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About the Institute

The Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation, a research division of Carnegie Mellon University, specializes in the history of botany and all aspects of plant science and serves the international scientific community through research and documentation. To this end, the Institute acquires and maintains authoritative collections of books, plant images, manuscripts, portraits and data files, and provides publications and other modes of information service. The Institute meets the reference needs of botanists, biologists, historians, conservationists, librarians, bibliographers and the public at large, especially those concerned with any aspect of the North American flora.

Hunt Institute was dedicated in 1961 as the Rachel McMasters Miller Hunt Botanical Library, an international center for bibliographical research and service in the interests of botany and horticulture, as well as a center for the study of all aspects of the history of the plant sciences. By 1971 the Library's activities had so diversified that the name was changed to Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation. Growth in collections and research projects led to the establishment of four programmatic departments: Archives, Art, Bibliography and the Library.

Murphey Report on Indian Plant Uses in Nevada. Schurz. Page 5.

Specimens needed. Perhaps Indian cowboys can get these in Fall.
Informants. Rosie Quartz, Annie -; Little Pete, Fallon, Indian school district.
From Mount Grant: also Mrs Frank Collins, Schurz.

Common name .	Indian name.	"P" or "S"	Use.
? <i>Smilacina</i>	"Tsini-Bube"	Msp 11 M 202 "P"	F-or swelling: Pound root, and apply raw. Grows in shade, wet. Could be <i>Smilacina amplexicaulis</i> ? R-root in round seals, white flower.
Shrub	<i>Burshia</i> "Hunabe"	"P" & "S"	Big bush, dry places. Bright green leaf, little yellow flower, like an apple blossom, berries later awhile.
Shrub	<i>Lycium</i> "Kat-sarra-buh"	"P" M 46	Berries ripe. Dry pounded. Medicine put on sore.
Shrub.	"Todzi-tinne-abu"	"P"	Cook bark. Eat when cough.
Plant.	"Tu-ma-nabe" . 'Big P-ake'	"P".	Emetic. Use leaf. Put in hot water, drink in cup. Maybe poison you something. Puke all.
Shrub.	"Tsanavi"	"P"	Boil brush for stomach pains.

no good only

Snake charming plant. This plant has no name. It is a BIG MEDICINE. Can never be seen in daytime. It is a low plant. no flower, but has a root, which is valuable. At night you walk around on the mountain, and when you see a light close to the ground, sneak up on it, and drive stake right there. Do NOT try to dig it then. In morning, go dig the root and dry it. A piece sewed on moccasin toe, will cause a rattle snake to avoid you.

Little Pete says it is a Shoshone talisman used in hand games. He is Paiute, but he "see them fellers too much lucky. If man got it, and he lose, its 'cause he greedy. Use too big piece, medicine too strong."

Rosie Quartz wants \$1.50-2.00 to get it for somebody! Lotsa money, this one."

Plant.	"Tda-ono-gibu"	"S"	Root spec. acc. Mrs Weeks' root. Grind it, put on sores. Sometime bellyache. Boil root on stove, and drink it.
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Rock, specimen at Mack's store, Schurz. Looks like Bitter Alum, which is what the whites called it. Rock is yellow-white. Burn it, it gets red. Chew willow skin, and spit the juice in a dish. Having burned the rock, grind it to powder. Mix with willow juice chewed, it sets a black, unfadeable color. Above information by Mrs Frank Collins. Shoshone.

Note: Indians of Lower Klamath tribe, California, chew red alder bark, after cooking, and reject juice in steatite dish, to make orange dye for basketry. Dr J.W. Worley, U.S.I.S. states that undoubtedly the acid in the saliva is the agent which sets the color. E.M.

Buckberries "We-yamb"- 'S' - Berries dried for food
Msp 5 - seed-dried -
M 258

Odds and ends of information from Mrs Weeks. Fallon Indian school. Shoshone. White sage steeped to keep hair black.

Dye. Get rocks, similar to Quartz ' specimen. # Get rocks and burn them. add Tu-rumbe- Indian Tea, and pound all. Add very little water, and rocks while hot. Makes black dye for water-jug.

To pitch water-jugs, heat pitch and work from the inside out.

For Birth Control: Drink boiled root of wild geranium, or desert mallow, then dig trench, fill it with hot ashes, and lie in them. Will be safe till baby is one year old.

Note: Wailaki tribe eat "Yerba santa" leaves, and do likewise. E

To tan hides: use plenty deer brains, but steer's will do. Wailaki tribe take brains and wrap them up in gray moss, which digests them, and the result is rubbed crumbling into the hide. E.M.

White Clay in Shoshone: "E-bee"

Red paint: " " : "Bishapi"

Use

Dye: Sand Dock "Wainatsu" Root has brown bark; take this off make tea to dye willows yellow for basketry. Another use for this root is to dry and powder for sores. Dried, powdered root also good for burns. Paiute name "Tuha-Konobe". Page 2. M115

Sunflower "Ba-ka" Eat seeds, raw.

Wild geranium or Desert Mallow "Muha" Boil root, and drink tea for 'bad disease' See also Page 1.

Wild Parsnip "Hah-te" "S" Roots poisonous to sheep, not leaves. This plant grows along irrigating ditch; if roots are detached, and float down, they work their way into the bank, with a noise like the whir of a locust.

Basket information from Mrs Weeks.

This excellent material is obtained by Mrs Weeks from a Bishop friend.

Tree cactus, presumably Joshua tree- Burn ground around tree. Lass the tree to pull it down. Burning makes the roots black. Root then split in 3 parts. and used for pattern in baskets.

A root grows in water near Bishop. This is known as "Oomph", "S", is a natural black. nothing needed to set color.

Plant. "Tua-ono-gibu" "S" Mrs Weeks' root . Specimen accompanying. Note this also on Page 5. M118 Grind, apply to sores. Tea for bellyache.

Bummy
M127

Report by E. Murphey on Indian Plant Uses. Page 7.
Information from Schurz, Nevada.

Common name	Indian name.	"P" for Paiute; "S", Shoshone.	Use.
Alfalfa	"Boong- go-dekah"	"S"	Meaning horse feed. Also good bee pasture.
Sage, Black,	"Ba-haw-be"	"S"	Tea for cold. Leaves used.
Phacelia, Tansy,	"Pogoo-sinobu"	"P"	No use. Just flower.
Gilias, all	"Sana-abu"	"P"	" " " "
Loco, Woolly, ##### Astragalus Purshii	"Tada-ginobu"	"P"	Stock-poisoning plant
Greasewood	"Tonobe"	"P"	Important browse plant.
Small Clover Bur clover?	"Tonega"	"P" M71	Just flower. Forage?
Columbine?	"Pah-wha-na-habu"	"P" M72	" "
Mustard, Big,	"Tsa-bu-nu"	"P" M73	

PaintBrush, Indian,

Root parasite in sagebrush soil.

Shoshone name, which will endeavor to get, means "Rattlesnake's son-in-law, because they are found at roots of this.

Pinon, or Pine nut.
tree

Cones M 34

Pine nuts

M 34

"Wapi"

"S"

Valuable food. Nuts ground and made into gruel used as substitute for mother's milk. Note, Wailaki tribe in Calif. some Cones and nuts accompanying.

"Tubape"

"P"

"Tuba"

"S"

Root for cough

No name

Smells like Aralia

Californica. sample shown by Mrs Jim Hill, Bishop.

Tea made, drink in lieu of water, this is obtained from Charlie Keep, Bishop California

(copy)

(104)
Report # 5a
(annotated)

MEDICINAL PLANT DATA
Collected by Mrs. Edith V. A. Murphey
at Schurz, Nevada
June 2, 1937

Informant: Alice Gildersleeve, Paiute. Rosie Quartz, Annie ---; Little Pete, Fallon Indian School District. From Mount Grant. Also Mrs. Frank Collins, Schurz. Specimens needed; (perhaps Indian cowboys can get these in fall.)

- M 1 *Sphaeralcea ambigua*
5197 "Desert mallow"; "Mu-ha" (P); "Goina kumbe" (S)
Seed used formerly food.
- M 7 Ephedra
5203 "Indian tea", "Mormon tea"; "Tsurupe" (P); "Tu-rumbe" (S)
"Indian coffee" "Mountain tea"
Drink for sick inside. Mountain tea made from ripe seeds, parched and coarsely ground. Tea from stems blood purifier.
- M 10 *Cymopterus globosus*
5206 "Wild celery"; "Ye-duts" (P) "Bass-o-wep" (S); "Ik-nish" (K)
Green leaves used raw food. Small stems run to top of large root, which is boiled and eaten. Grows along creeks. Root boiled and eaten and water therefrom is used to kill mites on chickens.
- M 12 *Sphaeralcea sp.*
5208 "Desert mallow"; "Mu-ha" (P); "Goina kumbe" (S)
Used formerly food (seed).
- M 34
5230 "Pinon, or Pine nut"; "Wapi" (S), "Tubape" (P) "Tuba" (S) (pine nuts)
Valuable food. Nuts ground and made into gruel used as substitute for mother's milk.
Wailaki tribe in California same.
Cones and nuts accompanying.
- M 45
5241 "Blazing star"; "Ku-ha" (P)
Porridge made of seed after pounding. Called gravy plant. *
- M 47
5243 *Eriogonum elatum*
"Swollen stalk"; "Gwuppa ursa" (P)
No use.
- M 48
5244 "Lambs' quarter"? "Leppe" (P)
Grind seed and cook.

* This is *Mentzelia laevicaulis*. A smaller one *M. albicaulis*, white stem, also used.

Murphey - Schurz data
June 2, 1937

- 5245 ✓ M 49 *Argemone munita*
"Thistle poppy"; "Ishub-goof-wa" (P); "Tsagida" (S)
Cook seed, grind it, put on sores. Seed ground and applied to sores.
- 5242 ✓ M 46 *Lycium andersonii*
Shrub; "Kat-sarra-buh" (P)
Berries ripe. Dry pounded. Medicine put on sore.
- 5254 M 58 *Oryzopsis*
"Sand grass"; "Wey" (P)
This is small variety. Both kinds are valuable forage plants.
Seed for re-planting purposes has been gathered by Walker River
Sub-agency, Schurz.
- 5255 M 59 *Artemisia spinescens*
"Bud sage"; "Kube" (P)
Squirrel food. Thus useful to Indians who eventually eat the squirrels.
- 5260 ? M 64 *Cirsium* sp
"Thistle"; "Koi-de" (P)
Hot spring by Rawhide. This plant grows there. Peel skin of
plant in hot water. Let patient eat it right there. Let person
down in water. Cured of rheumatism.
- 5261 M 65 *Cornus*
"Dogwood"; "At-sa-wish-tsi danabu" (P)
Small flowered.
Stems made second baby basket. First basket is a temporary affair.
When it is evident baby will live, second or permanent baby basket is
made from these stems.
- 5264 ? M 68 *Mimulus* sp
"Monkey flower"; "Pah-what-na-abe" (P)
Yellow. Evidently two colors, as women insisted on two specimens.
Leaves medicine.
- 5265 M 69 *Alyssum Cardamine*
"Pah-munh" (P)
White
Cook. Eat it.

Murphey - Schurz data
June 2, 1937

- 5267 M 71 *Trifolium*
"Bur clover"? ~~Small-clover~~; "Tonaga" (P)
Just flower. Forage?
- 5268 M 72 *Aquilegia?*
"Columbine"?; "Pah-wha-na-habu" (P)
Just flower. No use.
- 5269 M 73 *Sisymbrium*
"Big mustard"; "Tsa-bu-nu" (P)
- 5270 M 74 *(Fragmentary) Epilobium*
"False nettle"; "oo-see-gwad-sebu" (P)
For swelled legs. Grind leaf and rub leg any place.
- 5271 M 75 *Oryzopsis*
"Sand grass"; "Wey" (P)
Indians eat seed of tall variety.
- 5277 M 81 *Apocynum hypericifolium, var. salignum*
"Milkweed"; "Wisha" (P) ("Wana" meaning "any net")
Narrow leaf.
String and carrying nets for water bottles made from this.
- 5287 M 91 ~~Curassavicum heliotropum~~ *Heliotropium oculatum*
"White fiddleneck"; "Tub-manabe" (P)
Little white flowers around Lake Lahontan, Nevada.
Emetic. Boil plant and drink.
- 5301 M 105 *Caulanthus glaber*
"Indian cabbage"; "Hevupa" (P)
Both yellow and white flowered ones.
Leaves cooked. Food.
(See M 94)
- 5308 M 112 *Balsamorhiza sagittata*
"Balsam root"; "Gum plant"; "Ah-kerh" (P) "Sada-kaitsa"
Seeds used as food. Roots steeped medicinal. Aromatic gum at roots. Chew.

Murphey - Schurz data - 4 -
June 2, 1937

5311 M 115 *Rumex venosus*
"Sand dock"; "Tuha-konobe" (P); "Wainatsu" (P) (dye)
Root dried and powdered for sores. Also good for burns.
Root has brown bark; take this off, make tea to dye willows yellow
for basketry.

5323 M 127 *Rumex venosus*
"Tua-ono-gibu" (S)
Grind it, put on sores. Sometime bellyache. Boil root on stove,
and drink it. Tea for bellyache.
(Mrs. Weeks' root.) Specimen accompanying.

5391 M 202 *Smilacina amplexicaulis?* *stellata*
"Tsini-bube" (P) and (S)
Root in round seals, white flower. Grows in shade, wet.
For swelling: pound root, and apply raw.

5415 M 227 *Laportea*
"Baneberry"?
Omit { Flower, white, root carrot-like. Milk runs out of root when green.
Dry. Baneberry?
Sunrise Flat near Yerington. Also at Nixon. (Indian Valley, summit
Smoke as cigarette, ground root. Boil for tea. (Reynolds-Carson road)

5422 M 234 "Mountain mahogany"; "Toobe-buh-ah" (P). *Cercocarpus ledifolius*
Dry and grind for sores. Make tea for heart trouble.
Sample bark accompanying.

5444 M 256 *Cornus?*
"Tu-bop-we" (P)
red root
Basket material. Sample accompanying. No ident. For pattern.

5445 M 257 "Du-du-nabe" (P)
Basket root. Sample accompanying. No ident. Burns black. Smells sweet.

5446 M 258 *Lycium pallidum*
"Buckberries"; "We-yumb" (S)
Berries dried for food. Seed dried.

Lewisia
"Bitter root"; "Ka-ner-theh" (P)
Fort McDermitt.
Root boiled for food. Pounded up for medicine.

Cotula coronopifolia
"Brass buttons"; No Indian name.
Whole plant boiled for cramps.

Murphey - Schurz data
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"Buckwheat, wild"

Note: for small flowered forms, not heads, "Gwuppa" seems to be family name.

"Turkish rugging"; "Gwuppa osa" (P)
No use.

o
m
i
t

: "Bass-o-wep" (S) "Ik-nish" (K)
: Grows along creeks.
: Root is boiled and eaten, and water therefrom is used to kill mites
: on chickens.

- "Ik-nish" (K) Use identical.

?

✓ Ramona incana
"Chia, Little;" "Tuba-sigino" (P)
Leaves steeped for cold medicine.

According to Alice Gildersleeve, Paiute, plants most used here are as follows:

"Todsia" for colds and everything.
"Hewovey"; "Four-o'clock", two kinds, for sores, and
"Tuha-Konobe", Sand Dock, root dried and powdered for sores. (See M 115)

5447 M 259 *Hemimedium alipes*

✓ "Four-o'clock"; "Hewovey"

Seed. Red one?

For headache boil whole plant and apply to top of head. For sores,
dry root, grind fine, peel scab, and blow powder on.

Known to Indian Field Service as "Impetigo plant".

This applies to both white and red four-o'clocks.

✓ "Four-o'clock"; "Ma-goo-du-hoo" (S)

White

Gray leaves steep like tea for cold.

✓ "Four-o'clock"; "Dubaw" (S)

Red

Boil root and stem, dye willows yellow.

nevadensis

"Indian tobacco"; "Pwui bano" (P) "Boo-we-pahoo" (S)

Dry leaves and seed. Grind and smoke on empty stomach. Fast three
days, if going to be Doctor. Then smoke. Make dream come.

"Water cress"? ; "Pudtzida" (P)

Just eat fresh.

Murphey - Schurz data
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Balit

"Willow"; "Tsube" (S)

White.

Twigs used in basketry. Name of foundation is "Wahabe"; strand wound around is "Ba-gwap".

Roots for white man's disease. Steep in tub, and use as Sitz bath.

Bark used in pattern of basket, buried in manure to make it black.

Same thing is done by Pomos for "Tsuwish", Scirpus.

Rosa

"Wild rose"

Under bark steeped, tea for colds.

Evernia vulpina

Moss, "Yu gur-sanibe" (P)

Yellow

For dye, for basketry. Also for rags for rugs. Boil with little water, soak articles to be dyed. Commonly used by Hoopa and Klamath to dye porcupine quills. No plant specimens.

"Big mustard"; "Hama" (meaning elder sister) (P)

Does not bear seed.

No plant specimens.

Typha

"Cat tail"; "Toiba" (P)

Eat root. Boiled. Burn cotton off cat-tail when ripe, and pound seeds. Eaten raw.

No plant specimens.

Rock for dye. "To-bonn" (P)

Makes dark brown or black dye. Rock spec. acc. Burn rocks in fry pan.

Powder fine. Make stick brush, add little water to powder and apply to design on basket. Let it dry. Wash with water. Nothing can remove it, nor fade.

Leptolaenia

No name. "Todsa" (P)

For cold and everything.

Sample accompanying.

No name. "Toisa" (S) Probably same as "Todsa".

Steep fresh root for cramps of childbirth. Also used as ergot.

"Sagebrush"; "Sawabae" (P)

Cook leaves and apply to swelled legs. Use whole plant in hot water, drink when cough.

"Zygaden^{is}"; "See-raw-buh" (P)

For legache, mash bulb and lay on leg.

"Death camas"

Known to be poisonous to people and stock.

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Cyperus rotundus
"Sedge"; "Taboose" (P)

Subsistence plant. Little black tubers on fibrous roots. Eaten raw.

"Sego lily"; "Kogee" (P)
Root eaten raw in spring by Paiutes.

Bulbs { Calochortus Nuttalli
Calochortus, gathered when ripe in California in late summer, and saved for winter.

Rhus hirsuta
Shrub; "Humabe" (P and S)
Big bush, dry places. Bright green leaf, little yellow flower like an apple blossom, berries after a while.
Leaves chewed for physio, raw, by Shoshones.
Deer eat it.

Shrub. "Todzi-tinne-abu" (P) ?
Cook bark. Eat when cough.

Heliotropium
Plant /; "Tu-ma-nabe" - (Big puke) (P)
Emetic. Use leaf. Put in hot water, drink in cup. Maybe poison you something. Puke all.

Prunus andersonii
Shrub; "Tsanavi" (P)
Red plant
Boil brush for stomach pains.

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Rock, specimen at Mack's store, Schurz. Looks like bitter alum, which is what the whites called it. Rock is yellow-white. Burn it, it gets red. Chew willow skin, and spit the juice in a dish. Having burned the rock, grind it to powder. Mix with willow juice chewed, it sets a black, unfadeable color. (Above information by Mrs. Frank Collins, Shoshone.)

Note: Indians of Lower Klamath tribe, California, chew red alder bark, after cooking, and reject juice in steatite dish, to make orange dye for basketry. Dr. J. W. Worley, U.S.I.S. states that undoubtedly the acid in the saliva is the agent which sets the color. (E.M.)

Murphey - Schurz data
June 2, 1937

Odds and ends of information from Mrs. Weeks, Fallon Indian School. Shoshone.

White sage steeped to keep hair black.

Dye. Get rocks, similar to Quartz' specimen No. Get rocks and burn them. Add "Tu-rumbe" Indian tea, and pound all. Add very little water, and rocks while hot. Makes black dye for water-jug.

To pitch water-jugs, heat pitch and work from the inside out.

For birth control: Drink boiled root of wild geranium, or desert mallow, then dig trench, fill it with hot ashes, and lie in them. Will be safe till baby is one year old.

Note: Wailaki tribe eat "Yerba santa" leaves, and do likewise. (E. M.)

To tan hides: Use plenty deer brains, but steer's will do. Wailaki tribe take brains and wrap them up in gray moss, which digests them, and the result is rubbed crumbling into the hide. (E. M.)

White clay in Shoshone: "E-bee"

Red paint in Shoshone: "Bishapi"

"Sunflower"; "Ba-ka"

Eat seeds, raw.

"Wild geranium" or "Desert mallow"; "Muha"

Boil root, and drink tea for 'bad disease'.

"Wild parsnip"; "Hah-te" (S)

Roots poisonous to sheep, not leaves. This plant grows along irrigating ditch; if roots are detached, and float down, they work their way into the bank, with a noise like the whirl of a locust.

Basket information (from Mrs. Weeks)

This excellent material is obtained by Mrs. Weeks from a Bishop friend. Tree cactus, presumably Joshua tree - Burn ground around tree. Lash the tree to pull it down. Burning makes the roots black. Root then split in three parts, and used for pattern in baskets.

Root. "Oomph" (S)

Grows in water near Bishop. It is a natural black. Nothing needed to set color.

"Alfalpa"; "Boong-go-dekah" (S) (meaning horse feed.)

Also good bee pasture.

"Sage, Black"; "Ba-haw-be" (S)

Tea for cold. Leaves used.

Murphey - Schurz data
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Phacelia
"Tansy"; "Pogoo-sinobu" (P)
Just flower.
No use.

Gilias (all)
"Sana-abu" (P)
Just flower. No use.

Astragalus purshii
"Woolly loco"; "Tada-ginobu" (P)
Stock poisoning plant.

"Greasewood"; "Tonobe" (P)
Important browse plant.

"Indian paintbrush" (Shoshone name, which will endeavor to get, means "rattlesnake's son-in-law, because they are found at roots of this.)

Root for cough - smells like Aralia Californica (Sample shown by Mrs. Jim Hill, Bishop)
Tea made, drink in lieu of water. This is obtained from Charlie Keep, Bishop, California.

Report of Mrs Edith V.A. Murphey on Indian Uses of Plants. June 7, 1937
 This information was collected At Fort Mac Dermitt, Nevada. Indian Reservation.

All informants were Paiutes. This has been a reservation since the sixties, and the Indians are still quite primitive, and active in plant use as medicine.

Common name.	Indian name.	Number.	Manner of use.
Wild Rose.Galls, oak	"tsiebuwi"	N.H.S. of gall. Rose sp. M 148	Fresh galls mashed, and applied to boil, after boil has been opened.
Note: Fresh galls crushed, diluted and applied as eye-wash by California Indians			
Bitter-Root Lewisia rediviva	"Kamutch"	M 141	Dry root before eating, then cook as a cornstarch pudding. Pounded for medicine. General alterative.
Note:"Ka-Ner-Theh" given by Walker River Paiutes, as Indian name. "Kamutch" is said to be used by Montana Indians.			
Artemisia- <i>Artemisia</i>	"Ko-se-wiup"	M 169	To ensure renewed blood flow after childbirth. Boil roots and strain. Drink two or three cups per day/.
Note: A. heterophylla is used by California Indians for same purpose. Bundles of heated leaves are tied on woman's body and breasts to promote milk flow, while she lies in a pit of dully warm ashes.			
Elder berry	"Koono-gibu"	N.H.S.	For quick cut, to stanch blood, apply leaves, bruised, and also for swelling. Roots, boiled till soft, applied to caked breast, or any inflammation. Also used for whistles and flutes.
Bush from Fallon	Possibly this is "Tua-Ono-gibu", see Page 5, Report of June 2nd, 1937	N.H.S.	Boil whole bush, in 10 minutes, help inside pain. Physi
Skunk Cabbage, False Hellebore,	"Tobassop"	M 175	For boil on horse or man: mash raw roots and apply.
	"Butiwe", another name.		Said to be stock poisoning. Not so considered here. Sheep eat it with impunity.
Wild Rhubarb Sour Dock?	"Pa-we-up"	M 176	For rheumatism and sores: Mash root into a pulp and apply by rubbing, not poultice. For stomach trouble: Make a tea from root and drink it. A main medicine.
Wild Parsnip.	"Ha-ka-nup"	M 177	Snake Bite remedy: If snake bit you on the limb, make a tourniquet of horsehair above the bite, split the root and bind on. Highly poisonous to people and animals.
Willow, white,	"Tsube"	M 170	In great demand for making baby baskets.
Willow, gray,	"Kosi-tsube"	N.H.S. M 170	Put branches of willow in tomato can, add teaspoon salt in, and fill up with water/ Steep and drink. Laxative.

Murphey report. Indian Uses of Plants.

Mac Dermitt. Page 2.

Common name	Indian Name	Number.	Use.
Yarrow. <i>Achillea millefolium</i> <i>canadensis</i>	"Todzi-tonega"	M172	Leaves boiled and applied. For collar boils on a horse. Note: Tea of leaves used by California Indians for TB, and applied for felon.
Wild iris <i>Iris Missouriensis</i>	"Poku-erup"	M180	Tea of roots for bladder trouble. Seeds are poisonous to horses.
Rye grass, tall bunch grass, dry grass another use, see Rye-Grass blades	"Wahobe-que-haba"	M 156	Forage. Native to these meadows/ It tastes bitter when green, but when winter comes, it dries sweet, and the cattle will paw the snow eagerly to find it. If cut in fields, it becomes less coarse. and less bunchy.
Osier dogwood "	"A-tsa-ka-se-na-up"	M 187	Bark peeled from long shoots for Pappoose baskets, which are called: "Hoop"
Sunflower, white,	"Tohsh-kup"	### M181	Dry seed, grind it, to make thick mush. Heavy root not used.
Sunflower, yellow	"Wa-ak"	M139	Eat seeds raw.
"Todesa"	"Todesa" or "Tasupa"	M178	Good to cure gonorrhoea. Boil and drink it, boil with yarrow. "Todzi-tonega".
Clematis	"E-sag-wena"	M182.	Good for shampoo, the root dry and powder/ meaning a wolf-trap, referring to sprawling roots, above ground.
Rye-grass blades	"Po-he-kwa-ha-ne".	M156	. The sharp blades used for scraping the eyes. Old cure for trachoma.
Wild currant <i>Ribes aureum</i>	"Bo-gumbe"	### M147	Inner bark used as medicine.
Sego lily	"Kogi"	M154	Bulbs dug in Spring and eaten raw.
Tinyblue gilia?	"Pa-we-na-tuswa".	M184.	Same use as "Ko-se-wi-up". Boil, drink tea
Sagebrush <i>Artemisia tridentata</i>	"Sa-wa-bae"	M185	Old black leaves of sagebrush, made into a baby powder for rash on baby.
Cinquefoil? <i>Potentilla sp</i>	"Cascara"	M186.	Used for laxative. Cook whole plant, which looks silvery and silky.

Note: Most of specimens on this page were from MacDermitt exhibit at Flower Show. Information given by Johnny Crutcher.

Red mustard seed "Et-sa" Cook seeds for pudding. This seed looks like thelypodium seed, which has been now killed by sheep.

Odds and Ends: A slip of mt mahogany bark is good to wear in your hat on account of thunder. Lightning will not strike you, if so protected. If you have 2 hats, dont forget to change the bark over. A Bannock told J. Crutcher this.

In Pike Creek, Elko County, the phosphorescent plant, that the Schurz told about grows. They call it Jacko'lantern plant, but never dig it. people

Guaranteed good luck for 3 years only is yours if you carry a dead man's little fir in your pocket. Then you will die, but the luck is good while it lasts.

(Copy)

(115)
Report #6a
(annotated)

MEDICINAL PLANT DATA
Collected by Mrs. Edith V. A. Murphey
at McDermitt, Nevada
(Fort McDermitt Indian Reservation)
June 7, 1937

Informant: Johnny Crutcher. Most of specimens were from McDermitt exhibit at Flower Show. All informants were Paiutes. This has been a reservation since the sixties, and the Indians are still quite primitive, and active in plant use as medicine.

- 5335 M 139 *Balsamorhiza sagittata*
"Sunflower"; "Wa-ak" (P)
Yellow
Eat seeds raw.
- ✓ 5337 M 141 *Lewisia rediviva*
"Bitter-root"; "Kanutch" (P)
Dry root before eating, then cook as a cornstarch pudding. Pounded for medicine. General alterative.
"Kanutch" is said to be used by Montana Indians. "Ka-Ner-Thsh" given by Walker River Paiutes, as Indian name.
- 5343 M 147 *Ribes aureum*
"Wild currant"; "Bo-gumbe" (P)
Inner bark used as medicine.
- ✓ 5344 M 148
"Wild rose"; "Tsiobawi" (P)
Galls. Fresh galls mashed, and applied to boil, after boil has been opened. Fresh galls crushed, diluted and applied as eye-wash by California Indians. ^{DAK}
N.H.S. of gall.
- 5352 M 156 *Elymus condensatus* (Blades) "Po-ho-kwa-ha-ne" (P).
"Rye grass", "Tall bunch grass", "dry grass"; "Wahobe-que-haba" (P)
Native to these meadows. If cut in fields, it becomes less coarse and less bunchy.
It tastes bitter when green, but when winter comes, it dries sweet, and the cattle will paw the snow eagerly to find it.
Forage.
Another use: See Rye-grass blades. The sharp blades used for scraping the eyes. Old cure for trachoma.
- 5350 M 154 *Calochortus nuttallii*
"Sego lily"; "Kogi" (P)
Bulbs dug in spring and eaten raw.

Murphey - McDermitt data
June 7, 1937

5365M 169 *Artemisia gnaphalodes*
"Ko-se-wiup" (P)
Boil roots and strain. To ensure renewed blood flow after childbirth.
Drink two or three cups per day. ~~ARTEMISIA~~
A. heterophylla is used by California Indians for same purpose.
Bundles of heated leaves are tied on woman's body and breasts to
promote milk flow, while she lies in a pit of dully warm ashes.

5366 M 170 *Salix argophylla*
"Willow"; "Kosi-tsube" (P)
Gray.
Put branches of willow in tomato can, add teaspoon salt in, and fill
up with water. Steep and drink. Laxative.

