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Dictionary - Paiute - Washoe + Shoshone Plant Names - 3.

Dock - "Pawia" or "Pawiup," P; "Enga Pawia", P + S.
Indian Rhubarb "Modup" - Washoe; Woosia, "Elko. S.; Bija noko. Austin S (refers to seed)

Dogwood, osier. "Gwin'jera". S.; Quitch'yana, S; Badosañich - Washoe
"Atsawish-tsi-danabu" - "Atsa-Kasena-up-" P.
"Atsu-guda-dasapu," P;
"Hoowi-up" (Baby basket tree, applied also to other shrubs). S.

Dyes: Sand Dock root, orange. "Wainatsu" - S.
: Service Berry - fruit - purple - "Tuave-wehove" - S.
: Mt mahogany - bark - purple - "Dunumbe" - S.
: Yellow moss on juniper - yellow. "Wapi-tonega" - literally Juniper flower

Elderberry: "Hubu," "Koono-gibu," both P.; "Du-hiem-buh" - S.

Ephedra: "Tsurupe" - P.; "Durumbe" - S; "Tu-tumbe" - Fishlake S. at Tonopah -
"Tu-tupe", Moapa - "Chu-dupe", Lovelock. S.

Eurotia lanata white sage. "Sissop" - S.

False Hellebore: "Butiwe", P; "Tobassop," Wundavassop," Elko S.
"Bia-du bassop", S. Tonopah - "Baduppa", Washoe

False Lupine, see Lupine, false

False Solomon's Seal. "Shapui" ; "Wambona", S.; "Add-at-apel", Washoe (Striped seed - same as magpie, same name)
"Than'suv" - Moapa.

Fiddleneck - white, "Tumanabe" P.; "Ayaho" (inducer of urine,) Beatty - S
This name also applied to sandverbena

Flax - "Quita-woyumb," S; "Quez-on-quas", S; Poohinatesua, (Eye medicine) S.
"Buwi-desoy", Blue cap. P.

Four o'clock - "Hewovey" - P.; "Panosamobe", S; "Dubaw", S.

Garlic - "Padzimo", S.

Gilias - all gilias: "Sana-abu" P.
Gilia Blue, "Aqui-he-binga", Austin, S; "Pa-wena-tuswa" - P.
"Isai-yarrabuh" - Burns Paiute - Wyoe.

Dictionary. Paiute, Washoe + Shoshone Plant Names - 3. 4 -

Golden Banner see ~~False~~ Lupine, False

Grass, Basket. "Pasi-a-wimp". Moapa.

Grass, Big. "Moqoko" - P. Yerington -

Grass, Short. "Buip" - S. Elko.

Greasewood. "Tonobe" - P + S.

Grindelia - "Sanaka'para" - S.

Gumplant } "See'kope"
Lygodesmia } "Samoko" - S. Tonopah + Beatty
Desert Star }

"Guy'moh'pu" - Bodie Graham's remedy for female trouble - Fallon - but he is Shoshone -

Hay: "Sonib" - S. Hay-stack: "Sonib-donup" - S. Elko.

Heliotrope, wild } "Tube-manabe" - P.
(Fiddleneck, white)

Horsetail } "Mep" - Washoe: Whistle from H-t. "Mujeranga". Tonopah. S.
Equisetae }

Hemp. Indian - "We-ha", P.; "Wisha", S; "Esha-wana", any net. S.
string milkweed -

Indian Balsam: "Todsa", Tosa", P + S; "Doza", Washoe -
"Paqoo", Moapa - but obtained from Cedar City

Indian Paintbrush: "Dosh'mooye'hanquna": Lizard's torch
"Taqua'winnop" - snake's matches
"Doo'wan'dayem" - snake friend. Tonopah. S.

Indian Cabbage: "Hevupa" - P.

Iris, wild - "Po Ku-erop" - P.; "Pas-sa-qida" - S. "Darseedoya" - S.

Indian Tobacco - "Pwui-bamo" (green tobacco) - S; "Boowee-paho" - P.
"Newa-paho" S. Elko;
"Bahombe", cured tobacco - Beatty - S -
"Sawak-wape" - Moapa -
also "Sawawa-ko-op" - Moapa - unable to get the meaning of difference.

Dictionary: Washoe-Paiute-Shoshone-Plant names - J-L
Page 1.
Page 1-

Juniper: "Wapi," P; "Paal," W.; "Sam'mabe", S; "Pa-waap" - Moapa.

Juniper Berries: "Sammapo", S.

Joshua Tree: "Oomph" - S.; "Tso-warmup" - Moapa.
(Beatty)

Jimson weed: "Moip", S.; "Ma Moap", Moapa.
(Beatty)

"Kañe'natesua" - An herb for general tonic - grows near Sutcliff on road
P. to Pyramid Lake - Have been unable to obtain it.

"Kawannatus-wape" - Tea for cold - Am inclined to think this has
P. Something to do with pine needles, which are called "Wape."

"Ka-gung, tug-wab" - Tea for cold, stomach + headache - Nixon - unidentified
P. Have written Gilbert Natchez at Lovelock about all 3 K's -

Larkspur: "Woo-ah-tonega" P. Blue flower. No other tribe names it.

Little Queen Anne's Lace: "Doona," S. "Hoonib, or Hoonibui", Elko, S; "Wita gumbo" Austin, S.
(Cogswellia) "Doguh", S. Tonopah; "Hovayah", Fallon, S.; "Tage-segee." Ely. S.
"Bia-natsu" - Ruby Valley Shoshone - refers to medicine -
others mean food.

Lithospermum. see "Nemesaw" or "Notmisha"

Loco - Big seed: "Geputch" - Smoky Valley. S.
" Slender pod: "Gupushem" - Owyhee. S.
" woolly pod: "Tada-ginobu" - P. Schurz -

Lupine - False.
(Golden Banner): "Ossa bimb". S.; "So-wee-wee" P.

Lupine, any,: "Cupi-chuk" S.; "Kamo-sigi" P.; "Weda-quana" - S.

Lupine, silver. "Gopusimbe" - S.; "Del-lem," Washoe -

Mallow, Desert, see Desert Mallow, and add: "Koopena"
Moapa - (over)

Dictionary: Washoe - Paiute - Shoshone - Plant names - J - L
Page 1.

Page 1 -

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Lupine, silver. "Gopusimbe" - S.; "Del-lem," Washoe -

Mallow, Desert, see Desert Mallow, and add: "Koopena"
Moapa (over)

Milkweed- "Kose-wich" (Gray one) - S.; "Wipan'abu." P.
Ascl. speciosa

Milkweed. String: "We-ha," P.; "Wee'ee'wump" - Moapa; "Esha'wana" - S.
(Lovelock) (Any net.)

Mesquite: "Pemp" - Moapa

Mt mahogany: "Toobe", P.; "Dunumbe," S. "Du-hul" - Washoe.

