

T 774 Muscari herbaceous  
 (55) propagated by offsets ea. (Grape-Hyacinth)  
 spring-flowering 4-6 lvs narrow planted 10/4/76  
 green Flwrs on leafless stalk blossomed April 31/77  
 notes coll. b W. Jun 1 terminal  
 (\*\*\*) raceme, each flower  
 ↓ urn-shaped drooping corolla segments ending in 6 seg toothed points  
 Theophrastus (Index) 'YAKINΘΟΣ 'H ΑΓΡΙΑ, Scilla bifloia  
 6.8.1-2 ≠ anemōnēs ἢ leimōnía  
 (squill) early flowering with  
 (wild the meadow kind of anemone) the wild kind  
 kind) + cultivated larkspur\* lasts not too long but Dutch / treat  
 = later than some other spring flowers \* = Delphinium  
 πόθος ranunculaceae \*who ακίν ache n tose Ajacis  
 (putt thus) (buttercup f) hay spartay violet  
 larkspur petals M. conicum 6" H lvs ¼" W blue  
 orientale very Taylor 774 M. B Bluebells "starch / hyacinth"  
 flowers in unequal? Gray 437 (lily f) Muscari 9" H / ?  
 summer the ? perianth globular or ovoid lvs ¼" / W  
 flower like sepals <petals 3> minutely toothed (blue rarely pink  
 resembles hyacinth or white) leaves + scape from  
 (transition to #56) coated bulb (early spring) small  
 6.8.3 The flwrs <in> dense raceme sometimes  
 English plant name musk scented M. Botryoides  
 love-in-absence, called (like cluster of grapes) lvs / flat ← grape / ?  
 'regret' not colored {vert.:} broadly channelled linear-oblancheolate  
 but white ΑΕΥΚΟΣ "A"-9 raceme conic-cylindric or  
 in? ovoid, perianths blue-violet  
 (\*\*\*) genus Camassia als odor suggesting Eng. violets  
 scape + linear lvs from pet- pastures, fields, fence rows  
 coated bulb, flwrs ed Apr-May N. Eng to Mid West + S(\*)  
 simple raceme, mostly vein- M. Racemosum\* lvs slenderly  
 bracted Am. Ind.: cinth channelled, raceme dense, ovoid  
quamash or carmass Hya- perianth ellipsoid with pale teeth  
 species C. scilloides in heavily musky (some say plum odor  
 (i.e. scilla) Eastern as Habitat as preceding Apr May  
 Camass, Wild Hyacinth ing Natzd. from Europe as M. M.  
 Scilla old Latin squill writ- Botryoides Wild hyacinth see p 2  
 S. Nonscripta i.e. ↓no

\* \* \*

(55) (cont p 2)	pg 65
Notes coll. beg June 1/77	(Grape-Hyacinth)
Pencil draft b M. June 6/77	planted Oct 11/76
f Tu June 7/77	blossomed Apr 31/77

- 1 Where wildered anemones' hay-lei moony
- 2
- 3
- 4 urns flower dense perianths pale-teeth
- 5
- 6
- 7 squill has no script hyacinth-throes
- 8

[Re- Larkspur p1. sation: a sowing, a planting, Palladius  
Husbandrie sative - sown as in a garden, Evelyn Sylva  
 cf crocus #27]

Ink draft W. June 8/77 > omitting possessive anemones line 1  
 subst. segment for flower line 4  
 " reads " has line 7

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8

(Philemon Holland

spart or broom Pliny / bk 19) ===== planted Oct 4/76

(56) Notes coll. beg Jun 1/77 / f. June 12/77 (Hyacinth) blossomed Apr 11/77

Theophrastus ὙΑΚΙΝΘΟΣ <(Index)> 6.8.1-2 "the cultivated kind

[vs. wild (#55)] (larkspur) [Loeb II p <50->51] <LIDDELL:\*> σπάρτη - rope

made from the shrub spártos (1) ὀ and ἡ ΣΠΑΡΤΟΣ\* spartum

a kind of broom growing in Spain used for making cords

{vertical:} rope; 2) σπαρτός, ἡ ὄν (σπείρω [v. to sow]) sown,

(2) campanu- scattered, begotten (metaphor) — at Thebes οἱ Σπαρτοί

late crown the Sown-men (Cadmus) dragon's teeth ∴ θηβαῖοι = ↑

+ spreading Theophrastus (v.s.) cont πόθος <But thus?> = Larkspur, Delphinium

limb orientale, a cosemary plant: flowers in summer: flower

(3) anthers\* like ὙΑΚΙΝΘΟΣ <amaryllis f.> (6.8.3 Loeb vol II) (over)

basifixed e.g. (1) narcissus elongated perianth tube, cup-like or {cont. left margin}

pg 66

(56) cont. p 2

(Hyacinth)

