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Filing date: **04/21/2017**

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
BEFORE THE TRADEMARK TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

Proceeding	91226939
Party	Defendant Conyngham Brewing Company
Correspondence Address	LEE ANN PALUBINSKY CONYNGHAM BREWING COMPANY PO BOX 1208 CONYNGHAM, PA 18219-0910 UNITED STATES lpalubinsky@gmail.com
Submission	Defendant's Notice of Reliance
Filer's Name	Lee Ann Palubinsky
Filer's e-mail	lpalubinsky@gmail.com
Signature	/Lee Ann Palubinsky/
Date	04/21/2017
Attachments	Applicant Notice of Reliance and Exhibits_Part1.pdf(3434975 bytes) Applicant Notice of Reliance and Exhibits_Part2.pdf(4240583 bytes) Applicant Notice of Reliance and Exhibits_Part3.pdf(4212347 bytes) Applicant Notice of Reliance and Exhibits_Part4.pdf(5424027 bytes)

**IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
BEFORE THE TRADEMARK TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD**

PATRON SPIRITS INTERNATIONAL AG,

Opposition No. 91226939

Opposer,

Serial No. 86765751

v.

Mark: PIRATE PISS

CONYNGHAM BREWING COMPANY,

Published for Opposition:

Applicant

February 16, 2016

_____/

Commissioner for Trademarks
PO Box 1451
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1451

APPLICANT’S NOTICE OF RELIANCE

Pursuant to Trademark Rule 2.122(e), 37 C.F.R. §2.122(e), and Trademark Trial and Appeal Board Manual of Procedure Sections 703.02(b) and 708, Applicant Conyngham Brewing Company (“Applicant”) hereby offers into evidence and gives notice that it will rely on the following documents in this proceeding:

I. FEDERAL REGISTRATIONS

1. U.S. Application Serial Number 86765751 for PIRATE PISS. A true and correct copy of a printout from the Trademark Electronic Search System (“TESS”) database showing the current status and title of Application Serial Number 86765751 as of 4/20/2017 is attached hereto as Exhibit 1.

2. U.S. Reg. No. 2727996 for PYRAT. A true and correct copy of a printout from the TESS database showing the current status and title of U.S. Reg. No. 2727996 as of 4/20/2017 is attached hereto as Exhibit 2.

3. U.S. Reg. No. 2058075 for PYRAT RUM. A true and correct copy of a printout from the TESS database showing the current status and title of U.S. Reg. No. 2058075 as of 4/20/2017 is attached hereto as Exhibit 3.

II. PRINTED PUBLICATIONS

A. Nature of the Parties' Goods and Consumers

4. United States Patent and Trademark Office Trademark ID Manual Search Results for the goods and services class "032," publicly available at <https://tmidm.uspto.gov/id-master-list-public.html>, and accessed on 4/20/2017. A true and correct copy of the same is attached hereto as Exhibit 4. The foregoing is relevant to the likelihood of confusion, and specifically to the similarity or relatedness of the parties' goods.

5. United States Patent and Trademark Office Trademark ID Manual Search Results for the goods and services class "033," publicly available at <https://tmidm.uspto.gov/id-master-list-public.html>, and accessed on 4/20/2017. A true and correct copy of the same is attached hereto as Exhibit 5. The foregoing is relevant to the likelihood of confusion, and specifically to the similarity or relatedness of the parties' goods.

6. An excerpt of the Wikipedia entry "Beer," publicly available at en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Beer, and accessed on 4/20/2017. A true and correct copy of the same is attached hereto as Exhibit 6. The foregoing is relevant to the likelihood of confusion, and specifically to the similarity or relatedness of the parties' goods.

7. An excerpt of the Wikipedia entry "Rum," publicly available at en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rum, and accessed on 4/20/2017. A true and correct copy of the same is attached hereto as Exhibit 7. The foregoing is relevant to the likelihood of confusion, and specifically to the similarity or relatedness of the parties' goods.

8. An entry from Wikipedia titled “Distilled Beverage,” publically available at en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Distilled_Beverage, and accessed on 4/20/2017. A true and correct copy of the same is attached hereto as Exhibit 8. The foregoing is relevant to the likelihood of confusion, and specifically to the similarity or relatedness of the parties’ goods.

9. Brewers Association National Beer Sales and Production Data, publically available at brewersassociation.org/statistics/national-beer-sales-production-data, accessed on 4/20/2017. A true and correct copy of the same is attached hereto as Exhibit 9. The foregoing is relevant to the likelihood of confusion, and specifically to the similarity or relatedness of the parties’ goods, trade channels, and consumers.

10. Article titled “What is Craft Beer?,” publically available at craftbeer.com/beer/what-is-craft-beer, accessed on 4/21/2017. A true and correct copy of the same is attached hereto as Exhibit 10. The foregoing is relevant to the likelihood of confusion, and specifically to the similarity or relatedness of the parties’ goods, trade channels, and consumers.

11. Fox News article from 4/21/2017 titled “Five things you didn’t know about beer,” publically available at foxnews.com/food-drink/2017/04/21/5-things-didn’t-know-about-beer.html, accessed on 4/21/2017. A true and correct copy of the same is attached hereto as Exhibit 11. The foregoing is relevant to the likelihood of confusion, and specifically to the similarity or relatedness of the parties’ goods, trade channels, and consumers.

12. A screenshot from The Conyngham Brewing Company facebook page, publically available at facebook.com, accessed on 4/21/2017. A true and correct copy of the same is attached hereto as Exhibit 12. The foregoing is relevant to the likelihood of confusion, and specifically to the similarity or relatedness of the parties’ goods, trade channels, and consumers.

B. Meanings of the Words “PIRATE” and “PYRAT”

13. Definition of “pirate” from the Word Finder, publically available at findwords.info/term/pirate, and accessed on 4/20/2017. A true and correct copy of the same is attached hereto as Exhibit 13. The foregoing is relevant to the likelihood of confusion, and specifically to the meaning of the parties’ marks, and the similarity of those meanings.

14. Definition of “pyrat” from the Word Finder, publically available at findwords.info/term/search?query=pyrat, and accessed on 4/20/2017. A true and correct copy of the same is attached hereto as Exhibit 14. The foregoing is relevant to the likelihood of confusion, and specifically the meaning of the parties’ marks, and the similarity of those meanings.

15. Definition of “pirate” from dictionary.com, publically available at dictionary.com/browse/pirate?s=t, and accessed on 4/20/2017. A true and correct copy of the same is attached hereto as Exhibit 15. The foregoing is relevant to the likelihood of confusion, and specifically the meaning of the parties’ marks, and the similarity of those meanings.

16. Definition of “pyrat” from dictionary.com, publically available at dictionary.com/misspelling?term=pyrat&s=t, and accessed on 4/20/2017. A true and correct copy of the same is attached hereto as Exhibit 16. The foregoing is relevant to the likelihood of confusion, and specifically the meaning of the parties’ marks, and the similarity of those meanings.

17. Definition of “pirate” from Merriam-Webster, publically available at merriam-webster.com/dictionary/pirate, and accessed on 4/20/2017. A true and correct copy of the same is attached hereto as Exhibit 17. The foregoing is relevant to the likelihood of confusion, and specifically the meaning of the parties’ marks, and the similarity of those meanings.

18. Definition of “pyrat” from Merriam-Webster Dictionary, publically available at merriam-webster.com/dictionary/pyrat, and accessed on 4/20/2017. A true and correct copy of the same is attached

hereto as Exhibit 18. The foregoing is relevant to the likelihood of confusion, and specifically the meaning of the parties' marks, and the similarity of those meanings.

19. Definition of "pirate" from Cambridge Dictionary, publically available at dictionary.cambridge.org/us/dictionary/English/pirate, and accessed on 4/20/2017. A true and correct copy of the same is attached hereto as Exhibit 19. The foregoing is relevant to the likelihood of confusion, and specifically the meaning of the parties' marks, and the similarity of those meanings.

20. Definition of "pyrat" from Cambridge Dictionary, publically available at dictionary.cambridge.org/us/spellcheck/English/?q=pyrat, and accessed on 4/20/2017. A true and correct copy of the same is attached hereto as Exhibit 20. The foregoing is relevant to the likelihood of confusion, and specifically the meaning of the parties' marks, and the similarity of those meanings.

21. An excerpt of the Wikipedia entry for "Piracy," publically available at en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Piracy, and accessed on 4/20/2017. A true and correct copy of the same is attached hereto as Exhibit 21. The foregoing is relevant to the likelihood of confusion, and specifically the meaning of the parties' marks, and the similarity of those meanings.

22. Definition of "pirate" from the Online Etymology Dictionary, publically available at etymonline.com/index.php?allowed_in_frame=0&search=pirate, and accessed on 4/20/2017. A true and correct copy of the same is attached hereto as Exhibit 22. The foregoing is relevant to the likelihood of confusion, and specifically the meaning of the parties' marks, and the similarity of those meanings.

23. Definition of "pyrat" from the Online Etymology Dictionary, publically available at etymonline.com/index.php?allowed_in_frame=0&search=pyrat, and accessed on 4/20/2017. A true and correct copy of the same is attached hereto as Exhibit 23. The foregoing is relevant to the likelihood of confusion, and specifically the meaning of the parties' marks, and the similarity of those meanings.

C. SIMILAR MARKS

24. U.S. Reg. No. 4552543 for BLIND PIRATE. A true and correct copy of a printout from the TESS database showing the current status and title of U.S. Reg. No. 4552543 as of 4/20/2017 is attached hereto as Exhibit 24. The foregoing is relevant to the likelihood of confusion, and specifically the strength of the parties' marks.

25. U.S. Reg. No. 3359126 for EMBRACE YOUR INNER PIRATE. A true and correct copy of a printout from the TESS database showing the current status and title of U.S. Reg. No. 3359126 as of 4/20/2017 is attached hereto as Exhibit 25. The foregoing is relevant to the likelihood of confusion, and specifically the strength of the parties' marks.

26. U.S. Reg. No. 1973750 for PIRAAT. A true and correct copy of a printout from the TESS database showing the current status and title of U.S. Reg. No. 1973750 as of 4/20/2017 is attached hereto as Exhibit 26. The foregoing is relevant to the likelihood of confusion, and specifically the strength of the parties' marks.

27. U.S. Application Serial Number 86956890 for PIRATE NATION BREWING COMPANY. A true and correct copy of a printout from the TESS database showing the current status and title of Application Serial Number 86956890 as of 4/20/2017 is attached hereto as Exhibit 27. The foregoing is relevant to the likelihood of confusion, and specifically the strength of the parties' marks.

28. U.S. Application Serial Number 86715771 for RUSSIAN PIRATE. A true and correct copy of a printout from the TESS database showing the current status and title of Application Serial Number 86715771 as of 4/20/2017 is attached hereto as Exhibit 28. The foregoing is relevant to the likelihood of confusion, and specifically the strength of the parties' marks.

29. U.S. Application Serial Number 86589590 for ICE PIRATES ALE. A true and correct copy of a printout from the TESS database showing the current status and title of Application Serial Number

86589590 as of 4/20/2017 is attached hereto as Exhibit 29. The foregoing is relevant to the likelihood of confusion, and specifically the strength of the parties' marks.

30. U.S. Application Serial Number 86399416 for PIRATE'S BLOOD. A true and correct copy of a printout from the TESS database showing the current status and title of Application Serial Number 86399416 as of 4/20/2017 is attached hereto as Exhibit 30. The foregoing is relevant to the likelihood of confusion, and specifically the strength of the parties' marks.

31. U.S. Application Serial Number 86054393 for NASSAU BAHAMAS PIRATE REPUBLIC BREWING COMPANY. A true and correct copy of a printout from the TESS database showing the current status and title of Application Serial Number 86054393 as of 4/20/2017 is attached hereto as Exhibit 31. The foregoing is relevant to the likelihood of confusion, and specifically the strength of the parties' marks.

32. TTABVUE. Trademark Trial and Appeal Board Inquiry System Summary for search of "PYRAT" proceedings. A true and correct copy of a printout from the TTABVUE database showing the current status of all proceedings containing the word "PYRAT" as of 4/20/2017 is attached hereto as Exhibit 32. The foregoing is relevant to the likelihood of confusion, and specifically the strength of the parties' marks.

Respectfully Submitted,

Dated: April 21, 2017

/s/ Lee Ann Palubinsky


Attorney for Applicant
Conyngham Brewing Company
P.O. Box 1208
Conyngham, PA 18219
Telephone: 570-956-8666
Email: lpalubinsky@gmail.com

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that on April 21, 2017, a true and complete copy of the foregoing APPLICANT'S NOTICE OF RELIANCE has been sent via email to Opposer's counsel at:

Jessica Bromall Sparkman, Esq.
Bernard R. Gans, Esq.
Jeffer Mangels Butler & Mitchell LLP
1900 Avenue of the Stars, Seventh Floor
Los Angeles, CA 90067-5010

Email: jzb@jmbm.com



Lee Ann Palubinsky, Esq.
April 21, 2017

EXHIBIT 1



Trademarks > Trademark Electronic Search System (TESS)

TESS was last updated on Thu Apr 20 02:21:52 EDT 2017

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Record 1 out of 1

[TSDR](#) [ASSIGN Status](#) [TTAB Status](#) (Use the "Back" button of the Internet Browser to return to TESS)

Pirate Piss

Word Mark	PIRATE PISS
Goods and Services	IC 032. US 045 046 048. G & S: Beer, ale and lager. FIRST USE: 20150501. FIRST USE IN COMMERCE: 20150501
Standard Characters Claimed	
Mark Drawing Code	(4) STANDARD CHARACTER MARK
Serial Number	86765751
Filing Date	September 23, 2015
Current Basis	1A
Original Filing Basis	1A
Published for Opposition	February 16, 2016
Owner	(APPLICANT) Conyngham Brewing Company LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY PENNSYLVANIA 309 Main St Box AM Conyngham PENNSYLVANIA 18219
Attorney of Record	Lee Ann Palubinsky, Esq.
Type of Mark	TRADEMARK
Register	PRINCIPAL
Live/Dead Indicator	LIVE

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EXHIBIT 2



Trademarks > Trademark Electronic Search System (TESS)

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List At: OR to record: **Record 6 out of 10**

(Use the "Back" button of the Internet Browser to return to TESS)

PYRAT

Word Mark	PYRAT
Goods and Services	IC 033. US 047 049. G & S: DISTILLED SPIRITS. FIRST USE: 19960731. FIRST USE IN COMMERCE: 19960731
Mark Drawing Code	(1) TYPED DRAWING
Serial Number	76335729
Filing Date	November 7, 2001
Current Basis	1A
Original Filing Basis	1B
Published for Opposition	March 26, 2002
Registration Number	2727996
Registration Date	June 17, 2003
Owner	(REGISTRANT) Anguilla Rums Limited CORPORATION ANGUILLA Road Bay ANGUILLA (LAST LISTED OWNER) PATRON SPIRITS INTERNATIONAL AG CORPORATION SWITZERLAND QUAISTRASSE 11 8200 SCHAFFHAUSEN SWITZERLAND
Assignment Recorded	ASSIGNMENT RECORDED
Attorney of Record	BERNARD R. GANS, ESQ.
Type of Mark	TRADEMARK
Register	PRINCIPAL

Affidavit Text SECT 15. SECT 8 (6-YR). SECTION 8(10-YR) 20130626.
Renewal 1ST RENEWAL 20130626
Live/Dead
Indicator LIVE

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NEXT LIST	FIRST DOC	PREV DOC	NEXT DOC	LAST DOC					

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EXHIBIT 3



Trademarks > Trademark Electronic Search System (TESS)

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List At: OR to record: **Record 10 out of 10**

(Use the "Back" button of the Internet Browser to return to TESS)

Typed Drawing

Word Mark	PYRAT RUM
Goods and Services	IC 033. US 047 049. G & S: rum. FIRST USE: 19960700. FIRST USE IN COMMERCE: 19960700
Mark Drawing Code	(1) TYPED DRAWING
Serial Number	74671835
Filing Date	May 9, 1995
Current Basis	1A
Original Filing Basis	1B
Published for Opposition	April 23, 1996
Change In Registration	CHANGE IN REGISTRATION HAS OCCURRED
Registration Number	2058075
Registration Date	April 29, 1997
Owner	(REGISTRANT) Anguilla Rums, Ltd. CORPORATION ANGUILLA ROAD BAY ANGUILLA (LAST LISTED OWNER) PATRON SPIRITS INTERNATIONAL AG CORPORATION SWITZERLAND QUAISTRASSE 11 8200 SCHAFFHAUSEN SWITZERLAND
Assignment Recorded	ASSIGNMENT RECORDED
Attorney of Record	Christine L. Lofgren
Disclaimer	NO CLAIM IS MADE TO THE EXCLUSIVE RIGHT TO USE "RUM" APART FROM THE MARK AS SHOWN
Type of Mark	TRADEMARK
Register	PRINCIPAL
Affidavit Text	SECT 15. SECT 8 (6-YR). SECTION 8(10-YR) 20070403.

Renewal
Live/Dead
Indicator

1ST RENEWAL 20070403

LIVE

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NEXT LIST	FIRST DOC	PREV DOC	NEXT DOC	LAST DOC					

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EXHIBIT 4



UNITED STATES
PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

TRADEMARK ID MANUAL SEARCH RESULTS

Search Term	032
Date of Search	04/20/2017
Version	11-2017
URL	https://tmidm.uspto.gov/id-master-list-public.html

Hit#	Term Id	Description	Class	Status	Effective Date	Type	TMS	Notes	NCL Version
1	032-290	Club soda	032	A	04/09/2015	GOODS			10-2015
2	032-70	Brewed malt-based beers	032	M	09/18/2014	GOODS		Y	10-2014
3	032-333	Syrups for lemonade	032	X	12/24/2015	GOODS			10-2015
4	032-334	Aperitifs, non-alcoholic	032	X	12/24/2015	GOODS			10-2015
5	032-335	Cocktails, non-alcoholic	032	X	12/24/2015	GOODS			10-2015
6	032-336	Cider, non-alcoholic	032	X	12/24/2015	GOODS			10-2015
7	032-327	Semi-frozen carbonated beverages	032	A	11/12/2015	GOODS			10-2015
8	032-321	Switchel	032	A	09/17/2015	GOODS		Y	10-2015
9	032-159	Bottled drinking water	032	A	01/18/2007	GOODS	T		09-2007
10	032-45	Fruit flavored soft drinks	032	A	04/02/1991	GOODS	T		07-1997
11	032-58	Malt syrup for beverages	032	A	04/02/1991	GOODS	T		07-1997
12	032-73	Non-alcoholic fruit extracts used in the preparation of beverages	032	A	10/01/2001	GOODS	T		07-1997
13	032-289	Tonic water	032	A	04/09/2015	GOODS	T		10-2015
14	032-61	Fruit-based soft drinks flavored with tea	032	A	07/01/1994	GOODS	T		07-1997
15	032-322	Concentrates used in the preparation of soft drinks	032	A	10/29/2015	GOODS	T		10-2015
16	032-323	Syrups used in the preparation of soft drinks	032	A	10/29/2015	GOODS			10-2015
17	032-268	Coffee-flavored soft drinks	032	A	04/12/1999	GOODS	T		07-1997
18	032-85	Non-alcoholic malt beverages	032	A	03/15/1993	GOODS	T		07-1997
19	032-18	Sports drinks	032	A	04/02/1991	GOODS	T		07-1997
20	032-324	Powders used in the preparation of soft drinks	032	A	10/29/2015	GOODS			10-2015
21	032-325	Low-calorie soft drinks	032	A	10/29/2015	GOODS	T	Y	10-2015
22	032-326	Concentrates for making soft drinks	032	A	10/29/2015	GOODS			10-2015
23	032-331	Non-alcoholic beverages flavored with tea	032	X	01/01/2016	GOODS			10-2016
24	032-187	Mixed fruit juice	032	A	04/17/2008	GOODS	T		09-2007
25	032-186	Concentrated fruit juice	032	A	04/17/2008	GOODS	T		09-2007
26	032-185	Magnetically treated water for human consumption and not for medical purposes	032	A	12/13/2007	GOODS			09-2007
27	032-184	Table waters	032	A	11/22/2007	GOODS	T		09-2007
28	032-180	Non-alcoholic cocktails	032	A	11/22/2007	GOODS	T		09-2007
29	032-175	Isotonic beverages	032	A	11/22/2007	GOODS	T		09-2007
30	032-174	Lemonades	032	A	11/22/2007	GOODS	T		09-2007
31	032-172	Beer, ale, lager, stout, porter, shandy	032	A	11/22/2007	GOODS			09-2007
32	032-17	Soft drinks, namely, {indicate specific type, i.e., carbonated soft drinks, low calorie soft drinks, non-carbonated soft drinks}	032	A	04/02/1991	GOODS			08-2002
33	032-168	Ales	032	X	11/22/2007	GOODS	T	Y	10-2013
34	032-167	Flavored bottled water	032	A	09/27/2007	GOODS			09-2007
35	032-166	Preparations for making beverages, namely, {indicate specific type of beverage, e.g., fruit drinks}	032	M	09/27/2007	GOODS		Y	09-2007
36	032-164	Powders used in the preparation of isotonic sports drinks and sports	032	A	06/14/2007	GOODS			09-2007

46	032-153	Fruit flavored drinks	032	A	02/20/1996	GOODS	T		09-2007
47	032-152	Isotonic drinks	032	A	02/20/1996	GOODS	T		07-1997
48	032-151	Aerated water	032	A	04/02/1991	GOODS	T		07-1997
49	032-150	Aerated fruit juices	032	A	04/02/1991	GOODS	T		07-1997
50	032-15	Seltzer water	032	A	04/02/1991	GOODS			07-1997
51	032-149	Lemonade	032	A	04/02/1991	GOODS	T		07-1997
52	032-148	Ginger beer	032	A	04/02/1991	GOODS	T		07-1997
53	032-147	Ginger ale	032	A	04/02/1991	GOODS	T		07-1997
54	032-146	Fruit nectars	032	A	04/02/1991	GOODS	T		07-1997
55	032-145	Fruit juices	032	A	04/02/1991	GOODS	T		07-1997
56	032-144	Fruit juice concentrates	032	A	04/02/1991	GOODS	T		07-1997
57	032-143	Extracts of hops for making beer	032	A	04/02/1991	GOODS	T		07-1997
58	032-142	Essences used in the preparation of liqueurs [not in the nature of essential oils]	032	M	04/02/1991	GOODS		Y	09-2007
59	032-140	Table water	032	A	04/02/1991	GOODS	T		07-1997
60	032-14	Quinine water	032	A	04/02/1991	GOODS			07-1997
61	032-139	De-alcoholized wines	032	A	04/02/1991	GOODS	T		07-1997
62	032-138	Non-alcoholic cocktails, namely, mocktails	032	A	11/30/2006	GOODS			08-2002
63	032-136	Bottled artesian water	032	A	08/17/2006	GOODS			08-2002
64	032-135	Ice cream soda	032	A	07/01/2006	GOODS			08-2002
65	032-133	Coconut water	032	A	07/01/2006	GOODS			08-2002
66	032-132	Distilled drinking water	032	A	02/01/2006	GOODS			08-2002
67	032-131	Sarsaparilla [beverage]	032	A	01/04/2006	GOODS			08-2002
68	032-130	Horchata	032	A	12/01/2005	GOODS			08-2002
69	032-13	Punch [non-alcoholic]	032	A	04/02/1991	GOODS			07-1997
70	032-129	Fruit beverages	032	A	10/01/2005	GOODS			08-2002
71	032-128	Non-carbonated, non-alcoholic frozen flavored beverages	032	A	09/01/2005	GOODS			08-2002
72	032-127	Scented water for making beverages	032	A	09/01/2005	GOODS			08-2002
73	032-126	Soft drinks	032	A	07/02/2005	GOODS			08-2002
74	032-125	Nonalcoholic aperitifs	032	A	03/01/2005	GOODS			08-2002
75	032-124	Herbal juices	032	A	03/01/2005	GOODS			08-2002
76	032-123	Tomato juice beverages	032	A	07/20/2004	GOODS	T		08-2002
77	032-122	Grape juice beverages	032	A	07/20/2004	GOODS	T		08-2002
78	032-121	Glacial water	032	A	07/20/2004	GOODS	T		08-2002
79	032-120	Fruit-flavoured beverages	032	A	07/20/2004	GOODS	T		08-2002
80	032-12	Preserved must [unfermented]	032	A	04/02/1991	GOODS			07-1997
81	032-119	Fruit-flavored beverages	032	A	07/20/2004	GOODS	T		08-2002
82	032-118	Frozen fruit-based beverages	032	A	07/20/2004	GOODS	T		08-2002
83	032-117	Frozen fruit beverages	032	A	07/20/2004	GOODS	T		08-2002
84	032-116	Flavoured waters	032	A	07/20/2004	GOODS	T		08-2002
85	032-115	Soda pops	032	A	07/20/2004	GOODS	T		08-2002
86	032-113	Ramune (Japanese soda pops)	032	A	07/20/2004	GOODS	T		08-2002
87	032-112	Pineapple juice beverages	032	A	07/20/2004	GOODS	T		08-2002
88	032-111	Orange juice beverages	032	A	07/20/2004	GOODS	T		08-2002
89	032-107	Aerated water [soda water]	032	A	07/20/2004	GOODS	T		08-2002
90	032-106	Apple juice beverages	032	A	07/20/2004	GOODS	T		08-2002
91	032-105	Black beer [toasted-malt beer]	032	A	07/20/2004	GOODS	T		08-2002
92	032-104	Guarana drinks	032	A	07/20/2004	GOODS	T		08-2002
93	032-103	Hop extracts for manufacturing beer	032	A	07/20/2004	GOODS	T		08-2002
94	032-102	Iced fruit beverages	032	A	07/20/2004	GOODS	T		08-2002

105	032-94	Juice base concentrates	032	A	07/01/2004	GOODS			08-2002
106	032-91	Syrups for making whey-based beverages	032	A	07/01/2004	GOODS			08-2002
107	032-90	Fruit juice bases	032	A	07/01/2004	GOODS			08-2002
108	032-9	Pop [soft drink]	032	A	04/02/1991	GOODS			07-1997
109	032-89	Non-alcoholic beverages, namely, carbonated beverages	032	A	06/01/2004	GOODS			08-2002
110	032-87	Energy drinks	032	A	04/01/2004	GOODS			08-2002
111	032-86	Pilsner	032	A	11/01/2003	GOODS			08-2002
112	032-84	Lager	032	A	04/02/1991	GOODS	T		07-1997
113	032-83	Beer	032	A	04/02/1991	GOODS	T		07-1997
114	032-82	Ale	032	A	04/02/1991	GOODS	T		07-1997
115	032-80	Stout	032	A	04/02/1991	GOODS	T		07-1997
116	032-8	Pale beer	032	A	04/02/1991	GOODS			07-1997
117	032-79	Spring water	032	A	04/02/1991	GOODS	T		07-1997
118	032-75	Mineral water	032	A	04/02/1991	GOODS	T		07-1997
119	032-72	Coffee-flavored ale	032	A	04/12/1999	GOODS			07-1997
120	032-7	Non-alcoholized wines	032	A	04/02/1991	GOODS			07-1997
121	032-69	Coffee-flavored beer	032	A	04/12/1999	GOODS			07-1997
122	032-65	Essences for use in making soft drinks [not in the nature of essential oils]	032	M	10/01/1994	GOODS			07-1997
123	032-64	Beer-based coolers	032	A	10/01/1994	GOODS			07-1997
124	032-63	Non-alcoholic malt coolers	032	A	10/01/1994	GOODS			07-1997
125	032-62	Soft drinks flavored with tea	032	A	07/01/1994	GOODS			07-1997
126	032-60	Malt liquor [beer or ale]	032	M	03/15/1993	GOODS			07-1997
127	032-6	Non-alcoholic cocktail mixes	032	A	04/02/1991	GOODS			07-1997
128	032-57	Malt beer	032	A	04/02/1991	GOODS			07-1997
129	032-56	Lithia water	032	A	04/02/1991	GOODS			07-1997
130	032-50	Fruit punch	032	A	04/02/1991	GOODS			07-1997
131	032-5	Non-alcoholic beer	032	A	04/02/1991	GOODS			07-1997
132	032-44	Fruit drinks	032	A	04/02/1991	GOODS			07-1997
133	032-43	Extracts of must [unfermented]	032	A	04/02/1991	GOODS			07-1997
134	032-41	Essences for the preparation of mineral waters [not in the nature of essential oils]	032	A	04/02/1991	GOODS			07-1997
135	032-4	Must [unfermented]	032	A	04/02/1991	GOODS			07-1997
136	032-39	Drinking water	032	A	04/02/1991	GOODS			07-1997
137	032-37	Concentrates, syrups or powders used in the preparation of soft drinks	032	A	04/02/1991	GOODS			07-1997
138	032-36	Colas [soft drink]	032	A	04/02/1991	GOODS			07-1997
139	032-35	Brunswick ale	032	A	04/02/1991	GOODS			07-1997
140	032-32	Aloe vera juices	032	A	04/02/1991	GOODS			07-1997
141	032-31	Aloe vera drinks	032	A	04/02/1991	GOODS			07-1997
142	032-3	Mum [Brunswick ale]	032	A	04/02/1991	GOODS			07-1997
143	032-287	Wheat beer	032	A	06/12/2014	GOODS	T		10-2014
144	032-285	Powders used in the preparation of coconut water beverages	032	X	02/13/2014	GOODS			10-2014
145	032-284	Non-alcoholic sparkling fruit juice beverages	032	A	01/30/2014	GOODS			10-2014
146	032-283	Root beer	032	A	01/09/2014	GOODS			10-2014
147	032-282	Cream soda	032	A	01/09/2014	GOODS			10-2014
148	032-281	Aromatized beverages based on fruit, protein, cordial, sugar and other fluid nutrients, namely, protein drinks for use as food fillers and not for use as meal replacements	032	M	08/15/2013	GOODS		Y	10-2013
149	032-279	Lime juice for use in the preparation of beverages	032	A	08/01/2013	GOODS			10-2013
150	032-278	Maple water	032	A	06/06/2013	GOODS		Y	10-2013
151	032-275	Sherbet beverages	032	M	05/30/2013	GOODS		Y	10-2013

		alcoholic fruit juice beverages, vegetable juices, vegetable-fruit juices and smoothies [fruit beverages, fruit predominating]							
159	032-258	Cola drinks	032	A	09/08/2011	GOODS	T		09-2007
160	032-257	Sports drinks enhanced with {specify additives, e.g., vitamins, minerals, nutrients, etc.}	032	A	06/30/2011	GOODS			09-2007
161	032-256	Energy drinks enhanced with {specify additives, e.g., vitamins, minerals, nutrients, etc.}	032	A	06/30/2011	GOODS			09-2007
162	032-255	Sports drinks, namely, performance drinks	032	A	06/30/2011	GOODS			09-2007
163	032-254	Sports drinks, namely, recovery drinks	032	A	06/30/2011	GOODS			09-2007
164	032-253	Non-alcoholic cordials	032	A	06/16/2011	GOODS	T		09-2007
165	032-252	Concentrates and powders used in the preparation of energy drinks and fruit-flavored beverages	032	A	02/17/2011	GOODS			09-2007
166	032-251	Beer making kit	032	A	02/17/2011	GOODS			09-2007
167	032-250	Flavored enhanced water	032	A	02/10/2011	GOODS			09-2007
168	032-249	Non-alcoholic drinks, namely, energy shots	032	A	02/10/2011	GOODS			09-2007
169	032-248	Aloe juice beverages	032	A	01/27/2011	GOODS	T		09-2007
170	032-247	Sports drinks containing electrolytes	032	A	12/16/2010	GOODS	T		09-2007
171	032-246	Soft drinks, namely, sodas	032	A	11/11/2010	GOODS			09-2007
172	032-245	Concentrates for making fruit juices	032	A	10/21/2010	GOODS	T		09-2007
173	032-244	Concentrates for making fruit drinks	032	A	10/21/2010	GOODS	T		09-2007
174	032-53	Grape must [unfermented]	032	A	04/02/1991	GOODS			07-1997
175	032-243	Grape juice	032	A	10/21/2010	GOODS	T		09-2007
176	032-242	Dry ginger ale	032	A	10/21/2010	GOODS	T		09-2007
177	032-241	Cola	032	A	10/21/2010	GOODS	T		09-2007
178	032-240	Frozen carbonated beverages	032	A	10/21/2010	GOODS	T		09-2007
179	032-24	Syrups for making soft drinks	032	A	04/02/1991	GOODS			07-1997
180	032-239	Fruit flavoured carbonated drinks	032	A	10/21/2010	GOODS	T		09-2007
181	032-238	Alcohol free wine	032	A	10/21/2010	GOODS	T		09-2007
182	032-237	Concentrates, syrups or powders for making soft drinks or tea-flavored beverages	032	A	09/30/2010	GOODS			09-2007
183	032-236	Concentrates, syrups or powders used in the preparation of sports and energy drinks	032	A	09/23/2010	GOODS			09-2007
184	032-235	Porter	032	A	09/16/2010	GOODS	T		09-2007
185	032-234	Malt extracts for making beer	032	A	08/26/2010	GOODS		Y	09-2007
186	032-233	Frozen fruit drinks	032	A	08/12/2010	GOODS	T		09-2007
187	032-232	Beers	032	X	08/12/2010	GOODS	T	Y	10-2013
188	032-231	Alcohol-free beers	032	A	08/12/2010	GOODS	T		09-2007
189	032-230	Isotonic non-alcoholic drinks	032	A	08/12/2010	GOODS	T		09-2007
190	032-229	Syrups for making fruit-flavored drinks	032	A	08/12/2010	GOODS	T		09-2007
191	032-228	Mineral waters	032	X	08/12/2010	GOODS	T	Y	10-2013
192	032-227	Shandy	032	A	08/12/2010	GOODS	T		09-2007
193	032-226	Lemon juice for use in the preparation of beverages	032	A	07/29/2010	GOODS			09-2007
194	032-222	Water beverages	032	A	04/15/2010	GOODS			09-2007
195	032-221	Oat-based beverages with fruit juice not for food purposes	032	A	03/04/2010	GOODS			09-2007
196	032-220	Oat-based beverages with milk not for food purposes	032	A	03/04/2010	GOODS			09-2007
197	032-22	Syrup for making lemonade	032	A	04/02/1991	GOODS			07-1997
198	032-219	Vegetable drinks	032	A	02/18/2010	GOODS			09-2007
199	032-218	Non-alcoholic cider	032	A	12/24/2009	GOODS			09-2007
200	032-216	Smoothies containing grains and oats	032	A	09/24/2009	GOODS			09-2007
201	032-215	Sorbets in the nature of beverages	032	A	09/24/2009	GOODS	T		09-2007
202	032-214	Beauty beverages, namely, fruit juices and energy drinks containing	032	A	09/24/2009	GOODS			09-2007

