

(2) local names Prov. England

Century Dec 7/77: (cont over top of p 106)

(1) ing n < ME < AS = Icel. eng (p.105

(73) f. a meadow engi neut. meadow (Daisy)

land, esp. a low meadow near a / river planted Oct 22/77

Notes collected beg. Mon Dec 5 - f. Dec 6 <7>/77 succeeded

O. Ir. bráth judgment↓ brithem) heredity office; also Scotland

Brehon Law O Ir. <decision> a judge) Celtic period

Hallam Const. History III 330 sat on turfen benches . . to *

Cent. determine controversies (cf A-S law) Senchus Mor or

Dict Great Book of the Law compiled by Nine “pillars of Erin” *

supvd by St. Patrick; aH superseded by Eng. law

ca 1650. Congreve (ca 1700): “Eve from Adam, Adam from *

Eve.” 1) pin-eyed <female> 2) thrum-eyed <male> re- tubular flwrs *

1) = stigmas visible in corolla throat, stamens hidden

2) = the reverse, anthers visible, stigmas hidden

G. H. Lewes: Problems of Life + Mind 1873-9 [cf.

Gray 1414 Béllis (L. daisy) Perénnis. English Daisy *

rosulate - i.e. rosette - w. scapose (naked flowering stem

rising from the ground) foliaceous blunt phyllaries (bracts)

or involuces nearly uniseriate, + high-conical smooth

receptacle, escaped from cultivation + somewhat

Natzd natzd. Nfd → S Apr-July (Introd. f Eu)]

Lewes VI iv ¶56 (Century re- seriate: via series,

sequence, orderly) Feeling is change . . distgd from *

Cosmic < → eternal / organism> change (as) seriated . . changes in an organism | Thinking is seriation (I ii ¶36) *

(* || [Thinking the] strawberry: drupe studded pulp [all receptacle (all-cup-?) juice-cup floating seed), dying *

L.Z. *) wire-bearing? whipperw springs freeze? cold spring frozen jarj? <drosy?> whipper-will storms freeze

“Shasta” cultivated white flowers “Shasta *

Field Flowers 13 Field Daisy or Oxeye Daisy ?

Chrysanthemum leucanthemum (Thistle f.) Ea. states ?

state flower N. Carolina brought to U.S. by white man don't

prob a weed (mixed thru) farm seed May-Nov. use

proves a weed most common in the East: bright yellow

disk surrounded by numerous (multiple) white rays

x 1-2 inches (!?) across, perennial 1 to 3 ft tall

erect stem sometimes branched leaves oblong

narrowed toward base, coarsely toothed lower ones stalks

Eur. herbs ↓ of history + literature

Taylor* Bellis cult. as true daisy for centuries Lvs

109 perennis mostly basal forming a tuft. “English (*)

daisy” “bachelor’s button - Lvs broadest towards

{vertical:} prefers moist well drained soil white-yellow disk but ? all colors but sun + shade cool weather Park / see eat + Burpee / ? all colors except yellow? —

Golden (yellow? rays* the tip in basal tuft not more than 6" high (???)
 and Irish but higher Port J) flower heads nearly 2 in wide
 (blue green / eyes) (the type called Montauk (L.I.) daisy for many years
 prob. orange (Geigs? nursery) Bellis - L. pretty but cf *
 or old gold bellum

* * *

Century (cont from top of pg 105) whose ? / Ingham, Dorking fresh water?
 Deeping = wapping . . ?? wappineer tar ↗ sailor p. 106
 twine- Deeping, Wapping, ings common pastures landlubber
 drift (73 p 2) Journals of House of Commons, 1773 (Daisy)
 (fishing) alluvial flats known as ings

nets Freeman Norman Conquest
 III 239 (1)

Pencil draft b. Tu. Dec 6 - f Sat Dec 10/77 swampy (2)
 1 dips among
 2 (1)↑ water arable / lands
 3 formed meadow
 4 grounds
 5 or / ings
 6 pied-daisy rays vogue greeny?-erin disks to / afford
 7 may not excel white double-ray largesse a supply
 8 sails-gold-discs held fort at Montauk of hay
 for / ?

