

The Discovery Of Guiana Dodo Press

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The Discovery of Guiana

Sir Walter Raleigh (1552 or 1554-1618), was a famed English writer, poet, courtier and explorer. He was responsible for establishing the first English colony in the New World, on June 4, 1584, at Roanoke Island in present-day North Carolina. When the settlement failed, the ultimate fate of the colonists was never authoritatively ascertained, and it became known as "The Lost Colony." In December 1581 Raleigh came back to England from Ireland with despatches as his company had been disbanded. He took part in Court life and became a favourite of Queen Elizabeth. Raleigh is generally considered one of the foremost poets of the Elizabethan era. His poetry is generally written in the relatively straightforward, unornamented mode known as the plain style.

The Discovery of Guiana

At the turn of the 17th century, English writer and explorer Sir Walter Scott read an account of a great golden city in South America. He set out to explore the area, now Venezuela, and on his return he published The Discovery of Guiana. He is considered to have greatly exaggerated his findings, and his work contributed to the El Dorado legend.

The Discovery of the Large, Rich, and Beautiful Empire of Guiana

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The Discovery of Guiana

"The Discovery of Guiana" is a memoir of Sir Walter Raleigh, the prominent British explorer, who wrote this account one year after his 1595 journey to "Guiana"

The Discovery of Guiana

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The Discovery of Guiana, and the Journal of the Second Voyage Thereto - Primary Source Edition

Reproduction of the original. The publishing house Megali specialises in reproducing historical works in large print to make reading easier for people with impaired vision.

The Discovery of Guiana

Uninhabited by humans, the Mascarene Islands of the Indian Ocean were once home to an extraordinary range of birds and reptiles: giant tortoises, parrots, skinks, geckos, burrowing boas, flightless rails and herons, and, most famously, dodos. But the discovery of the three isolated islands in the 1500s, and their colonization in the 1600s, led to dramatic ecological changes. The dodo became extinct on its home island of Mauritius within several decades, and over the next 150 years most native vertebrates suffered the same fate. This fascinating book provides the first full ecological history of the Mascarene Islands as well as the specific story of each extinct vertebrate, accompanied by Julian Hume's superb color illustrations.

Lost Land of the Dodo

Charles William ("Will") Beebe (1877-1962) was an American naturalist, explorer, and author. Born in Brooklyn, New York, he went on to become Curator of Ornithology for the New York Zoological Society from 1899 to 1952. He was a self-styled naturalist and everything living seemed to hold a continuing fascination for him. In 1919 he was also made Director of the Department of Tropical Research. He wrote many popular books of his expeditions some of which became best-sellers ("my potboilers") in the 1920s and 1930s. He was also a regular contributor to the National Geographic Magazine. He also wrote his magnificent A Monograph of the Pheasants (1918-1922), which remains the classic reference on the subject. In 1950, when he was 73 years old, he bought with his own money 228 acres (92 hectares) of land in the Arima Valley which he named "Simla." This land became the New York Zoological Society's Tropical Research Station in Trinidad. Amongst his other works are: Two Bird-Lovers in Mexico (1905), The Bird (1906), Tropical Wild Life in British Guiana (1917), Jungle Peace (1919) and Edge of the Jungle (1921).

Edge of the Jungle

Edwin H. Gomes was the author of: The Sea-Dyaks of Borneo (1910), Seventeen Years Among the Sea Dyaks of Borneo (1911) and Children of Borneo (1912). "Away down in the Indian Ocean there is a long chain of islands that stretches from Burmah to Australia. One of these is New Guinea which is the largest island in the world (leaving out Australia), and Borneo comes next in size. It is nearly four times as large as England. One quarter of it-the States of Sarawak and British North Borneo-is under British influence. The rest is all claimed by the Dutch, excepting one small State, Brunei, between North Borneo and Sarawak, which is governed by a Malay Sultan, who is a Mahommedan. Sarawak is governed by an English Rajah, or King, Sir Charles Brooke, who succeeded his uncle, Sir James Brooke, in 1868; -British North Borneo is owned by an English Trading Company, called the North Borneo Company, who appoint an Englishman as Governor to rule it for them."