5368 M 172 ~~*Achillea millefolium*~~ *lanulosa*
"Yarrow"; "Todzi-tonega" (P)
Leaves boiled and applied. For collar boils on a horse.
Tea of leaves used by California Indians for TB, and applied for felon.

5371 M 175 "False Hellebore"; *Veratrum californicum*
"Skunk cabbage"; "Tobassop" (P) "Butiwe" (another name).
For boil on horse or man; Mash raw roots and apply. Said to be stoak
poisoning. Not so considered here. Sheep eat it with impunity.

5372 M 176 *Rumex sp*
"Wild rhubarb", "Sour dock"; "Pa-we-up" (P)
For rheumatism and sores: Wash root into a pulp and apply by rubbing,
not poultice.
For stomach trouble: Make a tea from root and drink it. A main medicine.

5373 M 177 *Cicuta*
"Wild parsnip"; "Ha-ka-mup" (P)
Snake bite remedy. If snake bites you on the limb, make a tourniquet
of horsehair above the bite, split the root and bind on.
Highly poisonous to people and animals.

5374 M 178 *Leptocarpus multifida*
"Todsä", (P) or "Tasupe"; "Todzi-tonega".
Good to cure gonorrhoea. Boil and drink it, boil with yarrow.

5376 M 180 *Iris Missouriensis*
"Wild iris"; "Poku-erup" (P)
Tea of roots for bladder trouble. Seeds are poisonous to horses.

Murphey - McDermitt data
June 7, 1937

- 5377 M 181 *Helianthus helianthoides*
"Sunflower"; "Tohah-kup" (P)
Dry seed, grind it, to make thick mush. Heavy root not used.
White.
- 5378 M 182 Clematis
"E-sag-wena" (P) (Meaning a wolf-trap) referring to sprawling roots, above ground.
Good for shampoo, the root dry and powder
- 5380 M 184 *Gilia floccosa*
"Tiny blue gilia" ?; "Pa-we-na-tuswa" (P)
Same use as "Ko-se-wi-up"
Boil, drink tea.
- 5381 M 185 *Artemisia tridentata*
"Sagebrush"; "Sa-wa-bae" (P)
Old black leaves of sagebrush, made into a baby powder for rash on baby.
- 5382 M 186 *Potentilla sp*
"Cinquefoil" ?; "Cascara"
Used for laxative. Cook whole plant, which looks silvery and silky.
- 5383 M 187 *Cornus stolonifera*
"Osier dogwood"; "A-tsa-ka-se-na-up" (P)
Bark peeled from long shoots for pappoose baskets, which are called "Hoop".

M 192 "Red mustard seed"; "Et-sa" (P)
Cook seeds for pudding. This seed looks like the lycopodium seed, which has been now killed by sheep.

Bambusa
"Elderberry"; "Koono-gibu" (P)
For quick out, to staunch blood, apply leaves, bruised, and also for swelling. Roots, boiled till soft, applied to caked breast, or any inflammation. Also used for whistles and flutes.
N.H.S.

^{M.H.S.}
Bush from Fallon. Possibly this is "Tua-onc-gibu" (see report of June 2, 1937) Boil whole bush, in ten minutes, help inside pain. Physic.

A slip of mountain mahogany bark is good to wear in your hat on account of thunder. Lightning will not strike you, if so protected. If you have two hats, don't forget to change the bark over. (A Bannock told J. Crutcher this).

In Pike Creek, Elko Co., the phosphorescent plant, that the Schurz people told about, grows. They call it "Jack-o-lantern plant", but never dig it. Guaranteed good luck for three years only is yours if you carry a dead man's little finger in your pocket. Then you will die, but the luck is good while it lasts.

Indian Use Plant Report from Owyhee, Nevada, by Mrs E.V.A. Murphey

Report #7
June 17, 1937

Note: This is an Indian Reservation, population 700, chiefly Shoshones, some Paiutes.

Common name	Indian name	Number	Use.
Dock; Indian Rhubarb	✓ Enga-Pawia; S. "Pa-wi-up" ; P. <i>Rumex crispus</i>	M197	Root peeled, and tea made for general tonic. Mash raw root, and apply to swelling. Chiefly for horses.
Iris; Flag.	"Poku-eerop" P. <i>Iris missouriensis</i> Also used as a wash.	M199	Peel root, and insert bit in hollow tooth. It will kill the nerve. Ache ceases immediately. Tea made from roots is sure cure for gonorrhoea. Seeds poisonous to horses.
Wild Rose	"Tsiavi" S.	NHS	Boil whole plant for knee swelling. When skin turns yellow, it is strong enough. Also, for colds, dry root and grind for tea.
Yarrow	"Pannonzia;" S. "Todzi-tonega" P. a	M206	Root for toothache. Also applied to felons. Tea made from root for gas pains.
Wormwood.	"Ko-se-wi-up" P&S. <i>Artemisia franseria</i>	M219	Whole plant steeped for general tonic. Also steep leaves in basket, and put next to baby's skin, to reduce fever, same for headache.
Flax	"Poo-hinatsu" S. P. "Quita woyumb" S. <i>Linum lewisii</i>	M200	Steep root for sore eyes and itches. J. Panguitch. Steep leaves for diarrhea. Alice Paradise.
Death camas	"Dabi-segaw" <i>Scilla maritima</i>	M213	Mash raw bulb for lame knees. Tea from bulb also used as emetic. If you dream it is your medicine! it will not kill you. Otherwise it is known to be poisonous. Also to stock.
Flgweed	"Ku-Ha" P.	M215	Seeds parched in basket with slow coals. This also is used by California Indians. Apparently "Ku-Ha", is any small seed thus treated, and is a term similar to 'Pinole' in California. "Ku-ha" is also applied to <i>Mentzelia laev. & albicaulis</i> .
Queen Anne's Lace	"Yampe", S. also Ya'ba" "Ya-pah" P. M137		Tubers eaten in Spring, raw. Ripe, stored for winter. Herbarium specimen previously made. Ft MacD.
Osier Dogwood	"Quitch yana" S. "Hoome-up"		Long shoots used for cradleboard. S. meaning Baby basket tree.
Gray willow	"Goosh-Hube" S. M209		Used for fuel, tinder, and whistles.
Another greener, broader leaved willow, no use, "Sagup"			
All shrubs, willow, dogwood, wild cherry, choke, called "Tsu-hoop" like chaparral.			
Pink Phlox	"Saga-donzia"	M205	Leaves steeped for diarrhea.
Peppermint	"Paquanah"	M204	Tea made from leaves to reduce fever in babies.
Gray plant	"Doot un zip"	M208	Cook root and drink tea for diarrhea.
Wild currant.	"Bogumbe" P&S. <i>Ribes aureum</i>	M207	Currants eaten when ripe. For dropsical swelling, make tea from inner bark.

E.V.A. Murphey

Report no. 7
June 17, 1937

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Common name	Indian name	Number	Use.
False Solomon's seal Smilacina stellata		M202	Drink tea from Root boiled for internal pains. Note: Indian women could not agree on Indian name, but one advanced "Tsini-bube" as nearest like it. See Page 5. Schurz report.
Birth Control plant.	"Not-misha"	M203	Tea from root to check monthly flow. Daily use of same will result in birth control. Six month's use. Good idea to give it to the Old Man too.
Common name?	"Hoonib"	NHS	It is called 'best potato'. Grows very high on mountain, has a large root, no flower, and gray leaves.
Indian tobacco	"Pwui-Bamo"	P&S.	NHS. Said to grow away from Owyhee, on gravel bars on the road to Tuscarora. Reluctance in talking about this plant was traced to the fact that "Peyote" is being brought in there, and that results of use are somewhat similar. I.T. smoked on empty stomach to induce trance.
Mustard	"Boina", "Et-sa"	S. P.	M218. Seeds when ripe, ground and cooked.
Wild onion	"Gunk" "Koga"	S. P.	M216. Bulbs eaten, green leaves and flowers. Note: Flowers are beautiful in color, deep rose, and dry perfectly. Easy of cultivation.
Wild garlic	"Padzimo"	NHS	Not found here, same use.
Malacothrix	No name obtainable.	NHS.	Will endeavor to get another. Only one was mislaid. Leaves are dried and made into tea for rapid heart beats. To slow down.
Antelope Brush	"Hunabe"	M214	Leaves chewed raw for physic. Tea made of leaves for sick stomach. Deer eat. Also reported from Schurz and Fallon as H. but identified here.
Sunflower, white,	"Ah-Kerh"	M225	Ripe seed ground dry, then cooked. Tea from resinous root used for emetic.
Sunflower, pale yellow,	"Hape" ?	M228	A tall sunflower, big head and buds, high on mt. not white, has edible root. Perhaps this it.
Sunflower, tall, bright yellow,	"Kosiak" "Son-a-cawau (Gum Plant)"	M217	Seeds edible when ripe ground for food.
<p>A Fort Bidwell Paiute told me that roots of the arrowleaf balsam root were eaten raw, fresh or dried, and that the stems as well as seeds of "the big woolly one, Wyethia mollis, were eaten raw. "Ko-se-a-gup",</p>			
Blue Camas	"Pasigo"	S.	Bulbs dug when ripe and baked in a pit. This was usually in form of a neighborhood feast and was pursued on a large scale. A large pit was prepared, and coals burned in it for a day. Then the bulbs, bark left on, were laid on branches, rye grass, &c covered

Page 3.

Common name	Indian name	Number	Use.
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Blue camas

continued:

covered with earth, then another layer of bulbs, rye grass, earth and nearly warm ashes, on the principle of a clambake. The pit was divided into sections, and perhaps five or six women were responsible, each for her section. Sometimes it took 2 or 3 days, and heat had to be renewed but not often. The slow cooking converts the gluey substance in the raw bulb into a sort of soft maple sugar.

In northern California there are two Camassias, the purple one, and more rarely the sky blue one, which is usually much taller. On South Fork Mt elev. about 6000 ft. I found a giant white camassia, 4-5 ft tall, with the sky blue ones. By the seed pods, I was sure it was not Zygadene, so we had a "Ketten" roast, with no ill results. The Wailakis call the camassias: "Ketten" When the bulbs are cooked in the same manner as at Owyhee, except that pine needles and alder boughs are substituted for rye grass, the bulbs are stripped of their black coat, and are then flattened into cakes, and laid aside to dry to use as a winter delicacy. These cakes have the fragrance of vanilla.

Camas is still cooked at Owyhee on special occasions. Must be ripe.

Mt Parsley	"Todsas"	P&S	M 227	This is the Cure-all for both Paiutes and Shoshones. Especially is it fancied for colds or asthma, when the dried root is smoked. Uses are practically identical with the ones given by Schurz, Fallon and Ft MacDermitt.
<i>Balsamorhiza hookeri</i>	<i>Lepto-</i>			
Cutleaf Balsam Root	"Bo-a-gup"	P	NHS	unless 1-50 Murphey specimens
sunflower				Root of this eaten raw.

Juniper, sweet fruited,	"Wapi-pui"	P.	NHS	Berries cooked as pudding, with or without sugar.
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<i>Veratrum calif.</i>	False Healebore	"Tobassop"	P&S	Large root mashed raw for liniment.
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Service Berry	"Tuave wehova"	P.	NHS	Boil juice until strength is out, and dip article into it.
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Yellow moss	"Wapi-tonega"	P.	NHS	Grows on juniper trees. Boil as above.
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Last five items given by Mrs Jessie Little of Burns band of Paiutes, Miller Creek, Nev. also following: The night light burning plant known to all Indians thus far, was named: "Koatsa dabe buha". It does not grow here. According to Joe Sims, it has large leaves and a yellow evening blooming flower.

Ant eggs "Anino" P. Are gathered as food for baby chicks, not constipating. In some sections Willows have honeydew on leaves, white and sweet like sugar. High up.

Wild Peony has no use. Paiute name: "Newa-tama".

Lupines have no use. Paiute name: "Weda-quanada". False Lupine: "So-we-wee". NHS

Dodecatheon: "Cui-movee" Indian Paintbrush: "Buh-tonega"

Little sagebrush: "Pava-hobe" Big sagebrush: "Sawabae"

ANT PUDDING: Recipe given by Alice Paradise Howard. Also reported from Ft MacDermitt. Get up very early before the ants in the big heaps are astir. Dig into a corner of the hill, and push the ants into a sack. Flour sack will do, as it is easier to see them. You must previously have built a big fire, and have it burned down to ashes. Put the ants in a basket, and bake them about five minutes. When you first dig into the anthill, the ants will be in clusters on sticks, etc. Clean them off these before they are put into the sack. After baking them clean them again, legs will come off.

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(121)
Report no. 7a
(Annotated)

MEDICINAL PLANT DATA

Collected By Mrs. Edith V.A. Murphey,
at Owyhee, Nevada,
June 17, 1937.

- 5331 M 135 *Carum gaidneri*
"Queen Anne's Lace"; "Yampe" (S), "Ya'ba" (S), "Ya-pah" (P).
Tubers eaten in spring, raw. Ripe stored for winter.
Herbarium specimen previously made, Fort. McDermitt, Nev.
- 5337 M 141 "Bitter root"; "kanute". Roots peeled and dried. Cook as macaroni.
- 5386 M 197 *Rumex crispus* ch
"Dock", "Indian rhubarb"; "Enga Pawia" (S), "Pa-wi-up" (P)
Root peeled, and tea made for general tonic. Mash raw root,
and apply to swelling. Chiefly for horses.
- 5388 M 199 *Iris*
"Iris", "Flag"; "Poku-perop" (P)
Peel root, and insert bit in hollow tooth. It will kill the
nerve. Ache ceases immediately. Tea made from roots is sure
cure for gonorrhoea. Seeds poisonous to horses.
- 5389 M 200 *Linum lewisii*
"Flex"; "Poo-hinatsu" (P), "Quita woyumb" (S)
Steep root for sore eyes and itches.- Informant, J. Panguitch.
Steep leaves for diarrhoea.- Informant, Alice Paradise.
- 5391 M 202 *Smilacina stellata*
"False solomon's seal"
Drink tea from root boiled for internal pains.
Note: Indian women could not agree on Indian name, but one
advanced "Tsini-bube" as nearest like it.
See page 5, Mrs. Murphey's original Schurz report.
- 5392 M 203 *Lithospermum ruderale*
"Birth control plant"; "Not-misha"
Tea from root to check monthly flow. Daily use of same result
in birth control. Six month's use. Good idea to give it to
the old man too.
- 5393 M 204 *Veronica* sp (probably)
"Peppermint"; "Paquanah"
Tea made from leaves to reduce fever in babies.
- 5394 M 205 *Phlox stansburyi*
"Pink phlox"; "Saga-donsia"
Leaves steeped for diarrhoea.
- 5395 M 206 *Achillea*
"Yarrow"; "Pannonzia" (S), "Todzi-tonoga" (P)
Root for toothache. Also applied to felons. Tea made from
root for gas pains.

Murphey, Owyhee data,
June 17, 1937.

- ✓ 5396 M 207 *Ribes aureum*
 "Wild currant"; "Bogwabe" (P&S)
 Currants eaten when ripe. For dropsical swelling, make tea from inner bark.
- ✓ 5397 M 208 *Iva axillaris*
 "Gray plant"; "Doot um sip"
 Cook root and drink tea for diarrhea.
- 5398 M 209 *Salix exigua*
 "Gray willow"; "Goosh-Hube" (S)
 Used for fuel, tinder and whistles.
 Another greener, broader leaved willow, no use, "Sagup".
- ✓ 5402 M 213 *Zygadenus paniculatus*
 ? "Death camas"; "Dabi-segaw"
 Mash raw bulb for lame knees. Tea from bulb also used as emetic. If you dream it is your 'medicine'; it will not kill you. Otherwise it is known to be poisonous. Also to stock.
- ✓ 5403 M 214 *Purshia tridentata*
 "Antelope brush"; "Hunabe"
 Leaves chewed raw for physic. Tea made of leaves for sick stomach. Deer ~~meat~~. Also reported from Schurz and Fallon as H. but identified here.
- 5404 M 215 *Chenopodium* ^{Food}
 "Figweed"; "Ku-Ha" (P)
 Seeds parched in basket with slow coals. This also is used by California Indians. Apparently "Ku-Ha", is any small seed thus treated, and is a term similar to 'Pinole' in California. "Ku-ha" is also applied to *Mentzelia laevicaulis* and *albicaulis*.
- 5405 M 216 *Allium*
 "Wild onion"; "Gunk" (S), "Koga" (P)
 Bulbs eaten, green leaves and flowers.
 Note: Flowers are beautiful in color, deep rose, and dry perfectly.
 Easy of cultivation.
- 5406 M 217 *Wyethia amplexicaulis*
 "Sunflower" (tall bright yellow); "Kosiak", "Son-a-cawau" (Gum plant).
 Seeds edible when ripe, ground for food.
 A Fort Bidwell Paiute told me that roots of the arrowleaf balsam root were eaten raw, fresh or dried.
- 5407 M 218 *Sisymbrium*
 "Mustard"; "Boina" (S), "Et-sa" (P)
 Seeds when ripe, ground and cooked.

Murphey, Owyhee data,
June 17, 1937.

- ✓ 5408 M 219 "Wormwood"; "Ko-se-wi-up" (P&S) *Artemisia gnaphalodes*
Whole plant steeped for general tonic. Also steep leaves in basket, and put next to baby's skin, to reduce fever, same for headaches.
- ✓ 5413 M 225 *Wyethia helianthoides*
"Sunflower" (white); "Ah-Kerh"
Ripe seed ground dry, then cooked. Tea from resinous root used for emetic.
- ✓ 5415 M 227 *Leptotaenia multifida*
"Mt. parsley"; "Todsä" (P&S)
This is the Cure-all for both Paiutes and Shoshones. Especially is it fancied for colds or asthma, when the dried root is smoked. Uses are practically identical with the ones given by Schurz, Fallon and Ft. McDermitt.
- 5416 M 228 *Wyethia helianthoides*
"Sunflower" (pale yellow) "Hape" ?
A tall sunflower, big head and buds; grows high on mountain. Not white, has edible root. Perhaps this is it.

?; "Hoonib"
NHS. It is called 'best potato'. Grows very high on mountain, has a large root, no flower, and gray leaves.

?
"Indian tobacco"; "Pwai-Bamo" (P&S)
NHS. Said to grow away from Owyhee, on gravel bars on the road to Tuscarora. Reluctance in talking about this plant was traced to the fact that "Peyote" is being brought in there, and that results of use are somewhat similar. ~~It~~ smoked on empty stomach to induce trance.

Indian tobacco
"Wild garlic"; "Padsimo"
NHS. Not found here, ~~same use~~.

"*Malacothrix*" (No Indian name obtainable)
NHS. Will endeavor to get another. The only one was mislaid. Leaves are dried and made into tea for rapid heart beats, to slow down.

"Osier dogwood"; "Quitoh yana" (S) "Hoowe-up" (S), meaning baby basket tree.
Long shoots used for cradleboard.

Murphey, Owyhee data,
June 17, 1937.

"Blue camas"; "Pasigo" (S)

Bulbs dug when ripe and baked in a pit. This was usually in form of a neighborhood feast and was pursued on a large scale. A large pit was prepared, and coals burned in it for a day. Then the bulbs, bark left on, were laid on branches, rye grass and covered with earth, then another layer of bulbs, rye grass, earth and nearly warm ashes, on the principle of a clam bake. The pit was divided into sections, and perhaps five or six women were responsible, each for her section. Sometimes it took 2 or 3 days, and heat had to be renewed but not often. The slow cooking converts the gluey substance in the raw bulb into a sort of soft maple sugar.

In northern California there are two camassias, the purple one, and more rarely the sky blue one, which is usually much taller. On South Fork Mt. elevation about 6000 ft. I found a giant white camassia, 4-5 ft. tall, with the sky blue ones. By the seed pods, I was sure it was not Zygadene, so we had a "Ketten" roast, with no ill results. The Wailakis call the camassias, "Ketten". When the bulbs are cooked in the same manner as at Owyhee, except that pine needles and alder boughs are substituted for rye grass, the bulbs are stripped of their black coat, and are then flattened into cakes, and laid aside to dry to use as a winter delicacy. These cakes have the fragrance of vanilla. Camas is still cooked at Owyhee on special occasions. Must be ripe.

"Wild rose"; "Tsiavi" (S)

NHS. Boil whole plant for knee swelling. When skin turn yellow, it is strong enough. Also, for colds, dry root and grind for tea.

"Cutleaf balsam root"; "Bo-a-gup" (P)

NHS, unless 1-50 Murphey specimens. Roots of this eaten raw, *fresh or dried.*

"Juniper" (sweet fruited); "Wapi-pui" (P)

Berries cooked as pudding, with or without sugar.

"False hellebore"; "Tobassop" (P&S)

Large root mashed raw for liniment.

"Service berry"; "Tuave wchova" (P)

NHS. Boil juice until strength is out, and dip article into it.

(used as dye-W.A.A.)

"Yellow moss"; "Wapi-tonega" (P)

NHS. Grows on juniper trees. Boil as above. (dye-W.A.A.)

Note: Last five items given above, by Mrs. Jessie Little of Burns band of Paiutes, Miller Creek, Nev., also following: The night light burning plant known to all Indians thus far, was named "Kontea dabe buha". It does not grow here, according to Joe Sims, it has large leaves and yellow evening blooming flower.

Murphey, Owyhee data,
June 17, 1937.

⁴
"Wethia mollis"; "Ko-se-agup"
Were eaten raw. *Stems and seed*

"Wild peony"; "Nawa-tama" (P)
has no use.

"Lupine"; "Weda-quanada" (P). False Lupine, "So-we-wee".
NHS. Has no use.

^d
Dioscorea; "Cui-movee"

"Indian paintbrush"; "Buh-tonega".

"Little sagebrush"; "Pava-hobe"

"Big sagebrush"; "Sawabas".

Ant eggs; "Anino" (P)
Are gathered as food for baby chicks, not constipating. In some
sections, willows have honeydew on leaves, white and sweet like
sugar. High up.

Ant Pudding: Recipe given by Alice Paradise Howard. Also reported
from Ft. McDermitt. Get up early before the ants in
the big heaps are astir. Dig into a corner of the hill,
and push the ants into a sack. Flour sack will do, as it
is easier to see them. You must previously have built a
big fire, and have it burned down to ashes. Put the ants
in a basket, and bake them about five minutes. When you
first dig into the anthill, the ants will be in clusters
on sticks, etc. Clean them off these before they are put
into the sack. After baking them clean them again, legs
will come off. Having cleaned the ants after baking, let
them dry, spread out awhile, and then rub off the antennae.
Grind the ants fine, add a little flour and a little water,
and it is a pudding.

Said to be excellent for rheumatism, but as Alice said: "Early days In-
dians had no needs because they used everything.

Note: All shrubs, willow, dogwood, wild cherry, chokecherry,
called "Tsu-hoop", like chaparral.

Grasses: Mr. Spencer states that rye grass, wheat grass, and little blue
bunch grass are the main dependence of the stockmen on Duck Valley Reser-
vation, where there are 5000 head, Indian owned cattle, and several thou-
sand more of permittees who pay so much per head per season for grazing
privileges. Some red-top and broncho grass and various foxtail were
seen, but apparently not grazed.

Reports 8-9
June 21, 1937 (12/6)

Report on Indian Plant Uses from Beowawe, by Mrs E.V.A. Murphey, 6-21-37

At Beowawe I was referred to Maggie Machado, quite an old lady, and her granddaughter, Mrs Alice Jackson, who proved themselves to be able and willing informants.

They were delighted to pass on pressed specimens and gave information as follows:

Common name	Indian name	Manner of Use:
White rock crests?	"Hooni" (all names Shoshone)	Plant is dried first, then tea made from whole thing is good for a cold; laxative.
Bitter root	"Ganute", rather than Kanute as at Fort MacDermitt. Does not grow here, but is a prized food. Dry the roots and boil.	
Indian Rhubarb Dock.	"pawiup"	Mash raw root, and apply to rheumatic swelling. Not for dropsy.
Yarrow	"Pannonzia"	Tea from whole plant for colds or anything else.
False Hellebore	"Tobassop"	This is a month to month birth control plant. The root is most important. Drink tea made from it regularly daily for a month, ensures safety till next month.
Asclepias mexicana	"Enga-wana"	Excellent for string. not used now.
Queen Annes Lace	"Yamp"	Tubers used for food. Good sweet potatoes. eat raw, or dry for winter.
Sunflower and balsamroot names	"Pe-ik", the one with green leaf	
Wyethia mollis	"wodzi-kuh"	Big woolly one. Toss ripe seeds in basket with coals, causes shell to crack off; grind for mush.
White sunflower	"Ah-kerh"	Not here. Seeds eaten, root tea for emetic.
FOR DYE:		
Ephedra	"Turumbe"	Not here, but get it by exchange. See Schurz rept.
Mahogany	No Indian name	Bark boiled for dye.
Wild Rose	"Tsiavi"	Boil bark and roots for yellow dye for willows.
Willow	"Tsube"	Used for baskets only.
Did not know	Juniper; "Tsini-buBe" or "tuwisk-inub" both Shoshone plants.	
Wild currant	"Bogumbe" M207	Fruit eaten.
Mustard	"Goina" M218	Seed eaten.
Wild iris	Not used or named.	
Just names:	Indian Paintbrush, "Dosh mooye hanguna", i.e. Lizard's torch.	
	Desert mallow, not used, "Goina-kumbe"; Lupine, "weda-quanada"	

Report on Indian Plant Uses from Beowawe, Nevada. by Mrs E.V.A. Murphey. Page 2.

Common name	Indian name	Number	Manner of Use.
Birth Control Plant (not used for this by them) see Owyhee report. Page 2.	"Not-misha"	M203	For diarrhea. Roots not boiled. Merely soak in water & drink.
Indian tobacco	"Pwui-Bamo"	NHS	Does not grow here. "Maybe different kind, Lovelock get it." "Peyote?"
Wormwood	"Ko-se-wiup"	M219	Tea good for woman trouble.
Death camas	"dabi-segaw"	M213	Not used. Known to be poisonous.
Wild onion	"Gunk"	M216.	Eaten somewhat, but Padzimo, wild garlic is preferred, being more plentiful.

Copy all you can

Mt Parsley "Todsa" M227. The Great favorite, good for anything from a broken heart to a drunken husband. Make tea of it, dry root and snuff it, smoke it, or just smell it.

Common name? "Hoonib" Root eaten, specimen in Elko lot.

Little sagebrush "Pava-hobe" Tea for colds, and good for the hair on outside.

Big sagebrush "Sawabae" Almost as good as Todsa, and fuel besides.

No grass seeds used now. Sand grass not plentiful enough.

A great many Mormon crickets were all over the land along the road, and at places where we got out to scout around the greasewood and sagebrush were very buggy, so we got no specimens, and saw very little except Desert mallow which was going to seed. Seed beginning to be hard, Ripe in about 3 weeks.

Stopped half an hour at Carlin, trying to find Dick Hall. Found his house, but it was locked up. His old wife had died some time ago, and he was away.

Edith V. Murphey

Samples accompanying Mrs
Murphey's specimens
June 21-1937

Samples of root - "Todsá" - Mt Parsley
M227. These roots were split in order

to identify by odor. Will endeavor to
get others to plant. elev. 6000 ft - rocky
sandy soil. vegetation sparse. flowers yellow. a
typical Parsley - Indian cure all - name "Todsá"
M238. Little onion. Not ripe enough -
flowers white. 4 inch green leaves - bulb turns pink when
stem 1-2 inch. ripe

M225. Seed of white sunflower - doubt
if this is ripe enough - Sun it -
elev. 7000 ft. assoc. pink plumes - clustered
pentstemon - potentillas - shaggy white heads
bright green leaves - rather heavy soil for mts
Heavy root. Indian name "ah-kerk"
seeds used ripe - ground dry - resinous
root boiled for emetic -

6-16-'37

(See Field No. 149) which says Pentstemon dentatus
used by Indians near Lake Tahoe for sores

(Copy)

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Report # 8a, 9a

MEDICINAL PLANT DATA
Collected by Mrs. Edith V. A. Murphey
at Beowawe, Nevada
June 21, 1937

Informants: I was referred to Maggie Machado, quite an old lady, and her granddaughter, Mrs. Alice Jackson, who proved themselves to be able and willing informants. They were delighted to pass on pressed specimens and gave information as follows:

- ✓ 5392 M 203 *Lithospermum ruderale*
"Not-misha" (S)
Birth control plant. (Not used for this by them - see Owyhee report)
For diarrhea. Roots not boiled, merely soak in water. Drink.
- ✓ 5395 M 206 *Achillea*
"Yarrow"; "Pannonsia" (S)
Tea from whole plant for colds or anything else.
- 5396 M 207 *Ribes aureum*
"Wild currant"; "Bogumbe" (S)
Fruit eaten.
- 5402 M 213 *Zygadenus paniculatus*
"Death camas"; "dabi-segaw" (S)
Not used. Known to be poisonous.
- 5405 M 216 *Allium*
"Wild onion"; "gunk" (S)
Eaten somewhat. But "Padzimo", wild garlic, is preferred, being more plentiful.
- 5407 M 218 *Sisymbrium*
"Mustard"; "Boina" (S)
Seed eaten.
- 5408 M 219 *Artemisia gnaphalodes*
"Wormwood"; "Ko-se-wiup" (S)
Tea good for woman trouble.
- 5413 M 225 *Helianthus*
"White sunflower"; "Ah-kerh" (S)
Not here. Seeds eaten, root tea for emetic.
- ✓ 5415 M 227 *Leptotaenia*
"Mountain parsley"; "Todsä" (S)
Make tea of it; dry root and snuff it; smoke it; or just smell it;
The great favorite, good for anything from a broken heart to a drunken husband.
- ✓ *Gilia filifera* (?)
"White rock cress"; "Hooni" (S)
Plant is dried first, then tea made from whole thing. Is good for cold. Laxative.
(Have only one specimen given me - will try to get another at Elko).

