

Chapter 1 : 10 Shipwrecks Frozen In Time - Listverse

Taehyung: Jimin, you're my nemo. If you get lost in the great big ocean, I'll find you. Jimin: Tae you get lost in the first season of Bon Voyage. And the only thing you could told me about where you are was 'I don't know but the view is nice'.

Retreating Nazi troops were seen sinking their treasures into Lake Toplitz as they fled Allied forces near the end of WWII, however the contents of the boxes is unknown. Researchers believe that anything from gold and silver to priceless works of art may be at the bottom of the lake, and divers are still trying to locate the boxes. Over the years, a few especially crazy treasure hunters have emerged, busting up concrete and burning down a chapel in the pursuit of the golden owl. Apparently, someone had in fact come close, as Valentin saw disturbed ground near the true sight, but as of now, that appears to be the closest anyone has come. Legend has it that in , Beale and a few men he was traveling with came into a large sum of gold and silver while mining somewhere in the Rocky Mountains. So Beale wrote three ciphers. Beale then entrusted Robert Morriss, a Lynchburg, Virginia innkeeper, with the safekeeping of a box containing the ciphers. Morriss was supposed to wait 10 years before opening it. At this point, if Beale did not return for the box, a key to the cipher was supposed to be mailed to Morriss. But it never arrived. For years, Morriss and a friend tried to decode the three ciphers, but they could only manage the second cipher the one describing the contents of the treasure. A family worked the mine and shipped the gold back to Mexico until a group of Apaches slaughtered them. Only one or two survivors were left, and they escaped into Mexico. The area where the attack occurred is still known as the Massacre Grounds. He was also rumored to have stored caches throughout the Superstitions. She was unable to locate the mine herself with the information he provided, and though many have tried, no one has been able to verify its existence or locate the missing gold since. The wall panels were elaborate and beautiful, and even hailed by some as the eighth wonder of the world. In , the great Amber Room was taken apart and stolen by German soldiers, and by the end of the Second World War the panels had disappeared completely. According to some researchers, the amber wall panels must have been destroyed during the Soviet siege of Kaliningrad; yet others believe that the panels were transported elsewhere prior to the destruction of the city. He ended a long period of war between Chinese states and brought his countrymen together to work towards a modern, illustrious Chinese Empire. As the most revered leader in all Chinese history, Qin Shi Huang was entombed in a vast underground city, surrounded by thousands of life-sized terracotta soldiers that were undiscovered until The excavation is only a fraction complete, however, due largely to legends that the massive underground tomb is surrounded by poisonous rivers of mercury. Archaeologists are attempting to open up more of the entombed clay city, but they need to move slowly and carefully to avoid poisoning the myriad of underground streams in the area. This means that untold treasures and the body of Qin Shi Guang himself have yet to be discovered 7 The Copper Scrolls â€” 64 unknown places A pair of copper scrolls was found in within the depths of the same system of Jordanian caves in which the original Dead Sea Scrolls were found in These scrolls turned out to be two separate pieces of one large scroll written in a unique derivation of Hebrew. Unlike the other Dead Sea Scrolls, this one details the locations of 64 separate treasures of gold and silver. Due to unspecific instructions, treasure hunters are not sure where to seek out this hidden wealth of gold and silver. The problem was, Mosby had also captured 42 other men during the raid and had to take them back through Union territory and across the Confederate line. Unwilling to part with his treasure, Mosby instructed his men to bury the treasure between two large pine trees in case of a battle. Mosby marked the trees with his knife, and the Raiders headed back along their route and across the Confederate line without any trouble from the Union. Unfortunately for Mosby, when he sent back seven of his most trusted men, they were all caught and hanged. Mosby never returned for the treasure. At the time the United States was in the midst of the Great Depression, and with the value of the dollar about to plunge, he expected the price of gold to explode. Trabuco and a few business partners were said to have secretly bought up around sixteen tons of gold, and were waiting for the prices to soar before they sold it. Rather than taking advantage of the situation and selling their gold, Trabuco and his partners held onto their bounty a little too long. Because of this, Trabuco and his partners were stuck. The knowledge of the location of the gold died with them. Over the

