

NATURE LOOK AND FIND WITH THE ROSE "HEVER CASTLE": THE HEVER CASTLE GARDENS

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Study nature, love nature, stay close to nature.

It will never fail you
Frank Lloyd Wright



Fig. 1. Hever Castle in Kent.

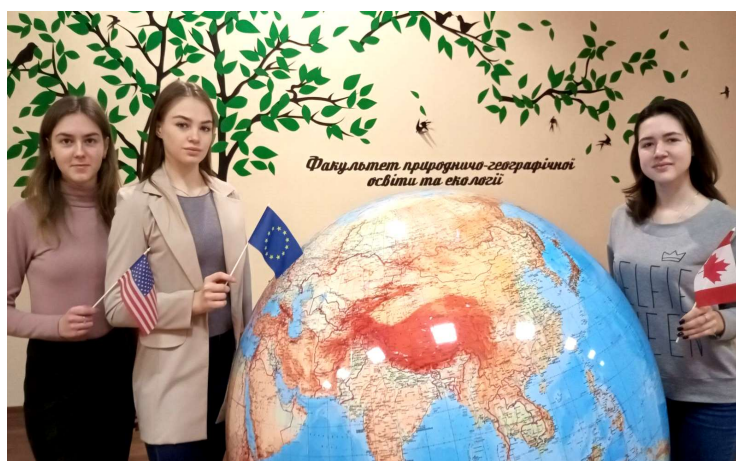


Fig. 2. Our project group: Kirilchuk N. [73; 104] (left), Maksymenko A. [104], and Porokhnitska A. [106; 107] (right).



Fig. 3. The Hever Castle Rose.



Fig. 4. Stunning aerial views of Hever Castle.

Over the centuries, Anne Boleyn's story has been shared countless times – and has had many faces. Perhaps she has become, to paraphrase the description of the similarly condemned Sir Thomas More, 'a woman for all seasons'. In the end, this just proves how much we are still fascinated with Tudor history and, in particular, with Anne's tragic and undeserved fate. Hever Castle, near Edenbridge on the Kent, Surrey and Sussex border, was the childhood home of Anne Boleyn (1501–1536) [95], see **the video [128]**, Fig. 1, 4.

The Anne Boleyn of fiction, TV and movies is often a woman with her sights on the crown, who set out to trap King Henry VIII and to seduce him, but is that true? Did Anne Boleyn purposely wreck the king's marriage to Catherine of Aragon? Did she play a game and manipulate the king? In this "Questions about Anne Boleyn" video, Claire Ridgway, author of "The Fall of Anne Boleyn: A Countdown", answers this question by looking at what we know about Henry VIII's courtship of Anne Boleyn in the 1520s (**see the video [145]**).

Hever Castle for 500 years hasn't changed that much (Fig. 1, 7). However, the grounds were completely transformed at the beginning of the 19th century by the previous American owner William Waldorf Astor (**see the video [45]**).

Hever Castle in Kent is indelibly associated with the Tudors and, in particular, Henry VIII's doomed second wife, Anne Boleyn, the mother of Queen Elizabeth I (Fig. 5, 6). The castle itself might have been doomed as well if not for the passion – and money – of an American expat, William Waldorf Astor. Astor, once the richest man in America, bought Hever in 1903 and devoted much of his fortune to restoring and recreating it. At the same time, he developed the estate as a family home and indulged his enthusiasm for English landscape gardening [99, p. 96–99], **the video [47]**. To the left of the castle, is an area of orchard (Fig. 7), which has been 'rewilded', to allow a wealth of meadow flowers to flourish, bordered by quaint topiary shapes. Yew and box topiary abound throughout the gardens.



Fig. 5. Anne Boleyn
(copperplate engraving circa 1860).



Fig. 6. Henrich VIII and Anne Boleyn. Hunting.



Fig. 7. Anne Boleyn's Orchard.

In Anne Boleyn's Orchard, which can be seen from **Topiary Walk** on the approach to the Castle, a wide variety of apples and pears grow, many of which are old English varieties (Fig. 7).

Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn are two of history's most talked about figures, but how much do we really know about the ill-fated lovers? Dr Suzannah Lipscomb retraces the couples' steps by visiting the places that were important to them, where their romantic, political and tragic lives were played out, and meet people today who are hell bent on finding out the truth about the Tudor love affair that changed everything forever (**see the video [128]**).

Today, Hever is a clever combination of historic and contemporary attractions, less than an hour from London (**see the video [65]**).

The grounds of Hever are stunning. We could've wandered them for hours. Why not take or create a "Nature look & find"? (**see the video [122]**), Fig. 8, 9, 10.



Fig. 8. Hever Castle and its Gardens.

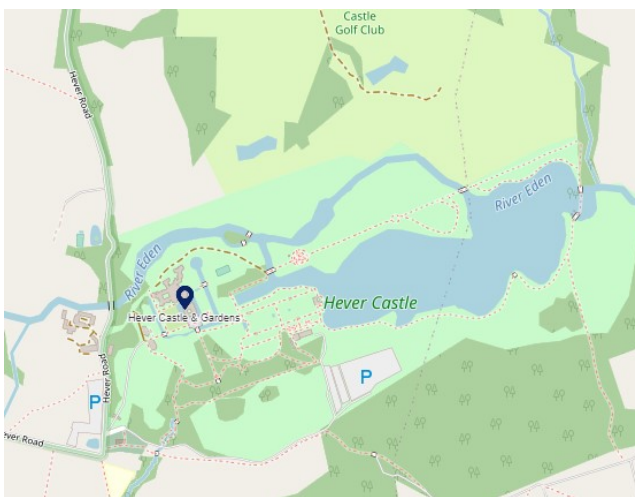


Fig. 9. Map of the Hever Castle gardens.



Fig. 10. The Golden Gates. The entrance to the Italian Gardens.

The beautiful gardens at Hever Castle were laid out between 1904 and 1908 by Joseph Cheal and Son, turning marshland into the spectacular gardens we see today, which are a pleasure to visit at any time of the year [58], Fig. 1, 8.

There are many water features around the gardens, including **Half Moon Pond** (Fig. 11, 12, 13) and Japanese Azaleas Cascade Rockery (Fig. 11). Today Half Moon Pond displays a lovely classical statue of Venus and Cupid. The yew hedge surrounding Half Moon Pond is also fully grown and forms a luscious backdrop to



Fig. 11. Half Moon Pond displays a lovely classical statue of Venus and Cupid.



Fig. 12. The Half Moon Pond fountain.

the fountain (see the video [46; 4]). We can see the Anne Boleyn roses (Fig. 13) and the Hever Castle Roses near the Half Moon Pond fountain (Fig. 14). Anne Boleyn rose... It's a shrub rose with a light fragrance, delicate tones of pink and symmetrically arranged petals. Named after the second of Henry VIII's six wives by rose breeder David Austin this rose dates back to 1999 (Fig. 13).



Fig. 13. The Anne Boleyn roses and the Half Moon Pond.



Fig. 14. The Hever Castle Roses near the Half Moon Pond fountain (Photo by Victor Naumenko).

Surrounding the castle are more gardens, originally laid out by the Astors: the rose garden, and, of particular interest, the herb gardens (Fig. 15), divided into sections depending on use – culinary, physic, decking and strewing.

Fig. 15. East range of the castle with herb garden in the foreground.



The Tudor Garden (Fig. 16). Bordering the moat on the east side is **the Tudor Garden**, divided into small, sheltered sections with tidy hedges, as it might have been in the time of Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn (Fig. 17). It features a herb



Fig. 16. The Tudor Garden and the Yew Maze.

garden (Fig. 15) and a paved fountain with roses (Fig. 18). The paved Fountain Garden contains a profusion of Ballerina shrub roses (Fig. 49) and "Anne Boleyn" by David Austin around a tiled fountain making it the perfect place to sit and relax in the Tudor Garden (Fig. 18, 19).



Fig. 18. A paved fountain with roses. The Tudor Garden.



Fig. 17. *Anne of the Thousand Days*, Geneviève Bujold as Anne Boleyn [133].



Fig. 19. The Anne Boleyn Rose.

There's also the unusual sight of a giant chess set cut from golden yew (Fig. 20, 21). In the adjoining **Chess Garden**, with its chess pieces cut from golden yew (Fig. 20),



Fig. 20. A giant chess set. The Tudor Garden.



Fig. 21. Maps and Globes.

stands an astrolabe (Fig. 21) dating from the reign of Queen Anne (1665–1714). All three gardens border the outer moat which contains colourful water-lilies which flower in July and August [57] (Fig. 8, 16, 22), **see the video [40]**.



Fig. 22. The outer moat with colourful water-lilies.



Fig. 23. Hever's Yew Maze.

