

Chapter 1 : Clouds on Blue Sky | Free HD Stock Video Footage at Videezy!

Enter your mobile number or email address below and we'll send you a link to download the free Kindle App. Then you can start reading Kindle books on your smartphone, tablet, or computer - no Kindle device required.

Lanyards hale and strain against the sturdy steel of the four masts as we speed forward across the turquoise waters of the Andaman Sea. The wooden deck rolls gently with the waves and the breeze fills our spirits too. Palm-strewn islands lie low on the horizon, silhouetted against the sky. These are Ko Surin – green gems fringed with white sand beaches, set in crystalline water off the western shores of Thailand. The sky is pristine blue and the salt spray fresh on our faces. What a contrast to the past few days. The island of Phuket, now behind us km to the south, is known as a place to get away from the busyness of Bangkok, but it is still a resort destination with its own stresses. Last night at dockside when we boarded our four masted sailing ship in a light rain, lights strung in the rigging from bow to stern illuminated her with a triangular canopy. Haunting music echoed across the water. Some time after midnight we had slipped out to sea under engine power, leaving behind the holidaymakers. Now we were headed for the offshore islands and south towards the Malacca Straits. When steamship service was introduced and the Suez Canal opened in , the beautifully-crafted vessels became obsolete overnight. Evocative names for many sail enthusiasts, some of the finest, the Cutty Sark, the Balclutha and the Star of India, are now museum sites. Another museum ship, the Pommern, captured the childhood imagination of a Swedish yachtsman Mikael Krafft. After a successful career in shipping, Krafft commissioned two identical vessels, feet long, to be built in the Ghent shipyards in Belgium. Combining historical designs and modern shipbuilding techniques, the new ships, the Star Flyer and the Star Clipper were launched in . They now cruise the Caribbean, Mediterranean, Aegean and Andaman Seas carrying up to passengers and a crew of . Our first morning rose overcast with a humid mist, the tail end of the monsoon. Two islands lay ahead of us, separated by a small channel. On the farther island, a small community of sea gypsies, the Chao Lay, earliest settlers of the offshore waters, still make their home, their wooden houses set on stilts behind a row of fishing boats pulled up on the sand. Our launch landed on the other island, a tiny crescent of silver sand beach, flanked by mangrove trees beneath a wooded hillside. Large rounded boulders dotted the edges of the beach, continuing around the bluff to the right to another beach. A few ramshackle huts were set back from the beach in a clearing in the forest. A narrow trail led past a beach with no footprints yet, on through overhanging vines, dropping banyan trees, and curling ivies slowly being dissected by leafcutter ants. Every hundred meters a view opened out to the channel and the gypsy village on the beach beyond. As I looked a rowboat appeared, then another and another. A woman rowed one, with several children sitting in a line in the hull. As the boats swept forward their song drifted across the water. I floated on my back in the warm waters of the secluded lagoon; the tensions of travel sank to the sandy bottom. That night as we set sail for the Similan Islands, the sun set a peaceful magenta over the rolling waves. One of the passengers, a Canadian from Saskatchewan, had sailed from Cairo on the long Indian Ocean crossing. I chose my adventure above water and when we landed set off across a narrow isthmus to explore the far side of the main island. Lizards scampered over the sunbaked black rock and waves lapped against an utterly deserted shell beach. I could see the attraction of seclusion and rest which led the Princess of Thailand to construct a traditional house and retreat here. Throughout the voyage, when we were out on the open ocean passengers tried their hand at sailing. Some kept watch at night with the crew or stood with the captain on the bridge as he navigated. Others hauled the halyards to raise the sails, ever sure to duck out of the way when the boom swung across. Those less inclined to work relaxed on deck, or in the nets of the bowsprit, a long spar extending forward from the bow. A hundred and fifty feet off the deck I felt suspended between heaven and earth. Only the rigging and the gentle sway of the mast kept me grounded. Ahead of me lay dozens of tall green-clad limestone outcroppings, some of the peculiarly shaped islands of Phang-Nga National Park. Some have caves, natural bridges and arches, others sheer vertical walls, even overhanging, which rise straight out of the water to up to meters height. Sea kayaking tours explore some of the more interesting rocks as well as small fishing villages. Some time that night we crossed into Malaysia waters and we spent the next day exploring the northern island of

Langkawi. It was the nautical mile sail down the coast to Malacca, though, that most intrigued me. This was the ancient trading route along which spices traveled from Sumatra and Java to India and China and beyond. Through these waters sailed junks from China, Arabian dhows, Sumatran schooners and ships from south India and beyond. Later came the Portuguese galleons and gun-laden British and Dutch East Indiamen the colonials used to wrest the valuable spice trade from the Malaysian sultans. What was it like for these seafarers, without modern amenities or navigation equipment, out in the open sea? They too were headed for Malacca. The old town still has an air of exotic trade. Chinese houses of wealthy merchants line Jalan Hang Jebat, the main street of Chinatown. Some have been converted to museums, and a few are restaurants serving the distinctive Nyonya, or Straits Chinese, cuisine. In one afternoon I visited a Chinese temple where a family mourned their grandfather, a tiled mosque on the same street where the imam sat cross-legged on the marble quietly reading the Koran, and the red-clad Dutch built Christ Church whose gardens look out over the main square. For all the fascination of the port visits, though, once back on board the Star Flyer, with the wind in the sails and the taste of salt in the air, I found the wide vistas of water strangely soothing. Perhaps, I thought, this is what has attracted mariners throughout the ages.

Chapter 2 : Wind Magic - Illuminati - The White Goddess

Free Download Magellans Of The Sky Four Against The Wind Book PDF Keywords Free Download Magellans Of The Sky Four Against The Wind Book PDF, read, reading book, free, download, book, ebook, books, ebooks, manual.

This man had a voice like a bull, and whilst this man was at the ship his companions carried off all their goods which they had to a castle further off, from fear of us. Seeing that, we landed a hundred men from the ships, and went after them to try and catch some others; however they gained in running away. This kind of people did more with one step than we could do at a bound. In this same river there were seven little islands, and in the largest of them precious stones are found. This place was formerly called the Cape of St. And it is not found that any ship has ever discovered anything more, having passed beyond the said cape. And now it is no longer a cape, but it is a river which has a mouth seventeen leagues in width, by which it enters into the sea. The former was never called by the name of the latter, and stating that a cape is now a river makes no sense at all. Now the name is not a cape, but a river, with a mouth 17 leguas in width. Afterwards following the same course towards the Antarctic pole, going along the land, we found two islands full of geese and goslings, and sea wolves, of which geese the large number could not be reckoned; for we loaded all the five ships with them in an hour. These geese are black, and have their feathers all over the body of the same size and shape, and they do not fly, and live upon fish; and they were so fat that they did not pluck them, but skinned them. They have beaks like that of a crow. The sea wolves of these two islands are of many colours, and of the size and thickness of a calf, and have a head like that of a calf, and the ears small and round. They have large teeth, and have no legs, but feet joining close on to the body, which resemble a human hand; they have small nails to their feet, and skin between the fingers like geese. If these animals could run they would be very bad and cruel, but they do not stir from the water, and swim and live upon fish. In this place we endured a great storm, and thought we should have been lost, but the three holy bodies, that is to say, St. Clara, appeared to us, and immediately the storm ceased. However, one day, without anyone expecting it, we saw a giant, who was on the shore of the sea, quite naked, and was dancing and leaping, and singing, and whilst singing he put the and dust on his head. Our captain sent one of his men towards him, whom he charged to sing and leap like the other to reassure him, and show him friendship. He had a large face, painted red all round, and his eyes also were painted yellow around them, and he had two hearts painted on his cheeks; he had but little hair on his head, and it was painted white. When he was brought before the captain he was clothed with the skin of a certain beast, which skin was very skilfully sewed. There is a great quantity of these animals in this same place. This giant had his feet covered with the skin of this animal in the form of shoes, and he carried in his hand a short and thick bow, with a thick cord made of the gut of the said beast, with a bundle of cane arrows, which were not very long, and were feathered like ours, but they had no iron at the end, though they had at the end some small white and black cut stones, and these arrows were like those which the Turks use. The captain caused food and drink to be given to this giant, then they showed him some things, amongst others, a steel mirror. When the giant saw his likeness in it, he was greatly terrified, leaping backwards, and made three or four of our men fall down. After that the captain gave him two bells, a mirror, a comb, and a chaplet of beads, and sent him back on shore, having him accompanied by four armed men. One of the companions of this giant, who would never come to the ship, on seeing the other coming back with our people, came forward and ran to where the other giants dwelled. These came one after the other all naked, and began to leap and sing, raising one finger to heaven, and showing to our people a certain white powder made of the roots of herbs, which they kept in earthen pots, and they made signs that they lived on that, and that they had nothing else to eat than this powder. Therefore our people made them signs to come to the ship and that they would help them to carry their bundles. Then these men came, who carried only their bows in their hands; but their wives came after them laden like donkeys, and carried their goods. These women are not as tall as the men, but they are very sufficiently large. When we saw them we were all amazed and astonished, for they had the breasts half an ell long, and had their faces painted, and were dressed like the men. But they wore a small skin before them to cover themselves. They brought with them four of those little beasts of which they make their clothing, and

