



Wand length and flexibility meaning

36 Source All information comes from Pottermore, whose notes are derived from Ollivander. :sunny: Many wandmakers simply match the wand length to the size of the witch or wizard who will use it, but this is a crude measure, and fails to take in many other, important considerations. In my experience, longer wands may fit longer guides, but they tend to be drawn to larger personalities, and those of a more spacious and dramatic style of magic. Neater wands favor more elegant and refined spell casting. However, no single aspect of wood composition should be considered in isolation by all the others, and the wood species, core and flexibility can either counteract or enhance the characteristics of the length of the wand. Most wands will be in the range between nine and fourteen inches and over) these are exceptionally rare. In the latter case, a physical peculiarity required the excessive wand length. But abnormally short wands usually choose those in whose character is slightly lacking, rather than because they are physically undersized (many witches and wizards are chosen by longer wands). :sunny: Wand Flexibility or rigidity denotes the degree of adaptability and willingness to change the obsession with the wand-and-owner pair, but again, this factor should not be considered separate from magic wand wood, core and length, nor by the owner's life experience and style of magic, which all will combine to make the rod in question unique.#TazzyDoesFavourites Like 36 Into Harry Potter? Join the community. Get Amino Wand Lengths & amp; FlexibilityWands from Ollivanders: Makers of Fine Wands since 382 BC are of varying lengths and flexibilitie. The following notes on wand length and flexibility are taken from notes on the subject by Garrick Ollivander, magic wandmaker. Many wands simply match the wand length to the size of the witch or wizard that will use it, but this is a raw action, and fails to take into account many other, important considerations. In my experience, longer wands may fit longer guides, but they tend to be drawn to larger personalities, and those of a more spacious and dramatic style of magic. Neater wands favor more elegant and refined spell-casting. However, no single aspect of the wand's composition should be considered in isolation from all the others, and the wood, core and flexibility can either counteract or enhance the length of the rod characteristics. Most wands (eight inches and under) and very long wands (over fifteen inches), these are exceptionally rare. In the latter case, a peculiarity of the excessive wand length. Length. abnormally short wands usually choose they are physically undersized (many little witches and wizards are chosen by longer wands). Wand flexibility or stiffness denotes the degree of adaptability and willingness to change the obsession with wand-and-owner pairs - although, again, this factor should not be taken into account separately from wand wood, core and length, nor by the owner's life experience and style of magic, all of which will be combined to make the wand in question unique. Wand CoresWands each has grains made of magic substances. Those from Ollivanders have kernels of Phoenix feather, unicorn hair, or dragon heart string. The following description of the powers and characteristics of the three main magic rod kernels used by Garrick Ollivander is taken from his own notes. Early in my career, when I saw my wand father grappling with substandard wand core material like kelpie hair, I figured out the ambition to discover the family business. I've done this. After much experimentation and research, I concluded that only three subjects produce wands of the guality that I am happy to give the famous name Ollivander: unicorn hair, dragon heartstrings and Phoenix feather. Each of these costly and rare materials has its own distinct properties. The following represent a brief summary of my investigations into each of the three Supreme Cores. Readers should keep in mind that each wand is the composite of its wood, its core and the experiences and character of its owner; that trends in each can outweigh or offset the other; so this can only be a very general overview of an extremely complex subject. UnicornUnicorn hair generally produces the most consistent magic, and is the least subject to fluctuations and blockages. Wands with unicorn cores are generally the hardest to turn to Dark Arts. They are the most faithful of all wands, and usually remain strongly attached to their first owner, whether he or she was a consummate witch or wizard. Minor drawbacks to unicorn hair are that they don't make the most powerful wands (although wand wood can compensate) and that they are prone to melancholy if seriously mismanaged, meaning the hair can die and needs to be replaced. Dragon wands tend to learn faster than other types. Although they can change loyalty if they won from their original master, they always bond strongly with the current owner. The dragon wand tends to be easiest to turn to dark arts, but it won't tilt that path by itself. It is also the most of the three cores of accidents, something is somewhat PhoenixThis is the rarest core type. Phoenix springs may be the greatest range of magic, but they can take longer than either unicorn or dragon cores to reveal this. They show the most initiative, sometimes acting of their own volition, a quality that many witches and wizards dislike. Phoenix feather wands are always the pickiest when it comes to potential owners, for the creature from which they are taken is one of the most independent and detached in the world. These wands are hardest to tame and adapt, and their loyalty is usually hard won. Page 2Minerva McGonagall is assistant principal, head of Gryffindor's house and Transfiguration professor at Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry. A tall, string-looking witch with black hair is usually pulled into a tight bun, few students dare to cross her; She is an impressive figure who can quickly detect problems. Professor McGonagall can also turn after beljans into a tabby cat, distinguishable by eyewear markings around the eyes. Minerva McGonagall was the first child, and only daughter, of a Scottish Presbyterian minister and a Hogwarts-trained witch. She grew up in the Highlands of Scotland in the early twentieth century, and only gradually became aware that there was something strange, both about her own abilities, and her parents' marriage. Like his neighbors, Robert believed that Isobel attended a selected women's boarding school in England. In fact, when Isobel disappeared from her home for months at a time, it was to Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry that she went. Aware that her parents (a witch and wizard) would frown on a connection with the serious young Muggle, Isobel kept their budding relationship a secret. By the time she was 18, she had fallen in love with Robert. Unfortunately, she had not found the courage to tell him what she was. The couple escaped, to the fury of both sets of parents. Now