

Chapter 1 : St Mary de Haura " Medieval Gardens

Tania Bayard, Sweet Herbs and Sundry Flowers: Medieval Gardens and the Gardens of the Cloisters, Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, Margaret B. Freeman, Herbs for the Mediaeval Household for Cooking, Healing, and Divers Uses, Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York,

Moldenke, Co-author of *Plants of the Bible Horticulture*, December, Flowers associated with Mary, the Mother of Jesus, are deeply intertwined with ancient lore that can be traced back beyond the Christian era. In heathen mythology almost every common plant was the emblem of a god; every tree was the abode of a nymph. The laurel was sacred to Apollo in memory of Daphne who was changed into a laurel while escaping his advances. The anemone, poppy and violet were dedicated to Venus, the narcissus and maidenhair fern to Proserpine, the willow to Ceres, the pink to Jove and the lily, crocus and asphodel to Juno. The lily was also sacred to Buddha and Brahma, the basil to Vishnu and the henna plant to Mahomet. When Christianity spread from land to land and from nation to nation, its early missionaries soon discovered that it was far easier not to attempt to eliminate entirely all the customs and rites of the pagan religions which they were attempting to supplant, but rather to take over and adopt such of these as were not incompatible with their own faith. This happened many times with flowers and plants. Ivy was a plant dedicated to Bacchus; the holly and the Yule log were associated with early Druid rites, yet all three soon were used in Christian festivals in England. Plants that had hitherto been sacred to or dedicated to Venus, or to her Scandinavian counterpart, Freya, or to some other great female divinity, now became associated with Mary, mother of Jesus, as were those formerly associated with Juno, Diana and the Teutonic Hulda and Bertha. Its scientific name, *Adiantum capillus-veneris*, indicates that in more ancient times it was dedicated to Venus. This tendency is exemplified in other fields of natural history as well. In parts of Europe, the strawberry *Fragaria vesca* is considered sacred to the Virgin Mary, who is said to accompany children when they go strawberry-picking on St. On that day no mother who has lost a child will eat a strawberry, lest her little one get none in Paradise. Actually, this tradition goes back to old German mythology, wherein the goddess Frigga, who presided over marriages, was supposed to go strawberry picking. One of the plants now called mayweed *Matricaria inodora* was sacred to Athena during the Age of Pericles, but in the Christian era became dedicated to Mary Magdalene and was called St. So many plants have been used in the celebration of the month especially dedicated to Mary, that is, the month of May, that some writers have claimed that all flowers are dedicated to her, especially all such as blossom anywhere during that month. The Flemish painters made wreaths of all kinds and colors of flowers to encircle their paintings of the Mother and Child. Lily-of-the-Valley *Convallaria majalis* and many other spring flowers are widely used to decorate churches and especially Lady chapels. But there are certain plants which, above all others, are associated in legend and folklore with the Virgin Mary, and whose popular names still indicate this connection. For slippers she has such choices as birds-foot trefoil *Lotus corniculatus*, our annual garden balsam, *Impatiens balsamina* or *capensis* and ladyslippers or moccasin flowers *Cypripedium* sp. Her garters were ribbon grass *Phalaris arundinacea picta* with which to keep her hose in place, and laces for her corset and shoes *Phalaris arundinacea* and *cuscuta*. She is provided with thimbles, the hair bell *Campanula rotundifolia* and the foxglove *Digitalis purpurea* and a needle, Roman wormwood *Artemisia pontica* with which to sew. Ladies smock *Cardamine pratensis* as well as her mantle *Alchemilla pratensis*, and A. Among the plants for her cushion were thrift or sea pinks *Armeria vulgaris*, A. She also has a comb *Scandix pecten-ventris* with whose slender, tapering seedpod-beaks, set together like teeth, she may comb her tresses and a looking-glass *Specularia perfoliata*. She has as a nightcap, one of the bindweeds *Convolvulus sepium*, the European wood anemone *Anemone nemorosa* or the canterbury bell *Campanula medium*, with which to keep her curls in place. Her ruffles are dropwort *Filipendula hexapetala*, her ribands, ribbon grass *Phalaris arundinacea picta* and her needlework *Aucalis anthriscus*. The candles which give her light are the common mullein *Verbascum thapsus*. Virgin oil is provided by the common olive *Olea europaea*. When she writes letters to her friends she has a seal or signet, the false solomons seal *Smilacina racemosa* and the black bryony *Tamus communis*. It became associated with a signet because of the curious seal-like marks left on the

