

## 1: Persephone - Wikipedia

*Of a very inconsistent season, with some good to great episodes but also some disappointing ones that are among the show's weakest, "The Petrified Florist" is one of the best (in the top 5 to me even).*

Aristi cthonia, "the best chthonic ". Kore Soteira, "the savior maiden", in Megalopolis. Neotera, "the younger", in Eleusis. Kore of Demeter Hagne in the Homeric hymn. Kore memagmeni, "the mixed daughter" bread. Demeter and her daughter Persephone were usually called: Demeters, in Rhodes and Sparta The thesmophoroi, "the legislators" in the Thesmophoria. The Great Goddesses, in Arcadia. The mistresses in Arcadia. Depicted are female figures dancing among blossoming vegetation; Heraklion Archaeological Museum The myth of a goddess being abducted and taken to the Underworld is probably Pre-Greek in origin. Samuel Noah Kramer , the renowned scholar of ancient Sumer , has posited that the Greek story of the abduction of Persephone may be derived from an ancient Sumerian story in which Ereshkigal , the ancient Sumerian goddess of the Underworld, is abducted by Kur , the primeval dragon of Sumerian mythology , and forced to become ruler of the Underworld against her own will. The Homeric Hymn to Demeter mentions the "plain of Nysa". The earliest depiction of a goddess who may be identified with Persephone growing out of the ground, is on a plate from the Old-Palace period in Phaistos. The goddess has a vegetable-like appearance, and she is surrounded by dancing girls between blossoming flowers. Hades with his horses and Persephone down. An Apulian red-figure volute krater, c. Antikensammlung Berlin In some forms Hades appears with his chthonic horses. The myth of the rape of Kore was derived from the idea that Hades catches the souls of the dead and then carries them with his horses into his kingdom. This idea is vague in Homer , but appears in later Greek depictions, and in Greek folklore. There is evidence that some practices were derived from the religious practices of the Mycenaean age. A version of a Minoan goddess who may be identified with Kore In the Near eastern myth of the early agricultural societies, every year the fertility goddess bore the "god of the new year", who then became her lover, and died immediately in order to be reborn and face the same destiny. Some findings from Catal Huyuk since the Neolithic age, indicate the worship of the Great Goddess accompanied by a boyish consort, who symbolizes the annual decay and return of vegetation. The most peculiar feature of the Minoan belief in the divine, is the appearance of the goddess from above in the dance. Dance floors have been discovered in addition to "vaulted tombs", and it seems that the dance was ecstatic. Homer memorializes the dance floor which Daedalus built for Ariadne in the remote past. Above a figure apparently floating in the air seems to be the goddess herself, appearing amid the whirling dance. Two girls dance between blossoming flowers, on each side of a similar but armless and legless figure which seems to grow out of the ground. The goddess is bordered by snake lines which give her a vegetable like appearance She has a large stylized flower turned over her head. The resemblance with the flower-picking Persephone and her companions is compelling. On the Dresden vase, Persephone is growing out of the ground, and she is surrounded by the animal-tailed agricultural gods Silenoi. The Greeks used to give friendly names to the deities of the underworld. Cthonic Zeus was called Eubuleus , "the good counselor", and the ferryman of the river of the underworld Charon , "glad". The labyrinth was both a winding dance-ground and, in the Greek view, a prison with the dreaded Minotaur at its centre. Mycenaean Greece[ edit ] Two women or goddesses on a chariot. Fresco from Tiryns , BC. National Archaeological Museum of Athens. There is evidence of a cult in Eleusis from the Mycenaean period; [49] however, there are not sacral finds from this period. The cult was private and there is no information about it. John Chadwick believes that these were the precursor divinities of Demeter , Persephone and Poseidon. In the cave of Amnisos at Crete , Eileithyia is related with the annual birth of the divine child and she is connected with Enesidaon The earth shaker , who is the chthonic aspect of the god Poseidon. The goddess of nature and her companion survived in the Eleusinian cult, where the following words were uttered "Mighty Potnia bore a great sun". The name pais the divine child appears in the Mycenaean inscriptions, [29] and the ritual indicates the transition from the old funerary practices to the Greek cremation. Baltimore , Maryland The story of her abduction by Hades against her will is traditionally referred to as the Rape of Persephone. Persephone used to live far away from the other gods, a goddess within Nature herself before the

