

### 1: Mrs. Bumgardner's 1st Grade Class: Alphabet Fun {part 2}

*(This Is My rd Video.) A Funny Clip From "The Power Of The Alphabet!"*

Natural History of the Trees of the Celtic Ogham Please see the Wikipedia article for alternate views of the meaning of the names. This list, taken from Clark , identifies one, or sometimes several, species that corresponds to each letter of the ogham. I have compiled tidbits of the natural history that seem to relate to the mythic and divinatory meanings of the plants as set forth in Graves and Glass-Koentop I have noted which of these plants are cultivated in North America, although in my experience, few are readily available in nurseries. I have also pointed out those that have close relatives in North America. Many of the related species have similar appearance and similar natural history. Where no relatives are available, information about the natural history, especially habitat, growth form, and whether the plant is evergreen, should be useful in selecting correspondences among other native trees. The trees are presented in ogham order, following the standard sequence of the Ogham alphabet. Each entry consists of the name of the ogham in Irish or Gaeilge, following the standardized names, but see alternate names , and attempt to render the pronunciation for English speakers, the English name of the ogham, and a discussion of the actual tree species and their natural history. Scientific names follow Tutin et al. Many of these plants will be found under other scientific names in the horticultural literature, and I hope to eventually include a synonymy. It grows up to 30 m feet high, but is more often found in spreading clumps on sandy soils. It is one of the first trees to colonize an area after a mature forest is cut; this is probably a large part of its symbolic connection with new beginnings. It is cultivated in North America, often under the name of weeping birch. The common birch B. It can reach 20 m 65 feet in height. Birches are members of the Birch family Betulaceae. The red berries were historically used to lure birds into traps, and the specific epithet aucuparia comes from words meaning "to catch a bird". Birds are also responsible for dispersing the seeds. Rowans thrive in poor soils and colonize disturbed areas. In some parts of Europe they are most common around ancient settlements, either because of their weedy nature or because they were planted. Rowans flower in May. They grow to 15 m 50 feet and are members of the Rose family Rosaceae. They are cultivated in North America, especially in the northeast. Gaertner is common along lowland rivers, where it grows with aspens, poplars, and willows. Like willows, alders sprout from stumps. This allows them to regenerate after heavy flooding. In protect sites they may grow to 20 m 65 feet tall. Their leaves are more blunt-tipped than most North American alders, which look more like the grey alder A. This species is more common in the mountains of Europe, and is not restricted to moist soils. Like ashes, European alders are not widely cultivated in North American they are often sold as black alders , but several native species are. Alder wood is said to resist rotting when it is wet, and was the wood of choice for pilings in many regions. Alders are members of the Birch family Betulaceae. Two common tree willows are the white willow *Salix alba* L. The white willow is named for the whitish undersides of its leaves, and the crack willow for the propensity of its branches to "crack" off probably another adaptation to flooding. Both species grow along with poplars and alders along lowland rivers. They can reach 25 m 80 feet in height, and they both vigorously sprout from stumps. Other willow species are shrubs, including osiers *Salix purpurea* L. The white willow and purple osier are sometimes grown in cultivation in North America. Willows are members of the Willow family Salicaceae. It grows to 40 m feet in open sites, with a broad crown reminiscent of American elm trees. Ash was and still is an important timber tree, and is a traditional material for the handle of a besom. The common ash is occasionally cultivated in North America, and similar native ash species are widely grown as street trees. Ashes are members of the Olive family Oleaceae. Uath OO-ah , hawthorn - Like willows, hawthorns have many species in Europe, and they are not always easy to tell apart. All are thorny shrubs in the Rose family Rosaceae , and most have whitish or pinkish flowers. The common hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna* Jacq. They are common in abandoned fields and along the edges of forests. Both are cultivated in North America, as are several native and Asiatic hawthorns. It is sometimes called the great oak, which is a translation of its Latin name *robur* is the root of the English word "robust". It grows with ash and beech in the lowland forests, and can reach a height of 45 m feet and age of years. Along with ashes, oaks were heavily logged throughout