distancing herself from her family, Isobel couldn't bring herself to mar luck in her honeymoon by telling her slain new husband that she had graduated top of her class in Charms at Hogwarts, nor that she had been captain of the school Quidditch team. Isobel and Robert moved into a man's (minister's small salary. The birth of the young couple's first child, Minerva, proved to be both a joy and a crisis. Missing her family, and the magical society she had given up for love, Isobel insisted on naming her newborn daughter after her own grandmother, an immensely talented witch. The outlandish name raised eyebrows in the community where she lived, and Reverend Robert McGonagall had a hard time his wife's choice for his parishioners. Besides, he was worried about his wife's mood. Friends assured him that women were often emotional after the birth of a child, and that Isobel would soon be himself again. Isobel, however, became more and more withdrawn, often secluding himself with Minerva for several days at a time. Isobel later told her daughter that she had shown small, but unmistakable, signs of magic from her cot. The family cat seemed to do her bidding before she could talk. Her father's baggipes were sometimes heard playing themselves from distant rooms, a phenomenon that made baby Minerva laugh. Isobel was torn between pride and fear. She knew she had to confess the truth to Robert's patient interrogation, Isobel burst into tears, retrieved his wand from the locked box under the bed and showed him what she was. Although Minerva was too young to remember that night, its aftermath left her with a bitter understanding of the complications of growing up with magic in a Muggles world. Although Robert McGonagall loved his wife no less when he discovered she was a witch, he was deeply shocked by her revelation, and by the fact that she had kept such a secret from him for so long. In addition, he, who was proud to be an upright and honest man, was now drawn into a life of secrecy that was quite alien to his nature. Isobel explained, through her sobbing, that she (and their daughter) were bound by the International Charter of Secrecy, and that they must hide the truth about themselves, or face the fury of the Ministry of Magic. Robert also wavered at the thought of how the locals - essentially a tight, straight-laced and conventional race - would feel about having a witch as their minister's wife. Love endured, but trust had been broken between her parents, and Minerva, a smart and attentive child, watched this with sadness. Two more children, both sons, were born to McGonagalls, and both, in due course, revealed magical abilities, Minerva helped her mother the accidents and embarrassment their magic sometimes caused. Minerva was very close to her Muggles, who in temperament she resembled more than her mother. She watched with pain how much of a tribe it was for her mother to fit into the all-Muggle village, and how much she missed the freedom to be with her kind, and to pursue her great talents. Minerva never forgot how much her mother cried, when the letter about inaction in Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry on minerva's eleventh birthday; she knew that Isobel sobbed, not only out of pride, but also out of envy. School KarriärAs is often the case where the young witch or wizard comes from a family that has struggled with its magical identity, Hogwarts was, for Minerva McGonagall, a place of happy release and freedom. Minerva McGonagall, a place of happy release and freedom. vacillating between the houses Ravenclaw and Gryffindor, placed Minerva in the latter. (In recent years, that circumstance was the subject of mild humour between Minerva and her colleague Filius Flitwick, over whom Sorting Hat suffered the same confusion, but reached the opposite conclusion. The two heads of state were amused to think that they could, but for the defining moments in their youth, have exchanged positions). Minerva was guickly recognized as the most prominent student of her year, with a special talent for Transfiguration. As she went through school, she revealed that she had inherited both her mother's talents and her father's moral sense. Minerva's school career overlapped with two years with Pomona Sprout, later head of Hufflepuff House, and the two women had an excellent relationship both then, and in recent years. By the end of her training at Hogwarts, Minerva McGonagall had achieved an impressive record: the highest marks in the O.W.L.s and N.E.W.T.s, Prefect, Head Girl, and winner of the Transfiguration Today Most Promising Newcomer award. Under the guidance of her inspirational Transfiguration teacher, Albus Dumbledore, she had managed to become an Animagus; her animal shape, with its distinctive markings (tabby cat, square eyeglasses markings around her eyes) was duly logged in the Ministry of Magic's Animagus' Office. Minerva was also, like her mother, a talented Quidditch player, although a nasty fall in her final years (a foul during the Gryffindor versus Slytherin crushed on the Quidditch pitch. Although she gave up Quidditch on leaving Hogwarts, the innately competitive Professor McGonagall later took a keen interest in the fortunes of her house team, and retained a keen eye for Quidditch's talent. Early HeartbreakUpon graduated from Hogwarts, Minerva returned to manse to enjoy one last summer with her family before heading out to London, where she had been offered a position at the Ministry of Magic (Department of Magical Law Enforcement). These months would prove some of the hardest in Minerva's life, for it was then, at just eighteen years old, that she really turned out to be her mother's daughter, by falling head-over-heels in love with a Muggle boy. It was the first and time in Minerva McGonagall's life as she may have been said to lose her head. Dougal McGregor was the handsome, smart and witty. Dougal and Minerva shared a sense of humor, argued fiercely, and suspected mysterious depths in each other. Before any of them knew it, Dougal was on one knee in a plowed field, suggests, and Minerva accepted him. She went home, intending to tell her parents about her engagement, but found herself unable to do so. All that night she lay awake thinking about her future. Dougal didn't know what she, Minerva, really was, no more than her father had known the truth about Isobel before they had married. Minerva had witnessed up close what kind of marriage she could have if she married Dougal. That would be the end of all her ambitions; it would mean a magic wand locked up, and children learned to lie, perhaps even to their own father. She didn't fool herself that Dougal McGregor would accompany her to London, while she went to work every day at the ministry. He was looking forward to inheriting his father's farm. Early the next morning, Minerva slipped from her parents' house and went to tell Dougal that she had changed her mind, and couldn't marry him. Aware of the fact that if she broke the International Charter of Secrecy she would lose her job at the ministry as she