days of planting seeds and nurturing plants. In the Olympian telling, the gods Hermes and Apollo had wooed Persephone; but Demeter rejected all their gifts and hid her daughter away from the company of the Olympian gods. Persephone was gathering flowers with the Oceanids along with Artemis and Athena – the Homeric Hymn says – in a field when Hades came to abduct her, bursting through a cleft in the earth. In most versions she forbids the earth to produce, or she neglects the earth and in the depth of her despair she causes nothing to grow. Helios, the sun, who sees everything, eventually told Demeter what had happened and at length she discovered the place of her abode. Finally, Zeus, pressed by the cries of the hungry people and by the other deities who also heard their anguish, forced Hades to return Persephone. Hades indeed complied with the request, but first he tricked her, giving her some pomegranate seeds to eat. Persephone was released by Hermes, who had been sent to retrieve her, but because she had tasted food in the underworld, she was obliged to spend a third of each year the winter months there, and the remaining part of the year with the gods above. The Sicilians, among whom her worship was probably introduced by the Corinthian and Megarian colonists, believed that Hades found her in the meadows near Enna, and that a well arose on the spot where he descended with her into the lower world. The Cretans thought that their own island had been the scene of the rape, and the Eleusinians mentioned the Nysian plain in Boeotia, and said that Persephone had descended with Hades into the lower world at the entrance of the western Oceanus. Later accounts place the rape in Attica, near Athens, or near Eleusis. The location of this mythical place may simply be a convention to show that a magically distant chthonic land of myth was intended in the remote past. Eubuleus was feeding his pigs at the opening to the underworld when Persephone was abducted by Plouton. His swine were swallowed by the earth along with her, and the myth is an etiology for the relation of pigs with the ancient rites in Thesmophoria, [63] and in Eleusis. In the hymn, Persephone returns and she is reunited with her mother near Eleusis. Demeter as she has been promised established her mysteries orgies when the Eleusinians built for her a temple near the spring of Callichorus. These were awful mysteries which were not allowed to be uttered. The uninitiated would spend a miserable existence in the gloomy space of Hades after death. When Demeter and her daughter were reunited, the Earth flourished with vegetation and color, but for some months each year, when Persephone returned to the underworld, the earth once again became a barren realm. This is an origin story to explain the seasons. In an earlier version, Hecate rescued Persephone. On an Attic red-figured bell krater of c. This Macaria is asserted to be the daughter of Hades, but no mother is mentioned. In the myth Pluto abducts Persephone to be his wife and the queen of his realm this is the myth which explains their marriage. The child was abandoned by his mother and then it was brought up by the powers of nature. Similar myths appear in the cults of Hyakinthos Amyklai, Erichthonios Athens, and later in the cult of Dionysos. Pluto Ploutos represents the wealth of the grain that was stored in underground silos or ceramic jars pithoi, during summer months. Similar subterranean pithoi were used in ancient times for burials and Pluto is fused with Hades, the King of the realm of the dead. During summer months, the Greek grain-Maiden Kore is lying in the grain of the underground silos in the realm of Hades, and she is fused with Persephone, the Queen of the Underworld. At the beginning of the autumn, when the seeds of the old crop are laid on the fields, she ascends and is reunited with her mother Demeter, for at that time the old crop and the new meet each other. For the initiated, this union was the symbol of the eternity of human life that flows from the generations which spring from each other. National Archaeological Museum of Athens The primitive myths of isolated Arcadia seem to be related to the first Greek-speaking people who came from the north-east during the bronze age. Despoina the mistress, the goddess of the Arcadian mysteries, is the daughter of Demeter and Poseidon Hippios horse, who represents the river spirit of the underworld that appears as a horse as often happens in northern-European folklore. He pursues the mare-Demeter and from the union she bears the horse Arion and a daughter who originally had the form or the shape of a mare. The two goddesses were not clearly separated and they were closely connected with the springs and the animals. They were related with the god of rivers and springs; Poseidon and especially with Artemis, the Mistress of the Animals who was the first nymph. They are the two Great Goddesses of the Arcadian cults, and evidently they come from a more primitive religion. Seated goddess, probably Persephone on her throne in the underworld, Severe style ca. 60, found at Tarentum, Magna Graecia Pergamon Museum, Berlin Queen of the Underworld[ edit ] Persephone held an ancient role

