

{vertical:} ↳ richer / more ? / raspberry / (Reserve (p 101
 Burbank (*) (72) like / fruit / than / for last (Raspberry)
 “phenomenal” common / loganberry line?) beez↓

loganberry ↑ Notes collected beg. Sun. Nov 27 - f. <Tu Nov 29/77 rye bees > → pron’c
 [subs. original (1st list for Saxifrage)] gooseberry wry ry’beez
 + current related, gooseberry prickly shrub, but (ribes)
 not currant. Pt. J Raspberry wild + cultivated

W.S. “as plenty as blackberries” (i.e. little worth) I HIV(*)

II iv 269; “not proved worth a blackberry; T + C V iv 13
 setteth not thereby a bl. (Hoccleve 1370?-1450)

Aegidius L. treatise 1411-12 (incl. eulogy of Chaucer)
 disciple of Aquinas, versed <wrote> La male Règle (Gesta
 Romanorum) Loganberry, (*) bramble, hybrid dewberry
 raspberry; cf <w?> Cranberry + Blueberry (*) p 103

||| Raspberry <(*) Thimbleberry> (anchor fence Pt. J 3rd list #39) Rubus

(*) odoratus illust Woodland 36 “Let it grow tho thorny (*)

Rose f Gray 820: odoratus (fragrant) L. I. shrubby, unarmed
 (*) branches bristly dark glandular-clammy (*) hairs leaves
 3-5 lobed glabrous to pilose above, along nerves, glabrate
 to velvety beneath; rose-purple or white, fruit broad
 low-hemispherical, red, dryish + rather insipid. July-
 June-Sept. Excessively variable in pubescence

(*) Chapeaux Rouges (Que). Common Weeds <224-5>. Rubus
 allegheniensis. Allegheny Blackberry. Peren.

reprodg by seeds + underground runners, armed
 with prickles or unarmed. Native most of NEast
 U.S.A. Over 300 species varying from blackberries to
 dewberries + raspberries. Lvs petioled palmately
 compound, inflorescences terminal or axial, few
 to many flower clusters, petals usually white,
 rarely pink. Fruits varying from dark-purple
 to red, yellow or white.

(2) prove
 sweeter

(1) wax / see new (nium) erik case a heath (1) cont. receptacle — p 102-3

Taylor 1003: 4 groups raspberries: European red-

{vertical:} orig. wild red, Amer. red the cultivated form
 cut <back> red of Amer. wild red; the black raspb. or black-
 rasp fruiting cap, cultivated native, purple-cane hybrid
 canes to 4-5 ft of the two reds + the black. Propagated by suckers
 H, thin weak springing up from roots of fruiting plants. Under
 cane etc cultivation, the snake-like tips of the canes are
 ↑ buried drop to the ground, developing roots

{vertical:} which are buried to prevent whipping by the
 Taylor (cont) wind. Rasp tender to both cold + heat, and
 beginning? like climates tempered by bodies of water both
 prune spring? summer + winter, indifferent to acid or alkaline
 cut-back canes + commercial fertilizers, but organic matter
 4-5 ft H ? stable manure or cover crops (rye, oats, millet
 biennial ← - any growth displacing weeds - essential

O
 V
 E
 R

* * *

(cont) Taylor 1053:

(72) p 2 Rubus genus incl. / all the wild brambles <(L.)> + cult.

blackberry, dewberry* + raspberry (400 species N. temperate zone) erect or trailing biennial canes (i.e. leafy the first yr., fruiting the 2nd + then dying; first-year canes, bearing only leaves known as turions. Some species bear perennial canes. Lvs alternate simple + lobed or more usually compound + leaflets arranged finger-fashion. Flwrs mostly white, some purplish-pink, 5-petal often rounded, stamens numerous. Fruit (in ours) collection of small, sometimes dryish drupelets (seed enc. in bony stone). The "berry" the edible part 1) In blackberry + dewberry the mass of fleshy drupelets ("seeds") adheres to the fleshy receptacle (much modified stem-end bearing the flower, called also torus); in the rose f. the receptacle + part of the united calyx fuse-<equal> into the fuse into the hypanthium (e.g. juicy part of apple, pear; most of a rose-<or perhaps all> or perhaps all of a rose hip is the enlarged receptacle, the strawberry = all receptacle <drupe studding strawberry>, the