Mt Parsley
Leptotaenia } : see Indian Balsam

Meadow rue: "Tabaemlu", W.; "Esag-wena", P.
(Grizzly bear food) (Wolf trap, refers to twisting stems + roots)
"Pawaga" - S.

Melon - "Poo-no-no", Beatty; "Ah-no-cup" or "Arno Ko", Moapa

Mimulus: "Pah-what-na-abe" P.; "Unda'vich'quana", S.

Moss, yellow
Evernia vulpina } "Yu'gur'sanibe

Sea Holly
Eryngium } "Momono Kaiyu" - P. Burns band - Owyhee

Mule ears
Sunflower } "Pe-aK" - P.

Mustard: "Etsa" or "At-sa" P.; "Boina" - S.
" big: "Tsa-bu-nu" - P; also "Hama", maiden sister - because it bears very little ~~sister.~~ seed

Dictionary. Paiute, Washoe + Shoshone. Plant names. N-

Net-any net-"Wana". S

"Nemesaw" or "Notmisha", S. Lithospermum-
(~~Owyhee~~) (Owyhee)
Ruby Valley. S.

"Numa-naka", S. see Desert mallow

"Odumbe". S. Paint rock.

Onion: "Bostick," W.; "Gunk", S.; "Pa-pu-si" P.
(pink)

Onion, little, one stem, pink. "Am-mo". S.
" big (probably garlic) "Ginga". S.
" very tiny-white. "Udz"- "Munz"- S.

"Ooss." Fruit of tree cactus-finger length bananas dried for
S. winter use. Not Joshua tree- possibly Yucca whipplei.

"Oomph". Joshua tree. S.

Orchid, Pine Cone, "Ane"- P.

Oregon Grape- "Kawdanup". P. "Sogo Tiembuh".
Paint brush see Indian pt brush

Paint rock. white, "Ee-bee", S; yellow: "Oapi"; red: "Bishapi" also
also "Odumbe". S. "Buzup"- S.

Parsnip, wild: "Hakinop" or "Hakanup", P.; "Hah-te". S. both, poison-

Parosela: "Magood-te-hbo"- P.; "Tsoho-mozick"- Washoe; "Magote hupi"- S-

Pentstemon, white. "Tu-pasi-wup-wa"- P.; "Dimbashago". Smoky V. S-
(Winnemucca)

Peppermint: "Paquana", S; "Bawia".

Phacelia, Tansy; "Poqoo-sinobu"- P.

Phlox, pink; "Saga-donzia"- S.

Phlox, trumpet: "Paga-gibe" P.; Engamoranna, S; Tempaiute. S.
(red flower) (Austin, Ely + c)

Pink Plumes: "Pa-wa-rabish." P.
(Indian perfume)

Plums, dried: "Tuyu"- P.

Peony, wild: "Batipi", N. Paiute; "Newa-tama", P; "Doo-ya gumhoo". W.
also "Tue-ago-nomo"- W.

Pine nut tree: "Tuba", P; "Winnup", S.;
Pine nuts: "Tubape", P.; Pine nut sugar: "Tuba Peha", P.

Pine needles: "Wape"-

Pine pitch: "Sanape" - P + S. Tonopah.

Pepperweed, Era axillaris: "Durunzip" - S; "Queda Tinup" - S. Tonopah

Primrose, white eve. "Mozippe" - S.
" yellow " . "Yawno-toneqa," P.; "Koatsa-dabe-buha" - P.
(yellow flower) (Night-light burning plant)
"Eppa" - S. ("He sleeps") Refers to day sleeping of
eppal night blooming flower.

Queen Anne's Lace: "Apaw", N. Paiute; "Yä-pah", P; "Ya'bah", P.
"Yumb", "Yamba" - S; "Ko'sat'se", "Daqus" Washoe -

Quinine Bush: "Kinni-Kinnic" Oregon term leaves used for smoking -
"Doomaya" - This applied to blend of Q.B. + Ind. tobacco
(baking powder) - this term used because a mixture -

Rabbit Brush - "See-bape" - applied to gum on branches -
" " - gray: "Baw-buh" - Washoe
" " " : "Anqe-tabishapi" - S.; "Soana-tesua" - P.

(Tetradymia) glabrata
Rabbit Guts: "Cumi-seqee" - P.

Ramona, Little Chia: "Tube-siqino" - S.

Rock cress: "Bi-Heva", Austin. S.; "Hoona", Elko. S; "Wem-see" Washoe -

Rose, wild: "Tsiavi" - P + S; "Pat-sur-malle" - Washoe -
" " galls: "Tsie-buwi" - P.

Rye Grass, Big bunch grass: "Wahobe que haba", P. Ft MacD.; "Via-sonib", Austin. S.; "Wa-abe" S. Elko + Ely
or Bia-sonib. "
"Warunzip" - S. Tonopah.; "Washo," Washoe -

Rye grass blades: "Po-he-Kwa-hane" - P. Ft MacDermitt -

Sage brush, small, "Para-hobe", P; "Dabel", Washoe
" " , big; "Sawabae", P+S; "SawaK"- Moapa
" " , black; "Bahabe", S.; "Bawiumbe", Austin. S-
" " , big, seed: "Bombe"
" " , bud: "Kube"-
" " , sweet; "Pawots"- S. Tonopah.
" " , white: "Sissop"-

Sand grass
Oryzopsis hymenoides } : "Wey" P.; "Waiya"- S.; "Sumsut"- Washoe

Sand dock: "Add duvonem"- S. Tonopah; "Hewovey", P.; "Tua-ono-gibu"- S.
" " dye from root: "Wainatsu"-

Screw bean: "Quier- "Moapa-
Solomon's Seal-false; "Tsini-bube", "Bogander boom", "Wambona"- S
"Shapui"- P.

Solomon's Seal. Big: "Roy" also "Shapui"- P.
S.

Sunflower- see Balsam root-

Seed- any Kind of, "Nada sudu". P.

Service Berry: "Tuave". P; "Tuambe", Beatty- S.; "Sowettuk," Washoe

Sego Lily: "Koksa"- Washoe; "Segaw," S.; "Kogi", P.

Shooting Star
Dodecatheon } : "Cui-movee"

Skullcap
Scutellaria } : "Gunga", little Gunga, S. big Gunga is Bitter root.

Snowberry brush: "Pam' big'ama"- P.; "Newa", S.

Spearmint: "Yam'baguana". S.; "By-wa-hay," Austin. S-

Squaw bush: "See' a'wimb"- S. Las Vegas- (Rhus-)

Sugar cane: "Be habe", Lovelock; "Pah-rump"- Moapa

Sulphur flower: "Naka-donup"- P.

(over)

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Cyperus rotundus: "Tabose" - "
Thamnosma - Desert Rue - "Moqurup" - Moapa
Thistle: "Koide", P.; "Tzinqa", Tonopah. S; "Thin'na" - Owyhee. S.
"Chia-wuqu", Moapa.
Thistle Poppy: "Tsa-qida", Sh.; "Ishub-qoofwa", P.