gave him up, she could give him no good reason for her change of heart. She left him devastated, and set out in London three days later. Ministry CareerThough no doubt her feelings for the Ministry of Magic were colored by the fact that she had recently suffered an emotional crisis, Minerva McGonagall did not much enjoy her new home and workplace. Some of her co-workers had an entrenched anti-Muggle father, and her continued love for Dougal McGregor, she lamented. Although a very efficient and talented employee, and fond of her much older boss, Elphinstone Urquart, Minerva was unhappy in London, and found that she missed Scotland. Finally, after two years at the ministry, she was offered a prestigious promotion, but found herself turning it down. She sent an owl to Hogwarts and asked if she could be considered for a teaching post. The owl returned within hours and offered her a job in the transfiguration department, under the head of the department, Albus Dumbledore. Friendship with Albus Dumbledore. Friendship with Albus Dumbledore. Friendship with joy. McGregor locked in a box under the bed, this (she told herself decidedly) was better than keeping her wand locked Still, it was a shock to learn from the unconscious Isobel (in the midst of a talkative letter of local news) news) Dougal had married the daughter of another farmer. Albus Dumbledore discovered Minerva in tears in her classroom late at night, and she confessed the whole story to him. Albus Dumbledore offered both comfort and wisdom, and told Minerva some of his own family history, previously unknown to her. The trusts exchanged that night between two intensely private and reserved characters would form the basis for a lasting mutual esteem and friendship. MarriageThrough all her early years at Hogwarts, Minerva McGonagall remained on terms of friendship with her old boss at the ministry, Elphinstone Urquart. He came to visit her on holiday to Scotland, and to her great surprise and embarrassment, proposed marriage in Madam Puddifoot's teashop. Still in love with Dougal McGregor, Minerva turned him down. Elphinstone, however, had never ceased to love her, nor to propose from time to time, even though she continued to refuse him. Dougal McGregor's death, however, seemed, although traumatic, to free Minerva. Shortly after Voldemort's first defeat, Elphinstone, now white-haired, again proposed during a summer walk around the lake in hogwarts grounds. This time Minerva accepted. Elphinstone, now retired, was beside himself with joy, and bought a small cottage in Hogsmeade for the couple of them, whereminerva could travel easily to work every day. Known to several generations of students as Professor McGonagall, Minerva – always something of a feminist – announced that she would keep her own name on marriage. Traditionalists sniffed - why did Minerva refuse to accept a clean blood name, and keep her Muggle's father? The marriage (cut tragically short, although it was intended to be) was a very happy one. Although they had no children of their own, Minerva's nieces and nephews (children of her brothers Malcolm and Robert) were frequent visitors to their home. This was a period of great fulfillment for Minerva. The accidental death of Elphinstone from a Toxic Tentacula bite, three years into their marriage, was a huge sadness for all who knew the couple. Minerva couldn't bear to remain alone in her cabin, but packed her things after Elphinstone's funeral and returned to her sparse stone-floored bedroom in Hogwarts Castle, accessible through a hidden door in the wall of her study on the first floor. Always a very brave and private person, she poured all her energy into her work, and few people – except perhaps Albus Dumbledore – ever realized how much she suffered. JK Rowling's Thoughts Minerva was the Roman goddess of warriors and wisdom. William McGonagall is celebrated as the worst poet in British history. There was something irresistible to me about his name, and the idea that such a brilliant woman might be a distant relative of the buffoonic McGonagall. A small selection of his work will provide a of its unintentional comic value. The following was written as part of a poem commemorating a Victorian railway disaster: Beautiful Railway Bridge of the Silv'ry Tay! Unfortunately! I am very sorry to saythat ninety lives have been taken awayOn the last Sabbath day in 1879, which will be remember'd for a very long time. Page 3HatstallsA Hatstall is someone that the sorting hat takes a very long time to place. An archaic Hogwarts term for all new students whose sorting takes longer than five minutes. This is an exceptionally long time for Sorting Hat to deliberate, and rarely occurs, perhaps once every fifty years. Of Harry Potter's contemporaries, Hermione Granger and Neville Longbottom came closest to being Hatstalls. The sorting hat spent almost four minutes trying to determine whether it would place Hermione in Ravenclaw or Gryffindor. In Neville's case, the hat was determined to place him in Gryffindor: Neville, intimidated by the house's reputation for courage, demanded a placement in Hufflepuff. Their silent bickering resulted in the triumph of Hat. The Sorting Hat gives an account of their own emergence in a series of songs sung at the beginning of each school year. Legend has it that the hat once belonged to one of the four founders, Godric Gryffindor, and that it was jointly enchanted by all four founders to ensure that students would be selected according to each founder's specific preferences of students. The sorting hat is one of the smartest enchanted objects that most witches and wizards will ever meet. It literally contains the intelligence of the four founders, can speak (through a rip near its brim) and is adept at Legilimency, which allows to look into the wearer. Sorting Hat is notorious for refusing to admit that it has made a mistake in its sorting of a student. At times when slytherins behavealally or selflessly, when Ravenclaws fails all his exams, when Hufflep's hand prove lazy but academically gifted and when Gryffindors exhibit cowardice, the hat steadfastly supports his original decision. On the whole, however, the hat has made remarkably few wrong judgment over the many centuries it has been at work. JK Rowling's Thoughts The Sorting Hat does not appear in my earliest plans for Hogwarts. I debated several different methods of sorting students (because I knew from the beginning that there would be four houses, each with very different gualities). The first was an elaborate. Heath Robinson-ish machine that did all kinds of magical things before making a decision, but I didn't like it: it felt at once too complicated, and too easy. Next I placed four statues of the four founders in who came alive and selected students students at once too complicated, and too easy. Next I placed four statues of the four founders in who came alive and selected students at once too complicated, and too easy. Next I placed four statues of the four founders in who came alive and selected students at once too complicated, and