

Making the ordinary extraordinary

Objective: Participants will use the image of an angel to guide the discussion. They will work on their willingness to see the good in things as well as the places where they can do the jobs of an angel.

Lesson Plan

1. Review last weeks class and how they used the safety pin
2. Introduce angels using the highlighted information as a guide for discussion.
3. Distribute question sheets for participants to answer and share on in class
4. Give out angel magnets.



Who are the angels in your life? Past and present

What have these angels done for you?

Where do you need an angel today?

Where can you bring the grace and wisdom of an angel?

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Were dreams foolproof or infallible?

No: Dreams could come without being God's word (Jer. 23:28). Jeremiah lumped dreamers together with soothsayers, sorcerers, and false prophets (Jer. 27:9). Not every dream was thought to be from God. Some could be wishful thinking (Ps. 126:1; Isa. 29:7,8).

How do angels not appear?

Feelings Jer 14:14, intuition Jer 23:16, premonition, Jer 23:31-32, in own heart, Prov 28:26

Does everybody see the angel(s) when they appear?

No: John 12:29; 2 Kings 6:17; Hebrews 13:2.

Were those who received an angel's message always blessed?

Yes: Genesis 32:26 Jacob.

No: Luke 1:19-20 Zacharias made mute.

What makes up the heavenly host?

Nehemiah 9:6 "You alone are the LORD; You have made heaven, The heaven of heavens, with all their host, The earth and everything on it, The seas and all that is in them, And You preserve them all. The host of heaven worships You."

Chariots of fire (2 Kings 2:11; 2 Kings 6:17), An army (Joshua 5:14; Genesis 32:2), Horses: red, sorrel, and white (Zechariah 1:8), Horns or craftsmen (Zechariah 1:18-21), The bride, the Lamb's wife or the holy Jerusalem (Revelation 21:9-10), Sun, moon, and stars (Isaiah 40:26; Psalm 148:1-4), Principalities and powers (Colossians 1:16; Romans 8:38).

(2 Chronicles 18:18) Then Micaiah said, "Therefore hear the word of the LORD: I saw the LORD sitting on His throne, and all the host of heaven standing on His right hand and His left.

How were the angels described here? _____

What do you think of when you imagine a heavenly host? _____

Do angels have wings?

Only cherubim and seraphim are represented with wings, Ezekiel 10:5.

Describe a cherubim.

Each cherub was 180" high or 15 feet. It's wingspan was 15 feet across (1 wing = 5 cubits)

Body includes hands, wings, wheels and face: Ezekiel 10:12-22

Guards: Gen. 3:24.

Attendants: Ezekiel 10:3-22; Isa. 6:2-6; Ezek. 1:4-28; 10:3-22.

Represented in Temple furnishings: Ex. 25:18-22; 26:1, 31; 1 Kings 6:23-35; 2 Chron. 3:7-14.

Throne: 1 Sam. 4:4; 2 Sam. 6:2; 22:11; 2 Kings 19:15; 1 Chron. 13:6; 28:18; Ps. 18:10; 80:1; 99:1; Isa. 37:16; Ezekiel 9-11& 4; Hebrews 9:5.

Describe the seraphim.

Literally means "the burning ones": Ezekiel 1:4-25.

Six wings: Isaiah 6:2; Revelation 4:6-8.

What do angels look like?

Held a sword, staff or chain with his hand (Numbers 22:23; Joshua 5:13; Judges 6:21; Revelation 20:10), In white or as white as snow (John 20:12; Matthew 28:3), White apparel (Acts 1:10), Shining garments (Luke 24:4), Clothed in pure bright linen and chests girded with golden bands (Revelation 15:6), Rainbow on its head, clothed with a cloud, face like sun, feet like pillars of fire (Revelation 10:1-3), Countenance of the Angel of God, very awesome, like lightning (Judges 13:6; Matthew 28:3)

What sex are the angels?

The word angel is always masculine. Psalms 104:4 angels are spirits.

Do angels marry?

No: Matthew 22:28-30 and Mark 12:25 "For when they rise from the dead, they neither marry nor are given in marriage, but are like angels in heaven.

Do angels die?

No: Luke 20:36 "nor can they die anymore, for they are equal to the angels..."

