

(76) **Nasturtium-Pope** (Vines)

nasturtium (Gk) ~~or?~~ Gk Ionic

neuter of ΤΡΟΠΑΪΟΣ (Lat. tropaeum)

enemy-shi- enemy shields hung on trees or  
to upright posts

Notes collected from <for> 3rd abb. list #45 b. Fri / 12/23 - f Wed / 12/28/77

W.S. Tempest V i 32-57 Key words (or echoes L.Z.)

beg. You vines (see Allen + Greenough ¶ 1 6 + 5, pp 1 + 3)

(takes care of U, V) <history L alphabet> - beg words, ? <now> Tempest

sands . . printless foot . . mushrooms . . by the

↳ \*spurs plucked . . pine + cedar . . break my staff

deeper than plummet sound . . drown <my> book

Skeat etym Wine (L.) A.S. wīn, wine; borrowed

from w-L-ete L. uīnum (whence also G wein

&c) + Gk οἶνος, wine; οἴνη, a vine

from WEI to wind, twist, twine; from the twinning

growth of the vine [Brugmann 1897 vol II ¶66

↑ \*(cf withy \> withe, a flexible twig) ~~with-????~~

(\*) tree-roots; also Cym IV ii 58 grief . . patience . . mingle

(their) spurs

(see ? top pg. ↖ adjective = tough, flexible, wiry, agile / (Phineas Fletcher

Nasturtium - Pope Essay on Man Epistle IV 303-5

Pencil draft begun Fri 12/23/77 - f 12/28.77

↖ {vertical:}

1

Nasturtium

2

Tropaeolum / majus

3

illust. Taylor

4

page 3

5

6 withywind wistaria nods traveler's joy

7

8 nasturtium-leaf what most it heart

Ink draft <Wed.> 12/28/77

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8



{rectangular (check size) loose leaf}

{cont. from right, upside down:}

{vertical:}

Sweed : Bougainvillea (white) INSIDE vine | grape wine  
illust Park ←cling branchlet floret OVER vitis alba Pliny  
26 (fruit <prob.> inedible) ample a look a = plant

1 1. Bindweed (convolvulus) ↖ampeloleuce  
magenta

2 2. Bittersweet bracts joined  
four o'clock f - 3-leaf-like / trumpet pagean?

3 3. Bougainvillea (clematis) (Paget)

3A icing branchlet (ing?) floret

4 4. Grape (Bacchus vitis) saxifrage / f.

5 5. Hydrangea petiolaris (climbing / hydrangea

?? 66. Morning glory (Ipomoea gk = worm + similar

Eastern NA pandurata) scammony  
"manroot" "man-of-earth"

wild sweet potato perennial vine

7 7. Nasturtium hardy in north

use8 8. Smilax (catbrier, greenbrier

weeds

9 9. Trumpet-vine (campis)

[9A] 10. Twinflower if used / only as Linnaea / americana

10 10 Virginia Creeper / 10A Dioscorea villosa / villosa-

11 12 Wistaria will-o-so

{vertical:} will-also

C. vitalba "Traveler's joy th'scoria will-o- / so

"Old-man's beard" / "withywind" wild also

transliterate / life-white / wittywind madder th'scoria will-also / we

climbs 25 ft / flower 1" we-? we o-so

wide / terminal white buttonbush's hardy

clusters / Eu.

+ N. Af

hardy (Clematis) buttercup (f)

July-Oct T 236-8 leaf stalk curled <acting as a> tendril

zone 3S Plate 5 ? "flowers" 4 petal-

c. jackmani sepals

most widely cult (occ 5-8)

flowers usually stamens numerous

in threes sometimes sepal-like

4-6 in. Gk = slender vine

violet purple many species called <illust / Park 91>

July-Oct "virgin's bower

hardy zone 2 peren ? pillars rose blue

S. white, pink, lilac

{rectangular end-card from check-book}

#45 / 3rd abb list

(DONE

U Vines

(\*)

select

Trumpet-creeper T 1237

+ collect max.

(Bignoniaceae, pro

13 ? LZ

?

big known i a see)

???