Raspberry (p 102) (Rasp- Raspberry) {vertical:} *dewberry = prostrate blackberry native Am. N+S

(* only fruits the "seeds" embedded in the surface → {vertical:} strawberry see also Skeat etymology, Mathews cf 80? Oklahoma whipper-will storms

(* The disk (disc upon which is inserted the head of flowers in the daisy f is another example of a receptacle (*)

(2) in the raspberry (incl. the blackcap the mass of drupelets - (incorrectly <botanically>) called the berry parts from the receptacle when picked + the "fruit" is hollow . . . we eat the receptacle in the blackberries + leave it on [to L.Z] the plant in the raspberry. Loganberry (<tho> a hybrid <of black + rasp berry> usually considered of the blackberry Boysenberry wine-red fruit type combine with bilberry <blueberry> 103 "relative" of N.B Slang: the raspberry (the <the> sound the blackberry a wound to the fragrance orig. Calif / T 138

* * *

(p 103

(72) p 3 cf cowberry? (Raspberry)

fruit nearly 3/4 in dia. Northern N. Am

Cranberry (Vaccinium macrocarpon) June-/July / Hardy / ~~from zone~~↓
T 274 purely Am <American> species . . prefers low soil <hardy zone 2-5> . .
where ditches can be dug . . acid muck . . peaty . .
dominated by bog herbs, shrubs, sphagnum moss
pitcher-plant (Sarracenia purpurea), sundews
white cedar, tamarack, spruce

T 1252 Vaccinium Er (Vak-sin'i-um) erect
or prostrate shrubs f. Ericaceae (or its own / as dis-/puted
f. Vacciniaceae, a single family including only
also itself and the blueberry - 150 species ranging
from Arctic circle to tropical mtn summits.

Flwrs generally small urn-shaped in the blueberries
deeply 4-parted with recurved corolla-lobes in
the cranberry. Stamens 8 or 10 (via Latin name for
whortleberry i.e. blueberry) low-bush blueberry <flwrs. blue-black>
12-18 in H; high-bush 8-12 ft H flwrs white or
pinkish

T 576 Huckleberry genus Gaylussacia
also heath f. often mistake for blueberry . . +
(not inferior to blueberry East N. Am max
3 ft H sticky, resinous orange-red flwr 1/3 in L
fruit black, shiny 3/8 in dia May hardy
zone 2 → S - other species Del to Tenn

La. N. Hamp. fruit blue with bloom May -
LZ: via Gray alpine bilberry, dwarf blue black
? (E)eric case (ceae) (use / more Americana)?

{vertical:}

Century twain v.t.

part in (two) /

divide, sunder

“great sin true /

love to twain” /

Clerk Saunders

Child’s Ballads II 48

also /

Langland W. S.

Drayton

Pencil draft beg. Wed. Nov 30 - f. Sun. Dec 4/77

1 Thimbleberry redcap odor wrought to <art whose>

2 ~~soothe thorn’d~~ <cow’d thorn-pang’d> hammer-finger ?~~unhook~~ <unhooks palmate>
fill loss-afar empty-cup eaten

3 cow’d palmate-leaf raspberry fill loss
wild-native|rose-flowered mated with other

4 afar eaten cup

5 brambles|seeded-pulp dewberry plethoric blackberry

6 drunk-red|boysenberryloganberriesphenomenal such-of-you

7 tastier|scent a rick case global-peat-cranberry

8 whortleberry twain huckleberry flatulence th’raspberry

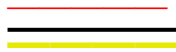
* * *

(72 p. 4)

(p.104
(Raspberry))

Ink draft Sun Nov 4/77

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



* * *

{All Louis Zukofsky materials copyright © Musical Observations, Inc. Used by permission.
Edited and transcribed by Jeffrey Twitchell-Waas.}

Sources

Taylor, *Taylor's Encyclopedia of Gardening*, **Boysenberry, Cranberry, Dewberry, Drupe, Huckleberry, Loganberry, Raspberry, Receptacle, Ribes, Rubus, Vaccinium**
 Gray, *Gray's Manual of Botany*, **Ericaceae** (Heath Family) > **Vaccinium** (Blueberry, Bilberry, Cranberry) > **V. uliginosum** (Alpine Bilberry); **Rosaceae** (Rose Family) > **R. odoratus**
 Everett, *Woodland Flowers*, **Purple-Flowering Raspberry or Thimleberry**
Common Weeds of the U.S., **Rubus allegheniensis** (Allegheny Blackberry)