they led them with a cord in the manner of dogs coupled together. When these people wish to catch these animals with which they clothe themselves, they fasten one of the young ones to a bush, and afterwards the large ones come to play with the little one, and the giants are hid behind some hedge, and by shooting their arrows they kill the large ones. Our men brought eighteen of these giants, both men and women, whom they placed in two divisions, half on one side of the port, and the other half at the other, to hunt the said animals. Six days after, our people on going to cut wood, saw another giant, with his face painted and clothed like the above-mentioned, he had in his hand a bow and arrows, and approaching our people he made some touches on his head and then on his body, and afterwards did the same to our people. And this being done he raised both his hands to heaven. This giant was of a still better disposition than the others, and was a gracious and amiable person, who liked to dance and leap. When he leapt he caused the earth to sink in a palm depth at the place where his feet touched. He was a long time with us, and at the end we baptised him, and gave him the name of John. This giant pronounced the name of Jesus, the Pater noster, Ave Maria, and his name as clearly as we did: He went away very joyous and satisfied. The next day this giant returned, and brought one of those large animals before mentioned, for which the captain gave him some other things, so that he should bring more. But afterwards he did not return, and it is to be presumed that the other giants killed him because he had come to us. Fifteen days later we saw four other giants, who carried no arrows, for they had hid them in the bushes, as two of them showed us, for we took them all four, and each of them was painted in a different way. The captain retained the two younger ones to take them to Spain on his return; but it was done by gentle and cunning means, for otherwise they would have done a hurt to some of our men. The manner in which he retained them was that he gave many knives, forks, mirrors, bells, and glass, and they held all these things in their hands. Then the captain had some irons brought, such as are put on the feet of malefactors: The other two giants were there, and were desirous of helping the other two, but the captain would not let them, and made a sign to the two whom he wished to detain that they would put those irons on their feet, and then they would go away: Immediately the captain had the irons put on the feet of both of them, and when they saw that they were striking with a hammer on the bolt which crosses the said irons to rivet them, and prevent them from being opened, these giants were afraid, but the captain made them a sign not to doubt of anything. Shakespeare has twice brought in Setebos in the Tempest, as invoked by Caliban. The hands of the other two giants were bound, but it was with great difficulty; then the captain sent them back on shore, with nine of his men to conduct them, and to bring the wife of one of those who had remained in irons, because he regretted her greatly, as we saw by signs. But in going away one of those two who were sent away, untied his hands and escaped, running with such lightness that our men lost sight of him, and he went away where his companions were staying; but he found nobody of those that he had left with the women because they had gone to hunt. However he went to look for them, and found them, and related to them all that had been done to them. The other giant whose hands were tied struggled as much as he could to unfasten himself, and to prevent his doing so, one of our men struck him, and hurt him on the head, at which he got very angry; however he led our people there where their wives were. During this time the one of the giants who had untied his hands came back from where he had been, with another giant, and they seeing their companion wounded on the head, said nothing at that moment, but next morning they spoke in their language to the women, and immediately all ran away together, and the smallest ran faster than the biggest, and they left all their chattels. Two of these giants being rather a long way off shot arrows at our men, and fighting thus, one of the giants pierced with an arrow the thigh of one of our men, of which he died immediately. Then seeing that he was dead, all ran away. Our men had cross-bows and guns, but they never could hit one of these giants, because they did not stand still in one place, but leaped hither and thither. After that, our men buried the man who had been killed, and set fire to the place where those giants had left their chattels. Certainly these giants run faster than a horse, and they are very jealous of their wives. When these giants have a stomach-ache, instead of taking medicine they put down their throats an arrow about two feet long; then they vomit a green bile mixed with blood: When they have headaches they make a cut across the forehead, and also on the arms and legs, to draw blood from several parts of their bodies. One of the two we had taken, and who was in our ship, said that the blood did not choose to remain in the place and spot of the body where pain was felt. These people have their hair cut short and

clipped in the manner of monks with a tonsure: When one of them dies, ten or twelve devils appear and dance all round the dead man. It seems that these are painted, and one of these enemies is taller than the others, and makes a greater noise, and more mirth than the others: The greatest of these devils is called in their language Setebos, and the others Cheleule. Besides the above-mentioned things, this one who was in the ship with us, told as by signs that he had seen devils with two horns on their heads, and long hair down to their feet, and who threw out fire from their mouths and rumps. We remained in this port, which was called the port of St. Julian, about five months, during which there happened to us many strange things, of which I will tell a part. Burney translation from Milan Ambrosian ms. However, the treason was discovered, for which the treasurer was killed with stabs of a dagger, and then quartered. This Gaspar de Casada had his head cut off, and afterwards was cut into quarters; and the conductor having a few days later attempted another treason, was banished with a priest, and was put in that country called Pattagonia. The conspiracy was discovered: Gaspard de Casada was pardoned; but, a few days after, he plotted new treasons. The Captain General, who dared not take his life, as he had been appointed captain by the Emperor, set him on shore, with a priest his accomplice. There is no known record of Maximillian ever relating such an incident. Two men of these, who were saved, came to us and told us all that had passed and happened, on which the captain at once sent some men with sacks full of biscuit for two months. So, each day we found something of the ship of the other men who had escaped from the ship which was lost; and the place where these men were was twenty-five leagues from us, and the road bad and full of thorns, and it required four days to go there, and no water to drink was to be found on the road, but only ice, and of that little. In this port of St. In this place they found incense, and ostriches, foxes, sparrows, and rabbits a good deal smaller than ours. We set up at the top of the highest mountain which was there a very large cross, as a sign that this country belonged to the King of Spain; and we gave to this mountain the name of Mount of Christ. We were about two months in this river, as it supplied fresh water and a kind of fish an ell long, and very scaly, which is good to eat. Before going away, the captain chose that all should confess and receive the body of our Lord like good Christians. In this place it was not possible to anchor with the anchors, because no bottom was found, on which account they were forced to put the moorings of twenty-five or thirty fathoms length on shore. The Milan Ambrosian ms. This strait was a round place surrounded by mountains, as I have said, and the greater number of the sailors thought that there was no place by which to go out thence to enter into the peaceful sea. But the captain-general said that there was another strait for going out, and said that he knew it well, because he had seen it by a marine chart of the King of Portugal which map had been made by a great pilot and mariner named Martin of Bohemia. And we, with the other two ships, that is to say, the flagship named Trinidad, and the other the Victoria, remained waiting for them within the Bay, where in the night we had a great storm, which lasted till the next day at midday, and during which we were forced to weigh the anchors and let the ships go hither and thither about the bay. The other two ships met with such a head wind that they could not weather a cape which the bay made almost at its extremity; wishing to come to us, they were near being driven to beach the ships. But, on approaching the extremity of the bay, and whilst expectiug to be lost, they saw a small mouth, which did not resemble a mouth but a corner, and like people giving up hope they threw themselves into it, so that by force they discovered the strait. Seeing that it was not a corner, but a strait of land, they went further on, and found a bay, then going still further they found another strait and another bay larger than the first two, at which, being very joyous, they suddenly returned backwards to tell it to the captain-general. Amongst us we thought that they had perished: And being thus in doubt we saw the two ships under all sail, with ensigns spread, come towards us: Afterwards, all together, thanking God and the Virgin Mary, we went to seek further on. A globe was constructed at Nuremberg under the instructions of Martin Behaim in , and given by him to the town of Nuremberg. This globe disproves the idea that Martin Behaim or his maps had indicated to Magellan any straits, for the whole continent of America is absent from it.

Chapter 3 : By the Waters of Andaman - David Sanger Photography | David Sanger Photography

Magellans of the Sky is the true story of the First Flight Around the World in In flimsy, open cockpits, eight brave United States Army aviators defied all the elements, even the opposition and derision of their contemporaries, to be the first to circumvent the globe.

