

*The view from Chickweed's window: A novel of suspense [Jack Vance] on racedaydvl.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers.*

It is sometimes called common chickweed to distinguish it from other plants called chickweed. Other common names include chickenwort, craches, maruns, winterweed. The plant germinates in fall or late winter, then forms large mats of foliage. Flowers are small and white, followed quickly by the seed pods. This plant flowers and sets seed at the same time. They are very nutritious, high in vitamins and minerals, can be added to salads or cooked as a pot herb, tasting somewhat like spinach. The whole plant is used in alternative medicine as an astringent, carminative, demulcent, diuretic, expectorant, laxative, refrigerant, vulnerary. It is also used to relieve constipation, an infusion of the dried herb is used in coughs and hoarseness, and is beneficial in the treatment of kidney complaints. The decoction is also used externally to treat rheumatic pains, wounds and ulcers. Chickweed can be applied as a medicinal poultice and will relieve any kind of roseola and is effective wherever there are fragile superficial veins or itching skin conditions. It has been used as a remedy to treat itchy skin conditions and pulmonary diseases. Modern herbalists mainly prescribe it for skin diseases, and also for bronchitis, rheumatic pains, arthritis and period pain. Most are succulent and have white flowers, and all with practically the same edible and medicinal values. Gather fresh edible plant between May and July, as soon as flowers appear, it can be used fresh or be dried for later herb use. Chickweed grows in a unique, intertwined manner, and it has small white star-shaped flowers hence its Latin name, *Stellaria media*. Stems have a thin line of white hair that grows in a weave-like pattern. Chickweed flowers are small, white, and are produced at the tips of stems and in angles between branches. The white petals are shorter than the mm long green sepals; each of the 5 petals is 2-lobed so the flower may appear to have 10 tiny petals. Chickweed leaves are oval with pointed tips that are smooth or slightly hairy. Chickweed can grow from 5 to 50 cm. Chickweed grows in many areas in a wide variety of habitats and soil textures. It is one of the most common weeds found in lawns but it also grows well in cultivated fields, pastures, waste areas and even under deciduous forests.

Chapter 2 : CHICKWEED - Definition and synonyms of chickweed in the English dictionary

Read "The View from Chickweeds Window" by Jack Vance with Rakuten Kobo. Orphan Luellen Enright is sent to live with her aunt and uncle's family in San Francisco. Lulu has trouble with her new.

General Fiction Jun Relatives of mankind, the benevolent Lekthwan come to Earth, sharing knowledge and superior technology. Headstrong Roy Barch feels pangs of inferiorityâ€”particularly in the intellectual company of golden-skinned Komeitk Lelianr. The brutish Klau fol In these ten stories, Magnus Ridolph accepts a variety of baffling assign General Fiction Jun In these early novellas SF Grand Master Jack Vance tells tales of fanaticism, interplanetary politics, intrigue and subterfuge, while displaying his trademark gifts for inventiveness, rich detail and colorful description. Son of the Tree â€” Joe, a y En route, the African Star finds the hulk of a spaceship hanging in space, blasted open with General Fiction May The minstrel Gastel Etwane lives in Shant -- a country of cantons, each independently dictating its own law and customs. The enforcement of law is simple, quick, and inevitable: For over two hundred years the Outkers have occupied the Al General Fiction May The people of Iszm live in homes which are alive. Their dwellings are elaborate, hollow trees, wherein the very walls, floors- even furniture and plumbing- are all part of a living plant. For decades, inhabitants of other worlds, including Earth, hav Graphic Novel May A classic science fiction tale finds new life in this graphic novel adaptation. And now this intric General Fiction May The galaxy is full of wealthy planets and haughty aliens who guard the technology of interstellar travel. Earth must pay a price for use of the space drive, and this rubs Paddy Blackthorn the wrong way- so he sets out to steal the secret. The stories in this collection were written through the early-mid period of his career, spanning twenty General Fiction Apr Eight of these nine stories were published between and , years when Jack Vance wrote for the pulp magazines. The Potters of Firsk , where wondrous artifacts are crafted using lime from General Fiction Mar Seventeen-year old Ronald Wilby is an introverted young man with a protective single mother. Walking home one evening, Ronald stumbles into young Carol Mathews; in the encounter, Carol ends up assaulted and dead. Ronald leaves his jacket at the scene So he sells, using proceeds to renovate his hotel. And one- or more- is bent on trouble. Cover art by Howard

Chapter 3 : Common Chickweed | Herbalism

California native Jack Vance () was one of the greats of science fiction. He was the author of dozens of sci-fi books and fantasy novels, including the popular Lyonnesse and Dying Earth series and the Hugo and Nebula Award-winning book The Last Castle.