"Tobonn": Rock for dye - use with Ephedra

Tobacco, see Indian tobacco

Trumpet Phlox: "Para qibe", P.; "Tem paiute" - S.; "Enqa mowanna." S
"Tubopwe" - red basket material.
Toothache Plant: "Sebu moqoonobu" - P.

"Tu-wisk-inub" - For cold - little low bush - Schurz - unidentified - P.
"Tia-enq-wan-i-qib" - Dry flowers - grind for sores. " . P.

"Tubicai" - spurge - eye medicine # 2 - Moapa

"Unh" + "Hunh" - Ely - S. white flower + edible root. unidentified -
Root, size of yamba, in Monitor Valley - Sh.

Valerian - "Ku-yi". N. Paiute; "Gubeshumb" - S -

Wild Celery: "Mo-zook-addas" - W.; "Yu-tah-qu" Tonopah. S -
"Yeluts", or "Yeduts", P.; "IK-nish" - Klamath; "Bia-boqo" - Ruby V. S.
Wild Peach: "Tsanavi", P; "Tsanapi", S.
Willow: "Tsube", P + S.; "Himmo", W.; "Kanab" - Moapa
", gray: "Kosi-tsube"; Willow, desert: "Al-bohp" - Moapa
also: "Kaqa-oop", cradle board - Moapa
Willow strands: "Baqwup" - S.; Willow sugar: "Tsube-ha" - P
Willow, broad leaf: "Saqup" - S.
Wormwood: "Kosewiup", P.; "Para-hobe" S; "Pabui sawabae" P.
also: "Mamosee 'yait." Moapa
Woman medicine: "Pa'qui'dobe" - Moapa
Yerba mansa: "Ch'ponip", Moapa
Lizard tail
Yarrow: "Todzi-tonega" P.; "Pannonzia," S.; "Wiu-tu", Beatty - S -
"Ya-temp" - Moapa - creosote bush "Ya-tamba", Las Vegas - S -

Yucca - tall one - "Viemp" - Moapa
Our Lord's candle -

Report No. 27 (241
Sept. 11, 1937

Report on Indian uses of plants by Mrs Eva Murphey -
Yerington - Nevada - Paiutes -

Sept 11, 1937
Report 27

No herbarium specimens for this lot.

Common name	Ind. name	Use -
Lewisia "Bitter root"	"Kanieda"	Roots gathered when ripe, peeled by dropping in hot water + either eaten at once, boiled in lieu of potatoes, or dried + used in the winter in same way. Does not grow here but is obtainable not too far away -
Blazing Star	"Ku-ha" - big, to distinguish it from Mentzelia albicaulis, which is much smaller.	Both bear an abundance of seed which is ground + cooked with water for gravy - Hence the name: "Gravy plant" -
Buck berries Lepargyrea -	"Weapuwi" -	Bright red berries are gathered when ripe + either cooked fresh for a pudding with sacred grass seed or dried on flat baskets + saved for winter use. Seeds are strained in either case ~~to~~ through basket sieve.
Bulrush -	"Pase-witabu" -	Emery like stems used to smooth bows + arrows in early days -

Yoringlon Indian Plant Use report

Common name	Indian name -	Manner of Use
Cat-tail	"Tabu'oo".	~~Ends of young stems eaten in Spring.~~ Fuzz from cat tails used for baby beds -
Cogswellia (?) Celery-wild,	"Ye-luts" or "Yeduts".	Boiled roots tea used for insecticide - no medicinal use -
~~Currant, wild,~~	~~"Ma-bab-uwi"~~	~~Fruit for food~~
~~Dogwood.~~	~~"Atsugudawsabu".~~	~~Long shoots used for baby baskets. + in Fall the red bark is peeled + used to make basket pattern -~~
Fiddleneck, White.	(Heliotropium Tram) "Tumanabe".	Used as light emetic Tea from whole plants
Four o'clock, Red one -	(mirabilis Tram) "Hewovey" -	Root, powdered is used for sores - to dry them up. Tea from root for head-ache. for stomach disturbance + for diarrhea -
Phragmites ~~Grass, big,~~	"Mogoko" -	Heavy stems used for bows + arrows + for whistles.
Indian tea	"Tsurupe" -	~~Used as beverage + for colds. Tea from tongo -~~
~~Indian tobacco.~~	~~"Twui-bamo"~~ -	~~Smoke bits of dried leaves + seed for cold - Add "Todsa" smoke mixture for flavor + to loosen cough -~~

Yerington Indian Plant Uses - Page 3.

Common name.	Indian name. (Paiute)	Use -
~~Milkweed, gray, (Asclep. speciosa?)~~	~~"Wipanabu"~~	~~None known to be poisonous~~
~~Milkweed, string~~	~~"Wisha" - Outer fibre of stem used to make string for nets + c -~~	
~~Sagebrush, big,~~	~~"Sawabae" - Boil leaves for tea for colds - apply for poultice for bullet wounds - very healing.~~	
Rumex, Sand dock	"Tua-ono-gibu" P. + Sh. - Root used for scalds, burns + sores - powdered + applied - not used for dye -	
~~Service berry~~	~~"Tuave" - P. + Sh. - Berries for food -~~	
~~Sunflower.~~		
~~Balsam root.~~	~~"Ah'Kerh-dokea" - No use -~~	

"Yarrube" - ~~not a plant,~~ a mineral ~~not used~~ (Sample sent previously) with plants. but a very potent medicine + a definite cure for gonorrhea - "Yarrube" is a mineral found in pockets near Sweetwater Calif. + also near Dayton - Nevada - It is very fine + slippery - black + gray + shiny - looks like quicksilver or mica -

Yerington Report - Page 4.

"Yarrube" is taken inwardly for gonorrhea as follows - a saltspoonful in water on each of 3 successive days Lay off 3 days & begin again. Treatment lasts until cured - is quite expensive as only certain Indians know where to obtain it.

In cases of uterine hemorrhage same dosage may be used -

Another medicine woman used it externally alone - for paralysis for rubbing purposes & as an aid to other internal medicines - Yarrube is rubbed or sprinkled on the sick persons hair & face & is said to induce sweating.

Prospectors who have seen this say it could be "black mica" - or graphite. or some form of quicksilver.

