decided to convert to Islam and join the fleet of Tripoli. Was redeemed in May 1684 for 470 ponds. Waiting for a ship to take him back to Mallorca was arrested again and thrown into one of the city’s three bagno’s on the dey’s pretext Ballester represented a value of more than a 1.000 pounds. The English consul declared that this affront was done not to him but to the king of England, and that three warships were on their way to Tripoli to ask for satisfaction. Ballester was produced and taken to the consul’s home. “And so, with a present the deys made me of a pleasant young bear ended this troublesome business.”

Ballew, Richard

One of Jean → Lafitte’s men. 1817. When he decided his career as a pirate was over, obtained an one-league land grant from the Mexican government, 10 miles North of Orange, Texas on the Sabine. The site is still called Ballew’s Ferry. Built slave barracks there.

Baltizar – From Spirito Santo, Cuba.

“A terror to all shipping in the Gulf of Mexico,” says Gosse. Worked as a pilot in Cuban waters and joined the piratical schooner *Mexican*. It was his plan to maroon the crew of the 107-ton schooner *Exertion* on a key off the Cuban coast. Taken prisoner and brought to Boston, Massachusetts, in 1823. Because 19th century-American juries not always condemned a pirate to death, Baltizar was handed over to English authorities in Kingston, Jamaica, and hanged. A witness said: “[Baltizar] was an old man and it was a melancholy and heartrending sight to see him borne to execution with those gray hairs which might have been venerable in virtuous old age, [but were] now a shame and reproach to this hoary villain, for he was full of years and old in iniquity.”

Bamfield, John – Buccaneer.

In command of 1-gun *Mayflower*. Invaded, in company with Edward → Morgan, the islands St. Eustatius and Saba. 1665.

Baniel, Yaff de

Aka Huracán de los Mares (hurricane of the seas). One of the pirate commanders united in the “Hermandad de la Banda Negra” (Brothers of the Black Flag), a movement mentioned in R. Latcham’s *El Tesoro de los Piratas de Guayacán* (Santiago, Chile, 2006) and to this very day I do not know what to make of this well-documented little work. The other pirates in this booklet mentioned listen to the names of Suden → Deul (father of Subatol → Deul), Ruhual → Dayo, Henry → Drake, → Norl, → Saden, → Sidel, → Servatol and → Sumastage. It is all about some rich prizes taken in the Atlantic and Pacific and a goldmine on the Chilean coast next to Coquimbo, 1603, for its riches the men finally were fighting among each other as late as 1645.

De Baniel is said to have been a tough searover with 18 years of experience as such. In 1601 his *Fantasmas de la Noche* (Nightmare) left Salomeruz, Mexico in pursuit of the Spanish 32-gun *Cruz de Sangre*, 85 men, captained by an “extranjero” named Marfil, probably an Irishman. After seven days of manoeuvring and heavy fighting took the Spanish vessel to the peninsula of Cicop. The vessel carried a wealth in gold and silver, to be exact: 600 bags of gold dust and 680 bars of silver. When De Baniel left the coast he was attacked by a Spanish squadron and therefore sought refuge with Sebutal Deul. Then was forced to join the pirate camaraderie called “Brothers of the Black Flag” and to change his name: Huracán de los Mares. Was very much feared on the West American central coast, sailing from their settlement Guayacán. However, it is strange that his name does not ring a bell in Spanish sources, nor that Guayacán (close to the town of La Serena) was not wiped out by the Spanish. I visited the place in 2008, there is a fort (Fuerte Lambert), its base dating from the second half of the 17th century.

Banister

“Was hanged at the yard arm of a man-of-war, in sight of Port Royal, Jamaica.” Probably fiction, since William → Lewis, certainly a fictional character, “was first discovered in the company of a pirate called Banister”.

Banks, Hugh

Based at Madagascar, marauding in the Indian Ocean. Was arrested with 1,500 pounds sterling when sailing home with Samuel → Burgess in 1699.

Banks, John – From Rhode Island, North America.

One of → Tew’s men. In command of the 6-gun *Portsmouth Adventure*, 20 men in a fleet of 4 ships under Tew, January 1695. Replaced by Joseph → Farrell. All received privateering commissions authorizing them to attack French shipping off the Canadian coast, ‘though the Rhode Island-government later denied granting these commissions. In practice, a privateer’s commission was merely a talisman, did not serve as effective protection against prosecution.

Portsmouth Adventure did not take part in the famous battle for the *Gunsway*, she was wrecked in the Comoro Islands. Banks made it to Réunion Island where he was picked up by → Avery in November 1695.

Bannister, John

One of John → Exton’s men. Present in the taking of the ship *Hopewell* “of Kinsala in Ireland”. Was arrested and indicted “for assisting in the killing of a man unknown, on board the sd *Hopewell*”. 1607.

Bannister, John – From England.

In command of the privateer *Vlijt* from the Netherlands in the Fourth Anglo-Dutch War. Accused of seizing the British *Sally* was sentenced to death “at Justice Hall in the Old Bailey convicted of piracy”. On 23 December 1782 received the pleasant news he would be released at the next general pardon “for the poor convicts in Newgate”. Was released on the condition “of his entering and continuing to serve us in our Royal Navy”.

Bannister, Joseph (or George) – Buccaneer from England.

In command of a merchantman, the 30-gun *Golden Fleece*, fled from Jamaica, June 1684. Allegedly armed with a French commission recruited more than a 100 men from sloops and other islands, common sailors but one month later called “a crew of the veriest rogues in these Indies”. Three vessels of the English navy trapped him down in the Cayman Islands, July 27, while he was stocking up on turtle. Was persuaded to surrender and put on trial. It turned out that Bannister actually held no French commission and had taken two Spanish prizes. Escaped punishment “by corruption of evidence and mismanagement”. The Jamaican government would not accept this decision of the Grand Jury and had him rearrested. Some judge sought to gain a conviction, but the Spanish authorities did not help much, they “swear backward and forward” as the new governor complained. Bannister languished in jail till January 1685, then escaped through the “carelessness of the sentries”. In fact he had seized a sloop and passed 14 guns pointing out towards the bay before the commander of the fort became aware of his run. Despite suffering at least three hits, the sloop sailed to the horizon. The adventurer had ordered 50 men into the hold, equipped with plugs to stop any holes which would appear on or under the waterline. “I had thought,” the governor wrote, “that Bannister’s want of credit would prevent him from ever getting the ship to sea again; yet now he has obtained credit from some persons underhand, and had his ship fitted out in every respect.”

In April that year present at a pirate’s rendez-vous at Isla de Piños, South of Cuba, in company of de → Graaf, → Grammont, → Jacobs and → Willems. HMS *Ruby* fell in but did not seem bothered by the many searovers. *Ruby*’s captain only wanted to know why Bannister was flying a French flag. Grammont said “that he [Bannister] had not entered the King of France’s service” and the captain “thought it best not to insist further”. In September sailed with De Graaf, La → Garde and → Duchesne. Escaped an action of a Spanish fleet, but was cornered by two British men of war while in Samaná Bay on the NE coast of

Hispaniola, June 12, 1686. "Sounded a trumpett" and opened fire. The fight lasted from 15.00 till the evening of the following day, by which time *Drake* and *Faulcon* had lost 23 men killed and wounded. *Golden Fleece* was "sunke at least two strakes, being as low as the ground would give leave". With no powder left the royal ships sailed away. Was finally captured December 1686 on the Mosquito Coast. Brought into Port Royal, January 1687: "this day HMS *Drake* arrived, with Bannister; he and 3 of his partners hanged at the yards arms and severall other prisoners. A spectacle of great satisfaction to all good people, and of terror to the favoureres of pirates, the manner of his punishment being that which will most discourage others".

Banoren → Hoorn, Nicolaas van

Bapa Palakka – From the East India Archipelago.

Had his base at Kalatua in the Flores Sea, behind a 900-meter riff and defended by two bulwarks. Dressed in red. Commanded a fleet of seven *bintaks* and one *padoeakan*. His base was attacked by the Dutch Zr.Ms *Haai* (Shark), June 1845. Fled with his men into the woods.

Bapana Garoeda – From the East India Archipelago.

Based at the Island of Sailoos in the Paternoster Group, NE of Java and SW of Celebes, a fine location for a place of rest for the Sulu pirates who came here via the Strait of Makassar to prey in the Flores Sea. A Dutch squadron took to Sailoos to wipe out this pirate concentration, December 19th, 1860. Seven pirate prahu's (*bintaks*) were destroyed. After heavy fighting and with help of more naval paddlesteamers the pirates took to building some *sampans* to escape from the island. Some 140 troops tried to prevent this but did not succeed and thus waited for support. Some 100 coolies and 200 warriors from the island of Bima arrived and they cut the little island bare of any growth and undergrowth. On the 21st of January 1861 Bapana still withstood the assailants. Surrendered when the island was totally devastated. 48 rovers were imprisoned, together with 47 women and 78 children. 18 slaves were liberated.

Bapanas Abbas – From Sajoesoë, Paternoster Islands. Active ca. 1860.

Baptis, Jean – From France.

One of John → Phillips' forced men, taken out of a French vessel of 150 tons, 20 September 1724. Tried the 12th of May, 1724, by a special court of the admiralty, but "honourably" acquitted.

Baraasser, Willem

One of the mutineers of the Dutch VOC-ship *Windhond* when in the Persian Gulf. 2 March 1733.

The rebels forced the door of the saloon, broke into the armoury and took guns and pistols. Went to the quarter-deck where they presented the captain with a roundrobin. (In this document rebels explain their behaviour, signed by them in a circle - a statement that all hands are responsible for the deed.) Not everyone of the crew complied with this action and the captain said he rather had his head bashed in than to cooperate. The answer to this fol-

lowed in an instant: "He had to keep his big mouth shut and not interfere in anything" and sign a paper which said he was acting under protest and would not resist. A knife against his belly and a pistol at his chest made clear how to act. "God forbids a forced oath," the captain grumbled. The others signed with him, afraid to be thrown overboard. The mutineers opened one or two barrels of wine and took a toast to good health and future. The gunner ordered to have the canons cleared for action, ready to capture any ship in sight.

The first ships *Windhond* met were two Dutch Indiamen. During the scrimmage ringleader Alonso → Croese was left behind on the deck of one of the Indiamen when *Windhond* broke off the assault. Both Indiamen pursued her but she escaped. The rovers thought their intentions over. Then planned to sail to the Gulf of Mocha harassing shipping there, taking the plunder to Madagascar. This island's image appealed to dreamers of justice and happiness. It was believed that one could settle down there, without any fear for what regime ever, no tyranny of kings or governors or priests. A attractive climate, fertile lands and, very important, women to love.

However, the navigator had escaped to the Indiamen, how would they manage to reach this promised land? After a three days sail an anchored Moorish ship off a unknown coast was spotted. Instead of taking her the pirates asked her for information of their whereabouts. But the ship cut her cable and left. At dawn more ships came into sight and, worse, a fortified town showed herself on the coastline. They boldly took a boat ashore and told the people there how they had experienced a tough passage and were looking for a place to have the topmasts and rudder repaired, and yes, they were in need for victuals. The population of Catje (sic) treated them friendly, so 22 of the rovers gave up their pirate-plans here. Next day they rowed the boat ashore, among them Willem Baraasser, and disappeared from history. No one of these men was ever arrested or tried.

Baradel – Flibuster from France. Captain.

Originally a corsair who had stolen 400 black slaves from an English ship and arrived at the roads of Tortuga island on the North coast of Hispaniola, 1629, not long after the hunters were driven from this island by the Spanish.

Barbarroja – Barbary corsair from Ireland.

Aka Barbarossa. Renegade. Active on the Spanish coast and the Balearics in 1824: "y delante de Ibiza, seguro de un buen botin; oh fatalidad! Nuestro general [→ Barceló] se despojo del antifaz y dedujo al insurrecto victima de su engano" (was demasked by our general who retook his prize).

Barbarossa → Aruj; → Cheir-id-din

Barbazon → St. Cyr Barbazon

Barbe, Nicholas – From St. Malo, Bretagne, France.

Commanded the Breton ship *Mychell*, owned by Hayman Gillard, with a crew of 9 Bretons and 5 Scots. Captured by an English ship, 1532.

Barbeito, Felix

Tried for the “occurrences” on board the brig *Crawford*, 1827.

Barber, the – Nickname of Jan → Jansz aka Murat Reys.

Barber, Henry – From England.

“Had the reputation of being a shrewd trader, at times a freebooter and even a blackguard”. Commanded the brig *Arthur* in 1796, to be shipwrecked at Barber’s Point on the island of Oahu. Among the first recorded wrecks in the Hawaiian Islands involving loss of life. Six members of the crew drowned in attempting to reach the shore. Some cannon were later salvaged and now decorate Lahaina harbor.

Barbillas

Aka Arturo → Sandoval. A man “a quién la suerte favoreció de sobremanera” (a extremely lucky person). Active from Isla Términos, Yucatán. With seven vessels put up a blockade of the port of Campeche from Jaina Island, 6 miles NE, 30 June 1692. Remained in this position for 19 days, taking several prizes. Contended with a ransom of 14.000 pesos set his hostages free and weighed anchor without too much of a hurry (zarpar sin mucha prisa). Other sources say this happened in 1708, “sin saberlo, venía el nuevo gobernador, en 1708”.

Barbolani, count of Montauto, Francesco – Knight of St. Stephen from Italy.

Captured more than one muslim merchantmen near Elba in the period of 1590-’96. In command of squadrons belonging to the order of St. Stephen.

Barbolani, count of Montauto, Giulio – Knight of St. Stephen from Italy.

Admiral of the galleys of the order of St. Stephen that captured 6 muslim vessels in 1618-’9. Died 1619.

Barceló – From Spain.

Admiral. In the 18th century delivered more than 10.000 slaves to the crown.

Barceló, Antoni – From Mallorca, Spain.

Served in the navy of the Papal States. Whether he was considered a corsair or a pirate is not quite clear. 17th century.

Bardi – Knight of Malta.

Aka Brother Gualterotti. Took a small ship with a cargo of rice. The crew was stripped naked and set adrift in a small boat. 1616.

Barenca, Prudencio – From Chile.

Corporal In the Chilean army. Joined → Cambiazo’s rebellion, plundering on land and at sea from Punta Arenas, Patagonia, 1851. Arrested in November 1851.

Barendsz, Barend

Beheaded at Enkhuizen, Holland, 26 January 1572. His crime: “het sich te buyten gaen aan seeroverij en andere ghewelddaden” (“extreme behaviour in piracy and other violences”).

Barentsz, Barent – Watergeus (Seabeggar) from Kampen, the Netherlands.

Bargach, Abdul-Rahman – Barbary corsair.

One of the last corsairs from Saleh, Maroc. Ca. 1829.

Barges, John

Died in a shipwreck, ca. 1720.

Barker, Andrew – From Bristol, England. Merchant.

Sailed for Panama, June 1576, with William → Coxe and Ph. → Roche, his expedition sponsored by the earl of Leicester. Took valuable prizes after Trinidad, seizing a Spanish man of war which he made his flagship. Hanged a Spanish settler after unsuccessfully assaulting Veragua, Western Panama, May 1577. Was marooned on Guanaja Island off Hondureas after quarreling with Roche and Coxe. Was attacked by Spanish soldiers and killed. The Spanish brought his head and the heads of his men to Trujillo.

Barker, Edmund – From London, England.

Master of the 60-ton *Mary*. Took a small prize in the West Indies in 1590. Second-in-command of *Edward Bonaventure* in the 1591-’4-expedition to the Indian Ocean. Wrote a report of the voyage. Was killed during a raid on Pernambuco, Brazil, 1595.

Barkmeijer – From the Southern Netherlands.

During the 16th and 17th century family Barkmeijer owned commissions but rather sailed “on the account”

Barley, Job

One of → Bonnet’s men.

Barlicorn, Richard – From Carolina, North America.

Aka John Barleycorne, born in 1681. One of → Kidd’s men, apprentice and cabin boy in *Adventure Galley*. Returned with him in 1699 in *Adventure Prize*. Surrendered under the Act of Grace at New York but sent for trial in England. In 1701 pleaded he was not a member of the crew and wanted to confirm the fact he was merely a servant. His plea was accepted (even though he had taken a share of the plunder).

Barlow, Jonathan

One of → Low’s forced men. When with → Shipton was placed on board a prize called *John and Mary*, accompanied by three pirates and forced man Nicholas → Simons, all double armed. After Shipton had gone Barlow untied the hands of the imprisoned mate and proposed him to kill the three pirates and if successful, make a course for some English port. Which they did. Killed the third pirate, then cut “their cable and made the best of their way to deep water and with no further adventures reached Newport, R.I., the last of January, 1725.”

Barnard _ Spierdijk, Bernard**Barnard**

Based in Jamaica outfitted an expedition to San Tomé on the Orinoco River, June 1663. Sacked the town.

Barnes, Henry – From Barbados.
Tried for piracy, found to be not guilty. Newport, 1723.

Barnes, William
Captain. Raided Santa Marta (Venezuela) in the Spanish Main along with → Lagarde and John → Coxon, June 1677. Took numerous prisoners including the governor and a bishop until a ransom had been paid. Carried them with to Jamaica, from where the bishop was sent back to Santa Marta, “the good old man was exceedingly pleased”.

Barnet
Captain. Ex-pirate hired by → Rogers to hunt down pirates. 1720.

Barnet, Tom
One of → Shelvocke’s men who manned prizeship *Mercury* under the command of → Hatley.

Barney, Joshua – From Baltimore, North America.
Rather a privateer or “Man of Marque” than a pirate.
Captained one of the finest and fastest Baltimore clippers.

Barassa, Diego – From Spain.
Active ca. 1403.

Barré, Nicolás – From France.
Active in the Atlantic Ocean, c. 1555.

Barre, de la – Knight of Malta.
Took 3 Jews as slaves out of a French ship in the Near East. 1663.

Barre, le – From France.
One of → Lewis’s men. Was elected their captain when the French onboard Lewis’s vessel wound up to go away in a large sloop newly taken on the coast of Guinea, West-Africa. When at anchor under the coast Lewis showed up and ran alongside with his guns “all shotted and primed” and told him to cut away his mast or he would sink the sloop. Was obliged to obey. Was allowed with a few of his men to come aboard of Lewis’s vessel “with whom he and his own men drank plentifully. The negroes warned Lewis for a French plot that night, to which he answered that he could not withstand his destiny for the Devil had come into the great Cabin and told him he should be murdered that night.” Indeed. Le Barre and his men came in the dead of night and killed the piratechief. After that fell on the crew. After fierce fighting for more than an hour and a half all Frenchmen were killed. Ca. 1726.

Barrenson, Tyfe
Carpenter in → Carle’s ship *Philip* during the attack on three French vessels, June 1600. “*Philip* shot at the *Admiral* both with great ordinance and muskets; and both the French ships answered in like manner with great and small ordinance. And *Philip* charged again and laid her aboard, and made a rope fast upon the French ship.” The rope broke, or slipped, “and thereby *Philip* fell off and drove upon the other ship the *Vice-Admiral*, being hard astern.” Then the pirates boarded. “We entered our men

into the same. And as some of the English men were taking down the flag, the French men cried, What will you do, what will you do, the ship does sink! Where upon the English men ran back and cast some handguns [culverins] of the French ship into *Philip* (and stealing what they could) and left the French ship.” “In the said fight nine or ten of the company were wounded and slain by shot that came from the French ship. Whereof the Captain lost a leg, and other lost an arm, others were shot through and one of *Philip*’s men was slain; and one English man cast overboard.”

The French ship’s lading was considerable: “Sugar, brasilwood, and other timbers; a hundred ounces of musk, balm and parrich [?]. And Spanish money stored at [beds]’end, for [he] helped to count the money and saw it put in a bag.” Barrenson testified under examination that “The Captain charged him that he had sworn untruely, and there upon drew his knife and cut him in the face.”

Barreto, Ysabel de – From Spain.
Sailed with her husband and three brothers in a 4-ships fleet from Callao, Peru, into the Pacific Ocean, 1595. The fleet carried 382 prospective colonists. The first Europeans to sail through the Marquesas. At Santa Cruz one of the vessels disappeared. Here De Barreto’s husband decided to start the colony but the soldiers wanted to move on. After some days, when her husband died of a disease, Ysabel de Barreto took charge. Under her command three vessels set sail on November 18, 1595. Though the crews and colonists suffered from hunger and thirst the widow, being a genuine Spanish noblewoman, did not share in their sufferings, she even used stored fresh water to wash her clothes. A third ship disappeared before Manila was reached, February 11, 1596. Fifty of De Barreto’s *San Jerónimo* had died en route, but Doña Ysabel was “perfectly fit”. One may observe that she, as a noblewoman had the “right” to take from her fellowmen - one can also say that she stole food and drink just by holding this from them. Some say this made her a pirate.

Barrett, Robert
First officer under John → Hawkins and his “favorite henchman”. Was sent to San Juan de Ulua, Mexico to parlor because he spoke Spanish fluently. When aboard the Spanish flagship was clapped in irons and kept as a prisoner, September 1568. Refused to recant his protestantism and was burned alive in the market place of Seville, Spain.

Barroso, Lucas – Barbary corsair.
Captured the Danish brigantine *Martinus & Maria*, 1781.

Barrow – From England.
Active in the Atlantic and the Western part of the Mediterranean, ca. 1610. Pardoned. “Was it not strange,” an English admiral wondered in the first decades of the 17th century, “that these few could command so many. They would rob before the eyes of all. Many times they had good ships in a fleet and well manned but came to such factions amongst themselves and were so riotous and blasphemous, that they could not long continue to do great mischief, and all they got, they spent or wasted on Jews,

Moors, Turks and Whores.”

Barrow, James

One of → Roberts' men, joined the pirates after been taken out of the snow *Martha*, 1721. Stated that the pirates had killed all of his chickens and then fell to drinking hard, so that by supper time they were singing “Spanish and French songs out of a Dutch Prayer Book.”

Barrow, Thomas

As a mate on a Jamaican brigantine clubbed by the captain. Had decked his superior with a solid right. Since this was a crime punishable by death, had fled to the life of an outlaw. Became the most dreaded raider in the Caribbean at that time (1716). It is also said he had run off with a cache of valuables belonging to “a Spanish marquis.” Was often found in New Providence Island in the Bahama's, a favourite hangout, waylaying merchantmen travelling to and from the Caribbean. One inhabitant, who had fled the pirate invasion, stated that the leader was “a captain named Thomas Barrow.” Though Barrow had no vessel of his own he was considered being “the ‘Governor’ of Providence and will make it a second Madagascar, and expects 500 or 600 men from Jamaican sloops to join in the settling of Providence.” 2000 pirates were living on board their ships in the harbor or in the shantytown on shore. The only permanent buildings were the taverns where one could booze and gamble away the prize money, or spend it on the prostitutes who worked out of tents made from sail canvas. Barrow is said to have established a virtual reign of terror there, however “was one of many”. Robbed a brigantine in the harbor en beat up the master of a Bermuda sloop. Also harassed the law-abiding citizens of Nassau, shaking them down for drinking money and whipping anyone who refused him.

Barry, Charles

“Indicted for piracy on the High Seas, on the 19th of February last [1791] on board the *Fairy*...”

Barry, Lording – From England.

After 1603 operated in the Atlantic and the Western part of the Mediterranean like → Barrow did. Took a free pardon in Livorno (Leghorn) in 1613. Remained a few years there before returning to England. Known to have a “negro wench” on board his ship when in Berehaven, Ireland, and said to be a “pirate & poet”.

Bart, Captain → Spierdijk, Bernard

Bart, Gaspard – From Duinkerken, Vlaanderen (part of the Spanish Netherlands).

From the famous Bart-family. In the eyes of Nederlanders a pirate, in the eyes of the Spanish a corsair. 1622

Bart, Pierre – From France.

Cousin of the famous Jean Bart and also rather a corsair than a pirate. Ca. 1745.

Bart, Samson – From Harfleur, France.

Aka La Pinte. 15th century.

Barthélémy

In command of the brig *Ami du Peuple*, admiral of a corsair fleet of the French Revolution, sailing from Point à Pitre, Guadeloupe, in the Caribbean. Did not refrain from acts of piracy. Ca. 1795.

Bartholomé – Flibuster from Portugal.

