

(Notes + orig. drafts (1) page 1)

\* See Taylor p 215 80 Flowers (possible substitutes orig p # / (IA-B for the 80 listed on pp I-VI)  
(3) perennial . . weedy . . Eurasian . . poppy family . . called also / killwort, sightwort  
(2)→the lesser celandine or pilewort, still used in home med. for piles  
“occurs locally in Eastern states.

– Celandine, Chelidonium majus (Kamm  
(\*see: swallowwort - Lewis + / Short  
pp. 40-42) Port Jefferson planted Oct. 18/74)

↑(1) (Wordsworth’s poems refer to Ranunculus ficaria, a crowfoot. / Buttercup  
see #65 v.i. p V ↑ L = little frog (i.e. meadow habit

– Lavender cotton, Santolina chamaecyparissus Kamm ↓ p 206 illust #25 Pt. J, planted  
(How great fallen are the great L.Z.) → for the most part but in the gardens of great persons, doth  
cause it to be of great regard. i.e. L.Z. How great are the fallen

– Spearmint (Pt. J. planted ea. Oct 74)

see #68 – Spider plant (lily family) / Gk. = green / plant chlorophytum  
exalted - elated elatum

– thyme (time) (Pt. J. <Aug->/Sept 74) (see #70 / p VI v.i.

?? mint geranium or costmary ? Pt. J Oct 26/74

(Chrysanthemum Balsamita Garden Ency Taylor)

↓ (identified as follows at <Suffolk> Rose Soc.

– sweet-fern (Comptonia, Taylor; resembles spleenwort (a fern) but sweet-fern is a shrub of the walnut family — see Gray) {LZ misreads Gray here, sweetfern is in *Myricaceae* not the walnut family (*Juglandaceae*)  
Oct 28/74 Pt. J. 817- under

Taylor lists wild geranium under Gray p 818 géum

but <is> not\* geraniaceae - a separate / family (Rose family)

Heuchera – wild geranium (Taylor, Geranium maculatum; also called alumroot\* + chocolateflower  
also called [no relation to these] (Pt. J <identified\*> Oct 30/74)  
alumroot [\*neighbor called it wild strawberry, but  
(saxifrage family) no berry]

See (Gray - The name of a nymph etc orig. a water plant  
Burpee? /-? sour gum, pepperidge (Cheyney, What Tree is That?)

– Nyssa sylvatica Pt J. 306 E Brwy Nov 3/74 / —identified?)

– Catnip - Same as Glechoma hederacea (Taylor)

unwithering + #29 pg III v.i. “The catnip and the  
unfading → amaranth! - man’s earthly household  
peace, + the ever-encroaching appetite for God”

Melville, Pierre Bk xxv IV (p 386 Signet ed.)

catnip L Ně’pěta Catmint . . per. + ann . . herbs . . tall  
to-erect-or-trailing tall + erect, or dwarf trailing, generally (over)

\* \* \*

- I-B) Pt J. 11/16/74 (Notes + orig drafts p 2)  
– honeysuckle (Japanese - fruit - blackberry)  
– Pt. J. 11/24/74 - *Lepidium virginicum*  
Virginia Pepperweed (p. 208 Common Weeds, U.S.A. “Poor Man’s Pepper”  
Gray p 702 (Mustard family) / cruciferae - 4-crossed petals  
– Prostrate knotweed <11/30/74 Pt. J> - (C. says) to  
verify Spring '75. Commonweeds p 116  
– 11/30/74 - verify in Spring '75 ?  
Common Weeds pp 302, 318, 320, 406,  
418, 422, 444 (prob. clammy ground  
cherry, near N. anchor fence back of library.

catnip

- cont. from previous page) aromatic, + more  
or less hairy. Stems square. Leaves more  
or less heart-shaped, margins toothed. Flowers  
. . close clusters on the stems, often in whorls  
blue or white. Corolla 2-lipped, the upper  
composed of 2-lobes, the lower 3 joined at the  
base + forming a narrow tube. Stamens 4,  
2 longer than the others. Fruit a 2-celled  
capsule, which when ripe, splits into  
4 parts. Nepeta . . prob L from  
Nepete, an Etrurian city.” — Taylor p 792  
[Webster’s cat + nip, dial form of nep . .  
Nepeta cataria . . mint family, whorls of  
small blue flwrs in a terminal spike. ||  
nepenthe, nepenthes . . an epithet of an  
Egyptian drug from nē + penthos sorrow]  
[Century Dict. catnip prob a corruption  
of catmint. Hardly connected with L. nepata  
catmint ME kattes minte < Dan. kattemynte  
used in Malabar, <SW coast> India as tonic + febrifuge

