

{rectangular, check-sized leaf}

Zennia Notes collected beg 8/9/77 - f
 (cf #23 White Begonia - rays ~~only~~?) <hope sun-winter-leggy>
 annual - but yet possible as conceit {vertical:}
 + perhaps actually a perennial <the sun ?> (~~outdoor~~) zinnia arms
 w. coreopsis. Illust Park 35. T 263 perennial rays summers
 longer than coreopsis runners begonia suns
 all ? cf Flower #23

NB w. Zebra: its strength, speed =
 "bottom" [cf. Bottom: on Shakes]
 + w. poem M.E. Lyrics Bobbs Merr.
 1964: A-a-a-a where-so thou me neer

{vertical:} w. Prayer plant - Maranta ~~bico leucon~~
 Jane Austen leuconeura kerchoveana

Carson note attached

note 1/17/78

some time yucca's lancers + use W.S. Sonnet 56 (Gamut Notes p 7) / ending night fragrant blossoming

w. Yucca filamentosa | Ours / East Coast
 Adam's needle + thread [filament] Canada
 (Century Dict.) "bear grass" (brune?) South
 "spanish bayonet"; Taylor, very
 hardy, basal rosette, practically {vertical:}
 stemless, but stalk of flower 1.3 1/21/78
 cluster (white or cream-white
 2" L) grows from 8-12 ft H.
 Lvs 2-2½ ft long one-inch
 wide, thready margin
 (unravelling)

V
E
R !
S O

Pencil draft b. Sat 1/14/78
 with prayer-plant eyes leggy
 annuals do return zinnia . . stripe
 Zebra's fast (see above) (slang = swift
 also Herrick "is this a fast) abstinence

{reverse of above}

[twice a day] sunrise,
slow rounds sunset

enables ships
sea worth
~~speared lancers~~ <fragrance>
yucca's [~~an~~ roseate
lancers yucc
lancers
~~speared~~ frangce
roseate <rosette> speared
yucca white
site nights

{small leaf; Carson note ref. above}

a waves' water does not
cross the sea, otherwise
sailing would be impossible
sea-sandworm <sand sermon> transferred
into a tank rises + sinks to

{vertical:} sands twice a day as in
conjunction the sea - i.e. twice each
or opposition lunar day occasioned by
new / new the seasonal attraction
moon to full of sun + moon conjunction

{reverse side top of loose leaf notes for Yaupon:}

Zinnia Pencil draft
begun Sat Jan 14/78
with prayer-plant eyes
leggy annuals | do return
zinnia
striped zebra's fast

(80) Notes collected beg. 8/9/77 (Zinnia)
- f. 1/21/78 (lines 5-8)

Pencil draft b. Sat 1/14/78 - f. / <Sat> Jan 1/21/78

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

Notes line 1: prayer plant, *Maranta leuconeura kerchoviana*;
annually winter-leggy, cf 80f #23, l. 6-7

line 2: miracles itself, *Cym* IV ii 29

line 3: blest interim, <WS> Sonnet 56, strength Sonnet 65; coreopsis, north
east varieties blossom early to late fall,

line 4: some time cf epigraph Some Time in All

line 5: ~~Ruth~~ Carson <The Sea Around Us> a wave's water does not cross the sea . .
sailing wd. be impossible . . sea-sand worm transferred into
a tank sinks to sands twice [~~in the lunar day~~] . . eae each
lunar day occasioned by attraction of sun + moon
conjunction or opposition

line 7: seaworth [L.Z. = seaworthy + ~~worthy~~ worth, evaluated
by "god's" sea (whatever's providence, nature as creator)
slow rounds = the musical form intended here

line 8 rosette lancers, Jane Austen, Pride + Prejudice
chap XIV quadrilles dances + their music
ca. 1811-12 (R W Chapman); white night
Fyodor "Dusty"

↑line 4: whereso near - 100 M.E. Lyrics ed.
Robt. D. Stevick, Bobbs Merrill 1964 - p141, 175

Ink draft Sat 1/21/78

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



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Sources

Taylor, *Taylor's Encyclopedia of Gardening*, **Coreopsis, Maranta, Yucca, Zinnia**
Park Seed catalog

Century Dictionary (CD), **quadrille, yucca, zebra**

One Hundred Middle English Lyrics, ed. Robert Stevick

Shakespeare, *Cymbeline* IV. ii. 28-29

Sonnets 56 and 65

Robert Herrick, "To Keep a True Lent"

Jane Austen, *Pride and Prejudice*

Fyodor Dostoevsky, *White Nights*

Rachel Carson, *The Sea Around Us*

LZ, *Some Time*, "Some time has gone" and *"Chloride of Lime and Charcoal"

80 Flowers, #23 "White Begonia"

Zinnia

line 1: **With prayer-plant eyes annually winter-leggy**

line 2: **zinnia miracles itself perennial return**

line 3: **blest interim strength lengthening coreopsis'-summers**

line 4: **actual some time whereso near**

line 5: **zebra-fragrant sharpened wave currents tide**

line 6: **new moon to full sunrise**

line 7: **sunset enable ships seaworth slow-rounds**

line 8: **rosette lancers speared-yucca's white night**

Jan 14-Jan 21/78

C's b. {CZ born 21 January 1913}

line 1: **With prayer-plant eyes annually winter-leggy**

{As LZ's notes above indicate, the prayer-plant is *Maranta leuconeura*}.