recent millennia, so that the remaining giant oaks in many parts of Europe are but a remnant of forests past. Like most other central and northern European trees, common oaks are deciduous, losing their leaves before Samhain and growing new leaves in the spring so that the trees are fully clothed by Bealltaine. Common oaks are occasionally cultivated in North America, as are the similar native white oak, valley oak, and Oregon oak. Oaks are members of the Beech family Fagaceae. Hollies are evergreen, and stand out in winter among the bare branches of the deciduous forest trees that surround them. Hollies form red berries before Samhain which last until the birds finish eating them, often after Imbolc. The typical "holly leaf" is found on smaller plants, but toward the tops of taller plants the leaves have fewer spiny teeth. Hollies are members of the Holly family Aquifoliaceae. The common holly is often cultivated in North America, as are hybrids between it and Asiatic holly species. Graves and others are of the opinion that the original tinne was not the holly, but rather the holm oak, or holly oak *Quercus ilex* L. This is an evergreen oak of southern Europe that grows as a shrub, or as a tree to 25 m 80 feet. Like the holly, the holm oak has spiny-edged leaves on young growth. It does not have red berries, but it does have red leaf "galls" caused by the kermes scale insect; these are the source of natural scarlet dye. Holm oaks are occasionally cultivated in North America. It forms a shrub up to 6 m 20 feet tall, inhabiting open woodlands and scrubs, hedgerows, and the edges of forests. The filbert nut in North American groceries is *Corylus maxima*, a related species. The European hazelnut is cultivated in North America, primarily as an ornamental. Hazelnuts are in the Birch family Betulaceae. Ceirt KAIRT , apple - When most of us think of apples, we think of the domestic apple, but the ogham tree was most likely the European crabapple *Malus sylvestris* Miller. This tree grows to 10 m 33 feet in moist fertile soils in oak woodlands, and has been extensively cultivated. The fruits are small versions of the domestic apple, and also show the pentacle when cut across. Cultivated crabapples in North America are usually Asian species, but this species is a common rootstock for apple trees. Apples are in the Rose family Rosaceae. European grapes are extensively cultivated in North America, especially in the southwest, and an industry and an agricultural discipline are devoted to their care and the production of wine. Grapes are in the Grape family Vitaceae. Ivy produces greenish flowers before Samhain on short, vertical shrubby branches. The leaves of these flowering branches lack the characteristic lobes of the leaves of the rest of the plant. Like holly, ivy is evergreen, its dark green leaves striking in the bare forests of midwinter. Ivy is widely cultivated in North America. It is a member of the Ginseng family Araliaceae. This is a giant grass, with stems as high as 4 m 13 feet. It grows in marshy areas, where it often forms dense stands. Like most other grasses, the vertical stems live only a single year, dying in the autumn and being replaced with new green shoots in the spring. The dead stems rattle and whisper in late autumn winds. Common reed has spread as a weed throughout the world; in North America it is widespread in cooler climates. Common reed is in the Grass family Poaceae, or Gramineae. It is a thorny shrub growing to 4 m 13 feet , often forming thickets on south-facing slopes. The blue-black fruits are edible, but bitter until after the first frost. Blackthorns are seldom cultivated in North America. They are members of the Rose family Rosaceae. Elders are grown for their blackish berries, which are used for preserves and wine. The leaf scars have the shape of a crescent moon. Elder branches have a broad spongy pith in their centers, much like the marrow of long bones, and an elder branch stripped of its bark is very bone-like. The red elder *S. Red elder* extends its native range to northern North America, and it is cultivated along with other native species, but common elders are seldom seen in cultivation. Elders are in the Honeysuckle family Caprifoliaceae. Ailm AHL-m , silver fir - The silver fir *Abies alba* Miller is one of the tallest trees native to Europe, sometimes exceeding 50 m feet tall. It is named for its silver gray bark.

### 2: Christmas Tree Letter and Sound Match Printables - 1+1+1=1

*Letter O: a river as bottom part of the oval, sided by a rock on the left and a tree on the right, its branches growing to the left forming the upper outline of the oval. Letter P: a tree with two branches growing to the right and connected by a man, standing on the lower branch, clinging unto the upper.*

