

{from page 44}

flowered 6/7/76

(41) Taylor 696ff

(Honeysuckle)

Lonicera

180+, shrubs  
 + woody climbers,  
 honeysuckle  
 family - N. hemisphere  
 Old world + N.A.  
 leaves opp. usually  
 entire, rarely ever  
 green. Flwrs tubular  
 or bell shaped, equally  
 five-lobed or more  
 often 2-lipped, the  
 upper lip of 4 lobes  
 the lower one, born (L/Z)  
 in the leaf axils, or  
 in clusters at end  
 of branches, named  
 for Adam Lonitzer  
 16 c. German naturalist  
 Fruits a fleshy  
 berry - white, yellow  
 orange, red, blue,  
 black: birds favorite  
 fruit. Thrive in moist  
 loamy soil best, but  
 everywhere. Propagation  
 seeds or cuttings.

Pt. J. prob <L> japonica var. halliana  
 (Hall's h.) flwrs white fading to yellow  
not tinged purple. Half-evergreen <woody> climber  
 20-30 ft, branches slender, hairy  
 lvs ovate-oblong 1-3" pointed, usually  
 downy beneath, sweetly scented  
 1-1½", 2-lipped, slender tube  
 Fruit black. Rampant in our  
 zone. C. noticed neighbor's East  
 of <on> our anchor fence has a "green"  
 berry - i.e. blue green, since green  
 is not listed in Taylor

N.B. use notes old + condensed 1-2

(Z) = sigh laos <to whom> (✓generic name meaning / bonewood

Gray - L. Xylósteum bonewood

1333 European flwr honeysuckle

10 ft H flwrs. yellow tinged red ½"

across. Fruit red. May-June

fruit Aug-Sept

~~Pt J prop~~ <(Goatleaf)> Caprifolium Common

or Italian h. climbing to 20 ft H  
 lvs oval or elliptic, / 2-4' bluish-green  
 under, upper 2 or 3 forming a cup or  
 disk. Flwrs clusters ends of branches  
 yellowish-white, sometimes tinged  
 purple - ? 2-lipped ~~fr~~ tube slender  
 Fruit orange May-June

#41 6/7 In process list

\* \* \*

p 45) (41) **abb. notes from p 44** (Honeysuckle) **p 45**  
**f 6/7/76**  
loner serry  
z: **unserrate / serried** named for Adam Lonitzer g. naturalist  
Lonicera (h. fam.) N-hemisphere: old world  
+ N.A. flwr 2 lipped, upper <lip of> 4 lobes, lower born(e)  
[Z] in the leaf-axils, or cluster ends of <slender ?> branches  
drying white, fading to yellow not tinged purple (i.e. Pt. J)  
to wire half-evergreen, leaves ovate, downy beneath, grayish  
wire to green, top greener. Fruit black berry (neighbor's E.  
may anchor fence bluegreen. Rampant in our zone  
to wire w. Gray Xylósteum, generic name meaning (Gk)  
“bonewood” = bonelike wood ? not in dictionary  
standing? trans. ci ≡ k + sigh loss to whom; caprifolium  
locust (goat leaf (Common or It. h)  
20-30' H 10A notes 5/28/75 Bonsai = shallow <bone> dish +  
(sai) planting 10B m + f cell (zygote = sigh goat)  
6/1/76 - H.J. that whip in the sky(\*) Portrait L 198?  
**W.S. All's Well <clew> capriccio (caprice)** (only effort is achievement  
(\*) **caper = plant flourishes in rubbish; dance; <applied to> hanged man**  
? dutch 17c privateering / vessel - Sir  
(\*) **slang = high jinks; thieving [sea-term - <on a> diagonal** Wm Temple  
**Theophrastus: ΚΑΠΠΙΑΠΙΣ (Capparis spinosa)**  
**refuses** fruits better in wild state; spines on  
**shoots, leaves stems; stems on the ground, grows**  
**+ flowers entirely in summer (but Lonicera is half-evergreen**  
Theophrastus: honeysuckle = ΚΛÚΜΕΝΟΝ, climbing  
Lonicera etrusca - roots shd be gathered before  
the {sun} strikes on them  
W.S. 2HVI V 2 48 (young Clifford) chair-days (i.e. of  
rest, old age **use #42**  
**twig** - (Skeat etc) 1) shoot of a tree (Northumb.) orig  
fork of a branch A.S. twi = double, cognate  
with Skt dvi-ka, of two. Gk δισσοϋ double  
twofold (2) to comprehend Irish twig-im  
O. Irish tucc-im I understand Gael. tuig  
to understand. Partridge (vulgar <19 c>) “twig +  
berries” boy's p + t's  
**1st draft b Fri 7/16/76**  
1  
2 locust dry wire ^ hang ✓(in)  
3 ^sky sigh loss t'whom ↖(half-evergreen)  
4  
5 clew men'n' flourish in rubbish  
6 caper#’s sunless flowers upper-lip fœur <4>-lobe

p 46 (41) (cont.) 1st draft b. Fri 7/16/76 f. Fri 7/23/76 (Honeysuckle) p.46

lower- #born  
7 lower ^ in leaf-axil 5-white yellow/fading  
8

2nd draft Fri 7/23/76

1  
2  
3  
4  
5 clew men#’n’#flourish in rubbish  
6 caper#’s sunless flowers upper-lip 4-lobe  
7 lower-#born leaf-axil 50white yellowfading  
8 adam’s natural birds twig-’n’berries / comprehend

