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About the Institute

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

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

- 8700 H439 *Achillea lanulosa* Nutt.
Analysis material sent to Bieter.
- 8701 H440 *Plantago lanceolata* L.
Analysis material sent to Bieter.
- 8702 H441 *Iris missouriensis*
Analysis material sent to Bieter.
n HS.
- 8703 H442 *Cicuta occidentalis* Greene
Analysis material sent to Bieter. (roots)
- 8704 H443 *Juniperus* ~~sp. monosperma~~ *utahensis* (Engelm.) Lemmon
Analysis material sent to Bieter. (Lvs.) (NHS)
- 8705 H444 *Rosa* ~~sp.~~ *gymnocarpa* Nutt.
Analysis material sent to Bieter.
- 8706 H445 *Cercocarpus ledifolius* Nutt.
Analysis material sent to Bieter.
- 8732 H471 ~~*Leptodactylon pungens* Phlof?~~
Analysis material sent to Bieter. Underw.
- 8733 H472 *Pteris aquilina* ^{sum} ~~no use reported in Nevada~~ ^{um pubescens} but has been reported in other states.
Analysis material sent to Bieter.
- 8740 H479 *Monarda* ^{ella} ~~sp.~~ *odoratissima* Benth.
Analysis material sent to Bieter.
- 8749 H488 *Artemisia* ~~sp.~~ *ludoviciana* Nutt. (see B+S 40) Hall
Analysis material sent to Bieter.
- 8750 H489 (See T-1132) *Chrysothamnus nauseosus speciosus* (Nutt.)
analysis material sent to Bieter. (stems and flws. separately)
- 8754 H493 *Urtica gracilis* Ait.
Analysis material sent to Bieter. (roots)
- 8747 H486 *Sphenosciadium capitellatum* A. Gray
analysis material sent to Bieter.

- 8802 B&S45 *Hugelia filifolia* ~~Esp.~~ Nutt.
Analysis material sent to Bieter.
- 8808 B&S51 *Asclepias speciosa* Torr.
Analysis material sent to Bieter.
- 8811 B&S54 *Phragmites communis*
Analysis material sent to Bieter. n.H.S.

Medicinal data from general flora collections.

- 8822 B&S65 White earth
Sent to Bieter.
- 8823 B&S66 *Solanum nigrum* L.
Analysis material sent to Bieter.
- 8825 B&S68 *Abies concolor* Lindl.
Analysis material sent to Bieter.
- 8830 B&S75 *Heliotropium curassavicum* ~~oculatum~~ Heller
Analysis material sent to Bieter.
- 8836 B&S81 *Cuscuta* sp.
Analysis material sent to Bieter.
- 8840 B&S87 *Mirabilis laevis*
Analysis material sent to Bieter.
- 8842 B&S89 *Artemisia spinescens*
Analysis material sent to Bieter.

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8848 A5879 *Potentilla glandulosa* Lindl.
Analysis material sent to Bieter.

8849 A5880 *Thalictrum fendleri* Engelm. NMS.
Analysis material sent to Bieter.

8850 A5881 *Gilia aggregata*
Analysis material sent to Bieter. (NMS)

8851 A5882 *Ceanothus velutinus*
Analysis material sent to Bieter. NMS

(same as 5422) ←
↑
a

8857 A5888 *Nicotiana sp. attenuata* Nutt.
Analysis material sent to Bieter.
(NMS. 5200 as a 5351)

8874 A5905 *Argemone hispida* A. Gray (roots)
Analysis material sent to Bieter.

8880 T1136 *Rumex crispus* L.
Indian medicinal root.
Analysis material sent to Bieter.

8886 T1142 *Linum lewisii* Pursh
"poo-sena-nut-tiz-zooh" (S); (blue medicine) ← analysis material sent Bieter

- 8916 T1172 ~~Ligusticum porteri~~ *Ligusticum filicinum* S. Wats.
Analysis material sent to Bieter.
- 8923 T1179 *Chrysothamnus parryi* (Gray) Greene
See T1133 - Analysis material sent to Bieter.
- 8924 T1180 ~~Artemisia discolor~~ *Pursh dracunculoides* Pursh
Analysis material sent to Bieter.
- 8925 T1181 *Lupinus* spp. *laxiflorus* Dougl. (?)
Analysis material sent to Bieter.
- 8936 T1192 *Chamaebatiaria millefolium* (Torr.) Maxim.
"ting-weeb" (S) (means rock smoke)
- 8937 T1193 *Eriogonum umbellatum*
Analysis material sent to Bieter.
- 8937 T1193 *Eriogonum umbellatum* Torr.
"bah-hoe-zee" (S)
Root boiled or mashed as poultice for rheumatism.
- 8938 T1194 *Eriogonum polifolium* Benth. (?)
medicinal plant; root used as poultice for rheumatism.
Analysis material sent to Bieter
- 8939 T1195 Gramineae *Catabrosa aquatica* (L.) Beauv.
"bah-sch-nip" (S) (grass)
Tastes like whiskey when boiled into tea. (contains narcotic?)

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Medicinal data from general flora collection.

- 8940 T1196 *Gilia congesta* Hook.
"bas-on-nup" (S)
Stems and flw. boiled, brew taken internally for kidneys; cleans blood.
- 8941 T1197 *Gilia congesta* (small variety) *pumila* Nutt.
"hoe-kni" (S)
Whole plant boiled, tea taken as a physic, tonic to clean blood; also to produce vomiting.

- 8946 T1202 *Artemisia discolor* ? *discunculoides* Pursh
Analysis material sent to Bieter.
- 8947 T1203 *Aplopappus nanus* (Nutt.) D.C. Eat.
"see-gup-pee" (P.)
Analysis material sent to Bieter.
- 8958 T1214 *Lithospermum ruderale* Dougl.
"nemishaw" (S)
- 8962 T1218 *Artemisia gnaphalodes* Nutt. (form)
"western mugwort"; "bav-oh-hoe" (S)
Plant boiled, tea used for stomach trouble, by Shoshones at Ely.
Analysis material sent to Bieter.
- 8965 T1221 *Purshia tridentata* (Pursh) Nutt.
"huh-nabbe"; "linna-huh-nabbe" (S)
Lvs. boiled, tea taken for small pox; also leaves washed and
applied externally.
Used by Shoshones at Ely.
Analysis material sent to Bieter.
- 8968 T1224 *Gilia congesta pumila* Nutt.
"hoe-ni" (S)
- 8969 T1225 *Physaria*
"twinpod"
Shoshone medicine for sore eyes.
- 8989 T1245 *Gilia congesta pumila* Nutt.
"hoe-ni", "hooni" (S); "sah-tona-gaa" (Eureka)
Analysis material sent to Bieter.
- 8988 T1244 *Mentzelia laevicaulis*
"blazing star"; "eesha-gowah" (S) (meaning "coyote's husband")

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- 8989 T1245 (see additions and corrections to follow)
~~*Gilia congesta*~~
~~"hoe-ni", "hooni" (S); "sah-tona-gaa" (Eureka)~~
~~Shoshone medicine.~~
~~Analysis material sent to Bieter.~~
- 8990 T1246 ~~*Aplopappus*~~ *Solidago petnadoria* Blake
Analysis material given W.P.G. Chemsit

Medicinal data from general flora collection.

