

(25) subs. old list #16
b. Sun Jan 11/76

(Coleus) (p 31)

Taylor (p 249) f. 1st draft <Wed> Jan 14/76
foliage plants eye = appear
Old World tropics int. v. W.S.
150 spec | mint f leaf t. v. / +|or n.
middle West tooth pro. / as in thin
"The Foliage Plant" l. 4 / (end)
only cult. spec C. blumei pink-/cream
Java, var. java [java
verschaffelti (coffee) ?/?/?
the usual garden
plant. Weak, soft {vertical:}
herb, occ. shrubby ↓ red spotted
when old, not usually pink red bronze
over 3 ft. H. cultd orange check
lower. Leaves opp. ours
± toothed, red, crimson
green <edges>, yellow or white, (cream)
margins crisped
Flowers irr. blue or
lilac, mostly terminal
cluster (raceme)
Fruit collection
of 4 small nutlets

foliage plant [two words / ital]
th' the [no?hyphen]
1 Coleus ^ foliage/plant coleus bloom eye
2 <eyed-> leaf fare soft velvet indoors
3 winter north vair toothèd frills
4 greenedged red-spotted or- leafstalk
5 midwest java <java> fact the old-world
6 insheathed tropic shoottips spared frost
7 summer outdoors mint lilac raceme
8 richer leaf the Foliage Plant

2nd draft f W. Jan 14/76
1
2
3
4
5
6
7 summers outdoor <blue> mint<->lilac raceme
8

yellow leaf {vertical:}
Coleus = Gk. (sheath) petiole (stem)
allusion to tech. charac
of stamens - Propagation:
seeds or cuttings (tipped)
sown early March
60-65° F germinate
in small pots <singly>
smallest seedlings
often give best leaf
markings + coloring,
wide var. Root readily
in moist sand, warm
close conditions. Not
planted outdoors until
past frost. 1 or 2
pinchings ensure bushy
growth in good light and
increasing pot dia. to 8"+
thrives, rarely
little disease; snip
dead leaves.

_____ chances↓ (Tulip)
1 Blizzard* sun upturnd tulip chances
2 bare sœt? <earth> guess near in
3 honor breed true with the (turbin) 12"-24 H bulbs
4 lilies wakerobin naked bulb^ 1 common garden spec ^ propagate
5 wejack chunk shadow erœus <?> 2 gesneriana (Armenia Persia)
6 crocus grassblade thinnest 3 * suaveolens (S. Eu) origins / of
7 ??? <air-thread earth <true?> many seeded (1) wild species breed true
8 (SEE OVER) {draft line illegible} Tulipa L. via Arabic turban
herbs lily f (w. Trillium same f. peren "wake
robin) wild O.W. Medit.-Japan) bulb pointed
stem mostly single, lvs <generally> basal bluish-green
+ no teeth Flwrs solitary petals + sepals
indistinguishable 6 - fruit many seeded / capsule
marmot - chunky-brown bristly coat
objibwa wejack - a man ain't born like a woodchuck
after the blizzard upturned the soil / to live in the earth airth
In warm winter sun tulip ("wood chuck searching Feb / 2/76
and crocus bulbs appear like the (groundhog chancing his shadow
w. Valentine's early valentines pachysandra, azalea

[(27) etc in the order spring '76 brings] NB thyme, lavender
(27) cotton, myrtle, Japanese holy (crenata, fortunei, convexa
thriving esp. persistent in rock garden) as late as Jan 14
begin 29 saying they did?

