

(58) (Poppy anemone)  
 Notes coll. beg. Tu. Jun 21/77 - f Wed planted \*(Fall '76) (Breck's) \* Oct / 4/76  
 ?! [Latin] / pã pá ver June 22/77 blossomed Apr 18-21 (fully) /77  
 T. Papáver (temperate Eu + Asia, <naturalized> Western USA | 6 in-4 ft H)

961 Leaves basal, genl many, deeply segmented, hairy  
 Flwrs solitary on long stalk, in bud nodding, straight in  
 blossoming. Calyx, 2 sepals, fall when petals open  
 Corolla 5 petals vivid red, violet, yellow or white, sometimes  
 blotched at base. Fruit: capsule ∞ minute seeds, covered  
 with shielding cap under which pores disperse  
 seeds. Any part of plant cut or broken exudes  
 milk-like substance.

\*

Gray P. Rhoëas. \* (T. 962) Corn poppy.  
 (v.i) annual to 3 ft H. lvs. irrg lobes, sometimes entire,  
 Rubbish flwrs red, deep purple, scarlet, ? (rarely) white  
 heaps = Flanders / field W.W. I poppy\* (cf Gray Papáver. P / 681  
 fields / lvs 861{961} T. (juice yields opium

pinnatified P. Somniferum (sleep-bringing) Common P.  
 ? ? / ? smooth, glaucous (bloom) lvs clasping, wavy, incised,  
 corolla toothed, capsule globose corolla mostly white  
 bright or purple, nr. dwellings, roadsides, waste Nfd to N.D  
 scarlet + southw an escape from cultivation June-Sept

<often / dark N.B. genus natzd all continents but S. Am.) cf T. 369  
 at center> + N. Eng, Va, Mo. Late May-Oct.) Eschscholtzia

habitat P. Sa{n}guinària (Gray 679) (Que, Sanguinaiare (v.i. p.2)  
 as in or Sang-Dragon) S. Canadensis. Bloodroot Gray / 681

P. Somniferum Red Puccoon :Illust. Woodland p 7:  
 ↓  
 †Sang. canadensis "Bloodroot; Puccoon root, Field  
 (Poppy f.) perennial 4 to 7 in H. lvs long-stalked illust / p 42

\* \* \*

{vertical:}

(pg 71

Gray 681 (58) (cont. p.2) (Poppy anemone)  
 Calif. Poppy kidney-shaped, lobe 6-10 in at maturity green above / silvery under  
 (1) Esch-scholtzia / Indians dyed . . robes, blankets with orange-red  
 J.F. Esch-scholtz juice from [its] thick roots . . used today used  
 1793-1831 / [for] cough medicines. Bloodroot flowers . . arise  
 Californica: from the ground enfolded within leaf which unrolls  
 lvs in 3's <solitary 1-1½ in broad, white/ rarely/ pinkish>  
 narrow/ to display the fragile ^ flower, slightest rough  
 segments, handling, rain + wind quickly spoil them.  
 coherent Blooming season April-May, [habitat] rich woods,  
 Nova Scotia to Nebraska, S. to Florida, Alabama, Ark

sepals / T. 490 (Glaucium (glaw'si-um) <via Gk. glaucous (bloom on leaf)> stout  
 (2) into / biennial or perennial herbs, poppy f. usually  
 slender / bluish-green or grayish lvs. yellow juice . .  
 tipped also "sea or horn poppy" from Mediterranean  
 hood / Gray region. G. flavum (of 20 species) only of {vertical, cont.  
 pushed off / garden interest . . branching biennial 2-3 ft H from below, "official...":}  
 (3) by expand lower lvs cut or lobed, stem lvs clasping, wavy- state flower;  
 /-ing petals / toothed or lobed, all bluish gray. Flwrs solitary naturalized in  
 capsule long, long-stalked, orange-yellow, nearly 2 in. W. Australia + India /  
 slender / sepals 2 Petals 4, stamens ∞. Fruit . . narrow Calif. Spanish  
 (4) casually / capsule 8-12 in long. Flwrs don't last but showy use as painkiller /  
 persistent / for border. Natzd espec. along sea beaches + for insomnia, headaches  
 after cult. + / in Eastern N. Am | Calif. poppy 4 petals / orange + yellow cream open only in sun  
 (5) about ↔ Illust Field p 42 (poppy f) wildflower official [western / earthquake]  
 dumps perennial 9" to 2 feet H Stems freely