- 8994 T1250 *Sphaeralcea ~~multiceps~~*
"quoin-oh-combee" (S)
Whole plant boiled as tea and drunk for venereal diseases.
- 8996 T1252 *Leptodactylon pungens* ~~ex-patens~~ (Torr.) Nutt.
"white flower prickly sage"; "tin-ah-ee-go" (S)
Analysis material sent to Bieter.
- 8997 T1253 *Conium maculatum* ?
Analysis material sent to Bieter.
- 8998 T1254 *Iva axillaris* Pursh
"tarweed"; "too-du-zip" (S)
Given to children for colds and stomach cramps, by Shoshones.
- 8999 T1255 *Lupinus* sp. *tenellus* Dougl. (?)
Analysis material sent to Bieter.

- 9002 T1258 *Heuchera ~~parvifolia~~*
 "alum root"; "din-dahn-buh" (S)
 Shoshones of Reese River area use the dried lvs. of this plant
 to mix with wild tobacco for smoking.

- 9007 T1263 *Ephedra sp. nevadensis* S. Wats.
 "too-room-be" (S)
 Used as a poultice for sores.
 Analysis material sent to Bieter.

- 9010 T1266 *Heliotropium ~~curassavicum~~ oculatum* Heller
 Analysis material sent to Bieter.

- 9014 T1270 *Phlox canescens* T. & G. (NHS)
 "wild phlox"; "din-ah-ee-go"; "so-go div-oh-wah" (S)
 Root soaked and infusion taken internally for diarrhea. Whole plant
 boiled and tea taken for stomach trouble.
 Analysis material sent to Bieter.

- 9015 T1271 *Artemisia spinescens* Eaton (NHS)
 "bud sage"; "button brush"; "doot-see-ab" (S)
 Medicinal plant of the Shoshones.
 Analysis material sent to Bieter.

- 9016 T1272 *Tetradymia comosa* NHS
 "coo-see seebupi" (S)
 Stems used for cuts and bruises.
 Analysis material sent to Bieter.

(collected by Henrichs)
 No number, - Pterospora andromeda Nutt. Analysis material sent to Bieter.

~~4471~~ Sphenosciadium capitellatum, mineral called "yarrube", and ~~B&S coniferae~~ - sent to Bieter.

-18-

-- B&S36 Red earth
 Sent to Bieter.

-- B&S61 "ya-tue-bee" Mineral.
 Sent to Bieter.

~~1896~~ ~~B249~~ Castilleja
 Indians claim that rattle snakes association make the flower
 so brilliant.

E C O N O M I C U S E S

OF SOME NEVADA PLANTS

BY PAUTES

DATA SECURED BY

OMER C. STEWART

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

1 9 3 6

(Extract from a letter)

(No data presented here to
be released without per-
mission of Omer C. Stewart.)

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EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

Department of Anthropology
University of California
Berkeley, California
October 27, 1937

Dear Dr. Archer:

"I am now in Utah making an ethnological study of the Utes, but since I am moving rapidly, I place my permanent address at top.

"I am sorry I am unable to assist you very much. Last summer, (1936) I made an ethnological study of the Paiute, and only learned of a few plants incidentally.

"By chance I have the names of the few plants I collected and the identifications made by Herbert L. Mason of the University of California Herbarium. The names are written with phonetic symbols of a sort:

- i - the French i of fini
- v - similar to the Spanish labial v, almost p or b
- c - as ch or sh
- u - the French u, like "ou" of "you"
- ö - indefinite vowel, similar to e of je and le in French
- ü - as French of une
- a - as in "awful"

The rest are about as in English....."

Allenrolfea occidentalis (Wats.) Kuntze
④ "kihuna" (F)
Seed eaten

Apocynum cannabinum L.
"wihavi" (P)
Provides fibre for string, nets, etc.

Artemisia tridentata Nutt.
"sawava" (P)
Tea for colds, etc.

Atriplex argentea Nutt.
"unaka", "sunu" (P)
Seed eaten.

Chaetadelpa wheeleri Gray
"masai" (P)
Eaten green.

Chrysothamnus nauseosus (Pallas) Britton
"sigup" (P)
Chewing gum.
(This probably more correct for "sigup" than Eriogonum)

Cymopterus corrugatus Jones
"yava" (P)
Tubers eaten.

Distichlis stricta (Torr.) Rydb.
"tusivi" (P)
Seed eaten, after European introduction.

Eleocharis palustris (L.) Roem. & Schult.
"pamsivi" (P)
Seed and roots eaten.

Elymus condensatus Presl.
"watca wotavö", "papawa wahavö" (P)
Seed eaten.

Ephedra torreyana Wats.
"tsudupi" (P)
Tea for medicine, powdered for sores.

Eriogonum baileyi (Wats.)
"sanuko" (P)
Roots furnish a chewing gum.

Eriogonum umbellatum Torr.?
"sigupi" (P)
Chewing gum.
(See under *Chrysothamnus*)

Glyptopleura marginata Eat.
"commö sigi" (P)
Eaten green.

Helianthus annuus L.
"pacö" (P)
Seed eaten.

Hermidium alipes Wats.
"hi wovi" (P)
Medicine.

Leptotaenia multifida Nutt.
"toza" (P)
Smoked for colds. Also used as a fish poison.

Mentzelia albicaulis Dougl.
"kuva" (P)
Seed eaten.

Nicotiana attenuata Torr.
"puivamo" (P)
As tobacco for smoking.

Oryzopsis hymenoides (Roem. & Schult.) Ricker
"wai" (P)
Seed eaten.

Parosela polyadenia (Torr.) Heller
"nugutihup", "mogo dö hupi" (P)
A medicine.

Psathyrotes annua (Nutt.) Gray
"saigava" (P)
Emetic, physic.

Rumex crispus L.
"pawia" (P)
Seed eaten, after introduced by Europeans.

Salix sp.
"sarapö" (P)
Used some for baskets, "suvi" is better.

Salix exigua Nutt.
"süvi" (P)
Used for baskets.

Scirpus americanus Pers.
"avi" (P)
Seed and roots eaten.

Scirpus acutus Muhl.
"saivi" (P)
Root and seed eaten.

Tetradymia glabrata Gray
"tavi sigup" (P)
Said to furnish an arrow poison.

Typha latifolia L.
"toe" (P)
Root eaten; stalks for houses, rafts, etc.

Wyethia mollis Gray
"aküpi" (P)
Seed for food.

Cruciferae
"atsa" (P)
Seed used for food.

Gramineae
"töv-usa" (P)
Tubers eaten.

115

REPORT NO. 44a

1937

Plants not medicinal
removed from 1937
~~1938~~ } alph. lists

Place at end of lists later

DELOUSING CHICKENS - 37

Cymopterus globosus

Osmorhiza occidentalis

e. *spe-dute* (P)

"basowip"

"sweet anise"

T 936

Roots & leaves

Schwartz

DYE - 37

ledifolius

Ceroearpus ledifolius

"toobe" (P); "turumba" (S), "mountain mahogany"

bark

H-445

Chrysothamnus viscidiflorus

"seebape" (S); "segupi" (P), "rabbit brush"

flowers

T-1133, B&S-51,
H-489, T-1179

Hermidium alipes

"hewovey" (P&S)

roots

M-574

Mirabilis laevis

"h'wovey" (P), "white four o'clock"

root

B&S-87

Berberis repens

"sogotiembuh" (S); "corenup pahwee" (P), "oregon grape"

root

N&L-598

Rosa spp.