course of doing so, they gathered immense riches and became very powerful. Two centuries after their formation, the Pope accused them of heresy and ordered the arrest of all Knights Templar. Those that managed to escape gathered their riches and disappeared into history. Legend has it that they escaped to Scotland where sympathizers helped them hide their treasures under a chapel. When the new world was discovered, the descendants fled to Nova Scotia in Canada. Marks on old maps as well as graves in eastern Canada and New England show symbols from the Knights Templar, lending credence to this legend. But what happened to the treasure? A mysterious pit in Canada, on Oak Island, was discovered in 1799. Right under the surface were several flag stones. Under those, every ten feet, were logs, as well as charcoal, coconut fiber and putty. According to one written account, a stone was discovered with strange symbols, and another told of a tunnel feet down. No one knows what lies at the bottom. She was already known to be dangerously unseaworthy, but since she was so massive, she was the pride of the Portuguese fleet. King Alfonso had tasked her with bringing home the vast fortune taken from the King of Siam as tribute. She was caught in a storm in the straight of Malacca and wrecked on shoals, sinking to rest on the seabed deep under water. No one knows exactly where the Flor do Mar lies, and there is some controversy over which country controls the area and salvage rights where she is said to have been lost. He came up with the idea during this illness to create a bronze chest full of treasure for anyone to go find. He intended to hide it and die in the wilderness, with the treasure as a legacy. However, he survived his illness and waited until he was 79 or 80 to hide the treasure. In March 1782, he revealed that the treasure was hidden in the Rocky Mountains north of Santa Fe and 5, feet 1, m above sea-level. In September 1792, Fenn announced the publication of a new book, *Too Far to Walk*, containing a pullout map of the area surrounding the treasure. The book has since been published and is available for purchase. In January 1793, Fenn revealed in an interview: Its one of the most memorable battles in American history. Jim Bowie and Davey Crockett were two of men who fought of the powerful Mexican army of Santa Ana and died doing so. The treasure is said to contain millions of dollars of gold, silver and religious artifacts that were initially supposed to be used to build an army and pay for the upcoming war. Not a single trace of the massive fortune has ever been found. The craftsmanship that went into these luxurious eggs is considered some of the finest the world has ever seen. Although all of the eggs were meant to be taken to the Kremlin, 8 of them mysteriously went missing upon transport. After obtaining legal ownership over the land, Doc removed around gold bars from the mine. Since it was illegal at that time to own gold not in the form of jewelry, Doc hid the gold bars in various locations. While attempting to widen the opening with explosives, the shaft collapsed on itself making it impossible to reach the treasures. While trying to raise the funds to further excavate the site Doc was murdered. The deed was passed on to his heirs, but right as the family was close to reaching the site, the US Army relinquished the peak. His treasures, however, were taken after he was killed during a battle with the Spanish led by Cortez. So why do people think the massive treasure of an Aztec leader wound up in Utah? The prospector, a man named Freddy Crystal, tracked down a descendent of Montezuma to interpret the map, and it was determined the topography did in fact match the town that was near. Crystal actually convinced the townspeople to help him secretly search for the gold with the promise of sharing any findings, and eventually they did manage to find a system of caves and tunnels running through the mountain. It was laced with booby traps, but no gold was ever found, leading to the common belief that if the treasure had ever been there to begin with, had been moved by the Aztecs or discovered by some absurdly fortunate spelunker. But most of the loot has already been found. Experts believe there is still plenty of treasure to find. Dutch was consistently hounded for tax evasion, and was eventually caught and indicted by a Grand Jury. Before things got too hot, Dutch managed to pack his fortune into metal boxes and hid it away in the Catskill Mountains, with the intention of getting it when he was released. Knowing that mob bosses tended to lose their empires when they went away, Dutch kept the location secret so that he could quietly recover his treasure and start a new life. He was eventually acquitted of his charges and set free, but was gunned down soon after. On his deathbed, Schultz incoherently rambled about his treasures location, but it has yet to be found.

