

Chapter 1 : Flowers: Legends and Lore | INSPIRATION for the SPIRIT

Flowers: Legends and Lore [CLICK PHOTOS FOR LARGER VIEWS](#) *Amaryllis* - According to legend, *Amaryllis* was a shy, timid maiden who fell deeply in love with *Alteo*, a shepherd with *Hercules'* strength and *Apollo's* beauty.

Persea americana The avocado, common to salads and Mexican dishes, is featured in a tale of savage revenge from the South American country of Guiana. In the forest, there lived a man *Seriokai*, who was very fond of avocados, and he spent much of his time gathering them to eat. One day, when he was off doing this, a tapir came into his camp where his wife was alone doing chores. The next day, when *Seriokai* again went to collect avocados, his wife went along, pretending to gather firewood. As *Seriokai* came down from an avocado tree, intent on descending, she used a rock to knock him down, severing one of his legs. A neighbor heard *Seriokai* calling for help and took him home, where he slowly healed. Using a wooden stump on his leg, he set out to find his wife and the wicked tapir. He found a trail of avocado trees growing in the forest, springing from the avocados which fell from the basket of fruits the wife took with her. He followed the trail, which led farther and farther from the center of the Earth, noticing that the trees became younger and younger. At last he came upon freshly dropped seeds, and knew that he was drawing near. Finally he came to the edge of the world, where he saw the runaway couple. He shot an arrow at the tapir, which struck his eye. Howling with pain, the beast leaped over the edge. Following her love, the woman jumped as well. *Seriokai* followed, and chased them through the sky. He follows them to this day, for he became *Orion*, the wife is the *Pleiades*, and the wicked tapir is *Hyades*, with a bleeding eye. One of the most nourishing fruits known to man, the banana has been a life giving food in the tropics since ancient times. As a result, many different cultures have tales about its origins and uses. According to the Burmese, when man was created, he looked and looked for good food for himself and his children. He came upon a beautiful, tall green tree with many fruits, being busily devoured by birds. Ever since, the Burmese have eaten the fruits of the banana, which they call *hnget pyaw*, "the birds told. In India, mythology holds that there is a Banyan tree in heaven, under which *Vishnu*, one of the Indian deities, was born. Today, it is believed that *Vishnu* plays beneath at the foot of a great Banyan outside of *Mount Govardhana*, illuminating all that is nearby with his presence. The Banyan is considered the tree of seers and holy people, and as the Tree of Knowledge There is a Banyan tree growing near *Surat*, on the river *Nerbudda*, which is reputed to be the oldest in all of India. Believe to house a go, it is never touched with metal or trimmed, and is over 3, years old it is thought to have been visited by officers of *Alexander the Great*. It has a figure carved into its bark, which is painted red and presented with offerings by pilgrims. Revered by Chinese Buddhists as well, it is believed in that religion that *Buddha* sits beneath a Banyan tree and faces East, where he is venerated by *Brahma*. One day, while *Buddha* was meditating at the bottom of a hill, *Dawadat* rolled a huge stone down the hillside to crush him. When it fell to the ground, the blood turned to a brilliant and beautiful red flowered plant, which we know as *Canna*. In *Burma* it is called *Bohdda Tharanat*. A Chinese legend says that a *Cassia* tree grows at the middle of the moon. Because of this, the moon is known as *Kueilan*, the disk of the *Cassia*. According to the story, a man from *Si-Ho* named *Kang Wou* found a genii and abused its powers. Coffee *Coffea arabica* What would the morning be like without coffee? A favorite beverage of humans since early history, the coffee plant originated in the Middle East, where the *Ethiopians* have a legend about its discovery. A young boy named *Kaldi* was out in the hills one day minding his herd of goats, when he noticed that the animals, instead of grazing peacefully, were actively cavorting. Puzzled, he watched them for a time, and saw that they were eating bright red berries from a lovely, glossy green plant. Worried about their safety, he himself tried some of the beans, and was astonished at the vibrant, wide awake sensation that they produced. That night, he took a few berries home with him to the mullah of his village, who thought their waking properties would be useful at evening religious services! Not only did they keep the congregation awake, the beans became a favorite of the people, and the rest is history. In the *British Isles*, a wonderful and much coveted heather mead was made by the *Picts*, who once dominated the territory. The secret recipe for this brew was known to only a small number of them. When the *Picts* were conquered by other Celtic tribes, the secret died with them. According to tradition, after the war between the tribes, only two *Picts* who knew