211	032-204	Essences for making non-alcoholic beverages [not in the nature of essential oils]	032	A	06/04/2009	GOODS	T		09-2007
212	032-203	Aerated mineral waters	032	A	05/21/2009	GOODS	T		09-2007
213	032-202	Aromatized beverages based on fruit, protein, cordial, sugar and other fluid nutrients, namely, carbohydrates drinks for use as food fillers	032	M	08/15/2013	GOODS		Y	10-2013
214	032-200	Alcohol free aperitifs	032	A	03/19/2009	GOODS	T		09-2007
215	032-198	Vegetable-fruit juices	032	A	03/12/2009	GOODS			09-2007
216	032-197	Drinking waters	032	X	01/08/2009	GOODS	T	Y	10-2013
217	032-196	Non-alcoholic cocktail bases	032	A	01/08/2009	GOODS	T		09-2007
218	032-195	De-alcoholised beer	032	A	01/08/2009	GOODS	T		09-2007
219	032-193	Sports drinks, namely, energy drinks	032	A	10/23/2008	GOODS			09-2007
220	032-192	Flavored beers	032	A	08/07/2008	GOODS	T		09-2007
221	032-191	Purified bottled drinking water	032	A	07/24/2008	GOODS			09-2007
222	032-190	Drinking water with vitamins	032	A	05/22/2008	GOODS			09-2007
223	032-189	Flavoured mineral water	032	A	04/17/2008	GOODS	T		09-2007
224	032-188	Fruit juice	032	A	04/17/2008	GOODS	T		09-2007
225	032-348	Concentrates for use in the preparation of soft drinks	032	A	03/02/2017	GOODS	T		11-2017
226	032-360	Unfermented preserved must	032	A	03/02/2017	GOODS	T		11-2017
227	032-349	Blackcurrant juice	032	A	03/02/2017	GOODS	T	Y	11-2017
228	032-350	Carbonated non-alcoholic drinks	032	A	03/02/2017	GOODS	T		11-2017
229	032-351	De-alcoholised wines	032	A	03/02/2017	GOODS	T		11-2017
230	032-352	Flavored beer	032	A	03/02/2017	GOODS	T		11-2017
231	032-354	Fruit juice beverages	032	A	03/02/2017	GOODS	T		11-2017
232	032-356	Guava juice	032	A	03/02/2017	GOODS	T		11-2017
233	032-358	Melon juice	032	A	03/02/2017	GOODS	T		11-2017
234	032-359	Vegetable smoothies	032	A	03/02/2017	GOODS	T		11-2017
235	032-353	Frozen fruit-based drinks	032	A	03/02/2017	GOODS	T		11-2017
236	032-355	Fruit smoothies	032	A	03/02/2017	GOODS	T		11-2017
237	032-357	Mango juice	032	A	03/02/2017	GOODS	T		11-2017
238	032-361	Pomegranate juice	032	A	03/02/2017	GOODS	T		11-2017
239	032-261	Non alcoholic peanut milk beverages not being a milk substitute	032	D	01/01/2017	GOODS		Y	11-2017
240	032-23	Syrups for making {indicate specific type of beverage, e.g., fruit drinks}	032	D	08/09/2007	GOODS		Y	09-2007
241	032-194	Syrup substitutes for making beverages	032	A	11/13/2008	GOODS		Y	09-2007
242	032-108	Syrups for beverages	032	A	07/20/2004	GOODS	T	Y	08-2002
243	032-362	Green vegetable juice beverages	032	A	03/23/2017	GOODS	T		11-2017
244	032-161	Sorbets in the form of beverages	032	D	02/09/2017	GOODS		Y	11-2017
245	032-347	Non-alcoholic distilled spirits	032	A	01/19/2017	GOODS			11-2017
246	032-137	Syrups for making beverages	032	A	11/30/2006	GOODS		Y	08-2002
247	032-134	Coconut milk	032	D	01/01/2015	GOODS		Y	10-2015
248	032-276	Coconut-based beverages not being milk substitutes	032	M	05/30/2013	GOODS		Y	10-2013
249	032-277	Coconut-based non-alcoholic beverages not being milk substitutes	032	M	05/30/2013	GOODS		Y	10-2013
250	032-217	Milk of almonds for beverage	032	D	01/01/2017	GOODS		Y	11-2017
251	032-344	Beer in the form of ice	032	A	09/29/2016	GOODS			10-2016
252	032-341	Tree water	032	A	07/28/2016	GOODS			10-2016
253	032-342	Tree water, namely, {indicate specific type, e.g., maple, birch, etc.} water	032	A	07/28/2016	GOODS			10-2016
254	032-340	Birch water	032	A	07/28/2016	GOODS			10-2016
255	032-48	Fruit juice, namely, {indicate specific type, e.g., apple, grape, etc.} juice	032	M	07/28/2016	GOODS		Y	10-2016
256	032-343	Non-alcoholic soda beverages flavoured with tea	032	A	09/22/2016	GOODS	T		10-2016

266	032-339	Craft beers	032	A	06/16/2016	GOODS		Y	10-2016
267	032-26	Tomato juice [beverage]	032	A	04/02/1991	GOODS	T		07-1997
268	032-169	Beer, ale and lager	032	A	11/22/2007	GOODS			09-2007
269	032-177	Fruit flavoured drinks	032	A	11/22/2007	GOODS			09-2007
270	032-170	Beer, ale and porter	032	A	11/22/2007	GOODS			09-2007
271	032-171	Beer, ale, lager, stout and porter	032	A	11/22/2007	GOODS			09-2007
272	032-178	Fruit drinks and juices	032	A	11/22/2007	GOODS			09-2007
273	032-34	Beer wort	032	A	04/02/1991	GOODS	T		07-1997
274	032-88	Whey beverages	032	M	06/01/2004	GOODS	T		08-2002
275	032-176	Fruit juices and fruit drinks	032	A	11/22/2007	GOODS			09-2007
276	032-265	Beer-based cocktails	032	A	10/11/2012	GOODS	T	Y	10-2012
277	032-179	Fruit drinks and fruit juices	032	A	11/22/2007	GOODS			09-2007
278	032-183	Mineral and aerated water	032	A	11/22/2007	GOODS			09-2007
279	032-181	Mineral and carbonated waters	032	A	11/22/2007	GOODS			09-2007
280	032-338	Non-alcoholic cactus-based beverages	032	A	04/28/2016	GOODS			10-2016
281	032-173	Ale and porter	032	A	11/22/2007	GOODS			09-2007
282	032-110	Still water	032	A	07/20/2004	GOODS			08-2002
283	032-109	Still waters	032	A	07/20/2004	GOODS			08-2002
284	032-182	Mineral and aerated waters	032	A	11/22/2007	GOODS			09-2007
285	032-363	Root beers	032	A	04/20/2017	GOODS	T		11-2017
286	032-337	India pale ales (IPAs)	032	A	02/11/2016	GOODS	T		10-2016

EXHIBIT 5



UNITED STATES
PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

TRADEMARK ID MANUAL SEARCH RESULTS

Search Term	033
Date of Search	04/20/2017
Version	11-2017
URL	https://tmidm.uspto.gov/id-master-list-public.html

Hit#	Term Id	Description	Class	Status	Effective Date	Type	TM5	Notes	NCL Version
1	033-204	Yellow rice wine	033	A	04/23/2015	GOODS	T		10-2015
2	033-193	Alcoholic cocktail mixes, namely, [indicate nature of cocktails, e.g., margarita, daiquiri, mojito, etc.] mixes	033	D	11/20/2014	GOODS		Y	10-2014
3	033-87	Chinese mixed liquor (wujiapie-jiou)	033	A	07/20/2004	GOODS	T		08-2002
4	033-207	Fruit extracts, alcoholic	033	X	12/24/2015	GOODS			10-2015
5	033-208	Piquette	033	A	12/24/2015	GOODS			10-2015
6	033-209	Alcoholic beverages, except beer	033	X	12/24/2015	GOODS			10-2015
7	033-210	Pre-mixed alcoholic beverages, other than beer-based	033	A	12/24/2015	GOODS			10-2015
8	033-91	Alcoholic fruit beverages	033	M	04/02/2015	GOODS	T	Y	10-2015
9	033-202	Whiskey spirits	033	A	03/19/2015	GOODS			10-2015
10	033-205	Hard lemonade	033	A	08/27/2015	GOODS		Y	10-2015
11	033-206	Eaux-de-vie	033	A	09/10/2015	GOODS		Y	10-2015
12	033-99	White wine	033	A	05/01/2005	GOODS			08-2002
13	033-98	French brandy	033	A	05/01/2005	GOODS			08-2002
14	033-97	Red wine	033	A	05/01/2005	GOODS			08-2002
15	033-96	Cherry brandy	033	A	05/01/2005	GOODS			08-2002
16	033-95	Alcoholic fruit extracts	033	A	04/01/2005	GOODS			08-2002
17	033-90	Alcoholic cocktails containing milk	033	A	07/20/2004	GOODS	T		08-2002
18	033-9	Ouzo	033	A	04/02/1991	GOODS			07-1997
19	033-89	Blackcurrant liqueur	033	A	07/20/2004	GOODS	T		08-2002
20	033-88	Chinese brewed liquor (laojiou)	033	A	07/20/2004	GOODS	T		08-2002
21	033-182	Wines derived from grapes grown in {specify geographic location}, labeled and advertised in compliance with {specify the particular country, state, or other governing bodies} laws for {specify the subject matter of the laws}	033	M	10/28/2010	GOODS		Y	09-2007
22	033-184	Alcoholic cocktails in the form of chilled gelatins	033	A	11/17/2011	GOODS	T		09-2007
23	033-85	Chinese white liquor (baiganr)	033	A	07/20/2004	GOODS	T		08-2002
24	033-84	Coffee-based liqueurs	033	A	07/20/2004	GOODS	T		08-2002
25	033-82	Japanese sweet rice-based mixed liquor (shiro-zake)	033	A	07/20/2004	GOODS	T		08-2002
26	033-80	Natural sparkling wines	033	A	07/20/2004	GOODS	T		08-2002
27	033-8	Port wines	033	A	04/02/1991	GOODS			07-1997
28	033-79	Rum [alcoholic beverage]	033	A	07/20/2004	GOODS	T		08-2002
29	033-78	Sparkling fruit wine	033	A	07/20/2004	GOODS	T		08-2002
30	033-76	Sparkling grape wine	033	A	07/20/2004	GOODS	T		08-2002
31	033-75	Strawberry wine	033	A	07/20/2004	GOODS	T		08-2002
32	033-74	Sweet wines	033	A	07/20/2004	GOODS	T		08-2002
33	033-73	Table wines	033	A	07/20/2004	GOODS	T		08-2002
34	033-71	Tonic liquor containing mamushi-snake extracts (mamushi-zake)	033	A	07/20/2004	GOODS	T		08-2002
35	033-7	Prepared alcoholic cocktail	033	A	04/02/1991	GOODS			07-1997

45	033-59	Kits for making wine	033	A	05/01/2004	GOODS			08-2002
46	033-58	Mezcal	033	A	10/01/2002	GOODS			08-2002
47	033-57	Liqueurs	033	A	04/02/1991	GOODS	T		07-1997
48	033-55	Gin	033	A	04/02/1991	GOODS	T		07-1997
49	033-52	Vodka	033	A	04/02/1991	GOODS	T		07-1997
50	033-51	Alcoholic beverage produced from a brewed malt base with natural flavors	033	A	04/12/1999	GOODS			07-1997
51	033-50	Alcoholic tea-based beverage	033	A	04/12/1999	GOODS			07-1997
52	033-5	Rum	033	A	04/02/1991	GOODS			07-1997
53	033-49	Alcoholic coffee-based beverage	033	A	04/12/1999	GOODS			07-1997
54	033-47	Alcoholic malt coolers	033	A	10/01/1994	GOODS			07-1997
55	033-46	Potable spirits	033	A	03/15/1993	GOODS			07-1997
56	033-44	Liquor [distilled]	033	A	03/15/1993	GOODS			07-1997
57	033-43	Mead	033	A	04/02/1991	GOODS			07-1997
58	033-40	Herb liqueurs	033	A	04/02/1991	GOODS			07-1997
59	033-4	Sake [or Saki]	033	A	04/02/1991	GOODS			07-1997
60	033-39	Hard cider	033	A	04/02/1991	GOODS			07-1997
61	033-34	Curacao	033	A	04/02/1991	GOODS			07-1997
62	033-86	Chinese spirit of sorghum (gaolian-jiou)	033	A	07/20/2004	GOODS	T		08-2002
63	033-32	Cooking wine	033	A	04/02/1991	GOODS			07-1997
64	033-31	Cognac	033	A	04/02/1991	GOODS			07-1997
65	033-30	Champagne	033	A	04/02/1991	GOODS			07-1997
66	033-3	Sangria	033	A	04/02/1991	GOODS			07-1997
67	033-28	Brandy spirits	033	A	04/02/1991	GOODS			07-1997
68	033-27	Brandy	033	A	04/02/1991	GOODS	T		07-1997
69	033-25	Aperitifs with a wine base	033	A	04/02/1991	GOODS			07-1997
70	033-24	Aperitifs with a distilled alcoholic liquor base	033	A	04/02/1991	GOODS			07-1997
71	033-23	Aperitif wines	033	A	04/02/1991	GOODS			07-1997
72	033-21	Amontillado	033	A	04/02/1991	GOODS			07-1997
73	033-201	White wines	033	A	07/10/2014	GOODS	T		10-2014
74	033-200	Rose wines	033	A	07/10/2014	GOODS	T		10-2014
75	033-20	Alcoholic punch	033	A	04/02/1991	GOODS			07-1997
76	033-2	Calvados	033	A	04/02/1991	GOODS			07-1997
77	033-199	Acanthopanax wine (Ogapiju)	033	A	03/13/2014	GOODS	T		10-2014
78	033-197	Dessert wines	033	X	10/31/2013	GOODS			10-2013
79	033-196	Black raspberry wine (Bokbunjaju)	033	A	03/14/2013	GOODS	T		10-2013
80	033-195	Alcoholic cocktails in the form of non-chilled gelatins	033	A	02/28/2013	GOODS			10-2013
81	033-19	Wine punches	033	A	04/02/1991	GOODS			07-1997
82	033-189	Korean distilled spirits (Soju)	033	M	12/20/2012	GOODS	T	Y	10-2012
83	033-188	Limoncello (lemon liqueur)	033	A	12/06/2012	GOODS			10-2012
84	033-187	Cava	033	A	12/06/2012	GOODS			10-2012
85	033-186	Nira [sugarcane-based alcoholic beverages]	033	A	12/06/2012	GOODS			10-2012
86	033-185	Prepared cocktails consisting primarily of distilled spirits and also including beer	033	X	10/11/2012	GOODS		Y	10-2013
87	033-183	Tonic liquor flavored with Japanese plum extracts (umeshu)	033	A	07/20/2004	GOODS	T		08-2002
88	033-181	Rice alcohol	033	A	12/01/2011	GOODS			09-2007
89	033-180	Peppermint liqueurs	033	A	12/01/2011	GOODS			09-2007
90	033-18	Wine punch	033	A	04/02/1991	GOODS			07-1997
91	033-178	Liquor in ice cream form	033	A	11/17/2011	GOODS			09-2007
92	033-177	Alcoholic cocktails in the form of frozen pops	033	A	11/17/2011	GOODS			09-2007

103	033-163	Blended whisky	033	A	08/12/2010	GOODS	T		09-2007
104	033-162	Malt whisky	033	A	08/12/2010	GOODS	T		09-2007
105	033-161	Alcoholic carbonated beverages, except beer	033	A	07/22/2010	GOODS	T		09-2007
106	033-160	Liquor in whipped cream form	033	A	05/27/2010	GOODS			09-2007
107	033-16	Wine	033	A	04/02/1991	GOODS	T		08-2002
108	033-159	Shochu (spirits)	033	A	04/01/2010	GOODS	T		09-2007
109	033-158	Alcoholic beverages, namely, digestifs	033	A	01/07/2010	GOODS			09-2007
110	033-157	Wine-based drinks	033	A	12/31/2009	GOODS			09-2007
111	033-156	Alcoholic beverages, namely, flavor-infused whiskey	033	A	12/31/2009	GOODS			09-2007
112	033-155	Still wines	033	A	09/24/2009	GOODS			09-2007
113	033-154	Pommeau	033	A	02/12/2009	GOODS			09-2007
114	033-153	Alcoholic punches	033	A	01/08/2009	GOODS	T		09-2007
115	033-152	Alcoholic beverages containing fruit	033	A	01/08/2009	GOODS	T		09-2007
116	033-151	Fortified wines	033	A	01/08/2009	GOODS	T		09-2007
117	033-150	Arak	033	A	01/08/2009	GOODS	T		09-2007
118	033-149	Mescal	033	A	06/26/2008	GOODS			09-2007
119	033-148	Perry	033	A	05/15/2008	GOODS			09-2007
120	033-147	Scotch	033	A	05/08/2008	GOODS			09-2007
121	033-146	Bourbon	033	A	05/08/2008	GOODS			09-2007
122	033-145	Alcoholic energy drinks	033	A	04/24/2008	GOODS			09-2007
123	033-144	Alcoholic fruit cocktail drinks	033	A	04/24/2008	GOODS			09-2007
124	033-143	Red wines	033	X	04/17/2008	GOODS	T	Y	10-2013
125	033-142	Anise [liqueur]	033	A	04/17/2008	GOODS	T		09-2007
126	033-141	Sugar cane juice rum	033	A	03/27/2008	GOODS			09-2007
127	033-140	Honey wine	033	A	03/06/2008	GOODS			09-2007
128	033-139	Rum infused with vitamins	033	A	12/13/2007	GOODS			09-2007
129	033-138	Tequila infused with vitamins	033	A	12/13/2007	GOODS			09-2007
130	033-136	Spirits [beverages]	033	A	11/22/2007	GOODS	T		09-2007
131	033-134	Whisky	033	A	11/22/2007	GOODS	T		09-2007
132	033-133	Port	033	A	11/22/2007	GOODS	T		09-2007
133	033-130	Alcoholic beverages except beers	033	A	08/09/2007	GOODS	T		09-2007
134	033-129	Alcoholic cocktail mixes	033	A	03/22/2007	GOODS			09-2007
135	033-128	Cream liqueurs	033	A	07/01/2006	GOODS	T		08-2002
136	033-127	Sparkling wines	033	A	04/01/2006	GOODS	T		09-2007
137	033-126	Cachaca	033	A	03/01/2006	GOODS	T		08-2002
138	033-125	Alcoholic extracts	033	A	04/01/2005	GOODS	T		08-2002
139	033-124	Grappa	033	A	11/01/2004	GOODS	T		08-2002
140	033-123	Japanese shochu-based mixed liquor (mirin)	033	A	07/20/2004	GOODS			09-2007
141	033-122	Kirsch	033	A	04/02/1991	GOODS	T		07-1997
142	033-121	Fruit wine	033	A	04/02/1991	GOODS	T		07-1997
143	033-120	Extracts of spirituous liquors	033	A	04/02/1991	GOODS			09-2007
144	033-12	Tequila	033	A	04/02/1991	GOODS			07-1997
145	033-118	Whiskey	033	A	04/02/1991	GOODS	T		07-1997
146	033-117	Vermouth	033	A	04/02/1991	GOODS	T		07-1997
147	033-116	Arrack	033	A	04/02/1991	GOODS	T		07-1997
148	033-115	Anisette	033	A	04/02/1991	GOODS	T		07-1997
149	033-114	Alcoholic bitters	033	A	04/02/1991	GOODS	T		07-1997
150	033-113	Sherry	033	A	04/02/1991	GOODS	T		07-1997
151	033-112	Schnapps	033	A	04/02/1991	GOODS	T		07-1997
152	033-110	Liquor and liqueur beverages, namely, {indicate specific beverages}	033	A	09/28/2006	GOODS			08-2002

161	033-219	Wines produced in the {insert geographic name or region} in accordance with adopted standards	033	A	03/16/2017	GOODS		Y	11-2017
162	033-225	Liqueurs containing cream	033	A	03/23/2017	GOODS	T		11-2017
163	033-226	Mulled wine	033	A	03/23/2017	GOODS	T		11-2017
164	033-227	Rum-based beverages	033	A	03/23/2017	GOODS	T		11-2017
165	033-228	Rum punch	033	A	03/23/2017	GOODS	T		11-2017
166	033-223	Japanese liquor flavored with Japanese plum extracts	033	A	03/23/2017	GOODS	T		11-2017
167	033-224	Japanese liquor flavored with pine needle extracts	033	A	03/23/2017	GOODS	T		11-2017
168	033-229	Sparkling red wines	033	A	03/23/2017	GOODS	T		11-2017
169	033-221	Extracts of spiritous liquors	033	A	03/23/2017	GOODS	T		11-2017
170	033-230	Sparkling white wines	033	A	03/23/2017	GOODS	T		11-2017
171	033-231	Still wine	033	A	03/23/2017	GOODS	T		11-2017
172	033-220	Dry cider	033	A	03/23/2017	GOODS	T		11-2017
173	033-222	Japanese liquor containing mamushi-snake extracts	033	A	03/23/2017	GOODS	T		11-2017
174	033-232	Wine-based aperitifs	033	A	03/23/2017	GOODS	T		11-2017
175	033-61	Aperitifs	033	A	06/01/2004	GOODS	T		08-2002
176	033-217	Distilled spirits made from grains from {insert geographic name or region} in accordance with adopted standards	033	A	02/23/2017	GOODS		Y	11-2017
177	033-218	Brandy from {insert geographic name or region} made in accordance with adopted standards	033	A	02/23/2017	GOODS		Y	11-2017
178	033-17	Wine coolers being drinks	033	M	01/01/2017	GOODS		Y	11-2017
179	033-35	Distilled spirits of {indicate specific ingredient from which made, e.g., rice, corn, barley}	033	D	01/19/2017	GOODS		Y	11-2017
180	033-81	Japanese white liquor (shochu)	033	A	07/20/2004	GOODS			08-2002
181	033-213	Alcoholic ice	033	A	09/29/2016	GOODS			10-2016
182	033-69	Japanese regenerated liquors (naoshi)	033	A	07/20/2004	GOODS			08-2002
183	033-214	Aguardiente [sugarcane spirits]	033	A	11/03/2016	GOODS	T		10-2016
184	033-212	Flavored liquors	033	A	05/19/2016	GOODS		Y	10-2016
185	033-215	Wines made from grapes from {insert geographic name or region} in accordance with specific standards	033	A	12/01/2016	GOODS		Y	10-2016
186	033-216	Distilled spirits produced in {insert geographic name or region} in accordance with specific standards	033	A	12/01/2016	GOODS		Y	10-2016
187	033-104	Absinthe	033	A	03/01/2006	GOODS	T		08-2002
188	033-93	Alcoholic essences	033	A	04/01/2005	GOODS	T		08-2002
189	033-131	Wines and sparkling wines	033	A	11/22/2007	GOODS			09-2007
190	033-137	Wines and fortified wines	033	A	11/22/2007	GOODS			09-2007
191	033-72	Tonic liquor containing herb extracts (homeishu)	033	A	07/20/2004	GOODS			08-2002
192	033-77	Sake	033	A	07/20/2004	GOODS			08-2002
193	033-211	Liqueurs containing {indicate specific ingredient(s), e.g., cactus juice, coffee flavoring, etc.}	033	X	04/28/2016	GOODS		Y	10-2016
194	033-132	Wines and liqueurs	033	A	11/22/2007	GOODS			09-2007
195	033-198	Baijiu [Chinese distilled alcoholic beverage]	033	A	01/01/2014	GOODS	T		10-2014
196	033-135	Spirits and liqueurs	033	A	11/22/2007	GOODS			09-2007

EXHIBIT 6



Beer

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Beer is the world's oldest^{[1][2][3]} and most widely consumed^[4] alcoholic drink; it is the third most popular drink overall, after water and tea.^[5] The production of beer is called brewing, which involves the fermentation of sugars, mainly derived from cereal grain starches—most commonly from malted barley, although wheat, maize (corn), and rice are widely used.^[6] Most beer is flavoured with hops, which add bitterness and act as a natural preservative, though other flavourings such as herbs or fruit may occasionally be included. The fermentation process causes a natural carbonation effect, although this is often removed during processing, and replaced with forced carbonation.^[7] Some of humanity's earliest known writings refer to the production and distribution of beer: the Code of Hammurabi included laws regulating beer and beer parlours,^[8] and "The Hymn to Ninkasi", a prayer to the Mesopotamian goddess of beer, served as both a prayer and as a method of remembering the recipe for beer in a culture with few literate people.^{[9][10]}

Beer is sold in bottles and cans; it may also be available on draught, particularly in pubs and bars. The brewing industry is a global business, consisting of several dominant multinational companies and many thousands of smaller producers ranging from brewpubs to regional breweries. The strength of beer is usually around 4% to 6% alcohol by volume (abv), although it may vary between 0.5% and 20%, with some breweries creating examples of 40% abv and above.^[11] Beer forms part of the culture of beer-drinking nations and is associated with social traditions such as beer festivals, as well as a rich pub culture involving activities like pub crawling, and pub games such as bar billiards.

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History

Beer is one of the world's oldest prepared beverages, possibly dating back to the early Neolithic or 9500 BC, when cereal was first farmed,^[12] and is recorded in the written history of ancient Iraq and ancient Egypt.^[13] Archaeologists speculate that beer was instrumental in the formation of civilisations.^[14] Approximately 5000 years ago, workers in the city of Uruk (modern day Iraq) were paid by their employers in beer.^[15] During the building of the Great Pyramids in Giza, Egypt, each worker got a daily ration of four to five litres of beer, which served as both nutrition and refreshment that was crucial to the pyramids' construction.^[16]

The earliest known chemical evidence of barley beer dates to circa 3500–3100 BC from the site of Godin Tepe in the Zagros Mountains of western Iran.^{[17][18]} Some of the earliest Sumerian writings contain references to beer; examples include a prayer to the goddess Ninkasi, known as "The Hymn to Ninkasi",^[19] which served as both a prayer as well as a method of remembering the recipe for beer in a culture with few literate people,^{[9][10]} and the ancient advice (*Fill your belly. Day and night make merry*) to Gilgamesh, recorded in the Epic of Gilgamesh, by the ale-wife Siduri may, at least in part, have referred to the consumption of beer.^[20] The Ebla tablets, discovered in 1974 in Ebla, Syria, show that beer was produced in the city in 2500 BC.^[21] A fermented beverage using rice and fruit was made in China around 7000 BC. Unlike sake, mould was not used to saccharify the rice (amylolytic fermentation); the rice was probably prepared for fermentation by mastication or malting.^{[22][23]}



Schlenkerla Rauchbier being poured from a cask



François Jaques: *Peasants Enjoying Beer at Pub in Fribourg (Switz.)* – (1923)



Egyptian wooden model of beer making in ancient Egypt, Rosicrucian Egyptian Museum, San Jose, California

Almost any substance containing sugar can naturally undergo alcoholic fermentation. It is likely that many cultures, on observing that a sweet liquid could be obtained from a source of starch, independently invented beer. Bread and beer increased prosperity to a level that allowed time for development of other technologies and contributed to the building of civilisations.^{[24][25][26][27]}

Beer was spread through Europe by Germanic and Celtic tribes as far back as 3000 BC,^[28] and it was mainly brewed on a domestic scale.^[29] The product that the early Europeans drank might not be recognised as beer by most people today. Alongside the basic starch source, the early European beers might contain fruits, honey, numerous types of plants, spices and other substances such as narcotic herbs.^[30] What they did not contain was hops, as that was a later addition, first mentioned in Europe around 822 by a Carolingian Abbot^[31] and again in 1067 by Abbess Hildegard of Bingen.^[32]

In 1516, William IV, Duke of Bavaria, adopted the *Reinheitsgebot* (purity law), perhaps the oldest food-quality regulation still in use in the 21st century, according to which the only allowed ingredients of beer are water, hops and barley-malt.^[33] Beer produced before the Industrial Revolution continued to be made and sold on a domestic scale, although by the 7th century AD, beer was also being produced and sold by European monasteries. During the Industrial Revolution, the production of beer moved from artisanal manufacture to industrial manufacture, and domestic manufacture ceased to be significant by the end of the 19th century.^[34] The development of hydrometers and thermometers changed brewing by allowing the brewer more control of the process and greater knowledge of the results.

As of 2007, the brewing industry is a global business, consisting of several dominant multinational companies and many thousands of smaller producers ranging from brewpubs to regional breweries.^[35] As of 2006, more than 133 billion litres (35 billion gallons), the equivalent of a cube 510 metres on a side, of beer are sold per year, producing total global revenues of \$294.5 billion (£147.7 billion).^[36] In 2010, China's beer consumption hit 450 million hectolitres (45 billion litres), or nearly twice that of the United States, but only 5 per cent sold were premium draught beers, compared with 50 per cent in France and Germany.^[37]

Brewing

The process of making beer is known as brewing. A dedicated building for the making of beer is called a brewery, though beer can be made in the home and has been for much of its history. A company that makes beer is called either a brewery or a brewing company. Beer made on a domestic scale for non-commercial reasons is classified as homebrewing regardless of where it is made, though most homebrewed beer is made in the home. Brewing beer is subject to legislation and taxation in developed countries, which from the late 19th century largely restricted brewing to a commercial operation only. However, the UK government relaxed legislation in 1963, followed by Australia in 1972 and the US in 1978, allowing homebrewing to become a popular hobby.^[38]

The purpose of brewing is to convert the starch source into a sugary liquid called wort and to convert the wort into the alcoholic beverage known as beer in a fermentation process effected by yeast.

The first step, where the wort is prepared by mixing the starch source (normally malted barley) with hot water, is known as "mashing". Hot water (known as "liquor" in brewing terms) is mixed with crushed malt or malts (known as "grist") in a mash tun.^[39] The mashing process takes around 1 to 2 hours,^[40] during which the starches are converted to sugars, and then the sweet wort is drained off the grains. The grains are now washed in a process known as "sparging". This washing allows the brewer to gather as much of the fermentable liquid from the grains as possible. The process of filtering the spent grain from the wort and sparge water is called *wort separation*. The traditional process for wort separation is lautering, in which the grain bed itself serves as the filter medium. Some modern breweries prefer the use of filter frames which allow a more finely ground grist.^[41]

Most modern breweries use a continuous sparge, collecting the original wort and the sparge water together. However, it is possible to collect a second or even third wash with the not quite spent grains as separate batches. Each run would produce a weaker wort and thus a weaker beer. This process is known as second (and third) runnings. Brewing with several runnings is called *parti gyle brewing*.^[42]

The sweet wort collected from sparging is put into a kettle, or "copper" (so called because these vessels were traditionally made from copper),^[43] and boiled, usually for about one hour. During boiling, water in the wort evaporates, but the sugars and other components of the wort remain; this allows more efficient use of the starch sources in the beer. Boiling also destroys any remaining enzymes left over from the mashing stage. Hops are added during boiling as a source of bitterness, flavour and aroma. Hops may be added at more than one point during the boil. The longer the hops are boiled, the more bitterness they contribute, but the less hop flavour and aroma remains in the beer.^[44]

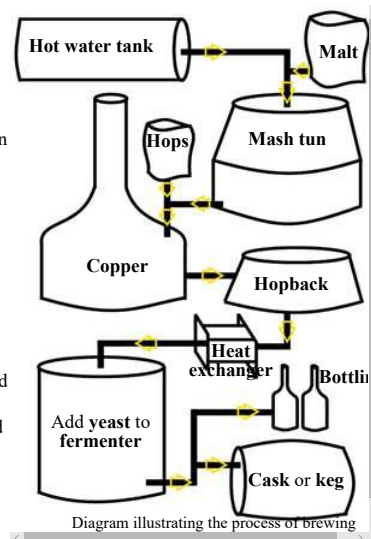
After boiling, the hopped wort is now cooled, ready for the yeast. In some breweries, the hopped wort may pass through a hopback, which is a small vat filled with hops, to add aromatic hop flavouring and to act as a filter; but usually the hopped wort is simply cooled for the fermenter, where the yeast is added. During fermentation, the wort becomes beer in a process which requires a week to months depending on the type of yeast and strength of the beer. In addition to producing ethanol, fine particulate matter suspended in the wort settles during fermentation. Once fermentation is complete, the yeast also settles, leaving the beer clear.^[45]

Fermentation is sometimes carried out in two stages, primary and secondary. Once most of the alcohol has been produced during primary fermentation, the beer is transferred to a new vessel and allowed a period of secondary fermentation. Secondary fermentation is used when the beer requires long storage before packaging or greater clarity.^[46] When the beer has fermented, it is packaged either into casks for cask ale or kegs, aluminium cans, or bottles for other sorts of beer.^[47]

Ingredients

The basic ingredients of beer are water; a starch source, such as malted barley, able to be saccharified (converted to sugars) then fermented (converted into ethanol and carbon dioxide); a brewer's yeast to produce the fermentation; and a flavouring such as hops.^[48] A mixture of starch sources may be used, with a secondary starch source, such as maize (corn), rice or sugar, often being termed an adjunct, especially when used as a lower-cost substitute for malted barley.^[49] Less widely used starch sources include millet, sorghum and cassava root in Africa, and potato in Brazil, and agave in Mexico, among others.^[50] The amount of each starch source in a beer recipe is collectively called the grain bill.

Water



Beer is composed mostly of water. Regions have water with different mineral components; as a result, different regions were originally better suited to making certain types of beer, thus giving them a regional character.^[51] For example, Dublin has hard water well-suited to making stout, such as Guinness; while the Plzeň Region has soft water well-suited to making Pilsner (pale lager), such as Pilsner Urquell.^[51] The waters of Burton in England contain gypsum, which benefits making pale ale to such a degree that brewers of pale ales will add gypsum to the local water in a process known as Burtonisation.^[52]

Starch source

The starch source in a beer provides the fermentable material and is a key determinant of the strength and flavour of the beer. The most common starch source used in beer is malted grain. Grain is malted by soaking it in water, allowing it to begin germination, and then drying the partially germinated grain in a kiln. Malting grain produces enzymes that convert starches in the grain into fermentable sugars.^[53] Different roasting times and temperatures are used to produce different colours of malt from the same grain. Darker malts will produce darker beers.^[54]

Nearly all beer includes barley malt as the majority of the starch. This is because its fibrous hull remains attached to the grain during threshing. After malting, barley is milled, which finally removes the hull, breaking it into large pieces. These pieces remain with the grain during the mash, and act as a filter bed during lautering, when sweet wort is separated from insoluble grain material. Other malted and unmalted grains (including wheat, rice, oats, and rye, and less frequently, corn and sorghum) may be used. Some brewers have produced gluten-free beer, made with sorghum with no barley malt, for those who cannot consume gluten-containing grains like wheat, barley, and rye.^[55]

Hops

Flavouring beer is the sole major commercial use of hops.^[56] The flower of the hop vine is used as a flavouring and preservative agent in nearly all beer made today. The flowers themselves are often called "hops".

The first historical mention of the use of hops in beer was from 822 AD in monastery rules written by Adalhard the Elder, also known as Adalard of Corbie,^{[34][57]} though the date normally given for widespread cultivation of hops for use in beer is the thirteenth century.^{[34][57]} Before the thirteenth century, and until the sixteenth century, during which hops took over as the dominant flavouring, beer was flavoured with other plants; for instance, grains of paradise or *alehoof*. Combinations of various aromatic herbs, berries, and even ingredients like wormwood would be combined into a mixture known as gruit and used as hops are now used.^[58] Some beers today, such as Fraoch' by the Scottish Heather Ales company^[59] and Cerveise Lancelot by the French Brasserie-Lancelot company,^[60] use plants other than hops for flavouring.