Do angels eat?

Yes. Psalms 78:23-25.

Do angels speak a unique language?

Yes: 1 Corinthians 13:1; 14:10-11.

Voice like thunder: Revelation 10:3; 19:6.

Loud voice: Revelation 5:5; 11:15.

Do angels sing?

No: Revelation 5: 11-14.

How strong are the angels?

Greater in power and might than man (2 Peter 2:11), excel in strength (Psalms 103:20), mighty (2 Thessalonians 1:7), angel killed 185,000 (2 Kings 19:35), rolled back Jesus' tombstone, (Matthew 28:1-7). If one angel Isaiah 37:36 can do this damage how much do you suppose a legion of them could do (see Matthew 26:53)?

Can angels fight?

Yes: Genesis 19:11 blindness, Psalms 35:5-6 chase and pursue enemies, Psalm 78:49 destruction through plagues, 2 Kings 19:35 killed 185,000 Assyrians, 1 Corinthians 10:10 destroyed Jews who grumbled.

Did man ever prevail against an angel and win?

Yes: Hosea 12:2-4.

What are angels' names?

Wonderful: Judges 13:6,18 {hoo pailee,} "it is wonderful;" the very character given to the Messiah: "His name shall be called {pailai,} Wonderful," Isaiah 9:6.

My name is in him: Exodus 23:20-23.

Gabriel: Daniel 8:16;9:27; Luke 1:8-20, 26.

Michael: Daniel 10:5-20; 12:1; Jude 9; Revelations 12:7.

What is an angel's job?

Serve God: Psalms 103:20-21.

Praise to God: Revelation 5:11-12; 7:11-12; 19:1-2.

Proclamation: Genesis 31:11-13; Judges 13:2-5; 2 Kings 1:15; Matthew 1:20-24; Luke 1:11-38.

Revealing God's will or announcing key events: Genesis 19:1-22; Exodus 3:2-6; Judges 2:1-5; 13:2-23; Acts 10:5; Revelation 1:1.

Protection, ensuring the well-being or survival of God's people: Genesis 19:1-25; 48:16; Exodus 14:19,20; 1 Kings 19:1-8; 2 Kings 6:16; 2 Kings 19:35; Psalms 34:7; Matthew 4:11; Acts 5:17-23; Acts 12:7-11.

Watches man: Daniel 4:13,17; 12:1.

Punishment, enforcing the wrath of God on the wicked among the Jews and the Gentiles: Genesis 19:12-13; Exodus 12:23,29; Exodus 32:34; Numbers 22:22; 2 Samuel 24:17; 2 Kings 19:35; 1 Chronicles 21:15; 2 Chronicles 32:21; Psalms 78:48-5; Isaiah 37:36; Acts 12:21.

Chases our personal adversaries providing vengeance: Psalms 35:4-6; Romans 12:19.

Checks on what we say we will do: Ecclesiastes 5:4-6.

Writes: Revelation 19:9.

Reads: Revelation 1:20; 2:1,8,12,18; 3:1,7,14.

Do angels have knowledge that men do not?

Yes: Revelation 17:7.

Gives understanding to the visions: Daniel 8:15-19; 9:21-23.

What did angels do for the Jews?

Witnessed God giving them the Law (Deuteronomy 33:2; Acts 7:52-53); Acted as a mediator Deuteronomy 33:4; ordained the law (Galatians 3:19); delivered God's word (Hebrews 2:1-2).

Protect Israel: Exodus 23:20-23; 33:2; Psalms 91:11.

What was their purpose during the time of Christ?

Spoke of good news concerning Jesus resurrection: Luke 24:5-7

Stirred up water to heal the sick: John 5:2-4

They help solve problems: 1 Corinthians 10:11-13.

What was their purpose during the Apostolic age?

Providential: Acts 8:26; Acts 10:22 & 30-35.

Comfort and encouragement: Acts 27:24-25.

Watchers: Luke 15:7-10 Matthew 18:10; 1 Corinthians 4:8-9.

Harm the earth: Revelation 7:1-3; 8:5-8; 9:13-15; 15:1-8; 16:1-17.

Warn men: Revelation 14:6-19

Should angels be worshipped?