[l. 7 lower- (hyphen) ] [l. 8 print comprehend on / same line



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Sources

Taylor, *Taylor’s Encyclopedia of Gardening*, **Lonicera**  
Gray, *Gray’s Manual of Botany*, **Caprifoliaceae** (Honeysuckle Family) > **Lonicera** (Honeysuckle) > **L. Xylósteum** (1333) and **L. Caprifolium** (1335)  
Theophrastus, *Enquiry into Plants* IX. viii. 5; III. ii. 1; VI. i. 3; VII. viii. 1; VII. x. 1

*Century Dictionary (CD)*, **caper, capriccio**  
Skeat, *A Concise Etymological Dictionary of the English Language*, **twig**  
Berrey & Van den Bark, *Thesaurus of Slang*, **Frolic; Caper; “Cut Up”** (274)  
Partridge, *Dictionary of Slang and Unconventional English*, **caper, caper-corner-ways, twig and berries**

Shakespeare, *All’s Well That Ends Well* I. iii. 188  
2 *Henry VI V.* ii. 48 (see #42 Marigold)  
Henry James, *William Wetmore Story and His Friends*  
*The Portrait of a Lady*

Textual notes

line 6: 6 words  
line 7: 6 words

line 1: **Honeysuckle loner serry rampant zone**  
 line 2: **locust dry wire half-evergreen hang**  
 line 3: **in sky sigh loss t'whom**  
 line 4: **May wood or bone sigh**  
 line 5: **clew men 'n' flourish in rubbish**  
 line 6: **caper 's sunless flowers upper-lip 4-lobe**  
 line 7: **lower- born leaf-axil 5-white yellowfading**  
 line 8: **adam's natural birds twig-'n'-berries comprehend**

July 16-23, 1976

line 1: **Honeysuckle loner serry rampant zone**

Taylor, **Lonicera** (lon-iss'er-ra). The honeysuckles comprise a group of 180 or more species of shrubs and woody climbers in the honeysuckle family. They are found throughout the northern hemisphere in both the Old World and America. Leaves opposite, usually entire, rarely evergreen. The flowers are tubular or bell-shaped, equally 5-lobed or more often 2-lipped, the upper lip composed of four lobes and the lower of one. They are borne in pairs in the leaf axils or in clusters at the ends of the branches. Fruit a fleshy berry. (Named for Adam Lonitzer, a 16th-century German naturalist.)

Practically all the honeysuckles are worthy of cultivation. The tall forms are fine for shrub borders and general use while certain of the lower ones are adapted to the rock garden. The often showy flowers are produced abundantly and are sometimes sweetly scented. The fruits are white, yellow, orange, red, blue, or black, quite ornamental, and a favorite food for birds. They are of easy cultivation, thriving in almost any place, though a loamy soil, reasonably moist, is best. Propagation by seeds or cuttings.

**L. japonica**. Japanese honeysuckle. A vigorous, half-evergreen climber growing 20-30 ft.; branches slender, hairy. Leaves ovate to oblong, 1-3 in. long, pointed, usually downy beneath. Flowers white, tinged purple, fading to yellow, sweetly scented, 1-1½ in. long, 2-lipped, the tube slender. Fruit black. June. Asia. Naturalized in eastern U.S. where it can become dangerous nuisance, as it is so rampant that if it gets out of control it will smother all other vegetation. Hardy zone 3 {which includes New York} southward.

**loner serry** < *Lonicera*

line 2: **locust dry wire half-evergreen hang**

See Taylor, **L. japonica** line 1 {LZ's notes above appear to suggest **dry wire** is his version of "branches slender, hairy"}.

See Partridge line 6.

line 3: **in sky sigh loss t'whom**

Henry James, *William Wetmore Story and His Friends*: —the latter doubtless as an effect of that "whip in the sky" which his wit, locally famous, had been the first to denounce— (Vol. 1, 321). {NB: "that whip in the sky" (6/3/76, old notes page 20)}.