Taylor 578-9 Hyacinthus orientalis, common garden hyacinth: stalk 15" max; lvs 12" L 3/4" W. Sometimes double blooming ea. spring always single cluster to each plant; has deep large bulb, narrow basal, sometimes almost grass-like leaves without marginal teeth (contrast muscari's perianth "pale . . teeth) narrow bract at base of corolla bells 6

(\*) Amar- yllia spreading or recurved: needs mulch in north, if not cared for "go back" or multiply smaller stalks (underground?) Roman species: albulus: Smaller plant than Greece-Asia Minor species blooms earlier, has several flower stalks not so stiff as common hyacinth + not so hardy

pronounce as ↓ in / ask glādī'ō as in ↑ obey

Century gladiolus <w cf above + 55> (L. small sword) sword-lily named for shape of leaves, iridaceous plant, corms bulb-like rhizomes erect leafy stems bearing spike of large + variously coloured flowers Mediterranean, but largely S. African Cape species G. floribundus psittacinus, blandus. NB gladden = g'ladwin gladwyn = a little sword ("glad")

(56) ideas for pencil draft planted Oct 4/76 (Hyacinth) beg. Apr. 11/77 blossomed Apr 11/76

{vertical:} or earlier via "A"-9 (\*) Pencil draft b. Mon. June 13/77 f Wed June 15/77

(3) as Turk's- 1 Ink draft f (p 3) June 15/77

cap lily 2

(Lilium 3

martagon, 4 {pencil draft}

the iris, 5

larkspur / 6

or gladiolus 7

8

(cont. p 3)

. . burning  
it clear . .  
goaded  
<go dance?>  
voice holding

(1) Merriam-Webster (abridged 1948) hyacinth plant fabled in sprung

↓ (\*) love's heir averted | Loss seize the hurt head Apollo's

eyes point to: | Δι, Ai Hyacinthus, the petals in

vision — | . . friendship, evaded | Image recurring to the node at heart

↑(2) from blood of Hyacinthus variously identified vigilance ↗

\* \* \*

(56)	cont. p 3	(Hyacinth) / pg 67
	Ink draft W. June 15/77	b. Mon. June 13/77
		f Wed June 15/77

1  
2  
3  
4 {ink draft}  
5  
6  
7  
8

(\*) {tagged to line 7} gladiolus  
 pronounce  
 a as in fast  
 ī ” ” pine  
 and accent  
 the L (second / syllable)  
 U as in us - all  
 as in Century Dict  
 1894-5

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**Sources**

Taylor, *Taylor’s Encyclopedia of Gardening*, **Hyacinthus**, **Mucari**  
 Gray, *Gray’s Manual of Botany*, **Liliaceae** (Lily Family) > **Camássia** (Wild Hyacinth and Squill)  
 (436-437) and **Muscàri** (Grape-Hyacinth) (437); **Amaryllidàceae** (Amaryllis Family) >  
**Narcíssus** (453)  
 Theophrastus, *Enquiry into Plants* VI. viii. 1-3  
*Century Dictionary (CD)*, **gladden**, **gladiolus**, **sation**, **sative**, **spart**  
*Webster’s Collegiate Dictionary*, **hyacinth**  
 Liddell & Scott, *A Greek Lexicon*, **σπάρτη**, **σπαρτός**, **ΣΠΑΨΤΟΣ**

LZ, “A”-9, “A”-21

**Grape-Hyacinth**

line 1: **Where wildered anemones hay-lei moony**  
 line 2: **'a-dutch-treat' fingerhigh nightblue spring's last**  
 line 3: **grape-hyacinth sations wilt minúte turned-down**  
 line 4: **urns segment dense perianths pale-teeth**  
 line 5: **musk harries raceme owes scented**  
 line 6: **plum earth-channelled leaves wild hyacinth**  
 line 7: **squill reads no script hyacinth-throes**  
 line 8: **name love-in-absence regret to regret**

June 6-8/77

Salute: P's Oldsmobile

by coincidence acquired June 8

line 1: **Where wildered anemones hay-lei moony**

Theophrastus VI. viii. 1-2: *Of the season at which coronary plants flower, and of the length of their life.* {...} Of the flowers the first to appear is gilliflower {...} After these come dropwort violet, and of wild plants, gold-flower, the meadow kind of anemone {ἀνεμώνης ἢ λειμώνια, *anemōnēs hē leimōnia*} corn-flag hyakinthos {ΥΑΚΙΝΘΟΣ > Index: larkspur, *Delphinium Ajacis*} (squill), and pretty well all the mountain flowers that are used. The rose comes last of these, and is the first of the spring flowers to come to an end, as it is the first to appear, for its time of blooming is short. So too is that of the rest of the wild plants mentioned, except *hyakinthos* {ΥΑΚΙΝΘΟΣ}, the wild kind (squill), and also the cultivated (larkspur); this lasts on, and so does the gilliflower, and for a still longer time the wallflower, while the violet, as has been said, blooms throughout the year, if it receives tendance (51).