Thus, **The Tudor Garden** is alongside the Yew Maze and is made up of a series of small gardens with clipped hedges. There is the Herb Garden, Fountain Garden and Chess Garden with its chess pieces cut from yew, and they border the outer moat [51].

Hever's **Yew Maze** (Fig. 16, 23, 25) was created in 1904 by William Waldorf Astor, who purchased Hever Castle in 1903. At the time, Astor was one of the richest men in the United States after inheriting a huge family fortune from his father in 1890. In 1891 Astor moved to England. **The Yew Maze** is one of a few remaining traditionally designed mazes in the UK. It is the 100-year old Yew Maze with its 8-foot high hedges (Fig. 24) and plenty of twists and turns to navigate (**see the video [152]**).



Fig. 24. Entrance to the Yew Maze at Hever Castle. Fig. 25. The Yew Maze at Hever Castle.

On 29th December 1904 a contract was signed for the excavation of the lake and formation of the embankments, and also construction of an overflow weir and sluice gates. The contractors were ordered to work day and night (except Sundays), and the 38-acre lake varying in depth from three to ten feet was hand dug by 800 men, reinforced with six steam diggers and seven miles of railway, and completed within two years of signing the contract. The lake was filled in July 1906 and at the same time **Sixteen Acre Island** was created [52], Fig. 27.

Sixteen Acre island also now boasts a very popular **Water maze** installed in 1997 around a small central rock tower which offers views out over the surrounding landscape, as well as the opportunity to get thoroughly soaked in the process [63], see the videos [56; 147], Fig. 26, 27.

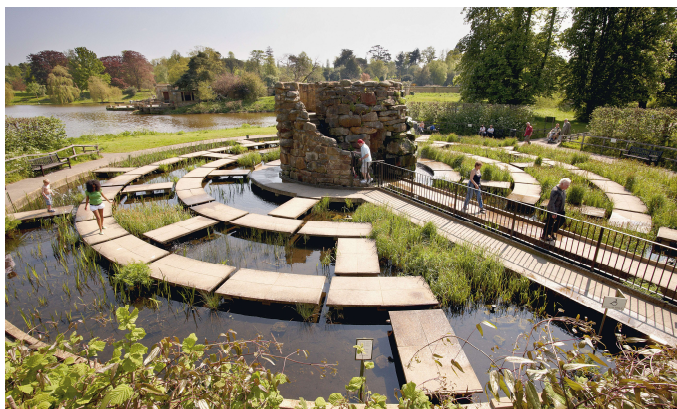


Fig. 26. Hever Castle. The Water Maze.



Fig. 27. Location of the Water Maze at Hever.

The Water Maze is very popular part of the gardens where weighted paving slabs control the flow of water to the fountains. The aim is to reach the stone grotto in the centre without getting wet – not an easy feat. The water isn't just scenic, however, and standing on certain stones triggers jets of water that are launched over intrepid maze-wanderers [17; 150], see the videos [14; 146].

The Water Maze with its hidden water jets squirting squirting we as you attempt to reach the stone grotto in the middle. This splashing Water Maze – a unique feature which is especially popular with children (see the videos [53; 64]), (Fig. 28).



Fig. 28. This splashing Water Maze and children.

The weir was originally built when the lake was constructed during the period 1904–1908. The mechanical weir, designed to control the level of water in the lake, can be raised and lowered as necessary. The River Eden, of which the lake is part, continues its course eastwards in a series of meanders until it flows into the River Medway near Tonbridge [74], Fig. 27.

Look for the great crested grebe who sometimes goes fishing by the waterfall. On land they are clumsy because their feet are placed so far back on their bodies. Very young grebes often ride on their parents' backs [744] (Fig. 29), see the videos [124; 41].

A two year excavation project in the meadows and marshland at Hever resulted in a beautiful 35 acre lake which can now be



Fig. 29. The great crested grebe with chicks swimming on the lake at Hever Castle.

enjoyed by rowing boat or by doing a lake walk and spotting birds like kingfishers, swans, crested grebes (Fig. 29) and herons, who all make their home around the lake [52], **see the video [46]**.

Listen for reed warblers from mid-April to early October. They sing from within the reedbed rather than from a perch, so often heard rather than seen. They eat insects and berries in autumn [74], **see the video [131]**.



Listen for the loud laughing call of the green woodpecker (Fig. 31). The green woodpecker is the largest of the three woodpeckers that breed in Britain. What do you think they eat? Ants, ants, and more ants! They use their strong beak to dig into ant colonies and eat the inhabitants [74], **see the video [151]**.

Fig. 31. A green woodpecker.



Fig. 30. A reed warbler.

Thus, Hever Castle & Gardens is home to a vast variety of small mammals, birds (Fig. 39), water fowl (Fig. 32), fish, amphibians and insects (**see the video [50]**). The cygnets and ducklings (Fig. 33) are hugely popular and many visitors return throughout the



Fig. 32. Birds & waterfowl on the lake [61].



Fig. 33. *Anas platyrhynchos*.

season to see the young develop. A peaceful walk around the lake is the perfect place to spot owls (Fig. 34), blue tits (Fig. 41), robins (Fig. 44) and woodpeckers (Fig. 31) and kingfishers (Fig. 36). Swans (Fig. 35, 37), ducks, herons and crested grebes (Fig. 29) can also be seen



Fig. 34. A spot owl.



Fig. 35. Swans in the river Eden.

on the moat or the lake [58; 61; 90], see the video [61].



Fig. 36. Kingfishers.



Fig. 37. Lake Walk [123].



Fig. 38. Falconry.



Fig. 39. Birds around the Hever Lake [61].



Fig. 40. Lake Walk, Hever Castle by Paul V. A. Johnson.

National Nest Box Week is organised each year by the British Trust for Ornithology (BTO), Britain's leading bird research charity. They encourage everyone to put up nest boxes in their local area to promote biodiversity and conservation of breeding birds, particularly now the natural nest sites on which many of our bird species depend, such as holes in trees and buildings, are fast disappearing [77].

From February 14th – 28th (weather dependent) visitors at Hever Castle can follow a snowdrop trail through the grounds where a dusting of frost adds to the beauty of a walk in the award-winning gardens (Fig. 42). At this time of year, delicate snowdrop bulbs are starting to emerge after their winter dormancy, the first sign that spring is just around the corner [91].

Young visitors can make a bird feeder in a free craft workshop (Fig. 43) and find out more about different

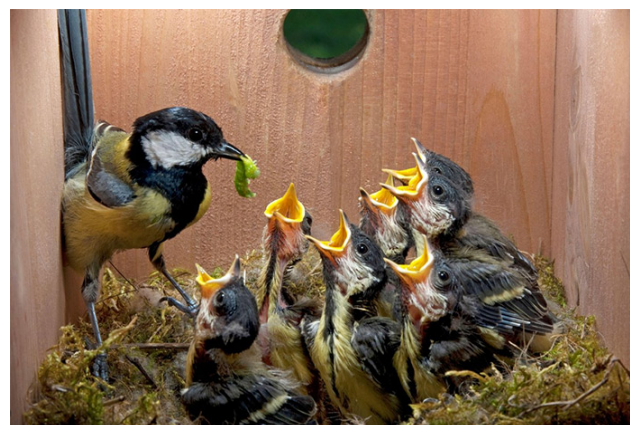


Fig. 41. The Blue Tits in the nest box.



Fig. 42. Snowdrop Walk (2022).

species of British birds with the help of an activity sheet, discover how birds were significant in Tudor times [77], see the videos [68; 82].



Fig. 44. A robin.

Fig. 43. Young visitors can make a bird box.



Fig. 45. Japanese Tea House.

Thus, today **the Lake** (Fig. 48) provides a tranquil location to reflect, away from the castle and gardens. The magical lakeside locations of **Japanese Tea House** (Fig. 37, 45) and **the Italian Loggia** (Fig. 46, 47) (where **The Nymph's Fountain** at Hever Castle (Fig. 47) inspired by the Trevi Fountain in Rome [83]) and folly not only provide wonderful points from which to view the lake but are stunning vistas from the Lake itself. Families and nature lovers will enjoy the nature trail on Lake Walk and boating provides fun for all ages [61].



Fig. 46. The Loggia at Hever Castle in Kent – aerial image.



Fig. 47. The Nymph's Fountain at Hever Castle.



Fig. 48. The Lake at Hever Gardens.



Fig. 49. The Ballerina shrub roses. Tudor Garden.

Chestnut Avenue (Fig. 50). This feature of the walk is a remnant of the original mile-long avenue planted 1904–1908 which was designed to lie on the same axis as the Long Gallery in the Castle (Fig. 51). The avenue started from the side of the outer



Fig. 50. Chestnut Avenue.



Fig. 51. The Long Gallery in the Castle.

moat and ran the whole length of Sixteen Acre Island and beyond, leading to the eastern boundary of the estate. The avenue suffered extensive damage from the Great Storm of October 1987, but this section survives relatively intact [74].