T. 39 Poppy anemone (correctly a-nee moe-nee branched Dissected  
 || chains, moan, any money - re v.i. The Bride, St. Brigid lvs long-stalked  
 || (some bridge it) De Caen <no khan> - the cane) - L.Z. blue green  
 (\*) || compositae, really a daisy, day's-eye)

French peren scarlet

garden Anemone coronaria. This and A. fulgens + or vermillion  
anemone A. hortensis . . the leading tuberous-rooted flowers / black  
grown / like for pot culture . . grown by florists [Breck sold stamens  
A. coronaria it for outdoor planting, hence its failure ?] . .  
flowers Essentially stemless . . lvs compound or twice-  
(usually compound . . the ultimate segments narrowly wedged-  
single) / rose- shaped. Flowers on smooth stalk 10-18 in high (Breck  
purple / or red max 8"). Solitary, poppy-like red, blue, or white  
brownish or of many shades in hort. varieties the best known  
stamens St. Brigid, The Bride + DeCaen. (Breck's red DeCaen  
lvs / once - outdoor cultivation confined to Calif or South) the  
compound Bible's "lily of the field") used #54  
or merely / divided

{upside down:} Chaucer - Leg ( p.72

(58) cont. pg. 3 Good Women 182-4, 218 dayesye (Poppy anemone)

(Breck's) single petals (not doubled)

{vertical:} (as catalog) flowered

\*(NB) (spur3\*) centers - black crown, rays deep red -

used? as in only one flow <flower> for about 2 wks, opening,

Norton Folio / mornings to the sun, closing evenings facing (a

incitement west, dying? rays fallen ending after ray lidless

R2 I ii 9, flowers faded blown in <an> extinguished day is

Lear II i 78; / black crown for some days ^ until even ← less

roots T V i 47 the basal leaves suggestive of bird's feet a-lid)

Cym IV ii 58 disappeared. [Pápáver Cato De Rustica 149 <BC>

pencil draft b F. June 24/77 Gray aneemonee

f. Sun June 26/77 correct pronunciation

\* think Browning Ring VII 914: noun (think - glimpsing)

1 ↑ F + W. Standard

2 College via O.E.

3

4

5

6

7 airier composit eyelidless bride bridge

8 it uncrowned birdfoot spurs [daisy <dayseye>] ?

line 8

spurs

see / NB Ink draft Sun. June 26/77 - Mon 6/27/77

left

margin

above

1

2

3

4

5

6

7 airier composit eyelidless bride bridge

8 it uncrowned birdfoot spurs daisy dayseye



line 6 ends corona

\* \* \*

**Sources**

Taylor, *Taylor's Encyclopedia of Gardening*, **Anemone, Eschscholtzia, Glaucium, Poppy**  
 Gray, *Gray's Manual of Botany*, **Papaveràceae** (Poppy Family) > **Sanguinària** (679) and **Papaver** (P. Somniferum, P. Rhoëas, and California Poppy, Eschscholtzia) (681)  
 Everett, *Field Flowers*, **California Poppy**  
 Everett, *Woodland Flowers*, **Bloodroot; Puccoon-Root**  
 Breck's catalog

*Century Dictionary, (CD)*, **daisy, think**  
*Onions, A Shakespeare Glossary*, **spur**  
*Lewis & Short, A Latin Dictionary*, **papaver**  
*Funk & Wagnells Practical Standard Dictionary*, **think**

Chaucer, *The Legend of Good Women*, lines 182-185, 218

**Poppy Anemone**

line 1: **Poppy anemone chorine airy any**  
 line 2: **moan knee thinkglimpsing night wake**  
 line 3: **to short-wages no papàver world-wars**  
 line 4: **opiate bloodroot puccoon indian-dyed fragile**  
 line 5: **solitary gloss-sea powderhorn yellow-orange West**  
 line 6: **earthquake-state sun-yellow tall-khan poppy corona**  
 line 7: **airier composite eyelidless bride bridge**  
 line 8: **it uncrowned birdfoot spurs dayseye**