Chapter 2 : Tom and Eileen Lonergan - Wikipedia

Great Ocean Road Tours. Join us and explore beautiful beaches, historical shipwrecks, quaint coastal towns and towering forests! All the while sleeping in great accommodation, eating delicious food and creating some amazing memories.

And seeing the beautiful scenery go by. In January, I took my father Thierry to enjoy the sights of Victoria. For long drives and dramatic scenery, the Great Ocean Road seems an obvious choice. In two days, you can enjoy the Great Ocean Road and 8 highlights I selected for you. The Great Ocean Road officially starts at Torquay, a pleasant coastal town where we had breakfast after taking an early flight from Sydney to Avalon. I know it is synonymous with cheap flights, but Avalon is quite ideal for the Great Ocean Road. The Great Ocean Road stretches kms from Torquay to Warrnambool and is one of the must-see destinations when visiting Australia. Bells Beach had been on my list of places to see for some time. And yes, I did think about the movie Point Break. Photo Thierry Mignon The surfing culture is very much alive there. Lorne A very pleasant coastal town, Lorne is a popular weekend spot for Melburnians. It has a nice range of restaurants. Beautiful views from the walkway near the Lighthouse Cape Otway Lightstation: There is a cafe with tables where you can enjoy great views over the lighthouse. Cape Otway also has a colony of koalas , perched in gumtrees on the way to the light station. With the tourist buses stopping by for photos, it can get quite busy. The Great Ocean Road Drive: The Great Ocean Road Drive is a spectacular road trip, with some incredible views. In my opinion, the most spectacular section is between Lorne and Apollo Bay. You are right by the ocean, the road winds down along the coast and offers some incredible sights. The road is very good but take it easy, there is no need to rush and sometimes you need to choose between looking at the scenery and paying attention to the road. Stop at the Cape Patton Lookout for some stunning photo opportunities. Around Wye River, the road is right on the beach, which is amazing. We passed through just after the bushfires of January , the sight of burned trees by the beach was both beautiful and bittersweet. Apollo Bay is a lovely little town, with places to stay, eat and buy supplies. The river bed has an amazing collection of rock cairns, carefully maintained by passing tourists. The road is very narrow and no trucks or vans are allowed. The road is quite narrow and large vehicles such as trucks and vans are not allowed. Also, the drive from Apollo Bay to Forrest goes through a beautiful forest of tall trees and spectacular ferns. This was a great surprise: I definitely recommend moving away from the coast for a little while and experience something different. Melba Gully Melba Gully is an easily accessible walk through the rainforest. We were there during the day and admired the most amazing ferns. There are only eight stacks, with one collapsing as recently as In this area of the Great Ocean Road, the coast is a lot more barren and windswept. The Twelve Apostles are a stunning sight, in any weather. There are plenty of activities available through the tourist centre, including scenic flights. Get off the coast, there is plenty to see inland from the road. If you can, pick your time of day, the light can vary a lot. Do you have any favourite spots on the Great Ocean Road?

Chapter 3 : 19 real life lost treasures that have yet to be found (19 Photos) : theCHIVE

The Great Ocean Road is one of Australia's top road trip destinations. Discover these 14 recommended stops on the Great Ocean Road in this detailed guide to Australia's south coast. The Great Ocean Road is a kilometre road which winds its way along Australia's south coast from Torquay to Warrnambool.

