

{from page 91}

{upside down thru "ammōdace / ?":}
 (grows on
 flat shores
 on earthy tops of walls + especially on tiled
 roofs when there is a sandy accumulation * (Theophrastus)↓
 green

Gk earth? amō´dace / ↓ἀμμώδης of earth
 συρροή ammōdace / ?

THEOPHRASTUS 7.15.2)

(68) (p.1) (Telephus sedum) (*) (*)

Notes collected b. Friday Θετ <Sept> 23 - f Sun

{vertical:} cf. Liveforever Sept 25/77 Name: sedere to sit
 Theophrastus (cont. out of 80 #4) Gray 731-734: Sèdum L on rocks / + walls
 επίπετρον → (Stonecrop) Orpine f: S. Ácre (pungent-tasting <"creeping-jack">
 - VII 7. 4 used #4 ? used #4

flowerless↓ / "Mossy S," "Wallpepper" "Love-entangle" <Century bird's bread>: creeping, matted;
 Sedum moss-like freely rooting carpets, lvs closely imbricated
 anopetalum / petals yellow (broadly lanceolate); S. ternatum Mich
 ἀνανθή / aux (in threes) sterile branches, spreading or
 ananthai / prostrate 1 or 2 remote pairs cuncate-obovate
 (ononthé) entire flat lvs + terminal rosette of 6 similar
 crowded lvs, fertile branches arising from sterile
 rosettes upcurved, upper lvs much narrower
 + opposite or scattered, cyme leafy-bracted, about

(*) || 3-forked with sessile flowers, sepales linear-oblong
 equal, petals narrowly lanceolate, white
 anthers dark - Damp calcareous (limy) rocks
 mossy banks, brooksides NY to Mich + S to Ga Tenn
 spread from cult to damp roadsides + rocks farther
 north April-June; S. Telephium (for Telephus
 son of Hercules) "garden-O "Live-forever," lvs mostly
 opposite, ovate or ovate-lanceolate regularly
 toothed, petals greenish yellow or creamy spread
 from cult. roadsides, field-borders Nfd to Minn
 S to N.S. N.E. NJ Sept ↓Theophrastus αειζών
 Sempervivum L. Houseleek. Imbricated lvs
 cymose-paniculate yellow or purple flowers
 S. tectorium (of roofs + walls) Hens-and-chickens

rosettes / flwrs rose-purple

{vertical:}
 Tectum, roof /
 ← Sempervivum Tectorum
 always moist + ↑
 {pointing up to "green"
 top of page}

* * *

(p 2) p.92
 (68) (Telephus sedum) *(use Gray re- Acre)
 Taylor 1085-1087 Sedum (see-dum)
 Stonecrop S. acre "Golden moss, 5 in. H"

(not / X form accurate) fleshy, crowded on stem Flwrs bright yellow . . ~~terminal~~ <terminal>
 clusters – June; S. nevi, tufted perennial, max 4 in H
 lvs. paddle-shaped app 1/2 in L, flwrs ± 1/2 in W.
 white w. purple anthers - Va. to Ill. + Southward
 – June; s. Telephium. Orpine. Live-forever <use everlasting>
 perenn. → 18 in H. oval leaves <max> 3 in L, toothed
 margins. Flwrs reddish-purple (buds begin white)
 – Late summer (Eurasia); s. ~~ternatum~~
 native creeping perenn <leaves of flower stems> lvs lower stems
 in 3's, 3/4 in oblongish, narrow at base,
 N.B. s ternatum T 1087 inf. inaccurate

verso: Gray very accurate.

~~s. pulchellu~~ s. pulchellum. "Widow's-cross,"
 "Flowering moss." Evergreen, growing to 1 ft H
 Lvs crowded on stems, fleshy narrow, cylindrical
 to 3/4 in long. Flowers purplish to 1/2 in across —
 Southeastern U.S. June-July - **Probably**
OK for Southeastern U.S. but Gray 733

(*) very accurate for our ~~back-?~~ own
 variety Pt. J. (linear measure = his metric)
 S. pulchéllum. Michx. (beautiful + little)
 Rock-moss, Widow's-cross. – Slender winter-annual;
 flwrg stems ascending from decumbent
 bases ap ± 6" H or L, simple up to cyme;
 young plants with depressed branches (flattened <somewhat>
 above) bearing cuneate (wedge ▽ acute angle
 downward soon deciduous, lvs of flowering
 stems numerous, linear-subtrete or -spatulate
 cyme divergent to recurving closely flwd