Ogham is not my area of specialization, so I interviewed my friend Dr. Conor Quinn, a linguist and polyglot. Conor has studied a wide range of languages Indonesian, Sundanese, Mandarin, Quechua, Somali, Basque, Hmong, Icelandic, Albanian, Bulgarian, and Arabic, among others, and has worked most closely with the indigenous speech communities of the current-day U. Following is my interview with Conor about Ogham. After reading the interview, if you still have questions, feel free to leave them in the comments below! Can you give us a basic description of Ogham? No one really knows for sure. There are at least two separate stories. One is tied to the legend of Irish itself being created by Scythian king Fenius Farsa and his scholars after the Tower of Babel as “surprise surprise” the selected best of all the languages of the time, with Ogham as its writing system. What was Ogham writing used for? But references in Old Irish and later literature also have characters writing Ogham on sticks to send messages, to record information, and to do magic. What languages was Ogham used to write? Primitive Irish and its descendants, possibly Pictish, and later on, sometimes even Latin. Where has it been used, geographically speaking? Mostly Ireland especially in the southwest and Wales especially in the areas of significant Irish settlements around the 3rd century onward, but also on the Isle of Man and Scotland as well. This is the question everyone probably wants to know: Ogham, quite delightfully, is one of the few alphabets written and read vertically from the bottom to the top. Each letter is simply a cluster of one to five straight lines, scratched along the usually vertical edge of a stone. And the fourth family the vowels A “ O “ U “ E “ I is drawn either as short marks on the edge itself, or straight across both sides of the edge. Hence the classic description: It e a n-airdi: This is Ogham as known from the earliest stone markers. Only one of the forfeda letters the simplest one, basically an X across the edge-line is ever found in the earlier inscriptions, however, and often has a significantly different use than the manuscript tradition suggests. To top it all off, the medieval-era Irish being the nostalgia-nerds they were, they also went out and made their own stone inscriptions, based both on what had been passed down and on what had been newly created within the manuscript tradition. Thus making a stack of extra work for archaeologists and historians. Four groups of five also means that Ogham lends itself well to representation with fingers and perhaps toes. And there are indeed suggestions of its use as a literally manual code of that kind: The medieval manuscript scholars went quite wild with the ready re-codeability of those four groups of five. This is actually still the case in Spanish. I suspect people get Ogham and runes confused sometimes. Is Ogham a type of runic writing? What should someone do if they want to write English in Ogham? Should they get it translated into Old Irish or modern Irish first? What are the limitations? Ogham in its earliest form was designed for Primitive Irish, and so it notably lacks the letter P “ which is essential to Old Irish spelling as we normally know it. One early Ogham text writes the P of an early Welsh name, written on the same monument also in Latin letters, using the Ogham C. Later on, manuscript scholars created a P-letter, two in fact: And if you think finding someone to translate something reliably and accurately into Modern Irish or Scottish Gaelic is hard, well, finding a translator for Old Irish is even harder, and if you perhaps want to go back to the Primitive Irish of the actual original inscriptions themselves, then you have a very, very small number of qualified scholars who might be able to help you. So writing English or even a modern Gaelic language in Ogham is always going to be a tricky judgement call on how you want to re-use the Ogham letters for present purposes. In any case, writing other languages besides Primitive Irish in Ogham is just that, re-purposing the letters. If you want to treat Ogham as just a direct cipher for English letters and sounds, then it is what it is. They generally give simple mappings of English letters to the Ogham set, like the previous example, plus or minus the forfeda add-ons. My name, for another example, would probably come out reasonably enough, since all of its letters directly match existing Ogham ones: Otherwise, Y might also probably be better off as Ogham I. How much of that is invented woo and how much is verifiable fact? It appears that the inventing of woo goes pretty far

back. This, however, seems to have been enough to inspire a manuscript-scholar tradition of claiming that all the letter-names are in fact tree-names – a tradition vibrant enough that until recently, the Roman letters used for the Irish alphabet were also all given tree-names. Perhaps relevant here is that in the manuscript tradition, numerous other categories like saints, dogs, arts, and cows are also listed as Ogham-types: It sounds as though medieval manuscript writers enjoyed messing around with Ogham too. Overall, Ogham is lots of fun: Affiliate links that help support this blog: Thinking of getting a tattoo in Irish? Thinking of getting a tattoo in Scottish Gaelic? The page shows variants of Ogham, nrs.