~~Indian Knife made of obsidian, to flesh hides is called "We-he" - P.~~

Indian Plant Uses at Fallon. Nevada - given by ~~Report 27~~
Bodie Graham at Intertribal conference - Sept 11-1937
N. H. S. by E. V. A. Murphey

Common name -	Shoshone Indian name -	Manner of Use -
Honeysuckle, grows along irrigation ditches	—	Root pounded raw + applied to dropsical swelling - wash with it too.
~~Milkweed~~	~~"Wa-na"~~	~~Formerly used for bow string. although sinew was preferred.~~
Ephedra "Indian tea"	"Durumbe"	Tea made + taken till cured for syphilis + c — from small twigs only —
Chrysothamnus "Rabbit brush"	"See-bape"	- sought for chewing gum which is contained in knots in roots -
Juniperus ~~Juniper berries~~	"Sammopo"	Tea from fruts. made in autumn for birth control. Take a cupful in the morning - It is fearfully bitter but 2 or 3 cupfulls or doses will be all that is necessary - forever -
~~Joshua tree roots near Gold field - Nev.~~	—	~~These roots are naturally red but according to Mrs Weeks, see Schurz rept. page 6 - if a fire is built on them on top of ground + then tree is pulled over - the roots will be a deep + lasting black.~~
~~Indian Balsam~~	~~"Todsa"~~	~~Best place to get these is rights behind Bowers' mansion between Carson + Reno - Tea of root Good for colds + smoke dried root for asthma~~

E. V. A. Murphey
Sept. 11, 1937

Report No 27

(245)

Indian Plant uses at Fallon, Nevada -

Common name	Indian name	Manner of Use
1 Quinine bush found in eastern Nev. near Spring Valley.	"Kinni-Kinnic" - also "Doomaya"	Small leaves dried & used in tobacco blend - mild & spicy

E chinocystis (?)

1 ~~Given by same man~~ -

Near Beatty - Nevada - is a fruit like a melon - not so large - which grows in washes. a tea from the root of this is a positive cure for syphilis - not too strong a tea - Patient endures hardship while taking it, but will eventually be cured - It grows also at Poison Springs, Death Valley & in Grapevine canyon.

Query: could this be wild cucumber? Echinocystis — California Indians use it for same purpose -

"Maip" - a root used as gambling 'medicine' is found near Beatty - Nev. no clue -

Odds & ends of information from Bodie Graham -
Badger oil is good to rub on rheumatism or strained muscles -
Cedar posts are not as good as juniper - attract lightning more frequently & are struck & rejected -
To cure blood poisoning or heal a stubborn wound: Have on hand the jerked meat of a chuckwalla lizard - clean the wound & insert piece of this chuckwalla - Let it heal up in the wound - This is the same lizard, whose skin is saved & used dry as splints for broken bones

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Report No. 27a (247)
(Annotated)

INDIAN PLANT USES AT FALLON, NEVADA
GIVEN BY BODIE GRAHAM AT INTERTRIBAL CONFERENCE
SEPTEMBER 11, 1937.

Report by Mrs. Edith V. A. Murphey

Chrysothamnus
"Rabbit brush"; "see-bape" (S).
Sought for chewing gum which is contained in knots in roots.

Ephedra
"Indian tea"; "durumbe" (S).
Tea made and taken till cured for syphilis, etc., from small twigs only.

Juniperus
"sammopo" (S)
Tea from frts. made in autumn for birth control. Take a cupful in the morning. It is fearfully bitter but 2 or 3 cupfuls or dose will be all that is necessary--forever.

Lonicera
"Honeysuckle"
Grows along irrigation ditches.
Root pounded raw and applied to dropsical swelling, wash with it, too.

Arctostaphylos nevadensis
"Quinine bush"; "kinni-kinnic", "doomaya" (S)
Found in Eastern Nevada near Spring Valley.
Small lvs. dried and used in tobacco blend. Mild and spicy.

~~Found near Beatty, Nevada, also at Poison Springs, Death Valley, Grapevine Canyon.~~

Echinocystis (?) Cucurbita ?-wa a
Is a fruit like a melon, not so large, which grows in washes.
A tea from the root of this is a positive cure for syphilis - not too strong a tea. Patient endures hardship while taking it, but will eventually be cured.
It grows at Poison Springs, Death Valley and in Grapevine Canyon.
Could this be wild cucumber - "Echinocystis"?
California Indians use it for same purpose.

Cymopterus globosus
~~Cogswellia (?)~~
"Celery-wild"; "ye-luts", "yeduts" (P)
Boiled roots, tea used for insecticide.
No medicinal use

Report by Mrs. Edith V.A. Murphey (Cont'd.)

Phragmites
"mogoko"(P).
Heavy stems used for bows and arrows and for whistles.

Rumex
"Sand dock"; "tua-ono-gibu"(P&SH).
Root used for scalds, burns and sores-powdered and applied.
Not used for dye.

Found near Dayton, Nevada and Sweetwater, California.

"Yarrube"
A mineral not used with plants, but a very potent medicine and a definite cure for gonorrhea. "Yarrube" is a mineral found in pockets. It is very fine and slippery-black and gray and shiny- looks like quicksilver or mica.

"Yarrube" is taken inwardly for gonorrhea as follows- a saltspoonful in water on each of 3 successive days. Lay off 3 days and begin again. Treatment lasts until cured-is quite expensive as only certain Indians know where to obtain it.
In cases of uterine hemorrhage same dosage may be used.
Another medicine woman used it externally alone-for paralysis for rubbing purposes and as an aid to other internal medicines. Yarrube is rubbed or sprinkled on the sick person's hair and face and is said to induce sweating.
Prospectors who have seen this say it could be "black mica" or graphite, or some form of quicksilver.

Indian Plant Uses from Tonopah - Nev. by
Mrs Edith V A Murphey - Sept 22 - 1937 Report 28

Note: Owing to mining conditions there is practically no vegetation here & the Indians procure their medicines in other areas -

On this date a box of 4 specimens was sent to Dr Archer - as field number had not been taken when notes were turned in these will have to receive field nos. later - They have been entered in field notebook -

Tonopah #1 - "Bihera" - or "Hooni" - formerly entered as Rock cress -

Collected high up above Monitor Valley in Nye County - Nevada - in porphyry - white chalky soil at probable elev. of 9000 ft. accompanied by practically no other vegetation -

Plant is 6-9 inches in height - has branching stems with small heads of white flowers & slender tap root - few very small turkey track & green leaves at base & occasionally on stem - Stem - leaves & flowers are said to be fuzzy or rough when fresh -

Specimens collected about Aug 1st while Elko Indians say it must be collected in May or June this may be due to difference in altitude -

Uses in this area are varied - Tonopah & Austin & Elko regard tea from this plant as sure cure for gonorrhea - so does Owyhee, but also uses it for colds - & in the town of Austin, this is highly regarded as physic & emetic & to apply to ulcers of long standing as poultice - Reese River uses it for Flu - emetic after 3rd dose - Smoky Valley Indians ought have a treatment for gonorrhea tea from "Bi-hera", to drink & "Dimbachego" M482, mashed up & applied as a wash to dry up gonorrhea -

E.V.A. Murphey
Sept. 22. 1937
Report No. 28
Q49

M 462
2 Tonopah -
No American name -
Indian name - "Wo'orra" -
Locality any place in Mts in Nye Co. Nevada
prob. elev. 6-8000 ft. rocky soil - not very wet
not very dry -
Plant description -
Has a small purple flower & thin lance-
shaped leaf - 1 inch long & 1/2 inch wide -
Plant grows flat on the ground & has a stout
reddish running root - unable to get any
description of associates -
Root soaked in hot water - the pieces are right
size for child's dose - 1 piece in water to cover
drink till diarrhea or dysentery is checked

