

(1) Lear II iv 56-8 O how this mother swells up p.76
 {vertical:} (60) cont. p. 2 toward my heart (Narcissus)
 (*) M.V. (2) Hysterica passio, down, thou climbing sorrow
 II vi 10-19 Gray 453 (cont.) Other species N. Incomparabilis
 <re- lawyers> N. Jonquilla sometimes persist or spread
 (Gratiano) from ⁵gardens (chased than)
 where is *** spirit ~~chased than~~ ^ (3) (Thy element's below)(4)
 the horse / enjoyed . . lean . . rent + beggared by the strumpet ***
 unsated fire Taylor 782 N Jonquilla - common jonquil wind
 . . did pace lvs nrly 18 in L, rush-like, terete (circular
 them first / transverse section). Flwrs clusters 2-6
 All things fragrant yellow, tube app 1 in L, corona less
 that are / than half L the segments. Other species: same
 are with as Gray's desc. with colors pale yellow, white
 more double forms exceptions

Theophrastus: NÁPKΙΣΣΟΣ <KAI TO ΛΕΪΠΙΟΝ> 6.8.1 flowering
 ♀ scape = escape 7.13.1 grown from seed time

Chaucer, W.S.: also 7.13.2 flwr, one 'leaf' only partly

- polyanthus ↗ botanical / sense divided
 - narcissus leafless leaf = ΦΨΛΛΟΝ*
 - N Tazetta peduncle - as narcissus rising from ground
- Taylor 782 lvs flat 18 in. L. nearly ¾ in W

knar* flwrs generally white, fragrant, usually
 (cf / knar) clusters 4-8, tube app. 1 in L. corona
 a knot much shorter than segments, usually
 in a tree pale yellow (Eurasia, Canary Is. long cult'd
 (Wyclif origin of hort. forms but not hardy
 Dryden) outdoors frosty regions . . normally
 wildernisse autumn growing . . among best known
 weste (waste) . . Paper White N. forced by florists
 knarres for winter bloom, pure white var.
 and cludes orientalis, chinese sacred lily or joss
 Owl and flower, darker yellow crown about 1/3 L
 Nightingale of segments, grown <indoors> in bowls of pebbles + water
 *(obscure
 etym?) / ? rocks? p 258

- 1
- 2 wilderness rock mother Sleyd-silk climbing
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7 chime-red-crown spread limb soul-white solitary
- 8 suns-roundelays paper-thin throat poet narcissus
 Pencil draft b. Sat July 9/77 f. July 15/77

Cont. p.3
(60)
Ink draft Fri July 15/77

p.77
(Narcissus)
(line 7
(whitest Sat July 16/77
(line 8 sun-

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6

whitest^ 7 chime-red-crown spread limb ^ soul-white solitary
 sun 8 suns-roundelays paper-thin throat poet narcissus



N.B. l.3 Sleyd- / [caps]
 ≡ folio T+C
 V i 35 = sleaved
 pronounce ey a
 glottal, something
 between slewed
 and ? y
 as Latin v

(line (2 climing = climbing
 (line (4 Elements [cap]
Lear II iv 56-8

line 7 chime = rim formed
 by staves of a barrel etc
 projecting; also (Brit.)
 a ravine of running water

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Sources

Taylor, *Taylor's Encyclopedia of Gardening*, **Narcissus**

Gray, *Gray's Manual of Botany*, **Amaryllidaceae** (Amaryllis Family) > **Narcissus** (453)

Theophrastus, *Enquiry into Plants* VI. viii. 1; VII. xiii. 1-2

Century Dictionary (CD), **echoism, knar, scape, sleeve**

Onions, *A Shakespeare Glossary*, **sleave**

Funk & Wagnalls Dictionary, **chime, chine**

Century Cyclopedia of Names, **James A. H. Murray**

Shakespeare, *Merchant of Venice* II. 6. 10-19; II. vi. 13-19

Troilus and Cressida V. ii. 35

Macbeth II. iii. 39

King Lear II. iv. 56-58

LZ & CZ, *Catullus* 24

LZ, "A"-6 (27)

Textual note

line 3: *Sleyd-silk* {should be} *Sleyd-silk*, "silk" not italicized, errata in *CSP*.

line 1: **On no mat appear echoer**
 line 2: **paperwhite** waterfull lorn knar kisses
 line 3: **wilderness rock mother Sleyd-silk** climbing
 line 4: **sorrow Elements below** voice cuckoo-brake
 line 5: **scaped taciturn shade strumpet hose-in-hose**
 line 6: **yellow joss-flower iris-rapiers pheasant's eye**
 line 7: **chime-red-crown spread limb whitest solitary**
 line 8: **sun-roundelays paper-thin throat poet narcissus**

July 9-16/77

line 1: **On no mat appear echoer**

CD, **echoism**, *n.* {...} In *philol.*, the formation of words by the echoing or imitation of natural sounds, as those caused by the motion of objects, as *buzz*, *whizz*, or the characteristic cries of animals, as *cuckoo*, *chickadee*, *whip-poor-will*, etc.; onomatopoeia. [Recent.]

