

St. Clair District



Pirate Boot Camp Fall Camporee

16-18 September 2016

Location: Camp Joy
Cost \$12 per person

Saturday Pirate Lunch will be provided
Come for the weekend or just the day. Webelos are invited.
Register at: <https://scoutingevent.com/114-16LCCSCFALL>

Camping sites will be assigned upon arrival unless you contact Jeff Taylor with specific requirements prior the event. Preregistration is required on line first with numbers. If you would like to sponsor an event **please contact** Jeffrey Taylor at Big9JeffTaylor@gmail.com Make reservations early so we can arrange ample room for your unit to camp. Sites will be assigned based on reservations and then first come first served for remaining of open sites.

Schedule

Friday

Check in	5 pm to 8 pm
Pirate night in the Tavern (Cracker Barrel for all)	8 pm to 9 pm
Torches out	10 pm

Saturday

Check in	7:30 am to 8:45 am
Flags	8:45 am
Events	9 am to 12 noon
Lunch	12 noon to 1 pm
Events	1 pm to 4 pm
Early Check out	5 pm
Pirate Campfire	8 pm
Torches out	10 pm

Sunday

Check out	7:30 am to 10 pm
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Be a Pirate Patrol by:

- A Pirate Patrol flag
- A pirate outfit, hat, etc. Have fun.
- Smiles, Laughter, and Fun Attitude
- A Pirate Patrol Call
- A Pirate Patrol Cheer

A best pirate patrol contest will be held so put on your best pirate hat and Arrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr.

Events will be in three areas!
Tortuga Island, Port Royal and Clew Bay
Events subject to some changes before the Pirates set to sea so:
“BE PREPARED for an Adventure!”

**Tortuga
Island, Haiti**

In the early 1600s, the rocky island of Tortuga served as the chief stronghold of a motley group of adventurers, thieves and escaped slaves who preyed on Spanish treasure ships in the Caribbean. These raiders started out as a band of French hunters on nearby Hispaniola (now Haiti), and it was the French word for their method of curing meat, “boucaner,” that inspired their feared nickname: buccaneers. The buccaneers fled Hispaniola for Tortuga around 1630 after the arrival of Spanish settlers, and they soon turned to the lucrative business of piracy. To support their operations, they made Tortuga into a fortified stronghold. Jean le Vasseur, a buccaneer leader who had once worked as a military engineer, even built a 24-gun castle called Fort de Rocher to help guard the island’s harbor.

Port Royal

During the “Golden Age of Piracy” in the late 17th and early 18th centuries, Port Royal, Jamaica stood as one of the most popular ports of call for thieves, prostitutes and pirates of every stripe. The small harbor’s association with marauding began in the mid-1600s, when Jamaica’s governors offered it up as a safe haven for pirates in exchange for protection from the Spanish. The buccaneers accepted the deal, and the town soon became a major staging ground for British and French privateers—ship captains commissioned by the Crown to disrupt Spanish shipping in the Caribbean and Atlantic. One of the most famous of these state-sanctioned pirates was Sir Henry Morgan, a Welsh captain who used Port Royal as a base of operations for raids on the Spanish strongholds at Portobello, Cartagena and Panama City.

Clew Bay

The west coast of Ireland might not seem like prime pirate territory, but in the 16th century the rugged shores of Clew Bay served as the stronghold for one of history’s most formidable lady corsairs. During a time when Ireland was ruled by dozens of local chieftains, Grace O’Malley defied convention and emerged as the leader of a seafaring clan who controlled the coastlines through intimidation and plunder. From her base of operations at Rockfleet Castle, O’Malley—also known as Granuaile—commanded hundreds of men and some 20 ships in raids on rival clans and merchant ships. She also ran afoul of government officials, who made repeated attempts to curb her activity. When a fleet from Galway besieged her castle in 1574, O’Malley led her pirates in a counterattack and forced the ships into a retreat.

Events

9 pin cannon Balling	Each member of the patrol must try to knock down as many of the 9 pins down as possible.
Boarding the Ship	Swinging from rope to rope to get aboard the ship.
Cannon Ball Sit-ups	Each member of the patrol can compete in doing the largest number of Cannon Ball Sit-ups.
Climbing the Ship Rigging	The patrol must cross the ships rigging from opposite directions without falling from the yard arm.
Dealing with Cannibals	Patrol gets into a canoe and launches they must go across to the shore pick cannibals and take them back to the other shore. Standard cargo Dilemma just don't get eaten.
Finding the treasure	The Patrol must use a map and campus to find the treasure using a Standard straight line compass course.
Firing the Cannon	The patrol must fire the cannon and try to knock down the ships rigging. (Air Cannon)
Grappling hook Launch	The patrol must fire a grappling hook and line over a target and raise the booty in the air.
Pirates Obstacle Course	The Patrol must go through an Obstacle course carrying a treasure chest.
Plank Walking	Walking the Plank the patrol must walk a series of planks to get from island to island.
Port hole passage	The patrol must pass through a series of port holes as quickly as possible.
Rum Barrel Rolling	The patrol unload, roll and stack rum barrels and then reload them on the ship.
Serving the Grog	Cups strapped to heads have to be filled with water from ladle then ran through a rocker board run to fill the captain's cup.

