

{from bottom page 7}

orpine < orpiment Chaucer, Canon's Y's Tale l. 270
> auripigmentum (gold pigment Century
approaching red arsenic tri-
astringent for dysentery sulphid
+ vulnerary

family (Liveforever b. Fridy
Crassulaceae (4) [SEE OVER] (see #43 Everlasting) Feb 14/75
related to Note 2/19/71)
eot House-
leek semper - genus 1 2 liveforever³ 5 3
vivum Wild|time ^ horse-tyme⁴ ice alongside (everlasting)
tectorum by shard green red-purple thyrses
called roof shade<owed> stone or a flurry ↓(troth)
Houseleeks, seen in kin? kin-acre <throated? / troth> orpine kin acre yellow-/red
(Growing on thatched roof mossy stonecrop
roofs) also roof houseleek old-man-and-woman who woo
hen-and-chicks leaves 1/8 long forming carpet / max H 5"
old-man- +- see also acre Taylor under sedum - "mossy stonecrop" "golden moss"
woman won't thatch song quicksilver cold ? / would
can't know all Lvs triangle flowers yellow
LLL When icicles also the songs <words> of Apol Mercury
are hung after the song of Apollo <^sedum no> (OVER)

* * *

{vertical:} (4) (Liveforever) (page 8
wild (root prob. Wild time liveforever horse-thyme ice
will + as used in /
Langland,
Chaucer etc {2nd draft, ink}
= wish /
desire. L. volo

b. Fr. Feb 14/75 - f. <W.> Feb 19/75



Sources

Taylor, *Taylor's Encyclopedia of Gardening*, **Houseleek**, **Sedum**, ***Thyme**, ***Thyrse**
 Gray, *Gray's Manual of Botany*, **Crassulaceae** (Orpine Family) > **Sedum** (Stonecrop, Orpine) > **S. Purpureum** and **S. Telephium** (733-734)

Century Dictionary (CD), **orpine**, **orpiment**, ***thyme**, **wild**, **will**

Shakespeare, **A Midsummer-Night's Dream* II. i. 248-252

Love's Labour's Lost V. ii. 922-930

LZ, **All: Collected Short Poems*

*80 Flowers, "Epigraph"

Liveforever

line 1: **Wild time liveforever horsethyme ice**
 line 2: **by shard green red-purple thyrse**
 line 3: **shadowed stone or a flurry**
 line 4: **troth orpine kin acre yellow-red**
 line 5: **mossy stonecrop love-entangle your kind's**
 line 6: **roof houseleek old-man-and-woman who woo**
 line 7: **thatch song quicksilver cold would**
 line 8: **won't know All sedum no**

Feb 14-19/75

line 1: **Wild time liveforever horsethyme ice**

*Shakespeare, *A Midsummer-Night's Dream* II. i. 248-252:

Oberon. I pray thee, give it me.
 I know a bank where the wild thyme blows,
 Where oxlips and nodding violet grows,
 Quite over-canopi'd with luscious woodbine,
 With sweet musk-roses and with eglantine.

CD, **wild**¹, *a.* [< ME. *wilde*, *wielde*, also *wille*, *will*, *wil*, < AS. *wild*, untamed, wild {...} prob. orig. 'self-willed,' 'wilful,' with orig. pp. suffix *-d* (as in *old*, *cold*, etc.), from the root of *will*¹; cf. W. *gwyllt*, wild, savage *gwyllys*, the will. Hence *wild*, *n.*, *wilderness*, *wilder*, *bewilder*, etc.]

CD, **will**¹, *v.* [< ME. *willen* {...} = L. *velle* (pres. ind. *volo*), wish. {...} From the L. verb are ult. E. *volition*, *voluntary*, *volunteer*, *volunty*, *voluptuary*, etc., *nolens volens*, etc.] **A.** As an independent verb. **I.** *trans.* To wish; desire; want; be willing to have (a certain thing done): now chiefly used in the subjunctive (optative) preterit form *would* governing a clause: as, I *would* that the day were at hand. When in the first person the subject is frequently omitted: as, *would* that ye had listened to us!

“The tours vp the toft,” quod she, “treuthe is there-inne, And wolde that ze wrougte as his worde techeth.”

Piers Plowman (B), i. 13.

I wol him noght thogh thou were deed tomorwe.

Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath’s Tale, l. 307.

Taylor, **Sedum** {see line 5}> **S. Telephium**. Orpine. Live-forever.

*CD, **thyme**, {...} The wild or creeping thyme, or mother-of-thyme, is *T. Serpyllum* {with illustration}, 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. [Prov. Eng.]

*Taylor, **Thyme**, Pleasantly aromatic woody perennials, or under-shrubs of the mint family, comprising the genus **Thymus** which contains perhaps 100 species, most of them from the Mediterranean region. {...} Flowers lilac or purplish (in ours), small mostly clustered in few-flowered whorls, these distant, or the clusters in the leaf axils. {...} (*Thymus* is an old Greek name for some fragrant plant, perhaps savory or these.)

Cf. *80 Flowers*, “Epigraph” line 4: stem-square leaves-cordate earth race horsethyme.

Shakespeare, *Love’s Labour’s Lost* V. ii. 922-930 (Song):

Winter. When icicles hang by the wall
 And Dick the shepherd blows his nail
 And Tom bears logs into the hall
 And milk comes frozen home in pail,
 When blood is nipp’d, and ways be [foul],
 Then nightly sings the staring owl,
 “Tu-whit, tu-who!” —
 A merry note,
 While greasy Joan doth keel the pot.