**anemones hay-lei moony** < ἀνεμώνης ἢ λειμώνια, *anemōnēs hē leimōnia*

line 2: **'a-dutch-treat' fingerhigh nightblue spring's last**

{**a-dutch-treat** probably refers to bulbs ordered from Holland. See LZ's notes above on dutch treat, which he appears to equate with *Delphinium Ajacis* (see Theophrastus line 1)}.

line 3: **grape-hyacinth sations wilt minúte turned-down**

Taylor, **Muscari** (mus-cay'ree). Grape-hyacinth. Small bulbous, herbaceous perennials, comprising about 50 species of the lily family, natives of the Mediterranean region, and early spring-flowering. Leaves 4-6, long and narrow, green. Flowers on a leafless stalk, in a terminal raceme, blue and white, or pink. The individual flower is urn-shaped and drooping, segments of the corolla ending in 6 teeth-like points, or they may be much cut. Stamens 6. Fruit, a 3-celled capsule. (*Muscari* is from the Latin for musky, in allusion to the musky odor of some of them.) They are occasionally called baby's-breath.

CD, **sation**, *n.* [< L. *satio(n-)*, a sowing, < *serere*, pp. *satus*, sow, plant: see *sow*<sup>1</sup>. Cf *season*, a doublet of *sation*.] A sowing or planting. [Rare.]

Eke sumen sayen the benes *sation*  
 In places colde is best to fuctifie,  
 On hem if me doo noon occacion.

*Palladius*, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 207.

CD, **sative**, a. [= Sp. Pg. It. *sativo*, < L. *sativus*, that is sown or planted, < *severe*, pp. *satus*, sow, plant: see *sation*.] Sown as in a garden.

Preferring the domestick or *sative* for the fuller growth.

*Evelyn*, *Sylva*, II. ii. §4.

line 4: **urns segment dense perianths pale-teeth**

See Taylor line 3.

See Gray line 5

line 5: **musk harries raceme owes scented**

See Taylor line 3.

Gray, **FAM. 32 LILIACEAE** (Lily Family) > **20. *Muscari*** Mill. GRAPE-HYACINTH > **2. M. RACEMOSUM** (L.) Mill. (*racemose*). — *Leaves slenderly linear-subterete, furrowed or slenderly channelled, only 1.5-3 mm. broad, lax; raceme dense, ovoid; perianth ellipsoid, with pale teeth, with heavily musky (some say plum-like) odor.* — Fields, roadsides, lawns, fallow ground, etc., often an obnoxious weed southw., Mass. to Mich., s to Ga. and Miss. April, May. (Natzd. form Eu.) (437).

**musk harries raceme owes scented / plum** < *Muscari racemosium*

line 6: **plum earth-channelled leaves wild hyacinth**

See Gray line 5.

See Theophrastus line 1.

Gray, **FAM. 32 LILIACEAE** (Lily Family) > **18. *Camassia*** > **1. C. scilloides** (Raf.) Cory (like *Scilla*), EASTERN CAMASS, WILD HYACINTH (437).

line 7: **squill reads no script hyacinth-throes**

See Theophrastus line 1.

Gray, **FAM. 32 LILIACEAE** (Lily Family) > **18. *Camassia*** > *SCILLA* L. (old Latin name), SQUILL, an Old World genus of bulbous plants with narrow radical leaves and racemes of blue to white flowers differing from those of *Camassia* in having 1-nerved perianth-segments, has many cult. species: **S. NONSCRIPTA** (L.) Hoffm. & Link (without writing; old name given because the petals are not veined like writing as they were thought to be in the *Hyacinth*), the ENGLISH BLUEBELL or HAREBELL, with linear leaves 1 cm. or more wide, scape up to 5 dm. high, and several divergent lavender flowers about 2 cm. long and subtended by long bracts {...} (437). {See notes to #13 “Venus’s Looking-glass”}.