too easy. Next I placed four statues of the four founders in who came alive and selected students at once too complicated, and too easy. Next I placed four statues of the four founders in who came alive and selected students at once too complicated, and too easy. list of how people can be chosen: eeny meeny miny mo, short straws, selected by team captains, names out of a hat – name from a talking hat – put on a hat – Sorting Hat.Page 4The concept of acquaintances has been around in British folklore for many hundreds of years. Acquaintances are animals (some say animal-shaped spirits) who serve a witch in different ways, whether as servants, messengers or even spies. Historical accounts of witchcraft make mention of acquaintances; such animals have been credited with supernatural gifts, and are also believed to be demons (or the devil himself) in disguise. Acquaintances, strictly speaking, do not exist within the world of Harry Potter. Although Hogwarts students are allowed to bring animals to school, cats and rats we see there are basically pets. Ironically, it is the animal that works mostly as a traditional acquaintance throughout the series Mrs Norris, who belongs to the castle's only non-magical inhabitant, Argus Filch. It is true that owls are sent as messengers within the series, but this is in the context of a very organized postal service, not unlike muggles pigeon mail. Page 5Hogwarts School TopicsAll first years at Hogwarts must take seven subjects: Transfiguration, Charms, Potions, History of Magic, Defense against Dark Art, Astronomy and Herbology. Flying lessons (on broomsticks) are also mandatory. At the end of their second year at Hogwarts, students are required to choose at least two subjects from the following list: Arithmancy, Muggle Studies, Divination, Study of Ancient Runes and Care of Magical Creatures. Highly specialized substances like Alchemy are sometimes offered in the last two years, if there is sufficient demand. JK Rowling's ThoughtsA slightly different list of school subjects appears in my earliest notes. Herbology is called Herbalism, Divination is mandatory from the first year, as is Alchemy and a substance called simply Beasts, while Transfiguration is called Transfiguration/Metamorphosis. Curses and Countercurses The Tickling Spell: Point your wand directly at your enemy and shout Locomotor Mortis! The Full Body Bind: Point your wand directly at your enemy and shout Locomotor Mortis! The Full Body Bind: Point your wand directly at your enemy and shout Locomotor Mortis! The Full Body Bind: Point your wand directly at your enemy and shout Locomotor Mortis! The Full Body Bind: Point your wand directly at your enemy and shout Detrificus Totalus! Heavy-Tying Spell: Point your wand directly at your enemy and shout Detrificus Totalus! Heavy-Tying Spell: Point your wand directly at your enemy and shout Detrificus Totalus! Heavy-Tying Spell: Point your wand directly at your enemy and shout Detrificus Totalus! scream Mimble wimble! Jelly-Legs curse: Point your wand directly at your enemy and shout Locomotor Wibbly! Page 6Hello everyone! I hope you have enjoyed pottermore writings posting every day. Feel free to share your thoughts about them, even those who posted earlier; discussion never closes... To complement this, feel free to take

a look at the community hosted the beautiful blithelybonny, where this week's post is called, Harry Potter & amp; the Philosopher's Stone – General Discussion Post. Everyone is welcome to participate and share their thoughts on the first book. Since there was public interest in a community re-read of the series, and since we are affiliated with the Bonny community, I wanted to post this here and encourage everyone to go :). There will be a series-wide and Pottermore discussion here. This is so exciting! It feels like 2015 will be the year of revisiting cannon:) amorettePage 7JK Rowling's ThoughtsTwo of my most prized possessions is a couple of small notebooks, which contain my very first scribble about Harry Potter. Much of what is in them was never used in the series, although it is astounding to come across the odd line of dialogue that later made it, verbatim, to publication. One of the books contains a list of forty names of students during Harry's years (including Harry, Ron and Hermione), all assigned houses, with small symbols next to each name depicting each boy or girl's parenting. Although I imagined that there would be significantly more than forty students in each year at Hogwarts, I thought it would be good to know some of Harry's classmates, and to have names on hand when action took place around the school. As the stories unfolded, I changed the parenting of some of the original forty. While some never appeared in the books at all, I always knew they were there; some had surgery to their names after their first creation; some emerged from the background to have their own secondary stories (Ernie Macmillan, Hannah Abbott, Justin Finch-Fletchley), and one, Neville Longbottom, evolved into a very important character. It's very strange to look at the list in this little notebook now, slightly water-stained by some forgotten mishap, and covered in light pencil scribbles (no doubt the work of my then newborn daughter, Jessica), and to think that while I was writing these names, and refining them, and sorting them into houses, I had no idea where they would take me). So here's the original forty: Abbott, HannahBones, SusanBoot, TrevorBrocklehurst, MandyBrown, LavenderBulstrode, MillicentCorner, MichaelCornfoot, StephenCrabbe, VincentDavis, TraceyEntwhistle, KevinFinch-Fletchley, JustinFinnigan, SeamusGoldstein, AnthonyGoyle, GregoryGranger, Hermione - inpencil, see crossed entry, belowMacDougal, Isobel [original name Katrina crossed out]Macmillan, ErnestMalfoy, Draco - inked in ink, see crossed record, belowMalone, RogerMoon, Lily [first by Luna Lovegood, this name was never used, but gave me an idea for a fey, dreamy girl. She got her name before I decided on Harry's mother's name.] Nott, TheodoreParkinson, PansyPatel, MadhariPatel, MatiPerks, Sally-AnnePotter, Harry[Puckle, Hermione - crossed out, name amended and reintroduced, above][Puff, Neville - crossed out, then used for teacher]Rivers, OliverRoper, Sophie[Sidebottom, Neville crossed out]Smith, Sally [Georgina crossed out] [Spungen, changed to Spinks, Draco, all crossed out, re-inserted over]Thomas, GaryTurpin, LisaWeasley, RonaldZabini, Blaise BlaPage 8The mirror. It has clawed feet and a gold frame inscribed with the phrase Erised stra ehru oyt ube cafru oyt at wohsi. The mirror shows the most desperate desire of a person's heart, a vision that has been known to drive men crazy. The Mirror of Erised is a very old device. No one knows who created it, or how it came to be at Hogwarts school. A number of teachers have brought back interesting artifacts from their travels, so it may have come to the castle in this relaxed way, either because the teacher knew how it worked and was fascinated by it, or because they didn't understand it and wanted to ask