Ink draft Sat. Dec 10/77 working
 cows
 1 + work-
 2 ing stock
 3 in / winter
 4 + spring
 5 months
 6 Maine
 7 Village
 8 sails-gold-discs held <heritage*> fort at Montauk Commun
ities / p 91

* Sunday
 Dec 11/77



{vertical, right to left:}

Taylor Words + Places <p.150> Ingham, Normanton,
 Flemington afford . . evidence . . extensive
 immigration of foreign adventures
 . . encouraged by Scottish kings
Langland Jangel to chatter, talk
 Janglyng sb. prattle talk / IV 180
Chaucer Jangles HF 1960;

idle pratings, disputes, arguments

Parsones Tale 643 (p 701)

alle jangles, trufles . .

ordure

Aelfric's Preface to

Genesis ingehid (fem)

= thought, purpose

* * *

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Edited and transcribed by Jeffrey Twitchell-Waas.}

Sources

Taylor, *Taylor's Encyclopedia of Gardening*, **Bellis**, **Erythronium**, **Pin-eyed**, **Receptacle**
Gray, *Gray's Manual of Botany*, **Compositae** (Composite Family) > **Astranthium** > **Bellis** (English
daisy) (1414)

Everett, *Field Flowers*, **Field Daisy or Oxeye Daisy** (13)
Park & Burpee Seed catalogs

Century Dictionary (CD), **brehon** (**Brehon laws**), **deeping**, **ing**, **seriate**, **seriation**, **Wappineer**
(**Wappineer tar**)

Mathews, *A Dictionary of Americanisms*, **blackberry winter**
Isaac Taylor, *Words and Places*

An Anglo-Saxon Reader, ed. Bright, Glossary: **ingehid**

William Langland, *Piers Plowman*, Glossary: **Iangle**, **Ianglyng**

Chaucer, Glossary: **jangles**

Shakespeare, *Love's Labour's Lost* V. ii. 904-912

*Jacqueline Overton, *Indian Life on Long Island*

Textual note

line 7: 6 words

line 1: **Bellis perennis** daisy of history
 line 2: **ing lace** water-formed a hid
 line 3: **pin-eyed thrum-eyed** brehon-rule eve adam
 line 4: **adam eve meadows** birth-hymn drupe-studded
 line 5: **strawberry oversell** spring-freeze whipperwill storm
 line 6: **pied-daisy** rays vogue green-erin discs
 line 7: **may not excel** white double-ray largess
 line 8: **sails-gold-discs** heritage fort at Montauk

Dec 6-11/77

line 1: **Bellis perennis** daisy of history

Taylor, **Bellis**. A small genus of European herbs, family Compositae, one of them cult. for centuries as the true daisy, and a very popular bedding plant. Leaves mostly basal, forming a tuft in the one below. Flower heads solitary, on a naked stalk, its ray flowers, in the typical form, white or pink, the center of the head (disk flowers) yellow. (The name is from the Latin *bella*, pretty.)

{...} Most of the finer double-flowered varieties, or those with quilled rays, do not come true from seed and should be propagated by division.

B. perennis. The true daisy of history and literature, but here commonly called English daisy or bachelor's button.

Bellis perennis < L. perennial beauty {LZ's notes above suggest reading *bellis* as cognate with *bellum*, of war.}

line 2: **ing lace** water-formed a hid

See Taylor, **B. perennis** line 1.

ing lace < English, England

CD, **ing**, *n.* [< ME. *ing*, < AS. *ing* = Icel. *eng*, *f.*, a meadow, *engi*, neut., meadow-land, = Dan. *eng* = Sw. *äng*, a meadow.] A meadow; especially, a low meadow near a river. The word is found in some local names, as *Ingham*, *Inghorpe*, *Dorking*, *Deeping*, *Wapping*, etc. [Prov. Eng.]

In the lowest situation, as in the water-formed base of a rivered valley, or in swampy dips, shooting up among the arable lands lay an extent of meadow grounds, or *ings*, to afford a supply of hay, for cows and working stock, in the winter and spring months.

Maine, Village Communities, p. 91.

Isaac Taylor, *Words and Places*: And a few village-names like Ingliston, Normanton, and Flemington, afford additional evidence of the extensive immigration of foreign adventurers which was encouraged by the Scottish kings (150).

See Taylor line 3.

line 3: **pin-eyed thrum-eyed** brehon-rule eve adam

Taylor, **Pin-eyed**. A tubular flower in which the protruding stigmas are visible in the throat of the corolla, but the stamens are hidden within it. If the anthers are visible but the stigmas hidden within the tube, the flower is said to be thrum-eyed.

CD, **brehon**, *n.* [< OIr. *brithm*, a judge, Ir. Gael. *breitheamh*, a judge, < OIr. *breth*, Ir. Gael. *breith*, *f.*, OIr. Ir. *brāth*, *m.*, judgment, decision.] One of the ancient hereditary judges of Ireland, similar to those of Scotland during its Celtic period.

In the territories of each sept, judges, called *Brehons*, and taken out of certain families, sat with primeval simplicity on turfen benches in some conspicuous situation, to determine controversies.