Good, more than good - Bon, plus que bon turn maraghatorn. This man had a voice like a bull, and whilst this man was at the ship his companions carried off all their goods which they had to a castle further off, from fear of us. Seeing that, we landed a hundred men from the ships, and went after them to try and catch some others; however they gained in running away. This kind of people did more with one step than we could do at a bound. In this same river there were seven little islands, and in the largest of them precious stones are found. This place was formerly called the Cape of St. Mary, and it was thought there that from thence there was a passage to the Sea of Sur; that is to say, the South Sea. And it is not found that any ship has ever discovered anything more, having passed beyond the said cape. And now it is no longer a cape, but it is a river which has a mouth seventeen leagues in width, by which it enters into the sea. In past time, in this river, these great men named Canibali ate a Spanish captain, named John de Sola, [38] and sixty men who had gone to discover land, as we were doing, and trusted too much to them. Afterwards following the same course towards the Antarctic pole, going along the land, we found two islands full of geese and goslings, and sea wolves, of which geese the large number could not be reckoned; for we loaded all the five ships with them in an hour. These geese are black, and have their feathers all over the body of the same size and shape, and they do not fly, and live upon fish; and they were so fat that they did not pluck them, but skinned them. They have beaks like that of a crow. The sea wolves of these two islands are of many colours, and of the size and thickness of a calf, and have a head like that of a calf, and the ears small and round. They have large teeth, and have no legs, but feet joining close on to the body, which resemble a human hand; they have small nails to their feet, and skin between the fingers like geese. If these animals could run they would be very bad and cruel, but they do not stir from the water, and swim and live upon fish. In this place we endured a great storm, and thought we should have been lost, but the three holy bodies, that is to say, St. Clara, appeared to us, and immediately the storm ceased. Departing thence as far as forty nine degrees and a half in the Antarctic heavens as we were in the winter , we entered into a port to pass the winter, and remained there two whole months without ever seeing anybody. However, one day, without anyone expecting it, we saw a giant, who was on the shore of the sea, quite naked, and was dancing and leaping, and singing, and whilst singing he put the sand and dust on his head. Our captain sent one of his men towards him, whom he charged to sing and leap like the other to reassure him, and show him friendship. This he did, and immediately the sailor led this giant to a little island where the captain was waiting for him; and when he was before us he began to be astonished, and to be afraid, and he raised one. He was so tall that the tallest of us only came up to his waist; [40] however [41] he was well built. He had a large face, painted red all round, and his eyes also were painted yellow around them, and he had two hearts painted on his cheeks; he had but little hair on his head, and it was painted white. When he was brought before the captain he was clothed with the skin of a certain beast, which skin was very skilfully sewed. This beast [42] has its head and ears of the size of a mule, and the neck and body of the fashion of a camel, the legs of a deer, and the tail like that of a horse, and it neighs like a horse. There is a great quantity of these animals in this same place. This giant had his feet covered with the skin of this animal in the form of shoes, and he carried in his hand a short and thick bow, with a thick cord made of the gut of the said beast, with a bundle of cane arrows, which were not very long, and were feathered like ours, [43] but they had no iron at the end, though they had at the end some small white and black cut stones, and these arrows were like those which the Turks use. The captain caused food and drink to be given to this giant, then they showed him some things, amongst others, a steel mirror. When the giant saw his likeness in it, he was greatly terrified, leaping backwards, and made three or four of our men fall down. After that the captain gave him two bells, a mirror, a comb, and a chaplet of beads, and sent him back on shore, having him accompanied by four armed men. One of the companions of this giant, who would never come to the ship, on seeing the other coming back with our

people, came forward and ran to where the other giants dwelled. These came one after the other all naked, and began to leap and sing, raising one finger to heaven, and showing to our people a certain white powder made of the roots of herbs, which they kept in earthen pots, and they made signs that they lived on that, and that they had nothing else to eat than this powder. Therefore our people made them signs to come to the ship and that they would help them to carry their bundles. These women are not as tall as the men, but they are very sufficiently large. When we saw them we were all amazed and astonished, for they had the breasts half an ell [45] long, and had their faces painted, and were dressed like the men. But they wore a small skin before them to cover themselves. They brought with them four of those little beasts of which they make their clothing, and they led them with a cord in the manner of dogs coupled together. When these people wish to catch these animals with which they clothe themselves, they fasten one of the young ones to a bush, and afterwards the large ones come to play with the little one, and the giants are hid behind some hedge, and by shooting their arrows they kill the large ones. Our men brought eighteen of these giants, both men and women, whom they placed in two divisions, half on one side of the port, and the other half at the other, to hunt the said animals. Six days after, our people on going to cut wood, saw another giant, with his face painted and clothed like the abovementioned, he had in his hand a bow and arrows, and approaching our people he made some touches on his head and then on his body, and afterwards did the same to our people. And this being done he raised both his hands to heaven. This giant was of a still better disposition than the others, and was a gracious and amiable person, who liked to dance and leap. When he leapt he caused the earth to sink in a palm depth at the place where his feet touched. He was a long time with us, and at the end we baptised him, and gave him the name of John. This giant pronounced the name of Jesus, the Pater noster, Ave Maria, and his name as clearly as we did: He went away very joyous and satisfied. The next day this giant returned, and brought one of those large animals before mentioned, for which the captain gave him some other things, so that he should bring more. But afterwards he did not return, and it is to be presumed that the other giants killed him because he had come to us. Fifteen days later we saw four other giants, who carried no arrows, for they had hid them in the bushes, as two of them showed us, for we took them all four, and each of them was painted in a different way. The captain retained the two younger ones to take them to Spain on his return; but it was done by gentle and cunning means, for otherwise they would have done a hurt to some of our men. The manner in which he retained them was that he gave them many knives, forks, mirrors, bells, and glass, and they held all these things in their hands. Then the captain had some irons brought, such as are put on the feet of malefactors: The other two giants were there, and were desirous of helping the other two, but the captain would not let them, and made a sign to the two whom he wished to detain that they would put those irons on their feet, and then they would go away: Immediately the captain had the irons put on the feet of both of them, and when they saw that they were striking with a hammer on the bolt which crosses the said irons to rivet them, and prevent them from being opened, these giants were afraid, but the captain made them a sign not to doubt of anything. Nevertheless when they saw the trick which had been played them, they began to be enraged, [48] and to foam like bulls, crying out very loud Setebos, [49] that is to say, the great devil, that he should help them. The hands of the other two giants were bound, but it was with great difficulty; then the captain sent them back on shore, with nine of his men to conduct them, and to bring the wife of one of those who had remained in irons, because he regretted her greatly, as we saw by signs. But in going away one of those two who were sent away, untied his hands and escaped, running with such lightness that our men lost sight of him, and he went away where his companions were staying; but he found nobody of those that he had left with the women because they had gone to hunt. However he went to look for them, and found them, and related to them all that had been done to them. The other giant whose hands were tied struggled as much as he could to unfasten himself, and to prevent his doing so, one of our men struck him, and hurt him on the head, at which he got very angry; however he led our people there where their wives were. Then John Cavagio, [50] the pilot who was the chief conductor of these two giants, would not bring away the wife of one of the giants who had remained in irons on that evening, but was of opinion that they should sleep there, because it was almost night. During this time the one of the giants who had untied his hands came back from where he had been, with another giant, and they seeing their companion wounded on the head, said nothing at that moment, but next morning they spoke

in their language to the women, and immediately all ran away together, and the smallest ran faster than the biggest, and they left all their chattels. Two of these giants being rather a long way off shot arrows at our men, and fighting thus, one of the giants pierced with an arrow the thigh of one of our men, of which he died immediately. Then seeing that he was dead, all ran away. Our men had cross-bows and guns, [51] but they never could hit one of these giants, because they did not stand still in one place, but leaped hither and thither. After that, our men buried the man who had been killed, and set fire to the place where those giants had left their chattels. Certainly these giants run faster than a horse, and they are very jealous of their wives. When these giants have a stomach-ache, instead of taking medicine they put down their throats an arrow about two feet long; then they vomit a green bile [52] mixed with blood: When they have headaches they make a cut across the forehead, and also on the arms and legs, to draw blood from several parts of their bodies. One of the two we had taken, and who was in our ship, said that the blood did not choose to remain in the place and spot of the body where pain was felt. These people have their hair cut short and clipped in the manner of monks with a tonsure: It seems that these are painted, and one of these enemies is taller than the others, and makes a greater noise, and more mirth than the others: The greatest of these devils is called in their language Setebos, and the others Cheleule. Besides the above-mentioned things, this one who was in the ship with us, told us by signs that he had seen devils with two horns on their heads, and long hair down to their feet, and who threw out fire from their mouths and rumps. The captain named this kind of people Pataghom, [54] who have no houses, but have huts made of the skins of the animals with which they clothe themselves, and go hither and thither with these huts of theirs, as the gypsies [55] do; they live on raw meat, and eat a certain sweet root, which they call Capac. These two giants that we had in the ship ate a large basketful [56] of biscuit, and rats without skinning them, and they drank half a bucket of water at each time. We remained in this port, which was called the port of St. Julian, about five months, during which there happened to us many strange things, of which I will tell a part. One was, that immediately that we entered into this port, the masters of the other four ships plotted treason against the captain-general, in order to put him to death. These were thus named: John of Carthagine, conductor [57] of the fleet; the treasurer, Loys de Mendoza; the conductor, [58] Anthony Cocha; and Gaspar de Casada. This Gaspar de Casada had his head cut off, and afterwards was cut into quarters; and the conductor having a few days later attempted another treason, was banished with a priest, and was put in that country called Pattagonia. One of our ships, named St. James, was lost in going to discover the coast; all the men, however, were saved by a miracle, for they were hardly wet at all. Two men of these, who were saved, came to us and told us all that had passed and happened, on which the captain at once sent some men with sacks full of biscuit for two months. So, each day we found something of the ship of the other men who had escaped from the ship which was lost; and the place where these men were was twenty-five leagues from us, and the road bad and full of thorns, and it required four days to go there, and no water to drink was to be found on the road, but only ice, and of that little. In this port of St. Julian there were a great quantity of long capres, [61] called Missiglione; these had pearls in the midst. In this place they found incense, and ostriches, foxes, sparrows, and rabbits [62] a good deal smaller than ours. We were about two months in this river, as it supplied fresh water and a kind of fish an ell long, and very scaly, [64] which is good to eat. Before going away, the captain chose that all should confess and receive the body of our Lord like good Christians. In this place it was not possible to anchor [68] with the anchors, because no bottom was found, on which account they were forced to put the moorings [69] of twenty-five or thirty fathoms length on shore. This strait was a round place surrounded by mountains, as I have said, and the greater number of the sailors thought that there was no place by which to go out thence to enter into the peaceful sea. But the captain-general said that there was another strait for going out, and said that he knew it well, because he had seen it by a marine chart of the King of Portugal, which map had been made by a great pilot and mariner named Martin of Bohemia. Anthony and the other the Conception, to seek for and discover the outlet of this strait, which was called the Cape de la Baya. And we, with the other two ships, that is to say, the flagship named Trinitate, and the other the Victory, remained waiting for them within the Bay, where in the night we had a great storm, which lasted till the next day at midday, and during which we were forced to weigh the anchors and let the ships go hither and thither about the bay. The other two ships met with such a head wind [71] that they could not weather [72] a cape

