

list #11

(p.19

(13) b. July 22/75

Gray → (Venus's Looking-glass)

Gray: corolla of perfect flowers rotate 5-lobed; fertilized unopening + greatly reduced flowers in lower axils; capsule prismatic, cylindric to awl shaped 3-locular, opening by 3 small lateral valves above the middle; axillary blue + purplish flowers earlier European name Specularia Speculum - Veneris, mirror of V. var Specularia perfoliata: leaves clasping, about as broad as long, expanding corollas usually borne at several upper nodes capsule pores sub-median

Taylor: Venus's-looking-glass also known as Campanula (Corolla to Speculum; leaves alternate 3/4" across margins sometimes toothed <to> 1 1/2" L (15" H 1-3 flower clusters ~~flwr~~ deep blue Sometimes white, erect habit (i.e. "bell" upright]

Field Flowers illust p 9 Specularia perfoliata (Belleflower / f.)

has two kinds of flowers . . earliest borne on lower part of stems . . insignificant in appearance . . set seeds without recvg pollen from other flowers . . the later ones higher up . . showy . . visited by insects which carry pollen from one to the other + bring about cross-fertilization. Season: May-Sept. Flowers: solitary or 2 or 3 together . . 5 (rarely 4) reddish-violet petals annual 6 in to 2 ft tall stems rather weak Leaves shell-shaped stem-clasping 1" or less D.

?cf. campanula rotundifolia "bluebell-of-Scotland" or bluebell or harebell. [bell-looking-glass L.Z.] Century: "many plants take their names from familiar animal without obvious reason" low herb with delicate drooping blue, bell-shaped flowers, linear-lanceolate stem-leaves, those near the root round-heart shaped or ovate, but early disappearing . . rarely seen with the flowers.

W.S. Shak. Cym. IV 2 <222>: The azur'd hare-bell like thy vein <John> Lindley 1799-/1865

**Bell-looking-glass (one word 2 hyphens)**

(\*) (restricted) the spelling harebell (to) Scilla nutans (i.e. the wild hyacinth or Hyacinthus non-scriptus ["Scotch" <(Century Dict)> rarely so used in English works" + Cym's British, tho Lindley was also English, botanist + horticulturist taught at U. of London. Prob. (See Gray re- Wild Hyacinth affected

only quotes Century → Onions follows? follows Lindley / ?? he would!

! 3

+VA Venus + Adonis away . . thru . .

by the old Latin name Scilla = squill of lily family for the wild Hyacinth Scilla Nonscripta = without writing because the petals are not veined like

Taylor

empty skies . . queen writing as in the Hyacinthus-Apollo story]  
and not be seen ??? last "comment" mine  
(final stanza) —has to be— 3

\* \* \*

list #11 (p. 20)  
(13) b. 7/22/75 (Venus's Looking-glass)

- 1
- ↳ 2 herb(\*) stem two flowers climb
- 3 come May near-ground-axil <seeded> unopened elasp
- 4 seeded <clasp> soon June higher perfect
- 5
- 6 ~~hunt~~ / mirror-bell flowers one for three
- 7
- 8

† [(\*) pronounce the h in herb]  
final draft  
f. Aug 1/75

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



\* \* \*

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Sources

Taylor, *Taylor's Encyclopedia of Gardening*, **Campanula**, **Specularia**  
Gray, *Gray's Manual of Botany*, **Liliaceae** (Lily Family) > **Camassia** > **Scilla** (437); **Campanulaceae**  
(Bluebell Family) > **Specularia** (Venus's Looking-Glass) (1351)  
Everett, *Field-Flowers*, **Venus's-Looking-Glass**

*Century Dictionary (CD)*, **harebell**  
Onions, *A Shakespeare Glossary*, **hare-bell**  
*Century Cyclopedia of Names*, **John Lindley**

Shakespeare, "Venus and Adonis," lines 1189-1194

line 1: **Bell-looking-glass upright leaf-shells ring the**  
 line 2: **herb stem two flowers climb**  
 line 3: **come May near-ground-axil seeded unopened**  
 line 4: **clasp soon June higher perfect**  
 line 5: **red-purple specular as speculum venery's**  
 line 6: **mirror-bell flowers one for three**  
 line 7: **no harebell hanging chase azur'd**  
 line 8: **veins flight faced skies unseen**

July 22-Aug. 1/75

line 1: **Bell-looking-glass upright leaf-shells ring the**

Everett, *Field-Flowers*, **VENUS'S-LOOKING-GLASS**, *Specularia perfoliata* [Bellflower family]. This plant has two kinds of flowers. The earliest, borne on the lower parts of the stems, are insignificant in appearance and set seeds without receiving pollen from other flowers. The later ones appear higher up, are showy, and are visited by insects which carry pollen from one to the other and so bring about cross-fertilization.

BLOOMING SEASON: May-September. {...} FLOWERS: Solitary, or two or three together in the leaf axils; the upper ones ½ to ¾ inch across with five (rarely four) reddish-violet petals, the lower ones without showy petals. PLANT: Annual, 6 inches to 2 feet tall. Stems rather weak, very leafy, usually branched below. Leaves shell-shaped, stem-clasping, 1 inch or less in diameter (9).

