

{vertical:}

nítida (37) List #41 b. Wed 6/23/76 (Roses) (p.41

the 1st draft f. Thurs 6/24/76

shining /

↓

{eve}ning Z: / quick 1

fragran{ce} no quirk thorbred 2

of lily-of- 5-petal irregular 4 pasture valley-scent old teas damask

the-valley notched parent 5

carolina "pasture" 6

th' old fashioned 7

prairie tea <mother> of 8 figures redoubled climber pink-edging invests

~~the new names~~

~~grandiflora / florid /~~

~~recurrent / climbers / 2nd draft Fri 6/25/76~~

~~floribunda / 1~~

~~miniatures / replaces 2~~

~~damask / (tea not 3~~

(1) ~~the hybrid / rambler) 4~~

~~(alba (double 5~~

~~flowers) light 6~~

(2) ~~pink + white 7~~

~~sweetbrier 8~~

~~(eglantine))~~

(3) ~~(only the <new> names~~

~~revive)~~

~~angel face / rose-purple {#38 Phlox begins, see next}~~

~~(ice white / paccali)~~

~~Handel / recurrent~~

~~climbers / flowd figureds~~

~~(invest) purse~~

~~figured white~~

~~pink rims? / pure white~~

~~pink / pink~~

~~edging / invest(s)~~

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Sources

Taylor, *Taylor's Encyclopedia of Gardening*, **Rosa, Rose**

Gray, *Gray's Manual of Botany*, **Rosaceae** (Rose Family) > **Carolinae Crepin** > **Rosa nítida** (871)

Textual note

line 7: 6 words

Roses

line 1: **Roses hardy as clover return**

line 2: ***the wild no quirk-thorobred notched***

line 3: **5-petal evening-shining knit to the**

line 4: ***pasture valley-scent old teas damask***

line 5: ***pink sweetbrier eglantine white today***

line 6: ***miniatures floribunda grandiflora tho new***

line 7: **restore purple-rose *Angel Face Handel* white**

line 8: **figures redoubled *climber pink-edging invests***

June 23-25, 1976

line 1: Roses hardy as clover return

Taylor, **Rosa**. A genus of shrubs or vines, comprising all the true roses, and typifying the family Rosaceae. According to the usual concept of them there may be 200 true species of roses, but one authority has credited to Eurasia alone over 4000 species. In any case, the differences between species, even the few below, are mainly technical, and it seems better here to direct attention only to their more obvious characters. {...} The number of these forms runs into the thousands, but many are little known today, some are worthless, and a few, while popular for a year or two, are probably destined to oblivion.

Rosa, as a genus, comprises prickly shrubs or vines with alternate, compound leaves, the leaflets arranged feather-fashion, and always with an odd one at the end. The prickles may be hooked or straight. Flowers solitary or in small clusters, typically with 5 petals in wild, single roses, but much doubled in most of the hort. forms, nearly always fragrant. Stamens numerous. Pistils numerous, enclosed at the base in a cup-shaped receptacle, which enlarges in fruit, becomes fleshy and berry-like (the familiar rose hip) and encloses the true fruits which are bony achenes. (*Rosa* is the old Latin name of the rose.)

For culture see ROSE. All the species below have single flowers unless otherwise noted. They represent wild species of roses from which, with others, all the beautiful horticultural forms have been derived, mostly by a complicated history of breeding and selection.

See preceding poem, #36 "Clover."

line 2: **the wild no quirk-thorobred notched**

See Taylor line 1.

Taylor, **Rose**. The many beautiful roses that we enjoy today have evolved, through mutation and both natural and artificial hybridization, from primitive, mostly five-petaled native roses of the wastelands of the northern hemisphere {cont. line 6 below}.

