

{from page 12}

<vertical, pointing to  
“people of Arcadia”:>

↳ simple in a plain

surrounded / by	(8) Pussy willow	(Pussy willow)
mountains Peloponnese	list #58	(cf thyme b. Apr. 11/75 -
Theophrastus	Taylor:	note 1/16/75 see next page) f Apr 29/75
III xiii 7	Salicaceae = only Salix (willow) + the poplars (Populus)	
↳ (the people of	total about 330 species, most short-lived. Leaves alternate	
Arcadia) call	undivided. Flowers in catkins appearing with or	
the tree [ἰτέα]	before the leaves unfold, male + female catkins on	
[willow, L / salix]	different trees. Fruit a small, splitting pod	
not <u>willow</u>	(capsule, the seeds surrounded by silky tufts	
but <u>helike</u>	← (ἐλίκη, <u>crack willow</u> , <u>Salix fragilis</u> )	
hailing	Taylor (cont) <u>willow</u> - quick growing, brittle-wooded	
they believe {vertical:}	shrubs + trees . . catkins erect (vs. <u>populus</u>	
hale (haul weeping	drooping) Leaves alternate usually narrow . .	
it bears fruit- willows	lance-shaped . . tapering both ends.   Catkins bloom	
e.g. WS <u>Cor</u> v 4 - e.g.	v.s. petals + sepals none Flowers thus	
ful seed <u>babylonica</u>	naked, each borne in the axil of a bract,	
Pope haily showers	the collection of which forms the catkin	
trans Statius’ Thebald / I	the female is the pussy willow. Fruit a	
willow . . grows	2-valved capsule . . most grow best	
by the water	in moist places . . do well in ordinary garden	
the black <u>w</u> {vertical:}	soil (cf Theophrastus) . . propagating easily	
[ἰτέα ἢ	by cuttings . . best in moist sand	
μελαινα	[cf thyme <opp. p*> note 1/16/75] S. alba white willow	
<u>Salix amplexi-</u>	<u>i.e. gray white bark leaves finely toothed (cont) on</u>	
caulis] . . its	also	Theophrastus (cont.) <u>next</u>
bark is black	Hampole	the black . . boughs . . fairer . . more
+ red; [ἰτέα ἢ	Spenser /	serviceable for basket work) the
leuké salix alba	used as /	white more brittle . . there is a form of
from the color of its	noun =	both black + white . . small . .
bark . . white	safety	dwarf . . like other trees   IV x 6 - grows
trans. <del>look</del> here?	welfare /	on land + water xiii 2 shorter-lived in
a look at	Astrophel /	water   <u>IV</u> xvi 2 grow again after being
	103	✓ smokes burned cut down or blown down
		as charcoal V vii 7 used for shields hampers baskets etc
		V ix 4 evil smoke smell burnt as charcoal

\* \* \*

(8) (cont) (Pussy willow) (page / 13

Salix alba . . (leaves) underside silky hairy  
hardy everywhere . . often an escape, several varieties  
differing mostly in shape of the leaves + their hairiness  
(e.g. S. vitellina. Golden osier, bright yellow twigs)

The osier willow cult. for basket making + useful

|| for the drug salicin, one of the ingredients of aspirin. <headache>

S. dicolor. Common pussy willow <shrub or tree> 10-18 ft high

leaves elliptic or oblongish 3-4 in long, finely wavy-

toothed or without teeth, bluish-green beneath [but / brownish / purple

+ willow green above +/- or below - depending on how the stems are

check with Z's Pt. Jeff] The female catkins

"forced"

can be easily forced by <in> a warm room after Jan 15

+ sun

Eastern N.A. hardy everywhere (re- shrub low

woody plant w. several stems instead of a single trunk

. . but a few <ex. of> trees as <that> bear several trunks . . branching

rather low down [thus] resembling shrub, while some

shrubs tend to have only one main stem are [thus] tree-like)

S. pentandra. Laurel + bay willow . . tree 40-60 ft high . . leaves

elliptic, shining green 3-5 in long + finely toothed. Catkins

golden-yellow. Hardy zone 2 southward . . sometimes an

escape. S. purpurea. Purple osier . . shrub 5-8 ft H.