(*)
 (2) produces a new bulb below the old / one / breeding true
 petals roseate or white 4-8 mm L follicle **fruit**
 loosely ascending 4-8 mm L. Dry to **one**
 moist calcareous rock or thin soil **carpel**
 Late May-early July
 (1) See Taylor 1243 - re- breeding true – cf tulip / dropper
 vegetative shoot downward from bulb

(p 93

(68) (p 3)

(Telephus sedum)

DC (De Candolle french z) -

Gray <733>: S. Anopétalum (with upcurved petals) [similar

* to s. Rupéstre L (of rock) <petals clear yellow> Mass + N.Y. esc from

cult. June, July intro. from Europe] sterile stems

shorter, more ascending, simpler, more terete→2 cm L

flwrg stems 1-2.5 dm H, sepals lance-triangular,

long-attenuate, petals oblong-acuminate 7 mm L

pale yellow or creamy - waste places esc. f cult.

~~Lineola~~ Cθ Maine etc < se Eu. July Aug. [N.B.

||| p 1, margin VII 7. 4 mentions only the sterile stems

“flowerless” <anantai>] ἀειζώου: houseleek its nature to <remain moist + green>

(**) Theophrastus VII xv. 2 p 138 Loeb vol II (Z- / pony)

Plautus, Rudens Prologue 73 in saxo simul |

{vertical:} sedént eiecti (balance ictus to speech or / ~~præn~~ word accent ?)

Theophrastus III vi, 9 Ibidem nunc sedent . . Quis illás

nature - nunc illic serv<u>at? Nescio quis senex |

φύσις / Vicínus Veneris, ís dedit operam óptumam

moist wet - (“A”-21 who preserves them [still sitting there]

ύγρὸν / An old | man, Venus’ neighbor, firmly

huyròn / dedicated)

green - Apollodorus The Library trans by Frazer 2 vols

χλωρόν / vol I 252ff II vii 4 παριὼν δὲ Τεγέαν

chlorón ‘Ἡρακλῆς τὴν Αὐγὴν . . ἔφθειρεν’

(Passing by Tegea, H ravished (Z) Auge –

Century Dict pro. âjē - as in ~~fall~~ aw-gēē or

(note Augeia (aw-jigh-ä – ä as in art)

pp 252-5) Frazer: As to the story of Hercules, Auge, +

Telephus, see Apollodorus III ix 1 [Alaus

king of Tegea warned by Delphic oracle his

daughter wd bear a son who’d kill his mother’s

sons uncles, sons of Aleus (his step-sons =) . .

he ~~ap~~ made her a priestess of Athena. ~~threatening~~

death for unchastity. The king r’cd H who

soused with wine ravished aw-jee, who gave

birth to Telephus on Mt Parthenius (cf Cat) **Colis {collis}**

tho Aleus had ordered his ferryman to **parthen/ium / ?**

drown him, but ~~turned out~~ <ferryman sold him finally> to be reared by

herdsmen after Auge married the king of

Mysia (etc) Cym (Per. etc). Telephus

* * *

(p 4) Notes collected (p 94)
(68) b. Fri Sept 23/77 (Telephus sedum)
f Sun <Wed> Sept 25 <28>/77

{vertical:} fulfilled the bitter oracle as <the plot of ~~often?~~ said> Sophocles' appears
 (3) dress / ~~to have told how in his lost~~ <lost LOST> play The Mysians,
 honor / ~~speech-speech~~ <how silent he Telephus> ~~came by his silence~~
 order <silent murder> became proverbial: the comic¹ poet Alexis
 Gk κοσμος = re- a greedy parasite gobbling his dinner
 not only "he dines like speechless³ Telephus, answering {vertical:}
 order all questions² only with nods⁴ (Athenaeus Tatar kumiz = (kumiss)
 (all kinds - X. 18) Amphis another comic poet, explains Hakluyt mare's / milk
 universal Telephus' silence - all homicides are in I 97, also Purchas
 states / the same case as <cursed> fishmongers among the Pilgrimage
 but also worst class of criminals obliged by Gk
 mode, law or custom to hold their tongue (cf
 fashion, Rudens) W.S. <etc> Cosmos Course [Cosmo Gray
 ornament - Century dict cosmos (of true love etc L.Z. pseudonym / Stuyvesant HS
 govt, also a corrupted form apparently of ^{to "Tatar" above} Caliper
 decency Pencil draft beg Sun Sept 25/77 mag.
 f. " Oct. 2/77 ca 1919