\* \* \*

Notes + orig. drafts (page 3

- 80 Flowers - Epigraph b. Dec 25/74  
 variety: Century - common / wild thyme Prov. E  
 T. serpyllum → thymus vulgaris sometimes E  
 – thyme pronounce time - called horse-thyme  
 – tread a measure - “horse for single harness / uncertain any . . concept(s):  
 – bird(s) tread firm will stand firm  
 – and grows by the rose tree(s) bud fire <circles the rose>  
 – [the Nine] <i.e.> heart us invisibly  
 – gaping (bot. of / pod) flower  
 ochnay ✓hand, skill of an artist  
 – Palládas: Ὀχνη, χειρὸς ἐμῆς ,  
 sweet work - hard-work  
 γλυκερὸς πόνος [ponus]  
 pear tree my handiwork  
 (grafting the wild pear-tree (pyraester Ἀχράς)  
 in summer to graee? <fruit> the upper stem  
 fragrant-fruited)  
 – as happens in 10 yrs  
 – Νέῳ πέτα (catnip <corruption of> catmint) <mint family> trailing . . gen.  
 aromatic\* . . more or less hairy . . stems square  
 . . leaves heart-shaped margins toothed . .  
 blue or white flowers, often whorled close  
 clusters on stem <(or?) terminal spike> . . corolla 2-lipped, 2-  
 upper, 3-lower joined at base, forming  
 narrow tube . . fruit a 2-celled capsule  
 which ripened splits into 4 parts.  
 L. Nepeta > Etrurian city . . <species> Nepeta  
cataria, ‘tonic + febrifuge’ of Malabar  
 (SW India) coast, Nepenthe(s) epithet  
 Egyptian drug > ‘ne + penthos sorrow  
 Catnip . . “man’s éarthly ‘house’hold peace’”  
 + amaranth (unwithering) persits persists Whose  
 nature (who’s nature)”  
 – downland - “loveth not to dance in / quagmire(s)  
 – sounds invisibly  
 – ἄρτος (gk. bread) heart us artos <A+C III xiii 178>  
 cf glecoma  
 (Gk. mint)  
hederacea  
 = ground ivy  
 or gill-over-  
 the-ground  
 or field balm  
 flowers (clusters)  
 light to dark/ blue  
 L. ripa - river  
 bank, shore,  
 cf. seashore  
 Plautus re-  
 breast / feeding  
 L. thūs tūs gk / τό  
 incense θύος  
 frankincense / fran  
 (likely Gk toi?  
 ? [thus])  
 [mace =  
 nutmeg

\* \* \*

b. Dec 27/74 (Epigraph) (page 4)  
 12/27 1  
 ↘ 2 <sup>(2)</sup>rose f <sup>(1)</sup>eirele <round> bud fire downland  
 3  
 4 stem-square leaves-cordate earth race  
 horse-thyme  
 5  
 6  
 f 7 thus <whose> fruit pod split four  
 12/29/74 8 one-fourth ripens <thus> unwithering gaping

b. Jan 7/75

(1) Starglow Starglow  
 shrub

1 Starglow dwarf <china> rose ~~bush~~thorné  
 lantern fairing f fashion-airing his car-tire  
 Chaucer] 2 lanthorne of fayarye farm <blood> the ear's  
 Merch. 1. 3 ear's tire crushed | blood of it? old farm blood  
 Tale CT 795 ? young churching  
 2049 (1. / 795) 3 old numbers blood of farm's rambler  
 blown <blew> | <4> to sky cane cut back  
 5 to crown transplant<ed> patient of  
 yellowsun near / across  
 6 drought sunyellow-redrimmed autumn on with  
 7 thyme piece torn from the <its> head ?-thyme  
 8 with <into> winter white a hymn rose piece / of

1 Starglow

> 1 Starglow dwarf china rose shrubthorn <  
 2 lantern fashion-fare airing car-tire crushed  
 3 young's churching old rambler's blew <flown>  
 4 the <to> sky cane <stem> cut back  
 5 to <a> crown transplanted patient of  
 sunyellow sun's a-sun'sgold gold  
 6 drought yellow firerimmed branched greeting  
 7 (autumn) <greeting> thyme's ^ ? <piece?> torn sprig/head  
 winter white china sculptrose  
 8 happier winter sculpt white rose

f. Jan 21/75 for C.