Aka Bartolomeus the Portugues. Ca. 1665. Born under a unlucky star. Left Jamaica in command of a small 4-gun ship with 30 men. Cruising off Cabo de Corrientes, Cuba, assaulted a large galleon bound for Havana. After a long fight wherein half of the pirate crew was killed became master of her, and owner of 70.000 pieces of 8. Was assaulted in his turn by three Spanish vessels off Cabo San Antonio. Taken prisoner with his crew and of course stripped of the riches they had obtained so little a time before. Bad weather forced the Spanish squadron to Campeche where the townspeople recognized him as the leader of pirate packs that had ravaged the Yucatan coast; intended to hang him the next day. During the night killed the sentry with a stolen knife. Took two earthen jars, stopped them well. Then committed himself to the sea and with the support of the jars managed to reach the shore. Instead of fleeing into the country first hid himself in the hollow of a tree. Some days later sallied forth through 30 miles of harsh wilderness. Fabricated a raft and finally reached Golfo Triste on the Eastern tip of the Yucatan Peninsula. Happened to find a vessel with fellow filibusters from Jamaica. Demanded to fit him out with a boat and 20 men, just to assault the ship which he had been taken by and escaped from. They granted his request. Recaptured the said ship in Campeche, the Spaniards too stunned to resist. The taken merchandise had remained on board, the pieces of 8 had gone. Not undaunted set out for a next exploit. Again bad luck overtook him. Near the isle of Pinos, South of Cuba, a great storm chased his ship ashore. Some say that he died in the tempest, others that he and some others survived. Exquemelin has it that the bold and ruthless seaman “made many more violent attacks on the Spaniards without gaining much profit. For I saw him dying in the greatest wretchedness in the world.” Exquemelin did not say where or when.

Bartholomew

Master. According to some sources to have conducted an expedition to the coast of Guinée in 1729 but is probably confused with Bartholomew → Sharp.

Bartold – Vitalienbruder.

Aka Bartold der Schreiber (the clerk). One of the 200 crew of three pirate vessels attacked by Hansa-ships on the river Ems, North Germany, the 5th of May 1400. The Hansa *kogges*, equipped with fore- and aftercastles, boarded as usual in those days. After a grim fight, in which some soldiers hacked down the sails – covering attackers and defenders alike – 80 pirates were killed. Many pirates escaped swimming for their life and reached safety in the lands of sympathizers. 25 however were taken prisoner, and in triumph transported to Emden. Put on trial May

With all 25 were *stante pede* sentenced to death and beheaded the same day: “Wy wunnen se to Emede myd rechte unde leten en de hovede abhowen.” (We took them to Emdentown and had their heads cut off.) Amongst them was one → Kurt, bastardson of the duke von Oldenburg, Hinrik → Holle and Bartold.

Barton

One of John → Rackam’s men. Said to have died in the duel that woman pirate Mary → Read picked up to defend her lover Tom Deane. This is what novelist J. Carlova (in: *Mistress of the Seas*) made up from the incident, which took place when the pirate ship was anchored off Trinidad, on the South coast of Cuba:

“Mary hurried to the tavern where Barton was drinking. She sent in the word that she was ready to duel. Immediately the pirates came pouring outside, with Barton at their head. He was a fierce-looking brute, big and hulking, with a scarred face and grizzled head. He wiped the back of his hand across his rum-drenched mouth and roared, ‘Ye say you’re ready, Mister Read? Well, let’s see if you’re ready for this!’ (...) The two antagonists then clashed with cutlasses. As the other pirates ‘formed a loud, shouting circle in the gaudy tropical twilight,’ Barton and Mary swung and slashed at each other. Barton, with his greater strength dominated the opening stage of the duel. Then, as Mary’s superior skill and speed began to tell, Barton went on the defensive. He was finally disarmed and knocked to his knees by a blow which nearly severed his right arm. A second, more forceful blow struck the base of his skull and killed him.” 1719, or 1720, at Nassau, New Providence Island, Bahama’s.

Barton, Andrew – From Scotland.

Pirate, merchant, hero. A privateer who turned to piracy. Son of John → Barton. In 1508 was sent to Denmark to assist governess Margaretha of Savoye against the Hansa-city of Lübeck. She complained about Barton’s piracies instead. So did the king of England. Acted upon his father’s letter of marque (35 years earlier) permitting him to chase and take Portuguese shipping, 1511. With the well-armed *Jennet Purwyn* and *Lion* robbed and plundered the ships of all nations off the Flemish coast, particularly Portuguese and English ones. An English vessel was sent to free the Northern seas from this scourge. Barton was spotted off the Downs, 2 August 1511, having put up “a willow wand on his mast, as being the emblem of a trading vessel”. A bitter-fought battle followed. Sent a crewmember in the mast to oversee the situation. Two men were shot by English bowmen and dashed down. Decided to fill in the risky post himself. Was killed in the masthead by a well-aimed arrow. His crew was sent home and *Lion* taken to Blackwell Harbour and added to the king’s warfleet as a second-best ship. Of course the king of Scotland James IV whined about this action, to which Henry VIII replied: “the fate of pirates ought never to be a matter of dispute among princes.”

A ballad published as *A True Relation of the Life and Death of Sir Andrew Barton* (no one knows how Barton made it a nobleman) tells how king Henry VIII sent the earl of Surrey’s sons, Edward and Thomas Howard, to “reason” with the Barton’s:

*There were three brothers in merry Scotland,
In merry Scotland there were three,
And each of these brothers they did cast lots
To see which would rob the salt sea.*

*When my lord saw Sir Andrew loose
Lord! In his heart that he was faine:
“Strike on your drums! Spread out you ensigns!
Sound out your trumpets! Sound out amain!”*

*“Fight on, my men!” says Sir Andrew Barton
“Wait, howsoever this gear will sway,
It is my lord Admiral of England
Is come to seek me on the sea.”*

In the 82-stanza ballad the English boarded Barton’s ships, with “eighteen score Scots alive, besides the rest were maimed and slain”:

*My lord took a sword in his hand
And smote of Sir Andrews head:
The Scots stood by did weep and mourn,
But never a word durst speak or say.*

Many ballads of a later date derive from this one. The celebrated taunt –

*Go home, go home, says Andrew Barton
And tell your King from me
That he may reign king of the dry land
But I will be king of the sea.*

- was credited to Peter → Eston and John → Ward, pirate kings in the Mediterranean a 100 years later. One of the two Howard’s was later, in 1516, promoted to the position of pirate hunter in a “great and costly” ship to put an end to the activities of Flemish rovers. Did a good job, sending his superiors “certaine pepis [barrels] with the headies of the Hollanders.”

Barton, Henry → Barton, Andrew

Barton, John

In command of the vessel *Lion* trading with the port of Veere, Zeeland. In England there was “no navy at all”, so had been granted a lettre de marque after his ships had been robbed by Portuguese rovers, 1476. According to Scottish files was imprisoned at Veere for piracy, 1507. The Scottish king James IV prevented premature death on the block. Father to Andrew → Barton.

Barton, John

Son of John → Barton, also plying the seas and hindering Portuguese shipping.

Barton, Robert → Barton, Andrew

Baskerville, Thomas – From England.

Sailed in → Hawkins’s fleet, 1595.

Basque, le → Michel aka le Basque

Bassam → Asker Bassam, Al

Basset – Flibuster from France.
Gunner with → Levasseur's men.

Bast, Arie – From the Republic of the United Provinces. One of the 23 mutineers of VOC-ship *Windhond*, → Croese, Alonso; → Baraasser.

Bastfield, Lambert – From Liverpool, England. Was surprised by Dutch warships while careening his ship in a remote bay in Ireland. 1610

Bastiaense, Arie – From the Republic of the United Netherlands.
One of the mutineers in *Windhond*, 1733. → Croese.

Bastiaensz, Cornelis – From the Republic of the United Netherlands.

In command of two ships from Zeeland: *Zeelandia* and *Langebarck*. 14 March 1602 attacked the Portuguese carrack *San Jago* off the island of St. Helena, bound for Portugal with a rich cargo from India. A typical case of robbery, trade and war in one action, causing much discussion in Holland about the legitimization of this deed. The Dutch government succeeded in soothing all parties involved (Portugal, Spain, France, Toscane and the Republic itself) by handing out gifts (taken out of the loot). When accepting bribes, whether in money or goods, one sanctions the misdeed.

B Kept *San Jago* under fire for hours, the Portuguese lost her sails, masts and yards. More than 50 men dead and many wounded. Witness F. Carletti: “[the Zeelanders] aimed at the waterline. They used the moment the ship ran high out of the seas which tormented her because she had lost her rudder. Within hours it was all over. The poor ship was demolished, it looked like she was about to sink, just one more gunshot and I would not have lived to tell you all this. The attackers ordered their victims to keep the carrack afloat. Later they would patch up her quite neatly, knowing their trade as seamen. They said we had to hand them over all our jewels, diamonds or pearls. After they had patched up the carrack had all Portuguese disembark, in such a way that many perished – one because he did not know how to swim, the other because the boats were too far away. Yet all the Zeelanders had their swords in hand and when there were too many of those who held on to the rails than they did not care whose hands they chopped off. But every one who had gold or pearls round the neck, or he or she who held diamonds in the hands, these were all friendly accepted and hoisted aboard the boats and than robbed of everything they had.”

During the voyage to the province of Zeeland in the Netherlands the Zeelanders took many of the passengers and crew with them. “There was hardly place to sit, in chamise and shorts, and so we had to sleep, leaning against each other, not able to stretch out. And [we were] never allowed to go on deck, only to follow the ways of nature, and never more than one at the time. This lasted for 23 days. As it happened to be these were the days of fasting, and they lived to this tradition in an exemplary

way, our food was nothing more than some rice boiled in water, disgusting in taste. From everything we got just nothing, the ship's biscuit was full of maggots. Four or five of us, who could not cope with this situation, did die without any sign of mercy of the brave boys, who were feasting on all niceties and delicacies they had found in our carrack.”

The Sealanders choose the island of Juan Fernando Noronha as a location for repair. “The Portuguese were disembarked in their underwear, and checked on jewels. Many swallowed these, specially pearls and some diamonds and rubies. Some hid these in their anuses, and because there were female slaves among them their owners had them hide the jewels in their private parts; maybe an easy way but less secure, for one of them stepped from the ship into the boat and while spreading her legs wider than necessary, from underneath fell a bunch of diamonds, and this was quickly snatched away by one seaman.” The Portuguese were left behind on the island. Our witness, no Portuguese but Italian in the service of Toscane, was allowed to join the rovers. “We sailed with the three ships, also the other ship from Holland [*Witte Arend*] (*White Eagle*) who had not joined in during the fight but had gained a rich booty by picking up all the goods the carrack-men had thrown overboard just to keep her from sinking. The sea was covered with silk, skins and fabrics, with carpets and so much more merchandise; with little effort they took aboard what they liked.”

The witness, F. Carletti from Firenze, who had set sail in 1594 from Cadiz, Spain, on a trading mission around the world, did protest against the theft of all his merchandise. Through interference of the duke of Toscane and the French ambassador in the Republic, he managed to keep the government under pressure. Toscane stated Dutch ships would be confiscated in Livorno [Leghorn] so that the commerce in grain would be halted. For this end Carletti stayed in Middelburg but after three years lost patience. He accepted an indemnification of 13,000 florins. July 12 1606 he arrived in Florence, the city he had left in 1591.

Bastías, José Antonio – From Chile.
Sergeant in the Chilean army who joined the rebellion of Miguel José → Cambiazo. 1851.

Bataille – From France.
Commanded *Singe* from Harfleur during the “Guerre de Cent Ans”, the War of 100 Years, 1402. “C'est pour l'Etat plus court et plus économique que de construire une marine militaire” (this was cheaper [for a country] and more handy than to build up a regular navy).

Bates, Michael – From Great Britain.
Son of → Bates, Roy

Bates, Roy – From Great Britain (b. 1922)
Owner of a radiostation on a former oil-platform in the North Sea outside British territorial waters. Established a settlement there in 1967 called Princedom Sealand. Sold passports and stamps. Repulsed attacks of trespassers and the British navy with gunfire. In 1978 the princedom was

taken over by Alexander G. Achenbach who took Bates' son Michael in custody. Bates retook the platform the same day. Defended his property against a Dutch assault party lead by Paul Wilking aka Pistolen Paultje. In 2006 a fire did much damage to the platform which was put up for sale one year later.

Bath, William
One of → Rogers' men.

Battayle, Robert de – From England.
Was tried for taking two merchant ships from Sherbourne, 1322. Being the lord-mayor of Winchelsea, one of the Cinque Ports, he was not punished.

Baughe, William – From England.
Sailed with Richard → Bishop and Peter → Easton from their base at Leamcon, Ireland, 1608-'11. Said to be of a ruthless character. Grabbed one of the crew of a Flemish merchant vessel and "sawed his throte with a dagger untill the blood ran downe" after learning that 3,000 pounds in cash was hidden in this vessel. June 1612: surrendered with his men at Kinsale, Ireland, under a general pardon. Was allowed to keep his booty. Presented the wife of the keeper of the fort at Kinsale with gifts of silverware, blue starch (which could be used to make a waistcoat) and striped canvas, partly because he hoped to marry her daughter.

Bavastro
Active from Nice against English vessels, c. 1800.
Probably a privateer, not a pirate.

Baxter, Joh.
One of → Guyther's men. In London tried "for taking a Galliot-Hoy (called *De Liefde* of Rotterdam) laden with 160 tons of wine, and prunes, on the 3d of December last [1680], bound from Bourdeaux to Dort."

Bay
Captain of a ship taken by Spanish men-of-war in 1716.

Bayard, Childley
Met Anne → Bonny when this female pirate still was with her husband. Bayard's jealous mistress confonted Bonny in a tavern with a cutlass but the latter was too quick for her. Bayard and Bonny joined → Rackam's crew.

Bayer, Matthys – From Munster, Germany. (1608-'29)
O/b the Dutch Indiaman *Batavia*, 1629, when she struck the reefs of the Albrohlos Group off the West Coast of Australia. Murdered 9 passengers at Robbeneiland where he illicitly lived with a married woman (one of the ship-wrecked passengers). Cut someone's head off. Was sent to the gallows without his right hand. → Cornelisz.

Bayley
Sailed in consort with David → Digart in the Indian Ocean and the Red Sea, 1641.

Bayley, Job → Bailey, Job

Bayning, Paul – Gentleman adventurer from London, England.

Merchant and seafarer. Worked at times for queen Elizabeth and at other times strictly for own commercial interest, amassing gigantic personal fortunes. Owned heavily armed galleons for defensive and offensive actions. With → Lancaster and → Watts raided Pernambuco, Brazil, 1595. In 1600 headed the committee of the "Company of London Merchants trading to the East Indies".

Bayón, Bartolomeu – From Lusitania.
Sold his services to England. July 1571 appeared on the roads of Puerto de Melenara, Gran Canaria.

Bayram – Barbary corsair from Frankfurt, Germany.
Renegade. Lived in Algiers, ca. 1675.

Bayran Reys – Barbary corsair from Flandres.
Renegade. Lived in Saleh, Morocco. Ca. 1630.

Bayran Reys – Barbary corsair from Holland.
Renegade. Lived in Tunis, 1636.

Bayreuth, Hans
One of → Kniphof's men. 1525.

Beakes, Herman – From North America. Ca. 1730.

Beard, Walter
20th April 1687: "In from the Bay of Bengal creeps a battered longboat crusted with salt rime, under a patchwork of tattered shirts stretched to a jury rig of boat oars. In the bow crouched a burly, rufous man bearded to the very eyes, chested as an Himalayan, red and naked save for a pair of tarry breeches and a broad flap-brimmed hat tied on with a faded handkerchief stained with ominous marks of bygone slaughter." This is Ch. Grey's portrayal of Walter Beard. Maybe "Beard" was not his family- but a nickname. In that night led a stealthy attack on a anchored merchant ship. "Dismally crouched on the thwarts or miserably sprawled beneath them lie a dozen others as scantily clad, all half dead with thirst and hunger." The situation is clear: the men are in need, a quite normal part of life as a pirate. Beard growled orders, to which the men grasped the weapons. Down dropped the rude sail, and apart came the jury rig, to be torn to muffle the rowlocks. In silence the boat drifted beneath the stern of the slumbering ketch. Hooked on to the low stern en hanged to it, clambered aboard, pistol in breeches band and cutlass in mouth. His band swept along either side of the deck, pricking dazed sailormen into the foksel. Cut the cable, had her drag round to the sea. This done set sail. *Good Hope* went "on the account" to the toast of a "Good voyage and a Bloody one", hoarsely drunk in cans of arrack by Gentlemen of Fortune.

As → Eaton's quartermaster aboard *Nicholas* met with stormy weather that year off Point Palmyras. *Nicholas* was dismasted and foundered, with barely time to take to the boats with nothing but some arms and a barrel of water. Before morning all but one of the boats had descended to

Davy Jones's locker. After some days of tossing about arrived off Balasore, and found ketch *Good Hope* just in wait for them.

Was elected quartermaster again, Duncan → Mackintosh captain. Proceeded to the Straits of Malacca for "pirate haunts and cruising grounds", took and plundered some junks from China and Manila, then cruised into the Bay of Siam and off the coast of Borneo. On his way home was attacked and captured by a man-of-war, taken to Cape Corse on the West-African Guinea coast and awarded the sun-drying cure (that is: hanged).

Beare, John - Flibuster.

October 1684 sailed with a commission from Nevis to chase pirates. Arrested for having taken a Spanish vessel. Was sent to England to stand trial, returned in 1686. Renewed his commission, again arrested for piracy. Acquitted. Renewed his commission, this time to chase a Spanish pirate off Danish island San Tomas. February 1687 took a vessel from New England and other vessels bringing them to Havana, Cuba. Entered Spanish service. His crew refused to sail under Spanish colours and was replaced by mulattoes. Married a girl from Jamaica who joined him dressed as a man. In 1693 in command of slaver *Hannibal* of London. Deserted piratelife to join the Spanish fleet. In 1695 changed alliance, joining the French, sailing from Petit-Goâve.

B **Beare, Mrs.**

Wife of → Beare, "a strumpet that he used to carry with him in man's apparel".

Beaubriand-l'Evesque – Corsair de St. Malo, France. Ca. 1695.

Beauchamp, Richard – From England.

Aka Earl of Warwick. Made a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, being a very pious man. And also a violent man. From *Beauchamp Pageant*, a pictorial record of his life, we learn that his ships attacked any sail around. Later to become Joan of Arc's jailer at Rouen, France. Noblemen indulged in piracy when this was convenient to them.

Beauchêne → Chevalier, Robert

Beaulieu – Flibuster from France.

Beaumont, Jan van – From the Netherlands.

One of → Willem IV's commanders. Joined his master's plunder expeditions against the bishop of Utrecht, first half of the 14th century. Sailed from Enkhuizen, Holland to Friesland where he was defeated by the Frisians at Stavoren. However severely wounded escaped with his life.

Beaumont de Rogers → Rogers, John

Beauregard, Charles-François le Vasseur de – Flibuster from France.

In 1683 a flibusterfleet of eight ships under command of Laurens de → Graaf planned to attack Santiago de Cuba.

Sieur de Beauregard was the stand-in of → Grammont to direct the operations on land. At the rendez-vous at Cap Dame Marie quarreled with the flibusters. The fleet left in disorder and De Graaf changed the target.

At the end of the "flibuste" entered the French navy. Immediate subordinate of De Graaf, then governor of Cap Français in St. Domingue (the Western part of Hispaniola), 1692-4. Prowled the Eastern shores of Jamaica in April 1694, took a New England ship but saw his prize re-conquered by HMS *Falcon* the next day. Commanded a ship in → Ducasse's fleet totalling 22 sail and more than 3.000 men (about half of them under De → Graaf) which assaulted Jamaica, June 24 1694, in "a fresh gale". This is more warfare than necessary for pirate activities so it is suffice to mention that during the raids inland Beauregard commanded the van, while De Graaf brought up the main body of the French forces: "Tout le monde étant à terre on marcha d'abord aux Ennemis. Beauregard avoit l'avant-garde, où étoient les Flibustiers, & de Graff suivoit avec les Habitans (...) & Beauregard y fut blessé au pied." Was wounded, August 1694. Despite having spent nearly two months and wreaking total havoc throughout this English colony, the flibusters were not content with the spoils. In October of the same year Beauregard prevented a landfall at Petit-Goâve in St. Domingue by three English men-of-war, a fireship and two barques.

Beauregard, Guglielmo → Guadagni di Beauregard, Guglielmo

Beauregard, M. de → Casse, Jean Baptiste du

Beavin, Thomas – From England.

Shoemaker. Sailed from Studland Bay and Welsh ports. Captured by royal ships, tried and hanged in London, 1583.

Beck, William

Aka Berk or Burke. Quartermaster in → Kidd's *Adventure Galley* and *Adventure Prize* (ex-*Queddah Merchant*). Left the ship at St. Thomas. Visited Kidd in Newgate.

Becke, George Louis – From Sydney, Australia. (1856-1913)

As a boy dreamed of becoming a pirate, and when sailing with Bully → Hayes became one when he was 18. That is what he said. But he was a good short story-writer and a better story-teller and no one ever knew that what he told us was or is true. His *By Reef and Palm* (1894) went through many editions and is still reprinted. It was the first of some 30 volumes and 6 historical novels. Did not sail four years with Hayes, instead was on *Leonora*'s roster for 57 days, and most of these days were spent ashore on some island. In Samoa one Mrs. Macfarland accused Becke of stealing the ketch *E.A. Williams*, which he and Hayes had abandoned on a reef at Mili, worm-eaten as the poor vessel was. Was put in confinement and hauled off to Australia to stand trial as a proper pirate. Fortunately had kept a copy of the power-of-attorney, proving him being within in rights in disposing of the ship according to his best judgment. Thus cleared his name of piracy.

Beckler, Edward

Was charged with the death of William → Ashmore during the naval battle at the Pocomoke, Chesapeake Bay, April 23, 1635. Also → Belson, John.

Bedel – Buccaneer and flibustier.

Bedford, Gerard

Beele, Jan de – From Holland. → Baraasser, Willem

Beer, Matthys

One of the culprits in VOC-ship *Batavia*, 1629. → Cornelisz, Jeronymus

Begensous, Solomon

Quartermaster in *St. John*, captained by Jean → Douglas, 1662.

Bègue, le – Flibuster. Fiction.

Behar, Lass-el - From Rabat, Maroc. Fictional.

According to legend built a tall tower at Cape Marabata, in order to hide his treasures within its walls. Fell in love with a mermaid or, in Arabic: a jinniyeh (female genie). Unable to gain her love followed her into the sea, “where he sleeps under the waves between the Tarik Mountain [Gibraltar] and Cape Tres Forcas. He will not waken until that day when men will be judged for their actions and the earth will only be a shadow of a shadow which will finally disappear.”

Beheim, Frans - From Veere, Zeeland.

Aka Behm aka Böhm. Cruised off Antwerp, waiting to waylay English merchant ships. From 1537 in service of robber knight B. von Esens, with a pirate settlement in Spiekeroog, one of the East Frisian Wadden Islands (14 km²). People believed the goods brought there were not stolen but gotten as “A Gift of the Sea”. In command of three ships. May 28 1539 received the following commission:

“Wir Balthasar, zu Esens, Stedesdorp und Herr von Wittmund, bekennen, dass wir gegenwärtigen Briefzeiger, unsern lieben getreuen Frantz Behm, zu der See abgefertigt haben, auf unsere Feinde, nämlich der stadt von Bremen und Dantzick, wo der die nach seinen höchsten vermögen beschädigen und crencken mag, dieselben in unsere Haven, Gebiet und Lande zu bringen und mit seinen inhabenden Völkere in unsere Landen zu buiten und parten nach alden Seerechten.

“Ist derhalven unser freundlich bitten en gonstiges begeren, obgenannten Franz Behmen, wo der in fremde haven und stromen durch water und ander nootdorfs Schutz suchen möchte, ihn um unserst Willen vry, veilich, ungehindert passiren lassen, welches wyr dergleichen umb die Euren zu tun geneyget sein.”

In which Balthasar von Esens stated Beheim to be a truthful and loyal citizen, a seaman of his trade, and permitted to fight his enemies, and, when in need, not to be hindered by anyone and to be treated kindly in foreign harbours and seas. Von Esens spoke of his people

[“seinen Völkern”] as if he was a sovereign, in reality he was a man without esteem, his lettres de marque of commissions were not respected.

Beheim stole ten neutral ships in the river Weser, in view of the city of Bremen. When active on the coast of Frisia Spiekeroog was burnt down by an army of Bremen as a reprisal. Autumn 1539 taken prisoner in the *Ossebalg* with his three ships and all his men. Escaped with some but when in the mouth of the Hunte-river had no weapons to defend himself, so surrendered. Executed with his subordinates. The 71 heads were nailed on a long bench, as a warning for others.

Beieren, Jan van – From the Netherlands.