Murphey - Beowawe data
June 21, 1937

Lewisia

"Bitter root"; "Ganute" rather than "Kanute" as at Fort McDermitt. (S)
Does not grow here. Is prized as food. Dry the roots and boil.

Rumex

"Indian rhubarb"; "Dock"; "pawiup" (S)
Mash raw root, and apply to rheumatic swelling. Not for dropsy.

False Hellebore;

"Tobassop"; (S)

This is a month to month birth control plant. The root is most important. Drink tea made from it regularly daily for a month, ensures safety till next month.

Asclepias mexicana

"Inga-wana" (S)

Excellent for string. Not used now.

Carum

"Queen Anne's lace"; "Yamp" (S)

Tubers used for food. Good sweet potatoes. Eat raw, or dry for winter.

Sunflower and balsamroot names: "Pe-ik" (S) the one with green leaf;

Wyethia mollis, "wodzi-kuh" (S) big woolly one.

Toss ripe seeds in basket with coals, causes shell to crack off; grind for mush.

Ephedra

"Turambe" (S)

For dye. Not here, but get it by exchange. See Schurz report.

(See also Battle Mt Bot. p. 2)

Cercocarpus

Mahogany. No Indian name.

For dye. Bark boiled for dye. (See Battle Mt Bot p. 2)

Rosa

"Wild rose"; "Tsiavi" (S)

Boil bark and roots for yellow dye for willows.

Salix

"Willow"; "Tsube"

Used for baskets only.

Did not know Juniper; "Tsini-bube" (S) or "tuwisk-inub" (S) both Shoshone plants.

"Wild iris"

Not used or named.

Names: "Indian paintbrush", "Dosh mooye hanguna", i.e. Lizard's torch.

"Desert mallow", "Goina-kumbe" (S) Not used.

"Lupine", "weda-quanada" (S)

Murphey - Beowawe data
June 21, 1937

- 3 -

"Indian tobacco"; "Pwul-bamo" (S)
Does not grow here. "Maybe different kind, Lovelock get it."
"Peyote?"
NHS

Common name? "Hoonib" (S)
Specimen in Elko lot.
Root eaten.

Artemisia?
"Little sagebrush"; "Pava-hobe" (S)
tea for colds, and good for the hair on outside.

"Big sagebrush"; "Sawabae" (S)
Almost as good as Todsa, and fuel besides.

No grass seeds used now. Sand grass not plentiful enough.

A great many Mormon crickets were all over the land along the road, and at places where we got out to scout around the greasewood and sagebrush were very buggy, so we got no specimens, and saw very little except desert mallow which was going to seed. Seed beginning to be hard. Ripe in about three weeks.

Stopped half an hour at Carlin, trying to find Dick Hall. Found his house, but it was locked up. His old wife had died sometime ago, and he was away.

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MEDICINAL PLANT DATA
Collected by Mrs. Edith V. A. Murphey
at Beowawe, Nevada
June 21, 1937

Samples accompanying Mrs. Murphey's specimens.

5413 M 225 "White sunflower"; "Ah-kerh" (S)
~~Doubt if this is ripe enough. Sun it.~~ Elev. 7000 ft.
Assoc. pink plumes, clustered pentstemon - potentillas -
shaggy white heads, bright green leaves - rather heavy soil for
mountains - heavy root. Seeds used ripe. Ground dry - resinous
root boiled for emetic.
Seed.

5415 M 227 "Mountain parsley" *Leptotaenia*
"Todsa". (S) Samples of root.
These roots were split in order to identify ^{by} odor. Will endeavor
to get others to plant. Elev. 6000 ft. rocky and sandy soil.
Vegetation sparse. Flowers yellow, a typical parsley. Indian
cure-all. Name "Todsa".

5426 M 238 *Allium parvum*
"Little onion"
Not ripe enough. Flowers white, 4 inch green leaves, bulb turns
pink when stem 1-2 inch. - ripe.

Report from Elko - Nevada - Indian uses of plants
 a very few. by Mrs Edith De Murphy. June 21 '37 (Rpt #10)

Common name	Indian name	Number	Use -
Snowberry bush	No Indian name	M248	Used for arrows - light pith in long shoots makes these limbs much favored by children for bird arrows.
Valerian	"Ku-yi" N. Paiute; <i>Valeriana micrantha</i>	M251	Roots cooked for food by Hoopa Indians of Calif. Ft Bidwell Paiutes.
Wild onion - Pink.	"Gunk" - Shoshone. "Pa-pu-si" - Paiute. M253.		Bulbs eaten raw
Oregon grape	No Indian name. <i>Berberis repens</i> <i>Odocoileus</i>	M254	No local use known. Calif. Indians peel root & steep for tea to drink for "white man disease" & for checking bloody dysentery - Chips from fresh root are used by Calif. Indians for very beautiful orange dye. + rope berries to help peck + pear juice to "jell".

checked
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E. V. H. Murphy

Report no. 10 (133)
 June 21, 1937

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(134)
Report #10a
(Annotated)

MEDICINAL PLANT DATA

Collected By Mrs. Edith V. A. Murphey,
at Elko, Nevada,
June 21, 1937.

- 5436 M 248 *Symphoricarpos*
"Snowberry brush"
Used for arrows, light pith in long shoots, make these limbs
much favored by children for bird arrows.
- 5439 M 251 *Valeriana micrantha*^{Michx.}
"Valerian"; "Ku-yi" (N, P.)
Roots cooked for food by Hoopa Indians of California and Ft.
Bidwell Palutes.
- 5441 M 253 *allium*
"Wild onion (pink)"; "Gunk" (S), "Pa-pu-si" (P)
Bulbs eaten raw.
- 5442 M 254 *Oostemon repens*
"Oregon grape"
No local use known. Calif. Indians peel root and steep for tea to
drink for "White man disease" and for checking bloody dysentery.
Chips from fresh root are used by California Indians for very
beautiful orange dye, and ripe berries to help peach and pear
juice to "jell".

Report #11

Battle Mountain Report on Indian Plant Uses by Mrs E.V.A. Murphey, June 22, 1937

These are chiefly Shoshones' names and remedies. Informant, Bob Crawford.

Common name	Indian name	Number	Manner of Use.
Wild Peony	Not used		
Indian Rhubarb	"Pawiup"	M176	Boil root, poultice for bruises
Little sagebrush	"Pava-Hobe"		Make tea of leaves and drink as a beverage and general tonic. Wash eyes.
Peppermint	"Paquanah"	M204	Make tea of leaves and stems after drying. Drink for gas pains etc.
False Hellebore	"Tobassop"	Not used.	
Milkweed	"Eaha Wana"	NHS	Formerly used for string.
Dyes: None reported.			
Willow	"Tsube" or "Goosh-Hube"	M209	Used for baby cradles only.
Garlic	"Padzimo"	NHS	preferred to onion, more plentiful, & "More stronger"
Wild Onion	"Am-mo"	M216	Both this and garlic are eaten raw and cooked.
Bitter Root	"Gunga"	M141	Root cooked, having been first peeled and dried. Eaten, whenever it is possible to obtain it. Grows not too far away. Note: This is true Shoshone name, the one given at Ft MacDermitt: "Kanutch" is Montana name.
Common name?	"Hoonib" also "tsoig"		specimen in Elko lot; Root is cooked and eaten.
Trumpet Phlox	"Enga-mowanna"	NHS	A travelling specimen created some excitement. Explanation was that it was a Big Paiute medicine, but it was not considered polite to talk about other people's medicine. Finally since they had actual knowledge, they said it was good for all kinds of sickness, especially for social disease. Tea made from whole plant to drink, and also used as a wash.
Mt Parsley	"Todsa"	M227	Brought out the first thing, and offered to me to smell, and name it. I called it Todsa. My stock went up. Special emphasis laid on smoking this, with this recipe: Equal parts dry cedar leaves, old black leaves of sagebrush which are picked up under bushes, Todsa, and dry leaves of a white top rabbit brush, which grows only in the mountains. For a cold, add water to cover, boil, and strain.
Other uses same.			

CORRECTION ON BEOWAVE NOTES:

Should have read: Ephedra, no Indian name here.
 Mahogany "Turumbe", Leaves and bark for poultice for swelling.
 Tea from bark for heart trouble. Grind bark and apply to sores.
 Paiute name for Mahogany is "Toobe-buh-ah". Bark also used for dye.
 Scutellaria is also called "Gunga", little Gunga, same as Bitter root.
 Sege is proper for Sege lily in Shoshone. "Kogi" is Paiute.

Presents were made of Indian tobacco, peppermint, Enga mowanna (Trumpet phlox) Todsa, which are kept for exhibits temporarily. Also Garrya elliptica leaves from Cali fornia dry to use with tobacco, called Doonaya, much prized.

checked

E.V.A. Murphey

Report no. 11
June 22, 1937
135

Gilia aggregata

Lepto

card

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(136)
Report #11a
(Annotated)

MEDICINAL PLANT DATA

Collected by Mrs. Edith V. A. Murphey
at Battle Mountain, Nevada

June 22, 1937

Informant: Bob Crawford

5337 M 141

Lewisia redivia

"Bitter root"; "Gunga" (S)

Root cooked, having first been peeled and dried. Eaten, whenever it is possible to obtain it. Grows not too far away.

(This is not true Shoshone name, the one given at Ft. McDermitt "Kanutch" is Montana name.)

5372 M 176

Rumex sp

"Indian Rhubarb"; "Pawiup" (S)

Boil root, poultice for bruises.

5393 M 204

Veronica sp (probably)

"Peppermint"; "Paquanah" (S)

Make tea of leaves and stems after drying. Drink for gas pains, etc.

5405 M 216

Allium

"Wild onion"; "Am-mo" (S)

Both this and garlic are eaten raw and cooked.

5416 M 227

Leptotaenia multifida

"Mountain parsley"; "Todsa" (S)

Special emphasis laid on smoking this, with this recipe:

Equal parts dry cedar leaves, old black leaves of sagebrush which are picked up under bushes, Todsa, and dry leaves of a white top rabbit brush, which grows only in the mountains.

Add water to cover, boil, and strain. For a cold.

(Brought out the first thing, and offered to me to smell, and name it. I called it Todsa. My stock went up.)

Paeonia brownia

"Wild peony"

Not used.

Artemisia?

"Little sagebrush"; "Pava Hobe" (S)

Make tea of leaves and drink as a beverage and general tonic. Wash eyes.

"False Hellebore"; "Tobassop"; (S)

Not used.

Clematis?

"Milkweed"; "Eaha wana" (S)

Formerly used for string.

N.H.S.

Murphey - Battle Mountain - 2 -
data. June 22, 1937

Dyes
None reported.

5398 M 209 *Salix exigua*
"Willow"; "Tsube" or "Goosh-hube" (S)
Used for baby cradles only.

"Garlic"; "Padzimo" (S)
Preferred to onion, more plentiful, and "more stronger."
N.H.S.

"Hoonib"; "Tsoig" (S)
Root is cooked and eaten.
Specimen in Elko lot.

✓ *Gilia aggregata*
"Trumpet phlox"; "Enga mowanna" (S)
A traveling specimen created some excitement.
Explanation was that it was a Big Paiute medicine, but it was
not considered polite to talk about other people's medicine.
Finally, since they had actual knowledge, they said it was
good for all kinds of sickness, especially for social disease.
Tea made from whole plant to drink, and also used as a wash.
N.H.S.

Correction on Beowawe Notes:

Should have read: Ephedra, no Indian name here.
Mahogany "Turumbe". Leaves and bark for poultice for swelling.
Tea from bark for heart trouble. Grind bark and apply
to sores. Paiute name for Mahogany is "Toobe-buh-ah".
Bark also used for dye.
Scutellaria is also called "gunga". Little gunga same as bitter root.
Sego is proper for Sege lily in Shoshone. "Kogi" is Paiute.

Presents were made of Indian tobacco, peppermint, Enga mowanna (Trumpet
phlox) Todsa, which are kept for exhibits temporarily. Also *Garrya elliptica*
leaves from California dry to use with tobacco, called Doomaya, much prized.

Winnemucca, Nev. June 23, 1937

Report on Indian Plant Uses, by Mrs E.V.A. Murphey.

Informants: Louis Sam and Jack Miller (old USA scout) and Topsy ---?

- X White Pentstemon "Tu-pasi-wup'we" (P) Dry leaves used as powder for sores.
- X Indian Rhubarb (dock) "Pawia" Tea from root big blood medicine. Poultice of raw root for rheumatism.
- X Trumpet phlox *Gilia aggregata* "Para gibi" P. Tea from whole plant used to drink, and also
9.1.29 "Enga mowanna" S. used as a wash, for social disease.
- X Sagebrush "Sawabae" P&S Boil tea for stomach ache, falling hair, etc.
- X Quinine bush "Doomaya" P&S Dry leaves used for smoking, not straight, but mixed with Indian tobacco. Bought from California
- X "Mt parsley" "Todsas" M227 To smoke for asthma or for inhaling. Cut dry ^{root} into small pieces. Mash into powder and either inhale or smoke in a pipe.
- X Milkweed "We-ha" P. Formerly used for string. If they can find some will make string.

Names given for Lupine: "Kamo-sigi" P. Note: "Weda Quanah" is Shpshone.

Any kind of seed is called "Nada Sudu"

Many other plants were discussed, largely confirmation of usual Paiute uses

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Report # 12 ⁽¹³⁹⁾
a
(Annotated)

MEDICINAL PLANT DATA
Collected by Mrs. Edith V. A. Murphey
at Winnemucca, Nevada
June 23, 1937

Informants: Louis Sam and Jack Miller (old U.S.A. scout) and Topsy...?

Leptotaenia multifida

M 227 "Mountain parsley"; "Todsä" (P)

To smoke for asthma or for inhaling. Cut dry root into small pieces. Mash into powder and either inhale or smoke in a pipe.

Pentstemon

"White Pentstemon"; "Tu-pasi-wup'we" (P)

Dry leaves used as powder for sores.

Rumex crispus

"Indian rhubarb" (dock) "Pawia"

Tea from root big blood medicine. Poultice of raw root for rheumatism.

"Trumpet phlox;" "Para gibi" (P); "Enga mowanna" (S)

Tea from whole plant used to drink, and also used as a wash, for social disease. *Sida aggregata*

Artemisia

"Sagebrush"; "Sawabae" (P & S)

Boil tea for stomachache, falling hair, etc.

Arctostaphylos nevadensis

"Quinine bush"; "Doomaya" (P & S)

Dry leaves used for smoking, not straight, but mixed with Indian tobacco. Bought from California.

"Milkweed"; "We-ha" (P) *Asclepias*

Formerly used for string. If they can find some will make string.

Names given for Lupine: "Kamo-sigi" (P)

Note: "Weda quanah" is Shoshone.

Any kind of seed is called "Nada sudu".

Many other plants were discussed, largely confirmation of usual Paiute uses.

Lovelock Report on Indian Uses of Plants by Mrs E.V.A. Murphey, June 24, 1937

Informant: Harry Oppenheim Shoshone.

Four o'clock "Hewove~~y~~" ^{Hermidium} Powder roots for sores. For chronic indigestion, boil $\frac{1}{2}$ hour and drink for tea. This ~~plant~~ does not grow here, but is imported from Fallon. or Schurz.

Rabbit Guts "Kumi-segee" Leaves eaten raw as salad.

Enga-
Indian Rhubarb "Pawia" Uses same as reported from Winnemucca.

Mt Parsley "Todsa" Smoke for cold. Dry root. Since this is liable to be too strong, it is good to dilute it with Indian tobacco "Pwui bamo". It is then called "Todsa-bamo". Boil chipped root in water to cover, $\frac{1}{2}$ hour, and drink whenever thirsty.

Milkweed
A. cordifolius? "Esha Wana" S. Will make milkweed string. 1 yd. at proper time.

Trumpet phlox "Enga mowanna" S. Is a Paiute medicine. Not good to talk about another tribe's medicine, but this one too slow.

Death camas. "Dabi segaw" S.
"Kogi-a-donup" P. Raw root mashed and applied as poultice.

Willow. "Tsube" Big use for cradleboard.

Sagebrush, big, "Sawabae" Tea made for general tonic. Boil for flu and cold. Leaves boiled. Take $\frac{1}{2}$ cup at a time.

No emetics, birth control plants recognized.

Following names given, Shoshone: Iris, "Daw-see-doya"; Dogwood, "Hoo-wi-up"; Doot-un-z^{zip} diarrhea plant; Peppermint, "Paquanah"; Pink phlox, "Saga-donzia".

Note; This is a very interested informant, who is anxious to collect Indian medicines, and make string, etc. I told him to get what he could, and I would pay him for his trouble. To give material to whoever was in charge at Lovelock colony.

checked.

(Copy)

Report # 13 a (141)
(Annotated)

MEDICINAL PLANT DATA

Collected by Mrs. Edith V. A. Murphey
at Lovelock, Nevada
June 24, 1937

Informant: Harry Oppenheim (S) This is a very interested informant, who is anxious to collect Indian medicines, and make string, etc. I told him to get what he could and give material to whoever in charge at Lovelock.

"Four-o'clock"; "Hewovey" (S) *Hemidulum alipes*
Powder roots for sores. For chronic indigestion, boil one-half hour and drink for tea. This plant does not grow here, but is imported from Fallon or Schurz, Nevada.

Clyptopleura

"Rabbit guts;" "Kumi-segee"; (S)
Leaves eaten raw as salad.

Rumex crispus

"Indian rhubarb;" "Enga-pawia" (S)
Uses same as reported from Winnemucca.

Lapsolomania

"Mountain parsley;" "Todsa" (S)
Smoke for cold. Dry root. Since this is liable to be too strong, it is good to dilute it with Indian tobacco, "Pwui bamo." It is then called "Todsa-bamo". Boil chipped root in water to cover, one-half hour, and drink whenever thirsty.

A. Cordifolius ?

"Milkweed;" "Esha wana" (S)
Will make milkweed string. One yd. at proper time.

Gilia aggregata

"Trumpet phlox;" "Enga mowanna" (S)
Is a Paiute medicine. Not good to talk about another tribe's medicine, but this one too slow.

Zygadenus

"Death camas;" "Dabi segaw" (S); "Kogi-a-donup" (P)
Raw root mashed and applied as poultice.

Salix

"Willow;" "Tsube" (S) *Salix*
Big use for cradleboard.

"Big sagebrush;" "Sawabae" (S)
Tea made for general tonic. Boil for flu and cold. Leaves boiled. Take one-half cup at a time.

No emetics, birth control plants recognized.

Following names given, Shoshone: Iris, "Daw-see-doya"; Dogwood, "Hoc-wi-up"; "Doct-un-zip", diarrhea plant; Peppermint, "Paquanah"; Pink phlox, "Saga-donzia."

June 28, 1937

M 291

91 Acorn Soup. A Washoe recipe. Shell the acorns. Grind them in a mortar. Sift the meal, grinding coarse particles again. Make a mattress of wild hay. Spread a thin cloth over it. Spread acorn meal all over the cloth. Tie more wild hay together, spread it over the acornmeal. Pour lukewarm water over the hay. Continue pouring water, raising the temperature, until it reaches a boiling point. This is to wash away the bitter taste. Do this until the acorn turns pink. Take the acorn meal up in the cloth. Tie it and hang up to drain. Then take as much meal as you need and cook it with hot water. Washoe name "##-pe". "We-aw".
California Indians do this way, substituting incense cedar twigs for hay.
Indian Gravy. "Ku-ha"

Made from seed of *Mentzelia albicaulis* preferably. This seed is red. Put it in a hot frying pan, and when seed turns dark red, add warm water and stir till it thickens.

Spring Rabbit Brush. Cold Medicine.

Break off branches. Wash boil and dry it. Cool. Put in boiling water, and when strength is gone out of the branches, Drink the tea,. D. Lowry

M 279

79 Choke cherries. "Daw-asha-bai". Paiute.

The mothers get chokecherries. They mash them gently. Take willow basket and sift seeds out. Make round cherry biscuits, and lay them on basket. Turn daily till dry. Give to babies for stomach ache.

Also cooked with wild sunflower, "Ah' Kerh".

Peppermint. "Paquanah" P.

For colds. Put a leaf up your nose. It will clear your head. Dry leaves, make tea and drink.

Pine Needles. "Wa-pe" Put on hot stove, will smell all over the house and will cure a cold just beginning. Called, "Sharp needles for Pneumonia"

Wild onion. "Se-e"

Dig it. Make a fire to have hot rocks. Dig a hole, put onions in. Put hot rocks on top. After 2 days take them out and spread to cool, because it is still hot. Add water, stir around and eat the onions.

M 271

71 Four o'clock. "Hewovey". P. "Pa-no-sa-mobe"

Dry roots in sun. Powder and having washed the sores, put this powder on a clean cloth and apply to sores.

M 278

78 Milkweed. *A. speciosa*. "See-goup". (P. *Apocynum hypocotylum*)

To make milkweed gum: Chew a broken branch, so that milk comes out. When it makes a lump, take it out of your mouth, and roll it in your hand. When it holds up good, you can chew it.

Sand Grass Soup. "Wey"

First parch seed in a frying pan. Grind. Cook meal in warm water until it boils. Can also be cooked with other seeds, Ya-pah, or dried Que-wee.

86 Mt Parsley. "Todza", Tawzah" or Todsa". Tea from root positive cure for ^{bad} disease. Pound chips from roots fine, wrap in paper, and smoke for colds. Or boil and drink the tea. Or throw small bits on the stove. It smokes, you breathe it up your nose, and you get rid of cold or Flu. M 286

Indian Gum. "See-ko-pe".

Pick and chew the knots on the thorny bush, until the rubber that is like gum is well mixed together. thorny - *Lygodesmia*

sa Also good for horse with distemper. Let him run a little, so he will breathe hard. have chips of "Todsa" on coals. Put a sack over his head & todsa under his nose. Fumes will loosen stuff that is in his head & he will cough it out.

E. V. F. Murphey
June 28, 1937
Report No. 14
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Balsamroot "Ah-Kerh" also here called sunflower.

Spread ripe seeds on ground and set them afire. Stir with a stick. Fire will go out and only seeds will be left. Put them in a willow basket and sift charcoal out. Put seeds in a flat basket, shake them up and down and blow them and everything but seeds will come out. Grind seeds. Put boiling water on and cook to a mush. *Large white sunflower is called: "Pava-Ah'Kerh yellow " " " " "Ah'Kerh"*

Sagebrush "Sawabae"

Sometimes boil branches for tea for cold, and sometimes eat raw. Keep on until cold is gone.

Pine Nut Soup. "Tuba"

Roast pine nuts with shells on. Then shell them, and shake in a basket till dry. Next day grind them into flour, and add water to make thick or thin soup. If thick served as dessert. Thin, as substitute for mothers' milk. *used,*

Indian taffy. "Behabe"

Wild sugar cane. Grows in swamps. Cut it with knife. Sometimes sugar falls to ground. Dry thoroughly. Hit with long stick. Shake straws off. Grind and have Indian taffy. *Arrows for duck hunting - shafts made from this. Arrows called "We-gwa-Kobwa"*

99

Indian tobacco. "Pwui Bamo" *Grows best in a burn. m299*

Dig whole plant and dry it. When dry make into chips, put it into paper and smoke it. Your smoke will be much more enjoyable if diluted with Bull Durham, ~~and~~ this is too strong. Todsas added for a cold.

Also good dried and ground, and kept in a can to blow on sores.

"Tia-eng-wa-ni-gib" - *No common name known.*
Dry flowers, grind and put on sores.

Indian or Mormon Tea? "Ka-wan-nat-us-wape"

Break twigs in small bits. Drop in boiling water. Cook down thick. Drink for colds.

Another use for "Hewove~~y~~" : for headache. Dry roots. Boil till juice is thick. Drink and wash head with it too.

Chokecherry and Apple jelly. Take equal amounts of chokecherry and apple juice, and sugar. Boil till it jells. "Daw-sabu" P.

Wild plum jelly and dried plums also made. *Tu-yu" dried plums*
Pelican eggs, roast antelope, swan stew, prairie dogs and porcupines, fish eggs, ground hogs, and rabbits are among the delicacies for which recipes may be had, but not all of them are in present use.

Yellow dirt in spot on Pyramid Lake shore - used for making red paint - Add water to make a dough - then bury it in hot ashes + roast until it is red - Build fire on top + cook it, not too long - No Indian name will try for one - "Oapi" - given by Terrah Warwick

Pyramid Lake Reservation - Page 3

Gilbert Natchez - informant -

Shoshone name: "Turumbe"

Mt mahogany - a Shoshone remedy for bad lungs
Paiute Indian name "Tobi" - Mt of this name near Pyramid
Lake, was covered with these trees but they burned
+ have not come back -

Method: Peel outer bark but leave 2nd skin on - Scrape
that off carefully + let it dry - Sift it + when needed boil
it down + drink - This tea is good for eye disease too -

M156 Rye grass - Ripe seed from this was used in early
days - by poor people only - for food - Filling, but not nour-
ishing - Stiff roots were tied like a broom + used
for combs - Paiute name: "Wai-ya"

M293 Juniper - Paiute name: "Wapi"
Seeds boiled, dried + greased - then beads
are made from them -

Use of leaves: If smallpox is near by, burn
juniper leaves on top of stove - the fumes will protect you -

For rheumatism, burn a fire down to ashes; put
green juniper boughs on to steam + let the patient lie
down on them - Drink at same time tea made from the
leaves -

California Indians who use ^{juniper} seeds for decorating
buckskin costumes, put juniper berries on anthills, so that
the ants will eat out the soft streak which is in the berries
This makes a hole through which berries are strung -

M296 English name unknown - Paiute name: "Izaibe", N.H.S

Description - scanty - Flower like Queen Anne's lace but
smaller - grows in foothills in wet places

For sore throat; chew juice out of raw root.

Sounds like "Hoonib" in Elko lot, except for habitat

Informant was positive "Izaibe" grew in wet places -

Indian Plant uses - Pyramid Lake - Page 4 -

214 ✓ Antelope Brush "Hunabo" M214, X

✓ Wild Peach - "Tsanavi" are both used for colds - Tea made from branches - also used as beverage -

X "Paga-gibe" - Tea from ^{root of} plant good for swelling. grows in wet places. Iris?

✓ Wormwood - "Pabui sawabae" - "P." Make tea from brush + drink for anything - Also put in eyes.

✓ Death camas "Kogi a domup" - P. Mash ^{bulb} with rock, mix with plug tobacco - Tie on swelling -
M303 X

✓ Dwarf onion - "Udz" Food only - These bulbs which grow shallowly are reserved for little children to gather so they will learn how to dig -
M304 ✓

✓ Kāñe'na'tesua - no common name - Grows near Sutcliffe - will get specimen -
M305 X
Medicine for general tea - Kidney + e -
Drink freely - whole plant used -

✓ False Hellebore "Tobassop" - Root crushed + applied raw to
Skunk cabbage M175 rattlesnake bite
175 ✓

✓ Blue camas - "Kogi" - P. Bulbs roasted + eaten - This term also applied to Sago lily, but not here -
also "Pasieo" - S -

Indian recipes from Pyramid Lake - Nev.

(not Plant Uses) rep. by Mrs E. V. A. Murphey

June 28. 1937.

These recipes given by Nixon school children -
Paiutes -

Cure for TB

First Kill a badger. Take the fat from around the heart - Melt it. Put it in a bottle + drink it every other day.

Kuy-ui - or Quee-wee - (Fish from Pyramid Lake)

Take guts out where eggs come out. Tie mouth with rag to keep ashes out. Roast under ashes + when done remove rag -

Pelican eggs - "Pa-no-so-no-ho"

First get the eggs + boil till done

Prairie dogs: "Gwoopa" - Singe hair - clean inside + roast in ashes

Deer: To cook deer in itself. Clean the body. Take a stick + pin the deer's neck together. Build a fire + throw small stones into it. Cut the deer into small pieces, laying legs aside.

Next: Put water into the deer using ribs as a pot. Throw in the hot stones, next the small bits of meat. They will be done in 4 minutes. Take this small meat out but leave rocks till they are cold - then add more hot rocks + meat. in pot will cook.

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MEDICINAL PLANT DATA

Collected by Mrs. Edith V.A. Murphy
at Pyramid Lake, Nevada,
June 28, 1937.

- M 156 *Elymus condensatus*
"Rye grass"; "Wai-ya" (P)
Ripe seed from this was used in early days
by poor people only, for food. Filling, but
not nourishing. Stiff roots were tied like
a broom and used for combs.
- ✓ M 175 *Veratrum californicum*
"False hellebore", "Skunk cabbage"; "Tobassop"
Root crushed and applied raw to rattlesnake bite.
- ✓ M 271 "Four-oclock"; "Hewovey" (P) "Pa-no-sa-mobe". *Allionia* sp
Dry roots in sun. Powder and having washed the
sores. put this powder on a clean cloth and apply
to sores. For headache, dry roots, boil till juice is
thick. Drink and wash head with it too.
- ✓ M 278 *Apocynum hypericifolium*
"Milkweed"; "See-goup" (P)
To make milkweed gum. Chew a broken branch, so
that the milk comes out. When it makes a lump,
take it out of your mouth, and roll it in your
hand. When it holds up good, you can chew it.
- ✓ M 279 *Prunus*
"Choke cherries"; "Daw-asha-bai" (P)
The mothers get choke cherries. They mash them gently.
Take willow basket and sift seeds out. Make
round cherry biscuits, and lay them on basket. Turn
daily till dry. Give to babies for stomachache.
Also cooked with wild sunflower, "Ah'Kerh".
Choke cherry blossom, with red anthers and stamens, a
favorite pattern with Pyramid Lake basket weavers.
- ✓ M 286 *Leptotaenia multifida*
"Mt. parsley"; "Todsa", "Tawzah" or "Todsa"
Pound chips from roots fine, wrap in paper, and smoke
for colds, or boil and drink the tea, or throw small
bits on the stove. It smokes, you breathe it up your
nose, and you get rid of cold or flu. Also good for
horse with distemper. Let him run a little, so he
will breathe hard, have chips of "Todsa" on coals.
Put a sack over his head and "Todsa" under his nose.
Fumes will loosen stuff that is in his head and he
will cough it out.
Mix fresh root with root of sand dock, make tea
and drink for bad disease. Positive cure

Murphy, P.L. Data,
June 28, 1937.