June 24-27/77

line 1: **Poppy anemone chorine airy any**

Taylor, **Anemone** (correctly, a-nee-moe'nee; usually, a-nem'o-nee). Windflower of anemone, also the pasque-flowers, *Anemone patens* and *A. Pulsatilla*. These most popular garden plants comprise a large genus of perennial herbs of the buttercup family, mostly confined to the north temperate zone. **A. coronaria** {> Pertaining to a corona, also to any garland or crown}. Poppy anemone. This and *A. fulgens* and *A. hortensis* are the leading tuberous-rooted sorts for pot culture and much grown by florists. Roots regularly swollen or tuberous, plant essentially stemless. Leaves compound, or twice-compound, the ultimate segments narrowly wedge-shaped. Flowers on a smooth stalk 10-18 in. high, solitary, poppy-like, red, blue, or white, or of many shades in hort. varieties, the best known of which are St. Brigid, The Bride and DeCaen. {...} This is the "lily of the field" of the Bible. {See #54 Windflower, line 5}

**chorine airy** < *coronaria*

**any / moan knee** < anemone; any money

line 2: **moan knee thinkglimpsing night wake**

See Taylor line 1.

*Funk & Wagnells Standard College Dictionary*, **think**<sup>2</sup>, v.i. To seem; appear: used impersonally with the pronoun as indirect object, now obsolete except in the combinations *methinks*, *methought*. [OE *thyncan* to seem]

CD, **think**<sup>1</sup>, n. A thinking; thought.

He thinks many a long *think*.

*Browning*, Ring and Book, VI. 914.

line 3: **to short-wages no papàver world-wars**

Taylor, **Poppy**. The true poppies all belong to the genus **Papaver** (pap'a-ver), and comprise about 100 species of annual or perennial herbs of the family Papaveraceae, found mostly in the temperate regions of Eu. and As. and a few in western N.A. They vary in height from 6 in. to 4 ft. Leaves basal, generally many and usually deeply segmented and hairy. Flowers solitary, on a long, flowering stalk, when in bud nodding but straightening as the flower opens. Calyx of 2 sepals, which fall when the petals open. Corolla of 5-petals, vividly colored red, violet, yellow, or white, sometimes blotched at the base. Stamens numerous. Fruit a capsule, 4-20-celled, with numerous minute seeds. The capsule is covered with a shield-like cap, underneath which small pores are formed, through which the seeds are dispersed. Any part of the plant if cut or broken exudes a milky substance. (*Papaver* is the classical Latin name of the poppy.)

**P. Rhoëas**. Corn poppy. Annual to 3 ft. Stems branching and wiry. Leaves irregularly lobed, sometimes entire, deep green in color. Flowers red, deep purple, scarlet, or occasionally white, 2 in. across. Eu. and As., naturalized in N.A. {...} The common corn poppy is the one immortalized in Flanders during World War I.

Lewis & Short, **pāpāver**, ěris, n. (ante-class., m.) [etym. dub.; cf. root pa- of pasco, πέπαμαι], *the poppy*. I. Lit.: papaver Gallicanus, Cato ap. Charis, p. 64 P. {...} luteum, Cat. 19, 12 {...}.

line 4: **opiate bloodroot puccoon indian-dyed fragile**

Taylor, **Poppy** {see line 3} > **P. somniferum**. Opium poppy. Strong-growing annual, 3-4 ft. high. Leaves grayish-green, coarsely lobed and toothed. Stem leaves clasping. Flowers white, pink, red, or purple, 3-4 in. across. Greece and Orient. It is the juice of the unripe pod which yields opium, but not commercially in the U.S., where its production is illegal.

Gray, **FAM. 71 PAPAVERÀCEAE** (Poppy Family) > **1. Sanguinària** L. BLOODROOT. SANGUINAIRE or SANG-DRAGON (Que.) {...} (Name from the color of the juice, from *sanguinarius*, *bleeding*.)

