

{from page 37}

(33) b. Sun May 16/76 First draft (Azalea)
f. Sun May 23/76

gk "AZΩ to dry
dry up, parch

Pass. to be parched 1 Foul weather sighs old time
up, pine away 2 may was <growth is> so unfurnished walls

(thru grief) Liddell 3 drown~~d~~ tears azalea wills barrens

[be friend 4 dry long heath for friend <be ? befriend> {vertical:}

lion's-ear-tale 5 south lion's-ear mints its tale <-tale minted the-?> (5) north-red 1-5-south?]

[it's-tale 6 red north chalices of five five-red north-five-5

(5) red north↗ leaf (winter leaf) truths red North (North) red

6 chalices leaves wintered greener wet? <wet>

7 azalea longs no dry death

8 tread-climbing <climbing? ^ treading> (crimson) roman / shades
climbs

2nd draft Sun May 23/76

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



T. I i 71 Gon. (honest <old> counsellor. Now would I give a thousand furlongs
of sea for an acre of barren ground, long heath, brown furze,
anything. The wills above be done! but I would fain die a dry death

(33) azalea use w. notes (32) / + L erica? "heath" Notes Apr 30? † May? 8/76

also F - long heath = ling, furze gk = dry ancient error it needs / → dry sites

* * *

Sources

Taylor, *Taylor's Encyclopedia of Gardening*, **Azalea**, ***Erica**, **Leonotis**
 Bailey, L.H., *The Standard Cyclopaedia of Horticulture*, 3 vols. Macmillan, 1929, 1930, 1942.

Century Dictionary (CD), ***calyx**, **greenth**, **greenwithe**
 Onions, *A Shakespeare Glossary*, **heath**, **ling**, **lodge**, **lodging**, **long heath**
 Liddell & Scott, *A Greek Lexicon*, **ΑΖΩ**

Shakespeare, *Richard II*, I. ii. 67-69; III. iii. 161-162
The Winter's Tale II, i. 110-112
The Tempest I. i. 69-72

Azalea

line 1: **Foul weather sighs old time**
 line 2: **may is so unfurnished walls**
 line 3: **drown tears azalea wills barrens**
 line 4: **dry long heath be friend**
 line 5: **south lion's-ear tale red north**
 line 6: **chalices leaf winter greener wet**
 line 7: **azalea longs no dry death**
 line 8: **climbs crimson treading roman shades**

May 16-23/76

line 1: **Foul weather sighs old time**

{See Shakespeare notes for #32 "Lilac," listing passages with the words *lodge* and *lodging*}.

Onions, **lodge** (1 Eliz. sens; 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.

Shakespeare, *Richard II*, III. iii. 161-162:

King Richard. We'll make foul weather with despised tears.

Our sighs and they shall lodge the summer corn,

line 2: **may is so unfurnished walls**

Shakespeare, *Richard II* I. ii. 67-69 {see note line 1}:

Duchess. Alack, and what shall good old York there see

But empty lodgings an unfurnished walls,

Unpeopled offices, untrodden stones?

line 3: **drown tears azalea wills barrens**

Shakespeare, *The Winter's Tale* II, i. 110-112 {see note line 1}:

Hermione.

But I have

That honorable grief lodged here which burns

Worse than tears drown.

Taylor, **Azalea** (a-zay'lee-a). A group of well-known garden shrubs and trees of the heath family, perhaps not technically different from *Rhododendron*, but kept distinct from that genus by most gardeners, and here. There are many species and named forms, comprising some of the handsomest flowering shrubs in the world. All are natives of the north temperate zone, chiefly N.A. and eastern As. Leaves alternate and stalked. Flowers more or less irregular, usually in terminal, umbel-like clusters, the stamens often far-protruding. Fruit a dry pod (capsule), splitting lengthwise, the seeds very numerous and small. (*Azalea* is Greek for dry, in allusion to the old, and false, idea that the plants require dry sites.)

Liddell & Scott, **ἄζω** {azō}, to dry, dry up, parch:—Pass. to be parched up, pine away through grief (15).

Shakespeare, *The Tempest* I. i. 69-72:

Gonzalo. Now would I give a thousand furlongs of sea for an acre of barren ground,

long heath, brown [furze], anything. The wills above be done! but I would fain die a dry death.

line 4: **dry long heath be friend**

See Shakespeare, *The Tempest* line 3

Onions, **long heath**: common heath, heather, or ling, *Erica vulgaris* Tp. i. i. 71 (see LING^{2†})

ling^{2†}: heather Tp. i. i. 71 *ling*†, *heath*, *broom*†, *furze* (F₁ *Long heath*, *Browne firrs*).

See Liddell & Scott line 3.