(250)

M 463
3 Tonopah -
Pine pitch - Locality near Tonopah - Nev.
elev. ca 33 ft in pine nut hills. Nye Co. Nev.
Plant desc.
Piñon tree - pitch appears where tree
has been gashed or bruised - this is collected
when pine nutting carefully freed from bark
& bugs & melted down for use in cases of boils
heel blisters & as a chest or throat poultice when it
is applied on a warm cloth for pneumonia
P. & S. "Sanape" -

M 464
4 Tonopah -
Locality same as preceding -
Plant description: 2-3 ft tall, has no flower (think
this is always gathered at pine-nutting time when
flowers are gone) has strong odor to basal root & leaves
when fresh - tap root with branches, fine needle like
leaves along stem - No Indian name - (over)

~~Indian name. General physic & blood purifier~~
emetic after 3rd dose – Tea from stem & roots –
whole plant boiled & used in reducing doses
until condition is relieved –
Old John Tuboy Shoshone married Fishlake Paiute
who is blind while he is deaf, did not consider
this to be Trumpet phlox which it might be –
Did not recognize "Engo Mowanna", red flower
"Tem Paiute", both Shoshone terms, or "Para gibe"
Paiute name –
Asked if it would cure syphilis or gonorrhea
replied that it would cure anything – he needed
no name just went & got it –

Indian Plant Uses - Report by Eva Murphey -
Tonopah - Nevada - 9-24-37 - chiefly new Shoshone names -

Common name	Indian name	Manner of use
Bunch grass	"Warunzip"	Food from seed in early days - (Report 29)
Birch -	"Enga coninp"	Slim twigs for cradle boards
Bulrush	"Mujeranga"	Joints used for whistles
Celery, wild	"Yutah-gu"	Root cooked + eaten - not too much, or it will prove emetic
False hellebore -	"Bia-dubassop"	Raw root mashed + used as poultice for blood poisoning -
Sweet sage	"Pa-wots"	Leaves used as beverage - tea - seeds pounded for gravy
Small sagebrush on mt	"Toyabe behobe"	Tea for colds &c from leaves -
Yarrow	"Pannonzia"	Tea from whole plant for blood disease + root to stop ache in hollow tooth
Ephedra Indian Tea	"Tutumbe"	Austin Shoshones call it "Durumbe"
Poverty weed	"Queda-tinub"	Roots steeped for diarrhea same as "Durunzip"
Mt mahogany	"Durumbe"	Bark steeped + applied to wounds -

Report no. 29
Sept. 24, 1937

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(copy)

Report 28a + 29a
(annotated)

INDIAN PLANT USES
By
Mrs. Edith V. A. Murphey

Report on Tonopah, Nevada, September 22, 1937. Note: owing to mining conditions there is practically no vegetation here and the Indians procure their medicines in other areas.

M 641 Biheva, hooni Gilia congesta
Collected high up above Monitor Valley, Nye Co., Nev. in porphyry, white chalky soil, at about 9,000 ft. el. accompanied by practically no other vegetation. Plant is 6-9 in. high, has branching stems with small heads of white flowers and slender tap root. Uses in this area are varied. Tonopah, Austin, and Elko regard tea from this plant as sure cure for gonorrhea, so does Owyhee, but also uses it for colds, and in the town of Austin, it is highly regarded as physic and emetic and as a poultice to be applied to ulcers of long standing. Reese River uses it for flu emetic after third dose. Smoky Valley Indians have a treatment for gonorrhea using tea from "bi-heva", to drink and "dimbashego" (M482) mashed up and applied as a wash to dry up gonorrhea.

M 642 wo-orra (worra nut too) pains in stomach
Occurs any place in mountains in Nye Co., Nev. el. 6000-8000 ft. rocky soil. Plant has a small purple flower and thin lance-shaped leaf, 1 in. long and 1/2 in. wide, grows flat on the ground and has a stout reddish running root. Root soaked in hot water--the pieces are right size for child's dose--1 piece in water to cover; drink till diarrhea or dysentery is checked.

M 643 Pinus 28
sanape (P&S)
Pinon pitch appears where tree has been gashed or bruised. This is collected during pine nutting season; carefully freed from bark and bugs and meted down for use in cases of boils, heel blisters and as a chest or throat poultice for pneumonia when it is applied on a warm cloth. no

M 644 Gilia aggregata Jimpinite
2-3 ft. tall. Root and leaves have strong odor when fresh, tap root branched, leaves needle-like.
General physic and blood purifier, ematic after third dose. Tea from stem and roots. Whole plant boiled and used in reducing doses until condition is relieved. An old Indian, John Tutoy, a Shoshone, said this plant would cure anything including syphilis and gonorrhea.

Report on Tonopah, September 24, 1937. (Report no 29)

Bunch grass, warunzip (S)
Food from seed in early days.

Birch, enga coniup (S) Red birch (Betula fontinalis) wrong?
Slim twigs for cradle boards.

Indian Plant Uses - Mrs. Edith V. A. Murphey.

Scirpus
Bulrush, mujeranga (S)
Joints used for whistles.

Celery, wild;yutah-gu (S)
Root cooked and eaten, not too much, or it will prove emtic.

Veratrum
False hellebore; bia-dubassop (S)
Raw root mashed and used as poultice for blood poisoning.

Sweet sage; pa-wots (S)
Tea of leaves used as beverage. Seed powdered for gravy.

Small sagebrush; toyabe behobe (S) mountain sagebrush
Tea for colds, etc. from leaves.

Yarrow, pannonzia (S) Achillea
tea from whole plant for blood disease and root to stop ache in hollow tooth.

Ephedra
Indian tea; tutumbe (S)
Austin Shoshones call it "durumbe".

Iva axillaris
Poverty weed; queda-tinub (S)
Roots steeped for diarrhea, same as "durunzip".

Mt. mahogany; "dunumbe "(S) Cercocarpus
Bark steeped and applied to wounds.