Hops contain several characteristics that brewers desire in beer. Hops contribute a bitterness that balances the sweetness of the malt; the bitterness of beers is measured on the International Bitterness Units scale. Hops contribute floral, citrus, and herbal aromas and flavours to beer. Hops have an antibiotic effect that favours the activity of brewer's yeast over less desirable microorganisms and aids in "head retention",^{[61][62]} the length of time that a foamy head created by carbonation will last. The acidity of hops is a preservative.^{[63][64]}

Yeast

Yeast is the microorganism that is responsible for fermentation in beer. Yeast metabolises the sugars extracted from grains, which produces alcohol and carbon dioxide, and thereby turns wort into beer. In addition to fermenting the beer, yeast influences the character and flavour.^[65]

The dominant types of yeast used to make beer are the top-fermenting *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* and bottom-fermenting *Saccharomyces pastorianus*.^[66] *Brettanomyces* ferments lambics,^[67] and *Torulaspora delbrueckii* ferments Bavarian weissbier.^[68]

Before the role of yeast in fermentation was understood, fermentation involved wild or airborne yeasts. A few styles such as lambics rely on this method today, but most modern fermentation adds pure yeast cultures.^[69]

Clarifying agent

Some brewers add one or more clarifying agents to beer, which typically precipitate (collect as a solid) out of the beer along with protein solids and are found only in trace amounts in the finished product. This process makes the beer appear bright and clean, rather than the cloudy appearance of ethnic and older styles of beer such as wheat beers.^[70]

Examples of clarifying agents include isinglass, obtained from swimbladders of fish; Irish moss, a seaweed; kappa carrageenan, from the seaweed *Kappaphycus cottonii*; Polyclar (artificial); and gelatin.^[71] If a beer is marked "suitable for Vegans", it was clarified either with seaweed or with artificial agents.^[72]

Brewing industry

The brewing industry is a global business, consisting of several dominant multinational companies and many thousands of smaller producers ranging from brewpubs to regional breweries.^[35] More than 133 billion litres (35 billion gallons) are sold per year—producing total global revenues of \$294.5 billion (£147.7 billion) in 2006.^[36]

The history of breweries in the 21st century has been one of larger breweries absorbing smaller breweries in order to ensure economy of scale. In 2002 South African Breweries bought the North American Miller Brewing Company to found SABMiller, becoming the second largest brewery, after North American Anheuser-Busch. In 2004 the Belgian Interbrew was the third largest brewery by volume and the Brazilian AmBev was the fifth largest. They merged into InBev, becoming the largest brewery. In 2007, SABMiller surpassed InBev and Anheuser-Busch when it acquired Royal Grolsch, brewer of Dutch premium beer brand Grolsch in 2007.^[74] In 2008, when InBev (the second-largest) bought Anheuser-Busch (the third largest), the new Anheuser-Busch InBev company became again the largest brewer in the world.^[75] As of 2015 AB InBev remains the largest brewery, with SABMiller second, and Heineken International third.



Malted barley before roasting



Malted barley – a primary mash ingredient



Hop cone in a Hallertau, Germany, hop yard



Annual beer consumption per capita by country

A microbrewery, or craft brewery, produces a limited amount of beer. The maximum amount of beer a brewery can produce and still be classed as a microbrewery varies by region and by authority, though is usually around 15,000 barrels (1.8 megalitres, 396 thousand imperial gallons or 475 thousand US gallons) a year.^[76] A brewpub is a type of microbrewery that incorporates a pub or other eating establishment. The highest density of breweries in the world, most of them microbreweries, exists in the German Region of Franconia, especially in the district of Upper Franconia, which has about 200 breweries.^{[77][78]} The Benedictine Weihenstephan Brewery in Bavaria, Germany, can trace its roots to the year 768, as a document from that year refers to a hop garden in the area paying a tithe to the monastery. The brewery was licensed by the City of Freising in 1040, and therefore is the oldest working brewery in the world.^[79]

Brewing at home is subject to regulation and prohibition in many countries. Restrictions on homebrewing were lifted in the UK in 1963,^[80] Australia followed suit in 1972,^[81] and the US in 1978, though individual states were allowed to pass their own laws limiting production.^[82]

Varieties

While there are many types of beer brewed, the basics of brewing beer are shared across national and cultural boundaries.^[83] The traditional European brewing regions—Germany, Belgium, England and the Czech Republic—have local varieties of beer.^[84]

English writer Michael Jackson, in his 1977 book *The World Guide To Beer*, categorised beers from around the world in local style groups suggested by local customs and names.^[85] Fred Eckhardt furthered Jackson's work in *The Essentials of Beer Style* in 1989.

Top-fermented beers are most commonly produced with *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, a top-fermenting yeast which clumps and rises to the surface,^[86] typically between 15 and 24 °C (60 and 75 °F). At these temperatures, yeast produces significant amounts of esters and other secondary flavour and aroma products, and the result is often a beer with slightly "fruity" compounds resembling apple, pear, pineapple, banana, plum, or prune, among others.^[87]

After the introduction of hops into England from Flanders in the 15th century, "ale" referred to an unhopped fermented beverage, "beer" being used to describe a brew with an infusion of hops.^[88]

Etymology

The word *ale* comes from Old English *ealu* (plural *ealop*), in turn from Proto-Germanic **alu* (plural **alub*), ultimately from the Proto-Indo-European base **h₂elut-*, which holds connotations of "sorcery, magic, possession, intoxication".^{[89][90][91]} The word *beer* comes from Old English *bēor*, from Proto-Germanic **beuzq*, probably from Proto-Indo-European **b^heusóm*, originally "brewer's yeast, beer dregs", although other theories have been provided connecting the word with Old English *bēow*, "barley", or Latin *bibere*, "to drink".^{[92][93]} On the currency of two words for the same thing in the Germanic languages, the 12th-century Old Icelandic poem *Alvíssmál* says, "Ale it is called among men, but among the gods, beer."^[94]

Real ale is the term coined by the Campaign for Real Ale (CAMRA) in 1973^[95] for "beer brewed from traditional ingredients, matured by secondary fermentation in the container from which it is dispensed, and served without the use of extraneous carbon dioxide". It is applied to bottle conditioned and cask conditioned beers.

Pale ale

Pale ale is a beer which uses a top-fermenting yeast^[96] and predominantly pale malt. It is one of the world's major beer styles.

Stout

Stout and porter are dark beers made using roasted malts or roast barley, and typically brewed with slow fermenting yeast. There are a number of variations including Baltic porter, dry stout, and Imperial stout. The name "porter" was first used in 1721 to describe a dark brown beer popular with the street and river porters of London.^[97] This same beer later also became known as stout, though the word stout had been used as early as 1677.^[98] The history and development of stout and porter are intertwined.^[99]

Mild

Mild ale has a predominantly malty palate. It is usually dark coloured with an abv of 3% to 3.6%, although there are lighter hued milds as well as stronger examples reaching 6% abv and higher.

Wheat

Wheat beer is brewed with a large proportion of wheat although it often also contains a significant proportion of malted barley. Wheat beers are usually top-fermented (in Germany they have to be by law).^[100] The flavour of wheat beers varies considerably, depending upon the specific style.

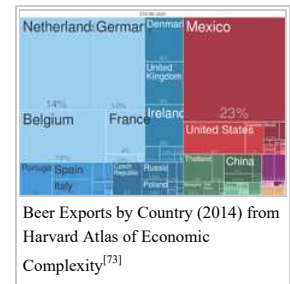
Lambic

Lambic, a beer of Belgium, is naturally fermented using wild yeasts, rather than cultivated. Many of these are not strains of brewer's yeast (*Saccharomyces cerevisiae*) and may have significant differences in aroma and sourness. Yeast varieties such as *Brettanomyces bruxellensis* and *Brettanomyces lambicus* are common in lambics. In addition, other organisms such as *Lactobacillus* bacteria produce acids which contribute to the sourness.^[101]

Lager

Lager is cool fermented beer. Pale lagers are the most commonly consumed beers in the world. The name "lager" comes from the German "lagern" for "to store", as brewers around Bavaria stored beer in cool cellars and caves during the warm summer months. These brewers noticed that the beers continued to ferment, and to also clear of sediment, when stored in cool conditions.^[102]

Lager yeast is a cool bottom-fermenting yeast (*Saccharomyces pastorianus*) and typically undergoes primary fermentation at 7–12 °C (45–54 °F) (the fermentation phase), and then is given a long secondary fermentation at 0–4 °C (32–39 °F) (the lagering phase). During the secondary stage, the lager clears and mellows. The cooler conditions also inhibit the natural production of esters and other byproducts, resulting in a "cleaner"-tasting beer.^[103]



Cask ale hand pumps with pump clips detailing the beers and their breweries

Modern methods of producing lager were pioneered by Gabriel Sedlmayr the Younger, who perfected dark brown lagers at the Spaten Brewery in Bavaria, and Anton Dreher, who began brewing a lager (now known as Vienna lager), probably of amber-red colour, in Vienna in 1840–1841. With improved modern yeast strains, most lager breweries use only short periods of cold storage, typically 1–3 weeks.

Measurement

Beer is measured and assessed by bitterness, by strength and by colour. The perceived bitterness is measured by the International Bitterness Units scale (IBU), defined in co-operation between the American Society of Brewing Chemists and the European Brewery Convention.^[104] The international scale was a development of the European Bitterness Units scale, often abbreviated as EBU, and the bitterness values should be identical.^[105]

Colour

Beer colour is determined by the malt.^[106] The most common colour is a pale amber produced from using pale malts. *Pale lager* and *pale ale* are terms used for beers made from malt dried with the fuel coke. Coke was first used for roasting malt in 1642, but it was not until around 1703 that the term *pale ale* was used.^{[107][108]}

In terms of sales volume, most of today's beer is based on the pale lager brewed in 1842 in the town of Pilsen in the present-day Czech Republic.^[109] The modern pale lager is light in colour with a noticeable carbonation (fizzy bubbles) and a typical alcohol by volume content of around 5%. The Pilsner Urquell, Bitburger, and Heineken brands of beer are typical examples of pale lager, as are the American brands Budweiser, Coors, and Miller.

Dark beers are usually brewed from a pale malt or lager malt base with a small proportion of darker malt added to achieve the desired shade. Other colourants—such as caramel—are also widely used to darken beers. Very dark beers, such as stout, use dark or patent malts that have been roasted longer. Some have roasted unmalted barley.^{[110][111]}

Strength

Beer ranges from less than 3% alcohol by volume (abv) to around 14% abv, though this strength can be increased to around 20% by re-pitching with champagne yeast,^[112] and to 55% abv by the freeze-distilling process.^[113] The alcohol content of beer varies by local practice or beer style.^[114] The pale lagers that most consumers are familiar with fall in the range of 4–6%, with a typical abv of 5%.^[115] The customary strength of British ales is quite low, with many session beers being around 4% abv.^[116] Some beers, such as table beer are of such low alcohol content (1%–4%) that they are served instead of soft drinks in some schools.^[117]

The alcohol in beer comes primarily from the metabolism of sugars that are produced during fermentation. The quantity of fermentable sugars in the wort and the variety of yeast used to ferment the wort are the primary factors that determine the amount of alcohol in the final beer. Additional fermentable sugars are sometimes added to increase alcohol content, and enzymes are often added to the wort for certain styles of beer (primarily "light" beers) to convert more complex carbohydrates (starches) to fermentable sugars. Alcohol is a by-product of yeast metabolism and is toxic to the yeast; typical brewing yeast cannot survive at alcohol concentrations above 12% by volume. Low temperatures and too little fermentation time decreases the effectiveness of yeasts and consequently decreases the alcohol content.

Weakest beer

The weakest beers are dealcoholized beers, which typically have less than 0.05% alcohol (also called "near beer") and light beers, which usually have 4% alcohol.

Strongest beer

The strength of beers has climbed during the later years of the 20th century. Vetter 33, a 10.5% abv (33 degrees Plato, hence Vetter "33") doppelbock, was listed in the 1994 *Guinness Book of World Records* as the strongest beer at that time,^{[118][119]} though Samichlaus, by the Swiss brewer Hürliemann, had also been listed by the *Guinness Book of World Records* as the strongest at 14% abv.^{[120][121][122]} Since then, some brewers have used champagne yeasts to increase the alcohol content of their beers. Samuel Adams reached 20% abv with *Millennium*,^[112] and then surpassed that amount to 25.6% abv with Utopias. The strongest beer brewed in Britain was Baz's Super Brew by Parish Brewery, a 23% abv beer.^{[123][124]} In September 2011, the Scottish brewery BrewDog produced Ghost Deer, which, at 28%, they claim to be the world's strongest beer produced by fermentation alone.^[125]

The product claimed to be the strongest beer made is Schorschbräu's 2011 *Schorschbock 57* with 57.5%.^{[126][127]} It was preceded by *The End of History*, a 55% Belgian ale,^[113] made by BrewDog in 2010. The same company had previously made *Sink The Bismarck!*, a 41% abv IPA,^[128] and *Tactical Nuclear Penguin*, a 32% abv Imperial stout. Each of these beers are made using the eisbock method of fractional freezing, in which a strong ale is partially frozen and the ice is repeatedly removed, until the desired strength is reached,^{[129][130]} a process that may class the product as spirits rather than beer.^[131] The German brewery Schorschbräu's *Schorschbock*, a 31% abv eisbock,^{[132][133][134]} and Hair of the Dog's *Dave*, a 29% abv barley wine made in 1994, used the same fractional freezing method.^[135] A 60% abv blend of beer with whiskey was jokingly claimed as the strongest beer by a Dutch brewery in July 2010.^{[136][137]}

Serving

Draught

Draught beer from a pressurised keg using a lever-style dispenser and a spout is the most common method of dispensing in bars around the world. A metal keg is pressurised with carbon dioxide (CO₂) gas which drives the beer to the dispensing tap or faucet. Some beers may be served with a nitrogen/carbon dioxide mixture. Nitrogen produces fine bubbles, resulting in a dense head and a creamy mouthfeel. Some types of beer can also be found in smaller, disposable kegs called beer balls. In traditional pubs, the pull levers for major beer brands may include the beer's logo and trademark.

In the 1980s, Guinness introduced the beer widget, a nitrogen-pressurised ball inside a can which creates a dense, tight head, similar to beer served from a nitrogen system.^[138] The words *draft* and *draught* can be used as marketing terms to describe canned or bottled beers containing a beer widget, or which are cold-filtered rather than pasteurised.





A selection of cask beers

Cask-conditioned ales (or cask ales) are unfiltered and unpasteurised beers. These beers are termed "real ale" by the CAMRA organisation. Typically, when a cask arrives in a pub, it is placed horizontally on a frame called a "stillage" which is designed to hold it steady and at the right angle, and then allowed to cool to cellar temperature (typically between 11–13 °C or 52–55 °F),^[139] before being tapped and vented—a tap is driven through a (usually rubber) bung at the bottom of one end, and a hard spile or other implement is used to open a hole in the side of the cask, which is now uppermost. The act of stillaging and then venting a beer in this manner typically disturbs all the sediment, so it must be left for a suitable period to "drop" (clear) again, as well as to fully condition — this period can take anywhere from several hours to several days. At this point the beer is ready to sell, either being pulled through a beer line with a hand pump, or simply being "gravity-fed" directly into the glass.

Draught beer's environmental impact can be 68% lower than bottled beer due to packaging differences.^{[140][141]} A life cycle study of one beer brand, including grain production, brewing, bottling, distribution and waste management, shows that the CO₂ emissions from a 6-pack of micro-brew beer is about 3 kilograms (6.6 pounds).^[142] The loss of natural habitat potential from the 6-pack of micro-brew beer is estimated to be 2.5 square metres (26 square feet).^[143] Downstream emissions from distribution, retail, storage and disposal of waste can be over 45% of a bottled micro-brew beer's CO₂ emissions.^[142] Where legal, the use of a refillable jug, reusable bottle or other reusable containers to transport draught beer from a store or a bar, rather than buying pre-bottled beer, can reduce the environmental impact of beer consumption.^[144]

Packaging

Most beers are cleared of yeast by filtering when packaged in bottles and cans.^[145] However, bottle conditioned beers retain some yeast—either by being unfiltered, or by being filtered and then reseeded with fresh yeast.^[146] It is usually recommended that the beer be poured slowly, leaving any yeast sediment at the bottom of the bottle. However, some drinkers prefer to pour in the yeast; this practice is customary with wheat beers. Typically, when serving a hefeweizen wheat beer, 90% of the contents are poured, and the remainder is swirled to suspend the sediment before pouring it into the glass. Alternatively, the bottle may be inverted prior to opening. Glass bottles are always used for bottle conditioned beers.

Many beers are sold in cans, though there is considerable variation in the proportion between different countries. In Sweden in 2001, 63.9% of beer was sold in cans.^[147] People either drink from the can or pour the beer into a glass. A technology developed by Crown Holdings for the 2010 FIFA World Cup is the 'full aperture' can, so named because the entire lid is removed during the opening process, turning the can into a drinking cup.^[148] Cans protect the beer from light (thereby preventing "skunked" beer) and have a seal less prone to leaking over time than bottles. Cans were initially viewed as a technological breakthrough for maintaining the quality of a beer, then became commonly associated with less expensive, mass-produced beers, even though the quality of storage in cans is much like bottles.^[149] Plastic (PET) bottles are used by some breweries.^[150]



Assortment of beer bottles

Temperature

The temperature of a beer has an influence on a drinker's experience; warmer temperatures reveal the range of flavours in a beer but cooler temperatures are more refreshing. Most drinkers prefer pale lager to be served chilled, a low- or medium-strength pale ale to be served cool, while a strong barley wine or imperial stout to be served at room temperature.^[151]

Beer writer Michael Jackson proposed a five-level scale for serving temperatures: well chilled (7 °C or 45 °F) for "light" beers (pale lagers); chilled (8 °C or 46 °F) for Berliner Weisse and other wheat beers; lightly chilled (9 °C or 48 °F) for all dark lagers, altbier and German wheat beers; cellar temperature (13 °C or 55 °F) for regular British ale, stout and most Belgian specialties; and room temperature (15.5 °C or 60 °F) for strong dark ales (especially trappist beer) and barley wine.^[152]

Drinking chilled beer began with the development of artificial refrigeration and by the 1870s, was spread in those countries that concentrated on brewing pale lager.^[153] Chilling beer makes it more refreshing,^[154] though below 15.5 °C the chilling starts to reduce taste awareness^[155] and reduces it significantly below 10 °C (50 °F).^[156] Beer served unchilled—either cool or at room temperature—reveal more of their flavours. Cask Marque, a non-profit UK beer organisation, has set a temperature standard range of 12°–14 °C (53°–57 °F) for cask ales to be served.^[157]

Vessels

Beer is consumed out of a variety of vessels, such as a glass, a beer stein, a mug, a pewter tankard, a beer bottle or a can; or at music festivals and some bars and nightclubs, from a plastic cup. The shape of the glass from which beer is consumed can influence the perception of the beer and can define and accent the character of the style.^[158] Breweries offer branded glassware intended only for their own beers as a marketing promotion, as this increases sales of their product.^[159]

The pouring process has an influence on a beer's presentation. The rate of flow from the tap or other serving vessel, tilt of the glass, and position of the pour (in the centre or down the side) into the glass all influence the end result, such as the size and longevity of the head, lacing (the pattern left by the head as it moves down the glass as the beer is drunk), and the release of carbonation.^[160] A beer tower is a beer dispensing device, usually found in bars and pubs, that consists of a cylinder attached to a beer cooling device at the bottom. Beer is dispensed from the beer tower into a drinking vessel.

Health effects

Short-term effects

Beer contains ethyl alcohol, the same chemical that is present in wine and distilled spirits and as such, beer consumption has short-term psychological and physiological effects on the user. Different concentrations of alcohol in the human body have different effects on a person. The effects of alcohol depend on the amount an individual has drunk, the percentage of alcohol in the beer and the timespan over which the consumption took place, the amount of food eaten and whether an individual has taken other prescription, over-the-counter or street drugs, among other factors. Drinking enough to cause a blood alcohol concentration (BAC) of 0.03%–0.12% typically causes an overall improvement in mood and possible euphoria, increased self-confidence and sociability, decreased anxiety, a flushed, red appearance in the face and impaired judgment and fine muscle coordination. A BAC of 0.09% to 0.25% causes lethargy, sedation, balance problems and blurred vision. A BAC from 0.18% to 0.30% causes profound confusion, impaired speech (e.g., slurred speech), staggering, dizziness and vomiting. A BAC from 0.25% to 0.40% causes stupor, unconsciousness, anterograde amnesia,



Pilsner glass from Brauerei Schloss Eggenberg

EXHIBIT 7

Rum

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Rum is a distilled alcoholic beverage made from sugarcane byproducts, such as molasses, or directly from sugarcane juice, by a process of fermentation and distillation. The distillate, a clear liquid, is then usually aged in oak barrels.

The majority of the world's rum production occurs in the Caribbean and Latin America. Rum is also produced in Scotland, Austria, Spain, Australia, New Zealand, Fiji, the Philippines, India, Reunion Island, Mauritius, South Africa, Taiwan, Thailand, Japan, the United States, and Canada.

Rums are produced in various grades. Light rums are commonly used in cocktails, whereas "golden" and "dark" rums were typically consumed straight or neat, on the rocks, or used for cooking, but are now commonly consumed with mixers. Premium rums are also available, made to be consumed either straight or iced.

Rum plays a part in the culture of most islands of the West Indies as well as in The Maritimes and Newfoundland. This beverage has famous associations with the Royal Navy (where it was mixed with water or beer to make grog) and piracy (where it was consumed as bumbo). Rum has also served as a popular medium of economic exchange, used to help fund enterprises such as slavery (see Triangular trade), organized crime, and military insurgencies (e.g., the American Revolution and Australia's Rum Rebellion).



Rum display in a liquor store



Government House rum, manufactured by the Virgin Islands Company distillery in St. Croix, circa 1941

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Etymology

The origin of the word "rum" is generally unclear. In an 1824 essay about the word's origin, Samuel Morewood, a British etymologist, suggested it might be from the British slang term for "the best", as in "having a rum time." He wrote:

As spirits, extracted from molasses, could not well be ranked under the name whiskey, brandy, or arrack, it would be called rum, to denote its excellence or superior quality.^[1]

Given the harsh taste of early rum, this is unlikely. Morewood later suggested another possibility: that it was taken from the last syllable of the Latin word for sugar, *saccharum*, an explanation commonly heard today.^[1]

Other etymologists have mentioned the Romani word *rum*, meaning "strong" or "potent". These words have been linked to the ramboozle and rumbustian, both popular British drinks in the mid-17th century. However, neither was made with rum, but rather eggs, ale, wine, sugar, and various spices. The most probable origin is as a truncated version of *rumbullion* or *rumbustion*.^[2] Both words surfaced in English about the same time as rum did (Joan Coromines states 1651 as the first recording of "rumbullion", and 1654 for "rum" -1770 for the first recording in Spanish of *ron*), and were slang terms for "tumult" or "uproar". This is a far more convincing explanation, and brings the image of fractious men fighting in entanglements at island tipping houses, which are early versions of the bar.^[1]

Another claim is the name is from the large drinking glasses used by Dutch seamen known as *rummers*, from the Dutch word *roemer*, a drinking glass.^[3] Other options include contractions of the words *iterum*, Latin for "again, a second time", or *arôme*, French for aroma.^[4]

Regardless of the original source, the name was already in common use by 1654, when the General Court of Connecticut ordered the confiscations of "whatsoever Barbados liquors, commonly called rum, kill devil and the like".^[5] A short time later in May 1657, the General Court of Massachusetts also decided to make illegal the sale of strong liquor "whether knowne by the name of rumme, strong water, wine, brandy, etc."^[4]

In current usage, the name used for a rum is often based on its place of origin.

For rums from Spanish-speaking locales, the word *ron* is used. A *ron añejo* ("old rum") indicates a rum that has been significantly aged and is often used for premium products.

Rhum is the term that typically distinguishes rum made from fresh sugar cane juice from rum made from molasses in French-speaking locales like Martinique.^[6] A *rhum vieux* ("old rum") is an aged French rum that meets several other requirements.

Some of the many other names for rum are Nelson's blood, kill-devil, demon water, pirate's drink, navy neaters, and Barbados water.^[7] A version of rum from Newfoundland is referred to by the name screech, while some low-grade West Indies rums are called tafia.^[8]



The Mount Gay Rum visitors centre in Barbados claims to be the world's oldest remaining rum company, with earliest confirmed deed from 1703.

History

Origins

The precursors to rum date back to antiquity. Development of fermented drinks produced from sugarcane juice is believed to have first occurred either in ancient India or in China,^[2] and to have spread from there. An example of such an early drink is *brum*. Produced by the Malay people, brum dates back thousands of years.^[9] Marco Polo also recorded a 14th-century account of a "very good wine of sugar" that was offered to him in the area that became modern-day Iran.^[2]

The first distillation of rum took place on the sugarcane plantations of the Caribbean in the 17th century. Plantation slaves first discovered that molasses, a byproduct of the sugar refining process, could be fermented into alcohol.^[10] Later, distillation of these alcoholic byproducts concentrated the alcohol and removed impurities, producing the first true rums. Tradition suggests rum first originated on the island of Barbados. However, in the decade of the 1620s, rum production was recorded in Brazil.^[11] A liquid identified as rum has been found in a tin bottle found on the Swedish warship *Vasa*, which sank in 1628.^[12]

A 1651 document from Barbados stated, "The chief fuddling they make in the island is Rumbullion, alias Kill-Divil, and this is made of sugar canes distilled, a hot, hellish, and terrible liquor."^[10]

Colonial America

After rum's development in the Caribbean, the drink's popularity spread to Colonial North America. To support the demand for the drink, the first rum distillery in the British colonies of North America was set up in 1664 on present-day Staten Island. Boston, Massachusetts had a distillery three years later.^[13] The manufacture of rum became early Colonial New England's largest and most prosperous industry.^[14] New England became a distilling center due to the technical, metalworking and cooperage skills and abundant lumber; the rum produced there was lighter, more like whiskey. Rhode Island rum even joined gold as an accepted currency in Europe for a period of time.^[15] Estimates of rum consumption in the American colonies before the American Revolutionary War had every man, woman, or child drinking an average of 3 imperial gallons (14 l) of rum each year.^[16]

To support this demand for the molasses to produce rum, along with the increasing demand for sugar in Europe during the 17th and 18th centuries, a labor source to work the sugar plantations in the Caribbean was needed. A triangular trade was established between Africa, the Caribbean, and the colonies to help support this need.^[17] The exchange of slaves, molasses, and rum was quite profitable, and the disruption to the trade caused by the Sugar Act in 1764 may have even helped cause the American Revolution.^[16] In the slave trade, rum was also used as a medium of exchange. For example, the slave Venture Smith, whose history was later published, had been purchased in Africa for four gallons of rum plus a piece of calico.

The popularity of rum continued after the American Revolution, with George Washington insisting on a barrel of Barbados rum at his 1789 inauguration.^[18]



Pirates carrying rum to shore to purchase slaves as depicted in *The Pirates Own Book* by Charles Ellms

Rum started to play an important role in the political system; candidates attempted to influence the outcome of an election through their generosity with rum. The people would attend the hustings to see which candidate appeared more generous. The candidate was expected to drink with the people to show he was independent and truly a republican. In the 1833 Mississippi state senate election, one candidate, Judge Edward Turner, poured his drinks and socialized with the people. He was more personal and it appeared as if he was going to win. The other candidate, a Methodist parson named Dick Stewart, announced he would not be pouring their drinks and they could have as much as they wanted; Dick Stewart won.^{[19][20]}

Eventually the restrictions on sugar imports from the British islands of the Caribbean, combined with the development of American whiskey, led to a decline in the drink's popularity in North America.

Naval rum

Rum's association with piracy began with British privateers trading on the valuable commodity. As some of the privateers became pirates and buccaneers, their fondness for rum remained, the association between the two only being strengthened by literary works such as Robert Louis Stevenson's *Treasure Island*.^[21]

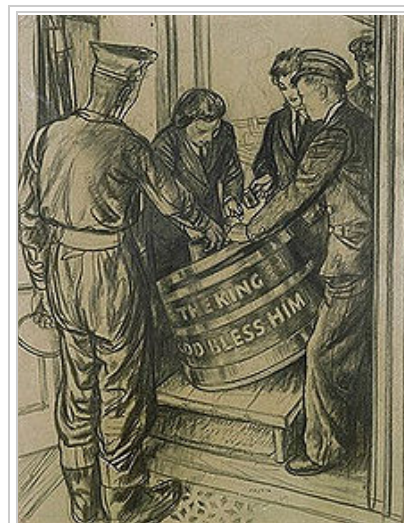
The association of rum with the Royal Navy began in 1655, when the British fleet captured the island of Jamaica. With the availability of domestically produced rum, the British changed the daily ration of liquor given to seamen from French brandy to rum.^[22]

Navy Rum was originally a blended rum mixed from rums locally produced in the West Indies. It varies in strength from 95.5 Proof (47.75% ABV) to 114 Proof (57% ABV).

While the ration was originally given neat, or mixed with lime juice, the practice of watering down the rum began around 1740. To help minimize the effect of the alcohol on his sailors, Admiral Edward Vernon had the rum ration watered producing a mixture that became known as grog. While many believe the term was coined in honor of the program cloak Admiral Vernon wore in rough weather,^[23] the term predates his famous order. It probably originates in the West Indies, perhaps of African etymology. The Royal Navy continued to give its sailors a daily rum ration, known as a "tot," until the practice was abolished after 31 July 1970.^[24]

Today, a tot (totty) of rum is still issued on special occasions, using an order to "splice the mainbrace", which may only be given by the Queen, a member of the royal family or, on certain occasions, the admiralty board in the UK, with similar restrictions in other Commonwealth navies.^[25] Recently, such occasions have included royal marriages or birthdays, or special anniversaries. In the days of daily rum rations, the order to "splice the mainbrace" meant double rations would be issued.

A legend involving naval rum and Horatio Nelson says that following his victory and death at the Battle of Trafalgar, Nelson's body was preserved in a cask of rum to allow transportation back to England. Upon arrival, however, the cask was opened and found to be empty. The [pickled] body was removed and, upon inspection, it was discovered that the sailors had drilled a hole in the bottom of the cask and drunk all the rum, hence the term "Nelson's blood"



Wrens during World War II serving rum to a sailor from a tub inscribed "The King God Bless Him" - Robert Sargent Austin



Rum grog

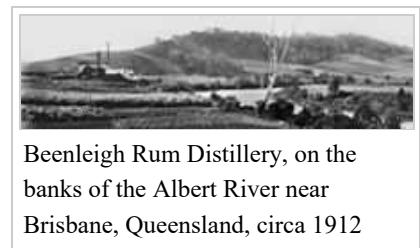
being used to describe rum. It also serves as the basis for the term tapping the admiral being used to describe surreptitiously sucking liquor from a cask through a straw. The details of the story are disputed, as many historians claim the cask contained French brandy, whilst others claim instead the term originated from a toast to Admiral Nelson.^[26] Variations of the story, involving different notable corpses, have been in circulation for many years. The official record states merely that the body was placed in "refined spirits" and does not go into further detail.^[27]

The Royal New Zealand Navy was the last naval force to give sailors a free daily tot of rum. The Royal Canadian Navy still gives a rum ration on special occasions; the rum is usually provided out of the commanding officer's fund, and is 150 proof (75%). It is consumed on the order "up spirits". The order to "splice the mainbrace" (i.e. take rum) can be given by the Queen as commander-in-chief, as occurred on 29 June 2010, when she gave the order to the Royal Canadian Navy as part of the celebration of their 100th anniversary.

Rum was also occasionally consumed mixed with gunpowder, either to test the proof of an alcohol ration (if the alcohol was diluted, the gunpowder would not ignite after being soaked with alcohol) or to seal a vow or show loyalty to a rebellion.

Colonial Australia

Rum became an important trade good in the early period of the colony of New South Wales. The value of rum was based upon the lack of coinage among the population of the colony, and due to the drink's ability to allow its consumer to temporarily forget about the lack of creature comforts available in the new colony. The value of rum was such that convict settlers could be induced to work the lands owned by officers of the New South Wales Corps. Due to rum's popularity among the settlers, the colony gained a reputation for drunkenness, though their alcohol consumption was less than levels commonly consumed in England at the time.^[28]



Australia was so far away from Britain that the convict colony, established in 1788, faced severe food shortages, compounded by poor conditions for growing crops and the shortage of livestock. Eventually it was realized that it might be cheaper for India, instead of Britain, to supply the settlement of Sydney. By 1817, two out of every three ships which left Sydney went to Java or India, and cargoes from Bengal fed and equipped the colony. Casks of Bengal Rum (which was reputed to be stronger than Jamaican Rum, and not so sweet) were brought back in the depths of nearly every ship from India — although taken to shore clandestinely—to the dismay of the governors. Britons living in India grew wealthy through sending ships to Sydney "laden half with rice and half with bad spirits."^[29]

Rum was intimately involved in the only military takeover of an Australian government, known as the Rum Rebellion. When William Bligh became governor of the colony, he attempted to remedy the perceived problem with drunkenness by outlawing the use of rum as a medium of exchange, but in response to Bligh's attempt to regulate the use of rum, in 1808, the New South Wales Corps marched with fixed bayonets to Government House and placed Bligh under arrest. The mutineers continued to control the colony until the arrival of Governor Lachlan Macquarie in 1810.^[30]

Categorization

Dividing rum into meaningful groupings is complicated because no single standard exists for what constitutes rum. Instead, rum is defined by the varying rules and laws of the nations producing the spirit. The differences in definitions include issues such as spirit proof, minimum aging, and even naming standards.

Examples of the differences in proof is Colombia, requiring their rums possess a minimum alcohol content of 50% alcohol by volume (ABV), while Chile and Venezuela require only a minimum of 40% ABV. Mexico requires rum be aged a minimum of eight months; the Dominican Republic, Panama and Venezuela require two years. Naming standards also vary. Argentina defines rums as white, gold, light, and extra light. Grenada and Barbados uses the terms white, overproof, and matured, while the United States defines rum, rum liqueur, and flavored rum.^[31] In Australia, rum is divided into dark or red rum (underproof known as UP, overproof known as OP, and triple distilled) and white rum.

Despite these differences in standards and nomenclature, the following divisions are provided to help show the wide variety of rums produced.

Regional variations

Within the Caribbean, each island or production area has a unique style. For the most part, these styles can be grouped by the language traditionally spoken. Due to the overwhelming influence of Puerto Rican rum, most rum consumed in the United States is produced in the "Spanish-speaking" style.