rhizome when a stem is shed. The second, now called black bryony, has pretty fruits which also resemble such seals, and old writers say that it can be employed to seal up scars and wounds. At the Feast of the Nativity of the Virgin—a festival that dates to A. In her pocket *Impatiens capensis* she carries a purse *Capsella bursa-pastoris*. She has boots *Lotus corniculatus* and a belt *Filipendula ulmaria*, and her tears are *Convallaria majalis*. Her dresses are adorned with Marygold or marigold *Calendula officinalis*, and this flower is used at the Feast of the Annunciation of the Virgin March. The Bethlehem sage or lungwort *Pulmonaria saccharata* received its common name in this way. The snowdrop *Galanthus nivalis*, often in full bloom at Candlemas February 2, is also consecrated to her. On the day following the Feast of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin, held on Candlemas in memory of her presentation of the infant Jesus in the temple, her images are removed from altars and are replaced by scattered snowdrops, emblematic of purity and virgin chastity, and of Our Lady. In her garden she also has Lady Sorrel *Oxalis corniculata* and O. It is of interest to note that after the Reformation many of the plants which had previously been dedicated to the Virgin had their popular names changed again and in such a way as to refer to any girl or woman, rather than to a specific one. The two flowers beyond all others that are emblematic of the Blessed Virgin are the rose in the East and the lily in the West. The pure white sepals are symbolic of her spotless body and the six golden anthers of her soul sparkling with divine light. The rose is also used. In depicting the Annunciation, early painters represented the angel Gabriel carrying either a scepter or a spray of olive. Later the church instructed artists always to depict him with a spray of Madonna Lilies in his hand, and this edict was followed scrupulously in the later period of Italian church art. Usually the spray consisted of three blossoms, suggesting the Trinity. At the Feast of the Annunciation today, white irises, flowering almonds and white narcissi are also used. According to a well-known legend, St. Thomas, not believing the reports about the resurrection of the Virgin, had her tomb opened. Inside, instead of her body, he found the tomb to be filled with lilies and roses. The rose is used in Italy all through the month of May. Everyone who can secure roses, places them in his oratory or on a table. Both red and white roses have been emblematic of the Virgin since very early times, and were dedicated to Venus before that. Dominic instituted the devotion of the Rosary, he recognized this symbolism and indicated the separate prayers as tiny roses. It was transferred to the Marian Library in It is possible that some text, hyperlinks, etc.

Chapter 2 : Wyrting - Medieval Plants

Medieval Garden - The Plants & Purpose Now this is a wonderful subject for discussion and one that many history books do not cover. Medieval gardening played an important role in the life of people who lived in 11thth century Europe.

Beans *Faba vulgaris* [6] Orchards and cemetery gardens[edit] Orchards and cemetery gardens were also tended to in medieval monasteries. The vegetation would provide fruit, such as apples or pears, as well as manual labor for the monks as was required by the Rule of Saint Benedict. According to Saint Benedict, idleness is the enemy of the soul, and for a monk, daily life was meant to be spent learning about the Lord and fighting that spiritual battle for the soul. Cemetery gardens, which tended to be very similar to generic orchards, also acted as a symbol of Heaven and Paradise, and thus provided spiritual meaning. Contemplative garden at the Mont Saint Michel Abbey as recreated in , featuring boxwood and Damask roses Monks of this time typically would use astronomy and the stars to determine religious holidays for every year. They also used astronomy to help in figuring the best time of year to plant their gardens as well as the best time to harvest. Stone and brick walls were typically used by the wealthy, such as manors and monasteries. However, wattle fences were used by all classes and were the most common type of fence. They were made using local saplings and woven together. They were easily accessible and durable, and could even be used to make beds. Bushes were also used as fencing, as they provided both food and protection to the garden. Gardens were typically arranged to allow for visitors, and were constructed with pathways for easy access. The most complicated irrigation system used canals dug into the earth. This required that the water source be placed at the highest part of the garden so gravity could aid in the distribution of the water. This was more commonly used with raised bed gardens, as the channels could run in the pathways next to the beds. Kitchen garden ponds also were used come the 14th and 15th centuries, and were meant to offer ornamental value as well. Manure was placed in the ponds to provide fertilization and water was taken straight from the pond to water the plants. The tools that were used at the time were similar to what gardeners use today. For instance, shears, rakes, hoes, spades, baskets, and wheel barrows were used and are still important today. There was even a tool that acted much like a watering can, called a thumb pot. Made from clay, the thumb pot has small holes at the bottom and a thumb hole at the top. The pot was submerged in water, and the thumb hole covered until the water was needed. A perforated pot was also used to hang over plants for constant moisture. Master Fitzherbert, *The Booke of Husbandrie*