## Sources

{The above notes gather various materials that feed into a number of the early poems beyond just the Epigraph and “Starglow,” and indicate LZ had not quite settled on his characteristic procedure. The following list attempts to be complete in accounting for the sources of all the above notes, to which I have added indications when and where they are primarily used in later poems.}

Taylor, *Taylor’s Encyclopedia of Gardening*, **Buttercup** (see #5), **Chelidonium** (see #5 and #6), **Chlorophytum** (spider plant) (see #5 and #6), **Chrysanthemum** (costmary) (see #21), **Comptonia** (sweet-fern) (see #22), **Geranium**, **Glecoma** (see #19), **Heuchera**, **Nepeta**, **\*Raspberry**, **Rosa** (*R. chinensis*), **Rose**

Gray, *Gray’s Manual of Botany*, **Myricaceae** (Wax-Myrtle Family) > **Myrica** and **Comptonia** (523-525) (see #22); **Cruciferae** (Mustard Family) > **Lepidium** (Pepperwort) > **L. virginicum** (Poor-Man’s Pepper) (702); **Rosaceae** (Rose Family) > **Gèum** (817-818); **Nyssaceae** (Sour Gum Family) > **Nyssa** (Pepperidge, Sour Gum) (1048-1049)

Theophrastus, *Enquiry into Plants* VI. vii. 5; VII. ii. 1

Kamm, *Old-Time Herbs for Northern Gardens*, **Celandine** (*Chelidonium majus*) (40-42, see #5), **Lavender Cotton** (206-207, see #5)

John Gerard, *Gerard’s Herball*, ed. Marcus Woodward

*Common Weeds of the U.S.*, **Datura stramonium** (Jimsonweed) (318), **Eupatorium rugosum** (White Snakeroot) (406), **Helianthus annuus** (Sunflower) (418), **Ipomoea purpurea** (Tall Morningglory) (302), **Iva xanthifolia** (Marshelder) (422), **Lepidium virginicum** (Virginia Pepperweed) (208), **Physalis heterophylla** (Clammy Groundcherry) (320), **Polygonum aviculare** (Prostrate Knotweed) (116), **Xanthium pensylvanicum** (Common Cocklebur) (444)

E. G. Cheyney, *What Tree Is That?*, **Sour Gum**, **Pepperidge** (*Nyssa sylvatica*) (166-167)

*Century Dictionary* (CD), **amaranth**, **catmint**, **catnip**, **nepenthes**, **thyme** (horse-thyme), **tread**  
*Webster’s Collegiate Dictionary*, **catnip**, **nepenthe**

Liddell & Scott, *A Greek Lexicon*, **ἄρτος** (artos)

Lewis & Short, *A Latin Dictionary*, **chelidonium** (**chelidonia**) (see #5), **nepeta**, **ripa**, **tūs** (**thūs**)

*A Vedic Reader*, ed. Arthur Anthony MacDonell, *Rig Veda*, Váta strophe 4

Palladas, *Greek Anthology* Bk IX. 5

Chaucer, *The Merchant’s Tale*, lines 791-797, 975-978

Shakespeare, *A Midsummer-Night’s Dream* V. i. 136-139

*Anthony and Cleopatra* III. xiii 178; II. ii. 249-250

Isaac D’Israeli, *Curiosities of Literature*, “Introduction of Tea, Coffee, and Chocolate”

Herman Melville, *Pierre*

Albert Einstein (quoted in *New York Times Book Review*)

LZ, *\*55 Poems*, “Madison, Wis., remembering the bloom of Monticello (1931)”

\*Bottom: on Shakespeare

\*“A”-13

## Textual notes

Epigraph line 8: 4 words

“Starglow” line 3: churning {*should be*} churching, errata in CSP.

## Epigraph

line 1: **Heart us invisibly thyme time**  
 line 2: **round rose bud fire downland**  
 line 3: **bird tread quagmire dry gill-over-the-ground**  
 line 4: **stem-square leaves-cordate earth race horsethyme**  
 line 5: **breath neighbors a mace nays**  
 line 6: **sorrow of harness pulses pent**  
 line 7: **thus fruit pod split four**  
 line 8: **one-fourth ripens unwithering gaping**

12/27-29/ '74

line 1: **Heart us invisibly thyme time**

Liddell & Scott, ἄρτος {artos}, ὀ, a loaf, esp. of wheat, for barley-bread is μάζα: when it means bread it is commonly in plur.