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

8 rosette-climbing-three's <3's> two-lip dropper bred true
Ink draft Sun. Oct 2/77

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



* * *

Sources

Taylor, *Taylor's Encyclopedia of Gardening*, **Houseleek, Sedum, Tulip Dropper, Tulipa**,
 Gray, *Gray's Manual of Botany*, **Carssulaceae** (Orphine Family) > **Sedum** (stonecrop) (731-733) and
Sempervivum (houseleek) (734), Glossary: **follicle**
 Theophrastus, *Enquiry into Plants* VII. vii. 4; VII. xv. 2

Century Dictionary (CD), **cosmos**, ***grass-widow, Sedum, Sempervivum**
 Liddell & Scott, *A Greek Lexicon*, **κόσμος**
 Lewis & Short, *A Latin Dictionary*, **tectum**
Century Cyclopedia of Names, **Auge (Augeia)**

Apollodorus, *The Library* II. vii. 4
 Plautus, *Rudens*, Prologue 72-73; III. vi. 9-11
 Shakespeare, *A Midsummer-Night's Dream* I. i. 134
 LZ & CZ, *Catullus* 61 (Collis o Heliconii / Who lives o on Helicon Hill)
 LZ, "A"-21

Telephus Sedum

line 1: **Tell of us sedum comic**
 line 2: **course a zone everlasting fuses**
 line 3: **hue green questions cosmos nods**
 line 4: **tell of him sempiternal octobers**
 line 5: **seat white-purpling house-roof hen'n'chicks or**
 line 6: **no anthers a kor homer**
 line 7: **grass-widow's goldenmoss weigh little lovely**
 line 8: **rosette-climbing-3's two-lip dropper bred true**

Sept 25-Oct. 2/77
 Just finished when
 P. appeared with his edtn of
 Steuermann Violin Solo

line 1: **Tell of us sedum comic**

Apollodorus, *The Library* II. vii. 4. {LZ draws on a long footnote}: "As to the story of Hercules, Auge, and Telephus, see Apollodorus, iii. 9. 1, {etc.}. The tale was told by Hecataeus (Pausanias, viii. 4. 9, viii. 47. 4), and was the theme of tragedies by Sophocles and Euripides. {...} On a visit to Delphi, king Aleus of Tegea was warned by the oracle that his daughter would bear a son who would kill his maternal uncles, the sons of Aleus. To guard against this catastrophe, Aleus hurried home and appointed his daughter priestess of Athena, declaring that, should she prove unchaste, he would put her to death. As chance would have it, Hercules arrived at Tegea on his way to Elis, where he purposed to make war on Augeas. The king entertained him hospitably in the sanctuary of Athena, and there the hero, flushed with wine, violated the maiden priestess. Learning that she was with child, her father Aleus sent for the experienced ferryman Nanplius, father of Palamedies, and entrusted his daughter to

him to take and drown her, on their way to the sea the girl (Auge) have birth to Telephus on Mount Parthenius, and instead of drowning her and the infant the ferryman sold them both to king Teuthras in Mysia, who, being childless, married Auge and adopted Telephus. {...} This version, which represents mother and child as sold together to Teuthras, differs from the version adopted by Apollodorus, according to whom Auge alone was sold to Teuthras in Mysia, while her infant son Telephus was left behind in Arcadia and reared by herdsmen (iii. 9. 1). The sons of Aleus and maternal uncles of Telephus were Cepheus and Lycurgus (Apollodorus, iii. 9. 1). Ancient writers do not tell us how Telephus fulfilled the oracle by killing them, though the murder is mentioned by Hyginus {...}. Sophocles appears to have told the story in his lost play, *The Mysians*; for in it he described how Telephus came, silent and speechless, from Tegea to Mysia (Aristotle, *Poetics*, 24, p. 1460a, 32, ed. Bekker), and this silence of Telephus seems to have been proverbial. For the comic poet Alexis, speaking of a greedy parasite who used to gobble up his dinner without exchanging a word with anybody, says that, 'he dines like speechless Telephus, answering all questions put to him only with nods' (Athenaeus, x. 18, p. 421 D)" (Loeb vol. I, 252-254).