Taylor, **Maranta leuconeura** {> White-veined}. Not over 1 ft. high., and a handsome foliage plant for the greenhouse. Leaves broadly elliptic, blunt or short-tapering, grayish- or blueish-green above, purplish or grayish beneath. Brazil. The var. **kerchoveana** has the leaves red-spotted on the under side; {...}.

Taylor, **Zinnia** {see line 2} ZINNIA CULTURE: Zinnias are among the most popular summer- and autumn-flowering plants. The various shades and heights now obtainable make effective showy plantings for the sunny or semi-shady borders. {...}

Seeds should be sown in cool greenhouse or cold frame in boxes of light, sandy soil, 1/8 in. deep, in early April. When plants are large enough to handle they should be transplanted in the same kind of soil to 3 in. apart in boxes and placed near the glass if grown in greenhouse to keep them from becoming leggy {> A common term in hort. for a plant that becomes gawky or "too long in the leg" from overfeeding, or often, in the greenhouse, from being too far from the glass}, but if started in the

cold frame they may be transplanted into the frame, keeping the sash closed at night until danger of frost is over when they may be transplanted.

See LZ, *80 Flowers* #23 "White Begonia" l. 6-7: white camellia hope winter-leggy outdoor / zinnias arm perennial rays summers.

line 2: **zinnia miracles itself perennial return**

Taylor, **Zinnia**. Annual or perennial herbs or under-shrubs comprising about 15 species of the family Compositae, chiefly found in Mex., but also from Tex. and Colo. and Chile. They have rather stiff, erect stems covered with short bristly hairs and somewhat woody at the base. Leaves opposite, ovalish or lance-shaped, usually stem-clasping. Flowers in solitary, flattish or cone-shaped, showy heads, each flower growing in the axil of a scale-like bract, the tip of which is often colored. Ray florets of every shade except blue, the under side often greenish, arranged in 1 to many rows. Disk florets yellow or purplish-brown. (Named for Johann Gottfried Zinn, Professor of Medicine at Göttingen.)

Shakespeare, *Cymbeline* IV. ii. 28-29:

Belarius. I'm not their father; yet who this should be
Doth miracle itself, lov'd before me. —

line 3: **blest interim strength lengthening coreopsis'-summers**

Shakespeare, Sonnet 56, l. 9-14 (1609 Quarto version as quoted in *Bottom* 437):

Let this sad int'rim like the ocean be
Which parts the shore, where two contracted new,
Come daily to the banckes, that when they see:
Returne of loue, more blest may be the view.
As call it Winter, which being ful of care,
Makes Somers welcome, thrice more wish'd, more rare.

{ See notes for #79 Yaupon. }

Shakespeare, Sonnet 65:

Since brass, nor stone, nor earth, nor boundless sea,
But sad mortality o'er-sways their power,
How with this rage shall beauty hold a plea,
Whose action is no stronger than a flower?
O, how shall summer's honey breath hold out
Against the wreckful siege of batt'ring days,
When rocks impregnable are not so stout,
Nor gates of steel so strong, but Time decays?
O fearful meditation! Where, alack,
Shall Time's best jewel from Time's chest lie hid?
Or what strong hand can hold his swift foot back?
Or who his spoil [of] beauty can forbid?
O, none, unless this miracle have might,
That in black ink my love may still shine bright.

{ See notes for #79 Yaupon. }

Taylor, **Coreopsis**. Handsome garden flowers commonly called tickseed, the family Compositae, perhaps a dozen of which are widely cult. for their showy bloom. They are annual or perennial herbs, the annuals being the most popular. Leaves generally opposite, often lobed or dissected but entire in some. Flower heads solitary or in branched clusters, composed of central, usually yellow

disk flowers, and showy ray flowers which are prevailing yellow, but white, pink, or sometimes variegated in certain hort. varieties.

{...} Most of them are among the most lasting of cut flowers. All are summer bloomers, {...}.

line 4: **actual some time whereso near**

LZ, *Some Time* (1957), “Some time has gone” (CSP 107) and “Chloride of Lime and Charcoal II”: Zinnias you look so much like Gentiles (CSP 124).

