



Disney

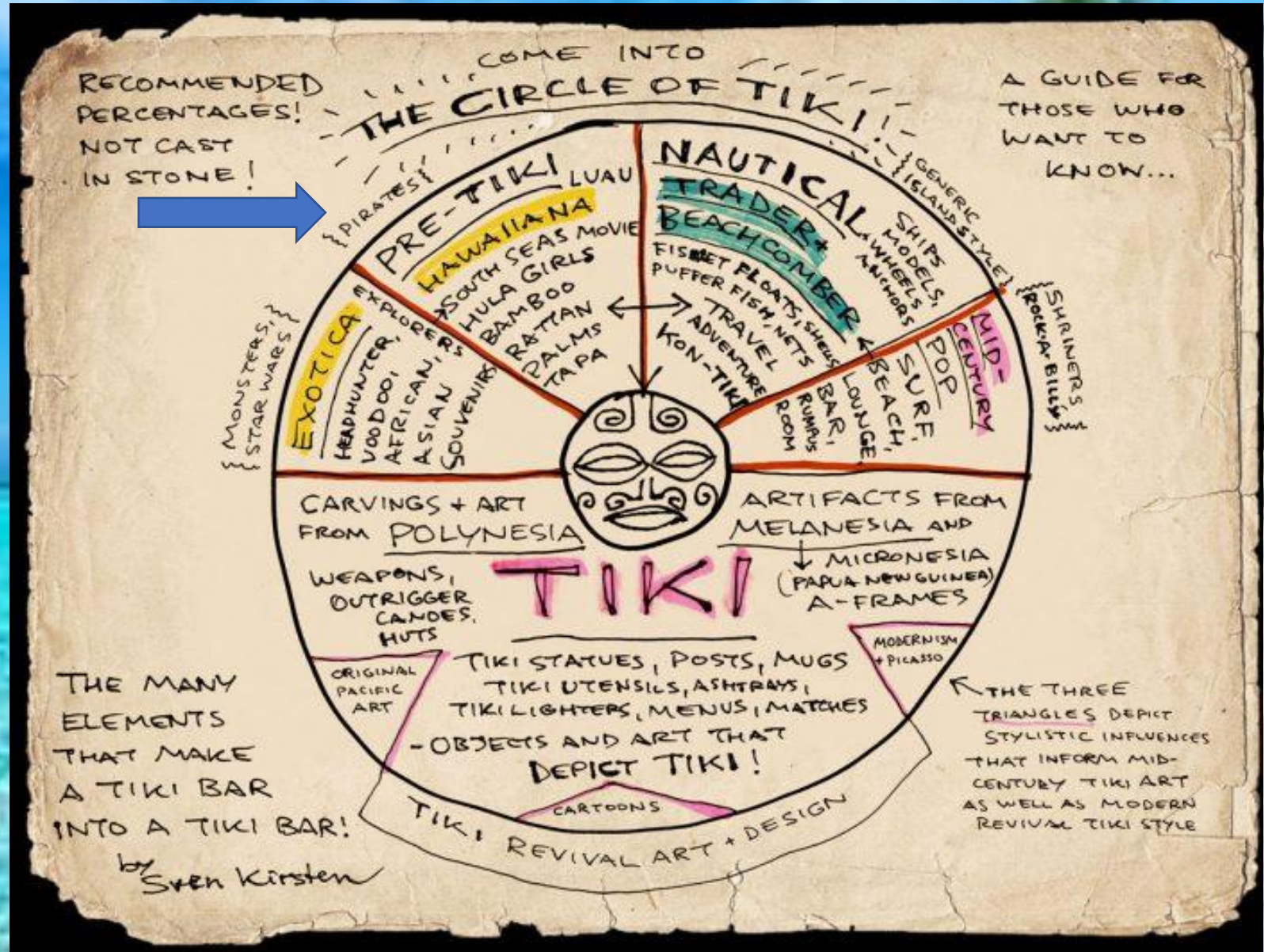
PIRATES of the **ECCNO**

THE DRINKS OF THE BLACK PEARL



ARR PIRATES TIKI?

According to tiki historian Sven Kirsten, pirates are outside of the Circle of Tiki; merely "tiki-adjacent."





WHAT IS A PIRATE? WHAT IS A BUCCANEER? A PRIVATEER? A CORSAIR?