Century Dictionary (CD), **twain**
 Skeat, *A Concise Etymological Dictionary of the English Language*, **strawberry**
 Onions, *A Shakespeare Glossary*, **blackberry**
 Mathews, *A Dictionary of Americanisms*, **blackberry** (> **blackberry winter**)
 Partridge, *Dictionary of Slang*, **raspberry**
The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Literature, **Thomas Occleve or Hoccleve**

line 1: **Thimbleberry redcap odor art whose**
 line 2: **cow'd thorn-pang'd hammer-finger unhooks palmate**
 line 3: **fill loss-afar empty-cup eaten wild-native**
 line 4: **rose-flower'd mated with other brambles**
 line 5: **seeded-pulp dewberry plethoric blackberry drunk-red**
 line 6: **boysenberry loganberries phenomenal such-of-you tastier**
 line 7: **scent a rick case global-peat-cranberry**
 line 8: **whortleberry twain huckleberry flatulence th'raspberry**

Nov 27-Dec 4/77

P. Iceland back

12/15 or earlier {See note to #57 Dogwood on PZ in Iceland.}

line 1: **Thimbleberry redcap odor art whose**

Gray, **FAM. 82 ROSACEAE** (Rose Family) > **19. Rùbus** L. BRAMBLE > **5. R. odoratus** L. (fragrant), PURPLE-FLOWERING RASPBERRY, THIMBLEBERRY, CHAPEAUX ROUGES (Que.) (820).

Everett, *Woodland Flowers*, **PURPLE-FLOWERING RASPBERRY; THIMBLEBERRY**, *Rubus odoratus* [Rose family]. The flowers of this most handsome of raspberries vie in beauty with those of the wild roses (36).

odor art whose < *odoratus*

line 2: **cow'd thorn-pang'd hammer-finger unhooks palmate**

Taylor, **Vaccinium** > **V. Vitis-Idaea**. Cowberry; also called red whortleberry, foxberry and lingon-berry.

Taylor, **Rubus**. An immense genus of shrubby, usually prickly plants of the rose family, including all the wild brambles, the cult. blackberry, dewberry, and raspberry, and a few others grown for ornament. Nearly all the 400 reputedly different species are from the north temperate zone, but a few outliers are found on tropical mountains, in the southern hemisphere, and a small group of species extends to or beyond the Arctic Circle {...}.

Leaves alternate, simple and lobed, or more usually compound and the leaflets arranged finger-fashion {i.e. palmate} (rarely feather-fashion). Flowers prevailingly white, but purplish-pink in a few, the 5 petals often rounded, sometimes small or even wanting. Stamens num erous.

Common Weeds of the U.S., **Rubus allegheniensis** Porter / ALLEGHENY BLACKBERRY. There are over 300 species of *Rubus*, varying from blackberries to dewberries and raspberries. {...} *Leaves* petioled, palmately {> Taylor: With leaflets, or with the lobes or veins of a simple leaf, radiating from one point} compound, with 3- or 5-foliolate or lobed leaflets, there varying in size and shape {...}.

line 3: **fill loss-afar empty-cup eaten wild-native**

Taylor, **Rubus** {cont. from line 2} Fruit (in ours) a collection of small, sometimes dryish drupelets, the “berry” (i.e., the edible part) of two sorts: (1) In the blackberry and dewberry the mass of fleshy drupelets (commonly called seeds) adheres to the fleshy receptacle {> **Receptacle** {...} the much-modified stem-end upon which a flower is borne; an alternative term for it is *torus*. It takes many forms to which special terms are applied. {...} 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} which is part of the “berry” and eaten with it; (2) in the raspberry (including the blackcap) the mass of drupelets, or what is incorrectly called the berry, parts from the receptacle

when picked, and the “fruit” is hollow. In other words we eat the receptacle in blackberries, but leave it on the plant in the raspberry. The loganberry, of hybrid origin, is usually considered as having fruits of the blackberry type, although one of its parents is a raspberry. (*Rubus* is the old Latin name of the brambles.)

Perhaps no genus of plants, except *Crataegus*, is in such a chaotic condition as to Latin names and identities as the brambles. While there are supposed to be 400-500 species, some authorities recognize nearly twice this number. In addition, there are hundreds of natural and induced hybrids.