See Taylor, **Speculum-Veneris** line 5.

line 2: **herb stem two flowers climb**

See Everett line 1.

line 3: **come May near-ground-axil seeded unopened**

See Everett line 1.

Gray, **FAM. 167 CAMPANULACEAE** (Bluebell Family) > **1. Specularia** Fabricius **VENUS'S LOOKING-GLASS**. Calyx 5 (or 3-4)-lobed. Corolla of perfect {> Glossary: Having both functional pistil and stamens} flowers rotate, 5-lobed; cleistogamous {> Glossary: Fertilized in the bud, without the opening of the flower} and greatly reduced flowers often in lower axils. Stamens 5, separate; the membranaceous hairy-based filaments shorter than the anthers. Stigmas 3. Capsule prismatic or slender-cylindric to subulate, 3-locular, opening by 3 small lateral valves above the middle.— Low annuals of Eurasia, n. Afr. and Am., with auxiliary blue or purplish flowers, these in American and an Old World species dimorphous, the earlier ones small and cleistogamous. (The early name of the common European *S. Speculum-Veneris*, mirror of Venus, derived from the Latin *specularius*, *pertaining to mirrors*) (1350).

**1. S. perfoliata** (L.) A. DC. (with leaf meeting around the stem). — Stem pilose or hispid below, retrorse-hispidulous or scabrous above, simple to loosely ascending-branched, 0.5-1 m. high; *leaves and bracts roundish to ovate*, clasping by the cordate base, 0.5-2.5 cm. broad, hirsute, or the bracts glabrous, toothed; *flowers 1-few at a node, those at lower nodes cleistogamous* and rarely 5 mm. long, *those at upper nodes expanded* and about 1 cm. long, with *anthers 2.5-3.5 mm. long*; *capsule ellipsoid to obovoid*, 4-10 mm. long; *the 2 or 3 broadly elliptic to roundish pores 0.5-1.5 mm. broad*, borne about midway up the capsule; *seeds plump-lenticular, ellipsoid 0.5-0.6 mm. long*, smooth or variously pebbled, somewhat shining (1351).

line 4: **clasp soon June higher perfect**

See Everett line 1.

See Gray line 3.

line 5: **red-purple specular as speculum venery's**

See Everett line 1.

See Gray line 3.

Taylor, **Specularia**. Hardy annual herbs, comprising about 12 species of the family Campanulaceae, found in the northern hemisphere, with one in Australia. They are low-growing, erect, or of spreading habit, the leaves alternate, lance-shaped, the margins sometimes toothed. Flowers blue, purple or white, in 1-3 flowered clusters, growing from the axils of the leaves. Calyx tubular. Corolla widely open to  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. across, its limb 5-lobed. Stamens 5. Fruit a 3-celled capsule. (*Specularia* is from *Speculum-Veneris*, which see.)

**Speculum-Veneris**. Also known as *Campanula Speculum*. Venus's-looking-glass. Growing to 15 in. high, and of erect habit {> **erecta, -us, -um** = Upright}.

line 6: **mirror-bell flowers one for three**

See Taylor line 5.

See Gray line 3.

line 7: **no harebell hanging chase azur'd**

CD, **harebell**, *n.* [< ME. *harebelle*, glossing L. *bursa pastoris*, shepherd's-purse (not in AS.); < *hare*<sup>1</sup> + *bell*<sup>1</sup>. Many plants take their popular names from familiar animals without obvious reason; cf. *harefoot*, *hare's-foot*, *hare-mint*, *hare's-ear*, etc.] **1.** A species of bell-flower, *Campanula rotundifolia*, the well-known bluebell of Scotland. It is a low herb with delicate, drooping, blue, bell-shaped flowers, and linear-lanceolate stem-leaves, those near the root being round-heart-shaped or ovate, but early disappearing, so as rarely to be seen with the flowers. It is common in both Europe and North America. The name is sometimes erroneously written *hairbell*; Lindley endeavored to restrict that spelling to this plant, reserving the spelling *harebell* for the *Scilla nutans* (def.2).

The azur'd hare-bell, like thy veins.

*Shak.*, Cymbeline, iv. 2.

line 8: **veins flight faced skies unseen**

See CD, **harebell** line 7.

Gray, **FAM. 32 LILIACEAE** (Lily Family) > **18. Camássia** > SCÍLLA L. (old Latin name), SQUILL, an Old World genus of bulbous plants with narrow radical leaves and racemes of blue to white flowers differing from those of *Camassia* in having 1-nerved perianth-segments, has many cult. species: **S. NONSCRÍPTA** (L.) Hoffm. & Link (without writing; old name given because the petals are not veined like writing as they were thought to be in the *Hyacinth*), the ENGLISH BLUEBELL or HAREBELL {...} (437).

Shakespeare, "Venus and Adonis," concluding lines 1189-1194:

Thus weary of the world, away she hies,

And yokes her silver doves; by whose swift aid

Their mistress, mounted, through the empty skies

In her light chariot quickly is convey'd;

Holding their course to Paphos, where their queen

Means to immure herself and not be seen.