No: Exodus 25:19; Deuteronomy 4:19; 17:2-7; Colossians 2:18; Revelation 19:10; 22:8-9.

Did Israel ever worship an image of an angel?

Yes: 2 Kings 17:16-23; 21:3,5; Acts 7:42,43 (Moloch)

Does seeing an angel save you?

No: Acts 10:1-3, 30-33 Cornelius wasn't.

Can angels take away sin?

Seraphim did: Isaiah 6:5-7.

Angel of the LORD did: Zechariah 3:1-6.

Is Jesus an angel?

No: John 1:1-4; Hebrews 1:4-8; 2:6-14; Romans 9:19-23; 1 Corinthians 15:27.

Jesus became a little lower" than the angels: Psalms 8:3-5; Philippians 2:6-8.

The Angel of His Presence: Isaiah 63:7-10; Daniel 3:28

Is any angel one of the Godhead?

No called ANGEL OF GOD means sent from God: Exodus 14:19; Judges 13:6; 1 Samuel 29:9; 2 Samuel 14:17-20; 2 Samuel 19:27; Galatians 4:12-14.

Symbolic angel meanings deal with:

- Messages
- Divine awareness
- Purity
- Love
- Faith
- Courage
- Compassion
- Perseverance
- Interrelating
- Renewal
- Protection
- Illumination

At their most basic, angels are symbolic of communication between higher energies and lower energies. Or, communication between “god” and “man” if you like.

Of course, our current energetic environment is shifting so rapidly these days, you can just about insert any term where I’ve referenced quotes. Angels can be an energetic channel facilitating communication between you and your own idea of the divine. Angels can be the liaison between heaven and earth too. In this light, angels are like a **super highway connecting information** from higher realms and lower realms – they carry concepts, thoughts and ideas to be dispersed throughout countless dimensions of experience.

The Angiris in Hinduism are considered in this fashion – as messengers between man and the holy-divine energies. This is because, it was thought (Hindu and otherwise) most men could not purify themselves to the extent required to converse with gods. Although this is a valid point, and I’m not one to argue with ancient wisdom – I don’t tend to believe we need intermediaries to commune with the divine.

But, I do think humans need to undergo **energetic metamorphosis** in order to effectively communicate with the divine. And, I think angels can offer us assistance in that metamorphosis. Angels resonate at mind-blowingly high frequencies. By touching in with angels, we can get a piggy back on their unique brand of high, fine energy. In this respect, yes, angels can certainly facilitate conversations with “god.”

There are various kinds of angels, and symbolic angel meanings will vary according to kind:

- **Cherubim:**

These are throne-bearers for the faithful. Cherubim are also deemed “the ones who pray.” They keep constant vigil upon souls in need of strength, faith and renewal. These types of angels represent purity of heart and innocence. They invoke a simple, childlike faith and will remind us of the beauty in the small and tender.

- **Seraphim:**

These angels are considered to be the light-burners, and will be watchful over the true of heart. These angels are the watchtowers of faith. They keep their focus attuned to the faithful, vigilant and determined souls who hunger for the truth of enlightenment. These angels will also stir the pools of energetic faith within the soul. They are like kindling for the fires of faith. They provide fuel on our spiritual path.

- **Archangels:**

Among the highest ranking angels, these are the most commonly known angels. Symbolic angel meanings for this angelic clan deal with **strength, protection, guardianship**. These angels will represent themselves as indomitable, warrior spirits. These angels are also the best known oracles. Archangels will be very persistent and loquacious in communicating their thoughts to humankind, as typically their messages are incredibly profound.

Symbols associated with various angels include:

- Swords : Conveying protection, leadership, unified focus, purity in thought, valor
- Scrolls : Symbolic of messages, oracles, divine communication, sacred knowledge
- Flame/Torch : Conveys the inner light of the soul – always lit, always fueled by faith
- Wings : Symbolic of the higher evolution of the soul, higher realms of existence, ascension, spiritual mobility
- Hearts : Conveys health, healing, love, devotion and compassion
- Horns : Announcement of vital news, trumpeting of victory, triumphant declaration

I hope you have enjoyed these thoughts on symbolic angel meanings.

