

**THE ADVENTURES OF ISABELLE
BOOK II: JOURNEY TO ORPHALESE**

By

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CAST & CREW

Minor Characters

Name	In <i>The Adventures of Isabelle</i>	Name Origin
Arachne the Artist	One of the fifteen members of Freya's tribe taken on at Aboukir to crew the <i>Santa Marta la Dominadora</i> .	<p>Arachne, (Greek: "Spider") in Greek mythology, Arachne was a Lydian maiden who was the daughter of Idmon of Colophon and a famous dyer in purple.</p> <p>She was a weaver who acquired such skill in her art that she ventured to challenge Athena, goddess of war, handicraft, and practical reason. Athena wove a tapestry depicting the gods in majesty, while that of Arachne showed their amorous adventures and misdeeds. Enraged at the perfection of her rival's work (or, alternatively, offended by its subject matter), Athena tore it to pieces, and in despair Arachne hanged herself. But the goddess out of pity loosened the rope, which became a cobweb; Arachne herself was changed into a spider, whence the name of the zoological class to which spiders belong, Arachnida.</p>
Artemis the Huntress	One of the fifteen members of Freya's tribe taken on at Aboukir to crew the <i>Santa Marta la Dominadora</i> .	<p>Artemis is the Olympian goddess of the hunt, the moon, and chastity; in time, she also became associated with childbirth and nature. In the classical period of Greek mythology, Artemis was often described as the daughter of Zeus and Leto, and the twin sister of Apollo.</p> <p>Artemis is almost universally depicted as a young, beautiful and vigorous huntress carrying a quiver with arrows and holding a bow, typically wearing a short knee-high tunic and often accompanied by some animal (stag, doe, or hunting dogs). Homer calls Artemis either "The Mistress of Animals" or "She of the Wild." As a huntress, she is also often referred to as "arrow-pouring" or "deer-shooting." Artemis guarded her chastity fiercely and only Orion, a hunting partner is described as a love interest of hers.</p>
Au Co the Healer	One of the fifteen members of Freya's tribe.	<p>Âu Cờ (嫗嫗) was, according to the creation myth of the Vietnamese people, a young, beautiful, immortal mountain fairy who lived high in the mountains. She traveled to heal those who suffered because she was skillful in medicine and had a sympathetic heart.</p>

		<p>One day, a monster frightened her, so she turned into a crane to fly away. Lạc Long Quân ("Dragon Lord of Lac"), a dragon king from the sea, saw her in danger, so he grabbed a rock and killed the monster. When Âu Cơ stopped to see who had helped her, she turned back into a fairy and fell instantly in love with her protector marrying him and bearing an egg sac that hatched a hundred children.</p> <p>Despite their love, Âu Cơ desired to be in the mountains again and Lạc Long Quân yearned for the sea. They separated, each taking 50 children. Âu Cơ settled in mountainous northern Vietnam where she raised fifty young, intelligent, strong leaders, later known as the Hùng Vương, Hùng kings. Because of this legend, the Vietnamese people refer themselves as the Dragon and Fairy's descendants who come from the same family a long time ago.</p> <p>Âu Cơ is often honored as the mother of Vietnamese civilization.</p>
Belisama	Mami Wata's twin sister. She conveys word of Isabelle's whereabouts to Mami Wata on one occasion.	<p>Belisama, according to Celtic polytheistic mythology, was a goddess worshipped in Gaul and Britain. Her name means "most brilliant" or "brightest one." She is variously thought to be a goddess of lakes and rivers, fire, crafts and light. Also associated with industry, she was a patron of metallurgy (particularly weapon-making).</p> <p>She is identified with Minerva/Athena and has been compared with Brigid.</p> <p>Some speculate that she was the consort of Belenus, with whom she shares certain attributes.</p>
Colestah	The warrior lover of Diana and one of ten women sent to aid Isabelle and her crew on Marigpa.	<p>Colestah was one of the five wives of Chief Kamiakin (1800–1877) of the Yakama Native American tribe. She is described as being a medicine woman, a psychic, and a warrior. In 1858 she accompanied Kamiakin to the Battle of Four Lakes (or <i>Battle of Spokane Plain</i>), armed with a stone war club, vowing to fight by his side. When Kamiakin was wounded, Colestah carried him off and used her skills in traditional tribal medicine to nurse him back to health.</p>

