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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.

NEVADA INDIAN DRUG PLANT PROJECT

Reports of Interviewers

Volume 2

Archer, W. A.

Breene, T. L. & Sampson, H.

Parks, W. D.

Stewart, O. C.

Train, Percy & Agnes

WPA compilation

1 9 3 7 - 1 9 3 9

\* \* \* \* \*

Bureau Plant Industry, USDA

in cooperation with

Works Progress Administration of Nevada and the University of Nevada

1937 - 1940

(Data summarized in Train, Percy; Henrichs, J. R. and Archer, W. A.  
Medicinal uses of plants by Indian tribes of Nevada. Contrib. Flora  
Nevada No. 33, 199 p., Dec. 1, 1941. Revised ed. No. 45, Nov. 26, 1957.)

VOLUME 2

MEDICINAL USES OF PLANTS BY NEVADA INDIANS

Reports of the interviewers: Archer, W. A.; Breene, T. L. & Sampson, H.; Parks, W. D.; Stewart, O. C.; Train, Percy & Agnes; WPA compilation.

1937-1939

\*\*\*\*\*

Tribe abbreviation: P - Paiute; S - Shoshone; W - Washoe

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7/20/37

Report No 33 (1)

MEDICINAL USES OF SOME NEVADA PLANTS AS USED BY  
PIUTE AND SHOSHONE TRIBES OF FT. MCDERMITT INDIAN

July 20, 1937

RESERVATION.

Information secured by Percy Train, Agent, Bureau Plant Industry,  
from John Crutch, Piute Indian.

1.

1. NICOTIANA attenuata: Indian name: (Foch-wee'-buh-hoon) (P)

The leaves of the wild tobacco were dried, ground fine, and mixed with deer tallow or rabbit grease and some other dried plant the name of which we were unable to discover. The grease was to make it burn more slowly and add a better flavor.

2.

2. CICUTA occidentalis: (Haw-ken-noop) Poison parsnip

Used by the older members of these tribes as a cure for rattlesnake bite. Also used in committing suicide. The roots of the poison parsnip were mashed to a pulp and made into a poultice and placed over the rattlesnake bite. This took down the severe swelling and the patient recovered.

3.

3. GRINDELLIA : (Gum plant)

Used in the Owyhee country and around Elko by the Indians for bladder trouble. The entire plant is boiled and made into a hot tea drink.

4.

4. ACHILLEA (Toe-tee'-tone-e-ga) Common yarrow.

The Indians gathered this plant, boiled it, and made a tea brew which was used to wash sores. Saddle sores or cuts on horses were also washed with this solution. It was taken internally in bladder trouble and childbirth cases.

5.

5. ALLIUM sp. (Kuh-guh) Wild onion

The blossoms and tops were boiled and eaten for greens in the early spring before the seeds formed.

6.

6. HELIANTHUS sp. (Ah-kuk) Sunflower

The ripe seeds of various sunflower species were gathered in baskets, thoroughly dried, and ground in rock bowls into a flour, which was made into a mush in winter months.

Percy Train,  
Lower Rochester, Nevada.

(1a)

Medicinal and food used of some Nevada plants by the Piute & Shoshone tribes of the Ft. McDermitt Indian Reservation..... page 2

7.

7. ZYGADENUS sp. (Koggie-a-den-up) Death Camas

The Indians have great faith in the bulb of this poison death camas. It deadens pain and is commonly used even today when ground into a paste and applied ~~to~~ externally as a poultice in cases of neuralgia, toothache, etc.

8.

8. CALOCHORTUS nuttallii (Kogg-gee) Sego lily

In the early spring the bulb of the sego lily is extensively hunted and eaten, the bulb being sweet as sugar.

9.

9. LINUM lewisii (Po-eena-tiz-wah) "Blue medicine" (Wild flax)

This plant grows in the moist meadows of the reserve and is commonly used by the Indians to reduce swellings. The leaves are mashed, flower and root discarded.

10.

10. PENTSTEMON deustus (Too-buzz-see-bee) White pentstemon

Root and leaves ground and made into a poultice to reduce swellings.

11.

11. ALLIUM sp. (Nah-zee) Wild garlic

The leaves and bulbs of the wild garlic in the early days were dug and buried in quantity in a pit in the ground. Rocks were placed on top and a slow fire kept going so that the garlic steamed and roasted all night long. Next morning the bulbs would be a paste and was eaten for food.

12.

12. IRIS sp. (Poo-gooey-rup) Wild iris

The roots of the wild iris were boiled, the resulting solution being bitter and the color of whiskey. This was taken for bladder trouble. The word, Poo-gooey <sup>gooly</sup> means "horse tongue"

Medicinal and food uses of some Nevada plants, con'd.

13.

13. BALSAMORRHIZA hirsuta (Key-gah-da-goop)

Classed as especially "good medicine". First used by the Indians around Bishop, Calif., the word was passed on north and into Nevada to the tribes around Smith Valley and Walker River. This information then spread to McDermitt and Summit Lake reservations.

The root is boiled, the resulting solution appearing like a thin yellow soup. Used internally in bad stomach diseases and bladder trouble.

(Plant noted in the Martin Creek basin of this range.)

14.

14. LEWISIA rediviva (Ki-næech) Montana bitter root

Used as a food only, in the spring. Roots peeled before cooking.

15.

15. ARTEMESIA tridentata (Sah-wavvy) \*not wavy, but to sound like Moheve.

The dead leaves of the sagebrush were gathered by the squaws, ground up to a fine powder, and used as a talcum powder for the babies. Indians called it "baby powder".

\*Green leaves of the sagebrush were boiled and used as a hot tea drink for colds and cough.

16.

16. SALIX sp. (Coe-see suh-e-wee) (Coe-see means gray, suh-e-wee means willow)

The little leaf grey or white willow along stream banks.

Pull off the bark and boil the willow wood as a tea. The Indians claim it just as good a physic as epsom salts.

17

17. RED CURRANT (Wild) Poh-oh-bis)

The wild red currant has two barks. The Indians took off and discarded the outer bark, taking the inner bark dried and scraped and made into a powder. This powder when applied, dried up running sores.

18

18. SAMBUCUS melanocarpa (Koon-noo-gip) Elderberry.

The roots of the elderberry were mashed to a pulp and applied as a poultice for caked breast in women, pain in breast, berries were dried and eaten as food.



(1c)

Medicinal and food uses of some Nevada plants, cont'd.

19.

19. ODOSTEMON

(Cor-ren-nup pah-vee)

Oregon grape or  
barberry. Indian  
name means "Older  
brother" of the  
Ceanothus

The roots of the oregon grape were boiled  
and made into a tea for bladder trouble.

20.

20. ARTEMESIA spinescens

(Kuh-eeb tah-kuh-no-gwah) Kuh-eeb means little

squirrel, like a chip-  
munk. The whole word means  
"Squirrel's food"

The leaves and flowers were boiled and the  
resulting brew taken internally in cases of stoppage  
of water in severe bladder cases.

21.

21. ELYMUS condensatus

(Oh-hoe-buh wah-hava) First word means "hard"  
second " " "grass"

(Giant rye grass)

The long stiff blades of the grass are used  
often to scrape granulated eye lids.

22.

22. .... Indian names of some Nevada plants:

✓ Amelanchier (Service berry) .... (Too-avvie)

✓ Prunus demissa (Chokecherry) .... (Too-es-sav-uh-wee)

✓ Lomatium sp. (Indian potato) .... (Hoo-nee-voh-wee)

✓ Salix nigra (Black willow) .... (Pah-rig-quisty)

✓ Cercocarpus ledifolius (Mt. mahogany) ... (Too-be)

✓ Sarcobatus vermiculatus (Greasewood) .. (Tone-oh-bee)

✓ Artemesia gnaphalodes (Western mugwort) .. (Koh-see-wah-ab)

✓ Chrysothamnus (Common rabbit brush) .... (See-goop)

✓ Dalea polyadenia (Parosela) ..... (Sun-oss-ee-goop)

✓ Chrysothamnus viscid. tortifolius (lit le rabbit brush) (Tah-beese-  
ee-goop)

✓ Sitanion hystrix (Squirrel tail grass) ..

(Kah-wah quaw-see)

1st. word: rat

2nd. " : tail

Herb. Coll. # T 443. Rumex.

Root mashed to a pulp and applied as a  
poultice in cases of rheumatism.  
Found on McDermitt Reservation.

Percy Train  
Lower Rochester, Nevada.

7/25/37

(1d)

Notes on several Indian drug plants used by Piute and Shoshone tribes of Ft. McDermitt Indian reservation, secured by Percy Train, Agent Bureau Plant Industry, from Pete Snap, Piute Indian.

LEPTOTAENIA multifida: (Indian name) Toh-aw-saw-ve

(cough root)

Both John Crutch and Pete Snap agree this large root is "fine medicine". One of the Umbelliferae, the root is very large and thick and after being dug begins to exude an oil. The root has the typical parsley smell. Sometimes the root is dried the brown skin peeled off and the white root shaved with a knife into pipe bowl or cigarette paper and smoked by the Indians to cure a cold. The writer smoked some and found it rather a pleasant smoke.

The roots are also boiled and the hot brew taken as a drink in cases of heavy cold and cough. This root was hunted and dug extensively during the flu epidemic a number of years ago. Pete Snap said this root could be purchased in drug stores, bottled as an influenza aid cure under the name "Parasmia". (This latter item has not been checked.)

Grayia spinosa: Pbh- goop

Milkweed: Toh-hawk-quee (The milk of this was used as a gum)

Common nettles: QUEE-quawn-oop

Wild rose bush: See-avvy

Term used to describe any weed, such as dandelion, etc.: Sah-avah

July 20, 1937.

Report 34  
Aug. 30 - Sept. 2, 1937

+ food

Medicinal uses of some Nevada plants  
as used by Paiute - Shoshone tribes  
at Suck Valley Indian Reservation

Owyhee, Elko Co. Nev.

also

Food Plants & miscellaneous plant names.

Percy Train

Pronunciation key for Indian names  
as used by Dept. of Anthropology of Columbia  
University, New York.

Given by Jack Harris. <sup>usage</sup>  
who is studying Shoshone language  
and customs at Owyhee.

- o. - shortened
- ȯ - elongated
- oi - voice
- i - pique
- e - fate
- a - mar
- u - loon
- o - loan
- ä - mat
- ε - met
- ü - müller
- ö - göthe
- ai - tide
- i̇ - fit
- ä - but

- β - intermediate between p and b
- ʋ - intermediate between t and v
- ɗ - d oiya " " d and t
- k̇ - intermediate between k and g

*and food*  
MEDICINAL USES OF SOME NEVADA PLANTS AS USED BY THE PAIUTE-SHOSHONE  
TRIBES OF THE DUCK VALLEY INDIAN RESERVATION at Owyhee, N. Elko Co. Nevada.

-----  
This Reservation is maintained by the Western Shoshone Indian Agency and there are between 800 and 1,000 Paiute and Shoshone Indians upon it. They intermarry and both languages are used, some of the Indians being bi-lingual.

-----  
Information secured by Percy Train, Agent, Bureau of Plant Industry, from the following sources:

By personal contact with individual Indians.

By employment of an interpreter, John Paradise, who also supplied a considerable amount of information from his own knowledge.

Indian

Informants: Mike Mingo (a particularly well informed and reliable Indian)  
: John Jones  
: George E. Jones  
: John Paradise  
: numerous other Indians

Considerable valuable assistance was rendered by Jack Harris, Department of Anthropology, Columbia University, New York City, who has been studying Shoshone Indian language and customs upon this reservation for the past four months.

NOTE: Both Shoshone and Paiute names were secured for each plant whenever possible. It was found in some cases that the Shoshone name was the same as the Paiute but the Shoshone people accent the word differently.

{ (P) = Paiute name

{ (S) = Shoshone name

Accented syllable indicated with underscored line, thus: See'-go

Many Paiute and Shoshone words have sounds difficult to pin down, such as: a PB - intermediate sound between a P and a B.

The B- an intermediate sound between a B and V.

The K- and intermediate sound between a K and a G.

The Indian E is really an i, as in "pique", however I have continued the spelling of the names as they sound to me.

\*Date of visit:

Aug. 30-Sept. 2, 1937.

1. ACHILLEA lanulosa (Common yarrow)

(P) Toe-tee-tone-e-ga

(S) Pah-ronzee-yah

Indian names mean "white flower".

Green plants were smelled in cases of headache.

Poultices made of mashed leaves were applied for  
sores and swellings.

Leaves of the yarrow were chewed to take away toothach

Leaves and stems were boiled to form a liniment which  
was used for skin sores.

2. LUPINUS ssp. (Lupine)

(P) Quee-duh-kwana

"kwana" means "strong smell"

(S) Quee-duh-quen-ah

Indian informants had heard it had been used  
for bladder trouble and failure to urinate.

3. SMILACINA (Vagnera) liliaceae (False Solomonseal)

(P) Eee- shuh-tone-ub

(S) Wom-boh-nomb

The Indians of this reservation gathered the white  
roots of this plant, boiled them, the resulting  
tea brew being taken internally for stomach trouble.

4. ZYGADENUS sp. (Death Camas) Poison.

(P) Koggié-a-den-up

(S) Tah-beesé-ee-goh

Paiute and Shoshones were aware of the poison element  
of this bulb, but apparently did not use it to deaden  
pain as was the custom at Fort McDermitt. Bulb was  
mashed at Owyhee and applied as a wet poultice to  
reduce swellings.

F

5. RUMEX sp. (Dock)

(P) Pah-wee'-ub

(S) Enga-pah-wee-ub

The Indian name means "red dock"

The root of this plant, usually found growing along irrigation ditch banks, stream banks, moist meadows or even desert roadsides where rain or snow waters collect to afford some moisture, was mashed and applied as a poultice in cases of rheumatism.

6. LINUM lewisii (Wild flax)

(P) Poo-eena'-tiz-wah

(S) Poo-eena-nut-tiz-zooh

The Shoshone ending here means "medicine"

While all Indian informants immediately recognized the blue blossom flax as "Blue medicine," apparently this plant was not universally known or used by the Owyhee Paiute and Shoshone bands.

At Fort McDermitt the plant grew in the moist meadows the leaves being mashed and applied to reduce swellings.

7. PENTSTEMON deustus (White pentstemon)

(P) Too-buzz'-see-bee

(S) T0o-buzz'-see-bee

The leaves of the white pentstemon were boiled the resulting tea being given to children in cases of stomach ache.

8. HERACLEUM lanatum (Bear Paw)

(P) Dotsi'-tone-e-ga

A salve made of the roots of this plant was applied to various cuts.

9. PURSHIA tridentata (Antelope brush)

(P) Huh'-nabbe

(S) Huh'-nah-bee

The leaves, flowers, &amp; wood boiled.

The resulting solution was used as

a wash for measles, to make the measles "come out" on the skin.

10

10. LEPTOTAENIA multifida (Cough root)

- (P) Toh-aw<sup>h</sup>-saw-ve  
(S) same

A member of the family Umbelliferae, this plant has a big twisted root which after being dug begins to exude an oil. Smells like parsnip, parsley, etc. At Owyhee the root is mashed and applied as a poultice to reduce swellings.

John Paradise said it was good for a cold or cough when the root is boiled and the hot brew taken internally. He also says it is sold to the drugstore and was used by the Indians in the flu epidemic. While at Fort McDermitt the roots are dried, the brown skin peeled off and the hard white root shaved off finely and put in pipes or papers to be smoked for a bad cough or a head cold, Owyhee Indians have not used it this way.

11

11. ELYMUS condensatus (Giant rye grass)

- (P) Oh-hoe<sup>h</sup>-buh wah-hava<sup>h</sup>  
(P) Wy-yuh ( food name when seeds were eaten)  
(S) Wy-ron-zip  
(S) Pav-wah-guave meaning "Big grass, or hay"

Both Paiute and Shoshone has more than one name for the familiar tall giant rye grass of the canyons and benchlands and river bottom meadows, one term being spoken when the food value was meant, another used in discussing range forage such as hay land.

The rough edge of split rye grass leaves was used to scrape granulated eyelids. A wash for sore eyes is made by soaking the leaves in water and bathing the eyes with the solution.

12

12. AQUILEGIA formosa (Scarlet and yellow wild columbine)

- (P) Pah-waw-cub  
(S) Pah-wah-guh

While this plant was at times used as a home remedy without use of the Indian doctor for minor ailments, its chief usage seemed to be by women who used the seeds for perfume.



13

13. ODOSTEMON sp. (Oregon grape or Barberry)

- (P.) unknown  
(S) Toh-yuh-tu-yuh-bu-huh

Called by the Fort McDermitt Paiutes as the (older brother) of the Snowbrush (*Ceanothus velutinus*) Sometimes found growing on the mountain rocky slopes together, the snowbrush being 3 to 4 feet high and a spreading shrub like manzanita, while the Barberry is 6 to 10 inches above the ground, the glossy stiff thorn edged leaves resembling holly. Berries dark blue.

A drink made of boiled roots of this plant was taken for venereal disease.

14

14. AGASTACHE urticifolia (Wild horse mint)

- (S) Toya-pah-kwana  
(P) unknown

"Toya" is the Shoshone word for mountain  
"kwana" meaning strong smell

In this case, the word means "mountain peppermint"

The plant was boiled, the brew used for a physic.

15

15. MENTHA. (wild mint)

- (P) See-na-tive, meaning "willow flags"  
(S) Pah-kwana

Mike Mingo, Informant, kept a bundle of dried wild mint in his house to be used the coming winter after the mint along the river is gone.

This plant was used as a tonic. A tea was made from the entire plant, except the roots, and used to keep cool. Dried leaves placed about a patient's neck while sick would keep him cool, in fever cases.

16

16. TETRADYMIA comosa

- (S) Coo-see-see-bup Name means: "Silvery sunbrush"  
(P) unknown

The thin white tomentose bark was scraped off, boiled, and taken to stop diarrhea. This plant grows only in the sand dunes. A tall shrub noted for its all white appearance and golden yellow flower heads.

17

17. CHAENACTIS douglasii

- (P) Bawa-na-tizua  
(S) unknown

The leaves of this plant were mashed and applied as a poultice to reduce swellings and sprains.

18

18. URTICA sp. (Nettles)

- (P) Quee-bah-noop  
(S) unknown

The leaves of the common nettle were boiled and used as a medicine for colds.

19

19. CHRYSOETHAMNUS viscidiflorus (rabbitbrush)

- (P) Tsh-beese-see-goop  
(S) unknown

The leaves of this rabbitbrush were sometimes crushed in water, the person afflicted with a cold either drinking it or bathing in it.

