

{from page 8}

(5) (often an escape) (chelidonium majus blue/-green (and chelidonium majus gray poppy) (Lavender cotton) from b. 2/22/75 base up) b. Fr. Feb 14/75 - f. <W.> Feb 19/75 ✓flowers yellow small stalked umbels sepals 2 petals 4 fruit a slender pod splits

#65 list) (+ see p 1A work with celandine) Gray bloom  
 Taylor - Plate / 8 Santolina /<dwarf> ✓via Gk. Pliny: (Gk) (white)  
 Chamaecyparissus ground- (Xelidonías) powder)  
 (Evergreen aromatic cypress “the west glaucous  
 under-shrub wind blowing Taylor p. 215  
 fam. Compositae <Daisy> after the arrival “swallowwort” ↓  
 most of 8 species [Kamm. of the swallows Lewis + Short planted Pt. J.  
 from Med. region laid / away Feb 22 - called also from village  
 alternate divided with / winter 2, 47, 47 ¶122 killwort Oct 8/75  
 leaves, + solitary, woolens so simple/ sightwort  
 globe-shaped yellow to repel (medicine) pilewort used for / piles  
 flower heads, all moths {vertical:} #68 not Wordsworth’s  
 without ray flowers) freq. <pronounced perennial lesser  
 Chamaecyparissus. called + spelled / weedy celandine, a Tay  
 Lavender cotton. French also porwiggle> Eurasia crowfoot  
 silvery-gray, evergreen lavender] interlaced Sir Thos Ranunculus ficaria  
 woody perennial or densely / hairlike Browne↓ i.e. little  
 sub-shrub 1-2 ft Z: matted? (tadpole → ^frog referring  
 high. Leaves cut into divided wool (L. humor or /porwige to meadow habit  
 very narrow segments spinelike referring of buttercup +  
 Flower heads <solitary> two vertical to marsh frog / Pt. J. planted  
 terminal ranks of / branchlets inhabitants) Taylor

stalk app 6 in long John Parkinson Paradisus Terrestris 1629  
 summer. South Eu “the rarity + novelty of this herb . . in the gardens  
 hardy at Boston of the great . . cause it to be of great regard -”  
 Propagated by cuttings L.Z. How great are the fallen, how fallen the / great  
 in the spring In June - likes full sun + arid soil  
 Santolina is from flax Golden-yellow racemes <peduncle> over the top  
 an old name, thread Kamm: ~~orig~~ <first in> N. Eu mentioned by Wm Turner <horticulturalist>  
 Santum linum ← gk ~~linon~~ 1538 prob. from S. Eu where it thrives on poor  
 of S. virens verdant arid soil . . as diminutive hedge . . withstands close  
 part. of vireo to be green clipping . . foliage similar in size to lavender but  
 (spreads) considerably whitened + finely dissected - grows  
 slowly, bushy at base cavaliers brought it to Va. bitter taste  
 medicinal use (unknown)

(5) [cont.] (Lavender cotton) (page 9  
 Dwarf-cypress <graysilver> evergreen sprine-ranks<sup>#</sup>them <the> Mar 6/75  
 the <their> (branchlets) wool-interlaced divided leaves Great Men  
 sainted rare goldyellow globes rayless flowers <disks / disks>  
 m? Daisy disk flowered disk  
 flowers winter stored dayseyes repelling moths  
 sword flowers summers / saved against moths yet  
 basked fall <summer> suns in aria soil

Dwarf-cypress graysilver <silva> evergreen spineranks branchlets <branchlets>  
 hyphen] <down> wool<->intrlaced divided leaves Great Men  
 l.c] Sainted rare goldyellow glosbed <disks> rayless  
 fragrant woolen d daisies saved <allying> basking-moth  
 winter stored daisies / summers gray/blue wool-fragrant <fragrant-wollen>  
 swallows return@d poppyleaf bluegreen powdered white  
 to leaper tadpole  
 ^ Greater-<sup>2</sup>celandine-(<sup>1</sup>sightwort) with pilewort porwiggle  
 buttercup ^ <sup>2</sup>June-(<sup>1</sup>arid)-<sup>3</sup>meadow great  
 arid June <sup>1</sup>little(-fig<sup>2</sup>) erowfoot <buttercup> how  
 Great fallen garden(ed)<s> lavender cotton