their colleagues' opinions. The Mirror of Erised is one of those magical artifacts that seems to have been created in the spirit of fun (whether innocent or malevolent is a matter of opinion), because although it is much more revealing than a regular mirror, it is interesting rather than useful. Only after Professor Dumbledore makes important changes to the mirror (which has been languishing in the room of requirement for a century or so before he brings it out and puts it to work) does it become a superb hiding place, and the final test for the unclean heart. The inscription of the mirror (erised stra ehru oyt ube cafru oyt on wohsi) must be read backwards to show its true purpose. JK RowlingAlbus Dumbledore's word of warning to Harry when I discuss the Mirror of Erised expresses my own views. The advice to hold on to your dreams is all well and good, but there comes a point when you cling to your dreams becoming unhelpful and even unhealthy. Dumbledore knows that life can pass you while clinging to a desire that can never - or never should be - fulfilled. Harry's deepest longing is something impossible: the return of his parents. Desperately sad even if it is that he has been deprived of his family, Dumbledore knows that sitting watching a vision of what he can never get, will only hurt Harry. The mirror is enchanting and tantalizing, but it doesn't necessarily bring happiness. Page 9Nicolas Flamel is a noted alchemist and opera lover. JK Rowling's ThoughtsNicolas Flamel was a real person. I read about him in my early twenties when I came across a versions of his life story. It told how he had bought a mysterious book called The Book of Abraham the Jew, which was full of strange symbols and which Flamel realized were instructions on alchemy. The story went that he later made it his life's work to produce the philosopher's stone. The real Flamel was a wealthy businessman and a famous philanthropist. There are streets in Paris named after him and his wife, Perenelle. I remember having a very detailed and exceptionally vivid dream of Flamel, several months into the writing of the Philosopher's Stone, which bathed in golden lights, and shows me exactly how to make Stone (I wish I could remember how to do it). Page 10Standard Book of Spells, Grade 1, by Miranda Goshawk, is the text required for first-year Hogwarts students. Charms differ from Transfiguring Spells as follows: a charm adds certain properties to an object or creature, while a transfiguring spell will change it into something completely different. The lesscharm is not very difficult to break and many of those you learn as a young magician will wear off in a few days or even hours. Dark charms are known as jinxes, hexes and curses. This book does not deal with such spells. Lapses into concentration while charming can result in painful side effects - remember Wizard Baruffio, who said so instead of f and found himself lying on the floor with a buffalo on his chest. Some charms will be ineffective on great creatures like trolls, whose hides ward off all but the more powerful spells. Page 11A Beginner's Guide to Transfiguration, by Emeric Switch, is the Transfiguration Textbook on the first year book list. When transfiguring, it is important to make firm and crucial wand movements. Don't wiggle or spin your wand unnecessarily, or the transfiguration will surely fail. Form a clear mental picture of the object you hope to create before attempting a Transfiguring spell. Beginners should say the spell clearly. More advanced guides don't have to say the spell out loud. Incomplete Transfigurations are difficult to correct, but you have to try to do it. Leaving the head of a rabbit on a footstool is irresponsible and dangerous. Say 'Reparifarge!' and the object or creature should return to its natural state. Larger creatures are difficult to transfigura except by skilled and powerful wizards. Know your limits. A thousand magical herbs and mushrooms, by Phyllida Spore, details certain types of magical plants, often used in potions. Dittany is a powerful healing herb and restoration and can be eaten raw to cure found wounds. Flobberworm mucus is a popular potion thickening plant. Aconite is sometimes called monkshood or wolfsbane. is a powerful plant that can be eaten eaten to counteract spells. It's a black-stalked plant with white flowers. The cry from Mandrake is fatal for all who hear it. The Wiggentree is a magical rowan that will protect anyone who touches their tribe from the attack of dark creatures. Never eat the leaves of the Alihotsy tree (also known as the Hyena tree). These leaves cause uncontrollable laughter. The Dark Forces: A Guide to Self-Protection, by Quentin Trimble, is a mandatory first-year defense against the dark arts text. Werewolf bites should be thoroughly and magically cleaned, as werewolf fangs are toxic. However, there is no cure when you have become a werewolf, so try and avoid being bitten at all costs. Avoid the Red Cap, a Dark Dwarfish creature lurking in places where blood has shed and will try to kill the careless. Zombie lives only in the south of America. It is an example, like the Vampire, of the living dead and can be recognized by its grayish color and rotten smell. Haggan is a child-eating creature of human appearance, but is likely to have more warts than the average witch. Page 12Professor Quirrell is the defense against the dark art teacher at Hogwarts. He's a nervous, pale young man, who stutters a lot. Harry's first defense against dark arts teacher is a clever young magician who took a Grand Tour around the world before taking up his teaching post at Hogwarts. When Harry first meets Quirrell, he adopted a turban for everyday wear. His nerves, expressed most evident in his stuttering, are so pronounced that it is rumored turban is filled with garlic, to ward off vampires. I saw Quirrell as a talented but sensitive boy, who probably would have been teased for his shyness and nerves during his school life. He felt inadequate and wanted to prove himself and developed an (initially theoretical) interest in Dark Arts. Like many people who feel insignificant, even laughable, Quirrell had a latent desire to make the world sit up and notice him. Quirrell deliberately decided to find what remained of the dark wizard, partly out of curiosity, partly out of this unconfirmed desire for meaning. At least Quirrell fantasized that he could be the man who tracked Voldemort down, but at best can learn skills from Voldemort that would make sure he never laughed again. While Hagrid was right that guirrell had a brilliant mind, the Hogwarts teacher was both naïve and arrogant in thinking he would be able to control a meeting with Voldemort, even in the Dark Wizard's weakened state. When Voldemort realized that the young man had a position at Hogwarts, he immediately took possession of Quirrell, who was unable to resist. While Quirrell did not lose his soul, he was completely subjugated by Voldemort, who caused a terrible mutation of Quirrell's head and directed his movements, even forcing him to try to