

SHIPS AND DESCRIPTIONS

SHIP NAME	CAPTAIN	SPECIAL POWER
THE SANTA MARIA	Jessica Lee	Power of Discovery
THE MAYFLOWER	Judy Rigas	Power of Righteousness
SOVEREIGN OF THE SEAS	Iva Lovell Palmer	Imperial Power
THE FLYING DUTCHMAN	Craig Walton	Power of Magic
KON-TIKI	LaDonna Scheppe	Power of Courage
THE MARY CELESTE	Suzie Henderson	Mystical Power
THE CALYPSO	Janie Shiflett	Scientific Power
THE DRAGON SHIP	Kathryn Gallman	Power of Light
U.S.S. ENTERPRISE	Candi Brock	Power of Unsinkable Resilience
U.S.S. VIRGINIA	Daniel Lovell	Stealth Power

THE SANTA MARÍA

Captain: Jessica Lee

Special Power: Power of Discovery



The ***Santa María*** was the largest of the three ships used by Christopher Columbus in his first voyage across the Atlantic Ocean in 1492. The *Santa María* was a small carrack, or "nao", about 70 feet long, used as the flagship for the expedition. She carried 40 men.

The other ships of the Columbus expedition were the caravel-type ships *Santa Clara*, remembered as the *Niña* ("The Girl" – a pun on the name of her owner, Juan Niño) and *Pinta* ("The Painted" – this might be a reference to excessive makeup). All these ships were second-hand (if not third or more) and were never meant for exploration.

The *Santa María* had a single deck and three masts. She was the slowest of Columbus' vessels but performed well in the Atlantic crossing. She ran aground off the present-day site of Môle Saint-Nicolas, Haiti on December 25, 1492, and was lost.

THE MAYFLOWER

Captain: Judy Rigas

Special Power: Power of Righteousness



The **Mayflower** was the famous ship that transported the English Separatists, better known as the Pilgrims, from Southampton, England, to Plymouth, Massachusetts (which would become the capital of Plymouth Colony), in 1620.

The vessel left England on September 16, and after a grueling 66-day journey marked by disease, the ship dropped anchor inside the hook tip of Cape Cod (Provincetown Harbor) on November 21. The *Mayflower* originally was destined for the mouth of the Hudson River, near present-day New York City, at the northern edge of England's Virginia colony, which itself was established with the 1607 Jamestown Settlement. However, the *Mayflower* went off course as the winter approached, and remained in Cape Cod Bay. On March 28, 1621, all surviving passengers, who had inhabited the ship during the winter, moved ashore at Plymouth, and on April 15, the *Mayflower*, a privately commissioned vessel, returned to England. In 1623, a year after the death of captain Christopher Jones, the *Mayflower* was most likely dismantled for scrap lumber in Rotherhithe, London.

SOVEREIGN OF THE SEAS

Captain: Iva Lovell Palmer

Special Power: Imperial Power



Known by the Dutch as the 'golden devil', on account of her all black and gold appearance, Sovereign of the Seas was the most magnificent ship of her era. Designed in 1634 by Phineas Pett she was the first ship to have three full gun decks, carrying 102 guns on the orders of King Charles I instead of the 90 originally planned. No expense was spared in her construction. All her guns were made from bronze instead of cast iron which meant they were much lighter but four times more expensive. Most impressive was her gilded and carved decoration costing over £6,600, equivalent to the cost of the hull for a two decked ship. Sovereign of the Seas was so large that two smaller ships were built from her waste timbers. It cost £65,586 to build her. About ten 40-gun ships could have been built for the same amount. The money spent on her increased the financial crisis in King Charles I's court that contributed to the English Civil War. She sailed with 800 men, and her 104 guns could fire a broadside of more than a ton of metal.

Renamed the Royal Sovereign when Charles II came to the throne in 1660 she fought in several battles during the Second and Third Dutch Wars between 1666-1673. Her career came to an abrupt end when she accidentally caught fire by a misplaced candle at Chatham on 27 January 1696.