Name	In <i>The Adventures of Isabelle</i>	Name Origin
Diana	One of Almitra's special guard and the leader of the cadre sent to Marigpa to aid Princess Isabelle.	<p>Diana was the goddess of the hunt, the moon, and nature in Roman mythology, associated with wild animals and woodland, and having the power to talk to and control animals. She was equated with the Greek goddess Artemis, though she had an independent origin in Italy.</p> <p>She was revered in Roman Neopaganism and Stregheria (a form of witchcraft).</p> <p>Diana was known as the virgin goddess of childbirth and women. She was one of the three maiden goddesses, along with Minerva and Vesta, who swore never to marry. Oak groves and deer were especially sacred to her. Diana was born with her twin brother, Apollo, on the island of Delos, daughter of Jupiter and Latona. She made up a triad with two other Roman deities; Egeria the water nymph, her servant and assistant midwife; and Virbius, the woodland god.</p>
Durga the Invincible	One of the fifteen members of Freya's tribe.	<p>Durga: (Sanskrit: "the Inaccessible") in Hinduism, a principal form of the Goddess, also known as Devi and Shakti. She is the warrior goddess, whose mythology centers around combating evils and demonic forces that threaten peace, prosperity and goodness. She is the fierce form of the protective mother goddess, willing to unleash her anger against wrong, violence for liberation and destruction to empower creation.</p>
Durgalindo, Capt.	A Captain in the Royal Navy of Xamayca chosen to assist Isabelle sail the <i>Erzylie</i> .	<p>Durga: (Sanskrit: "the Inaccessible") in Hinduism, a principal form of the Goddess, also known as Devi and Shakti. She is the warrior goddess, whose mythology centers around combating evils and demonic forces that threaten peace, prosperity and goodness. She is the fierce form of the protective mother goddess, willing to unleash her anger against wrong, violence for liberation and destruction to empower creation.</p> <p>Lindo: 1) Personal, a familial surname from the author's maternal line, belonging to her maternal grandmother; Verona Isabel Lindo. 2) masculine form of beautiful in Spanish</p>
Edesia	The exquisite cook brought on by Madame Tara	<p>Edesia is the Roman Goddess of Food who presides over banquets. With Bibesia, the Goddess of Drink, she ensured that the feast went well and the food was excellent. Her name comes</p>

	to sail aboard the <i>Iemanjá</i> .	from the Latin verb <i>edes</i> , "to eat" and both she and Bibesia were given offerings during the meal to ensure their presence and blessings.
Edmondson Sisters (Emily & Mary)	Two of the five sailors that go ashore for the very dangerous operation on Marigpa.	Mary Edmonson (1832–1853) and Emily Edmonson (1835–1895) were enslaved African Americans who became prominent in the United States abolitionist movement after gaining their freedom. On April 15, 1848, they were among the seventy-seven enslaved people who tried to escape from Washington D.C. to New Jersey on the schooner The Pearl to sail up the Chesapeake Bay to freedom in New Jersey. Learn More: https://blackpast.org/aah/edmonson-sisters-1832-1895 .
Elysia	The young girl hired on the voyage to Orphalese to serve as Princess Isabelle's handmaiden.	(Personal) Elysia is an exquisitely beautiful young maiden of about 19 yrs. She is lithe and athletically built. Her skin is the color of obsidian and she has long black hair that she wears in one long rope like braid that hangs to her buttocks.
Fiery Nananbouclou	One of the fifteen members of Freya's tribe.	Nanan-bouclou , also known as Nana Buluku , Nana Buruku , or Nana Buku is a Creator Goddess, female Supreme Being in the West African traditional religion of the Fon people (Benin, Dahomey) and the Ewe people (Togo) and great-grandmother of all the Yoruba pantheon. She is perhaps the most influential deity in West African theology. Nanan-bouclou is a patron of herbs and spell-craft. She used these magical tools to create the cosmos, including the human race. Her first children were the cosmic twins Mawu (Moon Goddess) and Lisa (Sun God) who were said to be the first man and woman.
Gleti the Fair	One of the fifteen members of Freya's tribe.	Gleti is a moon goddess from the African kingdom of Dahomey, situated in what is now Benin. In Dahomey mythology, she is the mother of all the stars. An eclipse is said to be caused when the moon's husband comes to visit her.