20

20. PAEONIA brownii (Wild peony)

- (P) Bati-pi  
(S) Pah-na-din

Both the seeds and the root of the wild peony were used. The seeds after being soaked were used as a cough medicine.

The roots were soaked in water, the solution being used as an eyewash.

A drink made from the roots and taken internally cured cases of nausea and general sick feeling.

21

21. ERIOGONUM umbellatum (shrubby sulphur flower)

- (P) Na-ka-donip  
(S) unknown

A hot tea drink was made from the roots for colds.

22

22. APLOPAPPUS sp.

- (P) See-gup-ee  
(S) unknown

A tea made from this plant was taken for stomach trouble and to stop diarrhea.

23

23. CICUTA occidentalis Water parsnip, poison parsnip

(P) Haw-ken-noop

(S) Hah-tee

The Owyhee Paiute and Shoshone bands knew the roots of this plant are poison, but apparently it was not used here in any way.

24

24. ARTEMESIA tridentata Big sagebrush (Nevada state flower)

(P) Sah-wavvy means general sagebrush land

(P) Pah- hoé-be means "big sage"

(S) Wah-gup-ee meaning wood, giant brush for fire sticks

The finest twirling sticks made by the Nevada Indians were made from the wood of the big sagebrush.

A tea of leaves was made to produce sweating during a fever.

Deep cuts were washed with sagebrush leaves.

Leaves were chewed for stomach disorders and colds, or boiled and used as a hot tea drink for colds & cough.

25

25. EPHEDRA SP. (Mormon tea)

(S) Soo-rumpee

Used as tea for a beverage.

26

26. NICOTIANA attenuata (Wild tobacco)

*H. McDermitt* (P) Pooch-wec-buh-hoon, or  
*Owyhee* (P) Puh-l-pah-moo

(S) Pui-bax

(cont'd next page)

26. *Nicotiana attenuata*, wild tobacco, cont'd:

Mike Mingo, Indian informant says:

"The tobacco plant is called puibax. Men go out to gather the plant which grows wild. It is gathered in August, and grows in the Owyhee vicinity. After the tobacco is picked, it is washed and then dried slowly in the shade.

A little deer fat is added to improve the flavor.

The tobacco is flavored with "pahotomaiha" a green vine-like plant, which grows in the mountains, otherwise the tobacco is too strong."

It was not possible to discover what this plant might be.

At Fort McDermitt it was said some plant was mixed with the tobacco and deer fat but they could not describe the plant or name it.

Aside from smoking the tobacco it had various medicinal uses. For earache and deafness, tobacco smoke was blown in the ears to clear the passages.

A bath taken in soaked tobacco leaves cured hives and itches.

Tobacco ground with water was sometimes scooped up with the fingers and swallowed to clean out the stomach.

Chewed tobacco leaves were applied to cuts.

Percy Train.

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1. JUNIPERUS occidentalis (Western juniper)

(P) Wap-pui

(S) Sam-a-bee

John Paradise, Indian interpreter and informant, says the berries of the Juniper were eaten in the early days as a food, by the Paiutes just over the line in Idaho, the juice being squeezed out to make a beverage.

2. CHRYSOTHAMNUS nauseosus, var. consimilis Hall (rabbit brush)

(P) Tah-beese-see-goop or sigupi

(S) See-vah-sun-e-quoh', meaning "rubber gum"

Mike Mingo, Indian informant says:

In the early days the Indians, mostly the younger girls, would hunt for the rubber gum rabbit brush. The root at the ground surface level was taken, the wood chewed all out in the mouth. When the wood was out and the gummy substance remained, it was washed many times in water. A grease was added to soften it and it was chewed until it appeared satisfactory. During the continued chewing the gum turned a purple color. The Indians sold these gum balls to the early white settlers in the surrounding region, apparently finding a ready market. A gum ball the size of a small egg sold for \$1.50

3. HELIANTHUS sp. Valley sunflower

(P) Puh-hee-a-kuh, meaning hairy sunflower

(S) Pah-uk

The seeds of the valley tall sunflower were gathered for food. It grows along the valleys and along the Humboldt River.

Mike Mingo, Indian informant, says:

Like white men, the Indians in the old days used to stake out claim of a large patch of these sunflowers. Brush markers were put up, about six or seven of them to mark off the claim. A man only marked off as much as he thought he could use, leaving plenty for his neighbors. (cont'd next page)

3. Helianthus sp. Valley sunflower, cont'd:

If one Indian moved another's marker, there was a fight, or if another puts up a marker which overlaps a claim already marked, there is a fight.

These sunflower seeds are gathered in the fall. Both men and women gather the seeds.

The entire ~~plant~~ flower is plucked off, or the entire plant may be pulled up and allowed to dry, lying on the ground until the seed is ripe.

The plants are then beaten with a racket-like club, spoon-shape, woven out of willows, called in Shoshone, "tsingo", which beats the seeds right into a funnel shaped basket, called "wodza". The wodza is carried under the left arm while the right beats the seed into it.

Back in camp, the seeds are cleaned by winnowing.

Live coals are put on the winnowing tray and the shaking movement kept up.

When the seeds are all popped, it is ground on the metate and muller.

This ground seed product is cooked by putting it in boiling water (gradually).

A thick paste is made out of it, and it is eaten like porridge. All seeds are eaten in this way. Wheat is now prepared in the same way.

Seed is one of the main foods thru the winter months.

The seeds are kept in willow sacks and taken out and ground when ready for use in the winter.

4. WYETHIA amplexicaulis (Mountain sunflower)

(P) Ah-kuk'

(S) Ah'kuh

The seeds of this sunflower were gathered and eaten as above.

5. CALOCHORTUS (Sego lily)

(P) Kogg-ee

(S) See-go ... please note the correct pronunciation of the brand of canned milk of which we are familiar is the same as the Shoshone name ~~from~~ this Utah State flower. *for*

The bulbs are eaten as food. John Paradise said: In the spring groups of young people go out in the mountains on what we term a "hike" or a "picnic". They sit around on the ground in a circle and play a game with these See-go bulbs. A bulb is tossed in the air and the one who catches it in his mouth offends. *was the game.*

(12)

6. ALLIUM accuminatum (Wild onion)(P) Kuh-guh or Gü-kah(S) Kung-guh

The leaves of the wild onions were regarded as greens and eaten when tender in the early spring. The blossom seed heads were steam cooked underground in the rocks or roasted.

7. ALLIUM sp. (Wild garlic) The garlic has a flat leaf, the onion a round one(P) Nah-zee(S) Pam-moo-hah (Pam-moo means "water onion" mu-a, or moo-hah, means onion)

Eaten as greens in the spring before too old.

8. LOMATIUM SP. (Indian potato)(P) Hah-pee or Hä-pi(S) Hah-pee

(each name confined to the valley species with small pencil-like root) Eaten as food

(P) Zoo-guh (these names meaning the big root potato(S) Zoy-ga found in the hills and rocky mesas) apparently they did not eat the larger kind here.9. OROBANCHE sp. (Broomrape. Desert parasite on sagebrush roots)(S) Too-ee

(P) unknown

George E. Jones, Indian informant, says his Mother when alive would go out early in the spring and hunt this plant bringing home the portion of the stalks which appeared just above the ground and under the blossom head. The portion here was tender crisp and eaten raw. Tasted like asparagus.

10. PRUNUS DEMISSA (Chokecherry)(P) Doh-ish-ah-bui(S) Ton-nomb-bui or tonambi

The chokecherries are gathered when ripe on the trees in the fall. Cleaned, washed, and dried. Then ground with the metate and muller. A cake is then made, about 2" in diam. dried in the sun, turned often to preserve the juice. Cakes then stored for winter eating, since the berries themselves would not keep.

Percy Train.

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11

11. CAMASSIA quamash ( camas )

(P) Pa-see-go

(S) Pa-si-go

The bulbs of this water marsh plant is always steam cooked in the rocks for 4 to 5 nights. It is not eaten raw. The bulb is white but turns brown when cooked. An important food bulb cooked and stored for winter use. Gathered in August.

12

12. AMELANCHIER (service berry)

(P) Tu-ga-bui

(S) Tu-ambi

The service berries were gathered in the fall. The bush beaten so that the berries fall into a willow basket. The berries are then taken back to camp and dried in the sun, being moved about often so that they will be evenly dried and the juice saved. It is then mashed and mixed with other seeds, such as sunflower seeds, after the seed is a paste. The berries are put in lukewarm water before mixing it with the sunflower seed. The Indian word means "bush berry"

13

13. EULOPHUS bolanderi ??

(P) Yah-bah

(S) Yem-bah or Yamba

There is some question that this is Eulophus. All informants seemed to recognize the pressed plant but were puzzled by a lack of a big root. I have collected this a number of times all over Nevada and Oregon and never came across anything that could be called a root. It is just so tender it breaks off or pulls out.

The plant they seem to think it is apparently has a big root which formed one of their chief root foods in the early days. The root was dried or ground and boiled or roasted. Root shaped like a carrot about 2" long. Brown skin and white meat. Can be eaten raw or stored for winter.

The Mountain Home, Idaho, Indians traded the Paiute and Shoshones at Owyhee for this root.

\*Could it possibly be Valeriana edulis?

14

14. WILD CURRANT

(S) Pógombi

Eaten raw, also ground and eaten in paste-like form



Percy Train.

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15

15. OPUNTIA rhodantha Prickly pear cactus

(P) Soh-hah

(S) Módza

The round flat cactus pads were roasted in ashes for food and thorns taken off. Not eaten often.

16

16. PINUS monophylla (Pine nut pine)

(P) Tū-va

(S) Tiv-o-wap

Pine nuts were the most important Paiute food. Abundant nuts in the cones of this tree assured them of plenty of food for winter and summer. Good crops were irregular, some times a few years between good crops.

In the early days in Nye County, Nevada, an Indian would come into the mining camps with many of their tribe in the fall and winter, with a 50 lb. flour sack full of pine nuts which they would trade to the miners for a 50 lb. sack of flour. That time is past. With the later years pine nuts became well known among the whites and now the Indians can sell all they can gather to the grocery stores for about 30¢ a pound.

The nuts were in the pitch sealed cones when pulled from the trees with sticks. Ripe nuts which fell from the cones were stored in pits lined with grass.

Cones were stored in bins on sunny hillsides, the bins lined with rocks and covered with needles, and boughs.

Cones were sun dried or roasted until open threshed in a pit and the nuts winnowed out in a winnowing basket. Nuts were eaten dry or ground or made into a paste soup, other seeds, in late years, wheat, added to form various pine nut dishes.

SOME Paiute and Shoshone names for a number of Nevada plants.

Information secured by Percy Train at Duck Valley Indian Reservation.

Informants: Mike Mingo  
: John Paradise

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- 1. TRIFOLIUM sp. (Clover) (P) Pbh-gee-duh  
(S)
- 2. CASTILLEJA sp (Indian paintbrush) (P) Toh-hoegoah-bee-zip , means "snake pain"  
(S) Toh- doequah-bee-zip
- 3. CERCOCARPUS ledifolius (Mountain mahogany tree)  
(P) Too-bee  
(S) Too-numbe
- 4. Tree (any kind) (P) Hoe-pee  
(S) Hoe-kuh (means wood, or forest)
- 5. GRASS (P) Soh-nabuh  
(S) Soh-nip
- 6. ANY WEED (P) Sah-av-ah  
(S) unknown
- 7. SERICOTHECA microphullus (Rock spirea)  
(P) Tah-see-vuh  
(S) Tots-seeb
- 7. CEANOTHUS velutinus (Snowbrush)  
(P) Ta Cor-ren-nup  
(S) Mah-don-numbe
- 8. OENOTHERA hookeri (Yellow night blooming primrose)  
(P) Yun-guh-tone-ee-guh  
(S) Too-guh-oh-high-yah
- 9. GREENS OR GREENS LIKE LETTUCE  
(P) Tuh-boo-ey  
(S) same
- 10. LEWISIA rediviva (Montana bitter root)  
(P) Kih-nid-yuh  
(S) unknown
- Sambucus  
11. (ELDERBERRY)  
(P) Koon-noo-gip  
(S) Ko-no-gip

Some Paiute and Shoshone Indian names for various Nevada plants, cont'd

Percy Train.

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12  
Ribes

12. (WILD GOOSEBERRY)

- (P) Mo-gu-tsee-ab-bui "Mo-gu" means thorny.
- (S) same

13

13. TETRADYMIA spinosa (Cottonthorn)

- (S) Toh-gowah-dama
- (P) Toh-gowah-dama

This word in both tongues means: "Snake teeth"  
This is very appropriate as the entire plant is but a mass of curved white thorns during the winter.

Mike Mingo, Indian informant, says:  
In the old days this plant was used as a charm. It was burned to fumigate the arrows, bow, or gun to bring a "lucky hunt".

14

14. SARCOBATUS vermiculatus (Greasewood)

- (P.) Ka-n-u-ba
- (S) Kuh-num-bee

15

15. SALVIA carnososa (Purple sage)

- (S) Toya-tim-ba-zip, meaning growing on mountain flat rocks
- (P) Toye-tim-buzz-ip

16

16. LEPTODACTYLON pungens (White flower prickly sage)

- (S) Tin-ah-ee-go

16a

16. EVERNIA vulpina (Lichen)

- (S) Ooh-ess-saun-um (This makes a yellow dye used by Shoshone)

17

17. ASCLEPIAS speciosa (Milkweed)

- (S) Pee-gee-wanna, means "milk hemp"
- (P) Wanna - means trap hemp, another plant.

Sept. 4-5, 1937  
report 35

Information secured by Percy Train,  
from following informants:

{ Broncho Charlie, Shoshone }  
{ Annie Charlie " }  
{ Maggie Patterson " }

1. LITHOSPERMUM sp. (Roots secured in quantity for drug analysis, herbarium specimen and some seed collected.)  
(Shoshone name:

" Nom-ish-aw" or Nem-ish-aw

Roots scraped, boiled, made into a tea taken internally as a cure for diarrhea.

2. WYETHIA amplexicaulis (S) Be-ah-kuk) The last syllable just a whisper not full sound.

The Wyethia root is used here. Root mashed and applied as a poultice for swellings, also as a body wash in measles cases.

3. PURSHIA tridentata (S) Huh-nebbe

In connection with the external wash made from the root of the Wyethia amplexicaulis the leaves and flowers of the Purshia are boiled, the brew taken internally "to make measles spots come out". This agrees with the usage at Owyhee Reservation.

4. CREPIS scopolorum (S) Ah-zeh-div-oh-wip

The root is used as a wash for sore eyes.

5. LEPTOTAENIA multifida (S) Toh-sup

This plant grows in favored locations about the Gardner Ranch and Broncho Charlie, Shoshone informant, says the Indians in this valley dig the root, dry it, and shave off pieces in the winter to smoke in pipe for cough and colds. Some use made at Fort McDermitt Reservation.

6. BALSAMORRHIZA saggitata (S) Ku-si-ak)

The root of this plant was mashed and applied as a poultice in cases of insect bites, such as ants, bees, and spiders.

7. IRIS missouriensis (S) Pah-sag-ee-duh

(This name is different from the Paiute which is Foo-gocey-rup meaning "horse tongue")

Root boiled, warm tea drink being used for stomach ache.

Percy + Agnes Train  
Sept. 4-5, 1937  
Report No 35

(18)

Percy Train8. \_\_\_\_\_ ? (Shoshone name: Be-ah-tim-o-aha )

For some time we have tried to find out the name of the plant used by both Paiute and Shoshone Indians of northern Nevada to mix with the wild tobacco (*Nicotiana attenuata*) (S) Pui-pah-moo, or Poo-wee-buh-hoo

Broncho Charlie, Shoshone informant showed pulverized fragments from his tobacco pouch and described the plant as a low spreading woody shrub growing only a foot or less high in solid mats over the ground. He said white man's name "Kinnikinic" but it is doubtful if the true Kinnikinic as we know it over the state of Montana, grows this far south. The habitat is apparently on rocky mountain summit ridges near the south end of the Ruby Mountains, and could not be found without a guide.

In appearance the leaf has the texture of a small laurel, or the bay leaves we use in seasoning. A small leaf picked from a willow tree to illustrate his point, was an inch to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, slim, and entire. At Owyhee Reservation they used the word "vine" plant instead of a woody shrub, but from the leaf fragments, I know that the Kinnikinic description is nearest right.

(19)

Sept. 23.

3

Gilia congesta?

✓ Note: When at Maggie Patterson's house in Elko to ask her to phone Ruby Valley, she brought out a box of dried stems which she called:

"Hoc-kni" (Shoshone)

At the time, my herbariums were buried under 1,000 lbs. of camp equipment in the car + I could not compare her specimens with mine. I took it to be very close to this plant. 7963

{ She said it was fine for phlegm. Whole plant was boiled. The resulting tea would also make a patient vomit. Used to clean the blood.

She said it came from Ely region, but this is the only point I have found it and then only a few plants were available due to late season.

{ If it is *Gilia congesta*, I know where a small amount grew last year at Eureka, Nev. Please notify me about it, tho it is really too late to hope to find any now. I expect

Percy Train

Information secured by Percy Train, Agent, Bureau of Plant Industry,  
from following Shoshone Indian informants:

Harry Johnnie

Fine Stick

John Reilly

----- (Oct. 9, 1937) -----

1. OSMORHIZA occidentalis (Sweet root)

(S) Bas-oh-wip

The root and leaves of this plant are boiled and the resulting solution used as an external wash for measles. The mashed root, according to one personal experience, has been applied as a poultice over a snake bite.

2. ASCLEPIAS speciosa (Milkweed)

(P) Toh-hawk-quee

(S) Pee-gee-wanna (At Owyhee Res.)

(S) Bee-sha-wannup (Ely)

The milky juice of the milkweed was known to the Indians, Owyhee Reservation tribes called it "Milk hemp", Ft. McDermitt Paiutes chewed the thick juice as a gum.

Ely Shoshones put the milk on skin sores as an antiseptic.

3. LEPTOTAENIA multifida (Cough root, Indian balsam)

(P) Toh-aw-saw-ve

(S) Toh-sup

Paiutes and Shoshones alike seem to know the medicinal properties of this root, and almost every colony visited will have some member who has a supply of the dry roots on hand.

and Used as a remedy for influenza and common colds cough, Indian informant Harry Johnnie (Shoshone at Ely, said his family and tribe had used the mashed root and leaves or a solution of boiled root as an external wash for smallpox in the ear days.

4. PURSHIA tridentata (Antelope brush)

(P and S) Huh-nabbe :At Ely: Linna-huh-nabbe

cont'd

*Purshia tridentata*, cont'd:

Shoshone informants at Ely distinguished between *Cowania stansburiana* (Cliff rose) and the *Purshia* both of which grow in the region, by calling the *Cowania* "Huh-nabbe, and the smaller shrub of the *Purshia*, "Linna-huhnabbe", the linna seeming a corruption of the English "little!"