Chapter 3 : The Medieval garden style - The English Garden

Symbols and Meanings in Medieval Plants April 12, Sometimes when looking at a painting, piece of medieval stained glass, or even the banner flying in the air at a large event, it can help to remember that in a relatively illiterate society messages were often conveyed by picture.

Medieval gardening played an important role in the life of people who lived in 11th century Europe. Whether rich or poor. Medieval garden at Castelnaud la Chappelle The most important produce grown by people in that period consisted of cereals, vegetables, herbs, fruit and flowers. Growing cereals such as barley, rye and wheat was regarded more as farming than gardening. Click here to read about the different cereals used for making medieval bread. Other than cereals, it was herbs, vegetables, fruit and flowers that formed the essence of the medieval diet. Their proper cultivation meant that families could enjoy a reliable and relatively varied source of sustenance. Planting, growing and harvesting vegetables, herbs, fruit and flowers absorbed a large amount of time and energy from the medieval population as a whole. Each season presented a different challenge – sowing in spring, cultivating in summer, picking and harvesting in autumn and preserving in winter. A noble or landowner with more land and workers available to them could grow everything from fields of wheat much prized for the pure white bread it made , flowers for salads and household decorations to vast fruit orchards for desserts, salads and making fruit wines. Medieval Garden Plants There were essentially 4 types of produce cultivated: Vegetables – from bogbean to broad bean, cabbage to calabash, squash to squirting cucumber! Herbs – all the herbs we know today plus many more since forgotten, eg. Flowers – some grown for ornamental use, others for salads and medicinal potions. Fruit – the most common being apples, pears, quince, rhubarb and elderberry. The garden at Bazoges en Pareds in France Gardening in medieval times was not widely documented for a long time and it was thanks to people such as Sir Frank Crisp that we have a better understanding of the subject. Although a lawyer by profession, he was a great gardening enthusiast and paid for and developed some special gardens of his own. Many castles had their own gardens and orchards although most are sadly long gone. The garden is split into sections each devoted to a type of use, eg. What makes the Bazoges medieval garden special is the quality of the plants, the care with which they are laid out and cultivated. There is even a grapevine canopy under which to sit by a water fountain and look out at all the marvellous plants and fruit trees. Hundreds of bees, butterflies and insects can be seen and heard here during the summer months. The location of the garden is also very special, adjacent to a medieval donjon castle keep which has been really well preserved. Visitors are allowed and you can walk up the many, old stone steps to the top. There you can enjoy magnificent views down onto the garden and beyond to the surrounding French countryside. Enjoy my gallery of photographs taken in the wonderful medieval garden at Bazoges-en-Pareds. If France is not an option for you to visit then there is a notable garden in the United States: The Penn State Medieval Garden. Developed by the Department of Plant Science at The Pennsylvania State University in , the purpose is for plants to be grown and documented in order to develop informative data sheets. All credit to the University for taking on such an imaginative and unusual project.

Chapter 4 : What to grow in a medieval herb garden - English Heritage Blog

Online and Print Resources: Medieval Plants. The Anglo-Saxon Plant Name Survey, a project of the University of Glasgow; The Dictionary of Old English Plant Names, a joint project of the University of Graz, Austria and the University of Munich, Germany.