**1. S. canadensis** L. (Canadian), RED PUCCON. — Rhizome simple or forking, elongate; *leaves* at full development of flowers usually nearly reaching them, *pale green* but not strongly glaucous beneath, *membranaceous*, becoming *in maturity* 1-2.8 dm. broad, *the margin of the broad basal lobes and summits of the upper narrower ones coarsely dentate or crenate*; {...} (679-680)

Everett, *Woodland Flowers*, **BLOODROOT; PUCCON-ROOT**, *Sanguinaria canadensis* [Poppy family]. The Indians dyed their robes and blankets with orange-red juice obtained from the thick roots of this plant. Today its roots are used in making cough medicines. The flowers of the Bloodroot arise from the ground enfolded within a leafy cloak which unrolls to permit the rapidly developing bud to open and display its beauty. Few flowers are more fragile, the slightest rough handling causing the petals to drop (7).

line 5: **solitary gloss-sea powderhorn yellow-orange West**

Taylor, **Glaucium** (glaw'si-um). Stout, biennial or perennial herbs of the poppy family, usually with bluish-green or grayish foliage and yellow juice. Of the 20 known species, which are often called sea or horn poppy, all from the Mediterranean region, only **G. flavum** is of much garden interest. It is a branching biennial, 2-3 ft. high, often planted in the border. Lower leaves cut or lobed and stalked, the stem leaves clasping and wavy-toothed or lobed, all bluish-gray. Flowers solitary, long-stalked, orange-yellow, nearly 2 in. wide. Sepals 2. Petals 4. Stamens numerous. Fruit a narrow capsule 8-12 in. long. For culture, see BIENNIALS. The plant is showy, but its flowers do not last long. It is naturalized especially along sea beaches, in eastern N.A. (*Glaucium* is from the Greek for glaucous {> covered with a minute whitish or grayish powder that will often rub off, as it will in the bloom on some fruits. Glaucous leaves are, due to the green beneath the powder, conspicuously blue-green or gray-green, as in the common blue spruce}, in allusion to the foliage.)

**gloss-sea** < *Glaucium*

line 6: **earthquake-state sun-yellow tall-khan poppy corona**

Everett, *Field Flowers*, **CALIFORNIA POPPY**, *Eschscholtzia californica* [Poppy family]. Of all California Wildflowers this is the best known. It is the official state flower, beloved by Californians and admired by visitors. In Australia and India it has run wild and is thoroughly naturalized; in many other parts of the world it is cultivated as a garden plant. The Spanish Californians use this plant as a painkiller, especially in treating headaches and insomnia. They also prepare from it an oil that is said to encourage the luxuriant growth of hair.

{...} FLOWERS: Saucer-shaped, 2 to 3 inches in diameter, with four fan-shaped petals, orange, yellow, or cream, opening only in sunshine (42).

**khan** < DeCaen (see Taylor line 1)

See Taylor, **A. coronaria** line 1.

**corona / airier** < *coronaria*

line 7: **airier composite eyelidless bride bridge**

See Taylor, **A. coronaria** line 1.

See *CD* line 8.

**composite eye-** < *Compositae*

{See LZ's notes above, apparently from Breck's catalog and/or personal observation of the daisy: "... flowers faded blown an extinguished black crown for some days <a lidless days less> until even the basal leaves suggestive of bird's feet disappeared"}.

**bridge / it** < Brigid

line 8: **it uncrowned birdfoot spurs dayseye**

See Taylor, **A. coronaria** line 1 and line 7.

**uncrowned birdfoot** {see LZ note line 7 on **eyelidless**}.

Onions, spur 2 fig. incitement, incentive R2 I. i. 9 *Finds brotherhood in thee no sharper spur?*, Lr II. i. 78 *potential spurs To make thee seek it* (Qq; Ff *spirits*). **spur** 3 pl. roots of a tree Tp. v. i. 47 *by the s-s [have I] pluck'd up The pine and cedar*, Cym. IV. ii. 58 *grief and patience rooted in him, both Mingle their s-s together*.

*CD*, **daisy**, *n.* [< ME. *daysie*, *daysy*, *daysey*, *dayesy*, *daiseie*, *daieseyghe*, etc., < AS. *Dæges éage*, that is, 'day's eye,' so called in allusion to the form of the flower.] **1.** A common plant, *Bellis perennis*, natural order Compositae, one of the most familiar wild plants of Europe, found in all pastures and meadows, and growing at a considerable height on mountains.

The dayesye or elles the eye of day,  
The emperice and flour of floures alle.

*Chaucer, Good Women, l. 184.*

*Daisies pied and violets blue. Shak., L. L. L., v. 2 (song).*

Chaucer, *The Legend of Good Women*, lines 182-185, 218:

But for the loke upon the dayesye,  
That wel by reason men hit calle may  
The 'Dayesye' or elles the 'ye of day,'

{ . . . }

For al the world, ryght as a dayesye