the secret recipe remained, a father and son. When interrogated for the recipe, the conquerors put the son to death, in an attempt to scare the father into revealing the desired information. He refused, allowing that he was glad that his son was gone, for the conquerors might have forced him, as a more gullible youngster, to reveal his secret, but he, the father, could never be forced to divulge. In some versions of the tale, the father is killed for his insolence, in others, he is allowed to live for his face of bravery when confronted with the enemy. But in all of the tales, however, he takes his recipe to his grave, never allowing the barbarous conquerors to enjoy the heavenly brew of the Pictish warriors. Holly is mostly widely known as a plant used to decorate for the winter holidays. Its association as such goes back to the time of the Romans. The Romans used holly, as an evergreen, to decorate their homes for the riotous fest of Saturnalia. Several centuries later, Roman Christians, who had followed this practice in their days before conversion, continued to decorate their homes with holly for the Christian winter holiday of Christmas. Over time, holly lost its Saturnalian associations and became a beacon of winter and of the Christmas season. Through the years, holly has accumulated many other myths and legends centered around its Christmas associations. In England, holly is believed to house fairies and elves who come indoors to enjoy the holiday with humans. In other parts of Europe, holly is thought to repel witches and evil, and so is brought indoors to protect the Christmas festivities. There is another custom attached to holly, quite different from its Christmas connections. In Northumbrian England, holly was traditionally used by young girls as a charm for revealing the identity of their future husbands. She would then go to bed. She would first be awakened by terrible wails and screeching, later by the sound of a horse neighing. Following this, her future spouse would enter the room. If he was to be greatly in love with her, he would rearrange the pails of water. If not, he would leave the room unchanged. Ivy is not only the emblem of the prestigious American Ivy League schools, it is also deeply rooted pardon the pun in mythology. According to the Greeks, Bacchus had a son named Kissos, who, while playing with his father, died suddenly. Heartbroken, Bacchus tried to revive him to no avail. Taking pity on the unhappy father and dead child, Gaia, the goddess of Earth, changed the boy into ivy, which in Greek is named Kissos, after the child. Bacchus thereafter held sacred the ivy plant, and is most often depicted wearing a crown of its green leaves in Greek art. A more romantic ivy legend comes from Cornish sources. In this tale, a beautiful maiden named Iseult was betrothed to a handsome and brave knight named Tristan. When he was slain, she was so brokenhearted that she died as well. From each of the graves, however, an ivy vine grew, and, over time, they met and joined in a true love knot in the sanctuary where the graves lay. The sweet scented Jasmine is often carried by brides in their bouquets, but few know the story behind this tradition. Jasmine was first introduced to Europe in by the Duke of Tuscany. Wishing to remain the only person who possessed the lovely plant, the Duke ordered that no cuttings be given away. His gardener, however, was very poor and had a beautiful sweetheart. For her birthday, having no other gift, he picked a sprig of the flowering Jasmine for her to wear. She planted the sprig in fertile Earth and it rooted. In time, the plant grew large, and she was able to grow others from its cuttings, selling them to wealthy ladies and gentlemen who coveted its exotic fragrance and beauty. With the money gained from selling the plants, she and the gardener were able to marry, and lived happily ever after. In memory of this woman who used a gift of love to make a life of happiness for herself and her sweetheart, the jasmine is carried in bridal bouquets to this very day. There was a very brave knight in Normandy, whose exploits were famous and who was known throughout the land. He had been offered the hand of several maids, each more lovely than the next, but he refused each, and lived alone, searching for the perfect maiden to be his wife. A rather melancholy person, he spent many hours wandering in graveyards. One day, while on such a stroll, he saw a young woman, dressed in expensive and beautiful robes sitting on a tombstone. Taken with her beauty, he approached her and kissed her hand. At this, she smiled, and revealed that she was the woman for whom he had searched. Elated, the knight took her home to his castle, where they spent a year in happiness and joy. At the end of the year, at Christmastime, they held a huge banquet and invited scores of knights and their ladies. It was a very festive occasion, with good food and drink and fine music. Towards the end of the feast, a minstrel with a voice more beautiful than all the others sang a series of songs, finishing with one about the loveliness of heaven and life after death. At this, the wife became pale and wan, and dropped at her place. She slowly collapsed, and her husband, the knight, rushed to her side. He took her in his arms, only

to find that instead of embracing his dying wife, he held a lily, whose petals slowly fell, one by one, to the floor. Heartbroken, he ran from the castle and the banquet, to the cold outdoors. As he knelt in his courtyard, snow began to fall: The daughter of the sun was a beautiful and accomplished girl, more lovely than any other girl on Earth. She was married to a powerful king on Earth, and they were very happy. A wicked enchantress was jealous of her happiness, and vowed to make her miserable.

Chapter 2 : Flower Lore and Legend by Katharine Beals

Flower Lore and Legend and millions of other books are available for Amazon Kindle. Learn more Enter your mobile number or email address below and we'll send you a link to download the free Kindle App.