Onomatopœia, in addition to its awkwardness, has neither associative nor etymological application to words imitating sounds. It means word-making or word-coining, and is as strictly applicable to Comte's *altruisme* as to *cuckoo*. *Echoism* suggests the echoing of a sound heard and has the useful derivations *echoist*, *echoize*, and *echoic*, instead of *onomatopoeic*, which is not only unmanageable, but, when applied to words like *cuckoo*, *crack*, erroneous; it is the voice of the cuckoo, the sharp sound of breaking, which is onomatopoeic or word-creating, not the echoic words which they create.

J. A. H. Murray, 9th Ann. Address to Philol. Soc.

On no mat appear < onomatopoeia

{See also LZ's elliptical note above: "[events - Z.]," which almost certainly refers to "A"-6: "Events listening to their own tremors" (27) and "Sounded contacts" (37)}.

line 2: **paperwhite** waterfull lorn knar kisses

Taylor, **Narcissus** (nar-sis'sus). Important, chiefly hardy, bulbous plants of the family Amaryllidaceae, comprising about 40 species, most of them European, very widely grown for ornament or fragrance, and including such well-known plants as the daffodil, jonquil, paper-white, the Chinese sacred lily, and the poet's narcissus. All bear bulbs. Leaves generally rush-like or more or less terete in cross-section in the jonquil and its relatives, but flat or nearly so in the common daffodil, basal in all sorts, and usually about the length of the flowering stalk. Flowers prevailingly white or yellow, often nodding. {...} (*Narcissus* is possibly named for the mythological youth so fond of his own reflection that after long gazing at it he was changed into the flower.)

See Taylor, **N. Tazetta** line 6.

Funk & Wagnalls Dictionary, **chime**³ {see definition for **chime** line 7} *n.* *Brit. Dial.* A ravine formed by running water. [OE *cinu*]

Theophrastus VI. 8. 1: *Of the season at which coronary plants flower, and of the length of their life.* {...} After these come pheasant's eye and polyanthus narcissus {νάρκισσος καὶ τὸ λείριον, *narkissos kai to leirion*} (and, among wild plants, the kind of anemone which is called the 'mountain anemone') {...}.

lorn < λείριον, *leirion*

knar kisses < νάρκισσος, *narkissos*

CD, **knar**, *n.* 1. A knot on a tree.

A croked tree, and ful of *knarres*.

Wyclif, *Wisdom*, [xiii. 1 (Oxf.).

Prickly stubs, instead of trees are found;

Or woods with knots and *knarres* deformed and old.

Dryden, *Pal. and Arc.*, ii. 536.

2. A rock; a cliff.

Wildernisse hit is and weste

Knarres and cludes

Owl and Nightingale, l. 998.

line 3: **wilderness rock mother Sleyd-silk climbing**

See CD line 2.

CD, **sleave**, *n.* {...} Anything matted or raveled; hence, unspun silk; the knotted and entangled part of silk of thread.

Sleep, that knits up the ravel'd *sleave* of care.

Shak., *Macbeth*, II. 2. 37.

The bank, with daffodillies dight,

With grass like *sleave* was matted.

Drayton, *Quest of Cynthia*.

Sleave-silk. *n.* Unspun silk, such as floss of filoselle.

Thou idle immaterial skein of *sleave-silk*!

Shak., *T. and C.*, v. l. 35.

Onions, **sleave**: raw or floss silk *Mac.* II. ii. 38 *Sleep that kits up the ravell'd s. of care*; so

sleave-silk *Troil.* v. i. 35 *thou idle immaterial skein of s. (Ff Sleyd silk)*.

LZ, *Catullus* 24, l. 1: O quick floss silk of the Juventii, form (CSP 256).

CD, **clime**[†], *v.* An obsolete variant of *climb*.

Shakespeare, *King Lear* II. iv. 56-58:

Lear. O, how this mother swells up toward my heart!

Hysterica passio, down, thou climbing sorrow,

Thy element's below!—Where is this daughter?