The Mary Garden In medieval times, a garden could have a symbolic and spiritual dimension. In the 15th century, depictions of the Virgin in a Paradise Garden were frequent, in particular in Flemish and German painting. By growing these flowers in a bed outside our own church dedicated to St Mary, we have created an area of colour and interest, and also linked ourselves with the medieval inhabitants of Shoreham, who would have understood very well the spiritual significance of these lovely plants. The following flowers may be found in the Mary Garden: Common in medieval paintings of Mary Iris “ compared to the Virgin in mystic devotion. The leaves are covered with fine silky hairs on which raindrops can settle without wetting the leaf. Possibly because of this it was likened to a cloak for the Blessed Virgin Lily “ regularly appeared in paintings of the Annunciation, when the angel Gabriel greeted Mary with the joyful news that she was to be the mother of Jesus, the Saviour of the World. It was said to have grown where she wept, and was one of the flowers used to decorate the Lady Chapels of churches. The white spots on the leaves are her tear stains, and the changing colour of the flowers from pink to blue represent her blue eyes reddened with weeping. Here we are growing two antique roses: The Order greatly developed after the successes of the Crusaders in From the early 12th century onwards, the Order was being granted properties in Western Europe and one such was established here in Shoreham, although the exact date of its foundation cannot be ascertained. Henry Cheal, in *The Story of Shoreham* tells us: There is ample proof that the establishments of both these Orders were situated on land south of the present High Street, but long since swallowed up by the sea, before the shingle beach was formed and the river forced to take its present eastward course. The Adur, therefore, runs over the site of the Conventual buildings and the shingle bank covers up much of the land with which both Hospitallers and Templars were endowed. This, however, it can hardly be, as it is not of sufficient height from the floor-level. It was, one may well assume, sculptured to mark an important event in the history of the church, viz. As is well known, His Holiness came to England at this time to solicit the King, Henry II, concerning another crusade, and in the absence of other evidence, Shoreham being the chief port for the continental route, the inference that Heraclius came by any other is extremely improbable. The Hospitallers in Shoreham would have needed a constant supply of healing herbs to treat the sick, and we know from illustrated manuscripts of the time that herb gardens were small, neatly-ordered areas of narrow fenced beds, separated by paths. We hope that you will enjoy the fragrances of the plants, and through them feel a sense of continuity with the history of this ancient town.

Chapter 5 : Medieval Bride: Medieval flowers

*Medieval Flowers and Plants: Address Book on racedaydvl.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. Brand New.*

Rerum rusticarum Cato On Agriculture: Bartholomaeus Anglicus, De Proprietatibus Rerum, Gall plan to refer to an open court in monastery garden, where flowers to decorate the church were grown. Vineyards were less prevalent and less successful in Northern Europe than Southern Europe but grape vine plantings were useful for the production of verjuice and perhaps grapes for eating even when wine quality was not achieved.

Enclosures One of the primary characteristics of the medieval garden was that, large or small, it was always enclosed. First, the skilful and wary Husbandmen in time past, being those of good ability, built them walls about of Free-stone artly laid, and mortered together, and some did with baked bricke like handled. Others of lesser ability, and of meaner sort, formed them inclosures, with stones handsomely laid one upon another with mortar or clay; and some of them couched the broad salt sonesk, with other bigge and large stones in like order about. Others there were, which with bigge Canes set upright, by smal poles bound together, so fenced their garden plot, in handsome manner round about. Some also with young Willow trees, set by certaine distances, and the drie black thorne purchased from the wood being bound in between the spaces so framed their inclosure. Stone Brick Hedges- Hill says "The most commendable inclosure for every Garden plot, is a quick-set hedge, made with brambles and white thorne Lattice-work or palisades Decorative features. Crescenzi suggests willow and popular trees, densely planted with other plants and vines, "cut out into the shape of towers and crenellations. Another writer recommends mowing them twice a year; lawnmowing would have been done with scythes or primitive shears. Parkinson suggests edging your beds with either live plants or dead stuff such as tiles, lead, sheep shank bones, or boards. Sunken beds appear to be used primarily in Islamic gardens, where the idea would be to facilitate irrigation and keep the earth from drying out. Good examples appear in the Alhambra in Spain. Islamic gardens tended to strongly follow the Roman pattern of square layouts and canals or streams running through the garden. Other kinds of vines were also grown that way. Lattices with climbing plants and trellises with climbing plants were used as garden walls, often starting from the back of a turfed bed or seat, and also for arches and pergolas. Topiary animals appear in late period, either self topiary, or fastened over a frame, as in this account of Hampton Court in Some trees, such as the walnut, were avoided in gardens, but fruit trees and other trees with a good smell or pleasant aspect were included in most gardens as well as adjoining orchards. Sometimes trees were trained against a wall but that may be a late period development. There are two techniques used in forestry that are worth mentioning here: Coppiced trees, such as beeches, were cut down at ground level or a little above, and the stumps allowed to sprout suckers. After the suckers had grown to medium sized branches-- or the right size for fences, wattle, poles, etc-- they were harvested. Pollarding is the same process, but done much higher off the ground, beyond nibbling reach for deer, cattle, etc. Pollarding survives as a landscaping technique and as the result of trees being cut back for electric and telephone lines. Potted plants and trees are depicted placed on top of grassy beds in gardens and entryways-- these may have been tender perennials or fruit trees. Serena da Riva has an article under construction on medieval container gardening, at: Plants are also pictured growing from wide-mouthed jugs or crocks. Ursula shows two styles of planting urns. The railing at the top of the second pot is a support for the carnations being grown inside. Woven baskets are shown being used to transport plants from one place to another. Potting plants was used to extend the season, as well. Thomas Hill points out that you can start your cucumbers early if you plant them out in pots, leaving them out all day in warm weather and moving them into a warm shed at night. The Gardiner which would possesse Cucumbers timely and very soone, yea and all the yeare through, ought after the minde of the Neopolitane [Rutilius? After these, when opportunity or an apt day serveth the Gardener shall bestow the Baskets or Pannes unto the brimme, or deeper in the earth, well laboured or trimmed before, with the rest of the diligenceto be exercised, as before uttered; which done, the Gardener shall enjoy very forward and timelier Cowcubmers than any others. This matter may be compassed, both easier, in shorter time, and with lesser travell, if the owner, after the cutting of the waste branches, doth set them in well labored beds, for these in far shorter time and speedier, doe yeeld faire