Hallam, *Const. Hist.* III. 330.

Brehon laws, the ancient system of laws of Ireland. These laws, originally unwritten, and developed by the brehons, were largely embodied in an early period in certain ancient writings known now as *Brehon Tracts*. Of these two have been translated: the *Senchus Mor*, or Great Book of the Law, compiled, it is said, by nine “pillars of Erin,” under the superintendency of St. Patrick; and the *Book of Aicill*, containing the wisdom of two of the most famous brehons, the “Royal Cormac” and the “Learned Cennfaelah.” This system of law was not entirely superseded by English laws among the native Irish until about 1650.

Taylor, **Erythronium** > **E. grandiflorum**. Adam-and-Eve; called, also in Calif., the chamise lily, and little grown outside that state {NBk (page 7)}.

{LZ’s notes above and also NBk identify “Eve from Adam, Adam from Eve” as from William Congreve, but source unidentified. Leggott guesses this is from William Congreve’s Prologue to *Love for Love*: “One falling Adam, and one tempted Eve.” See also LZ’s note above on “pin-eyed/thrum-eyed” (see Taylor line 2), where he emphasizes the genders. Given the Irish flavor of this poem, it is not impossible there is an allusion to the beginning of James Joyce’s *Finnegans Wake*: riverrun, past Eve and Adam’s, from the swerve of the shore to the bend of the bay...}

line 4: **adam eve meadows birth-hymn drupe-studded**

See LZ note line 3.

See CD, **ing** line 2 and Shakespeare line 6.

Taylor, **Receptacle**. A receptacle is the much-modified stem-end upon which a flower is borne; an alternative term for it is *torus*. {...} Perhaps the most familiar receptacle is the strawberry, the fleshy part of which is all receptacle, the only real fruits being what are commonly called the seeds embedded in the surface. {See #72 Raspberry}.

line 5: **strawberry oversell spring-freeze whipperwill storm**

See Taylor line 4.

Mathews, *A Dictionary of Americanisms*, **blackberry winter**: 1905 JOHNSON *Highways* 162 Then, later, when the blackberries are in blossom, we have another cold spell what we call the blackberry winter. 1920 THOMAS *Ky. Super.* 189 Cool weather in May is called blackberry winter. 1933 *Amer. Sp.* Feb. 80 In addition to *blackberry winter*, *dogwood winter*, and *snowball winter* mentioned in preceding issues of *American Speech*, Oklahoma has whippoor-will storms (128).

line 6: **ped-daisy rays vogue green-erin discs**

Shakespeare, *Love’s Labour’s Lost* V. ii. 904-912 (Song):

Spring. When daisies pied and violets blue

And lady-smocks all silver-white

And cuckoo-buds of yellow hue

Do paint the meadows with delight,

The cuckoo then on every tree

Mocks married men; for thus sings he:

“Cuckoo;
Cuckoo, cuckoo,” — O word of fear,
Unpleasing to a married ear!

{See #4 “Liveforever” for the complimentary Winter song from *Love’s Labour’s Lost*}.}

See Taylor, **Bellis** line 1.

See *CD*, **brehon** line 3.

{LZ notes above indicate “green-erin discs” is from Park or Burpee catalog.}

line 7: **may not excel white double-ray largess**

Everett, *Field Flowers*, **FIELD DAISY, or OXEYE DAISY**, *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum* [Thistle Family]. The Field Daisy is so common in our eastern states that it has been named the state flower of North Carolina. Yet it is not an aboriginal American; it was brought here by the white man, probably as a weed in farm seeds. Like many European immigrants, it found its new home good and it prospered accordingly. To the farmer the Daisy is a troublesome weed.

{...} FLOWERS: Each flower head consists of a bright yellow disk surrounded by numerous spreading white rays and measures 1 to 2 inches across (13).

See Taylor line 1.

line 8: **sails-gold-discs heritage fort at Montauk**

{see LZ notes above from Park/Burpee catalog.}

{Montauk daisy = *Nipponanthemum nipponicum*. Montauk is at the far eastern tip of Long Island, New York. *Jacqueline Overton, *Indian Life on Long Island: Family Work Play Legends Heroes* (Ira J. Friedman, Inc., 1963): The Montauk tribe at the far eastern end of the Island was the strongest. The name Montauk means “the fort country” and before the day of the white man the Indians built a fort there on the west side of Nominick Hills overlooking Napeague Harbor. Later, in 1661, a new fort stood on what is still called Fort Hill, overlooking Fort Pond. Sharp eyes can still find traces of this fort today as well as Indian graves (119)}.