Used as a remedy for measles by other colonies, Harry Johnnie said: "About 1900 my family lived near Wells, Nevada. A smallpox epidemic came and killed many every day. My grandfather sent out into the mountains for this plant, boiling the leaves to make a strong tea. My family drank this tea and rubbed on mashed leaves and they got well." The *Leptotaenia multifida* root was also used at that time.

5. CHAMAEBATIARIA millefolium (Fernbush)

(S) Ting-wee-buh

The leaves of the fernbush were boiled, the tea being taken for stomachache.

6. LINUM lewisii (wild flax) Indian's "Blue medicine"

(P) Poo-eena-tiz-wah

(S) Poo-eena-nut-tiz-zooh

The whole plant is boiled, the solution used as a wash for sore eyes.

7. ZYGADENUS sp. (Death Camas)

(P) Koggie-a-den-up

(S) Tah-beese-ee-goh

The poison quality of the death camas bulb is known among the Shoshones at Ely, John Reilly saying the bulbs had been eaten by a member of the colony to commit suicide and he had died.

8. PAEONIA brownii (Wild peony)

(P) Bati-pi

(S) Fah-na-din

The roots of this plant were soaked in water, the solution used as an eyewash.



9. LITHOSPERMUM sp.

(P)

(S) Nom-ish-aw or Nom-ish-aw

All the Shoshones so far contacted seem to know and use the root of the Nom-ish-aw and keep a supply of the dried root on hand.

At Ely it is used to cure diarrhea, several personal experiences being recounted in detail to support its excellent virtues in this respect.

10. ERIOGONUM sp. (Field Coll. # T1193)

(S) Bah-hoe-zee

Discovered as a remedy for lameness and rheumatic pains by Fine Stick, Shoshone informant. The root is boiled then mashed and applied as a poultice. Leaves are mashed also.

(Due to lateness of season only two plants could be found on the hill behind colony houses)

\*(T 1194) (small Eriogonum sp.) used for same purpose.

11. LYGODESMIA spinosa

(S) Toh-no-be

Roots mashed and boiled, tea taken internally as a tonic. Often mixed with other medicinal roots.

12. CLISME lutea

That used for medicine but ~~that~~ not known or name  
data

13. ARTEMESIA tridentata Big sagebrush

(P) Sah-wavvy

(S) Wah-gup-pee

Paiute and Shoshones both boil the green leaves of the big sage, drinking the tea hot for a cold or cough.

Ely Indian information:

14. ARTEMESIA discolor (Wormwood)(S) Bav-oh-hoe-be

Plant boiled up, the solution being taken internally for colds, also used as a physic.

15. LIMNIA perfoliata

This plant appears to have no Indian name, its medicinal properties being the discovery of Fine Stick, Ely Shoshone.

The entire plant is placed in water, soaked a long time, mashed, and applied as a poultice for rheumatic pains. He says the poultice of this plant burns like a mustard plaster, and penetrates, relieving the pain.

## 16. \_\_\_\_\_ Botanical name not known, plant not seen.

(S) Goos-pah

This plant was mentioned as being used for venereal disease, but was unable to find out what plant, only their name.

17. ARTEMESIA gnaphalodes (Western mugwort)() P Koh-see-wah-ab(S) Bav-oh-hoe

Plant boiled, tea used for stomach trouble.

18. EUROTIA lanata (Winter fat, white sage)(S) Shee-shub

This is the first case the winter fat seems to have been used for anything. The plant occupies mile after mile in "white sage flats" over the valley bottoms around Ely, and this colony has used it as a wash for the eyes,

Ely Indian information:

19. TETRADYMIA canescens(S) Tah-beese-ee-goop

It will be noted that the Shoshones use this term for several of the common desert shrubs and while several of the informants seemed to think its leaves and seeds were boiled up, the tea being used to "wash insides", the positive identification was not certain.

20. ODOSTEMON repens (Oregon grape, hollygrape, barberry)

(P) Cor-ren-nup pav-ee  
 (S) Toya-tu-yah-bu-huh (Owyhee Res.)  
 (S) Fav-ah-hoe (Ely)

Shoshones at Owyhee Reservation made a drink of the boiled roots of this plant for venereal disease. At Ely, the root is boiled, the solution being added to whiskey in small amounts and taken for cough.

21. GILIA congesta (Field # T1197)(S) Hoe-kni or Hoo-nah

The whole plant is boiled, the tea caused patient to vomit, and is also a physic. Also used at Elko.

22. GILIA congesta? (Field # T1196)(S) Bas-oh-nup

Appears to be a larger specimen of above. Plant boiled tea taken to "clean the blood".

23. EQUISETUM sp. (Horselait roots)No name known. (S) Bah-see-noo

Plant boiled about  $\frac{1}{2}$  minute, brew taken as a drink for kidney trouble. Used by Fine Stick, at Ely.

## Ely Indian information:

24. GRASS (Field # T 1195)(S) Bah-soh-nip (soh-nip means "grass")

This grass grows in or near water.  
The grass is boiled, the tea taken as a tonic.  
Indian informant says it is like whiskey, and he had a small dried amount in a sack to use during the winter.

When at Owyhee Reservation John Paradise, Indian interpreter and informant told of a grass which grew in the water. He said the only time he remember being drunk was when his family went down to Deeth along the Humboldt River sloughs, and the old men collected some grass there which they boiled up and used for whiskey. He said he drank some. This specimen was all material available and perhaps can be identified.

25. IRIS missouriensia (Wild Iris)(F) Poo-goocy-rub(S) Pah-sag-ee-dup

The roots used for bladder trouble and colds in other colonies, here at Ely the root is mashed, pieces placed in cavity of a tooth to kill the nerve in cases of toothache.

26. CAULANTHUS crassicaulis(S) Wah-<sup>h</sup>numb

Root when soaked in warm water turns water brown.  
Brew taken internally for a blood medicine.

PLANTS USED AS FOOD BY OLDER SHOSHONESAT ELY, White Pine Co. Nev.

Same informants as on medicinal plants.

1. AGOSERIS glauca

(S) Muga-gee-ah

The leaves of this plant were eaten in the spring, being placed in a pit, covered with wet grass, and steam cooked under hot rocks similar to procedure used in cooking the onion and see-go bulbs.

2. LOMATIUM sp. (Indian potato)

(P) Hoo-nee-voh-wee

(S) Ahn-Eha,

(S) Hoh-nib

The bulb is starchy and was eaten as a food.

3. CALOCHORTUS nuttallii (Sego lily)

(P) Kogg-gee

(S) See-go

Bulbs eaten as a food in early days.

4. OROBANCHE sp. Broomrape (Parasite)

(S) Too-ee

The tender white stalks above ground and under flower head was eaten like asparagus.

5. CAREX rostrata

Name not known.

Seeds were gathered by the squaws in baskets for the winter use.

7. ARGEMONE hispida (White flower prickly poppy)

(S) Wya-sag-e-duh (Ruby Valley)

(S) Zing-gsh-boh (ELY)

The thorns were scraped off the upper stems, the stems then eaten raw.

8. EPHEDRA sp. (Mormon tea)

(S) Toh-rumbe

Used as a tea beverage.

9. WYETHIA amplexicaulis

(S) Ah-kuk

Stems between root and flower eaten as food.

Percy Train

9 10. MENTZELIA sp. Bleazing star(S) Koo-ah

Seeds of the Mentzelia were gathered and eaten as food.

6 11. EULOPHEUS bolanderi(P) Yah-bah(S) Yem-ba

Called "Indian's carrots" at the Ely Shoshone colony. Roots dug and dried for winter use. One of the best food roots of the early days.

11 12. RUDBECKIA occidentalis (Coneflower)  
Niggerheads;(S) Hog-gie

Several Shoshone informants at Ely have been in the Ruby Mountains and recognized this plant at once. One older chief said it was a good food, the black blossom head and top of stalk down about 2 inches being eaten as a food.

7 13. LEWISIA rediviva (Montana bitter root)(S) Kahn-di

Known as a good root to eat but not used much.

2 14. BALSAMORHIZA sagittata (Ku-si-ak)(S) Ku-si-ak

The seeds of this balsam root were eaten as a food the plant not used medicinally at Ely.

MEDICINAL USES OF SOME NEVADA PLANTS AS USED BY THE SHOSHONE  
FAMILY at EUREKA, NEVADA

(29)

report 37

Information secured by Percy Train, Agent, Bureau of Plant Industry,  
from the following Indian informants:

George Dixon, Shoshone  
Lillie Dixon, Shoshone

----- Oct. 19, 1937. -----

1. PHLOX canescens (Wild phlox)  
(S.) So-go div-o-wah

The term "so-go" means the ground, close to the ground.

The root of the wild phlox is soaked in cold water after it is mashed, not cooked. The solution is taken internally for diarrhea.

- 4  
2. HYPERICUM scouleri (St. John's wort)

(Paiute) Andra-vitch-gwan  
(S) same

Plant soaked in water for a long time, then the water used as a foot bath for tired or aching feet. This is the same usage as at Ruby Valley.

3. SPHAERALCEA munroana (Mallow)

(P) unknown  
(S) Quoin-oh-conbi

The leaves of this familiar desert mallow are gathered and boiled, the hot tea being taken for a cold. The informants say the plant is also used for this purpose among the Italians at Eureka.

- 3  
4. GILIA congesta

(S) Bas-oh-nup (at Ely)  
(P) unknown  
(S) Hoe-ni or Hoo-ni  
(S) Sah-tone-zee (at Eureka)

This plant grows abundantly on volcanic ash soil at Eureka and is occasionally used as a physic and a tonic to clean the blood. The whole plant is boiled, the brew taken as a drink.

Eureka Indian Medicinal plants, Cont'd:

5. ARGEMONE hispida (White flower prickly poppy)

(P) unknown  
(S) Wya-sag-ee-duh

The seeds of the prickly poppy were gathered in the early days, ground to a paste, and applied as a poultice for skin sores.

5 6. *Iva axillaris?* (like tarweed) Coll. #T 1254)

(P) unknown  
(S) Too-du-zip

This plant which frequents waste places, dry barren fields, roadsides, ditches, and fenced areas is commonly used here. A small amount of the upper part of the stems and leaves is selected and boiled. Given to children for diarrhea, colds, and stomach cramps as a hot or cold drink.

7. Undat. (plant unknown)

(S) Wanda-vah-sah (at Eureka)

It is said this plant grows in the Ruby Mountain and has been used as a birth control plant successfully. This is the first instance of mention being made of a plant for this purpose.

6 8. JUNIPER utahensis (Utah juniper)

(S) Sam-ah-bee

A tea is often made out of the leaves and the leaves are gathered and mashed or ground fine and used as a poultice for swellings.

9. ODOSTEMON repens (Barberry or Oregon grape)

(P) Cor-ren-nup pav-vee  
(S) Toya -tu-yah buh-huh (Owyhee Res.)  
(S) Pav-ah-hoe (Ely.)  
(S) So-go du-yembi (Eureka)

cont'd next page



Eureka Indian information:

9

9. ODOSTEMON repens, cont'd:

Palutes and Shoshones alike know and use this plant medicinally.

At Owyhee Reservation a drink made of the boiled roots was taken for venereal diseases, also for cough medicine.

At Eureka the plant is used only as a medicine for the kidneys, the root being boiled and tea taken internally.

The Colorado state Experiment Station reports the Barberry as having alkaloids with emetic and cathartic properties.

10

10. Cowania stansburyana (Cliff rose):

(S) Huh-nabbe

This shrub grows at Eureka. The informants say they had heard that the wood branches were boiled to make a strong bitter tea, but they did not know for what purpose it had been used.

11

11. PHYSARIA sp. (Twinpod):

(S) Tahp-a-day (Eureka)

Leaves ground fine and soaked in cold water. Used as an eyewash.

FOOD PLANTS USED

1. LEONTODON taraxacum (Common dandelion)—

(S) Mudge-oh-gee-sh

In the early spring, the leaves are gathered for greens eaten as a salad mixed with oil and sliced onions.

2. AGOSERIS grandiflora

(S) Div-oh-wee

In the early spring when the leaves are tender and not bitter, the leaves are collected and eaten the same as dandelions for greens.

Eureka Indian information:

3. OPUNTIA rhodantha (Cactus)

(S) Woh-gabbe

The flat pads of the cactus are gathered, spines scraped off, and the pads buried in a pit covered with wet grass, laid upon hot rocks, and steam cooked overnight. It was used in the early days as a food, but not any more.

4. MENTZELIA albicaulis (Blazing star)

(S) Koo-ah

The seeds of this plant are very oily, and are ground to an oily paste and added with other seeds as a flavoring for gravy. (nd)

5. DONDIA sp. (Seepweed)

(S) Wah-rah

The seeds were gathered and eaten as a food by the old time Indians.

6. OROBANCHE sp. (Broomrape (Parasite))

(S) Too-ee

(S) Doo-ee (Duckwater)

(S) Doo (Eureka)

The upright stalks between root and flower head were eaten like asparagus in the early spring.

7. ROSA sp. (Wild rose)

(S) See-avvy

(S) See-a-bui (Eureka)

The berries of the wild rose were eaten as food in the early days. the

Eureka Indian information:

MISCELLANEOUS PLANT NAMES GIVEN

1. Cleome serrulata (S) Quee-duh-qwana "This term means strong smell and is often applied to a number of aromatic plants."
2. CASTILLEIA sp. (S) Enga-ah-yah "General term meaning red flower<sup>(rs)</sup>"
3. MENTHA sp. (S) Pah-qwana
4. CHAMABATIARIA millefolium (S) Ting-wee-buh
5. EPHEDRA viridis (S) Too-rumbi
  
6. Aquilegia formosa (Columbine) <sup>h</sup>  
(S) Pem-1-ooa (Ely)  
(S) Enga-mutz-oh-wanna (Eureka)
7. Ceanothus cordulatus  
(S) Tu-a-bui
8. Conium maculatum (European hemlock)  
(S) Hah-tee
9. "Wild onion" (Allium sp)  
(S) Bah-dis
10. "wild garlic" (Allium sp)  
(S) Be-ah moh-hah
11. Zygadenus sp.  
(S) Tah-veh-see-go
12. Equisetum sp.  
(S) Bah-hoe-gupi
13. Sarcobatus vermiculatus (Greasewood);  
(S) Toh-nobi
14. Eurotia lanata (Winter fat);  
(S) Shee-shub

SOME MEDICINAL AND FOOD PLANTS as used by the I-etz band of

Shoshones at Duckwater, Nye Co. Nevada.

Report 38

Oct. 20, 1937

Information secured by: Percy Train, Agent, Bureau of Plant Industry  
Indian informants:

Chief Blackeye, Shoshone  
Captain Janks, Shoshone

1.  
1. PHYSARIA sp. (Twinpod)

(Shoshone name unknown)

This plant was collected on the dry rocky slopes about Current Creek, the plant boiled and the solution used as an eye wash.

2.  
2. LEPTOTAENIA multifida (Cough root)

(S. Toh-sup)

(P. Toh-aw-saw-ve)

This plant with its medicinal root is known by all the Indians. At Duckwater it is used in this manner. Root boiled, solution used as an external wash to "cool the fever." Also used in cases of smallpox.

3.  
3. ASTER leucanthemifolius? (September aster);

(S) Hoo-nut-zooh

This roadside plant was collected, tops of the plants placed in water and boiled. The brew was taken as a drink while still warm to act as a physic.

- 4  
4. POTENTILLA sp. (Cinquefoil);  
(S) Pah-go-sh

The seeds of the Potentilla which grow in the meadows was collected by the squaws in the early days, the seeds being ground and put in a gravy as food.

FOOD PLANTS

Percy Train  
Eureka, Nevada.

(Miscellaneous plants recognized and Shoshone names secured)

- 1. Western chokecherry (*Prunus demissa*) (S.) Toh-nambi
  - 2. Mountain mahogany (*Cercocarpus ledifolius*) (S) Too-nam-bi
  - 3. False Solomonseal (*Smilacina liliacea*) (S) Bag-um boh-nib
  - 4. Virgin's bower (*Clematis* sp.) (S) Eee-shu-wannup
  - 5. *Tetradymia spinosa* (S) Boh-so-ob
  - 6. " *comosa* (S) Coo-see see-bup-pi
  - 7. Poison parsnip (*Cicuta occidentalis*) (S) Hah-toh-bish
  - 8. Shadscale (*Atriplex confertifolia*) (S) Moh-don-ai
- 
- 9. *Artemisia tridentata* (Big sagebrush) (S) Boh-hoe-hi
  - 10. *Artemisia spinescens* (Bud sage) (S) Doot-see-ab
  - 11. Bluebird, name of band of Duckwater Shoshones "I-etz"
  - 12. Pine nuts, from *Pinus monophylla*, used as food. (S) Tu-ba
  - 13. *Aquilegia formosa* (Columbine) (S) Enga-mutz-so-wanna
  - 14. *Sambucus* sp. (Elderberry) Bearries eaten as food (S) Koon-noo-gee
  - 15. *Thermopsis montana* (Indian had no name) Poison to horses, makes we <sup>ok</sup> but does not kill.
  - 16. EQUISETUM sp. (Horsetail rush) (S) Bah-hoe-guh
  - 17. OPUNTIA sp. (Cactus) (S) Woh-gabbe

MEDICINAL USES OF SOME NEVADA PLANTS AS USED BY THE SHOSHONE *Report 39*

INDIANS at AUSTIN, Lander Co. Nevada.

*Oct. 21, 22, 1937*

Information secured by Percy Train, Agent, Bureau of Plant Industry, from the following informants at Austin:

Richard Birchum, Shoshone  
Bill Birchum, Shoshone  
Will Washington, Paiute from Stillwater, Nev.  
Birdie Hooper, Shoshone

*Birdie Hooper information on separate page*

\*Note: Richard Birchum is a young well educated Shoshone, having lived 16 years in Riverside, Cal. and attended the schools there. He has had a little instruction at school in Botany, is interested in medicinal plants. His ability to translate the meaning of the Shoshone words into English is exceptionally good, and I consider his information more accurate than that of any Indian I have contacted.

(S) means Shoshone name  
(P) means Paiute name

MEDICINAL PLANTS

L. HELIANTHELLA uniflora

(S) Ah-kuh

This plant grows at Eureka, Nevada, on the open dry mountain slopes, and Richard Birchum, informant, says it also grows in the Austin area. The seeds are eaten as a food, as are all the sunflowers, the root mashed, soaked in a little cold water, and used as a wash for headache.