*Webster’s Dictionary*, **hyacinth**, *n.* [L. *hyacinthus* a kind of flower, also a proper name. See HYACINTHUS.] {...} **2. a.** A plant fabled in classic myth to have sprung from the blood of Hyacinthus, variously identified as the Turk’s-cap lily (*Lilium martagon*), the iris, larkspur, or gladiolus. {LZ’s notes above refer to the *Merriam-Webster Dictionary*, but this is almost certainly a mistake for *Webster’s Collegiate Dictionary*}.

line 8: **name love-in-absence regret to regret**

Theophrastus VI. viii. 3: The following belong rather to summer: rose-campion carnation *krinon* (lily spike-lavender) and the Phrygian sweet marjoram; also the plant called ‘regret’ {editor’s note: cf. the Eng. plant-name ‘love-in-absence’; see πόθος in Index > πόθος {*pothos*}, larkspur, *Delphinium orientale*}, of which there are two kinds, one with a flower like that of larkspur, the other not coloured but white {ΛΕΥΚΟΣ, *leukos*}, which is used at funerals; and this one lasts longer.



**σπαρτός**, ἡ, ὄν, (σπείρω) *sown, scattered*: metaph. *begotten*. II. at Thebes, Σπαρτοί, οἱ, *the Sown-men*, those who claimed descent from the dragon's teeth sown by Cadmus: hence Σπαρτοί generally = θηβαῖοι.

**ΣΠΑΨΤΟΣ**, ὁ and ἡ, *spartum*, a kind of broom growing in Spain, used for making cords or ropes.

CD, **spart**, *n.* [{...} < L. *spartum*, < Gr. σπάρτον, Spanish broom; a particular use of σπάρτον, a rope. cable; cf. σπάρτη, a rope. Cf. *esparto*.] **1.** A plant of the broom kind; broom.

The nature of *spart* or Spanish broome.

Holland, tr. of Pliny, bk. xix. (Davies.)

**rue / dens** > *rudens*, L. rope {cf. Plautus's play *Rudens*, translated in "A"-21}.

line 5: **dens earth's-floor abundance iris spire**

See **rue / dens** line 4.

CD, **gladiolus** (glá-dī'ō-lus), *n.* [L., a small sword, a sword-lily (so called from the shape of the leaves), dim. of *gladius*, a sword: see *glave*. Cf. gladden<sup>3</sup>.] **1.** Pl. *gladioli* (-lī). A planet of the genus *Gladiolus*; a sword-lily.—**2.** [*cap.*] A genus of very beautiful iridaceous {> Resembling or pertaining to plants of the genus *Iris*} plants, with corms or bulb-like rhizomes, and erect leafy stems bearing a spike of large and very variously colored flowers. There are about 90 species, a few of which are natives of the Mediterranean region, but most are found in South Africa. {...} The many favorite garden varieties and hybrids have originated mainly from the Cape species, G. floribundus {> Freely flowering}, G. *cardinatis*, G. *psittacinus*, and G. *blandus*.

**floor abundance** < *floribundus*

line 6: **rows gone-back small stalks under**

Taylor, **Hyacinthus**. A genus of perhaps 30 species of bulbous herbs of the lily family, chiefly from the Mediterranean region, and from tropical and South Africa. The chief hort. species is the common garden hyacinth, the other two below being more rarely grown. They have a deep, large bulb, narrow, basal, sometimes almost grass-like leaves without marginal teeth. Flowers fragrant in a showy, stiff, regular, terminal cluster (raceme), each of the individual flowering stalks with a narrow bract at the base. Corolla more or less bell-shaped, its 6 lobes or segments spreading or turning backward. Stamens 6. Fruit a 3-angled capsule. (Named from the mythological character.)

HYACINTH CULTURE: {...} The second year in the garden the bulbs must begin the cycle again, and if fed and cared for will again come to the same size and stage as when first purchased. This is not often understood and the bulbs are said to "go back." Some natural multiplication also occurs at this time, so that one gets several smaller flower stalks, that are very charming in themselves.

line 7: **earth swords nodes knot gladiolus**

See CD, **gladiolus** line 5.

See "A"-9 line 2.

line 8: **calm gladden gladwyn gladwin glad**

See CD, **gladiolus** line 5.

CD, **gladden**<sup>1</sup>, *v.* {...} To make glad or joyful; cheer; please.

**gladden**<sup>3</sup>, *n.* [Also written *gladdon*, *gladen*, gladwyn, gladwin (and *gladder*, *glader*); {...} < AS. *glædene*, a plant, *Iris Pseudacorus*, glossed by L. *gladiolus*, of which the AS. name is an accommodated form, < L. *gladiolus*, sword-lily (so called in reference to the sword-like leaves), lit. a little sword; see *gladiolus*.]. A plant of the iris family, especially *Iris fœtidissima*. See *Iris*, 8.