Hever Garden – it's one of the world's great castle gardens, this was part of Astor's vision for Hever, which included the construction of the 100-room, 16th-century-style timbered "**Tudor village**" behind the castle (Fig. 52, 53). In total, the work at Hever is estimated to have cost Astor €12 million at the time (around €1.2 billion today) [96], see the videos [119; 120].



Fig. 52. "Tudor village".



Fig. 53. Anne and Henry VIII.

Anne of the Thousand Days (1969, the UK) [8].

In front of the castle the path is lined with topiary, with the land on the far side of the outer moat generally flat at first, before rising steeply to wooded slopes. There's a **Rhododendron walk** (Fig. 54) that leads directly to the foot of the rise and on the right a path known as the **Sunday Walk** leads up through well-established trees and shrubs to the village church (*St Peter's Church, 1292, Hever Road, Hever, Kent, United Kingdom* [118]) where Thomas Boleyn is buried (Fig. 55).

In recent years, the present owners have made several changes to the gardens, including the installation of the Millennium Fountain that can be found on Sixteen

Acre Island forming an interesting feature at the far end of this more informal area of the gardens. The 100-metre herbaceous border has been reinstated and **Sunday Walk** and **Church Gill Walk** created, providing a peaceful woodland garden following the course of a stream. Sunday Walk and the rediscovered Church Gill Walk were created by William Waldorf Astor in a very different style to the formal areas of the Gardens. They follow the meandering stream in a circular walk that leads to Hever Church [118] and would have been the route the family took to church each Sunday.



Fig. 54. Rhododendron Walk.



Fig. 55. St Peter's Church, Hever Road was built in 1292.

Starting at the Dog Graves near the Gift Shop, **Sunday Walk** has long been popular with visitors looking for a peaceful retreat away from the main areas of garden. It is planted with unusual shrubs and ferns, gunnera, mock oranges and candelabra primula, with marginal planting along the stream, all complementing Astor's original rhododendrons [57], Fig. 54.

Other areas that we can stroll through include and can enjoy **Church Gill Walk** the woodland, or **Anne Boleyn's Walk** and see the impressive collection of trees planted more than 100 years ago (Fig. 56, 57, 58), see the video [7].



Fig. 56. Terrace with small cascade at Hever.



Fig. 57. Anne Boleyn's Walk.



Fig. 58. Anne Boleyn.

The air is filled with birdsong and the perfume of flowers and blossom. Trees bear fresh green leaves; there are azaleas and rhododendrons in glorious colours, and

bluebells everywhere. The sound of young voices carries across the water as children enjoy the adventure playground, trails and mazes. The ghost of Anne Boleyn would certainly approve [96].

Anne's ghost is also said to appear each Christmas at Hever Castle her favorite time of year. This is not the first time the queen's ghost has been spotted in the grounds of the castle. Her ghostly apparition has been seen wandering the gardens of the castle, often drifting over the bridge that crosses the River Eden on the twelfth stroke of midnight, "it can be seen slowly crossing the bridge over Eden River". (see the video [34]), Fig. 59, 60.



Fig. 59. The bridge over the River Eden. running in front of Hever Castle garden in Hever.



Fig. 60. Charlotte Rampling as Anne Boleyn in "Henry VIII and His Six Wives" (1972) [12].

In the manner of ghost stories in folklore, it is said her haunting is tied to a particular night of the year – with the tradition holding that she usually appears on Christmas Eve to walk her old home, Hever Castle [23; 33], see the video [353].

She is believed to manifest beneath a great oak tree where Anne and Henry courted (Fig. 54, 60, 61, 62, 63, 65), see the videos [3; 12; 112]. She crosses a bridge, it is said, and tosses a sprig of holly into the river [9].



Fig. 61. Entrance gates to Hever Castle.



Fig. 62. Anne of the Thousand Days (1969) [8]. Richard Burton as Henry VIII.



Fig. 63. A great oak tree. Fig. 64. The Anne Boleyn Rose. Fig. 65. Anne and Hery VIII.

And real locations of the movie *Anne Of The Thousand Days* (1969) include Anne Boleyn's actual childhood home of Hever Castle (see the movie [8]), Fig. 17, 54, 61, 62, 65.

New for 2018 is **Faith's Garden on Diana's Walk** (Fig. 66, 68, 69). The path here has been known as **Diana's Walk** for the last century and was named after the statue of Diana which graced Diana's Lawn in the Italian Garden until it was sold in the 1980s. The newly planted area of the garden has been named after the Castle's owner Mrs Guthrie (Fig. 165) in celebration of her 50th wedding anniversary this year and to recognise her passion for the gardens at Hever.



Fig. 66. Faith's Garden on Diana's Walk.



Fig. 67.



Fig. 67. Painted Lady butterfly on verbena. Fig. 68. Faith's Garden.



Fig. 69. *Echinacea pallida*, Diana's Walk.

Faith's Garden is an area which has been lovingly planted over the last two years with thousands of perennial plants along the outer moat towards the lake. There are the best echinaceas (Fig. 68, 70), crocosmias, asters, agapanthus, grasses and many more. **Faith's Garden** opened in 2018 and is named after the castle's owner to mark her and her husband's 50th wedding anniversary [89].



Fig. 70. Diana's Walk.



Fig. 71. Small Tortoiseshell butterfly on verbena.

Fig. 72. *Veronica spicata*. Diana's Walk.

The Faith Garden is a prairie style garden masterminded by Head Gardner Neil Miller and his team, inspired by Tom Massey's 'Garden for Perennials' at RHS Hampton Court in 2017. There are huge drift of perennials and grasses punctuated by

specimen trees some of which were planted at an earlier time. It's a small scale version of the Sussex Prairie Gardens [69], **see video [71]**, (Fig. 70, 73, 74).

Diana's Path follows the lakeside towards the castle complex and is bordered with *Verbena bonariensis*, *Echinacea purpureum*, *Crocosmia*, fennel and the silky tresses of a bronze fringed grass. *Nepeta*, *Eryngium* and *Veronicastrum* (Fig. 75) represent the blue and mauve parts of the spectrum. A magnet for bees, the *Veronicastrum* displayed signs of that mysterious botanical phenomenon, fasciation.



Fig. 73. *Helianthus*, Faith Garden.



Fig. 74. *Echinops*, Faith Garden.

Some of the mauve flower spikes flatten and fork, their bizarre forms swaying in a scene reminiscent of a submarine landscape, through which one might imagine tiny tropical fish darting. According to the RHS website, the abnormal flattening of the flowers in *Veronicastrum virginicum* 'Fascination', is thought to be caused by a genetic tendency to the problem [80], (Fig. 75), **see the video [46]**.

Blue Corner (Fig. 76, 77). Whatever the season, the predominant colour in this charming rockery garden behind the Rose Garden is blue. The plants are concentrated around huge rocks and steps leading to **Sisters' Pool Lawn** (Fig. 82, 83) and include blue hydrangeas, ceanothus and blue seasonal perennials (**see the video [40]**).



Fig. 75. *Veronicastrum virginicum*.



Fig. 76. The entrance to Blue corner.



Fig. 77. Blue bulbs in flower.



Fig. 78. 'The King of the Blues' hyacinth.

In spring there are numerous blue bulbs in flower such as scilla, grape hyacinth and the '**King of the Blues**' hyacinth (Fig. 77, 78) with its intoxicating scent. Annuals and biennials include heliotrope, ageratum and of course forget-me-not [60], Fig. 79, 80.



Fig. 79. Blue corner at Hever Castle.



Fig. 80. Steps leading to Sisters' Pool Lawn.

In **Blue Corner** red brick walls (Fig. 77) enclose a steeply raked lawn on each side of which deep beds accommodate large boulders and hydrangeas and clematis in varying shades of mauve and purple contrasting with the foliage of ferns, hostas and euphorbias. Purple annual bedding plants provide ground cover in the form of velvety petunias and densely flowered heliotrope the common name of which, Cherry Pie [Fig. 79], aptly describes its sweet scent [80]. In all seasons the main colour in the rockery garden is blue.

Two Sisters Lawn and Pool. We reach this from **the Blue Corner** and it is the site for Hever Festival Theatre (Fig. 81). The Long Border is planted with hundreds of different perennial flowers and the Rose Banks have sweetly scented old English roses. The dahlias are starting to dazzle on Two Sisters' Lawn (Fig. 81).

Dahlias bloom towards the end of summer (**see the video [35]**). *Two Sisters Pool* has a border of astilbes, hydrangeas and blue iris and there are tree peonies and a tulip tree near the edge of the pool (Fig. 83).



Fig. 81. Hever Castle Festival Theatre.



Fig. 82. The dahlias at Hever Castle the colour at Two Sisters' Lawn.