which the bay made almost at its extremity; wishing to come to us, they were near being driven to beach the ships. Seeing that it was not a corner, but a strait of land, they went further on and found a bay, then going still further they found another strait and another bay larger than the first two, at which, being very joyous, they suddenly returned backwards to tell it to the captain-general. Amongst us we thought that they had perished:

Chapter 4 : Against the Wind - Four Corners

It was not weather or the strained engines that delayed them on the flight across the country but the spectators who were so eager to catch a glimpse of what were called the "Magellans of the sky." In New York it was the Prince of Wales and the state's senator, James Wadsworth, who greeted them.

Certainly, one not seen in Lanka before. Though the leaders in that place were expert in black magic, they were lacking in this potency. They could appear and disappear at will. An honorable person engages a combatant without fear. They would rather die fighting valiantly than earn victory through nefarious means. Ravana, the ten-headed one, would boast about his abilities to anyone who would listen. It is referred to as a svarupa in the context of service to the Supreme Lord and a specific time period within a mission to find Sita Devi, the princess of Videha. Sita was suffering from grief due to separation from Rama, and to cut that period of time short Hanuman suggested taking her on his back and crossing over the ocean in a return flight. After voicing some doubts, Sita saw Hanuman expand the size of his body to be like that of Mount Meru. Though Hanuman then spoke of his abilities, Sita was already well aware of them. Valiance A face-to-face meeting with a person after the fact may not tell the entire story. Hanuman found Sita in the Ashoka grove in Lanka, where she had been placed against her will by the king, the ten-headed Ravana. Indeed, meeting a monkey in that area was not normal, let alone one claiming to be sent by her husband. The princess of Videha was justified to be skeptical. Yet she was well aware of his valiance, regardless. She understood that it must have taken great courage to reach the destination. She had firsthand experience of the trouble Ravana would cause to any interference. He perished in that attempt, but the death was not without a reward. The dying Jatayu would meet Shri Rama just prior to quitting his body. Strength You can possess endless courage, but if strength is lacking there is not much you can do. Such as when there is an emergency situation that requires the removal of a heavy object like a car, a brave person can step up and try to move it themselves. Not afraid of the impending doom, if sufficient strength is lacking there is no chance of success. He had to succeed in finding Sita. There was tremendous strength applied, both physically and mentally. Sita was aware of how difficult it was to go through Lanka unseen and unrecognized. Though he was in the outward manifestation of a Vanara, which is a kind of monkey, the father was the wind-god, Vayu. For this reason Hanuman was able to swiftly course through the sky, being worthy of the description of Vegavan. As he had crossed the ocean to reach Lanka, he would be able to take Sita back with him via the same route. Amazing brilliance like fire The Sanskrit word is adbhuta. The teja, or splendor, was like agni, or fire. The source of that light was the devotion to Rama. Others are also known to have splendor, but the effect is not the same. The light flickers under the intense pressure of time, which has yet to be defeated. Meanwhile, Hanuman is just as brilliant today as he was in the Ashoka grove displaying that amazing form. Having the swiftness of the wind, Hanuman is capable of delivering countless souls from the ocean of birth and death, bringing them back to the original position of devotional service. From Hanuman of form giant, Who against failure defiant. But devi well already knowing, That through sky like wind going. Heroically against enemies valiance, In splendor like fire of brilliance.

[PDF]Free Magellans Of The Sky Four Against The Wind download Book Magellans Of The Sky Four Against The blog.quintoapp.com Movie Quiz Horror Answers - blog.quintoapp.com Wed.

Whatsapp For some time now, people forced to live close to wind farms have expressed concern that the noise from the turbines is affecting their health. They say the machines have destroyed their lives, causing headaches, high blood pressure and nausea. Four Corners goes to several wind-farming hot-spots across Australia to meet the people who claim they are simply collateral damage as the nation scrambles to embrace renewable energy. Transcript plusminus For some time now, people forced to live close to wind farms have expressed concern that the noise from the turbines is affecting their health. Stand next to a wind turbine and you quickly realise these are a long way from the old windmills that dotted rural Australia. Standing as high as the Sydney Harbour Bridge, with a blade span of 60 metres, wind turbines respond to consistent breezes to generate electricity. Now, with the Federal Government demanding that Australia produces 20 per cent of its energy from renewable sources, wind energy is becoming big business. Already there are nearly wind turbines producing electricity across Australia. If the government is to reach its renewable energy target, that number will need to rise by up to 3, units. Key parts of the country have been ear-marked for wind farm development. They are regions where weather patterns dictate there will be consistent strong winds. New South Wales is the next state where wind energy projects are being planned. For some, these developments will offer big financial rewards. Others close to proposed wind farm sites are concerned about claims that wind farms are making people ill. Waubra, in regional Victoria, is an established wind farm location, with turbines so far. Four Corners spoke to several locals who claimed their health had been harmed by the technology. One man told reporter Andrew Fowler that the turbines cause headaches that were so bad he had to relocate from his farm and move into town. In part, the answer can only come with more peer-reviewed research. However, Four Corners has now been made aware of new comparative research that looks at health-related data for people living near wind farms and those living away from them. The research is sure to become a key source of information as local communities, councils and governments make decisions about the location of wind farms in the future. It is repeated on 26th July at It can also be seen on ABC News 24 at 8. It is also available on iview and at Video on Demand. I thought the wind turbines coming to the area would be a really good thing. But I was wrong. Another arm of climate change policy to strike turbulence. Welcome to Four Corners. Right now the Gillard Government is in awful trouble over its latest attempt to develop a credible policy for tackling climate change. The proposed carbon tax, for instance, is about as popular as a pacifist at a weapons expo. The maths is simple; that is less than nine years away. Wind power will be a vital component in reaching that target. Giant wind turbines are already making their presence felt in a number of regions across the southern half of Australia. But it is estimated that they may have to triple in number this decade to play their part in reaching that renewable target. That seems entirely doable, except for one fly in the ointment; the increasingly voluble protest from people concerned about claims of adverse health effects from prolonged exposure to low frequency noise. And another, more familiar agenda seems to be caught up in the mix - the push from sceptics to discredit the prevailing scientific orthodoxy on climate change itself. This report from Andrew Fowler. High on the hills in Western Victoria they stand ominous, staring down at the township below. The wind turbines are mainly still now after furiously spinning all day, pumping power into the national grid. If we look at the next 10 years, we could envisage that wind replaces several coal fired power stations. All they need is a windy location and they can do their job. Many stand as high as the Sydney Harbor Bridge. The important point is that last year, for example, we generated just under gigawatt hours of zero emissions electricity - zero emissions electricity. And that was enough in a local context to power a city like Ballarat and surrounding towns. Towns like Waubra, north west of Ballarat in Victoria, are ideal, with its exposed hills and a regular strong breeze. Waubra is home to wind turbines, scattered across the pastures that mostly produce mutton and lamb. Every year the town holds a wind festival to celebrate the arrival of the turbines. The wind farm operator is Acciona, a Spanish corporate giant with hundreds of wind farms across Europe. Everyone look up, look up