M 291

Quercus

Acorn soup. A Washoe recipe. Shell the acorns. Grind them in mortar. Sift the meal, grinding coarse particles again. Make a mattress of wild hay. Spread a thin cloth over it. Spread acorn meal all over the cloth. Tie more wild hay together, spread it over the cornmeal. Pour lukewarm water over the hay. Continue pouring water, raising the temperature, until it reaches a boiling point. This is to wash away the bitter taste. Do this until the acorn turns pink. Take the acorn meal up in the cloth. Tie it and hang up to drain. Then take as much meal as you need and cook it with hot water. "We-saw" (W).

California Indians do this way, substituting incense cedar twigs for hay.

M 293

Juniperus

"Juniper"; "Wapi" (P)

Seeds boiled, dried and greased, then beads are made from them.

Use of leaves: If smallpox is near by, burn juniper leaves on top of stove, the fumes will protect you.

For rheumatism: Burn a fire down to ashes; put green juniper boughs on to steam and let the patient lie down on them. Drink at the same time tea made from the leaves.

California Indians who use juniper seeds for decorating buckskin costumes, put juniper berries on anthills, so that the ants will eat out the soft streak which is in the berries. This makes a hole through which berries are strung.

M 296

English name unknown; "Isaibe" (P) N.H.S.

Umbelliferae

Description: scanty, grows in foothills in wet places. Flower like Queen Anne's lace, but smaller.

For sore throat: chew juice out of raw root.

Sounds like "Hoonib" (in Elko lot) except for habitat.

Informant was positive "Isaibe" grew in wet places.

M 299

Nicotiana

"Indian tobacco"; "Pwui Bamo"

Grows best in a burn. (burnt area W.A.A.)

Dig whole plant and dry it. When dry, make into chips, put it into paper and smoke it. Your smoke will be much enjoyable if diluted with Bull Durham, and if this is too strong, "Todsa" added for a cold. Also good dried and ground, and kept in a can to blow on sores.

M 303

Zygadenus

"Death camas"; "Kogi a donup" (P)

Mash bulb with rock, mix with plug tobacco. Tie on swelling.

Murphy P.L. data,
June 28, 1937.

M 304 *Allium parvum*

"Dwarf onion"; "Udz"
Food only. These bulbs which grow shallowly are reserved for little children to gather so they will learn how to dig.

✓ M 305

No common name; "Kane'na'tesua"
Grows near Sutcliff.
Medicine for general tea, kidney etc. Drink freely, whole plant used.
Will get specimen.

Balsamorhiza

"Balsamroot"; "Ah-kerh" also here called sunflower.
Spread ripe seeds on ground and set them afire. Stir with a stick. Fire will go out and only seeds will be left. Put them in a willow basket and sift charcoal out. Put seeds in a flat basket, shake them up and down and blow them and everything but seeds will come out. Grind seeds. Put boiling water on and cook to mush.
Large white sunflower is called "Pava-Ah'Kerh".
Yellow sunflower is called "Ah'Kerh".

✓
✓
✓
New

"Sagebrush"; "Sawabas" *Artemisia tridentata*

Sometimes boil branches for tea for cold, and sometimes eat raw. Keep on until cold is gone.

Pinus

"Pine nut soup. "Tuba"
Roast pine nute with shells on. Then shell them, and shake in a basket till dry. Next day grind them into flour, and add water to make thick or thin soup. If thick served as dessert. Thin used as substitute for mother's milk.

Phragmites communis

Indian taffy; "Behabe"
Wild sugar cane. Grows in swamps. Cut it with knife. Sometimes sugar falls to ground. Dry thoroughly. Hit with long stick. Shake straws off. Grind and have Indian taffy.
Arrows for duck hunting, shafts made from this. Arrows called "we-gwe-Kobuh"

"Tia-eng-wa-ni-gib" No common name known.
Dry flowers, grind and put on sores.

Echidra

"Indian or Mormon tea"; "Ka-wan-nat-us-wape"
Break twigs in small bits. Drop into boiling water. Cook down thick. Drink for colds.

Murphy, P.L.data,
June 28, 1937.

Purshia tridentata

M 214 "Antelope brush"; "Humabe"
Tea made from branches for colds.

Prunus andersonii

"Wild peach"; "Tsanavi".
Used for colds. Tea made from branches, also used as
beverage.

"Iris?" "Paga-gibe" *Veratrum californicum*

Tea from root of plant good for swelling. Grows in wet
places.

Artemisia graphalodes

"Wormwood"; "Pabui sawabae" (P)
Make tea from brush and drink for anything, also put
into the eyes.

"Blue camas"; "Kogi" (P) "Pasigo" (S)/

Bulbs roasted and eaten. This term also applied to Sege lily,
but not here.

Cercocarpus

"Mt. mahogany"; "Turumbe" (S) "Tobi" (P)

Mountain of this name near Pyramid Lake was covered with
these trees but they burned and have not come back.
A Shoshone remedy for bad lungs.

Method: Peel outer bark but leave second skin on. Scrape
that off carefully and let it dry. Sift it and when needed
boil it down and drink. This tea is good for eye disease too.

"Indian gravy"; "Ku-ha".

Made from seed of *Mentzelia albicaulis* preferably. This seed
is red. Put it in a hot frying pan, and when seed turns dark
red, add warm water and stir till it thickens.

"Spring rabbit brush."

Cold medicine. Break off branches. Wash, boil and dry it.
Cool, put into boiling water, and when strength is gone out
of the branches, drink the tea. D. Lowry.

"Peppermint"; "Paquanah" (P)

For colds, put leaf up your nose. It will clear your head.
Dry leaves, make tea and drink.

Pinus

"Pine needles"; "Wa-pe".

Put on hot stove, will smell all over the house, and will cure
a cold just beginning. Called "Sharp needles for Pneumonia .

Allium

"Wild onion"; "Se-e".

Dig it. Make a fire to have hot rocks. Dig a hole, put onions
in. Put hot rocks on top. After two days take them out and
spread to cool, because it is still hot. Add water, stir around
and eat the onions.

Murphy, P.L. data,
June 28, 1937.

Cryzopsis

Sand grass soup; "Way"

First parch seed in frying pan. Grind, cook meal in warm water until it boils. Can also be cooked with other seeds, "Ya-pah or dried "Que-wee."

Lygodesmia spinescens

"Indian Gum"; "See-ko-pe".

Pick and chew the knots on the thorny bush, until the rubber that is like gum is well mixed together. Thorny, *Lygodesmia*.

Prunus

Chokecherry and Apple jelly. Take equal amounts of chokecherry and apple juice, and sugar. Boil till it jells. "Daw-sabu" (P).

Yellow dirt in spot on Pyramid Lake shore, used for making red paint. Add water to make a dough, then bury it in hot ashes and roast until it is red. Build fire on top and cook it, not too long. No Indian name, will try for one. "Oapi". (Given by Jerrah Warwick.)

Gilbert Matches, informant on page 3 of Mrs. Murphey's original lists.

Report on Indian plant uses from Dressleville, Nev,
Washoe Indian reservation. by Mrs Eva Murphey. 7-9-37

Report 14

- | Common name | Indian name | No. | Manner of use |
|-------------------|---|------|--|
| Sagebrush | Washoe - Da-bel. | M306 | Tea is made from leaves to drink for colds -
Local medicine man carries it & uses about his costume - |
| Balsam root | Washoe: "Sugilatse"
M307
Paiute: "Ah-Kerh." | | Seeds food after roasting then grinding.
Root used as emetic. |
| Big sunflower. | Washoe: "Shu-gi"
M308 | | Seed eagerly sought for food - ground & cooked into mush - |
| Chokecherry; | Washoe: "Tsam'chit"
M309
Paiute: "Daw-esh-abui" | | Berries cooked & used for food; jelly too. |
| Willow. | Washoe: "Him-mo"
Paiute: "Tsuba"
M310 | | Branches used for basketry, for wickiups & for summer arbors -
Fuel too - |
| Sego lily. | Washoe: "Kok-se"
Paiute - "Kog-i"
M311 | | Bulb eaten raw |
| Queen Anne's Lace | Washoe: "Kosatse". M312
Paiute: "Ya-bah" or "Yapah"
Shoshone: "Yamp."
N-Calif. "A-paw" | | Has edible tubers which are eaten raw. gathered when ripe & saved for winter use. |
| Black currant. | Washoe: "Non-hal-wa"
Paiute: "Po-Kops" M313 | | Currents used as food - |

E.V. H. Murphey
July 9, 1937
Report No 15

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Dresslerville - Indian plant uses - Page 2 -

- | Common name | Indian name | No. | Manner of use |
|-----------------------------------|--|------|--|
| Osier dogwood | Washoe name: "Badosañich" | M314 | Long straight stems used in basketry - |
| Juniper | Washoe name: "Ba'al" | M315 | Leaves burned on top of stove + inhaled for headache |
| Wild onion
pink- | Washoe name: "Bostick" | M316 | Bulbs eaten raw. |
| Wild rose | Washoe name: "Pat. sur. malle"
Paiute - "Tsiavé"
" - "T siebuwi" | M317 | Berries eaten raw when ripe - Tea from roots for beverage only |
| Wt parsley | "Todsas or Dodsa" | M318 | Root smoked or inhaled for asthmatic trouble - Tea from root for blood trouble + for tonic - |
| Antelope brush | "Bal-nat-san" | M319 | Tea from ripe unground seeds used as emetic. |
| Ryegrass | "Washo" | M320 | Seed not used as food, but by medicine men who use it occasionally. |
| False hellebore
skunk cabbage | "Baduppa" | M321 | Tea from root for emetic |
| Meadow rue
(Grizzly bear food) | "Taba emlu" | M322 | Tea from root for cold |
| Desert gum
Lygodesmia | "Wa ha name" | M323 | Gum on roots in roots also roots chewed for gum. |
| Little Alpine
Lily | "See. lat-aho" | M324 | Ivory scales on rootstock picked off + cooked |

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(copy)

Report # 15a (154)
(annotated)

MEDICINAL PLANT DATA

Collected by Mrs. Edith V. A. Murphy,
at Dresslerville, Nevada,
July 9, 1937.

- M 306 *artemisia*
"Sagebrush"; "Da-bel" (W)
Tea is made from the leaves to drink for colds. Local medicine man carries it and uses it about his costume.
- M 307 *Balsamorhiza*
"Balsam root"; "Sugilatse" (W), "Ah-Kerh" (P)
Seeds, food after roasting, then grinding. Root used as emetic.
- M 308
"Big sunflower"; *Shu-gi* (W)
Seed eagerly sought for food, ground and cooked into mush.
- M 309 *Prunus*
"Chokecherry"; "Tsam'chit" (W); "Daw-esh-abul" (P)
Berries cooked and used for food; jelly too.
- M 310 *Salix*
"Willow"; "Him-mo" (W); "Tsuba" (P)
Branches used for basketry, for wickiups and for summer arbors, fuel too.
- M 311 *Calochortus*
"Sego lily"; "Kok-se" (W); "Kogi" (P)
Bulb eaten raw.
- M 312 *Careum*
"Queen Ann's Lace"; "Kosatse" (W); "Ya-bah" or "Ya pah" (P),
"Yamp" (S), "A-paw" (N. Calif.)
Has edible tubers which are eaten raw, gathered when ripe and saved for winter use.
- M 313 *Ribes*
"Black currant"; "Non-hal-wa" (W); "Po-kops" (P)
Currants used for food.
- M 314 *Cornus*
"Osier dogwood"; "Badosanich" (W)
Long straight stems used in basketry.
- M 315 *Juniperus*
"Juniper"; "Ba'al" (W)
Leaves burned on top of stove and inhaled for headache.
- M 316 *Allium*
"Wild onion"; "Bostick" (W)
Bulbs eaten raw.

Murphy Dresserville data,
July 9th, 1937.

- M 317 *Rosa*
"Wild rose"; "Pat-sur-malle" (W), "Tsiavd" (P) or "Tsiebuwi" (P).
Berries eaten raw when ripe. Tea from roots for beverage only.
- M 318 *Leptotaenia multifida*
"Mt. parsley"; "Todsä" or "Dodsä"
Root smoked or inhaled for asthmatic trouble. Tea from root for
blood trouble and for tonic.
- M 319 *Purshia tridentata*
"Antelope brush"; "Bal-nat-san"
Tea from ripe unground seeds used as emetic.
- M 320 *Elymus*
"Ryegrass"; "Washo"
Seed not used as food, but by medicine men who use it ceremon-
iously.
- M 321 *Veratrum californicum*
"False hellebore" or "Skunk cabbage"; "Baduppa".
Tea from root for emetic. (Grizzly bear food.)
- M 322 *Thalictrum fendleri*
"Meadow rue"; "Taba emlu"
Tea from root for cold. (Grizzly bear food)
- M 323 ← *Lygodesmia*
"Desert gum"; *Lygodesmia*; "Wa ha nane"
Gum on roots in ~~e e~~ knots, also roots chewed for gum.
- M 324 *Lilium parvum* ?
"Little alpine lily"; "See-lat-aho"
Ivory scales on rootstock picked off and cooked.

Report of Mrs Edith VA Murphey on Indian uses of plants at Reno Indian colony - July 10-1937 Report 16

Informants: Mrs John Newman, Murphey sisters + Jerah Warwick - all of these are Paiutes - Washoes will be seen later - Identifications made by name + from train specimens -
 Common name Paiute name - Manner of use -
 Sagebrush "Sawabae" X Tea from leaves as beverage + for cold

Balsam root "Ah-Kerh" seed eaten fresh when ripe or ground for meal-

Chokecherry "Daw'es'abui" fruit eaten fresh or dried
 young branches, long ones bent for baby baskets -

Willow - "Tsube" Twigs - short shoots used for small baskets + long ones for summer houses + arbors -

Round wickiups called: "Kani"
 Arbors are called: "Haba"

Sego lily "Kogi" Bulbs are eaten raw in Spring

Queen Anne's Lace - "Yäpah" - ^{Tubers} Dug in quantity near Verdi - saved to eat in winter -

Little Queen Anne's Lace - "Yedats" - T. M331 Root eaten raw
 also Bi Kwaida, North P.
 Tsoig + Hoonib - Shoshone. - Root eaten cooked

Black currant "Po-Kops" - Fruit for food -

osier dogwood "at-sa-kee-danup" Shoots used for cradle board -

Juniper "Wapi" - X Tea from berries for kidneys

Citrus plant } "Maeptehupi" Grows near Wads worth
 Parosela } Tea from whole plant bark

E.V.A. Murphey
 July 10, 1937

Report No. 16

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Report on Reno colony - Painte section - Page 2

Indian uses of plants -

Common name	Indian name	Manner of use.
Death camas.	"Kogi a donup"	Known to be poisonous - No use
Wild rose	"Tsiavi" or "Tsiabuwi"	Tea from root for colds -
Wild onion	"Udz"	Eaten raw
very tiny	"See"	" " or cooked
larger one		
Desert mallow	no name -	Not handled - Bad for eyes + makes nose bleed
Wild geranium		
Sand dock	"Newrovy"	Dried root powdered for soup - tea, too - root simply boiled -
Solomon's seal	"Shapui"	Tea made from root good for woman trouble
very tall		
Todsa - Mt Parley	"Todza" or Todsa -	Collected near Lakeview Good for every ill that flesh is hard to - drink root for cough - drink tea for blood tonic from root
Antelope brush	? "Humabe"	Tea for general use -
Dock	"Pawia" or "Pawup"	Tea from root blood purifier in early days sled was eaten -
Rye grass	"Waiya"	Seed eaten - ground - long ago -
Big bunch grass		
Mt Malheur	"Toobe"	Valued tea for heart trouble from leaves - bark protects what from insects

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Report on Reno colony - Paiute section - Page 3 - 158

Indian plant uses -

✓ Indian tobacco -

"Pwui kamo"

Manner of use

Dry whole plant -
Thresh it - breaking it
into bits - smoke for TB
+ for pleasure - Powder
to put on sores - if Todea
is added - called "Todea kamo"

OK
Waa
H.

(Copy)

Report # 16a
(annotated)

MEDICINAL PLANT DATA
Collected by Mrs. Edith V. A. Murphey,
at Reno Indian colony,
July 10, 1937.

Informants: Mrs. John Newman, Murphy sisters and Jerrah Warwick.
All of these are Paiutes. Washoes will be seen later.
Identifications made by names and from traveling specimens.

Artemisia

"Sagebrush"; "Sawabae"
Tea from leaves as beverage and for colds.

Balsamorhiza

"Balsam root"; "Ah-Kerh"
Seed eaten fresh when ripe or ground for meal.

Prunus

"Chokecherry"; "Daw'es'abui"
Fruit eaten fresh or dried. Young branches, long ones bent for baby baskets.

Salix

"Willow"; "Tsube"
Twigs, short shoots used for small baskets and long ones for summer houses and arbors. Round wickiups called "Kani". Arbors called "Haba".

Calochortus

"Sego lily"; "Kogi"
Bulbs are eaten raw in spring.

^F
"Queen anne's lace"; "Ya pah"
Tubers dug in quantity near Verdi, saved to eat in winter.

Coqswelderia

M331 "Little queen anne's lace"; "Yedut^â" (P), "Bikwaida" (North.P),
"Tsoig or "Hoonib" (S)

Root eaten cooked.

Ribes

"Black currant"; "Po-kops"
Fruit for food.

Cornus

"Osier dogwood"; "At-sa-kse-danup"
Shoots used for cradle board.

"Juniper"; "Wapi"
Tea from berries for kidney's.

Parosela

Citrus plant; "Magotehupi"
Grows near Wadsworth. Tea from whole plant, bark and all, for stomachache.

Zygadenus

"Death camas"; "Kogi a donup"
No use, known to be poisonous.

Murphey, Reno colony data,
July 10, 1937

Rosa

"Wild rose"; "Tsiavi" or "Tsiabuwi"
Tea from root for colds.

Allium

"Wild onion" ; very tiny "Udz"
large one "See"
Eaten raw or cooked.

"Desert mallow", "Wild geranium"
Not handled. Bad for eyes and makes the nose bleed.

Hemideum alipes

"Sand dock", "Hewovey"
Dried root powdered for sores. Drink for tea, root simply boiled.

Smilacina

"Solomon's seal"; "Shapui"
Very tall. Tea made from root, good for woman trouble.

Leptotaenia

"Mt. Parsley"; "Todsas"; or "Todzas"
Collected near Lakeview. Good for every ill that flesh is heir to.
Smoke root for cough, drink tea for blood tonic.

Purshia tridentata

"Antelope brush" ; "Hunabe"
Tea for general use.

Rumex

"Dock"; "Pawia" or "Pawiup".
Tea from root blood purifier; in early days seed was eaten.

"Rye grass", "Big bunch grass"; "Wai-ya"
Seed eaten ground, long ago.

Cercocarpus

"Mt. mahogany"; "Toobe"
Valued tea for heart trouble from leaves, bark protects, rarely obtainable here. Wearer protected from thunder by bark.

Nicotiana

"Indian tobacco"; "Pwui bamo"
Dry whole plant. Thrash it, breaking it into bits. Smoke for T.B. and for pleasure. Powder to put on sores. If Todsas is added, called "Todsas bamo".

Elko-Nevada-Indian Plant Uses
by Mrs E. V. A. Murphy ^{Report 17}

July 14 - 1937

Page 1

Common name. ^(Shoshone) Indian name.

Use -

Wild Rose "Tsiavi" Tea from roots for diarrhea

Wild geranium }
Desert mallow } "Numa'naka" Mash roots raw + apply to swelled feet.

Rock cress "Donzia" For general soreness mash whole plant, raw + apply. Similarly used by Indians in northern California.

Sample - looks like white rock cress. Plant dry "Hoonah" Grows close to Elko on foothills. Gather in June + dry. Good to purify blood. Make tea of whole plant either fresh or dry & drink daily before breakfast. Will clean up gonorrhoea in a month.

Sample - root. "Nemasaw" Plant has no flower. has green leaves like lupine leaves but is positively not lupine. Plant is 2 ft high - Has large root + grows in Ruby Valley - Scrape root clean + make tea from it for diarrhea.

Wild buckwheat }
Sulphur flower } "Segwebee" Root-tea for diarrhea.
Erigeron } This is the first time this plant
Sphaerostylum } has been reported for this ailment.

OK
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Elko. Indian Plant Uses. Page 2. —

True Solomon's Seal. "Roy" Grows 3-5 ft high in Ruby Mts. Children eat root with seal - raw.

For Dye - for black basket roots. Bury in blue mud to deepen color.

False Lupine } "Ossa Golden Banner" } "Bimb" Known to be poisonous. No use.

Arabis - red one - tall - 4 ft. in Ruby Valley. No Indian name. Laxative tea from roots.

Mt Parsley. "Dodsa" or "Todsā" Flu medicine. Inhale or smoke in cigarette for cold or asthma - Root is dug when ripe, dried, & chipped as needed. Tea from it is used as general tonic & also as laxative. For eye trouble: Get fresh root. Split it many ways - carefully gather drops of oil from cut surface & drop one drop only in bad eye - Temporarily it will smart - but it will heal - If fresh root is not available, boil dry root in water to cover & carefully skim oil that will rise to the surface on cooling - Use in same way - Note: Following 1st Flu epidemic a Carson druggist made up a tincture of Todsā after seeing results of its use among Indians - Have not yet found his name -

or was it

Elko. Indian Plant Uses. Page 3-

Common name	Shoshone name	Use
Dock. Indian rhubarb	"Woosia"	Food - Mix ripe seed of this pounded to a meal with pine nut meal pounded separately. add water + cook for soup.

Mt mahogany. "Turumbe" - Tea from second or inner bark for general weakness. To ensure protection from thunder paint body with bark decoction - mahogany + Thunder both live at high elevations so they are friendly.

Paint brush - "Enga-ya" No use, but always sacred to Memorial Day -

Rye grass, or Big bunch grass	"Wai-ya"	Ripe seed ground + cooked. not generally used now.
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Skunkpet Phlox	"Enga mowanna" (Shoshone)	Drastic cathartic. Tea made from whole plant.
	(Painte name)	Cure for bad disease - Tea ^{whole} plant.

False Hellebore } Skunk cabbage }	"Baw-gaw"	Basal stalk eaten raw. Ripe now.
	Shoshone	

Note: Root considered poisonous, but fact of eating stalk was firmly adhered to.

Elko Indian colony - Page ~~4~~ 57 Use of plants.

Dwarf Aster, "Stop" Blue Tea from roots to cure diarrhea - This is lot use reported for this plant.

Meadow rue "Bossugwey" - Tea from roots not too strong will positively cure bad disease taken over a long period.

White sage "Sissop" - Not used as medicine Forage for horses.

Balsam root, arrow leaved, "Ah'Ker h" Seed used to be staple food. Tea also for beverage - Root Kusson to be emetic.

Choke cherry "Donem" Cherries, food -

Willow, "Tsube" Twigs used for basketry - must be gathered in October when everything is ripe - Earlier, wood is too brittle. Twigs should be rolled in wet cloth while working. They may be colored with aniline dyes or with red earth - Make a strong solution of red earth + water. Dip willow in hot water + then in dye bath -

Sego lily "Segaw" Eat roots in Spring

Queen Anne's Lace "Yumb" or "Yamba" Roots boiled + eaten, called 'sweat potatoes'

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Luna
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Elko colony - Indian Plant Use - Page # -

Sand grass: "Wey" ^{5.} Ripe seed ground for soup

"Noo-nibe"
from Elko.
Little Succu
Aunes lace

"Bia-natsu" Root which grows in rocks cooked for food. Very old people used this root medicinally but may have been lost.

Wild currant. "Bo-gumbe" Fruit eaten & jelly made -

Wild celery - "Ho'be" Tops & roots eaten raw. Emetic. if eat too much -

Milkweed *Asclep. speciosa* "Kose'wich" Juice used to cure ringworm. Whole plant known poison to lambs.

Small flowered dogwood "Gwin'jera" Long shoots peeled & used for baby baskets. Will bend greatly without breaking.

Juniper. "Sam-mabe". Those around Elko not considered good medicine - Those grown near Ibapah are best. Grind leaves & make tea from them. Straining juice for general tonic. Berries not included

Wormwood "Kosi-behabe" Gray brush. not used -

Zygadene "Dabi-segaw" - Raw bulb used Death camas. as poultice only - not internally Known poison to stock & to people

W. W. W.

Elko colony - Indian Plant Use - Page 16

Timy onion "Munz" Bulbs though eaten in great quantity never hurt you -
Allium parvum

Peppermint "Paquanah" - Tea from leaves for beverage -

Quinine Bush "Doomaya" - Small leaves used to dry + mix with Indian tobacco -

Indian Tobacco "Newa'paho" - Ripe, dry + smoke for pleasure -

Bitter root "Gingga" Root eaten - peeled - dried + cooked in winter

Wild onion - Big pink one "Gingga" Bulb eaten raw or cooked

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Report # 17 a (1/67)
(annotated)

MEDICINAL PLANT DATA

Collected by Edith V. A. Murphey,
at Elko, Nevada,
July 14, 1937.

Rosa

"Wild rose"; "Tsiavi" (S)
Tea from roots for diarrhea.

Sphaeralcea

"Wild geranium", "Desert mallow"; "Numa'naka"
Mash roots raw and apply to swollen feet.

Arabis

"Rockcress"; "Donzia"

For general soreness, mash the whole plant raw and apply. Similarly used by Indians in northern California.

Sample looks like ^{white} rock cress; "Hoona"
Grows close to Elko, on foothills. Plant dry. Gather in June and dry. Good to purify the blood. Make tea of whole plant, either fresh or dry and drink daily before breakfast. Will clean up gonorrhoea in a month.

Lithospermum

"Nemasaw".

Plant has no flower, has green leaves like lupine leaves but is positively not lupine. Plant is 2 ft. high. Has large root and grows in Ruby Valley. Scrape root clean and make tea from it for diarrhea.

Eriogonum

"Wild buckwheat", "Sulphur flower"; "Segwebee"

Root, tea for diarrhea. This is the first time this plant has been reported for this ailment.

Smilacina

"True solomon's seal"; "Roy".

Grows 3-5 ft. high in Ruby Mts. Children eat root with seal, raw. For dye, for black basket roots, bury in blue mud to deepen color.

"False lupine", "Golden banner"; "Ossa bimb"

Known to be poisonous; no use.

"Arabis", red one,

Tall 4 ft., in Ruby valley. Laxative tea from roots.

Leptotaenia

"Mt. parsley"; "Dodsa" or "Todsa".

Flu medicine: Inhale or smoke in cigarette.

For colds or asthma: Root is dug, when ripe, dried and chipped as needed. Tea from it is used as general tonic also as laxative.

For eye trouble: Get fresh root. Split it many ways, carefully gather drops of oil from cut surface and drop one drop only in bad eye. Temporarily it will smart, but it will heal. If fresh root is not available, boil dry root in water to cover and carefully skim oil that will rise to the surface on cooling. Use in same way.

Note: Following first Flu epidemic a Carson druggist made a tincture of Todsa, after seeing results of its use among Indians. Have not yet found his name.

Murphey Elko data,
July 14, 1937.

Rumex crispus

"Dock", "Indian rhubarb"; "Woosia"
Food: Mix ripe seed of this, pounded to a meal with pine nut meal, pounded separately. Add water and cook for soup.

Cercocarpus

"Mt. mahogany"; "Turumbe".
Tea from second or inner bark for general weakness. To ensure protection from thunder, paint the body with bark decoction. Mahogany and thunder both live at high elevations so they are friendly.

Castilleja

"Paint brush"; "Enga-ya".
No use, but always sacred to Memorial Day.

"Rye grass" or "Big bunch grass"; "Wai-ya"
Ripe seed ground and cooked, not generally used now.

Silva aggregata

"Trumpet phlox"; "Enga mowauna" (S), "Para-gibe" (P)
Drastic cathartic. Tea made from whole plant cure for bad disease.

Veratrum

"False hellebore", "Skunk cabbage"; "Baw-gaw" (S)
Basal stalk eaten raw. Ripe now.

Note: Root considered poisonous, but fact of eating stalk was firmly adhered to.

Aster

"Dwarf aster"; "Stop"
Tea from roots to cure diarrhea. This is first use reported for this plant.

Thalictrum

"Meadow rue"; "Bossugwey"
Tea from roots not too strong will positively cure bad disease taken over a long period.

"White sage"; "Sissop"
Not used as medicine. Forage for horses.

Balsamorhiza

"Balsam root" (arrow leaved); "Ah'Kerh"
Seed used to be staple food. Tea also for beverage. Root known to be emetic.

Prunus

"Chokecherry"; "Donem"
Cherries, food.

Salix

"Willow"; "Tsube"
Twigs used for basketry must be gathered in October when everything is ripe. Earlier wood is too brittle. Twigs should be rolled in web cloth while working. They may be colored with aniline dyes or with red earth. Make a strong solution of red earth and water. Dip willow in hot water and then in dye bath.

Murphey., Elko data,
July 14, 1937.

"Sego lily"; "Segaw"
Eat roots in spring.

Carum

"Queen Anne's Lace"; "Yumb" or "Yamba"
Roots boiled and eaten, called 'sweet potatoes.'

Oryzzopsis

"Sand grass"; "Wey"
Ripe seed ground for soup.

Cogswellia

"Little Queen Anne's Lace", "Hoonibe", from Elko; "Bia-natsu"
Root which grows in rocks cooked for food. Very old people used this
root medicinally but way has been lost.

Ribes aureum

"Wild currant"; "Bo-gumbe"
Fruit eaten and jelly made.

"Wild celery"; "Ho'be"
Tops and roots eaten raw. Emetic, if eaten too much.

Asclepias speciosa

"Milkweed"; "Kose'wich"
Juice used to cure ringworm. Whole plant known to be poisonous to
lambs.

