SYMBOLISM in Bloom



A NEW OLD LEAF

KNOWN TODAY AS PAISLEY, this leaf-like motif is one of the textile world's most enduring designs, with roots stretching back to ancient Persia and India. Miniature paintings from the 17th-century show Moghul royals donning Kashmiri stoles with stylized flowers along the borders. Over time, these delicate stems grew into something resembling a pear-shaped bouquet or flowering plant. By the turn of the 19th century, luxe shawls from the region embellished with boteh (Persian for shrub, flower, or cluster of leaves) made their way west, where they became coveted status symbols for European women who sought to emulate the fashions of style icons such as Empress Josephine. Soon, weavers in Paisley, Scotland, began creating less expensive copies of the Indian textiles, and the town's name inspired a new moniker for the pattern. Today, paisley has become so intertwined with Western culture that the motif, which has sprouted anew in contemporary printed textiles, is as associated with Jane Austen heroines and 1960s hippy-chic style as it is the historic Eastern art from which it first emerged.

Paisley



SIMPLE

The original boteh is loosely based on a leaf, bush, or tree, suggesting new life.



ORNATE

Over time, they grew more intricate with profuse flora, as seen in wild Victorian examples.

1. Fariba; lisafinetextiles.com. 2. Udaipur; borderlinefabrics.com. 3. Kashmir Paisley Large Scale; quadrillefabrics.com. 4. Kashmir de Josephine; clarencehouse.com. 5. GP & J Baker Bukhara Paisley; leejofa.com. 6. Mughal Gardens; katieleede.com. 7. Aryan Bara; namaysamay.com. 8. Tiger's Eye; borderlinefabrics.com. 9. Aryan Chota, namaysamay.com. trimmed with Strata cord; samuelandsons.com. 10. Paisley Stripe, \$450/meter; soane.com. 11. Cordoba (also shown as border at right), schuylersampertontextiles.com. All fabrics to the trade unless noted otherwise. Bamboo daybed, \$595; onetkigslane.com. Moroccan side table, \$549; wisteria.com. Antique Kutahya vase (\$210) and Turkish delight bow! (\$350), shop-tamam.com. Antique Turaeg mat, to the trade; fjlakimian.com.

BRANCHING OUT

WHEN 18TH-CENTURY English celeb couple Davidand Eva Garrick sought to tent their bedroom in an Indian fabric featuring simous flowering trees, it was initially confiscated by British customs officials. The craze for imported printed cottons was threatening domestically made woven textiles, so the British government imposed a ban on chintz. The now-iconic Tree of Life pattern is a true cross-pollination of Eastern and Western influences. At the reguest of European customers, Indian artisans reinterpreted a tree motif from English revewbowk embroidery—that was itself inspired by Chinese and Persian art—with their drawing and hand-printing techniques. The fervor for these 18th-century patterns has now reignited, with contemporary fabric houses revisiting archival documents to inspire 21st-century prints.



Tree of Life

While many cultures use tree motifs to represent shelter and ertility, the serpentine flowering tree common to Indian export cloth may be a nod to the Hindu symbol of wish fulfillment.

 Braquenié Le Grand Corall Impression à la Planche de Bois; pierrefrey com 2. Cashev Preç; covat nom 3. Fleur a de l'Inde (also shown as border at left), \$155/meter : thetoileman.com 4. Anna French Kalamkari; thibautdesign.com 5. Banyan, \$405/yard; bennisonfabrics.com.
 Zoffany Indienne Print; styleibrary.com. All fabrics to the trade



FLOWERS WITH POWER

STYLIZED BLOOMS have flourished in Turkey and Central Asia for centuries, beginning with the works of court arists for tich centry Sullan Sulemante Magnificent. These abstracted depictions of tulips, carnations, hyacinths, flowering branches, and roses—all familiar garden flowers prized by Ottomans for their spiritual significance took root on silk textiles and carpets, as well so ceramics and amauscripts. Comemporary travelers to Istanbul's Grand Bazzar may also discover flora in admission of their soft adifferent sort to the significance between the significance some flower of their devices of their soft adifferent sort big round blossoms with thick undulating vines embroidered with silken red, pink, crange, and blue threads onto large cloths made in the tribal regions of Central Asia. Traditionally stitched by young women onto bedeevers used for their downes, the patterns found in these suzanis fuzani s Farsi for needle? are blossoming in today's printed textiles as well.





Believed to represent power and a renewal of life due to its long blooming period





OTTOMAN HYACINTH In 16th-century Ottoman poetry, these



POMEGRANATE A symbol of fertility frequently used in



SERRATED LEAF
Use of the saz-style leaf is attributed to 16th-century Ottoman court painter (and



SUZANI
he bold rosettes and vines
kely represent indigenous
ra generally associated with

FERTILE GROUNDS

AT RELIMSCOTT HOUSE in London, textile designer William Morris hung on his wall a spectacular Tribl-century Persian "Vase" carpet, treating it like a painting rather than something on which to stand. This was not the norm in his neck of the woods, where artists traditionally depicted the natural world using paint on canwas. But in Persia, sylized interpretations of walled gardens intending to evoke paradise were rendered with hand-knotted wool and silk and often shown on walls as a display of wealth.

These antique rugs feature myriad motifs inspired by nature—from blousy forms that suggest blossoms to sparer representations of cypress trees, shrubs, and vines—often combined in equally abundant arrangements. Today's textile designers have cultivated a similar profusion of pattern (not to mention rich color and sumptuous texture) in woven, printed, and velvet fabrics that bloom with carpet inspired imagery in equal bounty to their floor-covering forerunners. One can only imagine how Morris would adorn his walls today. •