Tried to rob his cousin Jacoba of her lands. Equipped ships from Dordrecht and Den Briel to harass shipping between England and the Netherlands. 1417.

Beke, Jan van der – Watergeus (Seabeggar) from Antwerpen, the Spanish Netherlands. 1566-’8

Bekir Reys – Barbary corsair.

Son of a Greek renegade and owner of 2 galleys active from the port of Algiers. Commanded a 22-gun sailing ship in January 1647, was captured off Sicily by 6 galleys of the knights of Malta. Slaved at a oar of a galley ‘till he was ransomed. Misused his galley-slaves thereafter. Perished with his galleys in a violent storm, 1652.

Belain, Pierre – From France.

After losing a fight with a Spanish galleon blundered into St. Christopher, 1624, the first pirate settlement in the West Indies, established 20 Englishmen lead by the merchant Th. Warner. Helped him to dispel the Carib Indians and divided the island for agriculture (tobacco).

Bell

Aka Bill Gallager. One of → Gasparilla’s men. Three small cayo’s (keys) at the entrance of Charlotte Harbor in the Gulf of Mexico are named The Gallager Keys. Several chests with treasure have been found there, and fanatic treasure-hunters still believe it worth going over every one of these keys carefully, “as you could easily hit something big”.

Bell, John

One of Edward → Low’s men. Drowned when the ship during careening, toppled over, 1722. “The vessel pitched her Masts to the Ground, in about 6 Fathom Water, and turn’d her Keel out of Water; but as her Hull filled, it sunk.”

Bell, Jonathan

Captain/owner of *Maria* with Columbian letters of marque. Operated in Mexican and Floridan waters. Ca. 1816 took a seaman on board by the name of Charles → Gibbs. Spent two months cruising around Cuba and in the Gulf of Mexico. The crew became dissatisfied and a mutiny arose. Under Gibbs’ leadership the crew took possession of the ship and landed Bell and his mate on an island near Pensacola, Florida.

Bellamy, Charles – From England.

With three ships under his command raided New England, New Brunswick and the Carolina's, summer 1716, but began as a wrecker in the West Indies. Set up a fortified base at the Bay of Fundy to plunder fishing and trading vessels off the S-coast of New Foundland. Attacked a ship which turned out to be a French man of war that mauled his ship killing 36 men. Raided fishing vessels from a new campsite at Placentia Bay. Often confused with namesake Samuel → Bellamy.

Bellamy, Samuel – From Devon, England. (ca. 1689-1717) Aka Black Sam. A most unique and outspoken pirate, genuine paradigm of the libertarian freedom-loving sea rover. Apparently a charismatic man, and famous for his rhetorically splendid rants with which historian Ch. Johnson (D. Defoe) credits him. Only a novelist, pamphleteer and pirate-expert as D. Defoe was, could have made such moven speeches for heroes like Bellamy and/or heroines like → Bonny, or could have copied them if Bellamy really had such considerable gifts for public speaking. It would be wrong to deny the ideological content of some pirate thinking. His views were socialistic, when saying that the working class has to submit "to be governed by laws which rich men have made for their own security". And: "They vilify us, the scoundrels do, when there is the only difference that they rob the poor under cover of the law, forsooth, and we plunder the rich under the protection of our courage. [addressing a captured crew:] Had you not better make one of us than sneak after these villains for employment?"

Tried to raise a Spanish wreck hoping to salve the bags of silver in the hold. It could well be that he was not involved in such labor himself but rather in the 1716 assault made by Henry → Jennings on the camp of salvors working on the wrecked 1715 Spanish treasure fleet, off the SE coast of Florida. Meeting with no success and "being at odds with honest merchants and shipmasters" decided with Paul → Williams to "go on the account". Fell in with → Hornigold, whose crew included Edward "Blackbeard" → Teach. Was elected captain when Hornigold left. Said: "My commission is large and I made it myself." Captured vessels near the Virgin Islands, in company of a vessel under command of La → Bouche. Off St. Croix took a French ship from Quebec. After sighting Saba island came up with two ships and now hoisted flags with Death's-head and Cross-Bones. Both vessels were captured and the larger, called *Sultana*, was converted for use as a pirate ship. Gave command of his sloop to his quartermaster Paul Williams. Roamed the Caribbean. In the three pirate ships cruising together there were 80 pirates and 130 "forced" men. Used an islet in Trellis Bay on Beef Island as a base. The islet is now known as Bellamy Cay.

Early 1717 a storm separated the two British pirates from their French colleague. In February took up pursuit of slaver *Whydah*, 300 tons and 18 guns, returning to London with gold, ivory, cinchona, sugar and indigo. The galley-ship was captained by Lawrence → Prince. Captured her after a vigorous chase which carried predator and victim from the Windward Passage to Long Island in the Bahamas. Decided to prefer her for his activities, so added

10 guns to her from *Sultana*, then let the vanquished Prince and his remaining crew take *Sultana*. Sailed *Whydah* to Virginia with Williams. The money taken from *Whydah* was said to be 20.000 pounds sterling. Of this amount 50 pounds was put into each of 180 bags and each pirate was handed one. One has to remember that, whether honest seamen or pirates, sea chests were left unlocked as a sign that the owner trusted his shipmates.

Fell in with and plundered *Tanner Frigate* then turned the bows toward the Virginia Capes. Four ships were pilaged on the way. One of these four, *Anne Galley*, was added to the pirate squadron under command of her master → Montgomery, denying her crew a release but rather obliged them to accompany him to assist in careening his ship. A severe storm forced him far to the North. Sailed with a small fleet of pirate craft from the Bay of Placentia in New Foundland for Nantucket Shoals where he seized *Mary Anne*, a whaling vessel. Set course for Rhode Island, taking two more prizes. It was then that he claimed having "as much authority to make War on the whole World, as he who has a hundred Sail of Ships at Sea, and an Army of 100.000 men in the Field and this my Conscience telle me." Now his destination was Cape Cod, where legend says raven-haired Sam wanted to see his mistress (Maria Hallett) in the town of Eastham.

Unfortunately the pirate squadron sailed "square into a howling nor'easter". One of his pirate vessels was wrecked during the morning of May 18, 1717, off the coast of Orleans, Massachusetts, due to heavy fog and wild weather. 7 crewmen survived the disaster. *Whydah* was trapped in the surf zone, smashed stern first into a sandbar and broke apart, 3 sm South of the life-saving station at Wellfleet on Cape Cod. A huge wave rolled her, the guns fell from their carriages smashing through the decks. Her back broken *Whydah* split into stem en stern and her contents spilled across the water floor. 2 of the 146 men aboard survived but were captured. And hanged on Friday November 15th, 1717 at "Charleston Ferry within the flux and reflux of the sea", together with five survivors from the wrecked prize ship. It is said that god himself took heart to their sorry fate: "By the indefatigable pains of a pious and learned divine, who constantly attended them, they [the pirates] were made sensible of and truly penitent for the enormous crimes they had been guilty of." This all because of two pirates, Dutch protestants, who clutched psalm-books and sang to everyone's heart delight.

Nothing of the cargo was recovered until 1984, when professional treasure-hunter B. Clifford from Cape Cod brought up part of *Whydah's* booty, said to be worth many millions of American dollars. Finds also included weapons and the ship's bell.

Belle, Robert de – Watergeus (Seabeggar).

Captain of a vessel in the seven ships-Channel Fleet, took all ships in sight. Summer 1571.

Bellerdy, Jan – Watergeus from England.

Bellerophone – From Greece.

Travelling hero, may have begun as a local champion (-*phontes* meaning: killer). According to Homer's *Iliad* sent

East from the territory of Argos (in the Mediterranean Sea) to a kingdom in Lycia (SW Asia), dispatched on deadly adventures, including the killing of the firebreathing Chimaera: part-goat, part-lion and part-snake. Succeeded “trusting in portents of the gods”, helped by Pegasus, the winged horse. Sited at Corinth. Became the champion of noble families in Lycia and took root at places which claim to occupy the sites of his exploits. Died while “wandering in the Aleian plain” [the Cilician plain round Tarsus].

Bellet → Pointdexter

Belle-Tête – Buccaneer from France.

In between cattle hunting in the Isle of Hispaniola took to pirating until settling as a “habitan” on the isle of St. Christophe. Hard on his “engagé’s” (indentured servants), and hard for himself. Had 300 servants for him working their asses off. “Il haussa les épaules. ‘J’ai été engagé moi aussi. Et battu. J’ai tenu bien. Qu’ils fassent comme moi.’ ” (He shrugged, “ve been a servant myself. And beaten. I held out. That ‘s what they must do too.”) Broke a leg on a remote spot. Was there all by himself. Someday someone found him, eaten by white ants.

Belleville, Jeanne de – From Bretagne, France.

Seeking revenge after her husband (accused of being a English spy during the war of succession) had been executed (1345) in Paris, and his head displayed on the ramparts of the ducal capital of Nantes. “Traître! Lui, traître! Traîtres sont les Français, en vérité, et leurs alliés Blois.” Hurried there with her children, sold her jewelry, bought and outfitted three ships. Cruised along the coast of Normandy, attacking French vessels. Reported being first to board. King Philippe de Valois tried very much to stop her. In vain. One of her kids died in her arms, Jeanne survived, to carry on the revenge with the son left. One day, her anger over, she settled down to marry a nobleman, once a friend of her late husband. However, she still is seen standing in bad, spooky nights, amid the ruins of a village or a castle with a sword in one hand and a flaming torch in the other. Her son Olivier de Clisson IV eventually became Constable of France. Defeating and killing his French opponent, he ended the war of succession in 1364, thus ending his mother’s vengeance.

Belle-Voix – From France

One of Olivier → Levasseur’s men. Had a good voice. “Curieusement l’un d’eux que les autres nommaient Belle-Voix entonna un Ave maria stella que tous reprenaient en choeur.” (Curiously one of them called Beautiful Voice sang a Ave Maria to everyone’s heart delight)

Bellingham – From England.

Commanded *Minikin*; as an able seaman served one → Callys. 1580.

Bello, Professor → Velo Junquera, José

Bellows

One of → North’s men in Madagascar.

Belson, John

Crewmember of the sloop *Cockatrice* under command of Ratcliffe → Warren. Died together with Warren, William Dawson and William Ashmore when boarding the trading pinnace *St. Margaret*. Chesapeake Bay, 23 April 1635. This happened to be the first naval engagement between English-speaking peoples in the New World.

Beluche, René

Aka Renato aka El Bizarro. One of the captains sailing from Barataria but in 1815 not yet connected with the → Lafitte’s. Took part in the Battle of New Orleans, 1815. With Lafitte in Galveston. Left to sail with Simon → Bolívar’s revolutionary forces. Patrolled the coasts of Central and South American coasts in a brig flying the flag of “The United Colonies” (Venezuela & New Granada). Very smart in taking Spanish ships laden with sugar or slaves, in this way earning his alias. Joined Bolívar in a voyage for Haïti, 1819, taking overall command when Bolívar fell ill. As master of a fast schooner in the navy of the new nation of Colombia, fought a victorious seabattle in the Lake of Maracaïbo, July 24 1823. Raided Puerto Cabello, November 10th. For “en ambos heroicos y definitivos sucesos para la emancipación de Sudamérica, Renato Beluche había tenido una destacada participación.” (for both heroic and definitive successes in favor of the liberation of South America, Renato Beluche holds a principal, significant position) Lived in South America the life of an honored man of influence until his death in 1860.

Belvin, James – Bosun.

One of Gow’s men. Said to be a good sailor but a blood-thirsty type of guy. Hanged at Wapping, June 1725.

Beme, Francis → Beheim, Frans

Ben el Kadi – Barbary corsair.

One of → Barbarossa’s captains.

Benache → Aïssa, Abdullah Ben

Benavides, Vincent

Active in Central American waters. Ca. 1800.

Benbroke, James

Aka Benbrook. A seaman of the sloop *Rachel*. Bound from New York to Pennsylvania with about 50 passengers, *Rachel* was taken without opposition by → Fly, 1726. Was forced to go as a pirate in Fly’s *Fame’s Revenge*. Tried and acquitted.

Benckes, Jacob → Binckes

Bendall, George

Aka Bendeall. Had his headquarters in New Providence, Bahama’s. Probably the same as → Bendall, James.

Bendall, James (1700-1718)

Was offered a pardon by the English king and indeed “received the benefit of His Majesty’s most gracious pardon [...] bestowed to deliver from his former unlawful course of

life". But could not resist the call of freedom and carried on his piracies around the Bahama's and Virgin Islands. Was captured at the island of Exuma after having "feloniously" taken three ships: *Mary*, *Batchelor's Adventure* and *Lancaster*, "their cargoes and tackle; and further that they had marooned James Kerr, merchant, and others on Green Cay." When on trial asked Kerr (aka Carr) to be recalled to speak for him. Under oath Kerr declared that he "heard the prisoner [Bendall] say that he wished he'd begun the life sooner for he thought it a pleasant one, that is the life of a pirate. He also said that he had a strong inclination to have smothered John Gravers Esq his Majesty's Collector for the Islands as he lay ill and weak in his bed for the prisoner was for a short time a servant of mr. Graves before he shipped himself for the intended voyage and joined the other prisoners in their mutiny and piracy."

On Friday 12 December 1718 a gallows was erected in New Providence, Bahama's, for a hanging of 9 pirates. Woodes → Rogers, then governor, captain-general and judge of the local vice-admiralty (having debated the several circumstances of the cases), sat among the authorities awaiting the spectacle. A small crowd, composed of seamen, women and ex-pirates, milled about. A party of 100 soldiers escorted the condemned men to the fatal spot. They were charged with "Mutiny, Felony, Piracy". James Bendall was totally unrepentant, behaved in a sullen and moody manner, his last words were that he repeated he had "wish'd he had begun the Life [of a pirate] sooner, for he thought it a pleasant one."

B

Beneke, Pawel – Likedeler

In 1473 pope Sixtus IV wrote a letter to the town of Lübeck: "With fiat and support of several Hansa-towns the notorious pirate Paulus Beneke has taken the galleon of captain Sermach. In this action 13 Florentines died pitifully and a 100 saw themselves badly wounded. Merchandise and goods valued at circa 30.000 goldflorins were taken forcefully. A large part was divided amongst the pirates, and captain Francesco Sermach and some others were imprisoned in the ship. All others were robbed of their properties, and half dead dragged to the waters of these searovers, who sold everything for their own advantage." This galley or galleon *Saint Thomas* was the property of a citizen of Florence, Th. Portinari, Counsellor of the duke of Burgundy in Brugge, and other Florentinos, and loaded with extremely valueable goods of Burgundian, English and French merchantmen.

The vessel was taken though there was no war between the Hansa and Burgundy, and she was decked out "myt unsen wapenen unde bannyren gecelet were also uns toberehrende" (with our arms and banners according to our heraldry). When Beneke had heard of this huge galleon fitting out in Brugge, Flanders, for her voyage to Italy he was reported to have said: "For Rome for my part, or for this celestial Jerusalem, I don't care." *Saint Thomas* was much bigger than his caravel *Peter von Danzig*, but he scolded his crew for old women if they would not attack this precious prize. Now he took her to Stade, with the permission of the archbishop of Bremen. Sold her there, as he had done with earlier prizes. *Saint Thomas's* cargo mounted up to a value of \$ 5.000.000.-, there was a beautiful Hans Memling-

painting in one of the holds, representing "The Last Judgement".

Retired from the sea with his part in the loot and settled in Danzig (now in Poland).

Benet → Bennett, John

Benevenuto

Operated in the Pacific Ocean, ca. 1820.

Beniowski, Maurycy → Benjadowsky, Moritz August von

Benito, Don – From Spain.

Claimed to be a Spanish knight. In command of a *guardia de la costa* (coast guard vessel) called *St. Francis de la Vega* with piratical inclinations, commissioned by the governor of Cuba, who owned the vessel. Manned by a crew of 60 Spaniards, 18 French and 18 English, obeying to the orders of two captains: an Englishman (Richard → Holland) as well as a Spaniard. Took several ships in the month of June, 1724. On June 25 fell in with *John and Mary* wearing English colors ("God damn you, Strike, you English dogs, Strike!") and stripped her of 76 men slaves, some gold-dust, four big guns and small arms and "about 400 Galleons of Rum, besides his Provisions and Stores, computed in all to 1500 Livres Sterling". The three female passengers aboard were not molested.

In consort of *John and Mary* encountered and took the brigantine *Prudent Hannah* bound for Virginia with rum, molasses, hops and dry goods, June 5. Using this newly built craft also as a consort captured a ship called *Godolphin* the very next day. Confronted with HMS *Enterprise* transferred his captives to *John and Mary* and released her, turning Eastward with the other two prizes. On board *Prudent Hannah* however, one of the pressed man, an Italian 26-year old foremast seaman called Mark Legaur, steered the vessel away from *St. Francis de la Vega*. When Legaur discovered the prize master dozing that night, two pistols beneath his head, he suddenly grabbed for the pistols. Shot and killed him. The other members of the prize crew surrendered without resistance. With two of his fellow crewmen Legaur forced the prize crew of four to surrender and sailed the ship to New York. Three of the pirates were executed there and then, while one, a Frenchman, was "acquitted on the Premise [he] had Stood Neutral during the Action".

Benjadowsky, Moritz (Maurycy) August von – From Poland.

Born in the Russian part of Poland. Partook in an uprising to liberate Poland from Russian rule. Banned from the Russian court in 1771 and exiled to Siberia. Showed up in Kamtchaska's port Bolscheretzk stealing the galeot *St. Peter and Paul*. Led an adventurous life in Germany and France. Signed on for the French colonial army and was sent to Madagascar. Lost control of his wit, ending his life in Madagascar's jungle living from what nature gave him. Tortured by homesickness for his native country. Was found dead in 1786, standing erect against a black cliff, the empty sockets gazing in the distance. The (once Dutch) island of Mauritius is *not* named after him.

Heimweh steht jeden an,
Am edelsten stumm
Wer drüber reden kann,
Kommt nicht darin um.

Benn, Tom – Buccaneer.

Ran a large tavern in Port Royal, Jamaica in the 1680's, including a theater for porn shows. And a pit for cock-fights.

Bennet, Edward → Bonito, Benito

Bennet, John

Aka Benett. Commanded the 15-tons *Virgin Queen*, 30 men. One of Henry → Morgan's captains in the overland raid on Panama, 1670. Was in command of a 25-man Jamaican two-master when on the roads of St. Domingue. Intercepted the 50-ton frigate *Buen Jesús de las Almas* (Good Jesus of the Souls), April 1675. Took the safe with 46.471 pieces of 8, the payroll for that island's soldiers. Spain protested but England pointed out that there were Frenchmen on board Bennet's ship carrying "a French commission and [Bennet] had fought under French colours, [and] had the prize condemned and adjudged in French ports." Wicked ways. The complaint was rejected.

Bennet, William – From England. Soldier.

Deserted from Fort Loyal, Falmouth, Marne, to join → Pound's company, 1689. Died in prison in Boston, Massachusetts.

Benningerhof, Albrecht van – Watergeus (Seabeggar) from Gorcum, the Spanish Netherlands.

Benoict, Jehan – Watergeus (Seabeggar) from Hofkerke, Vlaanderen (Flanders) in the Spanish Netherlands.

Benopoulus – From Greece.

White-collar pirate. From 1977 involved in fraud-cases with some freighters. In 1981 in jail. → Osborne, Robert Paul.

Benquey – Corsair from Bordeaux, France.

Captain of the corvette *Dorade*, 1813. Rather a privateer than a pirate.

Bequel, Philippe – Flibuster from La Rochelle, France.

One of → Gabaret's and → Beaulieu's men. Captain in 1659. Obtained a lettre de marque from Jamaica's military governor to chase Spanish shipping. Active from Tortuga Island. Probably partook in → Nau's expeditions, 1666-8. Lost his vessel, joined Vauquelin's crew. Got married in Tortuga. With Vauquelin (Mozes van → Klijn) served as pilots in D'Estrées' fleet. Asked for a position in the French navy, which request was denied.

Berchem, Pieter van – Watergeus (Seabeggar) from Brabant, the Spanish Netherlands.

Berchmans, Wensel – Watergeus from Gorcum, the Spanish Netherlands.
Aka De Zwarte (Black).

Berents, Douwe – Watergeus from Leeuwarden, Friesland.

Berg, G.

One of the 23 mutineers in VOC-ship *Windhond*, _ Croese, Alonso; _ Baraasser, Willem.

Bergh, Jacob Janssen van den – From Holland. 17th century.

Berghem, Peter van – Watergeus from Breda, the Netherlands. 1566-8.

Bergues, Louis de – Watergeus. Master mariner.

Brother of → Dolhain. Did much harm to neutral shipping; became *persona non grata* for the Dutch as well the English.

Berk, William

One of → Kidd's men. Quartermaster. Died of tropical disease in May 1697. Kidd pointed out that he had died well before any of the questionable captures by *Adventure Galley*.

Bernanos → Bournano

Bernard → Smith

Bernard, Allen

Quartermaster in the French vessel *St. Marie* caught by → Jennings c.s. off the Cuban shore, 1716. Was forced. Being sickly had to watch the pirates dividing the plunder "into three lots, and contrary to the practice of privateers, had allocated two lots for themselves and one for the owners, rather than the other way around." Entrusted with a manifest and letters for the pirate vessels' owners and business partners at Jamaica, he was allowed to board another vessel sailing to Jamaica and, thereafter, home.

Bernard, Antoine – Flibuster from France.

In command of the 2-gun vessel *Prophète Daniel*. After the sack of Vera Cruz with De → Graaf heard about a buccaneer gathering at Roatán. Abandoned his plan to go turtle hunting with Pierre d' → Orange but was captured by the Spaniards at Little Cayman Island, 4 August, 1683. Was returned to Vera Cruz and confronted with the townspeople. Probably recognised and found guilty but there is no record of what became of him.

Bernard, Nicolas – Watergeus from Doornik, Vlaanderen (Flandres).

Present at the taking of the port of Den Briel, 1572, the base of the successful Dutch rebellion against Spain.

Bernardi, Philip – Merchant from London, England.

Together with sir → Rich sent to the Indian Ocean to commit piracy there. The ships *Francis* and *Lion* left England in January 1617 and reached the coast of India about August of that year. In March 1618 the two were caught rummaging an Indian ship from which they would have obtained an "exceedingly" rich booty. From the report of captain Pring: "The Mogul ship had in her about 1.000 persons

with 9 tons of silver and other goods. The two ships had already taken out of her 1.135 pounds in pieces of 8 and 600 weight of opium which I restored. Both ships were extreme wormeaten, and their provision of stores so much exhausted that we were unable to fully furnish them without unduly disfurnishing ourselves. Their poor mariners were entertained by the month and knew not whither bound until they came South of the Canaries. They are all stout seamen bred to the sea and will do you good service therefore are entertained by me in your service.”

Bernardin de St. Pierre, J.H. – From France. (1737-1814) After a roving life tried to establish a pirate settlement on the Isle of Mauritius, once Île de France, 1768. It is not sure at all whether he had been a pirate or not. Had obtained “un brevet de capitaine-ingénieur du roi” for this island. Failed in this profession but wrote a book flavoured with his experiences of the island: *Paul et Virginie*, Paris 1787, inspired by the works of the French author J.J. Rousseau.

Bernesten, Diderik – From Hamburg, Germany, c. 1458.

Berntsonn-Lambert, Jonas – From Sweden. 18th century. Sought a pardon from the Dutch government at Den Haag, tried to bribe the authorities into a deal to share his fortune won as a pirate. In December 1979 a Swede called Kurt Eriksson from Östersund claimed 12.500.000 gulden from the Dutch government because, he said, “The Dutch government never honoured the deal.”

B

Berroa → Grillo, Diego de

Berry, Charlotte de – From England. Aka Dick, Captain Rudolph. Drawn to “the seedier side of life” married a 30 years old sailor called Jack Melees aka Jack Jib at the age of 18. Followed her husband to his navy ship, she disguised as a man, pretending to be his younger brother called Dick. Said to have fought side by side with him in some sea battles. Beginning to love the life at sea their ways separated (it is said that Jack Melees died after being “flogged through the fleet”, in other words: was rowed in a boat from ship to ship, being whipped with the cat-o’-nine-tails at each vessel; this cat had at least three knots in each flail to increase the suffering of the victim). Was forced aboard a ship bound for the Gold Coast, Africa. Led a mutiny and turned to a life of piracy, renaming the ship *Trader*, raiding vessels all along the African coast under the alias of “Captain Rudolph”. There is a story connected with her untimely death after a shipwreck, cannibalism, rescue and a fatal fight with another pirate, → Sandano. No date given.