Pirate is the most general of the four terms. Originating with the Greek *peiratēs*, meaning brigand, it can be applied to a wide range of nautical misbehavior, including coastal raiding and intercepting ships on high seas. Robbery, kidnapping, and murder all qualify as piratical activities, provided there's some water and a boat involved. If there's no water and no boat, you're just a regular bandit. If there's a boat but no water, you need to go back to pirate school.

Privateers were pirates with papers. As the name suggests, privateers were private individuals commissioned by governments to carry out quasi-military activities. They would sail in privately owned armed ships, robbing merchant vessels and pillaging settlements belonging to a rival country. The most famous of all privateers is probably English admiral Francis Drake, who made a fortune plundering Spanish settlements in the Americas after being granted a privateering commission by Elizabeth I in 1572.

Corsairs were essentially a privateer in the Mediterranean Sea, where, from roughly the late 14th century to the early 19th century, the Ottoman Empire dueled with the Christian states of Europe for maritime supremacy. On both sides, the struggle was waged with both conventional navies and state-sanctioned sea bandits called corsairs. French Letters of Marque were “Lettres de Course,” hence “Corsairs.”

BUCCANEERS

Buccaneers were a kind of privateers or free sailors particular to the Caribbean Sea during the 17th and 18th centuries. First established on northern **Hispaniola** (currently Dominican Republic and Haiti) as early as 1625, their heyday was from the Restoration (of the British monarchy) in 1660 until about 1688, during a time when governments were not strong enough and did not consistently attempt to suppress them.

Originally the name applied to the landless hunters of wild boars and cattle in the largely uninhabited areas of Hispaniola and **Tortuga** (a small island off the northwest coast of what is now Haiti). The meat they caught was smoked over a slow fire in little huts the French called boucans to make viande boucanée – jerked meat or jerky – which they sold to the corsairs who preyed on the (largely Spanish) shipping and settlements of the Caribbean. Eventually the term was applied to the corsairs and (later) privateers themselves, also known as the Brethren of the Coast.

The term buccaneer was taken from the Spanish bucanero and derives from the Arawak word buccan, a wooden frame on which native Tainos (who speak Arawak) and Caribs slowly roasted or smoked meat, commonly manatee. From it derived the French word boucan and hence the name boucanier for French hunters who used such frames to smoke meat from feral cattle and pigs on Hispaniola. English colonists anglicised the word boucanier to buccaneer.

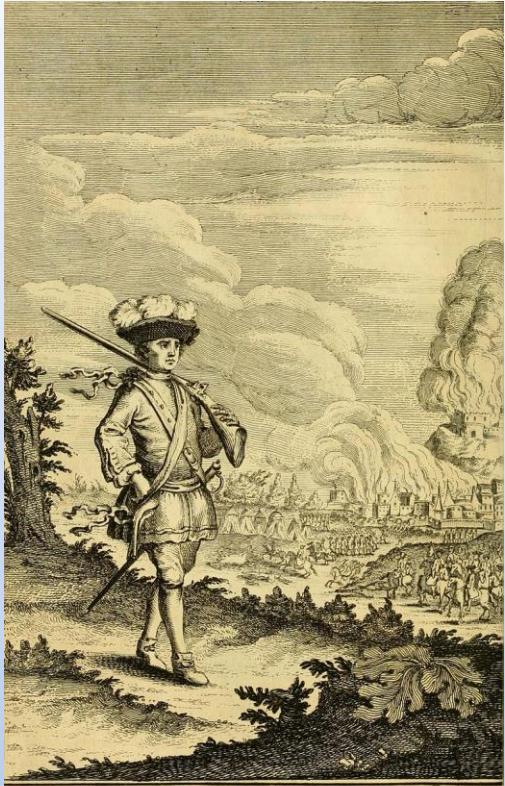


BUCCANEER'S BOUNTY

Adapted from a recipe by Shannon Mustipher
in "Tiki: Modern Tropical Cocktails"

Batched Proportions	Single Serving
8 ½ oz Demerara rum	1 ½ oz Demerara rum
4 ¼ oz rye whiskey	¾ oz rye whiskey
3 ⅓ oz cinnamon syrup	½ oz cinnamon syrup
4 ¼ oz soursop juice	¾ oz soursop juice
3 ⅓ oz fresh lime juice	½ oz fresh lime juice
1 ½ oz allspice dram	¼ oz allspice dram
4 dashes Angostura bitters	Dash Angostura bitters

BUCCANEERS



Capl. Hen. Morgan before Panama which he took from the Spaniards.