at the blades. David Clark is the former local mayor. Tell me David the beneficiaries of the community fund, whereabouts- who gets the money here? This is only a small town. The landholder payments are nearly a million dollars in itself, so that puts a significant amount of money in farmer pockets around here. His high country captures even the slightest breeze. Gallagher snared the most turbines in Waubra. Yet not everyone in Waubra is celebrating the arrival of the wind farms. What was life like before the turbines came? Well, it was peaceful, you could enjoy life. You just want to get the hell out of there. You cannot enjoy life. The only time you can enjoy life is when the turbines are not going. Noel Dean used to run a successful property just a few kilometres from the town centre. It had been the family home for nearly 40 years. Now the farm is derelict, the house empty. How hard is it for you to leave all this behind? Dean says the choice was simple, remain and suffer bad health, or leave and lose the productive capacity of the farm. For him there was no choice. The first trouble started within days of his neighbours turbines, which are less than two kilometres from his property, being switched on. What particularly disturbed him and his wife was the sound of the blades as they rotated in the wind. So these are the turbines that originally caused you trouble? These were the ones that initially caused us the headaches, but these ones over here was the worst ones. They seemed to, um the big whoosh sound coming through and dreadful headaches from those ones, and we never come back to live in the house since then. Dean describes the land his farm is on as being like an amphitheatre - a bowl shaped valley between two hills. The first time that I got affected was just after they started up. I woke with headaches of a morning. I had to have Panadol. It happened two mornings in a row and then because we had a property up north, I went up there for the night. I woke up without headaches and then when I come back I did get headaches again. Perplexed by what the problem might be, Noel Dean went to his doctor who sent him to a specialist.. He said it looked like it was an electromagnetic spasm in me skull. All the muscles in me skull just pulled tight like a tight glove. And so I, it was just like it was pulling. On another occasion, he says he went to the outpatients department at the local hospital complaining about muscle spasms. The Deans decided to leave the property and move to a house in Ballarat, 35 kilometres away. Noel Dean says it was only when they moved out of Waubra and left the wind farms behind that the headaches disappeared. His neighbours Lawrence and Kerryn Gallagher have some sympathy. I find it really sad if, you know, these people are getting sick. But others in Waubra are having problems, blighting what should be a wonderful time to be a farmer. Carl Stepnell runs sheep on his property. So the mills are still today up there. How many of them are there? The closest one is metres. Though they regularly return to manage the 4, acre property, they never stay overnight. Samantha got affected first. It took me about six months before I started feeling a bit indifferent and started getting sort of tingling in the head and headaches. And then it just, you could feel it eventually getting worse and worse. How did you feel sick? What was it like? Like being in a cabin of a plane. It just got worse.

Chapter 6 : Pigafetta: Magellan's Voyage

Magellans of the Sky Four Against the Wind Mar 30, by Norm Johnson. Out of Print--Limited Availability. 3D Print Neoprene lunch Bag with Kit Neoprene Bottle.

Where weather happens[edit] Mare's tail shows moisture at high altitude, signalling the later arrival of wet weather. The Sahara in northern Africa, for instance, is almost uniformly hot, sunny and dry all year long especially due to the non-stop presence of high atmospheric pressure aloft, whereas weather trends on the Indian subcontinent and in the western Pacific, for instance, the monsoonal belt, occur gradually over the very long term, and the diurnal weather patterns remain constant. Weather folklore, therefore, refers to this mid-latitude region of daily variability. While most of it applies equally to the Southern Hemisphere, the Southern Hemisphere resident may need to take into account the fact that weather systems rotate opposite to those in the North. For instance, the "crossed winds" [4] rule see below must be reversed for the Australian reader. Reliability[edit] Sayings which may be locally accurate[edit] Folkloric content usually has some locally based observational validity which allows these sayings to stand the test of time. Some of these observations may even have scientific explanations. Below are some of such examples. It gives them an appearance that somewhat resembles black smoke. Red sky at night[edit] A red sunset probably [1] means dry weather the next day. Air molecules scatter the shorter blue wavelengths of sunlight, but particles of dust, soot and other aerosols scatter the longer red wavelength of sunlight in a process called Rayleigh scattering. At sunrise and sunset, the sun is lower in the sky causing the sunlight to travel through more of the atmosphere so scattering more light. In the morning the light is eastwards, and so a red sky then indicates the high pressure and better weather has already passed, and an area of low pressure is following behind. In western European seas, this description of wind direction is an excellent illustration of how the weather events of an active low pressure area [8] present themselves. With the approach of a low, easterly winds typically pick up. These gusty winds can be unpleasant for a number of reasons; they are often uncomfortably warm, dry, and dusty in the summer and bitterly cold in the winter. Northerly winds, which follow around a low, are cold and blustery. Sailing in conditions of northerly winds requires expertise and a boat capable of handling heavy waves. Southerly winds usually bring warm temperatures, and though they may not necessarily feed the fish, they do provide pleasant fishing weather. The best circumstance, however, is to have a westerly wind blowing; the wind condition is likely to persist for some time, the weather should remain fair and clear, and the wind should be relatively constant. Typically, if there is any heavy precipitation, it will accompany the passage of the cold front. When a low passes to the south, on the other hand, winds will initially pick up from the east, but will gradually shift to northerly. Overcast skies and steady precipitation often occur as the center of the low passes due south, but skies will clear and winds will gradually become westerly as the low moves off to the east. No observer will experience all the weather elements of a low in a single passage. Calm conditions, especially with clear skies, indicate the dominance of a high pressure area. Because highs are broad regions of descending air, they discourage the formation of phenomena typically associated with weather, such as clouds, wind, and precipitation. Calm conditions, though, may also result from a circumstance known as "the calm before the storm," in which a large thunderstorm cell to the west may be updrafting the westerly surface wind before it can arrive locally. This situation is readily identifiable by looking to the west "such an approaching storm will be close enough to be unmistakable. Such high-level moisture is a precursor to moisture moving in at increasingly lower levels, and is a good indicator that an active weather system is on its way. Halos typically evolve into what is known as "milk sky", when the sky appears clear, but the typical blue is either washed-out or barely noticeable. This high, thick cirrostratus cloud is a clear indicator of an approaching low. In the coldest days of winter, a halo around the sun is evidence of very cold and typically clear air at and above the surface. But sun dogs are indicators that weather conditions are likely to change in the next 18 to 36 hours. Moisture in the air causes wood to swell, making doors and windows sticky, and salt is a very effective absorber of moisture. With a high level of moisture in the air, the likelihood of precipitation is increased. A summer fog for fair, A winter fog for rain. A fact most everywhere, In valley or on plain. Fog

is formed when the air cools enough that the vapour pressure encourages condensation over evaporation. In order for the air to be cool on a summer night, the sky must be clear, so excess heat can be radiated into space. Cloudy skies act like a blanket, absorbing and reradiating the heat, keeping it in. So if it is cool enough and clear enough for fog to form, it will probably be clear the next day. Above the ocean or a large lake, air is typically more humid than above land. When the humid air moves over cold land, it will form fog and precipitation. To the east of the North American Great Lakes, this is a common phenomenon, and is known as the "lake effect". It is almost exclusively an urban phenomenon, when the air is so cold that any vapor pressure results in condensation, and additional vapour emitted by automobiles, household furnaces, and industrial plants simply accumulates as fog. When sounds travel far and wide, A stormy day will betide. This piece of lore is true in summer but conditionally false in winter. Moisture-laden air is a better conductor of sound than dry air, so moist air carries sounds farther. In winter, temperature also becomes an important factor. If the air is warm and moist, the rule holds. If the air is very cold, it is also very dense and a better sound conductor than warm air, and also likely to be much drier. When sounds carry over a long distance, the cold, clear weather is likely to linger. This rule may be true under a few special circumstances, otherwise it is false. If the upper-level clouds are moving from the right, a low-pressure area has passed and the weather will improve; if from the left, a low pressure area is arriving and the weather will deteriorate. Reverse for the Southern Hemisphere. This is known as the "crossed-winds" rule. Outflow winds typically blow opposite to the updraft zone, and clouds carried in the upper level wind will appear to be moving against the surface wind. However, if such a storm is in the offing, it is not necessary to observe the cloud motions to know rain is a good possibility. The nature of airflows directly at a frontal boundary can also create conditions in which lower winds contradict the motions of upper clouds, and the passage of a frontal boundary is often marked by precipitation. Most often, however, this situation occurs in the lee of a low pressure area, to the north of the frontal zones and convergence region, and does not indicate a change in weather, but rather, that the weather, fair or showery, will remain so for a period of hours at least. There have been medical studies done which indicate some people experience this effect. This has the effect of aggravating already-irritated nerves near corns, cavities, or arthritic joints. Fallibility of lore[edit] One of the problems in testing the veracity of traditions about the weather is the wide variety to be found in the details of sayings and traditions. Some variations are regional, while others exhibit less of a pattern. Empirical studies[edit] One case where weather lore has been studied for reliability against actual weather observations is the Groundhog Day lore. It predicts that if the groundhog sees its shadow on this day February 2, six weeks of winter remain. One analysis concluded the creature demonstrated no ability to predict. There are some meteorological basis suggested, but is a fuzzy mechanism, and fixing a precise date compromises the effectiveness.

Chapter 7 : Four Qualities Of Hanuman™s Svarupa Glorified By Sita Devi – Krishna's Mercy

Magellans of the Sky Prologue 9 was the first time in history a plane had ever crossed the Pacific, and no one had told them about it. The Russians asked the fliers to stay aboard the Eider until they received instructions from their superiors in Moscow. Later that night, the officials sent out vodka as a goodwill gesture to the pilots.