One Hundred Middle English Lyrics, ed. Robert Stevick, #81:

A, a, a, a
Yet I lover wher-so I go. (141)

{and Fragment:}

Lie thou me neer, lemman,
In thyne armes . . . (175)

{NBk dated Aug 9/77 (page 14)}

lines 5-7: **zebra-fragrant sharpened wave currents tide / new moon to full sunrise / sunset enable ships seaworth slow-rounds**

CD, zebra, *n.* and *a.* {...} **I. n.** An African solidungulate mammal, related to the horse and ass, of the genus *Equus* and subgenus *Hippotigris*, having the body more or less completely striped. {...} The general form is light and symmetrical, like that of most wild asses, and seems to indicate speed rather than bottom. The zebra is one of the most beautiful of animals, as it is also one of the wildest and least tractable. It has often been kept in confinement, and occasionally tamed, but generally retains its indomitable temper. It inhabits in herds the hilly and mountainous countries of South Africa, seeking the most secluded places: so that from the nature of its haunts, as well as its watchfulness, swiftness, and the acuteness of its senses, it is difficult to capture. It is, however, much hunted, and seems destined to extermination.

II. a. Resembling the stripes of a zebra; having stripes running along the sides: as, the zebra markings on certain spiders. Staveley.

Rachel Carson, *The Sea Around Us*, “The Moving Tides”: Twice each month, when the moon is a mere thread of silver in the sky, and again when it is full, we have the strongest tidal movements—the highest flood tide and the lower ebb tides of the lunar month. These are called the spring tides. At these times sun, moon, and earth are directly in line and the pull of the two heavenly bodies is added together to bring the water high on the beaches {...} (145).

Carson, “Wind and Water”: Furthermore, the water that composes a wave does not advance with it across the sea; each water particle describes a circular or elliptical orbit with the passage of the wave form, but returns very nearly to its original position. And it is fortunate that this is so, for if the huge masses of water that comprise a wave actually moved across the sea, navigation would be impossible (110).

Carson, “Wind, Sun, and the Spinning of the Earth”: The flow of these deep waters is hardly a “flow” at all; its pace is ponderously slow, the measured creep of icy, heavy water. But the volumes involved are prodigious, and the areas covered world-wide. {...}

There is, then, no water that is wholly of the Pacific, or wholly of the Atlantic, or of the Indian or the Antarctic. {...} It is by the deep, hidden currents that the oceans are made one (142-143).

{LZ notes above indicate musical sense of “rounds”}.

line 8: **rosette lancers speared-yucca's white night**

Jane Austin, *Pride and Prejudice*, Chap. XIV: She had also asked him twice to dine at Rosings, and had sent for him only the Saturday before, to make up her pool of quadrille in the evening.

CD, **quadrille**, *n.* and *a.* [< F. *quadrille*, *m.*, a game at cards, a square dance, music for such a dance, < Sp. *cuadrillo*, *m.*, a small square (cf. F. *quadrille*, *f.*, a troop of horsemen, < Sp. *cuadrilla*, a troop of horsemen, a meeting of four persons, < It. *quadriglia* = Pg. *quadrilha*, a troop of horsemen) {...}] **I. n. 1.** A game played by four persons with forty cards, which are the remainder of the pack after the tens, nines, and eights are discarded.

2. A square dance for four couples, consisting regularly of five parts or movements, each complete in itself {...}
3. Any single set of dancers or maskers arranged in four sets of groups. [Rare.]
4. Any square dance resembling the quadrille.—
5. Music for such square dances.

Taylor, **Yucca**. Semi-desert plants of the lily family, chiefly Mexican, but a few in the southern states and in the W.I. cult. for their striking flower clusters, and comprising about 40 species. Most of them are stemless with a basal rosette of sword-shaped, tough, leathery leaves, {...}. Flowers white (rarely purple-tinged), waxy, cup-shaped, nodding, usually fragrant at night, some blooming only at night, and born in showy, erect, terminal clusters (panicles). Petals (or sepals) 6. Stamens 6. Fruit usually a capsule. (*Yucca* is the Latinized version of a Spanish vernacular for some other desert plant.)

CD, **yucca**, *n.* {...} A genus of liliaceous plants, of the tribe *Dracæneæ*. It is characterized by a distinct woody stem, numerous paniced roundish or bell-shaped flowers with nearly or quite separate perianth-segments, small anthers sessile on a club-shaped filament, and an ovary with numerous ovules. {...} Their leaves are linear-lanceolate and thick, usually rigid and spiny-tipped, and crowded at the apex of the stem or branch. The handsome pendulous flowers are large and usually white or cream-colored, attaining a length of 3 inches in *Y. baccata*, and form a showy terminal inflorescence often several feet long, seated among clustered leaves or raised on a bracted peduncle. {...} From their sharp-pointed leaves with threads hanging from their edges, *Y. filamentosa* and *Y. aloifolia* are known as *Adam's needle and thread* and as *Eve's thread*; the former is also called *silk-grass* (which see), and sometimes *bear-grass*, its young pulpy stems being eaten by bears. *Y. aloifolia* is also known in the Southern States and in the West Indies as *Spanish dagger* and *dagger-plant*. {...} Some species yield an edible fruit, as *Y. baccata*, the Spanish bayonet, or Mexican banana, a native of Mexico, extending into western Texas, New Mexico, and southern parts of Colorado and California {...}.

Dostoevsky, *White Nights*