- English-speaking islands and countries are known for darker rums with a fuller taste that retains a greater amount of the underlying molasses flavor. Rums from Antigua, Trinidad and Tobago, Grenada, Barbados, Saint Lucia, Belize, Bermuda, Saint Kitts, the Demerara region of Guyana, and Jamaica are typical of this style.
- In Jamaica particularly, a version called "Rude Rum" or "John Crow Batty" is served in some places and it is reportedly much stronger in alcohol content being listed as one of the 10 strongest drinks in the world, while it might also contain other intoxicants.^[32] Ska star Prince Buster, who had a hit called "Rum and Coca-Cola", claimed in an interview that "when water was added [to rude rum] as a chaser the brew was so potent, smoke would rise out of the glass".^[32] The term, denoting home made, strong rum, appears in New Zealand since at least the early 19th century.^[33]
- French-speaking islands are best known for their agricultural rums (*rhum agricole*). These rums, being produced exclusively from sugar cane juice, retain a greater amount of the original flavor of the sugar cane and are generally more expensive than molasses-based rums. Rums from Haiti, Guadeloupe and Martinique are typical of this style.
- Spanish-speaking islands and countries traditionally produce *añejo* rums with a fairly smooth taste. Rums from Cuba, Guatemala, Panama, the Dominican Republic, Nicaragua, Puerto Rico, Colombia and Venezuela are typical of this style. Rum from the U.S. Virgin Islands is also of this style. The Canary Islands produces honey rum known as *ron miel de Canarias* and carries a geographical designation.



Cachaça is a spirit similar to rum that is produced in Brazil. Some countries, including the United States, classify cachaça as a type of rum. Seco, from Panama, is also a spirit similar to rum, but also similar to vodka since it is triple distilled.

Mexico produces a number of brands of light and dark rum, as well as other less-expensive flavored and unflavored sugarcane-based liquors, such as *aguardiente de caña* and *charanda*.

A spirit known as *aguardiente*, distilled from molasses and often infused with anise, with additional sugarcane juice added after distillation, is produced in Central America and northern South America.^[34]

In West Africa, and particularly in Liberia, 'cane juice' (also known as Liberian rum^[35] or simply *CJ* within Liberia itself^[36]) is a cheap, strong spirit distilled from sugarcane, which can be as strong as 43% ABV [86 proof].^[37] A refined cane spirit has also been produced in South Africa since the 1950s, simply known as cane.

Within Europe, in the Czech Republic a similar spirit made from sugar beet is known as Tuzemak.

In Germany, a cheap substitute for genuine dark rum is called *Rum-Verschnitt* (literally: blended or "cut" rum). This distilled beverage is made of genuine dark rum (often from Jamaica), rectified spirit, and water. Very often, caramel coloring is used, too. The relative amount of genuine rum it contains can be quite low, since the legal minimum is at only 5%. In Austria, a similar rum called *Inländerrum* or domestic rum is available. However, Austrian *Inländerrum* is always a spiced rum, such as the brand Stroh; German *Rum-Verschnitt*, in contrast, is never spiced or flavored.

Grades

The grades and variations used to describe rum depend on the location where a rum was produced. Despite these variations, the following terms are frequently used to describe various types of rum:

- **Dark rums**, also known by their particular color, such as brown, black, or red rums, are classes a grade darker than gold rums. They are usually made from caramelized sugar or molasses. They are generally aged longer, in heavily charred barrels, giving them much stronger flavors than either light or gold rums, and hints of spices can be detected, along with a strong molasses or caramel overtone. They commonly provide substance in rum drinks, as well as color. In addition, dark rum is the type most commonly used in cooking. Most dark rums come from areas such as Jamaica, Haiti, and Martinique.
- **Flavored rums** are infused with flavors of fruits, such as banana, mango, orange, pineapple, coconut, starfruit or lime. These are generally less than 40% ABV (80 proof). They mostly serve to flavor similarly-themed tropical drinks but are also often drunk neat or with ice. This infusion of flavors occurs after fermentation and distillation. Various chemicals are added to the alcohol to simulate the tastes of food.
- **Gold rums**, also called "amber" rums, are medium-bodied rums that are generally aged. These gain their dark color from aging in wooden barrels (usually the charred, white oak barrels that are the byproduct of Bourbon whiskey). They have more flavor and are stronger-tasting than light rum, and can be considered midway between light rum and the darker varieties.
- **Light rums**, also referred to as "silver" or "white" rums, in general, have very little flavor aside from a general sweetness. Light rums are sometimes filtered after aging to remove any color. The Brazilian *cachaça* is generally this type, but some varieties are more akin to "gold rums". The majority of light rums come from Puerto Rico. Their milder flavors make them popular for use in mixed drinks, as opposed to drinking them straight.
- **Overproof rums** are much higher than the standard 40% ABV (80 proof), with many as high as 75% (150 proof) to 80% (160 proof) available. Two examples are Bacardi 151 or Pitorro moonshine. They are usually used in mixed drinks.
- **Premium rums**, as with other sipping spirits such as Cognac and Scotch, are in a special market category. These are generally from boutique brands that sell carefully produced and aged rums. They have more character and flavor than their "mixing" counterparts and are generally consumed straight.
- **Spiced rums** obtain their flavors through the addition of spices and, sometimes, caramel. Most are darker in color, and based on gold rums. Some are significantly darker, while many cheaper brands are made from inexpensive white rums and darkened with caramel color. Among the spices added are cinnamon, rosemary, absinthe/aniseed, or pepper.

Production method

Unlike some other spirits, rum has no defined production methods. Instead, rum production is based on traditional styles that vary between locations and distillers.

Fermentation

Most rum is produced from molasses, which is made from sugarcane. A rum's quality is dependent on the quality and variety of the sugar cane that was used to create it. The sugar cane's quality depends on the soil type and climate that it was grown in. Within the Caribbean, much of this molasses is from Brazil.

^[18] A notable exception is the French-speaking islands, where sugarcane juice is the preferred base ingredient.^[2] In Brazil itself, the distilled alcoholic beverage derived from cane juice is distinguished from rum and called *cachaça*.

Yeast and water are added to the base ingredient to start the fermentation process. While some rum producers allow wild yeasts to perform the fermentation, most use specific strains of yeast to help provide a consistent taste and predictable fermentation time.^[38] Dunder, the yeast-rich foam from previous fermentations, is the traditional yeast source in Jamaica.^[39] "The yeast employed will determine the final taste and aroma profile," says Jamaican master blender Joy Spence.^[2] Distillers who make lighter rums, such as Bacardi, prefer to use faster-working yeasts.^[2] Use of slower-working yeasts causes more esters to accumulate during fermentation, allowing for a fuller-tasting rum.^[38]

Fermentation products like 2-ethyl-3-methyl butyric acid and esters like ethyl butanoate and ethyl hexanoate give rise to the sweet and fruitiness of rum.^[1] (http://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-1-4615-0187-9_12#page-1)

Distillation

As with all other aspects of rum production, no standard method is used for distillation. While some producers work in batches using pot stills, most rum production is done using column still distillation.^[38] Pot still output contains more congeners than the output from column stills, so produces fuller-tasting rums.^[2]

Aging and blending

Many countries require rum to be aged for at least one year. This aging is commonly performed in used bourbon casks,^[38] but may also be performed in other types of wooden casks or stainless steel tanks. The aging process determines the color of the rum. When aged in oak casks, it becomes dark, whereas rum aged in stainless steel tanks remains virtually colorless.

Due to the tropical climate, common to most rum-producing areas, rum matures at a much higher rate than is typical for whisky or brandy. An indication of this higher rate is the angels' share, or amount of product lost to evaporation. While products aged in France or Scotland see about 2% loss each year, tropical rum producers may see as much as 10%.^[38]

After aging, rum is normally blended to ensure a consistent flavor. Blending is the final step in the rum-making process.^[40] As part of this blending process, light rums may be filtered to remove any color gained during aging. For darker rums, caramel may be added to adjust the color of the final product.



Sugarcane is harvested to make sugarcane juice and molasses.



Artisanal Rum distillery along the N7 road

EXHIBIT 8

Distilled beverage

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

A **distilled beverage**, **spirit**, **liquor**, **hard liquor** or **hard alcohol** is an alcoholic beverage produced by distillation of grains, fruit, or vegetables that have already gone through alcoholic fermentation. This process purifies it and removes diluting components like water, for the purpose of increasing its proportion of alcohol content (commonly expressed as alcohol by volume, ABV).^[1] As distilled beverages contain more alcohol, they are considered "harder" – in North America, the term *hard liquor* is used to distinguish distilled beverages from undistilled ones.

As examples, this term does not include beverages such as beer, wine, sake, and cider, as they are fermented but not distilled. These all have a relatively low alcohol content, typically less than 15%. Brandy is a spirit produced by the distillation of wine, and has an ABV of over 35%. Other examples of distilled beverages include bourbon, vodka, gin, rum, tequila, mezcal, whisky, scotch, and moonshine. (Also see list of alcoholic drinks, and liquors by national origin.)

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- 3 History of distillation
 - 3.1 Precursors
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An old whiskey still



A display of various distilled beverages in a supermarket

Nomenclature

The term **spirit** refers to a distilled beverage that contains no added sugar and has at least 20% alcohol by volume (ABV).

Distilled beverages bottled with added sugar and added flavorings, such as Grand Marnier, Frangelico, and American schnapps, are known instead as liqueurs.

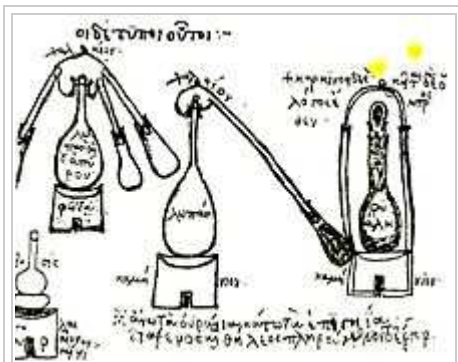
Distilled beverages generally have an alcohol concentration higher than 30%. Beer and wine, which are not distilled beverages, are limited to a maximum alcohol content of about 20% ABV, as most yeasts cannot reproduce when the concentration of alcohol is above this level; as a consequence, fermentation ceases at that point.

Etymology

The origin of "liquor" and its close relative "liquid" was the Latin verb *liquere*, meaning "to be fluid". According to the *Oxford English Dictionary*, an early use of the word in the English language, meaning simply "a liquid", can be dated to 1225. The first use the *OED* mentions of its meaning "a liquid for drinking" occurred in the 14th century. Its use as a term for "an intoxicating alcoholic drink" appeared in the 16th century.

The term "spirit" in reference to alcohol stems from Middle Eastern alchemy. These alchemists were more concerned with medical elixirs than with transmuting lead into gold. The vapor given off and collected during an alchemical process (as with distillation of alcohol) was called a spirit of the original material.

History of distillation



Distillation equipment used by the 3rd century Greek alchemist Zosimos of Panopolis,^{[2][3]} from the Byzantine Greek manuscript *Parisinus graces*.^[4]

Precursors

The first clear evidence of distillation comes from Greek alchemists working in Alexandria in the 1st century AD,^[5] although the Chinese may have independently developed the process around the same time.^[6] Distilled water was described in the 2nd century AD by Alexander of Aphrodisias.^[7] The Alexandrians were using a distillation alembic or still device in the 3rd century AD.

The medieval Arabs learned the distillation process from the Alexandrians and used it extensively, but there is no evidence that they distilled alcohol.^{[5][8]}

Freeze distillation involves freezing the alcoholic beverage and then removing the ice. The freezing technique had limitations in geography and implementation limiting how widely this method was put to use.

True distillation

The earliest evidence of true distillation of alcohol comes from the School of Salerno in southern Italy during the 12th century.

^{[9][10]} Again, the Chinese may not have been far behind, with archaeological evidence indicating the practice of distillation began during the 12th century Jin or Southern Song dynasties.^[6] A still has been found at an archaeological site in Qinglong, Hebei, dating to the 12th century.^[6]

Fractional distillation was developed by Taddeo Alderotti in the 13th century.^[11] The production method was written in code, suggesting that it was being kept secret.

In 1437, "burned water" (brandy) was mentioned in the records of the County of Katzenelnbogen in Germany.^[12] It was served in a tall, narrow glass called a *Goderulffe*.

Claims upon the origin of specific beverages are controversial, often invoking national pride, but they are plausible after the 12th century AD, when Irish whiskey and German brandy became available. These spirits would have had a much lower alcohol content (about 40% ABV) than the alchemists' pure distillations, and they were likely first thought of as medicinal elixirs. Consumption of distilled beverages rose dramatically in Europe in and after the mid-14th century, when distilled liquors were commonly used as remedies for the Black Death. Around 1400, methods to distill spirits from wheat, barley, and rye beers, a cheaper option than grapes, were discovered. Thus began the "national" drinks of Europe: *jenever* (Belgium and the Netherlands), gin (England), *Schnaps* (Germany), *grappa* (Italy), *borovička* (Slovakia), *horilka* (Ukraine), *akvavit/snaps* (Scandinavia), *vodka* (Poland and Russia), *ouzo* (Greece), *rakia* (the Balkans), and *poitín* (Ireland). The actual names emerged only in the 16th century, but the drinks were well known prior to then.

Government regulation

It is legal to distill beverage alcohol as a hobby for personal use in some countries, including Italy, New Zealand, and the Netherlands.

In the United States, all states allow unlicensed individuals to make their own beer, and some also allow unlicensed individuals to make their own wine, although in some places that do not prohibit home manufacture at the state level, local governments may prohibit it. However, it is illegal to distill beverage alcohol without a license anywhere in the US. In some jurisdictions, it is also illegal to sell a still without a license.



An illustration of brewing and distilling industry methods in England, 1858

Microdistilling

Microdistilling (also known as craft distilling) as a trend began to develop in the United States following the emergence and immense popularity of microbrewing and craft beer in the last decades of the 20th century. It is different from megadistilling in the quantity and quality of output.

Flammability

Liquor that contains 40% ABV (80 US proof) will catch fire if heated to about 26 °C (79 °F) and if an ignition source is applied to it. This temperature is called its flash point.^[13] The flash point of pure alcohol is 16.6 °C (61.9 °F), less than average room temperature.^[14]

The flash points of alcohol concentrations from 10% ABV to 96% ABV are:^[15]

- 10% — 49 °C (120 °F) — ethanol-based water solution
- 12.5% — about 52 °C (126 °F) — wine^[16]
- 20% — 36 °C (97 °F) — fortified wine
- 30% — 29 °C (84 °F)
- 40% — 26 °C (79 °F) — typical vodka, whisky or brandy
- 50% — 24 °C (75 °F) — strong whisky
- 60% — 22 °C (72 °F) — normal tsikoudia (called mesoraki or middle raki)
- 70% — 21 °C (70 °F) — absinthe, Slivovitz
- 80% — 20 °C (68 °F)
- 90% or more — 17 °C (63 °F) — neutral grain spirit



These flaming cocktails illustrate that a distilled beverage will readily catch fire and burn.

Serving

Distilled beverages can be served:

- Neat — at room temperature without any additional ingredient(s)^[17]
- Up — shaken or stirred with ice, strained, and served in a stemmed glass.
- Down — shaken or stirred with ice, strained, and served in a rocks glass.
- On the rocks — over ice cubes
- Blended or frozen — blended with ice
- With a simple mixer, such as club soda, tonic water, juice, or cola
- As an ingredient of a cocktail
- As an ingredient of a shooter



A row of alcoholic beverages – in this case, spirits – in a bar

- With water
- With water poured over sugar (as with absinthe)

Alcohol consumption by country

The World Health Organization measures and publishes alcohol consumption patterns in different countries. The WHO measures alcohol consumed by persons 15 years of age or older and reports it on the basis of liters of pure alcohol consumed per capita in a given year in a country.^[18]

Health effects

Short-term effects

Distilled spirits contain ethyl alcohol, the same chemical that is present in beer and wine and as such, spirit consumption has short-term psychological and physiological effects on the user. Different concentrations of alcohol in the human body have different effects on a person. The effects of alcohol depend on the amount an individual has drunk, the percentage of alcohol in the spirits and the timespan that the consumption took place, the amount of food eaten and whether an individual has taken other prescription, over-the-counter or street drugs, among other factors. Drinking enough to cause a blood alcohol concentration (BAC) of 0.03%-0.12% typically causes an overall improvement in mood and possible euphoria, increased self-confidence, and sociability, decreased anxiety, a flushed, red appearance in the face and impaired judgment and fine muscle coordination. A BAC of 0.09% to 0.25% causes lethargy, sedation, balance problems and blurred vision. A BAC from 0.18% to 0.30% causes profound confusion, impaired speech (e.g., slurred speech), staggering, dizziness and vomiting. A BAC from 0.25% to 0.40% causes stupor, unconsciousness, anterograde amnesia, vomiting, and respiratory depression (potentially life-threatening). Death may occur due to inhalation of vomit (pulmonary aspiration) while unconscious. A BAC from 0.35% to 0.80% causes a coma (unconsciousness), life-threatening respiratory depression and possibly fatal alcohol poisoning. As with all alcoholic beverages, driving under the influence, operating an aircraft or heavy machinery increases the risk of an accident; as such many countries have penalties for drunk driving.

Long-term effects

The main active ingredient of distilled spirits is alcohol, and therefore, the health effects of alcohol apply to spirits. Drinking small quantities of alcohol (less than one drink in women and two in men) is associated with a *decreased* risk of heart disease, stroke, diabetes mellitus, and early death.^[19] Drinking more than this amount; however, increases the risk of heart disease, high blood pressure, atrial fibrillation, and stroke.^[19] The risk is greater in younger people due to binge drinking which may result in violence or accidents.^[19] About 3.3 million deaths (5.9% of all deaths) are believed to be due to alcohol each year.^[20]

Alcoholism, also known as "alcohol use disorder", is a broad term for any drinking of alcohol that results in problems.^[21] It was previously divided into two types: alcohol abuse and alcohol dependence.^{[22][23]} In a medical context, alcoholism is said to exist when two or more of the following conditions is

present: a person drinks large amounts over a long time period, has difficulty cutting down, acquiring and drinking alcohol takes up a great deal of time, alcohol is strongly desired, usage results in not fulfilling responsibilities, usage results in social problems, usage results in health problems, usage results in risky situations, withdrawal occurs when stopping, and alcohol tolerance has occurred with use.^[23] Alcoholism reduces a person's life expectancy by around ten years^[24] and alcohol use is the third-leading cause of early death in the United States.^[19] No professional medical association recommends that people who are nondrinkers should start drinking wine.^{[19][25]}

While lower quality evidence suggests a cardioprotective effect, no controlled studies have been completed on the effect of alcohol on the risk of developing heart disease or stroke. Excessive consumption of alcohol can cause liver cirrhosis and alcoholism.^[26] The American Heart Association "cautions people NOT to start drinking ... if they do not already drink alcohol. Consult your doctor on the benefits and risks of consuming alcohol in moderation."^[27]

See also

- Absinthe
- Akvavit
- Aguardiente
- Alcoholic beverage
- Arak
- Arrack
- Awamori
- Baijiu / Shōchū / Soju
- Brandy
- Borovička
- Cachaça
- Eau de vie
- Er guo tou
- Fenny
- Freeze distillation
- Gin (and Jenever)
- Horilka
- Liquor store
- List of beverages
- Mezcal
- Moonshine
- Neutral grain spirit
- Orujo
- Pálinka
- Pisco
- Poitín
- Rakı
- Rakia
- Rum
- Ruq̣u dé
- Schnapps
- Slivovitz
- Vodka
- Whisky
- Tsikoudia
- Tsipouro

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External links

- History and Taxonomy of Distilled Spirits (<http://www.alexreisner.com/spirits>)
- Burning Still - Distilling Community (<http://www.burningstill.com/>)



Wikimedia Commons has media related to ***Distilled beverages***.

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Categories: [Distilled drinks](#) | [Alcohol](#) | [Distillation](#)

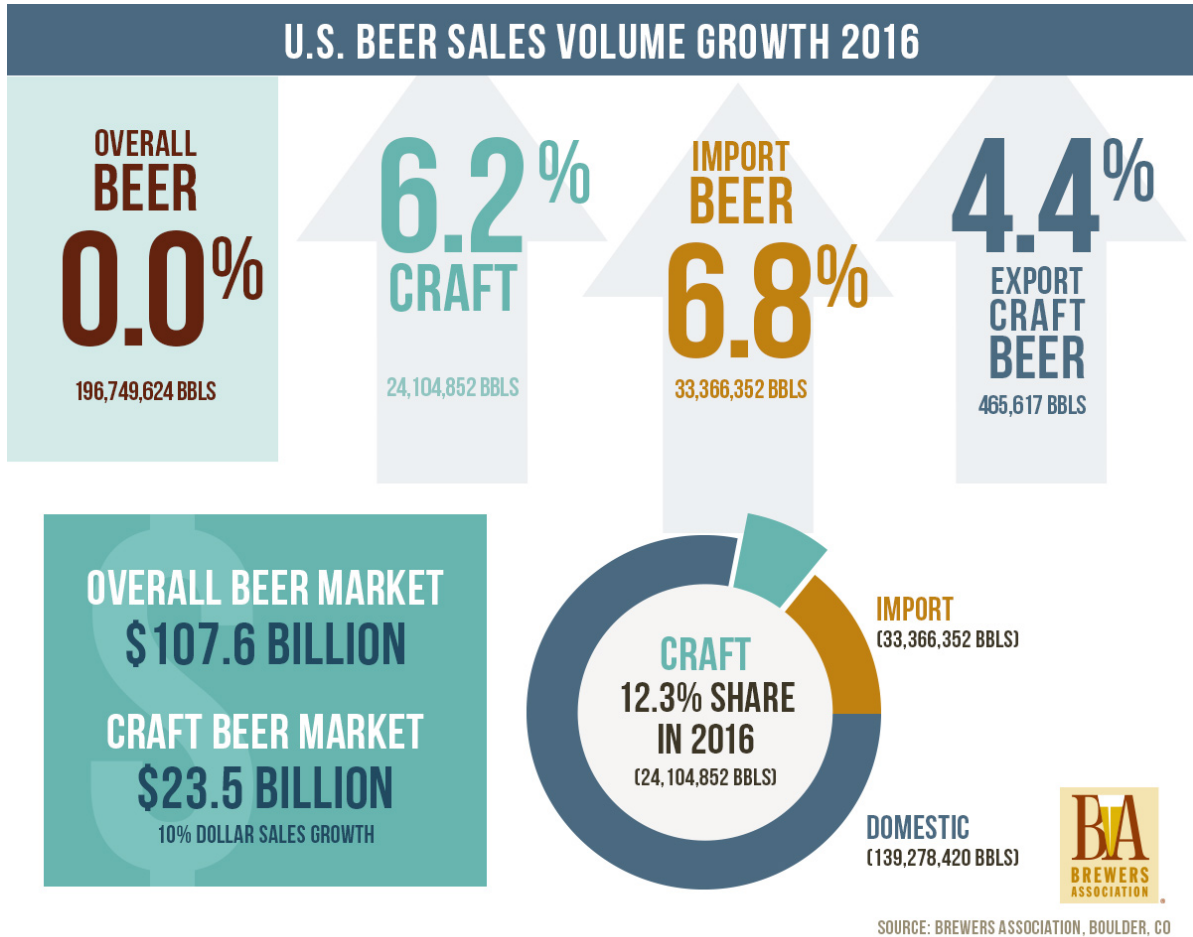
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EXHIBIT 9

NATIONAL BEER SALES & PRODUCTION DATA

Sales

Production



Contact

[Bart Watson](#) | Brewers Association Chief Economist, [Julia Herz](#) | Craft Beer Program Director.

For additional information or comments contact [Paul Gatza](#) or [Barbara Fusco](#) at the Brewers Association. 1.888.822.6273 or +1.303.447.0816.

Full Report

Comprehensive reports and analysis of the national beer sales and production data are available in the May/June issue of *The New Brewer*, The Journal of the Brewers Association, released in mid-May each year. The issue can be purchased in the Brewers Association [online store](#).

EXHIBIT 10



What is Craft Beer?

Trying to define craft beer is a difficult task, as beer can be very subjective and a personal experience. To make a true craft beer definition even more difficult, each individual beer brand is one of a kind.

However, our parent organization, the Brewers Association, does define an American craft brewer. This definition allows the organization to provide statistics on the growing craft brewery segment which makes up 99 percent of all breweries in the U.S.

Craft Beer in the United States

Today is the best time in U.S. history to be a beer lover. As a nation, the U.S. now has more beer styles (150+) and brands (20,000+) to choose from than any other market in the world.

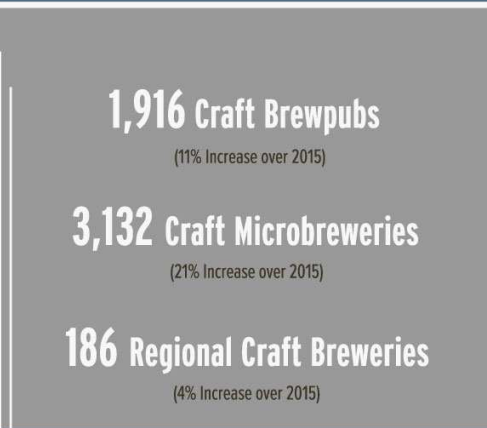
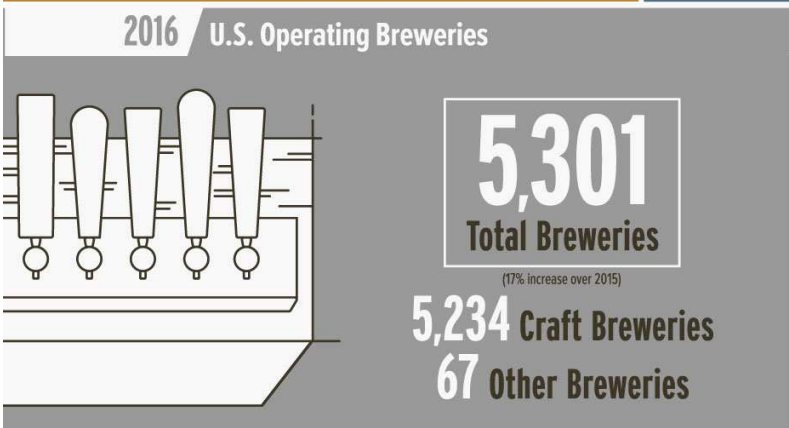
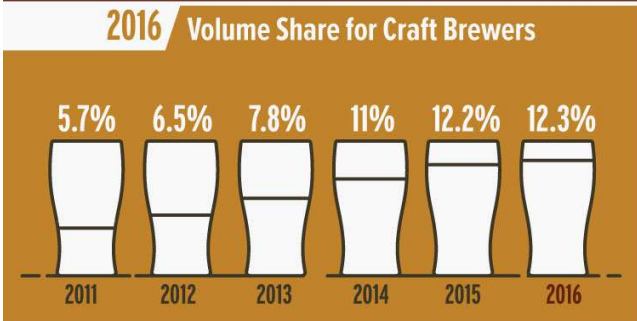
More than 5,000 breweries are responsible for the beer brands available in the U.S. and the Brewers Association estimates more than 2,000 craft breweries are in the planning stages.

These breweries have had many successes and challenges, but they could not have developed their reputation as producers of the world's best beer without the support of beer lovers globally. Learn more about American beer history.



2016 SMALL & INDEPENDENT U.S. Craft Brewers

Growth in the Beer Category



Craft Beer Deconstructed

Explore the graphic below for quick facts about:

- Key beer ingredients
- The senses we use when tasting beer
- Tips for getting the most out of your beer
- A few key characteristics that help us define and differentiate beer styles.

You can grab your very own larger than life version of this information as a poster! The perfect addition to any beer lover's wall.

DECONSTRUCTING

CRAFT BEER



PERCEPTION



APPEARANCE



MOUTHFEEL



AROMA



FLAVOR

ENHANCING THE EXPERIENCE



GLASSWARE



FOOD PAIRING



SERVING



SAVOR THE FLAVOR RESPONSIBLY

INGREDIENTS



MALT



HOPS



YEAST



WATER

BY THE NUMBERS



SRM



IBU



ABV



GRAVITY

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EXHIBIT 11

MORE FROM FOX NEWS



Inside MS-13



Paris terror attack halts presidential campaign, but looms large as



Horse attacks alligator as shocked park visitors look on



How deep does the Susan Rice scandal go?



Donny Osmond explains how he keeps the romance alive

Food & Drink

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BEER

5 things you didn't know about beer



By Dan Myers

Published April 21, 2017



NOW PLAYING

Science confirms that beer goggles exist

Never autoplay videos

Beer is the third most popular beverage on earth, after water and tea, and for many it's a thing of cultish devotion.

We seek out the newest releases from our favorite craft breweries, we spend our weekends in our favorite beer bar, we go to massive beer festivals, we talk about it with our friends, and some of us even brew it ourselves. Even if you're not a complete beer nerd, we bet you're thinking about cracking open a cold one right now.

Beer is actually one of the oldest beverages on earth, dating back to at least 5000 BC. Nearly every ancient culture drank beer, thanks to the fact that grains ferment pretty easily. Of course, the beer drunk by the ancient Mesopotamians was far

different than what we drink today; ancient beer was much heavier and was brewed with a wide variety of grains, fruits, and spices.

Modern beer was by and large developed by the Germans, who introduced hops to beer in the 1200s; adopted the Reinheitsgebot (the beer purity law that states that beer should only contain water, barley, hops, and later yeast) in 1516; and invented lagering (the process that led to the development of light, golden beer) in the early 1800s.

Today, we're living in a golden age of beer. You can head to your corner pub and find stouts from Ireland, brown ales from England, dubbels from Belgium, pilsners from Germany, double IPAs from Northern California, and a cream ale from upstate New York. Our friends are brewing their own beers in their basements, small-batch breweries are opening at the fastest rate since before Prohibition, and more and more people are taking the time to educate themselves on the differences between a krieg and a gueuze (both are lambics; krieks have cherries added, and gueuzes are made by blending young and old lambics).

Just like, say, astronomy, the more you learn about beer, the more you realize there is to learn, and going down that particular rabbit hole is fun, rewarding, and delicious. But even if the extent of your beer education stops and starts with Miller Lite, you might still enjoy learning these little-known facts about the world's favorite alcoholic beverage. Bottoms up!

[Check out 10 Things You Didn't Know About Beer](#)

More from The Daily Meal

[10 Medical Reasons to Drink More Beer](#)

[12 Great Session Beers to Try](#)

[10 Things You Didn't Know About Craft Beer \(Slideshow\)](#)

1. The Oldest Beer Ad Dates to 4000 BC



Anthropologist Alan D. Eames, known as the “Indiana Jones of Beer,” claimed to have found what he called the “world’s oldest beer advertisement” on his global quest to learn about the origins of beer. According to Eames, the 4,000-year-old Mesopotamian stone tablet featured a large-busted woman holding goblets of beer in each hand, with the tagline, “Drink Elba, the beer with the heart of a lion.”

2. Hops Have an Interesting Relative



Hops, which both preserve beer and give it its characteristic bitterness, actually come from the same family of flowering plants, Cannabaceae, as marijuana.

3. The Earliest Brewers Were Women



In ancient times, beer was brewed almost exclusively by women. Brewing was a well-respected occupation in ancient Mesopotamia, and in ancient Babylonia, brewers also doubled as priestesses.

4. IPAs Are Named After India for a Reason





British brewers faced a problem in attempting to ship beer to India: It would go rancid during the long voyage. So they added as much alcohol and hops as they could to the beer (both known preservation techniques) to help the beer survive the journey, inventing a new beer style in the process: India Pale Ale.

5. The World's Most Expensive Beer Auctioned for \$2,583



The most expensive beer ever sold at auction was a bottle of Cantillon Loerik, a gueuze that was only brewed once, in 1998, and is therefore extremely rare. It sold in April 2014 for \$2,583.

Check out [Even More Things You Didn't Know About Beer](#)

EXHIBIT 12



Conyngham Brewing Company

@ConynghamBrewingCompany

- Home
- Photos
- Events
- Posts
- Reviews
- About
- Likes

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View all 13 comments

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Reviews

4.7 ★★★★★ 138 Reviews

People talk about brew fest, peanut butter porter and brass buckle

Tell people what you think

★★★★★

Dawn Kauffman
★★★★★ · March 3, 2017

I was interested in visiting your brewery. I read reviews for every place I visit. The fact that your establishment chose to interact with a guest and their rev... See More

Lisa Draper
★★★★★ · March 12, 2017

We had a great time visiting. The owner and brewer was very friendly and knowledgeable. He shared the history of the building and how he chooses what beer to brew next. Thanks! We will be back!

See All

Posts

Conyngham Brewing Company
April 4 at 10:10am · *

We are bringing back the free entertainment starting this Saturday with Crossroads Duo at 6:30. Come on out for an evening of acoustic classic rock and blues! We will also be bringing back the Pirate's Piss Golden Lager.

Like Comment Share

Charlie Wolfe, Krystle Baker and 34 others

5 shares

Write a comment...

Conyngham Brewing Company
March 30 at 2:28pm · *

We are bringing back the Heather Ale briefly starting tonight! If you haven't tried this yet it is a truly unique beer based on a nearly 3000 year old style. It is a gruit, meaning it has no hops, it's subtly sour and smokey, lots of malt body with an herbal finish.

We also tapped a new keg of our IPA, it is a fresh batch off our new brew system, to celebrate, IPA will be our Thursday \$2.50 special!

Like Comment Share

You, Charlie Wolfe, Marie Hayes and 44 others

Top Comments

2 shares

Write a comment...

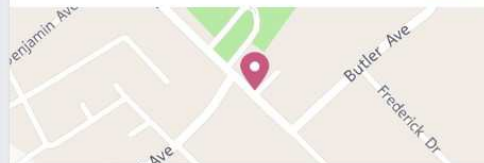
Max Tolan Yay, their IPA is on sale...

Currently a self-distributing microbrewery with an onsite tap room now open Wednesdays through Saturdays. 21+ only in our tap room.

4,846 Likes
Marie Hayes and 81 other friends like this

1,166 people have been here.
Susan Marie and 19 other friends

About



309 Main St
Conyngham, Pennsylvania, PA 18219

(570) 710-5752

Typically replies within a few hours
Send Message

www.conynghambrewingcompany.com

Pub · Brewery

Opens at 5:30pm 5:30PM - 11:00PM
Closed Now

Visitor Posts

Vikki Talanca
March 11 at 3:16pm

EXCELLENT SMOOTH AND 11%

Like · Comment

Joseph Klick
March 3 at 9:01pm

When drinking conyngham brewery beer, make sure you use the proper glass.

3 Likes

Like · Comment

Karen Koltiska Kuba
February 24 at 8:31pm

Our first time at your place tonight. We loved it!! The Gruit was ... See More

Like · Comment

People Also Like

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Pub

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Boom City Brewing C...
Pub

Like

EXHIBIT 13

Where **work** happens.

Find the word definition

Enter the word

pirate

Find

What is "pirate"

Wikipedia

Pirate (disambiguation)

A **pirate** (/term/pirate) is a person who commits warlike acts at sea without the authorization of any nation.