Fig. 83. Two Sisters Lawn and Pond.

Dahlias make it easy to keep any garden colorful from late summer through fall. As other annuals and perennials are starting to fade, dahlias are just getting started. They turn on the flower power in an all out effort to dazzle and amaze, with a show that continues all the way to the first frost (Fig. 84, 85, 86, 87).

There are hundreds of dahlia varieties to choose from, and part of the fun of growing these summer-blooming bulbs, is discovering new colors and flower styles. Learning to recognize the various types of dahlias makes it easier to identify the different varieties and figure out which ones you find most appealing.



Fig. 84. Fall into a dahlia daze by these beauties.



Fig. 85. Ball and Pom Pon Dahlias.



Fig. 86. Dinnerplate Dahlia.



Fig. 87. Dahlia Cactus.

To appreciate the full range of possibilities, we can visit the American Dahlia Society website, where we'll find hundreds of varieties indexed by color, flower form and flower size [75].

Note that ponds at Hever Gardens are very much a feature of the landscape in this area, often found in corners of fields and many created during the Medieval and Tudor periods when the Weald was the main iron producing region in Britain. The Wealden geology of sands and clays yielded differing qualities of ore which were mixed to give the best results. The iron was used for making household utensils, nails, hinges and for casting cannon [61].

Back to **Two Sisters Lawn and Pool**. This is reached via stone steps leading from the Blue Garden and is the site for the Hever Festival Theatre (Fig. 81). The Long Border (Fig. 82, 88) was designed in Gertrude Jekyll style and displays hundreds of different perennials in a colour scheme that changes from cool to hot and back again. **The Rose Bank** tucked away behind the theatre marquee is planted with sweetly scented old English roses such as *Gallica*, *Bourbon*, *Musk* and *Damask* (Fig. 89, see the video [94]). As summer begins to fade, more than 400 dahlias create their own dazzling display in a colourful border that lasts through to the first frosts. Nearby, **Two Sisters' Pool** is bordered by moisture-loving astilbes, hydrangeas

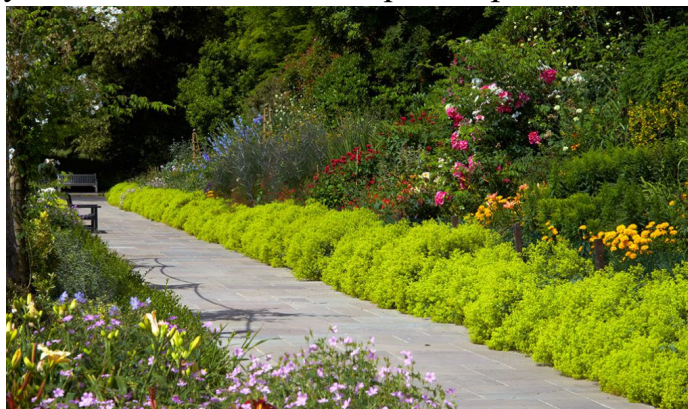


Fig. 88. The Long Border.

and blue iris. A fine group of tree peonies and a tulip tree can be found near the edge of the pool (Fig. 83) [60].

The herbaceous border alongside **Two Sisters' Lawn**, named for Ann and Mary Boleyn who were raised at Hever, is planted in the style of Edwardian garden designer Gertrude Jekyll. In the summer, cool shades of white and silver will progress through the colour spectrum to warm reds and golds. The opposite border is punctuated with dainty standard forms of the earliest flowering rose, *Rosa xanthina* 'Canary Bird' [153], Fig. 90, 91.



Fig. 89. The old English rose **Damask**. Fig. 90. *Rosa xanthina* 'Canary Bird'. Fig. 91. 'Canary Bird'. A Bush Blooming.

Beyond the Festival Theatre (Fig. 81), a curving raised bed (the dahlia border) is graced with 3,500 tulips all of which are planted into crates as is done in the Keukenhof gardens in the Netherlands. Not only does this make it easier to remove the bulbs in time for planting dahlias in June, it avoids a rogue cultivar finding its way into the scheme (Fig. 92). The theme changes each year, e.g. being cream (*Tulipa Avant Garde*) (Fig. 93), red (*Tulipa Red Wing*) (Fig. 94) and purple (*Tulipa Purple Flag*) (Fig. 95). The tulips from this area and those in the Italian Garden are lifted later in May and planted in less formal areas of the garden [48], **see the video [140]**.



Fig. 92. Tulips in the Dahlia Border at Hever Castle. Fig. 93. 'Avant Garde' Tulipa. Fig. 94. Tulipa 'Red Wing'.



A little later in the season, the dahlia border comes into its own with a mass of jolly, jostling, lollipop flower heads in many shapes and shades, brightening up the **Two Sisters Lawn**.
Fig. 95. Tulipa 'Purple Flag'.

Mary Boleyn (c. 1499 – 19 July 1543), (Fig. 96), Anna Boleyn (Fig. 98) and their brother George Boleyn spent their childhood at Hever Palace. Mary Boleyn is believed to be the eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Boleyn and Elizabeth Howard. She was the sister of Anne and George Boleyn. Mary Boleyn's two children, Catherine and Henry Carey, had a great many children.

Controversy surrounds every aspect of Mary's life [116; 36], from her date of birth, whether she was elder or younger than Anne, whether she was in fact the mistress of two kings, François I of France and Henry VIII of England, and her relationship with both her sister and the Boleyn family more generally. Mary was the daughter of Sir Thomas Boleyn and Elizabeth Howard [85], **see the video [1; 70]**.

Most historians now believe that Anne Boleyn was born around 1501. Their brother George was probably born around 1503–4, although his birth date has never been conclusively identified. Where the children were born cannot be confirmed. The Boleyn daughters and their brother were probably born at Blickling Hall in Norfolk.



Fig. 96. Mary Boleyn.
The Hever Castle Portrait.



Fig. 97. The rose and the thorns...



Fig. 98. Anne Boleyn.
The Hever Castle Portrait, Kent, 16th century.

Mary Boleyn's numerous descendants include Lettice Knollys, Elizabeth I's rival to the affections of Robert Dudley, innumerable members of Parliament and major and minor nobility, Thomas West, 3rd Baron De La Warr, after whom the state of Delaware is named, Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon – The Queen Mother, Diana Spencer, Sarah Ferguson and Kate Middleton [85], **see the video [84]**.

But so much remains unknown about the life of Queen Anne Boleyn. Her short reign and lack of surviving evidence leave much to be desired. Much of her personal property, including images of the queen, mainly were destroyed after she was executed. However, it can be concluded that Anne Boleyn was a pivotal figure in Tudor History. Her relationship with King Henry VIII led to mass socio-political and religious changes which impacted the course of Tudor history forever (**see the video [5]**). The Boleyn family was one of ambition and would not hesitate to push their daughters into the King's path. However, it is also evident that they did not expect such a drastic rise in society. While Anne Boleyn also had a certain level of ambition herself, it seems unlikely that she would have wanted this outcome [116].

It is impossible to say for sure what Anne Boleyn's favourite rose/flower was, but we do have many clues and examples that suggest Anne was a fan of a classic red rose (Fig. 97, 98). It is also important to mention here that roses back in the 1500s in the UK would have been limited to the dog rose and French rose.

In her choice of heraldry, Anne Boleyn chose not the Tudor Rose but the separate roses of Lancaster (Fig. 99) [130] and York (Fig. 100) springing up from the barrentree-stump (the Plantagenet symbol) guarded by the White Falcon. Here Anne is speaking both about Henry's claim to both the Yorkist and Lancastrian line but also she is demonstrating that she is the guardian of that claim, with her heir securing it [149].



Fig. 99. The Rose of Lancaster. Fig. 100. The Rose of York.

In 1527, when staying at Beaulieu, Henry VIII ordered for Anne "rings, bracelets, broaches, diamonds for a head-dress, diamonds set in true-lovers-knots, diamonds and rubies set in roses and hearts." (see the video [32])

At Anne Boleyn's coronation the following paragraph from a verse was read in her coronation procession (see the video [97]):

*Behold to see the Falcon white! (Fig. 101)
How she beginneth her wings to spread,
And for our comfort to taketh flight
But where will she cease, as you do read?*

*A rare sight and yet to be joyed,
On the rose, chief flower that ever was,
This bird to light, that all birds doth pass [149], see the video [6].*



Fig. 101. Anne Boleyn's carved falcon.

In 1532, "19 diamonds set in trueloves gold, 21 rubies and 21 diamonds set in roses and hearts' were ordered for Anne's selves, along with matching jewelled billaments for a French hood" [149], see the video [145].

At the Palace of Greenwich in 1548 was "a carpet of gold, silver and silk needlework with roses of red and white, and Queen Anne's ciphers with a border about the same with honeysuckles, acorns, 'H' and 'A' of like needlework [78], fringed at both ends." (Fig 102, 103).