Name	In <i>The Adventures of Isabelle</i>	Name Origin
Gravely, Admiral	Admiral of the Royal Navy of Xamayca killed by pirate's led by Flint off the coast of Orphalese.	Samuel Lee Gravely Jr. (June 4, 1922 – October 22, 2004) was a United States Navy officer. He was the first African American in the U.S. Navy to serve aboard a fighting ship as an officer, the first to command a Navy ship, the first fleet commander, and the first to become a flag officer, retiring as a vice admiral. Learn more: Visionary Project http://www.visionaryproject.org/gravelysamuel/
Inanna the Lover Supreme	One of the fifteen members of Freya's tribe.	Inanna is an ancient Mesopotamian goddess associated with love, beauty, sex, desire, fertility, war, justice, and political power. She was originally worshipped in Sumer and was later worshipped by the Akkadians, Babylonians, and Assyrians under the name Ishtar . She was known as the "Queen of Heaven" and was the patron goddess of the Eanna temple at the city of Uruk, which was her main cult center. She was associated with the planet Venus and her most prominent symbols included the lion and the eight-pointed star. Her husband was the god Dumuzid.
Isis the Divine Mother	One of the fifteen members of Freya's tribe.	Isis was a major goddess in ancient Egyptian religion whose worship spread throughout the Greco-Roman world. Isis was first mentioned in the Old Kingdom (c. 2686–2181 BCE) as one of the main characters of the Osiris myth, in which she resurrects her slain husband, the divine king Osiris, and produces and protects his heir, Horus. She was believed to help the dead enter the afterlife as she had helped Osiris, and she was considered the divine mother of the pharaoh, who was likened to Horus. She was usually portrayed in art as a human woman wearing a throne-like shape on her head. In later times, Isis came to be portrayed wearing Hathor's headdress: a sun disk between the horns of a cow. In the first millennium BCE, Osiris and Isis became the most widely worshipped of Egyptian deities, and Isis absorbed traits from many other goddesses. Rulers in Egypt and its neighbor to the south, Nubia, began to build temples dedicated primarily to Isis, and her temple at Philae was a religious center for Egyptians and Nubians alike. Isis's reputed magical power was greater than

		that of all other gods, and she was said to protect the kingdom from its enemies, govern the skies and the natural world, and have power over fate itself.
Kali the Destroyer	One of the fifteen members of Freya's tribe.	<p>Kali (/ˈkɑːli/; Sanskrit: काली), also known as Kālikā or Shyama (Sanskrit: कालिका), is a Hindu goddess worshipped by Hindus throughout India especially in Kolkata and suburbs.</p> <p>Kali's earliest incarnation is that of a destroyer of evil forces. Over time, she has been worshipped by devotional movements and tantric sects variously as the Divine Mother, Mother of the Universe, Adi Shakti, or Adi Parashakti. Shakta Hindu and Tantric sects additionally worship her as the ultimate reality or <i>Brahman</i>. She is also seen as divine protector and the one who bestows <i>moksha</i>, (liberation). Kali is often portrayed standing or dancing on her consort, the Hindu god Shiva, who lies calm and prostrate beneath her.</p>
Koesaaij	One of the five sailors that go ashore for the very risky operation on Marigpa.	<p>Koesaaij was the co-leader of the Meermin mutiny which took place in February 1766. Not much is known about Koesaaij's background other than the fact that he was Malagasy and a good fighter.</p> <p>As a result of the mutiny, Koesaaij and Massavana were tried and "Put on the island [Robben] until further instructions." The purpose of this was for observation of their behavior, in the hope that Massavana and Koesaaij might shed further light on how the mutiny had arisen. Three years after arriving, Massavana died on Robben Island on 20 December 1769. <i>Koesaaij</i> survived there for another 20 years.</p>
Kuan-Yin the Compassionate	One of the fifteen members of Freya's tribe.	<p>Kuan Yin is one of the most universally beloved of deities in the Buddhist tradition and the embodiment of compassionate loving kindness. Also known as Quan Yin, Quan'Am (Vietnam), Kannon (Japan), and Kanin (Bali).</p> <p>As the Bodhisattva of Compassion, she hears the cries of all beings. In one origin story Kuan Yin was the male bodhisattva (Enlightened One) Avalokitesvara, who vowed to remain in the earthly realms and not enter the heavenly worlds until all other living things have completed their own enlightenment and thus become liberated from the pain-filled cycle of birth, death, and</p>

