

{from page 14}

L / vulgare,
ovalifolium

(Gray L. / Vulgare (Prim) / L. amurèrne {amurèrnse}

(9) list #60 privet genus / Ligustrum (Privet) b. May 1/75 lvs hairy

Olive family ← jewelled leaves opp. no f May 29/75 on mid-/rib

Platinum marginal teeth - evergreen or beneath

Autolycus hail ovalish half-evergreen

IV iii (rainbowed) flowers → ~~mostly~~ Calif. L. ovalifolium

daffodils . . peer . . in winter, white in small used more

heigh! the ebonyberry terminal white in the {vertical:}

doxy over the dale clusters sometimes East (10) Field

why, then comes ^Genus - Olea (panicles) ~~malodorous~~ 5-20 Mustard /

in the sweet o'the year ash family i.e. / compound malodorous ft / high + myrtle /

For the red-blood evergreen raceme ~~evergreen~~ preferable list #51

reigns in the winter's shrubs + trees blooms to

pale opp. leaves from bottom or center L vulgare

my pugging tooth no marginal ~~of stem~~ toward ↓

on edge {vertical:} teeth, flowers <cf peach, the edges or top

— seed in small white plum of it, the main

T.N. Malv. the stone; fruit a true → cherry> stem (axis)

III iv 100 let me stone / → drupe*. The common never terminated ↓

enjoy my private fruit olive the only edible . . branches by a flower leaves

(privacy) ~~privy~~ doesn't thornless except for wild / variety without

prime Skeat: break hairs

F? L? unknown + one of its names is privy (Tusser priuie) shining

origin; occurs as other names for privet: prim, primp- green

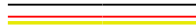
a spelling of private print, prime print — perhaps from

prim F) i e primed or trimmed

* * *

- (9) list #60 (cont.) (Privet)
- [Draft 1] 1 The? League gust strum ovally folium
- bb. Sun 2 looped leaf nodes winter <winter> icejewelled
- 5/26/75 3 platinum <seedstone true> ebony berries
planted with thru
- f 5/29/75 4 gray-jointed persistent in evergreen <thru greenhedge>
- ↓ 5 ash-or-olive order white panicles heavy
- 6 with daffodils doxy red blood pale
- 7 reign paired leaves ð <without> tooth
- stet 8 on edge trimmed <¹primmed> ²private privet
- {line 8: initially trimmed private inverted, then canceled (stet)}
- [Draft 2] f. May 29/75 (intended for W.S. May <April> 26/75
- 1
- 2 looped leaf nodes winter icejewelled < icejewel>
- 3
- (hyphen)] 4 gray-jointed persistent thru green hedge
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8

(page 15
node (bot)
 the jt of a
 stem; pt.
 of insertion
 of leaf or
leaves
 folium =
 leaf-shaped
 arc closed
 at both
 ends by
 the same
 node,
 i.e.
 Geomet-
 rically
 a double
 point
 with
 respect
 to loop
 intersections



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Sources

Taylor, *Taylor’s Encyclopedia of Gardening*, **Drupe, Olive, Panicle, Privet**
 Gray, *Gray’s Manual of Botany*, **Loganiaceae** (Logania Family) > **Ligústrum** (Privet) > **L. vulgàre, L. ovalifolium** and **L. amurénsé** (1151)

Century Dictionary (CD), **private**
Webster’s Collegiate Dictionary, **folium, node**
 Skeat, *A Concise Etymological Dictionary of the English Language*, **Privet**

Shakespeare, *A Winter’s Tale* IV. iii. 1-8

Textual note

line 6: 6 words

line 1: **League guest strum ovally folium**
 line 2: **looped leaf nodes winter icejewel**
 line 3: **platinum stoneseed true ebony berries**
 line 4: **gray-jointed persistent thru green hedge**
 line 5: **ash-or-olive order white panicles heavy**
 line 6: **with daffodil doxy red blood pale**
 line 7: **reign paired leaves without tooth**
 line 8: **on edge primmed private privet**

May 1-May 29/75

intended WS Apr 26/75 {Shakespeare baptized 26 April 1564, probably born 23 April}

line 1: **League guest strum ovally folium**

Taylor, **Privet**. Best known as hedge plants, privet comprises many other species of the genus **Ligustrum** (ly-gus'trum) of the olive family. Of the 50 known species, all from the Old World, those below are of chief hort. interest. They are shrubs, or rarely trees, with opposite {> Having the point of attachment, as of leaves, twigs, etc., precisely opposite each other; not alternate}, generally ovalish, often persistent or evergreen, or half-evergreen leaves, without marginal teeth. Flowers small, white, sometimes malodorous, mostly in terminal clusters (panicles), often not produced on clipped hedge specimens. Corolla short-tubular, its 4-lobed limb spreading. Stamens 2. Fruit a small, berry-like drupe. (*Ligustrum* is the classical Latin name of the privet.)