On some reefs in the north, nearly all the corals have died. However the impact of bleaching eases as we move south, and reefs in the central and southern regions around Cairns and Townsville and southwards were much less affected, and are now recovering. Heat stress from record high summer temperatures damages the microscopic algae zooxanthellae that live in the tissues of corals, turning them white. After they bleach, these stressed corals either slowly regain their zooxanthellae and colour as temperatures cool off, or else they die. The Great Barrier Reef bleached severely for the first time in , then in , and now again in . Surveying the damage We undertook extensive underwater surveys at the peak of bleaching in March and April, and again at the same sites in October and November. The dieback of corals due to bleaching in just months is the largest loss ever recorded for the Great Barrier Reef. They reported no change over this extended period in the amount of corals in the remote, northern region. Unfortunately, most of the losses in have occurred in this northern, most pristine part of the Great Barrier Reef. Our map shows clearly that coral death varies enormously from north to south along the 2,km length of the Reef. The southern third of the Reef did not experience severe heat stress in February and March. Consequently, only minor bleaching occurred, and we found no significant mortality in the south since then. In the central section of the Reef, we measured widespread but moderate bleaching, which was comparably severe to the and events. Healthy coral in the southern Great Barrier Reef in November . Many central reefs are in good condition, and they continue to recover from Severe Tropical Cyclones Hamish in and Yasi . In the eastern Torres Strait and outermost ribbon reefs in the northernmost part of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park, we found a large swathe of reefs that escaped the most severe bleaching and mortality, compared to elsewhere in the north. We suspect that these reefs were partially protected from heat stress by strong currents and upwelling of cooler water across the edge of the continental shelf that slopes steeply into the Coral Sea. For visitors, these surveys show there are still many reefs throughout the Marine Park that have abundant living coral, particularly in popular tourism locations in the central and southern regions, such as the Whitsundays and Cairns. Darkspots The northern third of the Great Barrier Reef, extending km from Port Douglas to Papua New Guinea, experienced the most severe bleaching and subsequent loss of corals. When mortality is this high, it affects even tougher species that normally survive bleaching. However, even in this region, there are some silver linings. Bleaching and mortality decline with depth, and some sites and reefs had much better than average survival. A few corals are still bleached or mottled, particularly in the north, but the vast majority of survivors have regained their colour. Dead table corals killed by bleaching in the north, November . The reef science and management community will continue to gather data on the bleaching event as it slowly unfolds. The initial stage focused on mapping the footprint of the event, and now we are analysing how many bleached corals died or recovered over the past months. Over the coming months and for the next year or two we expect to see longer-term impacts on northern corals, including higher levels of disease, slower growth rates and lower rates of reproduction. The process of recovery in the north “the replacement of dead corals by new ones” will be slow, at least years , as long as local conditions such as water quality remain conducive to recovery. As global temperatures continue to climb, time will tell how much recovery in the north is possible before a fourth mass bleaching event occurs.

Chapter 4 : lost in the great ocean | Tumblr

johnstamos You're my Nemo. If you get lost in the great, big ocean, I'll find you. Happy Birthday Bobby, I love you. @bobsaget.