Morgan at Panama City, above.
1684 London Gazette report of Morgan's
successful libel action, below.

Westminster, June 1. There having been lately Printed and Published two Books, one by *William Crook*, and the other by *Tho. Malibus*, both intituled, *The History of the Buccaneers*, both which Books contained many false Scandalous and Malitious reflections on the Life and Actions of Sir *Henry Morgan* of *Jamaica* Kt. The said Sir *Henry Morgan* hath by Judgment had in the Kings-Bench-Court, recovered against the said *Malibus* for Printing and Publishing of the said Libel 200 l Damages And on the humble Solicitation and request of *William Crook* hath been pleased to withdraw his Action against the said *Crook*, and accept of his Submission and Acknowledgment in Print.

English settlers occupying Jamaica began to spread the name buccaneers with the meaning of pirates. The name became universally adopted later in 1684 when the first English translation of Alexandre Exquemelin's book *The Buccaneers of America* was published.

Viewed from London, buccaneering was a budget way to wage war on England's rival, Spain. The English crown licensed buccaneers with **letters of marque**, legalizing their operations in return for a share of their profits. The buccaneers were invited by Jamaica's Governor Thomas Modyford to base ships at Port Royal. The buccaneers robbed Spanish shipping and colonies, and returned to Port Royal with their plunder, making the city the most prosperous in the Caribbean. There even were Royal Navy officers sent to lead the buccaneers, such as Christopher Myngs. Their activities went on irrespective of whether England happened to be at war with Spain or France.

Among the leaders of the buccaneers were two Frenchmen, Jean-David Nau, better known as François l'Ollonais, and Daniel Montbars, who destroyed so many Spanish ships and killed so many Spaniards that he was called "the Exterminator".

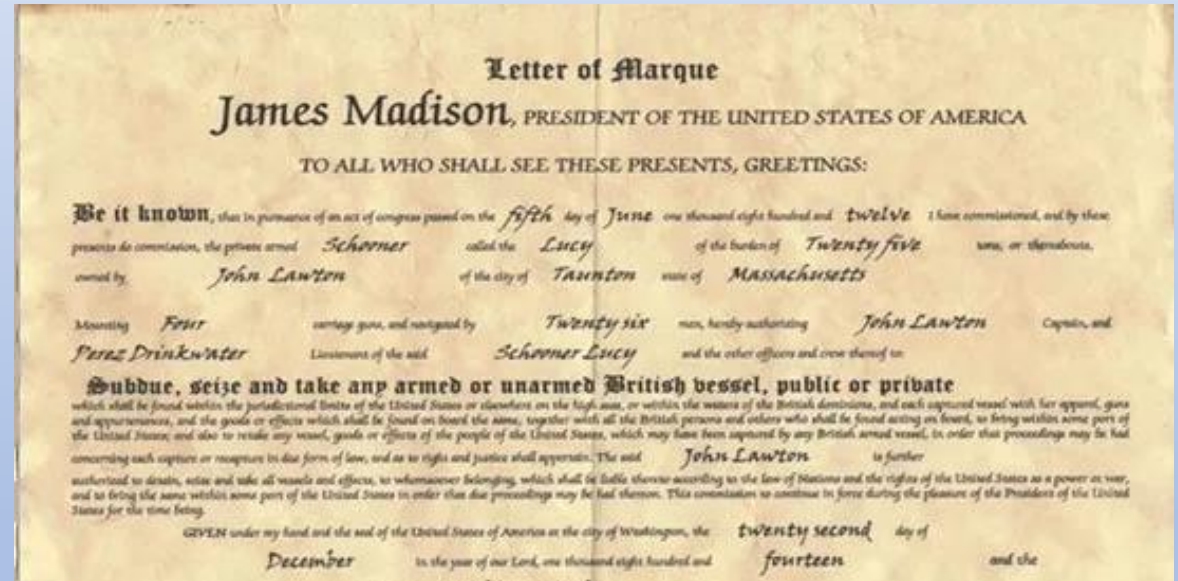
Another noted leader was Welshman Henry Morgan, who sacked Maracaibo, Portobello, and Panama City, stealing a huge amount from the Spanish. Morgan became rich and went back to England, where he was knighted by Charles II.

Hilariously, Morgan successfully sued the publishers of "Buccaneers of America" for libel.