* * *

(26) b. M. 2/2/76 (1st draft (Tulip) (p 32
f (Tu Feb 10/76 (cont)
(W Feb 11

- 1 Blizzard sun upturn tulips chances [tulips
- 2
- 3 honor breed true with <as> the
- 4
- 5 (early)³ wejack¹ shadow² crocus iris [early (ital)
- 6 thinnest leafblade (air-thread)^(*) ↘ many¹ seeded²
- 7 ^{3(*)} air-thread
- 8



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Edited and transcribed by Jeffrey Twitchell-Waas.}

Sources

Taylor, *Taylor's Encyclopedia of Gardening*, **Coleus, Crocus, Trillium, Tulipa**

Century Dictionary (CD)*, **woodchuck > Woodchuck day
Onions, *A Shakespeare Glossary*, **eye**
Mathews, *A Dictionary of Americanisms*, **wejack, woodchuck**

Textual notes

line 4: extra spaces following "or-" should be a single space, introduced at the typescript stage. See #6
Spider or Ribbon Plant for similar instance.

Coleus

line 1: **Coleus foliage plant coleus bloom**
 line 2: **eyed-leaf fare soft velvet indoors**
 line 3: **winter north vair toothèd frills**
 line 4: **greenedged red-spotted or- leafstalk pink-cream**
 line 5: **midwest java fact the old-world**
 line 6: **insheathed tropic shoottips spared frost**
 line 7: **summer outdoors blue mint-lilac raceme**
 line 8: **richer leaf *The Foliage Plant***

Jan 11-Jan 14/76

line 1 &2: **Coleus foliage plant coleus bloom / eyed-leaf fare soft velvet indoors**

Taylor, **Coleus** (kō'lee-us). Foliage plants of the Old World tropics comprising about 150 species of the mint family, commonly called *Coleus*, but all through the Middle West called simply "The Foliage Plant." The only cult. species is **C. blumei** from Java, and its var. **verschaffelti**, which is the usual garden plant. It is a somewhat weak or soft herb, sometimes shrubby in age, not usually over 3 ft. high and as cult. lower than this. Leaves opposite, more or less toothed, and colored red, green, yellow, or white, the margins crispèd. Flowers irregular, blue or lilac, mostly in terminal cluster (raceme). Stamens 4. Fruit a collection of 4 small nutlets. (*Coleus* is from the Greek for a sheath, in allusion to a technical character of the stamens.)

COLEUS CULTURE. Coleus have long been known and highly esteemed for their rich and varied leaf coloring in sub-tropical bedding arrangements, and as ornamental greenhouse and window garden plants.

Propagation is easily effected by means of seeds or cuttings. {...} Desirable forms are increased from cuttings whenever shoot tips about 3 in. long are obtainable. These root readily in moist sand under warm, close conditions. Housewives often root them in a glass of water standing in the kitchen window. Being so tender it is not safe to plant coleus outside until all likelihood of frost has passed. {...}.

Only a few of the many named varieties are listed today. *C. blumei* var. *verschaffelti*, with leaves of rich crimson and green frilled edges, is one of the oldest and still outstanding. Others still to be found are Golden Bedder; Candidum (cream with green edges); Pink Brilliant; Her Majesty (bronze-red, edged orange); Salvador (rose and maroon, edged green); Sun Ray (reddish-purple, yellow and bronze).

Onions, **eye** vb.: to appear to the eye (S.) {**eyed-leaf** perhaps refers to fact that the name foliage plant refers to its visually attractive leaves.}

fare soft velvet < *verschaffelti*

line 3: **winter north vair toothèd frills**
 See Taylor line 1.

line 4: **greenedged red-spotted or- leafstalk pink-cream**
 See Taylor, COLEUS CULTURE line 1.

line 5: **midwest java fact the old-world**

See Taylor line 1.

line 6: **insheathed tropic shoottips spared frost**

See Taylor line 1.

line 7: **summer outdoors blue mint-lilac raceme**

See Taylor line 1.

line 8: **richer leaf *The Foliage Plant***

See Taylor line 1.