"tsiavi" (P&S)

bark, roots

H-444

Rumex hymenosepalus

"tuha-quonokeva" (P); "wianutzu" (S), "sand dock"

roots

M-598

Rumex venosus

"laha-konobe" (P); "wianutzu" (S)

root

Schwartz M. 115
M. 127

FISH - (TO STUPEFY) - 37

A 5840

Eremocarpus setigems

INDIAN RITUAL - 37

B&S 61

The mineral

"ya-gus-bee" (P);

Mineral

PERFUME - 37

A 5880

seed

"pawaga" (P), "meadow rue"

fendleri
Thalictrum fendleri Engelm.

POISONED BEES - 37

Flowers
Whole plant

A 5549

Astragalus lentiginosus

WAR-PAINT - 37

B&S-36

red earth

"pee-sha-pee" (P)

red earth

B&S-65

white earth

"e-bee" (P)

white earth

MEDICINAL AND FOOD USES OF SOME COVILLEA BELT PLANTS Report No 45

as used by Mohave Indians living at Needles, Calif.
formerly of Fort Mohave Reservation.

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

Hiram P. McCord (Mohave Indian)
Lela M. McCord (" ")

*(M) after plant means Mohave name

MEDICINAL PLANTS

1. DATURA meteloides DC. (Jimson weed)

(M) mi-ka-too

Dry the leaves and often smoked in cigarette paper,
the smoke being inhaled as relief for asthma.

Leaves were boiled, the solution being used to
wash wounds, cuts, boils, etc. as an antiseptic.

Leaf heated on stove, grease or salve applied to leaf
to make it stick, and place hot leaf on a boil, binding
it on. This had a drawing effect to bring boils to a
head.

Root of the Datura ground and soaked, the resulting
solution is said to have an intoxicating effect on the
user.

2. LARREA tridentata, var. glutinosa (Creosote bush)

(M) Eve-they

In cases of earache, top limber leafy sprays of
the creosote bush are placed over a bag of hot sand
or a hot water bottle, the patient's ear on the
brush thru which the heat comes to reach the ear.

Leafy tops are sometimes boiled and the solution
taken internally for stomach trouble.

Leafy tops boiled and warm water used to bathe
sores, and used to bathe in for rheumatism.

3. PROSOPIS chilensis (Mesquite)(M) Ah-yeah

The whole bean pod of the mesquite is ground up fine, soaked in cold water, making a sweet tasting beverage.

The pod is also boiled, the solution being taken for a physic.

4. PROSOPIS pubescens (Screwbean)(M) Ah-eese

Used the same way as above.

5. CUCURBITA palmata (Desert gourd vine)(M) Ahk-mah

The seeds of the desert gourd are roasted and applied to sores, the root of the plant mashed and applied as a poultice for swellings.

6. EUPHORBIA albomarginata(M) Nah-mo-tha

The small roots are gathered, boiled, and the solution taken internally for stomach trouble. The milky juice of the plant applied to ant bites.

7. ERIOGONUM inflatum (Bottle plant)(M) Mah-tahn-yah-vah

This Indian word describes the plant and means "wind house"

Roots are gathered and boiled, the tea taken for stomach ache in small children.

8. EPHEDRA sp. (Joint fir or Mormon tea)

(M) Eee-see-oo Plant steeped for tea beverage, also taken for stomach trouble.

FOOD PLANTS1. Scirpus americanus(M) Huhn-a-vow

Seeds were gathered when ripe and ground into a meal for food.

2. MARISCUS californicum(M) Hock-way

Seed of this plant was used as food like above

3. OPUNTIA basilaris(M) Ah-bah

Only the old time Indians used the juicy pads of the beavertail cactus as food. The pads were selected in the spring when juicy and distended with sap, the spines rubbed off with grass, and pads either placed in the sun in quantity to dry for winter use, or placed in shallow pits in the ground and steamed over hot rocks till thoroughly cooked.

4. YUCCA whippleyi (Spanish bayonet)(M) Vuh-not

The root contains a soapy element which when boiled and applied to the hair, made a good shampoo.

5. MALACOTHRIX glabrata (not certain of species)(M) Een-yah-ing

Plants gathered early in the spring, the thin green leaves being eaten for greens.

6. HELIANTHELLA sp. (Sunflower)(M) Ah-kee-et

Ripe seeds gathered and eaten as food in the winter.

Miscellaneous plant names (Mohave)

Colors:

Red .. (Ah-what)
 white.. (Nim-ess-sav)
 Black.. (Neeyah-ney-leeg)
 yellow. (Ah-quah-thum)
 Blue or green... (Hava-soo-guh, or Hava-soogh)

Grass: Itch-ee-veel

wood, cut for fuel: Ah-ee

Foxtail grass: Hook-thar he-are (meaning Fox-tail)

Nicotiana trigonophylla (wild tobacco) Ah-oo
 Leaves dried and smoked.

Bebbia juncea (Hum-a-thul-yah mahj) (means "Chuckawalla likes to eat it)

Chrysothamnus sp. (Quah-hsh)

Pluchea sericea (Arrow weed) EE-tha-vah
 The straight stems were used for
 arrow shafts.

MEDICINAL USES OF SOME NEVADA PLANTS AT MOAPA VALLEY INDIAN RESERVATION
Clark Co. Nevada.

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

- (All Paiutes)
- Rodger Benn
 - Charlie Chimewan
 - Grace Henry, interpreter,
 - Mabel Mike
 - Fred Benn
 - Jim Horiettz
 - Paragroon Birds
 - Cato S. Mike, interpreter
 - Sam Mike
 - Archie Kay

While the Moapa Indians are Paiutes, their language differs almost entirely from the Paiute tongue farther north in Nevada, these Indians being unable to understand those at Carson, Austin, Ely, etc. The Indian medicine names are all different tho they recognize and use many of the medicine plants used elsewhere in the state. Due to geographic location, some of their medicine plants are those which are found only in the Covillea belt, and only thru occasional trips to near by high mountains have they found and used any of the plants typical of higher elevations.

The Moapa Reservation comprises some thousand acres of land entirely on low ground of about 2,000 ft. altitude along the narrow course of the Muddy River headwaters, the word Moapa being derived from their name "Moa-pah", "beginning of water or father of waters". About 150 Paiutes live on the reservation.

----- MEDICINE PLANTS -----

1. Larrea (Covillea) glutinosa (Creosote bush)

(P) Yah-temp

This shrub, universal over the Covillea belt deserts is the most common medicine plant, used for a number of varied ills.

Rheumatism: Leaves soaked in cold water, water used to bathe in.

Bowel trouble: A tea brew is made and taken internally for bowel cramps.

Colds: A tea drink is made and a little sipped at a time for several days to cure the cold.

Sores: Leaves are dried in the sun, ground to a fine powder, and sprinkled dry on the skin sores to heal them up.