LETTERS OF MARQUE

By Jerry Slater, collected in "Amaro" by Brad Thomas Parsons

1 oz Trinidad rum
1 oz Cynar
½ oz dry orange curacao
½ oz Galliano
Shake with ice, strain and
serve up



How important were Letters of Marque during the Age of Exploration? Article I of the United States Constitution lists issuing letters of marque and reprisal in Section 8 as one of the enumerated powers of Congress, alongside the power to tax and to declare war.

HISPANIOLA

- Hispaniola is the most populous island in the West Indies, and the region's second largest in area, after the island of Cuba. It is divided into two separate nations: the Spanish-speaking Dominican Republic to the east and the French/Haitian Creole-speaking Haiti to the west.
- Hispaniola is the site of one of the first European settlements in the Americas, La Navidad (1492–1493), as well as the first proper town, La Isabela (1493–1500), and the first permanent settlement, the current capital of the Dominican Republic, Santo Domingo (est. 1498). These settlements were founded successively during each of Christopher Columbus's first three voyages.
- The Spanish Empire controlled the entire island of Hispaniola from the 1490s until the 17th century, when French pirates began establishing bases on the western side of the island. The official name was La Española, meaning "The Spanish (Island)". It was also called Santo Domingo, after Saint Dominic.



TORTUGA

“Discovered” by Columbus on December 6, 1492 on his first voyage to the New World. Because the shape reminded him of a turtle's shell, he chose the name of Tortuga.

Originally settled by the Spanish, from 1630 onward, Tortuga was divided into French and English colonies, allowing buccaneers to use the island as their main base of operations. Spain re-conquered and lost the island four times in the ensuing three decades.

In 1664, a French governor brought 400 French colonists from Anjou, who established Hispaniola's first sugar plantations. This group of colonists spread to the coast of the mainland and became the nexus of the French colony of Saint-Domingue



17th century drawing of Tortuga

TORTUGA

From Beachbum Berry Remixed

This drink was Trader Vic's answer to the Zombie.
"Served with either crutches or a wheelchair," said Vic's 1940 menu of the Tortuga, which like the Zombie had a limit of two to a customer.

- 1 oz overproof Demerara rum
- 1 oz overproof Spanish style rum
- 1 oz Italian (red) vermouth
- 1/2 oz fresh lime juice
- 1/2 oz fresh lemon juice
- 1/2 oz orange juice
- 1/2 oz white creme de cacao
- 1/2 oz orange curacao
- 1/2 oz grenadine
- Shake with ice cubes. Strain into a tall glass. Add ice to fill. Drop in spent lime shell. Garnish with mint.



BUCCANEERS OF HISPANIOLA AND THE CARIBBEAN

The era of piracy in the Caribbean began in the 1500s and phased out in the 1830s after the navies of the nations of Western Europe and North America with colonies in the Caribbean began combating pirates. The “Golden Age of Piracy,” during which pirates were most successful was from the 1660s to 1730s. Piracy flourished in the Caribbean because of the existence of pirate seaports such as Port Royal in Jamaica, Tortuga in Haiti, and Nassau in the Bahamas.

Beginning in the 1520s, the Caribbean Sea was raided by increasingly numerous French pirates. In 1541, Spain authorized the construction of Santo Domingo's fortified wall, and in 1560 decided to restrict sea travel to enormous, well-armed convoys. In the 1560s, English privateers joined the French in regularly raiding Spanish shipping in the Americas.

In 1606, the government of Philip III ordered all inhabitants of Hispaniola to move close to Santo Domingo, to fight against piracy. Rather than secure the island, his action meant that French, English, and Dutch pirates established their own bases on the less populated north and west coasts of the island.

About 1630, French interlopers were driven away from the island of Hispaniola and fled to nearby Tortuga. French buccaneers were established on northern Hispaniola as early as 1625, but lived at first mostly as hunters rather than robbers; their transition to full-time piracy was gradual and motivated in part by Spanish efforts to wipe out both the buccaneers and the prey animals on which they depended. The buccaneers' migration from Hispaniola's mainland to the more defensible offshore island of Tortuga limited their resources and accelerated their piratical raids. According to Alexandre Exquemelin, the Tortuga buccaneer Pierre Le Grand pioneered the settlers' attacks on galleons making the return voyage to Spain. The Spaniards also tried to drive them out of Tortuga, but the buccaneers were joined by many more French, Dutch, and English adventurers who turned to piracy. They set their eyes on Spanish shipping, generally using small craft to attack galleons in the vicinity of the Windward Passage. With the support and encouragement of rival European powers, they became strong enough to sail for the mainland of Spanish America, known as the Spanish Main, and sacked cities.