**heart us** < ἄρτος, artos {earliest mention is in the black notebook dated 12/25/68 (52)}.

Shakespeare, *Anthony and Cleopatra* III. xiii. 178:

Antony. I will be treble-sinew'd, hearted, breath'd,

MacDonell, *A Vedic Reader, Rig Veda*, Vāta strophe 4:

His sounds are heard, (but) his form (rūpām) is not (seen) (218-219).

This god, as **Vāta**, the ordinary name of wind, is addressed in two short hymns. {...} Vāta's name is frequently connected with forms of the root **vā**, blow, from which it is derived. He is once associated with the god of the rain-storm in the dual form of **Vātā-Parjanya**, while Vāyu is often similarly linked with Indra as **Índra-Vāyú**. Vāta is the breath of the gods. Like Rudra he wafts healing and prolongs life; for he has the treasure of immortality in his house. His activity is chiefly mentioned in connexion with the thunderstorm. He produces ruddy lights and makes the dawns to shine. His swiftness often supplies a comparison for the speed of the gods of of mythical steeds (216). {*Gamut notebook*, 7/20/73}

line 2: **round rose bud fire downland**

Isaac D'Israeli, *Curiosities of Literature*, "Introduction of Tea, Coffee, and Chocolate": It is said that the frozen Norwegians, on the first sight of roses, dared not touch what they conceived were trees budding with fire {...}. {See # 75 "Thyme" lines 5-6. Quoted in black notebook dated 11/13/69 (68) > copied into NBk (p. 1)}.

John Gerard, *Gerard's Herball*, {the editor, Marcus Woodward, quotes W. H. Hudson, *Nature in Downland* (1900)}: "The old author {John Gerard} is simple, not concerning himself overmuch about the reason of things, or, as he would say, he loveth not to dance in quagmires" (vii). {Notes on Gerard entered into black notebook 7/7/71 (113)}.

line 3: **bird tread quagmire dry gill-over-the-ground**

*CD*, **tread**, v. {...} 4. To dance.

We have measured many miles

To tread a measure with her on this grass.

*Shak.*, L. L. L., V. 2. 185.

See John Gerard line 2.

Taylor, **Glechoma** (gle-ko'ma). A small genus of weedy herbs of the mint family, mostly Eurasian, and of little garden interest except **G. hederacea** {> Ivy-like}, the ground ivy, gill-over-the-ground, or field balm. A creeping perennial, with low-growing, branching, prostrate stems which make a dense mat, every joint producing roots from which new plants may grow. Leaves roundish, with scalloped margins, 1-2½ in. across, dark green. Flowers light to dark blue, about 1 in. long, in scattered clusters. Will grow either in sunny or shady places. {...} (*Glechoma* is an old Greek name for mint.) Also called *Nepeta hederacea*.

line 4: **stem-square leaves-cordate earth race horsethyme**

Taylor, **Nepeta** (nep'e-ta). Perennial and annual herbs found throughout the northern hemisphere, comprising about 150 species of the mint family. Tall and erect, or dwarf and trailing, generally aromatic, and more or less hairy. Stems square. Leaves mostly heart-shaped {i.e. cordate}, the margins toothed. Flowers in close clusters on the stems, often in whorls, blue or white. {...} Fruit a 2-celled capsule, which when ripe, splits into 4 parts. (*Nepeta* is probably Latin from *Nepete*, an Etrurian city.)

CD, **thyme, n.** {...} A plant of the genus *Thymus*. The common garden thyme is *T. vulgaris*, a native of southern Europe. It is a bushy under-shrub from 6 to 10 inches high, with many stems, which are erect or decumbent at the base, and bear very small ovate leaves. It is of a pungent, aromatic property, and is largely cultivated as a seasoning for soups, sauces, etc. {...} The wild or creeping thyme, or mother-of-thyme, is *T. Serpyllum*, a less erect plant forming broad dense tufts, having properties similar to those of *T. vulgaris*, but less cultivated for culinary use.

**Horse-thyme**, *Calamintha Clinopodium*; sometimes, also, the common wild thyme.

line 5: **breath neighbors a mace nays**

Palladas, *Greek Anthology* Bk IX. 5: This pear-tree {ὄχνη, *ochnē*} is the sweet {γλυκερός, *glykeros*} result {ἐμῆς, *emēs*} of the labour {πόνος, *ponos*} of my hand {χειρός, *cheiros*}, with which in summer I fixed the graft in its moist bark. The slip, rooted on the tree by the incision, has changed its fruit, and though it is still a pyraester below, it is a fragrant-fruited pear-tree above.