As a young man he was in the East India service, then in Morocco. After a slight from King Manuel, he enlisted under the Spanish king, and set forth his project for a trip round the world. The expedition set sail August 10, Magellan was killed in April at Zebu [in the Phillippines], but they had already reached the eastern edge of the known world, and his men completed the voyage to Spain. The voyage proved that the earth is round although most educated people knew this already! He went to Portugal in the year with Dom Amriqui de Menezes. Michael, which was the 29th of September. Thence he made his course to fetch the Cape Verde islands, and they passed between the islands and the Cape without sighting either the one or the other. Having got as far as this neighborhood, he shaped his course so as to make for Brazil, and as soon as they sighted the other coast of Brazil, he steered to the southeast along the coast as far as Cabo-frio, which is in twenty-three degrees south latitude; and from this cape he steered to the west, a matter of thirty leagues, to make the Rio de Janeiro, which is in the same latitude as Cabo-frio, and they entered the said Rio on the day of St. Lucy, which was the 13th December, in which place they took in wood, and they remained there until the first octave of Christmas, which was the 26th of December of the same year. They sailed from this Rio de Janeiro on the 26th December, and navigated along the coast to make the Cape of St. Mary, which is in thirty-four degrees and two-thirds; as soon as they sighted it, they made their course west-northwest, thinking they would find a passage for their voyage, and they found that they had got into a great river of fresh water, to which they gave the name of river of St. Christopher, and it is in thirty-four degrees, and they remained in it till the 2nd of February, He sailed from this river of St. Christopher on the 2nd of the said month of February; they navigated along the said coast, and further on to the south they discovered a point which is in the same river more to the south, to which they gave the name of Point St. Antony; it is in thirty-six degrees, hence they ran to the south-west, a matter of twenty-five leagues, and made another cape which they named Cape St. Apelonia, which is in thirty-six degrees; thence they navigated to the west-south-west to some shoals, which they named Shoals of the Currents, which are in thirty-nine degrees; and thence they navigated out to sea, and lost sight of land for a matter of two or three days, when they again made for the land, and they came to a bay, which they entered, and ran within it the whole day, thinking that there was an outlet for Maluco, and when night came they found that it was quite closed up, and in the same night they again stood out by the way which they had come in. This bay is in forty-four degrees; they named it the island of St. They navigated from this island of St. Matthew along the coast until they reached another bay, where they caught many sea-wolves and birds; to this they gave the name of "Bay of Labors;" it is in thirty-seven degrees; here they were near losing the flag-ship in a storm. Thence they navigated along the said coast, and arrived on the last day of March of the year at the Port of St. Julian, which is in forty-nine and one-third degrees, and here they wintered, and found the day a little more or less than seven hours. In this port three of the ships rose up against the Captain-major, their captains saying that they intended to take him to Castile in arrest, as he was taking them all to destruction. The said three ships having thus been recovered, five days later Fernando de Magelhaes ordered Gaspar de Queixada to be decapitated and quartered; he was captain of one of the ships, and was one of those who had mutinied. In this port they refitted the ship. Here the captain-major made Alvaro re Mesquita, a Portuguese, captain of one of the ships the captain of which had been killed. There sailed from this port on the 24th of August four ships, for the smallest of the ships had been already lost; he had sent it to reconnoiter, and the weather had been heavy, and had cast it ashore, where all the crew had been recovered along with the merchandise, artillery and fittings of the ship. They remained in this port, in which they wintered, five months and twenty-four days, and they were seventy degrees less ten minutes to the southward. They sailed on the 24th day of the month of August of the said year from this port of St. Julian, and navigated a matter of twenty leagues along the coast, and so they entered a river which was called Santa Cruz, which is

in fifty degrees, where they took in goods and as much as they could obtain: When they do not wish to be clothed from the waist upwards, they let that half fall which is above the waist, and the garment remains hanging down from the belt which they have girt round them. They wear shoes which cover them four inches above the ankle, full of straw inside to keep their feet warm. They do not possess any iron, nor any other ingenuity of weapons, only they make the points of their arrows of flints, and so also the knives with which they cut, and the adze and awls with which they cut and stitch their shoes and clothes. They are very agile people, and do no harm, and thus they follow their flocks: The women are very small and carry heavy burdens on their backs; they wear shoes and clothes just like the men. Of these men they obtained three or four and brought them in the ships, and they all died except one, who went to Castile in a ship which went thither. They sailed from this river of Santa Cruz on the 18th of October: We sailed along the said coast within that strait which they had reached the mouth of: Fernando de Magelhaes sent to discover what there was further in, and they found three channels, that is to say, two more in a southerly direction, and one traversing the country in the direction of Maluco [i. The boats went thither, and brought back word, and they set sail and anchored at these mouths of the channels, and Fernando de Magelhaes sent two ships to learn what there was within, and these ships went: Fernan de Magelhaes seeing that it did not come back, set sail, and the next day he did not choose to make for the bays, and went to the south, and took another which runs north-west and southeast, and a quarter west and east. He left letters in the place from which he sailed, so that if the other ship returned, it might make the course which he left prescribed. After this they entered into the channel, which at some places has a width of three leagues, and two, and one, and in some places half a league, and he went through it as long as it was daylight, and anchored when it was night: This strait is a hundred leagues in length to the outlet; that outlet and the entrance are in fifty-two degrees latitude. They made a stay in this strait from the 21st October to the 26th of November, which makes thirty-six days of the said year of , and as soon as they went out from the strait to sea, they made their course, for the most part, to west-north-west, when they found that their needles varied to the north-west almost two-fourths, and after they had navigated thus for many days, they found an island in a little more or less than eighteen degrees, or nineteen degrees: They ran on until they reached the line, when Fernan de Magalhaes said that now they were in the neighborhood of Maluco, as he had information that there were no provisions at Maluco, he said that he would go in a northerly direction as far as ten or twelve degrees, and they reached to as far as thirteen degrees north, and in this latitude they navigated to the west, and a quarter south-west, a matter of a hundred leagues, where on the 6th of March, , they fetched two islands inhabited by many people, and they anchored at one of them, which is in twelve degrees north; and the inhabitants are people of little truth, and they did not take precautions against them until they saw that they were taking away the skiff of the flagship, and they cut the rope with which it was made fast, and took it ashore without their being able to prevent it. Fernando de Magalhaes seeing that the skiff was lost, set sail, as it was already night, tacking about until the next day; as soon as it was morning they anchored at the place where they had seen the skiff carried off to, and he ordered two boats to be got ready with a matter of fifty or sixty men, and he went ashore in person, and burned the whole village, and they killed seven or eight persons, between men and women, and recovered the skiff, and returned to the ships; and while they were there they saw forty or fifty paraos come, which came from the same land, and brought much refreshments. Fernan de Magalhaes would not make any further stay, and at once set sail, and ordered the course to be steered west, and a quarter south-west; and so they made land [i. This land is an island, but he would not touch at this one, and they went to touch at another further on which appeared first. Fernando de Magelhaes sent a boat ashore to observe the nature of the island; when the boat reached land, they saw from the ships two paraos come out from behind the point; then they called back their boat. The people of the paraos seeing that the boat was returning to the ships, turned back the paraos, and the boat reached the ships, which at once set sail for another island very near to this island, which is in ten degrees, and they gave it the name of the island of Good Signs, because they found some gold in it. Whilst they were thus anchored at this island, there came to them two paraos, and brought them fowls and cocoa nuts, and told them that they had already seen there other men like them, from which they presumed that these might be Lequios or Magores; a nation of people who have this name, or Chiis; and thence they set sail, and navigated further on amongst

