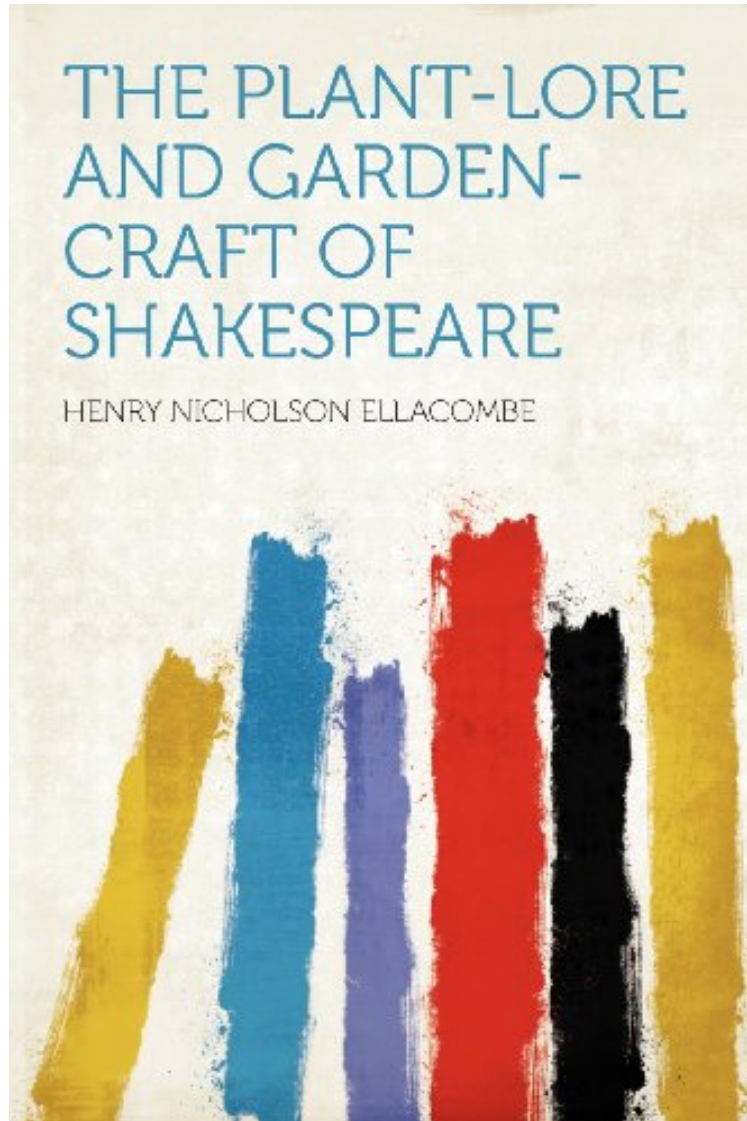


[Download] The Plant-lore and Garden-craft of Shakespeare

The Plant-lore and Garden-craft of Shakespeare

Henry Nicholson Ellacombe

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#11510491 in Books Henry Nicholson Ellacombe 2012-01-10Original language:EnglishPDF # 1 9.02 x .89 x 5.981, 1.28 #File Name: 1290033633436 pagesThe Plant Lore and Garden Craft of Shakespeare | File size: 36.Mb

Henry Nicholson Ellacombe : The Plant-lore and Garden-craft of Shakespeare before purchasing it in order to gage whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised The Plant-lore and Garden-craft of Shakespeare:

0 of 0 people found the following review helpful. Plant lore and garden craft of ShakespeareBy Clare O'BearaHow unusual to shelve a book as both literary and a nature guide. This thoroughly researched and charmingly illustrated book lists all the plants appearing in Shakespeare's works, in alphabetical order. We see the lines in which they appear and the contexts are explained. Do the lines refer to a feast, a potion-shop, a forest, a garden, a beauty?Aconite is a

poison, apple edible fruit, aloes bitter; they all have a place. I like that trees are listed with what the timber was used for at the time, including aspen, not used for much but we learn, one of the earliest trees of Britain and used to make arrows, while related to women or the Crucifixion because of the trembling leaves. Apple was a term for a fruit, also seen in pine-apple and love-apple, so pomme from which we get pomade would have been an earlier word for this tree. Different kinds of apples and crabapples had their own names, like pippin. The name of apricot is a long trail also, from Eastern realms. All this and I'm still on A. Botanists, herbalists, and literary lovers will relish the pages. I love the illustrations of what Will's own cottage garden looked like, full of plants. We're told that Chaucer was the only other to have really listed many English plants and uses, because other poets such as Milton referred to classical influences which involved more Mediterranean plants. Shakespeare did name Mediterranean plants of course, such as bay, and anything which was found and used at the time, like saffron, mace and dates from *The Winter's Tale*. The last plant is Yew, poisonous, planted in churchyards (to safeguard cattle, not mentioned) and supplier of bows. The brief latter part of the book looks at Elizabethan gardens. This venerable book has small text and black and white line drawings both of plants and of locations linked to Shakespeare. I think readers could dip in and enjoy this one for years. I downloaded a copy from Net Galley. This is an unbiased review. 0 of 0 people found the following review helpful. THE PLANT-LORE OF SHAKESPEARE By addict Thanks to netgalley and Dover Publications for the ARC of a beautiful new edition of an old classic.

Unlike some other reproductions of classic texts (1) We have not used OCR (Optical Character Recognition), as this leads to bad quality books with introduced typos. (2) In books where there are images such as portraits, maps, sketches etc We have endeavoured to keep the quality of these images, so they represent accurately the original artefact. Although occasionally there may be certain imperfections with these old texts, we feel they deserve to be made available for future generations to enjoy.

About the Author Botanist and gardener Henry Nicholson Ellacombe (1822-1916) was vicar of the Gloucestershire parish of Bitton. He grew a tremendous variety of plants in his deanery garden and exchanged seeds with Kew and botanical gardens throughout Europe. Ellacombe's other books include *Shakespeare as an Angler* and *In My Vicarage Garden, and Elsewhere*.