Bersey, Jacques – Watergeus from England, c. 1570.

Bersi, Hrust

Active in the Baltic Sea in consort with → Rolf. Ca. 880.

Bertagno, Lupo – From Catalunha, Spain. Commanding a *fuste* (small galley) that took valuable booty from Venetian cities and shipping. Took possession

of a island in the South Archipelago of Greece when Ottoman troops gained territory after the year of 1453. However, the inhabitants expelled him and looked for other protectors. Active from 1452 to 1460.

Bertin

One of → Roberts’men.

Berville, Georges de – Watergeus (Gueux de Mer) from France. 1571-’2.

Beseke, Bernd – From Braunschweig, Germany. Tailor-merchant.

Citizen of Hamburg in 1525. Designed & produced ornate clothing for priests, clothed himself in fineries, lived, as a matter of fact, a rich and fanciful life. Also made enemies, therefore (1535) accepted a position as a landlord of Neuwerk Castle, a outpost watchtower on a border of the Waddenzee for keep the shipping along the German Bight in check. For reasons only known to himself one day took to piracy, 1536. A *ewer* from Stade, laden with tissues and other priceless cloth, anchored for provisions. Boarded the *ewer*, killed the 4-man crew and had his Hamburger soldiers loot the hold. It turned out to be he had forgotten to kill a little girl, hidden in the steerage. When the pirates had set the *ewer* adrift she escaped to tell the gruesome story. There followed a real siege, and at last Beseke gave himself up. Hamburg mayor Hulpe sent him to the wheel, August 2, 1536. Beseke felt insulted. He had reached for the stars in his efforts to become a powerful lord, admired by many, and now must end in terrible pains, despised by everybody. Pleaded for clemency. The mayor changed his verdict: beheading was all-right with him, with the head on a pole as a warning for others. Again pleaded for his life. Again the mayor changed the punishment: beheading, yes, but now the head was permitted to be buried along with the dead body.

Besneck, John – From France.

Bucanier (buccaneer). Hunting close to the shore of Hispaniola, in company of Peter → Cornelian, was invited but more or less forced to join → Rackam’s company. Buccaneers are excellent marksmen, of good use in a pirate vessel. Rackam would regret this kidnap, as the men would prove to be important witnesses against him. Was present during the capture of a schooner, 19 October 1720. On trial in Jamaica one month later claimed to have been “taken off the Shoar of the Island of Hispaniola in America (as they were hunting wild Hog) in a Canoa, and afterwards (...) put on Board a Sloop at Sea, commanded by one Rackam (...) and forced by him and his Crew to with them.” Testified “under the discretion and protection of the Crown”, which meant Besneck would be released in exchange for first-hand evidence against his ex-colleagues. His intimate stories of life aboard Rackam’s sloop were followed with open-mouthed interest by the court. Recalled: “Mary → Read and Tom → Deane had a cabin for themselves, although on hot nights, they would lie together in dark corners of the deck.”

Best, Jan – Watergeus (Seabeggar) from England.

Best, Richard – From England.

Sailed his 130-ton *Jewel* in consort of John → Myddleton and Wm. → Lane (all commanders of ships owned by sir John → Watts) to the Caribbean in the 1590's. Took a caravel off Havana, Cuba, 1594. Then sailed to the Bay of Mexico where he laid his hands on an abandoned hulk carrying dyes, drugs, silk and gems. His report to owner and government understated this prize's real value.

Betagh, William – From Ireland.

Captain of the marines of George → Shelvocke's *Speedwell*, 1718. When the articles were made up ordained that "Every Man aboard a Prize found drunk, or in any indecent Act with a white or black Woman, to be Punished according to the Nature of his Offence." Was stationed in prizeship *Mercury* under the command of Simon → Hatley and conspired to separate from Shelvocke. Said they had captured loot enough to "set themselves up as gentlemen for the rest of their lives, but the owners [*Speedwell*'s] would take most of that." This resolution was adopted. The idea was to sail to the coasts of Asia and gain the riches of the Orient. In this the men were frustrated when *Mercury* was approached by a Spanish warship. Hatley and Betagh dressed themselves in some of the Spanish clothes they had found below, confined the imprisoned passengers in the great cabin, hoisted Spanish colors, and allowed only Indians and Negroes out on deck. The charade did not succeed, the *Mercury*-men were taken prisoner (March, 1720) and treated roughly. Betagh was assumed to be a Roman Catholic and was received friendly. At Callao, Peru, the sixteen rovers appeared before a judge's court charge with piracy. Only Hatley was found guilty. Most of the English embraced the Catholic Faith, Betagh accepting a job in a Spanish frigate. Returned home in 1721, one year earlier than Shelvocke. Wrote *A Voyage Round the World. Being an Account of a Remarkable Enterprize, begun in the Year 1719, chiefly to cruise on the Spaniards in the great South Ocean.* (London, 1728) In which he mentions a tribe of Californian Indians where "any man may lie with the women for a rusty knife, or a porringer of thick milk." Betagh was not short of opinions. He said that Shelvocke deliberately wrecked his ship at Juan Fernández, in order to go "on the account" with another ship provided by merchant-sponsors. However, the outlook for the crew on the beach was so bleak that no sane commander would have attempted such a ploy. Claimed that Shelvocke was a fraudster. His claims were denied.

Betcharp – Flibuster from England.

A "grand ténor" among the flibustercaptains in Jamaica, 1684. Sailed with → Tocard, → Duchesne, → Markham and the Dutchmen → Willems and → Tristan in a fleet under de leadership of Joseph → Bannister to go and plunder Carthage, their rendez-vous being in the islands of the San Blas group in the Gulf of Darien. The expedition did not find → Grammont's 700 buccaneers there. Their ships lay abandoned in the islands. One year later commanded 100 "Enfants Perdus" (the Forlorn), the avant-garde who were to storm the town of Campeche, July 6. Lost no more than four men during this successful attack.

Béthencourt, Jean de - From Normandy, France.

Chamberlord of the king of France. Responsible for the first European settlement in the Canary Islands. 1402.

Bevell, John – Watergeus (Seabeggar) from England. 1571. Master and commander.

Bevins, Robert

One of → Roberts' men, taken out of *Cornwall Galley* at Calabar, October 1721.

Bhagwan → Aujla, Bhagwan Singh

Bianco, Agostin – Barbary corsair from Genoa.

Renegade. Aka Murad Reys: "agostin bianco alis morato raixi genovesz" aka "Caytto Morato Genevese Tuerco" aka → "Juldàg bene Abedolo [ibn Abdullah] Turco Genevese".

Bianco, James – From Italy.

Aka Cayoto. Pillaged Venetian shipping in the Levant. In concert with Percival de la → Turcha. Ca. 1303.

Bibby, John

Mate. Enforced from the snow *Barbados Merchant* by → Spriggs, October 1724.

Bibby, Robert → Bidy, Robert

Biche

In the 1600's a famous captain preying in the waters off the Atlantic coast of Maroc and in the Mediterranean.

Biciaki – From Crete, Greece.

A corsair raiding the Turks from Naxos, 1827. Turned to piracy.

Biddale, Robert

One of John → Martyn's men in the English ship *Swann* which took *Mary*, December 1599. *Mary* was loaded, among others, with "19 bags of Rialles of plate [reales of silver], every bag containing 100 crowns. And 400 and threescore crowns in gold left from the sale of goods outward carried, hid in a secrete place of the ship."

Biddy, Robert – From Liverpool, England.

Sailor in the sloop *Margaret* of St. Christopher when boarded and taken after a single shot over the bow by Edward → Thatch (or: Teach) and → Bonnet off Crab Island, December 5, 1717. The pirates "did not seem to want provisions". Thatch ("a tall sparse man with a very black beard which he wore very long") "took the cargo of live cattle and hogs as well as books [on navigation] and instruments, cutlasses and firearms (...) and one Robert Bidy voluntarily took on with them." Two *Margaret*-men were forced to serve aboard the pirate vessel: "a 36-gun Dutch built guinea man, manned by a crew of 300".

Bie, Andries Pietersz – Watergeus (Seabeggar) from Dordrecht, Holland. Master. 1570.

Big Brew

Member of the New York "Charlton Street Gang". Stealing goods and robbing people from ships on the North River, raiding them from rowboats. Climbed onto targeted ships by her anchor ropes or chains. Fenced their loot in New York's pawnshops.

Big Mike

Member of the New York "Charlton Street Gang", like → Big Brew, Flabby → Brown and → Sadie the Goat, c. 1869.

Big Pete → Grote Pier**Bigford** – Buccaneer.

→ Morgan's surgeon Richard → Browne wrote in his journal "I was eating my dinner with the rest when the mainmast blew out and fell upon Captains Aylett and Bigford and others and knocked them on the head. I saved myself by getting astride the mizzenmast." This was the incident in which Morgan's flagship *Oxford* blew herself up on January 2d, 1669, off Ile-à-Vache, South of St. Domingue.

Bigot, Jean – Buccaneer from Martinique.

Received a royal pardon, 5 August 1685.

Bigotes → Barbillas**B****Bill, Paunchy** – From Australia. 19th century.

Bill, Philip – From St. Thomas, Virgin Islands. (1695-1722) One of Roberts' men, taken out *Onslow* at Sestos, May 1721. When on trial one of the victims (Gerrit den Haen, master of the ship *Vlissingen*) said that he (Bill) was "on Board at the Robbery and Plunder of his ship, behaving in vile outrageous Manner, putting them in bodily Fears". Hanged at the gate of Cape Corso Castle, Africa. 1722.

Bille, Sylvestre – From Dieppe, France.

In command of *Romaine* operating in the Atlantic waters between Gibraltar and the Azores. Ca. 1522-'30.

Billickens, Jacob – Watergeus from Oldenburg, Germany. Ca. 1570.

Billy One Hands

In a search for → Kidd's *Adventure Galley* historian B. Gifford and archeologist J. de Bry found two wrecks of pirate vessels in a bay NE of Madagascar. The smaller of the two was also a pirate ship of some 150 tons, known as *Fierj Dragon*, commanded by Captain Billy One Hands. She sank due to an accidental fire in 1721.

Binckes, Jacob - From Koudum, Holland. Fleet commander in service of the Amsterdam Admiralty.

Fought in seabattles against the English (1666), in the infamous war-raid to Chatham (1667). Distinguished himself in actions against → Barbary corsairs. Retook in consort with C. Evertsen St. Eustatius and New-Holland (1673). Worked as an admiral in 1676 until his death (2 December 1677) in Caribbean waters. Captured Tobago. Withstood an attack by a French esquadron lead by

d'Estrées. Ordered his captain J.E. _ Reyning to take a British ship, though England and Holland were not warring at that moment. Reyning played so much havoc on the poor vessel that she burst into flames, capsized and sank (15 July 1676).

Bindloss – Buccaneer from England.

When → Dampier's and → Cowley were in the Galapagos Island the latter amused himself by naming the islands of the group after living people. Thus sir Anthony Deane, the famous shipwright, kept company with buccaneers like → Eure and Bindloss.

Bingham, Christopher – Gentleman adventurer.

One of John → Hawkins' men. Chosen as a hostage at San Juan de Ulhúa, the port of Veracruz, the main port in all the Gulf of Mexico, 1568.

Birch, John

Master of a ship that sailed from Carolina via the Bermudas and Madagascar to the Eastern Seas in consort of two ships in command of William → Griffin and Daniel → Smith, 1694. Took a prize worth 800 pounds sterling a man, with which he returned to St. Augustine's Bay, Madagascar. Died there. Griffin and Smith brought his part of the booty to his wife in Carolina.

Bird, Joe – From Australia. 19th century.**Bird-and-Stone** – From China.

One of → Cheng I Sao's captains.

Birhatun → Ottohani**Birtson, Rob** (1692-1722)

One of → Davis and → Roberts' men. Executed, according to his sentence, "without the Gate of Cape Corso Castle, within the Flood-Marks".

Birwill – Viking. 8th century.**Biscayo, Antonio** – From Spain.

Two days after the schooner *Defensor de Pedro* was overpowered, crept into the cabin along with Benito de → Soto, where Miguel → Mercurio, the chosen leader of the mutiny, lay in a drunken stupor. With De Soto then put pistols to Mercurio's head and shot him, and "they left him dead by which the said Benito remained sole commander".

Bishop – From Ireland.

One of → Cobham's men. Chief mate.

Bishop, George

Settled in Sierre Leone, West Africa, ca. 1720.

Bishop, Richard – Barbary corsair from Yarmouth, England.

A man "of good temper and moderation". Master of a privateer from 1591. In 1604 accepted a letter of marque from the Netherlands. In 1605 joined forces with Simon de → Danser, → Jennings and John → Ward, choosing Tunis as

his base. In 1608 changed places for Marmora on the Moroccan Atlantic coast. In 1609 admiral of a flotilla of 9 ships, crews totalling a 1.000 men. Requested a general pardon the following year and when a protection was granted he allowed to build himself a house settled near Schull, Ireland. While entertaining his former friends a pirate captain was arrested in his house, 1617.

Bishop, Sarah – From Long Island, New York. Forced aboard a British privateer/pirate, 1778, to be a communal sex object. Also handled the wheel and stood watches. Promoted to be the captain's wife. The captain was killed in an engagement with an American privateer. In 1780 slipped over the side and swam ashore at Stamford, Connecticut. Could not bear to return to normal human society life however and lived the rest of her life as a hermit at Ridgefield.

Bishop, William

One of → Avery's men. "Tried at the Old Baily for Felony and piracy" and hanged at Execution Dock, 1696, as we can read in: *An Account of the Behaviour, Dying Speeches and Execution of Mr. John Murphy, for High Trason, and William [→] May, John [→] Sparkes, William Bishop, James [→] Lewis, and Adam [→] Foreseith, for Robbery, Piracy, and Felony.* Printed by T. Crownfield, London, 1696.

Bitchin, Alí → Pisseling, Ali

Björn – Viking from Danmark.

Aka Björn → Lodbrogsson, Iárnsíða (ironside). Often sailed with → Sigtryggr, c. 855. In consort with → Hásteinn led a fleet from their base at the Loire river to the Spanish coasts, 859. Met with bad luck on the Atlantic coasts but fared better after having passed the Straits of Gibraltar into the Mediterranean Sea, 860. Algeciras was sacked, so was Murcia, and the coasts of Morocco, and the Balearic Islands. In all spent two years plundering the coasts of North Africa, Southern France and Italy. These adventurers had their wintercamp in the Camargue, France, 859-60. In 860 sacked Luna, believing it to be Rome, sailed up the Arno River and treated Pisa and Fiesole badly. Possibly sailed into the Levant, the Eastern Mediterranean. Stole "blámenn" (blue men) on the North African coasts to sell at Ireland. On their way back kidnapped the local lord of Pamplona, Spain, gaining a ransom of 60.000 golden coins, 861. Reached their Loire base with 22 surviving vessels, 862. On his way to Danmark Björn had to beach his ship on the coast of Frisia. Was recognized by some inhabitants and killed.

Black Augustus → August

Black Caesar → Caesar, Henry

Black Face – From China.

Important man in a pirate band operating from Newchwang, 1933. In command of a fleet of at least 10 junks. "His complexion was unusually dark, and he wore the long gown of an official or scholar." Whipped a coolie thought to be a Japanese spy. "In his right hand was a

length of knotted rope, and stepping up to the victim laid it sharply across his shoulders. The man gave a yell, which was taken up by the crowd, and soon they were all shouting, cursing and screaming as the dark-faced man brought his scourge down on the unfortunate coolie. The red weals gave way to trickles of blood, until his whole back seemed to cut to ribbons. At last he collapsed face down in the mud, at which several of the bystanders tried to revive him by kicking him and pouring water on his head. Each time he stirred, the executioner lashed him where he lay until finally he moved no more." Was involved in the kidnapping of the four *Nanchang*-officers, → Li When Chi.

Black Pedro → Pedro

Black Rolf → Rolf

Black Will → Will

Blackadder, Patrick – From Scotland.

Took Portuguese prizes in 1561 thanks to a letter of reprisal granted in 1476.

Blackbeard → Teach, Edward

Blackburn, Lancelot – Flibuster from England.

In the Senior Common Room of Christ Church at Oxford a sword is kept and shown of which is believed it belonged to archbishop Blackburn who as a young chaplain had been sent out to preach the gospel in Antigua in the Caribbean. Acted also as chaplain to the freebooters and shared in their loot. Returned to England in 1691 (or 1681) and the story goes that when a hardened buccaneer back in patria asked what thievery his old comrade was up to, the answer was: "Pretty good; he now is a archbishop." His rise in the church was rapid indeed. First as dean, then bishop of Exeter, and finally archbishop of York. Appears to have the manners of a pirate since he used to demand tobacco and wine in the vestry "for his refreshment after the fatigues of Confirmation". Also it is said he kept a seraglio of women for he "gained more hearts than souls".

Blackenshire, Ralph

Sailing from Jamaica joined → Hornigold in the sloop *Happy Return* when in Eleuthera, the Bahamas, summer 1714.

Blackledge, William. 1694.

Blacton, Michiel – Watergeus (Seabeggar) from England. Ca. 1570.

Blades, William – From Rhode Islands, North America. (1695-1723)

One of Charles → Harris's and → Low's crew. When tried said "he was forced on board and never signed to their articles, and that he had when taken about ten or twelve pounds, and that he never shared with them, but only took what they gave him." Hanged at Newport, 19 July 1723.

Blake – Barbary corsair from England.
Aka Alí Inglese Reys. Renegade.

Blake, Benjamin – From Boston, Massachusetts.
One of → Pounds's crew. A boy. Taken prisoner at
Tarpaulin Cove.

Blake, James
One of → Teach's men. Hanged in Williamsburg, Virginia,
1718.

Blanc – Buccaneer from France. Captain.
Took part in the sacking of Cartagena, 1697.

Blanchepeyn, Jean – Watergeus (Gueux de Mer) from
Valenciennes, France.

Blanck, George – Barbary corsair from England.
Aka George Reys. Master. Active from Algiers, c. 1600.
Seven officers serving in his vessel were renegades like
himself.

Blanco, Augustino – From Spain.
Shipmaster. Lead a shifting band of Scots, English,
Portuguese, Spaniards, negroes and mulattoes headquar-
tered in the Bahama's for 20 years. Ten Spanish pirates
from his crew stood trial and were executed at Nassau,
New Providence, October 11, 1722. In 1725 attacked the
sloop *Snapper* from a piragua off Ragged Island in the
Bahama's. Took the sloop to a nearby island, landed there
and robbed a local family.

Blanco, Pedro – From Malaga, Spain.
Slaver, smuggler and pirate. Based in West Africa. Owned
a string of "factories", eight magazines to store a 2.000
blacks. Also a harem, and a home-built "palace". Behaved
like a real "don". Settled in Havana, Cuba as a well-
respected millionaire, sponsor of the Church. Ca. 1850.

Bland → **Blondel, Robert**

Bland, Robert
One of → Cornelius's men. In the position of helmsman
on day "called Joseph Williams to take the whipstaff.
Williams refused, upon which Bland drubbed him with
the lanyard of the whipstaff." Being a forced man →
Williams "instantly entered himself in the 'Pirate books'
and ask'd leave to fight which was allowed to him though
with no other weapons than his fists. He, however, chal-
lenged his opponent. But Bland was too tough for him; so
that Williams had turned pirate only to be "heartily
thresh'd."

Blanqueman, Pierre – From Boulogne, France. 18th centu-
ry.

Blanquet
In 1617 in Lyon, France, a book was published called
*Discours veritable du combat naval, & de la desroute des
Capitaines Blanquet, Gaillard, & autres pirates & rebelles du
Roy.*

Blauvelt – From the Republic of the United Provinces.
Brother to → Blauvelt, Abraham.

Blauvelt, Abraham – From Holland.
Aka Van → Bleekveld aka Blewfield. Brave and undertak-
ing sailor. Tradesman, pioneer, sea-officer, searover, dis-
coverer. Has his name stamped on at least two locations in
the West Indies. Explored the coasts of Hondúras and
Nicaragua, founded a settlement in Providence Island
(1631), as a base for the timbertrade (logwood). This was
one of the first genuine → piratesettlements in the West.
Returned to Europe in 1637 to offer Bluefieldstown,
Nicaragua, as a colony to the English king. Accepted a
post as an officer in the Swedish East-India Company
when Spain retook Providence Island (1641). Three years
later commanded his own ship chasing Spanish ships
from Nieuw Amsterdam and Blewfields Bay (this port in
SW-Jamaica still carries his name). Was no longer wel-
come in the Dutch enclave after 1648, the year of the
Peace of Münster between Spain and the Republic of the
Seven United Provinces. In 1649 brought a prize into
Newport, Rhode Island. Commanded the French *La Garse*
in 1650. Returned in 1663 to his beloved timbercoast
among the Sumu Indians and other tribes at Cape Gracias
à Dios, Hondúras, on the Spanish Main. Cut wood which
he transported with a barque carrying 3 guns and a crew
of 50 men. Participated in a raid under Chr. Myngs in the
Bay of Campeche, Mexico, the same year.

Blauwkercke – Watergeus (Seabeggar) from Dokkum,
Friesland.

Blawvels → **Blauvelt**

Blaze, John
In command of a schooner, given to him and loaded by →
Low with logwood in the Bay of Honduras. Low also "put
four men along with him in her, and when they came to
Sail from this Place, sent them away upon their own
account."

Bleekster, Tanneke – Watergeus from the Netherlands.
Augustus-September 1571 sued because she "myt vry-
buiteren grote ommeganck holt" ("had much intercourse
with freebooters") and seen by reliable people in the fleet
of the Watergeuzen (Seabeggars).

Bleekveld, van – From Holland.
In 1671 one could find a bay in the vicinity of Cartagena,
Venezuela, "called the Bay of Bleekveld after a rover who
frequented this place", as surgeon → Exquemelin has it.
Bleekveld is the man who is called → Blauvelt (Blewfield,
Bluefield) elsewhere in this encyclopedia. The geografic
marking "Blewfield" we also find in Jamaica. The great
adventurer → Dampier writes in his "A New Voyage Round
The World" (1697): "Blewfield River comes out between
the Rivers of Nicaragua and Veragna. At his mouth is a fine
Sandy Bay, where Barks may clean: It is deep at its Mouth,
but a Shole within; so that Ships may not enter, yet Barks
of 60 or 70 Tuns may. It had this Name from Captain
Blewfield, a famous Privateer living on Providence Island

long before *Jamaica* was taken." See also: Blauvelt.

In 1669 the bay witnessed a fight between two legendary Dutch pirates: Rock → Brasiliano en Jan Erasmus → Reyning. As a rule (→ Compaen) troubles on the decks of pirateships were instantly taken care of. A ring is formed around the quarrelers (the duellists donate some money in cash before the fight began, in order to pay for the surgeon's pains and troubles). Rock and Jan Erasmus fell in together and the latter got wounded in his belly while Rock lost a piece of his chin. Then Jan Erasmus received a gash over his knee, repaying his opponent with the same over his head. Rock hesitated, got a armwound and some boxes on the ear so that his hair was flying around. In spite of all his bigmouthing, Rock was beaten against the main mast until he yelled: "I have enough." The Dutch ex-colonial had himself dressed below decks and ordered the surgeon not to help his opponent. Reyning let him know he would heave all medical equipment overboard. This helped to calm the other down.

Later, when their ships lay anchored off the Cayman's, Rock Brasiliano got himself occupied in sharpening his Spanish rapier. He had to help this Reyning out of this world, said he, for once and for all. "Sure, no problem," was Reyning's reply, "I own some excellent pistols here, freshly primed. What do you think, are you ready?" Rock slank off. After this argument the two former friends parted.

Blénac, Louis – Buccaneer from France.

Accepted a royal pardon. Promoted to governor of the Antilles. Attacked the English colony on St. Christopher. 1689.

Bleu de Comarsac, Arsène le

Louisiana settler who as a shipmaster sailed from → Lafitte's Barataria, South of New Orleans in the Mississippi's bayou's. By 1815 had built his cabin at a point where the Calcasieu River intersected the Old Spanish Trail.

Blevyn, Roland

Executed 1577.

Blew, William

One of → Shelvocke's men. Suffered shipwreck May 25th, 1720 at Mas a Tierra (now called Robinson Crusoe Island), Juan Fernandez. Stayed behind when the men left the island on 6 October in a "home made" barque.

Blewfield → Blauvelt, Abraham → Bleekvelt, van

Blocar, Eduardo – From Spain. 17th century.

Blockmaker, Roepke – Watergeus from Friesland.

Blois, James

Carpenter. Picked out of the ship *Wade Frigate*, February 1718. Said that French pirates had "forced and detained him on board their vessel as carpenter for about six months." Carpenters were as precious as a kilo of gold.