Cucumbers. The one thing I think necessary to be learned, for the avoiding of the daily labour and paines, in the setting abroad and carrying into the house, either halfe tubs, baskets, or earthen bannes, which on this wise by greater facility may be done, if so be the Gardener bestwo the vessells with the plants in Wheel-barrowes, or such like with Wheelles; for these, to mens reason, causeth marvellous easiness, doth in the bestowing abroad, and carrying againe into the warme house, as often as need shall require. The young plants may be defended from cold and boisterous windes, yea, frosts, the cold aire, and hot Sunne, if Glasses made for the onely purpose, be set over them, which on such wise bestowed on the beds, yeilded in a manner to Tiberius Caesar, Cucumbers all the year, in which he took great delight, as after the worthy Columella, the learned Plinie hath committed the same to memory, which every day obtained the like, as he writeth. Le Menagier says to bring violets inside in pots for the winter. Raised beds Not used in every garden, but in vegetable and medicinal gardens, raised beds were often a major feature from the plan of St. Columella, a Roman writer, dictated: These beds could be simply paced out to any length that fitted the small domestic garden. In large institution gardens. Plots could be in strips of several perches in length, but one perch width is the optimum for good access from the sides. In any case, beds were almost universally rectangular, and arranged in aregular pattern, either windowpane check or checkerboard. The fashion of putting a central circular feature with semi-rectangular beds with their corners cut out appears, according to Roy Strong, to have been introduced after Walks Grass and Dirt - Grass walks and cleared earth were the cheapest kind, but collected dew and were messy. Marble or stone seats also appear. One illustration shows a portable wooden bench. The turfed seats, also called excedra, were generally built along the lines of slightly higher raised beds, the outer wals constructed with wood planks, bricks or wattles, though some illustrations show the benches with sod sides as well. The th century gardens we have depictions of generally include a water feature. However these were generally surrounded by a lawn, rather than a planting of any sort. Pools - springheads and streams could supply pools for drinking from, washing in, or even keeping fish in. Though the most popular presentation of outside bathing is Bathsheba, other illustrations show outside bathing in houses of ill repute also. Renaissance -- big ornate fountains with statuary if you could afford it. Fountains were powered by hydraulics, either water from a springhead or stream, or water piped in via aqueduct. Stream-- either a stream ran through or around your garden like a moat or the runoff from a fountain or to a fountain could be made into an artificial stream or water-stairs. The Italian villa gardens would detour an entire stream to run downhill through the property and power different fountains. These had their heyday in the late seventeenth century but were known in the sixteenth century as well. Naomi Miller, in her article "Medieval Garden Fountains" in *Medieval Gardens*, *Dumbarton Oaks*, , describes the typical fountain before the vogue for classical statuary beginning in the 14th century: Throughout the late Middle Ages, whethere the fountain was placed at the center of a town square, a monastic cloister, or a Garden of Love, its form remained relatively unchanged. Defined by a circular, polygonal, or quadrilobe basin, it was rooted to the ground or raised upon a basin or steps. Water usually passed through a column; sometimes it rose from the center of the first basin to support a second one and was dispensed by one or more spouts. A more imposing fountain would usually have secondary basins used a troughs, provisions for washing, and even fish tanks. However, in the Renaissance, interest in statuary, specifically Greek and Roman statuary, boomed. Generally, statues were in the form of people Greek, Roman, or Christian characters , mythical animals, or birds, horses, and occasional putti cherubim types , medusas, or heraldic beasts on the walls seem to be typical. River gods, water nymphs, goddesses with or without fountain outlets in their bosoms, children pouring water from jars, muses, mountain giants, were all popular as statuary and fountains in the last part of the 16th century. Many major English gardens from the Elizabethan period had references to Elizabeth as Diana or Cybele, or as the Rose. That is to say ij dragons, ij greyhounds, i lyon, i horse and i Antylope. This fashion of having heraldic beasts carved out of wood and set up on poles in your garden seems to have spread somewhat, as the beasts appear in other places; there were also topiary beasts appearing in gardens of the period. These beasts might be painted in heraldic colors or gilded, either on appropriate parts or all over. No major landowners pleasure park was complete without one. Mazes made with these are therefore to be surveyed as well as walked in. Their color should be remembered, with box and yew also recommended: Charles Estienne in his *Agriculture et Maison Rustique* recommends. Markham gives