{LZ notes above that he began collecting notes for this poem on Mother's Day 1977}.

line 4: **sorrow Elements below voice cuckoo-brake**

See Shakespeare line 3.

See CD, **echoism** line 1.

line 5: **scaped taciturn shade strumpet hose-in-hose**

See Gray line 7.

CD, **scape**[†], *v.* *i.* or *t.* To escape.

Help us to *scape* or we been lost echon.

Chaucer, *Miller's Tale*, line 422.

scape¹, *n.* 1. An escape.

Hair-breach *scapes* i' the imminent deadly breach.

Shak., *Othello*, i. 3. 136.

scape², 1. In *bot.*, a radical peduncle or stem bearing the fructification without leaves, as in the narcissus, primrose, hepatica, stemless violets, hyacinth, etc. See also cuts under *jouquil* and *puttyroot*. Also *scapus*.

Taylor, **Narcissus** {cont. from line 2} Calyx and corolla not separable as such, but modified in two ways: (1) The flower having a central crown (corolla) which is long and tubular (in the trumpet narcissus or daffodil); or (2) the central crown (corona) reduced to a shallow, ring-like cup (as in the jonquil and poet's narcissus). Outside of this central corolla-like organ are the six segments which comprise the petals and sepals. In the group with a long tubular corona there is the typical hose-in-hose effect of one flower growing within another.

Shakespeare, *The Merchant of Venice* II. 6. 14--19:

Gratiano. How like a younker or a prodigal
The scarfed bark puts from her native bay,
Hugg'd and embraced by the strumpet wind!
How like the prodigal doth she return,
With over-weather'd ribs and ragged sails,
Lean, rent, and beggar'd by the strumpet wind!

line 6: **yellow joss-flower iris-rapiers pheasant's eye**

Taylor, **Narcissus** {see lines 2 and 5} > **N. Tazetta**. Polyanthus narcissus. Leaves flat, about 18 in. long and nearly ¾ in. wide. Flowers generally white, fragrant, usually in clusters of 4-8, the tube about 1 in. long, the corona much shorter than the segments and usually pale yellow. Eurasia and in the Canary Islands. Long cult. and the origin of many popular hort. forms, but not hardy outdoors in frosty regions, for it is normally autumn-growing. Among the best know is the Paper White narcissus forced on a great scale by florists for winter bloom. As the name indicates, it is pure white. The *var. orientalis*, the Chinese sacred lily or joss flower, has white segments and a darker yellow crown about ½ the length of the segments. Commonly grown in bowls of pebbles and water in the house.

N. poeticus. Poet's narcissus. Pheasant's-eye narcissus. Leaves about 18 in. long, and ¼ in. wide, flat and grass-like. Flowers very fragrant, white, the tube about 1 in. long, the corona very shallow, much shorter than the segments, the edges wavy and conspicuously red-margined. Southern Eu.

See Gray line 7.

line 7: **chime-red-crown spread limb whitest solitary**

Funk & Wagnalls Dictionary, **chime**² *n.* The rim of a cask, barrel, etc., formed by the projecting ends of the staves: also called *chine*. Also **chimb** [OE *cimb-* edge, as in *cimbing* joint]

Gray, **FAM. 35 AMARYLLIDACEAE** (Amaryllis Family) > **1. Narcissus** L. NARCISSUS. Perianth-tube elongate, with a cup-like or campanulate crown at junction of tube and spreading limb. Stamens inserted in tube, included, the anthers basifixed. — Scapes and linear or ensiform {> Glossary: Sword-shaped, as in the leaf of Iris} leaves arising from a tunicated bulb; flowers solitary or umbelled, from a scarious {> Glossary: Thin, dry, and membranaceous, not green} sheath, loosely spreading to nodding, the perianth yellow or white. Genus nat. of Eurasian and n. Afr. (Named for mythological *Narcissus*.)

1. N. PSEÜDO-NARCISSUS L. (false Narcissus), DAFFODIL. — Flower solitary, yellow, the perianth-tube broadened upward, the campanulate slightly 6-lobed or undulate-margined crown often longer than the spreading perianth-segments. — Fields and open groves, locally natzd. April, May. (Introd. from Eu.)

2. N. POÉTICUS L. (of the poets), POETS' N. — Flower solitary, white, the tube slender, the shallow cup-like red-margined crown much shorter than the rotate perianth-segments. — Fields, meadows and borders of groves, sometimes natzd. April-June. (Introd. from Eu.) (453).

See Taylor, **N. Tazetta** line 6.

line 8: **sun-roundelays paper-thin throat poet narcissus**

See Gray line 7.

See Taylor, **N. poeticus** line 6 and Gray line 7.