as the dread queen of the Underworld, within which tradition it was forbidden to speak her name. This tradition comes from her conflation with the very old chthonic divinity Despoina the mistress , whose real name could not be revealed to anyone except those initiated to her mysteries. Homer describes her as the formidable, venerable majestic queen of the shades, who carries into effect the curses of men upon the souls of the dead, along with her husband Hades. Cult of Persephone[ edit ] Persephone was worshipped along with her mother Demeter and in the same mysteries. Her cults included agrarian magic, dancing, and rituals. The priests used special vessels and holy symbols, and the people participated with rhymes. In Eleusis there is evidence of sacred laws and other inscriptions. These festivals were almost always celebrated at the autumn sowing, and at full-moon according to the Greek tradition. In some local cults the feasts were dedicated to Demeter. Thesmophoria Kore, daughter of Demeter, celebrated with her mother by the Thesmophoriazuseae women of the festival. Acropolis Museum , Athens Thesmophoria , were celebrated in Athens , and the festival was widely spread in Greece. This was a festival of secret women-only rituals connected with marriage customs and commemorated the third of the year, in the month Pyanepsion.

### 2: Petrified wood, geodes, crystals, agate and gemstone carvings

*Watch Murder, She Wrote - Season 9, Episode 15 - The Petrified Florist: Jessica wonders if a Beverly Hills florist killed because he was supplying more than flowers for gossip magazine editors.*

The wood is millions of years old and infused with minerals such as silica that turned to quartz over time. As the wood decayed, it absorbed minerals into its pores. Dig a trench that is as wide as the pieces of petrified wood and deep enough to bury each wood piece about halfway. This ensures that petrified wood borders are firm, offering a sturdy border even in case the ground heaves after a period of frost. Place petrified wood in the trench, arranging each piece end-to-end to conform to the shape of your landscaping bed. The size and hardness of agaves vary depending on the cultivar. Most agaves are hardy in U. Department of Agriculture plant hardiness zones 9 through Agaves feature a rose or artichoke-like shape and thick, spiny leaves. Their sturdiness and sculptural appeal make them ideal for use together with ornamental grasses such as feather reed grass *Calamagrostis acutiflora*. Feather reed grass features upright foliage and flowers. It is hardy in USDA plant hardiness zones 5 through 9 and grows to heights of 3 to 5 feet. As a bonus, the rocks help improve drainage, keeping plants healthier while also offering attractive ground cover. Crushed rock is ideal for use in high-traffic areas. River rocks are less stable underfoot but offer an attractive appearance to low-traffic areas. To create a path or patio, excavate the area, removing weeds and grass. Dig the area about 8 inches deep and tamp it down to create a flat, level surface before adding a 3-inch layer of gravel. Top the gravel with a 5-inch layer of landscaping stones or crushed rock. Create a firm surface in high traffic areas by tamping the stones or crushed rock. Use it as a sculpture, bench or a side table. Things You Will Need.

