

{from page 29}

b. F. 12/19/75

1st draft f. Tu/2/23/75

(23) old list #60 ray flowers <not>(*) blue (White Begonia)

{vertical:}
finely
toothed,
margins
fringed
with /
minute /
hairs

Taylor: w #37 Zinnia (*) w baby's breath / baby-blue eyes
tropical herbs outdoor leggy / compositae
stems soft succulent now perennial / variety? fibril
only genus f. Begoniaceae 1 Indoor winter white begonia patron
leaves alternate, often 2 creeper begun soggy stemjoint cut
colored veins oblique 3 two <2-> lipped salver recalling grove wedding-/basket
flowers red pink yellow 4 constant white fire falling warmth hances
white, slightly irreg. 5 baby's beath gypsum <gypsum-> loving teas since /
m + f separate: 6 white camellias hopes (2) outdoor (1) winter-/leggy
m flowers 2-5 or more 7 leggy zinnias arm perennial rays / summers
parts scarcely distinguish- 8 white begonia suns know <suns snows> indoor
able as petals + sepals; (gk grove (*)

ovary inferior 2-celled Baby blue-eyes Nemophila menziesi + love grove
fruit many seeded capsule (*) white + blue white forms

Named for Michel Begon w. camellia - tea family (*) w tea + cold
patron of botany. 1638-1710, naval officer, Canada, W. Ind. etc

species app. 1000, the cultivated mag. noble, administrator, amateur / science
best divided 1) tuberous- pop. (paniculata) bluish-green annual +
rooted 2) Fibrous rooted (creeping baby's breath - gypsophila pere. herbs
from gardening standpoint, rootstock(*) pink family - flwrs panicles (clusters)
as <the> Latin names pink or white. Perennial species petals / 5-
not <are> + necessarily / all propagating division. Greek = toothed
mean <natural> wild species (*) gypsum loving (limey soils) min / claw

prob (*) Use Campion notes Nov 18-19/75
semperflorens propagation - cut below ? Dafydd Nov 1/75 pp 107-108, Other pp?
joint of the stem + 8"-1' H / without hairs, fleshy, lvs ovalish glossy green
insert in moist sand (soil room temp.) 2-4" L finely toothed flowers

Gray 1300 gamopetalous white, pink or red about 1" W
didynamous stamens, i.e. blooming continually. Brazil
two pairs of unequal length var(*) corbeille de Feu etc

winter plants or diandrous i.e. having two = basket, garden-bed wedding gift
African violet late (bell or cup shaped with broadened rim, two 5-lobed, ~~somewha~~
coleus somewhat irregular or 2-lipped, deciduous, the lower lobe largest

Spring: Iris orig. list 38; and for time they blossom pachysandra
azalea, Japanese holly, whatever comes up first

* * *

old list #6 b F 12/19/75
(23) second draft f. Tu 12/23/75 (White Begonia) p 30
“suns” W. 12/24/75

1
2
3
4
5
6
7

8 white begonia sun's <suns> 5-lobed indoor



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Edited and transcribed by Jeffrey Twitchell-Waas.}

Sources

Taylor, *Taylor's Encyclopedia of Gardening*, **Begonia**, **Camellia**, **Gypsophila**, **Nemophila**, **Zinnia**
Gray, *Gray's Manual of Botany*, **Bignoniaceae** (Bignonia Family) (1300)

Century Cyclopedia of Names, **Henry Begon**

Thomas Campion, *Two Bookes of Ayres* XVII. 11-12

Dafydd ap Gwilym {NBk: “Nov 1/75 [...] Dafydd ap Gwilym (pre-Heine) Gwyn Wms / pp 107-108
face to girl . . ‘back’ to God.” LZ's source is Gwyn Williams, *An Introduction to Welsh Poetry: From the Beginnings to the Sixteenth Century* (Dufour Eds, 1952), 108, which he used
extensively in “A”-23 and this specific reference is a left over note, but does not appear to have
found its way into this poem or elsewhere in *80 Flowers*}.

line 1: **Indoor winter white begonia fibril**
 line 2: **creeper begun soggy stemjoint cut**
 line 3: **2-lipped salver recalling grove wedding-basket**
 line 4: **constant white fire falling warmth**
 line 5: **baby's-breath gypsum-loving teas since hances**
 line 6: **white camellia hope winter-leggy outdoor**
 line 7: **zinnias arm perennial rays summers**
 line 8: **white begonia suns 5-lobed indoor**

Dec 19-24/75

line 1: **Indoor winter white begonia fibril**

Taylor, **Begonia** (bee-gō'ni-a). An immense genus of tropical foliage and flowering herbs, with soft or succulent stems, and the only holt. genus of the family **Begoniaceae**. Leaves alternate, often brightly colored or with colored veins, nearly always oblique in general outline. Flowers red, pink, yellow or white, slightly irregular, the male and female separate. Male flowers with 2-5 or more parts scarcely distinguishable as petals and sepals. Ovary inferior. 2-celled, the fruit a many-seeded capsule. (Named for Michel Begon, French antiquary and patron of botany.) {...}