Fairies have long been written and talked about. You only need to spend a little time searching to find so much fascinating information about them and their relationship to specific plants and flowers. Did you need a reasons to let a few leeks or onions go to seed in your garden? As we read many stories, we realized that all kinds of flowers were found to have powers to help find hidden treasures. Cowslips are one of these, as were primroses and forget-me-nots. Primroses were considered fairy flowers in Ireland and Wales. Hanging a bunch of them on your door was an invitation for fairies to bring fairy blessings and to invite them into your home. However, scattering the primroses outside your door was supposed to keep fairies at bay. It is said, that primroses also granted fairies the power of being invisible. It was also believed that if you ate primroses you would be able to see the fairies. Hanging a spray of primroses on your door is said to be an invitation to the fae to enter your home, and to draw fairy blessings; but scattering primroses outside your door is said to keep fairies away by making a barrier that they cannot cross. Touching a fairy rock with a primrose posy that contains the right number of blossoms try five is said to open the way to Fairyland and fairy gifts. Be cautious though, for using a bouquet with the wrong number of flowers is said to bring certain doom. Use primroses for fairy magic. Plant primroses in your garden to attract fairies to it. Be sure to take good care of them though, for allowing primroses to languish or die is said to earn you the enmity of fairies. Primroses are one key into fairyland. There is a German legend about a little girl who found a doorway covered in flowers, and when she touched it with a primrose, the door opened up, leading into an enchanted fairy castle. Forget-me-nots are also supposed to be of use in finding treasures that are guarded by fairies. Wild Thyme is also a fairy plant and is not supposed to be brought into the house. A four leaf clover is also supposed to break the spells that fairies cast. Bluebells are also said to be fairies flowers legend had it that if you went into the woods to pick them you would never come out. Ragwort and Rye are plants in which fairies are said to take refuge for safety.

Chapter 3 : Flower Lore and Legend - Katharine McMillan Beals - Google Books

Flower Lore and Legend has 3 ratings and 1 review. Katrina said: This book is full of fantastic little pieces of poetry and folklore associated with thir.

The Greeks also had a floral goddess, Chloris, who was married to Zephyrus, the god of the west wind. The Romans called her Flora and honored her each year with a celebration known as the Floralia. She was often portrayed holding flowers or scattering them; her blossom-crowned image appeared on coins of the Roman republic. Stories and Meanings Many flowers from around the world appear in mythology. The anemone, carnation, hyacinth, lily, lotus, narcissus, poppy, rose, sunflower, and violet are among those that are associated with stories or customs from various cultures. Greek mythology linked the red anemone, sometimes called the windflower, to the death of Adonis. This handsome young man was loved by both Persephone, queen of the underworld, and Aphrodite, goddess of love. Adonis enjoyed hunting, and one day when he was out hunting alone, he wounded a fierce boar, which stabbed him with its tusks. Aphrodite heard the cries of her lover and arrived to see Adonis bleeding to death. In another version of the story, the anemones were white before the death of Adonis, whose blood turned them red. Christians later adopted the symbolism of the anemone. For them its red represented the blood shed by Jesus Christ on the cross. Anemones sometimes appear in paintings of the Crucifixion. Composed of tightly packed, fringed petals of white, yellow, pink, or red, carnations have many different meanings. To the Indians of Mexico, they are the "flowers of the dead," and their fragrant blooms are piled around corpses being prepared for burial. For the Koreans, three carnations placed on top of the head are a form of divination. To the Flemish people of Europe, red carnations symbolized love, and a kind of carnation called a pink was traditionally associated with weddings. The Greek myth of Hyacinthus and Apollo tells of the origin of the hyacinth, a member of the lily family. One day the two were amusing themselves throwing a discus when the discus struck Hyacinthus and killed him. Some accounts say that Zephyrus, the god of the west wind, directed the discus out of jealousy because he also loved Hyacinthus. While Apollo was deep in grief, mourning the loss of his companion, a splendid new flower rose out of the bloodstained earth where the young man had died. Apollo named it the hyacinth and ordered that a three-day festival, the Hyacinthia, be held in Sparta every year to honor his friend. To the ancient Egyptians, the trumpet-shaped lily was a symbol of Upper Egypt, the southern part of the country. In the ancient Near East, the lily was associated with Ishtar, also known as Astarte, who was a goddess of creation and fertility as well as a virgin. The lily was also one of the symbols of the Roman goddess Venus. In later times, Christians adopted the lily as the symbol of Mary who became the mother of Jesus while still a virgin. Painters often portrayed the angel Gabriel handing Mary a lily, which became a Christian symbol of purity. Besides being linked to Mary, the lily was also associated with virgin saints and other figures of exceptional chastity. The lotus shares some associations with the lily. Lotus flowers, which bloom in water, can represent female sexual power and fertility as well as birth or rebirth. The ancient Egyptians portrayed the goddess Isis being born from a lotus flower, and they placed lotuses in the hands of their mummified dead to represent the new life into which the dead souls had entered. The lotus often appears in Hindu and Buddhist stories. Here, Buddha sits on a throne of lotus blossoms. In Asian mythology the lotus often symbolizes the female sexual organs, from which new life is born. Lotuses appear in both Hindu and Buddhist mythology. Hindus refer to the god Brahma as "lotus-born " for he is said to have emerged from a lotus that was the navel, or center, of the universe. The lotus is also the symbol of the goddess Padma, who appears on both Hindu and Buddhist monuments as a creative force. The holiness of the flower is illustrated by the legend that when the Buddha walked on the earth he left lotuses in his trail instead of footprints. One myth about the origin of Buddha relates that he first appeared floating on a lotus. According to a Japanese legend, the mother of Nichiren Lotus of the Sun became pregnant by dreaming of sunshine on a lotus. Nichirin founded a branch of Buddhism in the s. The phrase "Om mani padme hum," which both Hindus and Buddhists use in meditation, means "the jewel in the lotus" and can refer to the Buddha or to the mystical union of male and female energies. Like the stories of Adonis and Hyacinth, it involves the transfer of life or identity from a dying young man to a flower.