Pirate or **piracy** may also refer to:

Pirate (steamboat)

The **Steamboat *Pirate*** was an early American expeditionary supply vessel that sank on the Missouri River near what is now Bellevue, Nebraska in April 1839 after snagging. The sinking of the steamboat (/term/steamboat) was witnessed by Pierre-Jean De Smet and lamented by Joseph N. Nicollet, who was depending on its supplies for his expedition. The *Pirate* was also carrying American Fur Company supplies for Potawatomi Indians displaced from the east, including a village led by Billy Caldwell. De Smet later mapped the location of the wreck.

Pirate (dinghy)

A **Pirate** is a type of German sailing (/term/sailing) dinghy (/term/dinghy). It was first constructed in 1935, and has no trapeze. The Pirate was designed in 1934 by the German boat builder Carl Martens. The boat was originally manufactured in solid wood, although since the 1960s glass-

reinforced plastic, or a sandwich of the two, is also used. According to the regulations for this class of boat, kevlar (/term/kevlar) and carbon fiber (/term/carbon%20fiber) are forbidden. Approximately 6,000 boats have been built.

The Pirate is a youth dinghy. It was formerly the only class used in German youth sailing championships. At present, the Pirate class is only registered in Germany. With more than 380 participants in the official rank list, it is one of the most active race classes in Germany. The Pirate is sailed by two persons, and measures 5.0 metres long by 1.6m across.

The Pirate Class has also been used by the Royal Canadian Sea Cadets as a youth trainer.

The maximum sail surface, comprising two sails, amounts to 10 m² according to the class regulations. Since the 1960s, spinnakers (/term/spinnaker) up to 10 m² are also permitted. The use of a Genoa or Gennaker is not permitted. The sails can be manufactured from cotton, linen or synthetic fabrics. Carbon fiber in the sails is forbidden, and may be used only as reinforcement in the windows of the sail.



CAUTION: This background report may be graphic. We do not censor or trust you to use this information responsibly. Please do not abuse this to forced to take it offline. The content of the report might surprise you, so yourself for the unexpected.

Pirate (sexual slang)

Pirate has multiple meanings in sexual slang. Several of them emerged in the 20th century and play off the tradition that pirates (/term/pirate) took whatever they wanted, including sex, which was "seen as a conquest."

Related phrases:

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| ✓ air pirate
(/term/air%20pirate) | ✓ pirate perch
(/term/pirate%20perch) | ✓ pirate ship
(/term/pirate%20ship) |
| ✓ air pirates
(/term/air%20pirates) | ✓ pirate radio
(/term/pirate%20radio) | ✓ pirate spider
(/term/pirate%20spider) |
| ✓ pirate flag
(/term/pirate%20flag) | ✓ pirate round
(/term/pirate%20round) | ✓ river pirate
(/term/river%20pirate) |

Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English

pirate

noun

COLLOCATIONS FROM CORPUS

■ NOUN

radio

- That's our very own pirate radio.
- Unfortunately Phil had unwittingly chosen a bad time to clash with the pirate radio vessel.

ship

- Then, by a very unlucky chance, we were seen and chased by two pirate ships.

- Often George came in at five o'clock in the morning to hammer away at the **pirate ship** in the carpenter's shop.
- He had heard reports of a **pirate ship** in Black Hill Cove and had come looking for the pirates.

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- Oo ar, Jim me lad, it's cut-and-thrust duelling on board the **pirate ship** Corky!

station

- The **pirate station**, which ran aground last November, is using equipment and records donated by listeners.
- Illegal **pirate stations**, operating on locally-free channels and low-power transmitters already fill part of this gap.
- All **pirate stations**, such as ours, have to close at the end of December.

video

- Time allowed 00:21 Read in studio Detectives have seized around five hundred suspected **pirate videos** in a joint operation with copyright investigators.
- More than 1, 000 **pirate videos** and 63 video recorders were also seized.
- Inside the home were **pirate videos**, hundreds of blank cassettes and cassette casings, they said.
- The agency has maintained an anti-piracy hotline and offers \$ 2, 500 for information that leads to a **pirate video** lab.
- About a third of all **pirate video** raids are discovered through the hotline, she said.

EXAMPLES FROM CORPUS

- A two-hour boat trip will take you to Lundy Island, once famous for its **pirates** and now for its puffins.
- But there may be **pirates** hiding among them.
- Happy Computing could have its own problem with **pirates**.
- Instead, park officials announced Friday, the **pirates** will run after women who carry trays of food.
- Monarchs pretended to close their eyes to it while they shared the loot and then honored the **pirate** heroes.
- More **pirates** were starting to climb into the stockade.
- Terror-stricken, the **pirates** ordered the helmsman to put in to land.

- Will convinces the pair not to eat them, but instead join forces in the hunt for the **pirates** and their captives.

II.verb

EXAMPLES FROM CORPUS

- But the head of a coalition opposing the bill said laws already on the books outlaw electronic **pirating**.
- Lotus had charged Borland with **pirating** its commands for use in a competing program.
- Muddying the issue of how much **pirated** software is on the Internet is the tremendous amount of software legally available to download.
- The suit claims Apple **pirated** key elements of Xerox software for its Lisa and Macintosh user interfaces.
- They were also widely **pirated**, Rowe notes, depriving Fly of some earnings.

The Collaborative International Dictionary

Pirate

Pirate \Pi"rate\, v. i. [imp. & p. p. Pirated; p. pr. & vb. n. Pirating.] [Cf. F. *pirater*.] To play the pirate; to practice robbery on the high seas.

Pirate

Pirate \Pi"rate\, v. t. To publish, as books or writings, without the permission of the author.

They advertised they would pirate his edition.

--Pope.

Pirate

Pirate \Pi"rate\, n. [L. *pirata*, Gr. *?*, fr. *?* to attempt, undertake, from making attempts or attacks on ships, *?* an attempt, trial; akin to E. *peril*: cf. F. *pirate*. See *Peril*.]

1. A robber on the high seas; one who by open violence takes the property of another on the high seas; especially, one who makes it his business to cruise for robbery or plunder; a freebooter on the seas; also, one who steals in a harbor.
2. An armed ship or vessel which sails without a legal commission, for the purpose of plundering other vessels on the high seas.
3. One who infringes the law of copyright, or publishes the work of an author without permission.

Pirate perch (*Zo["o]l.*), a fresh-water percoid fish of the United States (*Aphredoderus Sayanus*). It is of a dark olive color, speckled with blackish spots.

Related phrases:

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| ✓ pirate flag
(/term/pirate%20flag) | ✓ pirate perch
(/term/pirate%20perch) | ✓ river pirate
(/term/river%20pirate) |
|--|--|--|

Wiktionary

pirate

1. Illegally imitated or reproduced, said of a well-known trademarked product or work subject to copyright protection and the counterfeit itself. n. 1 A criminal who plunders at sea; commonly attacking merchant vessels, though often pillage port towns. 2 An armed ship or vessel that sails for the purpose of plundering other vessels. 3 One who breaks intellectual property laws by reproducing protected works without permission v
2. 1 (context transitive nautical English) To appropriate by piracy, plunder at sea. 2 (context transitive intellectual property English) To create and/or sell an unauthorized copy of 3 (context transitive intellectual property English) To knowingly obtain an unauthorized copy of 4 (context intransitive English) To engage in piracy.

Related phrases:

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| ✓ air pirate
(/term/air%20pirate) | ✓ pirate perch
(/term/pirate%20perch) | ✓ pirate spider
(/term/pirate%20spider) |
| ✓ air pirates
(/term/air%20pirates) | ✓ pirate radio
(/term/pirate%20radio) | ✓ pirate spiders
(/term/pirate%20spiders) |
| ✓ butt pirate
(/term/butt%20pirate) | ✓ pirate round
(/term/pirate%20round) | ✓ poo pirate
(/term/poo%20pirate) |
| ✓ butt pirates
(/term/butt%20pirates) | ✓ pirate ship
(/term/pirate%20ship) | ✓ poo pirates
(/term/poo%20pirates) |
| ✓ pirate articles
(/term/pirate%20articles) | ✓ pirate ships
(/term/pirate%20ships) | |

Douglas Harper's Etymology Dictionary

pirate

c.1300 (mid-13c. as a surname), from Latin *pirata* "sailor, corsair, sea robber" (source of Spanish, Italian *pirata*, Dutch *piraat*, German *Pirat*), literally "one who attacks (ships)," from Greek *peirates* "brigand, pirate," literally "one who attacks," from *peiran* "to attack, make a hostile attempt on, try," from *peira* "trial, an attempt, attack," from PIE root **per-* (3) "to try, risk" (cognates: Latin *peritus* "experienced," *periculum* "trial, experiment; attempt on or against; enterprise;" see *peril* (/term/peril)). An Old English word for it was *sæsceaða*. Meaning "one who takes another's work without permission" first recorded 1701; sense of "unlicensed radio broadcaster" is from 1913.

pirate

1570s, from *pirate* (/term/pirate) (n.). Related: *Pirated*; *pirating*.

WordNet

pirate

1. v. copy illegally; of published material
2. take arbitrarily or by force; "The Cubans commandeered the plane and flew it to Miami" [syn: *commandeer* (/term/commandeer), *hijack* (/term/hijack), *highjack* (/term/highjack)]

pirate

1. n. someone who uses another person's words or ideas as if they were his own [syn: plagiarist (/term/plagiarist), plagiarizer (/term/plagiarizer), plagiariser (/term/plagiariser), literary pirate (/term/literary%20pirate)]
2. someone who robs at sea or plunders the land from the sea without having a commission from any sovereign nation [syn: buccaneer (/term/buccaneer), sea robber (/term/sea%20robber), sea rover (/term/sea%20rover)]
3. a ship manned by pirates [syn: pirate ship (/term/pirate%20ship)]

Related phrases:

- ✓ literary pirate (/term/literary%20pirate)
- ✓ pirate flag (/term/pirate%20flag)
- ✓ pirate ship (/term/pirate%20ship)

Usage examples of "pirate".

Evidence was adduced, on the other hand, to show that the persons destroyed were not inoffensive seafarers, but bloodthirsty barbarians and pirates.

The signal to the trids was pirated, Argent knew, because WSB was a premium pay-channel.

At least some of that many normal arquebus would have had their priming soaked during the crossing, but all of these weapons fired successfully into the mass of pirates hammering at the shield wall.

A third shot dispatched the pirate who had been supervising the work party up forward, and he kicked the arquebus out of the hands of a twitching body at his feet.

While the continent of Europe and Africa yielded, without resistance, to the Barbarians, the British island, alone and unaided, maintained a long, a vigorous, though an unsuccessful, struggle, against the formidable pirates, who, almost at the same instant, assaulted the Northern, the Eastern, and the Southern coasts.

Then remembering what had befallen him, and his head beating as though it would split asunder, he shut his eyes again, contriving with great effort to keep himself from groaning aloud, and wondering as to what sort of pirates these could be, who would first knock a man in the head so terrible a blow as that which he had suffered, and then take such care to fetch him back to life again, and to make him easy and comfortable.

The black man towered above the white, but even his magnificent proportions could not overshadow the sinewy physique of the pirate.

If Pedro the Pirate was dead, he had nowhere else to go in this thing, not without Bluey Holland.

You seek the return of the gold that was seized off Bonanza in August of 1690 and that is believed to be in the hands of the band of thieves and pirates led by the villain Jack Shaftoe.

Now your father thinks me not only a flown bondsman but a pirate, and he has in all likelihood placed a high reward upon my head.

I was in Sirik, fastened to a ring, chained in the bold of the Dorna, the ship of the dreaded pirate and slaver, Bosk of Port Kar.

Two Cabalist humans were grappling with a pair of reptilian pirates, dressed for the sea, and a blue-robed illusionist.

With his gems,, they had bought the powerful carack and were now come into port to enlist a crew of lawless rogues from among the Barachan pirates.

Between them, Lord Sergios and Master Titos managed to persuade Demetrios not to order his blacks to spear the old pirate, pointing out that, as the man was obviously free, such might be considered murder hereabouts, and the cashless High Lord called upon to pay a blood price.

Lord Sergios and Master Titos managed to persuade Demetrios not to order his blacks to spear the old pirate, pointing out that, as the man was obviously free, such might be considered murder hereabouts, and the cashless High-Lord called upon to pay a blood price.

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Go to gotomeeting.com



See also:

words rhyming with pirate (/rhyme/pirate), words from word "pirate" (/anagram/pirate), words starting with "p" (/starts/p), words starting with "pi" (/starts/pi), words starting with "pir" (/starts/pir), words starting with "pira" (/starts/pira), words starting with "pirat" (/starts/pirat), words ending with "e" (/ends/e), words ending with "te" (/ends/te), words ending with "ate" (/ends/ate), words ending with "rate" (/ends/rate), words containing "i" (/contains/i), words containing "ir" (/contains/ir), words containing "ira" (/contains/ira), words containing "irat" (/contains/irat),

Navigation

[Word definitions \(/term\)](#)

[Rhyming \(/rhyme\)](#)

[Anagram solver \(/anagram\)](#)

[Word unscrambler \(/anagram\)](#)

[Words starting with \(/starts\)](#)

[Words ending with \(/ends\)](#)

[Words containing letters \(/contains\)](#)

Words by mask (/mask)



Search

Any

Name

Free

Find All

Arrest

Records.

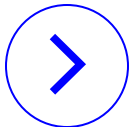
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Words rhyming with mar-a-lago

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Words matching mask "*ha*s*"

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Word finder

[findwords.info](#)

7 letter words by mask "Array"

[findwords.info](#)

New

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Google +

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0

© Word finder (/) 2016

EXHIBIT 14



Where **work** happens.

Word definitions

This section is useful when you need to define the meaning of a word. It may be especially difficult if the word you deal with is a neologism or borrowed from other languages. There are also calques that are literal translations of foreign phrases. It's next to impossible to understand their meaning without knowing the language. In such cases the section "Word definitions" (/term) is especially helpful. You will really find it simple and convenient to work with this section.

Why is it so important to interpret words correctly?

It should be noted that a word can have several meanings, which is known in lexicology as polysemy. Our site is for those people who seek to improve their vocabulary through discovering the lexical meaning of new words or new meanings of a well-known ambiguous word.

How to Search for Words

The section is very easy to use. There is a field where you can enter the word and get a list of its meanings. The data is provided from different sources – encyclopedic, explanatory and word-formation dictionaries. Here you can also find examples illustrating the use of the words you are interested in. Search for the meanings of a word (/term) and check it out!

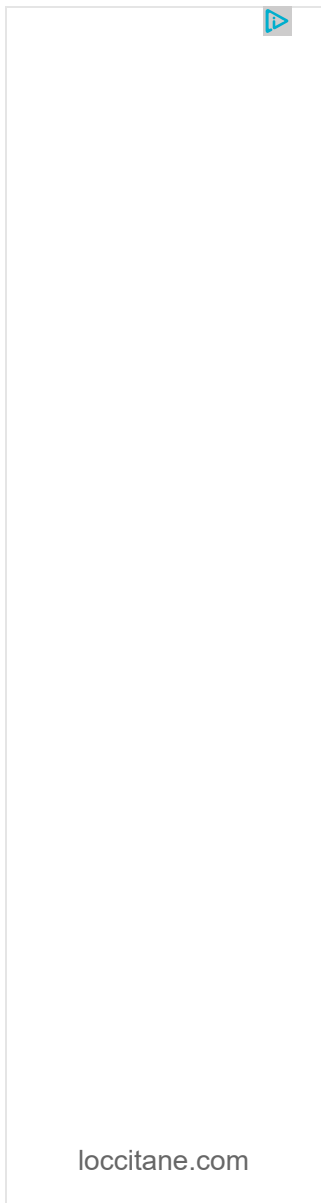
Find the word definition

Enter the word

Failure!

Sorry, there is no definition of **pyrat** found.

Navigation
Word definitions (/term)
Rhyming (/rhyme)
Anagram solver (/anagram)
Word unscrambler (/anagram)
Words starting with (/starts)
Words ending with (/ends)
Words containing letters (/contains)
Words by mask (/mask)



New

0

0

0

Google +

0

0

EXHIBIT 15



pirate

[**paɪ**-ruh t]

Spell Syllables

Synonyms Examples Word Origin

See more synonyms on Thesaurus.com
(<http://www.thesaurus.com/browse/pirate>)

noun

1. a person who robs or commits illegal violence at sea or on the shores of the sea.
2. a ship used by such persons.
3. any plunderer, predator, etc.:
confidence men, slumlords, and other pirates.
4. a person who uses or reproduces the work or invention of another without authorization.
5. Also called **pirate stream**. *Geology.* a stream that diverts into its own flow the headwaters of another stream, river, etc.

verb (used with object), **pirated**, **pirating**.

6. to commit piracy
(<http://www.dictionary.com/browse/piracy>) upon; plunder; rob.
7. to take by piracy
(<http://www.dictionary.com/browse/piracy>) :
to pirate gold.
8. to use or reproduce (a book, an invention, etc.) without authorization or legal right:
to pirate hit records.
9. to take or entice away for one's own use:
Our competitor is trying to pirate our best salesman.

Word of the Day

latitudinarian
(<http://www.dictionary.com/wordoftheday/>)

Triflexis
(spinosad + milbemycin oxime)

3 in 1
parasite protection

FLEAS + HEARTWORMS
INTESTINAL PARASITES

Ask your veterinarian
about Triflexis

LEARN MORE

Difficulty index for pirate

Most English speakers likely know this word

verb (used without object), **pirated**, **pirating**.

10. to commit or practice piracy
(<http://www.dictionary.com/browse/piracy>).

Word Value for pirate

8

9

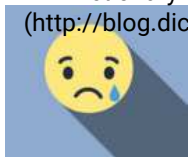
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Explore

Dictionary.com

(<http://blog.dictionary.com>)



What's the word for how it smells after it rains?

(<http://www.dictionary.com/slideshows/10-weather-words-you-need-to-know?param=DcomSERP>)

The saddest words in English

(<http://www.dictionary.com/slideshows/10-words?param=DcomSERP>)

Avoid these words. Seriously.

(<http://www.dictionary.com/slideshows/12-insults-we-should-bring-back?param=DcomSERP>)



12 insults we should bring back

(<http://www.dictionary.com/slideshows/12-insults-we-should-bring-back?param=DcomSERP>)

Insults-We-Should-Bring-Back?

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Related Words

picaroon

(<http://www.dictionary.com>)

piracy

(<http://www.dictionary.com>)

rover

(<http://www.dictionary.com/browse/rover>)

sea rover

(<http://www.dictionary.com/browse/sea-rover>)

air piracy

(<http://www.dictionary.com/browse/air-piracy>)

Algerine

(<http://www.dictionary.com/browse/algerine>)

Dictionary Desktop 300x250 MID



Wacky weather (<http://www.dictionary.com/slideshows/10-weather-words-you-need-to-know?param=DcomSERP>)

Origin of pirate

Middle English

(<http://www.dictionary.com/browse/middle-english>)

Greek

(<http://www.dictionary.com/browse/greek>)

1250-1300

1250-1300; Middle English < Latin *pīrāta* < Greek *peirātēs*, equivalent to *peirā-*, variant stem of *peirân* to attack + *-tēs* agent noun suffix

Related forms

piratelike, adjective

Nearby words for pirate

pirandello (<http://www.dictionary.com/browse/pirandello>);

piranesi (<http://www.dictionary.com/browse/piranesi>);

piranha (<http://www.dictionary.com/browse/piranha>);

pirapora (<http://www.dictionary.com/browse/pirapora>);

pirarucu (<http://www.dictionary.com/browse/pirarucu>)

pirate

(<http://www.dictionary.com/browse/>)

pirate coast (<http://www.dictionary.com/browse/pirate-coast>)

pirate perch (<http://www.dictionary.com/browse/pirate-perch>)

pirated (<http://www.dictionary.com/browse/pirated>)

pirates of penance ([http://www.dictionary.com/browse/pirates of penance](http://www.dictionary.com/browse/pirates-of-penance))

piratical (<http://www.dictionary.com/browse/piratical>)

piratical [pahy-**rat**-i-kuh l, pi-] (Show IPA), **piratic**,
adjective

piratically, adverb

unpirated, adjective

unpiratical, adjective

Synonyms

See more synonyms on Thesaurus.com
(<http://www.thesaurus.com/browse/pirate>)

1. freebooter, buccaneer, corsair, plunderer.

Dictionary.com Unabridged
Based on the Random House Dictionary, © Random House, Inc. 2017.
Cite This Source

Examples from the Web for pirate

Contemporary Examples

Yet faith had everything to do with what drew them into *pirate* alley.

How the Somali Pirate Victims Became Martyrs
(<http://www.thedailybeast.com/articles/2011/02/23/how-the-somali-pirate-victims-became-martyrs.html?source=dictionary>)
Eliza Griswold (<http://www.thedailybeast.com/contributors/eliza-griswold.html?source=dictionary>)
February 22, 2011

But John Steele, dubbed the "*pirate* Slayer" by an adult industry trade magazine, disagrees.

Behind the Porn Piracy Crackdown
(<http://www.thedailybeast.com/articles/2011/04/02/the-porn-piracy-crackdown-how-the-studios-are-suing-thousands.html?source=dictionary>)
Richard Abowitz (<http://www.thedailybeast.com/contributors/richard-abowitz.html?source=dictionary>)

British Dictionary definitions for pirate

pirate

/ˈpaɪrɪt/

noun

1. a person who commits piracy

2. a. a vessel used by pirates
b. (*as modifier*): a *pirate ship*
3. a person who illicitly uses or appropriates someone else's literary, artistic, or other work

Collins English Dictionary - Complete & Unabridged 2012 Digital Edition
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 Publishers 1998, 2000, 2003, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2009, 2012
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Word Origin and History for pirate

n.
 c.1300 (mid-13c. as a surname), from Latin *pirata* "sailor, corsair, sea robber" (source of Spanish, Italian *pirata*, Dutch *piraas*, German *Pirat*), literally "one who attacks (ships)," from Greek *peirates* "brigand, pirate," literally "one who attacks," from *peiran* "to attack, make a hostile attempt on, try," from *peira* "trial, an attempt, attack," from PIE root **per-* "try" (cf. Latin *peritus* "experienced," *periculum* "trial, experiment; attempt on or against; enterprise;" see *peril* (/browse/peril)). An Old English word for it was *sæsceaða*. Meaning "one who takes another's work without permission" first recorded 1701; sense of "unlicensed radio broadcaster" is from 1913.

v.
 1570s, from *pirate* (/browse/pirate) (*n.*). Related: *Pirated* ; *pirating*.

v.
 1570s, from *pirate* (/browse/pirate) (*n.*). Related: *Pirated*; *pirating*.

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(<http://www.dictionary.com/slideshows/quotes-for-book-lovers>)

12 Quotes Book L
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(<http://www.dictionary.com/slideshows/classic-cocktails>)

11 Classic Cocktails
(<http://www.dictionary.com/slideshows/classic-cocktails>)

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(<http://blog.dictionary.com/discreet-and-discrete>)

Learn the correct uses of these two commonly confused homophones.

What Character Was Removed from the Alphabet?

(<http://blog.dictionary.com/ampersand>)

What mistaken pronunciation gave this character its name?

Apostrophes 101 (<http://blog.dictionary.com/apostrophes-101>)

This small mark has two primary uses: to signify possession or omitted letters.

How Do I Get a Word into the Dictionary?

(<http://blog.dictionary.com/getting-words-into-dictionaries>)

People invent new words all the time, but which ones actually make it?

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Wacky weather (<http://www.dictionary.com/slideshows/sevenwacky?src=dcom-serp-tab>)

EXHIBIT 16



(<http://www.dictionary.com/>)

definitions ▾

pyrat



Adult Asthma Symptoms?

Get Info On An Asthma Control Treatment For Adults Here.

www.Asthma-Control-Treatment.com

Did you mean [prat](http://www.dictionary.com/browse/prat) (<http://www.dictionary.com/browse/prat>)?

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[prot](http://www.dictionary.com/browse/prot) (<http://www.dictionary.com/browse/prot>)

[prut](http://www.dictionary.com/browse/prut) (<http://www.dictionary.com/browse/prut>)

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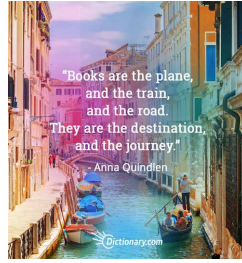


(<http://www.dictionary.com/slideshows/quotes-about-language>)
15 Powerful Quot
(<http://www.dictiona.com/slideshows/quotes-about-language>)



(<http://www.dictionary.com/slideshows/egg-expressions>)

All in One Basket
(<http://www.dictionexpressions.com>)



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Alot vs. A lot: 9 Language Crimes to Watch Out For

(<http://www.dictionary.com/slideshows/usage-tips#irregardless>)

Avoid the pitfalls of irregardless, thusly, and anyways.

What's the Difference Between "A While" and "Awhile"? (<http://blog.dictionary.com/word-fact-whats-the-difference-between-a-while-and-awhile>)

This is another pair of homophones that can be very confusing.

Know These 9 Commonly Confused Pairs? (<http://www.dictionary.com/slideshows/hard-confusable#immanent>)

Imminent, eminent, or immanent? Find out which one is which.

You Can Debunk Something, But Why Can't You Bunk Something?

(<http://blog.dictionary.com/debunk>)

As readers, we recognize prefixes, like dis- and un-, as expressing negation. However, there are some clear exceptions to these rules.



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pirate¹ [search bar]

DICTIONARY | THESAURUS
noun | pi-rate | \ˈpi-rət/

Popularity: Bottom 40% of words

Examples: PIRATE in a sentence

Definition of PIRATE

: one who commits or practices piracy

—piratical \pə-ˈra-ti-kəl, pi-\ adjective

—piratically \-k(ə-)lə\ adverb

See *pirate* defined for English-language learners

See *pirate* defined for kids

Examples of PIRATE in a sentence

the famous *pirate* Jean Lafitte

A software *pirate* made bootleg copies of the computer program.

Origin and Etymology of PIRATE

Middle English, from Medieval French or Latin; Medieval French, from Latin *pirata*, from Greek *peiratēs*, from *peiran* to attempt — more at FEAR

First Known Use: 14th century

PIRATE Synonyms

Synonyms

buccaneer, corsair, freebooter, rover

Related Words

despoiler, looter, marauder, pillager, plunderer, raider, robber; privateer

Other Nautical Terms

avast, aweigh, flotsam, jib, keel, lee, port, starboard, stay

² pirate
verb | pi-rate

Definition of PIRATE

pirated; pirating

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itive verb

Follow:

to commit piracy or

pirate



to take or appropriate by force, such as

THE SAURUS

a : to reproduce without authorization especially in infringement of copyright

b : to lure away from another employer by offers of betterment

intransitive verb

: to commit or practice piracy

See [pirate](#) defined for English-language learners

Examples of PIRATE in a sentence

He was accused of *pirating* their invention.

using *pirated* software that was subject to copyright

First Known Use of PIRATE

1577

1577

PIRATE Synonyms

Synonyms

arrogate, commandeer, convert, expropriate, appropriate, preempt, press, seize, take over, usurp

PIRATE Defined for English Language Learners

¹ pirate

noun | pi·rate | \ˈpī-rət\

Definition of PIRATE FOR ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNERS

- : someone who attacks and steals from a ship at sea
- : someone who illegally copies a product or invention without permission
- : a person or organization that illegally makes television or radio broadcasts

² pirate

verb | pi·rate

Definition of PIRATE FOR ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNERS

- : to illegally copy (something) without permission

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WORD OF THE DAY
eighty-six
to refuse to serve (a customer)
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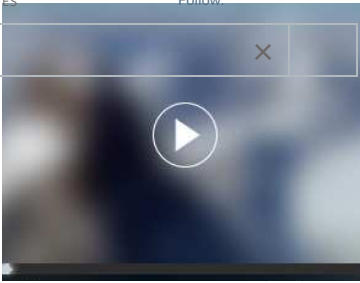
pirate

DICTIONARY THESAURUS

noun | pi·rate | \ˈpī-rət\

Definition of PIRATE for Students

: a robber of ships at sea : a person who commits piracy



Law Dictionary

¹ pirate

noun | pi·rate | \ˈpī-rət\

Legal Definition of PIRATE

: a person who commits piracy

² pirate

verb | pi·rate

Legal Definition of PIRATE

pirated **pirating**

transitive verb

: to take or appropriate by piracy; *especially* : to copy, distribute, or use without authorization especially in infringement of copyright • the *pirated* software • *pirating* cable signals

intransitive verb

: to commit piracy — compare **BOOTLEG**

Learn More about PIRATE

Thesaurus: All synonyms and antonyms for *pirate*

Spanish Central: Translation of *pirate*

Nglish: Translation of *pirate* for Spanish speakers

Britannica English: Translation of *pirate* for Arabic speakers

Britannica.com: Encyclopedia article about *pirate*

TRENDING NOW

- 1 nonnuclear**
'Not nuclear'
- 2 armada**
'A fleet of warships'
- 3 volunteer**
'Someone who does something w...'
- 4 operationalize**
Bannon was removed from the N...
- 5 filibuster**
'An effort to prevent action in a l...

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pirarucu

pirate



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 - daisy
 - bellflower
 - chrysanthemum

you want to look up *pirate*? Please tell us where you read or heard it (the quote, if possible).

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30 Ways to Tell the Future Let us know if any of these work for you



This is the Difference Between a Hypothesis and a Theory They're two completely different things

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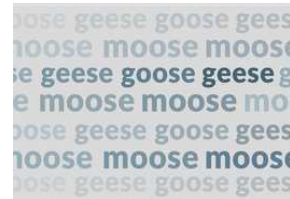
The Serial Comma Why don't they call it the Merriam-Webster comma?



Is it 'I Couldn't Care Less' or 'I Couldn't Care Less'? Because we care



Irregardless It is in fact a real word (but that doesn't mean you should.)



Weird Plurals One goose, two geese. One moose, two... moose. What's..

WORD GAMES



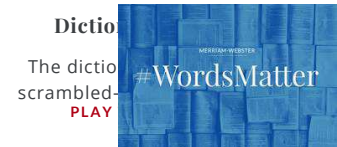
Name that Thing: Flower Edition Can you correctly identify these flowers? TAKE THE QUIZ



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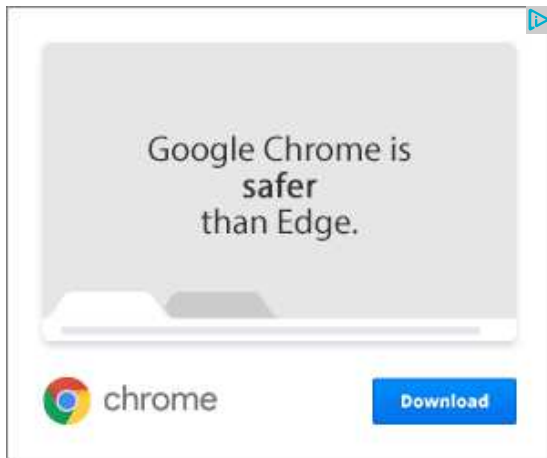
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1. [nonnuclear 'Not nuclear'](#)
2. [armada 'A fleet of warships'](#)
3. [volunteer 'Someone who does something without being forced to do it'](#)
4. [operationalize Bannon was removed from the National Security Council](#)
5. [filibuster 'An effort to prevent action in a legislature'](#)

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Definition of "pirate" - English Dictionary

American dictionary ▼

≡ Contents

"pirate" in American English

[▶ See all translations](#)

pirate

verb [T] • **US** /'paɪ·rət/

pirate verb [T] (COPY)

★ **to illegally copy and sell something, such as recorded music, a film, etc., without permission:**

A lot of this software is pirated.



pirate

noun [C] • **US** /'paɪ·rət/

pirate noun [C] (SEA THIEF)

★ **a person who sails on the sea and attacks and steals from other ships**



Translations of "pirate"

in Spanish 

[pirata...](#) 

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[Translator tool](#)

Get a quick, free translation!



What is the pronunciation of pirate?







The Story of Your Surname

Enter your last name to find out.

ancestry.com/Last-Names

browse

-  [pique](#)
[pique](#) *sb's curiosity, interest, etc. idiom*
- [piracy](#)
- [piranha](#)
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+ verb (1)

+ noun (1)



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Word of the Day

cottage

a small house, usually in the countryside

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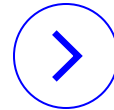


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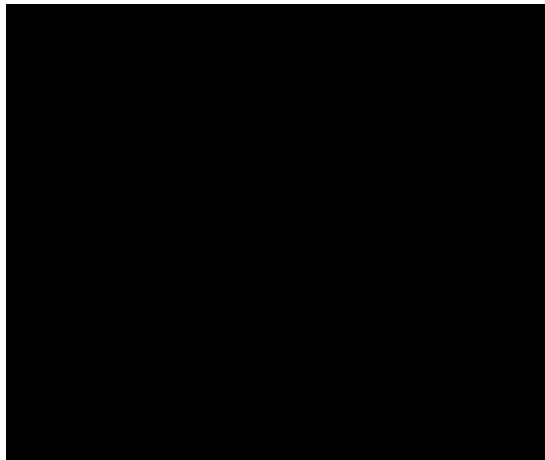
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- 3 [pyrite](#)
- 4 [tyrant](#)
- 5 [brat](#)
- 6 [carat](#)
- 7 [drat](#)
- 8 [frat](#)
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Word of the Day

cottage

a small house, usually in the countryside

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Piracy

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Piracy is an act of robbery or criminal violence by ship- or boat-borne attackers upon another ship or a coastal area, typically with the goal of stealing cargo and other valuable items or properties. Those who engage in acts of piracy are called **pirates**. The earliest documented instances of piracy were in the 14th century BC, when the Sea Peoples, a group of ocean raiders, attacked the ships of the Aegean and Mediterranean civilizations. Narrow channels which funnel shipping into predictable routes have long created opportunities for piracy,^[1] as well as for privateering and commerce raiding. Historic examples include the waters of Gibraltar, the Strait of Malacca, Madagascar, the Gulf of Aden, and the English Channel, whose geographic strictures facilitated pirate attacks.^[2] A land-based parallel is the ambushing of travelers by bandits and brigands in highways and mountain passes.^[3] Privateering uses similar methods to piracy, but the captain acts under orders of the state authorizing the capture of merchant ships belonging to an enemy nation, making it a legitimate form of war-like activity by non-state actors.^[4]

While the term can include acts committed in the air, on land (especially across national borders or in connection with taking over and robbing a car or train), or in other major bodies of water or on a shore, this article focuses on maritime piracy. It does not normally include crimes committed against people traveling on the same vessel as the perpetrator (e.g. one passenger stealing from others on the same vessel). Piracy or pirating is the name of a specific crime under customary international law and also the name of a number of crimes under the municipal law of a number of states. In the early 21st century, seaborne piracy against transport vessels remains a significant issue (with estimated worldwide losses of US\$16 billion per year in 2007),^{[5][6]} particularly in the waters between the Red Sea and Indian Ocean, off the Somali coast, and also in the Strait of Malacca and Singapore.