		<p>rebirth. Reborn in the female form of Kuan Yin she was now more suited to this mission.</p> <p>She enjoys a strong resonance with the Christian Mary, Mother of Jesus, and the Tibetan goddess Tara. Like Artemis, she is a virgin goddess who protects women, offers them a religious life as an alternative to marriage, and grants children to those who desire them.</p> <p>Like Avalokitesvara she is also depicted with a thousand arms and varying numbers of eyes, hands and heads, sometimes with an eye in the palm of each hand, and is commonly called "the thousand-arms, thousand-eyes" bodhisattva. In this form she represents the omnipresent mother, looking in all directions simultaneously, sensing the afflictions of humanity and extending her many arms to alleviate them with infinite expressions of her mercy.</p> <p>She is the protectress of sailors, merchants, craftsmen, and those under criminal prosecution.</p>
<p>La Mariposa, She Who is Always Becoming</p>	<p>One of the fifteen members of Freya’s tribe.</p>	<p>La Mariposa or Butterfly Woman appears in Native American, Mexican and Meso-American mythology.</p> <p>This character’s name, however, was inspired by a piece written by Jungian analyst, Clarissa Pinkola Estes: “La Mariposa. Butterfly Woman” in <i>Goddess: A celebration in art and literature</i> (Ed. Bonheim, 1997).</p> <p>Estes, vividly describes a traditional dance performed on a remote, dusty mesa in New Mexico by an old woman who is portraying the mythical Butterfly Woman. The Butterfly Woman, when she finally appears, is broad-hipped with a large belly, an impressive presence, by no means maidenly or delicate:</p> <p>“She is big, really <i>big</i>, like the Venus of Willendorf, like the Mother of Days, like Diego Rivera’s heroic-size woman who built Mexico City with a single curl of her wrist. . . .she is old, very, very old, like a woman come back from the dust, old like old river, old like old pines at timberline.” (p.225)</p> <p>Estes explains for those who are surprised, who expected something delicate, ephemeral or ethereal explains:</p>

		<p>“She is The Butterfly arrived to strengthen the weak. She is that which most think of as not strong: age, the butterfly, the feminine.” (p.225)</p> <p>In Mexican and Meso-American mythology The Butterfly Woman or Goddess has a very different role to play. Itzpapalotl, translated as Obsidian Butterfly or Clawed Butterfly, combines a fearsome skull visage and skeletal body with the wings of the Orizaba Silkmoth. “Patroness of women in childbirth, this was a warrior goddess. Childbirth was respected as an Aztec mother’s combat equivalent.</p> <p>This Mesoamerican goddess could also appear in stories as a beautiful, seductive young woman with magnificent colorful wings that were tipped with sharp stone knives, the reference perhaps being to the danger inherent in passionate attraction, much as a rose has thorns.” <u>Carol Dorbacopoulos</u></p>
<p>Las Sirenas</p>	<p>The sisters of Mami Wata and Belisama</p>	<p>1) Las Sirenas is Spanish for “the mermaids.”</p> <p>2) In the mythology of ancient Greece the Sirens were dangerous creatures, who lured nearby sailors with their enchanting music and singing voices to shipwreck on the rocky coast of their island. Sirens were believed to combine women and birds in various ways. In early Greek art, Sirens were represented as birds with large women's heads, bird feathers and scaly feet. Later, they were represented as female figures with the legs of birds, with or without wings, playing a variety of musical instruments, especially harps.</p> <p>It is unclear why over time the name Siren has come to be almost synonymous with Mermaid. In folklore, a mermaid is an aquatic creature with the head and upper body of a female human and the tail of a fish. They too are sometimes portrayed as creatures who will lure sailors and men to their deaths.</p> <p>Sirenia is an order of fully aquatic, herbivorous mammals that inhabit rivers, estuaries, coastal marine waters, swamps and marine wetlands. Sirenians, including manatees and dugongs, which mariners before the mid-nineteenth century referred to as mermaids.</p>