Narcissus was an exceptionally attractive young man who scorned the advances of those who fell in love with him, including the nymph Echo. His lack of sympathy for the pangs of those he rejected angered the gods, who caused him to fall in love with his own reflection as he bent over a pool of water. Caught up in self-adoration, Narcissus died—either by drowning as he tried to embrace his own image or by pining away at the edge of the pool. In the place where he had sat gazing yearningly into the water, there appeared a flower that the nymphs named the narcissus. It became a symbol of selfishness and coldheartedness. Today psychologists use the term narcissist to describe someone who directs his or her affections inward rather than toward other people. A type of poppy native to the Mediterranean region yields a substance called opium, a drug that was used in the ancient world to ease pain and bring on sleep. The Greeks associated poppies with both Hypnos, god of sleep, and Morpheus, god of dreams. Morphine, a drug made from opium, gets its name from Morpheus. The rose, a sweet-smelling flower that blooms on a thorny shrub, has had many meanings in mythology. It was associated with the worship of certain goddesses and was, for the ancient Romans, a symbol of beauty and the flower of Venus. The Romans also saw roses as a symbol of death and rebirth, and they often planted them on graves. The Language of Flowers In Europe during the late s, the idea that flowers represented feelings grew into a system of communicating through flower arrangements. Code books guided those who wanted to compose or read floral messages. According to one book, the apple blossom meant "Will the glow of love finally redden your delicate cheeks? In time, the rose took on additional meanings in Christian symbolism. Red roses came to represent the blood shed by the martyrs who died for their faith; white ones stood for innocence and purity. One Christian legend says that roses originally had no thorns. But after the sin of Adam and Eve—for which they were driven out of the Garden of Eden—the rose grew thorns to remind people that they no longer lived in a state of perfection. Some flowers turn their heads during the day, revolving slowly on their stalks to face the sun as it travels across the sky. The Greek myth of Clytie and Apollo, which exists in several versions, explains this movement as the legacy of a lovesick girl. For a time the god returned her love, but then he tired of her. The forlorn Clytie sat, day after day, slowly turning her head to watch Apollo move across the sky in his sun chariot. Eventually, the gods took pity on her and turned her into a flower. In some versions of the myth, she became a heliotrope or a marigold, but most accounts say that Clytie became a sunflower. The violet, which grows low to the ground and has small purple or white flowers, appeared in an ancient Near Eastern myth that probably inspired the Greek and Roman myth of Venus and Adonis. According to this story, the great mother goddess Cybele loved Attis, who was killed while hunting a wild boar. Where his blood fell on the ground, violets grew. European folktales associate violets with death and mourning.

Chapter 4 : Snowdrop – the flower of promise | Mrs Apis Mellifera

Flowers and Flower Lore by Hilderic Friend Ancient Legends, Mystic Charms, and Superstitions of Ireland To Which Is Appended a Chapter on "the Ancient Races of Ireland" by Lady Wilde Vol. 1.