Chicken pox: Leaves are soaked in water, water used as a wash.

2.

Page 2

2. DATURA meteloides (Jimson weed)

(P) Moh-mope

The root is chewed. This has an intoxicating effect on the user similar to the effects of cocaine. Too much chewed will kill the user. Also known as a lucky root, supposed to have the ability to answer any questions truthfully when asked about lost articles or possible future happenings.

3.

3. CUCURBITA sp. (Desert gourd)

(P) Ahn-no-quav

Seeds of ripe gourds gathered, ground up fine and sprinkled dry on skin sores due to venereal disease. Root is good medicine, being boiled, the bitter brew being taken as a drink for venereal disease.

4.

4. KRAMERIA GRAYI (T 1884)

(P) Nah-kah-vah dah-tohnuv

When ears are pierced for ornaments, the straight thorn of this plant is put in the hole and kept there to keep it open till it cures.

The root is dried, ground fine, and powdered on open skin sores, also root boiled, the brew being used as a wash for sores.

5.

5. ANEMOPSIS californica (Yerba mansa)

(P) Chew- pahn-iv

Root used as a medicine for sores. ~~Leaves~~ Leaves boiled in quantity, water used to bathe in for muscular aches & sore feet.

6

6. EUPHORBIA sp.

(P) Tah-wee-carib

This flat mat annual found growing in sandy situations over the desert is used for medicine occasionally. Roots and plant boiled, water used as an eyewash. Poultice of the plant used to reduce swellings.

7
7. ERIODICYTON angustifolium (Yerba santa)

(P) Wee-poo-en-ub

For beginning stages of Tuberculosis: Boil the tops and drink to cure cough.

Colds: Tops boiled and tea taken in small doses.

Vomiting: Small amount will settle stomach and stop vomit.

Diarrhea: Tea brew from boiled tops to stop Diarrhea. 11/28

8.
8. COWANIA stansburiana (Cliff Rose)

(P) Uh-nop

This shrub grows in the Charleston Mts. and some of the Indians were familiar with it and used it for medicine.

Leaves and tender twigs boiled, the strong tea used as a medicine drink for a physic, colds, and venereal disease.

9.
9. ODOSTEMON repens (Barberry, Oregon grape)

(P) name not known

Roots boiled, brew taken to stop diarrhea

10.
10. GILIA sp. _____ (Timpitute)

(P) name not known. Species not determined, two dried plants secured from medicine bag of an Indian.

Plant boiled, sometimes just soaked, the solution taken for a physic. In common use here for children.

11.
11. MENTHA sp. _____ (Wild Mint)

(P) Pah-quanna

Leaves mashed and applied as a poultice to reduce swellings.

Atriplex? (P) Moh-roon-of (Moapa Reservation Indians picked a spray of this shrub but refused to say more than it was dangerous medicine. Collected for analysis/

(P) Toh-quoh*wat-ziv

Toothache medicine. Portion of the root chewed and stuffed in cavity of tooth to deaden pain.

One root secured from Indian squaw had only a few basal leaves. She tentatively identified several of the larger species of Pentstemon as her plant but was not sure. Field Coll. # 1920.

13. PROSOPIS pubescens (Screwbean tree)

(P) Quee-et-umb

Gum occasionally exudes from trunk. These gummy globules are soaked in cold water, the water then used as an eye wash/

14. DONDIA sp. (Seepweed) (T 1910)(P) Ah-rumb

Tops of plant gathered and fleshy juicy leaves rubbed on arms and chest in cases of chicken pox. It stops the itching and dries up the sores.

15. PLUCHEA sericea (Arrow weed)(P) Sah-wapi

The root of the arrow weed is boiled or chewed for cases of sour stomach. Tea drink from the roots to stop diarrhea and passing of blood.

16. SALVIA carnosia (Purple sage)(P) See-goo-we-up

Leaves are dried, mixed with Nicotiana leaves as a smoke which is inhaled for head colds and stopped up nose.

17. SALIX sp. (Willow)(P) Kah-nav

Bark of willow roots boiled, tea taken for a tonic in spring.

Kiva-kah-nav ... mountain willow

18. CERCOCARPUS ledifolius (Mt. mahogany)

(P) Dunumbe

The bark is shaved off, dried, ground to small pieces and saved to use as a tea brew to steep and taken as a tonic.

19. JUNIPERUS sibirica (Alpine juniper)

(P) Pah-wap-o-ruitz

Leaves boiled for a tea, cooled, taken for venereal disease.

20. EPHEDRA sp. (Mormon tea)

(P) Tu-tupe

Upper branch stems boiled for a tea, taken as a medicine drink for gonorrhoea.

21. Dalea Fremontii

(P) I-era-midja, meaning "turtle leg"

Tea from the tops for sickness, but what kind could be discovered.

MISCELLANEOUS PLANT USES

1. T 1851. (P) Pah-ope. Red berries boiled, brew cooled, used as a food beverage.

2. Asclepias sp. (Milkweed) (P) Wee-eve-ump. Gum from milk for children chew.

3. Yucca baccata & Y. mohavensis (P) ooss Roots pounded up, mashed, placed in a bag and doused up and down in water for soap, shampoo for hair.

4. T 1917 (Devil's Horn, Devil's claw)

(P) Too-pon-ub

Children eat the seeds/A permanent black stain is obtained from the seed pods skin which is used in basketry.

5. Quercus Gambellii (Oak)

(P) Quee-ub

The limbs are used for making poles for pine nut gathering.

6. Baileya multiradiata (P) Yam-bah-som, meaning Mocking bird nest

7. Stanleya pinnata (P) Too-mah-dt

Tender stems boiled and eaten like asparagus

Tender leaves also washed and boiled with grease

8. Pinus monophylla (Pine nut pine)

(P) Tuh-ub

Pine nuts eaten and pitch used to line water kegs with.

Moapa Paiute name for medicine: Nuh, meaning Indian
Nuh-nah-buh-ah-run ib

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Plant names:

- Opuntia acanthocarpa. (P) Ah-sah-rumbh
Opuntia erinaceae (P) Nah-vumb
Opuntia rhodantha Recognized but no name
(long spines used to cut warts with)
- Atriplex confertifolia (P) Quoy-oh-guv, meaning Quail brush
- Urtica sp. (Nettles) (P) Quoh-soh-no-ah-bim, meaning burn or
sting plant
- Abronia villosa (P) Ah-yahv
Smilacina liliaceae (P) Pah-wannumb
Argemone hispida (P) Wuh-siwimbp, meaning prickly
Helianthus sp. (P) Kiva-ah-kuk, mountain sunflower
Arctostaphylos patula (P) Ah-rah-rum-biv
Prosopis chilensis (P) Op-viemp, Op meaning the long bean
Heliotropium curassavicum (P) Wah-quat-tumbh
T 1653 (P) Nuh wah-ah-kuk, Indian sunflower
Odostemon Fremontii (P) Wee-em-biv
Chilopsis linearis (P) Kah-kah-ope
Sphaeralcea sp. (P) Coop-pah-na-dum
Atriplex hymenelytra (P) Cah-coom-bah
Oenothera brevipes (P) Soo-quat-tum, seeds eaten
- Nicotiana attenuata or
trigonophylla (P) Sawa-cah-wape
Leaves dried and smoked, mixed with
ephedra leaves (Tu-tupe)
- Eriogonum inflatum (P) Moh-pa co-rumba

Percy Train
Beatty, Nevada.
August 20, 1938.

