Edme Mariotte Manuscript: A Treatise of the motion of water and other fluid bodyes

wch incounters ye wall is pushed back into F G, and enters not into ye chimny D, on ye contrary it draws along with it with violence ye smoak wch goeth out there: but ye superior wind to AB wch preserves its violence incountering in G, makes A go into a whirlewind, and gives it a round motion G H E and hinder ye smoak from going out. but if ye wind strikes obliquely ye wall wch is before ye chimnys ye smoak will mount free enough, for ye part of ye wind A B shall be reflected by ye side, and not be elevated on but very little, and by consqeuence shall make no considerable whirlewind wch depresseth ye smoak.

[[image: detailed perspective drawing of wind flowing right to left over the roofs and chimneys of two separate, sloped roof houses. Smoke coming out of the chimeys being diverted by the wind. The lower edge of the roof of the house on the right (windward side) is labeled B A. The vertical wall of the right house is labeled B C. Chimney of the right house is labeled D. The chimney of the left house is labeled E. The wind sweeps up and over the slope of the roof of the right house B F, then sweeps downward toward house and chimney on the left. Upper layers of the wind, top to bottom are labeled G H Q and F.

The diversity of winds wch reign at ye same time in divers places, proceeds from many causes

judge that if ye same wind west or southwest makes a circuit thro^ ye Earth, it will appear very different in places a great distance one from another.

The second cause is that a great wind blowing in one place draws along with it pushing it a little to ye side, as is seen that is rivers, when ye midle runs very swift, it pusheth ye waves a little obliquely towards ye banks.

The third cause is, when in two places of ye earth distant one from another about 100 leagues, there is a great Elevation of vapours and exhalations wch push ye air in circumference, let it be at ye same time as some hours distant there is extended necessaryly two contrary winds from one of ye places towards the other, wch incounturing flow back into opposite directions.

The fourth cause is ye incounturing with high mountains, wch reflect ye winds and make them follow their directions. there is seen an example of this in ye lake Geneva wch is extended between two rankes of mountains thrô ye space of 12 Large Leagues from Geneva to Lausan; too their almost never reigns but two winds wch succeed one ye other, and blow according to ye direction of ye Lake, wch might also go one against ye other towards ye midle of ye Lake, if there should happen a wind of Geneva that is a little oblique to ye directions of ye mountains, and another at Lausan that is oblique on ye other side, as if E F, I H are winds, A B C D ye mountains, for E F is reflected unto F G, and I H unto H L, there winds would be contrary towards M N.

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Extracted Apr-24-2024 02:27:52

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