Her affections, however, were unrequited. Alteo loved plants and flowers more than anything and said he would only give his heart to the maiden who brought him a unique flower he had never seen before. When at last Alteo opened his door, there before him stood Amaryllis with a striking crimson flower that had sprung from the blood of her heart. Today, we associate this stunning red flower with the holidays. Adonis, a handsome young man, was loved by Aphrodite, the goddess of love. One day while hunting, he was mortally wounded by a fierce boar. Aphrodite heard the cries of her lover and arrived to see Adonis bleeding to death. Anemones sometimes appear in paintings of the Crucifixion. Aster – Because of their wildflower beauty and lush texture, asters have long been considered an enchanted flower. According to one legend, a field bloomed with asters when Virgo scattered stardust to the earth. Another version of the legend claims that the goddess Astraea, whom Zeus had placed amongst the stars as the constellation Virgo, began to cry when she looked down upon the dark, starless earth. It is said that asters bloomed where her tears fell. She assumed that he had scared the game away with his flute tones; so, as punishment, she tore his out eyes and threw them between the stones. When she began to regret her actions, the eyes changed into carnations. It is believed that the French name for carnation, oeillet, comes from this legend. Christmas Rose – The legend of the Christmas Rose tells of a poor, young shepherdess who came to visit the baby Jesus. When she saw that the Magi had brought rich offerings of gold, frankincense, and myrrh, she stood outside the door quietly weeping. She had searched the countryside for flowers to bring, but there was not even a single bloom to be found in the bitter cold. An angel watching over her knew about her fruitless search and took pity. He gently brushed aside the snow at her feet, and there sprang up a cluster of beautiful white roses with pink-tipped petals. The angel softly whispered that these roses were more valuable than gold, frankincense, and myrrh for they were pure and made of love. The maiden joyfully gathered the flowers and offered them to the holy child, who smiled. Chrysanthemum – A German legend tells about the origin of the white chrysanthemum. At first they thought it was the wind; but after hearing the sound repeatedly, they opened the door and found a beggar. The poor man was blue with cold. They took him in, wrapped him in blankets, and shared their food. Afterwards, the blankets were shed, revealing a man in shining white clothing with a halo around his head. He explained that he was the Christ child and left. The next morning, outside the door where he had stood, were two white chrysanthemums. In Celtic folklore, chrysanthemums in the garden were considered a meeting place for the faeries. According to Japanese legend, in the beginning there were so many gods in heaven that some, including the god Izanagi and the goddess Izanami, were sent to the earth on a cloud-bridge. Once on earth, the goddess created the gods of the winds, mountains, sea, and others, finally dying after creating the god of fire. Izanagi missed Izanami, so he followed her to the place of Black Night where she had gone. There he found only vile sights and was pursued by the old hag of Black Night. Narrowly escaping back to the earth, Izanagi went straight to the river for a purification bath. As he shed his clothing and they touched the ground, they turned into twelve gods; his jewels became flowers, and his necklace a golden chrysanthemum. Daffodil – According to Greek mythology, Persephone was innocently picking daffodils in a field in Enna when Hades, bursting through a cleft in the earth, carried her away in his chariot. The ancient Greeks, Romans, and Egyptians all regarded the daffodil as the flower of death. Roman soldiers were said to have a satchet of daffodil bulbs among the other items in their sack. If a soldier received a mortal wound, he was instructed to consume several bulbs; and because daffodil bulbs have narcotic toxic properties, the soldier would experience a painless death. In medieval times, there was a legend that if you looked a daffodil and it drooped, it was an omen of death. It is believed that daffodils should never be present at a wedding because they may cause vanity in the bride. Dahlia – Lady Elizabeth Webster was just 23 when she left her husband and ran away with 20 year-old Lord Holland. The birth of a son out of wedlock forced the Hollands to live abroad for several years. Some time between , Elizabeth saw her first dahlias in Spain and sent some home. She is

generally credited with introducing the flower in England. After the couple had been married for twenty years, Lord Holland wrote a poem to Elizabeth: The Dahlia you brought to our isle Your praises for ever shall speak: Mid gardens as sweet as your smile, And colour as bright as your cheek. According to Celtic legend, the spirits of children who died in childbirth scattered daisies on the earth to cheer their grieving parents. Ancient Romans believed the daisy was once a lovely wood nymph who shrank into a timid daisy when Vertumnus, the god of spring, expressed his love for her. The woman cried that such a lovely flower should be lost; so the man jumped into the water to save it, but was swept away. However, it must not be transplanted as it may mask a faerie gate or home; nor should it be picked without the express permission of the wee folk. Another legend says that when the foxglove bows its head, it is the because the faerie folk are walking by. Geranium

â€” Ancient legend tells us that the geranium first grew when the Prophet Mohammed hung his shirt on a mallow plant to dry in the sun. Mohammed was so pleased by how well the plant held his shirt up to the sun, he covered the plant with velvety red blossoms that filled the air with a fragrance. Heather