- {1}
- {2} down/interlace divided leaves Great Men
- {3}
- {4} daisies allying basking/moth summers fragrant/wool
- {5} swallows return poppyleaf grayblue powdered / white
- {6}
- {7}
- {8} Great <rare> fallen gardens lavender cotton

b. 2/22/75 - f. Mar 10/75

\* \* \*

**Sources**

Taylor, *Taylor's Encyclopedia of Gardening*, **Buttercup, Chamaecyparis, Chelidonium, Santolina**  
 Gray, *Gray's Manual of Botany*, **Papaveraceae** (Poppy Family) > **Chelidonium** (Swallowwort) > **C.**  
**màjus** (680); **Compositae** (Composite Family) > **Ánthemis** (Chamomile) > **Santolina** (1516)  
 Kamm, *Old-Time Herbs for Northern Gardens*, **Celandine** (*Chelidonium majus*), **Lavender Cotton**  
 (*Santolina Chamaecyparissus*)  
 John Gerard, *Gerald's Herball*, ed. Marcus Woodward

*Century Dictionary* (CD), **porwiggle**

Lewis & Short, *A Latin Dictionary*, **chelidonias, linum, ranunculus, vireo (virens)**

**Lavender Cotton**

line 1: **Dwarf Cypress silva evergreen spineranks branchlets**  
 line 2: **downinterlace divided leaves Great Men**  
 line 3: **sainted rare goldyellow globes rayless**  
 line 4: **daisies allying baskingmoth summer fragrantwool**  
 line 5: **swallows return poppyleaf grayblue white**  
 line 6: **sightwort greater-celandine to pilewort porwiggle**  
 line 7: **littlefig frog buttercup arid June**  
 line 8: **rare fallen gardens lavender cotton**

Feb 22-Mar. 10/75

for J.S.B.'s Birthday Mar 21

line 1: **Dwarf Cypress silva evergreen spineranks branchlets**

Gray, **FAM. 168 COMPOSITAE** (Composite Family) > **70. Ánthemis** L. CHAMOMILE >  
 SANTOLINA (name of doubtful origin) CHAMAECYPARISSUS L. (dwarf Cypress) LAVENDER-COTTON, a  
 low shrubby tomentose evergreen with small pectinate gray leaves and long-peduncled globular yellow  
 heads 1-1.5 cm. In diameter, sometimes spreads from cult. to dry banks and roadsides. (Introd. from  
 Eu.) (1516).

Taylor, **Santolina** (san-to-ly'na). Evergreen, aromatic under-shrubs of the family Compositae,  
 most of the 8 species from the Mediterranean region. They have alternate, finely divided leaves, and  
 solitary, globe-shaped, yellow flower heads, all without ray flowers. The first species is reported as  
 hardy at Boston, but it and the last two are more safely wintered over in the cold frame. Propagated by  
 cuttings in spring. (*Santolina* is from an old name, *Santum linum*, of *S. virens*.)

**S. Chamaecyparissus.** Lavender cotton. A silvery-gray, evergreen woody perennial of sub-shrub, 1-2  
 ft. high. Leaves cut into very narrow segments. Flowers heads solitary, terminal, the stalk about 6 in.  
 long. Southern Eu. Summer. Hardy up to zone 5, and above with a mulch.

{See LZ notes above for **spineranks branchlets / downinterlace**, which appear to be from his  
 own observations.}

line 2: **downinterlace divided leaves Great Men**

See note on LZ notes line 1.

See Taylor line 1.

Kamm, *Old Time Herbs*, **Lavender Cotton**, *Santolina chamaecyparissus* L. Santolin was introduced into northern Europe at the time of the Renaissance when diminutive hedge material was sought which would withstand close clipping. It seems to be mentioned first in 1538, by the horticulturist, William Turner, who may have introduced it from southern Europe where it thrives on poor arid soil. It was still scarce a hundred years later, for Parkinson writes in 1609, “The rarity and novelty of this herb, being for the most part but in the gardens of great persons, doth cause it to be of great regard.”