\*In connection with this headache remedy he told of an isolated rock which stands at the base of the mountains at Eastgate, to the north of the entrance to the pass near the old Indian cabins. All the Shoshones in the area know this rock and come many miles to rub their foreheads on the rock when they suffer from chronic headaches. The rock is worn smooth on one side from a generation of such usage, the rock credited with a medicine spirit which cures headache.

Percy + Agnes Train  
Oct. 21-22, 1937  
Report No. 39

(36)

Austin Indian Information:

2. WYETHIA amplexicaulis

(S) Be-ah-kuk (meaning "big root")

The root of this plant is washed, soaked overnight in water, and taken in three doses to cause vomiting. First, second, and third doses all bring up different things from the stomach and it leaves patient weak.

3. GILIA pulchella or aggregata (Timpiute)

(S) Enga-mo-wanya (Ely)  
(S) Tin-ah-piute (Austin)

The whole plant is gathered, boiled, the resulting brew being taken as a drink for a tonic to build up the blood.

4. LEPTOTAENIA multifida (Cough root)

(P) Toh-aw-saw-ve  
(S) Toh-sup

The root of this plant is familiar to every Indian contacted and most of them have a supply on hand. The plant grows in the mountains at Austin and does not grow at Fallon, so the Fallon Indians come over every fall to dig a supply for the winter. The informant, Birdie Hooper, had just returned from Stillwater, having purchased for 10¢ one root of the Osmorrhiza occidentalis (Sweet root) Bas-o-wip or Pah-wah-capi for use as medicine this winter.

At Austin, the use of the Toh-sup is as follows: Pine pitch is mixed with finely shaved Toh-sup root. A pan of live coals is made ready, the mixture placed on top of the coals. A towel is placed over the patient's head and the aromatic fumes inhaled. In cases of bad cold, head colds, stopped up nose, it clears the head and checks the cold. A piece of the root is placed in the mouth and chewed to clear the throat.

\*As a rule, Indians are not much on mixing their medicines, but this is one case of a few.

(37)

5. APLOPAPPUS nanus

- (P) See-gup-ee  
 S. Dim-be-see-bup-ee (means rock bush  
 Dim-be - rock  
 see-bup-ee-bush)

In cases of high fever and grippe in which the bones ache all over, this plant is boiled, the hot tea being taken internally.

6. EPHEDRA sp. (Mormon tea)

- (S) Too-room-be

Used as a tea drink, this plant is also used medicinally. The plant is ground fine after it is dry and brittle mixed with pine pitch and applied as a poultice for sores. nally.

7. JUNIPERUS utahensis or occidentalis (Juniper)

- (P) Wah-puce  
 (S) Sam-a-bee

A tea is made out of the leaves for colds, the leaves often mashed finely and applied as a poultice for swellings. chesy  
 For fainting spells and general weak condition, branches of the juniper are placed on a bed of coals thick enough so they make a warm smudge and not a fire. Patient is covered in blankets, placed on the warm boughs to sweat, and a branch of the juniper waved over him by a member of the family to brush away the bad spirits.

8. TETRADYMIA Comosa

- (S) Coo-see-see-bup-ee (Means "dusty brush")

In cases where the hand or foot is swollen from a cut or bruise, stems of this plant are placed in boiling water, turpentine added, and the injured part soaked a long time in the hot solution.

9. CICUTA occidentalis (Poison parsnip)

- (P) Haw-ken-noop  
 (S) Hah-tee

Used as a poultice to reduce the swelling caused by a rattlesnake bite at Fort McDermitt, it is used at Austin occasionally to deadens pain. The root is mashed and applied as an external poultice to part affected.



Austin Indian information:

10

10. LYGODESMIA spinosa (Thorny skeleton plant)

(S) (Tin-ah-ee-go)

The plant is boiled, a tea drink being made, and taken to stop vomiting.

11

11. GILIA congesta

- (S) Hoe-ni or Hoo-ni  
(S) Sah-tone-zee-yung (Eureka)  
(S) Bee-hee-vah (Austin)  
(S) Bee-ah-du-hu (N. Nevada)

The Shoshones appear to have a number of names for this plant the many know of it as medicine used variously as a physic, to clean the blood, to cause vomiting, and as a tonic. The plant is boiled, covered so the steam will not escape, and taken as a drink. At Austin the plant is taken as a drink for gonorrhoea and venereal disease. The word "Bee-hee-vah" means "Coat sticking out."

12

12. GILIA filifolia

(S) Duh-na-ee-go

The word means "dinner tongue" as: to throw up your dinner"

The plant is gathered and soaked in cold water. The water turns lavender color. Drink cold to stop vomiting spells.

13

13. CERCOCARPUS ledifolius (Mountain mahogany)

(S) Doh-numbe

The wood of the mountain mahogany, not the bark, is ground fine like sawdust. It is used to place on a fresh cut to heal it, especially good to place on a burn as it dries up the water in the blisters.

In cases of diphtheria the tender part of the wood just under the bark is shaved off, soaked in water, and used as a drink.

14

14. Umbell.

(S) Be-ah boh-quah

Leaves resemble a Cicuta. White umbrella-like Umbellifer flowers. Root used mashed, soaked in water, as a drink or gargle for fever and sore throat. Placed as a poultice around throat. (ae)

Austin Indian information:

15  
15. LINUM lewisii (Wild flax)

- (P) Poo-eena-tiz-wah
- (S) Poo-eena-nut-tiz-zooh (Owyhee)
- (S) Boo-eep-nut-zooh (Austin)

This is the "blue medicine" of the Indians. Used from Fort McDermitt thru Owyhee Reservation and in eastern Nevada as a poultice to reduce swellings. Richard Birchum, Shoshone informant at Austin, said if the term Blue Medicine were translated it would be said, Boo-ee nut-zooh. Boo-ee, meaning blue. However, since at Austin it is used for gall trouble only, and gall is called, Boo-eep, they call the plant Boo-eep-nut-zooh, gall medicine. The leaves of the Linum are mashed, and applied as an external poultice over the gall bladder.

16  
16. ARTEMISIA tridentata (Big sagebrush)

- (S) Bah-vah-hoe-be
- (S) Boh-ombi means just the sagebrush seeds.

When the seeds of the big sage are ripe this time of the year, the seed stalks are cut off, put in baskets, later to be roasted over live coals in a shallow pan as a food in the winter. Occasionally taken to cause vomiting.

17  
(Parosela)  
17. Sida polyadenia

- (S) Mo-goon-du-hue. Stems & tops boiled, mixed with juniper leaves. Tea drink for smallpox fever & kidney trouble. (ex)
- (P) Si-yah-gah-bah

FOOD PLANTS

1  
1. AGOSEERIS sp.

- (S) Mudge-oh-hee (means tooth, eye tooth) (ed)

The leaves of several species of Agoseris were gathered and eaten for greens in the spring of the year.

2  
2. OROBANCHE sp. (Broomrape) Parasite

- (S) Doo
- The tender stalks between the blossom and root were eaten in the spring.

3  
3. CALOCHORTUS sp. (Sego lily)

- (P) Kogg-gee
- (S) See-go

The sweet bulbs gathered and eaten raw or steam cooked in rocks. (d)

Austin Indian information:

4

4. Dondia sp. (Seepweed)

(S) Wah-rah (Eureka)  
(S) Wah-dah (Austin)

The seeds were gathered when ripe by the old time Indians, and eaten as food.

5

5. POTENTILLA argentea (Silverweed)

(S) Toh-po-ee

The root is occasionally eaten.

6

6. LOMATIUM nevadense (Indian potato)

(S) Hoe-bah-yah  
(S) Hoe-nee-voh

The first term refers to a species with a grey flower, the second to the L. nevadense, with a white flower.

Any of the Lomatiums are edible roots and used by the older Indians.

7

7. GLYPTOPLEURA marginata

(S) Dahn-we me-anga

The leaves of this little plant are eaten by the Indian children around Fallon, and called by them a funny name, meaning "Chase your brother".

MISCELLANEOUS PLANT NAMES

Atriplex confertifolia (Shadscale)

(S) Koh-numbe

Thelypodium sp. ----- (Wild radish)

(S) Hoag-weep

Tetradymia canescens inermis

(S) Nah-ga-ha bah-hoe-be (Nagaha, means little, bah-hoe-be, "sagebrush")

Argemone hispida (White flower prickly poppy)

(S) Wya-sag-ee-duh

just  
it  
This term is confusing. Many Indians will say it just means "burned". Richard Birchum says when you brush against this plant it catches in your flesh and sticks you, making the skin smart. When you pull it off it burns and smarts like a live coal.

Austin Indian information:

Miscellaneous Indian plant names:

Antennaria rosea (fussy toes)

(S) Dosa-koy-ah. This means "white top", Dosa meaning white. Another species of this plant is white and they often grow together.

Eriogonum inflatum (Bottle plant)

(S) Hey-guppi-oss

The Indians had observed the fact that the stem of the plant inflates toward the top, some plants in old age showing a large inflated center stalk with umbrella-like smaller branches also inflated.

They therefore use this name. The Indian water bucket made of reeds and tules woven tightly, was pear shaped and resembled this plant, the bucket called, Heygupplo.

Purshia tridentata (Antelope brush)

(S) Huh-nabbe

The name means: fuzzy plant. Also applied to *Cowania stansburiana*.

Iris missouriensis (Wild Iris)

(S) Zah-gah-gee-hee

This term refers to the dry seed pods in which the seeds rattle loudly when you brush against them. Mean rattle pod plant.

Prunus andersoni (Desert almond)

(S) Bahn-zon-ip

Beckwithia andersoni (Snowflower)

(S) Wee-dah- mo-ho (Called by a general name as we call lots of plants sunflowers means it looks like wild garlic.)

Eriogonum ovalifolium (Sulphur ball)

(S) Oh-ha koy-ah

Oh-ha means yellow, as Dosa means white, enga means red, and boo-ee, means blue. Equiv. gray

The name means literally, yellow top

Smilacina liliacea

(S) Bah-gun-don-bomb

(P) Eee-shu-tone-ub, meaning "wolf berries"

Rattlesnake (S) Dogowah

"Dogowah-be-zip" (5) snakepaint, (*Castilleja* sp.)

In the Indian religion, the rattlesnake is supposed to have sucked milk from the paintbrush.

The term: Enga-ah-yah, red flower, is more often used

Austin Indian information:

Miscellaneous plant names:

Lappula coerulescens (Wild forget-me-not)

(S) Equi-yun-ga

Equi means grey. Grey flower.

Stanleya pinnata (Yellow prince's plume)

(S) Quee-duh-quanna

This is a general term given to many plants which  
think have a strong smell. It means just strong smell

(they)  
ell

Grossularia sp. (Wild gooseberry)

(S) Mogu- see-am-boo-e

Mogu means thorny danger. Wild thorny berry.

Eriogonum umbellatum

(S) Oh-ha tone-zee-gh

The term means, yellow (oh-ha) heads.

Erigeron sp. or Aster sp.

(S) Equi-tone-zee-ah

This term means grey flower heads.

Chamabatiaria millefolium (Fernbush)

(S) Ting-wee-buh

The word means "rock smoke"

Clematis sp. (Western Virgin's bower) Vine.

(S) Eee-shu-wannup

These strong woody vines were used in the early  
days to make snares and traps for rabbits, sage hen  
and coyotes.

Tetradymia spinosa (Cottonthorn)

(S) Dogowah-gwanna

Called this because the stems have a musty smell,  
a rattlesnake.

(Like)

Sarcobatus vermiculatus (Greasewood)

(S) Doh-nabbe

The word means "stick you" Fine arrow points were  
made from the wood, as it is hard.

Tongue (S) Eee-go

MEDICINAL USES OF SOME NEVADA PLANTS as used by Birdie Hooper, Shoshone, Austin, Nevada.

Percy Train  
Austin, Nevada.

1. CREPIS acuminata (Hawkbeard)

(S) Bee-sha-no-go

Seeds or all of the plant is used, mashed fine, applied as an external poultice or application to produce milk after baby's birth or in cases of sore or caked breast.

2. LEPTODACTYLON pungens

(S) Tin-sh-ee-go

The plant is boiled, brew being used for eye swelling <sup>(ings)</sup>

3. ASTRAGALUS sp.

(S) Tok-quee

This word means "to squeeze" or "pop" as some of <sup>the</sup> Astragalus have thin inflated balloon pods which snap when squeezed. The root is boiled, brew being used for an eyewash also sometimes for toothache.

4. TETRADYMIA canescens inermis.

(S) Pah-vah-bah-hoe-be  
(S) Nah-ga-ha bah-hoe-be

The whole plant is boiled, being taken as a drink for bad disease, venereal disease.

While this plant grows in this mountain area it is certain that positive identification of the plant was made from the herbarium specimen. <sup>(not)</sup>

5. Undet. (Plant unknown)

(S) Tim-ba-hay Venereal disease medicine

6. GUTIERREZIA sp.

(S) Toom-bee see-bup-e  
Good for a cold. Boil plant, mix with pine needles cut up fine, as a wash for measles.

7. DALEA polyadenia

(S) Mo-goon-du-hu

Smallpox medicine. Boil stems and tops of plant mixed with ground juniper leaves. Tea drink. Also a drink for kidney trouble.

8

8. CHAENACTIS sp.

(3) Bay-quee-nut-zooh

Bay-quee means swelling in  
Bawa " " in Paiut

Shoshone ↓

Swelling medicine.

Mashed and applied as a poultice to affected part.

9

9. OSMORRHIZA occidentalis (Sweet root) ?

(3) Pah-wah-capi

Only the root was viewed of this plant. The Austin Indians are fond of it for cold medicine and it does not grow here so they have to buy it at the Indian colony at Stillwater. The fragrance is almost certainly the sweet root of the Ruby Valley and Ruby Mountains. The Austin Shoshones call it "Stillwater medicine!"

10

10. ABRONIA turbinata

(3) Nut-zooh-boh-hombi

The leaves are sometimes mashed and applied for swellings.

11

11. CHRYSOTHAMNUS viscidiflorus

(3) Oh-ha-see-bup-e

Means yellow brush. Leaves mashed fine and put in tooth cavity to stop pain.

Miscellaneous plant names:

Pentstemon sp. (3) Ack-wee-done-zee-yuh

Oenothera trichocalyx 6 (3) Dosa-dohn-zee-yuh

Salicornia rubra Western samphire (3) Sahn-wabbe

Mentzelia <sup>ericaulis</sup> ~~laevicaulis~~ (3) Be-ah rose-ee-yung

Chrysothamnus puberulus (3) Wenna-zoh see-bup-e

Wenna-zoh means "comb" Early day Indians used to cut the flowers off leaving the straight upright little stems, and used this as a comb.

Information secured by Percy Train, Agent, Bureau of Plant Industry, from the following informants, all Shoshones formerly living at the headwaters of Reese River and the Ione region.

Mrs. Agnes Weeks Dixon, Shoshone, interpreter for following Indians:

Jena Weeks  
Steve Jake  
Hattie Jake  
Johnnie Jim  
Johnnie Jim's wife  
Johnnie McCan  
Mamie McCan  
Middie Tom  
Jessie Jim  
Charles Birchum

Little Park (Patute)

MEDICINAL PLANTS

1. LEPTOTAENIA multifida (Cough root)

(S) Toh-eup  
(P) Toh-sa

Familiar to all the Indians, and the most commonly used of all the medicine roots. Root shaved fine to smoke in pipe, sprinkled on coals and fumes inhaled for head colds, small pieces chewed slowly to stop coughing. Root boiled and tea taken for colds.

2. GILIA pulchella or aggregata (Timpiute)

(S) Tin-ah-piute

The whole plant is boiled, resulting solution taken as a drink for a physic.

3. PHLOX canescens

(S) Din-ah-ee-go

A tea drink is made by boiling the whole plant. Taken for stomach trouble.

4. APLOPAPPUS nanus

(S) Dim-be-see-bup-ee

The whole plant is boiled. A little of the bitter solution is taken at a time for cough. Also in the case of the grippe.

5. SPHAERALCEA munroana (Orange mallow)

(S) Quoin-oh-conbée

While some boil only the root, these Indians say boil the whole plant. A tea drink is made for venereal diseases.

6. ACHILLEA millefolium (Yarrow)

(S) Pah-wha-zip

The whole plant is boiled, tea drink taken for uneasy or upset stomach.



7

7. HEUCHERA cylindrica (Alum root)

(S) Din-dahn-buh

It is known that the Indians used the leaves of some other plant to mix with their wild tobacco (*Nicotiana attenuata*) Pui-bah-hoon. At Ruby Valley the leaf resembled a small bay leaf and they called it kinnikinic. In the mountain country of the Toyabe Range at the head of Reese River, these Indians use the leaves of this white flowered alum root. Leaves mashed fine and mixed with wild tobacco when smoked.

8

8. LEPTODACTYLON pungens

(S) Be-ah din-ah-ee-go

Notice that Phlox is called Din-ah-ee-go  
Leptodactylon is big (be-ah) " " "

Plant is boiled, the brew taken internally for a sore stomach.

9

9. SAMBUCUS melanocarpa (Elderberry)

(S) Du-yembe

(P) Koon-noo-gip

The sweet smelling flowers were boiled for a tea dri<sup>nk</sup>  
The berries were gathered for pies  
The roots were boiled to stop dysentery. 1

10

10. PAEONIA brownii (Wild peony)

(S) But-tu-vah

The root is boiled just a short time, brew taken inter<sup>nal</sup>  
as a drink for tuberculosis. This is the first time  
any T.B. medicine has been mentioned. mally

11

11. ARTEMESIA discolor or draunculoides

(S) Bah-we-zip

In cases of sore throat, tonsillitis, neck glands sore or swollen, plant is mashed and bound on the outside as a poultice. A tea drink is also used. Sometimes mixed with another plant to cause vomiting.

12. AQUILEGIA formosa (Scarlet columbine)

- (S) Enga-moo-y-nee (Stillwater)  
 (S) Enga-mutz-of-wanna (Eureka)  
 (S) Enga-me-weng (Stillwater)  
 (S) Pam-1-ooch (Owyhee Res.)  
 (P) Pah-wah-cub (Fort McDermitt)

The general meaning of the many names is first, that the flower is red (Enga) and that the "flower hangs down!" Moo-y-nae or me-weng.

The roots of the Aquilegia and that of the *Gilia aggregata* are mixed, mashed, and boiled together the resulting brew being taken to cause vomiting.

13. COWANIA stansburiana (Cliff rose)

(S) Huh-nabbe

Leaves and flowers stripped off the shrub and boiled, the resulting solution taken internally for venereal disease.