â€” Most heather is purple in color. The plant is considered lucky and is associated with Celtic magic and divination. Her beloved Oscar had died on a battlefield at Ulster and had sent the messenger with a spray of heather to give to her as a final token of his love. As she heard the news, Malvina began to cry and her tears fell on the flower, turning it white. White heather is said to grow over the final resting places of fairies and only where no blood has been shed. One day the two were amusing themselves, throwing a discus, when the discus struck Hyacinthus and killed him. Some legend persists that Zephyrus, the god of the west wind, also loved Hyacinthus and blew the discus off course out of jealousy. Apollo did not allow Hades to claim Hyacinthus. Among her duties was that of leading the souls of dead women to the Elysian Fields. Tus, to help her along, the Greeks planted purple iris on the graves of women. Louis VII of France is said to have adopted the iris, or fleur-de-lis, as a symbol of the French monarchy after dreaming about a purple iris shortly before setting out on his ill-fated crusade. Lilac

â€” According to one Greek legend, Pan, the god of the forests and fields, met a beautiful nymph named Syringa. He admired her grace and beauty and decided to talk to her; but she was frightened and fled. When Pan tried to catch her, she turned into an aromatic lilac bush. Thus, the Latin word for lilac is syringa. Spring then gathered sunbeams and rainbow colors and scattered them to Earth. Where white and violet colors fell, small fragrant pale lavender flower bushes appeared; in other places where white colors fell, there were white lilac bushes. The pale lilac was said to bring enchantment and faithfulness. It was believed that a bath in lilac water would enable one to catch a glimpse of a future love. Lily

â€” Legend has it that when Zeus fathered Hercules with the mortal woman Alceme, he wished his son to partake more fully of divinity. To this end, he drugged his wife Hera and had the baby brought to her and placed at her breast. As Hercules nursed, Hera awoke, horrified, and flung the baby from her. Some of her milk spilled across the heavens and formed the milky way; a few drops fell to earth and formed the first lilies. According to Roman legend, Venus rose from the sea-foam and saw a lily. She became filled with envy at its whiteness and beauty. Other folklore tells of lilies, unplanted by any human hand spontaneously appearing on the graves of people executed for crimes they did not commit. In the ancient Near East, the lily was associated with Ishtar also known as Astarte who was a virgin goddess of creation and fertility. In later times, Christians adopted the lily as the symbol of Mary who became the mother of Jesus while still a virgin. Painters often portrayed the angel Gabriel handing Mary a lily, which became a Christian symbol of purity. The lily was also associated with virgin saints and other figures of exceptional chastity. Who can tell me what they say? Little snowy bells out-springing From the stem and softly ringingâ€” Tell they of a country where Everything is good and fair? Lovely, lovely things for L? Saint Leonard was a brave and fearless fighter who, to better commune with God, went to live alone in the woods. In those same woods lived the dragon Temptation. The dragon demanded that Saint Leonard leave the woods. Fierce battles took place between them and much blood was spilled. There is also a legend that explains the affection of the lily of the valley for a nightingale who would not come to the woods until the flower bloomed in May. In Irish lore, lily of the valley are said to form ladders for faeries to climb to reach the reeds they use to weave their cradles. Lotus

â€” Ancient Egyptians portrayed the goddess Isis as being born from a lotus flower, and they placed lotuses in the hands of their mummified dead to represent the new life into which the dead souls had entered. Because the flower closes at night and sinks underwater until dawn when it rises and

opens again, it was symbolic of the sun, creation, and rebirth. According to one creation myth, it was a giant lotus which first appeared out of the watery chaos at the beginning of time, and from it the sun itself rose on the first day. Another Greek myth, originating in Heliopolis, tells a similar version. Before the universe came into being, there was an infinite ocean of inert water named Nun.

Chapter 5 : Sacred Plants in Folklore, Religions, Myths and Magick

Flower Wisdom insights into the Myth and Legends of flowers. CARNATION. According to legends, the carnation was the first seen at Christ's birth in Bethlehem.