BUCCANEERS OF HISPANIOLA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Perhaps what distinguished the buccaneers from earlier Caribbean sailors was their use of permanent bases in the West Indies. During the mid 17th century, the Bahama Islands attracted many lawless people who had taken over New Providence. Encouraged by its large harbour, they were joined by several pirates who made their living by raiding the Spanish on the coast of Cuba. They called this activity buccaneering. Their principal station was Tortuga, but from time to time they seized other strongholds, like Providence, and they were welcomed with their booty in ports like Port Royal in Jamaica. At first, they were international. In 1663 it was estimated that there were fifteen of their ships with nearly a thousand men, English, French, and Dutch, belonging to Jamaica and Tortuga. As time went on and the European governments asserted their authority, the buccaneers first became separated by nationalities and then in time were suppressed altogether, leaving behind only dispersed bands of pirates.

By 1670, the buccaneer era was in decline, and many of the pirates turned to log cutting and wood trading as a new income source. At this time, a Welsh privateer named Henry Morgan started to promote himself and invited the pirates on the island of Tortuga to set sail under him. They were hired by the French as a striking force that allowed France to have a much stronger hold on the Caribbean region. Consequently, the pirates never really controlled the island and kept Tortuga as a neutral hideout for pirate booty.

In 1680, new Acts of Parliament forbade sailing under foreign flags (in opposition to former practice). This was a major legal blow to the Caribbean pirates. Settlements were made in the Treaty of Ratisbon of 1684, signed by the European powers, that put an end to piracy. Most of the pirates after this time were hired out into the Royal services to suppress their former buccaneer allies.

PIRATES OF THE CARIBBEAN

Henry Morgan was knighted in 1674 and became lieutenant-governor of Jamaica. In the late 1670s there was a succession of raids on Spanish ports. In 1680 a party made its way across the Isthmus of Panama and, sailing in captured Spanish ships, pillaged the coasts and commerce of the Pacific. They had not been long on their journey when the Anglo-Spanish treaty of 1680 was signed, which at last stipulated for a real peace beyond the Line and indirectly recognized the right of the English to trade in West Indian waters. When the buccaneers returned by way of Cape Horn in 1682, the survivors found themselves treated as pirates. In 1680, new Acts of Parliament forbade sailing under foreign flags (in opposition to former practice). This was a major legal blow to the Caribbean pirates. Settlements were made in the Treaty of Ratisbon of 1684, signed by the European powers, that put an end to piracy. Most of the pirates after this time were hired out into the Royal services to suppress their former buccaneer allies. In the 1697 Treaty of Ryswick, Spain formally ceded the western third of the island to France. The French, within a very few years, also controlled their buccaneers, and in the Nine Years' War (1688-1697) they were no longer an important factor.

Despite the increasing crackdowns against Caribbean pirates, piracy in the region saw a brief resurgence between the end of the War of the Spanish Succession in 1713 and around 1720, as many unemployed seafarers took to piracy to make ends meet when a surplus of sailors after the war led to a decline in wages and working conditions.

THE END OF THE AGE OF PIRACY

This last large resurgence of piracy saw a change in attitude of European colonial powers towards pirates. The British Parliament set the system of courts of Vice-Admiralty, appointing seven commissioners in the colonies chosen from naval officers instead of civilian judges. Pirates, given no representation in the new courts, were often sentenced to hang. Between 1716 and 1726 several hundred pirates were executed. In addition, European navies and coast guards in the Caribbean were enlarged to deal with the threat.

In the early 19th century, piracy along the East and Gulf Coasts of North America as well as in the Caribbean increased again. The Latin American Wars of Independence led to widespread use of privateers both by Spain and by the revolutionary governments of Mexico, Colombia, and other newly independent Latin American countries. These privateers were rarely scrupulous about adhering to the terms of their letters of marque.

About the time of the Mexican–American War in 1846, the United States Navy had grown strong and numerous enough to eliminate the pirate threat in the West Indies. By the 1830s, ships had begun to convert to steam propulsion, so the Age of Sail and the classical idea of pirates in the Caribbean ended.