"Small flowered dogwood"; "Gwin'jera"
Long shoots peeled and used for baby baskets. Will bend greatly
without breaking.

"Juniper"; "Sam-mabe"

These around Elko not considered good medicine. Those grown near
Ibapah are best. Grind leaves and make tea from them, straining
juice for general tonic. Berries not included.

Artemisia gnaphalodes

"Wormwood"; "Kosi-behabe"
Gray brush, not used.

Zygadene^{us}

"Death camas"; "Dabi-segaw"
Raw bulb used as poultice only, not internally. Known poison to
stock and to people.

Allium parvium

"Tiny onion"; "Munz"
Bulbs though eaten in great quantity never hurt you.

Mentha pennardi

"Peppermint"; "Paquanah"
Tea from leaves for beverage.

Murphey, Elko data,
July 14, 1937.

arctostaphylos nevadensis

"Quinine bush"; "Doomaya"

Small leaves used to dry and mix with Indian tobacco.

ruscitana

"Indian tobacco"; "Newa'paho"

Ripe, dry and smoke for pleasure.

Laurissia redidiva

"Bitter root"; "Gunga"

Root eaten, peeled, dried and cooked in winter.

album

"Wild onion", "Big pinkone"; "Ginga"

Bulb eaten raw or cooked.

Ely, Nevada, Indian Plant Use Report, by Mrs E.V.A. Murphey, July 17, 1937
 Mrs Annie Riley - informant -

Common name	Indian name	Manner of Use
Little Queen Anne's Lace	"Tage-segee"	Top used for flavoring, root cooked. Starchy.
Mt Mahogany	"Turumbe"	For dye-ing buckskin red. Soak bark and buckskin together in water.
Chokecherry	"Donem"	Food and jelly
Balsamroot.	"Kosiak"	Seed used as food. Ground and cooked.
Willow	"Tsube"	Branches used for basketry. Root, tea tonic.
Valerian	"Gubeshumb"	Root cooked and eaten. Northern Paiutes do this too. Fort Bidwell, California
Sego lily	"Segaw"	Root eaten raw in Spring. Not stored.
Queen Anne's Lace	"Yumb"	Tubers gathered for winter. At Fort Hall, Ida.

4th of July, "yumb" tubers sold for a nickel a cup.

Little onion }
allium parvum } "Am-mo" - Bulb eaten raw

Wild rose "Tsiavi" Second or inner bark ground + applied to sores -

Antelope brush "Humabe" Drink tea from leaves for smallpox + wash with it too -

Mt parsley "Todsas" Drink, smoke + inhale this medicine made from dried root - Oil from fresh root used on sores. Chips of dry root are burned on a shovel + horse with dis-temper made to inhale fumes -

OK
 W.A.
 H

Ely. Nevada - Plant uses - Indian - Page 2 -

- Mrs Annie Paleface - informant -
Common name Indian name Use
- * Blue gilia None Tea from whole plant
Used in lung trouble - This is the first
use reported for this plant -
- Mt mahogany "Turumbe" Protects from thunder
Paint whole body with tea from bark
before starting on a journey -
- Indian paintbrush "Taqua'winnop" Rattlesnake distils poison
from this flower. Decoration only.
- Peppermint - "Paquanah" Tea from leaves tonic
- Rye grass } "Wa'abe" Ripe seed still used for
Big bunch } also food - Ground + cooked -
grass } "Via-sonib"
(seed itself)
- Trumpet phlox "Enga mowanna" Whole plant boiled + tea
drank as cure for blood disease
- Antelope brush "Hunabe" In early days big shrubs of this
were sought + bark from this + from
cedars were rubbed soft + used for
baby diapers -
- White sage "Sissop" Used for horse feed + to wash hair
- Brown brush, unidentified "Tu-tu-ma" Steep whole brush for
beverage + for kidney trouble
- ? "Unh" Has white flower + tuberous root
close to rocks on top of ground -
This root cooked + eaten -

(172)

OK
W.A.
H

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Report # 18a
(Annotated)

(173)

MEDICINAL PLANT DATA

Collected by Mrs. Edith V.A. Murphey,
at Ely, Nevada,
July 17, 1937.

Informant: Mrs. Annie Riley.

"Little Queen Anne's Lace"; "Tage-segee"
Top used for flavoring, root cooked. Starchy.

Cercocarpus
"Mt. mahogany"; "Turumbe"
For coloring buckskin red. Soak bark and buckskin together in water.

Prunus
"Chokecherry"; "Donem"
Food and jelly.

Balsamorhiza
"Balsamroot"; "Kosiak"
Seed used as food. Ground and cooked.

Salix
"Willow"; "Tsube"
Branches used for basketry. Root, tea tonic.

"Valerian"; "Gubeshumb"
Root cooked and eaten. Northern Paiutes do this too, ^{at} Ft. Bidwell, Calif.

Calochortus
"Sego lily"; "Segaw"
Root eaten raw in the spring. Not stored.

Caryum
"Queen Anne's Lace"; "Yumb"
Tubers gathered for winter; at Fort Hall, Ida. 4th of July, "Yumb" tubers
sold for a nickel a cup.

Allium parvum
"Little onion"; "Am-mo"
Bulb eaten raw.

Rosa
"Wild rose"; "Tsiavi"
Second or inner bark ground and applied to sores.

Purshia
"Antelope brush"; "Hunabe"
Drink tea from leaves for smallpox and wash with it too.

Leptotaenia
"Mt. parsley"; "Todsä"
Drink, smoke and inhale this medicine made from dried root. Oil from
fresh root used on sores. Chips of dry root are burned on a shovel
and horse with distemper made to inhale fumes.

Murphey, Ely data,
July 17, 1937.

Informant: Mrs. Annie Paleface.

Gilia floccosa
"Blue gilia"

Tea from whole plant, used in lung trouble. This is the first use reported for this plant.

Cercocarpus
"Mt. mahogany"; "Turunbe"

Protects from thunder, paint whole body with tea from bark before starting on a journey.

Castilleja
"Indian paintbrush"; "Taqua'winnop"

Rattlesnake distils poison from this flower. Decoration only.

Mantha
"Peppermint"; "Paquanah"

Tea from leaves for tonic.

Elymus
"Rye grass", "Big bunch grass"; "Wa'abe"; "Via-sonib" (seed itself).
Ripe seed still used for food. Ground and cooked.

Gilia
"Trumpet phlox"; "Enga mowanna"

Whole plant boiled and tea drank as cure for blood disease.

Rhus
"Antelope brush"; "Hunabe"

In early days big shrubs of this were sought and bark from this and from cedars were rubbed soft and used for baby diapers.

Eurotia
"White sage"; "Sissop"

Used for horse feed and to wash hair.

Brown brush (Unidentified); "Tu-tu-mo"
Steep whole brush for beverage and for kidney trouble.

? ; "Unh"
Has white flower and tuberous root, close to rocks on top of ground.
This root cooked and eaten.

Jonopah. Nev. Indian Plant Use Report by
Mrs E. V. A. Murphy - July 20-1937

Informants: Mrs Nellie Fabian of Jonopah also
Mrs Wagon Johnnie, Mrs Black Eye (all old ladies ^{of Jonopah})
& Mrs Mamie Hooper of Manhattan - Nev. young ^{of Jonopah}

This was an interested group of Shoshones who came to a big meeting at Jonopah. From as far north as Austin - Reese River - Smoky Valley - Round Mt + Manhattan were also represented.

Many were acquainted with plant uses, but since they were away from home specimens were not available. Invitations to visit them, clinched by little gifts on both sides, were received & accepted.

Time planned for Aug 5-20th approximately -

Mrs Washburn, ^{who was at meeting,} assembly woman, for this district volunteered to act as guide for this area.

Common name	Indian name	Use
Thistle	"Koida"	Stem stripped of skin & stalk eaten raw as edery
Rabbit brush	No Indian name yet	Tea from leaves for cold
Wild rose	"Tsiavi"	Second or inner bark ground & applied to swelling - Root is also ground & used for dye - yellow
Indian cabbage	No Indian name yet	Basal leaves & roots cooked for food
Desert mallow Mld geranium	"Goina Kumba"	Not used
Rock cress, white,	"Bi-heva" or "Hoonā"	Whole plant cooked for laxative for cold

E. V. A. Murphy

Report no. 19
July 20, 1937

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Jonopah - Nevada - Indian Plant Use Report. Page 2

Common name	Indian name	Use
Indian Paint Brush	"Doo wan dayem" (Snake's friend because this flower grows close to rocks where snakes are)	None
Lupine	"Cupi-chuk"	None
Peppermint	"Paquanah"	Leaves tea - general tonic
Rye grass Big bunch grass	"Wa'abe"	Gravy formerly made from ripe seed - Not now.
Trumpet Phlox	"Enga mowanna"	No use
Antelope Brush	"Humabe"	General tonic tea from leaves + twigs
Mt Parsley	"Todsaa"	Mix dried root with Indian tobacco + smoke for colds or for pleasure.
Mt mahogany	"Turumbe"	Tea from inner bark - Heart tonic
Gum plant Grindelia	no Indian name yet	After seed is ripe upper half of stem + leaves is resinous Tea from this is expectorant + valuable in pneumonia
Skunk cabbage False hellebore	"Tubassop"	No use

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Jonopah. Indian Plant Use Report. Page 3.

- Balsam root "Ah' Kerh" Ripe seed, roasted & ground. meal cooked for food
- Little Queen Anne's Lace "Doona" Root cooked & eaten
- Wild currant "Bogumbe" Fruit food & jelly made
- Milkweed Apocynum - "See-Kope" Gum
- Dogwood small flowered Branches for baby baskets.
- Bitter root "Gunga" Roots, peeled & dried cooked as macaroni
- Sand grass "Wey" Ripe seed still an important part of diet - seed is ground & meal is cooked into soup.

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wina
H.

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Report #190 (178)
(Annotated)

MEDICINAL PLANT DATA

Collected by Mrs. Edith V.A. Murphey,
at Tonapah, Nevada,
July 20, 1937.

Informants: Mrs. Nellie Fabian, Mrs. Wagon Johnnie and
Mrs. Black Eye (all old ladies of Tonapah.)
Mrs. Mannie Hooper, (young) of Manhattan, Nevada.

Arsium

"Thistle"; "Koida"

Stem stripped of skin and stalk eaten raw as celery.

Tetradymus

"Rabbit brush" (No Indian name).

Tea from leaves for colds.

Rosa

"Wild rose"; "Tsiavi"

Second or inner bark ground and applied to swelling. Root is also ground and used for a dye, yellow.

"Indian cabbage"; (No Indian name).

Basal leaves and roots cooked for food.

"Desert mallow"; "Wildgeranium"; "Goina Kumbe"

Not used.

Arabis

"Rock cress" (white); "Bi-heva" or "Hoona"

Whole plant cooked for laxative for cold.

Castilleja

"Indian paint brush"; "Doo wan dayem"

(Snake's friend because this flower grows close to rocks where snakes are.) No use.

Lupinus

"Lupine"; "Cupi-chuk".

No use.

"Peppermint"; "Paquanah"

Leaves tea, general tonic.

"Rye grass", "Big bunch grass"; "Wa'abe"

Gravy formerly made from ripe seed. Not now.

Gilia

"Trumpet phlox"; "Enga mowauna"

No use.

Parashia

"Antelope brush"; "Hunabe".

General tonic, tea from leaves and twigs.

Laphroglossa

"Mt. parsley"; "Todsä"

Mix dried root with Indian tobacco and smoke for colds or for pleasure.

Cercocarpus

"Mt. mahogany"; "Turumbe"

Tea from inner bark. Heart tonic.

Murphy, Tonaph data,
July 20, 1937.

"Grindelia" "Gum plant" (No Indian name yet)
After seed is ripe upper half of stem and leaves is resinous.
Tea from this is expectorant and valuable in pneumonia.

Veratrum
"Skunk cabbage", "False hellebore"; "Tubassop"
No use.

Balsamorhiza
"Balsam root"; "Ah'Kerh"
Ripe seed, roasted and ground, meal cooked for food.

Carum
"Little Queen Anne's Lace"; "Doona"
Root cooked and eaten.

Ribes
"Wild currant"; "Bogumbe"
Fruit, food and jelly made.

Apocynum
"Milkweed"; "See-Kope"
Gum.

Cornus
"Dogwood" (small flowered).
Branches for baby baskets.

Lewisia
"Bitter root"; "Gunga"
Roots, peeled and dried, cooked as macaroni.

"Sand grass"; "Wey"
Ripe seed still an important part of diet. Seed is ground and meal
is cooked into soup.

Following was given by Mr and Mrs Billy Shaw, venerable Paiutes. Billy is Medicine Man.

Common name	No.	Indian name	Manner of Use.
Wild Rose	M347 <i>Rosa</i>	"Tsiavi"	For beverage, or for colds. Scrape outer bark off, break balance of stem into bits and steep.
Peppermint	M371 <i>Mentha piperita</i>	"Paquana". Shoshone.	Steep whole plant, and pour off first water, for gas pains, or stomach ache.
False Solomon's seal	M381	"Esha donup" P. "Wambona" and "Shapai" are Shoshone names for this plant.	Root mashed raw, and applied to boils or to swelling Same use.
Antelope brush	M353 also M214	"Hunabe"	Tea from bark good to clear pus from eyes.
Spearmint	"Yam-baguana" - Sh. M378 <i>Agastache urticifolia</i>	Inner bark (white) steeped to check hemorrhage + powdered to put on sores - Used much as peppermint, but not liked as well.	
Mt Parsley	"Totsa"		First tender stems are eaten in Spring. Root is dried, powdered and blown on sores. Tea from root is the Big Medicine for colds, or TB.
Dock, Indian Rhubarb	"Enga Pawia"		Root and leaves used as blood purifier. Steeped and tea drank from it.
Yarrow	"Todzi tonega" M206		Root used for toothache, bit inserted in hollow tooth, and whole plant steeped for tea.
Indian tobacco	M411	"Pwui Bamo".	Plant dried and slender leaves stripped for smoking. This is different from Battle Mt people who thrash whole plant, seeds and all.
Sagebrush	"Sawabae"		Valuable for tonic tea from leaves. For hairwash. Fuel and forage.
<i>Pink</i> White pentstemon	M364 P. <i>P.</i>	"Pochinatesua" P. "tu-pasi-wup-we"	Tea from plant for general physic, and used also as eye-wash.
Wild Sweet william Stansbury Phlox	"Saga-donzia" SH.		Boil leaves for eyes, also apply to boils.
Choke-cherry	"Daweshabui" P. "Dongeszip" SH.		Use inner bark for dye, orange to brown. Berries dried and used for winter food, also fresh, made into jelly.
Evening primrose	M351	"Yaw-no-tonega"	Not medicine, but there is an association with the legendary night burning plant, reported by most Paiutes hitherto, as a hunters medicine, and protection from snakes. It is yellow, night blooming, which further ties it up with "Koatsa dabe buha," but is not positively identified as such. See Schurz Report.

E. V. A. Murphey
Aug. 3, 1937

Report No. 20

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Common name	Indian name	Manner of Use.
Bear currant M372	"Tsapuwi" P. "Wood undekani" P.	Not used much as food, though they bear abundantly. If too many currants, ripe, are eaten, they cause headache and nausea, though they taste well. The bear is said to have thus reserved this fruit for himself.
Sweet anise M382	"Bassowep" P. or "Pasowip"	Root mashed and applied for pain in abdomen. Tea made from root and drank for stomach trouble.
Willow	"Tsube"	Used for basketry only. Gray one, "Kosi-tsube"
Flax M385	"Egui-Tonega" P. "Queda woyam"	Whole stem steeped and used for disordered stomach. Stomach remedy for gas. Same as above. "Quez on quas" same for diarrhea.
Sego lily	"Kogi" P. M348.	Bulb eaten raw in Spring.
Camas. M386	"Pasigo" P.	Bulbs roasted, ground and then made into mush. Bulbs also flattened into cakes after roasting, and kept for winter treats.
Bulrush Heretail	"Tsoigwiginnup", P.	No use. Horses eat maybe in Spring.
Rabbit brush white top, looks like small sage.	M357 "Soana-tesua". P.	Leaves stripped from stem, steeped for diarrhea.
Juniper	"Wapi" P.	Leaves steeped for cough medicine. Berries used as food.
Smoke bush Parosela	"Magood tehupi" P.	Plant steeped for colds. Welcomed as old friend, "Long time no see"
Daeth Camas Zygodene	M213 "Kogi-a-donup" P.	Poison plant for which no good word can be said.
Oregon grape	"Kaw danup" P. M383 "Sogo tiembuh" P.	Root peeled dried, and steeped to check rectal hemorrhage. General blood tonic. Cures bad disease. Note: California Indians use identically for same troubles
Prickly Plant M380	"Momono kaiyu" P.	Steep all for diarrhea.
Poverly weed M208	"Doot un Zip" S. No Paiute name known.	Same as above. Standard remedy for eye trouble. Whole plant steeped. used by Paiutes.
Columbine	"Pah wha na habu" P. M350	Flowers used as talisman in hand game.
Blue Gilia M389	"Tsai yarrabuh" P.	For upset stomach. Tea from whole plant. Drink cupful in half hour drink more. Pretty soon throw up. All. Keep on. In 2 days pretty weak, 3rd day, feel better, maybe.

Wild Currant. P. "Po-ropish" Common currant, Greatly used for food and jelly.
"Bo-gumbe" Sh.

Asclepias spec.
Poison milkweed "Bigi-wanup". P. Lamb poisoning milkweed. Another name was given:
"pidtzi-buhid", but it may possibly be the one used
for string, which Mike Mingo is to make.

Wild Peony "Batipava". P. Seeds crushed raw for eye medicine. Ripe seeds.
M368 "De Vas". SH. Joe Sims. Annie Yakima is authority for the fact that the
"Batipi" ----- Klamaths and Northern Paiutes eat seeds raw or roasted.

Grindelia "Oha tonega" This seems to be a comparatively ^{new} arrival on the Owyhee road.
No use is known here, but California Indians and whites, too,
Break the plants back to new growth, after seed is ripe, and
steep sticky buds and all for pneumonia, and expectorant.

Juniper. "Wapi". P.
"Sammabe". SH. Coyote in Indian folk lore was smarter than anyone else, but he
slipped up sometimes. Instance: He thought he could create pine
nuts, but they turned out to be juniper berries: "Sammapo".

Parosela "Duabove" Good for cold. Whole Plant is hunting talisman, ensures good
MHS fortune, and is then named: "Sibape". Joe Sims. SH.

Roper's relief. "Unda vich Quana" . Grows in wet places, and is commonly known to
Yellow mimulus Indian cowboys who get their thumbs caught in riata, and
M354 either cut off or skinned to the bone. Poultices of this plant
renewed as often as they get dry, work positive cure. Joe
Sims will try to get some. Impossible to get description.
Jim Blaine will look for medicines, this among them.

Antelope Brush. "Hunabe". P&S. Inner bark powdered for sores, Good for smallpox too
M353 Cook it raw, i.e. soak it and drink and wash with it.

Mt mahogany "Toobi" P. Bark powdered for skin sores. Blow it on.

"Turumbe" SH. Lightning is a friend to this tree. A piece protects you.
Rye grass. "Papawahabe" P. Seeds used in early days. Not much now or mixed with oth
M369 "Pia-sonib" SH. Same as above.

Pink Plumes "Pa-wa-rabish" P. Seeds used for Indian perfume. Crushed.
M391

Blue Aster "Dum-bassop" SH. Tea for beverage and colds.
MHS

Meadow rue "Pawaga" P. Crushed seeds used for Indian perfume. Columbine same.
M395

Yarrow. "Todzi-tonega". P. Tea used for blood purifier.

RANGE CONDITIONS ON THIS RESERVATION:

There are some very interesting grasses here. The two which form the greatest per-
centage of the grass are: Agropyron spicatum (Wheat grass with awns), and
Festuca Idahoensis (Little blue bunch grass).

Others of value are: Elymus condensata (Big bunch grass or rye grass)
Agropyron spp. and Poa spp.

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Western Shoshone Reservation, Owyhee, Nevada. Indian Plant Uses.4.

Common name	Indian name	##	No.	Manner of Use.
Aconite or Monkshood	None, as yet.		M349	None. Known poison to stock.
St John's Wort	None.		M352	Whole dried plant used as eye-wash by Shoshones.
Note: Klamth weed ruinous to range and poisonous to stock in California, belongs to this family.				
Water plantain	None		M355	Shoshones formerly ate lower part of plant and root. Not now used.
Prickly Gillia	None		M356	Useful as browse, in spite of its prickliness in early Spring.
Rabbit-brush, white topped,	"See bape", SH. "Soa-natesua". P.		M357	Gray leaves used as cold remedy Steeped. Also leaves stripped from stem, tea for diarrhea. Accused of sheep poisoning, in this area.
Indian Paintbrush. M358	"Doo-wan-dayem" (Snake Friend), SH. SHW Taqua winnop (Snake distils poison from)			Held in dread reverence. Not used.
Note: Rattlesnake distils poison from this flower, and it is put into a love charm. The medicine man has to get the antidote from the snake before the charm can be lifted. While I was in Owyhee an elderly man gave a love charm to a young girl who fell desperately in love with him. Parents got the medicine man to work against the elderly lover successfully, by means of his antidote, and they all lived happy ever after. But I could not find out about either charm or antidote.				
Wormwood	"Pava-hobe" SH. "Ko-se-wiup". P.		M359	Packets of steamed plants placed on limbs for rheumatism. also a regulator for young girls. Tea.
Service Berry	"Tuave" SH & P.		M360	Berries used as food, raw. Also used for dye, purple- in which case it is called "Tuave- Wehova".
Rattleweed, Loco.	None		M361.	Considered poisonous to stock.
Snowberry	"Pam-big-ama"		M362	Plant cut down in Fall, so that long shoots may come up in Spring, to be used for little children's bird arrows.
Sunflower	"Hape"?		M363.	Seed used when ripe as food. No positive identification was given, but it is not "Kosiak", "Ah'Kerh" nor Pe-ak", might be "Hape"
White Top Lepidium draba	None		M365	This troublesome weed has been subjected to chemical treatment, with fair success in Owyhee meadows.

Western Shoshone Reservation, Owyhee, Nevada. Indian Plant Uses. 5.

Common name	Indian name	Number	Manner of Use.
Trumpet Phlox	"Enga mowanna & Wive" SH "Para gibe", P.	M366	Whole plant steeped for blood disease by Paiutes. Not used here by Shoshones.
False Hellebore Wild Corn.	"SH. "Tubassop", Wunda-vassop" M367		Root mashed and rubbed raw on swellings, or snake-bite, sore throat or glands.
Thistle	SH. "Thin-na" P. "Koida"	M370	Whole plant pulled, peeled and eaten raw.
Coral Root	None. <i>copied from Mac.</i>	M373	Because of unusual origin, it is highly regarded as a medicine in pneumonia, or to build up the blood. Whole plant is dried, and tea made from bits. Same is true of the snow plant.
Blue Gentian	None <i>no Indian</i>	M374	No Indian use was found for this plant, but it has its place in regular medicine, tincture of the root being used in mild intermittent fevers, and as bitter S.
Indian hemp Apocynum and- rosaemifolium	None as yet.	M375	Sent in by an old Indian who said it was useful to Indians, but did not mention that an excellent string can be made from it. Used thus by California Indians.
Balsam Fir	SH. "Wungobe"	M376	Tea from needles is valued in pulmonary troubles, and resinous blisters on bark are also collected and added to the brew.
Alder	"Hoowiup"	M377.	California Indians use inner bark to dye basket grass a brilliant orange. Doubt if "Hoowiup" is correct. It means "basket tree", so it may be OK.
Little Loco	None.	M379	This plant is undoubtedly responsible for stock poisoning in the meadow where it was collected, as regularly this field gives trouble either as pasture or hay
Thistle? or Prickly plant	"Momono kaiyu" P.	M380	Tea from whole plant cures diarrhea.
Stone Seed	"Not-misha" SH. "Nemesaw", Elko Shoshones.	M388.	Tea for diarrhea from roots. " " birth control, ".
Slender Loco.	None	M384.	Accused of stock poisoning, but could find no proof, nor grazing.
Rock Cress	"Hooni", SH.	M390	Tea from whole dry plant cures 'bad' disease and colds.
Elderberry	"Hubu". P.	M392.	Berries used for food. Wood formerly used for 'firesticks' on account of its lightness and inflammability, also for flutes and dance whistles.

Common name	Indian name	Manner of Use
Yamba, Trail potato ✓ Queen Anne's Lace	"Yamba. SH. M394 " Ya-bah". P.	Dug in June. Eaten raw, or saved dry to cook for winter.
✓ Meadow rue	"Pawaga" P. "Esag-wena" P. M395	Seeds crushed for Indian perfume.
✓ Valley Parsley	"White Todsa" M396	M396. Used for colds &c same as "Todsa"
✓ Asclepias mexicana	Little milkweed. M397	Said to be stockpoisoning, but it has not been grazed anywhere but at Walker River, that I have seen.
✓ Chokecherry	"Daw esh abai" P. M398	Cherries used as food, ripe and raw. Pounded seeds and all into flat cakes, which are then drier. If jerked venison or dried beef is available, a little is sometimes pounded dry and added to cherries to make a sort of pemmican.
Wild Currant	"Bogumbe" SH.: M399 "Po-kops", P.	Used for jelly and jam.
✓ Aspen, Quaking Asp	"Sinnabe", Sh. M400.	Wood valuable for fuel and posts.
Silver lupine	"Weda-Quanah" SH. M401.	Accused of stock poisoning. Slightly grazed here. No Indian Use.
✓ Dwarf sagebrush	"Sawabae". P. X M402	Seeds. bits of twig and leaves used as tonic tea.
✓ Stickseed, borage.	None. M404.	Purple dye is said to be made from root of this plant by Shoshones, but only one woman could identify it by seed.
✓ No English name NHS	"Tsoya," SH. "Tsoga, Tsoig", P. M405	. Root only. Dried and ground into flour. Highly esteemed and quite scarce. Plant is said to look like "Yamba", "Queen Anne's Lace", but has a yellow flower, and grows close to the ground.
✓ Balsam root sunflower	M406, also M217 Indian name "Kosiak" X	Seeds eaten when ripe, raw or roasted. Roots steeped for emetic.
✓ White sunflower	"Pe-ak" or Pe-ik" name by Jennie Hall, P. M407, also M225.	Ripe seed ground, made into pudding sometimes sweet fruited juniper berries added.
Sunflower, ✓ Wyethia	This may be "Hape"; M408 also M228.	Has edible seeds and root said to be edible. Seeds were identified as belonging to "Ah Kerh" root of which is edible.
✓ Death camas	"Dabi-segaw", SH. M409 "Kogi-a-donup" P.	also M213. Bulb mashed raw with tobacco for poultice for sprain or swelling.

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Report # 20a
(Annotated)

MEDICINAL PLANT DATA

Collected by Mrs. Edith V.A. Murphey
at Western Shoshone Reservation,
Owyhee, Nevada,
August 3, 1937.

Following was given by Mr. and Mrs. Billy Shaw, venerable Paiutes. Billy is Medicine Man.

- ✓ 5395 M 206 *Achillea lanulosa*
"Yarrow"; "Todzi tonega"
Root used for toothache, bit inserted in hollow
tooth, and whole plant steeped for tea.
- ✓ 5397 M 208 *Lva axillaris*
"Poverty weed"; "Doot un Zip" (S)
Steep all for diarrhea. Standard remedy for eye
trouble. Whole plant steeped, used by Paiutes.
No Paiute name known.
- 5402 M 213 *Zygaden^{us} paniculatus*
"Death Camas"; "Kogi-a-donup" (P)
Poison plant for which no good word can be said.
- ✓ 5403 M 214 *Burchia tridentata*
"Antelope brush"; "Hunabe" (P&S).
Tea from bark good to clear pus from eyes. Inner
bark (white) steeped to check hemorrhage and pow-
dered to put on sores. Good for smallpox too.
~~Cook it raw, i.e.~~ soak it and drink and wash with
it. ^{raw}
(See M 353).
- ✓ 5406 M 217 *Wyethia amplexicaulis*
"Balsam root sunflower"; "Kosiak"
Seeds eaten when ripe, raw or toasted. Roots
steeped for emetic.
(See M 406).
- 5413 M 225 *Wyethia helianthoides*
"White sunflower"; "Pe-ak", "Pe-ik" (P) (name by
Jennie Hall).
Ripe seed ground, made into pudding sometimes
sweet fruited juniper berries added.
(See M 407).
- 5416 M 228 *Wyethia helianthoides*
"Sunflower"; This may be "Hape"
Has edible seeds and root said to be edible. Seeds
were identified as belonging to "Ah Kerh" root of
which is edible.
(See M 408).

Murphey, Owyhee, Data
August 3, 1937.

- ✓ M 347 *Rosa*
 "Wild Rose"; "Tsiavi"
 For beverage, or for colds. Scrape outer bark off, break balance of stem into bits and steep.
- M 348 *Calochortus*
 "Sego lily"; "Kogi" (P)
 Bulb eaten raw in Spring.
- M 349 *Aconitum*
 "Aconite" or "Monkshood" No Indian name.
 No use. Poison to stock.
- M 350 *Aquilegia*
 "Columbine"; "Fah wha na habu" (P)
 Flw. used as talisman in hand game.
- M 351 *Oenothera*
 "Evening primrose"; "Yaw-no-tonega"
 Not medicine, but there is an association with the legendary night burning plant, reported by most Paiutes hitherto, as a hunters medicine, and protection from snakes. It is yellow, night blooming, which further ties it up with "Koatsa dabe buha", but is not positively identified as such.
See Schurz Report.
- ✓ M 352 *Hypericum scouleri*
 "St. John's Wort" No Indian name.
 Whole dried plant used as eye-wash by Shoshones.
 Note: Klamath weed ruinous to range and poisonous to stock in California, belongs to this family.
- ✓ M 353 *Purshia tridentata*
 "Antelope Brush"; "Hunabe" (P&S)
 Inner bark powdered for sores, good for smallpox too. Cook it raw, i.e. soak it and drink and wash with it. Tea from bark good to clear pus from eyes. Inner bark (white) steeped to check hemorrhage.
 (See M 214.)
- ✓ M 354 *Mimulus (Yellow) guttatus*
 "Roper's relief"; "Unda vich Quana"
 Grows in wet places, and is commonly known to Indian cowboys who get their thumbs caught in riata, and either cut off or skinned to the bone. Poultices of this plant renewed as often as they get dry, work positive cure. Joe Simms will try to get some. Impossible to get description. Jim Blaine will look for medicines, this among them.

