

Joie Rowles

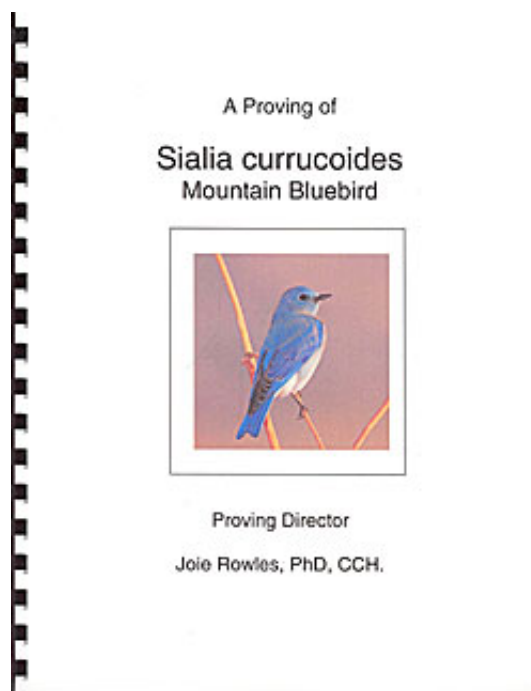
Sialia currucoides - Mountain Bluebird

Leseprobe

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Introduction

Why Bluebird?

In September 2003 I attended a seminar by Jayesh Shah where he presented several bird cases, leading to my increased understanding and knowledge of bird remedies. With this new understanding I was reminded of a case of a patient of my own that I had been working with for about one year, but did not feel had made substantial progress. Reading over this case again, I found that the patient had mentioned bluebird on two different follow ups, something that I noted as somewhat peculiar at the time, and especially caught my attention during my rereading. I was at this same time considering the selection of a substance for a proving, and thus I spent most of one day searching the Internet for information about bluebirds. From this search I sent out two e-mails briefly stating my purpose for and desire of feathers of bluebird. I received one positive response that led to obtaining the substance source for the proving (see: Remedy Source). So again, why bluebird? This substance has had (and continues to have) many connection with humans, and vice versa (see below). There are few song birds that have been proven, and to my knowledge this is the first from the Turdidae (Thrush) family. From a more subjective perspective I can only say that it seemed that the Universe declared that it was what I was going to prove. From the bird cases presented by Jayesh, to my patient talking of bluebirds, to my nearly obsessive internet search, to the ease with which I obtained the feathers, it felt like many varied and seemingly unrelated events were unfolding and I was a part of them. This is how Mountain Bluebird came to be proved as a homeopathic remedy.

Bluebirds and Humans

There has been a lot of human consciousness of bluebird in the last 100 years. Bluebird conservation is tremendously supported by people of North America. The North American Bluebird Society and the Transcontinental Bluebird Trail are two examples of National bluebird groups that developed from grassroots efforts. Bluebird enthusiasts have also started many State bluebird organizations. The Eastern Bluebird is the state bird for Missouri and New York; the Mountain Bluebird is the state bird for Nevada and Idaho. Bluebirds are very popular in poetry, prose, and song, and have become a mainstay of Hallmark greeting cards.

Sialia currucoides

Bluebirds and Happiness

The famous European fairy-tale like play, *The Blue Bird*, written by Maurice Maeterlinck in 1909, is about two children's search for 'the bird that is blue', and from which the phrase: "The Bluebird of Happiness" developed. Georgette Leblanc, the wife of Maurice Maeterlinck, wrote a narrative child-based version of her husband's work entitled: *Children's Blue Bird* (1913). In the tale, a fairy has a daughter who is ill, and she commands the children to help her by finding this blue bird.

"I must absolutely have the Blue Bird. It's for my little girl, who is very ill... Do you know what the Blue Bird stands for? No? I thought you didn't; and, as you are good children, I will tell you." The Fairy raised her crooked finger to her long, pointed nose, and whispered, in a mysterious tone: "The Blue Bird stands for happiness; and I want you to understand that my little girl must be happy in order to get well. That is why I now command you to go out into the world and find the Blue Bird for her. You will have to start at once."

Thus begins the journey of the brother and sister, during which much is revealed to them. The boy becomes transformed as a result of the journey. On his return home, nothing about it or his family situation has changed, yet he is able to see things in a different light, in a more positive, happy way. The following paragraph summarizes the changes that occurred in the boy after his return from his venture.

"It was not for nothing that the Fairy, in his dream, had given him a talisman to open his eyes. He had learnt to see the beauty of things around him; he had passed through trials that had developed his courage; while pursuing the Blue Bird, the Bird of Happiness that was to bring happiness to the Fairy's little girl, he had become open-handed and so good-natured that the mere thought of giving pleasure to others filled his heart with joy. And, while traveling through endless, wonderful, imaginary regions, his mind had opened out to life. The boy was right, when he thought everything more beautiful, for, to his richer and purer understanding, everything seems infinitely fairer than before."

In the United States the *Wizard of Oz* movie in 1939 featured the well-known song, *Over the Rainbow*, and again bluebirds are associated with being happy:

*Somewhere over the rainbow
Bluebirds fly,
Birds fly over the rainbow
Why then oh why can't I?
If happy little bluebirds fly
Beyond the rainbow
Why oh why can't I?*

From Walt Disney's 1939 movie, *Song of the South*, again bluebirds are associated with sunshine and feeling wonderful:

*Zip-a-dee-doo-dah, zip-a-dee-ay,
My, oh, my, what a wonderful day.
Plenty of sunshine headin' my way,
Zip-a-dee-doo-dah, zip-a-dee-ay!*

*Mister Bluebird's on my shoulder,
It's the truth, it's "actch'll"
Everything is "satisfactch'll."
Zip-a-dee-doo-dah, zip-a-dee-ay,
Wonderful feeling, feeling this way!*

Sialia currucoides

The color blue in expressions and symbolisms

The colloquial expression "blue" is used to describe melancholy or sadness in English speaking countries. But "blue skies", referring to sunny weather, implies cheerfulness. This can be seen in the following In/in Berlin song, *Blue Skies*:

*I was blue, just a blue as I could be
Ev'ry day was a cloudy day for me
Then good luck came a-knocking at my door
Skies were gray but they're not gray anymore*

*Blue skies
Smiling at me
Nothing but blue skies
Do I see.*

*Bluebirds
Singing a song
Nothing but bluebirds
All day long.*

The color blue is associated with being loyal, as in true-blue, a phrase that was applied in the 17th century to the Scottish Covenanters (Presbyterians who wore blue as their badge) and to the Whig party in England. The literal origin of the phrase is in the blue thread made in Coventry in the Middle Ages; it was prized for holding its color. John Ray wrote in 1670: "Coventry had formerly the reputation for dying of blues; insomuch that true blue became a Proverb to signifie one that was always the same and like himself."

"Blue laws" is a slang term for laws regulating issues of morality, such as alcohol, gambling or sexually-explicit materials.

"Blue-ribbon" is a term used to describe something of high quality, such as a *blue ribbon panel* or a *blue ribbon commission*. This usage comes from the practice of awarding blue ribbons for first place in certain athletic or other competitive endeavours.

A blue moon is the second full moon in a calendar month, the third full moon in a season that has four, or a moon that appears blue because of particles in the atmosphere. All are uncommon enough that "once in a blue moon" means 'almost never'.

A Proving of
Sialia currucoides
Mountain Bluebird



Proving Director
Joie Rowles, PhD, CCH.

Joie Rowles

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