L. ovalifolium. California privet, really a native of Jap., and less used in Calif. for hedges than in the East. A compact, half-evergreen shrub, 5-20 ft. high. easily the most widely used hedge plant in the U.S. Leaves 2-2½ in. long, shining, without any hairs. Flower cluster 3-4 in. long, the corolla tube longer than its lobes. July.

Gray, **FAM. 141 OLEACEAE** (Olive Family) > **6. Ligústrum** L. PRIVET > **1. L. VULGÀRE** L. (common), PRIVET or PRIM. {...} *leaves firm, glabrous, oblong- or ovate-lanceolate* {...}.

2. L. OVALIFOLIUM Hassk. (oval-leaved), CALIFORNIA P.—Similar to {*L. vulgare*}; *branclets glabrous; leaves more lustrous* and firmer, *elliptic-ovate*, acute, *subevergreen*; panicles mostly longer {...} (1151).

League guest strum ovally folium < *Ligustrum ovalifolium*

line 2: **looped leaf nodes winter icejewel**

Webster's Dictionary, **folium**, *n.* {...} [L., a leaf.] {...} **2. Geom.** A loop; a leaf-shaped arc (of a curve) closed at both ends by the same node.

node, *n.* {...} **6. Bot.** The joint of a stem; also the point of insertion of a leaf or leaves. **7. Geom.** A double point, which in regard to intersections counts as more than one point; the coincidence of two nonconsecutive points of a curve regarded as a system of points.

{See "A"-22 & -23 spiral notebook: "12/18/73 The ice still platinum (- [minus] like) on the privet and opal on the grass" (154). Slightly modified, this note made its way into the NBk p. 4 of the notes carried over from "A"-23 and then into LZ's notes above}.

line 3: **platinum stoneseed true ebony berries**

See "A"-22 & -23 spiral notebook line 2.

See Taylor line 1 {**stoneseed** = drupe}.

Taylor, **Drupe**. A fleshy, 1-seeded fruit that does not split. The seed is enclosed in a bony stone, hence such fruits are often called stone fruits, common examples being peach, plum, sherry, and olive.

See LZ notes above: "jewelled / Platinum {...} in winter / ebonyberry."

line 4: **gray-jointed persistent thru green hedge**

See *Webster's*, **node** line 2.

See Taylor line 1.

See Shakespeare line 6.

line 5: **ash-or-olive order white panicles heavy**

Taylor, **Olive**. Evergreen shrubs and trees of the Old World comprising the genus **Olea** (ō'lee-a) of the ash family, one of its 50 known species cult. for centuries for its fruit (the olive). It is a tree 25-70 ft. high (usually less as cult. in Calif.), with opposite leaves having no marginal teeth. Flowers small, white. Fruit a true drupe (the common olive is the only edible one). (*Olea* is the classical Latin name of the olive.)

O. europaea. The common olive. Branches thornless (but a wild thorny variety is known). Leaves elliptic or oblongish, 1-3 in. long, green above, silvery and somewhat scurfy beneath. Flowers fragrant, in clusters (panicles) shorter than the leaves.

Taylor, **Panicle**. A loose, open flower cluster which blooms from the center to bottom toward the edges or top of it. The main stalk (axis) is never terminated by a flower. Strictly, a panicle is a compound raceme.

line 6: **with daffodil doxy red blood pale**

Shakespeare, *A Winter's Tale* IV. iii. 1-8 (Song):

Autolycus. "When daffodils begin to peer,
 With heigh! the doxy over the dale,
 Why, then comes in the sweet o' the year;
 For the red blood reigns in the winter's pale."

"The white sheet bleaching on the hedge,
 With heigh! the sweet birds, O how they sing!
 Doth set my pugging tooth on edge;
 For a quart of ale is a dish for a king."

line 7: **reign paired leaves without tooth**

See Shakespeare line 6.

See Taylor line 1.

line 8: **on edge primmed private privet**

See Shakespeare line 6.

See Taylor line 1.

Skeat, **Privet**, a shrub. (F.?- L.?) *Privet* is of unknown origin. *Privet* also occurs as a spelling of *private*, and one of the names of privet is *privy*, spelt *pruiie* by Tusser; but there is no sure connexion. We also find, for privet, the names *prim*, *primprint*, *prime print*, perhaps *print* may have arisen from *prim't*, i.e. primed or trimmed. Prob. named from being formally cut and trimmed; cf. *prime*, to cut trees (Halliwell). See **Prim** and **Prime** (1).

CD, **private**, II. n. {...} 5†. Privacy; retirement.

Go off! . . . let me enjoy my *private*.

Shak., T. N., iii. 4. 100.