For more information, check out these other pages of interest:

The English word "angel" comes from the Greek angelos, which means 'messenger'. In the Old Testament, with two exceptions, the Hebrew word for "angel" is malak, also meaning 'messenger'. The prophet Malachi took his name from this word. He was himself a messenger, and he prophesied about the coming of "the messenger of the covenant", Jesus Christ (Malachi 3:1 (/bible/book.php?id=46&bible_chapter=3)).

Although the word "angel" in the Bible, meaning a messenger, nearly always applies to heavenly beings, it can occasionally apply to human messengers. Malachi himself said a priest was a messenger (malak) of the LORD of hosts (Malachi 2:7 (/bible/book.php?id=46&bible_chapter=2)), and in the Book of Revelation the elders of the seven churches of Asia were called angels (1:20; (/bible/book.php?id=73&bible_chapter=1) 2:1 (/bible/book.php?id=73&bible_chapter=2) etc.). But when we meet messengers doing supernatural things, there is no doubt they are heavenly beings - God's messengers, working for Him and for the ultimate benefit of mankind.

Make The Ordinary Extraordinary

Objective: To use the acorn as a reminder that we can find meaning and teachings in even the most ordinary of things

Lesson Plan:

- Ask how people used last week's token as a reminder of what is important to them
- Introduce the idea of oak trees and acorns with a joke
- Using highlighted material talk about the many interesting facts about acorns giving time to participants to share after each fact what it means to them.
- Distribute question page and ask participants to write answers.
- As they share an answer, they can come up to claim an acorn

What are the little rewards you give yourself?

What do you want to reward yourself for?

What aspect of yourself do you need to harden so you can become more durable?

What does snack food do for you?

Do you use it with meaning or mindlessly?

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The Acorn, In a Nutshell

By Gwen Bruno (gwen21) October 5, 2012

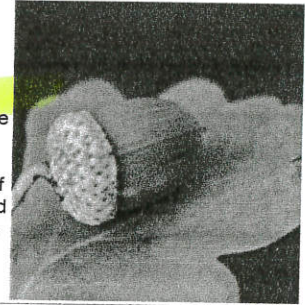
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The acorn, that small nut of the mighty oak tree, is an enduring symbol of autumn weather and the need to store food for the winter ahead. Acorns serve as an essential food for animals and in some cultures, for humans. But beyond that, the story of the acorn serves as a moral lesson, one of growth, regeneration, potential, patience, and faith.

(Editor's Note: This article was originally published on October 12, 2009. Your comments are welcome, but please be aware that authors of previously published articles may not be able to respond to your questions.)

The acorn may be small, but it holds a world inside. The nut consists of three parts: the cup (or cupule), a tough outer shell, and a kernel. The acorn's cup is probably the most fascinating part to children, as it resembles nothing so much as a tiny brown hat. It may be shallow, or may almost completely enclose the nut. Some acorn cups can be rough and prickly, while others have smooth scales. The kernel is made up of two fat-rich seed leaves called cotyledons which enclose a tiny embryo at the pointed end of the nut. The nuts themselves vary in shape from round to tapered, with a size ranging from 1/2 to 1 1/2 inches in length. The color of the acorn may be green, yellow, brown or any shade in between.



"The creation of a thousand forests is in one acorn" -- Ralph Waldo Emerson

The tree that produces the acorn is the oak, whose Latin name "Quercus" is thought to be derived from a Celtic word meaning "fine tree". Oak trees can live to 200 years or more. Until a 2002 storm took it down, the largest oak tree on record was the famous Wye Oak in Wye Mills, Maryland. With a 31 feet, 10 inch circumference and a crown spread of 119 feet, it was believed to be over 460 years old at the time of its destruction. An oak must reach at least 20 years, sometimes as much as 50 years, before it bears acorns. By the time an oak tree is 70 to 80 years old, it will produce thousands of acorns. An oak tree may not produce acorns every single year; after a year with heavy production the tree may produce only a light crop or no crop at all in the following year. In 2004, the oak tree was officially recognized as the national tree of the United States.