**a mace** < ἐμῆς, *emēs*

CD, **nepenthes** (nē-pen'thēs) [{...} < L. *nepenthes*, described as a plant which, mingled with wine, had an exhilarating effect; < Gr. *νηπενθής*, removing sorrow, free from sorrow; applied in the *Odyssey* to an Egyptian drug which lulled sorrow for the day; as a noun, *νηπενθές*, neut. (sc. *φαρμακόν*); < *νη-* priv., not, + *πένθος*, grief, sadness.] **1.** A magic potion, mentioned by ancient writers, which was supposed to make persons forget their sorrow and misfortunes. Used poetically, and commonly in the form *nepenthe*, for any draught or drug capable of inducing forgetfulness of pain or care.

**nays** / {...} **pent** / **thus** < *nepenthes* (*νηπενθής*, *νηπένθος*)

line 6: **sorrow of harness pulses pent**

{“A”-22 & -23 notebook: “Nov. 72 \*Einstein (old age) uncertain ‘any single concept will stand firm’ . . . that he is ‘on the right track’ described himself ‘a horse for single harness, nor cut out for tandem or team work’ . . . ‘his peculiar popularity’ among those who did not understand him” (130)}. Quoted from Martin J. Klein and Robert K. Merton, “A Passion to Understand the Order in the World,” *New York Times Book Review* (5 Nov. 1972): 3.

CD line 5.

line 7: **thus fruit pod split four**

CD line 5.

Lewis & Short, **tūs (thūs)**, *tūris*, *n.*, [from *θύος, τό*] *incense, frankincense*.

See Taylor line 4.

line 8: **one-fourth ripens unwithering gaping**

See Taylor line 4.

Lewis & Short, **rīpa**, *f* [etym dub, cf *rivus*], *the bank of a stream* {...} —Comically *ripis superat mihi atque abundat pectus laetitia meum*, Plaut *Stich* 2, 2, 6. {Plautus, *Stichus*: my heart doth overflow its banks and teem with joy; trans. Paul Nixon, Loeb Library edition of Plautus}.

CD, **amaranth**, *n.* {...} < L. *amarantus* (often written *amaranthus*, simulating Gr. *άνθος*, a flower), < Gr. *ἀμάραντος*, *amarant*, prop. an adj., unfading, < *ἀ-* priv. + *μαραίνειν*, wither, fade, akin to L. *mori* {...} The flower is so called because when picked it does not wither.] **1.** An imaginary flower supposed never to fade: used chiefly in poetry. **2.** (a) A plant of the genus *Amarantus* (which see). (b) The globe-amaranth, *Gomphrena globosa*, of the same natural order.— **3.** A name given to mixtures of coloring matters of which the chief constituent is magenta (which see).

Herman Melville, *Pierre* Bk XXI. iv: Most fitly named the catnip; since, like the unrunage cat, though all that's human forsake the place, that plant will long abide, long bask and bloom on the abandoned hearth. Illy hid; for every spring the amaranthine and celestial flower gained on the mortal household herb; for every autumn the catnip died, but never autumn made the amarant to wane. The catnip and the amarant!—man's earthly household peace, and the ever-encroaching appetite for God.

Shakespeare, *Anthony and Cleopatra* II. ii. 249-250:

*Enobarus*. Age cannot wither her, nor custom stale

Her infinite variety.

\*See LZ, “A”-13: Grass that must outlast / The Egyptian queen / —age cannot wither (312).

## Starglow

line 1: **Starglow dwarf china rose shrubthorn**

line 2: **lantern fashion-fare airing car-tire crushed**

line 3: **young's churching old rambler's flown**

line 4: **to sky cane cut back**

line 5: **a crown transplanted patient of**

line 6: **drought sun's gold firerimmed branched**

line 7: **greeting thyme's autumn sprig head**

line 8: **happier winter sculpt white rose**

Jan 7-21/75

{draft notebook:} f. Jan 21/75 for C.