Some messages are mystical, some magical and some mysterious, seductive or alluring, each as timeless and unique as the flower itself. Ancient, mystical, and magical there are so many meanings of flowers. For thousands of years flowers have been given as tokens and symbols of love, friendship, affection, intentions, accomplishment and sympathy. The beauty in a flower evokes unexpressed thoughts and feelings that are sometimes difficult to find words for, and the giving or receiving of flowers opens our hearts to the vulnerable tenderness that so desires expression. So meaningful are flowers to us that we preserve and keep flowers, pressing them in books, tying them in boughs and hanging them on our walls, keeping them in special secret places symbolic of the recesses of our hearts. These flowers are treasures, symbols of the memories they represent. The Significance of flower symbolism, meanings and symbols for romance and particularly weddings Flower meaning has always held great significance and symbolism for romance and weddings. For a blossoming romance choose pink and yellow flowers, for lovers and for Valentines Day of course the message is passion, and nothing delivers this better than red! The Flower Symbolism and Meaning List this page features flowers "A thru D" The meanings and symbolic messages of flowers collected from ancient legend and lore from all corners of the world, blended with interpretations for the modern era This flower symbolism collection is ever growing and expanding, enjoy! New to the flower symbolism pages as of Feb are the related chakras and sacred numerology values. The magic of this flower represents one is Aspiring. Send a bouquet of Alstroemeria to show the strength of your bond with another, or as a symbol to wish success in a new venture. Alstroemeria corresponds to the heart chakra. Numerology for the Alstroemeria is 4. Alyssum flower meaning enchants us with the meaning of Grace, Playfulness and Wonder. Plant this adorable flower in your garden to invite the energies of new opportunity. Alyssum flower corresponds to the crown chakra. The Amaryllis symbolizes building harmony with self and others, on a personal level it signifies to proclaim your personal magic, the magic of your spirit and soul that makes you unique and beautiful. Give Amaryllis flower as a message of harmony and personal freedom. Amaryllis flower corresponds to the heart chakra. Numerology for the Amaryllis is 1. Anemone flower meaning is brimming with the spirit of anticipation, something dear to your heart that you dream of. The message of the Anemone is to relax and enjoy the sweet nectar of anticipation, knowing that your wish will come to you in the just the right way at just the right time. Anemone flower corresponds to the root chakra. Numerology for the Anemone is 8. Angelica is a flower that conveys the meaning of true and pure intention, with white fluffy petals wispy like the wings of angels, the magic of the Angelica is to aid in perceiving the true intentions of others as well. Angelica flower is aligned to the crown chakra. Numerology for the Angelica flower is 9. Anthurium flower represents the root chakra. Numerology for the Anthurium is 1. Apple blossom is aligned to the heart chakra. Numerology for the Apple Blossom is 4. Aster flower symbols hold the meaning of an unexpected surprise. Aster flower relates to the 3rd eye chakra. Numerology for the Aster is 6. Azalea flower symbolism represents first love, fragility and passion Azalea flower corresponds to the heart chakra. Numerology for the Azalea is 7. The symbolic meaning for the Bachelor Button flower is youthful freedom and the anticipation of fulfilling the dreams you hold dear in your heart. In addition it conveys confidence and abundant energy, hinting at a touch of charming bravado, like all bachelors do. Bachelor button flower is in tune with the throat chakra. Bachelor Button numerology is 7. The Begonia flower is symbolic of lushness of desire, rich hidden treasures found by happenstance discovered on your path, promises of sweetness and something rare. Begonia flower relates to the sacral chakra. Begonia numerology is 9. The Belladonna flower holds the symbols ancient magical lore, bewitching and beguiling meanings, with the powers of inducing attraction and mystical lure. Belladonna flower is attuned to the 3rd eye chakra. Belladonna numerology is 3. Bird of Paradise Flower Bird of Paradise flower is aligned to the sacral chakra. Bird of paradise number is 7. Fun, flirty and charming is the meaning emanating from the Black Eyed Susan flower symbolism, add in a flair for happiness and a heart full of smiles

and you have a recipe for joy. Black eyed Susan is a flower of the solar plexus. Black Eyed Susan number is 8. Bleeding heart flower represents the heart chakra. Bleeding Heart Flower number is 6. Bluebell Flowers carpet the forest floors in Europe, and are spotted in the cool lands of Alaska, Bluebell flowers are a magical symbol of the presence of fairies, and spontaneous laughter. Bluebell flower corresponds to the throat and 3rd eye chakra. Bluebell flower is a number 1. Like a windmill catching the breeze, the Bouvardia flower represents harnessing the power of your dreams with budding joy and enthusiasm. Symbolizing assistance from unseen energies. Bouvardia flower is of the crown chakra. The Calla Lily Flower symbolizes a deep well of knowledge and intuition, holding the meaning of catching your dreams. Calla Lily flower also represents magnificent beauty and refinement. Calla Lily corresponds to the crown chakra. Calla Lilly flower is a number 3. Soft and Mellow yet utterly Spellbinding. Give this flower when one has captured your full attention. Camellia flower is representative of the heart chakra. Camellia flower is a number 1. There is no love that compares to that of a mothers love. Carnation flower is in tune with the heart chakra. The Cherry Blossom flower represents an abundance of new beginnings, and new romance. Romance is in the air and the possibilities awaken renewed energies. Cherry Blossom is attuned to the heart chakra. Cherry Blossom numerology is 6. The Chrysanthemum flower meaning is the quality of being everlasting. It is also a symbol of the magic, wonder and majesty of a starburst, or shooting star in the midnight sky. Capturing a moment that can have everlasting meaning. Chrysanthemum flower numerology is 7. Chrysanthemum flower bodes well for the sacral chakra. With the petals of the Crocus reaching and opening to the warmth of the sun, being among the first flowers to come up, sometimes even through the snow Crocus flower is indicative of the 3rd eye chakra. Crocus numerology is 8. The joyful Daffodil flower sings the meaning of the glories of poetry in motion, a jubilation of being alive. The Daffodil flower also symbolizes beginning anew, leaving the past behind. Daffodil blends with the sacral and solar plexus chakras. Numerology for Daffodil is 8. Dahlia brings the meaningful blessings and messages of enduring grace. Dahlia is also a symbol of inner strength, creativity and standing strong in your sacred values. Dahlia flower is connected to the 3rd eye and crown chakras. Dahlia numerology is 1. The Daisy holds the meaning of bubbling over with happiness, having a positive outlook and celebrating and appreciating the simple things. The Daisy has long been a tool to know the feeling of another, as one says "he love me Daisy is in harmony with the solar plexus chakra. Daisy numerology is 9. The Dandelion has a magical flower symbolism