Today, pirates armed with automatic weapons and rocket propelled grenades use small motorboats to attack and board ships, a tactic that takes advantage of the small number of crew members on modern cargo vessels and transport ships. They also use larger vessels, known as "mother ships", to supply the smaller motorboats. The international community is facing many challenges in bringing modern pirates to justice, as these attacks often occur in international waters.^[7] Also, a number of nations have used their naval forces to protect private ships from pirate attacks and pursue pirates. As well, some private vessels are taking steps to defend their vessels and their crews from piracy, such as using armed security guards, high-pressure hoses or sound cannons to repel boarders, or using radar to avoid potential threats.



British sailors boarding an Algerine pirate ship and battling the pirates; colored engraving by John Fairburn (1793–1832)



French pirate Jacques de Sores looting and burning Havana in 1555

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Etymology

The English "pirate" is derived from the Latin term *pirata* ("sailor, corsair, sea robber") and that from Greek *πειρατής* (*peiratēs*), "brigand",^[8] in turn from *πειράομαι* (*peiráomai*), "I attempt", from *πείρα* (*peíra*), "attempt, experience".^[9] The meaning of the Greek word *peiratēs* literally is "one who attacks (ships)".^[10] The word is also cognate to *peril*.^[10] The term is first attested to c. 1300.^[10] Spelling was not standardised until the eighteenth century, and spellings such as "pirrot", "pyrate" and "pyrat" were used until this period.^{[11][12]}

History

It may be reasonable to assume that piracy has existed for as long as the oceans were plied for commerce.^[13]

Europe and North Africa

Antiquity

The earliest documented instances of piracy are the exploits of the Sea Peoples who threatened the ships sailing in the Aegean and Mediterranean waters in the 14th century BC. In classical antiquity, the Phoenicians, Illyrians and Tyrrhenians were known as pirates. The ancient Greeks condoned piracy as a viable profession; it apparently was widespread and "regarded as an entirely honourable way of making a living".^[14] References are made to its perfectly normal occurrence many texts including in Homer's *Iliad* and *Odyssey*, and abduction of women and children to be sold into slavery was common. By the era of Classical Greece, piracy was looked upon as a "disgrace" to have as a profession.^{[14][15]}

In the 3rd century BC, pirate attacks on Olympos (city in Anatolia) brought impoverishment. Among some of the most famous ancient pirateering peoples were the Illyrians, a people populating the western Balkan peninsula. Constantly raiding the Adriatic Sea, the Illyrians caused many conflicts with the Roman Republic. It was not until 229 BC when the Romans finally decisively beat the Illyrian fleets that their threat was ended.^[16] During the 1st century BC, there were pirate states along the Anatolian coast, threatening the commerce of the Roman Empire in the eastern Mediterranean. On one voyage across the Aegean Sea in 75 BC,^[17] Julius Caesar was kidnapped and briefly held by Cilician pirates and held prisoner in the Dodecanese islet of Pharmacusa.^[18] The Senate finally invested the general Gnaeus Pompeius Magnus with powers to deal with piracy in 67 BC (the *Lex Gabinia*), and Pompey, after three months of naval warfare, managed to suppress the threat.

As early as 258 AD, the Gothic-Herulic fleet ravaged towns on the coasts of the Black Sea and Sea of Marmara. The Aegean coast suffered similar attacks a few years later. In 264, the Goths reached Galatia and Cappadocia, and Gothic pirates landed on Cyprus and Crete. In the process, the Goths seized enormous booty and took thousands into captivity. In 286 AD, Carausius, a Roman military commander of Gaulish origins, was appointed to command the *Classis Britannica*, and given the responsibility of eliminating Frankish and Saxon pirates who had been raiding the coasts of Armorica and Belgic Gaul. In the Roman province of Britannia, Saint Patrick was captured and enslaved by Irish pirates.

Middle Ages

The most widely known and far-reaching pirates in medieval Europe were the Vikings, seaborne warriors from Scandinavia who raided and looted mainly between the 8th and 12th centuries, during the Viking Age in the Early Middle Ages. They raided the coasts, rivers and inland cities of all Western Europe as far as Seville, which was attacked by the Norse in 844. Vikings also attacked the coasts of North Africa and Italy and plundered all the coasts of the Baltic Sea. Some Vikings ascending the rivers of Eastern Europe as far as the Black Sea and Persia. The lack of centralized powers all over Europe during the Middle Ages enabled pirates to attack ships and coastal areas all over the continent.

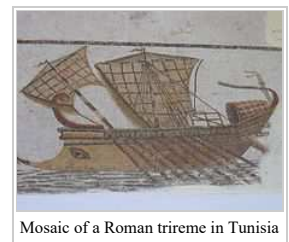
In the Late Middle Ages, the Frisian pirates known as Arumer Zwarte Hoop led by Pier Gerlofs Donia and Wijerd Jelckama, fought against the troops of the Holy Roman Emperor Charles V with some success.

Toward the end of the 9th century, Moorish pirate havens were established along the coast of southern France and northern Italy.^[19] In 846 Moor raiders sacked the *extra muros* Basilicas of Saint Peter and Saint Paul in Rome. In 911, the bishop of Narbonne was unable to return to France from Rome because the Moors from Fraxinet controlled all the passes in the Alps. Moor pirates operated out of the Balearic Islands in the 10th century. From 824 to 961 Arab pirates in the Emirate of Crete raided the entire Mediterranean. In the 14th century, raids by Moor pirates forced the Venetian Duke of Crete to ask Venice to keep its fleet on constant guard.

After the Slavic invasions of the former Roman province of Dalmatia in the 5th and 6th centuries, a tribe called the Narentines revived the old Illyrian piratical habits and often raided the Adriatic Sea starting in the 7th century. By 642 they invaded southern Italy and assaulted Siponto. Their raids in the Adriatic increased rapidly, until the whole Sea was no longer safe for travel.

The Narentines took more liberties in their raiding quests while the Venetian Navy was abroad, as when it was campaigning in Sicilian waters in 827–882. As soon as the Venetian fleet would return to the Adriatic, the Narentines temporarily abandoned their habits again, even signing a Treaty in Venice and baptising their Slavic pagan leader into Christianity. In 834 or 835 they broke the treaty and again they raided Venetian traders returning from Benevento, and all of Venice's military attempts to punish them in 839 and 840 utterly failed. Later, they raided the Venetians more often, together with the Arabs. In 846, the Narentines broke through to Venice itself and raided its lagoon city of Caorle. In the middle of March 870 they kidnapped the Roman Bishop's emissaries that were returning from the Ecclesiastical Council in Constantinople. This caused a Byzantine military action against them that finally brought Christianity to them. After the Arab raids on the Adriatic coast circa 872 and the retreat of the Imperial Navy, the Narentines continued their raids of Venetian waters, causing new conflicts with the Italians in 887–888. The Venetians futilely continued to fight them throughout the 10th and 11th centuries.

In 937, Irish pirates sided with the Scots, Vikings, Picts, and Welsh in their invasion of England. Athelstan drove them back.



Mosaic of a Roman trireme in Tunisia



A fleet of Vikings, painted mid-12th century



The Vitalicenbrüder. Piracy became endemic in the Baltic sea in the Middle Ages.

countries.

Zaporizhian Sich was a pirate republic in Europe from the 16th through to the 18th century. Situated in Cossack territory in the remote steppe of Eastern Europe, it was populated with Ukrainian peasants that had run away from their feudal masters, outlaws, destitute gentry, run-away slaves from Turkish galleys, etc. The remoteness of the place and the rapids at the Dnepr river effectively guarded the place from invasions of vengeful powers. The main target of the inhabitants of Zaporizhian Sich who called themselves "Cossacks" were rich settlements at the Black Sea shores of Ottoman Empire and Crimean Khanate. By 1615 and 1625, Zaporozhian Cossacks had even managed to raze townships on the outskirts of Istanbul, forcing the Ottoman Sultan to flee his palace. Don Cossacks under Stenka Razin even ravaged the Persian coasts.^[21]

Mediterranean corsairs

Though less famous and romanticized than Atlantic or Caribbean pirates, corsairs in the Mediterranean equaled or outnumbered the former at any given point in history.^[22] Mediterranean piracy was conducted almost entirely with galleys until the mid-17th century, when they were gradually replaced with highly maneuverable sailing vessels such as xebecs and brigantines. They were, however, of a smaller type than battle galleys, often referred to as galiots or fustas.^[23] Pirate galleys were small, nimble, lightly armed, but often heavily manned in order to overwhelm the often minimal crews of merchant ships. In general, pirate craft were extremely difficult for patrolling craft to actually hunt down and capture. Anne Hilarion de Tourville, a French admiral of the 17th century, believed that the only way to run down raiders from the infamous corsair Moroccan port of Salé was by using a captured pirate vessel of the same type.^[24] Using oared vessels to combat pirates was common, and was even practiced by the major powers in the Caribbean. Purpose-built galleys (or hybrid sailing vessels) were built by the English in Jamaica in 1683^[25] and by the Spanish in the late 16th century.^[26] Specially-built sailing frigates with oar-ports on the lower decks, like the *James Galley* and *Charles Galley*, and oar-equipped sloops proved highly useful for pirate hunting, though they were not built in sufficient numbers to check piracy until the 1720s.^[27]



"Cossaks of Azov fighting a Turk ship" by Grigory Gagarin



French ship under attack by Barbary pirates, ca. 1615

The expansion of Muslim power through the Ottoman conquest of large parts of the eastern Mediterranean in the 15th and 16th century resulted in extensive piracy on sea trading. The so-called Barbary corsairs began to operate out of North African ports in Algiers, Tunis, Tripoli, Morocco and Morea (modern-day Greece) around 1500, preying primarily on the shipping of Christian powers, including massive slave raids at sea as well as on land. The Barbary corsairs were nominally under Ottoman suzerainty, but had considerable independence to prey on the enemies of Islam. The Muslim corsairs were technically often privateers with support from legitimate, though highly belligerent, states. They considered themselves as holy Muslim warriors, or ghazis,^[28] carrying on the tradition of fighting the incursion of Western Christians that had begun with the First Crusade late in the 11th century.^[29]

Coastal villages and towns of Italy, Spain and islands in the Mediterranean were frequently attacked by Muslim corsairs and long stretches of the Italian and Spanish coasts were almost completely abandoned by their inhabitants; after 1600 the Barbary corsairs occasionally entered the Atlantic and struck as far north as Iceland. According to Robert Davis between 1 million and 1.25 million Europeans were captured by Barbary corsairs and sold as slaves in North Africa and the Ottoman Empire between the 16th and 19th centuries. The most famous corsairs were the Ottoman Hayreddin and his older brother Oruç Reis (Redbeard), Turgut Reis (known as Dragut in the West), Kurtoglu (known as Curtogoli in the West), Kemal Reis, Salih Reis and Koca Murat Reis. A few Barbary corsairs, such as the Dutch Jan Janszoon and the English John Ward (Muslim name Yusuf Reis), were renegade European privateers who had converted to Islam.^{[30][31]}



The Bombardment of Algiers by the Anglo-Dutch fleet in 1816 to support the ultimatum to release European slaves

The Barbary corsairs had a direct Christian counterpart in the military order of the Knights of Saint John that operated out first out of Rhodes and after 1530 Malta, though they were less numerous and took fewer slaves. Both sides waged war against the respective enemies of their faith, and both used galleys as their primary weapons. Both sides also used captured or bought galley slaves to man the oars of their ships; the Muslims relying mostly on captured Christians, the Christians using a mix of Muslim slaves, Christian convicts and a small contingency of *buonavoglie*, free men who out of desperation or poverty had taken to rowing.^[29]

Historian Peter Earle has described the two sides of the Christian-Muslim Mediterranean conflict as "mirror image[s] of maritime predation, two businesslike fleets of plunderers set against each other".^[32] This conflict of faith in the form of privateering, piracy and slave raiding generated a complex system that was upheld/financed/operated on the trade in plunder and slaves that was generated from a low-intensive conflict, as well as the need for protection from violence. The system has been described as a "massive, multinational protection racket",^[33] the Christian side of which was not ended until 1798 in the Napoleonic Wars. The Barbary corsairs were finally quelled as late as the 1830s, effectively ending the last vestiges of counter-crusading jihad.^[34]

Piracy off the Barbary coast was often assisted by competition among European powers in the 17th century. France encouraged the corsairs against Spain, and later Britain and Holland supported them against France. However, by the second half of the 17th century the greater European naval powers began to initiate reprisals to intimidate the Barbary States into making peace with them. The most successful of the Christian states in dealing with the corsair threat was England. From the 1630s onwards England had signed peace treaties with the Barbary States on various occasions, but invariably breaches of these agreements led to renewed wars. A particular bone of contention was the tendency of foreign ships to pose as English to avoid attack. However, growing English naval power and increasingly persistent operations against the corsairs proved increasingly costly for the Barbary States. During the reign of Charles II a series of English expeditions won victories over raiding squadrons and mounted attacks on their home ports which permanently ended the Barbary threat to English shipping. In 1675 a bombardment from a Royal Navy squadron led by Sir John Narborough and further defeats at the hands of a squadron under Arthur Herbert negotiated a lasting peace (until 1816) with Tunis and Tripoli.

France, which had recently emerged as a leading naval power, achieved comparable success soon afterwards, with bombardments of Algiers in 1682, 1683 and 1688 securing a lasting peace, while Tripoli was similarly coerced in 1686. In 1783 and 1784 the Spaniards also bombarded Algiers in an effort to stem the piracy. The second time, Admiral Barceló damaged the city so severely that the Algerian Dey asked Spain to negotiate a peace treaty and from then on Spanish vessels and coasts were safe for several years.

Until the American Declaration of Independence in 1776, British treaties with the North African states protected American ships from the Barbary corsairs. Morocco, which in 1777 was the first independent nation to publicly recognize the United States, became in 1784 the first Barbary power to seize an American vessel after independence. While the United States managed to secure peace treaties, these obliged it to pay tribute for protection from attack. Payments in ransom and tribute to the Barbary states amounted to 20% of United States government annual expenditures in 1800,^[35] leading to the Barbary Wars that ended the payment of tribute. However, Algiers broke the 1805 peace treaty after only two years, and subsequently refused to implement the 1815 treaty until compelled to do so by Britain in 1816.

In 1815, the sacking of Palma on the island of Sardinia by a Tunisian squadron, which carried off 158 inhabitants, roused widespread indignation. Britain had by this time banned the slave trade and was seeking to induce other countries to do likewise. This led to complaints from states which were still vulnerable to the corsairs that Britain's enthusiasm for ending the trade in African slaves did not extend to stopping the enslavement of Europeans and Americans by the Barbary States.

In order to neutralise this objection and further the anti-slavery campaign, in 1816 Lord Exmouth was sent to secure new concessions from Tripoli, Tunis, and Algiers, including a pledge to treat Christian captives in any future conflict as prisoners of war rather than slaves and the imposition of peace between Algiers and the kingdoms of Sardinia and Sicily. On his first visit he negotiated satisfactory treaties and sailed for home. While he was negotiating, a number of Sardinian fishermen who had settled at Bona on the Tunisian coast were brutally treated without his knowledge. As Sardinians they were technically under British protection and the government sent Exmouth back to secure reparation. On August 17, in combination with a Dutch squadron under Admiral Van de Capellen, he bombarded Algiers. Both Algiers and Tunis made fresh concessions as a result.

However, securing uniform compliance with a total prohibition of slave-raiding, which was traditionally of central importance to the North African economy, presented difficulties beyond those faced in ending attacks on ships of individual nations, which had left slavers able to continue their accustomed way of life by preying on less well-protected peoples. Algiers subsequently renewed its slave-raiding, though on a smaller scale. Measures to be taken against the city's government were discussed at the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1818. In 1820 another British fleet under Admiral Sir Harry Neal again bombarded Algiers. Corsair activity based in Algiers did not entirely cease until its conquest by France in 1830.^[36]



Amaro Pargo was one of the most famous corsairs of the Golden Age of Piracy



U.S. naval officer Stephen Decatur boarding a Tripolitan gunboat during the First Barbary War, 1804

Africa

At one point, there were nearly 1,000 pirates located in Madagascar.^[37] Île Sainte-Marie was a popular base for pirates throughout the 17th and 18th centuries. The most famous pirate utopia is that of the probably fictional Captain Misson and his pirate crew, who allegedly founded the free colony of Libertatia in northern Madagascar in the late 17th century, until it was destroyed in a surprise attack by the island natives in 1694.^[38]

Asia

In East Asia by the ninth century, populations centered mostly around merchant activities in coastal Shandong and Jiangsu provinces. Wealthy benefactors, including Jang Bogo established Silla Buddhist temples in the region. Jang Bogo had become incensed at the treatment of his fellow countrymen, who in the unstable milieu of late Tang often fell victim to coastal pirates or inland bandits. After returning to Silla around 825, and in possession of a formidable private fleet headquartered at Cheonghae (Wando), Jang Bogo petitioned the Silla king Heungdeok (r. 826–836) to establish a permanent maritime garrison to protect Silla merchant activities in the Yellow Sea. Heungdeok agreed and in 828 formally established the Cheonghae (淸海, "clear sea") Garrison (청해진) at what is today Wando island off Korea's South Jeolla province. Heungdeok gave Jang an army of 10,000 men to establish and man the defensive works. The remnants of Cheonghae Garrison can still be seen on Jang islet just off Wando's southern coast. Jang's force, though nominally bequeathed by the Silla king, was effectively under his own control. Jang became arbiter of Yellow Sea commerce and navigation.^[39]

From the 13th century, Wokou based in Japan made their debut in East Asia, initiating invasions that would persist for 300 years. The wokou raids peaked in the 1550s, but by then the wokou were mostly Chinese smugglers who reacted strongly against the Ming dynasty's strict prohibition on private sea trade.



Sixteenth century Japanese pirate raids.



Four Chinese pirates who were hanged in Hong Kong in 1863

In South East Asia,^[40] piracy began with the retreating Mongol Yuan fleet after the betrayal by their Javanese allies (who, incidentally, would found the empire of Majapahit after the Mongols left). They preferred the junk, a ship using a more robust sail layout. Marooned navy officers, consisting mostly of Cantonese and Hokkien tribesmen, set up their small gangs near river estuaries, mainly to protect themselves. They recruited locals as common foot-soldiers known as *lang* (Malay: *lanun*, meaning 'pirate') to set up their fortresses. They survived by utilizing their well trained pugilists, as well as marine and navigation skills, mostly along Sumatran and Javanese estuaries. Their strength and ferocity coincided with the impending trade growth of the maritime silk and spice routes.

Pirates who accepted the Royal Pardon from the Chola Empire would get to serve in the Chola Navy as "Kallarani". They would be used as coast guards, or sent on recon missions to deal with Arab piracy in the Arabian Sea. Their function is similar to the 18th century privateers, used by the Royal Navy.

Starting in the 14th century, the Deccan (Southern Peninsular region of India) was divided into two entities: on the one side stood the Muslim Bahmani Sultanate and on the other stood the Hindu kings rallied around the Vijayanagara Empire. Continuous wars demanded frequent resupplies of fresh horses, which were imported through sea routes from Persia and Africa. This trade was subjected to frequent raids by thriving bands of pirates based in the coastal cities of Western India. One of such was Timoji, who operated off Anjadip Island both as a privateer (by seizing horse traders, that he rendered to the raja of Honavar) and as a pirate who attacked the Kerala merchant fleets that traded pepper with Gujarat.

During the 16th and 17th centuries, there was frequent European piracy against Mughal Indian merchants, especially those en route to Mecca for Hajj. The situation came to a head when the Portuguese attacked and captured the vessel *Rahimi* which belonged to Mariam Zamani the Mughal queen, which led to the Mughal seizure of the Portuguese town Daman.^[41] In the 18th century, the famous Maratha privateer Kanhoji Angre ruled the seas between Mumbai and Goa.^[42] The Marathas attacked British shipping and insisted that East India Company ships pay taxes if sailing through their waters.^[43]

The Bugis sailors of South Sulawesi were infamous as pirates who used to range as far west as Singapore and as far north as the Philippines in search of targets for piracy.^[44] The Orang laut pirates controlled shipping in the Straits of Malacca and the waters around Singapore,^[45] and the Malay and Sea Dayak pirates preyed on maritime shipping in the waters between Singapore and Hong Kong from their haven in Borneo.^[46] The Moro pirates of the southern Philippines harassed Spanish shipping and terrorized Christian Filipino settlements. David P. Forsythe wrote: "Of particular significance in Southeast Asia were the incursions of Moro raiders in the southern Philippines who may have captured around 2 million slaves in the first two centuries of Spanish rule after 1565."^[47]

Pirates plagued the Tonkin Gulf area.^{[48][49]}

During the Qing period, Chinese pirate fleets grew increasingly large. The effects large-scale piracy had on the Chinese economy were immense. They preyed voraciously on China's junk trade, which flourished in Fujian and Guangdong and was a vital artery of Chinese commerce. Pirate fleets exercised hegemony over villages on the coast, collecting revenue by exacting tribute and running extortion rackets. In 1802, the menacing Zheng Yi inherited the fleet of his cousin, captain Zheng Qi, whose death provided Zheng Yi with considerably more influence in the world of piracy. Zheng Yi and his wife, Zheng Yi Sao (who would eventually inherit the leadership of his pirate confederacy) then formed a pirate coalition that, by 1804, consisted of over ten thousand men. Their military might alone was sufficient to combat the Qing navy. However, a combination of famine, Qing naval opposition, and internal rifts crippled piracy in China around the 1820s, and it has never again reached the same status.

In the 1840s and 1850s, United States Navy and Royal Navy forces campaigned together against Chinese pirates. Major battles were fought such as those at Ty-ho Bay and the Tonkin River though pirate junks continued operating off China for years more. However, some British and American individual citizens also volunteered to serve with Chinese pirates to fight against European forces. The British offered rewards for the capture of westerners serving with Chinese pirates. During the Second Opium War and the Taiping Rebellion, piratical junks were again destroyed in large numbers by British naval forces but ultimately it wasn't until the 1860s and 1870s that fleets of pirate junks ceased to exist.

Persian Gulf

The southern coast of the Persian Gulf was known to the British from the late 18th century as the *Pirate Coast*, where control of the seaways of the Persian Gulf was asserted by the Qawasim and other local maritime powers. Memories of the privations carried out on the coast by Portuguese raiders under Albuquerque were long and local powers antipathetic as a consequence to Christian powers asserting dominance of their coastal waters.^[50] Early British expeditions to protect the Imperial Indian Ocean trade from raiders, principally Al Qasimi from Ras al-Khaimah and Lingeh, led to campaigns against those headquarters and other harbours along the coast in 1809 and then, after a relapse in raiding, again in 1819.^[51] This led to the signing of a first formal treaty of perpetual maritime peace between the British and the rulers of several coastal sheikhdoms in 1820. This was cemented by the Treaty of Maritime Peace in Perpetuity in 1853, resulting in the Pirate Coast being renamed to the Trucial Coast, along with several emirates being recognised by the British as Trucial States.^[50]

Rahmah ibn Jabir al-Jalahimah, the charismatic ruler who successfully became the most popular pirate in the region, was also the first to wear an eyepatch after losing an eye in battle.^[52] Since then eyepatches have become associated with pirates.

The Caribbean

The classic era of piracy in the Caribbean lasted from circa 1650 until the mid-1720s.^[53] By 1650, France, England and the United Provinces began to develop their colonial empires. This involved considerable seaborne trade, and a general economic improvement: there was money to be made—or stolen—and much of it traveled by ship.

French buccaneers were established on northern Hispaniola as early as 1625,^[54] 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, a buccaneer and historian who remains a major source on this period, the Tortuga buccaneer Pierre Le Grand pioneered the settlers' attacks on galleons making the return voyage to Spain.

The growth of buccaneering on Tortuga was augmented by the English capture of Jamaica from Spain in 1655. The early English governors of Jamaica freely granted letters of marque to Tortuga buccaneers and to their own countrymen, while the growth of Port Royal provided these raiders with a far more profitable and enjoyable place to sell their booty. In the 1660s, the new French governor of Tortuga, Bertrand d'Ogeron, similarly provided privateering commissions both to his own colonists and to English cutthroats from Port Royal. These conditions brought Caribbean buccaneering to its zenith.

A new phase of piracy began in the 1690s as English pirates began to look beyond the Caribbean for treasure. The fall of Britain's Stuart kings had restored the traditional enmity between Britain and France, thus ending the profitable collaboration between English Jamaica and French Tortuga. The devastation of Port Royal by an earthquake in 1692 further reduced the Caribbean's attractions by destroying the pirates' chief market for fenced plunder.

^[55] Caribbean colonial governors began to discard the traditional policy of "no peace beyond the Line," under which it was understood that war would continue (and thus letters of marque would be granted) in the Caribbean regardless of peace treaties signed in Europe; henceforth, commissions would be granted only in wartime, and their limitations would be strictly enforced. Furthermore, much of the Spanish Main had simply been exhausted; Maracaibo alone had been sacked three times between 1667 and 1678,^[56] while Río de la Hacha had been raided five times and Tolú eight.^[57]

At the same time, England's less favored colonies, including Bermuda, New York, and Rhode Island, had become cash-starved by the Navigation Acts, which restricted trade with foreign ships. Merchants and governors eager for coin were willing to overlook and even underwrite pirate voyages; one colonial official defended a pirate because he thought it "very harsh to hang people that brings in gold to these provinces."^[58] Although some of these pirates operating out of New England and the Middle Colonies targeted Spain's remoter Pacific coast colonies well into the 1690s and beyond, the Indian Ocean was a richer and more tempting target. India's economic output was large during this time, especially in high-value luxury goods like silk and calico which made ideal pirate booty;^[59] at the same time, no powerful navies plied the Indian Ocean, leaving both local shipping and the various East India companies' vessels vulnerable to attack. This set the stage for the famous pirates, Thomas Tew, Henry Every, Robert Culliford and (although his guilt remains controversial) William Kidd.



Spanish warships bombarding the Moro Pirates of the southern Philippines in 1848



The cemetery of past pirates at Île Ste-Marie (St. Mary's Island).



Puerto del Principe being sacked in 1668 by Henry Morgan



Henry Every is shown selling his loot in this engraving by Howard Pyle. Every's capture of the Grand Mughal ship *Ganj-i-Sawai* in 1695 stands as one of the most profitable pirate raids ever perpetrated.

Between 1713 and 1714, a succession of peace treaties was signed which ended the War of the Spanish Succession. With the end of this conflict, thousands of seamen, including Britain's paramilitary privateers, were relieved of military duty. The result was a large number of trained, idle sailors at a time when the cross-Atlantic colonial shipping trade was beginning to boom. In addition, Europeans who had been pushed by unemployment to become sailors and soldiers involved in slaving were often enthusiastic to abandon that profession and turn to pirating, giving pirate captains for many years a constant pool of trained European recruits to be found in west African waters and coasts.

In 1715, pirates launched a major raid on Spanish divers trying to recover gold from a sunken treasure galleon near Florida. The nucleus of the pirate force was a group of English ex-privateers, all of whom would soon be enshrined in infamy: Henry Jennings, Charles Vane, Samuel Bellamy, and Edward England. The attack was successful, but contrary to their expectations, the governor of Jamaica refused to allow Jennings and their cohorts to spend their loot on his island. With Kingston and the declining Port Royal closed to them, Jennings and his comrades founded a new pirate base at Nassau, on the island of New Providence in the Bahamas, which had been abandoned during the war. Until the arrival of governor Woodes Rogers three years later, Nassau would be home for these pirates and their many recruits.



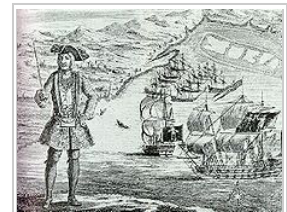
Book about pirates *The Americanaensche Zee-Roovers* was first published in 1678 in Amsterdam

Shipping traffic between Africa, the Caribbean, and Europe began to soar in the 18th century, a model that was known as triangular trade, and was a rich target for piracy. Trade ships sailed from Europe to the African coast, trading manufactured goods and weapons in exchange for slaves. The traders would then sail to the Caribbean to sell the slaves, and return to Europe with goods such as sugar, tobacco and cocoa. Another triangular trade saw ships carry raw materials, preserved cod, and rum to Europe, where a portion of the cargo would be sold for manufactured goods, which (along with the remainder of the original load) were transported to the Caribbean, where they were exchanged for sugar and molasses, which (with some manufactured articles) were borne to New England. Ships in the triangular trade made money at each stop.^[60]



Born to a noble family in Puerto Rico, Roberto Cofresi was the last notably successful pirate in the Caribbean.

As part of the peace settlement of the War of the Spanish succession, Britain obtained the *asiento*, a Spanish government contract, to supply slaves to Spain's new world colonies, providing British traders and smugglers more access to the traditionally closed Spanish markets in America. This arrangement also contributed heavily to the spread of piracy across the western Atlantic at this time. Shipping to the colonies boomed simultaneously with the flood of skilled mariners after the war. Merchant shippers used the surplus of sailors' labor to drive wages down, cutting corners to maximize their profits, and creating unsavory conditions aboard their vessels. Merchant sailors suffered from mortality rates as high or higher than the slaves being transported (Rediker, 2004). Living conditions were so poor that many sailors began to prefer a freer existence as a pirate. The increased volume of shipping traffic also could sustain a large body of brigands preying upon it. Among the most infamous Caribbean pirates of the time, was Edward Teach or *Blackbeard*, Calico Jack Rackham and Bartholomew Roberts. Most of these pirates were eventually hunted down by the Royal Navy and killed or captured; several battles were fought between the brigands and the colonial powers on both land and sea.



Bartholomew Roberts was the pirate with most captures during the Golden Age of Piracy. He is now known for hanging the governor of Martinique from the yardarm of his ship.

Piracy in the Caribbean declined for the next several decades after 1730, but by the 1810s many pirates roamed the waters though they were not as bold or successful as their predecessors. The most successful pirates of the era were Jean Lafitte and Roberto Cofresi. Lafitte is considered by many to be the last buccaneer due to his army of pirates and fleet of pirate ships which held bases in and around the Gulf of Mexico. Lafitte and his men participated in the War of 1812 battle of New Orleans. Cofresi's base was in Mona Island, Puerto Rico, from where he disrupted the commerce throughout the region. He became the last major target of the international anti-piracy operations.^[61]

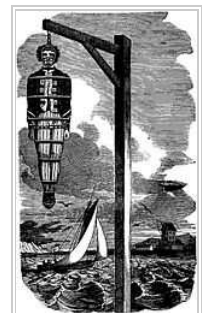
The elimination of piracy from European waters expanded to the Caribbean in the 18th century, West Africa and North America by the 1710s and by the 1720s even the Indian Ocean was a difficult location for pirates to operate.

England began to strongly turn against piracy at the turn of the 18th century, as it was increasingly damaging to the country's economic and commercial prospects in the region. The Piracy Act of 1698 for the "more effectual suppression of Piracy"^[62] made it easier to capture, try and convict pirates by lawfully enabling acts of piracy to be "examined, inquired of, tried, heard and determined, and adjudged in any place at sea, or upon the land, in any of his Majesty's islands, plantations, colonies, dominions, forts, or factories." This effectively enabled admirals to hold a court session to hear the trials of pirates in any place they deemed necessary, rather than requiring that the trial be held in England. Commissioners of these vice-admiralty courts were also vested with "full power and authority" to issue warrants, summon the necessary witnesses, and "to do all thing necessary for the hearing and final determination of any case of piracy, robbery, or felony." These new and faster trials provided no legal representation for the pirates; and ultimately led in this era to the execution of 600 pirates, which represented approximately 10 percent of the pirates active at the time in the Caribbean region.^[63] Being an accessory to piracy was also criminalised under the statute.



Capture of the Pirate Blackbeard, 1718 depicting the battle between Blackbeard and Robert Maynard in Ocracoke Bay; romanticized depiction by Jean Leon Jerome Ferris from 1920

Piracy 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 as a way to make ends meet when a surplus of sailors after the war led to a decline in wages and working conditions. At the same time, one of the terms of the Treaty of Utrecht that ended the war gave to Great Britain's Royal African Company and other British slavers a thirty-year *asiento*, or contract, to furnish African slaves to the Spanish colonies, providing British merchants and smugglers potential inroads into the traditionally closed Spanish markets in America and leading to an economic revival for the whole region. This revived Caribbean trade provided rich new pickings for a wave of piracy. Also contributing to the increase of Caribbean piracy at this time was Spain's breakup of the English logwood settlement at Campeche and the attractions of a freshly sunken silver fleet off the southern Bahamas in 1715. Fears over the rising levels of crime and piracy, political discontent, concern over crowd behaviour at public punishments, and an increased determination by parliament to suppress piracy, resulted in the Piracy Act of 1717 and of 1721. These established a seven-year penal transportation to North America as a possible punishment for those convicted of lesser felonies, or as a possible sentence that capital punishment might be commuted to by royal pardon.



Hanging of Captain Kidd; illustration from *The Pirates Own Book* (1837)

After 1720, piracy in the classic sense became extremely rare as increasingly effective anti-piracy measures were taken by the Royal Navy making it impossible for any pirate to pursue an effective career for long. By 1718, the British Royal Navy had approximately 124 vessels and 214 by 1815; a big increase from the two vessels England had possessed in 1670.^[63] British Royal Navy warships tirelessly hunted down pirate vessels, and almost always won these engagements.

Many pirates did not surrender and were killed at the point of capture; notorious pirate Edward Teach, or "Blackbeard", was hunted down by Lieutenant Robert Maynard at Ocracoke Inlet off the coast of North Carolina on 22 November 1718 and killed. Captain Chaloner Ogle of the HMS *Swallow* cornered Bartholomew Roberts in 1722 at Cape Lopez, and a fatal broadside from the *Swallow* killed the pirate captain instantly. Roberts' death shocked the pirate world, as well as the Royal Navy. The local merchants and civilians had thought him invincible, and some considered him a hero.^[64] Roberts' death was seen by many historians as the end of the Golden Age of Piracy. Also crucial to the end of this era of piracy was the loss of the pirates' last Caribbean safe haven at Nassau.



Blackbeard's severed head hanging from Maynard's bowsprit; illustration from *The Pirates Own Book* (1837)

In the early 19th century, piracy along the East and Gulf Coasts of North America as well as in the Caribbean increased again. Jean Lafitte was just one of hundreds of pirates operating in American and Caribbean waters between the years of 1820 and 1835. The United States Navy repeatedly engaged pirates in the Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico and in the Mediterranean. Cofresi's *El Mosquito* was disabled in a collaboration between Spain and the United States. After fleeing for hours, he was ambushed and captured inland. The United States landed shore parties on several islands in the Caribbean in pursuit of pirates; Cuba was a major haven. By the 1830s piracy had died out again, and the navies of the region focused on the slave trade.

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. Privateering, similar to piracy, continued as an asset in war for a few more decades and proved to be of some importance during the naval campaigns of the American Civil War.

Privateering would remain a tool of European states until the mid-19th century's Declaration of Paris. But letters of marque were given out much more sparingly by governments and were terminated as soon as conflicts ended. The idea of "no peace beyond the Line" was a relic that had no meaning by the more settled late 18th and early 19th centuries.

North America

River piracy, in late 18th-mid-19th century America, was primarily concentrated along the Ohio River and Mississippi River valleys. In 1803, at Tower Rock, the U.S. Army dragoons, possibly, from the frontier army post up river at Fort Kaskaskia, on the Illinois side opposite St. Louis, raided and drove out the river pirates.