*Taylor, **Erica**, The true heaths comprise a genus of over 500 species of the family Ericaceae, largely from South Africa and the Mediterranean region, a few scattered elsewhere. They are sometimes tree-like, more often low shrubs and some are nearly prostrate. Leaves characteristically heath-like, *i.e.*, small, narrow, and needle-like, usually in clusters of 3-6, but so numerous as to be often densely crowded, prevailing evergreen. Flowers sometimes solitary, more often in small clusters (umbels or spikes), often nodding. Corolla urn-shaped or bell-shaped, never large, with 4 small lobes. Stamens 8. Fruit a many-seeded capsule. (*Erica* is from the Latin for heath.)

line 5: **south lion's-ear tale red north**

Taylor, **Leonotis** (lee-o-nō'tis). A genus of African herbs of the mint family, comprising a dozen species of which **L. Leonurus**, the lion's-tail or lion's-ear, is the only one likely to be in cult. It is a shrub-like, perennial herb, 3-6 ft. high, or lower in a dwarf form, with a hairy stem and opposite, oblongish or narrower leaves, 1-2 in. long, and coarsely toothed. Flowers (in ours) yellow or orange-red (white in a hort. form), in dense clusters (whorls) in the leaf axils. Corolla irregular and 2-lipped, the lower lip with 3 nearly equal lobes. Stamens 4, generally curved. Fruit a collection of 4 nutlets, surrounded by the 8-10-ribbed, persistent calyx. As an outdoor subject the plant is hardy only south of zone 7, but it can be cult. outdoors northward all summer and then brought into the cool greenhouse, where it will flower in Nov.-Dec. If the latter plan is followed, it is better to make cutting in the early spring and, when rooted, grow the plants outdoors until the fall, when they must be brought into the cool greenhouse. (*Leonotis* is from the Latin for lion's ear, which the flowers are supposed to resemble.) {NBk (IV).}

Bailey, **LEONÒTIS** (Greek, *lion's ear*, which the flowers are supposed to resemble). *Labiàtæ*. LION'S EAR. LION'S TAIL. This includes a tender shrub with scarlet-orange, gaping flowers, cultivated outdoors in southern Florida and southern California.; and it is an excellent winter bloomer under glass. {...}

Leonùus {...} corolla more than thrice as long as the calyx, red-yellow or orange-, 1½-1¾ in. long, pilose, the upper lip large and the lower small; {...} In the North, Leonotis cuttings should be started in early spring, the young plants transplanted to the open in May and thereafter frequently pinched to make a symmetrical instead of a straggling bush, and if the plants do not flower before frost, they can be cut back, lifted and brought into a cool greenhouse to flower in Nov. or Dec. A southern enthusiast says that they are as easy to cult. as a geranium (Vol. 2, 1839).

See Taylor line 6.

line 6: **chalices leaf winter greener wet**

*CD, **calyx** [< *calyx*, pl. *calyces*, < Gr. κάλυξ, pl. κάλυκες, the cup of a flower, the calyx, a husk, seed-vessel, < καλύπτειν, cover; cf. κύλιξ, a cup, and L. *calix*, a cup (> E. *calice* and *chalice*, q. v.). In modern use the L. *calyx*, Gr. κάλυξ, a calyx, and its derivations, are often confused with L. *calix*, a cup, and its derivatives.]

Taylor, **Azalea** {see line 3} > **A. obtusa**. In its wild state (seldom cult.) a half-evergreen Japanese shrub 12-30 in. high, and much-branched. Leaves shining dark green above, hairy on the midrib beneath, more or less elliptic, ¾-1 in. long. Flowers 2-3 in a cluster, orange-red or red, about 1½ in. wide. Hardy from zone 5 southward. Apr.-May. From this plant many hort. important varieties have been derived by selection and hybridization, largely in Japan. From near Kurume, Japan, have come a beautiful series known as Kurume azaleas. (See below.) Some well-known varieties are: *var.*

hinodegiri, brilliant scarlet {...}. {NBk (I).} earlier notebook?

See Bailey line 8.

See CD line 8.

line 7: **azalea longs no dry death**

See Taylor line 3.

See Shakespeare, *The Tempest* line 3.

line 8: **climbs crimson treading roman shades**

{from NBk (pages 19-20):

roman shades (blinds)

= May 21/76 Climbing thru (the) slates of (the) romans tall greentrees (over)

May 21/76 (cont) the eye climbing slates of roman ~~blinds~~ shades

up tall greentrees

[greenth - Walpole, Geo Eliot, greénwithe, The Vanilla claviculata, climbing Jamaica orchid with long-attenuate terete stem.]}

CD, **greenth**, *n.* {...} The quality of being green, especially with growing plants; greenness; verdure. [Rare.]

I found my garden brown and bare, but these rains have recovered the *greenth*.
Walpole, Letters, I. 304.

The mellow darkness of its conical roof . . . making an agreeable object either amidst the gleams and *greenth* of summer of the low-hanging clouds and snowy branches of winter.

George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xxx.

CD, **greenwithe**, *n.* The *Vanilla claviculata*, a climbing orchid of Jamaica, with a long terete stem.

See Taylor line 6.