Indian Plant Use Report by Mrs Ella Murphey (Report 30) noted the from Beatty - Nev. Sep. 24 - 1937 - N.H.S.
slight differences in Indian name - mostly Shoshone names -
Most of this information was gathered from Bill Dock - old Shoshone chief - aided by members of his family - as Ike Shaw, medicine man + Tom Stewart are away working on a road project at Lone -
It will be noted that most of the medicines below given + in field book are for kidney or bladder trouble - The Amargosa river was so named because of bitterness, by J C Fremont + if the Indians use this water it may have something to do with their ailments -

Common name	Indian name	Manner of use
Antelope brush	"Hunavi" - Sh. Note: "Hunabe" and "Hunape," prev. given.	Both emetic + physic handful of leaves in water to cover, boiled + tea used, gives a very active cleaning out. In early days used during smallpox epidemics -
Lupine, any.	"Cupi-chuk" - Sh.	Tea from seeds to help failure to urinate - use till relieved -
Small plant like angelica, but not aromatic -	"Ku-siqinobe" - Sh.	Raw leaves + roots crushed + applied to venereal sores + swellings
Buckwheat, wild, sulphur flower -	"Naka-donup"	Tea from root for colds -
Sagebrush leaves -	"Sawabae"	Chewed to relieve indigestion
Gray rabbit brush	"See-bape"	Tea from leaves for stomach trouble + for colds
Yerba mansa Lizard tail	"Nupitchi"	Grows in California + obtained through Death Valley Shoshones Tea from whole plant for gonorrhea -

E.V.A. Murphey
Sept. 24, 1937
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Indian Plant Uses - Beatty - Nevada - Page 2 -

Yarrow. "Wiutu" - P. Leaves + stems boiled into liniment for skin sores - Root for toothache - bit of root inserted in hollow tooth.

Indian Balsam "Todsa" - Known but too hard to get for general medicine # 5 Beatty preferred - This is same as toothache plant "Sebu mogoonobu" - Walker River (P)

Indian tobacco "Bahombe" - smoked with Todsa roots when dried - means "cured tobacco" - while (Sh) "Pwui-barno" means green tobacco

Service berry "Tuambe" - Sh. Berries eaten for food (usually "Tuave") Only gathered when pine nutting -

Sego lily "Se gaw" Known, but out of reach

Queen Anne's Lace "Yamba" " " " " "

Sand grass "Wey" - Seed still gathered + used for food (over) 255

White sage "Sissop" Seeds gathered + eaten - highly regarded as source of wild honey - An Indian sweet potato grows always near this plant, probably a root parasite Orobanche - eaten raw or cooked - roasted

In basketry: Black willow growing 50 miles to north is used - roots natural black, buried in manure to set color + deepen it -
Tule root, bark furnishes yellow brown + for pattern root of sedge gives foundation -
Joshua tree: "Oomph" roots are naturally red, if black is desired slow fire is built on top of ground under tree for 2 days, then roots are unfading black - used more in neighborhood of Bishop than here - (over)

Cactus "Wo-gay-be" (small fuzzy cactus) — To remove warts & moles cut them crossways & rub in cactus fuzz - They will disappear -

Cactus - Night blooming - — There is a large night blooming cactus, further south, from whose root tea is made for powerful heart stimulant

Melon - wild "Po-o-nono" reported by Bodie Graham as being found near Beatty, was well known, but impossible to get a specimen - Tea from root of this melon is positive cure for syphilis - grows also at Poison Springs Death Valley & in Grapevine Canyon.

Report from Moapa - Nevada. Indian Use of Plants
by Mrs E. V. A. Murphey - Oct 8 - 1937 Report 31

Note: These Indian names may be Ute, Paiute or Shoshone ~~Indian language~~ not. ~~any other~~ ~~different~~

Common name	Indian name	Manner of Use
Service Berry	"Tuambe" Sh. (same as Beatty)	Fruit used for food & juice for dye for cloth - Cedar Mt. place where obtained -
Willow	"Kanab" (presumably Ute)	Slim sticks used for common & burden baskets
Woolly Loco	"Tada-ginobu" Paiute.	Known to be stock ~~poisoning~~ - This is Astrag- ~~Idahoensis~~ ~~in foothills~~ Utahensis ~~to~~ Utah
Sego Lily	"Segaw" - Sh.	Bulbs eaten in early Spring -
Peppermint	"Paquana" - Sh.	Tea from leaves for babies 'colic - or to reduce fever.
Taboose (Cyperus rotundus)	"Taboose" - P.	Obtained from Bishop Calif - via Death Valley - Shoshones - Black tubers used for food
Poverty weed	"Durunzip" - Sh.	Diarrhea remedy - roots simmered in warm water to make tea for children suffering from dysentery -
Sand grass	"Way" - or "Wai-ya" - P+S.	Seed still gathered & used for gravy or soups
Indian tea. Mormon tea - Brigham	"Tu-tupa" - Ute.	Slender twigs of the blue variety used with Bi-heva to make tea for gonorrhea -
"Bi-Heva"	Recognized, but no Indian name given -	Collected on Charleston Peak in white ground porphyry with few other vegetation except a red

E.V.A. Murphey
Oct. 8, 1937

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Moapa. Nev. Indian Plant Use - Page 2 -

Common name	Indian name.	Manner of Use
Bi Heva - cont'd	"Bi-heva".	These are hardy perennials & bloom for second time after rains & send out green leaves - Tea from whole plant is the best remedy for gonorrhea for Moapa Indians. It had a bad taste, so Ephedra is added to improve it, & Ephedra is also known to be good for venereal disease - but Bi Heva is not used for syphilis - The tea must be used hot & patient must lie down afterwards, as it may bring on nose bleed, or be emetic
Oregon grape	"Sogo tiembuh" Sh.?	Tea from root for bloody dysentery - or to thicken blood in a "bleeder"
Mt mahogany	"Dunumbe" - Sh.	Bark tea for cold -
False Sol-Seal -	No Indian name at Moapa "Tu'an Sur" Cedar City Utes -	Root is chewed, put on a stick & presented to a snake to smell of - He dies - This was confirmed by white men -
Indian tobacco	"Sawawa-Ko-op". Ute? (Green tobacco) also Sawak-wape" P.?	Leaves & stems dried & smoked -
Juniper	"Pawop" or "Pawaap" - Sh.	Berries eaten - Wood used to smoke buckskin -
Indian Balsam	"Pagoo". Ute - Cedar City.	Smoked chips of root inhaled for asthma or hay fever Tea from root to break up cold -

Moapa - Nev. Indian Plant Use - Page 3 -

Wild melon.	"Arnoko" Sh. or "Arno-cup" - Moapa	Tea from roots to kill maggots in wound -
Yucca Our Lord's Candle	"Viemp" - not found at Moapa - but sought elsewhere - known as far as Death valley - Calif -	Fruits eaten - string produced - 2 fibres to each leaf - soap from root -
Yucca - perhaps "Whipplei" a small one -	"Oos"	Fruit like small bananas, dried & used in winter - This may have been given -

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Things I never did succeed in identifying

Izaibe - Like "Hoona - or Doguh" in scrapbook from Elko. but Izaibe grows in wet places -

Tu-wisk'inub - P. rept'd from Schurz -

"Unh" - tuberous root - to eat. grows close to rocks white flower - rep't'd from Ely -

"Tutume" rep't'd from Ely. turns into "Tu-tupe" at Moapa - & is the same as "Tsurupe" & "Durumbe" - all names for Ephedra -

"Dumumbe" is Mt Mahogany -

(copy - edited by P. Train)

+31
report 30
(annotated)

INDIAN PLANT USES
By
Mrs. Edith V. A. Murphey

Report on Beatty, Nevada. Note the slight differences in Indian names, mostly Shoshone. Most of this information was gathered from Bill Dock, old Shoshone Chief, aided by members of his family. It will be noted that most of the medicines given below and in field book are for kidney or bladder trouble. This may be due to the drinking water. September 24, 1937. Bodie Graham

O.K. Antelope brush; hunavi (S) Purshia glandulosa
Both emetic and physic. Handful of leaves in water to cover, boiled and tea used, gives a very active cleaning out. In early days used during smallpox epidemics.