## 3: Petrified Flowers on Vimeo

*Mirabilis multiflora* 4 o'clock. Hallie Larsen/NPS. Petrified Forest Flowers (as of 5/22/10) \*Non-native. *Ephedraceae*.  
*Ephedranevadensis* Nevada jointfir. *Ephedratoreyana* Torrey's jointfir.

The woman was right—the two areas are some of the most impressive of our glorious National Park system. Not only are they beautiful, but there is so much history to learn here. What is petrified wood? Two hundred millions years ago, this area was a tropical wetland full of trees and water. These dead trees and branches became covered in dirt and water. There they absorbed dissolved minerals, silica, and volcanic ash. These dissolved minerals became part of the wood and give the now petrified wood their distinct colors. There you will also see badlands hills, flat-topped mesas and buttes which look like God dripped candle wax on the tops. You will find them strewn along a stunning mile drive of topography metamorphosing from striations of desert tans to marble blues and culminating in the deep desert reds of the Painted Forest. How the two areas are related very much confused me when I was planning my visit as Google Maps because Google says they are an hour apart. The hour is actually the time it takes to drive from the southern border of the Petrified Forest National Park to its northern border where it meets Highway 40 which you cross to get into the Painted Desert. The Grand Canyon is one of the most incredible places in the world, but it is highly visited and pretty commercial. This park is the opposite. They are just as beautiful, and you are able to feel even more alone with nature. We entered from the south, but you can enter either way. I think ours was an ideal way as the visitor center is right inside of the south entrance off of US and the road ends in the fabulous Painted Desert, the perfect way to end your visit. At the top of the park is I You can also get a map here for a visual of where all these stops are. From here you can also get to the very interesting Agate House, a house built from petrified wood Stop 3: Crystal Forest Flat-topped mesas behind petrified wood. A bit up the road on the right you will find the Crystal Forest, named because the wood here contains glittery quartz. Jasper Forest On the left, you can take a view of a brown petrified wood forest. Agate Bridge This natural bridge is made from a big foot intact tree under which soft sandstone was worn away from water currents over time. It may one day fall again as the earth continues to act on it. A cement support beam was put under the tree to hold it up. Blue Mesa A rainbow of blues can be seen in the striated mudstones of the Blue Mesa. You can see why they call this area the Tepees. As you head north in the park, the sands change from the typical desert whites to incredible blues. I have some Native American blood running through my veins, so I am especially interested in seeing the culture and history. I found this stop highly worthwhile. At its largest the town held people. Route 66 These ruins of a Studebaker can be climbed on or into—a unique playscape for sure. Route 66 is a big theme when you are on a southwest road trip. A Studebaker sits in the desert on the border between the two parks where the road intersected the park just asking to be photographed. Pintado Point in the Painted Desert, Arizona Having crossed over route 40 into the Painted Desert, you can take in your first vista from the overlooks. Painted Desert Inn Originally a trading post, then an inn this pueblo-style building now holds a museum. Try to time your trip to catch the tour.

### 4: "Murder, She Wrote" The Petrified Florist (TV Episode) - IMDb

*Wildflowers have adapted to the arid climate at Petrified Forest National Park in many different ways. Thick, waxy coverings on leaves and stems reduce evaporation. Small leaves reduce the effects of solar radiation and water loss.*