Children of Borneo

Charles William (Will) Beebe (1877-1962) was an American naturalist, explorer, and author. Born in Brooklyn, New York, he went on to become Curator of Ornithology for the New York Zoological Society from 1899 to 1952. He was a self-styled naturalist and everything living seemed to hold a continuing fascination for him. In 1919 he was also made Director of the Department of Tropical Research. He wrote many popular books of his expeditions some of which became best-sellers (my potboilers) in the 1920s and 1930s. He was also a regular contributor to the National Geographic Magazine. He also wrote his magnificent A Monograph of the Pheasants (1918-1922), which remains the classic reference on the

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The Log of the Sun

It took less than a hundred years of human influence in Mauritius to wipe out the Dodo. The delicate balance of nature was suddenly tipped and became a threat to the survival of the Dodo, which had reigned supreme on this island for thousands of years. For nearly two hundred years after its extinction, the Dodo was forgotten, and there were some doubts as to whether it actually lived at all. It seemed that these strange birds had only been part of the imagination and exaggeration of sailors. Today, the once remote island of Mauritius is home to over a million people of European, African, Indian and Chinese origin. It can boast of being one of the most stable democratic countries in the world and it is host to thousands of tourists who find shops full of Dodos in many forms, shapes and sizes. Yet, there is an unfortunate lack of information about this island's unique national icon. This book allows the reader to examine various eyewitness writings, drawings, paintings and skeletal remains, which depict the Dodo as it actually was, and helps us to understand how it was driven to extinction. It also traces what happened after the final demise of the bird, and how worldwide evidence was pieced together to provide a reasonable idea of how the Dodo lived and died.--Back cover.

Dodo

Leo Edward Miller (1887-1952) was a North American collector and author. He travelled around South America from 1910 to 1917 (Guyana, Venezuela, Colombia, Peru, Bolivia, Argentina, Paraguay and Brazil) including on the Roosevelt Brazilian Expedition. His works include: *In the Wilds of South America* (1918), *The Black Phantom* (1922) and *Adrift on the Amazon* (1923).

The Black Phantom

This book examines the imperial spectacles and startling reversals of fortune related in William H. Prescott's *History of the Conquest of Mexico* (1843) and *History of the Conquest of Peru* (1847), and investigates how these accounts inspired fictional adaptations by George A. Henty, H. Rider Haggard, and George Griffith. The revision of history in the Amerindian adventure both entertained young transatlantic audiences and was a vehicle to attract tourism and investment in countries such as Mexico and Peru. Henty, Haggard, and Griffith, moreover, used their tales of adventure as a platform to impart British values to their readers. Such values compel the characters and narrators of the novels discussed to act as cultural mediators, to acquire indigenous languages and adopt native ways of being, and, in several of the romance adventures under consideration, to marry Mexican or Incan noblewomen. Part I, *Conquest*, examines George Henty's *By Right of Conquest: Or, With Cortez in Mexico* (1891), H. Rider Haggard's *Montezuma's Daughter* (1893), and George Griffith's *Virgin of the Sun: A Tale of the Conquest of Peru* (1898). Part II, *Reclamation*, argues that English re-writings of history work to eclipse the Spanish in Haggard's *Virgin the Sun* (1922), Henty's *Treasure of the Incas* (1902) and Griffith's *Romance of Golden Star* (1897).

The Discoverie [discovery] of the Large, Rich and Bewtiful Emphyre of Guiana

The most comprehensive book to date about these two famously extinct birds.

Conquest and Reclamation in the Transatlantic Imagination

Leni LOVES birds. So when two feather-brained professors visit her island home on a mission to bring back the dodo, she jumps at the chance to help them. But the famous bird has been extinct for over 300 years - and Sugar King Benny Chouchou will stop at nothing to keep it that way. Can Leni and the squabbling professors achieve the impossible?

The Dodo

Examines the extensive use of animal commodities in Victorian Britain and the humanitarian and ecological issues raised by their consumption.

The Dodo and the Solitaire

Written in a detailed and fascinating manner, this book is ideal for general readers interested in the English language.

Solitaire

Every civilized society, beginning with that of the ancient Egyptians and Chinese, has entertained a passionate curiosity about its predecessors: we want to know about our past in order to understand and even manipulate our present. The means to that end is archaeology, whose history is the fascinating subject of *The Discovery of the Past*. Alain Schnapps' study is astonishing in the depth and breadth of its coverage. Beginning with the ancient Greek poet Hesiod and extending through St. Augustine, Rabelais, Newton, and Thomas Jefferson, he shows that the history of archaeology is not one of uninterrupted progress, but of the rediscovery and reinterpretation -- often erratic -- of forgotten observations. The text is elegantly interwoven with illustrations and descriptions of objects surviving from antiquity, while extensive quotations from primary sources provide a fascinating insight into historical accounts. Contemporary depictions of ancient life, and incidents in its discovery, reveal the excitement of archaeological research.