The appearance of the acorn is dependent on the type of oak which produces it. There are more than 60 species in the United States alone. The two major classes of oak are the white oak, which has rounded leaf lobes, and the red oak, which has pointed spine-tipped leaf lobes. Depending on the species, acorns take about 6 or 24 months to mature. White oak acorns don't last long because they grow and fall in just a few months, whereas red oak acorns take a full two years to ripen. Acorns of the white oaks are quick to decay and are sweet to the taste and likely to be gobbled up quickly by wildlife. You are much more likely to find red oak acorns on the ground, not only because they are more resistant to decay, but because their high tannin content makes them less attractive to wildlife. While squirrels eat white oak acorns right away, they tend to bury the more bitter red oak nuts for later. Over time, moisture in the ground helps leach out the tannins, making the nut more palatable.

Identifying Leaves and Acorns of the Two Major Oak Classes	
White Oak Leaves <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • between 5 to 9 rounded leaf lobes • no bristle at the tip 	Red Oak Leaves <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • between 7 to 9 pointed, spine-tipped leaf lobes • leaf tip has pointy bristle
White Oak Acorns <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • inner surface of cap always hairless • scales on cap usually fleshy • mature and fall from the tree same year they are formed • low concentration of tannin • germinate in the same year in which they fall 	Red Oak Acorns <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • inner surface of cap always hairy • scales on cap usually flat and overlapping • mature in their second year • high concentration of tannin • germinate the spring after they fall

"From little acorns mighty oaks do grow" -- American proverb

Because acorns are too heavy to travel very far from their parent tree, the oak is dependent on animals such as birds and squirrels to disperse its seed. According to one source, the odds of one acorn actually growing into an oak tree are very small--less than 1 in 10,000.^[1] Acorns contain large amounts of protein, carbohydrates and fat, making them a favored food of many animals. Though squirrels are the first creatures who come to mind as acorn consumers, many other animals relish this nut, including mice, jays, pigeons, woodpeckers, and even large mammals such as deer, pigs and bears. In the dense oak forests of southwest Europe, farmers still turn their pigs loose in the autumn to fatten on acorns. Acorns are toxic to some other animals, however, including horses. Acorns have also been used as food by humans in many cultures. In ancient Japan, acorns were soaked in river water to removed the tannins, then made into acorn cakes. In Korea, acorns are used to make a jelly called "dotorimuk". Acorns were a traditional food of Native Americans, who ground the nutmeats to prepare flour.

"Faith sees a beautiful blossom in a bulb, a lovely garden in a seed, and a giant oak in an acorn." -- William Arthur Ward



Acorns frequently appear as a symbol in folklore and a motif in art. Acorn designs can be found on jewelry, furniture and architecture dating back centuries. Acorns served as a



talisman to ancient Druids and Romans. The Roman goddess Diana is frequently depicted wearing a necklace of acorns. In Nordic legend, Thor, the god of thunder, sought safety under an oak tree during a storm. In Scandinavian countries it was believed that putting an acorn on a sill would protect a home from lightning. You can still find this ancient belief reflected in window blind pulls, which have historically been made in the shape of acorns.

Acorns are a common theme in folklore. The oak was considered the king of the forest and was supposed to harbor fairies, who wore the tops of the acorns as hats. It was said that a young woman could foretell her future by naming two acorn cups for herself and her sweetheart, then floating them in a bowl of water. If the cups sailed together, a marriage would follow; if they sailed apart, separation would ensue. A German folktale tells of a farmer who has promised his soul to Satan, but asks for a reprieve until his first crop is harvested. The devil grants it, but the farmer outwits him by planting acorns, thus ensuring himself a long life.

Another old folk belief is that carrying an acorn brings the wearer good fortune, and can even prevent his or her aging. Still another claims that if you plant an acorn on a moonless night you will receive money in the near future. So, the next time you walk beneath an oak tree, pocket a few of those acorns. They will serve as a reminder of the power contained in a tiny nutshell, of the importance of perseverance in achieving your goals, and of the strength, fortitude and grandeur of the oak tree. And as if that's not enough, they just might bring you good luck!

Read Sharon Brown's article for information about the White Oak.

Read Kelli Kallenborn's article on balanophagy, the practice of eating acorns.

Footnotes: [1] Interesting Facts About Acorns

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Other sources:

The Acorn: History of Superstitions
When Nature Goes Nuts

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Autumn is officially here, so we doff our caps to the acorn.

Acorns appear only on oaks that have been around a while. Thus, the wee fruits have become a symbol of patience.