Blois, Robert van – Watergeus from Gelderland. 1570.

Blois van Treslong, Willem – Watergeus from Den Briel, Holland.

Served the Spanish in the struggle against the French and the Turks but doubted the true intentions of the Spaniards in the Netherlands. Was bailed out by a friendly noblewoman from a prison at Leeroord after 14 days of confinement. Received a lettre de marque from the prince of → Orange granting him permission to equip two vessels. Bought a 90-ton vessel for the prize of fl. 60,- in Emden and hired 25 freebooters. His lieutenant → Roobol plundered the the town of Schellingwoude, March 1571. Linked up his 7 ships-fleet with the seabeggars. Surprised 7 Hamburger *boeiers* in the Vlie-stream, took 5, killing the crews. Should have liked to spend the harsh winter-months in Delfzijl or Appingedam, but froze up off Wieringen, March 1572. Answered gunfire and a fierce attack of 300 Spanish troops with small cannons tied to sleds. Had his ship cut free from the ice during the fight, helped by the booms of his own guns, then set sail for the British SouthWest coast where his crews, in spite of their outrageous behaviour, were indentured.

One of the commanders of a fleet in the Northsea that sought to give battle to the Spanish, in the end of March 1572. When the wind changed the fleet sailed to Den Briel. A ferryman came aboard and told him that the port at the moment was free from Spanish soldiers. The taking of this town is probably the most known episode in the history of 80 years of war between the Netherlands and Spain, but in fact it was nothing more than an attempt to plunder the town and the lands around this town and to leave the area as fast as possible. However, Blois shared the intensions of other leaders (→ Duivel, De → Rijk and → Entes van Mentheda), bringing the town into a better state of defense for use as a regular base. After this capture the movement of the seabeggars came to an end, their merk-brieven (letters of the marquee) and their commissions were withdrawn. The capture of Den Briel symbolised the beginning of a new nation.

Blomar, Eduardo – From Spain.

Active in the West Indies. Convicted together with Barth. → Carpes and Juan → Guartem in Panama, 1679.

Blommaert, Jacobus – Watergeus from Oudenaarde, the Netherlands.

Former manufacturer in cloth. Exiled by "The Iron" duke of Alva from the Netherlands. Rather a bosgeus (woodbeggar) than a Watergeus (seabeggar). Lost his life in action, burnt to death in a farm during a foray, 1572.

Blondel, Robert – From France.

Aka Bland. During the fifth French/Hispanic War (1551-6) in command of a royal ship in a fleet of 7 in a raid on Puerto Rico and Hispaniola in 1553, led by Fr. le → Clerc. Raided Cape Blanco, West Africa, and joined with another French captain sir John → Hawkins's third West-India expedition (1567-'8). During the famous fight at San Juan de Ulúa, Mexico (September 23, 1568) did valiant service until his mainmast was carried away. Decided to set fire to

his vessel and transfer his men to other ships. Was killed in the action.

Blot, Pierre – Flibuster from the Netherlands, or from Bretagne, France. Aka Bot, Bloed, Bloot, Blouc or Blout). There is confusion among piratologists whether this Blot is the same man as → Bréha (also in doubt as an alias of Michel → Andrieszoon).

Sailed in the summer of 1682 with Jan → Willems as a captain in a fleet of 8 ships under → Grammont. Came back in Petit Goâve (Haïti) empty-handed. Spring 1683 commander of *Diligente*. Captured a Spanish trading vessel in the Windward Passage, landed the survivors at Guantanamo, Cuba, and sailed fore his base in Tortuga Island. Often sailed in consort of Laurens de → Graaf and partook with his *Guagnone* of 8 guns and 90 men in the siege and capture of Vera Cruz, 1683, and Campêche, 1685. In September 1683 the governor of Sainte Domingue warned his colleague at Jamaica for a squadron of four pirates under the flag of De Graaf and also “Le Capitaine Hiangué [Jan → Key] à 15 pièces de canon et 150 hommes, le Capitaine Blot à 19 pièces de canon et 150 hommes, et un autre nommé Archanbault qui est le long de la côte de St. D. à 10 p.d.c. et 80 h.” It is the flibusters’ intention to plunder the stores of Honduras and maybe they heading for Campêche, the governor predicted, but it is also very possible they were assembling a big fleet at Tortuga Island in order to attack the Spanish treasure fleet. Actually the goal was Santiago de Cuba but nought came of it.

Sailed in a fleet of five small plus two very small ships under “admiral” → Bannister, spring 1684.

11 September 1685 De Graaf’s 5 ships-fleet was hunted down by a Spanish warfleet. Blot’s *Nuestra Señora de Regla* (20 guns, 10 swivel guns and 130 men) was a slow sailing ship and got behind. Had to throw parts of the loot and some guns overboard to lighten her and escape a harsh punishment by the Spanish guns. In vain, “pero Blot y una balandra no pueden evitar ser apresado”. Surrendered after a heavy fight with 5 Spanish warships. Immediately the Spaniards took the men to their decks and behaved themselves cruelly. The situation worsened when the crew of a 6th Spanish ship joined the party. They found 200 fire weapons in Blot’s vessel, probably more but these were thrown into the sea. Four days later, with Blot and his crew as prisoners on board, the Spanish ships met with De Graaf’s *Neptune*. The latter escaped in a rain of gunfire of a 1.600 rounds by heaving all his guns and the loot overboard. Blot was executed in Vera Cruz with his officers and 6 Spaniards among his crew. That is what Spanish papers said about this affair. For one year later Blot still was in his *Guagnone* and part of a formidable fleet under, again, De Graaf. Among his crew were negroes, indians, mulattos, Swedes, Irish, Americans to be found, but particularly Dutch, English and French. Like a swarm of mosquito’s the fleet visited Cartagena, the Gulf of Paria and the coast of Caraque.

Still active in 1697 in a fleet of flibusterships under → Ducasse and naval vessels under command of admiral Godefroy, and again against Cartagena. Ducasse described

his men as “la lie du royaume, dépourvus d’honneur comme de vertu”. (“the dregs of the nation, bereft of honour or virtue”)

Blouc – Flibuster. Probably → Blot

Bluebeard – From the Thameside, London, England. One of the crew of a pirate vessel that took *Judith* of Rochester, England. Was described (20 April 1619) by a victim in order to identify him as a: “little short man with flaxen hair on his head and a yellow beard and has a cut over his right cheek and has a long tall woman in a red waistcoat to his wife (...) and was called by the rest of his consorts by the name of Blue Beard.”

Bluefield → Blauvelt

Blueskin → West, Levi

Bluetooth → Hudda

Blum, Rüdiger → Flor, Roger de

Blundel → Blondel

Bnabo – From Fance.

Attacked Santa Cruz de La Palma in the Canary Islands, 1537. With the help of the merchant → Caçote navigated to Lanzarote and took a Spanish East Indiaman. Also conquered another vessel off La Graciosa. Sailed back to La Palma to attack the place a second time. Taken as a prisoner “muy quemado y herido” (seriously burnt and wounded). Probably executed on the spot.

Bobadilla, Beatriz de – From Spain.

Described as “the most beautiful and most cruel woman of Castilia”. Married H. Peraza and sailed with him to the Canary Islands with an eye on plunder and/or colonisation, 1491. After Peraza was murdered, seized control, suppressing a native uprising in brutal fashion. Enslaved the islanders and acted as mistress of Gomera. In this position bid adieu to Columbus on his epic voyage, 1492.

Bobbington, Richard

One of the seamen in pirate settlement Ste. Marie (now Nosí Boraha), Madagascar. Was given command there of *Charming Mary*. Said he was an Irishman though his father was Dutch and his mother English. In May 1696 reached Rajapore at the coast of West India and took a muslim vessel, a stubborn resistance notwithstanding.

In December 1696 landed a boat’s crew of pirates of all nations at Tellicherry on the Malabar Coast and extorted stores and provisions from the natives there. Tried this again near Cape Jask in the Gulf of Oman. The Persians fought with them and after killing three pirates took the rest prisoners. Leaving their comrades without any attempt to rescue them, *Charming Mary* decided to try new cruising grounds and sailed to the Straits of Malacca, choosing John → Yarland as master.

In prison said that his ship came from one of the English Dominions. For this reason the Persians replied

the English are the only sea robbers. The English demanded him be given up by the Persian government “to be sent to Bombay to answer for his late roguery in burning two ships belonging to the Great Mogul in the Gulf of Mocha.” Neither Bobbington nor any of the others were ever again heard of.

Bocilla

On Florida’s Gulf Coast opposite Charlotte Harbor there lies Bookelia. It is the Northern side of Pine Island and once used to be the settlement of the Bocilla Brothers. They owned a ship and sailed in concert with José → Gaspar. They also used Cara Pelau as a headquarter, but fights began to erupt between them and Gaspar’s crew. At the Bocilla village the sailors lived and wrenched in thatched roof shacks of palm logs. The captains lived in a house built of ship’s timbers. A wharf went out into the harbor. People say that even now gold coins are dug out of nearby Indian mounds. Sometimes.

Bockesz, Claes – Watergeus from Leeuwarden, Friesland. 1566.

Bockstall, Lavycken von
One of → Kniphof’s men.

Bocquet, Vincent – From Dieppe, France.

In command of two ships (*Barbe, Marguerite*) took 6 vessels out of a Spanish Flota Armada of 14 returning from the West Indies. 1553. His chase between Hispaniola and Cadiz lasted 40 days. There was much loot: gold, pearls and cochenille.

Bodulgate, Thomas – From Cornwall, England.

In command of a vessel that brought in an Irish prize into Fowey, 1454, but also served on commissions investigating piracy by others. Owned large estates in Cornwall and had political influence there. Bought merchandise taken by pirates together with John → Trevelyan and Richard → Penpons. Died 1471.

Boekel, Matthijs ten → Bootel, Matthijs van

Boggs, Eli – From North-America.

Described as “Black-haired and clean-shaven, with large, lustrous eyes and a charming smile. His hands were white and delicate; he would have made a beautiful girl”. However, although debonair and gentlemanly in manner was in the mid-19th century the most bloodthirsty and dreaded pirate on the Chinese coasts. Enlisted with Chinese pirates by 1852, why or how he joined them and became their leader does not seem to be known. Plundered opium clippers. Kidnapped wealthy Chinese merchants and mandarins for ransom. Legendary fame for his cruelty. Once single-handedly boarded a junk, killing 15 men and driving the others overboard. Or, to speed up negotiations, cut up the body of a merchant captive into four pieces and sent these ashore in a bucket, as a warning that if 100.000 dollars were not sent to the pirates, the mandarins whom they held would be treated in the same way. Hid on that moment about a 100 stolen

trading junks off Yingkow.

In 1855 was spotted by two American clipper captains who, thanks to the speed of their vessels and better seamanship, had escaped a fleet of craft, then known as the “Sheipo Pirates”. Both had powerful telescopes and they were almost sure they had seen the young dandy pirate at the wheel of the *lorcha* at the head of one of the columns of pirate-junks. In came the help of another gentleman/pirate: William “Bully” → Hayes, who offered to guide a warship (under Nicholas Van Sittart) to the Gulf of Liaotung in Northern China, the rover’s hang-out. In September 1856 Van Sittart’s *Bitterne*, led by Hayes, sailed into a fleet of 42 pirate-junks. The two *lorcha*’s at the head of the columns were fast-sailing schooners, probably built in Canton. Their fine lines were copied from the American and British clippers and set sails of stout canvas. Boggs could be seen on the afterdeck of one of them. It was tricky navigation for the warship, in shoal water dotted with reefs. The accuracy of the navigators and *Bitterne*’s gunnery resulted in 8 of the pirate-vessels being damaged to sinking condition.

Next morning no one pirate vessel was in sight and *Bitterne* sailed on to Yingkow where the heretold atrocity had taken place. The 100 trading junks were released. Acting on information given the creeks to the Southward were searched and 11 *pilongs* (warjunks, fast and seaworthy) captured. The following day a *lorcha* was sighted, close to the shore. Two armed cutters were sent out. Hayes grabbed a cutlass and joined them. It was a long pull and when the cutters came within range of the *lorcha*’s guns she opened fire. The firing was accurate. Both boats would have been sunk but the firing stopped. It could be seen that the Chinese pirate-crew was fighting among herself and then, before the two cutters came alongside the *lorcha*, she blew up seconds after Boggs had dived overboard, swimming for the shore. Hayes dived after him and soon overhauled him. Boggs turned to attack with a short blade but Hayes took hold of his wrist and hit him on the jaw. By then a cutter had reached the duelists.

Boggs was taken to Shanghai, later to Hong Kong. Hayes took 2 iron-bound chests of silver specie from the pirates, an illegal deed, and collected the 1.000 dollars reward, the prize that was placed on Boggs’ head. The pirate-chief was tried for murder and piracy on 1 July, 1857. Spoke for two hours in his own defense. Acquitted of murder, found guilty of piracy. Sentenced to transportation for life. Never been heard of ever since.

However, this whole story may be a tall story. Also, Hayes’ biographer, F. Clune, does not mention a confrontation between Hayes and Boggs. In the period 1855-7 Hayes spent his days in and around the East coast of Australia.

Böhm, Frans → Beheim

Bohony

Sailed in consort with → Levasseur from Madagascar.

Bois, Jean du – From France.

In 1701 condemned to hang with → Kidd and two other men. Denied any piracy but said he had committed other sins. Wanted to die as a Roman Catholic. Was buried in Limehouse Breach.

Bois, Louis du

Sailed with English pirate vessels, c. 1690. A captain said of him: “Was a good man on shore but no seaman... his gone [gun] was not fitt for service.”

Boisbaudrant, Gabriel Chambres de – Knight of Malta from France.

Commander of galleys from 1634 to '38 and “captain-general of the galleys” from 1642. September 1644 off Rhodes blundered into a Turkish convoy that included the sultan’s galleon, a heavily armed 1.100 ton-ship with the sultan’s favourite wife Basseba on board. She was only 19 years of age, Circassian, and of legendary beauty. So the story says, and she had her very young son with her on a pilgrimage to Mecca, Arabia.

Had 3 galleys attack immediately, under a rain of missiles from the galleon. Managed to board her and taking her after 7 hours of grim fighting. Got badly wounded in the fight, hit by a musquet ball. Stayed on the galleon’s afterdeck, encouraging his troops. The enormous prize was badly damaged too. Before she foundered on her way to Malta the Maltese seamen rescued much of her priceless cargo, including the sultana’s jewels, and took crew and passengers as hostages worth huge ransoms. The harem-star died after reaching Malta, her son was brought up there as a christian.

The bold venture had some consequences. Especially for trading port Venice that had enjoyed peace with Istanbul since 1573 (the Venetians themselves being victims of Maltese piracy). Because the knights had used Venetian ports on their way back to Malta, the sultan decided to lay the Island of Crete under siege in 1645 and soon overran the island.

Bokatja – Radja laut from the Moluccas.

Radja Laut in the Malay language means: king of the sea. Bokatja’s position as a leader was called: kimalaha. Active from a base at Galela in the island of Halmaheira, c. 1900. Preyed on people to sell for slaves to the sultans of Ternate and Celebes.

Bold, John

Active from Isla Términos, Yucatán. With John → Elliot took two vessels from Campeche off Vera Cruz, Nueva España, a *bergantín* and a *balandra*, c. 1700. Was chased from his base, together with Elliot, → Haven, → Hamilton and Vanderbull by a Spanish force from Campeche with 289 men infantry, artillery and cavalry, 386 marines, 50 lancers and 20 “forasteros” (foreigners).

Bolitho, Thomas

One of → Avery’s men. Broke from the company and sailed with 16 more men in a sloop to Ireland and reached Dublin where he disappeared from view.

Bolivar – From Portugal.

Aka Bolibar (the “v” is pronounced as a “b” in the Spanish language) or Bolidar. → Jonnia’s lieutenant (first mate) in the schooner *Mexican* that took the Boston schooner *Exertion* off Twelve League Key, South of the Cuban mainland, 17 December, 1821. One of the victims found him “a stout, well-built man of swarthy complexion and keen, ferocious eyes, huge black whiskers and beard, and a tremendously loud voice”. As a matter of fact this victim had nothing flattering to say about the 30 or more pirates: “In their appearance they were terrific, wearing black whiskers and long beards, the receptacles of dirt and vermin. They used continually the most profane language, had frequent quarrels, and so great was their love of gambling that the captain would play cards with the meanest man on board.” There also were three black girls amongst them, “of whom it is well to say no more”.

Both ships were sailed to the Eastward and then run into a narrow creek between two keys. Bolivar was sent with an armed boat to the shore and travelled inshore to Principe (now Camagüey) to a merchant, December 22th. *Exertion* was totally stripped: her cargo, the ship’s materials, personal belongings, nothing escaped the interest of the pirates. Some of the crew joined the pirates, in the hope to be better off, the others were landed on some key in the neighbourhood, prey to “flies, mosquitoes, snakes, the venomous santipee [centipede?], sometimes they were found crawling inside of our pantaloons”. Other victims were brought in; the “back of one of these poor fellows was extremely sore, having just suffered a cruel beating from Bolibar with the broad side of a cutlass”. 6 January 1822: “The pirates were underway at sunrise with a full load of *Exertion*’s cargo going to Principe again to sell a second freight. I afterwards heard that the flour brought only five dollars per barrel, when it was worth at Trinidad thirteen, so that the villain who bought my cargo at Principe made very large profits by it.” The best sharks live on the land.

These eleven victims of piracy were marooned January 19th, 1822. “We were rowed about 2 miles NorthEasterly to a small, low island, lonely and desolate (...) I asked Bolibar if he as going to leave us so. He answered; ‘No, only two days. We go for water and wood, then come back, take you.’ I requested him to give us bread and other stores, for they had plenty in the boat. ‘No, no, suppose tomorrow morning me come, me give you bread,’ and hurried off to their vessel. This was the last time I saw him.” Later it turned out to be that Bolivar actually had objected to the plan to maroon fellow sailors. February 6, 1822 a boat arrived with some men who had escaped the pirates.

When *Mexican* was chased by a English government vessel from Jamaica (1822), Bolivar perished among the mangroves on an island similar to that on which he had left the prisoners.

Bolívar, Simon (1783-1830)

Leader of the revolts in South and Central America, mostly active from Bogotá and New Granada, which territories he hoped to join with Venezuela as the United Provinces of New Granada, c. 1815. Sometimes had to act as a common pirate, against his will. On October 10, 1822 abolished

piratical activities entirely: “The Republic of Colombia has no more need for more corsairs to degrade its flag on all the seas of the world.” In 1822 liberated Ecuador, in 1825 Bolivia from the Spaniards.

Bollato – Barbary corsair from Italy.

A nickname. Captain of a *brigantine* [small galley] in a squadron led by → Turgut, operating from Djerba off the coast of Tunisia. One of his more modest successes was the taking of a vessel between Rome and Naples. She had 20 pilgrims on board.

Bollen, George

Signed on with → Kidd at New York, September 1696. Chief mate. Took command of prize ship *Quedah Merchant*, then *Adventure Prize*, and sailed her to St. Marie, Madagascar.

Bolton, Robert – Gentleman adventurer from England.

Captain of the galleon *Pascoe*. Sailed with John → Hawkins.

Bolton, Thomas – Gentleman adventurer from England.

In 1567 master of the 150-ton *William and John*, aptly named after her owners John and William → Hawkins. Probably the same man as Robert → Bolton.

Bom, Aert Jacobsz – Watergeus from Leiden, Holland.

Bommel, van → Jan

Bona – From Sumatra.

Datoe (local chief) and commander of one of the 64 prahu's of the Lanong people in Lampong (the SE-tip of Sumatra), c. 1802. These prahu's were equipped with 143 cannons and 157 rantakka's (mousketons). In two months time that year the rovers had taken ten large vessels, suffering 111 dead and 62 wounded; under the victims 133 dead and 31 wounded.

Bond – From Bristol, England. Captain.

In 1682 bought a Dutch ship at San Tomas, fitted her out for to go a-roving. Sailed in consort with Jean → Hamlin, sending his prizes to San Tomas. On the pretext of being in need of provision seized and carried away some of the principal inhabitants of Maio Island in the Cape Verdes. “Whether ever he brought back those Men again I know not,” wrote W. → Dampier. When in 1683 John → Cooke and → Cowley arrived at Maio they were prevented from landing by the inhabitants owing to Bond's treatment. Caught some Portuguese vessels there. On the African coast of Guinée associated with → Eaton, crossed the ocean direction Cape Horn, but near Brasil his pilot Morton joined Eaton. Changed his plans and returned to the Antilles.

Joined the Spanish and helped them prepare a fireship against his old brothers in crime, 1685. Historian B. Little tells us about this feat: “At Perico near Panama, a Spanish merchant and his crew approached a buccaneer ship at night under an arrangement to engage in a private trading venture, but suddenly set the bark afire and boarded their canoes, leaving the buccaneers to cut the cables and make

their escape from the flaming craft drifting down upon them. Fortunately the buccaneers had enough sea room to make their escape.” → Dampier noted that “after the first blast she did not burn clear, only made a smother, for she was not well made.” The buccaneers caught some of the assailants and hanged one of them (a mulatto), a common practice among navies with men who had “lit the train” (set a ship afire). Died in this action.

Bondavais, Jean – From France.

Master of the sloop *Mary Ann* operating from the Bahamas, 1717, “harshly treating” the Harbour Islanders. Tried to take the captive surgeon John → Howell from → Hornigold. Accepted the king's pardon and became a privateer against Spain. Caught up with → Rackam and was fired upon. Retreated and reported the incident to J. → Barnet, another privateer who had been hunting for Rackam.

Bone

Anegada Island in the Virgin Islands once was Sound Island and/or Drowned Island. As most of these islands Anegada's first inhabitants were buccaneers. Bone Creek on the North side is named after captain Bone.

Bonel – Barbary corsair from England.

Beheaded in Marseille, France, June 1609.

Bonfils, Nicolas – From France.

Aka Nicolo Bonfiglio. Admiral of a fleet of large sailing ships, one of these a 55 gun-ship. Looted Venetian shipping along Barbary coasts in the years 1495 and 1496.

Bonga, Jan – Watergeus from West Dongeradeel, Friesland.

One of the first → seabeggars. Banished from the Spanish Netherlands by the duke of Alva. Served in the battle of Heiligerlee and Jemmingen and roamed with Jan → Abels and Homme van → Hettinga in the Northern waters robbing trading vessels from the provinces of Groningen and Friesland. In 1569 one of the most infamous captains there. In 1572 present at the important taking of Den Briel (the first base in the Dutch struggle for independence), took Sneek and Bolsward, Friesland, and chased the Spaniards out of Dokkum. Died in 1580.

Bonidel – Flibuster.

Received a “congé” (commission) of the military governor of Jamaica to chase Spanish shipping operating from Cagway (future Port Royal), Jamaica, c. 1660.

Boniface – Vitalienbruder, c. 1400.

Bonito, Benito

Aka Edward or Graham Bennet aka Benito of the Bloody Sword. There still are many fortune-hunters who dig and delve, hoping to find treasure, trusting to vague information and using old, suspicious looking maps. In particular on the minute island of Cocos, 32 miles in circumference and 378 seamiles from Costa Rica in the Pacific Ocean. The first pirate to have chosen Cocos as a cache is the

Dutchman Edward → Davis, 1685.

Preferred to be called Don Pedro, but probably from British descent. A bloodthirsty man and a womanizer too, hence Bonito. In 1816 led a successful mutiny onboard a Portuguese brigantine. Took command of the ship, changed her for fast British slaveship *Lightning* after a fight wherein all but two English opponents were slaughtered. Rechristened her *Relampagos*. Served the revolutionary “navies” from the West coast of South America to harass the Spaniards. Undertook a landfall to plunder an overland expedition with treasure and money from the Philippines. Said to have buried the largest part of the booty on Cocos Island, 1819. Never could dispose of the riches since he was soon hunted down by corvette *Espiegle* off the Mexican coast near Buena Ventura. Rather than submitting shot himself through the head. All his men were immediately hanged, except the two *Lightning*-mates who proved they were forced and his maîtresse co-pirate Mary → Welch.

Boniton, Peter – From Cornwall, England.

Based in Ireland and plying the waters around the Strait of Gibraltar. Captured off Faro, Portugal, by a French galleon sent to hunt pirates. Executed at Marseilles, France, 1609.

Bonnavee, John

In command of a privateer belonging to Jamaica. Killed → Turn Joe. Ca. 1710.

B Bonnell

One of → Cobb’s men who arrived with the ship *Roebuck* at Falmouth, May 10th, 1637. Warrants were issued for his arrest but he later got a royal pardon.