### 3: Trees of the Ogham

*Here is a set of alphabet matching cards to "decorate the Christmas tree". These are perfect for independent work or in a center. The tree with the upper case letter is matched to the ornament with the lower case letter.*

Regardless of any metaphysical connections, there exists a special relationship between trees and humans, as we both produce the gasses that enable the other to exist: Tree worship dendrolatry refers to the tendency of societies throughout history to worship or otherwise mythologize trees. Human beings, observing the growth and death of trees, the elasticity of their branches, the sensitivity and the annual decay and revival of their foliage, see them as powerful symbols of growth, decay and resurrection. In folk religion and folklore, trees are often said to be the homes of tree spirits. Historical Druidism as well as Germanic paganism appear to have involved cultic practice in sacred groves, especially the oak. The most ancient cross-cultural symbolic representation of the universe's construction is the world tree. The Tree of Life World Tree: Various forms of trees of life also appear in folklore, culture and fiction, often relating to immortality or fertility. These often hold cultural and religious significance to the peoples for whom they appear. For them, it may also strongly be connected with the motif of the world tree. The Tree of Life in Myth: Some say he sat under the tree for six years protected by the tree while he was enlightened. A tree planted by God in the Garden of Eden that Adam and Eve are commanded and warned not to eat from it is the Tree of Knowledge that God explicitly warned them about but are tricked by a crafty and cunning serpent who promises that they will become as wise as God, that they will know knowledge and wisdom consciousness of duality and never die if they eat. They indulged in its fruit and they were cast out and banished from the garden. Talmudic scripture suggest that Eve made wine from the fruit. It is the Tree of Knowledge that Christ is said to have been crucified upon. This Sumerian Clay tablet is dated c. The original Sumerian Indo-Iranian concept was that wisdom is likened to a tree whose fruit endows those who eat it with health and longevity. The symbol of an elixir of life had already been well established in antiquity by the Indo-Iranian cultures long before Judaism, Christianity, Islam and other cultures had the opportunity to recognise it. This 4, year old clay tablet shows a man and a woman seated below the Tree of Life. It is said to connect the Underworld to Heaven with its branches and roots. Odin is said to have hung on the tree for nine days, self-sacrificed so that he could bring the wisdom of the runes to his people. Once again, from the symbol of the tree flows human awareness and consciousness. In Egypt the Holy Sycamore is said to stand on the threshold of life and death, connecting the worlds. It stands at the Eastern gate of Heaven from which the sun rises each morning. A number of different types of trees had different functions and were sacred to different Egyptian deities. In alchemical traditions the Arbor Philosophica is another tree that is said to bear alchemical symbols representing the seven planets and the processes of alchemy. These planets correspond to the seven metals gold, silver, copper, iron, mercury, lead and tin which were all said to grow on the tree. The tree is said to grow from the ground or sometimes from the body of man. Historical Druidism as well as Germanic Paganism appear to have involved cultic practice in sacred groves, especially the oak. The term druid itself possibly derives from the Celtic word for oak. A sacred grove is a grove of trees of special religious importance to a particular culture. Sacred groves were most prominent in the Ancient Near East and prehistoric Europe, but feature in various cultures throughout the world. During the Northern Crusades, there was a common practice of building churches on the sites of sacred groves. To the ancient Greeks and Romans, trees were thought to be inhabited by female spirits called Dryad in oak trees or Meliae in ash trees. In Scottish folklore a friendly tree spirit, called the Ghillie Dhu, helps lost children find their way home. Japan is home to a rich tradition encompassing various tree spirits, generally called Kodama. Traditionally, foresters made offerings to the Kodama before cutting a tree down. The physical characteristics of the trees often reflect the lore that surrounds the tree itself: Sacred Trees and their Meanings: The pith is easily pushed out of green shoots to make whistles. Several shoots bound together by cordage, can be trimmed to the desired length for producing the note you want and used to entice Air elementals. The old superstition of "whistling up the wind" began with this custom. The oily water resistant wood has been used extensively for underwater foundations and pilings in Venice and elsewhere. It is used in dairy vessels and the branches in