Various proverbs back that up.

From England, we have, "Great oaks from little acorns grow," meaning big ideas take time, dude, so hold your horses.

A German folk tale has it that a farmer tries to outwit Satan, to whom he has promised his soul. The smart farmer asks for a reprieve until the harvest of his first crop and then plants an acorn, buying himself a long string of years. (By the time an oak is 70 or 80, you'd best walk under it with umbrella drawn. The trees produce acorns by the thousands.)

Talk about a bitter remedy: In the 17th century, habitual drunkards were made to swallow a juice extracted from acorns. It was thought to cure the besotted of their affliction - or give them the moral wherewithal to resist another binge.

From up Norse way, there comes the legend that Thor, the god of thunder, once sought shelter from a thunderstorm by cowering under an oak (note to kiddies: don't try that at home). He was spared, of course, because it's a happy-ending legend.

And thus comes the notion in some homes that plopping an acorn on the windowsill will protect your house from being struck by lightning. That apparently explains the thinking behind the many window-shade pulls that look like acorns.

Acorns for peace: On June 15, 1968, John Lennon and Yoko Ono planted two acorns for peace at the bombed-out Coventry Cathedral in the heart of England. The acorns were planted in east and westerly positions, symbolizing the coming together of John and Yoko, and the union of their two cultures. In 1969, they mailed two acorns apiece - "we are sending you two living sculptures," they wrote in the accompanying letters - to a veritable forest of world leaders, asking that the acorns be planted for peace. The Beatles made verse of it, with this line in "The Ballad of John and Yoko," recorded in 1969: "Caught the early plane back to London//Fifty acorns tied in a sack//The men from the press said, 'we wish you success//It's good to have the both of you back.'"

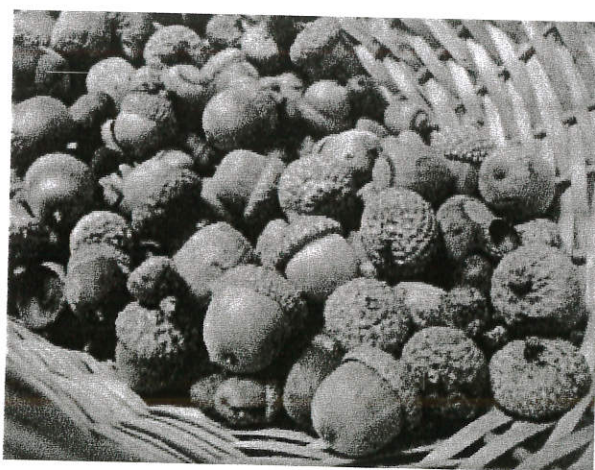
February 12, 2011

Acorns: Lore and Uses

By Iolair

In my love and fascination with plants and herbs, I have decided that I want to learn more of the lore associated with them. So, I am going to start a blog series (This seems to be a theme among several of the blogs that I read and I am jumping on the bandwagon) about lore, medicinal qualities, and some culinary and magickal uses and of herbs and other random plants. I think this will be a good way to document what I am learning and hopefully get some feedback from the blogosphere while partially forcing myself to learn more. So in the spirit of academia and interest, here is the first post of my plant blog series.

I am going to start off with the acorn. What started my fascination with the acorn was a great piece of lore that I found while searching. During the burning times, if one was a witch, it was practice to give an acorn as a secret means of telling them that you were a witch. This spawned the need to spread this bit of lore, because I have yet to find anyone who had heard of it. How awesome would it be if you could walk down the street and hand someone an acorn and they would give you a warm and knowing smile and hand you an acorn in return, then walk away, happy at having just had a very witchy moment. I carved a spiral into an acorn and anointed it with some oak moss oil as a present for Liz the last time we were home together.