Tell of us sedum < *Telephus Sedum*

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. They are diverse in habit, some creeping, with the stems rooting at the joints or trailing, some tufted, others in rosettes, while still others are upright. Leaves alternate, or opposite or in whorls. Margins sometimes cut. Flowers white, yellow, pink, red, or blue in terminal clusters. Calyx of 4-5 sepals. Corolla of 4-8 petals. Stamens double the number of petals. Fruits of 4-5, 1-celled follicles, each with several seeds. (*Sedum* is from the Latin to sit, in allusion to the way they grow on rocks and walls.)

S. nevi. A tufted perennial not over 4 in. high. Leaves paddle-shaped, about ½ in. long. Flowers about ½ in. wide, white, but the anthers purple. Va. to Ill. and southward. June.

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.

line 2: **course a zone everlasting fuses**

Shakespeare, *A Midsummer-Night's Dream* I. i. 134: The course of true love never did run smooth {see line 8: **bred true**}.

Theophrastus VII. xv. 2: {...} ἡ τοῦ αειζώου φύσις τὸ διαμένειν ὑγρὸν καὶ χλωρόν {...} (thus it is the nature {φύσις, *physis*} of the house-leek {αειζώου, *aeizōou*} to remain always moist {ὑγρὸν, *hygron*} and green {χλωρόν, *chlōron*}, {continuing} its leaf being fleshy smooth and oblong. It grows on flat shores, on the earthy tops of walls, and especially on tiled roofs {κεράμων}, when there is on them a sandy accumulation {ἀμμώδης συρροή, *ammōdēs syrrhoē*} of earth.

a zone < αειζών {*aeizōon*}, house-leek, *Sempervivum tectorum* {Theophrastus Index}.

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. {...} (*Sempervivum* is Latin for live forever, in allusion to the lasting quality of some species.)

CD, **Sempervivum**, n. [NL. (Linnaeus, 1737), < L. *sempervivum*, also *semperviva*, in full *semperviva herba*, houseleek, lit. the 'ever-living' (tr. Gr. αἰζίξων), so called because it is evergreen and of great vitality; neut. or fem. of *sempervivus*, ever-living.]

fuses < φύσις, *physis* {see Theophrastus above}.

line 3: **hue green questions cosmos nods**

See Theophrastus line 2.

hue < ὑγρὸν, *huyròn* = wet, moist

See Apollodorus line 1.

CD, **cosmos**¹, *n.* [Also *kosmos*; < NL. *cosmos*, *cosmus*, ML. *cosmus*, < Gr. *κόσμος*, order, good order, form, ornament, and esp. the world or the universe as an orderly system.] **1.** Order; harmony. Hence—**2.** The universe as an embodiment of order and harmony; the system of order and law exhibited in the universe.

cosmos²†, *n.* [A corrupted form (appar. for **comos*) of Tatar *kumiz*: see *kumiss*.] Fermented mare's milk: same as *kumiss*.

Liddell & Scott, **κόσμος** {*kosmos*}, **οὐ**, **ὄ**, (*κομέω*) *order*; *κατὰ κόσμον* or *κόσμῳ* *in order, duly*; *οὐδένι κόσμῳ* *in no sort of order*. **2.** *good order, good behaviour, decency*. **3.** *a set form or order*: of states, *government*. **4.** *the mode or fashion* of a thing. **II.** *an ornament, decoration, dress, raiment*: plur. *ornaments*. **2.** *an honour, credit*. **III.** *the world or universe*, from its perfect arrangement, Lat. *mundus*.

line 4: **tell of him sempiternal octobers**

sempiternal = *sempervivum*, eternal, everlasting, see CD line 2.

octobers {the poem was finished in October.}

line 5: **seat white-purpling house-roof hen'n'chicks or**

See Taylor, **Sedum** and **S. Telephium** line 1 {LZ notes above that the buds begin as white and turn reddish-purple}.

Gray, **FAM. 78 CRASSULÀCEAE** (Orpine Family) > **2. Sèdum** L. STONECROP. ORPINE {...} (Name from *sedere*, *to sit*, alluding to the manner in which many species affix themselves to rocks or walls.) (732).