Stack Island was also associated with river pirates and counterfeiters in the late 1790s. In 1809, the last major river pirate activity took place, on the Upper Mississippi River, and river piracy in this area came to an abrupt end, when a group of flatboatmen raided the island, wiping out the river pirates. From 1790–1834, Cave-In-Rock was the principal outlaw lair and headquarters of river pirate activity in the Ohio River region, from which Samuel Mason led a gang of river pirates on the Ohio River.

River piracy continued on the lower Mississippi River, from the early 1800s to the mid-1830s, declining as a result of direct military action and local law enforcement and regulator-vigilante groups that uprooted and swept out pockets of outlaw resistance.

"Roaring" Dan Seavey was a pirate active in the early 1900s on the Great Lakes.



Dan Seavey was a pirate on the Great Lakes in the early 20th century.

Culture and social structure

Rewards

Pirates had a system of hierarchy on board their ships determining how captured money was distributed. However, pirates were more egalitarian than any other area of employment at the time. In fact, pirate quartermasters were a counterbalance to the captain and had the power to veto his orders. The majority of plunder was in the form of cargo and ship's equipment with medicines the most highly prized. A vessel's doctor's chest would be worth anywhere from £300 to £400, or around \$470,000 in today's values. Jewels were common plunder but not popular as they were hard to sell, and pirates, unlike the public of today, had little concept of their value. There is one case recorded where a pirate was given a large diamond worth a great deal more than the value of the handful of small diamonds given to his crewmates as a share. He felt cheated and had it broken up to match what they received.^[65]



Henry Morgan who sacked and burned the city of Panama in 1671 – the second most important city in the Spanish New World at the time; engraving from 1681 Spanish edition of Alexandre Exquemelin's *The Buccaneers of America*

Spanish pieces of eight minted in Mexico or Seville were the standard trade currency in the American colonies. However, every colony still used the monetary units of pounds, shillings, and pence for bookkeeping while Spanish, German, French, and Portuguese money were all standard mediums of exchange as British law prohibited the export of British silver coinage. Until the exchange rates were standardised in the late 18th century each colony legislated its own different exchange rates. In England, 1 piece of eight was worth 4s 3d while it was worth 8s in New York, 7s 6d in Pennsylvania and 6s 8d in Virginia. One 18th-century English shilling was worth around \$58 in modern currency so a piece of eight could be worth anywhere from \$246 to \$465. As such, the value of pirate plunder could vary considerably depending on who recorded it and where.^{[66][67]}

Ordinary seamen received a part of the plunder at the captain's discretion but usually a single share. On average, a pirate could expect the equivalent of a year's wages as his share from each ship captured while the crew of the most successful pirates would often each receive a share valued at around £1,000 (\$1.17 million) at least once in their career.^[65] One of the larger amounts taken from a single ship was that by captain Thomas Tew from an Indian merchantman in 1692. Each ordinary seaman on his ship received a share worth £3,000 (\$3.5 million) with officers receiving proportionally larger amounts as per the agreed shares with Tew himself receiving 2½ shares. It is known there were actions with multiple ships captured where a single share was worth almost double this.^{[65][68]}

By contrast, an ordinary seaman in the Royal Navy received 19s per month to be paid in a lump sum at the end of a tour of duty which was around half the rate paid in the Merchant Navy. However, corrupt officers would often "tax" their crews' wage to supplement their own and the Royal Navy of the day was infamous for its reluctance to pay. From this wage, 6d per month was deducted for the maintenance of Greenwich Hospital with similar amounts deducted for the Chatham Chest, the chaplain and surgeon. Six months' pay was withheld to discourage desertion. That this was insufficient incentive is revealed in a report on proposed changes to the RN Admiral Nelson wrote in 1803; he noted that since 1793 more than 42,000 sailors had deserted. Roughly half of all RN crews were pressganged and these not only received lower wages than volunteers but were shackled while the vessel was docked and were never permitted to go ashore until released from service.^{[69][70]}

Although the Royal Navy suffered from many morale issues, it answered the question of prize money via the 'Cruisers and Convoys' Act of 1708 which handed over the share previously gained by the Crown to the captors of the ship. Technically it was still possible for the Crown to get the money or a portion of it but this rarely happened. The process of condemnation of a captured vessel and its cargo and men was given to the High Court of the Admiralty and this was the process which remained in force with minor changes throughout the Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars.

Even the flag officer's share was not quite straightforward; he would only get the full one-eighth if he had no junior flag officer beneath him. If this was the case then he would get a third share. If he had more than one then he would take one half while the rest was shared out equally.

There was a great deal of money to be made in this way. The record breaker was the capture of the Spanish frigate *Hermione*, which was carrying treasure in 1762. The value of this was so great that each individual seaman netted £485 (\$1.4 million in 2008 dollars).^[71] The two captains responsible, Evans and Pownall, received £65,000 each (\$188.4 million). In January 1807 the frigate *Caroline* took the Spanish *San Rafael* which brought in £52,000 for her captain, Peter Rainier (who had been only a Midshipman some thirteen months before). All through the wars there are examples of this kind of luck falling on captains. Another famous 'capture' was that of the Spanish frigates *Thetis* and *Santa Brigada* which were loaded with gold specie. They were taken by four British frigates who shared the money, each captain receiving £40,730. Each lieutenant got £5,091, the Warrant Officer group, £2,468, the midshipmen £791 and the individual seamen £182.

It should also be noted that it was usually only the frigates which took prizes; the ships of the line were far too ponderous to be able to chase and capture the smaller ships which generally carried treasure. Nelson always bemoaned that he had done badly out of prize money and even as a flag officer received little. This was not that he had a bad command of captains but rather that British mastery of the seas was so complete that few enemy ships dared to sail.^[72]

Comparison chart using the share distribution known for three pirates against the shares for a Privateer and wages as paid by the Royal Navy.

Rank	Bartholomew Roberts	George Lowther	William Phillips	Privateer (Sir William Monson)	Royal Navy (per month)
Captain	2 shares	2 shares	1.5 shares	10 shares	£8, 8s
Master	1.5 shares	1.5 shares	1.25 shares	7 or 8 shares	£4
Boatswain	1.5 shares	1.25 shares	1.25 shares	5 shares	£2
Gunner	1.5 shares	1.25 shares	1.25 shares	5 shares	£2
Quartermaster	2 shares			4 shares	£1, 6s
Carpenter			1.25 shares	5 shares	£2
Mate		1.25 shares		5 shares	£2, 2s
Doctor		1.25 shares		5 shares	£5 +2d per man aboard
"Other Officers"	1.25 shares			various rates	various rates
Able Seamen (2 yrs experience)					22s
Ordinary Seamen (some exp)	1 share	1 share	1 share		19s
Landsmen (pressganged)					11s

Rank	Pre 1808	Post 1808
Captain	3/8	2/8
Admiral of fleet	1/8	1/8
Sailing Master & Lieutenants & Captain of Marines	1/8	1/8
Warrant Officers	1/8	1/8
Wardroom Warrant officers & Petty Officers	1/8	1/8
Gunners, Sailors	1/8	2/8



Bartholomew Roberts' crew carousing at the Calabar River; illustration from *The Pirates Own Book* (1837). Roberts is estimated to have captured over 470 vessels.

Loot

Even though pirates raided many ships, few, if any, buried their treasure. Often, the "treasure" that was stolen was food, water, alcohol, weapons, or clothing. Other things they stole were household items like bits of soap and gear like rope and anchors, or sometimes they would keep the ship they captured (either to sell off or keep because it was better than their ship). Such items were likely to be needed immediately, rather than saved for future trade. For this reason, there was no need for the pirates to bury these goods. Pirates tended to kill few people aboard the ships they captured; usually they would kill no one if the ship surrendered, because if it became known that pirates took no prisoners, their victims would fight to the last breath and make victory both very difficult and costly in lives. In contrast, ships would quickly surrender if they knew they would be spared. In one well-documented case 300 heavily armed soldiers on a ship attacked by Thomas Tew surrendered after a brief battle with none of Tew's 40-man crew being injured.^[73]



Pirate treasure looted by Samuel Bellamy and recovered from the wreck of the *Whydah*; exhibit at the Houston Museum of Natural Science, 2010

Punishment

During the 17th and 18th centuries, once pirates were caught, justice was meted out in a summary fashion, and many ended their lives by "dancing the hempen jig", a euphemism for hanging. Public execution was a form of entertainment at the time, and people came out to watch them as they would to a sporting event today. Newspapers reported details such as condemned men's last words, the prayers said by the priests, and descriptions of their final moments in the gallows. In England most of these executions took place at Execution Dock on the River Thames in London.

In the cases of more famous prisoners, usually captains, their punishments extended beyond death. Their bodies were enclosed in iron cages (gibbet) (for which they were measured before their execution) and left to swing in the air until the flesh rotted off them- a process that could take as long as two years. The bodies of captains such as William "Captain" Kidd, Charles Vane, William Fly, and Jack Rackham ("Calico Jack") were all treated this way.^[74]



A contemporary flyer depicting the public execution of 16th-century pirate Klein Henszlein and his crew in 1573

Role of women

While piracy was predominantly a male occupation throughout history, a minority of pirates were female.^[75] Female pirates, like other women in crime, faced gender and discrimination issues in both practicing this occupation and being punished for it. Pirates did not allow women onto their ships very often. Additionally, women were often regarded as bad luck among pirates. It was feared that the male members of the crew would argue and fight over the women. On many ships, women (as well as young boys) were prohibited by the ship's contract, which all crew members were required to sign.^{[76] :303}

Because of the resistance to allowing women on board, many female pirates did not identify themselves as such. Anne Bonny, for example, dressed and acted as a man while on Captain Calico Jack's ship.^{[76]:285} She and Mary Read, another female pirate, are often identified as being unique in this regard. However, many women dressed as men during the Golden Age of Piracy, in an effort to take advantage of the many rights, privileges, and freedoms that were exclusive to men.

Democracy among Caribbean pirates

Unlike traditional Western societies of the time, many Caribbean pirate crews of European descent operated as limited democracies. Pirate communities were some of the first to instate a system of checks and balances similar to the one used by the present-day United States and many other countries. The first record of such a government aboard a pirate sloop dates to the 17th century.^[77]

Pirate Code

As recorded by Captain Charles Johnson regarding the articles of Bartholomew Roberts.

1. Every man shall have an equal vote in affairs of moment. He shall have an equal title to the fresh provisions or strong liquors at any time seized, and shall use them at pleasure unless a scarcity may make it necessary for the common good that a retrenchment may be voted.
2. Every man shall be called fairly in turn by the list on board of prizes, because over and above their proper share, they are allowed a shift of clothes. But if they defraud the company to the value of even one dollar in plate, jewels or money, they shall be marooned. If any man rob another he shall have his nose and ears slit, and be put ashore where he shall be sure to encounter hardships.
3. None shall game for money either with dice or cards.
4. The lights and candles should be put out at eight at night, and if any of the crew desire to drink after that hour they shall sit upon the open deck without lights.
5. Each man shall keep his piece, cutlass and pistols at all times clean and ready for action.
6. No boy or woman to be allowed amongst them. If any man shall be found seducing any of the latter sex and carrying her to sea in disguise he shall suffer death.
7. He that shall desert the ship or his quarters in time of battle shall be punished by death or marooning.
8. None shall strike another on board the ship, but every man's quarrel shall be ended on shore by sword or pistol in this manner. At the word of command from the quartermaster, each man being previously placed back to back, shall turn and fire immediately. If any man do not, the quartermaster shall knock the piece out of his hand. If both miss their aim they shall take to their cutlasses, and he that draw the first blood shall be declared the victor.
9. No man shall talk of breaking up their way of living till each has a share of 1,000. Every man who shall become a cripple or lose a limb in the service shall have 800 pieces of eight from the common stock and for lesser hurts proportionately.
10. The captain and the quartermaster shall each receive two shares of a prize, the master gunner and boatswain, one and one half shares, all other officers one and one quarter, and private gentlemen of fortune one share each.
11. The musicians shall have rest on the Sabbath Day only by right. On all other days by favor only.^[78]



Pirate Anne Bonny (1697–1720). Engraving from Captain Charles Johnson's *General History of the Pyrates* (1st Dutch Edition, 1725)

Known pirate shipwrecks

To date three identifiable pirate shipwrecks have been discovered.

One is the *Whydah Gally*, a former slave ship seized on its maiden voyage from Africa by the pirate captain "Black Sam" Bellamy. Since 2007 the Wydah collection has been touring as part of the exhibit "Real Pirates" sponsored by National Geographic.^[79]

The second is the *Queen Anne's Revenge*, the flagship of the infamous pirate Blackbeard. He used the ship for less than a year, but it was an effective tool in his prize-taking. In June 1718, Blackbeard ran the ship aground at Beaufort Inlet, North Carolina. In late 1996, Intersal,^[80] a private firm working under a permit with the state of North Carolina, discovered the remains of the vessel.^[81] The shipwreck lies in 28 feet (8.5m) of water about one mile (1.6 km) offshore of Fort Macon State Park, Atlantic Beach, North Carolina. Thirty-one cannons have been identified to date and more than 250,000 artifacts have been recovered.^[82] The cannon are of different origins, such as Swedish, English and possibly French, and of different sizes, as would be expected with a colonial pirate crew.^[81]

The last is the *Golden Fleece*, the ship of the notorious English pirate Joseph Bannister, which was found in early 2009 by American shipwreck hunters John Chatterton and John Mattera in the Dominican Republic, at Samaná Bay. The discovery is recounted in Robert Kurson's book *Pirate Hunters* (2015)^{[83][84][85][86]}

Privateers

A **privateer** or **corsair** used similar methods to a pirate, but acted under orders of the state while in possession of a commission or letter of marque and reprisal from a government or monarch authorizing the capture of merchant ships belonging to an enemy nation. For example, the United States Constitution of 1787 specifically authorized Congress to issue letters of marque and reprisal. The letter of marque and reprisal was recognized by international convention and meant that a privateer could not technically be charged with piracy while attacking the targets named in his commission. This nicety of law did not always save the individuals concerned, however, since whether one was considered a pirate or a legally operating privateer often depended on whose custody the individual found himself in—that of the country that had issued the commission, or that of the object of attack. Spanish authorities were known to execute foreign privateers with their letters of marque hung around their necks to emphasize Spain's rejection of such defenses. Furthermore, many privateers exceeded the bounds of their letters of marque by attacking nations with which their sovereign was at peace (Thomas Tew and William Kidd are notable alleged examples), and thus made themselves liable to conviction for piracy. However, a letter of marque did provide some cover for such pirates, as plunder seized from neutral or friendly shipping could be passed off later as taken from enemy merchants.

The famous Barbary Corsairs of the Mediterranean, authorized by the Ottoman Empire, were privateers, as were the Maltese Corsairs, who were authorized by the Knights of St. John, and the Dunkirkers in the service of the Spanish Empire. In the years 1626–1634 alone, the Dunkirk privateers captured 1,499 ships, and sank another 336.^[87] From 1609 to 1616, England lost 466 merchant ships to Barbary pirates, and 160 British ships were captured by Algerians between 1677 and 1680.^[88] One famous privateer was Sir Francis Drake. His patron was Queen Elizabeth I, and their relationship ultimately proved to be quite profitable for England.^[89]



HMS *Kent* battling *Confiance*, a privateer vessel commanded by French corsair Robert Surcouf in October 1800, as depicted in a painting by Garneray.

Privateers constituted a large proportion of the total military force at sea during the 17th and 18th centuries. During the Nine Years War, the French adopted a policy of strongly encouraging privateers (French corsairs), including the famous Jean Bart, to attack English and Dutch shipping. England lost roughly 4,000 merchant ships during the war.^[90] In the following War of Spanish Succession, privateer attacks continued, Britain losing 3,250 merchant ships.^[91] During the War of Austrian Succession, Britain lost 3,238 merchant ships and France lost 3,434 merchant ships to the British.^[90]

During King George's War, approximately 36,000 Americans served aboard privateers at one time or another.^[90] During the American Revolution, about 55,000 American seamen served aboard the privateers.^[92] The American privateers had almost 1,700 ships, and they captured 2,283 enemy ships.^[93] Between the end of the Revolutionary War and 1812, less than 30 years, Britain, France, Naples, the Barbary States, Spain, and the Netherlands seized approximately 2,500 American ships.^[94] Payments in ransom and tribute to the Barbary states amounted to 20% of United States government annual revenues in 1800.^[95] Throughout the American Civil War, Confederate privateers successfully harassed Union merchant ships.^[96]

Privateering lost international sanction under the Declaration of Paris in 1856.

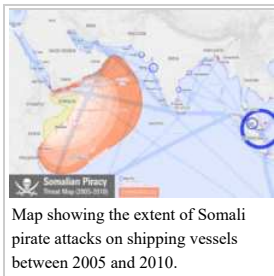
Commerce raiders

A wartime activity similar to piracy involves disguised warships called commerce raiders or merchant raiders, which attack enemy shipping commerce, approaching by stealth and then opening fire. Commerce raiders operated successfully during the American Revolution. During the American Civil War, the Confederacy sent out several commerce raiders, the most famous of which was the CSS *Alabama*. During World War I and World War II, Germany also made use of these tactics, both in the Atlantic and Indian Oceans. Since commissioned naval vessels were openly used, these commerce raiders should not be considered even privateers, much less pirates— although the opposing combatants were vocal in denouncing them as such.

1990s–2010s

Seaborne piracy against transport vessels remains a significant issue (with estimated worldwide losses of US\$16 billion per year),^{[5][6]} particularly in the waters between the Red Sea and Indian Ocean, off the Somali coast, and also in the Strait of Malacca and Singapore, which are used by over 50,000 commercial ships a year. In the Gulf of Guinea, maritime piracy has also led to pressure on offshore oil and gas production, providing security for offshore installations and supply vessels is often paid for by oil companies rather than the respective governments.^[97] In the late 2000s,^[98] the emergence of piracy off the coast of Somalia spurred a multi-national effort led by the United States to patrol the waters near the Horn of Africa. In 2011, Brazil also created an anti-piracy unit on the Amazon river.^[99] Sir Peter Blake, a New Zealand world champion yachtsman, had been killed by pirates on the Amazon river in 2001.^[100]

River piracy happens in Europe, with vessels suffering from pirate attacks on the Serbian and Romanian stretches of the international Danube river, i.e. inside the European Union's territory.^{[101][102][103]}



Map showing the extent of Somali pirate attacks on shipping vessels between 2005 and 2010.

Modern pirates favor small boats and taking advantage of the small number of crew members on modern cargo vessels. They also use large vessels to supply the smaller attack/boarding vessels. Modern pirates can be successful because a large amount of international commerce occurs via shipping. Major shipping routes take cargo ships through narrow bodies of water such as the Gulf of Aden and the Strait of Malacca making them vulnerable to be overtaken and boarded by small motorboats.^{[104][105]} Other active areas include the South China Sea and the Niger Delta. As usage increases, many of these ships have to lower cruising speeds to allow for navigation and traffic control, making them prime targets for piracy.

Also, pirates often operate in regions of developing or struggling countries with smaller navies and large trade routes. Pirates sometimes evade capture by sailing into waters controlled by their pursuer's enemies. With the end of the Cold War, navies have decreased in size and patrol less frequently, while trade has increased, making organized piracy far easier. Modern pirates are sometimes linked with organized-crime syndicates, but often are small individual groups.

The International Maritime Bureau (IMB) maintains statistics regarding pirate attacks dating back to 1995. Their records indicate hostage-taking overwhelmingly dominates the types of violence against seafarers. For example, in 2006, there were 239 attacks, 77 crew members were kidnapped and 188 taken hostage but only 15 of the pirate attacks resulted in murder.^[106] In 2007 the attacks rose by 10 percent to 263 attacks. There was a 35 percent increase on reported attacks involving guns. Crew members that were injured numbered 64 compared to just 17 in 2006.^[107] That number does not include instances of hostage taking and kidnapping where the victims were not injured.



Aerial photograph of the Niger Delta, a center of piracy.

The number of attacks from January to September 2009 had surpassed the previous year's total due to the increased pirate attacks in the Gulf of Aden and off Somalia. Between January and September the number of attacks rose to 306 from 293. The pirates boarded the vessels in 114 cases and hijacked 34 of them so far in 2009. Gun use in pirate attacks has gone up to 176 cases from 76 last year.^[108]

Rather than cargo, modern pirates have targeted the personal belongings of the crew and the contents of the ship's safe, which potentially contains large amounts of cash needed for payroll and port fees. In other cases, the pirates force the crew off the ship and then sail it to a port to be repainted and given a new identity through false papers purchased from corrupt or complicit officials.^[109]

Modern piracy can also take place in conditions of political unrest. For example, following the U.S. withdrawal from Vietnam, Thai piracy was aimed at the many Vietnamese who took to boats to escape. Further, following the disintegration of the government of Somalia, warlords in the region have attacked ships delivering UN food aid.^[110]

The attack against the German-built cruise ship the *Seabourn Spirit* offshore of Somalia in November 2005 is an example of the sophisticated pirates mariners face. The pirates carried out their attack more than 100 miles (160 km) offshore with speedboats launched from a larger mother ship. The attackers were armed with automatic firearms and an RPG.^[111]

Since 2008, Somali pirates centered in the Gulf of Aden made about \$120 million annually, reportedly costing the shipping industry between \$900 million and \$3.3 billion per year.^[112] By September 2012, the heyday of piracy in the Indian Ocean was reportedly over. Backers were now reportedly reluctant to finance pirate expeditions due to the low rate of success, and pirates were no longer able to reimburse their creditors.^[113] According to the International Maritime Bureau, pirate attacks had by October 2012 dropped to a six-year low.^[114] Only five ships were captured by the end of the year, representing a decrease from 25 in 2011 and 27 in 2010,^[115] with only one ship attacked in the third quarter compared to 36 during the same period in 2011.^[114] However, pirate incidents off on the West African seaboard increased to 34 from 30 the previous year, and attacks off the coast of Indonesia rose from 2011's total of 46 to 51.^[114]

Many nations forbid ships to enter their territorial waters or ports if the crew of the ships are armed, in an effort to restrict possible piracy.^[116] Shipping companies sometimes hire private armed security guards.

Modern definitions of piracy include the following acts:

- Boarding without permission.
- Extortion
- Hostage taking
- Kidnapping of people for ransom
- Murder
- Cargo theft
- Robbery and seizure of items or the ship
- Sabotage resulting in the ship subsequently sinking
- Shipwrecking done intentionally to a ship

For the United States, piracy is one of the offenses against which Congress is delegated power to enact penal legislation by the Constitution of the United States, along with treason and offenses against the law of nations. Treason is generally making war against one's own countrymen, and violations of the law of nations can include unjust war among other nationals or by governments against their own people.

In modern times, ships and airplanes are hijacked for political reasons as well. The perpetrators of these acts could be described as pirates (for instance, the French term for *plane hijacker* is *pirate de l'air*, literally *air pirate*), but in English are usually termed *hijackers*. An example is the hijacking of the Italian civilian passenger ship *Achille Lauro* by the Palestinian Liberation Organization in 1985, which is regarded as an act of piracy. A 2009 book entitled *International Legal Dimension of Terrorism* called the attackers "terrorists".^[117]

Modern pirates also use a great deal of technology. It has been reported that crimes of piracy have involved the use of mobile phones, satellite phones, GPS, machetes, AK74 rifles, Sonar systems, modern speedboats, shotguns, pistols, mounted machine guns, and even RPGs and grenade launchers.

Anti-piracy measures

Under a principle of international law known as the "universality principle", a government may "exercise jurisdiction over conduct outside its territory if that conduct is universally dangerous to states and their nationals."^[118] The rationale behind the universality principle is that states will punish certain acts "wherever they may occur as a means of protecting the global community as a whole, even absent a link between the state and the parties or the acts in question." Under this principle, the concept of "universal jurisdiction" applies to the crime of piracy.^[119] For example, the United States has a statute (section 1651 of title 18 of the United States Code) imposing a sentence of life in prison for piracy "as defined by the law of nations" committed anywhere on the high seas, regardless of the nationality of the pirates or the victims.^[120]

The goal of maritime security operations is "actively to deter, disrupt and suppress piracy in order to protect global maritime security and secure freedom of navigation for the benefit of all nations",^[121] and pirates are often detained, interrogated, disarmed, and released. With millions of dollars at stake, pirates have little incentive to stop. In Finland, one case involved pirates who had been captured and whose boat was sunk. As the pirates attacked a vessel of Singapore, not Finland, and are not themselves EU or Finnish citizens, they were not prosecuted. A further complication in many cases, including this one, is that many countries do not allow extradition of people to jurisdictions where they may be sentenced to death or torture.^[122]

The Dutch are using a 17th-century law against *sea robbery* to prosecute.^[123] Warships that capture pirates have no jurisdiction to try them, and NATO does not have a detention policy in place. Prosecutors have a hard time assembling witnesses and finding translators, and countries are reluctant to imprison pirates because the countries would be saddled with the pirates upon their release.^[124]

George Mason University professor Peter Leeson has suggested that the international community appropriate Somali territorial waters and sell them, together with the international portion of the Gulf of Aden, to a private company which would then provide security from piracy in exchange for charging tolls to world shipping through the Gulf.^{[125][126]}

Self-defense

The fourth volume of the handbook: *Best Management Practices to Deter Piracy off the Coast of Somalia and in the Arabian Sea Area* (known as BMP4)^[127] is the current authoritative guide for merchant ships on self-defense against pirates. The guide is issued and updated by *Oil Companies International Marine Forum* (OCIMF), a consortium of interested international shipping and trading organizations including the EU, NATO and the International Maritime Bureau.^[128] It is distributed primarily by the Maritime Security Centre – Horn of Africa (MSCHOA), the planning and coordination authority for EU naval forces (EUNAVFOR). BMP4 encourages vessels to register their voyages through the region with MSCHOA as this registration is a key component of the operation of the International Recommended Transit Corridor (IRTC, the navy-patrolled route through the Gulf of Aden). BMP4 contains a chapter entitled "Self-Protective Measures" which lays out a list of steps a merchant vessel can take on its own to make itself less of a target to pirates and make it better able to repel an attack if one occurs. This list includes rigging the deck of the ship with razor wire, rigging fire-hoses to spray sea-water over the side of the ship (to hinder boardings), having a distinctive pirate alarm, hardening the bridge against gunfire and creating a "citadel" where the crew can retreat in the event pirates get on board. Other unofficial self-defense measures that can be found on merchant vessels include the setting up of mannequins posing as armed guards or firing flares at the pirates.^[129]

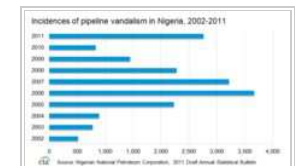
Though it varies by country, generally peacetime law in the 20th and 21st centuries has not allowed merchant vessels to carry weapons. As a response to the rise in modern piracy, however, the U.S. government changed its rules so that it is now possible for U.S.-flagged vessels to embark a team of armed private security guards. The US Coastguard leaves it to ship owners' discretion to determine if those guards will be armed.^{[130][131]} The International Chamber of Shipping (ICS) in 2011 changed its stance on private armed guards, accepting that operators must be able to defend their ships against pirate attacks.^[132] This has given birth to a new breed of private security companies that provide training for crew members and operate floating armories for protection of crew and cargo; this has proved effective in countering pirate attacks.^{[133][134]} The use



A collage of Somali pirates armed with AKM assault rifles, RPG-7 rocket-propelled grenade launchers and semi-automatic pistols.



United States Coast Guard sailors patrolling for pirates on Falcon Lake as part of the Mexican Drug War.



Incidences of pipeline vandalism by pirates in the Gulf of Guinea, 2002 –2011



Suspected Somali pirates keep their hands in the air

of floating armouries in international waters allows ships to carry weapons in international waters, without being in possession of arms within coastal waters where they would be illegal. Seychelles has become a central location for international anti-piracy operations, hosting the Anti-Piracy Operation Center for the Indian Ocean. In 2008, VSOS became the first authorized armed maritime security company to operate in the Indian Ocean region.^[135]

With safety trials complete in the late 2000s, laser dazzlers have been developed for defensive purposes on super-yachts.^[136] They can be effective up to 4 kilometres (2.5 mi) with the effects going from mild disorientation to flash blindness at closer range.^[137]

In February 2012, Italian Marines based on the tanker *Enrica Lexie* allegedly fired on an Indian fishing trawler off Kerala, killing two of her eleven crew. The Marines allegedly mistook the fishing vessel as a pirate vessel. The incident sparked a diplomatic row between India and Italy. *Enrica Lexie* was ordered into Kochi where her crew were questioned by officers of the Indian Police.^[138] The fact is still *sub juris* and its legal eventual outcome could influence future deployment of VPDs, since states will be either encouraged or discouraged to provide them depending on whether functional immunity is ultimately granted or denied to the Italians.^[139] Another similar incident has been reported to have happened in the Red Sea between the coasts of Somalia and Yemen, involving the death of a Yemeni fisherman allegedly at the hands of a Russian Vessel Protection Detachment (VPD) on board a Norwegian-flagged vessel.^{[140][141]}

However, despite VPD deployment being controversial because of these incidents, according to the Associated Press,^[142] during a United Nations Security Council conference about piracy "U.S. Ambassador Susan Rice told the council that no ship carrying armed guards has been successfully attacked by pirates" and "French Ambassador Gerard Araud stressed that private guards do not have the deterrent effect that government-posted marine and sailors and naval patrols have in warding off attacks".

Self protection measures

First and foremost, the best protection against piracy is simply to avoid encountering them. This can be accomplished by using tools such as radar,^[143] or by using specialised systems that use shorter wavelengths (as small boats are not always picked up by radar). An example of a specialised system is WatchStander.^[144]

In addition, while the non-wartime 20th century tradition has been for merchant vessels not to be armed, the U.S. Government has recently changed the rules so that it is now "best practice" for vessels to embark a team of armed private security guards.^{[130][145]} The guards are usually supplied from ships intended specifically for training and supplying such armed personnel.^[146] The crew can be given weapons training,^[147] and warning shots can be fired legally in international waters.

Other measures vessels can take to protect themselves against piracy are air-pressurised boat stopping systems which can fire a variety of vessel-disabling projectiles,^[148] implementing a high firewall^[149] and vessel boarding protection systems (e.g., hot water wall, electricity-charged water wall, automated fire monitor, slippery foam).^[150] Ships can also attempt to protect themselves using their Automatic Identification Systems (AIS).^[151] Every ship over 300 tons carries a transponder supplying both information about the ship itself and its movements. Any unexpected change in this information can attract attention. Previously this data could only be picked up if there was a nearby ship, thus rendering single ships vulnerable. However, special satellites have been launched recently that are now able to detect and retransmit this data. Large ships cannot therefore be hijacked without being detected. This can act as a deterrent to attempts to either hijack the entire ship or steal large portions of cargo with another ship since an escort can be sent more quickly than might otherwise have been the case.

Patrol

In an emergency warships can be called upon. In some areas such as near Somalia, patrolling naval vessels from different nations are available to intercept vessels attacking merchant vessels. For patrolling dangerous coastal waters, or keeping cost down, robotic or remote-controlled USVs are also sometimes used.^[152] Shore- and vessel-launched UAVs are used by the U.S. Navy.^{[153][154]} A British former British chief of defence staff (David Richards), questioned the value of expensive kit procured by successive governments, saying "We have £1bn destroyers trying to sort out pirates in a little dhow with RPGs [rocket-propelled grenade launchers] costing US\$50, with an outboard motor [costing] \$100".

Legal aspects

United Kingdom laws

Section 2 of the Piracy Act 1837 creates a statutory offence of aggravated piracy. See also the Piracy Act 1850.

In 2008 the British Foreign Office advised the Royal Navy not to detain pirates of certain nationalities as they might be able to claim asylum in Britain under British human rights legislation, if their national laws included execution, or mutilation as a judicial punishment for crimes committed as pirates.^[155]

Definition of piracy jure gentium

See section 26 of, and Schedule 5 to, the Merchant Shipping and Maritime Security Act 1997. These provisions replace the Schedule to the Tokyo Convention Act 1967. In *Cameron v HM Advocate*, 1971 SLT 333, the High Court of Justiciary said that that Schedule supplemented the existing law and did not seek to restrict the scope of the offence of piracy jure gentium.

See also:

- Re Piracy Jure Gentium [1934] AC 586, PC
- Attorney General of Hong Kong v Kwok-a-Sing (1873) LR 5 PC 179

Jurisdiction

See section 46(2) of the Senior Courts Act 1981 and section 6 (<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/Vict/41-42/73/section/6>) of the Territorial Waters Jurisdiction Act 1878. See also *R v Kohn* (1864) 4 F & F 68.

Piracy committed by or against aircraft



Private guard escort on a merchant ship providing security services against piracy in the Indian Ocean.



An LRAD sound cannon mounted on RMS *Queen Mary 2*

See section 5 of the Aviation Security Act 1982.

Sentence

The book "Archbold" said that in a case that does not fall within section 2 of the Piracy Act 1837, the penalty appears to be determined by the Offences at Sea Act 1799, which provides that offences committed at sea are liable to the same penalty as if they had been committed upon the shore.^[156]

History

William Hawkins said that at common law, piracy by a subject was esteemed to be petty treason. The Treason Act 1351 provided that this was not petty treason.^[157]

In English admiralty law, piracy was classified as petit treason during the medieval period, and offenders were accordingly liable to be drawn and quartered on conviction. Piracy was redefined as a felony during the reign of Henry VIII. In either case, piracy cases were cognizable in the courts of the Lord High Admiral. English admiralty vice-admiralty judges emphasized that "neither Faith nor Oath is to be kept" with pirates; i.e. contracts with pirates and oaths sworn to them were not legally binding. Pirates were legally subject to summary execution by their captors if captured in battle. In practice, instances of summary justice and annulment of oaths and contracts involving pirates do not appear to have been common.

United States laws

In the United States, criminal prosecution of piracy is authorized in the U.S. Constitution, Art. I Sec. 8 cl. 10:

... To define and punish Piracies and Felonies committed on the high Seas, and Offences against the Law of Nations;

Title 18 U.S.C. § 1651 states:

Whoever, on the high seas, commits the crime of piracy as defined by the law of nations, and is afterwards brought into or found in the United States, shall be imprisoned for life.

Citing the United States Supreme Court decision in the year 1820 case of *United States v. Smith*,^[158] a U.S. District Court ruled in 2010 in the case of *United States v. Said* that the definition of piracy under section 1651 is confined to "robbery at sea." The piracy charges (but not other serious federal charges) against the defendants in the *Said* case were dismissed by the Court.^[159]

The U.S. District Court for the E.D.Va. has since been overturned: "On May 23, 2012, the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit issued an opinion vacating the Court's dismissal of the piracy count. *United States v. Said*, 680 F.3d 374 (4th Cir.2012). See also *United States v. Dire*, 680 F.3d 446, 465 (4th Cir.2012) (upholding an instruction to the jury that the crime of piracy includes "any of the three following actions: (A) any illegal acts of violence or detention or any act of depredation committed for private ends on the high seas or a place outside the jurisdiction of any state by the crew or the passengers of a private ship and directed against another ship or against persons or property on board such ship; or (B) any act of voluntary participation in the operation of a ship with knowledge of facts making it a pirate ship; or (C) any act of inciting or of intentionally facilitating an act described in (A) or (B) above")." The case was remanded to E.D. Va., see *US v. Said*, 3 F. Supp. 3d 515 - Dist. Court, ED Virginia (2014).