14. PENTSTEMON deustus (White pentstemon)

(S) Tim-bah-she-bah

The leaves of the white pentstemon are picked and dried thoroughly, ground to a powder. This leaf powder is applied to open mouth and lip sores which will not heal, dusted on like a powder salve, in cases resulting from syphilis on sores.

15. OSMORHIZA occidentalis (Sweet root)

(S) Bas-oh-wip

While the root of this aromatic plant is most generally boiled and the tea taken for colds, it is sometimes used also as a tea drink for venereal diseases.

16. ARTEMESIA gnaphalodes or douglasiana (Western mugwort)

(S) Coo-see pah-wah-zip

The term Coo-see means dusty or grey.

Plant boiled as a medicine for constipation, the tea taken as a physic.

17. CORDYLANTHUS ramosus

(S) Tim-bah-hay nut-zoo

This is the Shoshone name given at Austin by Bir Hooper as the Stillwater venereal disease medicine. These Indians recognized the plant at once and agreed on the name and use. Plant boiled to make a tea drink.

18

18. CHAENACTIS douglasii or stevoides

- (S) Bay-quee nut-zoo
- (B) Bawa-nut-tiz-zue

Bay-quee in Shoshone means swelling, nut-zoo, medicine  
 Bawa " Paiute " " "

Plant mashed and applied as a poultice to reduce swellings.

19

19. GILIA congesta

- (S) Hee-voh nut-zoo (Stillwater)
- (S) Hoe-ni or Hoo-ni (Elko and Ely)
- (S) Sch-tone-zee (Eureka)
- (S) Bee-hee-voh nut-zoo (Austin)

Used as a tonic or a physic. Plant boiled and tea taken inter ally.

20

20. IRIS missouriensis (Wild iris)

- (S) Sag-ee-dump (Stillwater)
- (S) Pah-sag-ee-dup (Ruby Valley)
- (S) Zah-gah-gee-hee (Austin)

Root mashed to a pulp and applied as an external salve in venereal disease cases.

21

21. GILIA filifolia

- (S) Eye-go nut-zoo, (Stillwater)
- (S) Duh-na-ee-go (Austin)

"Pe-wa-nut-zoo"

Sometimes used to soothe the stomach and stop vomiting here it is boiled or steeped in water and taken as a drink for a physic.

*Physaria* sp. (see other sheet)

22

22. LINUM lewisii (Wild flax)

- (S) (Boo-ee nut-zoo (Eye medicine))

Leaves mashed and soaked in water or boiled a little. Used as a wash for sore eyes.

23

*Parosela*

23. DABA polyadenia

- (S) Mo-goon-du-hu

Stems gathered, boiled, taken as a hot tea drink for cold

(23)

FOOD PLANTS USED Informants, all Shoshone, Stillwater, Nev.

Steve Jake  
Hattie Jake  
Johnnie Jim  
Johnnie Jim's wife  
Johnnie McCen  
Mamie McCen  
Middie Tom  
Jessie Jim

1  
1. STANLEYA pinnata (Yellow prince's plume)

(S) Dih-whanna

Leaves are eaten in the spring. Gathered, was ed and boiled, the water being poured off many times to get rid of the bitter taste.

2  
2. LIMNIA perfoliata

(S) Nahn-gah-boh

In the spring the young plants are gathered, roasted in the ashes and eaten.

3  
3. HERACLEUM lanatum

(S) Be-ah boh-quoh

at. Be-ah, means big. This is the plant Richard Birchum Austin told of eating when he rode the mountains at the head of Smith Creek, Lander Co. He said he ate the stems. These Reese River Indians, after seeing the herbarium specimen think this is the plant.

4  
4. CYMPTERUS pleurijugus (White Indian potato)

(S) Hoh-viah

The roots are starchy and were eaten raw.

5  
5. SPRAGUEA multiceps (Pussypaws)

(S) Sab-pa-to-gee

The blossoms were eaten by the Indian children.

6  
6. SPHENOSCADIMUM capitellatum

(S) Du-ee boh-quoh

Notice that this smaller plant is called little boh-quoh, the Heracleum, Be-ah, or big.

This plant could grow about moist springs of the and higher Toiyabe Mt. slopes where these people lived, and their identification may be certain. The stalks were cut and eaten. Sweet to the taste.

## Stillwater food plants, cont'd:

7. CIRSIUM arvense (Thistle)(S) Zoon-gah

The stems of the thistle were peeled to get rid of the brairs, the stems eaten for food.

8. ALLIUM sp. (Wild onion)(S) Bi-dis

The onion bulbs were gathered and steam cooked in the rocks.

9. ALLIUM sp. (Wild garlic)(S) Weo-ah-moh

This bulb was too strong to eat, the onion Bi-dis preferred, altho the children made no discrimination and ate both raw.

10. ROSA sp. (Wild rose)(S) See-avvy

A tea drink was sometimes made of the rose leaves.

11. ASCEPLAIS sp. (Common milkweed)(S) Be-sha wannup

Be-sha means "milk". The milky gum was chewed for chewing gum.

12. LYGODESMIA spinosa (Thorny skeleton plant)(S) Tah-ve- sun-ee-quoh

See-vah sun-ee-quoh, means rubber gum extracted from chewing rabbitbrush roots

Tah-ve sun-ee-quoh, means cotton gum, chewed by the children. The cottony sheath at the base of the skeleton plant.

13. MONARDELLA odoratissima (Wild pennyroyal)(S) Ki-moh

A pleasant tea drink was made of the leaves.

14. GROSSULARIA sp. (Wild gooseberry)(S) Muts-boh-hombi (Stillwater)(S) Mogu-see-am-bui (Eureka)(P) Mogu-tsee-ab-bui (Owyhee Res.)

15  
15. POTENTILLA argentea (Silverweed)

(S) Doh-bo-he

The leaves of this plant were boiled and eaten.

16  
16. POA secunda (Sandberg bluegrass)

(S) See-hoo soh-nip

The ripe seeds were gathered by the squaws and eaten as food.

17  
17. LOMATIUM grayi (Yellow flower Indian potato)

(S) Isha-hoh-nee (Isha or Eesha, means "coyote" the word; coyote potatoes)

The starchy root was eaten as food.

18  
18. PRUNUS demissa (Western chokecherry)

(S) Tong-wish-up (Stillwater)

(S) Ton-nomb-buee (Ely)

(P) Doh-ish-ah-buee

Every fall families would go out into the mountain canyons, the women and children picking the chokecherries to be made into a jelly syrup.

19  
19. LEWISIA rediviva (Montana bitter root)

(S) Kung-guh

The roots are dug, washed, and boiled until tender, first slipping off the brown skin which encases the white root. Drain, sprinkle with sugar and served hot or cold.

A favorite dish of the Indian children.

20  
20. HELIANTHUS sp. (Sunflowers)

(S) Ah-luh

The seeds of all the sunflowers were eaten, This includes the Wyethia, and Balsamorhiza genus as well. Seeds were ground to a mush and cooked, or added to gravies.

21  
21. EULOPHUS bolanderi

(S) Yemba

Called Indian carrots. This root was dried or ground cooked either boiled or roasted in ashes, or stored for the winter by the older Indians.

nd  
ply →

Shoshone informants at Stillwater Reservation: Agnes Dixon, interpreter.

Steve Jake  
Hattie Jake  
Johnnie Jim  
Johnnie Jim's wife  
Johnnie McCen  
Mamie McCen  
Middie Tom  
Jessie Jim

- 1 Veratrum californicum (Skunk cabbage) (S) Be-ah tu-wah-sah (Big water cup) Leaves used for water cups
- 2 Prunus andersoni (Desert almond) (S) Bon-zon-up
- 3 Phleum sp. (wild timothy) (S) Kah-quas-ee (means "rat tail")
- 4 Sitanion hystrix (grass) (S) Wye-jib, (meaning "grey hair" )
- 5 Psathyrotes annua (S) Hoo-ah wah-rumb
- 6 Thelypodium lacinatedum (S) Woy-numb
- 7 Ceanothus velutinus (S) Tah-cavvie-hoopie (Tah-cavvie, means "snow") snow brush.
- 8 Agastache urticifolia (Horsemint) (S) Toya-pah-quanna (Toya, means "mountains" mountain water mint)
- 9 Crepis acuminata (S) Eesha-mudge-oh-hee (Isha or eesha, means "coyote")
- 10 Physaria sp. (S) Top-pah-dig-gee. (Not known as medicine by this group)
- 11 Aster leucelene (S) Tone-zee-yang, means "white flower"
- 12 Oenothera trichocalyx (Primrose) (S) See-quah-tumba
- 13 Eriogonum umbellatum (S) Oh-ha hubinga (Oh-ha, means yellow. Hubinga, means blossom; thus, yellow blossom)
- 14 Pinus sp. (S) Wong-govie (meaning lumber tree)
- 15 Dondia sp. (Seepweed) (S) Enga-sha-ttum
- 16 Cleomella or Cleome lutea (S) Eesha-woh-boinib (means Coyote plant)
- 17 Caulanthus crassicaulis (S) Pah-woh-boinib (Pah, means water. The chi iden used to pick the hollow stalks and drink water thru the tubes.
- 18 Larkspur, Delphinium sp. (S) Boo-ee hubinga (general term: blue flower)
- 19 Grindelia nana (S) Sah-nah-goop-ah-tumb  
(S) Sah-nah-goop-ah-pah (at Ruby Valley)

Miscellaneous plant names, cont(

- 20  
20. Equisetum sp. (Horsetail rush) (S) Beh-wah-do-roh  
The word means "whistle". Joints pulled apart and used as whistles by children.
- 21  
21. Tetradymia spinosa (Cottonthorn) (S) Coo-see hoopí (means grey stick)
- 22  
22. Eriogonum nidularium (S) Enga-kawa-sah-ub
- 23  
23. Allenrolfea occidentalis (S) Hoo-kah umbee
- 24  
24. Evernia vulpina (Lichen)  
(S) Tonumbee hubinga (Tonumbee means mountain mahogany on which this lichen is found. Hubinga, flower or blossom. Thus: "Mahogany flower.")
- 25  
25. Sericotheca microphyllus (Rockspirea)  
(S) Dot-zip
- 26  
26. Astragalus sp. (Loco weed) (S) Boyshun-goop-ah-joo-ee  
(Note the corruption of the word poison rest of the word means squeaky teeth.)
- 27  
27. Frasera speciosa (Deer tongue)  
(S) Be-ah tu-ba sub (Tu-ba means "pine nuts")  
This word means be-ah (big) dried pine nuts, referring to the seeds of this plant.
- 28  
28. Actaea arguta (Baneberry)  
(S) Dung-guh-bomb
- 29  
29. Ranunculus sp. (Buttercup) (S) Pah-hubingup
- 30  
30. Trifolium sp. (Clover) (S) Foh-zee-dumbah
- 31  
31. Mertensia ciliata (Bluebell) (S) Equi-mutz-so-y-noo-ee (blue flowers hanging down)
- 32  
32. Dodecatheon sp. (Shooting star) (S) Nuka-votto
- 33  
33. Desatoya Mountains, on Lender-Churchill Co. Line.  
(S) Dosa-toya The English has changed the Shoshone name which means, Doss- "white", toya, "mountains"
- 34  
34. Oenothera hookeri  
(S) Eee-wah hubinga  
(means flower that blooms in the morning)
- 35  
35. Mentzelia laevicaulis (Blazing star)  
(S) Eēsha-gowah "coyote's husband"
- 36  
36. Castilleja sp. Indian paintbrush  
(S) Enga-yong-gupa or Enga-mo-wanya, meaning red flowers



Information secured by Percy Train, Agent, Bureau of Plant Industry, from following Indian informants:

Oct. 26. 1937

Charles Birchum, Shoshone  
Little Pete, Paiute

(P) Paiute name

(S) Shoshone name

Charles

Charles Birchum:Rumex hymenosepalus (Cansigre) Dock

(S)

Wya-nut-zoo(P) Tu-he-quano-keva

The root of this plant is ground fine, used as a poultice to dry up a sore on the skin from blood disease, also to apply to a burn or blister.

Aquilegia formosa (Columbine)(S) Enga-mo-weng, means: "head hangs down"

That the root was boiled, tea taken for venereal disease

Lupinus sp.(S) Goop-pah-joom-bah

The word means "squeaky teeth". Plant not used.

Coyote(S) Ish-u-pooSmilicina lilifera (False solomoneal)(S) Bah-gah tu-boh-nemba

The berry seeds emit a purple juice or stain which was used to make marks or writing with. "tu-boh-nemba" means, to write with.

Little  
Little Pete, Paiute:

Leptoteenia multifida (Cough root)(P) Toh-sa

Root shaved off fine and smoked in a pipe for cold. a piece chewed slowly and juice swallowed for cold and sore throat.

Esmorhiza occidentalis (Sweet root)(P) and (S) Bas-oh-wip

Root boiled, tea taken for a cold.

Ball cactus (P) nav-Puckly pear cactus (P) moo-

(-nabbe)

Mentzelia albicaulis(P) Koh-wha(S) Hoo-ah

Seeds gathered, ground fine and eaten in gravy, as a much.

MEDICINAL AND FOOD USES OF SOME NEVADA PLANTS, secured at Stillwater  
Stillwater Indian Reservation, near Fallon, Nevada.

Information secured by Percy Train, Agent, Bureau of Plant Industry  
from Mrs. Lena Weeks, Shoshone informant, cook at Stillwater Indian School

MEDICINAL PLANTS

- 1  
1. Rumex hymenosepalus (Cansigre, Dock) (S) Wya-nut-zoo, meaning burn me <sup>medicine</sup>

The root of this large dock which grows in the sand dunes is kept on hand thru out the year as a remedy for burns. The root is dried and grated, the fine shavings placed on the burn to heal and dry up the blisters.

This would no doubt have medicinal qualities for the purpose, for the root of the Cansigre is a source of tannin, as is found in tea.

This root is also used as a dye for basket making materials. The root is pounded up and boiled in quantity. With the skin or outer bark left on, it makes a brown dye. With the bark removed, a yellow d

- 2  
2. Cowania stansburiana (Cliff rose) (S) Huh-nabbe <sup>dye</sup>

The leaves of the plant are boiled and used as a drink for a physic.

- 3  
3. Sphaeralcea munroana (Orange mallow) (S) Qoin-oh-conbi

The roots of the familiar mallow which grows along desert and mountain canyon roadsides, are gathered; roots boiled. The resulting brew is taken as a drink for venereal diseases.

- 4  
4. Salix sp. probably the low sandbar willow along stream banks.

(S) Coo-see see-bupi

The roots of the willows are cut up in quantity put into a big tub half full of water, boiled a <sup>(2)</sup> long time. When partly cool, a sufferer of venereal disease sits in this tub of boiled willow root solution. Supposed to be a cure.

- 5  
5. Gilia filifolia

(S) Pé-wa-nut-zoo

The plant is boiled, taken as a tea drink physic.

Indian medicinal information, Mrs. Lena Weeks, Stillwater  
Shoshone informant.

6. Phlox canescens

(S) Din-ah-ee-go

The root is cooked a little, steeped like tea.  
Warm solution taken internally to stop diarrhea.

7. DALEA (Parosela) polyadenia

(S) Mo-goon-du-hu

The stems of the shrub are boiled, the tea used  
internally for a cold.

X 8. Physaria sp. (Twinpod)

(S) Boo-ee- nut-zoo (Boo-ee means "eye": nut-zoo, "medicine")

\*Accent on first syllable for word eye. The word for  
gall, and the color blue are all similar and easily  
confused.

The leaves of this plant are dried, ground fine  
and soaked in water. Solution strained clear, and  
water used as an eye wash.

X 9. Artemesia tridentata Big sagebrush

(S) Boh-hoe-be

The leaves of the big sagebrush are boiled, the  
hot tea taken internally to break a fever by producing  
an immediate sweat.

10. Leptotaenia multifida (Cough root)

The informant said that during the flu epidemic this  
cough root, Toh-sup, or Toh-sa was mixed with little  
rabbitbrush (Chrysothamnus sp.) Nagaha-see-bup-ee  
and boiled, the brew being taken as a hot drink.

MISCELLANEOUS NAMES KNOWN

1. Beckwithia andersonii (Snowflower) (S) Witch-ah-soh-oh

This name is given for some reason. It means:  
Witch-ah (sagehen)  
soh-oh (cheeks)

2. Juniperus sp. (S) Sem-a-bee Branches waved over patient, boughs burned  
in coals in cases of hysteria, seeing ghosts,  
bad dreams, general ill feeling.

3. Achillea lanulosa or millefolium (Yarrow)

(S) Fah-wah-zip

4. Psathyrotes annua (S) Wa-he Oh-ha-hubinga: Oh-ha, means yellow  
hubinga, means blossom

Often a general term for yellow  
blossom plants

(57)

Percy Train  
Fallon, Nevada.

page 13

~~Mrs. Lena Weeks, Shoshone informant~~  
at Stillwater

Miscellaneous information, cont'd:

The phrase, "Can you tell me about medicine plants?" is said in Shoshone, thus:

"Nut-zoo Too-whinga-ah?"