DONE

or trumpet-creeper f

LZ.

catalpa, cross-vine f)

Using

genus Campsis

latin (<pronounced> lat'n ) rope

C. radicans also known

Bermoothes

uses

as trumpet-vine climbs

bougainvillea\*

← verb

30 ft by numerous

{vertical:}

(rope) cánnabis (via gk).

aerial rootlets flwrs many

\*staff-tree ←

bittersweet waxwork

orange-scarlet

celastrus /

fever twig = wall-top fruit yellow crimson

withstands smoke

scandens /

articulating 30 ft high; virginia creeper

invasive weed

(scanned

~~coiled-tendrils red-eyes~~ tacked red-eyed

dence)

telegraph; grape <coil> (Bacchus) ~~trunk~~ ? <wood wooden? ?>

stem trunk. tallest tallest trees;

earth-man<sup>(2)</sup> > scammony <(a cathartic resin> <sup>(1)</sup>morning glory

route (pronounce root | use as

verb) aye poor mé-a (Ipomoea / pandurata)

ip-po-mé-a) ~~pan~~? / ponder otter?

ponder otter

{vertical:}

4 use only as

American -

Twinflower T 689 herb-like trailing

woody ~~tree~~ evergreen, homeysuckle

family; Alaska + cooler north temperate

zone. Linnaea borealis var ~~americana~~

var. americana June-Aug. Nfl to

Md. perennial Illust Woodland 48

{written large across notes at left:}

Transferred

to Gamut

{vertical:}

\* Burpee | Park - T 785 illust

Smilax

Nasturtium - plant seeds or plate / 2

T 1109 illust,

young shoot cuttings sandy soil

rotundifolia /

(Tropaeolum majus) Nf.

catbrier

no related genera climbing

green brier

leaf-peltasts {sic} 10 ft. fences

(June); /

(native cool S. Am.

laurifolia

tuberous underground stems

(July-August)

otherwise resemble annual

(lily f) /

axil flowers - pale yellow orange

[cf Asparagus

crimson dark red [L. water-

fern]

cross Gray 716 erroneously used

{↑written

of the flower] (OVER)

across above

note: for Gamut}

#76 – Vines

Notes for 80 Flowers [4]

{back of above:}

6 vines  
only

Bitter Sweet  
Bougainvillea  
Clematis  
Grape  
Nasturtium  
Wistaria

DONE

{See also notes on Bougainvillea and Clematis in draft notebook for #78 “X”}

{small torn sheet:}

Phineas Fletcher 1580-1650  
 Golden Treas, 17c Eng. Verse  
 H.J. Massingham p 107-  
 109 “The dying Husband’s  
 Farewell”; p 109-110 “Love”  
 Love is the sire, dam, (nurse)

[nasturtium → and seed

last line . . . not a lad

#76 With bow, and shafts . .

As he is fancied in the brain . .

of idle swain . .

Much sooner . . felt than seen

Substance subtle . .

Oft leaps from the glancing

eyes

Oft himself becomes a dart

painful pleasures . .

pleasing pain

over

{back of above:}

Thou bitter sweet,\* easing  
 disease

How dost thou by displeasing  
 please?

. . bewitch the heart

Use To love in hate, to joy in smart,

Americana To think itself most bound

when free,

And freest in its slavery?

Every creature . .

in love . . happy prove

Who love what most

\* / + continue with deserves their / love

(5)-6 (see clipped page attached

of vines ?

columnea clematis

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Edited and transcribed by Jeffrey Twitchell-Waas.}

## Sources

Taylor, *Taylor's Encyclopedia of Gardening*, **Bougainvillea**, **Celastrus** (bittersweet, waxwork), **Clematis** (traveler's joy, Plate 5), **Columnnea**, **Grape**, **Nasturtium** (Plate 1), **Wistaria** {these cover the vines that LZ finally settled on, although his notes indicate he looked up others, including **Bignoniaceae** (trumpet creeper), **Ipomoea** (morning glory), **Linnaea** (twinflower), **Smilax** (catbrier, greenbrier), **Trumpet-Creeper**, **Tendril**}

Gray, *Gray's Manual of Botany*, **Cruciferae** (Mustard Family) > **Nasturtium** (716)

Everett, *Woodland Flowers*, **Twinflower**

Burpee and Park Seed catalogs

*Webster's Collegiate Dictionary*, **withy**

Skeat, *A Concise Etymological Dictionary of the English Language*, **Wine**, **Withy** (**Withe**)

Onions, *A Shakespeare Glossary*, **spur**

Liddell & Scott, *A Greek Lexicon*, **τρόπαιον**

Lewis & Short, *A Latin Dictionary*, **vitis**

*Allen and Greenough's New Latin Grammar*

Shakespeare, *The Tempest* V. i. 33-40

Phineas Fletcher, *A Treasury of Seventeenth Century English Verse*, ed. H. J. Massingham