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The View from Chickweed's Window is Volume 18 of the Spatterlight Press Signature Series. Released in the centenary of the author's birth, this handsome new collection is based upon the prestigious Vance Integral Edition.

Carman, our long-time guide and colleague on Operation RubyThroat hummingbird research expeditions to Central America. Along with the usual chickadees, titmice, and House Finches, we welcomed our first Rose-breasted Grosbeak male above --on the feeder tray at the same time as a male Indigo Bunting below. Although both species nest in the vicinity of Hilton Pond, the Rose-breasted Grosbeak moves a little further north to breed. Needless to say, these four species--the tanager, two grosbeaks, and a bunting--provided quite a rush and reminded us spring truly had arrived at Hilton Pond. Note the aluminum band on his left leg--a sure sign he was a permanent resident at the Center. Much later that day we drove to the Charlotte airport to greet Ernesto, getting back to Hilton Pond in the wee hours of the 27th. Since nobody went very far, this first-morning event is traditionally known as "Birding by Butt. This species also occurs as a dull morph that contrary to popular belief is not an indicator of either age or sex. A female Black-throated Blue Warbler confused quite a few observers--not surprising because even John James Audubon and other early ornithologists thought female above and male below black-throated blues were so different they must be separate species. This year, along with author Connie Toops, we led a stalwart assemblage of seven intensely interested birders above on a minute ride up to Cranberry Glades in southern Pocahontas County--perhaps our most favorite spot in all of West Virginia. The glades are a series of mountain-top bogs filled with sphagnum moss and cranberries and vegetated around the margins with Speckled Alder, Red Spruce, and Yellow Birch. At 3, feet the site is high enough to mimic climate of locales much further to the north; thus, Cranberry Glades may be one of the most southerly breeding locales for Hermit Thrush, Nashville and Mourning Warbler, Northern Waterthrush, and Purple Finch. Unfortunately, the center was closed that day, but very helpful volunteers there for a private meeting let us in to use the restrooms. They also allowed us to gaze out of the main observation window above that revealed what we already knew: The mountain was completely socked in and it was raining heavily. A hardy Ruby-throated Hummingbird male made occasional visits to a sugar water feeder but spent most of his time huddled up in the depths of a rhododendron shrub. Wearing rain gear and toting folding umbrellas and binoculars, we ventured onto the boardwalk above in pursuit of birds. We heard few and saw almost none--not that we could blame the avifauna for hunkering down under such conditions. We could imagine Native American hunters standing in this very spot thousands of years ago, gazing across the sphagnum as they looked for Black Bears that still call this habitat home. From the Cranberry parking out we drove back down the mountain with the heaters full blast, stopping occasionally at picnic areas or trail heads to see what birds we could see or hear. We traveled slowly, knowing the vehicles carried precious cargo, each and every one of them already becoming a good friend. The lower we got the less rain and fog, so we did start to add to our bird list. Once a tree is dead, the fungus shifts ecological roles and lives on as a decomposer. This species is also known as "Tinder Polypore" because its soft, flammable wood can be used to start fires. After listening and looking for several minutes, we finally found him--seeking shelter from weather within the evergreen leaves of a low-growing rhododendron thicket. He eventually moved higher into the subcanopy, allowing a better view above of his big white wing spot--to say nothing of the black throat and blue dorsum that give him his common name. Connie Toops recognized it as Broadleaf Toothwort, *Cardamine diphylla* above, a native species found across much of eastern North America. Appropriately, it is a host plant for the eggs and larva of the West Virginia White butterfly, *Pieris virginiensis*. Native Americans used this plant to treat incredibly diverse ailments from chest pains to hoarseness and tuberculosis to venereal disease. There we were astounded to see almost no birds despite one of the largest expanses of water in this part of West Virginia. We finally located an immature Red-tailed Hawk above perched on a short post as it eyed the terrain for possible prey. Park property includes rich mixed woodlands that have recovered nicely from generations of mining and logging abuse. There were swallows galore--Barn, Northern Rough-winged, Tree, and Bank--and lots of Baltimore Orioles singing high in trees along the riverbank. We had shucked our raincoats above and

