

{from page 36}

(32) b. Sat May 8/76 (Lilac)
f. Fri May 14/76 1st draft

genus: syringa for P Encounters

- Gk a pipe 1
- (sir-ring-a) 2
- olive f; opp. lvs 3
- usually unlobed; 4 or deep lilac blossom breezed
- flwrs, thyrses 5
- [mock orange 6
- = Philadephus 7
- orig. called 8

Phil so is not
lilac; West
coast called
syringa for

their hollow stems] notes Sat May 8/76 (*) Hesperis purple
 re- "two-colors" sure angels in tournures (sometimes albino / yellow) lvs / lyrate (lobed
 v.i. whatever shade blue to bluish; magenta is reddish purple pinnate
 blend whitish- red young turning pink; lilac pink; pink;
 yellow, lilac-purple purple; dull rosy; pale lavender
 deep <or pale> lilac to violet, reddish young <spring> - pale lilac (persica) - whitish pink - deep / pink
 red in the fall scattered bloom, brownish-red Hesperis (mustard f
 w. yellow <(lemon)> rocket: flwrs spikes at branch ends, pinnate lvs w. night fragrant
 mustard, cabbage, cress - radish family (cruciferae) matronalis mother-of-the
 ?? see also notes Apr 26 - May 8/76 / pruning lilacs all winter save branches evening (*)
 tipped w. budlike roses / prune (*) dead blossoms

T.S. Introduction i 45 - And (*) burn sweet wood to make
 the lodging sweet; RII i ii 68 - empty lodgings + unfurnished (*) walls
 WS W.T. II i 111 (Hermione) (*) honorable grief lodg'd here which burns (*)
 worse than tears drown; RII iii 161 foul weather . . sighs . .
 (tears) lodge the summer corn; II HVI III ii 176 summer's
 corn by tempest (*) lodg'd (all not pre-S). Per (*) III ii "Our lodgings,
 standing bleak upon the sea; K.L II iv 179 (Kent) This shameful
 lodging (stocks) heavy eyes (*) / see also notes K.L.? lodges lodging WS
 {line upsidedown. r as ?-once to-? olive ?? / may know / but ? colors
 cont. from bottom, largely illegible:} ?? knows lilac as lilac + white
 planted with the / white? (*) year ear ?
 ??? lion's tail in bell lodge o ??? I've with the what yellow rocket
 have both present yet a ? how many year ??

(French planted)

(32) two colors white lilac + lilac is lilacs May 5/76
(*) nose knows of a ?, breezed eyeing two colors ↑

(32) b Sat May 8/76 (Lilac) (p 37
2nd draft f. Fri May 14/76 8 P.M. for P. Prospective Encounters
The Great Hall, Cooper
Union, Manhattan

1
2
3
4 or <and>deep lilac blossom breezed
5
6
7
8



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Edited and transcribed by Jeffrey Twitchell-Waas.}

Sources

Taylor, *Taylor's Encyclopedia of Gardening*, **Hesperis, Lilac, Mock-Orange**
Gray, *Gray's Manual of Botany*, **Cruciferae** (Mustard Family) > **Hesperis** > **H. Matronalis** and
Bunias (712)

Onions, *A Shakespeare Glossary*, **lodge, lodging**

Shakespeare, *The Taming of the Shrew*, Intro I. 48-49
Henry VI, Part 2 III. ii. 175-176
Richard II III. iv. 161-162
King Lear II. iv. 179
Winter's Tale II. i. 111
Pericles III. ii. 14

Henry James, *William Wetmore Story and His Friends*

line 1: **Sere ring a pipe wood**
 line 2: **lodging sweet by tempest lodged**
 line 3: **nose knows two colors pale**
 line 4: **and deep lilac blossom breezed**
 line 5: **pruned some red fall-scattered bloom**
 line 6: **hesperis purple mother-of-evening gone spring**
 line 7: **angels in bustles deep lilac**
 line 8: **pales lilac angels for white**

May 8-14/76 (8 P.M.)

for P. Prospective Encounters

The Great Hall, Cooper Union

Manhattan

{Prospective Encounters was a concert presented by the New York Philharmonic of three contemporary compositions conducted by Pierre Boulez on May 14, 1976 at 8 p.m. PZ was the solo violinist for Earle Brown's "Centering" (for solo violin and ensemble). This work was apparently composed for PZ, who played the world premier of the work with the London Sinfonietta on 4 Dec. 1973}.

line 1: **Sere ring a pipe wood**

Taylor, **Lilac**. A large group of decorative shrubs and trees belonging to the genus **Syringa** (sir-ring'a) of the olive family. They are Old World plants with opposite, usually unlobed leaves and showy clusters of flowers that are borne in spring and early summer, chiefly in thyrses. The flowers are tubular, with 4 spreading lobes and 2 stamens. They may be white, pink, lavender, or purple and are often fragrant. The fruit is, in most cases, a brown, flattened, oval capsule. (*Syringa* is probably from the Greek for pipe, and refers to the hollow stems of *Philadelphus* which was originally called *Syringa*.)

