

ローレル(Laurel) / ローラ(Laura 女子名)

Laurel

月桂樹

西洋のくすのき

知恵とやさしさの象徴

The more wise, the more gentle.

キリストの願い

Marcus Aurelius

The more noble, the more humble.

King Authur

マルクス=アウレリウス

アーサー王

栄冠を得る win laurels

弛まぬ努力 look to your laurels

桂冠詩人 Laureate

月桂冠 a laurel crown

a laurel wreath

♪ *It's so sad that no longer I'll be here and while my poor heartstrings are unraveling, I'm wavin' good-bye to you with my heart.* 「sesame」♪

先 に 立 て て こ そ な れ	後 悔 の 杖 を ば	残 る べ し	歩 み し 道 も	と ぼ と ぼ と	落 ち に け る か も	低 き に 流 れ	吾 が 心	も し 無 か り せ ば	彼 の 人 の	太 陽 神 と 月 桂 冠
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*** Apologizing Apollo *** Apollo sending his apologies to Laurel tree ***

Daphne & Apollo ダフネ (ローラ) と アポロ Laura

ギリシャ神話の最初の物語に、月桂樹に変身した妖精ダフネ(Daphne)の神話がある。

その妖精は明るくて、活発で、野山を駆け回るのが大好きであった。その妖精が全能の神、太陽神アポロの強引な求愛を振り切って月桂樹に変身した話である。

アポロは自分の傲慢さを恥じて、その月桂樹の葉で冠、枝で杖を作り、自分の思想と行為の試金石とした。それ以後、「知恵と思いやり」の象徴として、月桂冠は今日に伝わってきた。

(1) 薬木としての月桂樹 心臓病のカンフル(camphor)、香水、衣服の防虫剤、指揮棒、魔法の杖、本の葉 (枝折 ; しおり ; bookmark)、香水棒などに使われている。

(2) A sound mind be in a sound body. 健全な心が健全な身体に宿るならば、、、

(=元気な人が元気でない人の心を汲むことはむづかしい。)

(=人は不幸に遭って、初めて、その人の価値が分かる。)

(=順風満帆の人生は真の自分の力を試すことはできない分、つまらないものである。) じゅんぷうまんぱん

(=逆境にあってこそ、人生の生きがいを感じ得るものだ。)

(3) 清雅な香気 true flawlessness through hardship (No one's perfect.)

その葉はそのままでは香りはしないが、少し爪でも瑕(きず)をつければ、瞬間に、清雅な心の透き通るような、気持ちをしっかりさせるような香りを発する。

枯れれば枯れるほど、香りが益す。

月桂樹もクスノキもあくまでも人類の歴史においての草木の象徴として、「自然共存」の神話の素朴な時代から「自然乖離」の今日の時代までの評価を客観的に述べているのであって、特別扱いしているのではありません。いかなる一木一草も同等の価値を有するのは当然です。

東洋では クスノキ (樟樹 ; 欒樟)

☺ 拈華微笑 (ねんげみしょう)

日本のくすのき (葉の木 ; 樟樹 ; 楠) も同様の香りがする。

祇園祭の「学問 ; 植樹の神様」であるスサノオノミコトが眉毛を抜いて、植えた時に生えたのが「くすのき」であると、日本書紀などに、明記されている。(白眉の木)

それゆえに、古人は特別に尊重したので、今日残存する日本の国宝中の国宝、百済観音像や弥勒菩薩像が、クスノキの仏像であるのは必然の結果である。

【用途】 浮寶=浮く宝=船 → 飛行船 ; 飛行機

現代はくすのきから、樟脳、龍脳香をつくる。カンフル剤、セルロイド、メンソレータムなどもクスノキが主原料である。古来、「くすだま」は葉の玉であった。

この葉っぱ
ひとつに感謝
することを
忘れ去りにし
我等悲しき

*** 葉木 ***

くすのき も 月桂樹も ともに くすのき科の木である。

Camphor tree ショウノウ カンフル リュウノウ
樟脳 龍脳

*** 葉草 ***

別の機会に述べることとなりますが、ローズマリーに対応する日本古来の葉草は、蓬、龍脳菊ということになるでしょう。

A valuable staff member of organization is a reliable staff sincerely supporting it.