Be on the lookout for these famous Pirates:

William Kidd (Scottish, 1645 - 1701)

A stylish Scotsman who had been a leading citizen of New York City, actively involved in the building of Trinity Church, Captain Kidd began his career as a privateer, originally commissioned to rid the seas of pirates. Only reluctantly, did he cross bounds into piracy (having been elected pirate captain by his crew), although his piracy itself may be questionable as his exploits may have been sensationalized.

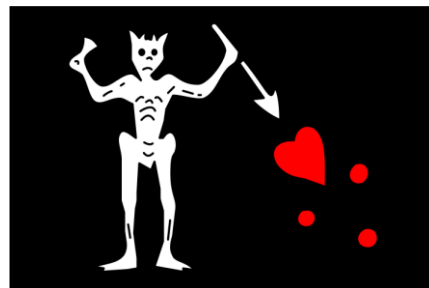
His greatest misfortune was attacking an East India Company vessel. When he learned that he was hunted for that deed, he buried some of his treasure on Gardiners Island, anticipating its usefulness as a bargaining tool. But, captured in Boston along with his wife, William Kidd was eventually sent to England for trial. He was sentenced to death, some said unjustly, and suffered a wretched execution - the noose by which he was hung broke twice, and after he was killed on the third hanging his body was doused in tar and hung by chains along the Thames River.



Edward Teach "Blackbeard" (English, 1680- 1718)

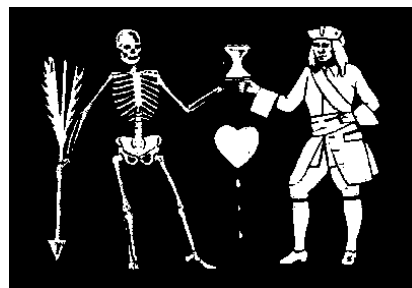
Though there have been more successful pirates, Blackbeard is one of the best-known and widely-feared of his time. He commanded four ships and had a pirate army of 300 at the height of his career, and defeated the famous warship, HMS "Scarborough" in sea-battle. He was known for barreling into battle clutching two swords, with several knives and pistols at the ready. He captured over forty merchant ships in the

Caribbean, and without flinching killed many prisoners. Though he had many unofficial wives, he was "officially" married to a 16 year old girl - whom legend has it he offered as a gift to his crew after she tried to reform him. After a fierce battle in which he made a stand with candle smoke rising from his beard, he was overtaken by the Royal Navy and beheaded. His head was then raised upon a stake as a warning to other pirates near Virginia's Hampton River.



Bartholomew Roberts "Black Bart" (Welsh, 1682 - 1722)

Roberts' crew admired his adventurer courage, calling him "pistol proof" - though he had been forced into piracy, having once been an officer on board a ship that was captured by the pirate Howell Davis. After taking over, Roberts' navigational skills, charisma, and bravado painted him golden the eyes of his men. He plundered over 400 ships, a grandiose record to be sure, and captained well-armed ships in every endeavor. He died in a vigorous battle against British Captain Chaloner Ogle; his death left many of his faithful followers and admirers reeling. Even the Royal Navy itself was stunned.



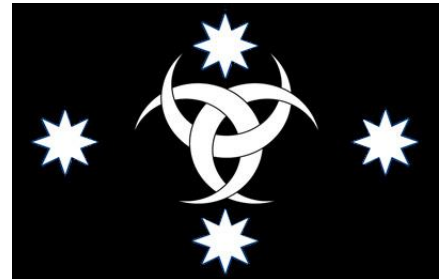
Henry Every "Long Ben" (English, 1653-unknown)

Every began his naval career in the British Royal Navy. He served on various ships before he joined a venture known as the Spanish Expedition Shipping in 1693. He became pirate captain through mutiny, leading to his renown as one of the most feared and successful pirates of the Red Sea. Though he didn't take many ships, the two that he did capture were among the finest in the Indian Ocean (one India's treasure ship, bulging with gold and jewels). Upon his great wealth (he was the richest pirate in the world), Every retired - but he continued to be hunted the rest of his life. His true whereabouts at the time of his death remain unknown.