Alexander Pope, *An Essay on Man*

\*LZ, "Poem beginning 'The'"

## Vines

line 1: **You vines wreathe sands printless**

line 2: **coil bittersweet waxwork most bound**

line 3: **free walls fall-arils scan dense**

line 4: **mushrooms gathered gentler than grapevine**

line 5: **columned pied clematis life's white**

line 6: **withywind wistaria nods traveler's joy**

line 7: **magenta-climb 3-bract bougainvillea seafroth floret**

line 8: **nasturtium-leaf what most it heart**

12/23-28/77

line 1: **You vines wreathe sands printless**

**You** < U

Allen & Greenough: **I** and **V** were used both as vowels and as consonants (see §5). Note. — **v** originally denoted the vowel sound **u** (*oo*), and **F** stood for the sound of our consonant **w**. When **F** acquired the value of our **f**, **v** came to be used for the sound of **w** as well as for the vowel **u**. In this book **i** is used for both vowel and consonant **i**, **u** for vowel **u**, and **v** for consonant **u**: —**iūs**, **vir**, **iuvenis** (1).

Skeat, **Wine** (L.) A.S. *wīn*, wine; borrowed from L. *uīnum*, wine (whence also G. *wein* &c.) + Gk. *oīvoç*, wine; *oīvη*, a vine. The Gr. *oīvη* is from √WEI, to wind, twist, twine (see **Withy**); from the twinning growth of the vine. Brugm. ii. § 66. > **Withy, Withe**, a flexible twig.

*Webster's Dictionary*, **withy**, *n.*; {...} [A.S. *wīthig* willow, willow twig.] A flexible slender twig; a withe. —*adj.* Flexible and tough; of a person, wiry and agile.

Onions, **spur** {...} 3 pl roots of a tree Tp. v. i. 47 *by the s-s* [have I] *pulck'd up The pine and cedar*, Cym. iv. ii. 58 *grief and patience rooted in him, both Mingle their s-s together*.

Shakespeare, *The Tempest* V. i. 33-40 {Prospero's renunciation speech}:

Ye elves of hills, brooks, standing lakes, and groves,  
 And ye that on the sands with printless foot  
 Do chase the ebbing Neptune, and do fly him  
 When he comes back; you demi-puppets that  
 By moonshine do the green sour ringlets make,  
 Whereof the ewe not bites; and you whose pastime  
 Is to make midnight mushrooms, that rejoice  
 To hear the solemn curfew;

lines 2 & 3: **coil bittersweet waxwork most bound / free walls fall-arils scan dense**

Taylor, **Celastrus** (see-las'trus). While most of this genus are woody vines, they are sometimes called staff-trees, instead of by the better-known name of bittersweet. There are more than 30 species (family Celastraceae), mostly Asiatic, American, or Australian, and three of them are cult. as ornamental vines. (See VINES.) They have alternate, stalked leaves, and small, greenish, mostly unisexual flowers. (For details see CELASTRACEAE.) Fruit a usually yellow capsule, which, upon splitting, discloses the fleshy crimson aril {> An extra, often colored, coat of appendage to a seed. It is the aril that provides the brilliant color to the bittersweet (*Celastrus scandens*)} of the seeds (*Celastrus* is from the Greek for some evergreen tree.)

**C. scandens**. Bittersweet, shrubby bittersweet, waxwork, and fever twig. A rampant, but not tall-growing, woody vine very suitable for covering low wall-tops. Leaves oblong-oval, 2½-5 in. long, tapering at the tip. Flower and fruit clusters mostly terminal, hence not much hidden by the foliage. Fruit yellow, the aril a brilliant crimson. N.A. Hardy from zone 2 southward.

Phineas Fletcher, "Love" (Love is the sire, dam, nurse and seed), *Treasury of Seventeenth Century English Verse*, ed. Massingham (p. 109-110):

Thou bitter sweet, easing disease,  
 How dost thou by displeasing please?  
 How dost thou thus bewitch the heart,  
 To love in hate, to joy in smart,  
 To think itself most bound when free,  
 And freest in its slavery?  
 Every creature is thy debtor,  
 None but loves, some worse, some better  
 Only in love they happy prove  
 Who love what most deserves their love

**scan dense** < *scandens*

line 4: **mushrooms gathered gentler than grapevine**

See Shakespeare, *The Tempest* line 1.