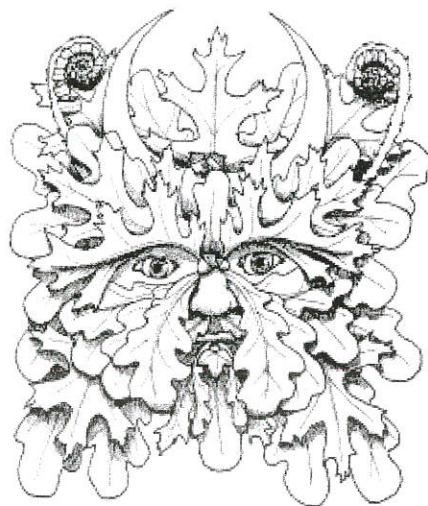


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The acorn is the fruit of the oak tree and has long been a sacred tree to many different cultures, and the acorn was known as the sacred first food of mankind. It is a symbol of security and abundance. An acorn carried on one's person counteracts loneliness, illness, and pain, aids longevity, brings luck, and preserves youthfulness. Acorns will increase fertility, whether this be in matters of the mind and ideas or in reproductive matters. Acorns are often a talisman against lightning, especially when kept on a windowsill. This is why window blind pulls were often shaped like acorns. If gathered by the full moon, the acorns make good faerie talismans, as the fey have a love for oak. To plant an acorn under the light of the moon is to bring luck and prosperity to you.

To tell if a significant other is one's "true love" take two acorn caps. One should be named for both the significant other and the inquirer. The caps should then be placed in a bowl of water. If they float together, it is "true love" if they float apart it is not love.

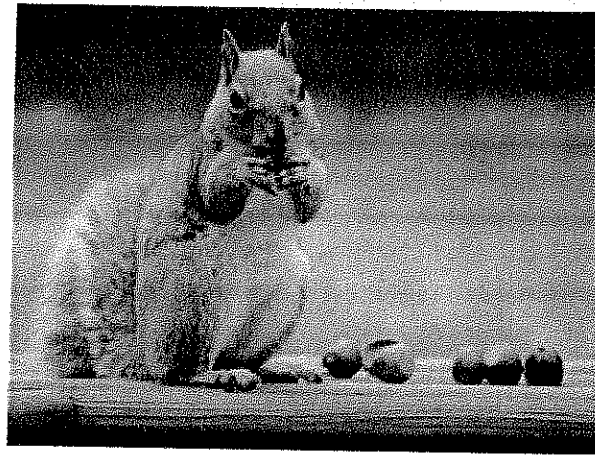
In mythology of Druids, Norse, Romans, Native Americans and many other cultures, acorns were very often present. There is a Nordic tale in which, Thor took shelter under an oak tree during a bad storm. Diana is often depicted wearing a necklace of acorns. The acorn is sacred to the Samhain season since the time of the ancient Celts/Druids who saw the Oak as especially sacred. The oak tree is a symbol of the Horned God, also known as Cernunnos and Herne, and acorns are often used in talismans and such that are devoted to The God.



(<http://stagandeagle.files.wordpress.com/2011/02/dsc01962.jpg>)

An old folk tale of German Origin tells of a farmer that promises his soul to Satan. He is, however, granted a reprieve until his first crop is harvested. The farmer outwits the devil by planting acorns. This ensures him a long life to live before his debt is due.

Harvesting acorns is quite an easy matter, but should be done properly. If you find an oak tree, you are sure to find a ground littered with acorns. However, taking all of the fallen fruit would be selfish, and will not be good for one's fortune. Acorns are used by many wild animals as a food source, and that must be considered when harvesting them. Taking a handful is acceptable. It is even better to leave an offering. Oaks particularly like an offering of wine or juice. Also, if you are going to take acorns from an oak, make an effort to plant a few of them as both an offering and being good to the earth.



<http://stagandeagle.files.wordpress.com/2011/02/squirrel-and-acorns.jpg>

Acorns also have numerous non magickal uses. Soaking the caps in iron rich water will yield a black dye for baskets or yarn or fabric. Their medicinal properties are also extremely useful. Boiling the husks to make a strong tea makes a great skin wash for skin problems or a gargle for mouth problems. A second or third boiling of the hulls will yield a tea that is a good enema for hemorrhoids or can be used internally to treat gastrointestinal bleeding. Acorns also are good for culinary purposes. The inside fruit can be soaked in running water and then ground into flour to make cakes that are extremely nutritious and make good survival food. This concludes the first post of my plant blog series.

I hope that you enjoyed it and that you learned something interesting. I will continue learning and post more as I learn more.

Find an acorn and give it to your pagan friend, share that bit of lore and tell them to pass it on as well.