Report No. 47

(128)

MEDICINAL USES OF SOME NEVADA PLANTS AT BEATTY, NYE CO. NEVADA.

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

Tom Stewart, Shoshone
Mrs. Ammie Henry, Shoshone

Tom Stewart, Shoshone, is in his eighties, but a well informed Indian speaking good English, with a good knowledge of medicine uses. Has lived all his life around Beatty and has been a good deal of the time in Death Valley. He informed us that the Shoshones of Death Valley were known as Mogu-nuh-wa Shoshones, meaning, "Mogu-sharp, nuh-wa, Indian" or Sharp Point Shoshone. This small band at Beatty is known by the name Qouh-hitch Shoshones, or, "more guts" Shoshone.

1. Gilia congesta (Hoe-ni) of northern Shoshones

(S) no name known here

Mrs. Ammie Henry had a small sack of dried and crumpled portions of this medicine plant and laid side by side with the herbarium specimen, it agreed exactly and tasted the same. It does not grow around Beatty, but Tom Stewart made a trip last fall and secured it in the mountains near Kawich. It is well known here as a good physic and emetic, also boiled and the solution used as an antiseptic wash for cuts, wounds, bruises, and as an eye wash.

2. OPUNTIA basilaris (Beavertail cactus)

(S) Nah-vomb

The pad of this cactus is cut open, the moist inside pulp scraped out and applied as a wet poultice to wounds and cuts, removing often to replace with more fresh wet pulp. It is said it deadens the pain and heals the wound. This was from the personal experience of an Indian who had been badly beaten and chopped up by a white man with a pick, and first instance of any medicinal use of cactus pulp for anything.

3. Arctostaphylos patula (Manzanita)

(S) Yah-he-wat-um

Leaves boiled, solution taken internally as a drink for syphilis.

4. Pentstemon eatonii, bridgesii, or any red Pentstemon

(S) Toh-quoh-bag-um

Used here as a burn medicine. whole plant boiled, the resulting brew being used as a wash on the burned place. It is said to stop the burning and heal the skin over the burn well.

(This is the first time this plant has been given as a medicine plant.)

5.

Arenaria sp. (T 2094)

(S) no name known

Roots boiled, solution used for eyewash. Suspected of poisoning horses.

6. Heliotropium sp. (as collected here) T2342

(S) I-yah-oh-ho

*Others in same town call this Tumanabe

Roots boiled, tea drink taken for failure to urinate, and bladder troubles.

7. Artemesia dracunculoides

(S) Pah-wah-zip

This plant is collected in the mountains and whole plant boiled, placed in a container and drink taken regularly three times a day for venereal diseases, and as a wash for running sores due to this disease.

8. Cowania stansburiana and Purshia glandulosa

(S) Huh-nabbe

Both these shrubs are recognized, the Purshia often termed, the "little Huh-nabbe", both used for same purposes. Tops, lvs. & flowers boiled, brew used as an antiseptic wash, bath, for measles and smallpox cases.

9. Argemone hispida (White prickly poppy)

(S) Isha-zing-up
*called wya-sag-e-duh by N. Shoshones

Ripe seeds are collected, roasted well in
frying pan, ground up fine, rolled into tiny
pressed pills. 2 or 3 taken for a physic.

10. Fraxera albomarginata

(S) no name known

Roots boiled, brew used for eye medicine.

11. Astragalus sp. (Those evidently with the large inflated balloon
pods)

(S) Tah-pah-rah-gin-ub
This means, when you step on it, it pops with a noise.

Root has a narcotic effect, making a person weak
and stagger.

12. ROSA sp. (Wild rose)

(S) No name known

Root of the wild rose bush boiled, 1 cup of
the resulting solution taken in cases for
failure to urinate.

13. Cucurbita foetidissima (Desert gourd)

(S) Poo-nono

Root portions sliced, roasted in hot rocks and
hot ashes, removed, and boiled about an hour.
Dried, and will keep a long time. Taken for a
physic.

They seem to be very particular about the root
being thoroughly roasted, then boiled, before
being taken.

14. Anemopsis californica (Yerba mansa)

(S) Chew-pon-iv

Root is mashed, boiled, used as a poultice for swellings, and for an antiseptic wash.

15. Eriodictyon angustifolium (Yerba santa)

(S) wee-pah-got-um

Upper stems, lv. & flowers boiled in quantity, towels wrung out in it while hot and applied to body for rheumatism aches.

16. Thamnosma montana

(S) Moh-goon-du-oop

Upper stems boiled, brew taken for tonic and colds, also ground dry and fine and mixed with bought tobacco and smoked.

17. Euphorbia sp.

(S) Nah-comb-boh-zip

Whole plant boiled, solution used for eyewash.

18. Salvia carnososa

(S) Suh-goo-wee-up

Tops boiled, taken as a drink for heart burn and gas pains in the stomach.

19. Heuchera sp. (Alum root)

(S) no name used.

Root boiled, taken as a drink for heart trouble.

20. Juniperus utahensis

(S) sam-a-be

Leaves boiled with pine needles, taken internally for a cold.

Miscellaneous plant names:

- Berula erecta (S) Pah-omb Not used as medicine here.
Dondia sp. (S) Ah-tem Known but not used as medicine
Cercocarpus ledifolius (S) Tu-nambe Tea from bark. Not as medicine
Eriogonum inflatum (S) Oh-sah-rum-boh-zip, meaning "wind house"
Franseria dumosa (S) Kurd-zee-op
Mirabilis froebelli (S) Tom-be-moh-go-op
Dalea fremontii (S) Iah-tom-me-jav
Yucca mohavensis (S) Oos-ee Root for hair shampoo
Asclepias sp. (S) So-go-wee-fee
Carex & Juncus roots used as well as willow roots for colors in
basket designs.
Erigeron andersonii (S) Pah-sahn-up
Allium sp. (S) Bay-dis
Opuntia acanthocarpa (S) Wee-et-tum
Opuntia erinaceae (S) woh-gay-be
Cirsium sp. (S) Koy-emp
Osmorrhiza sp. (S) Bas-oh-omb
Grossularia sp. (S) (Dogowah- ti-um
Mimulus guttatus (S) Pya-wah-sup
Lygodesmia spinescens (S) Su-ah-yumb

Ike Shaw, Bessie Shaw

Miscellaneous plant names:

*Many of these are plants of the Death Valley region, and the opportunity was taken to secure as many Shoshone names for these Covillea belt plants as possible.