Fig. 102. Tower of London: Anne Boleyn's needlework.

Finally, the portrait of Anne Boleyn in Hever Castle's Long Gallery (Fig. 98), presumed to have been created during her daughter Elizabeth's reign, depicts her holding a red rose [149].



Fig. 103. Queen Anne's 'H' and 'A' of like needlework images.



Fig. 104. The Hever Castle Rose in the hand.



Fig. 105. Anne Boleyn and Henry VIII. The meeting.

The Hever castle, which was the childhood home of Anne Boleyn, hosts *Hever in Bloom* for one week every year. During that time, visitors can also enjoy botanical art workshops, spot the Tudor roses dotted around the castle and join head gardener Neil Miller for tours of the striking flower gardens. "June is the pinnacle of the flowering year for many of us at Hever," says Neil. "The scent in the rose garden in June is something to behold; it's a heady combination that adds even more to the visual spectacle" [76], (see the video [46]).

The beautiful English rose *Anne Boleyn* is a prolific flowering rose (Fig. 107). The blooms of the 'Anne Boleyn' rose flower in a soft shade of pink and hold a light fragrance. The repeat bloom will provide for colour throughout the summer at Hever and are a fitting addition to 'Hever in Bloom' (June). 300 of the shrub roses bred by David Austin have been planted in 2017 to provide impact either side of **Half Moon Pond** (Fig. 106, 107, 108) at the entrance to the impressive **Italian Garden** [86] (Fig. 109).



Fig. 106. Half Moon Pond.



Fig. 107. The rose "Anne Boleyn".

The beautiful gardens at Hever Castle were laid out between 1904 and 1908 by Joseph Cheal and Son, turning marshland into the spectacular gardens we see today,

which are a pleasure to visit at any time of the year [58], **see the video [65]**.



One of the most magnificent areas of the gardens is **the Italian Garden**, which was designed to display William Waldorf Astor's collection of Italian sculptures. Over 1,000 men worked on the grand design, with around 800 men taking two years to dig out the 38-acre (14.2 ha) lake at the far end of **the Italian Garden** (Fig. 108), **see**

Fig. 108. The views of Hever Castle & Gardens in spring. **the videos [42; 4].** Within four years **the Italian Garden** still looks magical the 125 acres (50 ha) of classical and natural landscapes were constructed and planted (Fig. 109). The garden is only now reaching its full maturity and includes the colourful walled **Rose Garden** which contains over 5,000 bushes [58].



Fig. 109. The Gardens of Hever Castle and the Lake.

Pathways have been cut between the plants so we can walk among them and touch and smell them. We will see glimpses of sculpture through doorways **to the Italian Garden [89]**, Fig. 110.

The Italian Garden lies at the east end of the formal gardens (**see the video [144]**). Home to 200 of Astor's classical Greek and Roman statues, it's alive with colour, especially from the beds of spring tulips: deep purple, red, pink, yellow, orange and white [96], **see the video [121]**.

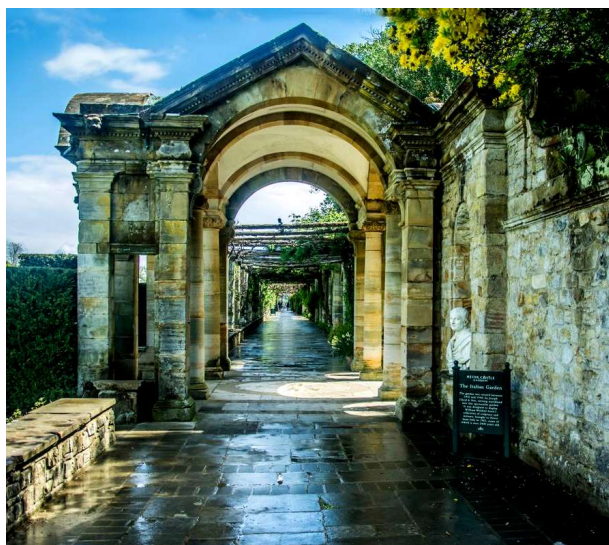


Fig. 110. Through doorways to the Italian Garden.

Every year **The Italian Garden** at Hever plays host to the largest of the tulip planting displays with a kaleidoscope of colours fanning down the length of the gardens towards the Loggia and the lake [114], **see the video [139; 141]**.



Fig. 111. Tulip 'Hot Pants'.



Fig. 112. Head gardener Neil Miller. Fig. 113. Tulip 'Flaming Coquette'.



Fig. 114. Black Parrot.

Head gardener Neil Miller (Fig. 112) said: "...We know that the tulip was officially introduced into the Tudor gardens of England in 1578. John Gerard's 'Herballor General Historie of Plantes', a book detailing plants of Tudor times, actually lists the plants in his own garden as including 30 different species of tulip" [114; 39], **see the videos [136; 138]**, (Fig. 111, 112, 113, 114).

The Tulip Celebrations event at Hever Castle & Gardens takes part in April every year when 20,000 tulips in bloom in the stunning grounds of the childhood home of Anne Boleyn (**see the video [54]**).

Visitors are able to enjoy a tulip trail and marvel at the 20,000 tulips, in a myriad of colours and different varieties planted in the castle grounds; along the architecturally stunning Pompeiian Wall (Fig. 118, 119), **see the videos [139; 141]**), in the traditional Tudor Garden and the sumptuous Italian Garden. As the Tudor world expanded, so did the Tudor garden which were transformed in the 16th century by new species brought from Spain, France, Turkey, Portugal and eventually the Americas. As 'Tulipmania' swept through the Netherlands in the 17th Century its was



Fig. 115. Tulip 'Ice Cream'.

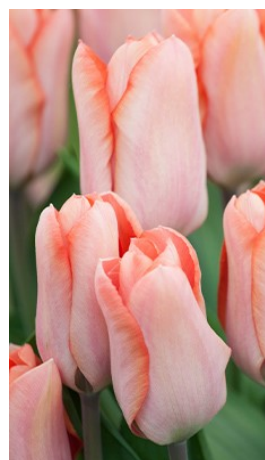


Fig. 116. Tulip 'Palestrina'.

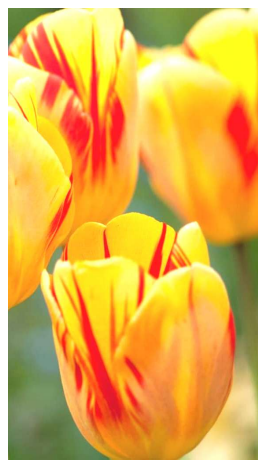


Fig. 117. Tulip 'Olympic Flame'.



Fig. 118. Tulips and the Pompeiian Wall.

felt in England as tulips became a feature of the plant collector's garden [114], see the video [37].

Individual garden 'rooms' of the **Italian Garden** occupy the niches along the south facing border (Fig. 119, 120, 122) inspired by the ruins of Pompeii. These have been planted with tulips and complementary spring flowers. We are struck by the unusual Evergreen tulips (Fig. 121) underplanted with wallflowers, the fringed 'Black Parrot' tulips interspersed with blue pansies [48] (Fig. 114, 123).



Fig. 119. The Pompeiian Wall.



Fig. 120. Ditto. Fig. 121. Tulip 'Green King'.



Fig. 122. One of the niches in the Italian garden.



Fig. 123. 'Black Parrot' Tulips with blue pansies.

The long border on the other side of the Italian Garden, at the foot of the colonnade, is ablaze with the scarlet, orange and yellow of *Olympic Flame* (Fig. 117) and *Apeldoorn Elite* tulips (Darwin Hybrid tulips) [137; 48] (Fig. 124, 125).



Fig. 124. The long border on the other side of the Italian Garden. Fig. 125. *Olympic Flame* and *Apeldoorn Elite*.

The tulip has been beloved by the Italians since the 1500s so it is perhaps fitting that the dramatic Italian Garden at Hever plays host annually to the largest of the tulip planting displays. This part of the garden was designed and built in 1904–1908 to showcase Astor’s unique collection of statuary and sculpture which stretches to 200 pieces, some of them over 2,000 years old [391].

Charles Darwin and his home Down House in Kent (Fig. 126, 127) also features in



Fig. 126. Down House in Kent.

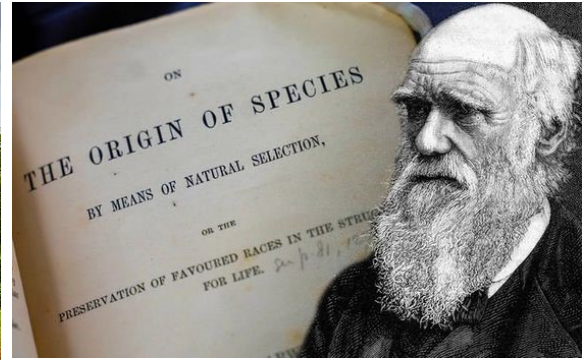


Fig. 127. Charls Darwin his *On the Origin of the Species*.

tulip history or more accurately Darwin’s wife Emma who selected them for their garden. Interestingly, despite there being no evidence of Darwin studying these flowers, there are two groups of tulips named after him: 'Darwin' and 'Darwin Hybrids' [38], (Fig. 127).