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Lieutenant Rodney	A member of the Royal Navy Marines, Commander Ogoun's second-in-command, and a hand-to-hand combat expert.	(Personal) Named for Wayne Rodney : A family member and illustrator of The Adventures of Isabelle series. He is also an master, instructor/sifu in the art of Northern Shaolin Long Fist Kung Fu. Rodney Illustrations: https://www.rodneyillustrations.com Thundering Lions Kung Fu School: https://www.thunderinglions.com/bio.html
Massavana	One of the five sailors that go ashore for the very risky operation on Marigpa.	Massavana was a 26-year-old free man from Madagascar who was tricked, kidnapped and sold by the King of Toulrier (in Madagascar) into slavery. Once aboard the Dutch East India Company's slave ship the Meermin, he led a mutiny aided by a strong fighter by the name of Koesaaij, which took place in February 1766 and lasted for three weeks. He was one of many people who had been sold to the Dutch East India Company officials on Madagascar to be used as company slaves in its Cape Colony in southern Africa. During the mutiny half the ship's crew and almost 30 Malagasy lost their lives. After an attempt to have the slavers return them to their homes the Meermin was captured and more Malagasies were killed. As a result, Massavana and Koesaaij were tried and "Put on the island [Robben] until further instructions." The purpose of this was for observation of their behavior, in the hope that Massavana and Koesaaij might shed further light on how the mutiny had arisen. Three years after arriving, Massavana died on Robben Island on 20 December 1769. <i>Koesaaij</i> survived there for another 20 years.
Max	A cabin boy taken on in Aboukir to serve aboard the <i>Erzulie</i> .	(Personal) A close family member name.
Mbaba Mwana Waresa the Cultivator	One of the fifteen members of Freya's tribe.	Mbaba Mwana Waresa is a fertility goddess of the Zulu religion of Southern Africa. She rules over rainbows, agriculture, harvests, rain, and beer and has power

		over water and earth. She taught Her people how to sow and reap and also taught them the art of making beer.
Myra	The proprietress of a brothel in an unnamed Xamaycan city.	Myra was an ancient Greek city in Asia Minor (modern-day Demre, Turkey). The home of Saint Nicholas.
Nanichi	The young housekeeper of Caona Hill on Orphalese.	Nanichi is a Taino word meaning My Heart or My Love. Taino is an Arawakan Language that was spoken by the indigenous peoples of the Caribbean Islands.
Nikolas	The man who takes the homeless sixteen-year-old Jenny into his home. He is the custodian of a church.	<p>Saint Nicholas of Myra (traditionally 15 March 270 – 6 December 343), was an early Christian bishop of the ancient Greek city of Myra during the time of the Roman Empire. a.k.a. "Nicholas of Myra of Lycia," Saint Nicholas is (according to some accounts) the patron saint of sailors, merchants, archers, repentant thieves, children, brewers, virgins, and students. His legendary habit of secret gift-giving gave rise to the traditional model of Santa Claus ("Saint Nick") through Sinterklaas.</p> <p>In one of the earliest attested and most famous incidents from his life, Nicholas is said to have rescued three girls from being forced into prostitution. Their father was too poor to support his daughters or provide dowrys for them to be married so was going to sell them into prostitution. Nicholas is said to have dropped a sack of gold coins through the window of their house each night for three nights so their father could pay a dowry for each of them.</p>
Nylas, The	Two young girls, cousins to each other and Max. Taken on in Aboukir to serve as stewards in the mess alongside Edesia aboard the <i>Iemanjá</i> .	<p>1) (Personal) Two eleven year old girls met by the author at a gathering who were unrelated and shared the same name.</p> <p>2) A name of Arabic origin, meaning "winner."</p>