Cf. #12 "Cinquefoil," lines 2-3:

silveryyellow sulphur notched hearts rose
with the wild roses field
roadside waste 5-leaflets or 7 (CSP 328)

line 3: **5-petal evening-shining knit to the**

Taylor, **Rosa** {see line 1 above} > **R. nitida** {> Shining}. A low native rose, rarely over 18 in. high, the stems densely bristly and with slender, straight prickles. Leaflets 7-9, oblongish, about 1 in. long, shining. Flowers generally solitary, about 2 in. wide, rose-pink. Newfoundland to Conn. Hardy from zone 2 southward.

Gray, **FAM. 82 ROSACEAE** (Rose Family) > § CAROLINAE Crepin > **10. Rosa nitida** Willd. (shining). {...} flowers pink, solitary, or few in corymbs, 4-6 cm. broad, in evening with fragrance of Convallaria {lily-of-the-valley}; sepals long-attenuate, with or without slightly dilated tips, reflexed in anthesis, ascending in young fruit, finally deciduous from the dark red subglobose fruit; larger mature achenes cinnamon-brown, ellipsoid, 3-5 mm. long, 1.5-2 mm. broad (871).

knit to the < nitida

{Cf. notes to #36 "Clover" line 2 on Phosphor (light bringer) and niter.}

line 4: **pasture valley-scent old teas damask**

Taylor, **Rosa** {see line 1} > **R. carolina**. Pasture rose. A native rose, the erect stems not usually over 3 ft. high, bristly and with slender, straight prickles. Leaflets 5 (rarely 7), ½-1¼ in. long. Flowers usually solitary, rose-pink, about 2 in. long. Eastern U.S. June-July. Hardy from zone 3 southward. One of the best of our native roses and good for the shrub border.

R. damascena. Damask rose. An erect shrub, 5-7 ft. high. the stems with hooked prickles and sometimes also bristly. Leaflets 5 (rarely 7), ovalish or oblong, 2-2½ in. long. Flowers double, pink or red, fragrant, mostly in loose clusters (corymbs). Asia Minor (?). June-July. Hardy from zone 4 southward. Cult. in Eu. as a source of attar of roses.

R. odorata. Tea rose. An evergreen, tea-scented, partially climbing rose with hooked prickles. Leaflets 5-7, ovalish or oblong, 2-3 in. long, shining above. Flowers solitary or 2 or 3 in a cluster, nearly 3 in. wide, usually double, white, pink, or yellow. China. June-Oct. Hardy from zone 6 southward. Little cult. in its original form, but entering widely into many hort. forms.

See Gray line 3.

line 5: **pink sweetbrier eglantine white today**

Taylor, **Rosa** {see line 1} > **R. Eglanteria**. The eglantine or sweetbrier. A much-branched shrub, 5-8 ft. high, with pleasantly aromatic foliage, the stems bristly, and with strongly hooked prickles. Leaflets 5-7, nearly round or broadly oval, about 1 in. long, sticky. Flowers nearly 2 in. wide, pink, generally solitary. Eu., commonly naturalized in the U.S. Hardy throughout.

line 6: **miniatures floribunda grandiflora tho new**

Taylor, **Rose** {cont. from line 2}. Several rose classes that were once considered the ultimate in perfection have been superseded by supposedly superior types. But the old types still remain in the gardens of rose hobbyists or in the neglected yards of old homesteads. Among these are the Albas, Bourbons, Chinas, Centifolias, Damasks, Gallicas, Mosses, Noisettes, and Teas (not the Hybrid Teas). Approaching oblivion are three comparatively modern types; the Hybrid Perpetuals, Polyanthas, and Ramblers. Today's favorites are the Hybrid Teas, Floribundas, Grandifloras, Large-flowered Recurrent Climbers, and the Miniature Roses.

line 7: **restore purple-rose Angel Face Handel white**

{LZ is evidently taking some, if not most of his notes from seed catalogs or packets. Two new forms are mentioned in line 7: Rosa Angel Face, introduced to the U.S. in 1968 is a cross of floribunda and hybrid tea, pink flowers; Rosa Handel, developed in 1960, is a climbing floribunda, flowers white with pink edges.}

line 8: **figures redoubled climber pink-edging invests**

See Taylor lines 1 and 6.

See note line 7.