were well satisfied with our 61 species --a respectable total for a birding day that started off with near-zero visibility, driving rain, and bone-chilling temperatures and ended up bright and sunny and full of good memories. Again running mist nets and assisted by author Noah Stryker, we captured a nice assortment of birds, including a male Blue-winged Warbler above that had folks stumped for a few minutes. Note the yellow head and breast, the dark eye line, and the bluish wings with white wing bars. Male Ruby-throated Hummingbird, Chipping Sparrow, male Hooded Warbler, female Northern Cardinal--all of which were likely to breed locally--plus another White-throated Sparrow that would be moving north sometime soon. The breeding status of a male Magnolia Warbler above was less clear than some other migrant species at Opossum Creek. Like white-throats, most Magnolia Warblers nest in Canada but these parulids are known to breed along higher Appalachian ridges in West Virginia. This brightly colored warbler is easily identified even from below because of prominent white spots midway along its tail feathers. The Wetlands Boardwalk allows access by students and adults to an area that by its very nature is usually inaccessible, thereby providing first-hand opportunities to see how wetlands function in providing wildlife habitat and protecting water resources. Jim was traveling to West Virginia for a meeting in Charleston but wanted to take in a day and a night at the Festival to see what it was all about. Each leaf blade was already riddled with holes--the work of legions of caterpillars that were the primary food source for migrant warblers and other birds as they arrived and--in many cases--stopped only temporarily in the Mountain State. The timing of bud burst, green-up, and leaf production is very important to local caterpillars, and is even more critical for birds that for millennia have arrived just when caterpillars are beginning to emerge. One real and frightening danger of global climate change--no matter its cause--is this precise timing will be thrown off, that caterpillars will emerge so early that migrant birds will not arrive in North America in time to capitalize on a historically dependable food source. Without warblers to keep caterpillars in check, ravenous larvae may defoliate the eastern hardwood forest and begin a spiraling decline that impacts on every living thing--humans included. No one was disappointed. As we listened to a Hairy Woodpecker drumming on a distant tree, another chisel-billed male above hit our nets for an up-close view of this black and white and red species. Besides, the trees were almost dripping with birds as the other guides including Rachel Davis busily pointed them out to Festival participants. This particular excursion began at Ansted, wound up and then down gravel mountain roads, and ended on banks of the Gauley River. It was last year on this trip we finally got our lifer Cerulean Warbler, a "nemesis bird" that avoided us for far too long. Although we did spot a male cerulean back then, it was a long ways off and we always felt a little guilty we had done a "lifer dance" over an individual we could barely see though binoculars. This year as we got out at the first stop above the group scanned tree tops high overhead and listened hard for ceruleans and whatever other migrants might be around. Note the dark necklace of the male Cerulean Warbler; females are much paler, and both have rather short tails for a Wood Warbler. Festival organizer and hard-core birder Dave Pollard refers to us naturalists and botanists as "weed pickers"; his wife Lynn is much more gracious in her appreciation for native flora. One of the showiest and most plentiful blossoms in early May is Star Chickweed, *Stellaria pubera* above, one of nearly five dozen chickweed species in North America. All gingers have interesting flowers called "pups" with three fused petals, but folks often miss seeing the blossoms; these form at the bases of the leaves and usually are hidden beneath leaf litter. Incidentally, leaves of Wild Ginger are large and heart-shaped; the foliage at right in the photo above appears to be some sort of mint. Chemicals in this plant give off heat that, in combination with a fetid odor, attracts flies as pollinators. On the Sugar Creek trip we seem to find Jack-in-the-Pulpit only in roadside ditches rather than on slopes where many other wildflowers flourish. This is the biggest of the native buckeyes, sometimes reaching feet in height; it makes a great shade tree but is seldom planted by landscapers. Yellow Buckeye fruit--which resembles the eye of a male deer, or buck--contains a glucoside toxic to humans and livestock; it apparently is eaten with impunity by Eastern Gray Squirrels. One example is the Common Yellow Violet, *Viola pubescens* above whose ten-inch-tall growth pattern is very different from ground-hugging violets that grow in more open areas. This is an important spring wildflower because it provides nectar for a wide variety of bees and flies, while its leaves become fodder for caterpillars of moths and Fritillary butterflies. Summer seeds are taken by Dark-eyed Juncos, Mourning Doves, and game-birds such as quail and grouse. Their name