YO HO HO AND A BOTTLE OF RUM

A BRIEF HISTORY OF PIRATES AND RUM

- 1493-96: Columbus brings sugar cane to Hispaniola from Madeira (a Portuguese island off the coast of Africa)
- 1516: The first sugar mill in the New World is established on Hispaniola. Consequently, Saint-Domingue (the "Pearl of the Antilles") was by the end of the 17th century the most prosperous colony in the West Indies.
- 1522: Jean Fleury, privateer, captures three Spanish galleons, including Hernan Cortes's gold, one of the earliest recorded acts of piracy against trade on the Spanish Main
- c. 1550: Likely first distillation of cane spirit in the New World in clay pots in Brazil
- 1550s: Francis "Peg Leg" Le Clerc begins the era of Caribbean privateering in earnest
- c. 1640: Records of rum distillation in Barbados and Martinique appear
- 1684: *Bucaniers of America, the inside story of Captain Morgan*, is published. "The detail in Exquemelin's book is so rich and so lavish that it grieves me slightly to make one observation. At no time is rum mentioned." – Wayne Curtis, "And a Bottle of Rum"
- 1700s: Mass rum production begins in English colonies; Spanish and French colonies discouraged rum production and banned its export as competition for brandy, cognac and wine. Prior to 1700, wine and brandy were the most common tipple among pirates who were mostly plundering the Spanish Main. After 1700, as piracy moved north and began interfering with English trade, rum replaced wine as the favored booze of pirates.

YO HO HO AND A BOTTLE OF RUM

A BRIEF HISTORY OF PIRATES AND RUM

Some known prolific drinkers of rum among pirates:

- Ned Low (1690-1724)
- John “Calico Jack” Rackham (1682-1720): Rackham was purportedly drinking rum punch at the time of his capture in 1720.
- Captain William Kidd (1645-1701): Kidd was very drunk on rum at the time of his execution. It’s a good thing he was; he had to be hanged twice. On the first attempt, the hangman's rope broke, and Kidd survived. Drunk and befuddled, he had to climb the gallows a second time.
- Edward “Blackbeard” Teach (1680-1718): Blackbeard had a legendary fondness for rum. Per his biographer, he could handle his rum as no other man could, and liked to lace it with gunpowder, light it on fire and drink it while flaming and popping. Was he the first tiki bartender?? Days before his final battle, Blackbeard wrote in his ship’s log “Such a day, rum all out: - our company somewhat sober: - a damned confusion among us!”

HISPANIOLA/HAITI AND NEW ORLEANS

Jean Lafitte (c. 1780 – c. 1823)

- French privateer who operated in the Gulf of Mexico in the early 19th century.
- Born either in France, Saint-Domingue, or Westchester NY; correctly spelled “Laffite”
- Likely arrives in New Orleans with his mother in early childhood
- By 1805, is operating a warehouse in New Orleans to distribute goods smuggled by his privateer/blacksmith brother Pierre Lafitte, who arrives from Saint Domingue in 1803
- c. 1807, smuggling/piracy operation is moved to Barataria Island in Barataria Bay; Lafitte is said to have "a more accurate knowledge of every inlet from the Gulf than any other man"
- **War of 1812:** US Navy invades Barataria Bay in September 1814, captures most of the Lafitte fleet. In return for a pardon, the Laffites helps General Andrew Jackson during the Battle of New Orleans to defend the city.

Antoine Peychaud (c. 1793 or 1803 – 1883)

- Family from Saint-Domingue (Haiti)
- Moves to or is born in New Orleans ~1793/1803, depending whom you ask
- An “A Peychaud” shows up on the 1810 census; all subsequent census data give birthdate of 1803
- Presumably family fled the Haitian revolution (1791-1804)
- Creates **Peychaud’s Bitters** and the **Sazerac** cocktail c. 1838 or in the 1850s, depending whom you ask



CURSE OF JEAN LAFITTE

- By Brian Maxwell at shakerofspirits.com
- 1 ½ oz Aged Barbados Rum
- ½ oz Overproof Jamaican Rum
- ½ oz Overproof Demerara Rum
- 1 oz Cognac
- 1 oz Falernum
- 1 oz Fassionola
- ½ oz Orgeat
- 1oz Lime Juice
- 1oz Lemon Juice
- 1oz Pineapple Juice
- ¼ oz Peychaud's Bitters





• **Other Pirate-Themed Tiki Cocktails:**

- **Blackbeard's Ghost - BBBR**
- **Drake's Plunder**
- **Privateer – Easy Tiki**
- **Skull and Bones – Sippin' Safari**