instructions for laying out your knots. Two opposite schools of thought: Heating arrangements Hugh Platt, in *Floraes Paradise* advocated what Campbell Charleston Kedding calls "Sun-entrapping fruit walls, concave, niched, or alcoved. He also considered warming the walls with the backs of kitchen chimneys. These hot beds were constructed by putting fresh dung in a pit and either putting soil over it and planting in the soil, covering over the plants with a shelter in inclement weather. Some notes on types of garden Peasant gardens We suspect that peasants had mostly just a vegetable garden, perhaps with some medicinal herbs, surrounded by a wattle fence to keep the pigs, etc. Definitely they grew pease, beans, etc. Apple, cherry, plum and pear trees seem to have been common on many holdings, as in at Erdington, where nearly all peasant holdings contained orchards. In trespassing pigs ruined his vegetables, grass, beans and peas. Sutton Publishing, , p Abbey Gardens Monasteries would have multiple gardens: Description of the grounds of the Cistercian Abbey of Clairvaux in the 12th century: It resembles a wood, and since it is near the cell of the sick brethren, it offers some comfort to their infirmities, while providing at the same time a spacious place for those who walk, and a sweet place where those who are overheated can rest. Where the orchard ends the garden begins. Here too a lovely prospect presents itself to the infirm brethren; they can sit on the green edge of the great fountain, and watch the little fishes challenging one another, as it were, to war-like encounters, as they meet and play in the water. Following a practice discernible at all levels of society, from the peasantry to the baronage, the cultivation of many hospital gardens appears to have been undertaken by women. Since it was such a large and affluent institution, the Savoy could afford to retain a gardener, who took his orders from the matron, as well as the physician and the surgeon. During the fourteenth century surplus apples, pears, onions and leeks were sold on the open market as a cash crop; other produce included saffron, garlic, hemp and henbane. Mary Bishopgate the sisters lodged in segregated quarters. In she complained to the Court of Chancery that, notwithstanding the money she had spent on maintaining the garden which formed part of her corrody, it had been given to another sister. The fitter and more mobile residents of English almshouses, such as those at Ewleme and Arundel, were expected to weed and tidy precinct gardens, but we have little evidence of their use by convalescent patients. At the leper hospital run by St.

Chapter 6 : How to Design a Medieval Garden | Garden Guides

Garden planning, plants and layout of the Medieval and Renaissance periods. Medieval and Renaissance Gardens Notes from a class presented at events in the SCA (Society for Creative Anachronism), by Jadwiga Zajackowa (Jennifer Heise).