組織の貴重なスタッフは組織を真摯に守護する信頼し得る杖である。

Apollo is the Ancient Greek and Roman god of light, healing, music, poetry, prophecy, and manly beauty.

the laurel wreath, a symbol of love, honor, and glory forever.

APOLLO AND DAPHNE

The story of Apollo's love for DAPHNE [daf'nee], "laurel," explaining why the laurel was sacred to him, is one of the most famous and inspiring of all myths because of Ovid's version.

太陽の子・スサノオ (素戔鳴尊) 天叢雲劍=草薙劍

ヤマタノオロチ退治 (八岐大蛇) とクシナダヒメ (櫛稲田姫)

After Apollo had just slain the Python, he boasted to Cupid that the god of love with his bow and arrows could not compete with his glorious slaying of a dragon. Cupid got even for this slight by shooting a dull, leaden arrow that repels love at Daphne, the daughter of the river god Peneus, and piercing Apollo's heart with a bright, short one that arouses passion.

Daphne was extraordinarily beautiful but refused her many suitors. She vowed to remain a virgin devoted to Diana, the forests, and the hunt; both her father and Jupiter respected her wishes. As soon as Apollo saw her he was inflamed by passion and he desired to marry her, but because of Cupid his hopes were doomed. Daphne fled in fear as Apollo made his appeals and pursued her. Exhausted, she reached the waters of the Peneus, and her prayer that the power of the river would destroy her too-enticing beauty was granted. She was transformed into a lovely laurel tree, and the heartbroken Apollo, as he embraced its trunk and branches, promised that since she could not be his wife, she would be his tree, and from it would come **the laurel wreath, a symbol of love, honor,**

and glory forever.

Apollo's apology and his reminder staff

Apollo was the god of light and also the god of unmarried men. He was as beautiful and bright as sunlight, which is why he was also known as Phoebus, which means bright and shining. Most nymphs and mortals alike found Apollo irresistible for both his bravery and his manly beauty. Apollo was full of romance, as he would court women/goddesses by singing love songs to them and treating them with respect and thoughtfulness. Apollo was a very captivating god.

Although, most nymphs and mortals found Apollo irresistible, his first love, Daphne, did not. Apollo's first love was actually the only one who ever resisted him. However, there are reasons for this. Aphrodite had once again been angered and requested her son, Eros, to shoot Apollo in his heart and make him fall in love. Thus, Eros shot Apollo in the heart with one of his arrows of love and made him fall in love with the beautiful nymph named Daphne. This also pleased Eros, as Apollo had teased him earlier about carrying bows and arrows as if they were toys. Apollo had mentioned that the bows and arrows that Eros carried were nothing compared to his own. This was Eros' chance to show him how influential his arrows truly were.

After being struck in the heart by Eros' shaft, Apollo saw Daphne and uncharacteristic of his character chased her through the forest. He pleaded for her to come and be his love. However, Daphne was a follower of Artemis, Apollo's sister, and loved her freedom. Daphne knew that being married to a god like Apollo would end her freedom and also cause potential problems similar to some like Hera and Zeus had seen.

Apollo reaches Daphne as she turns into a Laurel Tree.

Because of this, Daphne ran as fast as she possibly could, but Apollo ran just as swift as she did. Just as Apollo was about to catch her, Daphne, being the daughter of a river god, called out to her father for help. Suddenly her feet became rooted to the ground and her clothing turned to smooth brown bark.

Her uplifted hands turned into branches from which leaves sprouted and she became a laurel tree.

Apollo was amazed by what he saw, he saw his love turn into before his eyes and was filled with sorrow. He touched the new tree's branches as they trembled and he then hugged the trunk of the tree. He vowed that since Daphne would not be his wife that she would become his sacred tree. He would wear the leaves of Daphne's tree as his crown and made a staff of one of the branches to remind him of being too arrogant. He also vowed that she, like him, would have eternal youth where her leaves would never turn brown or fall but would always stay lush and green. The nymph, Daphne, hiding safely inside her tree, was grateful for this gesture and heartbroken Apollo left her side wearing a crown of laurel leaves.