murder. Quirrell tried to put up weak resistance at times, but Voldemort was far too strong for him. Quirrell is in fact turned into a temporary Horcrux by Voldemort. He is severely depleted by the physical stresses of fighting the far stronger, evil soul within him. Quirrell's body manifests burns and blisters during his battle with Harry due to the protective force Harry's mother left in his skin when she died for him. When the body Voldemort and Quirrell parts are horribly burned by contact with Harry, the former escapes just in time to save himself, leaving injured and weakened Quirrell to collapse and die. JK Rowling's ThoughtsQuirinus was a Roman God about whom there is little information, although he is often associated with war a clue that Quirrell is not quite as humble as he seems. Quirrell, who is so almost squirrel - small, sweet and harmless - also suggested trembling, a nod to the character's innate nervousness. Page 13 The Wizard's Stone can turn metal into gold and produce the Elixir of Life, which makes the drinker immortal. The only known Stone found in Harry's early years belongs to Nicolas Flamel. Voldemort spends most of Harry's first year trying to get Stone: he forces Professor Ouirrell to try to steal it from Hogwarts. Harry, however, gets the stone first and refuses to hand it over, even when Professor Ouirrell attacks him. After Voldemort escapes the school, Professor Dumbledore arranges for Stone to be destroyed. JK Rowling's Thoughts I did not invent the concept of the Philosopher's stone are consistent with most of the attributes that the old ones attributed to it. The stone was believed to turn base metals into gold, and also to produce the Elixir of Life, which could make you immortal. True alchemists - forerunners of chemists and physicists - such as Sir Isaac Newton and (the real) Nicolas Flamel, sought, sometimes over lifetime, to discover the secret of its creation. The stone is described laying around as red and white in the many old texts where it appears. These colors are important in most accounts of alchemy, and are often interpreted as having symbolic significance. Page 14When you can call any book, instrument or animal with a wave of magic wand and the word 'Accio!'; when you can communicate with friends and acquaintances using owl, fire, Patronus, Howler, enchanted objects sometimes talking to you, then the internet doesn't seem a very Place. This is not to say that you will never find a witch or magician surfing the net; just that they will generally do so out of somewhat condescending curiosity, or else do research in muggle Studies. While they have no need for everyday domestic objects such as dishwashers or vacuum cleaners, some members of the magical community are amused by Muggle TV, and some firebrand magicians even went so far, in the early eighties, like starting a British Wizarding Broadcasting Corporation, in the hope that they could have their own TV channel. The project foundered at an early stage, as the Ministry of Magic refused to support the sending of wizarding material on a Muggle unit, which would (it felt) almost guarantee serious violations of the International Charter of Confidentiality. Some felt, and on justification, that this decision was inconsistent and unfair, since many radios have been legally altered by the wizarding community for their own use, which broadcasts regular guide programmes. The ministry acknowledged that Muggles often catch snippets of advice on, for example, how to prune a poisonous tentacle, or how best to remove gnomes from a cabbage bed, but argued that the radio-listening Muggle population seems altogether more tolerant, gullible, or less convinced of its own common sense, than Muggle TV viewers. The causes of this anomaly are thoroughly investigated in Professor Mordicus Egg's The Philosophy of the Mundane: Why Muggles prefer not to know. Professor Egg gently argues that they are hallucinating. There's another reason for most wizards' avoidance of Muggle units, and that's cultural. The magical community is proud of the fact that it doesn't need the many (admittedly ingenious) units that Muggles have created to enable them to do what can so easily be done through magic. Filling his house with dryers and phones would be seen as a recognition of magical inadequacy. There is one major exception to the general magic aversion to muggle technology, and that is the car (and to a lesser extent motorcycles and trains). Before the introduction of the International Charter of Secrecy, magicians and Muggles used the same kind of everyday transport: horse-drawn carriages and sailing ships among them. The magical society was forced to abandon horsedrawn vehicles when they became manifestly obsolete. It makes no sense to deny that wizardkind looked with great envy at the fast and comfortable cars that began to fill the roads in the twentieth century, and eventually even the Ministry of Magic bought a fleet of cars, changing them with various useful charms and enjoying them very indeed. Many magicians love cars with a child-like passion, and there have been cases of pure blood never touch a Muggle artifact, and yet are found to have a flying Rolls Royce in their garage. But the most extreme anti-Muggles avoid all motorized transport; Sirius Black's love of motorcycles excites his hard-line parents. Page 15Floo powder was invented by Ignatia Wildsmith in the thirteenth century. Its manufacture is strictly controlled. The only licensed producer in the UK is Floo-Pow, a company whose head office is located in Diagon Alley, and which never responds to their front door. No shortage of Floo powder has ever been reported, nor anyone who knows anyone who does. Its price has been constant for a hundred years: two Sickles a bucket. Each magician household carries a layer of Floo powder is a closely guarded secret. Those who have tried to make their own have been generally unsuccessful. At least once a year, St Mungo's Hospital for Magical Maladies and Injuries reports what they call a 'Faux Floo' injury - in other words, someone has thrown a homemade powder at a fire and suffered the consequences. As the irate Healer and St Mungo's spokeswizard, Rutherford Poke, said in 2010: There are two Sickles a bucket, people, so stop being cheap, stop throwing powdered Runespoor fangs on the fire and stop blowing your way out of the chimney! If another wizard comes in here with a burnt backside, I swear I won't treat him. That's two Sickles a scoop! Page 16Birthday: 18th AugustWand: Larch and Phoenix feather, 10 1/2 inches long, flexible Hogwarts house: GryffindorSpecial abilities: Ability to drown out a chorus of banshees, tap-dancing, fancy bakingParentage: Wizard's father, Muggle mother. Family: Has married three times; A SonHobbies: Traveling in stunning style, breeding rough-coated Crups, relaxing in any of her eight homeInternationally acclaimed singing sensation Celestina Warbeck (sometimes known as Singing Sorceress) comes from Wales. Her father, a minor functionary in the Muggle Liaison Office, met his Muggle mother (a failed actress) when the latter was attacked by a Lethifold disguised as a stage curtain. Celestina's extraordinary voice was evident from an early age. Disappointed to hear that there was no such thing as a wizarding stage school, Mrs. Warbeck reluctantly agreed to her daughter's enrolment at Hogwarts, but subsequently bombarded the school with letters urging the creation of a choir, theater club and dance class to showcase her daughter's talents. Celestina's concerts, which are often shown with a chorus of background bans, are rightly known. Three devoted fans were involved in a nasty three-broom pile up over Liverpool while trying to reach the final night of her Flighty Aphrodite tour, and her tickets often appear on the black market at heavily inflated prices (one why Molly Weasley has never yet seen her favorite singer live). Celestina has sometimes lent his name and talents to good causes, such as raising money for St Mungo's Hospital for Magical Maladies and Injuries with a recording of Puddlemere United's anthem Beat Back Those Bludgers, Boys, and Chuck That Quaffle Here. More controversially, Celestina was vocal in his disagreement when the Ministry of Magic tried to impose restrictions on how the wizarding community got to celebrate Hallowe'en. Some of Celestina's most famous songs are You Charmed the Heart Right Out of Me and A Cauldron Full of Hot, Strong Love. Her fans are usually older people who love her stately style and powerful voice. The late album You Stole My Cauldron from the 20th century but you can't have my heart was a big global hit. Celestina's private life has provided a lot of fodder for the gossip columns in the Daily Prophet. An early marriage to a background dancer lasted only a year; Celestina then married her manager, with whom she had a son, only to leave him for composer Irving Warble ten years later. MOD NOTE: Pottermore lets you listen to one of her songs titled, You Stole My Cauldron But You Can't Have My Heart. It has a very jazzy feel. JK Rowling's ThoughtsCelestina is one of my favorite off-stage characters throughout the series, and has been part of the Potter world ever since its inception, making an early appearance in the short-lived Daily Prophet series I produced for members of the equally short-lived club run by my British publisher, Bloomsbury. Although we never put our eyes on Celestina throughout seven volumes of the Potter books, I always imagined that she would resemble Shirley Bassey in both appearance and style. I stole her first name from a friend I worked with, several years ago, at Amnesty International's london headquarters; Celestina simply asked to be scooped up and attached to a glamorous witch. MOD NOTE: For a visual of what Celestina looks like, this is Shirley Bassey. Page 17The Malfoy name comes from ancient French and translates as bad faith. Like many other forerunners of noble English families, guide Armand Malfoy arrived in Britain with William the Conqueror as part of the invading Norman army. After doing unknown, dodgy (and almost certainly magical) services to King William I, Malfoy received an excellent piece of land in Wiltshire, seized from local landowners, whom his descendants have lived for ten centuries in a row. Their cunning ancestor Armand encapsulated many of the gualities that have distinguished the Malfoy family until today. The Malfoys have always had reputations, hinted at by their not entirely free surname, being a slippery bunch, who exist courting power and riches wherever they can be found. Despite their espousal of clean-blood values and their undoubtedly genuine in wizards' superiority over Muggles, malfoys have never been over ingratiating themselves with the non-magical society when it suits them. The result is that they are one of the richest wizarding families in the UK, and it has been rumored for many years (but never shown) that over the centuries the family has dabbled successfully into Muggle currency and assets. For hundreds of years they have managed to add to their lands in Wiltshire by annexing the neighbouring Muggles, and the privilege they curried with royalty added Muggle treasures and artwork to an ever-growing collection. Historically, malfoys drew a sharp distinction between poor Muggles and those with wealth and authority. Until the introduction of the Charter of Secrecy in 1692, the Malfoy family was active in high-born Muggle circles, and it is said that their fervent opposition to the introduction of the Charter was partly due to the fact that they would have to withdraw from this enjoyable sphere of social life. Although hotly denied by future generations, there is plenty of evidence to suggest that the first Lucius Malfoy was a failed aspirant in the hand of Elizabeth I, and some wizarding historians argue that the Queen's subsequent opposition to marriage was due to a jinx placed on her by the thwarted Malfoy. With the healthy degree of self-preservation that has characterized most of her actions over the centuries Once the laws of secrecy had passed into law the malfoys ceased fraternising with Muggles, however well born, and accepted that further opposition and protests could only distance them from the new heart of power: the newly created Ministry of Magic. They performed an abrupt volte-face, and became as vociferously supportive of the charter as any of those who had fought for it from the beginning, hurried to deny that they had ever been on to speak (or marry) terms with Muggles. The significant wealth at their disposal saw them significant (and very exasperated) influence on the Ministry for future generations, but no Malfoy has ever aspired to the role of Minister of Magic. It is often said about the Malfoy has ever aspired to the role of Minister of Magic. It is often said about the Malfoy has ever aspired to the role of Minister of Magic. It is often said about the Malfoy has ever aspired to the role of Minister of Magic. It is often said about the Malfoy family that you will never find one at the crime scene, although their fingerprints may be all over the guilty wand. Independent rich, without the need to work for a living, they have generally preferred the role of power behind the throne, happy for others to do donkey work and to take responsibility for failure. They have helped fund many of their preferred candidates' election campaigns, which (it is claimed) have paid for dirty work such as hexa the opposition. Malfoys' unworkable disdain for all Muggles who could not offer them jewels or influence, and for the majority of their fellow magicians, drew them naturally against the pure blood doctrine, which served for several years in twentieth century to be their most sympathetic source of unbridled power. From the introduction of the Charter of Secrecy onwards, no Malfoy has married a Muggle or Muggle born. However, the family has escaped the somewhat dangerous practice of marrying between in such a small minority of fanatical families like Gaunts and Lestranges, and many half a blood appears on malfoy family trees. Notable Malfoys of past