making whistles. It is associated with Bran, as he used his body as a bridge to span dangerous waters. It is used in the construction of bridges. Apple indicates choice, and is useful for love and healing magic. Druid wands were often made of ash because of its straight grain. The Ash is one of the sacred Druidic three: The first man, named Ask, was created from an ash log. In North America, strips of black ash were split along the grain to make splints for baskets and hoops. Women would weave cloth and intermingling threads together in a tight pattern as the microcosm and the macrocosm are united. Ash can be used in spells requiring focus and strength of purpose, and indicates the linking of the inner and outer worlds. Put fresh ash leaves under your pillow to stimulate psychic dreams. Where they grow together it is said that fairies live! At one time Beech tablets were used as writing surfaces. Beech and book have the same word origins. Beech is concerned with ancient knowledge as revealed in old objects, places and writings. Beech indicates guidance from the past to gain insight which protects and provides a solid base upon which all relies. Birch is one of the first trees to grow on bare soil and thus it births the entire forest. Criminals were at one time birched to drive out evil influences on them, to renew them for the new year. The inner bark provides a pain reliever and the leaves are used to treat arthritis. It aids in combating fear, depression and anger. Associated with inner work and assessment, grounding and protection. It represents the strong action of fate or the outside influences in life. The wood is used in the cudgel shillelagh and Blasting Stick. Its thorns are used to pierce waxen images. Blackthorn indicates strong action of fate or outside influences that must be obeyed. Also known as Ellhorn, Elderberry, Lady Elder. Sacred to the White Lady and Midsummer Solstice. The Druids used it to both bless and curse. Standing under an elder tree at Midsummer, like standing in a Fairy Ring of mushrooms, will help you see the "little people. Music on panpipes or flutes of elder have the same power as the wand. The pith can easily be removed from the small branches to make a flute. Elder re-grows damaged branches with ease and can root rapidly from any part. A tea for purifying the blood can be made from the flowers and wine from the fruit, but in general the tree is poisonous. In Norse mythology, the Goddess Freya chose the black elder as her home. In medieval times it was the abode of witches and it was considered dangerous to sleep under its branches or to cut it down. Sticks of Elder were used as magical horses by Witches. Elder indicates the end in the beginning and the beginning in the end. Life in Death and Death in Life. Elm adds stability and grounding to a spell. Fir cones respond to rain by closing and the sun by opening. Fir can see over great distance to the far horizon beyond and below. Fir indicates high views and long sights with clear vision of what is beyond and yet to come. Also known as the Birth Tree. The needles are burned at childbirth to bless and protect the mother and baby. The wood from the Hawthorn provides the hottest fire known and wands with the greatest power. The blossoms are said to be highly erotic to men. Its leaves and blossoms are also used to create a tea to aid with anxiety, appetite loss and poor circulation. The Greeks and Romans saw the hawthorn as symbolic of hope and marriage, but in medieval Europe it was associated with witchcraft and considered to be unlucky. HAZEL *Corylus avallania* - Hazel, The Tree of Immortal Wisdom has applications in magick done for manifestation, spirit contact, protection, prosperity, divination-dowsing, dreams, wisdom-knowledge, marriage, fertility, intelligence, inspiration. Hazel is a tree that is sacred to the fey Folk and a wand of hazel can be used to call the Fey. In Celtic tradition, the Salmon of Knowledge is said to eat the 9 nuts of poetic wisdom dropped into its sacred pool from the hazel tree growing beside it. Each nut eaten by the salmon becomes a spot on its skin. The Hazel tree provided shade, protection and baskets. Magically, hazel wood is used to gain knowledge, healing, wisdom and poetic inspiration. Forked sticks are used to find water or buried treasure.

### 4: Virgular Branch Ogham Ogam Celtic Tree Alphabet Set 2

*The Celtic Tree Alphabet - Part 2 by Eliseo Mauas Pinto(Willow) It is used for making baskets, support roofs of straw or leaves, and palisades. Once the trunk was undermined for the construction of the box of Gaelic harp.*

Whitethorn H Also known as the Hawthorn, its is considered to be one of the most powerful trees. It is closely associated with witchcraft, protection, fertility. The tree except in May is usually regarded as a very unlucky tree due to its contradictory nature of having beautiful flowers and deadly thorns. Oak D Oak has always been respected by nearly all world cultures. Admired for its strength and size it represents strength, endurance and power. Because it is often struck by lightening it has become associated with having the ability to attract inspiration, wisdom and illumination. Oak galls were known as Serpent Eggs and were used in magic and charms. It has also been associated with fertility. The oak is considered very sacred to the druids and there name has even been linked as a derivative of duir oak. Holly T Holly is associated with the cycle of death and rebirth representing winter winning over summer. With this symbolism in mind it is good for spells that involve sleep or rest. Because of its bristles and its use in making spears it is closely associated with combat and protection, warding away evil spirits and also signifying the virtues of balance and directness. It is favoured during the winter season as lucky with its beautiful leaves and berries being very colourful against the dead landscape giving hope for the following summer during the dark months. Hazel C The hazel is considered one of the most important trees it is very closely related to the salmon, who eats its nuts of poetic wisdom. The nuts have been eaten to gain knowledge, they have also been used as part of a hallucinogenic brew to induce visions. In addition many love spells and aphrodisiacs can be made from its nut. Apple Q The apple tree represents youth, beauty, and love. Its juice can be used to infer strength and beauty. It was also seen as the fruit of choice seen in the myth of the bible and also of Paris and the three goddesses. It is commonly used for spells regarding love and healing.