many islands, to which they gave the name of the Valley Without Peril, and also St. Lazarus, and they ran on to another island twenty leagues from that from which they sailed, which is in ten degrees, and came to anchor at another island, which is named Macangor, which is in nine degrees; and in this island they were very well received, and they placed a cross in it. This king conducted them thence a matter of thirty leagues to another island named Cabo, which is in ten degrees, and in this island Fernando de Magalhaes did what he pleased with the consent of the country, and in one day eight hundred people became Christian, on which account Fernan de Magalhaes desired that the other kings, neighbors to this one, should become subject to this who had become Christian: Fernan de Magalhaes seeing that, got ready one night with his boats, and burned the villages of those who would not yield the said obedience; and a matter of ten or twelve days after this was done he sent to a village about half a league from that which he had burned, which is named Matam, and which is also an island, and ordered them to send him at once three goats, three pigs, three loads of rice, and three loads of millet for provisions for the ships; they replied that of each article which he sent to ask them three of, they would send to him by twos, and if he was satisfied with this they would at once comply, if not, it might be as he pleased, but that they would not give it. Because they did not choose to grant what he demanded of them, Fernan de Magalhaes ordered three boats to be equipped with a matter of fifty or sixty men, and went against the said place, which was on the 28th day of April, in the morning; there they found many people, who might well be as many as three thousand or four thousand men, who fought with such a good will that the said Fernan de Magalhaes was killed there, with six of his men, in the year When Fernan de Magalhaes was dead the Christians got back to the ships, where they thought fit to make two captains and governors whom they should obey; and having done this, they took counsel and decided that the two captains should go ashore where the people had turned Christians to ask for pilots to take them to Borneo, and this was on the first day of May of the said year; when the two captains went, being agreed upon what had been said, the same people of the country who had become Christians, armed themselves against them, and whilst they reached the shore let them land in security as they had done before. Then they attacked them, and killed the two captains and twenty-six gentlemen, and the other people who remained got back to the boats, and returned to the ships, and finding themselves again without captains they agreed, inasmuch as the principal persons were killed, that one John Lopez, who was the chief treasurer, should be captain-major of the fleet, and the chief constable of the fleet should be captain of one of the ships; he was named Gonzalo Vaz Despinosa. Having done this they set sail, and ran about twenty-five leagues with three ships, which they still possessed; they then mustered, and found that they were altogether one hundred and eight men in all these three ships, and many of them were wounded and sick, on which account they did not venture to navigate the three ships, and thought it would be well to burn one of them the one that should be most suitable for that purpose and to take into the two ships those that remained: While they did this many paraos came to speak to them; and navigating amongst the islands, for in that neighborhood there are a great many, they did not understand one another, for they had no interpreter, for he had been killed with Fernan de Magalhaes. Sailing further on amongst islets they came to anchor at an island which is named Carpyam, where there is gold enough, and this island is in fully eight degrees. Whilst at anchor in this port of Carpyam, they had speech with the inhabitants of the island, and made peace with them, and Carvalho, who was captain-major, gave them the boat of the ship which had been burnt: On reaching shore the inhabitants would not suffer them to land, and shot at them with arrows of cane hardened in the fire, so that they returned to the ships. Seeing this, they agreed to go to another island, where they had had some dealings, to see if they could get some provisions. Then they met with a contrary wind, and going about a league in the direction in which they wished to go, they anchored, and whilst at anchor they saw that people on shore were hailing them to go thither; they went there with the boats, and as they were speaking to those people by signs, for they did not understand each other otherwise, a man at arms, named Joam de Campos, told them to let him go on shore, since there were no provisions in the ships, and it might be that they would obtain some means of getting provisions; and that if the people killed him, they would not lose much with him, for God would take thought of his soul; and also if he found provisions, and if they did not kill him, he would find means for bringing them to the ships: The said Christian seeing that he was favored and well treated by the inhabitants, gave them to understand by his signs that they should carry

provisions to the ships, which would be well paid for. In the country there was nothing except rice not pounded. Then the people set to pounding rice all the night, and when it was morning they took the rice and the said Christian, and came to the ships, where they did them great honor, and took in the rice and paid them, and they returned on shore. Having got these Moors, they steered along this island to the south-west, and fell in with two islands at its extremity, and passed between them; that on the north side is named Bolyna, and that on the south Bamdym. Sailing to the west south-west a matter of fourteen leagues, they fell in with a white bottom, which was a shoal below the water, and the black men they carried with them told them to draw near to the coast of the island, as it was deeper there, and that was more in the direction of Borneo, for from that neighborhood the island of Borneo could already be sighted. This same day they reached and anchored at some islands, to which they gave the name of islets of St. Paul, which was a matter of two and a half or three leagues from the great island of Borneo, and they were in about seven degrees at the south side of these islands. In the island of Borneo there is an exceedingly great mountain, to which they gave the name of Mount St. Paul; and from thence they navigated along the coast of Borneo itself; and they went forward on the same course and reached the neighborhood of Borneo, and the Moors whom they had with them told them that there was Borneo, and the wind did not suffer them to arrive thither, as it was contrary. They anchored at an island which is there, and which may be eight leagues from Borneo. Close to this island is another which has many myrobolans, and the next day they set sail for the other island, which is nearer to the port of Borneo; and going along thus they saw so many shoals that they anchored, and sent the boats ashore in Borneo, and they took the aforesaid Moorish pilots on shore, and there went a Christian with them; and the boats went to set them on land, from whence they had to go to the city of Borneo, which was three leagues off, and there they were taken before the Shahbendr of Borneo, and he asked what people they were, and for what they came in the ships; and they were presented to the King of Borneo with the Christian. As soon as the boats had set the said men on shore, they sounded in order to see if the ships could come in closer: Whilst thus at anchor they established peace, and settled that they should trade in what there was in the country, especially wax, to which they answered that they would willingly sell all that there was in the country for their money. This port of Borneo is in eight degrees. For the answer thus received from the King they sent him a present by Gonzalo Mendes Despinosa, captain of the ship Victoria, and the King accepted the present, and gave to all of them China stuffs: Seeing in this manner the five junks and the paraos, it seemed to them that there might be treachery, and they set sail for the junks, and as soon as the crews of the junks saw them under sail, they also set sail and made off where the wind best served them; and they overhauled one of the junks with the boats, and took it with twenty-seven men; and the ships went and anchored abreast of the island of the Myrolobans, with the junk made fast to the poop of the flagship, and the paraos returned to shore, and when night came there came on a squall from the west in which the said junk went to the bottom alongside the flagship, without being able to receive any assistance from it. Next day in the morning they saw a sail, and went to it and took it; this was a great junk in which the son of the King of Lucam came as captain, and had with him ninety men, and as soon as they took them they sent some of them to the King of Borneo; and they sent him word by these men to send the Christians whom they had got there, who were seven men, and they would give him all the people whom they had taken in the junk; on which account the King sent two men of the seven whom he had got there in a parao, and they again sent him word to send the five men who still remained, and they would send all the people whom they had got from the junk. They waited two days for the answer, and there came no message; then they took thirty men from the junk, and put them into a parao belonging to the junk, and sent them to the King of Borneo, and set sail with fourteen men of those they had taken and three women; and they steered along the coast of the said island to the north-east, returning backwards; and they again passed between the islands and the great island of Borneo, where the flagship grounded on a point of the island, and so remained more than four hours, and the tide turned and it got off, by which it was seen clearly that the tide was of twenty-four hours. Whilst making the aforesaid course the wind shifted to northeast, and they stood out to sea, and they saw a sail coming, and the ships anchored, and the boats went to it and took it; it was a small junk and carried nothing but cocoa-nuts; and they took in water and wood, and set sail along the coast of the island to the north-east, until they reached the extremity of the said island, and met with another small island, where

they overhauled the ships. They arrived at this island on the day of our Lady of August, and in it they found a very good point for beaching the ships, and they gave it the name of Port St. Mary of August, and it is in fully seven degrees. As soon as they had taken these precautions they set sail and steered to the south-west until they sighted the island which is named Fagajam, and this is a course of thirty-eight to forty leagues: This same night they arrived at the island of Quipe, and ran along it to the south-east, and passed between it and another island called Tamgym, and always running along the coast of the island, going thus, they fell in with a parao laden with bread in loaves, which is bread made of a tree which is named cajare, which the people of that country eat as bread. This parao carried twenty-one men, and the chief of them had been in Maluco in the house of Francisco Serram, and having gone further along this island they arrived in sight of some islands which are named Semrryn; they are in five degrees, a little more or less. The inhabitants of this land came to see the ships, and so they had speech of one another, and an old man of these people told them that he would conduct them to Maluco. At midnight of that day they sighted some islands, and they steered more towards them; and next day they saw land, which was an island; and at night following that day they found themselves very close to it, and when night fell the wind calmed and the currents drew them very much inshore; there the old pilot cast himself into the sea, and betook himself to land. As soon as they arrived at the island of Tydor, which is in half a degree, the King thereof did them great honor, which could not be exceeded: This island might be two leagues distant, and it was named Targatell; this man was the chief person of Maluco; there we now have got a fortress. They then wrote letters to the said Portuguese, to come and speak with them, to which he answered that he did not dare, because the King of the country forbade it; that if they obtained permission from the King he would come at once; this permission they soon got, and the Portuguese came to speak with him. They gave him an account of the prices which they had settled, at which he was amazed, and said that on that account the King had ordered him not to come, as they did not know the truth about the prices of the country; and whilst they were thus taking in cargo there arrived the King of Baraham, which is near there, and said that he wished to be a vassal of the King of Castile, and also that he had got four hundred bahars of cloves, and that he had sold it to the King of Portugal, and that they had bought it, but that he had not yet delivered it, and if they wished for it, he would give it all to them; to which the captains answered that if he brought it to them, and came with it, they would buy it, but otherwise not. The King, seeing that they did not wish to take the cloves, asked them for a flag and a letter of safe conduct, which they gave him, signed by the captains of the ships. To this the King answered that it was not so, and on that account he at once sent for his Koran, upon which he wished to make oath that nothing such should be done to them. They at once brought him this Koran, and upon it he made oath, and told them to rest at ease with that. At this the crews were set at rest, and promised them that he would give them their cargo by the 1st December, which he fulfilled within the said time without being wanting in anything.

Chapter 8 : Weather lore - Wikipedia

Magellans Of The Sky Four Against The Wind Volvo V70 Manual Paul In Other Wordsa Cultural Reading Of His Letters Teacher Training Assignments Complete Examples.