THE FLYING DUTCHMAN

Captain: Craig Walton

Special Power: Power of Magic



The ***Flying Dutchman***, according to folklore, is a ghost ship that can never go home, and is doomed to sail the oceans forever. The *Flying Dutchman* is usually spotted from afar, sometimes seen to be glowing with ghostly light. It is said that if she is hailed by another ship, her crew will often try to send messages to land or to people long since dead. In ocean lore, the sight of this phantom ship is reckoned by seafarers to be a warning sign of doom.

According to legend, a Dutch sea captain named Vanderdecken was condemned by the Devil to roam the seas until redeemed by a woman's love.

KON-TIKI

Captain: LaDonna Scheppe

Special Power: Power of Courage



Kon-Tiki is the raft used by Norwegian explorer and writer Thor Heyerdahl in his 1947 expedition across the Pacific Ocean from South America to the Polynesian islands. It was named after the Inca sun god, Viracocha, for whom "Kon-Tiki" was said to be an old name. *Kon-Tiki* is also the name of the popular book that Heyerdahl wrote about his adventures.

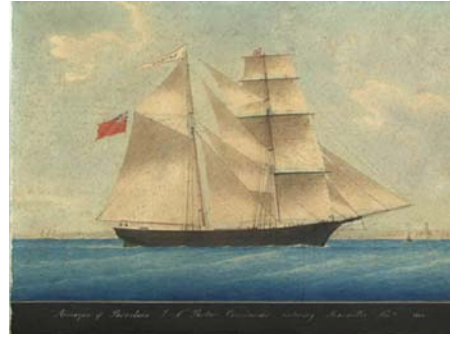
Heyerdahl believed that people from South America could have settled Polynesia in pre-Columbian times. His aim in mounting the *Kon-Tiki* expedition was to show, by using only the materials and technologies available to those people at the time, that there were no technical reasons to prevent them from having done so.

Heyerdahl and a small team went to Peru, where they constructed the raft out of balsa logs and other native materials in an indigenous style as recorded in illustrations by Spanish conquistadores. The trip began on April 28, 1947. Heyerdahl and five companions sailed the raft for 101 days over 4,300 miles across the Pacific Ocean before smashing into a reef at Raroia in the Tuamotu Islands on August 7, 1947. The crew made successful landfall and all returned safely.

THE MARY CELESTE

Captain: Suzie Henderson,
Floyd County Teacher of the Year

Special Power: Mystical Power



The **Mary Celeste** was a 103-foot (31 m), 282-ton brigantine discovered in the Atlantic Ocean unmanned and under sail heading towards the Strait of Gibraltar in 1872. The fate of the crew is the subject of much speculation; theories range from alcoholic fumes to underwater earthquakes, along with a large number of fictional accounts. The *Mary Celeste* is often described as the archetypal ghost ship.

On November 5, 1872, under the command of Captain Benjamin Briggs, the ship picked up a cargo of commercial alcohol and set sail from Staten Island, New York to Genoa, Italy. In addition to the captain and a crew of seven, she carried two passengers, the captain's wife, Sarah E. Briggs (maiden name Cobb), and their two-year-old daughter, Sophia Matilda, making 10 people in total.

On December 4, 1872 the *Mary Celeste* was sighted by the *Dei Gratia*, commanded by Captain David Reed Morehouse, who knew Captain Briggs. According to the account given by the crew of the *Dei Gratia*, the ship was observed for two hours, under full sail and heading toward the Strait of Gibraltar. They concluded that she was drifting, though she was flying no distress signals.

The chief mate of the *Dei Gratia*, led a party in a small boat to board the *Mary Celeste*. He found the ship in generally good condition. The forehatch and the lazarette were both open, the clock was not functioning and the compass was destroyed. The sextant and marine chronometer were missing, and the only lifeboat appeared to have been intentionally launched, suggesting the ship had been deliberately abandoned. The cargo of 1,701 barrels of alcohol was intact, although when it was eventually unloaded in Genoa, nine barrels were found to be empty. A six-month supply of food and water was aboard. All of the ship's papers, except the captain's logbook, were missing.