From the gardening standpoint, those in cult. are best divided into two groups: (a) Tuberous-rooted begonias, and (b) Fibrous-rooted sorts.

line 2: **creeper begun soggy stemjoint cut**

Taylor, **Begonia** {see line 1} > CULTURE AND USES OF BEGONIA. Most of the species above are derived from plants of moist, hot forests. Naturally they thrive best in a greenhouse that approximates these conditions, and, to make their best growth and produce their finest foliage, demand them. Many of them, however, will tolerate a reasonably warm, preferably moist living room, {...} Stem Cutting. Cut below a joint with a sharp knife, insert in moist sand, at room temperature.

line 3: **2-lipped salver recalling grove wedding-basket**

Gray, **FAM. 154 BIGNONIACEAE** (Bignonia Family). *Woody plants, gamopetalous, didynamous or diandrous, with the ovary commonly 2-locular by the meeting of the two parietal placentae or of a projection from them, many-ovuled; fruit a dry capsule, the large flat winged seeds with a flat embryo and no albumen, the broad and leaf-like cotyledons notched at both ends.* Calyx 2-lipped, 5-cleft or entire. Corolla tubular or campanulate, 5-lobed, somewhat irregular or 2-lipped, deciduous; the lower lobe largest. Stamens inserted on the corolla; the fifth or posterior one, and sometimes the shorter pair also, sterile or rudimentary; anthers of 2 diverging locules. Ovary free, bearing a long style, with a 2-lipped stigma. Leaves compound or simple, opposite, rarely alternate. Flowers large and showy.—Chiefly a tropical family (1300).

Taylor, **Nemophila** (nem-off'i-la). A North American genus, comprising 18 species of annual herbs of the family Hydrophyllaceae, a few of much garden interest. {...} (*Nemophila* is from the Greek for grove, and love, in allusion to the plants growing in a shady place.)

N. menziesi. Baby blue-eyes. Grows to a height of 6 in. Leaves cut into 7-9 segments. Flowers bell-shaped, bright clear blue, ½-1 in. across. There are white, and also blue and white forms. A garden favorite. Calif.

Taylor, **Begonia** {see line 1} > **B. semperflorens** {> Ever- or continuously flowering} (b). As usually cult., not over 1 ft. high., mostly less than 8 in., the whole plant nearly without hairs and rather fleshy. Leaves ovalish, glossy-green, 2-4 in. long, very finely toothed, and the margins fringed with minute hairs. Flowers white, pink or red (in some of the many forms), about 1 in. wide, blooming rather continuously when planted out of summer decoration. Brazil. Of the many varieties of this species, the leading bedding begonia, the best are: Corbeille de Feu {French, basket of fire} Gustav Lind, Ruby Jewel, and Pink Camelia.

line 4: **constant white fire falling warmth**

See Taylor, **B. semperflorens** line 3.

line 5: **baby's-breath gypsum-loving teas since hances**

Taylor, **Gypsophila** (jip-so'fill-a). Handsome, although small-flowered, annual or perennial herbs of the pink family, some of the 50, chiefly Eurasian, species very popular garden plants, known generally as baby's-breath from the profusion of mostly small, white or pink flowers. They are bluish-green herbs with opposite, small leaves and slightly swollen joints. Flowers many, in usually profuse branched clusters (panicles). Calyx 5-toothed. Petals 5, sometimes toothed, usually with a minute claw. (*Gypsophila* is from Greek for gypsum-loving, in reference to the tolerance of some species for limey soils.)

The annual and perennial species of *Gypsophila* are very popular garden plants because of their ease of culture and the profusion of bloom which makes snowy (or pink) patches in the border or bed, and are most useful as trimming for bouquets.

Taylor, **Camellia**. Asiatic evergreen shrubs or small trees of the family Theaceae, widely grown for their wax-like, very showy and lasting bloom.

teas since hances < *Theaceae*

line 6: **white camellia hope winter-leggy outdoor**

See Taylor, **Camellia** line 5.

See Taylor, *Zinnia Culture* line 7.

Cf. LZ, #80 "Zinnia": "annually winter-leggy" (CSP 351).

line 7: **zinnias arm perennial rays summers**

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, arrange in 1 to many rows.

ZINNIA CULTURE. {...} 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 off 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.

Thomas Campion, *Two Bookes of Ayres*, XVII, l. 11-12:

These armes Ile spred, which onely at her sight shall close,

Attending as the starry flower that the Suns noone-tide knowes.

{NBk dated Nov 18/75 (p. 11)}.

#23 – **White Begonia**

[5]

line 8: **white begonia suns 5-lobed indoor**

See Champion line 7.

See Gray line 3.

See Taylor line 2.