He fell in love with the Nymph Daphne, daughter of the river god Peneus in Thessaly. Ovid tells us the story of [Daphne and Apollo](#) in the *Metamorphosis*. Daphne, daughter of the river god Peneus, is an independent woman with a love of hunting and a distaste for marriage and men. She wishes to remain like Diana, unmarried and chaste. However, she is very beautiful and when Apollo sees her as she is hunting one day, he is smitten with her. Apollo approaches Daphne but she runs from him, terrified of what he may do to her. Daphne realizes that she will never be able to outrun him, so as soon as she reaches the river of her father, she screams for his help. A numbness comes upon her body and her feet begin to feel as though they are being rooted to the earth; bark begins to enclose her and leaves sprout forth as she is turned into a laurel tree. Apollo was very dismayed by this sight and said, “You would not be my wife; yet you shall be my tree. My hair, my lyre, and my quiver shall always bear the laurel, which shall be my emblem and sign” (*Metamorphosis*, p. 12-15).

Apollo can sometimes be found as a cowherd. In the *Homeric Hymn to Hermes*, Apollo's oxen were stolen by the young [Hermes](#) while he was still in swaddling clothes, proof of his precocity. Apollo recovered his possessions on Mount Cyllene. But, so the story goes, the infant Hermes had invented the lyre and Apollo was so delighted with it that in exchange for it he let Hermes keep his cattle, and also gives Hermes his caduceus, or kerukeion, which was originally Apollo's healing staff. Now, of course, this staff symbolizes Hermes as the messenger god. Hermes then invents another musical instrument, the flute, or pan-pipes, depending on the version of the story (pg. 94-122).

The story of [Marsyas](#) is another legend about Apollo in which the flute plays a part. Marsyas the Satyr, who was the son of Olympus, found a flute that had been thrown away by Athena. When Marsyas found that he could make delightful music with it he challenged Apollo and claimed to make sweeter music with his flute than Apollo with his lyre. Marsyas was the loser and Apollo flayed him alive, which is one of the rare examples of Apollo's wrath, or more aggressive side.

?? SENTENCE COMPLETION QUESTIONS ??

*** 月桂樹 ***

Bay or Sweet Laurel (Laurus nobilis) is () perennial shrub or small tree, native () the Mediterranean region but naturalized all () the world, () is sometimes found growing wild but () more commonly cultivated () gardens. Sweet bay is () evergreen shrub () can reach a height () 20m. It has smooth, thin twigs and glossy, leathery, veined, lance-shaped leaves () are dark green above and opaque, yellowish green below. The little yellowish-green flowers grow () small clusters and bloom () June succeeded () black, one-seeded berries.

* perennial shrub 多年生の灌木

* glossy, leathery, veined, lance-shaped leaves

光沢のある、革質の、葉脈のはっきりした、槍の形をした葉っぱ

* leaves that are dark green above and opaque, yellowish green below

表面は濃緑色で、裏面は琥珀色で黄色みがかかった緑色をしている葉

* succeeded by black, one-seeded berries

種子が一つある黒い実を付ける



月桂樹 Laurel
田村ハルノ氏 撮影

*** **To err is human, to repent (is) divine.** * Apollo's apologies ***

「過つは人の常、悔い改めてこそ、心清き」

The specific name of nobilis, 'noble', is an indication () the esteem in () the plant has been held () ancient times. **Daphne, pursued () Apollo, changed () this tree. Many apologies were dedicated () her from Apollo, the god () light,** since then this tree has become () symbol of peace () victory, and hence used () make wreaths for emperors, generals () poets. () medieval times learned men and successful

graduates were crowned () wreaths of laurel berries or *bacca laurea*, hence the French term *baccalaurea* for those () successfully complete their secondary education; the term *bachelor*, awarded () passing a degree, is also probably a corruption () the phrase.

* hence = for this reason, therefore このゆえに * *baccalaureat* 大学入学試験

cf. * *baccalaureate*=laurel berry = bachelor's degree 学士号

!! COMPLETED SENTENCES !!