Gray, **FAM. 162 CAPRIFOLIACEAE** (Honeysuckle Family) > **2. LONICERA L.**  
 HONEYSUCKLE > **3. L. XYLÓSTEUM L.** (old generic name, meaning Bonewood), FLY-H. of Europe. — Bushy shrub 1-3 m. high, with *hollow branches* soft-pilose to glabrate; *leaves* elliptic-ovate to obovate, acute, rounded to broadly cuneate at base, 3-6 cm. long, gray-green, glabrous or sparingly pilose above, *pale and pubescent beneath*; *flowers* axillary, on *filiform pubescent peduncles* 0.8-2 cm. long; bracts

linear-subulate, spreading; {...} Roadside and thickets, esc. from cult., N.E. to Mich., s. to N.J., Pa, and O. Fl. May, June; fr. June-Aug. (Introd. from Eurasia) (1333).

**sigh loss t'whom** < *Xylosteum*

line 4: **May wood or bone sigh**

See Gray line 3.

{See NBk: "5/28/75 Bonsai Miniatures <Quick + Easy> Japan Pubns Trading Co 1255 Howard St. SF Calif 94103 (Y<en> 450) p 3 Jap. written characters bon meaning a shallow container, and sai a planting: pronounced / bone-sigh" (p. 6)}.

**bone sigh** < bonsai

line 5: **clew men 'n' flourish in rubbish**

Theophrastus IX. viii. 5: *Of the cutting of roots for medicinal purposes, and of certain superstitions connected therewith*: Also that some roots should be gathered at night, others by day, and some before the sun strikes on them, for instance those of the plant called honeysuckle {κλύμενον, *Lonicera etrusca*}.

**clew men 'n'** < κλύμενον, *klumenon*

Shakespeare, *All's Well That Ends Well* I. iii. 188:

Countess. Speak, Is't so?

If it be so, you have wound a goodly clew;

See *CD*, **caper** line 6.

line 6: **caper 's sunless flowers upper-lip 4-lobe**

*CD*, **caper**<sup>1</sup>, v. i. {...} A leap; a skip or spring, as in dancing mirth, or in the frolic of a kid or lab, or a child; hence a sportive or capricious action; a prank.

**caper**<sup>2</sup>, n. [Of the product, usually in pl. *capers*; ME. *caperis*, *cappares*, *capperis*, after L. {...} < L. *capparis*, < Gr. κάππαρις, the caper-plant, a caper, < Ar. *kabbār*, *qabbār* = Pers. *kabar*, *capers*.] A plant, *Capparis spinosa*, the buds of which (called *capers*) are much used as a condiment. The bush is a low shrub, growing on old walls, in fissures of rocks, or among rubbish, in the countries bordering the Mediterranean.

The *caper plant*, with its white-and-purple blossoms, flourishes among the piles of rubbish.

*B. Taylor*, *Lands of the Saracen*, p. 206.

**caper**<sup>3</sup>, n. *Naut.*, a light-armed vessel of the seventeenth century, used by the Dutch for privateering.

The trade into the Straight can neither be secured by our own convoys, nor by the French fleets in the Mediterranean, from the Dutch *capers*.

*Sir W. Temple*, *To the Duke of Ormond*, Works, I. 122.

Partridge, *Dictionary of Slang*, **caper**, To be hanged: late C. 18-mid 19. Wolcot (E.D.D.). Prob. *ex cut a caper upon nothing*, q.v.

Berrey & Van den Bark, *American Thesaurus of Slang*, **PLEASURE > 280. Enjoyment; fun.—n.** > 8. FROLIC; CAPER; "CUT UP." {...} cut up, cut up capers or a caper, cut up high jinks {...} (274).

**UNDERWORLD > 490. Theft.—n.** > 2. A THEFT. {...} caper {...} (440).

See Taylor, **Loricera** line 1.

line 7: **lower- born leaf-axil 5-white yellowfading**

See Taylor, **Loricera** and **L. japonica** line 1.

line 8: **adam's natural birds twig-'n'-berries comprehend**

See Taylor, **Lornicera** line 1.

Partridge, *Dictionary of Slang*, **twig and berries**. A child's penis and testicles: lower-class euphemism: C. 20. Cf. *pencil and tassel*.

Skeat, **twig** (1), a shoot of a tree. (E.) A. S. *twig* (pl. *twigu*), a twig; Northumb. *tuigge* (pl. *tuiggo*), Jo. xv. 5, 6; orig. the fork of a branch, and named from being double, the small shoot branching off from the larger one. – A. S. *twi-*, double; see above. + Du. *twijg*, Low G. *twig* (Danneil), Westphal. *twich*, *twick*, G. *zweig*. Cognate with Skt. *dvi-ka-*, 'consisting of two,' Gk. *δισούς*, double, twofold. Brugm. ii. § 166.

**Twig** (2), to comprehend. (C.) Irish *tuig-im*, O. Irish *tucc-im*, I. understand; Gael. *tuig*, to understand.