{...} Santolin is perfectly hardy in our Northern states and, while it grows but slowly, will form a plant of considerable size and spread. Flowers occur in racemes over the top of the plant, which in June may appear to be a mass of golden-yellow. {...} It likes full sun and rather arid soil, and makes a good front-border plant for several years. Or permanently if kept clipped.

The foliage has a strong aromatic odor and bitter taste and seems admirably adapted to some medicinal use, but it was introduced after the heyday of herb medicines was over. It was laid away with the winter woollens, however, to repel moths and for its aroma. It is frequently called French lavender. (206-207).

line 3: **sainted rare goldyellow globes rayless**

See Kamm line 2.

See Taylor line 1.

line 4: **daisies allying baskingmoth summer fragrantwool**

{as LZ notes above the Compositae are sometimes referred to as the daisy family, along with various other possibilities}.

See Kamm line 2.

line 5: **swallows return poppyleaf grayblue white**

Lewis & Short, †**chēlidōnias**, ae, m., = χελιδονίας (pertaining to swallow), *the west wind, blowing after the 22d of Feb.* (after the arrival of the swallows), Plin. 2, 47, 47, § 122.

Taylor, **Chelidonium** (kelly-dō'ni-um). A single, perennial, somewhat weedy, Eurasian herb of the poppy family, commonly called celandine, killwort, or sightwort. This plant, **C. majus** {> Greater}, is of secondary hort. importance, but frequently escapes from old gardens. It is 12-30 in. high, and has deeply divided or cleft leaves, distinctly pale bluish-green beneath. {...} (*Chelidonium* is from the Greek for swallow in allusion to the plant blooming when swallows arrive.)

Gray, **FAM. 71 PAPAVERACEAE** (Poppy Family) > **3. Chelidonium** L. CELANDINE. SWALLOWWORT > **1. C. majus** L. (larger), HERBE AUX VERRUES (Que.). —Leaves glaucous {> Glossary: Covered or whitened with a bloom} and glabrous beneath {...} (Ancient Greek name, from *chelidon*, the *swallow*, because, according to Aristotle and other early scholars, with its saffron juice the mother-swallows bathed the eyes and strengthened the sight of their young.) (680).

line 6: **sightwort greater-celandine to pilewort porwige**

See Taylor line 5.

See Kamm line 7.

CD, n. **porwigglet**, n. [A var. of *polliwig*.] A tadpole.

That which the ancients called gyrinus, we a porwige or tadpole.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 13.

line 7: **littlefig frog buttercup arid June**

Kamm, **Celandine**, *Chelidonium majus* L. {...} Another plant goes by the name of celandine, *Ranunculus ficaris* L., a crowfoot, often confused in old literature. The Lesser celandine or pilewort still used in home medicine for piles, occurs locally in meadow in our Eastern states. Wordsworth's two poems on the celandine refer to this plant (41-42).

Taylor, **Buttercup**. The crowfoots or buttercups comprise a large group of mostly north temperate herbs, all belonging to the genus **Ranunculus** (ra-nun'kew-lus), of the family Ranunculaceae. {...} (*Ranunculus* is Latin for a little frog, in allusion to the meadow habit of many wild species.)

Lewis & Short, **rānuncūlus**, i, m. dim. [rana]. **I.** Lit. a little frog, a tadpole, *porwige*, Cic. Div. 1, 9, 15.—**II.** Transf., jocosely, of the inhabitants of Ulubrae (as residing in the neighborhood of marshes), Cic. Fam. 7, 18, 3.—**III.** A medicinal plant, called also *batrachion*, perh. *crowfoot*, *ranunculus*, Plin. 25, 13, 109, § 172; Tert. Spct. 27.

{See LZ notes above on **arid June**, personal observation.}

line 8: **rare fallen gardens lavender cotton**

See line 2 ("Great Men") and Kamm line 2 {LZ's notes append his own thought: "How great are the fallen, how fallen the / great"}.