Plautus, *Rudens* Prologue, line 72:

Nunc ambo in saxo {...} simul sedent eiecti:

(So now side by side upon a rock are seated {...} a pair of castaways:)

Plautus, *Rudens* III. vi. lines 9-11:

Trach.

Ibidem nunc sedent.

Ples. Quis illas nunc servat?

Trach.

Nescio quis senex

vicinus Veneris, is dedit operam optumam.

{“A”-21: TR. As now {still sitting there}

PL. Who preserves them?

TR.

An old

man, Venus's neighbor, firmly dedicated

served by servants. *I* managed. (472)}

Taylor, **Sedum** {see line 1} > **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 Theophrastus line 2.

line 6: **no anthers a kor homer**

Theophrastus VII. vii. 4: There is much difference in the flowers, of which we have spoken already; for such difference is a thing common to all; and some are altogether flowerless {ἀνανθη, *ananthē*}, as stonecrop {ἐπίπετρον, *epipetron* = *Sedum anopetalum*}.

no anthers a < ἀνανθη, *ananthē*

a kor < acre {see Taylor, **S. acre** line 7}.

{NBk queries the name “Telephium <pr. tell-ee’fi um> . . derived from / Telephus (Hercules son) = T Sedum / ?Homeric song?” (page 20), possibly before he consulted Apollodorus, although apparently Telephus is first mentioned in passing in the *Odyssey* and one version of his story appears in one of the lost poems of the epic cycle of the Trojan War}.

line 7: **grass-widow’s goldenmoss weigh little lovely**

Taylor, **Sedum** {see line 1} > **S. pulchellum**. Widow’s-cross. Flowering moss.

*CD, **grass-widow**, *n.* **1.** an unmarried woman who has had a child. **2.** A wife temporarily separated from her husband, as while he is traveling or residing at a distance on account of business: also often applied to a divorced woman, or to a wife who has been abandoned by her husband.

Taylor, **Sedum** {see line 1} > **S. acre** {> Sharp}. 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. Especially suitable for dry places. Eu. and As. June.

Gray, FAM. 78 CRASSULACEAE (Orpine Family) {see line 5} > **2. Sèdum** L. STONECROP. ORPINE > **S. pulchéllum** Michx. (beautiful and little), ROCK-MOSS, WIDOW’S-CROSS (733).

LZ, *Catullus* 61:

her eyes flowered light lightens as
all white parthenium—well it
light to mover, yellow poppy (CSP 278).

{Catullus 61 is “Collis o Heliconii” and *parthenium* is a small white flower.}

line 8: **rosette-climbing-3’s two-lip dropper bred true**

Gray, **FAM. 78 CRASSULACEAE (Orpine Family)** {see line 5 and 7} > **2. Sèdum** L. STONECROP. ORPINE > **8. S. ternatum** Michx. (in threes). — *Sterile branches* loosely spreading or prostrate, with 1 or 2 remote pairs of cuneate-obovate entire flat leaves and a terminal rosette of about 6 similar crowded leaves 1-2 cm. Long and 0.7-1.5 cm. broad; *fertile branches arising from the sterile rosettes, upcurved*, 0.5-2 dm. high; *their lower leaves whorled and cuneate-obovate, the upper leaves much narrower and opposite or scattered; cyme leafy-bracted*, about 3-forked, with sessile flowers; sepals linear-oblong equal, about 4 mm. long; *petals narrowly lanceolate, white*, 8-10 mm. long; anthers dark; follicles divergent. — Damp, often calcareous, rocks, mossy banks, brooksides, etc. N.Y. to Mich. and Ill, s. to Ga. and Tenn.; spread from cult. to damp roadsides and cool rocks farther north. April-June (733).

Taylor, **Tulip Dropper**. An unusual condition in tulips whereby a vegetative shoot grows downward from the bulb and produces a new bulb below the old one.

two-lip < tulip

Taylor, **Tulipa**. {...} Tulips are divided into two main divisions—the “species” tulips, derived from wild species and generally breeding true, and the common garden tulips which are the result of centuries of breeding, mostly upon the two species *Tulipa suaveolens* and *T. gesneriana*. Most garden tulips do not breed true and are propagated by their bulbs. {See #26 Tulip and transcribed notes to #61 Bearded Iris}.