Bonnerman, John

One of the men who settled on “the high Land of Sierraleon”, ca. 1720.

Bonnet, Stede – From Christ Church, Barbados. (1688-1718)

Aka Edwards aka Captain Thomas. Exceptional pirate. Took to piracy because of the fun or, as historian Capt. Ch. Johnson has it: “to escape a nagging wife”. Was not brought up to seafaring life, but had retired from the island’s militia, with the rank of major. He owned “substantial landed property in Barbadoes,” says historian Gosse, in fact one of the most prosperous estates on the island. “[He] lived in a fine house, was married, and much respected by the quality and the gentry of that island.” The Barbados marriage records show he married a Mrs. Mary Allamby on 21 November 1709. There seem to have been some 3 or 4 children of this marriage. In the year 1715 a levy was held in the island and this Stede Bonnet, then 27 years of age, was described as living “somewhere over the Bridge”, which would be just South of the harbor in Bridgetown. Since his birth was registered in Christ Church we can assume that he either still lived in the same area or perhaps somewhere in Bay Street. There is still an area known as Bonnet’s. After his first child had died in early childhood Stede Bonnet fell into depression, it seems. It was said he suffered from “a disorder in his Mind, which had been but too visible in him [for] some

time (...) by some discomforts he found in a married state.” Be it as it may, though being a landsman through and through he purchased a 10-gun sloop. His decision to become a privateer could not have been a secret, for the excessive armament and crew he hired could be seen: tough hands, about 70 in all. Said he hoped to be granted a commission to hunt down pirates. In fact wished to become one himself. Raised a pirate’s flag which was described as being a scull over a thigh bone, a heart dexter and a dagger sinister. Baptized his sloop *Revenge* (no one knows why, probably because this was a favourite ship’s name among pirates) and sailed out in the spring of 1717. Arriving at the entrance to Chesapeake Bay sighted and plundered in quick succession no less than four vessels. “For a rank amateur,” Gosse continued, “Bonnet met with wonderful success” and mentioned a list of prizes:

Anne, of Glasgow, Scotland; capt. Montgomery

Turbet, of Barbados

Endeavour, capt. Scott, of Scotland

Young, of Leith, Scotland

Burnt the Barbados-ship, as he did with all prizes from Barbados, and sold the plunder out of these vessels at Gardiner Island, near New York, which he left in orderly manner. His successes were remarkable because he had no real knowledge of navigation and on more than one occasion had caused friction with his crew.

In spite of this lucky adventuring experienced trouble with his crew. Careened his ship in a remote North Carolina inlet. On his way to New Providence tangled with a heavily-armed Spanish warship, the ensuing clash cost him half of his men and a damaged *Revenge*. At Nassau, New Providence, met with → Teach aka Blackbeard and his mentor → Hornigold. Headed into the Caribbean Sea with Teach in command. It is probable that Teach had invited Bonnet to sail with him, but then stole his command finding him a poor leader and incompetent sailor. Looted and plundered vessels between Guadeloupe on the French Antilles and the Virgin Islands. In November 1717 the two landed on the coast of Guadeloupe, raided a small village, and captured a ship lying off the village. During these operations supposed to have adopted the name Edwards. Since the West Indian islands lie as closely together as they do, it was not long before news of these acts of piracy circulated in the America’s. Early 1718 Bonnet and Teach separated but met soon again in the Turneffe Islands, off the coast of modern Belize, after Bonnet’s *Revenge* had been mauled by a merchantman of Boston. Possibly relieved to be free from the headaches of command, followed Teach to his spacious quarters in his *Queen Anne’s Revenge*, had his clothing, books and personal property brought on board. Teach’s lieutenant → Richards took over the command of Bonnet’s *Revenge*, 2 April 1718.

In May 1718 the two appeared off Charlestown in a ship of 40 guns and 140 hands, and 3 more pirateships. Under Teach’s command blockaded the port for a whole week, seizing and looting several vessels as they left port, having gained 1,500 pounds sterling and some hostages. When he tried to cheat the others of their share of the plunder Teach lost his ship in Topsail Inlet. Teach took 40 of his most trusted men, put them aboard one of the remaining sloops and left. Bonnet took advantage of a royal amnesty

for pirates, surrendered to the authorities, received a pardon and was permitted to stay in command of his own vessel.

After some adventures and more quarrels with Teach that are not sufficient important to mention here, disguised his vessel under the alias *Royal James* and called himself "Captain Thomas". The truth was he had requested a permission from the North Carolina government to proceed to the Danish island of St. Thomas where he was hoping to get a Austrian emperor's permission to operate as a privateer against the Spaniards. Just before sailing received news that Teach had marooned 17 of his former men on a barren island without any means of escape or way of securing food to survive. Sailed for the island and rescued them, June 1718. Took three vessels off Cape Henry, and then another six vessels. Seized a quantity of cargo (rum and molasses). Put a skeleton crew of 8 aboard one of the three with instructions to follow him, but these men absconded with the vessel.

At this time seemed to be riding the crest of a wave of good luck, one ship after another being captured in full scale operations between Virginia and Philadelphia. Operated for a short while in Delaware Bay. There *Royal James* turned out to be very leaky. On August the 12th, 1718, took her to the Cape Fear River in North Caroline to carry out the necessary scraping and repairs, the same spot he had used a year earlier at the mouth of a stream now known as Bonnet's Creek. Seized a local vessel and tore her apart for necessary timbers.

Alarming news of the latest threats to North America shipping by two pirates vessels under the command of → Vane and → Yeats had led the authorities of South Carolina to commission two sloops to go after them. A colonel W. Rhett had fitted out the sloops at his own expense. Rhett failed to find Vane or Yeats but on 25 September 1718 his 8-gun *Henry*, 70 men, and 8-gun *Sea Nymph*, 60 men, arrived at Cape Fear River, and came across *Royal James* and her prizes. Rhett wasted no much time and attacked. The pilot who was guiding Rhett's vessels up the river accidentally ran them on to a mudbank. Bonnet, seeing what he took to be merchant ships sent out 3 boatloads of armed men to board the vessels. They soon discovered their error and rowed back. Dark was falling and Bonnet prepared his vessel for battle. In the meantime wrote a letter to the governor of South Carolina stating that if Rhett's vessels interfered with his vessel he would burn and destroy all the ships he encountered leaving or entering South Carolina ports. Bold language, often used by pirates to save their necks. But next morning the tide had refloated Rhett's vessels. In an effort to surprise Rhett Bonnet ran close and now got his ship shoaled. Being within gunshot the Bonnet-men had to stand and fight. After a mammoth five-hour battle struck his colours. Had lost 7 men killed and 5 men wounded. Rhett had lost about 18 men killed. The pirate prisoners were landed at Charleston on September the 28th and placed under guard as there was no real prison to confine them.

Must somehow have bribed a guard. Escaped with a member of his crew by the name of Hariot or → Herriot. The governor offered a reward of 700 pounds for his recapture. Was forced to turn back to Sullivan's Island

near Charleston hoping to obtain some food and equipment for a stolen canoe. Again colonel Rhett set out for him and again won the fight, killing Hariot and 2 more of Bonnet's men.

The trial began on Tuesday, September 28th, 1718 and continued till November 12. He and his men were accused of feloniously and piratically capturing the sloop *Frances* with her goods and the sloop *Fortune* and her goods, and 11 other ships. Was found guilty. The chief Justice, Trott by name, made a speech of overwhelming length, full of biblical quotations, to each of which the learned magistrate gave chapter and verse, leaving his victims no opportunity to use their defense time better. Under sentence of death Bonnet's courage failed him. Wrote a letter to the governor of South Carolina begging for his life: "[Make] me a menial servant to your honour and this government, and (...) you'll receive the willingness of my friends to be bound for my good behavior and constant attendance to your commands."

Records of the day state that the hanging on December 10th 1718 took place near the corner of Water and Meeting Streets, also called White Point, Charleston, "another landmark in the war against piracy". Accompanied by the drumbeat sounding his death knell, the cart bore a stooped young man, holding a wilted bouquet in manacled hands and loosing a last shred of dignity when he nearly fainted as he approached the scaffold. The militia pirate was held upright by the deputies as the noose was tightened around his neck. His body and those of 29 of his crew (only 3 were acquitted) were all buried within the flowing of the sea "which had witnessed so many of their dark deeds".

"Apart from the unusual cause for his turning pirate," says Gosse, "Bonnet is interesting as being almost the only case known, otherwise than in books of romance, of a pirate making his prisoners walk the plank."

Bonnival, Alexander

One of the captains sailing from Barataria, often linked with the activities of the → Lafitte's. 1814.

Bonny, Anne – From Cork, Ireland. b.1700.

Born as Ann Fulford, illegitimate child, and "just about the prettiest colleen who ever grew up to slit a man's gullet". Raised in disguise, her parents pretending she was the child of a relative. Was taken by her father, an attorney-at-law, to Carleston, South Carolina, to seek fortune there. Said to have a "fierce and courageous temper", but if she performed the acts that Capt. Charles Johnson (aka D. Defoe or Nathaniel Mist) claimed she did, is still a good question. Probably the writer was trying to enhance the salabilities of his *A General History of the Pyrates* (1724), but that Fulford performed the job as an able seaman, "which as a matter of course bred physical strength, toughness, independence, fearlessness, and a capability of surviving by one's wits", is a sure thing. Always mentioned together with colleague woman-pirate Mary → Read. Convicted on November 28 1720 to the gallows but "pleaded their Bellies, being Quick with Child, and pray'd that Execution might be staid". Another fine line was attributed to her when seeing her principal lover, Rackam, some days before his hanging: "if you had fought like a Man, you

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Were pirates inclined to **DRINK**? On 15 June 1698 Culliford's company spied a French vessel sitting in Johanna harbour. They found in her 10.000 pieces of eight and ten tons of wine and brandy. The men first finished the work that had to be done. Thereafter "they hoisted upon **DECK** the half hogsheads of claret and brandy, knocked their heads out, and dipped cans and bowls into them to **DRINK** out of. In their wantonness threw full buckets of each sort upon one another. In the evening they washed the decks with what remained in the casks." Neat indeed. They also loved to **DANCE**. On Ste. Marie's pirate paradise they gladly joined the islander's elaborate after-death parties. Afterward, a long drum-beating, singing procession down the rutted roads gathers dozens of guests to a party house, where they all drink much palm wine, poured into folded leaves. The pounding drums turn the **DANCING** into an ecstatic free-for-all. "For the most part, though," reports a witness of the happenings on that day in August 1699, "Culliford and Swann lazed about for months." Pirates settle quietly and happily into a lazy tropical routine. Home from the sea.



Dacula – From Banggi Island in the Sulu Sea. Forced by circumstances plotted an attack on Balambangan in consort with Datu → Tating. Balambangan Island lies on the fringe of the China Sea, a few miles from the most Northerly point of Borneo, known as Simang Mengai, alias The Parting of the Pirate Ways. The island is 12 miles long and so flat that, as one approaches through its maze of coral reefs, it seems to rise from the sea like a gigantic crocodile.

Dacula and Tating collected a band of c. 300 Sulus and Illanus, to whom booty was sufficient inducement for an assault. Tating had studied the defenses of the settlement and thought to have found the weak point. An attack from the sea would be madness, but the rear of the fort was open but for a belt of scrub, which would afford some cover for any assailant. Accordingly, he began to dribble his men over to Balambangan in small boats by night, landing them on the far side of the island, ordering them to lie concealed in the jungle. And wait. March 4, 1775, was the governor's birthday. Tating had counted on the effects of this entertainment when he planned his attack.

At dawn a gun in the stockade sounded reveille. A pillar of smoke rose from a Sulu boat on the beach when the sentries began to arch back to their barracks.

Immediately, in three columns, the Sulus rushed to the attack. Tating led 100 men who emerged from the jungle behind the barracks. A second party captured the guns on the stockade, turned them on the Bugis troops, and dispersed them in a few minutes, assisted by the third column from the boats entering the stockade that fronted the sea. Panic ensued. In a few moments English, Indians and Bugis were streaming down to the beach in flight. The English brig *Endeavour* and another ship opened fire on the fort. Dacula returned with the guns on the stockade and by a chance shot cut away the cable of a brig called *Phoenix*. The ship was driven ashore and seized. The crew and survivors from the settlement jumped overboard, and those who were not drowned were taken up by *Endeavour*.

By this time the Chinese huts and the large storehouse were blazing, and towards four bells in the forenoon watch the establishment of the second-in-command and the other storehouses were plundered and set on fire. It was not until past the noon that the Sulus turned their attention to the governor's house, by which he and those with him were heading for the open sea. Left the pirates with 45 cannon, 20 tons of gunpowder, 22,000 rounds of shot, 250 musquets, as well as gold bars, 14,000 Spanish silver dollars, and a vast quantity of muslins and other piece goods. The loss to the English company was estimated at circa a million Spanish dollars or half a million pounds sterling.

Daem → Haren, Adam van

Daggs, Pharaoh

A character in S.W. Meader's *The Black Buccaneer* (no date given) and supposed to have sailed with Stede → Bonnet. His name is not mentioned in archives.

Dahoel – Barbary corsair from Andalucía, Spain.

Legendary searover of the 16th century who is said to haunt the seas to this very moment. Presumably fiction.

Daimono, Ioannes

Member of a family who sponsored piracy from Crete, Greece. 13th and 14th century.

Dalbarade → Albarade

Dalton, John

The library of the National Maritime Museum, Greenwich, England, published a catalogue on the books saved by pirate connoisseur Ph. Gosse. Under # 534 we find *A Report of the trial of Samuel Tulley and John Dalton, on an indictment for Piracy, committed January 21st, 1812.* (Before the Circuit Court of the United States, at Boston. 28th October, 1812.) Dalton and Tulley were executed at South-Boston, 10 December 1812.

Dalut

One of the 35 captains of the galley fleet in Algiers, 1588.

Dalziel, Alexander – From Scotland. (1673-1715)

Aka Dolzell, "above 6 feet high, well shaped, about 40 years of age, red faced". One of the rovers in *A select and impartial account of the lives, behavior, and dying words, of the most remarkable Convicts, from the year 1700, down to the present time.* (London 1745) which said text was taken of P. Lorrain's *His Account of the Behaviour, Confession, and Last Speech of Capt. Alexander Dolzell* (London, 1715).

Convicted of high treason while a privateer, spent some time in Newgate under sentence of death. Had been released but was hanged with two of his men at Execution Dock, Wapping, on Monday December the 5th, 1715 because he had seized, with seven shipmates, a French vessel in the port of Le Havre, France, having "murdered the pilot with a dagger, and tying the master's brother's hands and legs to cast him off at sea." In December, 1714 orders were given to seven (sic) warships to look out for him. Was captured in Aberdeen, Scotland, some months later, and then described as "a pernicious and dangerous person; of a morose, stubborn, and ill disposition by nature." Many pirates had not much faith in god or a bible, Dalziel even refused to look at the holy book, threatening to tear it up when the chaplain offered him one. On one occasion said he would kick the Newgate prison chaplain down the stairs. The chaplain: "[He] would not attend in the Chapel nor receive any public or private admonition from me but with his dying breath declared that I was the cause of his death, and he would do me some mischief or other before he died or haunt me afterwards." Later Dalziel apologized for his rude behaviour.

Damad Alí

Sailed from Istanbul in the late 16th century, as an admiral of galley fleets. Recovered the Morea, and "victoriously surrounded the shores of Greece with his hundred sail". However, after the Turkish defeat at Lepanto, 1571, the powers of Christendom no longer dreaded to meet the once invincible Turk. Small raids there might be, but seldom a great adventure as → Barbarossa or → Sinan led. Damad Alí had enough to hold his own in the Black Sea against the encroaching forces of Russia.

Daman – From Galang Island, Riouw (Riau) Archipelago. Panglima (frontfighter), c. 1825. A panglima usually is a local chief who gains his position by physical strength, fighting spirit and wealth. He depends on a rajah's favor. The rajah (lord or king) supplies a panglima (a type of *prahu*) with rice, opium, ammunition and weaponry. "On each pirate prahu of 3 to 7 or 8 koyang (1 koyang is almost 2 tons) there are 30 to 40 men, led by 4 or 5 panglima's under the title of panglima moeka, blakkan, kiri and kanan and each of them has his specific place, when boarding they go first. The panglima's often change their names at sea, so for example the panglima Ong at sea is called Daman on land." Compared with these pirates who plague the Strait of Malacca, the flibusters of the Spanish Main were gentle and aimable creatures. Unlike the flibusters and buccaneers, these Malay pirates knew no anxieties as to supplies or markets, for they had but to land on some coast, or penetrate a short distance up a river, to find villages to rob and people they can carry off as slaves. For their plunderage they found a ready market in the towns of the many petty kingdoms. At the end of their expeditions they, for long times on end, could repair to their bases, secure from attack. Romance says there they divided the spoils of the season, pass their days in cock-fighting, bullying their slaves and women and relax in opium-smoking. And plan new raids.

Damarel, John

When → Dampier tried to leave → Read's company in the East Indies he was hauled back. In his own words: "I had not been ashore an Hour before Captain Teat and one John Damarel, with three or four armed Men more, came to fetch me aboard again. They need not have sent an armed Posse for me; for had they but sent the Cabbin-boy ashore for me, I would not have denied being aboard. For tho' I could have hid my self in the Woods, yet then they would have abused, or have killed some of the Natives, purposely to incense them against me. I told them therefore that I was ready to go with them, and went aboard with all my Things." 1688.

Dambricort, Johan – Watergeus (Seabeggar) from the Southern Netherlands. Forced.

Damian

Active in Greek waters. Routed a Greek fleet near Chios in 911 in consort with → Leo.

Dampier, William – Buccaneer from East Coker, Somersetshire, England. (1651-1715)

Was not outstanding in his activities as a pirate, nor was he very successful. We do not know much about his capacities as a fighter. Yet Dampier was an outstanding pirate. The Spaniards remember him as a "Gran Filibustero y Rey del Mar" (a great flibuster and king of the sea).

The son of a prosperous farmer attended school to be a shopkeeper until his parents died, and then went to sea, 1667. Apprenticed to a ship belonging to Weymouth, made voyages to France and New Foundland. Finding the cold unbearable joined the East India man *John and*

Martha bound for Java. Served in the Royal Navy in 1673 as a seaman in Spragge's *Royal Prince* during the third naval war between Holland and England. Took part in the two sea battles of Schooneveld. "Think of these men herded together where sunlight never penetrated, between the guns where they kept their chests and mess-traps, in unhealthy atmosphere, living on bad food, paid anything but handsomely, punished by treatment that was brutal, and finally dying of disease." Dampier fell ill, but somehow survived escaping from this dreadful life when invalidated out of the navy. Early in 1674 drifted to the island of Jamaica, working his passage as a seaman, took up a post as manager of a plantation. Found this life too monotonous. Cruised the West Indian waters in a small trading vessel and began to fill his journals with scientific observations. Visited the Gulf of Campeche on the Yucatán Peninsula where he got attracted to the life of the piratical Brethren of the Coast (brotherhood of the coast). Found no less than 250 Englishmen engaged in woodcutting. When a ship came into the coast, he noted, "these men would think nothing of coming aboard and spending 30 or 40 pounds on rum and punch at a single drinking bout." Took up logwood cutting himself but it turned out he was more interested in observing and studying the flora and fauna around him. He saw - to set an example of his observations – how the man-of-war bird has the largest wingspan-to-bodyweight ratio of any bird, making him a highly maneuverable and acrobatic flyer, allowing him to steal from another bird when both were in flight: "I have seen a Man-of-War fly directly at a booby and give it one blow which has caused it to cast up a large fish and the Man-of-War flying directly down and after it, has taken [the fish] in the air before it reached the water." This comparison with thieving is rather appropriate for a gentleman of fortune like Dampier was.

Says that his fellow logcutters raided local haciendas once in a while and "brought away the Indian women to serve them at their huts." Admitted to have taken part in at least one serious raid, June 1676. The town and fort of Alvarado were taken but the gains were less than meagre, for the townspeople had had time to escape to the hinterland with all their valuables. Decided there was more profit to be gained by selling rum to the cutters.

Returned to England, to marry "a young woman out of the household of Isabella, duchess of Grafton", called Judith. Not much is known of her, no record of the marriage seems to have survived. She must have been a really independent woman, a sailors' wife, because she saw little of him during the next twelve years.

Sailed for Jamaica again in the year of 1679 in the ship *Loyal Merchant* only to join a buccaneer's crew led by captain → Sharp who crossed the Isthmus of Panama to raid the Pacific coasts, 1680. Their first action was to attack and defeat a 5-ship Spanish fleet anchored off Panama City, 3 May. Participating in a series of actions that resulted in more toil than profit, returned to the Caribbean area and Northern America. Which was, actually, easier said than done. The march across the Isthmus has been recounted by one of the surgeons of the company: Lionel → Wafer, in a book that was only to appear in 1699. Surgeon B. → Ringrose described the first leg of the jour-

ney, East-West, in a book that was published in 1685. Soon after their arrival in the Caribbean, 3 June 1681, sailed with captain → Wright. Early in 1682 left Wright, with 19 others taking a captured ship as their share of the loot, arriving at Virginia in July of the same year.

Joined another buccaneering venture in the captured ship *Bachelor's Delight* under captain John → Cook, August 1683, although he, constantly scribbling in his logs, must have seemed a peculiar pirate to his shipmates. After preying on the coast of Guinea, Africa, the ship made her way into the Pacific pillaging the Western shores of South-America. After Cook died, and the Dutchman Edward → Davis being chosen as leader, *Bachelor's Delight* joined forces with *Cygnnet*, captained by Charles → Swan. Cruised for several months in consort, particularly hunting for silver galleons bound from Peru to Panama. The crew decided to part company but later encountered each other again and once more cruised together. *Cygnnet* left *Bachelor's Delight* for to operate along the coast of Mexico and California. March 1686 set out due West under Swan and plowed the Pacific for seven weeks, in fact too long a voyage since the men had failed to gather sufficient supplies for such a lengthy voyage. The rations running out, the crew wanted to kill the officers for food. Swan being "lustly and fleshy" was only saved from the cook pot when a Philippine island was sighted, May 20.

D In these waters *Cygnnet* turned into a shark, attacking and capturing every sail in sight, engaging in an orgy of drunkenness, debauchery and murder. Finally the men voted Swan out of office and marooned him with 36 men, January 24, 1686. With John → Read as captain, *Cygnnet* sailed haphazardly to Cambodia, China and Formosa, even hit Australia, Dampier becoming "weary of this mad Crew" and gradually became disenchanted with his profession as a searover. January 1688 *Cygnnet* landed on a Northwestern part of Nieuw Holland (New Guinea) and Dampier took the opportunity to explore the wonders of this new land, filling his journals with descriptions of plants, animals and encounters with natives. When leaving Sumatra choose to jump ship with two other Englishmen (→ Ambrose and → Hall), a Portuguese and some Malaysians. Obtained a canoe, and, using a pocket compass, steered her to the Nicobar Islands, lying between Ceylon and Malaya. Bounced around the East Indies for several years after recovering his health, at one time serving as a gunner in India but always a keen observer of flora and fauna and the habits and customs of foreign nations and people. Reached England after an absence of 12 years (arriving back in September, 1691) showing little for his efforts but a tattooed Malayan "prince" whom he exposed to public view. Had to hand him over to someone of "influence" (the unfortunate "famous painted" native died a year later of smallpox). Here ended Dampier's buccaneering days.

Rather penniless, but in possession of his journals and logs he had carried around the world in his seaman's chest or, forced by necessity, in long sticks of hollow bamboo (waxing the ends to keep out the water and humidity) during the numberless crossings of rivers and seas. Won wide acclaim after writing and publishing a lively narrative entitled *A New Voyage Round the World* (1697) that ran into

many editions, the best being the 4th, published in 1729. → Exquemelin's book had created a market for pirate books. With added accounts of exotic experiences and scientific revelations Dampier's writings caused a sensation in Europe, earning him sufficient funds to keep him in style. The work transformed the former pirate into a respected explorer. When the Admiralty accepted his proposal to explore the hitherto unknown parts of Australia and decided to send a ship to the Pacific to map and explore *Terra Australis Incognita*, Dampier was given command. In the 290-ton 12-gun *Roebuck* with a crew of 50 men and boys sailed the Eastward route, perhaps because of his dislike of cold temperature. On reaching Nieuw Holland, as the Dutch called this territory, re-named this grim country after himself: Dampierland. Was the first person to describe the Australian aboriginals, encountered in King Sound: "the miserablest people in the world". Apart from their human shape, the aboriginals from Australia differed "little from brutes (...) tall, strait-bodied, and thin, with small long limbs (...) great heads, round foreheads, and great brows." Their eyelids were "always half-closed, to keep the flies out of their eyes; they being so troublesome here, that no fanning will keep them from coming to one's face so that from their infancy being thus annoyed with these insects, they do never open their eyes as other people (...) long visaged and of a very displeasing aspect, having no one graceful feature in their faces (...) great bottle noses, pretty full lips and wide mouths. [their hair was] black, short and curled like that of a negroe." Their speech was guttural, rising from "deep in the throat."