twigs purplish when young, gray later. Leave{s} lance-shaped

or broader 2-4 in long, toothed toward the tip, pale beneath

most cult. in dwarf form. S. Elaeagnos. Rosemary

willow 30-40 ft. H usually less + box-like trimmed . . twigs

gray hairy when young . . leaves lance-shaped pointed 2-6 in l.

turn yellow in autumn. S nigra. Black willow . . up to

35 ft H. bark very dark purple, almost black, the

branches erect, twigs yellowish . . leaves narrow 3-5 in. l.

finely toothed pale beneath. Hardy from zone 2 southward

(cf Theophrastus) (white willow salix alba itéa ἢ leuké f. / fleur

cf thyme they ( Theophrastus) (\*) They say it won't grow

where a sea breeze won't reach + frequent transplanting improves / it

it Ay ay A look at it hale-looking 1

1 A look at it looking / looking heals airs fragile bud 2

2 look ? gray whitening

looking head had air fragile <its>bud flowers

3 willows (seen looks thru? catkin borne / naked borne 3

the? willow? catkin

4 erect of a bract flowers naked

5 golden briers far headaches (OVER)

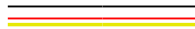
\* \* \*

[Draft 1]

- (8) (cont) (Pussy willow) (page 14)
- 1 A look at it hale b. April 11/75 - f Apr 29/75
- 2 looking ~~heals~~ airs fragile bud green
- 3 green looks ~~within~~ <thru> catkin borne erect
- 4 erect ~~the~~ bract flowers naked <gold> with / before
- 5 ~~gold osiers for headaches baskets~~
- 5 leaf <leaves> unfold ~~s~~ full osiers ~~for~~ <?> cure
- 6 headaches baskets <weaving> lancets white gray
- 7 bark with thyme blown seacoast
- 8 basket the life pussy willow

[Draft 2]

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



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 Edited and transcribed by Jeffrey Twitchell-Waas.}

Sources

Taylor, *Taylor's Encyclopedia of Gardening*, **Salicaceae, Willow**  
 Theophrastus, *Enquiry into Plants* III. xiii. 7; IV. x. 6; IV. xiii. 2; IV. xvi. 2; V. vii. 7; V. ix. 4; VI. ii. 4

CD, **haily, hale**  
*Century Cyclopedia of Names*, **Arcadia**

line 1: **A look at it hale**  
 line 2: **looking airs fragile bud green**  
 line 3: **looks thru catkin borne erect**  
 line 4: **bract flowers naked gold before**  
 line 5: **leaves unfold full osiers cure**  
 line 6: **headaches weaving lancets white gray**  
 line 7: **bark with thyme blown seacoast**  
 line 8: **basket the life pussy willow**

April 11-29/75

line 1: **A look at it hale**

Theophrastus III. xiii. 7: The willow {*ἰτέα, itda*} also grows by the water, and there are many kinds. There is that which is called the black willow {*ἰτέα ἢ μελαινα, itea hē melaina*} because its bark is black and red, and that which is called the white {*ἰτέα ἢ λευκή, itea hē leukē*} from the colour of its bark. The black kind has boughs which are fairer and more serviceable for basket-work, while those of the white are more brittle. {...} The people of Arcadia call the tree not “willow” but *helike* (ἑλίκη): they believe, as was said, that it bears fruitful seed.

**A look at** < ἢ λευκή, *hē leukē* = white

**hale** < ἑλίκη, *helikē* {Theophrastus Index: crack willow, *Salix fragilis*}

*CD, hale*<sup>1</sup>, v. {...} **I. trans. 1.** To drag; draw; pull; move by dragging. [In common use till the eighteenth century, but now obsolescent except in literary use, the form *haul* having taken its place.]

The plebeians have got your fellow-tribune,

And *hale* him up and down *Shak.*, Cor., v. 4.

**hale**<sup>2</sup>, *a.* {...} **1.** Sound; entire; healthy; robust; not impaired in health: as, *hale* of body.

His stomach too begins to fall;

Last year we thought him strong and *hale*;

But now he's quite another thing.

*Swift*, Death of Dr. Swift.