School teacher: "Tiy-oh-wee-pah"

Wild garlic. (Allium sp.) (S) Wee-sh-moo

Glyptopleura marginata (S) Combu-tah-sum-beh

"Combu" means rabbit.  
The plant name means rabbit  
foot. Leaves eaten for greens

1937 Remedy List. Train

|                              |                      |                                      |               |
|------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|
| Aches                        | Constipation         | Hemophilia                           | Rheumatism    |
| Abortifacient                | Coughs               | Hiccough-severe                      | Ringworm      |
| Alterative                   | Cramps               | Hives                                | Scalds        |
| Anesthesia                   | Cuts & wounds        | Impetigo                             | Skin-sores    |
| Antiseptics                  | Deafness             | Inflammation                         | Smallpox      |
| Asthma                       | Delirium             | Insect bites                         | Snake bite    |
| Astringent                   | Diarrhoea            | Insecticide                          | Sores         |
| Baby-navels (new born)       | Distemper-horses     | Itch                                 | Sores-saddle  |
| Baby powder                  | Douche               | Kidney                               | Sprains       |
| Bath-steam                   | Droopy               | Lameness                             | Stimulant     |
| Beverages                    | Dysentery            | Laxative                             | Stomachache - |
| Birth control                | Dyspepsia            | Legs-swollen                         | Indigestion   |
| Bladder                      | Earache              | Liniment                             | Sunburn       |
| Bladder-gall                 | Emetic               | Liver                                | Sweating      |
| Blisters                     | Expectorant          | Measles                              | Swellings     |
| Blood poisoning              | Eyes-sore            | Menstrual-disorders                  | Syphilis      |
| Blood purifier               | Eye wash             | Menstruation                         |               |
| Blood thickener              | Feet-sore            | Menstruation-delayed                 |               |
| Blood-thin                   | Felons               | Menstruation-suppressed              | over          |
| Blood tonic                  | Female trouble       | Milk-mother's-substitute             |               |
| Boils                        | Fever                | Milk-to- <sup>produce</sup> children |               |
| Boils-horses                 | Fits                 | Mouth-sores (children)               |               |
| Bowel disorders              | Flu                  | Narcotic                             |               |
| Breasts-caked                | Fumigant + deodorant | Nausea                               |               |
| Bronchial                    | Gargle               | neck glands                          |               |
| Bruises                      | Gonorrhoea           | Neuralgia                            |               |
| Burns                        | Grippe               | Pains                                |               |
| Burns-ropes                  | Haemostatic          | Pains-abdominal                      |               |
| Candy                        | Hair + scalp         | Pains-internal                       |               |
| Cathartic                    | Headache             | Pains-muscular                       |               |
| Chest, infestations of       | Heart-ailments       | Physic                               |               |
| Chewing gum                  | Heart-burn           | Piles                                |               |
| Childbirth                   | Heart-depressant     | Pneumonia                            |               |
| Childbirth-haemostatic after | Heart-stimulant      | Preventative                         |               |
| Childbirth-infections after  | Heart-tonic          | against infectious                   |               |
| Childbirth-tonic after       | Hemorrhage           | disease                              |               |
| Chills                       | Hemorrhoids-rectal   | Pulmonary                            |               |
| Circulation-poor             |                      | Purge                                |               |
| Colds                        |                      |                                      |               |
| Colds-head                   |                      |                                      |               |

Percy + Agnes Train  
1937 - Indian remedy list

no. 40a (59)

Tonics  
 Toothache  
 Trachoma  
 Trance  
 Tuberculosis  
 Ulcers (chronic)  
 (Urination - difficult)  
 Urinary  
 Uterine hemorrhage  
 Venereal disease  
 Vomiting  
 Warts and moles  
 Weight - reduced  
 Whooping cough  
 Wounds - maggots in

Checked on page 42 (60)

Report No. 41

(Part missing in a field coll. no. BYS 42 to BYS. 90)

INDIAN DRUG PLANT PROJECT

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY

DIVISION OF PLANT EXPLORATION AND INTRODUCTION

(These are represented by specimens)  
w a a

Indian Drug and Food Plant Data

Collected by

Tim L. Breene and Harry Sampson

Reno, Nevada

1937

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Indian : Col-  
 Plant : lect-  
 Project : or's  
 Number : Number

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*Princes*

6700 B&S 1 *Chimophila umbellata*

"Cristen pine"; Fall River Mills, Calif., but herb specimen made from dry drug in possession of Mrs. Roberts Reno, Nev., who purchased this from Paiute Indians. <sup>1936</sup>  
 The plant is said to grow below pines, among rocks, dry soil; is difficult to collect. Is said to be depleted by drug collectors and is being guarded by the Indians. Whole plant boiled and taken as tea for kidney complaint; supposed to control urine at night and to flush kidneys by day. It is said that three doctors in Reno use this plant as perscriptions, (This plant may be the same as B 591 and B 655.

A.S.

Seed. (all material secured from Mrs. Roberts.)

7-25-37

6701 B&S 2 *Parosela*

"Mu-gu-tu-hoo-pee" (P & S.)  
 2 mi. SE of Wadsworth, Washoe Co., Nevada, 8/2/37.  
 Deep sand.  
For colds: boil and drink as a tea; make stronger and drink for diarrhea.

6702 B&S 3 *Salvia ~~carolinensis~~*

"Tu-vee-see-gee-no" (P).  
 At foot of the old Geiger Grade, Washoe Co., Nevada, 8/2/37.  
 Clay soil; pungent odor.  
For colds: boil about 1 cupful of lvs. in 1 quart or more of water and drink as an herb (tea). Also mash and smear on chest and cover. Same tea can be used hot or cold to wash eyes.

A.S.

6703 B&S 5 *Veratrum*

"Fah-ca-gee-bu" (P).  
 15 mi. W of Reno, Washoe Co., Nev. 8/3/37.  
 3-4 ft. high; wet mountain soil.  
Use: for cuts, sores, or swelling of any kind; mash bulbs and smear on infected part. For snake bite and other poisonous bites chew and put on infected parts. Not used as an herb. The dry rhizome powdered and used same as fresh bulbs.

A.S. (bulbs)

*af*



B&S 6-8. 16 mi. SE of Reno, Washoe Co., Nevada. 8/4/37.  
Clay soil.

6704 B&S 6 *Artemisia tridentata*  
"Sa-wa-bee"(P); fragrant lvs.  
For colds: boil about 1 cupful of lvs. and drink as tea  
freely. Mash green lvs. and smear on chest and cover.  
Also dip sage into water and sprinkle over head of person  
to baptize him.  
A.S.

6705 B&S 7 *Nicotiana*  
"Pui-pah-mo"(P);  
Up to 3 ft. high; stalky woody, 1 in. in diam.; flw.  
white.  
Indian tobacco: yellow brown when ripe. Crush lvs. and  
smoke in pipe or as cigarette. B&S 8 used as a blend <sup>with</sup> #7.  
Same mixture was smoked at the opening of the Keddie Road  
in the Peace Pipe used by the Indians and Governor of  
Nevada and California. Harry Sampson gave the Indian who  
owned the Peace Pipe the lvs. from this collection.  
Mr. Sampson attended the opening and saw them use it.  
A.S.  
Seed for Dr. Clayton.

6706 B&S 8 *Arctostaphylos nevadensis*  
"Ter-ma-yeah"(P). <sup>for</sup> (see B+S 7)  
Lvs. used as a blend to Indian tobacco. Take deer tallow from  
the back or kidneys and mix the lvs. with the tallow to a  
mixture that can be smoked in pipe or cigarette. This also  
keeps the tobacco in perfect cure for winter.  
A.S.  
Seed. S. Coll.

B&S 9-10. Derby Dam, Washoe Co., Nevada, 8/2/37. Black loam.

6707 B&S 9 Gramineae  
"Wer-cau-cau-bee"(P)  
1-20 ft. high. Gather in fall when cane is ripe, brush  
off dried exudate, called "Bee-ha-bee-saa". Dried stems  
used as arrows, "Baw-gnau". Exudate used as candy for  
children.

6708 B&S 10 *Rosa*  
"Wild rose"; "Cheir-pui"(P).  
Use: berries as food for Paiutes and tender limbs are  
used as tea when boiled, skins peeled off first; used  
as tea or coffee.  
Seed.

6709 B&S 11 <sup>(P)</sup> Oryzopsis  
 "Wye" (P)  
 2 mi. SE of Wadsworth, Washoe Co., Nevada, 8/2/37.  
 Small seeds boiled and used as mush.

6710 B&S 13 Menthaceae  
 "Tau-chee-tau-ne-gah". (P)  
 4 mi. SW of Carson on King's Canyon dirt road, Ormsby Co.,  
 Nevada, 8/5/37. 3 ft. high; flw. white-lavender; fragrant.  
 Use: take about a cup of broken roots and boil; drink  
 hot or warm for any headache or ailment of the stomach,  
 such as cramps; drink freely.

6711 B&S 14 Menthaceae  
 "Tau-chee-tu-nah" (P)  
 At Reno Indian Colony, Washoe Co., Nevada, 8/6/37.  
 Flw. white; fragrant; in sandy soil.  
 Use: boil lvs. and small limbs <sup>used as</sup> for tea or coffee.

B&S 15-16. 2 mi. S of Virginia City, Storey Co., Nevada, 8/4/37.  
 Clay and sand.

6712 B&S 15 Sisymbrium  
 "Ha-cha" (P)  
 Flw. yellow. Both red and yellow seeds are used as  
 porridge.

6713 B&S 16 Cruciferae  
 "Ha-cha"; flw. white.  
 Yellow seeds made into porridge. These are the true  
 plants of Paiutes; others that resemble this seed and  
 plant are not eaten or used by them in any way.

6714 B&S 17 <sup>m</sup> Elymus?  
 "Wa-ha-bee" (P).  
 Reno Indian Colony, Washoe Co., Nevada, 8/6/37.  
 Bend the leaf of the grass to form a U, then scrape the  
 eye lid for eye disease.

B&S 18-19. 4 mi. SW of Carson on King's Canyon dirt road, Ormsby Co.,  
 Nevada, 8/5/37. Mountain soil.

6715 B&S 18 Salix  
 "Sou-bee". Gathered in fall when ripe enough to cut and  
 make into cups, pots, bowls, water jugs, roasting  
 platters, baby baskets, and carrying cone baskets.

6716 B&S 19 <sup>C</sup>Urtia

"Q'we-ba-no-b'er"(P).

The Paiute Indians heated the ground about the size of the sick patient, spread lvs. of the plant over the heated area, then lay the patient on top of the lvs. to get the sweat of lvs. and inhale some for grippe or pneumonia.

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6717 B&S 20 Sedge

"Tu-booke"(P) 7 mi. W of Reno, Washoe Co., Nevada, 8/4/37.

Black loam.

Chief food of Paiutes. Roots have small bean like tubers, which are powdered and mixed with water until like gravy, then boiled and eaten.

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B&S 21-22. 4 mi. SW of Carson on Ling's Canyon road, Ormsby Co., Nevada. 8/5/37.

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6718 B&S 21 Ribes

"Hoo-boo"(P).

Shrub, 10 ft. high; frts. blue. Mash berries and put into round loaf and let dry. This is the method the Paiutes use to preserve the berries for winter food.

6719 B&S 22 Amelanchier

"T'er-pui"(P)

Shrub.

Use: Mash berries and put into round loaf and let dry; Let dry for winter food.

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6720 B&S 23 Typha latifolia

"Cat tail"; "Toy-bu"(P)

7 mi. E of Reno, Washoe Co., Nevada, 8/6/37. Rich soil.

Blades used to build wigwam and ground mats. The inflorescence is used as food and called "Ji-ma", when green. When ripe it is gathered and burned; seed is stored for winter food. Also when yellow powder appears it is gathered and made into paste for food. The small interior of root is also eaten as celery. The seed are called "Ha-cha", and used in a mush.

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6721 B&S 24 N.H.S.

"Ko-see-ah-ku"(P).

15 mi. W of Reno on N side of Peavine Mt., Washoe Co., Nev. 8/5/37. Flw. yellow.

After seeds are ripe yellow in late summer, pulverize and boil; eat as porridge. A chief food of the Paiute tribe. Seeds.

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6722 B&S 25 *Juniperus*  
 "Wa-pee"<sup>(P)</sup> 16 mi. S of Reno at the Summit of Geiger  
 Grade, Washoe Co., Nevada, 8/4/37.  
 For colds in the head; take about 1 cupful of the small  
 lvs. in about 1 qt. of water and boil. Drink freely.  
 Also burn to get fumes of lvs. and branches. The small  
 blue berries are also made into beads. The limbs are  
 used for bows by Indians.

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6723 B&S 26 *Ephedra* N.H.S.  
 "Jue-tu-pee"<sup>(P)</sup>.  
 2 mi. S of Virginia City, Storey Co., Nevada, 8/4/37.  
 Dry clay soil.  
 Can be used green or dried; take about a handful and boil  
 in 1 qt. of hot water and drink freely as tea or coffee.  
Specimen of lvs.

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B&S 27-30. 13 mi. S of Reno on Geiger Grade Canyon, Washoe Co., Nev.  
 8/2/37.

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6724 B&S 27 *Pinus* N.H.S.  
 Pitch. "Teu-pah-sa-na-bee"<sup>(P)</sup>. Taken from pine-nut tree.  
 Used to shellac Paiute water jug, boiled before using on  
 basket.  
Spec. of pitch.

6725 B&S 28 *Artemisia tridentata*  
 "Sa-wa-bee"<sup>(P)</sup>  
 Strong odor. Steep sage in boiling water and drink 3 times  
 a day for malaria fever, at the end of the 4th day, disease  
 is cured. Excellent to force vomiting.

6726 B&S 30 *Plantago*  
 "Wild plantain". In sandy loam.  
 Use: wilt leaf, add olive oil or any good oil and bind  
 to cut or wound, will heal from inside outward, and  
 not leave a scar.  
Seed. A.S.

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B&S 31-32. 25 mi. N from Reno on Red Rock Canyon Road, Washoe Co.,  
 Nev. 8/11/37.

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6727 B&S 31 *Chrysothamnus?*  
 "See-gu-pee"<sup>(P)</sup>  
 Shrub, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -4 ft. high; flw. yellow; pungent fragrance;  
 dry clay with sage. The Indians chew the tender bark  
 to get a gum which is called "Sa-na-caw". <sup>root</sup>

6728 B&S 32 *Lygodesmia* <sup>P</sup>  
 "Nu-mu-sa-na-caw"<sup>(A)</sup>; flw. pink; in sandy loam.  
 Use: in the late summer the Indians gather it carefully  
 and get the gum that forms along the root. Gum looks  
 like white rubber; they chew it.  
A.S. for Beiter

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(P)

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6729 B&S 35 Apocynum  
 "We'ha"; 35 mi. N of Reno, near Pyramid Lake, Washoe Co., Nevada 8/12/37. Flw. white; in dry soil. In fall when the stalks are dry the Paiute Indians used to gather this for the outer fiber to make twine or string for fish and rabbit nets.

(P)

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6730 B&S 37 Prunus andersonii  
 "Cha-na-bee"; 10 mi. S of Reno on Old Geiger Grade Road, Washoe Co., Nevada, 8/15/37.  
 Scrape the outer bark off young limbs and boil inner bark, drink as tea for first stages of tuberculosis; or mash limbs and chew and swallow juice.  
A.S.

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B&S 38-41. 10-17 mi. S of Reno, on Galena Creek Road, near Galena Creek, Washoe Co., Nevada, 8/16/37.

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6731 B&S 38 Cruciferae  
 "Pah-muh" (P).  
 Growing in water. Used as greens by Indians.

6732 B&S 39 Purshia tridentata N.H.S.  
 "Huh-'na-'bee"; shrub. Boil  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of young tips and lvs. with 1 qt. of water, and use as an herb for cold in the head, and sore throat.  
A.S.

6733 B&S 40 Artemisia  
 "Wa-'jo-'bu" (P); no flw.  
 The Paiutes spread this over coals after they have cooled a little and inhale the vapor and fumes for grippe.

6734 B&S 41 Arctostaphylos  
 "I'ya-'yah" (Washoe);  
 When berries are red, the Washoe Indians press the frt. and drink the juice as tea.  
Seed.

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T. L. Breene + Harry Sampson. Indian Plant Uses,  
Vicinity of Reno, Sept. 25, 1937.

PLANT UNATTAINABLE (See also part on yellow paper)

REMEDIES AS FOLLOWS:- Report. 42

*Allium* sp.  
1. "CAU'GEE" - (P.)

An early sweet onion used as a food found on hillsides and mountains.

*Cicuta occidentalis*  
2. "HA'KEE'NO'BU" - (P.); "WILD PARSNIP"

Used years ago by the Paiute to commit suicide, it causes one to feel numb and the muscles to contract.

*Purshia tridentata*  
3. "HU'NA'BEE" - (P.S.); "BUCK BRUSH"

Take about one handful of leaves and pour hot water over the leaves, same as for tea, let steep a while, but take while hot. It purges. Given in all cases of liver trouble. Purges bile at once.

*Parosela polyadenia*  
4. "NA'MU'GOOD'DU" - (P.)

For sore throat.-Take a piece of the root and suck the juice and let flow down the throat slowly. For cold in the head.- Boil the root and drink occasionally. For Rheumatism.- Take the leaves and spread them over some thing hot to start them sweating, then cover limb and leaves to let fumes penetrate affected parts.

*Cercocarpus ledifolius*  
5. "TUE'PEE." - (P.); "Mt. MAHOGANY"

Take the inner core and pulverize and sprinkle on cuts or sores, for better results take powdered core and mix with water until made into a paste then smear on sore. For childrens diarrhea, scrape enough bark and boil into a tea, give while warm.

*Cyperus* sp.  
6. "TAH'MA'CHEE'WAH." - (P.)

A rice like food, - care must be taken when getting the seeds from the roots. Roast or boil before serving.

*Hermidium alipes*  
7. "HE'WOR'HEE." - (P.)

The paiute use this root as a treatment for delirium, by boiling the root and washing the head and face.

8. PIE'MU'CHA'CAN'PAH.- P.

For swellings or sores, wash the root and plaster over the injured part. For influenza, cut root into pieces about a handful to one quart of water, boil and let stand awhile, then drink-- Informant- Andrew Penrose, (p), Yerington Nevada.

## 9. ORR'EU'NA'TU'ZUAAH.- P.

For cuts, swellings or any injury to the skin, mash and smear on the affected parts. For influenza, cut the root into pieces and boil, let stand awhile and drink freely as water.- Informant- Andrew Penrose (p), Yerington, Nevada.

## 10. AH'NIE- P.

The female eggs of ants are cooked and the water drunk for flu. The eggs powdered and dry are taken for T.B.

## 11. PEE'POSS- P.

STINK BUG.

The head is taken off and the main part of the body is eaten in first cases of T.B.

## 12. HOO'NI'PUI.- P.

Small potatoes boiled and used as food.

## 13. HOO'PUI.- P.

Red berries used as a food- Location Churchill Nevada.

## 14. WER'PUI. P.

WILD CURRENT

Berries used as a food.

## 15. CA'GNEA'YAH.- P.

Many string roots, which are collected and cooked much like macaroni.

## 16. PAH'HEE. P

TALL SUNFLOWER

Cook and mash seed and use as a food.

17. TE'U'PAH. P. PINE NUTS

Roast and unshell and eat or make into mush by pounding and mix with water, also freeze in winter for food.

18. AH'CHA'TOYA'WAM. P. WILD RASBERRY.

Wild raspberries dried and steep drink for flu. Makes you sweat.

19. BAH'BA'WHI'DA. P. TIMBER ANTS

Boil into a tea then strain and drink for T.B. Also the small red ant is made into a tea, strain and drink for malaria fever.

## 20. PAH'DE'CHA'QUAH. P.

Roasted in a pit between two layers of heated rocks, then eaten as food.

21. PEE'SHA'PEE. P. RED DIRT MINERAL

Apply Tau'Jaah root or Mugu-ter-hoo-pee, mash limbs of latter and apply either root or mash and put on sores then dust with red mineral. To dry a baby's navel, sprinkle with the fine mineral alone, also used as a talcum powder and for sunburn. Used as a warpaint and otherwise.