- Atriplex hymenelytra* (Desert holly) (S) Ca-coom-be
- Eschscholtzia glyptosperma* (Gold poppy) S Koo-wha
- Oenothera brevipes* (S) Mah-gat-tah (seeds eaten in early days)
- Encelia farinosa* (S) Oh-numbe
- Oenothera decorticans* (S) No-zay-ah
- Chorizanthe rigida* (S) Camo-zoh-ib
- Eriogonum Thomasii* (S) Tohno-pohrumb
- Gilia latiflora* (S) Cosie-em-buh
- Geraea canescens* (S) Ah-kuh , same for all sunflowers
- Nemoseris neomexicana* (S) Pah-gah-wee
- Amsinckia tessellata* (S) He-ah-coh, eaten when young for greens
- Salvia columbariae* (S) Pah-see-dah, well known. Seeds ground to a meal, and made into mush & used for gravy.
- Phacelia fremontii* (S) Yeh-wee
- Coreopsis bigelovii* (S) Teh-heh-bee-tah
- Astragalus* sp. (S) Tah-pah-rah-gin-ub, all loco weeds
- Malacothrix glabrata* (S) Tah-ha-vee-tah
- Mentzelia gracilentia* (S) Koh-hah , seeds eaten in gravy
- Adiantum*, or any fern in rocks) So-go-nuah-du-yemp
- Oenothera marginata* (S) Noh-zay-ah, seeds eaten for food
- Lycium pallidum* (S) Pah-zon-ip
- Lupinus* sp. (S) Tah-on-up

Ike Shaw, Bessie Shaw

Miscellaneous plant names:

- Glyptosperma marginata (S) Chee-wee
- Equisetum sp. (S) Kah-wah-quaw-see, rat tail
- Lomatium sp. (S) Pig-gee
- Cymopterus sp/ (S) Tah-guh
- Lygodesmia spinosa (S) Su-i-yumb, gum just above root
chewed for chewing
gum
- Mimulus guttatus (S) Pahn-zah-quatum
- Cleome lutea (S) Wu-wu-buz-um
- Eriogonum umbellatum (S) Tin-dahp
- Phoradendron, mistletoe on
Mesquite trees (S) Sahn-at-so-ib
- Gilia filifolia (S) wat-son-ib
- Juncus balticus (S) Pahn-da-seeb, stems used for baskets
- Berula erecta (S) Pah-nomb
- Argemone hispida (S) So-go wee-numb
- Abronia turbinata (S) Tim-be- mo-go-up (For some reason
this name is given. Mo-go-up
means, having no sense.)
- Eriogonum inflatum (S) Toh-sahn-ah-boh-kip, meaning,
"where the wind lives"
- Gutierrezia sarothrae (S) Hee-go wee-numb
- Anulocaulis annulatis (S) Too-coo-bug-um. (Bug-um, means
arrow. The gum on
each node was noted
but could not discover what
the Too-coo meant.)
- Oenothera multijuga (S) See-what-ah
- Bebbia juncea, var. aspera (S) Nah-no-vee-ken-ump, Chuckawalla eat
them.
- Opuntia basilaria (S) Nah-voomp
- Monodora spinescens (S) Kung-rah-rump
- Chrysothamnus paniculatus (S) Tee-wump
- Yucca brevifolia (Joshua) (S) Oomp

Percy Train
Beatty, Nevada

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Ike Shaw, Bessie Shaw

Miscellaneous plant names, cont'd.

Tetradymia axillaris	(S) <u>Moh-hoe</u> - <u>gun-umb</u>
Coleogyne ramosissima	(S) Poh- <u>soh</u> -be
Prunus andersonii	(S) Pah- <u>zah</u> -up
Arctostaphylos petula	(S) Toh- <u>oh</u> -num
Allium sp.	(S) Bay-dis, or Ped-dis, bulbs eaten for ^{food} food
Nicotiana attenuata	(S) Pwui-pamo, poo-ee-bah-hoon, leaved dried and smoked

Percy Train
Beatty, Nevada
August 21, 1938.

Report No 48 (136)

MEDICINAL USES OF SOME NEVADA PLANTS AT BEATTY, NYE CO. NEVADA

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

Ike Shaw	Shoshone
Bessie Shaw	Shoshone

Ike Shaw is a middle aged Shoshone who has traveled a good deal around the southern desert country of Nevada and California. He lived for a number of years in Grapevine Canyon at the north end of Death Valley and is familiar with Death Valley plants. His wife and family also have been in the Owens Valley region around Lone Pine, Cal. and at Lida, Wahmonie, Tonopah, in Nevada. Ike Shaw was able to give several localities where the *Gilia congesta* grew.

1. *Gilia congesta* (N. Shoshone medicine Hoe-ni)

(S) no name used or known here

Strong physic medicine, also emetic.
Plant boiled, taken as a drink.

Ike Shaw secured his plants at Lida, Nevada.

2. *Eriogonum polifolium*

(S) Ahn-ga-see-ga wee-ub, meaning red roots

Roots are boiled, the brew taken as a drink
for a tuberculosis cough.

3. *Mentha occidentalis*

(S) Pah-quanna
Plant found at Lone is used by Ike Shaw
Boiled, taken as a hot drink, it makes
patient sweat and also is an emetic.

Beatty, Nev. Ind. Med. Plants
Ike Shaw, Bessie Shaw

4. T 1653(S) Anga- go-ahp

Herbarium specimen collected in Las Vegas Valley, but Ike Shaw says it grows at Hornsilver, 2 m. S. of Lida, Nev. and that is where he found his plants for medicine.

Root boiled. When blood is passed thru bowels, this drink is taken to stop it.

5. Gilia pulchella or aggregata (Timpiute)(S) Ahn-nah-da nut-tuh-zoom
meaning, physic medicine.

Whole plant boiled, solution taken as a drink for physic.

6. Anemopsis californica (Yerba mansa)(S) Chew-pon-iv

Roots boiled, taken as a drink for stomach ache.

7. Eriodictyon angustifolium(S) Wee-pah-got-um

Material secured by Ike Shaw in Charleston Mts. Leaves boiled, taken as a drink for venereal disease.

8. Phlox canescens

(S) no name known

Roots boiled, used as a solution wash for sore eyes.

9. Thamnosma montana(S) Mogundu (Called good medicine. Tops boiled for tea for colds, smoke dried powdered stems with tobacco for colds.)

Ike Shaw, Bessie Shaw

10. Cowania stansburiana (Huh-nabbe) (S)

Upper stems, leaves, flowers boiled, solution taken as a drink for a strong physic.

11. Heliotropium sp. (T2342) as collected here

(S) I-yah-oh-ho

The roots only are used, boiled, the solution taken as a drink in cases where patient is unable to urinate. works instantly. Also used as a drink for venereal disease.

12. Berberis (Odostemon) repens

(S) name not known

This plant used for venereal disease at Lone Pine, Cal. but not used here.

13. Dalea fremontii

(S) Tuh-goo-buss-e-emp, another name for same plant
(S) Quee-um-be

Tops boiled, drink taken to stop bleeding inside. Ike Shaw had heard it had been used for this but had not tried it himself so was uncertain. Bessie Shaw had heard the root was boiled, tea taken for stomach trouble.

14. Euphorbia sp.

(S) Nah-wah-go bud-zip

Specimen viewed was *E. polycarpa*.
Boil whole plant to make a tea. Drink for tonic when patient feels sick all over.

Ike Shaw, Bessie Shaw

15. Arenaria glabrescens

(S) Boo-ee-nut-zoom, meaning eye medicine

Roots boiled, solution used for eyewash.

16. Salvia carnosia

(S) Suh-goo-wee-up

In cases where legs swell up, veins swell up, the tops of this plant are boiled, the solution used as an external wash to reduce the swelling.