International law

Effects on international boundaries

During the 18th century, the British and the Dutch controlled opposite sides of the Straits of Malacca. The British and the Dutch drew a line separating the Straits into two halves. The agreement was that each party would be responsible for combating piracy in their respective half. Eventually this line became the border between Malaysia and Indonesia in the Straits.

Law of nations

Piracy is of note in international law as it is commonly held to represent the earliest invocation of the concept of universal jurisdiction. The crime of piracy is considered a breach of *jus cogens*, a conventional peremptory international norm that states must uphold. Those committing thefts on the high seas, inhibiting trade, and endangering maritime communication are considered by sovereign states to be *hostis humani generis* (enemies of humanity).^[160]

For a different opinion on Pirates as Hostis Humani Generis see Caninas, Osvaldo Peçanha. Modern Maritime Piracy: History, Present Situation and Challenges to International Law (<http://convention2.allacademic.com/one/isa-abri/meeting09/index.php?>)



A Merchant seaman aboard a fleet oil tanker practices target shooting with a Remington 870 12 gauge shotgun as part of training to repel pirates in the Strait of Malacca.



International Maritime Organization (IMO) conference on capacity-building to counter piracy in the Indian Ocean.

cmd=Download+Document&key=unpublished_manuscript&file_index=2&pop_up=true&no_click_key=true&attachment_style=attachment&PHPSESSID=c13d67c39b3cf83 Paper presented at the annual meeting of the ISA – ABRI JOINT INTERNATIONAL MEETING, Pontifical Catholic University, Rio de Janeiro Campus (PUC-Rio), Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, Jul 22, 2009

Because of universal jurisdiction, action can be taken against pirates without objection from the flag state of the pirate vessel. This represents an exception to the principle *extra territorium jus dicenti impune non paretur* ("One who exercises jurisdiction out of his territory is not obeyed with impunity").^[161]

International conventions

Articles 101 to 103 of UNCLOS

Articles 101 to 103 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) (1982) contain a definition of *piracy iure gentium*.^[162] They read:

ARTICLE 101

Definition of piracy

Piracy consists of any of the following acts:

- (a) any illegal acts of violence or detention, or any act of depredation, committed for private ends by the crew or the passengers of a private ship or a private aircraft, and directed—
 - (i) on the high seas, against another ship or aircraft, or against persons or property on board such ship or aircraft;
 - (ii) against a ship, aircraft, persons or property in a place outside the jurisdiction of any State;
- (b) any act of voluntary participation in the operation of a ship or of an aircraft with knowledge of facts making it a pirate ship or aircraft;
- (c) any act of inciting or of intentionally facilitating an act described in subparagraph (a) or (b).

ARTICLE 102

Piracy by a warship, government ship or government aircraft whose crew has mutinied

The acts of piracy, as defined in article 101, committed by a warship, government ship or government aircraft whose crew has mutinied and taken control of the ship or aircraft are assimilated to acts committed by a private ship or aircraft.

ARTICLE 103

Definition of a pirate ship or aircraft

A ship or aircraft is considered a pirate ship or aircraft if it is intended by the persons in dominant control to be used for the purpose of committing one of the acts referred to in article 101. The same applies if the ship or aircraft has been used to commit any such act, so long as it remains under the control of the persons guilty of that act.^[163]

This definition was formerly contained in articles 15 to 17 of the Convention on the High Seas signed at Geneva on April 29, 1958.^[164] It was drafted^[165] by the International Law Commission.^[162]

A limitation of article 101 above is that it confines piracy to the High Seas. As the majority of piratical acts occur within territorial waters, some pirates are able to go free as certain jurisdictions lack the resources to monitor their borders adequately.

IMB definition

The International Maritime Bureau (IMB) defines piracy as:

the act of boarding any vessel with an intent to commit theft or any other crime, and with an intent or capacity to use force in furtherance of that act.^[166]

Uniformity in Maritime Piracy Law

Given the diverging definitions of piracy in international and municipal legal systems, some authors argue that greater uniformity in the law is required in order to strengthen anti-piracy legal instruments.^[167]

Cultural perceptions

Pirates are a frequent topic in fiction and, in their Caribbean incarnation, are associated with certain stereotypical manners of speaking and dress, some of them wholly fictional: "nearly all our notions of their behavior come from the golden age of fictional piracy, which reached its zenith in 1881 with the appearance of Robert Louis Stevenson's *Treasure Island*."^[168] Hugely influential in shaping the popular conception of pirates, Captain Charles Johnson's *A General History of the Pyrates*, published in London in 1724, is the prime source for the biographies of many well known pirates of the Golden Age.^[169] The book gives an almost mythical status to pirates, with naval historian David Cordingly writing: "it has been said, and there seems no reason to question this, that Captain Johnson created the modern conception of pirates."^[169]

Some inventions of pirate culture such as "walking the plank"—in which a bound captive is forced to walk off a board extending over the sea—were popularized by J. M. Barrie's novel, *Peter Pan*, where the fictional pirate Captain Hook and his crew helped define the fictional pirate archetype.^[170] English actor Robert Newton's portrayal of Long John Silver in Disney's 1950 film adaptation also helped define the modern rendition of a pirate, including the stereotypical West Country "pirate accent".^{[171][172]} Other influences include *Sinbad the Sailor*, and the recent *Pirates of the Caribbean* films have helped rekindle modern interest in piracy and have performed well at the box office. The video game *Assassin's Creed IV: Black Flag* also revolves around pirates during the Golden Age of Piracy.

The classic Gilbert and Sullivan comic opera *The Pirates of Penzance* focuses on The Pirate King and his hopeless band of pirates.^[173]

Many sports teams use "pirate" or a related term such as "raider" or "buccaneer" as their nickname, based on the popular stereotypes of pirates. Such teams include the Pittsburgh Pirates, a Major League Baseball team in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania: they acquired their nickname in 1891 after "pirating" a player from another team. The Oakland Raiders and Tampa Bay Buccaneers, both in the National Football League, also use pirate-related nicknames.



British Royal Navy Commodore gives a presentation on Piracy at the MAST 2008 conference.

Economics of piracy

Sources on the economics of piracy include Cyrus Karraker's 1953 study "Piracy was a Business", in which the author discusses pirates in terms of contemporary racketeering. Patrick Crowhurst researched French piracy and David Starkey focused British 18th century piracy. There is also a 1998 book entitled *The Invisible Hook: The Hidden Economics of Pirates* by Peter T. Leeson^[174]

Piracy and entrepreneurship

Some 2014 research examines the links between piracy and entrepreneurship. In this context, the claim is made for a nonmoral approach to piracy as a source of inspiration for 2010s-era entrepreneurship education^[175] as well as for research in entrepreneurship^[176] and business model generation.^[177]

See also

- *A General History of the Pyrates*, a historical book on pirates
- Aircraft hijacking, a.k.a. air piracy
- Air pirate
- Carjacking a.k.a. car piracy
- Copyright infringement
- International Talk Like a Pirate Day
- List of pirates
- Pirate code
- Pirate game
- Pirate Party / Pirate Parties International
- Pirate Round
- Pirate studies
- Pirate utopia
- Pirate's World
- Space pirate
- Spanish treasure fleet
- Statute of Monopolies
- *The Successful Pyrate*, a historical play
- Train robbery a.k.a. railroad piracy
- Treasure voyages
- Women in piracy
- Piracy in the Atlantic World
- Pop-up Pirate, a children's game featuring an embarreled pirate

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"Mic the Scallywag" of the Pirates of Emerson Haunted Adventure Fremont, California



The traditional "Jolly Roger" of piracy.



A person costumed in the character of captain Jack Sparrow, Johnny Depp's lead role in the *Pirates of the Caribbean* film series.

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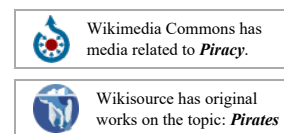
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Categories: Piracy | Illegal occupations | International criminal law | Organized crime activity | Property crimes

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EXHIBIT 22



ONLINE ETYMOLOGY DICTIONARY

Search:

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W
X Y Z

pirate (v.)

1570s, from *pirate* (n.). Related: *Pirated*; *pirating*.

pirate (n.)

c. 1300 (mid-13c. as a surname), from Latin *pirata* "sailor, corsair, sea robber" (source also of Spanish, Italian *pirata*, Dutch *piraat*, German *Pirat*), from Greek *peirates* "brigand, pirate," literally "one who attacks" (ships), from *peiran* "to attack, make a hostile attempt on, try," from *peira* "trial, an attempt, attack," from PIE **per-ya-*, suffixed form of root **per-* (3) "to try, risk," (source also of Latin *experiri* "to try;" Greek *empeiros* "experienced;" Old Irish *aire* "vigilance;" Gothic *ferja* "watcher;" Old English *fær* "danger, calamity"). According to Watkins, this is "A verbal root belonging to the group of" **per-* (1) "forward, through" (see *per*) via the notion of "to lead over, to press forward."

An Old English word for it was *sæsceaða*. Meaning "one who takes another's work without permission" first recorded 1701; sense of "unlicensed radio broadcaster" is from 1913.

piracy (n.)

early 15c., from Medieval Latin *piratia*, from Greek *peirateia* "piracy," from *peirates* (see *pirate* (n.)).

piratical (adj.)

1570s, from Latin *piraticus* "pertaining to pirates," from Greek *peiratikos*, from *peirates* "pirate" (see *pirate* (n.)) + *-ical*. Related: *Piratically* (1540s).

anapeiratic (adj.)

in pathology, "arising from too frequent exercise," especially of paralysis of a part caused by repetitive motion, 1877, from Greek *anapeirasthai* "try again, do again," from *ana* "again" (see *ana-*) + *peiran* "attempt, try" (see *pirate* (n.)).

picaroon (n.) 

1620s, "rogue, thief, adventurer; pirate, sea-robber; small pirate ship," from Spanish *picaron*, augmentative of *picaro* "rogue" (see **picaresque**); also see **-oon**.

brigantine (n.) 

"small two-masted ship," 1520s, from Middle French *brigandin* (15c.), from Italian *brigantino*, perhaps "skirmishing vessel, pirate ship," from *brigante* "skirmisher, pirate, brigand" from *brigare* "fight" (see **brigade**).

Fomorian (adj.) 

pertaining to the monstrous race in Irish mythology, 1876, from Irish *fomor* "pirate, monster," from *fo* "under" + *mor* "sea." Cognate with Gaelic *famhair*.

sea-dog (n.) 

1590s, "harbor seal," from **sea** + **dog** (n.). Also "pirate" (1650s). Meaning "old seaman, sailor who has been long afloat" is attested from 1840.

rover (n.) 

late 14c., "sea-robber, pirate," from Middle Dutch *rover* "robber, predator, plunderer," especially in *zeerovere* "pirate," literally "sea-robber," from *roven* "to rob," from Middle Dutch *roof* "spoil, plunder," related to Old English *reaf* "spoil, plunder," *reafian* "to reave" (see **reave** (v.)). Meaning "remote-controlled surface vehicle" is from 1970.

busking (n.) 

1851, slang, described variously as selling articles or obscene ballads in public houses, playing music on the streets, or performing as a sort of informal stand-up comedy act in pubs, perhaps from an earlier word meaning "to cruise as a pirate" (see **busker**).

corsair (n.) 

1540s, from Middle French *corsaire* (15c.), from Provençal *cursar*, Italian *corsaro*, from Medieval Latin *cursarius* "pirate," from Latin *cursus* "course, a running," from *currere* "to run" (see **current** (adj.)). Meaning of the Medieval Latin verb evolved from "course" to "journey" to "expedition" to an expedition specifically for plunder.

yacht (n.) 

1550s, *yeaghe* "a light, fast-sailing ship," from Norwegian *jaght* or early Dutch *jaght*, both from Middle Low German *jacht*, shortened form of *jachtschip* "fast pirate ship," literally "ship for chasing," from *jacht* "chase," from *jagen* "to chase, hunt," from Old High German *jagon*, from Proto-Germanic **yago-*, from PIE root **yek-* (2) "to hunt" (source also of Hittite *ekt-* "hunting net"). Related: *Yachting*; *yachtsman*.

hussar (n.) 

"light-cavalryman," 1530s, from German *Husar*, from Hungarian *huszár* "light horseman," originally "freebooter," from Old Serbian *husar*, variant of *kursar*

"pirate," from Italian *corsaro* (see **corsair**). The original Hussars were bodies of light horsemen organized in Hungary late 15c., famed for activity and courage and elaborate semi-oriental dress. They were widely imitated elsewhere in Europe, hence the spread of the name.

anorak (n.)

Eskimo's waterproof, hooded jacket, 1924, from Greenland Eskimo *anoraq*. Applied to Western imitations of this garment from 1930s. In British slang, "socially inept person" (Partridge associates it with a fondness for left-wing politics and pirate radio), by 1983, on the notion that that sort of person typically wears this sort of coat.

alternative (adj.)

1580s, "offering one or the other of two," from Medieval Latin *alternativus*, from Latin *alternatus*, past participle of *alternare* "do one thing and then another, do by turns," from *alternus* "one after the other, alternate, in turns, reciprocal," from *alter* "the other" (see **alter**). Meaning "purporting to be a superior choice to what is in general use" was current by 1970 (earliest reference is to the media); in popular music, by 1984 in reference to pirate radio. *Alternative energy* is from 1975. Related: *Alternatively*.

Easter Island

so called because it was discovered by Dutch navigator Jakob Roggeveen on April 2, 1722, which was Easter Monday. It earlier had been visited by English pirate Edward Davis (1695), but he neglected to name it. The native Polynesian name is *Mata-kite-ran* "Eyes that Watch the Stars."

busker (n.)

"itinerant entertainer," 1857, from *busk* (v.) "to offer goods for sale only in bars and taprooms," 1851 (in Mayhew), perhaps from *busk* "to cruise as a pirate," which was used in a figurative sense by 1841, in reference to people living shiftless and peripatetic lives. *Busker* has been mistakenly derived from **buskin** in the stage sense.

Algeria

North African country, named for *Algiers*, city chosen by the French as its capital when they colonized the region in 1830 + Latinate "country" suffix **-ia**. The city name is Arabic *al-Jazair*, literally "the islands" (plural of *jezira*) in reference to four islands formerly off the coast but joined to the mainland since 1525.

Related: *Algerian* (1620s); a resident of the place (especially indigenous, as opposed to French colonists) also could be an *Algerine* (1650s), and that word was practically synonymous with "pirate" in English and U.S. usage early 19c.

money-pit (n.)

"edifice or project requiring constant outlay of cash with little to show for it," 1986 (year of a movie of the same name); see **money** (n.) + **pit** (n.). Before that (1930s), it was used for the shaft on Oak Island, Nova Scotia, that supposedly leads to treasure buried by Capt. Kidd or some other pirate. "Whether that name refers to the treasure or the several million dollars spent trying to get the treasure out is unclear." [Popular Mechanics, Sept. 1976]

plank (n.)

late 13c. (c. 1200 as a surname), from Old North French *planke*, variant of Old French *planche* "plank, slab, little wooden bridge" (12c.), from Late Latin *planca* "broad slab, board," probably from Latin *plancus* "flat, flat-footed," from PIE **plak-* (1) "to be flat" (see *placenta*). Technically, timber sawed to measure 2 to 6 inches thick, 9 inches or more wide, and 8 feet or more long. Political sense of "item of a party platform" is U.S. coinage from 1848. To *walk the plank*, supposedly a pirate punishment, is first attested 1789 and most early references are to slave-traders disposing of excess human cargo in crossing the ocean.

Viking (n.)

Scandinavian pirate, 1801, *vikingr*, in "The History of the Anglo-Saxons" by English historian Sharon H. Turner (1768-1847); he suggested the second element might be connected to *king*:

The name by which the pirates were at first distinguished was Vikingr, which perhaps originally meant kings of the bays. It was in bays that they ambushed, to dart upon the passing voyager.

But this later was dismissed as incorrect. The form *viking* is attested in 1820, in Jamieson's notes to "The Bruce." The word is a historians' revival; it was not used in Middle English, but it was reintroduced from Old Norse *vikingr* "freebooter, sea-rover, pirate, viking," which usually is explained as meaning properly "one who came from the fjords," from *vik* "creek, inlet, small bay" (cognate with Old English *wic*, Middle High German *wich* "bay," and second element in *Reykjavik*). But Old English *wicing* and Old Frisian *wizing* are almost 300 years older than the earliest attestation of the Old Norse word, and probably derive from *wic* "village, camp" (large temporary camps were a feature of the Viking raids), related to Latin *vicus* "village, habitation" (see *villa*).

The connection between the Norse and Old English words is still much debated. The period of Viking activity was roughly 8c. to 11c. In the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, the raiding armies generally were referred to as *þa Deniscan* "the Danes," while those who settled in England were identified by their place of settlement. Old Norse *viking* (n.) meant "freebooting voyage, piracy;" one would "go on a viking" (*fara í viking*).

Roger

masc. proper name, from Old French *Rogier*, from Old High German *Hrotger*, literally "famous with the spear," from *hruod-* "fame, glory" + *ger* "spear" (see *gar* (n.)). As a generic name for "a person," attested from 1630s. Slang meaning "penis" was popular c. 1650-c. 1870; hence the slang verb sense of "to copulate with (a woman)," attested from 1711.

The use of the word in radio communication to mean "yes, I understand" is attested from 1941, from the U.S. military phonetic alphabet word for the letter -R-, in this case an abbreviation for "*received*." Said to have been used by the R.A.F. since 1938. The *Jolly Roger* pirate flag is first attested 1723, of unknown origin; *jolly* here has its otherwise obsolete sense "high-hearted, gallant." *Roger*

de Coverley, once a favorite English country dance, is so called from 1685, in reference to Addison's character in the "Spectator." French *roger-bontemps* "jovial, carefree man," is attested there from 15c.

filibuster (n.) 

1580s, *flibutor* "pirate," especially, in history, "West Indian buccaneer of the 17th century" (mainly French, Dutch, and English adventurers), probably ultimately from Dutch *vrijbueter* (now *vrijbouter*) "freebooter," a word which was used of pirates in the West Indies in Spanish (*filibustero*) and French (*flibustier*, earlier *fribustier*) forms. See **freebooter**.

According to Century Dictionary, the spread of the word is owing to a Dutch work ("*De Americaensche Zee-Roovers*," 1678) "written by a buccaneer named John Oexmelin, otherwise Exquemelin or Esquemeling, and translated into French and Spanish, and subsequently into English (1684)." Spanish inserted the -i- in the first syllable; French is responsible for the -s-, inserted but not originally pronounced, "a common fact in 17th century F[rench], after the analogy of words in which an original s was retained in spelling, though it had become silent in pronunciation" [Century Dictionary].

In American English, from 1851 in reference to lawless military adventurers from the U.S. who tried to overthrow Central American governments. The major expeditions were those of Narciso Lopez of New Orleans against Cuba (1850-51) and by William Walker of California against the Mexican state of Sonora (1853-54) and against Nicaragua (1855-58).

FILIBUSTERING is a term lately imported from the Spanish, yet destined, it would seem, to occupy an important place in our vocabulary. In its etymological import it is nearly synonymous with piracy. It is commonly employed, however, to denote an idea peculiar to the modern progress, and which may be defined as the right and practice of private war, or the claim of individuals to engage in foreign hostilities aside from, and even in opposition to the government with which they are in political membership. ["Harper's New Monthly Magazine," January 1853]

The noun in the legislative sense is not in Bartlett (1859) and seems not to have been in use in U.S. legislative writing before 1865 (*filibustering* in this sense is from 1861). Probably the extension in sense is because obstructionist legislators "pirated" debate or overthrew the usual order of authority. Originally of the senator who led it; the maneuver itself so called by 1893. Not technically restricted to U.S. Senate, but that's where the strategy works best. [The 1853 use of *filibustering* by U.S. Rep. Albert G. Brown of Mississippi reported in the "Congressional Globe" and cited in the OED does not refer to legislative obstruction, merely to national policy toward Cuba.]

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ONLINE ETYMOLOGY DICTIONARY

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X Y Z

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List At: OR to record: **Record 1 out of 2**

(Use the "Back" button of the Internet Browser to return to TESS)

BLIND PIRATE

Word Mark	BLIND PIRATE
Goods and Services	IC 032. US 045 046 048. G & S: Alcohol-free beers; Beer; Beer making kit; Beer wort; Beer, ale and lager; Beer, ale and porter; Beer, ale, lager, stout and porter; Beer, ale, lager, stout, porter, shandy; Beer-based cocktails; Beer-based coolers; Beers; Black beer. FIRST USE: 20090512. FIRST USE IN COMMERCE: 20130401
Standard Characters Claimed	
Mark Drawing Code	(4) STANDARD CHARACTER MARK
Serial Number	85783747
Filing Date	November 20, 2012
Current Basis	1A
Original Filing Basis	1B
Published for Opposition	February 5, 2013
Registration Number	4552543
Registration Date	June 17, 2014
Owner	(REGISTRANT) Monday Night Ventures LLC DBA Monday Night Brewing LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY GEORGIA 670 Trabert Ave NW Atlanta GEORGIA 30318 H. Michael Drumm

**Attorney of
Record**

Type of Mark TRADEMARK

Register PRINCIPAL

**Live/Dead
Indicator** LIVE

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EMBRACE YOUR INNER PIRATE

Word Mark EMBRACE YOUR INNER PIRATE

Goods and Services IC 032. US 045 046 048. G & S: Beverages, namely, beers, ales, and malt liquors. FIRST USE: 20070402. FIRST USE IN COMMERCE: 20070402

Standard Characters Claimed

Mark Drawing Code (4) STANDARD CHARACTER MARK

Serial Number 77153676

Filing Date April 11, 2007

Current Basis 1A

Original Filing Basis 1A

Published for Opposition October 9, 2007

Registration Number 3359126

Registration Date December 25, 2007

Owner (REGISTRANT) Clipper City Brewing, L.P. Hugh Sisson a United States citizen LIMITED PARTNERSHIP MARYLAND Suite B, 4615 Hollins Ferry Road Baltimore MARYLAND 21227

Attorney of Record Paul Grandinetti

Type of Mark TRADEMARK

Register PRINCIPAL

Affidavit Text SECT 15. SECT 8 (6-YR).

Live/Dead Indicator LIVE

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Typed Drawing

Word Mark	PIRAAT
Goods and Services	IC 032. US 045 046 048. G & S: beers and ales. FIRST USE: 19940600. FIRST USE IN COMMERCE: 19940700
Mark Drawing Code	(1) TYPED DRAWING
Serial Number	74672045
Filing Date	May 10, 1995
Current Basis	1A
Original Filing Basis	1A
Published for Opposition	February 20, 1996
Registration Number	1973750
Registration Date	May 14, 1996
Owner	(REGISTRANT) WIN IT TOO, INC. CORPORATION CALIFORNIA PO BOX 2069 SANTA BARBARA CALIFORNIA 93120
Attorney of Record	K. Andrew Kent
Type of Mark	TRADEMARK
Register	PRINCIPAL
Affidavit Text	SECT 15. SECT 8 (6-YR). SECTION 8(10-YR) 20160109.
Renewal	2ND RENEWAL 20160109
Live/Dead Indicator	LIVE

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Pirate Nation Brewing Company

Word Mark	PIRATE NATION BREWING COMPANY
Goods and Services	(ABANDONED) IC 032. US 045 046 048. G & S: Beer
Standard Characters Claimed	
Mark Drawing Code	(4) STANDARD CHARACTER MARK
Serial Number	86956890
Filing Date	March 29, 2016
Current Basis	1B
Original Filing Basis	1B
Published for Opposition	June 14, 2016
Owner	(APPLICANT) The Marshall Haraden Group, Inc. CORPORATION CALIFORNIA 31125 Via Colinas, Suite 908 Westlake Village CALIFORNIA 91362
Attorney of Record	Candace L. Moon
Disclaimer	NO CLAIM IS MADE TO THE EXCLUSIVE RIGHT TO USE "BREWING COMPANY" APART FROM THE MARK AS SHOWN
Type of Mark	TRADEMARK
Register	PRINCIPAL
Live/Dead Indicator	DEAD
Abandonment Date	January 23, 2017

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RUSSIAN PIRATE

Word Mark	RUSSIAN PIRATE
Goods and Services	(ABANDONED) IC 032. US 045 046 048. G & S: Beer, ale, lager, stout and porter
Standard Characters Claimed	
Mark Drawing Code	(4) STANDARD CHARACTER MARK
Serial Number	86715771
Filing Date	August 5, 2015
Current Basis	1B
Original Filing Basis	1B
Published for Opposition	October 27, 2015
Owner	(APPLICANT) Odell Brewing Company CORPORATION COLORADO 800 E. Lincoln Ave. Fort Collins COLORADO 80524
Attorney of Record	Kay L. Collins
Type of Mark	TRADEMARK
Register	PRINCIPAL
Live/Dead Indicator	DEAD
Abandonment Date	January 14, 2017

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Ice Pirates Ale

Word Mark	ICE PIRATES ALE
Goods and Services	(ABANDONED) IC 032. US 045 046 048. G & S: Beer
Standard Characters Claimed	
Mark Drawing Code	(4) STANDARD CHARACTER MARK
Serial Number	86589590
Filing Date	April 7, 2015
Current Basis	1B
Original Filing Basis	1B
Published for Opposition	August 25, 2015
Owner	(APPLICANT) Coal Bank Brewing Company Ltd. LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY COLORADO PO Box 419 Silverton COLORADO 81433
Disclaimer	NO CLAIM IS MADE TO THE EXCLUSIVE RIGHT TO USE "ALE" APART FROM THE MARK AS SHOWN
Type of Mark	TRADEMARK
Register	PRINCIPAL
Live/Dead Indicator	DEAD
Abandonment Date	December 28, 2015

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PIRATE'S BLOOD

Word Mark	PIRATE'S BLOOD
Goods and Services	IC 032. US 045 046 048. G & S: Beer. FIRST USE: 20140101. FIRST USE IN COMMERCE: 20140101
Standard Characters Claimed	
Mark Drawing Code	(4) STANDARD CHARACTER MARK
Serial Number	86399416
Filing Date	September 18, 2014
Current Basis	1A
Original Filing Basis	1A
Published for Opposition	February 10, 2015
Owner	(APPLICANT) Big Easy Brands LLC LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY LOUISIANA 2205 Fable Dr Meraux LOUISIANA 70075
Attorney of Record	James O Houchins
Type of Mark	TRADEMARK
Register	PRINCIPAL
Live/Dead Indicator	LIVE

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Word Mark NASSAU BAHAMAS PIRATE REPUBLIC BREWING COMPANY

Goods and Services IC 032. US 045 046 048. G & S: Beer

Mark Drawing Code (3) DESIGN PLUS WORDS, LETTERS, AND/OR NUMBERS

Design Search Code 02.11.10 - Bones, human; Human skeletons, parts of skeletons, bones, skulls; Skulls, human
 19.09.03 - Bottles, jars or flasks with straight, vertical sides; Flasks with straight or vertical sides; Jars with straight or vertical sides
 26.17.01 - Bands, straight; Bars, straight; Lines, straight; Straight line(s), band(s) or bar(s)
 26.17.05 - Bands, horizontal; Bars, horizontal; Horizontal line(s), band(s) or bar(s); Lines, horizontal

Serial Number 86054393

Filing Date September 3, 2013

Current Basis 1B

Original Filing Basis 1B

Published for Opposition June 10, 2014

Owner (APPLICANT) Woodes Rogers Holdings Ltd. limited company (ltd.) BAHAMAS c/o Holowesko Pyfrom Fletcher P.O. Box 7776-348 Lyford Cay, Nassau BAHAMAS

Attorney of Record Carl J. Spagnuolo

Disclaimer NO CLAIM IS MADE TO THE EXCLUSIVE RIGHT TO USE "NASSAU BAHAMAS" AND "BREWING COMPANY" APART FROM THE MARK AS SHOWN

Description of Mark Color is not claimed as a feature of the mark. The mark consists of three phrases stacked horizontally with "NASSAU BAHAMAS" in block lettering being situated above and separated from "Pirate Republic" in stylized script by horizontal lines, being situated above and separated from "BREWING

COMPANY" arched in block lettering with horizontal lines, with the image of a skull above two bottles situated in the shape of an "X" situated between the words "NASSAU" and "BAHAMAS"; "Pirate" and "Republic"; but above "BREWING COMPANY".

Type of Mark TRADEMARK
Register PRINCIPAL
Live/Dead Indicator LIVE

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TTABVUE. Trademark Trial and Appeal Board Inquiry System

v1.9

Summary

Query: Proceeding Status is: ALL
and Document contains all words: PYRAT
Number of results: 18

**Proceeding Defendant(s),
Filing Date Property(ies)**

[91231633](#) [Pirate Tequila, LLC](#)
12/08/2016 **Mark:** PIRATE **S#:**[86950356](#)

[91230480](#) [The Marshall Haraden Group, Inc.](#)
10/06/2016 **Mark:** PIRATE NATION BREWING
COMPANY **S#:**[86956890](#)

[91226939](#) [Conyngham Brewing Company](#)
03/17/2016 **Mark:** PIRATE PISS **S#:**[86765751](#)

[91225052](#) [Odell Brewing Company](#)
11/25/2015 **Mark:** RUSSIAN PIRATE **S#:**[86715771](#)

[91224259](#) [United States Distilled Products Company](#)
10/07/2015 **Mark:** PIRATE'S STOCKADE **S#:**[86626685](#)

[91223958](#) [Coal Bank Brewing Company Ltd.](#)
09/22/2015 **Mark:** ICE PIRATES ALE **S#:**[86589590](#)

[91223748](#) [PYRATEA LLC](#)
09/09/2015 **Mark:** PYRATEA **S#:**[86529326](#)

[91223657](#) [Les Bienheureux](#)
09/02/2015 **Mark:** PARATI **S#:**[79152228](#)

[86399416](#) [Big Easy Brands LLC](#)
03/12/2015 **Mark:** PIRATES BLOOD **S#:**[86399416](#)

**Plaintiff(s),
Property(ies)**

[Patron Spirits International AG](#)
Mark: PYRAT RUM **S#:**[74671835](#)
R#:[2058075](#)
Mark: PYRAT **S#:**[76335729](#) **R#:**[2727996](#)

[Patron Spirits International AG](#)
Mark: PYRAT RUM **S#:**[74671835](#)
R#:[2058075](#)
Mark: PYRAT **S#:**[76335729](#) **R#:**[2727996](#)

[Patron Spirits International AG](#)
Mark: PYRAT RUM **S#:**[74671835](#)
R#:[2058075](#)
Mark: PYRAT **S#:**[76335729](#) **R#:**[2727996](#)

[Patron Spirits International AG](#)
Mark: PYRAT RUM **S#:**[74671835](#)
R#:[2058075](#)
Mark: PYRAT **S#:**[76335729](#) **R#:**[2727996](#)

[Patron Spirits International AG](#)
Mark: PYRAT RUM **S#:**[74671835](#)
R#:[2058075](#)
Mark: PYRAT **S#:**[76335729](#) **R#:**[2727996](#)

[Patron Spirits International AG](#)
Mark: PYRAT RUM **S#:**[74671835](#)
R#:[2058075](#)
Mark: PYRAT **S#:**[76335729](#) **R#:**[2727996](#)

[Patron Spirits International AG](#)
Mark: PYRAT RUM **S#:**[74671835](#)
R#:[2058075](#)
Mark: PYRAT **S#:**[76335729](#) **R#:**[2727996](#)

[Patron Spirits International AG](#)
Mark: PYRAT RUM **S#:**[74671835](#)
R#:[2058075](#)
Mark: PYRAT **S#:**[76335729](#) **R#:**[2727996](#)

[Pittsburgh Associates](#)
[Patron Spirits International AG](#)
Mark: PYRAT **S#:**[76335729](#) **R#:**[2727996](#)
[Patron Spirits International AG](#)
Mark: PYRAT RUM **S#:**[74671835](#)
R#:[2058075](#)

**Proceeding Defendant(s),
Filing Date Property(ies)**
[91220996](#) [Big Easy Brands LLC](#)
03/11/2015 **Mark:** PIRATES BLOOD **S#:**[86399416](#)

[91218586](#) [Woodes Rogers Holdings Ltd.](#)
09/29/2014 **Mark:** NASSAU BAHAMAS PIRATE
REPUBLIC BREWING COMPANY
S#:[86054393](#)

[91215778](#) [Treasure Coast Spirits Inc.](#)
04/07/2014 **Mark:** PIRATE'S CODE **S#:**[86079325](#)

[91215615](#) [Peter W Noyes](#)
03/26/2014 **Mark:** IT'S PIRATE TIME **S#:**[85888933](#)

[91215366](#) [CMZ Group Ltd SEZC](#)
03/11/2014 **Mark:** PIRATE'S CHOICE **S#:**[85837532](#)

[91210040](#) [Pirate Dog Brand LLC](#)
04/02/2013 **Mark:** PIRATE DOG BRAND **S#:**[85649753](#)
Mark: PIRATE DOG RUM **S#:**[85649822](#)

[91203632](#) [Caribbean Distillers LLC](#)
02/01/2012 **Mark:** CRAFTY PIRATE **S#:**[85388392](#)

[91189489](#) [Hall of Fame Beverages, Inc.](#)
03/30/2009 **Mark:** PIRATE PUNCH **S#:**[77516638](#)

[91124221](#) [JOSEPH E. SEAGRAM SONS, INC.](#)
10/03/2001 **Mark:** PARTY LIKE A PIRATE
S#:[76047803](#)

**Plaintiff(s),
Property(ies)**
[Patron Spirits International AG](#)
Mark: PYRAT RUM **S#:**[74671835](#)
R#:[2058075](#)
Mark: PYRAT **S#:**[76335729](#) **R#:**[2727996](#)

[Patron Spirits International AG](#)
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R#:[2058075](#)
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[Patron Spirits International AG](#)
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R#:[2058075](#)
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[Patron Spirits International AG](#)
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[Patron Spirits International AG](#)
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R#:[2058075](#)
Mark: PYRAT **S#:**[76335729](#) **R#:**[2727996](#)

[Patrón Spirits International AG](#)
Mark: PYRAT RUM **S#:**[74671835](#)
R#:[2058075](#)
Mark: PYRAT **S#:**[76335729](#) **R#:**[2727996](#)

[Anguilla Rums Limited](#)
Mark: PYRAT RUM **S#:**[74671835](#)
R#:[2058075](#)
Mark: PYRAT **S#:**[76335729](#) **R#:**[2727996](#)
Mark: PYRAT **S#:**[78980633](#) **R#:**[3532726](#)

[ANGUILLA RUMS LIMITED](#)
Mark: PYRAT RUM **S#:**[74671835](#)
R#:[2058075](#)