



...: III. ETYMOLOGY :...

Before Common Era (BCE): dualism, pantheism, polytheism

sol-luna

sun -> moon

sunset, disappear, lose halt, to die

Common Era (CE): latin - only light or darkness, only good or evil

sol-an-a-ceae

sun - without - bodies [plural] - belonging to this plant family

[-aceae of the nature of this type]

plants of the nature without light

plants for shade

sol-ar-um (sol-ar-ium)	sol-an-um (sol-an-ium)
sun - with - body [singular]	sun - without - body [singular]
light with a body :: light	light without a body :: night
sunny, radiate	dark, lunatic
soothing and pacifying	fear and anxiety
ar :: 'fire' from arabic	sel-en-e :: 'moon' from greek
life	death
aur-um :: gold	ar-g-en-(t)-um :: silver

Common Era (CE): germanic/celtic - polytheism, pantheism

night-shade

night/nacht/niht :: [nothing/nichts] :: time from sunset to sunrise

shade/skata/schatten from skotos greek :: dark

last shades before nightfall, shades created by the moon

schattenpflanzen (pflanzen des schattens) :: plants which like the shade

die schatten der nacht :: ghosts and spirits of the night

summary:

Not all plants need the same amount of light in order to grow. Associated with the moon [element water] solanaceae prefer shady tropical forest undergrounds and moist areas. The more sun the more water needed to hold up their fleshy leaves. Flowers [mostly white] give of their scent [aroma oils] at sunset [cyclic high] welcoming the spirits of the night [moon, stars, witches, ..]. During this three hour ceremony most poisons in these plants have reached their highest concentration and shall cause infected objects to experience states of delirium and delusions [depending on the type and potency of the poison].