22. TAU'JAAH. P. LEPTOTAENIA MULTIFIDA

For colds- slice into small strips, about one cup full to one quart of water, and let boil, drink hot, and freely. For sore throat- take a dried strip and chew as gum and let juice flow into the throat. For swellings- Boil  $\frac{1}{2}$  of root or as much as desired, into  $\frac{1}{2}$  bucket of water or more, and let boil till root is in a mash, then bathe affected part in mash and water. Let soak if possible, until pain is relieved. Then bathe twice daily if possible and cover with a towel. For cold in the head- Crush small strips and roll into a cigarette and smoke. For sores- Take sap while fresh and smear over sore of any kind. For Rheumatism- slice and boil in water, bathe and let parts affected remain in water if possible.

This root can be preserved indefinitely by peeling off the outer skin. The inner portion then dries and hardens.

## 23. PAH'YA'PAH. P.

Roots eaten raw as food. They resemble the parsnip root, leaves like the cat tail, but shorter.

## 24. PAH'WA'CAU'PISH. P.

For eye wash, break into small pieces and boil, put into a container for use. For Gonorrhoea, make a strong tea and drink freely also wash the affected parts. For cuts and bruises, mash and smear on affected parts.

## 25. YA'PAH. P.

Sweet Indian potatoes, size of a walnut, leaves like a carrot, has a potatoe on each root.

## 26. HOO'NI'PUI. P.

Indian potatoe, very sweet, used as a food.

## 27. WAAH'WAAH'TU. P.

Indian potatoe, at Likely, California.



## 28. YA'DUTS.

The root is eaten in early spring as greens.

## 29. AH'PAW'CHA. P.

Leaves are boiled and used as a tea for influenza.

## 30. WA'JAU'BA. P.

Used as a cure for grippe by spreading it over a fire much like incense.

## 31. KU'HA. P.

Seed is used as a food by making it into a porridge.

## 32. TAU'CHEE'TAU'KNEE'GA'TU. P.

For cold in the chest boil  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of the root and drink while hot, keep affected part covered. For sore throat- chew a piece of the root and let the juice flow down the throat slowly. For cuts and sores- pulverize and mash the root, smear on and use bandage if necessary. For first stages of cold or T.B, soak the leaves, about a cup full, let stand a few hours before taking, the palute sweat bath. For kidneys, boil 1 cup full of selected roots in 1 gal. of water and let patient drink as water.

## 33. NEU'DU'PAH'EH. P.

A small carrot like root, used as a food, can be boiled.

## 34. AH'VEY. P.

A wild forage- used as a food.

included under  
B+S 71  
Opuntia here

*Juniperus*

"Juniper tree"; "wa'pee"(P); "Saa'<sup>m</sup>wah'bee"(S)

Colds: 1 cup of lvs. to 1 qt. of water, and boil. Take as much as desired. For measles heat the lvs. until the white sap runs out, then rub on the body.

*Artemisia*

"Sagebrush"; "bau'hau'beeh"(S).

For poisoning of any kind make a hot tea and drink, if unable to procure water, chew the lvs. For the blood after birth make a tea of the dried lvs. off the bush, and drink. Do not pick the lvs. off of the ground.

*Compositae*

"small sunflower"; "ko'su'ah'ku", "ah'ku"(P)

Seeds are stored for winter food, they are also boiled and eaten as porridge.

"hu'gneau"(P)

The roots contain a small black skinned <sup>tuber</sup> seed, size of a cherry; this is roasted as a food.

"cha'na'bu"(P&S)

Pour 1 qt. of boiling water over a handful of lvs., let stand awhile then drink occasionally until it causes vomiting and bowel movement. Used for stomach trouble of any kind.

"tue'pee"(P); "too'do'bee<sup>h</sup>"(S)

Scrape top bark and make a tea, better results obtained when mixed with "jue'tu'pee"(Ephedra), for childrens diarrhea.

"cau'gee'ah'da'na'bu", "see'cau'aw'bu"(P); "ta'bau'gee'guch"(S)

For swelling or rheumatism, root, roasted, mashed and used as a hot compress, or juice may be taken and rubbed on swollen part. Raw plant applied to the affected part has a numbing and freezing affect.

"na'boo"(P)

A desert plant used by the Paiutes when crossing the desert for its water contents, thorns discarded. Roasted and eaten to check diarrhea.

"tau'no'cau'cha"(P)

Roots, roasted and used for food.

"su'qua'tam"(S)

For urinary and bladder trouble, drink the water of the boiled roots.

"hee'paw"<sup>?</sup> "na'tu'sua"(S)

Tea made from lvs. and drunk for diarrhea and bowel disorder.

steeped

"ca'ju'ku"<sup>?</sup> "na'tu'sua"(S)

Tea from bits of broken roots drunk for purging.

*Populus*

"saw'vee"(S); "aspen"<sup>?</sup>

Dried bark boiled and the hot tea taken by cupfuls for tuberculosis and lung trouble.

*Asarota*

"tu'va'saa" (P)  
When children are not desired, the string like branches are eaten, one handful at first, and smaller amounts now and then. (see B.F.S. 81)

"ta'paw'see'queh" (S)  
Raw root smeared on body, freezing it and leaving it numb.

"mushroom"; "nu'mu'na'ca" (P); "jau'hit'ta'ca" (S)  
Eaten by Paiutes as a food.

*Gramineae*

"pah'see'vee" (P); "see'vee" (S)  
In the early spring, the green blades are eaten for colds and fever. Later on in the season, it is braided and worn around the neck for the perfume. Surprise Valley mts.

"hee'na'tu'su'ah" (S)  
Root, pulverized and used as a powder for sores and burns. For diarrhea boil the roots and drink a cupful at a time until relieved.

"cha'ya'cu'pah" (P); "hu'na'tu'su'ah" (S)  
For liver ailment, drink hot tea made from a few of the plants. Taken daily until relieved.

*Pinus*

"wou'ne'pe'ha'ree" (P)  
A handful of the dried sap, from top of the ~~tree~~ tree, made into tea and drunk for blood trouble after childbirth. For sore throat swab the throat with the pulverized sap. Also may be used for cuts and sores.

"ja'ney'boo'pah" (P)  
For inflammation of the eyes, wash the eyes with tea made from a handful of the roots. Raw root may be used for swellings and sprains.

"wee'ne'da" (P) *tuber*  
The singly <sup>e</sup>seed on the root is used as a food.

"cau'paw'ne'sha" (P)  
A shaman medicine used in hunting wild game.

"ku'da'gu'pah"; "na'tu'zuaah" (P); "mt. medicine"  
The root and top used as a rub down and liniment.

"tu'ka'wa'sun" (P)  
Frozen urine of the mountain rat used in cases of gonorrhoea and bladder trouble: Use 1 tablespoon of urine to 1 qt. of water, boil, and let stand, drink 1/2 cupful twice daily.

"hu'na'tu'su'ah" (S)  
Drink hot tea made from a few plants drunk daily for liver complaint.

*Eurotia lanata*

"tu'vee'see'ge'no" (P) "white sage".  
Boiled leaves used as an eye bath or compress.

*Artem. spinescens*

"ku'pa'tu'ca'nu'ca" (P) *commercial*  
Green leaves of the plant, mixed with ~~manufactured~~ commercial chewing tobacco, is rubbed or smeared on bruises or sores.

- OK later
- B&S 72 Salix *nHS*  
 "pa'shoa'sh" (W) (Auburn Calif, 9/18/37.) *basket*  
 Willows used by "Hot-so'la'lee"-the Washoe weaver, in their natural colors. Not dyed. She kept the natural color by keeping them in black mud or red dirt, walking miles to get the material.
- B&S 73 Hermidium alipes *nHS*  
 "he'wor'bee" (Fallon Indian Colony, Churchill Co., Nev. 8/21/37)  
 For delirium, wash the head and face with a solution of the boiled plants. Powdered plants is sprinkled on sores.
- B&S 82 Carum *nHS*  
 "apaws", "ya'pah" (P) (Likely Calif., 10/11/37.)  
 Gathered in the spring and preserved as winter food, by the Paiutes.

> Tau'jakt, is used by the Paiute Indians in Washoe County, Nevada, to stupefy fish by making it into mash and mixing it with the water, this is called Tau'ju'nt. This method was used mostly for the smaller fish that stays in water holes, where the water flows slowly. By H. Sampson

"Juniperus"

-/-

"Juniper"

Breene + Sampson  
med. plant date

Report 42  
(in part)

Oct 15, 1937

Vicinity Reno Nev.

This date  
included  
under rpt of 9/25/37  
W.A.

"Wa' pee" (P.);

"Saa' wah' lee" (S.);

For a cold use 1 cup full of leaves to 1 qt. of water and boil. Take as much as desired. For measles heat the leaves till the white sap runs out then rub on body.

Jw' pek - P.

Pine Nut Tree

Base Lf.

Wa' pee - S.

Take the white clean sap and eat occasionally for gonorrhea. Use the dried leaves to make a tea and drink to flush the urine system for gonorrhea. Make a tea of the pitch wood by boiling and drink while it is hot for gonorrhea.

*artemisia tridentata*

"Ban' lau' beets" (S); "Sage brush"

For poisoning of any kind make a hot tea and drink, if unable to get water chew the leaves.

For the blood after birth make a tea of the dried leaves off the bush, and drink. Do not pick the leaves off the ground.

Ko' see' ah' hu. - Ah' hu - P.

Small Sunflower

The seeds are stored for winter food, also boiled and

(14)

Hu'greau .P.

The roots contain a small black skin seed, size of a cherry. it is roasted as a food.

Cha'na' ~~ba~~<sup>22</sup> - .P-S.

Take 1 handful of leaves, to 1 qt of water pour boiling water over them and let stand awhile, then drink occasionally till it causes one to vomit or bowels to move. Used for stomach trouble of any kind

Jue'jee. - .P.

Too' do' kee .S.

Scrape top of bark and make into a tea, better results mix with Jue' tree' pie (Ephedra) for childrens diarrhoea.

Can' gee' ah' de' na' ku. .P.

See' can' aw' ku. .P.

(poison)

Ta' lau' see' guck. .S.

For swelling or rheumatism the root is roasted and mashed and used as a compress while hot, or take the juice and rub on the swollen part. The raw plant has the affect of freezing and numbing the affected part.

(45)

Na' boo. P.

1 A desert plant used by the pioneers on crossing the desert for its water content. Thorns discarded. To check diarrhoea roast and eat.

Tau' no' cau' che. P.

The roots are roasted and used as food.

Su' qua' tam. S.

1 Boil roots and drink as water for urine or bladder troubles.

Hee' paw' - Na' tu' sua. S.

1 Take leaves and pour hot water on them and let stand a while. Then drink for diarrhoea or bowel disorder.

Ca' ju' ku' Na' tu' sua. S.

1 Break roots into pieces and boil and drink as an herb tea for purging.

Saw' vee. S. *Aspen Tree.*

1 Take bark of tree and dry then boil until flavor is like tea. Drink 1 cup full at a time while it is hot for

(76)

Tu'ra'saa'. P.

1 Taken when children are not desired. The string like branches are eaten. About 1 handful first, and smaller amount now and then.

Ta'faw'see'queh-. S.

1 Raw root smeared on body freezes it and leaves it numb.

Tu'mu'na'ca. P. Mushrooms.

Jaw'hit'tu'ca.. S.

Eaten by Pintos as a food.

Pah'see'vee. (P)

1 See'vee | S |

In early spring the green blades are eaten for cold and fever. Later in the season it is braided and worn around their neck for the perfume.

Hoo'na'tu'cu'ah. S.

The root is pulverized, and used as a powder for sores or burns. For diarrhoea boil the roots and drink a cup full at a time until relieved.

(47)



'Cha' ya 'eu' pah-. P.

Hu' na 'tu' su' ah-. S.

Take a few plants and make a hot tea and drink for liver ailment each day. Until relieved.

Wou' ne' je' ha' ree-. P.

Take the dried sap at top of the Pine tree and boil about a handful in water, and drink for blood trouble in cases of after births. In cases of sore throat use the pulverized sap to swab the throat. Also may be used for cuts and sores.

ja' ney' boo' pah-. P.

For inflammation of the eyes, boil a handful of the roots let stand awhile then use to wash the eyes. Root may be used for swellings or sprains.

Wee' ne' da. P.

The single seed on the root is used as a food

Can' paw' ne' sha. P.

A shaman medicine used in hunting wild game

Ku' da' gu' pah- No' tu' zuah. P. (mt medicine)

The root and top used as a rut down and linement.

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Tu'ka'wai'sun, P.

The frozen urine of the Mt rat is used in cases of gonorrhoea and bladder trouble. Use 1 table spoon full of urine to 1 qt of water boil and let stand, then drink  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup full at a time twice a day.

Hu'na'tu'su'ah', S.

Take a few plants and make a hot tea and drink for liver ailment each day until relief.

Tu'ree'sei'gi'no, P. white sage.

Use as an eye bath, also take dried leaves and use as an eye compress.

Ku'pa'tu'ei'nu'ca, P.

Take the green leaves of the plant and mix with manufactured chewing tobacco, then rub or smear on bruises or sores.

(79)

*Compilation.*

Uses of some Nevada plants. Data from the general flora collections, including analysis material obtained. Indian Drug Plant Project. Reno Nevada. 1937

This report is still unfinished April 14, 1938 -W.A.Archer.  
The revised copy is in my possession.

USES OF SOME NEVADA PLANTS  
DATA FROM THE GENERAL FLORA COLI  
INCLUDING ANALYSIS MATERIAL OF  
INDIAN DRUG PLANT PROJECT

Reno, Nevada. - - 1937

Report #43

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BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Incomplete

Hold for scientific  
names

checked with original  
field notes + corrected  
4-17-38 uaa

Cards made  
4-18-38 waa

51

USES OF SOME NEVADA PLANTS  
Data from General Flora Collections

I.P. Coll.  
No. No.

- 26 A5062 *Montia parvifolia*  
"Miners' lettuce"  
Used as green salad with vinegar by natives and Indians.
- 28 A5064 *Ribes*  
"Currant"  
Jellies made from frt. by old settlers and Indians.
- 34 A5070 *Balsamorhiza hookeri hirsuta Nutt.*  
Young flw. disks and stems peeled and used as food by Nevada Indians.
- 36 A5072 *Juniperus utahensis (Engelm.) Lemmon*  
"Desert juniper"  
Frts. used for kidney complaints and sometimes eaten as food.
- 38 A5074 *Pinus monophylla Torr. + Frem.*  
"Nut pine"  
Frt. edible.

617 H59 *Sarcodes sanguinea Torr.*  
Analysis material sent to Bieter.

687 R&M 29 *Ephedra*  
"squaw tea"  
Desert Indians claim that this plant boiled into tea is a sure cure for rheumatism.

2

- 939 A5151 *Glyptopleura marginata* <sup>7</sup> *D.C. Eaton*  
 "Rabbit guts"; "kumi-seegee" (P)  
 Used as salad greens by Indians.
- 943 A5156 *Mentzelia*  
 "Gravy plant"; "coo-wah"; (P); seed used for food.
- 955 A5168 ~~*Asclepias*~~ *Gomphocarpus cordifolius* *Benth.*  
 "Milkweed"  
 Used for making string (old bark) by Indians. Said to be very strong.
- 957 A5170 *Pteris*  
 "Bracken fern"  
 Outside fibers of root used to make designs in basketry by Indians.
- ~~980 A5193 *Glyptopleura*  
 "Rabbit guts"; "kornumi-sego" (tribe?)~~
- ~~988 A5201 *Mentzelia*  
 "gu-ha" (tribe?)~~

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Medicinal data from general flora collection.

- 989 A5202 Ephedra  
"Indian tea"; "chudupe"(P)  
Branches steeped for tea by Nevada Indians; seed roasted and ground into flour by some tribes. Possible source of drug ephedrin? Good forage plant.
- 990 A5203 Achillea lanulosa Nutt.  
"yarrow"; "millfoil"  
Used medicinally.
- 991 A5204 Marrubium vulgare L.  
"hoarhound"  
A pioneer remedy for colds.
- 992 A5205 Erigeron cocinnus var. aphanactis Gray  
"Brass buttons"  
Entire plant boiled as medicine for cramps.
- 993 A5206 Ranunculus ultramontanus (Greene) Heller  
"Buttercup"  
Seed roasted and eaten by Indians.
- 994 A5207 Mentzelia  
"gu-ha" (P)  
Seed roasted, ground and eaten.
- 995 A5208 Salvia  $\neq$  columbariae Benth.  
"Chia" (tribe?)  
Seed used by California Indians for making beverage or gruel. This plant was cultivated in ancient Mexico.
- 996 A5209 Gramineae Oryzopsis hymenoides (R. & S.) Ricker  
"rice grass"; "wai-ya"(P)
- 998 A5211 Artemisia tridentata Nutt.  
"big sage"; "sagebrush"; "sa-wa-bae"(P)  
Tea of lvs. used medicinally; bark formerly used for blankets and moccasins.
- 999 A5212 Paeonia brownii Dougl.  
"wild peony"; "bati-pi" (P)  
Roots used medicinally; seed soaked and used for cough medicine.

- 1000 A5213 Sarcobatus ?  
"black greasewood";  
Straight branches used for arrows.
- 1003 A5216 Parosela  
Plant steeped and taken as tea for medicine.
- 1008 A5221 Juniperus *utahensis* (Engelm.) Lemmon.  
"wape" (tribe?)  
Cold and kidney medicine.

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- 1063 A5277 Gramineae *Oryzopsis hymenoides* (R. & S.) Ricker.  
Used as food.
- 1065 A5279 Parosela  
Used by Indians to cure colds.
- 1067 A5281 Salvia *carnosia* Dougl.  
Used as cough medicine.
- 1068 A5282 Rumex  
"burn medicine"  
Used by Indians to heal burns.
- 1072 A5286 Nyctaginaceae  
"Little he-wa-be"
- 1073 A5287 Rumex  
"he-wo-ve" (P)

1160 H134 Equisetum  
Indians use this for scouring, as stems are rather silicious.

1202 H176 Rumex  
Medicinal? Tanning

1661 M&F 35 *Ephedra*  
"squaw tea"; Indian drink, and used medicinally.



2134 T122 *Oryzopsis hymenoides* (R. & S.) Ricker  
 "sand grass"  
 Local stockmen say the seed of this grass used by the Nez Perce  
 Indians of Southern Idaho for making flour.

2161 T149 Cruciferae  
 A number of Cruciferae found in desert areas, notably Stanleysias,  
 were used as food and tonic by Indians and early settlers. These  
 members of cabbage family are at times called "squaw cabbage".