His ship in poor condition (as a matter of fact her rotten wood was falling to pieces) caused him to return to England. At Ascension Island, February 21st, 1701, *Roebuck* sank at her anchors. The expedition was described in *A Voyage to New Holland* (1703, 1709).

After this exploit circumnavigated the globe two times (1702-'7; 1708-'11). Was granted a commission by a Danish prince to sail the ship *St. George* to prey on French and Spanish ships. Consort was *Cinque Ports*, her navigator being a → Selkirk, the man who preferred to be marooned on one of the Juan Fernández Islands, September 1704. A voyage full of disasters and hardships and hardly any successes. Nevertheless Dampier was allowed to see the queen and kiss her hand although she was not permitted to kiss his' while he related his adventures to her.

His last circumnavigation was in the capacity of pilot and navigator to W. → Rogers. A famous expedition, it was during this voyage that A. Selkirk was picked up again, 31 January 1709. Defoe later pirated Dampier's and Rogers' story (combined with a narrative of one H. Pitman, a real-life maroon) for his novel *Robinson Crusoe*. This last voyage round the world ended at Erith on 14 October, 1711 and was, says historian Ph. Gosse, "the only one in which Dampier returned with any profit other than to his reputation as an explorer and navigator." Spent his last days in reasonable comfort.

Died in London, at the age of 64: a searover, and the first explorer to have visited five continents, the first true travel writer and naturalist. Admiral J. Burney, who had

traveled with Capt. J. Cook, said: "It is not easy to name another voyager or traveler who has given more useful information to the world; to whom the merchant and the mariner are so much indebted; or who has communicated his information in a more unembarrassed and intelligible manner." S.T. Coleridge, the poet, called Dampier "a man of exquisite mind"; J. Swift used his observations in writing *Gulliver's Travels* and D. Defoe in *The Life, Adventures and Pyracies of the Famous Captain Singleton*. Dampier's description of breadfruit was the impetus for captain Bligh's voyage on the *Bounty*; Ch. Darwin called his books "a mine of information" and incorporated his concept of "species" and "sub-species" into the theory of evolution. Dampier was influential, has more than 1,000 entries in the *Oxford English Dictionary*, including such words as *typhoon*, *chopsticks* and *barbecue*. Anthropologists still use his work.

Dan, Joseph

Aka Dann, John. Born 1671. One of → Avery's men in his *Fancy*, arguing during his trial later the mutiny was due to their pay being eight months late. Present when capturing two Indian ships carrying gold and jewels. These ships were nearly missed "though they passed but two miles away". Returned to Ireland with Avery, June 1696, and went to Dublin. In a tavern a maid noticed there was more than 1,000 pounds in gold "quilted up" in his jacket, all in sequins (half-sovereigns). Was among the youngest of the pirate vessel. The prosecution seized on him to turn king's witness (informer) on promise of a pardon. Testified against his former crewmates and was not hanged.

Dangerfield, Robert

Born 1652. Joined a 26-ton barque captained by → Revelle at Point Negril, Jamaica, to go on a voyage of "purchase" against the Spanish. Indeed chased a ship into a harbor where they met the ships of Laurens de → Graaf and → Andriesz. Then two sails appeared on the horizon. These were taken by Van → Hoorn, which deeds are related elsewhere in this encyclopedia. Dangerfield's ship sneaked away in the night and next morning argued about the destination. The majority chose for an expedition to West Africa and marooned the minority, among them Revelle, "upon an island, giving them a turtle net and a canoe with their arms to shift for themselves, the said island not being inhabited and about 10 leagues from the main or any other inhabited place." 1684.

With → Graham commander the mutineers stopped two small ships and plundered three French vessels. Again arguments arose about which way to go, Graham to be put in a French prize with Joseph → Anderson in command. Crossed the Atlantic, raided three towns in the Cape Verde Islands. We pick up Dangerfield's adventures at Accra where the 250-ton, 14-gun *Resolution* fell in with a slaver from London, captain → Strong. Then sailed to the Portuguese island of Principe, holding the town for ransom. After burning a Portuguese ship got the much wanted wood and water. Plundered a French ship of 50 tons of iron, 25 pipes of brandy, several bales of linen, and 16 blacks. Sold the blacks to the English governor on the coast of Gabon. Attacked a Dutch merchantman; broad-

sides were fired by both ships, resulting in two pirates being killed and five wounded, "two of them loosing each one leg". Sailing here, sailing there, but not meeting much prey returned to the Cape Verdes. Only to quarrel again, which is much the case when success is scarce. → Wright won, so Anderson took off to join Strong's vessel. Dangerfield and his companions decided to head back West. Attacked Anaboa because the inhabitants refused them water, burning down all buildings including the church. With the water barrels filled up to the rim set out West. Failed to capture a Dutch merchantman. Met misery when arriving South of Charleston, Carolina, an area considered a safe haven for pirates. In violent weather *Resolution* struck a sandbar and toppled over, "and as the tide fell away and the sea growing very high was forced on a reef of sand and seeing our condition desperate we made floats to save our lives and so got ashore having 8 white men drowned out of 44 and 7 negroes drowned..."

Dangerfield was arrested when recovering from the shock and cold, - being nursed by an Indian family - and thrown in prison. After his release died from the lashings he had received while staggering along the street to Tyburn.

Danicic'~ – From Senj, Croatia. Wife of Juraj → Danicic'. Shortly after her husband's death (1571) the dispatches of the Republic of Ragusa's representatives were filled with reports of raids led by her and their young son. Rumors on Korçula said that "Danicic's wife has sold everything she has in the world in order to gather a great number of Uskoks to send to pillage the Ragusans, and they say that she has gathered together 2,000 altogether." Was reported to have raided, with several Uskok-*brazzera's*, Mljet, and to have murdered and plundered elsewhere on the territory of the Republic and other locations on the Adriatic coast.

Danicic' – From Senj, Croatia. Son of Juraj → Danicic'. Sailed with his mother to revenge his father's death (1571) by seamen of the Republic of Ragusa (now Dubrovnik), herewith starting a career as an Uskok *vojvoda* (foreman).

Danicic', Juraj – From Senj, Croatia.

In 1571 was killed during an encounter with troops of the Republic of Ragusa – whether by treachery, as the → Uskoks claimed, or in the heat of a battle, as the Ragusans explained it. His wife and son sailed out to revenge this outrage.

The 15th-century family-house of the Danicic's is still standing in Senj, with well-kept Venice-styled windows (with three lights) on the facade. Mala Placa # 10. The owner offered rooms for rent when I was there.

Daniel → Giggle, Daniel

Daniel – Flibuster from England.

Daniel – Flibuster from France.

Described as "lounging against a bollard [in Fort Royal, Martinique], his gaudy coat open in protest at the heat, while his short pants and bare feet proclaimed the true buccaneer". Owner and commander of the 10-gun barque

Dover, Thomas (1660-1742)

Aka Quicksilver Doctor. Educated at Caius Collega, Cambridge, taking the degree of Bachelor of Medicine. Practised as a physician at Bristol until appointed as "second captain" to Woodes → Rogers to sail for a South Sea expedition, which was a common but special privateering enterprise and to some showed strong pirate aberrations. Had no nautical experience whatsoever but insisted on being given a command, which he finally obtained when promoted to the rank of captain of a small Spanish prize taken off the South American West coast. Partook in the sack of Guayaguil in April, 1709. Also partook in the seizure of the Acapulco ship, resulting in loot more than a million pounds sterling. Was also the one who, on the morning of the 31st January 1709, out of sheer curiosity asked for a boat to be lowered when a light was spotted burning on the heights of an island in the Juan Fernandez Group. With the second mate → Frye scanned the stony beach, and suddenly saw a funny character hopping along the shoreline. His legs and feet were bare, and hairy pelts of animals covered the upper thighs and body. Stitched skins formed an uncouth jacket, or something like it, and the creature sported a long beard and a wild mat of hair – in all more a beast than a human being. Yet here was a man whom we still know by name: Robinson Crusoe (→ Selkirk).

Returned to Bristol in October, 1711 "after sailing round the world and gaining a plunder of great value". Being a privateer rather than a pirate was permitted to settle in London, seeing his patients daily in Cecil Street, Strand. Wrote a book called *The Ancient Physician's Legacy to His Country*, which ran into eight editions and won him the nickname of the "Quicksilver Doctor". Died of an old age and should be remembered for having invented "Dover's Powders", a patent medicine based on opium resin.

Doverly → Roptama, Dieuwertje

Dowden, Charles – Blackbirder from England.

Mate in the English brig *Carl*, Joseph → Armstrong master, sailing from Melbourne to Fiji, stealing natives during her voyage. "Smashed the canoes by throwing pig-iron into them, and then seized the natives in the water." After a night of murder in the hold, 12 September 1871, the dead and wounded natives were put over the side. A witness: "I saw that the men tossed overboard were alive when thrown. Some were tied by the legs and the hands." Was indicated at the Central Criminal Court of Sydney and charged with murder on the high seas. Sentenced to death, but received a commutation of the extreme penalty.

Dowden, Thomas

One of → Kennedy's men in the ship *Eagle* that returned to England but ended up in Ireland. The men wandered Southwards by land. Which is no good idea after having led such a loose life and never had learned to think properly. Now they "alarmed the country where-ever they came, drinking and roaring at such a rate, that the people shut themselves up in their houses, not daring to venture out among so many mad fellows. In other villages they treated the whole town, squandering their money away, as

if, like Aesop, they wanted to lighten their burthen. This expensive manner of living procured two of their drunken stragglers to be knocked on the head, they being found murdered in the road, and their money taken from them. All the rest, to the number of 17, as they drew nigh to Edinburgh, were arrested and thrown into gaol upon suspicion, of what they knew not; however, the magistrates were not long at a loss for proper accusations, for two of the gang offering themselves for evidence, were accepted of; and others brought to a speedy trial." Dowden appeared before the "Lord Judge Admiral" with his companions on Friday 4, 1720. Charges were proved against all the defendants but the court in some cases believed the defense of forcing; fear of death and sickness exculpated seven of them. Dowden was the first to hear his sentence was changed from death to be sent to the colonies in chains.

Dower

One of → Cobb's men. Master's mate. Present at the plundering of the Indian vessel *Taufique* with a prize crew of ten men, September, 1635. The *nakhoda* (Indian captain) related: "For seven full days ten Englishmen searched the ship throughout. They bored holes into the timbers to find money and jewels, and what they found the captain took half and the generality the remainder. But the sailors stole more than they gave up. Ten other days they searched the *Mahmudi*, till they found all they could, though she had a Portuguese pass and the nations were friendly. But they did not find all they desired so they again searched the passengers and the ship and then commenced to torture them to make them confess. Then they took the *nakhoda* of her and binding his fingers together with wire, put lighted match between them until his fingers burnt to the bones he confessed where lay all the money. When they had brought aboard their ship all the reals, then said the English: 'Here be the reals, but where be the ibrahims, for we hear you have great store of them aboard.' But not being told they again burnt the *nakhoda*, the boatswain, the carpenter and the merchants till all were near dead and confessed all they knew. But most cruelly of all did they torment the jeweler from Diu."

Dowling, William – From Ireland. (1694-1718)

One of the mariners based in Nassau, New Providence, Bahama's. Captured by → Hornigold at the island of Exuma, 130 sm SE of New Providence. Stood trial Tuesday December 9, 1718 with nine others. One of the charges against them was a damning one: having accepted a royal pardon, yet returning to piracy, combining together to mutiny, steal and take the vessels *Batchelor's Adventure*, *Lancaster* and *Mary*, their cargoes, provisions and tackle and also having marooned some people on a desolate island called Green Cay. Hanged Friday December 12. Was described as a hardened pirate "who had lived a wicked life", and as having made a fearsome confession during the trial: "I killed my mother. She spoke harshly to me, but I should not have split her skull with a coal scuttle."

Down, John

One of → Avery's men. Returned with Avery to Ireland, "from whence he went to Dublin".

Downe, William

Avery's *Fancy* "fell in with three English ships at the Isle of Maio [one of the Cape Verdes]. They plundered them of their provisions and what else they fancied and nine of their men, viz: [here follow some names, among them Downe] most of them West countrymen, entered aboard the said *Fancy*. Thence they went to the Isle of Princes [Principe, off the coast of West Africa] where they fought with and took two Danish ships out of which they had a quantity of Elephants' teeth, and divided about eight or nine ounces of gold per man." Later Downe joined → Phillips. Was arrested in Rhode Island but escaped from prison, possibly with the help of the sheriff.

Downes, John

Preyed from ports in Southern Cornwall. Bribed local officials. Corruption was symptomatic in the waters off Ireland, Wales and the Severn. For example: the conduct of H. Vivian and his son Francis in the vice-admiralty of South Cornwall left much to be desired. In 1606 Downes was allowed by Vivian's deputy at Fowey to remain in harbor for several weeks, for which favor they were rewarded with a pipe of wine, a chest of sugar and several bolts of Holland cloth. On another occasion the deputy accepted a silver chain. "Capt. Harris, Jennings, Longcastle, Downes, Hanley and their companies were severally indicted on St. Margrets Hill in Southwarke, on 22, December 1609 and executed the Fryday following". However, the pirates' examinations were forwarded to the King who granted the pirates a stay of execution "in hope of farther confessions from them". The pirates' revelations had shown how low the standards of admiralty and naval officers had sunk under his administration.

Is known to have tried to persuade the commander of the Scottish *Royal* of Leith to disclose the whereabouts of his money. Whipped him and two young sailors. Also tied knotted chords around their heads, a way of torture called "wooling" that led to success in the shape of six bags full of reales of eight worth 400 pounds. These perfidious acts took place in 1611. Active till captured in 1631.

Drack – Flibuster.

Dragut → Turgut Reys

Dragut being a corruption of Turgut's name used by christians. Most outstanding figure of all Barbary corsairs; "the man above all others feared and hated by his contemporaries in Christendom". Started his career as a pirate and ended up as the sultan's right hand. In command of twelve large galleys in de days of → Cheir-ed-din. Active on the Italian coasts, burning and pillaging many towns and destroying many ships. Was taken prisoner by Giannettino → Doria and chained to an oar-bench for three years until ransomed for 3,000 ducats (by → Cheir-ed-din). Admiral of the Osman fleet, based at Istanbul. Was killed at the Siege of Malta, 1565.

Drake, Bernard – Gentleman adventurer from Ashe, Devonshire, England.

One of the successful master mariners of Queen Elizabeth. With Amyas → Preston financed the 110-ton *Golden Royal* and one or two smaller vessels, to assault and plunder Iberian fishermen in New Foundland, July 1585. On their way captured a Brazilian sugar ship that was brought to England by Preston. Drake went North and rounded up 17 fishing boats. Joined forces with one George → Raymond who had left → Grenville. Off the Azores took and/or plundered more sugar ships and one French ship bringing gold and ivory from Africa. All summed up his booty was quite satisfying, the man was knighted for all his pains. After bringing some of his prizes to England the crews got imprisoned at Exeter. When brought to court these men spread some disease (probably typhus) to all present. All judges and eleven of the jury died, and not long after them Drake also, spring 1586.

Drake, Francis – From Devonshire, England. (1543?-96) Sailed in John → Lovell's slaving voyage to the Caribbean, 1566 but his first command was the small galleon *Judith* in John → Hawkins's fleet of 1567. Led an expedition up the Cacheo River, capturing Spanish and/or Portuguese ships. 250 mariners and soldiers were engaged in this action, loosing 4, and it left Drake with a hatred of Iberians for life, or better: hatred of Catholics. Made several voyages from Plymouth to the West Indies, openly bent on plunder, 1570-'3. Served with the English army in Ireland, 1574-'5. In 1578 undertook the second circumnavigation of an European seafarer, via the Straits of Magellan like Magellan had done. Plundered Valparaiso, and also captured the Acapulco treasure ship. Crossed the Pacific Ocean, sailed the Indian Archipelago, rounded Cape of Good Hope, to arrive at Deptford in 1580. Although this was a voyage of downright piracy was knighted by the queen. His later enterprises were covered by commissions and letters of marque, but even then a war did not always cover these permissions.

His 1571 expedition had been rather profitable. With the modest 25-ton *Swan* captured 2 large and some 20 smaller ships. Sailing up the Chagres River assaulted Venta de Cruces, then realizing that Panama, the port on the Pacific coast - only 20 miles away and not exactly a strong point in defense - was to be had. Every year, and sometimes twice a year, gold and silver from the Peruvian coast were carried by pack-mule from Panama to Nombre de Dios, a town of improvised shacks on the Caribbean coast. The trail through the jungle of the Isthmus was soberly defended, and so were Panama and Nombre de Dios. We see this determined seaman back in the area only one year later, at the head of two ships and 73 men.

Pooled forces with John → Raunse, capturing Nombre de Dios July 19. Unfortunately for them the Spanish treasure ships had already loaded the priceless goods into their hulls and were on their way home. Raunse left, Drake cruised around for some months, taking a prize here and there. Saw many of his men die of diseases, including his brother Joseph. Did not feel all too well himself, being wounded in the leg during the raid on Nombre de Dios.

Had to scuttle his *Swan*. Then allied with the Cimarrónes (escaped African slaves) familiar with treasure trails. Learned from them that treasure ships were to arrive in Panama. An arduous march brought 30 Africans and 17 Englishmen within sight of the Pacific Ocean. Drake made a vow: one day he would sail on its waters. His march had been unexpected and stealthy, but the Spaniards discovered the ambush and held back.

Undaunted Drake kept cruising in the Western part of the Main, waiting for a better opportunity. Early April 1573 encountered captain Le → Testu with his ship. Both men agreed to co-operate, splitting the take in equal parts. Le Testu brought good luck, the English, French and Africans surprised the treasure train in the vicinity of Nombre de Dios. Here the Frenchman's luck halted abruptly, he got himself killed leading the attack. Most of the party got back to their ships and indeed shared the plunder in equal ways. The English bore away with 20,000 pounds.

The preparations for Drake's sea voyage around the globe took some years; there were (political) affairs who took attention. In December 1577 Drake was ready. With the support of the queen and high officials many rich investors had financed the ships, crews and provisions; Elizabeth put 1,000 pounds in. The fleet (one large ship, *Pelican*, later re-named *Golden Hind*, and four smaller ones, c. 160 seamen and a dozen of what they then called "gentlemen adventurers", in casu "angry, young men" who also had invested in the enterprise) set sail on December 13, 1577 to reach the Strait of Magellan June 20, 1578. There two ships had to be sunk and one captain, Th. Doughty, to be hanged (some say he was beheaded). One ship perished during the passage in the Strait, and a fourth one found it much better to turn around and sail home. That left *Golden Hind* finding her own lonely way.

Reached Valparaiso, Chili, December 5, 1578 and from sheer joy captured a rich prize and sacked the town. After having careened and restored thoroughly, the ship was ready for more action. Took some prizes but mainly waited for news about the treasure galleon or carrack from Callao called *Cacafuego* (*Spitfire*). She was feverishly pursued and finally encountered: March 1, 1579, off Cape San Francisco, not many degrees North of the equator. Francis Drake saw the location as a token of good news. It was. After one broadside she gave up. In spite of her cargo of gold, silver in bars and coins, she was unarmed. For some time to come Drake and his men were among the richest people in the world.

How to bring this immense treasure home? Tried a Northerly course. Many navigators and nautical experts believed in a North-East or North-West passage. So Drake sailed to the North, until all hands had their noses frozen off and the ship was halted by extreme weather conditions.

Repaired *Golden Hind* in California. The English were praised by the natives as if the men were gods.

Sailed East, July 1579.

Reached England, September 26, 1580.

Knighted in 1581. Married in 1585.

Masterminded a cunning raid at Cadiz, Spain, 1587.

Hero in fighting the Spanish Armada, 1588.

Drake's raids on Spanish Santo Domingo and Cartagena (1585-'6) caused rejoicing, but it had already begun to dawn on the financial backers that the expedition had not captured the breathtaking prizes hoped for. The voyage nevertheless served as the opening action in a war between England and Spain.

Died at sea, February 7, 1596. Superb seaman and master. And pirate. "El terror que el solo nombre de Drake impulsa la construcción de fortificaciones para defender nuestras ciudades de los posibles ataques y saques del temido corsario" (the terror [that] the sound of his name evoked, forced us to construct fortifications to defend our cities against the attacks and plunders of this terrible corsair).

Drake, Henry – From England.

Son of Francis → Drake. Sailed through the Magellan Straits to Central America's West coast. Entering the Bay of Guayacán blundered into → Dayo and → Deul. Had his English banner and a black flag flying, so the base for the "Brothers" or "Brotherhood of the Black Flag" was quickly found, May 29th, 1600. In the night of this reunion the three men spotted the light that was the beginning of their goldmine and the first pirate settlement on the coast. Tried to depart from this location as late as 1640 but was forced back by the Spanish, during which engagement he died.

Drake, John – From England.

Brother to Francis → Drake. Led a group of soldiers in the attack on the Western side of Nombre de Dios, July 1572, to create a diversion while Francis Drake led the attack from the East.

Drake, John – From England.

Nephew to Francis → Drake and present during the circumnavigation of the globe, 1577-'80. Lookout in the maintop of Drake's *Golden Hind* and the first to spot the treasure galleon *Nuestra Señora de la Concepción* off the coast of Chili, which feat won him a gold chain, March 1, 1579. As was the custom when two ships met at sea, the galleon's captain asked for the name and destination of Drake's vessel. The latter's answer was: "Strike sail! Or we will send you to the bottom." The Spaniard courteously invited the Englishmen to come aboard and surrender. The first bombardment from *Golden Hind*'s guns brought down the galleon's mizzenmast, followed quickly by a rain of arrows and musket shot which enabled the English to bring the boarding-party in a *pinnace* alongside. These men certainly made a devilish impression; the Spanish commander surrendered. The ship's hold was so much packed with treasure that the English translated her name *Cacafuego* into *Shitfire* instead of *Spitfire*.

Drake, Joseph

Brother of Francis → Drake, took part in the venture that took off in 1571. A day or two after New Year (January 1573) when the enterprise had brought the men at Fort Diego on the Wild Coast (the Spanish Main) "half a score of our company fell down sick together, and the most of them died within two or three days." One did not know what the

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cause was, called it a “calenture”, or fever and diagnosed it as a “sudden change from cold to heat, or by reason of brackish water which had been taken in by our *pinnace*, through the sloth of their men in the mouth of the river, not rowing further in where the water was good.” Among the corpses was Joseph Drake, “who died in our Captain’s arms.” The many deaths caused something like a panic, writes author J. Masfield, and Drake, in his distress, determined to hold a post-mortem upon his brother’s corpse “that the cause might be the better discerned, and consequently remedied.” The surgeon cut Joseph open to find “his liver swollen, his heart as it were sodden, and his guts all fair.” A sufferer from yellow-fever shows similar symptoms. “This was the first and the last experiment that our Captain made of anatomy in this voyage.” The surgeon “over-lived him not past four days” – a fact which very possibly saved the lives of half the company, Masfield remarks dryly.

Drake, Thomas

Brother of Francis → Drake, partaking in the 1577-80 venture.

Dral – From Skyros, Greece. 19th century.

Dremer, Patrick

One of → Kidd’s men, 1696.

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Drew, George

In December 1692 the governor of Bermuda commissioned two sloops to attempt the capture of the French factory at Gorey on the coast of Gambia, West Africa. The two commanders, Drew and → Tew, decided to go on the account but their ships got separated in a storm. Certainly the same man as George → Dew.

Driesz, Cornelis – Watergeus from Friesland.

Driver, Thomas

Next to piracy there is petty piracy. One day c. 1600 Thomas Driver and another man, described as sailors and watermen, struck out “in a boat, in the night time, in the River Thames opposite Wapping, did steal from a ship *Providence* a cable and a semi-cable worth VI.XIII.o.” Values in these small thieveries are expressed in shillings. Many pirates are/were poor, desperate men.

Droman, Patrick

One of → White’s men. Stayed behind at Réunion Island, December 1706. In 1709 still inhabitant of this French island in the Indian Ocean.

Dromyowe, Peter – From Bretagne, France.