Sere ring a < *Syringa*

Shakespeare, *The Taming of the Shrew*, Intro I. 48-49:

Lord. Balm his foul head in warm distilled waters,
 And burn sweet wood to make the lodging sweet.

line 2: **lodging sweet by tempest lodged**

Onions, **lodge** (1 Eliz. sense; 2 not pre-S.)

1 to harbour, entertain (feelings) Wint. II. i 110, 2H4 IV. v. 206 *lodge a fear*, R3 II. i. 65.

2 (of rain or wind) to beat down (crops) R2 III. iii. 162, 2H6 III. ii. 176, Mac. IV. i. 55.

lodging (formerly of much wider use than now)

1 accommodation for rest at night or for residence LLL. v. ii. 809 hard lodging, H5 IV. i. 16.

2 dwelling-place, abode, house Mer. V. II. ii. 128, AYL. II. iii. 23, Oth. I. ii. 45, Per. III. ii. 14; fig. applied to the stocks Lr. II. ii. 179 *This shameful l*.

3 apartment, room Shr. Ind. i. 49, R2 I. ii. 68 *empty l-s and unfurnish'd walls*, 2H4 IV. v. 232.

See Shakespeare, *The Taming of the Shrew* line 1.

Henry VI, Part 2 III. ii. 175-176:

Warwick. His well-proportion'd beard made rough and rugged,
 Like to the summer's corn by tempest lodg'd.

lines 3 & 4: **nose knows two colors pale / and deep lilac blossom breezed**

Taylor, **Lilac** {see line 1}> {LZ is reading down the flower descriptions in the listing of Lilac species; most are fragrant and often bicolored: **S. Amurensis**, whitish-yellow; **S. chinensis**, lilac-purple; **S. Josidaea**, deep lilac to violet; **S. oblata**, reddish when young and becoming red in fall; **S. pekinensis**, yellowish-white; **S. persica**, pale lilac, fragrant; **S. pubescens**, fragrant, pale lilac; **S. sweginzowi**, fragrant, reddish or paler lilac; **S. villosa**, lilac-pink or paler}.

line 5: **pruned some red fall-scattered bloom**

Taylor, **Lilac** {see line 1} > CULTIVATION. {...} Pruning is very important, especially if quality rather than quantity is desired in the flowers. In all cases the old blossoms should be removed as soon as they begin to fade. Pruning work may be done any time during the winter. Remove all weak wood which does not bear flower buds. Flowering branches are easily identified during the winter by the presence of several large buds at the tips. Only those branches which have vigorous buds should be left {...}.

See Taylor **Lilac** line 3 & 4.

Taylor, **Lilac** {see line 1} > **S. microphylla**. A spreading, slender-branched shrub, growing about 5 ft. high. Leaves ½-1½ in long, roundish-ovate, hairy beneath. Flowers lilac, fragrant, small, in short clusters 1-3 in. long. May-June. China. Hardy from zone 3 southward. A species distinguished by the small size of its leaves and flowers; a scattered bloom is often produced in the fall.

line 6: **hesperis purple mother-of-evening gone spring**

Taylor, **Hesperis**. Attractive, Old World, biennial or perennial herbs of the mustard family, comprising about 25 species, and generally called rocket or damewort. {...} They are erect, branching plants with alternate, usually finely toothed leaves, and showy purplish or white, fragrant flowers in long, terminal clusters (racemes). Petals 4. Fruit a long, slender pod (silique), contracted at intervals. (*Hesperis* is from the Greek for evening, in allusion to their marked fragrance at night.) {...} *H. matronalis* is often a biennial and a supply should be kept to replace plants that die out after blooming. **H. matronalis**. Dame's-rocket; called, also, dame's-violet and garden rocket. A branching herb 2-5 ft. high. Leaves lance-shaped or ovalish, 2-4 in. long, tapering at the tip, but nearly stalkless and broad toward the base. Flowers normally purple or lilac-purple, delightfully night-fragrant. Pods 3-4 in. long, beaked. Eurasia. A double-flowered form is sometimes called, especially in England, the Whitsun gillyflower. White-flowered forms are also known sometimes under the name *var. nivea*.

Gray, **FAM. 73 CRUCÍFERAE** (Mustard Family) > **30. Hésperis** L. ROCKET. JULIENNE (Que.) > **1. H. MATRONÀLIS** L. (matronly, from the old name, Mother-of-the-Evening, the flowers then becoming fragrant), Dame's-Violet, Julienne des Dames (Que.) —Tall; leaves lanceolate, acuminate; petals purple (sometimes albino); siliques 5-14 cm. long. —Roadsides, thickets and open woods {...} May-Aug. (712).

line 7: **angels in bustles deep lilac**

Henry James, *William Wetmore Story and His Friends*: However, by steadily bracing the mind to thinking of angels in tournures or in French boots and moustaches, one can gradually recall the natural state of the mind and prepare it for receiving the idea of the strange species above-named (Vol. I, 48).

CD*, **trournure, *n.* {...} **2.** A pad or more elastic structure worn tied round the waist by women, in order to give the hips an agreeably rounded outline; hence, the whole back drapery of a gown; sometimes, incorrectly, a bustle.

See Taylor line 4.

line 8: **pales lilac angels for white**

See Taylor line 4.

See Henry James line 7.