underlies their tripartite nature: Three leaves, three sepals, three petals, a three-sectioned pistil, and stamens in sixes a multiple of three. One of the most common is Great White Trillium, *Trillium grandiflorum* above , whose wavy-edged leaves and flowers are rather distinctive. Some local populations of this species always have pink petals. Curiously, deer select the tallest plants, leaving most short ones behind to propagate. Thus, the absence of tall trilliums is an indication of high deer density. This species occurs naturally all across eastern North America to the Great Plains. Of the two waterthrushes--Northern being the other--Louisiana has a heavier body and a whiter, more prominent line above the eye. Both occur along streams and pond margins and seldom go high into trees. Note the long pink legs. This bottomland shrub occurs colonially, forming a dense ticket--a "Pawpaw patch"--that restricts growth of other trees and shrubs. Pawpaw fruit is eaten by Opossums, Raccoons, foxes, and Black Bears, and was a popular desert for Native Americans and early settlers including Thomas Jefferson. This waterway, in turn, joins the New River to form the Kanawha, which feeds the Ohio, which joins the Mississippi--putting the Gauley in the watershed of the Gulf of Mexico. Huge boulders jutted from the Gauley River and its sandy beach above ; when we departed this beach was much cleaner due to the thoughtful and industrious litter-picking of our group. In the background of the photo above you can see a rail line that carries coal trains; an invasive, purple-flowered Royal Paulownia tree grows at upper right. Guides and participants alike are encouraged to be judicious with taped calls, lest overuse interfere with the daily lives of birds already on territories. This six-inch-tall native spreads by rhizomes, usually in moist habitats. Expert guides left to right Bill Hilton Jr. Most days at least six field trips took folks to unique and picturesque West Virginia habitats at the height of spring migration. Bird banding sessions provided opportunities to see those all-important field marks from a different perspective, and botanical experts pointed out the interdependence of plants and birds and other animals. Afternoons included "popcorn" lectures by guides or other speakers, followed by evening talks about everything from moth ecology to geriatric albatrosses to differentiating warbler songs. As the Festival came to a close, the Hiltons and Ernesto headed back for South Carolina to refresh hummingbird feeders and see what migrant birds might still be moving past Hilton Pond Center. A few warblers remained, but most had already gone north--perhaps to spots where we saw them the preceding week in the West Virginia mountains. There was no question these graceful creatures were adult Mississippi Kites above and below , grabbing insects as they flew. We were quite surprised to see kites--only our second local record since Russ Rogers Jr. Please refer "This Week at Hilton Pond" to others by clicking on this button: Follow us on Twitter: Your tax-deductible contributions allow us, among other things, to continue writing, photographing, and sharing "This Week at Hilton Pond" with students, teachers, and the general public. Ellen Blackstone via network for Good Dot Jackson via PayPal The following donors sent checks in response to our recent snail-mail fund-raising campaign. All are highly appreciated repeat supporters! Those donations are still coming in and will be acknowledged in future insstallments.

Chapter 5 : Chickweeds: What I did on my summer vacation

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Define chickweeds. chickweeds synonyms, chickweeds pronunciation, chickweeds translation, English dictionary definition of chickweeds. n. Any of various herbs of the genera Cerastium and Stellaria of the pink family, especially S. media, a cosmopolitan weed having small white flowers with.