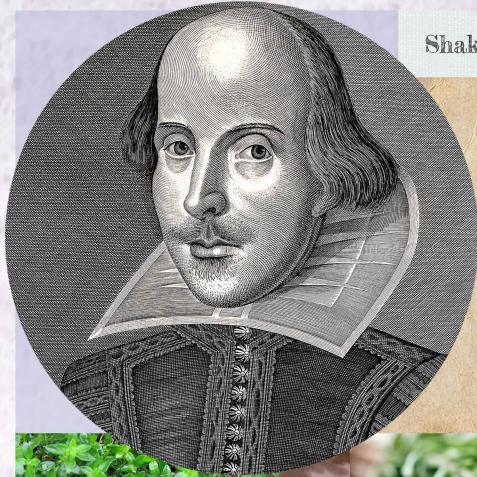


SHAKESPEARE'S FLOWERS



Shakespeare (1558-1603) writes of flowers and their association with life, love and nature in the time of Queen Elizabeth 1st.

When daisies pied and violets blue
 And lady-smocks all silver-white
 And cuckoo-buds of yellow hue
 Do paint the meadows with delight,
Love's Labour's Lost
 written in the 1590s



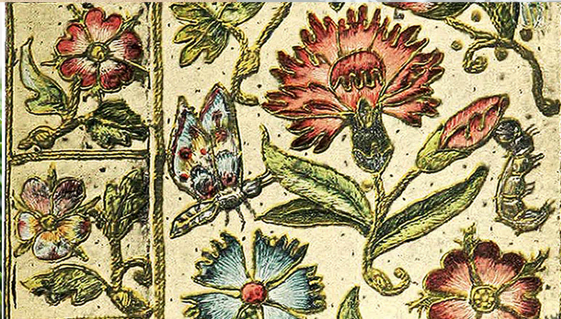
Daisy (*Bellis perennis*) Violet (*Viola odorata*) Lady's smock (*Cardamine pratensis*)



Thyme (*Thymus vulgaris*)



Rosemary (*Rosmarinus officinalis*)



Elizabethan Embroidery



Strewing Herbs



Cuckoo-buds (*Ranunculus* spp.)

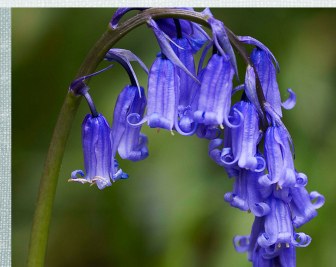
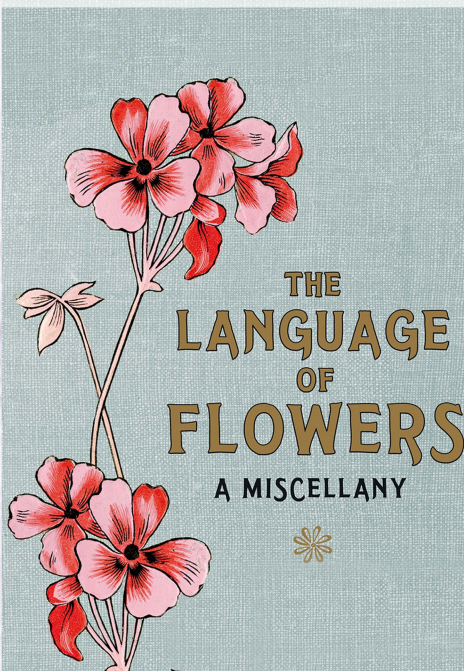
How to Make a Tussie Mussie
 Below:

Elizabethans took pots of herbs and flowering plants into the house. Sometimes they spread herbs on the floors, to make a pleasant scent when people walked on them. Sometimes they cut fragrant flowers and herbs to put in a nosegay or tussie mussie (meaning a knot of flowers). This could be held to the nose to disguise bad smells or even disease. Flower patterns were often used in designing cloth.

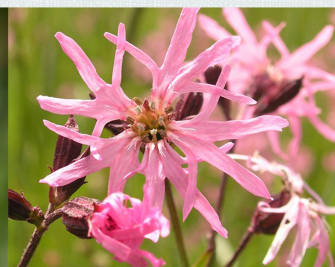


1. Cut herbs such as rosemary and sage, and fragrant flowers like roses, lavender and yarrow. | 2. Arrange into a small bouquet. | 3. Tie stems with an elastic band. | 4. Finish the tussie mussie with a bow of lace or ribbon.

In the time of Queen Victoria (1837-1901) flowers were used for decoration and symbols. Books like *The Language of Flowers* described a meaning for each plant. Informal cottage gardens became popular, based on the Elizabethan style of earlier centuries. Flowers were often used in arrangements inside houses and the Victorians bred new hybrids of Shakespeare's favourite flowers.



Harebell (*Hyacinthoides non-scripta*) means 'humility' or 'grace'



Crowflower (*Lychnis flos-cuculi*) means 'wit'



Primrose (*Primula veris*) means 'I can't live without you/young love'



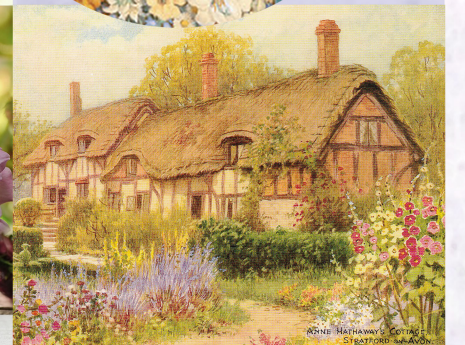
Columbine (*Aquilegia vulgaris*)



CHRISTMAS ROSE: Relieve my anxiety. ROSE: Love. VIOLET BLUE: Faithfulness. LILY OF THE VALLEY: Return of happiness.



Rose (*Rosa damascena*)



The childhood home and garden of Shakespeare's wife, Anne Hathaway (married from 1582 to 1616, when Shakespeare died), was planted with many flowers mentioned in Shakespeare's writing, and would influence the coming informality of later Victorian gardens. Early Victorian flower arrangements were used throughout the house, and were generally of a compact, circular or triangular design. Flowers of different sizes were massed together and might trail over the rim of the vase. New hybrids of Shakespeare's favourite flowers were bred by the Victorians to be larger and more varied. The Tudor 'tussie mussie' also returned to fashion.



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