Do not use this for med. & do not know this name Lupine, any; cupi-chuk (S)
Tea from seed to help failur to urinate. Use till relieved.

name not known Ku-siginobe (S) Berula erecta grows here but they eat it like watercress. No medicine use
Small plant like angelica, but not aromatic
Small raw leaves and roots crushed and applied to venereal sores and swellings.

not recognized as medicine Buckwheat, wild; sulphur flower; naka-donup Eriogonum umbellatum
Tea from root for colds. Do not know this name ovalifolum

name wrong Sagebrush; sawabae (Bah-hoe-be) used here, not sawabae
Lvs. chewed to relieve indigestion

not used as medicine here Gray rabbit brush; see-bape (Ka-poomb) all brush, not su-bape of N. Shoshones
Tea from leaves for stomach trouble and for colds.

Collected Stone Ranch Warm Springs 8 m. W. Moapa Yerba mansa; lizard tail; jupitchi Anemopsis californica
Grows in Calif. and obtained through Death Valley Shoshones. Tea from whole plant for gonorrhea. Lvs. boiled for emetic (Papago use)

Grows here all along bed of Amargosa River. Not used for venereal disease here

none of informants recognize this plant. Yarrow; wiutu (P)
lvs. and stems boiled into liniment for skin sores. Bit of root inserted in hollow tooth for toothache.

name known, a few had used it Indian balsam; todsa Tohsup (Reptotaenia multifida)
Known but too hard to get. For general medicine M 645 is preferred.
This is same as toothache plant, sebu mogoonobu (P) from Walker River. means thorny

O.K. Indian tobacco; bahombe (S) means cured tobacco, pwui-bamo means green tobacco. Smoked with todsa roots when dried. (poo-wee-buh-hoon) nicotiana

O.K. Service berry, tuambe (S) Amelanchier
Frt. eaten for food. Only gathered when pine nutting.

O.K. Sego lily, se gaw Calochortus nuttallii
Known but not available.

O.K. Queen Anne's lace; yamba (Jenkin) Carum gairdneri
Known but not available.

(copy)

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(annotated by Train)
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Indian Plant Uses - Mrs. Edith V. A. Murphey

O.K. Sand grass, wey Oryzopsis
Seed still gathered and used for food.

Eurotia lanata
wrong name not eaten here White sage; ~~siesop~~ Tuh-weep, not siesop. Used only to grow hair O.K.
Seeds gathered and eaten. Regarded as source of wild honey. Orobanche, an Indian sweet potato, always grows near this plant, probably a root parasite, eaten raw or roasted.

O.K. In basketry; black willow growing 50 mi. to N. used. roots natural black, buried in manure to set color and deepen it.
Tule.
O.K. Joshua tree, oomph.

Cactus, wo-gay-be (opuntia rhodantha)
Could not check this use. To remove warts and moles cut them crossways and rub in cactus fuzz.
There is large night blooming cactus, further South, from root of which tea is made for powerful heart stimulant. Could not check such a use either here or at Moapa

Melon, wild; poo-nono Cucurbita foetidissima
O.K. Reported by Bodie Graham as being found near Beatty. Tea from root of the melon positive cure for syphilis, grows also at Poison Springs, Death Valley, and in Grapevine Canyon.

Report No. 31

Report on Moapa, October 8, 1937. These Indian names may be Ute, Paiute or Shoshone, quite different from any other language.

Amelanchier, tuambe (S)
Frt. for food. Juice for dye for cloth. Obtained in Cedar Mts.

Salix
kanab (presumably Ute)
Slim sticks used for common baskets and burden baskets.

Astragalus utahensis
woolly loco; tadaginobu (P)
known to be stock poisoning.

Calochortus nuttallii
sego lily, segaw (S)
Bulbs eaten in early spring.

Mentha
paquana (S) - water mint - pah-kwauna
Tea from lvs. for babies colic, or to reduce fever. Use tageny

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Indian Plant Uses - Mrs. Edith V. A. Murphey

Cyperus rotundus
taboose (P)
Obtained from Bishop, Calif. via Death Valley-Shoshones. Black tubers used as food.

Iva axillaris
durunzip (S).
Diarrhea remedy. Roots simmered in warm water to make tea for children suffering from dysentery.

Oryzopsis Indian rice grass -
wey or wai-ya (P&S)
Seed still gathered and used for gravy or soup.

Ephedra — nevadensis (blue)
tu-tupe (Ute)
Slender twigs of the blue variety used with bi-heva to make tea for gonorrhea.

Gilia congesta.
bi-heva (Hoonichy) does not grow on Charleston Peak
Recognized, but no name given. Collected on Charleston Peak. Tea from whole plant is the best remedy for gonorrhea for Moapa Indians. Add Ephedra for taste. Ephedra known to be good for venereal disease, but bi-heva is not used for syphilis. Tea must be used hot and patient must lie down afterward, as it may bring on nosebleed, or be emetic.

Berberis -
Oregon grape, so-go-tiembuh (S)
Tea from root for bloody dysentery, or to thicken blood in a bleeder.

Cercocarpus
dunumbe (S)
Tea from bark for colds.

Smilacina
false solomonseal, tu-an-suv (Cedar City Utes)
Root chewed, put on stick and presented to a snake to smell. He dies. Confirmed by white man.

Nicotiana
sawawa-ko-op (Ute) sawak-wape (P)
Lvs. and stems dried and smoked.

Juniperus
pawop, pawaap (S)
Berries eaten. Wood used to smoke buckskin.

Leptotaenia
Indian balsam; pagoo (Cedar City Utes)
Smoked chips of root inhaled for asthma or hay fever. Tea from root to break cold.

Indian Plant Uses - Mrs. Edith V. A. Murphey

Echinocystis
wild melon; arno ko (S); arnocup (Moapa) (wild cucumber)
Tea from root to kill maggots in wound. Empire wash

Yucca mohavensis
our Lord's candle; viemp
Not found at Moapa but sought elsewhere, even as far as Death Valley.
Frts. eaten. String produced, two fibers to each leaf. Soap from root.

Yucca ~~whipplei~~ baccata.
ooss
Frt. like small bananas, dried and used in winter. Sp. a small one.

Items not identified:
Izaibe, like hoona or douguh; from Elko, but Izaibe grows in wet places.