Murphey, Owyhee, Data
August 3, 1937.

- M 355 *Alisma plantago*
"Water plantain"; No Indian name.
Shoshones formerly ate lower part of plant and root. Not now used.

- M 356
"Prickly Gilia"; No Indian name.
Useful as browse, in spite of its prickliness in early Spring.

- ✓ M 357 *Tetradymia canescens inermis*
"Rabbit brush" (white top, looks like small sage)
"Soana-tesua", "Soa-matesua" (P); "See bape" (SH)
Lvs. stripped from stem, steeped for diarrhea.
Gray lvs. used as cold remedy, steeped. Accused of sheep poisoning, in this area.

- M 358 *Castilleja*
"Indian Paintbrush"; "Doc-wan-dayem" (Snake Friend), (SH)
"Taqua winnop" (Snake distils poison from (SH)
Note: Rattlesnake distils poison from this flw. and it is put into a love charm. The medicine man has to get the antidote from the snake before the charm can be lifted. While I was in Owyhee an elderly man gave a love charm to a young girl who fell desperately in love with him. Parents got the medicine man to work against the elderly lover successfully, by means of his antidote, and they all lived happy ever after. But I could not find out about either charm or antidote.

- M 359 *Artemisia gnaphalodes*
"Wormwood"; "Pava-hobe" (SH); "Ko-se-wiup" (P)
Packets of steamed plants placed on limbs for rheumatism. Also a regulator for young girls. Tea.

- M 360 *Amelanchier*
"Service Berry"; "Tusve" (SH&P)
Berries used as food, raw. Also used for dye, purple- in which case it is called "Tuave- Wehova".

- M 361 *Astragalus*
"Rattleweed", "Loco"; No Indian name.
Considered poisonous to stock.

- M 362 *Symphoricarpos*
"Snowberry"; "Pam-big-ama"
Plant cut down in Fall, so that long shoots may come up in Spring, to be used for little children's bird arrows.

Murphey, Owyhee, Data
August 3, 1937.

M 363

"Sunflower"; "Hape"?
Seed used when ripe as food. No positive identification was given, but it is not "Kosiak", "Ah'Kerh" nor "Pe-ak", might be "Hape".

✓ M 364

Panstemon lewisii
"Pink and white pentstemon; "Pochinatesua", "Tupasi-wup-we" (P)
Tea from plant for general physic, and used also as eye-wash.

M 365

Lepidium draba
"White Top"; No Indian name.
This troublesome weed has been subjected to chemical treatment, with fair success in Owyhee meadows.

✓ M 366

Gilia aggregata and
"Trumpet Phlox"; "Enga mowanna & Wive" (SH); "Paragibe" (P)
Whole plant steeped for blood disease by Paiutes. Not used here by Shoshones.

✓ M 367

Veratrum californicum
"False Hellebore", "Wild Corn"; "Tubassop", "Wundavassop" (SH)
Root mashed and rubbed raw on swellings, or snake-bite, sore throat or glands.

✓ M 368

Paeonia brownii
"Wild Peony"; "Batipava" (P); "De Vas" (SH); "Batipi"
Seeds crushed raw for eye medicine. Ripe seeds. Joe Sims. Annie Yakima is authority for the fact that the Klamaths and Northern Paiutes eat seeds raw or roasted.

M 369

Elymus
"Rye grass"; "Papawahabe" (P); "Pia-sonib" (SH)
Seeds used in early days. Not used much now or mixed with other things. (P&SH) use same.

M 370

Arizium
"Thistle"; "Thin-na" (SH); "Koida" (P)
Whole plant pulled, peeled and eaten raw.

✓ M 371

Mentha penardi
"Peppermint"; "Paquana" (SH)
Steep whole plant, and pour off first water, for gas pains, or stomach ache.

Murphey, Owyhee, Data
August 3, 1937.

M 372 *Ribes*
"Bear currant"; "Tsapuwi", "Woodundekan" (P)
Not used much as food, though they bear abundantly.
If too many currants, ripe, are eaten, they cause
headache and nausea, though they taste well. The
bear is said to have thus reserved this fruit for
himself.

✓ M 373 *Corallorrhiza maculata*
"Coral Root"; No Indian name.
Because of unusual origin, it is highly regarded
as a medicine in pneumonia, or to build up the
blood. Whole plant is dried, and tea made from
bits. Same is true of the snow plant.

M 374 *Gentiana*
"Blue Gentian"; No Indian name.
No Indian use was found for this plant, but it has
its places in regular medicine, tincture of the
root being used in mild intermittent fevers, and
as bitters.

M 375 *Apocynum androsaemifolium*
"Indian hemp"; No Indian name.
Sent in by an old Indian who said it was useful to
Indians, but did not mention that an excellent
string can be made from it. Used thus by California
Indians.

✓ M 376 *Abies concolor*
"Balsam Fir"; "Wungobe" (SEI)
Tea from needles is valued in pulmonary troubles,
and resinous blisters on bark are also collected
and added to the brew.

M 377 *Alnus*
"Alder"; "Hoowiup"
California Indians use inner bark to dye basket
grass a brilliant orange. Doubt if "Hoowiup" is
correct. It means "basket tree", so it may be O.K.

M 378 *Agastache urticifolia*
"Spearmint"; "Yam-baguana" (SEI)
Used much as peppermint, but not liked as well.

M 379 *Astragalus*
"Little Loco"; No Indian name.
This plant is undoubtedly responsible for stock
poisoning in the meadow where it was collected, as
regularly this field gives trouble either as pas-
ture or hay.

Murphey, Owyhee, Data
August 3, 1937.

- ✓ M 380 *Crynium alismaefolium*
"Thistle?", "Prickly plant"; "Momono kaiyu" (P)
Tea steeped from whole plant cures diarrhea.
- ✓ M 381 *Smilacina*
"False Solomon's seal"; "Esha donup" (P); "Wambona",
"Shapui" (SH)
Root mashed raw, and applied to boils or to swelling.
- ✓ M 382 *Osmorhiza occidentalis*
"Sweet anise"; "Bassowep", "Pasowcip" (P)
Root mashed and applied for pain in abdomen. Tea
made from root drunk for stomach trouble.
- ✓ M 383 *Odoestemon*
"Oregon grape"; "Kaw danup", "Sogo tiembuh" (P)
Root peeled, dried, and steeped to check rectal
hemorrhage. General blood tonic. Cures bad dis-
ease. Note: California Indians use identically
for same troubles.
- M 384
"Slender Loco"; No Indian name.
Accused of stock poisoning, but could find no proof,
nor grazing.
- M 385 *Linum*
"Flax"; "Egui-Tonega" (P); "Queda woyem"
Whole stem steeped and used for disordered stomach.
Stomach remedy for gas. "Quez on quas" same for
diarrhea.
- M 386 *Quamocia*
"Camas"; "Pasigo" (P)
Bulbs roasted, ground and then made into mash.
Bulbs also flattened into cakes after roasting, and
kept for winter treats.
- ✓ M 388 *Lithospermum*
"Stone Seed"; "Not-misha" (SH); "Nemesaw", Elko
Shoshones.
Tea for diarrhea from roots. Tea for birth control,
roots.
- ↙ M 389 *Gilia congesta*
"Rock Cress"; "Hooni" (SH)
Tea made from whole plant cures 'bad disease' and
colds.
- ↙ M 389 *Hugelia filifolia*
"Blue Gilia"; "Tsai yarrabuh" (P)
For upset stomach. Tea from whole plant. Drink
cupful in half hour drink more. Pretty soon throw
up. All. Keep on. In 2 days pretty weak, 3rd day,
feel better, maybe.

Murphey, Owyhee, Data
August 3, 1937.

- M 391 ?
"Pink Plumes"; "Pa-wa-rabish" (P)
Seeds used for Indian perfume. Crushed.
- M 392 *Sambucus*
"Elderberry"; "Hubu" (P)
Berries used for food. Wood formerly used for 'firesticks' on account of its lightness and inflammability, also for flutes and dance whistles.
- M 394 *Carum*
"Trail potato", Queen Anne's Lace"; "Yamba (SH);
"Ya-bah" (P)
Dug in June. Eaten raw, or saved dry to cook for winter.
- M 395 *Thalictrum sp.*
"Meadow rue"; "Pawaga", ("Esag-wena" (P)
Seeds crushed for Indian perfume. Columbine same.
- M 396 *Aiuta occidentalis*
"Valley Parsley"; "White Todsa"
Used for colds and same as "Todsa".
- M 397 *Asclepias mexicana*
"Little milkweed
Said to be stock poisoning, but it has not been grazed anywhere but at Walker River, that I have seen.
- M 398 *Prunus*
"Chokecherry"; "Daw esh abai" (P)
Cherries used as food, ripe and raw. Pounded seeds and all into flat cakes, which are then dried. If jerked venison or dried beef is available, a little is sometimes pounded dry and added to cherries to make a sort of pemmican.
- M 399 *Ribes*
"Wild Currant"; "Bogumbe" (SH); "Po-kops" (P)
Used for jelly and jam.
- M 400 *Populus*
"Aspen", "Quaking Asp"; "Sinnabe" (SH)
Wood valuable for fuel and posts.
- M 401 *Lupinus*
"Silver lupine"; "Weda-Quanah" (SH)
Accused of stock poisoning. Slightly grazed here. No Indian use.

Murphey, Owyhee, Data
August 3, 1937.

- V M 402 *Artemisia* sp
 "Dwarf sagebrush"; "Sawabae" (P)
 Seeds, bits of twig and lvs. used as tonic tea.
- M 404 ?
 "Stickseed", "Borage"; No Indian name.
 Purple dye is said to be made from root of this
 plant by Shoshones, but only one woman could iden-
 tify it by seed.
- M 405 N.H.S.
 No common name. "Tsoya" (SH); "Tsoya", "Tsoig" (P)
 Root only. Dried and ground into flour. Highly
 esteemed and quite scarce. Plant is said to look
 like "Yamba", "Queen Anne's Lace", but has a yellow
 flw. and grows close to the ground.
- M 406 *Wyethia amplexicaulis*
 "Balsam root sunflower"; "Kosiak"
 Seeds eaten when ripe, raw or toasted. Roots
 steeped for emetic.
 (See M 217.)
- M 407
 "White sunflower"; "Pe-ak", "Pe-ik" (P)(name by
 Jennie Hall.)
 Ripe seed ground, made into pudding sometimes
 sweet fruited juniper berries added.
 (See M 225).
- M 408 *Wyethia amplexicaulis*
 "Sunflower"; This may be "Hape"
 Has edible seeds and root said to be edible. Seeds
 were identified as belonging to "Ah Kerh" root of
 which is edible.
 (See M 222).
- M 409 *Zygadenus*
 "Death camas"; "Dabi-segaw" (SH); "Kogi-a-donup"(P)
 Bulb mashed raw with tobacco for poultice for sprain
 or swelling.
 (See M 213).
- M 411 *Nicotiana*
 "Indian tobacco"; "Pwui Bamo"
 Plant dried and slender lvs. stripped for smoking.
 This is different from Battle Mt. people who thrash
 whole plant, seeds and all.

Murphey, Owyhee, Data
August 3, 1937.

Leptolaena

"Mt. Parsley"; "Todsaa"

First tender stems are eaten in Spring. Root is dried, powdered and blown on sores. Tea from root is the Big Medicine for colds, or TB.

Rumex crispus

"Dock"; "Indian Rhubarb"; "Enga Pawia"

Root and lvs. used as blood purifier. Steeped and tea drunk from it.

Artemisia

"Sagebrush"; "Sawabae"

Valuable for tonic tea from lvs. For hairwash. Fuel and forage.

Phlox longifolia

"Wild Sweet william"; "Stansbury Phlox"; "Saga-donzia" (SH)
Boil lvs. for eyes, also apply to boils.

Prenanthes

"Choke-cherry"; "Daweshabui" (P); "Dongeszip" (SH)

Use inner bark for dye, orange to brown. Berries dried and used for winter food, also fresh, made into jelly.

Salix

"Willow"; "Tsube"

Used for basketry only. Gray one, "Kosi-tsube"

Typha

"Bulrush"; "Horsetail"; "Tsoigwiginnup" (P)

No use. Horses eat maybe in Spring.

"Juniper"; "Wapi" (P)

Lvs. steeped for cough medicine. Berries used as food.

Parosela

"Smoke bush"; "Magedo tehupi" (P)

Plant steeped for colds. Welcomed as old friend, "Long time no see".

Ribes

"Wild Currant"; "Po-ropish" (P); "Bo-gumbe" (SH)

Common currant, Greatly used for food and jelly.

Asclepias spec.

"Poison milkweed"; "Bigi-wanup" (P)

Lamb poisoning milkweed. Another name was given: "Pidtzi-buhid", but it may possibly be the one used for string, which Mike Mingo is to make.

Grindelia

"Oha tonega"

This seems to be a comparatively ^{new} arrival on the Owyhee road. No use is known here, but California Indians and whites, too, break the plants back to new growth, after seed is ripe, and steep sticky buds and all for pneumonia, and expectorant.

"Juniper"; "Wapi" (P); "Sammabe" (SH)
Coyote in Indian folk lore was smarter than anyone else, but he slipped up sometimes. Instance: He thought he could create pine nuts, but they turned out to be juniper berries: "Sammapo".

N.H.S.

Parosela

"Duabove"

Good for cold. Whole plant is hunting talisman, ensures good fortune, and is then named: "Sibape". Joe Sims. (SH)

Cercocarpus

"Mt. Mahogany"; "Toobi" (P); "Turumbe" (SH)

Bark powdered for skin sores. Blow it on. Lightning is a friend to this tree. A piece protects you.

N.H.S.

"Blue Aster"; "Dum-bassop" (SH)

Tea for beverage and colds.

Achillea lanosa

"Yarrow"; "Todzi-tonega" (P)

Tea used for blood purifier.

RANGE CONDITIONS ON THIS RESERVATION:

There are some very interesting grasses here. The two which form the greatest percentage of the grass are: *Agropyron spicatum* (Wheat grass with awns), and *Festuca Idahoensis* (Little blue bunch grass). Others of value are: *Elymus condensata* (Big bunch grass or rye grass) *Agropyron* spp. and *Poa* spp.

Above names given by Richard Millin, Range Supervisor, U.S.I.S. who went over the Reservation recently.

Additional stock-poisoning plants are aconite, and ^aLobelia. Aconite found in hills, and Lobelia, or *Bolelia* on valley floor along rivers.

Report on Indian Uses of Plants by Indians of Elko Colony, by Mrs E.V.A. Murphey
These are chiefly accompanied by root specimens collected in Ruby Valley. Aug. 10, 1937

Common name	Indian name	Manner of Use
Indian tobacco	"Newa baho", SH. also "Pwui bamo", used by P. & SH.	Leaves & seed stripped from stem and dried in shade. Smoked for pleasure. Formerly used ceremonially.
Thistle Poppy	"Tsagida", Sh. "Ishub-goof-wa". P.	Roots dried and inserted in hollow tooth for toothache. By Paiutes, seed ground, applied to sores.
Stone seed		
Birth control plant	"Nemesaw", SH. "Notmisha" SH.	Heavy root dried, and tea from it used for diarrhea. of the Owyhee Indians is the same thing, used for birth control. Tea from root.
Wild Iris	"Pas sa gida" SH. "Daw-see-doya" SH. "Poku-erop" P.	Root used in hollow tooth for toothache. Seeds poisonous to horses. Roots boiled, positive cure for venereal disease.
Sweet Anise	"Bossogwey" SH. "Bossowoip", SH.	Aromatic roots, licorice odor, cured and tea made from them for diarrhea. "Todsas" is added for heavy colds and pneumonia.
?	"Tapeka" SH.	Boil root and drink the tea for venereal disease. Wash with it too.
Indian balsam	"Todsas" P&SH.	Root carefully dried in shade in sections. Fresh oil is scraped off, and 1 drop put in each eye for trachoma or gonorrhoeal eyes. Chips smoked or steeped for colds or ## asthma.
Wild Celery	"Bia-bogo" SH.	Cover big split root with whisky, and boil for whooping cough. Dose: 1/2 teaspoonful for a child. Top is edible, raw.
False Hellebore	"Wunda-vassop" SH. "Butiwe", P.	Birth control plant. Tea made from cured root taken over a period of months, ensures sterility for life. Note: In California this plant is considered stock poisoning, but does not seem to make much trouble in Nevada.
Forest	Supervisor McQueen of Elko, Nevada,	states that there is an insect which lays its eggs in the seed, and when cattle eat seed containing the larvae they are poisoned. Plants in California are nearly always buggy. Not so much so in Nevada. Root mashed raw is used as poultice for rattlesnake bite.
Peppermint	"Paquanah" SH.	Plant dried and made into tea to reduce fever and to bring up gas in case of indigestion.
Yarrow	"Pannonzia", SH. "Todzi-tonega" P.	Root used to kill nerve in hollow tooth. Boil plant and apply for poultice for pain or felon. (See M 421)
Wild geranium	"Numa-naka" SH.	Cook root and apply inside of cloth for poultice.

E.V.A. Murphey

Report no. 21
Aug. 10, 1937

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Common name	Indian name	Manner of Use
Juniper	"Sammabe", SH. "Wapi", P.	<i>Juniperus utahensis</i> (M 423) Tea from leaves for colds, swellings, and kidney trouble. Berries are not used. In Indian folk-lore they belong to "Coyote" who tried to make pine-nuts, - failed.
Pine-nut tree	"Tuba" P&SH.	Nuts used for food. Roasted. Then ground for flour. Water added for soup. (m. 424)
Indian tea	"Tsurupe" P&SH.	Slender twigs dried and aromatic tea made from them used as beverage or medicinally for cold.
String milkweed	"Esha wana", SH.	Gum made from milky juice. Outside fibre after frost is used for string, which is used for fishline or for nets. (m 426)
Cactus, Prickly Pear	"Wo-gaybe" SH.	In early days, 'Old People' burned thorns off and roasted root for food. (m. 427)
Grindelia	"Sanaka-Para" SH.	<i>squarrosa serrulata</i> Upper third of plant dried, and sticky buds especially in demand, to steep for cough medicine. (m 428) Also taken in similar manner for dropsey & smallpox.
Snapdragon, yellow,	"Unda-vich-quana" SH.	Crush raw leaves and apply to wounds.
Wild Rose	"Tsiavi" P&S	<i>Mimulus guttatus</i> Tea from roots for cold & beverage. Make yellow dye from inner bark. (m 354)
Gray rabbit brush	"Sissop" SH.	<i>Grayoathamnus nauseosus ssp.</i> Leaves stripped and steeped for tea, colds &c. This name also applied to white sage. (m 435)
Oregon grape	"Kaw-danup" P. "Sogo-tiembuh" SH.	Running root boiled as big blood medicine. valuable in causing blood to clot in bloody dysentery. (m 437)
Wormwood	"Pava-hobe" SH.	<i>Artemisia gnapthaloides</i> Tea and steam bath for young girls reaching maturity. Leaves steeped, and applied internally and externally. and measles.
Antelope Brush	"Hunabe"	Leaves steeped for tea for smallpox. Browsed by stock.
Tetradymia	None	Known to be poisonous to sheep in Spring. (m 438)
Big sagebrush	"Baw-habe", SH.	<i>Artemisia tridentata</i> Valuable as fuel, for hairwash. Seeds eaten in early days, called "Bombe", SH. (m. 440)
Loco	Loco	This was held responsible in Owyhee meadow for stock poisoning.
Hawthorn	"Weyumb" SH.	Berries made into jam. (m 442)
Wild celery	"Bia-bogo", SH.	Grows also at Tuscarora. Grind the big root thin and apply for poultice for pneumonia. Make tea for cold, too.
False Solomons Seal	"Wambona" SH.	Boil roots and eat. Make tea for female trouble.
Rock cress, for colds,	"Hooni", and Soarungtse-anga" SH.	Tea from leaves.

Sambucus
Angelica breweri

taken as a separate plant
under
OK was as

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(Copy)

Report no. 21a
(Annotated)

MEDICINAL PLANT DATA

Collected by Mrs. Edith V.A. Murphey
at Indian Colony, Elko, Nevada,
August 10, 1937.

These are chiefly accompanied by root specimens collected in Ruby Valley.

- Nicotiana*
"Indian tobacco"; "Newa baho" (SH); also "Pwui bamo", used by (P&SH)
Lvs. and seed stripped from stem and dried in shade. Smoked for pleasure. Formerly used ceremonially.
- ✓ *Argemone hispida*
"Thistle Poppy"; "Tsagida" (SH); "Ishub-goof-wa" (P)
Roots dried and inserted in hollow tooth for toothache. By Paiutes, seed ground, applied to sores.
- ✓ *Lithospermum nuderale*
"Stone seed" (Birth control plant); "Nemesaw" (SH)
Heavy root dried, and tea from it used for diarrhea.
"Notmisha" (SH) of the Owyhee Indians is the same thing, used for birth control. Tea from root.
- ✓ *Iris missouriensis*
"Wild Iris"; "Pas sa gida", "Daw-see-doya" (SH); "Poku-erop" (P)
Root used in hollow tooth for toothache. Seeds poisonous to horses. Roots boiled, positive cure for venereal disease.
- ✓ *Osmorhiza occidentalis*
"Sweet Anise"; "Bossoguy", "Bossowoip" (SH)
Aromatic roots, licorice odor, cured and tea made from them for diarrhea. "Todsas" is added for heavy colds and pneumonia.
- ✓ *Angelica breweri*?
? "Tapeka" (SH)
Boil root and drink the tea for venereal disease. Wash with it too.
- ✓ *Leptotaenia multifida*
"Indian balsam"; "Todsas" (P&SH)
Root carefully dried in shade in sections. Fresh oil is scraped off, and 1 drop put in each eye for trachoma or gonorrhoeal eyes. Chips smoked or steeped for colds or asthma. (See M 417)
- ✓ "Wild celery"; "Bia-bogo" (SH) *Angelica breweri* (probably)
Cover big split root whisky, and boil for whooping cough. (See M 418)
Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful for a child. Top is edible, raw.
- ✓ *Veratrum californicum* (?)
"False Hellebore"; "Wunda-vassop" (SH); "Butiwe" (P) (See M 419)
Birth control plant. Tea made from cured root taken over a period of months, ensures sterility for life.
Note: In California this plant is considered stock poisoning, but does not seem to make much trouble in Nevada. Forest Supervisor McQueen of Elko, Nevada, states that there is an insect which lays its eggs in the seed, and when cattle eat seed containing the larvae they are poisoned. Plants in California are nearly always buggy. Not so much so in Nevada. Root mashed raw is used as poultice for rattlesnake bite.

Murphey, Elko, Data
August 10, 1937.

✓ "Peppermint"; "Paquanah" (SH)
Plant dried and made into tea to reduce fever and to bring
up gas in case of indigestion.

Achillea
✓ "Yarrow"; "Pannonzia" (SH); "Todzi-tonoga" (P) (M 421)
Root used to kill nerve in hollow tooth. Boil plant and apply
for poultice for pain or felon.

"Wild geranium"; "Numa-naka" (SH)
Cook root and apply inside of cloth for poultice.

✓ "Juniper"; "Sammabe" (SH); "Wapi" (P) *Juniperus utahensis* (M 423)
Tea from lvs. for colds, swellings, and kidney trouble.
Berries are not used. In Indian folk-lore they belong to
"Coyote" who tried to make pine-nuts, -failed.

"Pine-nut tree"; "Tuba" (P&SH) (M 424)
Nuts used for food. Roasted. Then ground for flour. Water
added for soup.

✓ "Indian tree"; "Tsurupe" (P&SH) *tea*
Slender twigs dried and aromatic tea made from them used as
beverage or medicinally for cold.

"String milkweed"; "Esha wana" (SH)
Gum made from milky juice. Outside fibre after frost is
used for string, which is used for fishline or for nets. M 426

"Cactus"; "Prickly Pear"; "Wo-gaybe" (SH) M 427
In early days, 'Old People' burned thorns off and roasted root
for food.

✓ *Grindelia squarrosa serrulata*
"Sanaka-Para" (SH) M 428
Upper third of plant dried, and sticky buds especially in
demand, to steep for cough medicine. Also taken in similar
manner for dropsy and smallpox.

*minutiss
guttatis* ✓ "Snapdragon" yellow; "Unda-vich-quana" (SH) M 354
Crush raw lvs. and apply to wounds.

✓ "Wild Rose"; "Tsiavi" (P&SH)
Tea from roots for cold and beverage. Make yellow dye from
inner bark.

✓ "Gray rabbit brush"; "Sissop" (SH) *Chrysothamnus nauseosus ssp.* M 435
Lvs. stripped and steeped for tea, colds and etc. This name
also applied to white sage.

✓ "Oregon grape" "Kaw-danup" (P); "Soge-tiembuh" (SH) M 436
Running root boiled as big blood medicine. Valuable in caus-
ing blood to clot in bloody dysentery.

Murphey, Elko, Data
August 10, 1937.

- ✓ "Wormwood"; "Pava-hobe" (SH) *Artemisia gnaphalodes* M437
Tea and steam bath for young girls reaching maturity. Lvs. steeped and applied internally and externally.
- ✓ *Tetradymia* *Cowaniana*
"Antelope Brush"; "Hunabe" No Indian name. M438
Lvs. steeped for tea for smallpox and measles. Browsed by stock. ~~Known to be poisonous to sheep in Spring.~~
- ✓ "Big sagebrush"; "Baw-habe" (SH) *Artemisia tridentata* M440
Valuable as fuel, for hairwash. Seeds eaten in early days, called "Bombe", (SH).
- ✓ *Crotaegus*
"Hawthorn"; "Weyumb" (SH) M442
Berries made into jam.
- ✓ "Wild celery"; "Bia-bogo" (SH) *Angelica breweri*
Grows also at Tuscarora. Grind the big root thin and apply for poultice for pneumonia. Make tea for cold, too.
- ✓ "False Solomon's Seal"; "Wambona" (SH) *Smilacina*
Boil roots and eat. Make tea for female trouble.
- ✓ *Arabis puberula*
"Rock cress", (for colds); "Hooni", "Soarungtse-anga" (SH)
Tea from lvs.

Report on Indian Uses of Plants by Austin Indians, by Mrs E.V.A. Murphey, Aug. 16, 1937

No Herbarium specimens with this data. Identifications made from dried specimens.

Common name	Indian name	Manner of Use.
Indian tobacco	"Bwui Paho"	Gathered when seed is ripe, hung up to dry in shade. Whole plant thrashed into bits less than $\frac{1}{8}$ inch long, and smoked for pleasure.
NOTE: All names Shoshone.		
Sagebrush, Big,	"Bahobe"	Leaves stripped for tea for colds. Seeds formerly parched in a basket, ground and eaten.
Chokecherry	"Donem" (Food)	This name refers solely to the cherries which are dried, seeds and all, or made into jelly.
	"Dongeszib",	is a name which refers solely to the shrub itself.
Evening primrose	"Oha yanga"	Tea made from dried roots for colds or stomachache.
Willow	"Tsube" P&SH.	No medical use. Chiefly for baskets. "Woza", Pinenut baskets
Balsamroot	"Kosiak", the gray one.	Seeds ripe, ground for food.
sunflower.		
Sego Lily	"Segaw"	Bulbs eaten in Spring only.
Queen Anne's Lace	"Yamba"	Tubers eaten in June raw or dried for winter. There are 2 kinds of Yamba, the taller one is preferred, tubers are larger, and it grows in better ground.
Sand grass	"Wey"	Seeds gathered when ripe and ground into flour for gravy or soup. This is still used and relished.
Currant, Wild,	"Bogumbe"	Eaten fresh, dried or canned.
Milkweed	"Esha wana"	String made from this one, also gum. This name is also applied to wild clematis, referring to stringy bark of old stems which trip the unwary.
	"See-kope"	is another name for this milkweed, which refers to gum made from the milky juice.
Juniper	"Sam-mabe"	Not used medicinally, but formerly used for hunting bows.
Parosela	"Ma-good-tu-hoo".	Found near Round Mt. Tea from this whole plant invaluable in treatment of smallpox, taken internally, and used as wash.
Citrus plant		
Wormwood	"Pava hobe"	Tea from leaves for menstrual disorders. Leaves dried first.
Death Camas	"Dabi-segaw"	Known to be poisonous to man and beast, nevertheless valued as a pain killer, by means of a poultice of raw root applied to bruise or swelling, chiefly on limbs.
Zygadene		
Antelope brush	"Hunape"	Tea from leaves and small twigs taken for smallpox, and as a beverage. NOTE: This group frequently use "P" for "B", all preceding have called this shrub: "Huna <u>Be</u> "
Silver Lupine	No name	Thought to be stockpoisoning. No medicine.
Dock.	"Pawia"	Valley variety, both seeds and roots eaten. No medicine.
Oregon grape	No name.	Mountain people use for blood purifier, and blood maker: tonic. The root is boiled for tea.