~~T 149~~ (continued) The lvs. are gathered and thrown into boiling water for a  
 few minutes, taken out, washed in cold water thru 5 or 6 water changes,  
 then spread in the sun to dry and used as a boiled cabbage. Many  
 prospectors use the lvs. cooked in this manner in the spring,  
 as a bitter tonic.

2189 T177 Ribes  
 "wild currant"  
 Frt. used for jelly; important Indian food.

2207 T195 *Lepargyrea argentea* (Pursh) Greene  
 "buffaloberry"  
 Frt. used for jelly; important Indian food when the frt. is dry.

2210 T198 *Sambucus caerulea* Raf.  
 "elderberry"  
 Used by whites for pie frt. important Indian food when frt. dried.

2214 T202 *Prunus demissa*  
 "western chokecherry"  
 Frt. makes excellent jelly.

2217 T205 *Amelanchier*  
 "service berry"  
 Frt. used by Indians for food.

2656 75465 *Leptotaenia multifida*  
 "wild turnip"  
 Indian remedy.  
 Analysis material sent to Bieter.

2671 75480 *Euphorbia*  
 Cultivated by settlers; said to be cure for diarrhes; taken  
 as tea; said to be introduced by Mormons, and now

2693 75502 *Parosela polydenia*  
 "pneumonia plant"  
 Used by Indians as cure for colds.

2684 25493 *Arabis*  
 Reported to be used as a liniment by Indians.

~~2717 A5526~~ *Cleome sp. lutea* Hook.  
 Analysis material sent to Bieter. for insecticide test.

7

3081 al 208 *Prunus*  
Bark used in medicine.

3083 Al 210 Cruciferae  
"cress;" edible

3091 Al 218 Ephedra  
"Indian tea", used as beverage and as blood purifier.

3132 Al 267 Gramineae *Oryzopsis hymenoides* (R. & S.) Ricker  
Seeds thrashed and eaten by Indians.

3140 Al 225<sup>7</sup> Rumex  
"dock"; Indian tobacco  
Seed and seed vessels sometimes smoked as tobacco.

~~Medicinal data from general flora collection.~~

3944 T216 *Agastache urticaefolia* (Benth.) Kuntze  
"wild horsemint"  
Used by Indians as food.

4015 B365 *Cirsium drummondii acaulescens* (Gray) Macbride  
 "thistle"  
 Eaten as celery by some Washoe and Piate Indians.

4023 B373 *Lithospermum rudersale* Dougl.  
 Used in birth control by Indians.

4463 A5537 *Parosela polyadenia*  
 analysis material to Bieter

4466 A5540 *Streptanthus* sp.  
 Analysis material sent to Bieter.  
~~*Stanleya arcuata* Rydb.~~

4468 A5542 *Asclepias mexicana* Cav.  
 Analysis material sent to Bieter.

4475 A5549 *Astragalus lentiginosus*  
 Analysis material sent to Bieter, for insecticide test.

These plants suspected to be cause of wholesale poisoning of commercial bees this season. Larvae evidently killed from after being feed with the honey.

4962 T263 *Nicotiana attenuata* Torr.  
 "wild tobacco"  
 Lvs. dried and smoked by Indians.

5078 T379 ~~Sambucus melanocarpa~~ *Sambucus caerulea* Raf.  
 "elderberry"; "koon-noo-gip" (P)  
 Roots mashed and used as a poultice by Indians for pain in  
 breast; berries eaten as food.

5106 T407 *Amelanchier* *Fabian* by early settlers to make pies. Indians  
 dry them for winter storage

5142 T443 *Rumex crispus* L.  
 Roots mashed to a pulp and applied as a poultice as treatment  
 for rheumatism by Paiute Indians.

5689 T457 ~~Cicuta occidentalis~~ *Angelica breweri* A. Gray  
 "poison water parsnip"; "haw-ken-coop" (P)  
 Mashed roots made into a poultice and applied over rattlesnake  
 bites as a cure by Paiutes. Also used by Indians to commit suicide.

5705 T473 *Salix lutescens* (Rydb.) Schneid.  
 "little grey willow"; "co-see-suh-ee-wee" (P)  
 Peel off bark and boil wood as a tea; taken as a physic.

5708 T476 *Leptotaenia multifida*  
 "cough root" (NHS)  
 Root, when dried, smoked in pipe for colds.

5761 T529 *Balsamorhiza hirsuta* Nutt. (?)  
 "key-gah-da-goop" (P)  
 Classed by Paiutes as "good medicine". Root is boiled, result-  
 ing solution appearing like a thin yellow soup. Used internally  
 in bad stomach trouble, bladder trouble and venereal diseases.  
 First discovered as having medicinal value by Indians at Bishop,  
 California.

5511 A5711 *Balsamorhiza sagittata* (Pursh) Nutt.  
 Analysis material sent to Bieter.

5525 A5725 *Paeonia brownii*  
 Analysis material sent to Bieter.

5530 A5730 *Iva axillaris* Pursh  
 Analysis material sent to Bieter.

5536 A5736 *Polygonum aviculare*  
 Analysis material sent to Bieter.

5537 A5737 *Grindelia squarrosa* (Pursh.) Dunal  
*serotina* (Rydb.) Gray.  
 Analysis material sent to Bieter.

5992 A5806 *Sambucus velutina* Nutt. Dur. & Hilg.  
 Analysis material sent to Bieter.

5443 A780

600+

6000 A5814 Pentstemon deustus  
Analysis material sent to Bieter.

6003 A5817 Chaenactis <sup>d</sup> Douglasii (Hook.) H. & A.  
Analysis material sent to Bieter.

6004 A5818 Erigeron ~~conspicuus~~ <sup>concinuus</sup> aphanactis Gray  
Analysis material sent to Bieter.

6439 B591 Chimophila menzeisii (R. Br.) Spreng.  
Indian kidney remedy.

6449 B 601 Leptotaenia multifida  
"todsa" (P)  
Used by Indians as cure for pneumonia, roots powdered and used as a tea.  
Analysis material to Bieter.

Medicinal data from general flora collections.

6471 B 623 Rumex  
"tea-con-no-give" (P)  
Discard lvs. and boil roots, until dark red. Drink as herb for blood purifier. Do not peel skin when boiling. Used as a wash for sores; pulverize to powder and sprinkle on sore or wound, and bandage. It is also used for cleansing gonorrhoea. Analysis material sent to Bieter.

6497 B649 Malva  
"cheese cake"; "mallow"  
Made into tea. When water is black apply fresh and hot for blood poisoning; let poisoned part soak in mixture. Reported to have cured miners in Virginia City, Nev. (old Spanish remedy)

6517 G&H 941 Orobanche ~~ludoviciana Nutt.~~ <sup>multiflora Nutt.</sup>  
Indian medicine: eating of bulbous base is reported to have cured piles. The roots are very juicy, smell similar to raw potato.  
Analysis material sent to Bieter.

11

- 6620 T563 *Iris missouriensis* Nutt.  
"wild flag"; "poo-goey-rup" (P)  
Roots of this plant are boiled, resulting bitter solution being taken internally for bladder trouble.
- 6647 T590 *Linum lewisii* Pursh.  
"wild flax"; "po-eena-tiz-wah" (blue medicine) (P)  
Commonly used by McDermitt Indians to reduce swellings; lvs. mashed; flw. and root discarded. Used as a poultice.

~~125~~

- 6700 B&S1 *Chimaphila umbellata* var. *occidentalis* (Rydb.) Blake  
Analysis material sent to Bieter.
- 6701 B+S2 - *Parosela polyadenia* (Torr.) Heller
- 6702 B&S3 *Salvia carnosae* Dougl.  
Analysis material sent to Bieter. *analysis material sent to bieter*
- 6703 B&S5 *Veratrum* sp. *californicum* Durand.  
Analysis material sent to Bieter.
- 6704 B&S6 *Artemisia tridentata* Nutt.  
Analysis material sent to Bieter.

- 6707 B&S9 *Phragmites communis* Trin.  
Analysis material sent to Bieter.

- 6726 B&S30 *Plantago major* Nutt.  
Analysis material sent to Bieter.
- 6727 B&S31 *Chrysothamnus nauseosus* var.  
(See T-1133)  
*analysis material sent to Bieter*
- 6728 B&S32 *Lygodesmia spinosa* Nutt.  
Analysis material sent to Bieter.
- 6730 B&S37 *Prunus andersonii* A. Gray  
Analysis material sent to Bieter.
- 6732 B&S39 *Purshia tridentata*  
Analysis material sent to Bieter.

I.P. Coll. Data from General Flora Collections  
 No. No.  
 6745 A1 399 *Juniperus monosperma* (Engelm.) Sarg.  
 Berries used as medicine.

6747 A1 401 *Frunus*  
 Bark used in medicine.

6796 G&H 1042 ~~Compositae~~ *Wyethia amplexicaulis* Nutt.  
 By putting leaf inside shoe next to foot, the heat is supposed  
 to cure itch (Athlete's foot) caused from heat.  
 Analysis material sent to Bieter.

6851 G&H 1099 *Malva rotundifolia*  
 This herb is made into tea, taken internally as medicine for  
 after birth infections. (This plant said to cause "pink yolk"  
 when eaten by laying hens - Dr. Lehenbauer) Analysis material  
 sent to Bieter.

6877 G&H 1126 *Orobanche* Analysis material sent Bieter

6954 H327 ~~*Sphaeralcea munroana*~~  
 Analysis material sent to Bieter.

6964 H337 *Smilacina sp. stellata* (L.) Desf.  
 Analysis material sent to Bieter.

6970 H343 *Veratrum sp. californicum* Durand  
 Analysis material sent to Bieter.

6971 H344 *Senecio serra* Heck. *triangularis* Hook.  
 Analysis material sent to Bieter.

6973 H346 *Eriogonum umbellatum*  
 Analysis material sent to Bieter.



7110 A1 475 Malva  
"mallow"  
Medicinal use of the plant as told by V. Mecune, Gold Hill, Nev.  
Entire plant boiled down in water and liquid drunk as laxative  
or physic.

7112 al 477 Taraxacum officinale Weber  
Los. used as greens, considered to have tonic value.

7283 M532 Mentha lanata pennardi (Brig.) Rydb.  
Analysis material sent to Bieter.

7324 M574 Hermidium alipes  
Analysis material sent to Bieter. (spec 1 g)

~~Medicinal data from general flora collections.~~

7525 G&H1315 Psathyrotes annua (Nutt.) Gray  
Analysis material sent to Bieter.

7533 G&H 1323 Achillea lanulosa Nutt.  
Analysis material sent to Bieter.

7643 T795 Sambucus melanocarpa A. Gray  
"elderberry"; "koon-noo-gip" (P)  
Berries dried as food. Roots mashed to a pulp and applied as a  
poultice in cases of caked breast in women by the Paiute tribe  
of Nevada.

7698 T850 Zygadenus elegans Pursh  
Analysis material sent to Bieter.

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- 7751 T904 *Grindelia perennis* Rydb.  
"sah-nah-goop-a-rah" (S)  
Plant boiled, taken internally for colds by Shoshone Indians.
- 7760 T914 *Linum lewisii* Indians? "blue medicine" (Greene) Hall
- 7762 T916 *Chrysothamnus viscidiflorus stenophyllus*? *nauseosus concinilis* 1  
"see-vah-ee-quoh" (S)  
Chewing gum extracted from roots by old time Indians.  
The difference between this plant, in appearance, which produces rubber and one that does not is very slight. The woody growth of some of the roots is slightly yellow and does not look like gum, but when chewed turns purple to black in color. The wood is chewed, discarded, and a small cud of gum results; probably not more than 1% of the original cud. (See T917)
- 7765 T919 *Lithospermum ruderales* Dougl.  
"Memshaw" (S)  
Cure for diarrhea; root boiled, brew taken internally.  
Analysis material sent to Bieter. (Rydb.) Stey.
- 7772 T926 *Grindelia nana*? *squarrosa serrulata* (Pursh) Donal  
"gum plant"; "sah-nah-goop-ah-rah" (S)  
Plant boiled, tea taken for colds or applied as a poultice for swellings.  
Analysis material sent to Bieter.
- 7782 T936 *Osmorrhiza occidentalis* Nutt.  
"sweet root"; "bas-oh-wip" (S)  
Medicinal root used for colds.  
Analysis material sent to Bieter.
- 7877 Hen 96 ~~*Hugelia filifolia* Jap.~~ *Gilia floccosa* Gray.  
Analysis material sent to Bieter.
- 7903 N&L 598 ~~*Cocotemon fremontii*~~ *Berberis repens* Lindl.  
Analysis material sent to Bieter.
- 7916 N&L 611 *Zygadenus elegans* Pursh  
Analysis material sent to Bieter.
- 7918 N&L 614 *Mimulus guttatus*  
Analysis material sent to Bieter.
- 7913 N&L 608 *Euphorbia serpyllifolia* Pers.  
Paiutes believe good for snakebite, also sores. Mash the stems, rub the white juice on sores.

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Medicinal data from general flora collection.

8039 A5832 Rumex ~~sp.~~ crispus L.  
Analysis material sent to Bieter.

8040 A5833 Argemone hispida A. Gray (~~seed~~)  
Analysis material (seed and roots) sent to Bieter.

8054 A5847 Triglochin maritima L.  
Considered to be poisonous to stock.  
~~As~~ analysis material sent to Bieter.

8077 A5870 Eremocarpus setigerus Benth.  
Plant has curious odor. Jepson reports it used by Indians  
to stupefy fish.  
Analysis material sent to Bieter. to test as insecticide.

8083 A1 489 Epilobium hornemannii Reichenb.  
Boil entire plant in water and use liquid for sprains, as rub-  
bing alcohol. Informant: V. Mecune, Italian.

8086 A1 492 Artemisia heterophylla Nutt.  
Brew entire plant in water, strain and use small amount in  
drinking water for stomach trouble. Informant: V. Mecune, Italian.

- 8216 Hen 192 *Artemisia tridentata* Nutt.  
Indian use: lvs. of the young plant boiled into a strong tea and taken for a cold.
- 8222 Hen 198 Compositae *Chrysothamnus viscid. stanophyllus* (Gray) <sup>N.C.</sup>  
Indian use: lvs. from this shrub, ~~and~~ lvs. of Juniper (mixed with) <sup>1</sup>  
and made into tea for colds.
- 8345 Hen 327 *Sphaeralcea munroana*.  
*Analysis material sent to Bieter.*
- 8352 T944 *Prunella vulgaris* L.  
<sup>nrt</sup>  
Analysis material sent to Bieter.
- 8355 T947 *Argemone hispida*  
"wya-sag-ee-duh" (S)
- 8363 T955 *Petrophytum elatius* <sup>no use reported. Related genera used medicinally.</sup>  
Analysis material sent to Bieter.
- 8371 T963 *Gilia congesta* + *pumila* Nutt.  
"hoe-kni" (S)  
Shoshone medicinal plant.
- 8384 T976 *Argemone hispida*  
"white prickly poppy"; "wya-sag-e-duh" (S)

~~644~~~~Medicinal data from general flora collection.~~

- 8424 T1016 *Nicotiana attenuata*  
"wild tobacco"; "pui-pah-hoon"; "poo-wee-buh-hoon" (S)
- 8469 T1061 *Lithospermum ruderales*  
"nemishaw" (S)  
Medicinal root  
*Analysis material sent to Bieter.*
- 8501 ~~8424~~ T1083 *Berula erecta* (Huds.) Coville  
Analysis material sent to Bieter.

- 8523 T1115 Balsamorhiza sagittata (Pursh) Nutt.  
"balsam root"  
Shoshone medicinal plant - root used as poultice for insect stings, spider bites, etc.  
Analysis material sent to Bieter.
- 8539 T1132 Urtica *brevifolia* S.Wats.  
"nettles"; "quee-bah-noop" (P)  
Lvs. of nettle plant were boiled and used as medicine for colds.  
Analysis material sent to Bieter.
- 8540 T1133 Chrysothamnus viscidiflorus ~~leucolatus~~ (Hook.) Nutt.  
"tah-beese-see-goop" (P)  
Lvs. of the rabbitbrush were crushed in water and drunk and used as bathed in by the Indians to relieve colds.

8560 M596 Ephedra spp.  
Analysis material sent to Bieter.

8561 M598 Rumex ~~hymenosepalus~~ *venosus*  
Analysis material sent to Bieter.

8594 M635 Leucocrinum montanum Nutt.  
Analysis material sent to Bieter.

Medicinal data from general flora collection.

8597 M643 Pinus (pitch)  
Analysis material sent to Bieter.

(8533 T1125 Lupinus  
"quee-deh-kwana" (P.)

- 8617 M663 Cucurbita foetidissima HBK  
Analysis material sent to Bieter.
  
- 8621 M667 Thamosma montana Torr.  
Analysis material sent to Bieter.
  
- 8622 M668 Datura discolor Bernh. *meteloides* DC.  
Analysis material sent to Bieter.
  
- 8662 H401 Juniperus ~~ssp. monosperma?~~ *utahensis* (Engelm.) Lemmon.  
Analysis material sent to Bieter. ~~(Fruits)~~  
(Fruits)
  
- 8668 H407 Artemisia tridentata Nutt.  
"saw-wa-bae"  
Lvs. of this brush used for colds, by boiling in water; some-  
times used for sores. Best twirling sticks for firemaking  
formerly made from this wood. Good fuel and forage.
  
- 8669 H408 Purshia tridentata DC.  
"he-na-va"  
Root ground to a powder and put on sores.
  
- 8670 H409 Juniperus *utahensis* (Engelm.) Lemmon  
"wapi"  
Green frt. made into tea for kidney troubles and colds;  
also used for making a yellow dye. Burnt over stove or bonfire  
to keep evil spirits away.
  
- 8671 H410 Salvia carnosia Dougl.  
"puce saw-wa-bae"  
Branches and lvs. used for colds and pneumonia.
  
- 8672 H411 Pinus  
Needles boiled and tea taken as a tonic to improve appetite.
  
- 8693 H432 Ribes  
Root of one variety of pink currant used to cure toothache.
  
- 8694 H433 Parosela ?  
"magoo-ti-hope" Stems placed in hot water, tea taken for pneumonia.

8695 H434 *Plantago major* L.  
Root used for colds and pneumonia.

~~192~~

8696 H435 *Verbascum thapsus* L.  
Analysis material sent to Bieter.

~~192~~

~~Medicinal data from general flora collections.~~

8697 H436 *Asclepias speciosa* Torr. (roots + stems)  
Analysis material sent to Bieter.

~~Medicinal data from general flora collections.~~

8698 H437 *Wyethia mollis*  
Analysis material sent to Bieter.

8699 H438 *Hypericum scouleri* Hook.  
Analysis material sent to Bieter.