Tuwisk inub (P) reported from Schurz, Nev.

Unh, tub buerous root, to eat. Grows close to rocks. White flower, reported from Ely, Nev.

Tutume reported from Ely, Nev. turns into tu-tupe at Moapa, and is the same as tsurupe and durumbe--all names for Ephedra

Dunumbe is Mt. Mahogany.

Medical plants used by Papagos, contributed by Dr. H. V. Hailman, U.S.I.S. since many of the same plant families are found in Nevada. June 2, 1937. (See in Rpt. 4)

collect Childbirth - creosote bush - woman lies on heated branches, dried pulverized lvs. steeped in hot water, rubbed on brasts to start flow of milk. Dried powdered lf. rubbed on infant's navel.

collect Colds - mesquite mistletoe; kui haap. Lvs. boiled and drunk.

do Emetic - covillea glutinosa, creosote bush, cikoi. Lvs. boiled and drunk.

Rheumatism - covillea glutinosa, creosote bush, cikoi; lay heated branches on joints. Also used for stings and bites.
Sore feet - covillea glutinosa, creosote bush; cikoi; hold feet in smoke.

Sores - Simmondsia californica, jojoba; bucjnut; hohohwi. Nuts parched, pulverized and applied dry.
Rumex hymenosepalus, canaigre; siwitcuris; roots ground and applied, drying effect. Used for sore throat also
Ereeus greggii. night blooming cereus; hookiwa; seed pot mixed with deer grease for salve.
Prosopis velutina; mesquite gum; pulverized; when applied to sores, becomes sticky and caked. used for impetigo. Used also for stings and bites.
Phoradendron sp. creosote mistletoe, cikoi-haap. lvs. boiled and drunk for stomach and menstrual cramps.
Phaseolus acutifolius - wild bean, pahwi, put in tooth for ache.
Anemopsis californica, lizard tail, wawic, lvs. boiled for emetic.

Report No 32

Madera County, California, Exhibit at the State Fair, Sacramento, California,
September 5-12, 1937, by Grade School Children
Information Secured by Mrs. E. V. A. Murphey

Crowsfoot - for bathing babies and dead people.
Sourberry - tea used as laxative.
Indian pink - tea made of leaves for aches and pains.
Star flower - root eaten.
Mint - leaf made into brew for indigestion.
Mistletoe - tea made of leaves for nerve ailments.
Passion vine - tea made of leaves to produce sleep.
Snakeweed - leaf made into poultice for snakebite
Violet - leaf made into tea for stomach ailments
Anise - stupefy fish
Camphor - leaves for colds
Nightshade - soporific
Goldenrod - tea causes sweating
Funnel seed - for congestion
Blackberry - root made into tea for dysentery
Pine pitch - for sores
Wild lilac - soap
Wild peach - laxative
Larkspur - tea on hair destroys vermin
Honeysuckle - crushed leaves on wounds causes them to heal
Cucumber seed - made into oil for hair
Strawberry - tea for stomach ailment
Knotweed - mix with other herbs for kidney disorder
Blue flag - little (baby) leaves retard thirst
Vervain - tonic, mix with other herbs
Red clover - tea as a laxative
Yarrow - mix with other herbs for tonic
False Solomon Seal - tea from leaves for tonic
Bull nettle -tea for scurvy
Cascara bark - laxative
Broon - kidney and bladder ailments
Red Hawthorn fruit - as a fruit
Hen and chickens - quench thirst
Tar weed - pinole
Pansy - tea for coughs and for kidneys
Mulberry - leaves as a tea for laxative
Poppy - leaves as greens
Peach - leaves as tea to stop nausea
Garlic - for colds (this from Missouri)
Horehound - for coughs
Sheepsorrel - as purgative
Gourd - root for soap and as purgative
Clover - tonic
Brodicea bulbs
Catnip tea - headache, poultices for bruises (from Missouri)
Horseradish - leaves for sore throat

Madera County, California, Exhibit at State Fair.(continued)

Chestnut - smoked for cough
Mullein - for asthma
Live forest (?) leaves - poultice for sores
Easter lily - leaf as poultice for wounds
Smartweed - gargle, also tea for kidneys
Med. Plum leaves - for asthma
Ladyslipper - laxative
Horsemint -tea for rash
Everlasting leaf - for coughs and hay fever
Mayapple - root for liver
Burrack - tea for boils and blood purifier
Dandelion - spring greens
Milkweed - tap for gum
Buckeye - ground as meal
Watercress
Wild potatoes
----- lettuce
Elderberry
Cheese plant - mallow
Wild onion
Indian soap
Wild currant
Lupine for greens
Sour cress
Wild clover - fed to animals
Sycamore - blood purifier
Dock
Thistle
Snowdrop - dipped in sourberry juice
Mustard
Lambs on filaree?
Plantain - cooked for grain
Oak - acorns
Spearmint - tea
Gooseberry
Fiddleneck
Manzanita
Shepherd's purse
Found near Coarsegold
Wild tea - stimulant
Willow - astringent
Hollyhock - leaves for poultice
Iris - roots purgative
Red bud - basket making
Chaparral - Floss, soap

Excerpt from newspaper, found by Mrs. E. V. A. Murphey, while in Las Vegas, Nevada, dated September 26, 1937:

"Indians find balanced diet in desert products"--Tucson (Ariz.) Sept. 25, (AP) - When Pica county Sheriff's deputies were sent out recently to rescue an aged prospector, supposedly starving in a lonely mountain cabin, they found him getting along nicely on a diet of beans and prickly pear and saguaro apples.

The cacti he classed as vegetables "finest there is for the blood." And he may not have been so far off at that, according to Prof. A. A. Nichol of the University of Arizona, who has made a study of the vegetation of Arizona's so-called deserts, and published a report on the varied use of native plants by the Indians.

Flour, fruit, greens, beverages and vegetables are all prepared by the Indians from common Arizona plants.

Nichol gave the following sources of flour used by Indian housewives: grasses, including sacaton, panic, rice, careless weed, stagmorn cholla cactus, saguaro or giant cactus, Mormon tea plant, yuccas, Joshua tree, agaves or century plant, acorns, mesquite and Palo Verde beans, screwbean and cat's claw, gourds, chamiso, chico and Indian wheat.

Indians often chew the young leaves of the agave or mescal for "tonic" thereby replacing a vitamin lack, Nichol said.

Greens are cooked from mustards, amaranth, sorrels, fleshy yucca fruits, dandelions, thistles and devil's claw.

Elderberries, cacti, saguaro, prickly pears, manzanita and juniper furnish fruit for the Indians. Mormon tea, cosahui, lemon sumac furnish beverages and intoxicants are made from the agave and the saguaro fruit.

The Indians also cook the bulbs of the Mariposa lily, desert lily, night blooming cereus and morning glory.

Add game and birds, and a primitive diet can be almost as varied and balanced as any that civilization has brought to the desert, Nichol observed."