Name	In <i>The Adventures of Isabelle</i>	Name Origin
Oya	A spiritual sister of Mami Wata who she calls on to aid Princess Isabelle on her journey.	<p>Oya (Yoruba: Ọya, also known as Oyá or Oiá; Yansá or Yansā; and Iansá or Iansā in Latin America) is a powerful Orisha of the winds and tempests, lightning, and violent storms, death and rebirth.</p> <p>She is considered either the sister of the Orisha of storms Shango, or one of his three wives, with Oshun and Oba. She can manifest as winds ranging from the gentlest breeze to the raging hurricane or cyclone. She goes forth with her husband during thunderstorms, destroying buildings, ripping up trees, and blowing things down. Oya is known as a fierce warrior and strong protectress of women, who call on her to settle disputes in their favor.</p> <p>As the Orisha of change, she brings down the dead wood to make room for the new, and she uses her machete or sword to clear a path for new growth. She is believed to watch over the newly dead and assist them as they make the transition from life. She is equated with the Vodou Loa Maman Brijit, Who, like Oya, guards graveyards.</p> <p>Oya is syncretized as the Virgin of la Candelaria and St. Teresa of Jesús or St. Teresa of Avila. She is similar to the Haitian goddess Maman Brigitte, who is syncretized as the Catholic Saint Brigit</p>
Papa Bois	The tiger-shark consort of Mami Wata who lives with her on Chausathi Yogini.	<p>Papa Bois (of African origin with French influence): Also known as "Maître Bois," meaning master of the woods or "Daddy Bouchon" meaning hairy man, a French patois word for "father wood" or "father of the forest" is a popular fictional folklore character of the Caribbean, esp. Trinidad and Tobago and St.Lucia. Often called the "keeper of the forest", he is thought of as the protector of the forests and their flora and fauna. He is often seen by hunters and other people who live near the forest. He gets animals out of snares and treats sick animals at his dwelling. He is an old man who is very hairy, like an animal and often covered in leaves or dressed only in a pair of ragged trousers with a bamboo horn hanging from his belt. He can turn himself into the form of a large stag or any other animal</p>

		<p>as well to be able to observe the hunters unnoticed. He is usually very kind, but can be dangerous when crossed.</p> <p>Depending on the legend and country he is said to be either the husband, lover or consort of Mami Wata known as "Mama Glow" or "Mama Dlo" or "Mama Dglo" (Trinidad & Tobago) whose name is derived from the French "maman de l' eau" which means "mother of the water."</p>
Pele	A spiritual sister of Mami Wata who aids Princess Isabelle on her journey.	<p>In the native Hawaiian religion, Pele (pronounced [ˈpɛlɛ]), is the goddess of fire, and volcanoes and the creator of the Hawaiian Islands. Often referred to as "Madame Pele" or "Tūtū Pele," she is a well-known deity within Hawaiian mythology. Epithets of the goddess include <i>Pele-honua-mea</i> ("Pele of the sacred land") and <i>Ka wabine 'ai honua</i> ("The earth-eating woman").</p> <p>In several myths Pele was born from the female spirit named Haumea. This spirit is an important figure in Hawaii's mythology because she is descended from Papa, or Sky Father, who is a supreme being.</p> <p>Pele is known for her power, passion, jealousy, and capriciousness.</p>
Sasoun	One of Madame Tara's crew. A circus acrobat	<p>Sarah "Sasoun" Guyard-Guillot (September 12, 1981 – June 29, 2013) was a French acrobat and aerialist who fell to her death during a performance of the Cirque du Soleil show <i>Kà</i> at MGM Grand in Las Vegas, Nevada, on June 29, 2013.</p> <p>At the time of her death, Sasoun ran a circus school class for children in Las Vegas and had two daughters who were 5 and 8.</p>
Selene	A personification of the moon in Chapter II, section: The Bay of Tamaa	<p>In Greek mythology, Selene is the goddess of the moon. She is the daughter of the Titans Hyperion and Theia, and sister of the sun-god Helios, and Eos, goddess of the dawn. She drives her moon chariot across the heavens. Selene is also associated with Artemis and Hecate, and all three were regarded as lunar goddesses, but only Selene was regarded as the personification of the moon itself.</p>
Selene the Brilliant	One of the fifteen members of Freya's tribe.	(see "Selene" above)