{See #73 “Daisy” for the complimentary spring song from *Love’s Labour’s Lost*}.

line 2: **by shard green red-purple thyrses**

{NBk: “2/19/71 - an instant’s illusion the red blossom / of the shardy green opens, a tiny rose” (p. 1)}.

Gray, **FAM. 78 CRASSULACEAE** (Orpine Family) > **2. Sèdum** L. STONECROP. ORPINE > **12. S. PURPUREUM** (L.) Lind (purple), LIVE-FOREVER, GARDEN-ORPINE, FROGPLANT, VITTOUJOURS (Que.). — {...} *inflorescence a compact corymb or thyrsiform panicle 0.7-2 dm. broad*, the summit or the summits of secondary (rameal) corymbs rounded; *sepals hardly one-third as long as the purple-red to deep roseate*, wide-spreading *petals*; *nectariferous scales longer than broad*; *stamens about equaling petals*; follicles suberect {...}. > **13. S. TELÉPHIUM** L. (for Telephus, son of Hercules), GARDEN-ORPINE, LIVE-FOREVER. — Similar to {*S. Purpureum*} which may better be considered a var. of it {...} (734).

*Taylor, **Thyrse** {entry appears on the same page as **Thyme**}. A rather dense flower cluster, usually considered as a compound panicle. It is technically an inflorescence which is branched, the main branch never ending in a flower, but the other branches always ending in one. Common examples are the lilac and horse-chestnut {...}.

line 3: **shadowed stone or a flurry**

line 4: **troth orpine kin acre yellow-red**

CD, **orpine, orpin**, *n.* [< ME. *orpin, orpyn, orpine, orpyne*, yellow arsenic, a kind of stonecrop, < OF. *orpin*, yellow arsenic, orpiment, also a kind of stonecrop (so called from its yellow flowers); an abbr. form of *orpiment*; see *orpiment*.] **1.** In *painting*, a yellow color of various degrees of intensity, approaching also to red. —**2.** A succulent herbaceous plant, *Sedum Telephium*, common in gardens, native in the northern Old World, sometimes becoming wild in America. It has fleshy smooth leaves, and corymbs of numerous purple flowers. It was formerly, and to some extent is till, used as an astringent in dysentery, etc., and as a vulnerary. From its tenacity of life, it is called live-for-ever.

Taylor, **Sedum** (see'dum). Stonecrop. Low-growing, annual or perennial, fleshy herbs, chiefly perennial, comprising about 500 species, belonging to the family Crassulaceae, found through the temperate and colder regions of the northern hemisphere. {...} (*Sedum* is from the Latin to sit, in allusion to the way they grow on rocks and walls.)

S. acre. Wall pepper. Mossy stonecrop. Golden moss. Gold-dust. Love-entangle. Low, evergreen, creeping perennial, to 5 in. high, forming a carpet. Leaves alternate, small, triangular to 1/8 in. long, fleshy, crowded on the stem. Flowers bright yellow in terminal clusters.

S. nevi. A tufted perennial not over 4 in. high. Leaves paddle-shaped, about 1/2 in. long. Flowers about 1/2 in. wide, white, but the anthers purple.

S. Telephium. Orpine. Live-forever. Strong-growing perennial, to 18 in. high. Leaves ovalish, to 3 in. long, the margins toothed. Flowers reddish-purple. Eurasia. Late summer.

See Gray line 2.

line 5: **mossy stonecrop love-entangle your kind's**

See Taylor, **S. acre** line 4.

See Gray line 2.

line 6: **roof houseleek old-man-and-woman who woo**

Taylor, **Houseleek**. Attractive and interesting succulent plants of the Old World belonging to the genus *Sempervivum* (sem-per-vee'vum) of the family Crassulaceae, many of them grown in the rock garden, in succulent collections in the greenhouse, and a few shrubby, tender species in Calif. {...} Flowers yellow, red, or purple, mostly in terminal clusters (cymose panicles), the often bracted stalk of which arises at the leaf rosette. {...} (*Sempervivum* is Latin for live forever, in allusion to the lasting quality of some species.)

{...} *S. tectorum*, the commonest species in cult., is often called the roof houseleek from the fact that it grows on the roof of many thatched cottages abroad.

S. tectorum {> Pertaining to a house roof}. The common houseleek and more widely cult. than all the others, often called roof houseleek, hen-and-chickens, or old-man-and-woman, from its frequent offsets {> A short lateral shoot, arising at or near the base of a plant, usually rooting and thus producing a new plant}.

See Shakespeare, *Love's Labour's Lost* line 1.

line 7: **thatch song quicksilver cold would**

See Taylor, **Houseleek** line 6.

See Shakespeare, *Love's Labour's Lost* line 1.

CD, **orpiment** {...} < L. *auripigmentum*, orpiment < *aurum*, gold, + *pigmentum*, pigment {...}]

Arsenic trisulphid.

The firste spirit quicksilver called is;

The second *orpiment*.

Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, line 270.

{Cf. Chaucer's "spirit of quiknesse" from *The Book of the Duchesse*, used in #49

Slipperwort, line1.}

line 8: **won't know All sedum no**

See LZ, *All: Collected Short Poems* (1965, 1966).

See Taylor line 5.