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月桂樹
Laurel
田村ハルノ氏
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cf. * baccalaureate=laurel berry 月桂樹の実= bachelor's degree 学士号

* baccalaureate 卒業礼拝式 * baccalaureate sermon 送別説教 < [bird]

cf. salmon 鮭 < [cat]

?? SENTENCE COMPLETION QUESTIONS ??

() centuries sweet laurel has been considered a symbol () good fortune and a protection () evil. It has also been used as a strewing herb because () its aromatic and antiseptic properties.

* strewing herb 散布用のハーブ

* because of its aromatic and antiseptic properties 香気と防腐の効用を持っているので

Bay leaves always have been used () cooking—their spicy, aromatic qualities are () important constituent in soups, sauces, pickles, bouquet garni, meat and fish dishes—and they have been used medicinally () a variety () ways. An infusion () the leaves, steeped in boiling water () ten minutes then strained, is recommended as () aid to digestion, reducing dyspepsia and flatulence, and () also said to be good for treating influenza and bronchitis.

* constituent 材料

* bouquet garni 香辛料に使用する葉の束

* infusion 煎じ汁

* steep 煮詰める

* strain 濾す

* dyspepsia 消化不良 (胃弱)

* flatulence ガス腹

* bronchitis 気管支炎

Bay trees () frequently grown in gardens, and small plants can () propagated by planting cuttings () half-ripened shoots. Generally bay will grow () virtually any soil, but, if it () being grown in () pot, moderately rich soil in () sunny, warm position is needed for it () thrive. The leaves can be picked () the tree as and when they () needed, or picked in the summer and dried and stored in () dark place for use throughout () year. The flavour becomes stronger when the leaves () dried, crushed or shredded.

* propagate 殖やす

* cutting 挿し木用の切り枝

* half-ripened shoot 半ば成長した若芽・枝

* thrive 繁茂する

* flavour 香り

* shred 刻む

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* half-**ri**pened shoot 半ば成長した若芽・枝 [rai]

* thrive 繁茂する [rai]

* **fla**vour 香り < favour

* shred 刻む

?? SENTENCE COMPLETION QUESTIONS ??**ROSEMARY ローズマリー**

Rosemary is an aromatic, evergreen shrub native () the Mediterranean, but introduced () many other parts of Europe. It () found growing wild on dry scrub near the sea and cultivated extensively () ornament and culinary purposes. Rosemary has a taproot and twisted stem with slender brown branches, and reaches a height () 2 m (61/2feet).

- * taproot 直根、主根
- * scrub 低木の藪；低木地帯；低木 = shrub = bush
- * culinary 料理 (用) の

The stalkless, linear leaves () bright green, slightly glossy above, silvery below and somewhat curled back () the margin.

- * stalkless, linear leaves 葉柄の無い針状の葉
- * somewhat curled back at the margin
縁でいくらか後ろに丸まっている

The pretty, mauvish/blue or occasionally white flowers grow () spikes at the top of the branches and bloom from June () July in colder climates, longer () warmer ().

- * mauvish 藤色がかった
- * in spike 穂状に

The generic () common names are derived () the Latin ros-marinus, 'dew () the sea', in reference () its favourite habitat near salty sea spray.

- * generic name 属名
- * spray しぶき

Its specific name refers () its inclusion in the early pharmacopoeias because () its medicinal properties.

- * inclusion 参入・算入
- * pharmacopoeia 薬局方・薬種
- * property 特質・特性

Traditionally, rosemary was a symbol () friendship, love () fidelity. A rosemary wreath would () worn () a bride to denote love () loyalty.



ローズマリー
田村ハルノ氏撮影

* fidelity 貞節

* denote 表示する、意味する

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* **mau**vish 藤色がかった * **in spike** 穂状に cf. **in groups** 群をなして、
in curls 巻いて **in a circle** 輪になって **grow in clusters** 固まって生える

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ローズマリー
田村ハルノ氏撮影

* fidelity 貞節* denote 表示する、意味する**?? QUESTIONS ??**

It was also carried () religious ceremonies and funerals, in the belief () it warded off evil spirits, or () its pungent scent would provide protection () disease and infection; and it was burnt () incense when that was unavailable.