Wind Magic Wind Magick Invoking the winds is an ancient practice that dates back to the Ancient Greeks and possibly earlier. That such a function existed is proof that a Cult of the Winds played an important role in magic and deities associated with the Winds were prelevant and worshipped. Wind magick utilises the forces of the four winds to create changes and the power of the wind can give a tremedous intensity to spellwork. Each of the winds is associated with certain aspects and depending on which wind is blowing, the vibrations on the earth will differ. When invoking the winds for spellwork, it is best to be outside. When the wind comes from the South, love will kiss you the on the mouth. When the Moor wind blows from the West, departed spirits have no rest. When the wind blows from the East, expect the new and set the feast. Boreas is known to bring destruction and "cold", sudden, or unexpected change. This generally brings an unfavorable result of varying degrees, that must be worked through. Pagans attribute the power of the elimination of bad habits to this wind, and associate it with the color black, and the hour of midnight. These winds are associated with level headedness. So use this time to practice spellwork for financial management, and organization. Body, growth, material gain, money, creativity, birth, death, silence. Rocks, standing stones, crystals, jewels, metal, rich, treasures, grounding. Mystery, industry, possessions, prosperity, wisdom, runes, teaching, practical wisdom. Actions associated with this wind might include; burying, planting, or making images in earth or sand. Ruled by the God Euros Wind of Renewed life and intellect. Eurus, the bringer of rain. Because rain is thought to generally bring favorable change, this wind is symbolic of improvements. Pagans attribute the power of dramatic improvements to this wind, and also use it for anything to do with the intellect. In Pagan lore, this wind is associated with the color white, and the hour of dawn. Winds that blow from the East are associated with transformation, and new beginnings. When the easterly winds blow, use this time to practice spellwork involving all things new. Actions associated with wind might include writing a new spells, creating a new ritual, or finding new avenues in your chosen path. Spells for new beginnings and creation. The mind, all mental, intuitive and psychic work. Knowledge, abstract learning, wind and breath. Inspiration, hearing, harmony, herbal knowledge, plant growth, finding lost things, telepathy, memory, contact the Angels. To know, understand, unlock secrets of the dead, Zen meditation, brainstorm, beginnings. This wind in particular is noted for bringing negative works to fruition, and is associated with cursing, or acts of deception. Pagans attribute purification to this wind, and claim it to be useful for all types of spellwork. In Pagan lore, this wind is associated with the color yellow, and the hour of noon. Winds that blow from the south are commonly associated with spells for love, lust and passion. South winds give us vitality, and spellwork for banishing jealousy and selfishness from the self should be performed during this time. Use to add power to spells. Energy, spirit, heat, flame. Blood, healing, candle flames, sun eruptions, freedom, change, perceptions. Sexuality, love, passion, learning, authority, strength, work, physycal exercise, arts, creativity, faith, power. Ruled by the God Zephyrus Wind of love and fertility. Zephyrus is associated with fertility and love; and interestingly, many old tales depict him as bi-sexual. This is a useful aspect when dealing with dualities in situations. Wiccans attribute fertility, persuasiveness, healing, and love to this wind, and associate it with the color blue, and the hour of twillight. Winds that blow from the west are associated with healing. During these winds practice cleansing and healing rituals. Intuition in the natural Witch is strong during these winds, so take advantage of this and practice spellwork, which involves using your inner strength to its capacity. Spells for love, fertility, healing and cleansing. Emotions, love, courage, daring, sorrow, intuition, fertility, plants smell, pleasure, friendship, marriage, happiness, sleep, dreams. Reflection, power to dare and cleanse things. The Minor Winds Four other Winds are attributed to Minor Deities; Apeliotus - was the southeast wind, who brought a light refreshing rain as did his brother, Lips or Livos - the southwest wind. The northeast wind was called by the Athenians Skeiron and was according to Pausanias it was an intellegent wind. Kaikias was the god of the northwest wind, this wind had a bad name in Greece as the bearer of snow, coldness and blizzards.

To see all the images of the Wind-Gods together, we have to look to the so called Tower of the Winds in Athens. The tower was built as a horologion time-clock in the first century BCE by the Syrian architect Andronicus Cyrrestes. The reliefs of the eight personifications of the winds can be found decorating the fries, in which from every pertinent side a specific wind-god with his name is represented.

Chapter 9 : Man against nature, and man - Pulse Nigeria

Pigafetta's Account of Magellan's Voyage Antonio Pigafetta The Hakluyt Society editor states that four Pigafetta manuscripts are known, three in French, one in Italian.

In September, Sir Francis Drake, in the course of his circumnavigation of the world, passed through the Strait of Magellan into the Pacific Ocean. Before he could continue his voyage north his ships encountered a storm, and were blown well to the south of Tierra del Fuego. The expanse of open water they encountered led Drake to guess that far from being another continent, as previously believed, Tierra del Fuego was an island with open sea to its south. This discovery went unused for some time, as ships continued to use the known passage through the Strait of Magellan. It was Eendracht then, with the crew of the recently wrecked Hoorn aboard, [36] that passed through the Le Maire Strait and Schouten and Le Maire made their great discovery: It is a telling testament to the difficulty of conditions there that Antarctica, only kilometres miles away across the Drake Passage, was discovered only as recently as, despite the passage having been used as a major shipping route for years. Sailing ships sailed round the Horn carrying wool, grain, and gold from Australia back to Europe; [38] much trade was carried around the Horn between Europe and the Far East; and trade and passenger ships travelled between the coasts of the United States via the Horn. The only facilities in the vicinity able to service or supply a ship, or provide medical care, were in the Falkland Islands. The businesses there were so notorious for price-gouging that damaged ships were sometimes abandoned at Port Stanley. While most companies switched to steamers and later used the Panama canal, German steel-hulled sailing ships like the Flying P-Liners were designed since the 1930s to withstand the weather conditions around the Horn, as they specialized in the South American nitrate trade and later the Australian grain trade. Traditionally, a sailor who had rounded the Horn was entitled to wear a gold loop earring in the left ear, the one which had faced the Horn in a typical eastbound passage and to dine with one foot on the table; a sailor who had also rounded the Cape of Good Hope could place both feet on the table. The *Bounty* made only 85 miles of headway in 31 days of east-to-west sailing, before giving up by reversing course and going around Africa. Although the movie portrayed another decision to go round the Horn as a precipitating factor in the mutiny this time west-to-east after collecting the breadfruits in the South Pacific, in fact that was never contemplated out of concern for the effect of the low temperatures near the Horn on the plants. As steamships replaced sailing ships, Flying P-Liner *Pamir* became the last commercial sailing ship to round Cape Horn laden with cargo, carrying grain from Port Victoria, Australia, to Falmouth, England, in 1969. Literature and culture [edit] Cape Horn has been an icon of sailing culture for centuries; it has featured in sea shanties [44] and in many books about sailing. In a few moments, a heavier sea was raised than I had ever seen before, and as it was directly ahead, the little brig, which was no better than a bathing machine, plunged into it, and all the forward part of her was under water; the sea pouring in through the bow-ports and hawse-hole and over the knightheads, threatening to wash everything overboard. We sprang aloft and double reefed the topsails, and furled all the other sails, and made all snug. But this would not do; the brig was laboring and straining against the head sea, and the gale was growing worse and worse. At the same time sleet and hail were driving with all fury against us. We clewed down, and hauled out the reef-tackles again, and close-reefed the fore-topsail, and furled the main, and hove her to on the starboard tack. Here was an end to our fine prospects After nine more days of headwinds and unabated storms, Dana reported that his ship, the "*Pilgrim*" finally cleared the turbulent waters of Cape Horn and turned northwards. The evening was calm and bright, and we enjoyed a fine view of the surrounding isles. Cape Horn, however, demanded his tribute, and before night sent us a gale of wind directly in our teeth. We stood out to sea, and on the second day again made the land, when we saw on our weather-bow this notorious promontory in its proper form veiled in a mist, and its dim outline surrounded by a storm of wind and water. Great black clouds were rolling across the heavens, and squalls of rain, with hail, swept by us with such extreme violence, that the Captain determined to run into Wigwam Cove. This is a snug little harbour, not far from Cape Horn; and here, at Christmas-eve, we anchored in smooth water. An albatross appears out of the murk, to examine us in our plight. Then it turns into the eye of the wind, and

disappears in the murk “westward” without any discernible effort in its aerial gliding, while we are still drifting to leeward, incapable of emulating its brilliant defiance of the gusts. The Logical Route, [50] and once single-handed. His book *The Long Way* tells the story of this latter voyage, and of a peaceful night-time passage of the Horn: And nothing remains but the sky and the moon playing with the Horn. I can hardly believe it. So small and so huge. A hillock, pale and tender in the moonlight; a colossal rock, hard as diamond. Critchlow directed and produced the documentary film "Ghosts of Cape Horn", with the participation and archaeological consulting of famous underwater archaeologist Peter Throckmorton. Further reading[edit] *Around Cape Horn: Davis and Neal Parker*. Down East Books,