The Great Dodo Comeback

This is a book about one of the great untold stories of modern cultural life: the remarkable ascendancy of prizes in literature and the arts. Such prizes and the competitions they crown are almost as old as the arts themselves, but their number and power--and their consequences for society and culture at large--have expanded to an unprecedented degree in our day. In a wide-ranging overview of this phenomenon, James F. English documents the dramatic rise of the awards industry and its complex role within what he describes as an economy of cultural prestige. Observing that cultural prizes in their modern form originate at the turn of the twentieth century with the institutional convergence of art and competitive spectator sports, English argues that they have in recent decades undergone an important shift--a more genuine and far-reaching globalization than what has occurred in the economy of material goods. Focusing on the cultural prize in its contemporary form, his book addresses itself broadly to the economic dimensions of culture, to the rules or logic of exchange in the market for what has come to be called "cultural capital." In the wild proliferation of prizes, English finds a key to transformations in the cultural field as a whole. And in the specific workings of prizes, their elaborate mechanics of nomination and election, presentation and acceptance, sponsorship, publicity, and scandal, he uncovers evidence of the new arrangements and relationships that have refigured that field.

Victims of Fashion

About the Book: Spread over a wide canvas, but focused entirely on the Indian diaspora, Mulloo attempts a diasporic perspective by using the inter disciplinary tools of history, economics, politics and sociology to narrate the story of overseas Indians.

Notes and Queries

"Time travel, UFOs, mysterious planets, stigmata, rock-throwing poltergeists, huge footprints, bizarre rains of fish and frogs--nearly a century after Charles Fort's *Book of the Damned* was originally published, the strange phenomenon presented in this book remains largely unexplained by modern science. Through painstaking research and a witty, sarcastic style, Fort captures the imagination while exposing the flaws of popular scientific explanations. Virtually all of his material was compiled and documented from reports published in reputable journals, newspapers and periodicals because he was an avid collector. Charles Fort was somewhat of a recluse who spent most of his spare time researching these strange events and collected these reports from publications sent to him from around the globe. This was the first of a series of books he created on unusual and unexplained events and to this day it remains the most popular. If you agree that truth is often stranger than fiction, then this book is for you"--Taken from Good Reads website.

Notes and Queries: A Medium of Inter-Communication for Literary Men, Artists, Antiquaries, Genealogists, Etc

Our knowledge of the ecology of tropical rain-forest trees is limited, with detailed information available for perhaps only a few hundred of the many thousand of species that occur. Yet a good understanding of

the trees is essential to unravelling the workings of the forest itself. This book aims to summarise contemporary understanding of the ecology of tropical rain-forest trees. The emphasis is on comparative ecology, an approach that can help to identify possible adaptive trends and evolutionary constraints and which may also lead to a workable ecological classification for tree species, conceptually simplifying the rain-forest community and making it more amenable to analysis.

English as a Global Language

Over the past eight years, David Quammen has followed the threads of island biogeography on a globe-encircling journey of discovery.

The Discovery of the Past

Reproduction of the original: A Book for All Readers by Ainsworth Rand Spofford

Press Releases

A marvelously illustrated reference to the natural wonders of one of the most spectacular places on earth Separated from Africa's mainland for tens of millions of years, Madagascar has evolved a breathtaking wealth of biodiversity, becoming home to thousands of species found nowhere else on the planet. The New Natural History of Madagascar provides the most comprehensive, up-to-date synthesis available of this island nation's priceless biological treasures. Now fully revised and expanded, this beautifully illustrated compendium features contributions by more than 600 globally renowned experts who cover the history of scientific exploration in Madagascar, as well as the island's geology and soils, climate, forest ecology, human ecology, marine and coastal ecosystems, plants, invertebrates, fishes, amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals. This invaluable two-volume reference also includes detailed discussions of conservation efforts in Madagascar that showcase several successful protected area programs that can serve as models for threatened ecosystems throughout the world. Provides the most comprehensive overview of Madagascar's rich natural history Coedited by 18 different specialists Features hundreds of new contributions by world-class experts Includes hundreds of new illustrations Covers a broad array of topics, from geology and climate to animals, plants, and marine life Sheds light on newly discovered species and draws on the latest science An essential resource for anyone interested in Madagascar or tropical ecosystems in general, from biologists and conservationists to ecotourists and armchair naturalists

The Economy of Prestige

The Illustrated London News