First introduced in the 1950s, Darwin hybrid tulips are a cross between single late tulips and early emperor tulips. This parentage is what gives them their large, shapely blossoms and relatively early bloom time. Depending on the season and location, Darwin hybrids typically bloom between mid-April and mid-May [148].

Darwin hybrid tulips are sometimes called "perennial tulips", because after putting on a great show the first year, they will usually give another year or two of good-size flowers [148].

Tulipa fosteriana 'Mme Lefeber' was one of the parents of the first Darwin hybrid tulips, giving them huge blooms and strong stems. The Darwin tulips added squatter flowers and additional colors (Fig. 128). Darwin hybrid tulips have huge flowers with a somewhat square base (Fig. 129) [67].



Fig. 128. *Tulipa fosteriana* 'Mme Lefeber'.



Fig. 129. The Darwin tulips.



Fig. 130. Darwin’s mulberry tree.

The Perennial Darwin Tulip Bulbs produce beautiful large 6" pyramid shaped

blooms. The Darwin Tulip is known as the perennial tulip because it comes back year after year. These tulips come in all colors and patterns and are one of the tallest tulips, making it the best tulip for cut flowers (Fig. 129, 131).

Darwin hybrids produce big, showy flowers with a classic tulip shape: broad at the base and slightly narrower at the top. They come in a rainbow of rich, saturated colors that range from white through yellow, orange, red and pink, including several lovely bi-colors [148] (Fig. 129). Below we give characteristic of Darwin Hybrid Tulip.

Darwin Hybrid Tulip Overview

Genus name: Tulipa.

Common name: Darwin Hybrid Tulip.

Plant type: Bulb.

Light: Part Sun, Sun.

Height: 1 to 3 feet.

Width: null to 6 inches.

Flower color: Blue, Green, Orange, Pink, Red, White.

Foliage color: Chartreuse/Gold.

Season features: Spring Bloom.

Special features: Cut Flowers, Fragrance, Good for Containers, Low Maintenance.

Zones: 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.

Propagation: Division

Problem solvers: Drought Tolerant [92].

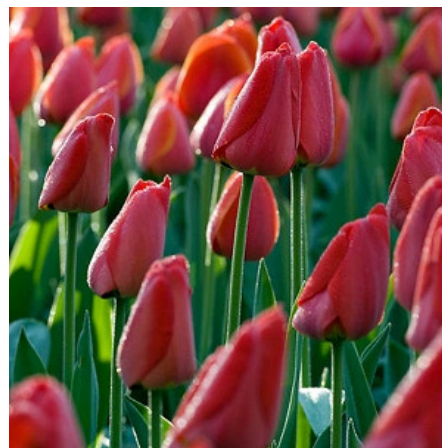


Fig. 131. Tulipa 'Parade'.

There are some varieties of Darwin Hybrid Tulip: Tulipa 'Ad Rem', Tulipa 'Apeldoorn Elite', Tulipa 'Apricot Impression', Tulipa 'Burning Heart', Tulipa 'Garant', Tulipa 'Golden Parade', Tulipa 'Gudoshnik', Tulipa 'Ivory Floradale' [92].

With a unique place in the history of science and evolution, Down House in Kent was Charles Darwin's family home – and today it is a site of outstanding international significance. Charles Darwin (1809–1882), who lived and worked at Down House. He conducted many painstaking experiments to demonstrate that plants move, responding to light [24].

We can step into the very rooms where Charles Darwin (1809–1882) worked and lived, including the study where he wrote *On the Origin of the Species* (Fig. 127), and trace his story with a fascinating exhibition about his life and work. The house is surrounded by beautiful gardens that acted as Darwin's 'living laboratory' – see recreated experiments and discover how his observations helped him develop his groundbreaking theories (**see the video [10]**).

From his family home, Down House, Darwin studied many plant organs such as young growing roots, emerging shoots, leaves and their stalks, flower peduncles.

Down House and its extensive gardens passed to English Heritage [16; 66].

We are able to watch Darwin's mulberry tree (Fig. 130) come into leaf in the springtime of 2018 with this timelapse video. This tree survives at Down House and Gardens, home of Charles Darwin, from Darwin's day. As we can see, it now has a permanent iron prop to support its weight. Darwin's children used the mulberry tree as part of their garden playground, shinning down it from their first floor bedrooms before

helping their father with his scientific theories in the meadows [24] (see the video [25]).

Back on the north side, **the Pompeiian Wall** hides antiquities in stone and marble under shrubs and climbing plants (Fig. 119). Along the south side, **the Pergola Walk** (Fig. 132) shades ferns, while camellias and wis-teria climb up the walls. At the very centre lies **the Sunken Garden** (see video [51]), an oasis of calm and quiet (Fig. 133, 134, 135).



Fig. 132. The Pergola Walk.



Fig. 133. The Sunken Garden.

into the pond. Hever Castle worked with Hall Conservation who cleaned, repaired and re-gilded the Morgante statue after it became submerged in the water.

The water feature dates back to 17th/18th century and depicts Court Dwarf Morgante who was the court dwarf of Cosimo I de' Medicini, the duke of Florence and Grand Duke of Tuscany. The sculpture is moulded after the image of Morgante riding on a dragon by Italian artist, Giambologna.

Experts from Hall Conservation manually cleaned the Morgante statue to remove dirt and corrosion as well as repairing the back body of the dragon and the fish's mouth. The inner piping of **the Morgante statue** was cleaned out and new piping installed to ensure he could work again as a water feature (Fig. 134).

After treatment from specialist restoration experts, Morgante was looking as



Fig. 134. A bronze statue nicknamed Morgante.

The yew hedge surrounding the Sunken garden is now fully grown and creates a beautiful oasis within the Italian Gardens (Fig. 135).

A bronze statue nicknamed Morgante in the Sunken Garden at Hever Castle (Fig. 134) has undergone restoration after falling



Fig. 135. Plants near the Sunken Garden.

good as new and was returned to its home in the beautiful hidden **Sunken Garden** at Hever Castle [108].

Surrounded by yew hedges and full of exotic planting, **the Sunken Garden** almost has its own microclimate, providing a beautiful sun trap even on a windy day [117].

The secret little **Sunken Garden** is hidden out of sight behind tall hedges in the Italian Gardens; and the self-contained **Rose Garden** is full of old-fashioned romance and dusky glamour in summer (see the video [132]). Here, among the many bushes and climbers, we will also find the recently bred **'Hever Castle' Rose** (Fig. 3, 136), which has marked itself out as an excellent disease-resistant, repeat-flowering specimen [81].

Next door, **the Blue Garden** (Fig. 137, 138) keeps the interest going into autumn with flowering hydrangeas and the turning foliage of vitis and Japanese maples. In the colder months, the Winter Garden comes alive with colourful stems, early flowers and interesting bark, and the strong evergreen structure in the formal areas comes into its own [81], see the video [46].



Fig. 136. The 'Hever Castle' Rose.



Fig. 137. A path leading to the famous Rose garden at Hever castle & gardens.



Fig. 138. The door to the Blue Garden.



Fig. 139. The shrub rose 'Anne Boleyn'.



Fig. 140. The Rose Garden in summer.

The grounds of Hever Castle were landscaped under the direction of **Joseph Cheal** (Fig. 143) to allow for a wide range of shrubs and trees to be planted. If we visit the castle now, we will be able to enjoy **Rose Garden** (Fig. 139, 140, 141, 142) a paved courtyard and a maze of yew trees, **see the video [40; 132]**.

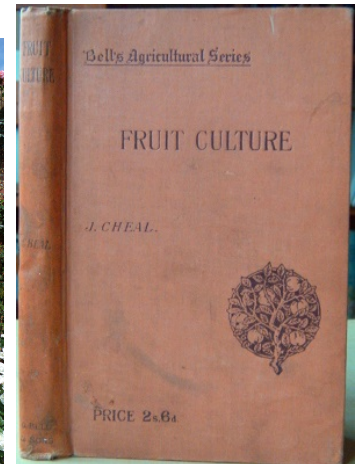


Fig. 141. The Rose Garden in June. Fig. 142. Rambling white roses Fig. 143. Practical Fruit Culture.

Adjacent to the Italian Garden, the **Rose Garden** is home to 5,000 rose bushes, which form a gorgeous summer display of colour (Fig. 144, 146, 147). It doesn't seem to matter what time of year you visit Hever – there's always something to enjoy in the castle, gardens and grounds [96].