E. V. A. Murphey

Report No. 22
Aug. 16, 1937

(201)

Common name	Indian name	Manner of Use.
Rock Cress	"Bi-Heva", called "Hooni" by Elko Indians	This plant is both physic and emetic. Leaves and bits of stem are steeped for tea, and to apply to swellings and ulcers of long standing. One case was cited of 2 yrs standing which after a month's treatment internal & external, together with exposure to sunshine at short intervals, was cured.
Blue Gilia		Small doses of this plant dried are emetic. Good for children, not too drastic.
Wyethia	"Ah-Kerh"	Seeds not much used for food. Roots emetic.
Ryegrass	"Wah-don-zip"	Seed formerly eaten in quantity. Seed called "Wa-abe"
Bunchgrass	Above applies to grass itself.	
Trumpet Phlox	"Ten Paiute"	Regarded as a great physic, but weakening. Roots are used fresh for tea. This is originally a Paiute remedy and to call it by that name is to concede prior right.
Yarrow	"Pammonzia"	Root used to kill nerve in ulcerated tooth, but tooth will become loose and eventually fall out.
Indian Tea	"Durumbe" SH.	Tea for beverage. Tonic. There is some confusion as to the name of this plant. "Turumbe" is the name of Mtmahogany, and this group pronounce it almost D in lieu of T.
Ephedra	"Tsurupe", Paiute.	
Mt mahogany	"Turumbe"	Grind bark and use for poultice for sores, bloodpoisoning.
Buckberries	"Weyumb"	This name also applied to hawthorn (I guess), in with Ruby Valley specimens. Berries dried for winter use.
Lepargyrea		
White Clay	"Oapi"	Fired slowly till red, when it becomes "Bishapi", red paint.

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Report # 22a (203)
(annotated)

MEDICINAL PLANT DATA
Collected By Mrs. Edith V.A. Murphey
at Austin, Nevada,
August 16, 1937.

No Herbarium specimens with this data.
Identification made from dried specimens.

Nicotiana

"Indian tobacco"; "Bwui Paho" (S)
Gathered when ripe, hung up to dry in shade. Whole plant thrashed into bits less than $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, and smoked for pleasure.

Artemisia

"Sagebrush" (Big); "Bahobe" (S)
Leaves stripped for tea for colds. Seeds formerly parched in a basket, ground and eaten.

"Chokecherry"; "Donem" (S), (food). ("Dongessib", name referring solely to the shrub.)
The food name refers solely to the cherries which are dried seeds and all, or made into jelly.

"Evening primrose"; "Oha yanga" (S)
Tea made from dried roots for colds or stomachache.

"Willow"; "Tsube" (P&S) "Woza" (Pinenut baskets.)
No medicinal use. Chiefly for baskets.

"Balsamroot", "Sunflower"; "Kosiak" (the gray one) (S)
Seed ripe, ground for food.

"Sego lily"; "Segaw" (S)
Bulbs eaten in the spring only.

"Queen Ann's lace"; "Yamba" (S)
Tubers eaten in June raw or dried for winter. There are 2 kinds of Yamba, the taller one is preferred, tubers are larger, and it grows in better ground.

"Sand grass"; "Wey" (S).
Seeds gathered when ripe and ground into flour for gravy or soup. This is still used and relished.

"Currant" (wild); "Bogumbe" (S)
Eaten fresh, dried or canned.

"Milkweed"; "Esha wana" (S)
String made from this one, also gum. This name is also applied to wild clematis, referring to stringy bark of old stems which trip the unwary.
"See-kope" is another name for milkweed, refers to gum made from the milky juice.

Murphey data,
Austin, Nev. Aug. 16, 1937.

"Juniper"; "Sam-mabe" (S)
Not used medicinally, but formerly used for hunting-bows.

Parosela
"Citrus plant"; "Ma-good-tu-hoo" (S)
Found near Round Mt., Nev. Tea from the whole plant invaluable
in treatment of smallpox, taken internally, and used as wash.

"Wormwood"; "Pava hobe" (S)
Tea from leaves for menstrual disorders. Leaves dried first.

Zygaden^{ae}
"Death camas"; "Dabi-segaw" (S)
Known to be poisonous to man and beast, nevertheless valued
as a pain killer, by means of a poultice of raw root applied to
bruise or swelling, chiefly on limbs.

"Antelope brush"; "Hunape" (S)
Tea from leaves and small twigs taken for smallpox, and as a
beverage. NOTE: This group frequently use "P" for "B", all
preceding have called this shrub: "Huna~~pe~~"

"Silver lupine"; (No Indian Name)
No medicine. Said to be stock poisoning.

"Oregon grape"; (No Indian name)
Mountain people use for blood purifier, and blood maker; tonic.
Root is boiled for tea.

"Dock"; "Pawia" (S)
Valley variety, both seeds and roots eaten. No medicine.

"Rock cress"; "Bi-Heva" (S) called "Hooni" by Elko Indians.
This plant is both physic and emetic. Leaves and bits of stem
are steeped for tea, and applied to swellings and ulcers of
long standing. One case was cited of 2 yrs. standing which after
a month's treatment internal and external, together with exposure
to sunshine at short intervals, was cured.

"Blue gilia"
Small doses of this plant dried, is emetic. Good for children,
not too drastic.

"Wyethia"; "Ah-Kerh" (S)
Seeds not much used for food. Roots emetic.

"Ryegrass", "Bunchgrass"; "Wah-don-zip" (S), name applies to grass
itself.
Seed formerly eaten in quantity. Seed called "Wa-abe".

Murphey data
Austin, Nev, Aug. 16, 1937.

"Trumpet phlox"; "Ten Paiute" (S)

Regarded as a great physic, but weakening. Roots are used fresh for tea. This is originally a Paiute remedy and to call it by that name is to concede prior right.

"Yarrow"; "Pannonzia" (S)

Root used to kill nerve in ulcerated tooth, but tooth will become loose and eventually fall out.

"Indian tea", "Ephedra"; "Durumbe" (S), "Tsurupe" (P).

Tea for beverage; tonic. There is some confusion as to the name of this plant. "Turumbe" is the name of Mt. mahogany, and this group pronounce it almost D in lieu of T.

"Mt. mahogany"; "Turumbe" (S)

Grind bark and use poultice for sores, blood poisoning.

Lepargyrea

"Buckberries"; "Weyumb" (S)

This name also applied to hawthorne (I guess), in with Ruby Valley specimens. Berries dried for winter use.

"White Clay"; "Capi" (S)

Fired slowly till red, when it becomes "Bishapi", red paint.

Report on Indian Uses of Plants, at Reese River, 35 miles SW of Austin, Nevada, 1937
in Lander County. By E.V.A. Murphey. No Herbarium specimens for this lot, but
many will be found under the report from Smoky Valley and Kingston Forest R. Station.
Information from Rosie Decker, Shoshone medicine woman.

- Sweet Anise "Bossowey" X Tea made from the roots for general physic.
- "Duke's Mixture" "Doomaya". For a mild, sweet smoke mix "Kinni-Kinnic",
(This name also) (Quinine Bush, young leaves) with Indian tobacco.
(applied to Bak. pwdr)
- Stone Seed "Nemasaw" X Tea from dried root for diarrhea & dyspepsia.
- Indian tobacco "Boowi-Paho" When ripe, break into bits, smoke stem & all.
- Peppermint "Paquanah" Dry plant, and use tea as beverage.
- Indian Balsam "Dodsa" or "Todsas" Root dried in cylinders, tea from chips good
for colds or run down condition. Valuable for Flu.
Washoes first discovered this in 1918.
- Wild Rose "Tsiavi" X Tea for colds, or for sociability. (beverage)
- Desert Mallow "See-goina-
Wild geranium kumbe" Not used as medicine, but in early days was boiled
with clay to make cups. Made the clay more malleable.
- Rock Cress "Bi-Heva" Best of all medicines, better than Dodsa for Flu. Make
called "Hooni", (Elko) tea out of bits of whole plant and flowers, dried.
Take it 2 days in succession before meals, cupful.
Must be gathered in May.
- Sand Dock "Wainatsu" X Root dried and powdered to blow on sores and burns.
Boiled, this root makes a yellow dye for baskets. "Dubaw"
- Antelope brush "Hunape" X Leaves mixed with Indian tea, Ephedra, are a positive cure
for venereal disease. Take daily for long time.
- Dock "Pawia" Mash raw roots and apply to swelling on legs or elsewhere.
- Blue Gilia "Aqui he binga" One of the best medicines for tuberculosis, especially
for children. Tea from dried plant.
- Indian Tea "Durumbe" X Dried twigs, mixed with inner bark of Antelope brush, is a
Ephedra blood purifier, and cure for venereal disease.
- Rye grass "Bia-sonib", also
Bunch gr. "Wahrnzip" Seed formerly eaten, called : "Wa-abe". Ground when ripe.
- Trumpet Phlox
"Tem Paiute" X Tea from root and main stem is a big physic. Same taken
over a long period is considered cure for venereal disease
by Paiutes.
- Yarrow "Pamnonzia" X Is good for colic or dyspepsia. Tea from leaves. Root is
inserted in hollow tooth to kill nerve.
- Big Sagebrush "Ba-habe" X Seed formerly used as food, and still is by those who have
patience to gather and parch it. Tea from leaves for physic
or for colds or just to drink.
- Chokecherry "Donem" X Refers to fruit eaten fresh or cooked or dried for winter.
"Dongeszip" " " shrub, itself.
- Sego lily "Segaw" X Bulbs eaten raw in Spring.
Queen Anne's Lace "Yamba" X Tubers gathered in June, eaten raw, or saved for winter.

E.V.A. Murphey

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Common name	Indian name	Manner of Use.
Willow	"Tsube"	Shoots gathered in September, when stems commence to look red, when they are more pliable and less brittle, to make baskets.
Evening primrose	"Mozippe"	No medicinal use. Horn like seed vessels carried as a gambling charm.
Sand grass	"Wey"	Seeds when ripe gathered for food. Pounded for meal.
Little Queen Anne's Lace		
Shoshone Potato	"Eshin Dagoo"	Root cooked. Tops eaten raw, or used for seasoning
Dogwood	"Enga Kosidem"	Long shoots used for baby baskets.
	"Quitich yana"	
Juniper	"Sammabe"	Leaves boiled with "Bahabe", Big Sage, for colds.
Parosela	"Ma-good-du-hoo"	Bits of twigs boiled for tea for cold. Inhaled, too.
Wormwood	"bava-hobe"	Tea for tonic. Young girls. <i>Artemisia graphalodes</i>
Root.	"Moip"	Carried for gambling talisman. Grows near Beatty.
Thistle	P. "Koida" or "Thin'na" SH.	Whole plant and root peeled and eaten raw before taking any rheumatic cure. Same rep't'd from Schurz.
Buckbrush or Buckberries	"Weyumb"	Berries used for jelly, dried or eaten raw. Also smoked for tobacco. For gravy, wash and boil till soft, strain out seeds, stir up flour for gravy, and jam.

To heal broken bones. Catch a "Chuckwalla" lizard, big black one. Kill it, and dry its skin in strips. This is the most satisfactory splint for an animal or child's bones. Put the bones together, and wrap snugly with 3 strips of "Chuckwalla". Put bandage over it. The strips must overlap like shingles. Leave till the moon is the same again, and ten days more.

Shoshone
Names of plants, no medicinal use: False Solomon's Seal: "Bogander boom"; Silver Lupine: "Gopusimbe"; Tetradyxia: "Ange-tabishapi"; Spearmint: "By wa hay"
Indian Paint Brush: "Enga-having-up"; Loco, "Gupushem"; Forked seed sunflower, not eaten, "Bativa";

(Copy)

Report # 23a (208)
(Annotated)

MEDICINAL PLANT DATA

Collected by Mrs. Edith V.A. Murphey,
at Reese River, 35 miles S.W. of Austin, in
Lander Co., Nevada,
August 17, 1937.

No Herbarium specimens for this lot, but many will be
found under the report from Smoky Valley and Kingston
Forest Ranger Station.

Informant: Rosie Decker, Shoshone medicine woman.

Osmorhiza occidentalis

"Sweet anise": "Bossowey" (S)

Tea made from the roots for general physic.

Arctostaphylos

"Duke's mixture"; "Doomaya" (S), this name also applied to baking
powder.)

For a mild sweet smoke mix "Kinni-Kinnic", (quinine bush, young
leaves) with Indian tobacco.

Lithospermum

"Stone seed"; "Nemasaw" (S)

Tea from dried root for diarrhea and dyspepsia.

"Indian tobacco"; "Boowi-Paho" (S)

When ripe, break into bits, smoke stem and all.

"Peppermint"; "Paquanah" (S)

Dry plant, and use tea as beverage.

"Indian balsam"; "Dodsa" or "Todsas" (S)

Root dried in cylinders, tea from chips good for colds or run down
condition. Valuable for Flu. Washoes first discovered this in 1918.

"Wild rose"; "Tsiavi" (S)

Tea for colds, or for sociability.

"Desert mallow", "Wild geranium"; "See-goina-kumbe" (S)

Not used as medicine, but in early days was boiled with clay to make
cups. Made the clay more malleable.

"Rock cress"; "Bi-Heva" (S), Called "Hooni" (Elko),

Best of all medicines, better than Dosa for Flu. Make tea out
of bits of whole plant and flowers, dried. Take it two days in
succession before meals, cupful. Must be gathered in May.

"Sand Dock"; "Wainatsu" (S)

Root dried and powdered to blow on sores and burns. Boiled, this
root makes a yellow dye for baskets. "Dubaw".

"Antelope brush"; "Hunape" (S)

Leaves mixed with Indian tea, Ephedra, are a positive cure for
venereal disease. Take daily for a long time.

"Dock"; "Pawia" (S)

Mash raw roots and apply to swellings on legs or elsewhere.

Murphey data,
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"Blue gilia"; "Aqui he binga" (S)
One of the best medicines for tuberculosis, especially for children. Tea from dried plant.

"Indian tea", "Ephedra"; "Durumbe" (S)
Dried twigs, mixed with inner bark of Antelope brush, is a blood purifier and cure for venereal disease.

"Rye grass", "Bia-sonib" (S) also
"Bunch grass"; "Wahrnzip"
Seed formerly eaten, called, "Wa-abe". Ground when ripe.

"Trumpet phlox"; "Te^m Paiute" (P)
Tea from root and main stem is a big physic. Same taken over a long period is considered cure for venereal disease by Paiutes.

"Yarrow"; "Parmonzia" (S)
Good for colic or dyspepsia. Tea from leaves. Root is inserted in hollow tooth to kill nerve.

"Big sagebrush"; "Ba-habe" (S)
Seed formerly used as food, and ^{is} still is by those who have patience to gather and parch it. Tea from ^{the} leaves for physic or for colds or just to drink.

"Chokecherry"; "Donem" (S)
Fruit eaten fresh or cooked for winter.
"Dongeszip", (name refers to shrub itself.)

"Sego lily"; "Segaw" (S)
Bulbs eaten raw in the spring.

"Queen Ann's Lace"; "Yamba" (S)
Tubers gathered gathered in June, eaten raw, or saved for winter.

"Willow"; "Tsube" (S)
Shoots gathered in September, when stems commence to look red, when they are more pliable, and less brittle, to make baskets.

"Evening primrose"; "Mozippe" (S)
No medicinal use. Horn like seed vessels carried as a gambling charm.

"Sand grass"; "Wey" (S)
Seeds when ripe gathered for food. Pounded for meal.

"Little queen Ann's lace"; "Eshin Dagoo" (S) (called Shoshone potato.)
Root cooked. Tops eaten raw, or used for seasoning.

Murphey data,
Reese River, Aug.17,1937.

"Dogwood"; "Enga Kosidem" (S), "Quitich yana"
Long shoots used for baby baskets.

"Juniper"; "Sammabe" (S)
Leaves boiled with "Bahabe", Big sage, for colds.

Parosela; "Ma-good-du-hoo" (S)
Bits of twigs boiled for tea for colds. Inhaled too.

"Wormwood"; "Bava-hobe" (S) = *art. graphalodes*
Tea for tonic. Young girls.

"Root"; "Moip" (S)
Carried for gambling talisman. Grows near Beatty.

"Thistle"; "Koida" (P) or "Thin'na" (S)
Whole palnt and root peeled and eaten raw before taking any
rheumatic cure. Same reported from Schurz.

"Buckbrush or Buckberries"; "Weyumb" (S)
Berries used for jelly, dried or eaten raw. Also smoked for tobacco.
For gravy, wash and boil until soft, strain out seeds, stir with
flour for gravy, also used for jam.

To heal broken bones: Catch a "Chuckwalla", lizard, big black one.
Kill it, cut skin in strips and dry. This is the
most satisfactory splint for an animal or child's
bones. Put the bones together, and wrap snugly
with 3 strips of "Chuckwalla". Put bandage over it
The strips must overlap like shingles. Leave till
the moon is the same again and ten days more.

Names of plants, no medicinal use: False solomon's seal; "Bogander boom".
Silver lupine; "Gopusimbe" (S)
Tetradymia; "Ange-tabishapi" (S)
Spearmint; "By wa hay" (S)
Indian paint brush; "Enga-having-up" (S)
Loco; "Gupushem" (S)
Forked seed sunflower; "Bativa", not eaten.

Report on Indian Plant Uses, Smoky Valley, Austin, Nevada, By E.V.A. Murphey, Aug. 18, '33

Common name	Number	Indian name	Manner of Use.
Tansy	M458	None. Not native.	Tea from fresh leaves for suppressed menstruation in young girls. <i>Report 24</i>
Plantain?	M459	"Woodie"	Mix raw leaves of this plant with same of wild clematis, and apply to wounds or bruises.
Wild clematis	M460	"Esha wana"	Same as foregoing. Thought poisonous to eat.
Gray rabbitbrush	M461	"See-bape"	Leaves and blossoms stripped for tonic tea.
Sagebrush	M462	"Ba-habe"	Leaves used for beverage, or as tea for colds. Valuable to Indians for forage for stock, & fuel.
Peppermint	M463	"Ba-guana"	Herb dried and used as beverage, not considered medicinal.
Dock	M464	"Du-movee"	Seed used for food in early days
Elderberry	M465	None	Berries used for food.
Pentstemon, white,	M466	"Sebu"	Root powdered and used on sores.
Buckberry Lepargyrea.	M467	"Weyumb"	Berries used for food, ripe, raw or cooked. Dried.
Rabbit-brush, green	M468	"See-bape"	Gum plant. Insect stings, cause knots on stems which Indians chew for gum.
Evening primrose	M469	"Mo-zippe"	Seed vessels, gambling talisman.
"Oha yanga", the yellow one.			
Birch	M470	"Hoo-wi-jup"	Baby basket tree. Slender shoots used.
White Sage?	M471	"Sissop"	Leaves used for general tea, beverage, tonic &c.
Wild Celery	M472	"Bogo"	Seeds used for flavoring only. Note: This is same as "Bia Bogo" whose root boiled in whisky is used in whooping cough by Elko Indians. Edible top.
Woolly Loco Astragalus Utahensis	M473	No use.	Known to be habit forming stockpoisoning plant
		"Tada-ginobu",	Shoshone name.
Loco, Big-seeded,	M474	"Go-putche"	" " " Stock poisoning.
Green shrub	M475	No name	Tea from leaves. A very old remedy for run down people.
Wild Parsley	M476		Root applied raw to wounds or swelling. Poison to eat
Desert mallow			
Wild geranium	M477	"Goina Kumbe"	No use. Feared that handling of this plant will bring about hemorrhage.
Evening primrose	M478	"Mozippe",	the white one. Seed vessels, gambling charm.
Cottonwood	M479	"Singabe"	Inner bark steeped for tea for tuberculosis.
"		"So-hobe",	Pointed leaves, no use but fuel.
Dogwood	M480	"Hoo-wi-jup"	Baby basket tree, long slender shoots used.
Hone-nut Tree	M481	"Winnup"	Nuts used as food, preferably roasted. Pine gum is used on sores or boils.

E.V.A. Murphey
Aug. 18, 1937

Report No. 24

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Common name	Number	Indian name	Manner of Use.
Pentstemon	M482	"Dim-bashego"	Standard remedy to dry up gonorrhoea. Mash leaves up raw, and wash with juice. Drink tea of "Bi-Heva".
Loco	M483	"Ge-putch"	No use. Known to be stock-poisoning.
Indian tobacco	M484	"Pui-baho"	Dry whole plant, thrash and smoke. Mild.
Gum Plant Lygodesmia	M485	<i>phlovia</i>	Bubbles and knots of gum on plant and root. Chewed.
Sweet sage	M486	<i>A. Wise</i>	Plant steeped for beverage. Popular on account of its fragrance.
Birch	M487	"Hoo-wi-jup"	Baby basket tree. young bark chewed in Spring. slightly aromatic. Baskets made from long twigs.
Willow	M488.	"Tsube"	Not medicinal. Used for baskets of all kinds. Switches gathered when bark shows red, as a sign that wood has ceased to be brittle.
Mt Mahogany	M489	"Turumbe"	Tea from leaves for beverage. Grind bark and use for poultice for blood poisoning. Seed is feathery and sickle shaped in a tight curl. When it becomes wet it sticks into the ground, and the spring of uncurling forces it down in.
Juniper	M490	"Sammabe"	means the tree. Leaves steeped for colds. For hiccoughs steep the berries, "Sammapo", and drink.
Thistle	M491	"Thin-na"	Peel and eat from the root up in Spring. When nest of buds appears close to ground, roast and eat.
Mt Spray	M492	None.	Vague idea that this is medicine, long ago.
Wild buckwheat	M493		No medicinal use. Gathered because it was strange.
Poverty weed	M494	"Durunzip"	Roots steeped, after seed is ripe, for diarrhea.
Dock	M495	"Bija Noko"	Seed formerly eaten. Drink tea from seed & leaves for dropsical swelling. Apply root raw as poultice.
Rabbit brush, gray, "See-bape"	M496.	<i>C. n. albi</i>	Leaves and blossoms stripped for general tonic tea.
Sweet Anise"	M497	"Bossowey"	Tea for diarrhea from roots. Same thing good for Flu, which is preferred to Todsa, but not thought to be quite as good as "Bi-Heva," which is emetic, after 3rd dose.
Sunflower Helianthus-	M498	"Pa-ak"	Not highly regarded. Seed comparatively poor and tasteless. Only used in starving times. Poor forage also compared to "Kosiak and Ah-Kerh".

Report on Indian Plant Uses. Smoky Valley, Austin, Nevada. Page 3.

Common name.	Number.	Indian name	Manner of Use.
String milkweed Apocynum ---	M499	"Esha-wana"	When frost comes strip outer skin from the plant, stretch it every way, and roll it on the knee, with twirling motion of thumb. Tough as fishline.
Sagebrush	M500	"Ba-habe"	Tea for physic, and for colds from leaves. Seed formerly was eaten, and is still mentioned regretfully by oldtimers.
Yellow mimulus	M501	"Unda-vich-quana"	Fresh leaves used as poultice for wounds or blood poisoning. Renew when dry.
Wild peony	M502	"Batipa".	Remembered chiefly as an ideal remedy for burns or sores. Root dried powdered, applied.
Aconite Monkshood	M503	No Shoshone name bad enough for this known poisoner.	No use. Stock poisoning.
Trumpet Phlox	M504	"Tem Paiute"	Used cautiously as a borrowing from another tribe. Plant steeped for quick, violent physic. Paiutes use for venereal disease. Tea.
Oregon grape	M505		None so far. Root steeped and boiled till white- it is orange color, and tea drank continuously to purify the blood, until no longer needed. It is also said to thicken the blood, and stave off hemorrhage, which in view of the pectin known to be in the fruit, is not surprising.
Manna grass	M506	None yet.	Seed formerly gathered & mixed with the next number for food.
Bearded wheat grass	M507		Same as foregoing.
Wild Celery	M508	"Bogo"	Roots cooked and used in severe colds. Tea.
Indian potatoes Orobanchae.--	M509		Whole plant eaten raw or roasted.

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Smoky Valley, Austin, Nevada, Report on Indian Plant Uses by E.V.A. Murphey. Aug 18.
From two Ike families, Tobe Rogers family and Mrs Hooper. No herbarium specimens.
Chiefly Shoshone.

Common name	Indian name	Manner of Use.
Quinine Bush #####	K iki -kinnic"	Young leaves gathered and carefully dried. Not usually smoked alone, but diluted with Indian tobacco, when the mixture is called: "Doomaya". Not native. Got from California.
Bitter-root	"Gunga"	Roots gathered when seed is ripe on high mts, dried and in winter peeled and cooked as macaroni.
Sand Dock	"Add du vonem"	Root dried, powdered, and used on sores and burns.
Spearmint	"Ba-wana"	Seeds used for flavoring.
Indian Paint Brush	"Doo wan dayem"	Snake-friend. For decoration only.
False Hellebore Skunk Cabbage.	"Tubassop"	Not used, known to be poisonous.
Big Sunflower	"Kosiak" or "Ah'Kerh"	Grind root and apply to swelling. Eat seeds.
Chokecherry	"Donem"	Berries used as food. Fresh, dried, or in jam.
Sego lily	"Segaw"	Bulbs eaten fresh in Spring, or gathered late for Winter.
Queen Anne's Lace	"Yamba"	Same as foregoing.
Little Q.A. Lace	"Wita gumbo"	Peel and boil root for Indian potatoes.
Parosela		
Citrus plant	"Magood-tu-hoo"	Grows near Round Mt. Tea from whole plant for cold.
Wormwood	"Ba-wa-zip "	Young people's tea. General tonic, blood builder.
Cottonwood	"Singabe"	Inner bark steeped for TB.
" , pointed leaf,	"So-hobe"	No use, but for fuel or posts.
Aspen	"Sinnabe"	" " " " " " " "
Lizard, "Chuckwalla".	"Do-hooy".	Kill it, cut skin in strips, and save it smoothly. Use in place of splints.

MEDICINAL PLANT DATA

Collected by Mrs. Edith V.A. Murphey
in Smoky Valley, Austin, Nevada,
August 18, 1937.

Ike families, Tobe Rogers, Mrs. Hooper

- M 458 *Sanicula bulbosa crispum*
"Tansy" (No Indian name) Not native.
Tea from fresh leaves for suppressed menstruation in young girls.
- ✓ M 459 *Plantago major*
"Plantain?"; "Woodie"
Mix raw leaves of this plant with same of wild clematis, and apply to wounds or bruises.
- ✓ M 460 *Clematis ligusticifolia*
"Wild clematis"; "Esha wana"
Used same as M 459. Thought poisonous to eat.
- ✓ M 461 *Chrysothamnus nauseosus*
"Gray rabbitbrush"; "See-bape"
Leaves and blossoms stripped for tonic tea.
- ✓ M 462 *Artemisia*
"Sagebrush"; "Ba-habe"
Leaves used for beverage, or as a tea for colds. Valuable to Indians for forage for stock, and fuel.
- ✓ M 463 *Mentha penardi*
"Peppermint"; "Ba-guana"
Herb dried and used as beverage, not considered medicinal.
- M 464 *Rumex*
"Dock"; "Du-moves"
Seed used for food in early days.
- M 465 *Sambucus*
"Elderberry" (No Indian name)
Berries used for food.
- ✓ M 466 *Penstemon deustus*
"Pentstemon" (white); "Sebu"
Root powdered and used on sores.
- M 467 *Lepargyrea* *Lycium*
"Buckberry"; "Weyumb"
Berries used for food, ripe, raw or cooked. Dried.
- ✓ M 468 *Tetradymia canescens inermis*
"Rabbitbrush" (green); "See-bape"
Gum plant. Insect stings, cause knots on stems which Indians chew for gum.

Murphey, Austin data.
Aug. 18, 1937.

M 469 "Evening primrose"; "Oha yanga" (the yellow one).
Seed vessels, gambling talisman.

M 470 *Betula*
"Birch"; "Hoo-wi-jup"
Baby basket tree. Slender shoots used.

✓ M 471 *Eurotia lanata*
"White sage?"; "Sissop"
Leaves used for general tea, beverage, tonic etc.

✓ M 472 "Wild celery"; "Bogo"
Seeds used for flavoring only. Note: this is same as "Bia Bogo"
whose root boiled in whiskey is used in whooping cough by
Elko Indians. Edible top.

M 473 *Astragalus utahensis*
"Woolly loco"; "Tada-ginobu" (S)
Known to be habit forming; stock poisoning plant.

M 474 "Loco" (Big seeded); "Go-putche" (S)
Stock poisoning.

✓ M 475 *Glossopetalon nevadensis*
"Green shrub" (No Indian Name)
Tea from leaves. A very old remedy for run down people.

✓ M 476 *Pium cicutae folium*
"Wild parsley"
Root applied raw to wounds or swelling. Poisonous to eat.

M 477 *Sphaeralcea*
"Desert mallow", "Wild geranium"; "Goina Kumbe"
No use. Feared that handling of this plant will bring about
hemorrhage.

M 478 *Oenothera*
"Evening primrose"; "Mozippe" (the white one)
Seed vessels, gambling charm.

✓ M 479 *Populus trichocarpa*
"Cottonwood"; "Singabe", "So-hobe" is the species with
Inner bark steeped for tea for tuberculosis.
Pointed leaves, no use, but for fuel.

M 480 *Cornus*
"Dogwood"; "Hoo-wi-jup"
Baby basket tree, long slender shoots used.

Murphey, Austin data.
Aug. 18, 1937.

- ✓ M 481 *Pinus monophylla*
"Pine-nut tree"; "Winnup"
Nuts used as food, preferably roasted. Pine gum is used on sores or boils.
- ✓ M 482 *Pentstemon decustus*
"Pentstemon"; "Dim-bashego"
Standard remedy to dry up gonorrhoea. Mash leaves up raw, and wash with juice. Drink tea of "Bi-Heva".
- M 483 *Astragalus*
"Loco"; "Ge-putch"
No use. Known to be stock-poisoning.
- M 484 *Nicotiana*
"Indian tobacco"; "Pui-baho"
Dry whole plant, thrash and smoke. Mild.
- ✓ M 485 *Lygodesmia Philoria enigua*
"Gum plant"
Bubbles and knots of gum on plant and root, chewed.
- ✓ M 486 *Artemisia dracunculoides*
"Sweet sage"
Plant steeped for beverage. Popular on account of its fragrance.
- M 487 *Betula*
"Birch"; "Hoo-wi-jup"
Baby basket tree, young bark chewed in spring. Slightly aromatic. Baskets made from long twigs.
- M 488 *Salix*
"Willow"; "Tsube"
Not medicinal. Used for baskets of all kinds. Switches gathered when bark shows red, as a sign that wood has ceased to be brittle.
- ✓ M 489 *Arcocarpeus ledifolius*
"Mt. mahogany"; "Turumbe"
Tea from leaves for beverage. Grind bark and use as poultice for blood poisoning. Seed is feathery and sickle shaped in a tight curl. When it becomes wet it sticks into the ground, and the spring of uncurling forces it down in.
- ✓ M 490
"Juniper"; "Sammabe" (means the tree)
Leaves steeped for colds. For hiccoughs, steep the berries, "Sammapo", and drink.
- M 491 *Cirsium*
"Thistle"; "Thin-na"
Peel and eat from the root up in spring. When nest of buds appear close to ground, roast and eat.