One of Jean du → Laerquerac’s men, having taken several English ships in the Bristol Channel, 1537.

Drummond → Teach, Edward

Drummond, Ezra (or Robert)

In command of the full-rigged ship *Speedy Return* with a crew of 80. Left Glasgow in May 1701 for the slave trade

on the African coast but went to Ste. Marie instead. There hired Nathaniel → North as his quartermaster. Attacked a Spanish *barco longa* off the coast of Madagascar but was unable to overpower her. The crew lost confidence in Drummond and elected North in his place. Settled at Ile Ste. Marie (also known as St. Mary’s and Nosí Boraha) and probably died there. → Drury met Drummond in 1702 and 1704.

Drury, Robert

In 1701 the East Indiaman *Degrave* was shipwrecked off Madagascar. One of the survivors, a young cabin boy, kept a journal of his adventures which was published in 1729 under the title *Madagascar, or Robert Drury’s Journal During Fifteen Years Captivity in that Island*. However, one may tend to believe the real writer must have been D. Defoe, much of the descriptions of tribal life were translations of passages in French books. According to the fashion of the day there were (too) many pages on philosophical observations, also one of Defoe’s trademarks. Now is found that Robert Drury really existed and his experiences may not be all fictional. In 1716 he had fled from his Malagasy owners and, during a stop at Mathelage, happened to meet his old friend from *Degrave*’s days, cabin boy Nick → Dove, who had, after a life of piracies, settled in the island to die there.

Claimed to have been taken as a slave by the natives and passed from one ruler to another, but maybe this served as a mask to disguise his years between Western pirates, like John → Pro, a Dutch rover who lived in Madagascar “in a very handsome manner”. One of his native masters had been king Mevarrow, a man who excelled in cruelties, for instance: had boys castrated for stealing. After having escaped to a softer master, king Moume, still had to follow this Malagasy custom: licking the soles of the master. Yes, he *did* try to escape more than several times; his pages are full with crocodiles, snakes, rapid-flowing rivers, treason and disappointments. Finally, before sailing home he served as a supercargo in slaving transactions with the chieftains. One year after arriving in London set out for a slaving enterprise in... Madagascar, rejoicing in revenge. Took his living cargo to Virginia to trade it in for tobacco. Returned home a wealthy man. For all his experiences, his struggle for life and knowing how to be smart did not end well. Poor health due to long tropical years? Drury accepted an old man’s job of porter at East India House, but when his journal was published added an invitation to the last page: “I am every day to be spoken with in Old Tom’s Coffeehouse in Birch Lane, where I shall be ready to gratify any gentleman with a further account of anything herein contained, to stand the strictest examination, or to confirm those things which to some may seem doubtful.”

Du Marc → Marc, du

Duarte

Active in the Wars of Independence, captured and put in a cell of San Felipe Castle (now Puerto Plata in the Dominican Republic; built in 1564-’71 to protect the Atlantic side of Hispaniola). Was exiled to Venezuela.

Dubin, George

One of → Bonnet's men. "arraingn'd and try'd" on the 28th of October, 1718; found Guilty, and received Sentence of Death."

Dubois, Claude – From France.

In command of 30-gun ship *Le Cerf* (*The Deer*) with a 300-men crew. A corsair during the French revolution, but in the Red Sea sacked any ship, Arab, Dutch or English.

Dubois, John

Condemned pirates, living their last minutes under a "rope swinging lightly in the breeze", were supposed to be full with repentance and to deliver a hearty admission of guilt and sinfulness. They were supposed to shout a warm final warning to youthful spectators and listeners to be aware and take care in this world, to love their neighbors and avoid wicked ways. The crowd expected shouts, crying, or even men who mocked the whole situation or were just as drunk as any monkey. When about to be hanged the same day as → Kidd was, John Dubois did say nothing. Nor did he show any respect, to no one and no thing in particular. He just died.

Ducasse → Casse, du**Duchesne** – Flibuster from France.

1681-9. In command of a ship that sailed from Saint Domingue to sack Tampico in the Gulf of Mexico, 1683. Also in the fleet of Joseph → Bannister, 1684. On 12 February, 1685 in command of Bannister's 36-gun *Golden Fleece*, because Bannister was not supposed to sail under French colors. In September 1685 able to escape the Spanish flotilla that had hunted down → Bréha and nearly ended De → Graaf's pirate's career.

Ducoing, John

Merchant at New Orleans, sometimes sailor and associate of the → Lafitte's. Hoped to join → Champlin's privateer *General Artigas*, 16 March 1817. Was appointed judge of Galveston's admiralty court.

Ducq, Jacques le – Watergeus (Seabeggar) from the Spanish Netherlands.**Dudingston, William**

Lieutenant in the armed schooner *Gaspé* of the British navy. In March, 1772 made his appearance in Narragansett Bay, where he "stopped all vessels, including small market boats, without showing his authority for doing so; and even sent the property he had illegally seized to Boston for trial, contrary to an act of Parliament which required such trials to be held in the colonies where the seizures were made." Suit was begun by the owners of these cargoes which resulted in a judgment against Dudingston. Complaints of these proceedings were duly made, and the colonial governor of Rhode Island sent a number of letters to rear-admiral Montagu, at Boston, protesting against the outrages, which only elicited an arrogant reply from the admiral: "I shall report your two insolent letters to my officer [Dudingston] to his majesty's secretaris of state;

and I would advise you not to send your sheriff on board the king's ship again on such ridiculous errands. I am also informed the people of Newport talk of fitting out an armed schooner to rescue any vessel the king's schooner may take carrying on an illicit trade. Let them be cautious what they do, for as sure as they attempt it, and any of them taken, I will hang them as pirates." However, Dudingston realized that many of his seizures were illegal, for he feared to venture ashore, as many suits at law were threatened against him by the owners of goods and vessels he had taken.

Dudley, Edward

Captain of the soldiers in the fleet of John → Hawkins, 1568. Ran into an argument with George Fitzwilliams, things hotted up so badly that both men rowed ashore to fight a duel. Hawkins rushed after him. Blind with rage Dudley struck his admiral with his sword and was clapped in irons on the spot. After hearing his death sentence fell to his knees. Hawkins told him to say his prayers. Obeyed, trembling. Hawkins granted him a pardon.

Dudley, Robert – From England (1574-1649)

Planned to sail into the Pacific in imitation of Francis → Drake's epic voyage of 1577-'80. Instead set his course to the West Indies, September 1595. On his way chased every vessel in sight but unsuccessfully. Explored the Orinoco River in Guyana. On his way home again hunted for prey, taking only one small merchantman in the end.

Duell, William

Hanged in 1740 in London, his body was taken to Surgeon's Hall for dissection. When being washed, it was observed he was breathing. In two hours time recovered and sat up in a chair. One hanging considered as being enough, the authorities decided to have him transported to the colonies.

Duff, Gilly

Aka Black Boy. C. 1620: "One stormy February day Gilly Duff, bastard son of Fineen [→] O'Driscoll, saw a ship beating about helplessly at the entrance to Baltimore Bay [Ireland]. Jumping into a boat the thoughtful pair offered to pilot the stranger, much to the relief of the harassed sailors." The vessel was Portuguese with a cargo of 100 tuns of wine destined for Waterford, which the O'Driscolls thought would be easily theirs. Asked the captain and his officers to dine with them at which they readily complied. But no sooner were the seafarers inside the castle they were seized and clapped into irons. However, when the Waterford merchants learned about their merchandise being transferred to unknown places they armed a vessel to avenge their losses. Duff and O'Driscoll barely escaped with their lives. What was more: a small army was sent to Baltimore and laid their castle in ruins and burned all their vessels (50).

"Baltimore Haven did not take long to recover from this reverse. Fresh wealth flowed in readily enough from trade with the pirates."

Dugan, John

One of → Roberts' men. Enforced when the French ship in which he served was captured off the coast of Whydah, West Africa, February 1722.

Duglas, Jean – Flibuster from Le Havre, France.

On 10 September 1662 a Portuguese letter of marque was accorded to Ch. De Bils at Lisboa, Portugal. De Bils in turn, gave the commission to Douglas, constituting him: "Commander of my ship called St John in my name and as if I were personally present to make war with the enemies of this crowne of Portugall". The enemies were Spain and the Barbary States.

When in the Antilles, made a narrow escape after a battle with warships off the island of Martinique, March 1663. Was severely injured in this fight. One year later captained a second *Saint Jean*, 2-guns, crewed by 25 men, his venture financed by the French ship-owner Martin. April '64 anchored off Cayman Brac, in wait for a vessel from Amsterdam called *Blauwe Duif* (Blue Dove). The story of a sailor who boarded Douglas' *Saint Jean* at the Brac, demonstrates how an ordinary mariner could become caught up in acts of piracy. This Daniel Sprague later remembered: "[I went to the Cayman's] to see if I could get passage there (...) I asked of them [i.e. Douglas's quartermaster] whether I could have passage with them or noe, and hee said, 'Aye, and wellcome'. Then I went aboard with my Chest and Clothes." And found out that Douglas was hoping to take *Blauwe Duif* as a prize – a ship on which Sprague himself had voyaged. Crew members told him that they indeed had been in pursuit of the Hollander.

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Saint Jean set sail, anchored in → Bluefields Bay. Apparently Douglas was well-informed, for *Blauwe Duif* with a crew of 10 also made for this location to take on water and some ballast, and he also knew the vessel had a passport from the Netherlands and was owned by Jews from Amsterdam. One of the *Blauwe Duif* sailors: "Douglas came rowing upp with two oars about 8 of the clock at night. Wee hailed them and asked whence they were and thayer answer was, from the Barbados. Wee asked who was there they answered Peter Prier, who said they had lost Camanos [the Cayman's] and were going to seek for it againe, but presently they clapt thayer helme a starboard and shered aboard us." A passenger in *Blauwe Duif* takes over the story: "[they] gave them a voly of shot, being in number about 27 men, and being somewhat darke the master was shot in the arme and the men of the Blowe Dove were put in the howll [hold] of the ship; and then the asaylants cut the cables and carryd away both vesells and them, until they came to Poynt Niggereel [Point Negril] where they met ane English barke bownd for Porte Royall in Jamaica where they putt the master of the Blowe Dove aboard according to his desire and furnished them with some victwales and a caise of spirits; and after they were gone owt of sight they lasht there barke aboard of the prise and took most of there things owt of her and let her goe adrifte." With other words: Douglas had taken possession of *Blue Dove*, had her crew board the English *bark*, had plundered the prize (valuable jewelry, chests of silver – Douglas was well-informed indeed – and the cargo of sugar) and left her to the elements. The other ship in the

story ("ane English barke") turned out to be the ship *Lucretia*, in company of *Blauwe Duif* from Port Royal. Douglas' men had visited her to enquire whether this vessel "would engage to defend *Blue Dove*".

Depositions from witnesses were made in July 1664. But Douglas had not set his prize adrift, he brought *Blauwe Duif* to Portsmouth, Massachusetts, only to be arrested there. "Unbowed," says Cayman-historian M. Carter, "Douglas [sic] petitioned the Boston Court in August 1664 to come to a speedy decision as to whether his prize was lawful, complaining that his sailors 'having been there 2 weeks were without food'." Douglas also said the prize ship had been "looden by the Jues [Jews] under the King of Spaine". In its goodness the court ordered a monetary payment to *Saint Jean's* crew, but declared the capture illegal.

Managed to escape one year later. Was with → Morgan at Puerto Bello, 1668. Partook in the raid on Santa Maria de Puerto Principe, Cuba, also in 1668.

Duglass, John → Douglas, Jean**Duguay-Trouin, René** - From St. Malo, France. (1673-1736)

It is not fair to call this naval commander and hero a pirate. But on at least one occasion was one. In April 1692, during another war against Great Britain, he was given command of the 18-gun *Coëtquen*, which put to sea in consort of *Saint Aaron*. Both ships operated under lettres de marque issued by the deposed king James II. It was not unreasonable that *Saint Aaron* should have held such a license, for her captain was Irish, and James was still recognized as king by the majority of his countrymen. But including *Coëtquen* in the matter was an illegal question mark. Also, these letters de marque were authorized by king Louis XIV to take the admiralty's tenth of all booty – an indication of how the system could be "bent" to suit convenience.

What happened with both ships? 9 June, 1692 they fell in with an English convoy escorted by two men-of-war. One of the escorts was a lightly armed ketch, and she was captured after she had put up a stubborn fight with *Coëtquen*, during which her captain was killed. There is no record extant of the other escort being taken. *Saint Aaron* had gone after the convoy and captured twelve vessels. Some were recaptured by the British, the leftovers shepherded in amongst the reefs off Erquy in the Bay of Saint Brieuc and brought in as prizes in Saint Malo.

Duill, John

One of → Watling's two quartermasters. When the buccaneers interrogated an old mestizo on the coast of Southern West America, he shot him dead, 27 January 1681. The man had told the company that the town of Arica knew of the coming of the *ladrones*. Took part in the attack on Arica, afoot and heavily armed. Says B. Little, specialist in tactics and naval warfare: "They attack in spite of the precepts against such assaults, against the materialistic pragmatism of the sea rover, and against the survival instincts of the mariner." Advanced January 30th with 92 men four miles from the town, in good order. The

Spanish in a castle, or fort, did not wait for them to scale the walls, they too attacked. Watling then cleverly used the proven stratagem of placing prisoners in front of his own men, but in a little time found himself obliged to look to his defense. Watling was killed, and so were his two quartermasters, the boatswain and some of the best men. The rest retreated, harassed all the way by a distant firing from the Spaniards but in tolerable order. It was → Sharp who led the party from the town, all except the three surgeons. They stayed behind, all three drunk. The Spaniards spared this trio, “they being able to do them good service in that country; but as to the wounded men taken prisoners, they were all knocked on the head,” says Basil → Ringrose. This attack cost the rovers 28 men killed and 18 wounded. Nobody knows precisely, but Ringrose claimed the Spanish had 700 able defenders in the castle and c. 70 killed and more than 200 wounded.

Duinmeyer, Cornelis Claesz – From the Netherlands.

Pilot operating in the Waddenzee, Noord Holland. Spotted a corsair from Duinkerken, France, with a prize ship. Was curious to find out how things were going. The corsair did not wait for him but took off with the prize, a Hamburg ship named *Sint Marie van Holsteyn*. In pursuit of her captured this prize ship off the island of Texel after a heavy fight. Set the German crew free but held possession of the ship and sold her. No date given but probably c. 1800 or during the Napoleonic wars.

Duiten, Hans von

Quartermaster in pirateships but also served in *Tumedevice*, a ship fitted out by the port of Hamburg to protect its shipping. Her crew had to make a pledge not to attack Hamburg ships but “wissentlich niemand anders als Hamburgs Feinde zu beschädigen, vielmehr anderen Seefahrern und Kaufleuten, die nicht Hamburgs Feinde sind, Hilfe und Beistand zu leisten.” (“never to take other than Hamburgs enemies, and to help those who are not Hamburgs enemies.”) Circa 1450.

Duivel, Dirk – Watergeus (Seabeggar) from Amsterdam, Holland.

Second-in-command under → Lumey. One of those who wanted to use the town of Den Briel as a base. 1572.

*Dirck Duyvel van Waterland voerde ze aan
Die rust'loze wolvenhorden
Die dwars door een blakende hel zijn gegaan
Om daarna vergeten te worden*

Dick Dreux († 1978)

(Dirck Duyvel from Waterland led them on/these restless wolfpacks/who went through blazing hell/and then were forgotten)

Dulaïen – Flibuster from Basse-Bretagne, France. Born 1704.

Established a base on the island of West Caicos, where today one can still see the remains of a pirate lair. The rules framed by many pirate crews originated in those of

the “Brethren of the Coast”, being a true Republic of Rogues. One did not only elect the commanders, but ruled him in turn by a general council of all hands. There were rules on discipline, division of the loot, payments for being wounded or loosing limbs, on taking women on board, on fighting, punishments, &c. In case of a punishment like sentencing to death or marooning, the articles drawn up in 1727 by *Sans Pitié*'s men, captain Dulaïen, contained symbolic penalties. A man guilty of a crime that endangered ship and crew alike was tied down to a cannon and anyone was entitled to give him one lash with a rope's end.

Was said to have hidden cargo valued at 160.000 pounds before government officials were able to search his vessel on the Loire River, France, and to have kept it hidden, only to carry some away spending it as he could. Events like this led to romantic tales of pirates burying their loot in various places.

Dumangle – Flibuster from France.

In command of the ship *Le Diable Volant* (flying devil) partaking in → Morgan's Panama-expedition, 1670-1. Sailed in consort with Francis → Weatherborn. Imprisoned by kolonel Beeston but released in fear for reprisals.

Dumarc – Flibuster from France.

Dumesnil → Mesnil, du

Dumon, Godefroi

Owned land in the Donaldsonville area in the Mississippi-delta, close to the city of New Orleans. Associate with the → Lafitte's. October 1813 helped to plunder a prize schooner off the mouth of the Teche and to move the booty to the Lafourche for hiding.

Dumoulin – Flibuster from France.

Aka Desmoulines. Active 1665-'78.

Dunbar

In command of 10-tons *Prosperous*, 16 men, in Henry → Morgan's force, 1670. Before sailing, there was a council aboard flagship *Satisfaction*, a mockery because Morgan had determined where he was going. The vote went against Santiago de Cuba as being too risky, although the force of 28 ships and 1.846 rovers had the ability to carve up the fortress like a knife through butter. Under Morgan's charismatic chairmanship his council of war came with the following statement: “for the good of Jamaica and the safety of all to take Panama.”

Dunbar, Nicholas

One of → Quelch's men in the brigantine *Charles*. Tried at Boston, 1704.

Dundee

One of → Kidd's men. A young black slave, bought at Madagascar. Died shivering in Marshalsea Prison, 1700.

Duncomb, Robert

In November, 1607 Hannibal Vivian (a name which is already mentioned in connection with John → Downes) was called to London to explain his conduct before the high court of admiralty and asked to explain why his son Francis had freed the pirate Robert Duncomb who had been arrested at Falmouth. His answers were unconvincing, so was his conduct as a vice-admiral of South Cornwall. Yet no further action was taken against him.

Dung-dong – From Malaysia.

The → Dyaks of Borneo were more or less forced to commit piracies by the policy of Dutch and British traders in the 18th and 19th century. With their actions running out of hand the colonial governments felt obliged to take measures against them. The most famous fighter against these headhunters was the “White Rajah”: James Brooke. The rover tribes resided for the most part very far inland, near the sources of the numerous rivers, in which situations the streams are contracted and rapid, and the banks elevated and timbered. They take advantage of these circumstances and render the advance of an enemy almost impossible, by felling trees across the rivers and by cutting others and keeping them suspended by rattans, so that they can be launched in a moment on a passing boat, crushing them to atoms. On any alarm at sea, they immediately retreat to some of these strongholds. In March 1849 a fleet of 60 to 100 *prahus*, with at least 2,000 men, had left the Serebas Rivers to attack and plunder villages on the coast. One of the chieftains was Dung-dong, not a Dyak by birth but an adventurer from Malaysia who had adopted the mode of dressing and their headhunting willingly. Raided and pounced on unsuspecting villages like the rush of an alligator, burnt them, killing the men and boys and cut off their heads (trophies), carrying off the women as slaves. But one time he was struck by an extraordinarily beautiful young woman who tried to escape in the jungle. Immediately ran after her but since his heavy spear was in his way, stuck it in the ground. Overtook her, captured her and brought her, in spite of all her wild protests, back to his *prahu*. But could not find his spear. Then he felt his lethal instrument in his neck. He fell to his knees and died. The girl’s father had found his daughter.

Dunkin, George – From Glasgow, Scotland.

One of → Bonnet’s men. Hanged at Charleston, South Carolina, and buried in the marsh below low-water mark. November 8, 1718.

Dunkston, John

One of → Eaton’s men. Killed by Malayers.

Dunn, Robert

One of → Avery’s men. After his adventures on the wide oceans and seas landed with his little sloop at Westport in County Mayo, Ireland, June 1696. Offered to buy a horse worth 10 shilling for as much as 10 pounds, which initiative aroused suspicion. Was arrested together with some of his mates by the local sheriff but escaped. Somehow behaved oddly with the girls in a Rochester inn because

one damsel discovered golden coins concealed in his quilted jacket. Sharks everywhere. Was arrested.

Dunn, William

One of → Pound’s crew. Came on board at Lovell’s Island, Boston. When tried was found guilty but the sentence of death was remitted on payment of twenty marks “in money, to reimburse the charges of the prosecution and imprisonment or else be sold into Virginia”, 1689.

Dunston, Thomas

One of Chr. → Goffe’s men. When tried was acquitted, and his money and “a parcel of stones” returned to him, 1687.

Dunton – Barbary corsair from London, England.

Pressed into a pirate ship from Saleh, Morocco, because of his qualities as a pilot and navigator. His ship had a crew consisting of 21 Moors and 5 renegades from Vlaanderen, one of the Netherlands. Was ordered to cruise in English waters to capture christian prisoners. Off Hurst Castle, near the Needles in the Isle of Wight, his vessel was taken and the crew carried to Winchester and tried there, 1636. Was acquitted but never saw his 10 years old son again, who was still a slave in a Barbary land. Wrote a published book about his doings: *A True iournall of the Sally fleet, with the proceedings of the voyage*; London 1637.

Dunwell

One of Charles → Harris’s men.

Duplaissey, John → Plaissey, Jean du**Dupont** – From Boulogne, France.

In command of the privateer *L’Attrape si tu peux*, 18th century. Probably a loyal citizen, not a pirate, but the name of his ship is too good to be forgotten: *Catch me if you can*.

Duppa, Michael

Active from Mamora on the North coast of Morocco, 1613-’4. His brother James, resident at Livorno (Leghorn), is known to have sent several ships to Mamora to barter with the pirates.

Dupuis, Antoine → Depuis, Antoine**Dur, le**

One of → Levasseur’s men.

Durand – Flibuster from France**Durand de Villagaignon, Nicolás**

Active off the Canary Islands, 1555. Admiral of a fleet of 3 *galleons* and 2 *galleasses*. In concert with Nicolás → Barré attacked Santa Cruz de Tenerife and nearly lost one of the two *galleasses*.

Durbé, Charles – From France.

A famous privateer but it is said he sometimes “crossed the bridge from officialdom to outlawry”. C. 1745.

Durford, John

One of Richard → Ingle's men in the pinnace *Reformation*, 1644. Fell to beating and wounding guards before executing an escape with the vessel to go "a-pyrating" in the Chesapeake Bay.

Durford, William

One of Richard → Ingle's men in the pinnace *Reformation*, January 1644.

Duvenvoorde, Arent van – Watergeus (Seabeggar) from Holland.

Present at the taking of Den Briel, the first day of April 1572.

Duvenvoorde, Johan van – Watergeus from Holland.

Duyn, Roeland van der – Watergeus from Holland.

Duynmeyer, Cornelis Claesz. – From Vlieland.

Pilot. Spied a corsair from Duinkerken with a prize, 1716. Attacked the corsair and retook the prize, called *St. Maria*. Did not harm her crew but kept the vessel, and her cargo, for him to sell.

Duyns, Pieter – Watergeus from Amsterdam (?), Holland, the Spanish Netherlands. Captain.

Duyt, Pieter – Watergeus from Amsterdam, Holland. Captain.

Duyvel (devil) → Duivel, Dirck

Dyer, Frances

Cook in *Mocha Frigate* and after the mutiny probably willing to join the crew in piracy. → James → Kelley, Ralph → Stout.

Dyk, Joost van – From the Republic of the United Provinces.

Aka Jost van Dyke. Corsair and, now and then, a pirate. Established one of the first permanent settlements on one of the smaller of the (now British) Virgin Island. By 1615 the Van Dyk settlement was recorded in Spanish contemporary papers as having expanded and consisting of Dutch, French and English adventurers who had constructed some small defences. In the 1610's Spain and the Republic were subject to a binding truce. In 1621 the truce came to an end, which caused Van Dyk to build a more substantial earthen fortress, later named Fort Recovery, with brick walls. "It is the place you go to if you like to get away from civilization," so says the *Yachtsman's Guide* to the Greater Antilles. In years gone by it was the home of a Quaker colony. The island is to be found N of St. John and ENE of St. Thomas. Coincidentally there exists a Van Dyck Plantation in St. Thomas. E of Jost van Dyke Island we find Little Jost van Dyke Island. The passage between both islands is unsafe but the open Eastside between the two is a perfect anchoring site. The islands are close to Hans → Lollick Island and Great → Thatch and Little Thatch. Little Dix Bay is also called after Van Dyk.

Dyke, Marinus – From Nederland.

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