**2.** Whole; entire; unbroken; without a break or other impairment. [Obsolete of Scotch.]

For-thi whene thou prayes or thynkes one Godd thi desire to Godd es mare *hale*,  
 mare feruent, and mare gastely than whene thous duse other dedis.

*Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 36.

**hale**<sup>2†</sup>, *n.* {...} Safety; welfare: same as *heal*<sup>1</sup>.

Eftsoones, all heedlesse of his dearest *hale*,

Full greedily into the heard he thrust.

*Spenser*, Astrophel, l. 103.

**haily**, *a.* {...} Consisting of hail; full of hail.

But with a thicker night black Auster shrouds

The heavens, and drives on heaps the rolling clouds,

From whose dark womb a rattling tempest pours,

Which the cold North congeals to *haily* showers.

*Pope*, tr. of Statius's Thebaid, i.

line 2: **looking airs fragile bud green**

See Theophrastus line 1.

See Taylor line 3.

Theophrastus IV. xvii. 2: Some trees again submit to being hewn both when they are standing and when they have been blown down, so that they rise up again and live and shoot, for instance the willow and the plane.

line 3: **looks thru catkin borne erect**

See Theophrastus line 1.

Taylor, **Willow**. A huge group of quick-growing, often brittle-wooded shrub and trees, comprising the genus **Salix** (say'licks) of the family Salicaceae. More than 300 species are known, chiefly from the cooler parts of the north temperate zone, but a few in the southern hemisphere, none in Aust. Besides the great number of very similar species there are innumerable natural and induced hybrids, so that exact naming of willows is difficult even for the experts. {...} They are closely related to the poplars, which, however, have mostly drooping catkins, while in willows the catkins are erect.

Leaves alternate, usually narrow, mostly lance-shaped and tapering both ends. Male and female flowers on separate plants, both in catkins which bloom before or when the leaves expand. Petals and sepals none, the flowers thus naked, but each flower borne in the axil of a bract, the collection of which forms the catkin (the female is the familiar pussy willow). Fruit a 2-valved capsule. (*Salix* is the classical Latin name for a willow.)

**S. alba**. White willow. A tree 30-60 ft. high. Leaves 3-4 in. long, finely toothed, the under side silky-hairy. Eurasia and northern Af., often an escape in N.A. Hardy everywhere. There are several varieties, differing mostly in the shape of the leaves and the amount of hairiness of them. Among them is *var. vitellina*, which as here treated = *S. vitellina*.

**S. vitellina**. Golden osier. Considered by many to be only a variety of *S. alba*, but its bright yellow twigs make it sufficiently distinct for garden purposes. Its winter and early spring color, due to these showy twigs, is very handsome. Eurasia. Hardy everywhere, and much grown for ornament.

line 4: **bract flowers naked gold before**

See Taylor line 3.

Taylor, **Salicaceae** (say-li-kay'see-ee). The willow family comprises only *Salix* (see Willow) and the poplars (see *Populus*), which together total about 330 species. Except for the weeping will and Lombardy poplar, they are mostly trees and shrubs of secondary garden importance, most of them being rather short-lived. But the willows are often useful bushes along water courses or pond edges, and the osiers are used for basket-making.

Leaves always alternate and undivided. Flowers in catkins (pussy willow is an example), appearing with or before the leaves unfold, the male and female catkins on different trees. Fruit a small, splitting pod (capsule), the seeds surrounded by silky tufts.

line 5: **leaves unfold full osiers cure**

See Taylor line 4.

Taylor, **Willow** {cont. line 3} {...} Some, like the osier willow, are cult. for basket making, and a few species are useful for the drug salicin, one of the ingredients of aspirin.

line 6: **headaches weaving lancets white gray**

See Taylor lines 4 and 5 {LZ notes above say that **S. alba** has gray white bark, presumably on the authority of Theophrastus}.

Theophrastus line 1.

line 7: **bark with thyme blown seacoast**

Theophrastus line 1.

Theophrastus VI. ii. 4: {...} they say that {thyme} can not be grown or become established where a breeze from the sea does not reach. This is why it does not grow in Arcadia, while savory marjoram and such plants are common in many parts.

line 8: **basket the life pussy willow**

Theophrastus V. vii. 7: Willow is used for shields hampers baskets and the like.

See Taylor, **Willow** line 5.