Tulip

line 1: **Blizzard sun upturn tulips chances**

line 2: **bare earth guess near in**

line 3: **honor breed true as the**

line 4: **lilies wakerobin naked bulb turban**

line 5: **wejack shadow *early* crocus iris**

line 6: **thinnest leafblade many seed air-thread**

line 7: **still livid tulip to leaf**

line 8: **green blue pointed heart valentines**

Valentine 1976

Feb 2-11/76

line 1: **Blizzard sun upturn tulips chances**

{LZ's note above dated 2 Feb. 1976 (Groundhog Day) mentions a blizzard uprooting the tulips they planted.}

lines 2 & 3: **bare earth guess near in / honor breed true as the**

Taylor, **Tulipa** {see line 4} 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.

guess near in / honor < *gesneriana*

line 4: **lilies wakerobin naked bulb turban**

Taylor, **Trillium**. Wakerobin. Hardy perennial herbs, comprising about 25 species, belonging to the lily family, and natives of N.A. and As.

Taylor, **Tulipa**. Tulip. Bulbous herbs of the lily family, comprising perhaps 100 species and several thousand horticultural forms, the latter including all the common garden tulips. The wild forms all come from the Old World, from an area stretching from the Mediterranean region to Jap. Bulb generally pointed, the stem single (rarely branched in some species), the leaves mostly basal, but a few on the stem in some tall sorts, generally thick, bluish-green, without teeth. Flowers usually solitary,

chiefly erect, bell-shaped or saucer-shaped, the petals and sepals indistinguishable as such, totaling 6 (except in double-flowered forms). Stamens 6. Fruit a many-seeded capsule. (*Tulipa* is a Latinized version of an Arabic word for a turban, in allusion to the shape of the flower.)

line 5: **wejack shadow early crocus iris**

Mathews, *A Dictionary of Americanisms*, **wejack** [f. Algonquian, cf. Ojibawa *otchig*, Cree *otchedk*, and see **woodchuck**.] 1. = *fisher 1. 2. = woodchuck. > **woodchuck** [f. Algonquian. See **wejack** and cf. Cree *otchek*, Chippewa *otchig*, the name for the fisher but transferred by white traders to the ground hog.] 1938 *N.O. Picayune* 17 Feb. 2/4 A man wasn't born like a *woodchuck* to live in the airth.

*CD, **woodchuck**, The commonest North American species of marmot, *Arctomys monax*, a large rodent quadruped of the family *Sciuridae*. It is from 15 to 18 inches long, of very stout, heavy form, with brownish and grayish tints above, and reddish-brown below. {...} Also called *ground-hog* and *chuck*. > **Woodchuck day** {or Groundhog Day}, in popular myth and rural tradition, the day on which the woodchuck first comes out of its hole after its hibernation, this action being regarded as affording a weather-prophecy. The saying goes that if the woodchuck sees shadow on that day, it retires to its burrow for six weeks longer, which implies that warm, sunshiny weather very early in the spring, or in February, arousing the woodchuck from its torpidity, is likely to be followed by a cold or late season.

Taylor, **Crocus**. A genus of perhaps 80 species of very popular garden plants of the iris family, ranging from the Mediterranean region to southwestern Asia. They are apparently stemless plants arising from a corm (the crocus "bulb" of the shops). Leaves narrow or grass-like, appearing before, or with, or after the flowers. Flowers blooming very early in spring or in autumn, but the plant commonly called autumn crocus belongs to the genus *Colchicum*. *Crocus* flowers are produced at the ground level, are stemless or very short-stalked, and have 6 segments and 3 stamens. Fruit a capsule, ripening at or below ground level. (*Crocus* is the Greek name of the saffron, *Crocus sativus*.)

line 6: **thinnest leafblade many seed air-thread**

See Taylor line 5 {NBk: "crocus ("A"-18, saffron from white anthers; iris family [...]" (p. II). There are two mentions of crocus on page 403 of "A"-18}.

line 7: **still livid tulip to leaf**

line 8: **green blue pointed heart valentines**

See Taylor line 4.

Taylor, **Tulipa** {see line 2} > **T. suaveolens**. Mostly 4-8 in. high and very early flowering. Leaves broad. Flowers fragrant, bright yellow, the petals pointed. Southern Eu.

See notes above on date of composition.