**Permineralization** One of the processes involved in petrification is permineralization. The fossils created through this process tend to contain a large amount of the original material of the specimen. This process occurs when groundwater containing dissolved minerals most commonly quartz, calcite, pyrite, siderite iron carbonate, and apatite calcium phosphate, [2] fills pore spaces and cavities of specimens, particularly bone, shell or wood. Two common types of permineralization are silicification and pyritization. Silicification[ edit ] Silicification is the process in which organic matter becomes saturated with silica. A common source of silica is volcanic material. Studies have shown that in this process, most of the original organic matter is destroyed. Water must be present for silicification to occur because it reduces the amount of oxygen present and therefore reduces the deterioration of the organism by fungi, maintains organism shape, and allows for the transportation and deposition of silica. The process begins when a specimen is permeated with an aqueous silica solution. The cell walls of the specimen are progressively dissolved and silica is deposited into the empty spaces. In wood samples, as the process proceeds, cellulose and lignin, two components of wood, are degraded and replaced with silica. The specimen is transformed to stone a process called lithification as water is lost. For silicification to occur, the geothermic conditions must include a neutral to slightly acidic pH [6] and a temperature and pressure similar to shallow-depth sedimentary environments. Under ideal natural conditions, silicification can occur at rates approaching those seen in artificial petrification. Pyritization can result in both solid fossils as well as preserved soft tissues. In marine environments, pyritization occurs when organisms are buried in sediments containing a high concentration of iron sulfides. Organisms release sulfide, which reacts with dissolved iron in the surrounding water, when they decay. This reaction between iron and sulfides forms pyrite FeS<sub>2</sub>. Carbonate shell material of the organism is then replaced with pyrite due to a higher concentration of pyrite and a lower concentration of carbonate in the surrounding water. Pyritization occurs to a lesser extent in plants in clay environments. This can take place extremely slowly, replicating the microscopic structure of the organism. The slower the rate of the process, the better defined the microscopic structure will be. The minerals commonly involved in replacement are calcite, silica, pyrite, and hematite. Petrified wood is used in several ways. Slabs of petrified wood can be crafted into tabletops, or the slabs themselves are sometimes displayed in a decorative fashion. Also, larger pieces of the wood have been carved into sinks and basins. Other large pieces can also be crafted into chairs and stools. Petrified wood and other petrified organisms have also been used in jewelry, sculpture, clock-making, ashtrays and fruit bowls, and landscape and garden decorations. Architecture[ edit ] Petrified wood has also been used in construction. The Petrified Wood Gas Station, [9] located on Main St Lamar, Colorado, was built in and consists of walls and floors constructed from pieces of petrified wood. The structure, built by W. Brown, has since been converted to office space and a used car dealership. Beginning in the s, the farmers of Somervell County, Texas began uncovering petrified trees. Local craftsmen and masons then built over 65 structures from this petrified wood, 45 of which were still standing as of June These structures include gas stations, flowerbeds, cottages, restaurants, fountains and gateposts. Built by ancestral Pueblo people about years ago, this eight-room building was constructed almost entirely out of petrified wood and is believed to have served as either a family home or ceremonial center. Future uses would see these artificially petrified wood ceramic materials eventually replace metal-based superalloys which are coated with ultrahard ceramics in the tool industry. Other vegetal matter could be treated in a similar process and yield abrasive powders. His methods were lost, but the bulk of his "pieces" are on display at the Museum of the Department of Anatomy in Florence, Italy. Hamilton Hicks of Greenwich, Connecticut, patented his "recipe" for rapid artificial petrification of wood under US patent 4,, Samples of wood are then penetrated with this mineral solution through repeated submersion and applications of the solution. Wood treated in this fashion is according to the claims in the patent incapable of being burned and acquires the features of petrified wood. Some uses of this product as

suggested by Hicks include use by horse breeders who desire fireproof stables constructed of nontoxic material that would also be resistant to chewing of the wood by horses.

### 5: Petrified Flower Sculpture by Mathieu Geurts | Saatchi Art

*Check out Petrified Flowers by The Troy Westfield Experience on Amazon Music. Stream ad-free or purchase CD's and MP3s now on [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com)*