Fig. 145. The Anne Boleyn roses. Fig. 146. Rambler rose.

Fig. 144. White roses.



Fig. 147. The Hever Castle roses at Hever.



Fig. 148. The Mediterranean-style planting.

The roses at Hever are particularly admired, with more than 5,000 beautifully displayed bushes creating a kaleidoscope of colour and wonderfully perfumed aromas. As the days lengthen, the Mediterranean-style planting within the Pompeiian Wall bursts into life and the herbaceous border displays hundreds of different perennials, each vying for attention [154], see the video [132], Fig. 140, 147, 148.



Fig. 149. Rosa 'Absolutely Fabulous' and 'Rhapsody in Blue' at Hever Castle & Gardens. Photo: Vikki Rimmer.

The yellow 'Absolutely Fabulous' is a great rose (Fig. 149), and if we're feeling musical, it goes well with the purple 'Rhapsody in Blue', see the video [111].

There is a new rose shrub border inspired by the work of noted American poet Emily Dickinson (1830–1886) [28] (Fig. 151, video [26]). An extension of the original rose shrub border located behind the Festival Theatre (Fig. 81), the new area features old fashioned roses that once grew in Dickinson's garden [93]. (Fig. 149, 150, 152).



Fig. 150. The Greville Rose.

Fig. 151. Emily Dickinson. Fig. 152. A new rose shrub border "Emily Dickinson". Hever.

Better known as a gardener than a poet in her day, Emily Dickinson took the act of cultivation as her *modus operandi*...More than a third of Dickinson's poem and nearly half of her letters mention flowers in the Victorian age language of flowers, as metaphors for her feelings, and as emblems of her devotion [11], see the video [2].

Keep in mind that Emily Dickinson's Garden (Fig. 153, 154) in follows Charls Darwin as gardener (Fig. 126, 127) and his garden ascrucible for groundbreaking evolutionary theories [11]. Dickinson followed the Linnaean system of classification when labeling her specimens but nevertheless arranged her collection with more of an eye to aesthetics than to science, reflecting both the prevailing taste for "rich confusion" and the pre-Darwinian sense that plant life represented the fabulous bounty of the Creator [20].

In a letter from 1845, the 14-year-old Emily Dickinson asked her friend Abiah Root if she had started collecting flowers and plants for a herbarium: "it would be

such a treasure to you; 'most all the girls are making one." Emily's own album of more than 400 pressed flowers and plants, carefully preserved, has long been a treasure of Harvard's Houghton Library. This beautifully produced, slipcased volume now makes it available to all readers interested in the life and writings of Emily Dickinson [27].



Fig. 153. Dickinson's house The Homestead and garden in Amherst (Massachusetts, USA).



Fig. 154. Dickinson's conservatory. Amherst (Massachusetts, USA).

We recommend students, serious scholars and gardening historians 208-page facsimile edition of Dickinson's 400 spemen herbarium, begun when she was 14 years old. The herbarium became the foundation and reflection of her life-long love affair with roses, hyacinthe, tulips, daffodils, peonies, daisies and dandelions, among many other varieties of wildflowers and exotics [11] (Fig. 155, 156).

The Daisy follows soft the Sun –
And when his golden walk is done –
Sits shyly at his feet –
He – waking – finds the flower there –
Wherefore – Marauder – art thou here?
Because, Sir, love is sweet!
We are the Flower – Thou the Sun!
Forgive us, if as days decline –
We nearer steal to Thee!
Enamored of the parting West –
The peace – the flight – the Amethyst –
Night's possibility!

Emily Dickinson



Fig. 155. Dickinson's herbarium.



Fig. 156.

Fig. 156. "Oxeye-daisy" in Emily Dickinson's Herbarium (Harvard UNI)

The care that Emily put into her herbarium goes far beyond what one might expect of a botany student her age: "Take Emily's herbarium far enough, and you have her." The close observation of nature was a lifelong passion, and Emily used her garden flowers as emblems in her poetry and her correspondence. Each page of the album is reproduced in full color at full size, accompanied by a transcription of Dickinson's handwritten labels. Introduced by a substantial literary and biographical essay, and including a complete botanical catalog and index [20], **see the video [2]**.

The Dickinson's herbarium offers a direct connection to the poet and the plants

that were so formative to her creative life. Assembled when she was just 14, the herbarium contains both decorative flora from her family garden and wildflowers from the surrounding countryside of Amherst, Massachusetts (Fig. 153, 154, **see the video [29]**). Collecting and pressing flowers was a common pastime in the 1840s, but Dickinson's herbarium is clearly the work of someone deeply connected to botany at an early age. It contains 424 specimens on 66 pages. In an introduction, Sewall writes, 'Take Emily's herbarium far enough, and you have her.' The care she took with it and her need for plants would manifest themselves in her work [20].

Roses and Emily Dickinson... They embodied the idea of Beauty. Old fashioned roses are full, many petaled, and perfumed, *Centifolias* (Fig. 157) and *Rugosas* (Fig. 158) are among the old roses that are hardy, sweet, and perfect for bouquets. Dickinson mentions them in her poetry more than any other flower (44 times as noted by Domhnall Mitchell) [31].

If she had been the Mistletoe
And I had been the Rose –
How gay upon your table
My velvet life to close –
Since I am of the Druid,
And she is of the dew –
I'll deck Tradition's buttonhole
And send the Rose to you

c. 1858 *Emily Dickinson* [126, p. 25]. **Fig. 157. Centifolias.**



Fig. 158. Rosa Rugosa.

According to Marta McDowell in her book *Emily Dickinson's Gardens*, roses were the poet's favourite flowers and they needed to be hardy in order to survive the cold winters where she lived (**see the video [27]**) (**Fig. 153. 154**).

Back to Hever Gardens. The varieties of rose growing in the new border inspired by the work of noted American poet Emily Dickinson includes: *Damask* (Fig. 88), **see the video [94]**), *Greville* (Fig. 150), *Hedgehog* (Fig. 159), *Blush*, *Cinnamon* (Fig. 160), *Calico* (Fig. 161) and *Sweetbrier* (Fig. 162). The unusual connection came about through one of Hever Castle's owners, Mrs Guthrie (Fig. 165), who enjoys the poetry of Emily Dickinson and visits America often [93]:

Nobody knows this little Rose
Nobody knows this little Rose –
It might a pilgrim be
Did I not take it from the ways
And lift it up to thee.
Only a Bee will miss it –
Only a Butterfly,
Hastening from far journey –
On its breast to lie –
Only a Bird will wonder –
Only a Breeze will sigh –
Ah Little Rose – how easy
For such as thee to die!

Emily Dickinson [21].



Fig. 159. Hedgehog rose. Flower.



Fig. 160.

Fig. 160. Cinnamon Rose (*Rosa majalis*).

Garlands for Queens, may be –
 Laurels – for rare degree
 Of soul or sword.
 Ah – but remembering me –
 Ah – but remembering thee –
 Nature in chivalry
 Nature in charity
 Nature in equity –
 The Rose ordained!

c. 1858 Emily Dickinson [126, p. 21]



Fig. 161. Rosa Calico.



Fig. 162. The Sweetbriar Rose. (*Rosa rubiginosa*).

In a word, beyond **the Rose Garden** stands the classically inspired loggia flanked by colonnades facing the 35 acre manmade lake fed by the River Eden. Set behind the loggia is the Italian Garden (Fig. 163) where most of Lord Astor's sculpture collection is displayed. Marble gods and goddesses stand amongst arches and pillars festooned with climbing roses and clematis. On the shady side of this large plot is the 'Gallery of Fountains' where ferns and hosts grow in abundance along a water filled channel beneath a succession of arches. The crevices of the stone wall bordering the gallery are filled with shield ferns and mosses [80] (Fig. 164), **video [55]**.

"Faith" is a fine invention
 For Gentlemen who *see*!
 But Microscopes are prudent
 In an Emergency!

Emily Dickinson [129].

**Fig. 163. Loggia beyond
 the Rose Garden.**



**Fig. 164. Hever Castle
 Gardens. Loggia
 flanked by colonnades
 facing the 35 acre
 manmade lake fed by
 the River Eden.**

Hever Castle & Gardens, has its own 'Hever Rose' (Fig. 165, 169) which was launched by Dame Judi Dench, the award-winning British actress in 2011 (Fig. 165), **see the video [15]**. Bred by the highly regarded rose hybridiser, the late Colin Horner, the floribunda 'Hever Castle Rose' (*Horquinsey*) produces masses of velvety deep-red blooms which fade to cerise, offset by golden-yellow stamens. Growing to

a height of 4–5ft, the blooms are complemented by attractive, glossy dark-green foliage. *The Hever Castle Rose* has a long flowering period from May to the first frosts in October and has proved itself resistant to disease in rose trials [62].