Hi, Thanks for visiting my website. My name is Will and if you have questions or would like to contribute projects or ideas you can contact me Medieval Village 12 - Plants and Flowers We are starting to make some wonderful progress with the diorama and now we are adding a variety of flowers and plants. Making little flowers and plants is a whole lot of fun and there are lots of creative techniques you can use to get them looking great. I will show you a whole bunch of things you can do. For example you can use a hole punch to punch circles out of colored paper. That's what we did for these flowers. Then add a little bit of color and shape them a bit. Push them down onto a piece of foamboard with a yellow pencil and you get this great shape and look with the yellow in the middle. Putting them on foamboard is a great technique because it is compressible, pressing down with the pencil pushes the flowers into the conical flower shape. These were made from red paper. The blue ones above are used for yet more flowers. The leaves are just cut from paper and curled a little bit with a pair of scissors. The actual bud of the flower is easy to make and rather a neat little process. I put a glob of hot glue on the table and rolled the green wire end in it. It forms a nice glob. Then you roll that glob into some terrain texture. This is woodland scenics turf. You can use all kinds of stuff for this including spices! And there you go! The cat tails are done. You can use a sharp instrument to carve lines in the paper leaves. The tiny little yellow balls that you see in this blue flower and in other flowers for this tutorial are actually from woodland scenics. T48 Woodland Scenics Flowers Foliage They are a whole lot of little tiny balls and they come in a bag. This picture is a closeup. Now, these are actually very very small and they are used as flowers alone. We can use them as stamens on larger flowers like in this tutorial. This peasant's house is a nice little project and you can see that tutorial right here: And here is a real close up look at the flower pot. Here is the green wire that is used for a lot of the flower making. And the irony of this is that this is florist wire! And here is another great tip. A little bit of moss will be perfect in the flower pot as a base that the flowers can go into.

Chapter 7 : Garden Herbs, Flowers, Fruit Trees & Vegetables Medieval

Medieval flowers Le Jardin d'agrément Today we have such a variety of flowers to choose from when we make our bouquet or decorate church and reception venue from all over the world.

This post focuses on some of my favorite plants that today would be grown primarily for decoration. Scarlet pimpernel *Anagallis arvensis* Scarlet pimpernel *Anagallis arvensis* Scarlet pimpernel is an annual flower that spreads over the ground, making it one of the prettiest groundcovers you can grow if you live in the right climate. Fans of the novel by the same name by the Baroness Emmuska Orczy will remember that the elusive Scarlet Pimpernel left one of the flowers when he rescued a member of the aristocracy from the horrors of the French Revolution. The flowers will bloom in mid-summer to early fall, making it a great choice to add some color to your garden late in the season. Plant in sun or partial shade, in well-drained soil. A few highlights are the blue-and-white Rocky Mountain Columbine, the state flower of Colorado; Wild Columbine, a bright red-and-gold favorite of hummingbirds; and the exotic-looking Western Columbine. All are available from Everwilde Farms. Columbine is a mountainous and woodland flower, so plant it in partial shade after starting from seeds. Do some research before starting seeds, however, as Columbine needs cold weather or refrigeration to germinate. The wait will be worth it, as the Columbine is a very hardy perennial. The leaves and young shoots are edible and can be cooked and eaten like vegetables. Bistort root can be dried and powdered, then mixed with boiling water for medicinal uses mostly bowel issues. Bistort can do well in dry soils, and will produce early summer and fall blooms. Another great reason to try Bistort: The flowers can also be dried and used in potpourri. Organic heirloom Feverfew seeds are available from Seeds of Change. These are best started indoors about a month before the last frost, then moved to a location with sun and moderate water. Feverfew will mature in 90 days, so by late summer the flowers can be cut for arrangements. It has bright yellow flowers, which will attract butterflies, while its strong smell will help keep animals out of your garden. Plant rue in full sun, with moderate water, and look for blooms in mid-summer. Just be sure to wear your gloves when handling the plants: Like Molesley in *Downton Abbey*, it can cause severe rashes. It also can be used as an herb in salads, soups, or garnishes, and the stem can be steamed and eaten. If you want to keep one plant alive year-round, trim the heads of the plants. Otherwise, seeds will fall off, starting new plants, and the original will die. The late spring will bring violet blooms. Foliage will remain evergreen in milder winter climates, and there are varieties with many different, even tricolor, leaves. It can also be used to choke out weeds. Seeds are available from Outside Pride. Burgundy Glow Bugle has gorgeous tricolor foliage. It will have ivory-white blooms in early summer. This hardy perennial grows in sun to partial shade. It can grow in clay, sandy, or moist even boggy soil, and will tolerate drought. It has a variety of looks throughout the year: Grow Italian arum in partial shade.