* pungent scent 刺激性のある香り

Rosemary was thought () strengthen () brain and memory and Greek scholars wore garlands () it while sitting examinations. * garland 花輪・花飾り・花(葉)の冠

() some countries rosemary has traditionally been burned () sick chambers and hospitals () purify () air and one old herbal recommends putting the flowers () clothes and books to protect them () moths. * herbal 草本書; 植物誌

() also recommends various concoctions from the leave to preserve () skin, cure () cough, preserve the teeth and generally preserve youth.

* concoction 調合; 調合薬

The use () rosemary as a culinary, cosmetic and medicinal herb goes back () ancient times.

The Romans first introduced it () Britain, probably because they loved, as they still do, to flavour their food () it. Today it is frequently put () grilled meat, particularly lamb, () shellfish. It is also added () soups, stews and vegetables, often with wine and garlic. Rosemary can also be used () flavour sweet dishes—jellies, jams, biscuits and cakes. Bees love rosemary and the honey produced () those that have fed () it is extremely delicious.

Cosmetically, rosemary is most famously associated () Hungary Water. In () fourteenth century the gouty invalid, Queen Isabella of Hungary, claimed she had regained her youth as a result () using Hungary Water made () a recipe given to her by () hermit.

* gouty 痛風に罹った

* recipe 処方; 秘伝; 調理法

Several claims have been made () the 'original' recipe but basically it consists () rosemary flowers and flowering tips, macerated for a month () alcohol, then strained () a fine muslin.

* **ma**cerate 水に浸す * fine muslin きめの細かいモスリン * strain 濾す

!! COMEPLETED SENTENCES !!

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?? SENTENCE COMPLETION QUESTIONS ??

The resulting mixture can () taken internally in tiny doses () about 1/2 – 1 tsp for rheumatism and similar aches () pains. * tsp = teaspoon * dose 分量

() some recipes it is combined () other herbs such () thyme, marjoram and lavender. Rosemary is also recognized () a stimulant, cardio-tonic, digestif, anti-spasmodic () diuretic. * cardio-tonic 強心剤 * digestif 食後酒
* anti-spasmodic 痙攣抑制剤；鎮痙剤 * diuretic 利尿剤 [dai]

Thus an infusion is useful as () tonic for invalids, depressives, those suffering () anemia, asthma, insomnia, anxiety () nervous migraine. Used externally it can help heal wounds and mouth infections () soothe bruises, falls and sprains.

To make () infusion, put 30g/1oz () flowering tops into 1-1/2pt of boiling water and leave for five () ten minutes. Strain and drink three cupfuls a day.

* anemia 貧血症 * oz = ounce = 1/12 pound = 31, 103g * pt=pint=1/2 quart=0, 472ℓ

Rosemary can either be collected () the wild if available or cultivated () the garden. It can be grown from seed but germination only takes () in very warm condition. However, it is easily propagated () cuttings taken () August. Protect young plants () winter frost by keeping them indoors () spring, and then place them () a sunny position in light, dry, sandy soil. Gather the flowering tips () spring and summer and hang up () small bunches to dry, for use all year ().

!! COMPLETED SENTENCES !!

The resulting mixture can be taken internally in tiny doses of about 1/2 – 1 tsp for rheumatism and similar aches and pains.

* tsp = teaspoon * dose 分量

In some recipes it is combined with other herbs such as thyme, marjoram and lavender. Rosemary is also recognized as a stimulant, cardio-tonic, digestif, anti-spasmodic and diuretic.

* cardio-tonic 強心剤

* digestif 食後酒

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Rosemary can either be collected from the wild if available or cultivated in the garden. It can be grown from seed but germination only takes place in very warm condition. However, it is easily propagated from cuttings taken in August. Protect young plants from winter frost by keeping them indoors until spring, and then place them in a sunny position in light, dry, sandy soil. Gather the flowering tips in spring and summer and hang up in small bunches to dry, for use all year round.