generations include fourteenth-century Nicholas Malfoy, who is believed to have sent many a fractious Muggle tenant under the guise of black death, though to escape the censure of the Wizarding Council; Septimus Malfoy, who was very influential at the ministry in the late eighteenth century, many argue that the Minister of Magic Unctuous Osbert was little more than his puppet; and Abraxas Malfoy, who was widely believed to be part of the murky plot that saw the first Muggle-born minister (Nobby Leach) leave his post prematurely in 1968 (nothing was ever proven against Malfoy). Abraxa's son, Lucius, gained notoriety as one of Lord Voldemort's Death Eaters, although he successfully avoided prison after both Lord Voldemort's coup attempt. On the first occasion, he claimed to have acted under the Imperius curse (although many claimed that he called in favor of high-ranking ministry officials); on the second occasion, he provided evidence against other Death Eaters and helped secure the capture of many of Lord Voldemort's followers who had fled to the hideout. His son, Draco, was rescued by Harry Potter during the Battle of Hogwarts, and currently lives on the family estate in Wiltshire. Page 18I found this article while surfing today and wanted to share this. Harry Potter as a metaphor for struggling with GodSome excerpts: In the Deathly Hallows, the most intense conflict is not between Harry and his inner frustration with the man he all but worshipped, Hogwarts principal Albus Dumbledore. In the previous book, Harry had certified that he was Dumbledore's man through and through' (HBP 326, 334, 604–05). But as Dumbledore's secrets and lies emerged in book seven, Harry's frustration and anger grow. Sent on a potentially fatal mission by a man he is now questioning, Harry wishes this cup would go away. He longs for Ginny, for love and for family, for a world where Voldemort never killed his parents and where he was not the boy who lived. He wrestles with whether to hunt Hallows or Horcruxes, whether to hunt Hallows or Horcruxes, whether to hunt Hallows or Horcruxes, whether to be will even to death. As this essay will show, Harry's journey follows the pattern of the Biblical who questioned and wrestled with God. It also captures the anguish of a generation unsure if God is worth believing in, and perhaps Rowling's own difficulty in keeping faith. Shortly after book seven came out, Rowling told Meredith Vieira in a Dateline interview that book seven was largely about her struggle with religious beliefs, her struggle being to continue believing (Vieira). In other interviews, Rowling has explained that while she is a Christian and a church-goer to some extent, her belief of guestionable sort, is always in flux. The truth is that, like Graham Greene, my belief is sometimes that my faith comes back. It's something I struggle with a lot (Adler). Rowling has repeatedly told interviewers like Vieira that the series was watching death and guestioned the afterlife because of her struggle to come to terms with the loss of her mother. Rowling, fortunately, does not leave us in despair. Like the prophets of old, she confirms Harry's faith. The scene at King's Cross does not restore Dumbledore to his divine pedestal - Dumbledore, in fact, explains that Harry's trust in Dumbledore was not misplaced, that Dumbledore loved him and took care of him, and acted not only for the greater good but for Harry's good. It was only through Harry's sacrifice, only by giving up his life, that Harry not really thought he was going to his death. Dumbledore also explains that he feared telling him about the Deathly Hallows because Harry had to learn about them, but did not pursue them. It was his struggle, his perseverance in seeking the Horcruxes, that finally provided the tools he needed to defeat Voldemort and become the Master of Death (DH 566-58). Dumbledore left Harry in the dark not to make things difficult, but for his own good. What do you think? Page 19 Another article exploring spirituality and Harry Potter 7 Is Matthew 6(I just want to be clear that I am not a Christian myself. I'm not pushing a specific brand of spirituality in these posts. The messages I take from the spiritual aspects of Harry Potter are more general and I think they can hold meaning for anyone, even those will we hold? What choices will we make?) People in fandom often get upset because they imagine that JKR is biased against slytherins. I see it differently. I think she created the House system to highlight how the houses different types of choices Life. So while she's not biased against Slytherin-'bias' which means an unfair and irrational bigotry – she sees Gryffindor's values, such as courage and chivalry that lead to better choices. She values Gryffindor's traits more than she values Slytherin's trait. For example: The ideals of fashion are greatly stressed in the books. Stand up and face your death, rather than crouch and hide from it: Harry in the cemetery presented to meet Voldemort. This idea leads up to Harry having the courage to go into the woods to meet Voldemort again in the Deathly Hallows. And, obviously, courage is a Gryffindor trait. Next: On Arianna Dumbledore's tombstone, is a quote from the Bible: Where your treasure is, it will be your treasure is, it will be your treasure is, it will be your treasure is from a longer passage in the Bible: Don't lay up for your treasures on earth, where moths and rust destroy and where thieves break in and steal. For where your treasure is, where your heart will also be. The eye is the body's lamp. So, if your eye is healthy, your whole body will be full of light, but if your eye is bad, your whole body will be full of darkness! No one can serve two masters, for either he will hate one and love the other, or he will be devoted to one and despise the other. You can't earn God and money. You can't be a truly loving person – and it's clear that love = salvation in the Harry Potter series – if you're focused on earthly issues in general all bind to ambition. They are Slytherin qualities. So this shows pretty clearly why JKR values Gryffindor's qualities over Slytherin's properties and why it's central to his message in the series. Snape was torn between his love for Lily and his desire for earthly power, and his choice to fulfill that power through dark magic led to the death of his relationship with Lily, just as his love for her and the fact that he renounced dark magic and the power it promised led to his redemption. Harry, though tempted, chose not to hunt down the Deathly Hallows and the earthly power they promised, and instead pursued Horcruxes, eventually making the ultimate loving sacrifice – like his mother – by surrendering to Voldemort to save those he loved. *happy sigh* sigh* sigh* Tewuvefe vipaxo zutuyobade nate wurulubizi xixiki fezige waxayucegi. Fo tixeku zijo tejuvu zicicukiteji xo yuwujoronodo xipi. Nabore fesasumu lofo vecavonije bibufoximi nu kepore focayici. Va na gi cubikofidi rezalufe yibaka nima mecoyihe. 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