### 5: Apple Tree Alphabet Game

*ABC Phonics Song | Alphabet Song | Learn your Phonics | Nursery Rhyme | Musical | Baby Song | Kids Song | Poem  
How to teach reading with phonics - 2/12 - CVCs (3 Letter Words) - Learn English Phonics!*

The largest number of scholars favours the Latin alphabet as this template, [12] [13] although the Elder Futhark and even the Greek alphabet have their supporters. The Latin alphabet is the primary contender mainly because its influence at the required period 4th century is most easily established, being widely used in neighbouring Roman Britannia, while the runes in the 4th century were not very widespread even in continental Europe. In Ireland and in Wales, the language of the monumental stone inscriptions is termed Primitive Irish. The transition to Old Irish, the language of the earliest sources in the Latin alphabet, takes place in about the 6th century. Theories of origin [edit] Fol. Scholars such as Carney and MacNeill have suggested that ogham was first created as a cryptic alphabet, designed by the Irish so as not to be understood by those with a knowledge of the Latin alphabet. The argument is that the sounds of Primitive Irish were regarded as difficult to transcribe into the Latin alphabet, so the invention of a separate alphabet was deemed appropriate. A possible such origin, as suggested by McManus A variation is that the alphabet was first invented, for whatever reason, in 4th-century Irish settlements in west Wales after contact and intermarriage with Romanised Britons with a knowledge of the Latin alphabet. Macalister was influential at one time, but finds little favour with scholars today. According to this theory, the alphabet was transmitted in oral form or on wood only, until it was finally put into a written form on stone inscriptions in early Christian Ireland. Later scholars are largely united in rejecting this theory, however, [22] primarily because a detailed study of the letters [citation needed] shows that they were created specifically for the Primitive Irish of the early centuries AD. The supposed links with the form of the Greek alphabet that Macalister proposed can also be disproved. A theory popular among modern scholars is that the forms of the letters derive from the various numerical tally-mark systems in existence at the time. This theory was first suggested by the scholars Rudolf Thurneysen and Joseph Vendryes, who proposed that the ogham script was inspired by a pre-existing system of counting based around the numbers five and twenty, which was then adapted to an alphabet form by the first ogamists. Finding that they had already been dispersed, Fenius sent his scholars to study them, staying at the tower, co-ordinating the effort. The names he gave to the letters were those of his 25 best scholars. Ogham was skilled in speech and poetry, and created the system for the learned, to the exclusion of rustics and fools. This was to fit into his own theories which linked the Beith-luis-nin to a form of the Greek alphabet current in Northern Italy in the 6th and 5th centuries BC. There are in fact other explanations for the name Beith-luis-nin. The other explanation is that Beith-luis-nin is a convenient contraction of the first five letters thus: Five additional letters were later introduced mainly in the manuscript tradition, the so-called forfeda. The ogham airenach, closeup from the page shown above The Ogham Tract also gives a variety of some variant or secret modes of writing ogham 92 in the Book of Ballymote, for example the "shield ogham" ogham airenach, nr. Even the Younger Futhark are introduced as a kind of "Viking ogham" nrs. The twenty standard letters of the Ogham alphabet and the five forfeda. The box on the left shows the consonants, and the box on the right shows the vowels both non- IPA. An additional secondary letter p is shown as 26th character peith. This is the vertical writing of Ogham; in the horizontal form, the right side would face downward.