At most it has been the accomplice of human restlessness. Traces of these explorers, heroes, and merchants can still be found in our oceans; divers among us can explore their sunken vessels, which have been essentially frozen in time. The United Nations estimates that there are over three million shipwrecks on the ocean floors. Lost, destroyed, or deliberately sunk, these wrecks are of interest to divers, underwater archaeologists, and treasure hunters alike. But the presence of electronic equipment—“including a communications mast, more than two hundred batteries, and directional-finding antennae”—suggests that the ship was most likely used for surveillance or communications. One of these was the *Doty*, one of the last giant steamships built to carry cargo across the Lakes. She was finally rediscovered on June 16, 1985, after being lost for years. At that time, she was the largest wooden vessel still missing on Lake Michigan. Found below more than three hundred feet 91m of water, the wreck was still upright and intact with even the corn cargo still safely in its hold. The *Doty* is in such an amazing state of preservation due to the extremely cold, fresh water, and the great depth. As she attempted to take troops into the harbor at Espiritu Santo on 26 October 1914, she struck two mines. There were only two fatalities, with most of the troops making it safely to the beach. In 1985, it was listed as one of the top ten wreck diving sites in the world, for its visibility and easy beach access. Launched in December 1914 as a cruise ship, it was eventually purchased by Italy and used to ferry troops to the East African colonies. When WWII had broken out—but before Italy had formally declared war on the Allies—the ship was searched by British sailors, who noted that it was chock-full of arms and explosives which would inevitably go towards the Axis war effort. Wasting no time, he scuttled the ship—with bombs still onboard. The ship and its contents have never been salvaged. In October 1914, during the early morning hours, an explosion occurred in the engine room while the ship was at port. As the ship started burning, passengers and crew were evacuated. After burning for two days, the ship was towed away from the mouth of the harbor as it slowly began to sink. She currently lies beneath about feet 50m of water. The wrecks in these waters are extremely well preserved due to the cold, fresh water conditions. In October 1914, the *Defiance* was southbound on Lake Huron with a hull full of grain. The *Defiance* followed the *Audubon* to its watery grave within fifteen minutes. Remarkably, its wreck seems to be completely intact. Trapped in the Great Harbor of Salt Island by the storm, the captain tried to make his escape via the channel as soon as the winds began to calm. Before he reached safety, however, the winds shifted again—“throwing the *Rhone* directly onto the rocks. The impact broke the vessel in two, and the cold waters caused the boilers to explode. As was common practice at the time, the passengers had been tied to their beds during bad weather to keep them safe from harm, and because of this, only twenty-three crew members survived. Lying between thirty to eighty feet of water, it has become a very popular dive site. Lying at a maximum depth of twenty feet 7m, it is a favorite location for divers, tour boat operators, and snorkelers in the Fathom Five National Marine Park. Built in 1626, the foot A full-scale archaeological expedition was launched in 1957, and soon the researchers were able to confirm that the ship was built around 1626. It is believed to be a type of Dutch ship known as a fluyt a sailing cargo ship. As the waters of the Baltic Sea have almost no tidal movement and the salinity is only 0. Built to glorify king Gustavus Adolphus, no expenses were spared in its decorations and equipment. Built between 1626 and 1630, it rather unfortunately sank on its maiden voyage, less than one nautical mile from the harbor. When it was located again in the 1640s, the Swedish government decided to salvage the wreck. During a recovery operation in 1957, thousands of artifacts and human remains were removed from in and around the hull. The wreck was so well-preserved after almost years under water, that the smallest details could still be discerned on its artwork. It took more than eighteen months, 1, dives, and eighteen separate lifts to salvage the *Vasa*. But the effort paid off: Featured in various other lists on Listverse, which can be read here and here, the ill-fated ocean liner was discovered in 1956, close to Newfoundland. Lying at a depth of 12, feet 3. Though it was at first believed to have sunk in one piece, the expedition team that discovered its resting place were amazed to find that the ship had in fact broken into two pieces. *Hestie* is a

graphic designer, author and entrepreneur living in Pretoria, South Africa. She has a semi-unhealthy obsession with vampires, serial killers, history and of course, Listverse.

Chapter 5 : How much coral has died in the Great Barrier Reef's worst bleaching event?

Even though the views of the Great Ocean Road were fabulous on the first day, I enjoyed the second day the best as we were in less crowded areas, and spent much of the day hiking and seeing wonderful wildlife.