Chapter 6 : Plant Myths and Legends

EMBED (for calendrierdelascience.com hosted blogs and calendrierdelascience.com item tags).

On the 9th day of the 9th moon, the Chinese drink chrysanthemum wine to ensure long life. An old Chinese superstition states that eating the flowers would ensure long life, and giving these flowers to a sick friend is considered a thoughtful gesture. The Japanese celebrate a Chrysanthemum festival since ancient times. The Shogun met up with his feudal lords during then; nowadays its is a flower decorating festival. The original Japanese flag actually depicts a chrysanthemum with 16 petals around a disc. It has been claimed that theses flowers were a meeting place for the wee folk - the Faerie. In magick, it would be used in any fair weather spells or rites to honour the Sun. DANDELION Dandelions are associated with ancient oracles, in the language of flowers, if you blow on a dandelion seed clock, you would divine according to which quantity of seeds go in whichever direction. I personally use the juice of dandelions to cure warts. Simply rub the juice on a wart at morning and night, for the 3 days leading to the full moon. A man and his betrothed were walking along the banks of the Danube on the night before their wedding. The man leapt in to fetch it out, but was swept away. Perhaps this also led to the tradition of bride and groom not seeing eat other on the eve of their wedding. Thus it is considered lucky to have foxglove growing from seed in your garden. Im magaick, this flower is used for solar spells and for transformation. Heather is associated with Celtic magic and divination. In Celtic legend when Oscar, the son of Ossian the renowned Irish Bard and warrior of the 3rd C lay dying on a battlefield at Ulster, he sent his Lady, Malvina, a sprig of purple heather. As she heard the message of love on receiving the heather, her tears fell on the flower, turning it white; Since then the white heather has also symbolised eternal love. He was loved by Apollo, however Zephyr, the West Wind, grew jealous of their friendship and happiness. His blood fell on a pink hyacinth, and has since symbolised sorrow and lost friends. In Hindu tradition, a golden lotus brought forth the God Brahma. In the Orient, it is sacred to the Goddess Lakshmi, of beauty and luck. It is the symbol of Buddha in both India and China. In Japan, it is the symbol of paradise. It was regarded as a symbol of fertility in ancient Egypt, and was used for wreaths which decorated the brow of the Goddess Isis. A symbol of Purity. In catholic countries it is the Madonna flower. In Irish tradition, they form ladders for the Faerie to climb and reach the reeds from which they plait their cradles. One legend tells that the first Lily of the valley loved the Nightingale, but because she was so shy, she hid in the long grass to listen to his song. The Nightingale became lonely, and said he would no longer sing unless the lily of the valley bloomed every May for all too see. NARCISSUS From an ancient Greek legend, Narcissus the son of Cephisus, so admired his own beauty that he gazed constantly at his reflection in a pool and ignored the nymphs of the pool calling for his attention, not the least of them was Echo. One day he reached out to embrace his own image, fell in and drowned. During the Centuries after the resurrection, a young Christian was sentenced to burn at the stake. She prayed to God and the flames turned to yellow and red rose petals. In Greece on June 4th is the festival of Rosalia, who honoured the rose. She watched for so long that her limbs took root in the earth and she transformed into a Sunflower, a symbol of constancy. He turned her into a white heifer to escape the wrath of Juno. Jupiter created fields of white violets for her to eat while she wandered the earth.

Chapter 7 : Flower Wisdom Myths and Legends

Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.

Chapter 8 : Power Flowers - Plant Meanings, Symbolism, Folklore and History

Page - And starry river buds among the sedge, And floating water-lilies, broad and bright, Which lit the oak that

overhung the hedge With moonlight beams of their own watery light; And bulrushes, and reeds of such deep green As soothed the dazzled eye with sober sheen.

Chapter 9 : Flower Symbolism - Flower Meanings List

Flowers in Mythology From new life to death, from purity to passion, flowers have had many meanings in myths and legends. Swelling from tender bud to full bloom, flowers are associated with youth, beauty, and pleasure.