Chapter 8 : Monastic garden - Wikipedia

Medieval plant names and modern corollaries This is the general listing from the Cloisters Gardens, Fort Tyron Park, New York, New York, " For recent diagrams of the gardens and lists of the plants grown in each year please.

A cooling herb would be used if you were considered to have too much blood or yellow bile, for example. Here are nine plants to sow for a herb garden inspired by monastic infirmary gardens in the Middle Ages: It was also chewed to whiten teeth and used very frequently in cooking along with lots of onions and garlic. This means that sage and onion stuffing has a medieval pedigree! Sage is best grown in well drained soil with full sun and can be grown either from seed, from cuttings or from plug plants. Depending on the variety, betony grows between 25cm and 90cm tall. Its flowers, generally purplish but sometimes white, appear between June and October. Drunk in oil, wine or syrup, it was meant to warm away cold catarrhs and chest phlegm. It was also rubbed on bruises to soothe them and had purifying, astringent and stimulant uses. It has spikes of blue, pink, or red flowers and prefers well drained soil. Its medicinal properties have now largely been disproved, and its use in cures may be dangerous. Its smell is a repellent to Japanese beetles, dogs and cats and it attracts some species of butterfly. You can recognise rue plants by their bushy, bluish-green, fernlike leaves ,and yellow flowers with wavy edges and green hearts. Rue can grow up to 90cm tall. Best grown in well drained soil with full sun " rarely needs watering. Take care when handling the plant " its sap can be a strong irritant. Since the daisy-like flowers are very small, lots of them are needed to be of use. Once you have enough of them, chamomile flowers are good for making sedative and digestive infusions that also combat flatulence. Chamomile tea with dittany, scabious and pennyroyal was a preferred medieval remedy against poison. This perennial herb grows best in cool conditions and prefers part-shade and dry soil. It was used as a kitchen herb for flavouring fish, pickles and pottages, as well as in the infirmary for cordials. Along with cumin and anise, its seeds were made into spice cakes to eat after rich meals or illness to help with digestion. Its delicate fronds can reach cm in height. Cumin was grown more widely than dill outside monastic gardens. Peasant rents were sometimes paid in cumin, along with hens and eggs. Comfrey needs rich, moist, alkaline soil and generally prefers shady areas. It can grow up to cm tall and has long, hairy, deep-green leaves. Take care when handling the plant, which can irritate sensitive skins.

Chapter 9 : Medieval Garden - Medieval Castle Gardens

Featuring plants that grew in the UK and Europe's most famous medieval gardens, and which are still cultivated today the most beautiful, best and most naturally coloured species with the purest fragrance.

Tweet on Twitter Discover the elements, features, plants and design of the medieval garden. The symbolic planting and use of gardens in the medieval era was a powerful metaphor for paradise as well as divine and romantic love. In the medieval garden, however wealthy you were, famine was a constant concern, so staples such as broad beans, parsnips and leeks were grown as field crops by lords as well as these holy men. Every plant was assigned a use. Plants were grown in rectangular or square beds. Francois Berraldacci Design Sign up to Get seasonal kitchen garden advice, special offers and recipes delivered to your inbox, for fruitful harvests this year! I have read and accept the Terms of Service and Privacy Policy. Important medicinal or rarer plants were grown in rectangular or square beds, initially laid out in a chessboard. A more decorative pattern was created by placing them in a quincunx like five on a dice or a basket weave. Edible plants Fruit and nut trees included almond, apple, cherry, fig, hazelnut, medlar, mulberry, pear, plum, quince, sorbus and walnut. Root vegetables and leaves were produced from ground beds, while peas and beans were grown up sticks. The red rose could represent the blood of Christ and the martyrs; the Virgin Mary and the Immaculate Conception were compared to a white rose. Herbs A medieval plot would contain shrubby herbs such as sweet bay *Laurus nobilis* , sweet myrtle *Myrtus communis* , rosemary, sage, thyme and winter savory. Physic or medicinal plants were paramount. Making a medieval garden “ Fencing or features made from woven willow or local hazel poles, or using a stout oak trellis can evoke a sense of the medieval past. Opt either for tidy evergreens such as rosemary, or billowing roses, lilies and herbs supported by a low wicker fence. If it is dry and sunny, colonise with creeping thymes. For a flowery mead, turf can be jewelled with violets, primroses, cowslips, daisies, sweet woodruff and periwinkle. A willow seat gives a medieval touch. Francois Berraldacci To find out more about garden styles from history, click here.