It passes iconic attractions, sweeping ocean views, enchanting national parks and beautiful coastal towns along its way. These destinations are from east to west Melbourne to Adelaide which you should definitely include on your trip. Torquay This is where the Great Ocean Road itinerary begins. Torquay is an great little coastal town just one and a half hours drive from Melbourne. It is a popular surfing spot with a few great beaches scattered around the coast. After a few hours surfing, grab the best burgers and milkshakes in town for lunch at the Bottle of Milk. Be daring and try the Blue Cheese Burger for a serious cheesy kick. It is a bit hidden from the view of the main road, however, the signs will guide you up a back dirt road where you can easily access the lighthouse. There are daily tours running at 11am, midday, 1pm and 2pm. For AUD 14 you can climb to the top and enjoy the degree coastal views. Lorne Lorne is one of the larger towns and recommended stops on the Great Ocean Road. Lorne offers plenty of accommodation options from camping to holiday houses for weekend travelers escaping Melbourne. The entire road west from Lorne to Apollo Bay is coastal and offers amazing views of the Bass Strait below. These waterfalls are set back 10 kilometers north of Lorne. There is an easy five-minute walk from the carpark to either one of two Erskine Falls lookouts. The beach here stretches 3. That is a huge beach! Similar to Lorne, Apollo Bay is frequented by weekend trippers escaping Melbourne. It is also a top destination for the masses of tours buses to stop for lunch along the way to the attractions further west. Expect it to get busy here around lunchtime. Spend a night at Apollo Bay: If you want to spot Koalas you will still have to drive slow and look carefully, but this is your best place to find them. Drive slowly with one person looking up to the treetops hanging over the road. When a Koala is spotted, it is common for plenty of cars to stop around the same area. If you come across one of these middle of the road style carparks, make sure you get out and have a look. The lighthouse is located 15km down the Lighthouse Road which branches off from the Great Ocean Road. Entry to the lighthouse costs about AUD 16 per person. Opening hours are from 9am to 5pm. The best to visit is in the later afternoon for sunset. The beach itself is nestled between the sand dunes, hidden about 5km back off the main road. Johanna beach is a popular spot for surfing and has a campground for travelers after a nature retreat. There are no shops around so make sure you come fully prepared if you plan to stay the night here. Princetown Beach and Lagoon Swimming with the strong south Australian current can be a bit daunting. If you are looking for a more relaxed option you have to head down to the lagoon at Princetown. Continue down a 1km dirt trail until pop out at a calm lagoon which is actually the Gellibrand River. Just down the road, there is also a secluded camping ground. Princetown Beach is a great way to spend the day lazing in the sun, and it one of my top recommended stops on the Great Ocean Road for a beach escape. The Twelve Apostles, now actually eleven apostles, sees hundreds of visitors flock to the viewing platforms all day round. The middle of the day is packed with tour buses and therefore not so enjoyable. The best time to visit the Twelve Apostles is actually at sunrise or sunset. The ocean current here is strong and will drag you out beyond the bay before you know it. Much like the Twelve Apostles, Loch Ard Gorge is very busy during the middle of the day with loads of day trip buses arriving. Sunrise and sunset are the best times to visit this destination. Head just down the road to Port Campbell Bay for a swim in the afternoon. At night the Sow and Piglets Brewery serves up some great craft beers made locally in town. Whether you are camping in a tent, traveling by campervan or looking for a cabin the Port Campbell Holiday Park is the best option in town. Stay in Port Campbell: Accommodation here London Bridge London Bridge is another one of these stunning rock formations along the coast. The London Bridge rock formation is located just 7 kilometers up the road from Port Campbell, an easy trip out in the morning for some fantastic sunrise shots. Bay of Islands The Bay of Islands is the farthest west rock formation we visit in this list of recommended stops along the Great Ocean Road. There is a handful of limestone stacks scattered through the bay. The Bay of Islands looks similar to the Twelve Apostles but much less crowded. The Bay of Islands is located another 10 kilometers up the road from London Bridge. It is a stop worth making if you are heading

further west towards Adelaide. If your journey ends of Port Campbell it would not be a necessary attraction. What are your recommended stops on the Great Ocean Road? Drop a comment below, and I will be sure to check it out on my next trip along this amazing coastline!

Chapter 6 : What is coral bleaching?

The number of homes destroyed in the Wye River fire on Victoria's Great Ocean Road on Christmas Day has risen to , 5 town evacuated.

Chapter 7 : 6 Legendary Lost Treasures That Are Still Up for Grabs | calendrierdelascience.com

12 Apostles The classic Great Ocean Road view. This is the image that most visitors have of Great Ocean Road and it truly is a spectacular sight to see the crumbling pinnacles rising out of the ocean.

Chapter 8 : 9 of our favorite lost-at-sea movies | MNN - Mother Nature Network

Life of Pi is another great lost at sea film and is one of the few movies set on the open ocean to feature a tiger! Robert Redford barely spoke a line of dialogue in All Is Lost, but his face conveyed all the emotions involved with being stranded in the ocean without hope of rescue (or is there?!).

Chapter 9 : List of maritime disasters - Wikipedia

It's estimated that, beneath Earth's waters, 3 million undiscovered shipwrecks exist. And right now, all across the planet, the locations of a select few of these lost ships are actively being.