Fossilized Plant Materials as Gems There are three main ways in which plants, or parts of them, can become fossilized so as to later be desirable as gemstones or ornamental gem materials: The most familiar gem materials of this type are bog oak and jet, when the original material was wood, and copal and amber, when the original material was resin. Such gems are considered to be of organic origin as the molecules of which they are composed although highly altered are still largely those from the original living source. In general, the longer the period of burial, compression and chemical change, the more the characteristics of the material are altered. Bog oak comes from hardwood trees which were long ago buried in acidic peat bogs. The primary source for the material in use today is Ireland. Although considerable change in the character of the original wood molecules has occurred, bog oak, under magnification, still shows some graining and other signs which reveal its woody nature. Jet, which comes from far older buried wood deposits, has undergone substantially more change, and retains no such outer signs. Physically, jet is more stable and compact and takes a better polish than bog oak. The really interesting situation with amber and copal as plant fossils, is that they can have other plant fossils inside them! Pollen grains, bits of bark and leaf debris are very common, and mostly go unnoticed and unidentified in fossil resins, but the occasional intact leaf or flower makes a notable find. Image courtesy of [www.](http://www.) As a result, such gems are not classed as organic, but rather as mineral gems. Petrification, then, is the process in which, particle by particle, structures of a dead organism are replaced by mineral solutions, usually silicon dioxide. As a result, a perfect replica of the organic material is produced in agate, chalcedony or opal. If the original object was a woody plant the resulting stone is called petrified or fossilized wood. Technically this should be referred to as "a chalcedony pseudomorph after wood" but outside of academic circles, "petrified" will do just fine. Petrification is almost exclusively limited to the "hard" parts of plants such as wood, cones and seeds. Image courtesy of Las Vegas Jewelry and Mineral] Huge deposits of brightly colored pieces have been found in Northern Arizona with black, red or yellow silica colored by iron or other trace minerals. Depending on the orientation of the slice and the conditions of petrification, there may or may not be clear annular rings or other woody structures visible. Most of this material is used for specimens or ornamental objects such as bookends, and in comparison, relatively few pieces are used for jewelry. The interesting patterns that appear in such pieces may reflect the internal anatomy of the tree, such as that of the layout of the vascular bundles through which water is conducted from the roots to the leaves. Depending on the orientation of the slice such features could appear as rings, parallel lines, dots or streaks. The special case of "peanut wood" is interesting in that it is the petrified remains of wood buried in marine sediments which before petrification had been infested with a burrowing mollusk. The silt filled burrows of those wood parasites also fossilized leaving the "peanut" shaped markings. When very fine, soft sediments quickly cover fleshy organic parts of plants such as leaves, these can decay very slowly in the, now, oxygen-poor environment. This slow decay allows them to leave stains upon, or even actual casts of themselves, in the forming rock, as the silt and mud slowly compact and harden around them. Later, such rocks, which tend to split easily along layers, may be opened to reveal beautiful evidence of the once buried plant structure. These specimens are more delicate than petrified gems, but with care, many can be used in jewelry. Examples would be the tree and moss like inclusions of iron oxide and manganese oxide that invade cracks within crystals, or between rock layers to form branching crystalline structures known as "dendrites". For petrified gems the highest value is attached to those pieces which are fully agatized with no soft spots or gaps and which are well proportioned, beautifully cut, and with an excellent polish. Fossil hard and soft woods are more common than palm or tree fern, and therefore less expensive.

### 6: Petrified Forest - Plants

## THE PETRIFIED FLOWER pdf

*The petrified wood found there came from trees living in the area over million years ago. Is a few million years too long to wait? Scientists have developed ways to petrify wood in the laboratory in as little as four or five days.*

**7: Murder, She Wrote - Season 9, Episode The Petrified Florist - [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com)**

*Hi, I have a question about the 'Petrified flour' article. On a secular site someone countered with the remark there is a difference between mineralization and fossilization.*

**8: Best 26 Flowers in Petrified For, AZ with Reviews - [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com)**

*Find great deals on eBay for petrified flower jewelry. Shop with confidence.*

**9: Petrified Forest (Khorixas) - All You Need to Know BEFORE You Go (with Photos) - TripAdvisor**

*On the one hand, petrified logs aren't uncommon in the western U.S., especially those from conifers. But on the other hand, the log was an impressive sight. (Learn more about Arizona's Petrified.*

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