{Celia Zukofsky, born 21 January 1913}

line 1: **Starglow dwarf china rose shrubthorn**

Taylor, **Rosa** > **R. chinensis**. China rose; also called the Bengal rose. An upright, partly evergreen rose, not over 3 ft. high, the stems with a few, somewhat hooked prickles, occasionally unarmed. Leaflets 3-5, broadly oval, 2-2½ in. long, shining green above, paler below. Flowers usually solitary, rarely long-stalked, about 2 in. wide, crimson to pink or even white. China. July-Oct. Hardy

from zone 6 southward. An important species because it is the origin of many hort. forms. {...} The var. **minima**, the fairy rose, is a dwarf shrub, rarely over 18 in. high with small, single or double, rose-red flowers. From this and other plants has come the Baby Rambler. {NBk}

Shakespeare, *A Midsummer-Night's Dream* III. i. 60-63:

Quince. Ay; or else one must come in with a bush of thorns and a lantern, and say he comes to disfigure, or to present, the person of Moonshine.

{See also V. i. 136-139, 261-264} {NBk (V)}

{The Folio text, which LZ quotes in *Bottom* (347), has “Lanthorne” for “lantern”}.

\*LZ, 55 *Poems*, “Madison, Wis., remembering the bloom of Monticello (1931)”: ‘keep the / thorn constantly / wed.’ (CSP 41) {These lines are quoted from Thomas Jefferson’s *Garden Book*}.

### line 2: **lantern fashion-fare airing car-tire crushed**

See Shakespeare line 1.

Taylor, **Rose**. The many beautiful roses that we enjoy today have evolved, through mutation and both natural and artificial hybridization, from primitive, mostly five-petaled native roses of the wastelands of the northern hemisphere. Several rose classes that were once considered the ultimate in perfection have been superseded by supposedly superior types. But the old types still remain in the gardens of rose hobbyists or in the neglected yards of the homesteads. {First 80 Flowers list in NBk: "64. rose (cf 4 or 5-petal wild rose vs cultivated "tea" etc / native <ages> persisting - fashions changing" (V). See #37 Roses}.

See Taylor line 1.

Chaucer, *The Merchant's Tale*, lines 791-797:

Though he be god of gardins, for to telle  
The beautee of the gardin and the welle,  
That stood under a laurer alwey grene.  
Ful ofte tyme he, Pluto, and his quene,

Proserpina, and al hir fayerye  
Disporten hem and maken melodye  
Aboute that welle, and daunced, as men tolde. {NBk}

{In the first incomplete draft, LZ writes "of fayerye," then substitutes "fairing fashion airing" (then changes the order of the first two words) and refers in a marginal note to this Chaucer passage}.

{NBk: “Miniature rose (medieval) <minimal china bush> / sun blossom ‘starglow’ car / tire rode / over it (not frail <Chaucer MT 975 Sun <alive anew> yellow-red / to end white sculpt”}.

### line 3: **young’s churching old rambler’s flown**

{“A”-22 & -23 spiral notebook: “11/21/71 young are ~~searching~~ / churching” (p. 64)}.

See Taylor line 1.

Chaucer, *The Merchant's Tale*, lines 975-978:

Bright was the day, and blew the firmament;  
Phebus hath of gold his stremes down ysent  
To gladen every flour with his warmnesse.

He was that tyme in *Geminis*, as I gesse, {NBk (V)}

{The early draft has “blew,” changed to “flown,” indicating LZ had Chaucer in mind from his notes above.}

line 4: **to sky cane cut back**

See Chaucer line 3.

\*Taylor, **Raspberry**. *Culture*: {...} Raspberry canes are biennial and the fruiting canes should be cut out as soon as the crop is harvested. {...} Spring pruning of red raspberries consists in cutting back the fruiting canes to a height of 4 or 5 ft., depending on the vigor of the variety; weak canes should be removed. {See notes to #72 “Raspberry”}.

line 5: **a crown transplanted patient of**

Theophrastus VI. vii. 5: {speaking of various under-shrubs, including thyme} The season for planting most of these is autumn, and then men hasten to plant them as early as possible; however some are planted in spring. All of them love shade, water, and especially dung; however thyme is patient of drought and, in general, needs moisture less than the others. These plants especially delight in the dung of beast of burden; and it is said that they should often be transplanted, for that it improves them {...}. {NBk (V)}.

line 6: **drought sun’s gold firerimmed branched**

See Theophrastus line 5.

See Chaucer line 3.

line 7: **greeting thyme’s autumn sprig head**

Theophrastus VII. ii. 1: *Of the propagation of pot-herbs, and of differences in their roots*. All these herbs are propagated from seed, and some also by a piece torn off, a shoot, or a piece of root. {NBk: “4/6/75 - thyme propagated from a piece torn off near the ‘head’ or seed [?]” (V)}.

line 8: **happier winter sculpt white rose**

See NBk note line 1.