Taylor, **Raspberry**. Four groups of raspberries, each with many varieties, are grown in North America. These are, in order of introduction to cultivation: the European red raspberry, derived from the wild red raspberry of Europe; the American red raspberry, the cultivated form of the American wild red raspberry; the black raspberry, or blackcap, also a cultivated native; and the purple-cane raspberries, hybrids between varieties of the two red and the black raspberry. The culture of these four groups differs only in minor details, possibly most in method of propagation. All belong to the genus *Rubus*, which see.

fill loss-afar < philosopher

line 4: **rose-flower'd mated with other brambles**

See Taylor **Rubus** line 2 and 3, and **Raspberry** line 3.

line 5: **seeded-pulp dewberry plethoric blackberry drunk-red**

See Taylor **Rubus** line 3.

Onions, **blackberry**: used as a type of what is of little worth 1H4 II. iv. 269 as plenty as blackberries, Triol. v. iv. 13 is not proved worth a b.; ¶ Cf. ‘He settethe not therby a blakberie’ (Hoccleve).

See Taylor, **Boysenberry** line 6.

line 6: **boysenberry loganberries phenomenal such-of-you tastier**

Taylor, **Boysenberry**. A relative of the Loganberry, and named for Rudolf Boysen of California where it originated. Its dark, almost wine-red fruit is about $\frac{3}{4}$ in. in diameter and $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long.

Taylor, **Loganberry** (*Rubus loganobaccus*). This bramble fruit, which has blackberry-like, but red, acid fruit is of uncertain origin. It was found or produced by a Judge J. H. Logan in Calif. in 1881. Whether it is a variety of the western dewberry or a hybrid of that species with the red raspberry is a disputed point, and one which may never be settled. {...}

A form know as Phenomenal, introduced by {Luther} Burbank, is favored by some California growers in the region about Los Angles, who claim it has richer, more raspberry-like fruit than the common loganberry.

line 7: **scent a rick case global-peat-cranberry**

Taylor, **Vaccinium** (vak-sin'i-um). A very large genus of erect or prostrate shrubs of the family Ericaceae (by some considered as of the separate family Vacciniaceae), one grown for ornament, but of chief hort. interest because it contains both the blueberry and cranberry. Of over 150 species, which range from the Arctic Circle to the summits of tropical mountain, only those below are of garden interest, and all are of special growth requirements, as noted below. Leaves alternate, short-stalked, often minutely hairy on the margins. Flowers generally small, not showy, urn-shaped in the blueberries, but deeply 4-parted and with recurved corolla-lobes in the cranberry. Stamens 8 or 10. Fruit a true, many-seeded berry, crowned with the often persistent lobes of the calyx. (*Vaccinium* is the Latin name for the whortleberry or the blueberry.)

a rick case < *Ericaceae* (e-ri-kay'see-ee)

Taylor, **Cranberry** (*Vaccinium macrocarpon*). The culture of the common cranberry (purely an American species, although the name is also applied to *V. oxycoccus*) is not to be attempted unless one has or can make the specialized conditions it needs for growth. {...}

{...} It cannot be grown on upland soils, so that its culture is confined to a place having a low, relatively flat topography with a sluggish stream in it, or where ditches can be dug. And in addition, it must have an acid or peaty soil with a pH of 4.5-5 (see ACID AND ALKALI SOILS). A natural site with such a soil will be dominated by wild bog shrubs or herbs such as *Chamaedaphne calyculata*, the cranberry itself, much sphagnum moss, the pitcher-plant (*Sarracenia purpurea*), the sundews, or other acid-tolerant plants.

line 8: **whortleberry twain huckleberry flatulence th' raspberry**

See Taylor, **Vaccinium** line 7.

CD, **twain**†, v. t. {...} To part in twain; divide; sunder.

It were great sin true love to *twain!*

Clerk Saunders (Child's Ballads, II. 48).

twain huckleberry < Mark Twain's *Huckleberry Finn*.

Taylor, **Huckleberry**. Fruit-bearing, or ornamental, sometimes evergreen, North American shrubs comprising the genus **Gaylussacia** of the heath family, containing about 50 species, the fruiting ones commonly mistaken for the blueberry (which see), a far more valuable fruit.

Partridge, **raspberry**. A disapproving, fart-like noise, described by F. & H. as stable s., but gen. considered to be theatrical of late C. 19-20.