\*Cf. LZ, “Poem beginning ‘The’” (CSP 15):

187 How long ago is it since you gathered mushrooms,

188 Gathered mushrooms while you mayed.

lines 5: **columned pied clematis life’s white**

Taylor, **Columnea**. A genus of over 100 species of tropical American, usually epiphytic shrubs or vines (family Gesneriaceae), grown in the greenhouse for their showy, usually irregular or 2-lipped flowers.

**columned** < *columnea*

Taylor, **Clematis**. A genus of perhaps 270 species of herbs, or shrubby or woody vines of the buttercup family, widely distributed, but most numerous in eastern As., the Himalayas, and N.A. Leaves opposite, mostly compound, sometimes simple, but usually with 3-5, or more, leaflets, the leaf-stalk often curling and acting as a tendril. Flowers frequently very showy, without petals, but with 4 petal-like sepals, sometimes 5-8. Stamens numerous, some of them occasionally sterile or even petal-like. Fruit a collection of 1-seeded achenes, each (in some species) with a plumed, feathery, and often showy, tail-like appendage. (*Clematis* is from the Greek for a slender vine.) Many of the species are called virgin’s-bower.

**C. vitalba** {vita = life + alba = white}. Traveler’s-joy; called, also, old-man’s beard and withywind. A high-climbing, woody vine, sometimes up to 25 ft.

CLEMATIS CULTURE. {...} The colors include white, yellow, pink, red, lavender, mauve, violet, purple, and a host of intermediate shades. {...} Clematis can be made to serve a great variety of purposes. They can be grown on trellises, fences, pergolas, walls, or mounds and tree stumps, or to cover the side of a house.

line 6: **withywind wistaria nods traveler’s joy**

See Taylor, **C. vitalba** line 5.

See Skeat, **Withe** line 1.

Taylor, **Wistaria**. Wisteria (which is the preferred spelling of the common name). Beautiful woody vines of the pea family, two of the species native in the U.S., the other five Asiatic. They are widely planted for the profuse spring bloom and often reach to the housetop when old. Leaves alternate, compound, the leaflets arranged feather-fashion, with an odd one at the end, the leaflets also alternate. Flowers pea-like, in showy, drooping clusters (racemes). Fruit a stalked, flattened pod (legume), usually constricted between the seeds (Named for Casper Wistar, Pennsylvania professor of anatomy.)

line 7: **magenta-climb 3-bract bougainvillea seafroth floret**

Taylor, **Bougainvillea** (boo-gen-vill-ee’a). Perhaps the handsomest, and certainly the most widely planted ornamental vines of the tropics, and a great favorite in the southern U.S. and in Calif. Of the 10 known species, all South American and belonging to the family Nyctaginaceae, the two below are the best-known. They are tall-growing, woody vines with alternate, stalked leaves. Flowers small and not at all showy, all the color coming from the large, showy bracts, three of which surround each flower.

**B. glabra.** A vine with a stout, woody and spiny but not hairy, stem often 60-100 ft. long (in the tropics), much less in the U.S. Leaves oblongish, narrowed both ends. Flowers scattered on wand-like, lateral, usually drooping branchlets, the bracts magenta or purple and about 1 in. long, very showy. Brazil.

{**seafroth** is probably a memory from Bermuda where the Zukofsky's vacationed in January 1972 and stayed in a beach cottage called Sea Foam. While there, LZ took extensive notes at the botanical gardens. See "A"-22: Between grape bay and hungry / bay wind song and sea / foam, reef (stone beeves) {...} (532).}

line 8: **nasturtium-leaf what most it heart**

Taylor, Nasturtium. The common garden nasturtium comprises the genus **Tropaeolum**, the only one of the family **Tropaeolaceae**, with about 65 species of annual or perennial, soft-stemmed herbs, most of which are climbing. {...} (*Tropaelum* is from the Greek for trophy, in allusion to the shield-shaped leaves.)

Liddell & Scott, **τρόπαιον** {*tropaion*} Ion. **τροπαῖον**, τό, properly neut. of τροπαῖος; a *trophy*, Lat. *tropaeum*, in token of the enemy's rout (τροπή): consisting of shields, helmets, etc., taken from the enemy, hung on trees, or fixed on upright posts: —στῆσαι or στήσασθαι τρόπαια to set up *trophies* (717).

Alexander Pope, *An Essay on Man* IV.303-305:

Some greedy Minion, or imperious Wife,  
The trophy'd Arches, story'd Halls invade,  
And haunt their slumbers in the pompous Shade.

See Fletcher line 3.