Growing to a height of 4–5ft, the blooms are complemented by attractive, glossy dark-green foliage. The Hever Castle Rose has a long flowering period from May to the first frosts in October and has proved itself resistant to disease in rose trials. After its launch by Dame Judi Dench in 2011, the Hever Castle Rose has settled in well in the grounds and can now be seen gracing the Tudor Garden borders and commanding pride of place in renowned walled rose garden [30].



Fig. 165. The Castle's owner John Guthrie, actress Dame Judi Dench and Mrs Faith Guthrie.

Rosa 'Hever Castle' is a repeat-flowering rose, bearing bright red double flowers in contrast with dark green, glossy foliage from late-spring to mid-autumn [109] (Fig.166). *Rosa* can be deciduous or semi-evergreen shrubs or scrambling climbers, with usually thorny stems bearing compound pinnate leaves and solitary or clustered flowers. Flowers may be followed by showy red or purple fruits in some varieties [110].

Rosa 'Hever Castle' is ideal for growing at the back of a mixed herbaceous border. For best results, deadhead spent flowers and feed fortnightly with a potash-rich fertiliser *Rosa* 'Hever Castle' has no toxic effects reported.

Rosa 'Hever Castle' has no particular known value to wildlife in the UK [109] (see the video [87; 59] Hever Castle head gardener Neil Miller talks about taking care of roses).



Fig. 166. The Hever Castle Rose.

Rosa 'Hever Castle' (Fig. 169) was selected: *Rosa* 'Golden Future' (Fig. 167) × *Rosa* 'Baby Love' (Fig. 168).



Fig. 167. The Rose 'Golden Future'. **Fig. 168.** The Rose 'Baby Love'. **Fig. 169.** The Rose 'Hever Castle'.

The Rose «Hever Castle» characteristics

Botanical name: Rosa 'Hever Castle' (Fig. 170, 172, 173).

Common name: Shrub rose.

Registration name: Horquinsy.

Family: Rosaceae.

Native to the UK: No.

Genus: Rosa.

Plant Type: Shrub, Deciduous.

Flower colour: Red.

Flowers: solitary or clustered.

Foliage colour: glossy dark-green.

Foliage: Medium, glossy, dark green foliage.

Plant size: 1.2 m height.

Stems: thorny.

Height: up to 4½' (up to 135 cm).

Spread: 100 cm.

Aspect: South facing, west facing.

Position in border: Back.

Sun exposure: Dappled shade, full sun.

Hardiness: Hardy.

Soil type: Chalky / alkaline / clay / heavy / moist / well drained / light / sandy.

None to mild fragrance.

Average diameter: 3.

Flower: Medium, double (17–25 petals), cluster-flowered, in small clusters bloom form (Fig. 172).

Blooms: in flushes throughout the season.

Blooms: velvety deep-red.

Fruits: red or purple.

Stamens: golden-yellow. Medium, bushy.

Flowering period: long, from May to the first frosts in October (Fig. 173).

Can be used for beds and borders, cut flower or garden.

Bred by the highly regarded rose hybridiser, the late Colin P. Horner (1933–2005) (United Kingdom, before 2005).

Introduced: United Kingdom by Bill LeGrice Roses in 2011 as 'The Hever Castle Rose' (Fig. 171, 172).

Patent status: unknown (to HelpMeFind) [62; 69; 109; 110; 127].

Golden Future × *Baby Love* (miniature, Scrivens before 1991).



Fig. 173. The Hever Castle Rose. Blooming.



Fig. 170. Anne Boleyn with Hever Castle Rose. Modern artistic interpretation.



Fig. 171. Hever Castle in Kent.



Fig. 172. The Hever Castle Rose.

I died for beauty

I died for beauty, but was scarce
Adjusted in the tomb,
When one who died for truth was lain
In an adjoining room.

He questioned softly why I failed?

"For beauty," I replied.

"And I for truth - the two are one;

We brethren are," he said.

And so, as kinsmen met a-night,
We talked between the rooms,
Until the moss had reached our lips,
And covered up our names.

Emily Dickinson [19].

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Abstract

UDC 378.147:81'243:582.683.11:721

Pet'ko L., Kirilchuk N. Nature look and find with the rose "Hever Castle": the Hever Castle gardens.

The article devoted to Hever Castle and the rose "Hever Castel" bred by English hybridizer Colin Horner, introduced for the UK by Bill LeGrice Roses in 2011. This rose is named after unique among the castles of Great Britain, Hever Castle, childhood home of Anne Boleyn, the Queen of England from 1533 to 1536 as the second wife of King Henry VIII. On 7 September 1533, she gave birth to the future Queen Elizabeth I.

The authors present Hever Castle in Kent and its historic landscape gardens features elements that illustrate significant periods of the art of gardens. The gardens have botanic collections living plants. Since their creation in 1903, the gardens have made a significant and uninterrupted contribution to the study of plant diversity. Described Anne Boleyn's Orchard, Tudor Garden, the Stunning Lake, the Yew Maze and the Water Maze, the Rose Garden, the Blue Garden, Two Sisters Lake, the Faith Garden, the Sunken Garden, the Italian Garden, Annual Tulip Show with some varieties of Charles Darwin Hybrid Tulip, Darwin's Down House in Kent, where the scientist wrote his "On the Origin of the Species". Studied biodiversity of the garden landscape of Hever gardens: birds, fish, plants, types of dahlias, tulips, roses etc. Introduced the annual National Nest Box and Bird Life Week in Great Britain. Presented a new rose border inspired by the work of the famous American poet Emily Dickinson and herbarium of flowers collected by the poetess according to the scientific classification by Linnaeus. Considered her poems.

Given biological characteristic of English Rose "Hever Castle" (2011).

Key words: Hever Castle (Kent), Hever gardens, Anne Boleyn, King Henry VIII of England, the rose "Hever Castel", Colin P. Horner, the rose "Anne Boleyn", David Austin, Charles Darwin, Hybrid Tulip, dahlias, Emily Dickinson, poems.

Translation of the Title and Abstract to the Author's Language

УДК 378.147:81'243:582.683.11:721

Петько Л., Кирильчук Н. Шукати і пізнавати природу з трояндою «Замок Хівер»: сади замка Хівер.

Стаття присвячена палацу Хівер і троянді «Hever Castel» («Замок Хівер»), виведеної англійським селекціонером Коліном Р. Хорнером (2005) і представленої у Великобританії розплідником троянд Bill LeGrice Roses у 2011 р., яка названа на честь унікального серед палаців Великої Британії палацу Хівер, будинку дитинства Анни Болейн, королеви Англії з 1533 по 1536 роки, другої дружини короля Генріха VIII, матері англійської королеви Єлизавети I. Розглядаючи історичну постать Анни Болейн в історії, автори наголошують, що королева Анна Болейн відома тим, що зіграла ключову роль у політичній і релігійній трансформації Англії 500 років тому. Інші королеви приходили на арену історії та уходили, але Анна Болейн залишається там протягом п'яти століть.

Автори представляють замок Хівер (графство Кент) та садово-парковий ландшафт замка Хівер, який визнано у світі перлиною садово-паркового мистецтва. *Описано* сади замка Хівер: фруктовий сад Анни Болейн, сад Тюдорів, озеро Півмісяць, тисовий лабіринт та лабіринт на воді, Сад троянд, Синій сад, озеро Двох сестер, сад Віри, Затонулий сад, Італійський сад, щорічну виставку тюльпанів, де представлені гібриди Дарвіна, надано їх характеристику, будинок Ч. Дарвіна Даун хауз (графство Кент), де вчений написав свою теорію еволюції. *Досліджено* біорізноманіття садово-паркового ландшафту садів Хівер: птахи, риби, рослини, види жоржин, тюльпанів, троянд та ін. рослин *Згадано* щорічний Національний тиждень гніздових скриньок і життя з птахами у Великій Британії.

Представлено трояндову стежину, натхненною творчістю відомої американської поетеси Емілі Дікінсон та гербарій квітів, зібраний поетесою за науковою класифікацією Ліннея. Згадано її вірші.

Надано біологічну характеристику англійської троянди «Never Castle».

Авторами *представлено* технології вивчення студентами-природниками іноземної мови за майбутнім фахом шляхом формування професійно орієнтованого іншомовного освітнього середовища в умовах університету

Ключові слова: замок Хівер (Кент, Англія), сади замка Хівер, Анна Болейн, король Англії Генріх VIII, Чарльз Дарвін, тюльпани, жоржини, троянда «Палац Хівер», Колін П. Хорнер, троянда «Анна Болейн», Девід Остін, Емілі Дікінсон, вірші, студенти, іноземна мова, професійно орієнтоване іншомовне освітнє середовище, університет.