Anne Bonny (Irish, 1700-1782)

Having traveled to the New World with her family, Anne fell in love and married a poor sailor named James Bonny. But when she grew increasingly disappointed by her husband's lack of valor, she began seeking out the company of many different men in Nassau. Among these men, was "Calico Jack" Rackham, captain of a pirate ship. She joined his crew whilst acting and dressing like a man (including drinking and fighting profusely). Thus, she fought under his command, and along with fellow female pirate Mary Read, she coaxed the crew onto even greater bloodshed and violence and became a formidable pirate herself. However, she was captured with Rackham's crew and sentenced to death. Both she and Mary Read claimed pregnancy in prison, and their death sentences weren't carried out (Mary had the misfortune of dying in prison). No one is sure how the famous female pirate died, though there is speculation that she returned home to her husband or her father.



Stede Bonnet (1688 – 1718)

Stede was an early 18th-century Barbadian pirate, sometimes called "The Gentleman Pirate" because he was a moderately wealthy landowner before turning to a life of crime. Bonnet was born into a wealthy English family on the island of Barbados, and inherited the family estate after his father's death in 1694. In 1709, he married Mary Allamby, and engaged in some level of militia service. Because of marital problems, and despite his lack of sailing experience, Bonnet decided to turn to piracy. He bought a sailing vessel, named it Revenge, and traveled with his paid crew along the Eastern Seaboard of what is now the United States, capturing other vessels and burning other Barbadian ships. Bonnet set sail for Nassau, Bahamas, to the haven for pirates known as the 'Pirates' republic', but he was seriously wounded in route during an encounter with a Spanish warship. After arriving in Nassau, Bonnet met Edward Teach "Blackbeard". Incapable of leading his crew, Bonnet ceded his ship's command to Blackbeard. Before separating in December 1717, Blackbeard and Bonnet plundered and captured merchant ships along the East Coast. After Bonnet failed to capture the Protestant Caesar, his crew abandoned him to join Blackbeard aboard the Queen Anne's Revenge.



Christopher Moody (1694 - 1722)

Moody was a famous pirate of the Post Spanish Succession Period and was initially part of the crew of Bartholomew Roberts. Moody is famous for flying a red and gold version of the Jolly Roger that meant no quarter and struck fear in the hearts of all who saw it. The flag featured an hourglass with wings to show his victims that their time to live was flying away and in the middle was a white arm holding a dagger. Not much is known about his early life and he is first recorded to have pirated off the coast of the Carolinas between 1713 and 1718 which may put him in contact with the Flying Gang. He was eventually captured in 1722 and hung at Cape Coast Castle in Cabo Corso, Ghana along with the rest of Bartholomew Robert's crew.



Thomas Tew (16?? - 1695)

Not much is known about Thomas Tew before his arrival in Bermuda in 1692. Thomas Tew, the Rhode Island Pirate was active in the 1690s in the Red Sea, based in Bermuda, Rhode Island and New York. Thomas, a young seaman hailing from Rhode Island, arrived in Bermuda with gold in his pockets and after a time purchased a share in the sloop "Amity", owned by merchants and officials living on the island. Having interested his part-owners in the "Amity", a privateering commission was obtained from the governor. Tew left Bermuda in command of the Amity by Governor Ritchier, with the aim of attacking the French at Goree on the river Gambia in West Africa, with another privateering sloop commanded by Captain George Drew. In June 1695 Tew was at Liparu Island at the mouth of the Red Sea. Tew was killed on an attack on the Fateh Muhammed, an Indian trading ship, in the engagement, a shot carried away the rim of Tew's belly. When he dropped, it struck such a terror into his men, that they offered themselves to be taken, without any resistance".



John "Calico Jack" Rackham (1680?-1720)

Calico Jack was an English pirate who sailed in the Caribbean and the Southeastern coast of the United States during the so-called "Golden Age of Piracy (1650-1725)." Rackham (also spelled Rackam or Rackum) was not one of the more successful pirates, and most of his victims were fishermen and lightly armed traders. Nevertheless, he is remembered by history, mostly because two female pirates, Anne Bonny and Mary Read, served under his command. He was captured, tried and hanged in 1720. Little is known about his life before he became a pirate, but it is certain that he was English. John Rackham, who earned the nickname "Calico Jack" because of his taste for clothes made of brightly-colored Indian Calico cloth, was an up-and-coming pirate during the years when piracy was rampant in the Caribbean and Nassau was the capital of a pirate kingdom of sorts.