17. Leptodactylon pungens

(S) Boo-ee-nut-zoom, meaning, eye medicine

Plant boiled, solution said a good remedy for eyewash for sore eyes.

18. Salvia funerea Rare Death Valley sage

(S) Dosa-hopi (Dosa means white, hopi, wood, so probably refers to the great deal of dead brittle white wood on this little shrub)

The tops boiled, tea taken internally for a cold medicine by the Indians living in Death Valley.

This shrub only grows in a few isolated canyons of the Funeral Mountains, and any other informant would be suspected of confusing this specimen with some other plant, but Ike Shaw has lived there and said he knew it.

Ike Shaw, Bessie Shaw

Miscellaneous plant names:

*Many of these are plants of the Death Valley region, and the opportunity was taken to secure as many Shoshone names for these Covillea belt plants as possible.

- Atriplex hymenelytra (Desert holly) (S) Ca-coom-be
- Eschscholtzia glyptosperma (Gold poppy) (S) Koo-wha
- Oenothera brevipes (S) Mah-gat-tah (Seeds eaten in early days)
- Encelia farinosa (S) Ch-numbe
- Oenothera decorticans (S) No-zay-ah
- Chorixanthe rigida (S) Camo-zoh-ib
- Eriogonum Thomasii (S) Tohno-pohrumb
- Gilia latiflora (S) Cosie-em-buh
- Geraea canescens (S) Ah-kuh , same for all sunflowers
- Nemoseris neomexicana (S) Pah-gah-wee
- Amsinckia tessellata (S) He-ah-coh, eaten when young for greens
- Salvia columbariae (S) Pah-see-dah, well known. Seeds ground to a meal, and made into mush & used for gravy.
- Phacelia fremontii (S) Yeh-wee
- Coreopsis bigelovii (S) Teh-heh-bee-tah
- Astragalus sp. (S) Tah-pah-rah-gin-ub, all loco weeds
- Malacothrix glabrata (S) Teh-ha-vee-tah
- Mentzelia gracilentia (S) Koh-hah, seeds eaten in gravy
- Adiantum or any fern in rocks) So-go-nush-du-yemp
- Oenothera marginata (S) Noh-zay-ah, seeds eaten for food
- Lycium pallidum (S) Pah-zon-ip
- Lupinus sp. (S) Tah-on-up

Ike Shaw, Bessie Shaw

Miscellaneous plant names:

Glyptosperma marginata	(S) <u>Chee-wee</u>
Equisetum sp.	(S) Kah-wah-quaw-see, rat tail
Lomatium sp.	(S) <u>Pig-gee</u>
Cymopterus sp.	(S) <u>Tah-guh</u>
Lygodesmia spinosa	(S) <u>Su-i-yumb</u> , gum just above root chewed for chewing gum
Mimulus guttatus	(S) Pahn-zah- <u>quatum</u>
Cleome lutea	(S) Wu-wu-buz-um
Eriogonum umbellatum	(S) <u>Tin-dahp</u>
Phoradendron, mistletoe on Mesquite trees	(S) <u>Sahn-at-so-ib</u>
Gilia filifolia	(S) <u>Wat-son-ib</u>
Juncus balticus	(S) Pahn-da- <u>seeb</u> , stems used for baskets
Berula erecta	(S) <u>Fah-nomb</u>
Argemone hispida	(S) <u>So-go</u> wee-numb
Abronia turbinata	(S) Tim-be- mo-go-up (For some reason this name is given. Mo-go-up means, having no sense.)
Eriogonum inflatum	(S) Toh- <u>sahn-ah-boh-kip</u> , meaning, "where the wind lives"
Gutierrezia sarothrae	(S) <u>Hee-go</u> wee-numb
Anulocaulis annulatis	(S) Too- <u>coo</u> -bug-um. (Bug-um, means arrow. The gum on each node was noted but could not discover what the Too-coo meant.)
Oenothera multijuga	(S) See- <u>what-ah</u>
Bebbia juncea, var. aspera	(S) Nah-no-vee-ken-ump, Chuckawalla eat them.
Opuntia basilaris	(S) <u>Nah-voomp</u>
Monodora spinescens	(S) <u>Kung-rah-rump</u>
Chrysothamnus paniculatus	(S) <u>Tee-wump</u>
Yucca brevifolia (Joshua)	(S) <u>Oomp</u>

Percy Train

Beatty, Nev. Ind. Plant Names

Ike Shaw, Bessie Shaw

Miscellaneous plant names, con't.

- Tetradymia axilaris (S) Moh-hoe-dun-umb
- Coleogyne ramosissima (S) Foh-ach-be
- Prunus andersonii (S) Pah-zah-up
- Arctostaphylos patula (S) Toh-oh-num
- Allium sp. (S) Bay-dis, or Ped-dis, bulbs eaten for food
- Nicotiana attenuata (S) Pwui-pamo, poo-ee-bah-hoon, leaves dried and smoked.

Percy Train,
Beatty, Nevada.
August 19, 1938.

Report No 49
Aug. 19-22, 1938

MEDICINAL USES OF SOME NEVADA PLANTS AT BEATTY, NYE CO. NEVADA.

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

Bill Dock (All Shoshone)
Dallie Dock
Bessie Shaw
Ike Shaw
and younger members of family

While many of the Shoshone plant names were recognized by the Beatty Indians as used in Nevada farther north, some of the plant names are different as used here. Plants they have used for medicine are mainly those typical of the Covillea belt in which they live tho some mountain plants are used due to excursions into the nearby Grapevine, Funeral, and Charleston Mountain ranges to the west and south. Bill Dock's father lived to be over 100 years of age, dying a few years ago. The father was a well known Shoshone medicine man, and the son, now in his 80's is well informed as to medicine uses. Bessie Shaw, wife of Ike Shaw, local medicine man, is also well informed on Indian medicinal plants and furnish much new information.

Percy + Agnes Train
Aug. 19-22, 1938

Report No 49

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1. Juniperus utahensis (Mountain juniper)

(S) Sam-a-be

In old time days known as good medicine. Leaves pounded up dry, moistened in a little water, placed on a small hot rock, tied up with the hot rock, and applied to jaw for toothache, swollen and sore gums. A tea made from leaves for colds.

• 2. Salvia carnososa

(S) Suh-goo-we-up

The tops of this shrub are broken up and boiled, the resulting brew being taken as a drink while warm to relieve gas swelling due to indigestion.

• 3. (T 2094) Arenaria, possibly uintahensis

(S)

Root of this plant collected in mountains, boiled, and brew used as an eyewash.

*Note difference in the sound of the word "medicine" with which a number of their medicinal plants end. Nut-tah-zoom instead of Nut-tiz-uah or Nut-zoo of northern Shoshones.

4. Linum lewisii (Wild flax)

(S) Boo-ee-nut-tah-zoom

The roots of the wild flax are boiled the solution being used as an eye wash.

5. Odocoileus (Berberis) repens (Oregon grape, barberry)

(S)

Leaves boiled, the tea drink being taken for general ache all over, and rheumatism pains.

6. DALEA fremontii

(S)

The root of this desert shrub is boiled the brew taken internally to stop blood hemorrhages. Used also as an external wash.