- M 492 *Aericotheca discolor*
"Mt. Spray"; (No Indian name)
Vague idea this is medicine, long ago.
- M 493 *Eriogonum*
"Wild buckwheat"
No medicinal use. Gathered because it was strange.
- ✓ M 494 *Joa axillaris*
"Poverty weed"; "Durunzip"
Roots steeped, after seed is ripe, for diarrhea.
- ✓ M 495 *Rumex crispus*
"Dook"; "Bija Noko"
Seed formerly eaten. Drink tea from seed and leaves for dropsical swelling. Apply root raw as poultice.
- ✓ M 496 *Chrysothamnus nauseosus albicaulis?*
"Rabbitbrush" (gray); "See-bape"
Leaves and blossoms stripped for general tonic tea.
- ✓ M 497 *Osmorhiza occidentalis*
"Sweet anise"; "Bossowey"
Tea for diarrhea from roots. Same thing good for Flu, which is preferred to Todsa, but not thought to be quite as "Bi-Heva" which is emetic, after third dose. *Good as*
- M 498 *Helianthus*
"Sunflower"; "Pa-ak"
Not highly regarded. Seed comparatively poor and tasteless. Only used in starving times. Poor forage also compared to "Kosiak and Ah-Kerh".
- M 499 *Apocynum*
"String milkweed"; "Esha-wana"
When frost comes strip outer skin from plant, stretch it every way, and roll it on the knee, with twirling motion of thumb. Tough as fishline.
- ✓ M 500 *Artemisia*
"Sagebrush"; "Ba-habe"
Tea for physic, and for colds from leaves. Seed formerly was eaten, and is still mentioned regretfully by oldtimers.
- ✓ M 501 *Mimulus guttatus*
"Yellow mimulus"; "Unda-vioh-quana"
Fresh leaves used as poultice for wounds or blood poisoning. Renew when dry.
- ✓ M 502 *Paeonia brownii*
"Wild peony"; "Batipa"
Remembered chiefly as an ideal remedy for burns or sores. Root, dried powdered and applied.

Murphey, Austin data,
Aug. 18, 1937.

- M 503 *aconitum*
"Aconite", "Monkshood" (No Shoshone name bad enough for this known poisoner.)
No use. Stock poisoning.
- ✓ M 504 *Gilia aggregata*
"Trumpet phlox"; "Tem Paiute"
Used cautiously as a borrowing from another tribe. Plant steeped for quick, violent physic. Paiutes use for venereal disease. Tea.
- ✓ M 505 *Odoxtemon repens*
"Oregon grape". (No Indian name so far)
Root steeped and boiled till white-it is orange color. Tea drank continuously to purify the blood, until no longer needed. It is also said to thicken the blood, and stave off hemorrhage, which in view of the pectin known to be in the fruit, is not surprising.
- M 506 *Panicularia*
"Manna grass" (No Indian name as yet)
Seed formerly gathered and mixed with the next number for food.
- M 507
"Bearded wheat grass"
Same as M 506.
- ✓ M 508
"Wild celery"; "Bogo"
Roots cooked and used in severe colds. Tea.
- M 509 *Orebanche* sp.
"Indian potatoes"
Whole plant eaten raw or roasted.

Following information from two Ike families, Tobe Rogers family and Mrs. Hooper. NO HERBARIUM SPECIMENS.

- Arctostaphylos nevadensis*
"Quinine bush"; "Kinnip"-kinnic"
Young leaves gathered and carefully dried. Not usually smoked alone, but diluted with "Indian tobacco", when the mixture is called "Doomaya". Not native. Gotten from California.
- Lewisia*
"Bitter-root"; "Gunga"
Roots gathered when seed is ripe on high mountains, dried and in winter peeled and cooked as macaroni.
- ✓ *Rumex crispus*
"Sand dock"; "Add du vonem"
Root dried, powdered, and used on sores and burns.
- Mentha canadensis*
"Spearmint"; "Ba-wana"
Seeds used for flavoring.

Murphey, Austin data,

Aug. 18, 1937.

Informants: Two Ike families, Tobe Rogers family and Mrs. Hooper.

N.H.S.

Castilleja

"Indian paint brush"; "Doo wan dayem" (Snake-friend)
For decoration only.

Veratrum
"False hellebore", "Skunk cabbage"; "Tubassop"
Not used, known to be poisonous.

✓ "Big sunflower"; "Kosiak or "Ah'Kerh"
Grind root and apply to swelling. Eat seeds.

Prunus
"Chokecherry"; "Donem"
Berries used as food. Fresh, dried or in jam.

"Sego lily"; "Segar"
Bulbs eaten fresh in spring, or gathered late for winter.

"Queen Ann's lace"; "Yamba" . . . lace"
Same as foregoing.

"Little Queen Ann's lace"; "Wita gumbo"
Peel and boil root for Indian potatoes.

✓ *Parosela*
"Citrus plant"; "Magood-tu-hoo"
Grows near Round Mountain. Tea from whole plant for cold.

✓ "Wormwood"; "Ba-wa-zip"
Young people's tea. General tonic, blood builder.

✓ "Cottonwood"; "Singabe"
Inner bark steeped for T.B.

"Cottonwood" (pointed leaf); "So-hobe"
No use, but for fuel or posts.

"Aspen"; "Sinnabe"
No use but for fuel or posts.

"Lizard"; "Chuckwalla", "Do-hooy"
Kill it, cut in strips, and save it smoothly.
Use in place of splints.

Report on Dresslerville colony, + Indians also living near Minden - Nevada. Indian plant uses.

Aug. 27-1937. by E. V. A. Murphey.

Report 25

Plant information with no herbarium specimens at present. These Washoes largely get their medicinal plants in the high mts in California near Lake Tahoe -

Common name	Indian name	Manner of use.
Antelope brush	"Bal-nat'san"	Emetic tea made from ripe whole seeds. Fuel + forage - for sheep + deer -
Balsam root succ. flower	"Tugilatse" or "Shugilatse"	Toss seeds on coals to loosen husks. Ripe seeds ground for food. Root is emetic but is rarely used
Bunch grass	"Washoe"	Seed formerly used for food -
Chokecherry	"Tsam-dut" or "Tsam-chit"	Dried fruit for food - also fresh fruit made into jelly -
Currant, Black,	"Non-hal-na"	Fruit eaten fresh
Death camas Zygadene	"Kogi desme"	Grind raw bulb for poultice.
Dock	"Modup"	Not used.
Equisetae - Horse-tail,	"Mep"	Use stems like sandpaper to smooth bow + arrow. Formerly not used.

Indian Balsam
Leptotaenia "Doza"
(same as "Tosoa" - P.)
Greens cooked or eaten raw in Spring. Smoked clipped root for colds made into tea in quantity for emetic, less for tonic or for fever - This was the 'Big Medicine' that saved so many in the first flu. Peyote seems to have superseded it temporarily. 2 cups of tea daily cured several cases of influenza.

E. V. A. Murphey
Aug. 27, 1937
Report No. 25
(221)

Dresslerville & Minden report. Page 2 -
Washes all.

- | Common name | Indian name | Manner of use. |
|------------------------|--|---|
| Parosela | "Tsoho mozick" | Does not grow here but is obtained from Pyramid Lake. Use only straight stems to make tea for colds. |
| Peony. wild | "Doo-yah-gum-hoo"
also "Tue-ago-nomo" | Tea from roots for lung trouble. Ripe seeds ground & applied to sores. |
| Rabbit brush,
gray. | "Baw-buh" | Lumps & knots on limbs used for chewing gum. |
| Queen Anne's lace | "Dagus" | Tubers eaten fresh or dry - same as Yamba ^{Sh.} - or Yabah. P. |
| Sand grass | "Sum sut" | Ripe seed gathered & ground for food. |
| Mt mahogany | "Du-hul" | Used only for canes, posts & fuel. |
| Sego lily | "Kokse" | Bulbs eaten at any time - preferably in Spring. |
| Service berry | "So wet tuk" | Fruit eaten raw & cooked for jelly - Jells almost at once. |
| Rock cress | "Wem-see" | This is called "Bi-keva" in Austin "Hooni" in Elko. "Wemsee" is also applied to yarrow.
Tea from whole plant is made to drink for dropsical swelling & poultice applied to swollen part. |
| Wormwood | "Ma mosee-yait" | Tea from leaves for head ache. wash head with it too. |

Just names - no use -

Silver lupine - "Del'lem"

False Solomon's Seal "Add-at-apel" (Magpie because of striped seed)

Report on plants at Summit Lake ^{Nevada} & vicinity - Sept. 19 - '37

Page 3

Although the season was far advanced quite a number of plants were still in evidence at Summit Lake - Included in this list are some which were not found but which are positively known to be there - elev. 7000 ft

Plants:

- Arabis - unidentified
- aster - blue (like Michaelmas daisy, but small)
- Bitter root
- Brass buttons (Erigeron)
- Buckwheat, wild, 2 kinds, yellow & white
- Chylismia - day primrose
- Cabbage, Judaea
- clover, dwarf red - heads size of pullets egg
- Composite - flat mat. pink, white & lavender lakeshore
- desert gum; dock; Ephedra; false hellbore
- white fiddleneck (Heliotropium curassavicum)
- tricky gilia; blue gilia; iris; ladies' thumb, white
- low larkspur - sky blue; woolly loco; slender long pod loco
- 2 mustards; nettles; pink onion; paint brush - 2 colors -
- peppermint; dwarf pentstemon; poverty weed -
- primrose - onagra; snapdragon, yellow; false Solomon's seal
- speedwell; thistle; toothache plant - tulip; water cress
- water plant like parrot feather - white flower; wild rose; yarrow

41

Grasses:

- Big bunch grass: Elymus condensata
- Festuca Idahoensis -
- wheat grass - sand grass
- little rye grass - sedge
- June grass

7

Shrubs + Trees

- Antelope brush
- Aspen
- Atriplex - salt bush
- buffalo berry - silver
- black currant
- Hop sage - grayia spinosa
- greasewood
- mt mahogany -
- sagebrush - big - 20-25 ft high
- Willow " little + black sagebrush

- 12 -

Earlier in the season double this number could have been seen -

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INDIAN PLANT USES

By Mrs. Edith V. A. Murphey

August 27, 1937

Report on Dresslerville Colony and Indians also living near Minden, Nevada.

Plant data with no herbarium specimens. These Washoes largely get their medicinal plants in the high mountains in California near Lake Tahoe.

Purshia tridentata

"Antelope brush"; "bal-nat'san" (W)

Emetic tea made from ripe whole seed. Fuel. Forage for sheep and deer.

Balsamorhiza

"Balsam root sunflower"; "tsugilatse", "shugilatse" (S)

Toss seed on coals to loosen husks. Ripe seed ground for food. Root is emetic but rarely used.

"Bunch grass"; "washoe" (W)

Seed formerly used for food.

Prunus

"Chokecherry"; "tsam-dut", "tsam-chit" (W)

Dried fruit for food. Also fresh fruit made into jelly.

Ribes

"Currant, black"; "non-hal-wa" (W)

Fruit eaten fresh.

Zygadenus

"Death camas"; "kogi-desme" (W)

Grind raw bulb for poultice.

"Dock"; "modup" (W)

Not used.

Equisetum

"Horse-tail"; "mep" (W)

Formerly used stems like sandpaper to smooth bow and arrow.

Leptotaenia

"Indian balsam"; "doza" (W)

Greens cooked or eaten raw in spring. Smoked chipped root for colds. Made into tea in quantity for emetic, less for tonic or for fever. This was the "Big Medicine" that saved so many in the first flu epidemic. Two cups of tea daily cured narrator of paralysis.

Indian Plant Uses
Dresslerville - by
Mrs. Murphey - cont'd.

Parosela

"tsoho moziok" (W)

Does not grow here but is obtained from Pyramid Lake. Use only straight stems to make tea for colds.

Paeonia brownii

"Peony wild"; "doo-yah-gum-hoo", "tue-ago-nomo" (W)

Tea from roots for lung trouble. Ripe seeds ground and applied to sores.

Tetradymia

"Rabbit brush gray"; "baw-buh" (W)

Lumps and knots on limbs used for chewing gum.

"Queen Anne's lace"; "dagus" (W)

Tubers eaten fresh or dry. Same as "yamba" (S), or "yabah" (P)

"Sand grass"; "sum sut" (W)

Ripe seed gathered and ground for food.

Cercocarpus

"Mt. mahogany"; "du-hul" (W)

Used only for canes, posts and fuel.

"Sego lily"; "kokse" (W)

Bulbs eaten at any time, preferably in spring.

Amelanchier

"Service berry"; "so wet tuk" (W)

Fruit eaten raw and cooked for jelly. Jells almost at once.

Arabis

"Rock cress"; "wam-see" (W)

This is called "bi-heva" in Austin, "hooni" in Elko. "Wemsee" is also applied to yarrow.

Tea from whole plant is made to drink for dropsical swelling and poultice applied to swollen part.

artemisia

"Wormwood"; "ma mosee-yait" (W)

Tea from leaves for headache. Wash head with it, too.

"Silver lupine"; "del'lem" (W) (no use)

"False Solomon's Seal"; "add-at-apel" (W) (Magpie because of striped seed.)

Miscellaneous notes by Mrs E. V. A. Murphey
Sept. 1 1937 on Indian Drug plants.
Report 26

Birth control Page 8 - Schwarz report
Drinke boiled root - of wild geranium
or desert mallow "Goma kumbé" - S -
then dig trench fill it with hot ashes & lie in
them - will be safe till baby is 1 year old -

Page 8 - Schwarz report -

Get rocks - of 'Pulular & Quartz' specimen
"To - boun" - Get rocks & burn them - add
"Tu - kumbé" - mt mahogany + pound all
add very little water + rocks while hot -
makes black dye for water jug -
mt mahogany

E. V. F. Murphey
Sept. 1, 1937

Report No. 26

(226

Sand dock ~~un~~^{un} identified root
Iua ono gibu - in Fallon list -
Roots from near Rawhide M127

Red basket material is
Osier dogwood - M256
Ind-name "Ju bopwe"

Kat sarra buk - prob. *Lycium* ^{TORREYI} ~~torreyi~~ -
M46 -

M115 is undoubtedly same as M127

M227 is Indian balsam - *Tadua*

M258 - "We-a-puwi" - Painte name
for buckberries - "Weyumb" is
Shoshone. This applies to big
bushes - think *Lepargyrea* -
under M259 - "Ma grad tu hood" turns out
to be *Parosela* -

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(copy)

Report # 26a
(Annotated) (228)

MISCELLANEOUS CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS ON
ON INDIAN DRUG PLANTS

By Mrs. Edith V. A. Murphey

September 1, 1937

Birth control:

Drink boiled root of wild geranium or desert mallow, "goina kumbe" (S), then dig trench, fill it with hot ashes and lie in them. Will be safe till baby is one year old. (Schurz report) p 8.

Black dye:

Get rocks of "to-bonn", and burn them, add "tu-rumbe" (Mt. mahogany) and pound all, add very little water, and heat. Makes black dye for water jug. (Schurz Rpt p 8)

M 127

Rumex venosus

Unidentified root, in Fallon list, is "sand dock"; "tua on o gibu"
Roots from near Rawhide.

M 256

Cornus

Red basket material is "Osier dogwood"; "tu bop we".

M 46

"Kat sarra buh" is probably *Lycium torreyi*.

M 115

Undoubtedly same as M 127.

M 227

Laportea

Is "Indian balsam"; "todsa"

M 258

Lycium

"We-a-puwi" is Paiute name for buckberries; "weyumb" (S)
This applies to big bushes, I think *Lapargyrea*.

M 259

"Ma good tu hoo" turns out to be *Parosela*.

? uaa ?

Following is a list of specimens (Mrs. Edith V. A. Murphey) which you gave a special series number - (Msp.) Will you place them in your regular "M" numbers, whatever they may be now, and put the new number before the corresponding Msp. number in the list? We will change the numbers on the specimens:

In the list below, where you noted that an Msp. number was the same as a previous M number, we have given it that number so you will not give it a new number. In the case of the rock specimen we will not give that number since it is not a plant, but we will send it in without a number, even though we cannot definitely identify it; they probably can in Washington from their seed collection.

<u>New Number</u>	<u>Msp. No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
<u>M 255</u>	1	Asclepias mexicana - seeds
<u>M 238</u>	2	Allium parvum - seed
<u>M 125</u>	3	Leucrocrinum montanum - seed
M 105	4	Indian cabbage - seed - white
M 94	5	Indian cabbage - seed - yellow
<u>M 256</u>	6	"Tu-bop-we" - Red basket material
<u>M 257</u>	7	"Du-nu-nabe" Basket root
Don't give No.	8	"To-bonn" - Rock for dye
<u>M 227</u>	9	"Todsa" - Root for colds
<u>M 234</u>	10	Mountain mahogany
<u>M 202</u>	11	"Tsini-bube" - Root for swelling
<u>M 259</u>	12	"Hewovey" - 4 o'clock seed
M 87	13	Indian coffee - Ephedra
M 75	14	"Wey" - Tall sand grass
<u>M 258</u>	15	Buckberries - "We-yumb"
M 34	16	Pinyon cones
M 34	17	Pinyon pine nuts
<u>M 127</u>	18	Root: "Tuaonogibu" for sores and stomachache
<u>M 227</u>	19	"Todsa" Root
<u>M 94</u>	None	Desert pepper - wild pepper

Please send this list back as soon as possible.

lrm-pn

X already collected ^{To} collect a.s.
✓ entered in note book

20. M182 Clematis "E-sag-wena" (Meaning wolf trap) referring to sprawling roots above ground. Good for shampoo, the root dried and powdered.
Olea floccosa
21. M184 Tiny Blue gilia? "Pa-we-na-tuswa" Plant boiled and tea taken as a galactagogue. Also used for lung trouble
Potentilla
22. M186 "Cinquefoil" ? , "Cascara" Cook whole plant and use as a laxative.
23. M200 Linum "Flax"; "Poo-hinatsu" Roots steeped for sore eyes and itches; Leaves steeped for diarrhea.
Phlox stansburyi
24. M205 "Pink phlox"; "Saga-donzia"; Leaves steeped for diarrhea
Ribes aureum
25. M207 "Wild currant"; Bogumbe". Tea from inner bark used for dropsical swellings.
Iva axillaris
26. M208 "Gray Plant": "Doot un zip" Cook root and drink tea for diarrhea
Artemisia
27. M 219 "Wormwood"; "Ko-se-wi-up" Whole plant steeped for general tonic, leaves placed next to baby's skin acts as a febrifuge and refrigerant.
28. Malacothrix Leaves dried and made into a tea for rapid heart beat to slow down. (Depressant)
29. "White Rock Cress"; "Hooni" Whole plant . Laxative
30. "Trumpet Phlox"; "Enga mowanna" Whole plant used for social diseases. *Blood disease*
31. M279 "Chokecherries" ; "Daw-asha-bai" Biscuits made from the ^{fruits} given to children for stomachache.
Prunus
32. M296 N.H.S. "Izaibe" Raw root chewed for sore throat.
Umbellifer
33. M305 "Kane'na 'tesua" Grows near Sutcliffe. Whole plant used as a general tea for kidney and urinary tract.
Thalictrum
34. M322 "Meadow Rue"; Tabaemlu" tea from root for cold
35. "Tu-tu-mo"; Unidentified brown brush, used for kidney troubles
Lithospermum
37. "Nemasaw" ; Root scraped clean and tea is taken for diarrhea
38. "Red arabis Laxative tea from roots
39. Asclepias speciosa "Milkweed"; "kose'wich" Juice used to cure ringworms.
Tetradymia canescens inermis
40. M357 "Rabbit brush" "Soana-tesua" Stems steeped for diarrhea, leaves steeped and used as a cold remedy. Also thought to poison sheep.

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- Pentstemon leucis*
41. M364 "Pink and white Pentstemon" Plant physic and eye wash
Carallorhiza
42. M373 "Coral root" Whole plant in pneumonia
Abies concolor
43. M376 "Balsam Fir"; "Wungobe" needles and blisters in pulmonary.
Demorhiza occidentalis?
44. M382 "Sweet anise"; "Bassowep" Root for stomach pain
45. "Wild sweet William"; Stansbury Phlox"; "saga-donzia" leaves for eyes and boils
46. "Blue Aster"; "Dum-bassop" Plant for colds
47. "Tapeka" Root for venereal disease
Tanacetum
48. M458 "Tansy" Not native. Leaves for suppressed menstruation
Glossopetalon nevadensis
49. M475 "Green shrub" Leaves tonic
50. "Evening Primrose"; "Oha ya nga" Roots for cold and stomachache
51. M74 # *Epilobium* "False Nettle"; "Oo-see-gwad-sebu". Leaf for swollen legs
Parrya menziesii
52. M138 *Arabis maedougalli?* "Rock Cross" Leaves for liniment
Crepis occidentalis
53. M157 *Balaenophila hookeri* "Cut leaf balsam" : "Ah kerh" roots tonic
pulchra
54. M210 *Arabis fendleri* "Rock cress" : "bawanater-sowah" whole plant, pods and all for liniment
55. M232 *Marrubium vulgare* "Horehound" Leaves for diarrhea
56. *Lupinus* ssp. "Ouee-duh-kwana"; "Oue duh-ouen-ah" Plant for urinary troubles. (Train)
57. *Heracleum lanatum* "Dotsi-tone-e-ga" Roots for cuts
58. *Agastache urticifolia* "Wild horse mint" "Toya-pah-kwana" Plant for physic. (Train)
59. *Tetradymia comosa* "Coo-see-see-bup" Bark for diarrhea
60. *Urtica* sp. "Ouee-bah-noop" leaves for colds
61. *Chrysothamnus viscidiflorus* "Tah-beese-see-geop" Leaves for colds
62. *Nicotiana attenuata* Leaves for hives and itch also cuts

Materials to be collected

- Ranex hymenosepalous.*
1. M 127 Unidentified; "tuaonogibu", root for sores and stomachache
 2. M 46 *Lycium pallidum* Berries pounded dry and put on sores
 3. M 64 "Thistle", *Cirsium* *Cirsium* skin of plant used for rheumatism (*Cirsium*)
 4. M 91 *Curassavicum heliotropum*, "White fiddleneck" Plant emetic

Salix
 5. M281 White Willow, "tsube" Roots for venereal disease
 6. "Todzi-tinne-abu" bark of the shrub eaten when cough is present
 7. (M91?) "Tu-ma-nabe" leaf used as an emetic *Heliotropium*
Prunus andersonii?
 8. "Tsanavi" Boil plant for stomach pains. (*Waxberry*)
 9. *Spharalcea* *ambigua* roots for venereal disease
 10. "Creosote Bush" Leaves a galactogogue and also used on infants navel. also an emetic; for colds; rheumatism and sore feet.
This is the *Covillea glutinosa*
 - ###
 11. *Simmondsia californica* "Jojoba" ? Hohohwi". Nuts parvhd, pulverise and apply to sores.
 12. *Cereus greggii* "Night blooming cereus", "Ho-o-kiwa" seed pod mixed with grease and applied to sores
 13. *Prosopis velutina* "Mesquite gum", Pulverized; when applied to sores becomes sticky and caked used for Impetigo
 14. *Phoradendron* sp. "Creosote mistletoe" Leaves boiled and the liquid drunk for stomach and menstrual cramps
 15. *Phaseolus acutifolius* "Wild Bean"? "Pahwi" Held between the teeth for toothache
 16. *Anemopsis californica* "Lizard tail" "Yerba Mansa" "Wawic" Leaves boiled and drunk for an emetic.
 17. M171 *Lewisia rediviva* "Bitter-root" "Kanutch" Root pounded for medicine A general alterative
 18. M170 *Salix exiguua* Gray Willow "Kosi-tsube" Branches laxative
 19. M172 *Achillea millefolium* "Yarrow" "Todsi-tonega" Tea of leaves for TB and applied for felons

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Edith V. A. Murphey

Dictionary of Paiute, Washoe and Shoshone plant names.

Dear Dr. Robinson -
 I have much pleasure in
 receiving your letter of the 11th
 and in reply to inform you that
 the dictionary is now in the
 hands of the printer and will
 be ready for mailing in a few
 days. I will be glad to send
 you a copy if you wish.
 Very truly yours,
 Edith V. A. Murphey

Dictionary of Paiute, Washoe and Shoshone Plant Names.

- Alfalfa (Horse Feed) "Boong go dekah" S.
- Antelope brush "Hunabe" P & S. also "Hunap" (Moapa Paiute)
- " " "Bal nat san" W.
- Arrows made from wild sugar cane "We-gwe-kobuh" S.
- Arbor or summer brush house "Haba " P.
- Alder "Hoo-wi-up" S.
- Acorn soup "We-aw" W.
- Alyssum, white, "Pah munh" P.
- Aspen "Sinnabe" S.
- Anise, sweet, "Bassowep", Elko Shoshone; "Pasowcip" Ruby Valley S.
"Bossogwey", Smoky Valley Shoshone.
- "Pyno Zocca" P.
- Aster, purple, "Dumbassip" P. "Stop", Shoshone, Elko.

- Basket material, black, "Mesha wai gashe" W.
- " " " " , sweet smelling, "Du du nabe", P. *Smelling*
- " " " " , Joshua Tree, "Oomph", Shoshone. Red before fire built on it.
red, on top of ground.
- Balsam root, cut leaf, "Tu-bop-we" "Tsoig", "Tsoga" P. Tsoig" is Shoshone Bread.
- " " , arrowleaf, "Ah Kerh", meaning the big sunflower, but "Kosiak" *of Ah Kerh*
(Ba lsammorrhiza sag.) meaning the gray one, Kosi means gray, and Ak, a con-
traction. Peak, Pe-ik, or "Po-ah kerh", a plied to the
green leaved one. "Pava Ah kerh" means the big white
one, used by P&S alike; "To-hah-kup" used by Ft MacDermitt
Paiutes. "Shugi" is Washoe term for this.
- Wyethia mollis, the big woolly one is "Wodzi kuh", P.
- " " "Kose-agup" Ft Bidwell Paiutes.
- "Sugilatse" W. Balsam. sag.
- Ba lsam ~~fir~~ Fir "Wungabe" S.

- Bitter Root. "Kanigda" Yerington Paiutes.
"~~Kanito~~" Ft MacDermitt Pa iutes use this but state it is Montana
term.
"Gunga" is used by all Shoshones.
- Birth Control Plant "Notmisha", Owyhee Shoshones. "Nemesaw" Elko & Ruby Valley S.
(Lithospermum)

- Blazing Star "Kuha" applied to both Mentzelia albicaulis & M. laevicaulis. It
also seems to be used about as the term 'Pinole' for small seeds which
are tossed in basket with dying coals, and pounded for meal.
- Buckberry or Buffalo berry. These are 2 distinct bushes, but same name is applied
to both. "Weyumb", S. "Hoopoye", Walker River Paiutes, and
"Wea pui", Pyramid Lake Paiutes.
- Buckwheat, wild, "Seg we-bee" P. Ft Macd.
"Naka-domup" S.
- " " "Gwuppa seems to be family name for small flowered buckwheats,
such as Swollen stalk: "Gwuppa urse" P.

Bulrush - "Pase-witabu" - P.
"Tsoig-winnup" - S.

Dictionary of Paiute-Washoe + Shoshone Plant Names - 2

Cactus, dried for food. "Naroo" - S.

" : "Peyote" - "Wogaybe" - S. also applied to Prickly Pear.

Camas, Blue - "Kog'i" - P; "Pasigo", S; "Ketten", Wailaki (Calif.)

" , Death - "Kog'i-a-donup", P; "Dabi-segan", S; "See-rav-buh", P.
(Zygadene)

Cat-claw. "Bi-joarem"; "Chuarem", both Moapa - Ute?

Cat Tails - "Tabu'oo", P; "Toiba", Washoe

Celery, wild. "Hobe", S; "Bia-bogo", Ruby Valley S.; "Yeluts" or "Yeduts", P

"IK-nish" - Klamath -

Chokecherry - "Donem", food - S. "Daweshabai" refers to whole shrub. P.

"jelly - "Dawsabu", P; "Dongeszip" " " " " S.

"shrub only - "Tsam-chit" or "Tsam-dut" - Washoe

Citrus plant see Desert Rue - "Parosela-Thamnosma -

Cleome - "Pokusinop" - P.

Compass Plant, "Wodzi-Kuh" - N. Paiute -
(Wyethia mollis)

Cottonwood - "Sawhabe" - S. "Singabe" (Inner bark steeped for TB. Smoky Valley Shoshones)
"Sohobe" - Pointed leaves. " " " Fuel only

Currant, Bear (emetic fruit) "Wood'un'dekan" - S. "Tsapuwi" - P; "Dembogem" S. Tonopah.

Currant, Black, "Non-hal-wa" - Washoe

" - Red. "Bogumbe", S; "Po-Kops", ^{Burns} Paiutes; "Mo-bab-uri" P.
Oryhee Yerington

Creosote Bush. "Ya Tomba", "Ya Temp" - Moapa

"Dat'zip" - S. Bodie Graham's "shepherd tea" - Mint? (Not the sample sent)

Desert Holly. "Ca-coomb" - Moapa - N. H. S.

" Mallow "Mu'ha" - P; "Goina-Kumbe" - S; "Numa-naka", Eiko, S.

Wild Geranium "See goina kumba" Austin, S.

Desert Rue "Mogurup" - Moapa -
(Thamnosma)

Desert Star. "See Kope" refers to Sun Plant
Lygodesmia