Crossing (The Obelus, 1 Divided)
The dagger symbol originated from a variant of the obelus (plural: obeli), originally depicted by a plain line (−) or a line with one or two dots (÷). It represented an iron roasting spit, a dart, or the sharp end of a javelin symbolizing the skewering or cutting out of dubious matter.

The obelus is believed to have been invented by the Homeric scholar Zenodotus as one of a system of editorial symbols. They were used to mark questionable or corrupt words or passages in manuscripts of the Homeric epics.

…

[T]he obelus was used for corrective deletions of invalid reconstructions. It was used when non-attested words are reconstructed for the sake of argument only, implying that the author did not believe such a word or word form had ever existed. Some scholars used the obelus and various other critical symbols, in conjunction with a second symbol known as the metobelos (“end of obelus”), variously represented as two vertically arranged dots, a γ-like symbol, a mallet-like symbol, or a diagonal slash (with or without one or two dots). They were used to indicate the end of a marked passage.

— Wikipedia
& there is 1
who comes over
but never crosses the efes
except in song
steps over a body
of water & does not
forget the other side
except song lingers in the efes
heard on the side of the forest
if not forgotten in the crossing
Y the monster lays a cross
On the forest floor

Hidden in the leaves
Is the collapsed
Past present future

Y the monster gathers them up
& together they passed behind a †
† The monster split.