Name	In <i>The Adventures of Isabelle</i>	Name Origin
Sengbe Pieh	One of the five sailors that go ashore for the very dangerous operation on Marigpa.	<p>Sengbe Pieh a.k.a. Joseph Cinqué (c. 1814 – c. 1879) was a West African man of the Mende people who led a revolt of many Africans on the Spanish slave ship, <i>La Amistad</i>. After the ship was taken into custody by the United States Revenue Cutter Service, Sengbe Pieh and his fellow Africans were eventually tried for killing officers on the ship, in a case known as <i>United States v. The Amistad</i>. This reached the US Supreme Court, where Pieh and his fellow Africans were found to have rightfully defended themselves from being enslaved through the illegal Atlantic slave trade and were released. Americans helped raise money for their return to Africa.</p> <p>Learn More: http://blackhistorynow.com/joseph-cinque/</p>
Shinatobe	The wind goddess who removed the clouds that shrouded the face of her sister moon at the magical little cove near Samsara.	Shinatobe is a Japanese goddess of the winds.
Sophia the Wise	One of the fifteen members of Freya's tribe.	<p>1) A personification of Wisdom: Sophia (Koine Greek: σοφία <i>sophía</i> "wisdom" Hebrew: <i>Chokmah</i>) is a central idea in Hellenistic philosophy and religion, Platonism, Gnosticism, and Christian theology. Originally carrying a meaning of "cleverness, skill", the later meaning of the term, close to the meaning of <i>Phronesis</i> ("wisdom, intelligence"), was significantly shaped by Plato's use of the term <i>philosophy</i> ("love of <i>sophia</i>").</p> <p>In the Eastern Orthodox and the Catholic churches, <i>Hagía Sophia</i> (<i>Holy Wisdom</i> Ἁγία Σοφία) is an expression for Jesus in the Trinity and sometimes for the Holy Spirit.</p> <p>2) A Goddess of wisdom: Sophia is a divinity like God. The Bible's Book of Wisdom describes Sophia guiding the Exodus people through the wilderness: "She led them by a marvelous</p>

		<p>road. She herself was their shelter by day and their starlight through the night” (Wis. 10:17) (Rupp, 2010).</p> <p>Some view her as the Judeo-Christian God's female soul and source of his true power. To the Gnostic Christians, Sophia was the Mother of Creation; her consort and assistant was Jehovah. Her symbol, the dove, represents spirit and she is crowned by stars.</p> <p>3) The name of three different saints:</p> <p>A) St. Sophia was a wealthy widow and her three daughters named Faith, Hope, and were martyred according to tradition under the emperor Hadrian at Rome, and St. Sophia died soon after from the stress of being required to witness her daughters' tortures.</p> <p>B) There is another St. Sophia, a martyr in Italy commemorated on April 12th</p> <p>C) There is a new martyr of the Spanish Civil War whose commemoration is on September 23rd: Sophia Ximenez, a wife and mother who died along with two Carmelite nuns in 1936.</p>
Stamp	The old boatman that Isabelle encounters near the Bay of Kali.	Stamp. This character is named after a character in Toni Morrison's novel <i>Beloved</i> . Stamp Paid is a ferryman, who as an agent of the Underground Railroad, ferry's escaping enslaved people over the Ohio River to freedom.
Usha the Glorious	One of the fifteen members of Freya's tribe.	<p>In the Rig Veda the goddess Usha is consistently associated with and often identified with the dawn. She reveals herself in the daily coming of light to the world. She has been described in the Rig Veda as a young maiden drawn by one hundred horses. She brings forth light and is followed by the sun who urges her onwards. She drives away the oppressive darkness and evil demons. As the dawn she is said to rouse all life, to set all things in motion and to send people off to do their duties.</p> <p>Usha gives strength and fame. She is also associated with the breath and life of all living creatures and cosmic, social and moral order. she is the foe of chaotic forces that threaten the world.</p>