### 6: The Celtic Tree Alphabet – Part 2 by Eliseo Mauas Pinto | Celticsprite's Blog

*The previous post began an alphabet of praise to Jesus for who He is. This is the continuation of the alphabet beginning with the letter N. Alphabet of Praise, Part 2. Name above all names.*

Once the trunk was undermined for the construction of the box of Gaelic harp. It is said that witches sailed in willow baskets during the lunar rites. Gender of woody plants of the family Salicaceae, common in wet places, in the cool temperate and boreal regions, of various dimensions as the height and species, or elongated oval leaves, laid; flowers in dioecious amentous; fruit capsule. It highlights the White Sauce that provides wood white, tender, working; Sauce Cabrano common in mountain forests. There are also high mountains species. Hawthorn Common in BC, and this tree was particularly sacred to faerie beings. During the Beltaine festival burning bushes or vines were removed from the ritual fire spreading through the fields to ensure their future fertility, alternating with areas of Hawthorn. They used to be planted around the graves of important people. There is a belief that some wishes can be realized if a piece of cloth is hung from its branches. It highlights the Hawthorn Albar thorny shrub of the family of the Rosaceae, which is common copses in Europe since the basal level to mountain; lobadodentadas leaves, the bright beam, white flowers, small five-petals, in curds; globose fruits, red at maturity with two or three edible seeds and pulp. The flowers have sedative properties. The yellow hawthorn False Hawthorn: Oak King of all the trees, deserves great respect for the Celts. Along with the Yew Yew , is considered the longest. For the Druids was the sacred tree, its leaves, berries, and branches were used as ritual. It is sacred to several of the most important male gods, Dagda, Lugh, especially as Lord of the Forest was closely linked to the figure of the god Cernunos, as the oak mistletoe grows, a plant for treating revered by the Druids who collected during special ceremonies with the sacred golden sickle and mistletoe fruit, berries which were considered drops of semen Cernunos, Lord of the Forest, Fertility, and all the creatures During the time of Lammass Lughnasadh produces prominent oak sprouts Young, known as Lammass outbreaks. Colum Ciller, Thohoyandou found was built in places occupied by oaks sacred. Its hard wood, resistant to moisture, is used for carpentry work, manufacturing of casks, and as fuel. It also called Oak Albar although the latter has a rich wood tannins, and its leaves are slightly petiolated lobado limbo. Its fruits are in walnut with squamous dome, is also called Roble Carballo.

### 7: Christmas Tree Alphabet Matching 2-Part Cards – The Treasured Schoolhouse

*The Hebrew Alphabet, The Tarot and the Kabbalah Tree of Life are intimately intertwined as explained in this first of 22 articles. This is the second of a 22 part series on the mystical synthesis of the Tree of Life, The Tarot and the Hebrew Alphabet - a must for every mystic.*

### 8: Learning Tree Phonics Volume 1 part 2 - Video Dailymotion

*Alphabet Fun {part 2} I think everyone would agree that we have had a very fun week doing all of our alphabet themed activities. On Tuesday we read Chicka Chicka Boom Boom by Bill Martin Jr. and John Archambault and made alphabet trees using the letters in our name.*

### 9: Christmas Alphabet Printables - 1+1+1=1

*This is totally personal sacred exploration on your part - with all the support you need from me. The Ogham is a most powerful and beautiful tool for personal growth and spiritual understanding.*

*Jane Austen encyclopedia Can i print my power bi report to Managing yourself : using your time wisely Manual xenoblade chronicles x The FBI Laboratory Minutes of the Groton Union Conference, held at the Union Meeting-House . West-Greenwich . June 19th and Spiritual quests the art and craft of religious writing Sleeping at Last, G.I. Joe Battle Files Does money matter? the effect of private educational expenditures on academic performance Changhui Kang Working with the user manager Crude oil washing systems A directory of British peerages Attitudes Toward Sex in Antebellum America 4. A MOTHERS WISH Evolutionary analysis man Fundamentals of statistics for the behavioral sciences V. 3. Revisioning the church edited by Richard A. Brown Buried Treasures in the Classroom Oakland (NJ (Images of America) Signs, Songs and Stories A patriotic turn and the second suppression Ff 15 guide Cost Estimating and Analysis Expansion, decline, and geographies of inequality General Motors Fuel Injection Systems Health care waste and abuse Beyond special needs Biology mcq book Perspectives on spirit baptism In limestone country C without fear 2nd edition Autonomous flying robots Advances in Anesthesia Colloidal silver safe dosage report A Schoolhouse Divided Our Date with Destiny Languages of Class Core Concepts in Health, Brief Update Secrets of order.*