None of the *Mary Celeste*'s crew or passengers were found, and it is unlikely that the events leading to their disappearance will ever be known with certainty.

THE CALYPSO

Captain: Janie Shiflett

Special Power: Scientific Power



The *Calypso* is a ship that Jacques-Yves Cousteau, one of the most important researchers in oceanography, equipped as a mobile laboratory for field research.

Calypso carried advanced equipment, including one- and two-man mini submarines developed by Cousteau, diving saucers, and underwater scooters. The ship was also fitted with a see-through "nose", an observation chamber three meters below the waterline, and was modified to house scientific equipment and a helicopter pad.

Cousteau, with his gift for communication and his lifelong experience as an underwater explorer, may have done more to make us understand the importance of the three-quarters of our planet that is covered with water than any other person who has ever lived.

THE DRAGON SHIP

Captain: Kathryn Gallman

Special Power: Power of Light



The Aida Diva aka, "The Dragon Ship" is the first of six new ships being constructed for German-based cruise operator Aida Cruises.. The vessel itself measures 738.1 feet in length and is able to carry 2,050 passengers (1,025 double-occupancy cabins) and has a crew complement of 646.

The ship's accommodation includes 18 suites, 439 balcony cabins , 218 window cabins, 368 inside cabins and 133 four-berth cabins. There are fitness and spa facilities located above the bridge which is designed around the concept of a 2,000m² 'wellness oasis', which is covered by a sliding glass roof. The area has palm trees, cabana-style beds, hammocks and a large Jacuzzi. The sports facilities on board cater for a wide range of interests including golf, squash, volley ball, running and fitness track, climbing wall and many other sports.

The Dragon Ship offers several restaurant choices for passengers, such as the Rossini, Buffalo Steak Restaurant, a sushi bar, the Markt-Restaurant (market restaurant) and Bella Vista, which offers pizza and pasta 24-hours a day. An international restaurant called "Weite Welt" (wide world) serves a huge range of cuisine from Chinese to Scandinavian (buffet style).

The ship is powered by two diesel-electric main propulsion synchronous units each with an output of 12.5MW, which allow speeds of more than 21kt. The diesel-electric propulsion systems have also been designed to be environmentally friendly with drastically reduced exhaust emissions at normal loads.

U.S.S. ENTERPRISE

Captain: Candi Brock

Special Power: Power of
Unsinkable Resilience



USS *Enterprise*, the "Big E", was the sixth aircraft carrier of the United States Navy and the seventh U.S. Navy ship to bear that name. Launched in 1936, she was a ship of the *Yorktown* class, and one of only three American carriers commissioned prior to World War II to survive the war. She participated in more major actions of the war against Japan than did any other US ship. These actions included the Battle of Midway, the Battle of the Eastern Solomons, the Battle of the Santa Cruz Islands, various other air-sea engagements during the Guadalcanal campaign, the Battle of the Philippine Sea, and the Battle of Leyte Gulf, as well as the "Doolittle Raid" on Tokyo. On three separate occasions during the Pacific War, the Japanese announced that she had been sunk in battle.

Enterprise earned 20 battle stars, the most for any U.S. warship in World War II. Some have labeled her the most glorious and honored ship in all of United States Naval history, rivaled only perhaps by the 18th century frigate USS *Constitution*.

USS VIRGINIA



Captain: Daniel Lovell

Special Power: Stealth Power

USS Virginia is a United States Navy attack submarine, the lead ship of her class and the tenth ship of that Navy to be named for the Commonwealth of Virginia.

She was launched on 16 August 2003 and was delivered to the Navy on 12 October 2004. She was commissioned on 23 October 2004 under the command of David J. Kern. This class of submarine is unique in that it features a Photonics Mast Program (PMP) that freed ship designers to place the ship's control room in a lower, less geometrically-constrained space than would be required by a standard, optical tube periscope. It is additionally unique in the U.S. Navy for featuring all-digital ship and ballast control systems.

On 23 November 2005, *Virginia* completed her first deployment in support of the Global War on Terrorism.