7. Heliotropium (T 2341) as collected.

(S) Tumanabe

Boil entire plant, tea taken in cases of failure to urinate.

8. Covillea (Larrea) tridentata Creosote bush

(S) Ya-temp

Leaves boiled, taken as a tea drink over a number of days to cure colds, to stop cough, and for venereal disease.

9. Anemopsis californica (Yerba mansa)

(S) Chew-pahn-iv

Root boiled, tea drink taken for colds.

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10. Eriodictyon angustifolium Yerba santa

(S) Wee-pah-got-um

Good medicine plant. Leaves boiled, tea taken for colds and stomach ache.

11. Hugelia (Gilia) filifolia

(S) Aqui-hubinga

Whole plant boiled, the tea taken internally for stomach trouble. The word means, Aqui- blue; hubinga, flower.

12. Datura meteloides Jimson weed

(S) Moh-eeep

The root of this plant makes the "head go crazy," the flower recognized at once by every Indian.

13. Ephedra viridis Jointfir, Mormon tea

(S) Too-toom-be

Used a great deal here as a food beverage drink but also used by boiling, adding salt, and when taken in this manner, claimed to be a fine physic.

14. Cowania stansburiana Cliff rose

(S) Huh-nabbe

Upper stem, leaves, & flowers boiled well, taken internally as a tea drink for a physic, pains in the back over kidneys cured by this.

• 15. Psathyrotes annua (T 2346)

(S) Yoh-nip, meaning "little round plant"

Boil the whole plant. Brew taken internally for stomach ache. In common use for children here.

16. Sphaeralcea ambigua

(S) wee-tah-gombe

Leaves selected, boiled, the solution used for sore eyes as a wash.

Dyssodia
• 17. Bebbia Thurberi? (T 1656)

(S) Ahn-dah-gah nut-tah-zoom

Root boiled, brew taken for a physic.

• 18. Enceliopsis? (T 1653)

(S) Anga-go-ahp

Leaves only used, boiled, tea taken for bad cough.

19. Juniperus sibirica Alpine Juniper

(S) Mah-hav-wa

The tops, ends of branches, are boiled. The water turns red. A little of this solution is taken as a drink to clean the blood.

• 20. Ptiloria tenuiflora (T 2202)

(S)

Whole plant is boiled, solution taken internally for venereal diseases.

21. Krameria grayi or parvifolia

(S) Nah-gee too-nah-nib

Root used as a medicinal wash for swellings. Thorns used to place in ears when they are pierced.

• 22. Rubus leucodermis (T 2241) probably any wild raspberry was used.

(S) See-am-bip

Stems pounded up to a powder, and when dry, used as a poultice for cuts and wounds.

• 23. Rosa woodsii or apparently any wild rose

(S) See-am-bip (This name used also for the thorny wild raspberry)

Berry fruit on the wild rose collected when dead ripe and mealy, eaten raw. Nearest clear information that could be secured was that the mealy pulp and seeds apparently soothed the lower intestinal tract, as in a case of piles.

24. Cucurbita foetidissima desert gourd

(S) Poo-nono

The root is first roasted, then boiled. A small amount only of this solution is taken internally as a cure for syphilis and gonorrhoea. Too much acts as poison.

• 25. Hedeoma sp. (T 2258)

(S)

Boil entire plant. Mint flavor when hot. Taken as a drink for physic and sore stomach.

• 26. Lygodesmia spinosa

(S)

Tops of this plant boiled, solution used for eyewash.

27. Artemesia tridentata Sagebrush

(S) Bah-hoe-be

Leaves boiled, tea drink for colds

28. Gilia congesta

(S) Quoya- nut-tah-zoom

Plant boiled, brew taken for stomach trouble and venereal disease. Apparently recognized the plant at once, then seemed to think it had red flowers instead of white so this information is uncertain.

Percy Train
Beatty, Nevada
August 19, 1938.

page 6 (148)

Miscellaneous plant names as given by Bill Dock, Shoshone Chief

- Pluchea sericea* (S) Isha-hopi, meaning coyote wood.
Stalks used for arrow shafts
- Euphorbia* sp. (S) Nah-cumb-bu-zip. no use.
- Sambucus melanocarpa* (S) Koo-no-gip Berries eaten for food
- Frasera albomarginata* (S) Muh-toh-hombe
- Eriogonum inflatum* (S) Tu-sah-boh-kip .Plants eaten when young
- Franseria dumosa* (S) Kah-zee-up . Burro food
- Prosopis chilensis* (S) Oh-viemp Mature pods eaten as sugar
candy
- Stanleya pinnata* (S) Too-what-ah(Indian cabbage.leaves eaten)
- Arctomecon californica* (S) Ohh-numba. Not used for anything
- Rhus trilobata* (S) E-jip Stems used for basket making
Berries not used here
- Cicuta occidentalis* (S) Bah-soh-rombe. Root recognized as poison
- *Eurotia lanata* (S) Tuh-veep. Claim a tea made of the tops
will thru constant use, make
hair grow on bald heads. ✓
- Zygadenus paniculatus* (S) Tah-bah-see-go. Known as poison bulb
- Castilleja* sp. (S) Anga-quee-uv wee-tumba, meaning red flower
- Equisetum* sp. (S) Kah-wah-goss-see , meaning, rat tail.
- Lupinus* sp. (S) Tah-oh-nup. Many specimens of lupine
shown these Indians, none
appear to use it for anything
either the plant or the seed
tho they say they have seen
it in nearby mountains.

Ike Shaw, Bessie Shaw

Miscellaneous plant names, con't.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Tetradymia axilaris | (S) <u>Moh-hoe-dun-umb</u> |
| Coleogyne ramosissima | (S) Poh- <u>soh-be</u> |
| Frunus andersonii | (S) Pah- <u>zah-up</u> |
| Arctostaphylos patula | (S) Teh- <u>oh-num</u> |
| Allium sp. | (S) Bay-dis, or Ped-dis, bulbs eaten for food |
| Nicotiana attenuata | (S) Pwui-pamo, poo-ee-bah-hoon, leaves dried
and smoked. |

INDIAN MEDICINAL USES OF SOME NEVADA PLANTS

Report No. 50
October 1938

(150)

Paiute Indian Reservation, Pyramid Lake, Nixon, Nevada.

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

Dave Mauwee	Paiute
Dick Mauwee	Paiute
Joe Wadsworth	Paiute

1. Sericotheca dumosa (Rockspirea)

(P) Oh-na-tiz-wabbe, meaning rock medicine

Root boiled for bad stomach, cure for diarrhea.

2. Gilia pulchella or aggregata (Timpiute)

(P) Pah-wah-gopish

Roots only. Boiled, solution taken as a drink for colds.

3. Mentha occidentalis (Mint)

(P) Pah-guanna-av

Used in the summer time as a tea drink beverage also dried, and steeped in water for colds.

4. Artemisia spinescens (Bud sage)

(P) Kuh-wepit-tuh-kuhn-o-guah, or Kuh-eeb-tuh-cun-o-guah
means, chipmunk or squirrel food

Stems and leaves only. Boil good, used as an external wash for rheumatism.

5. Rumex hymenosepalus (Canaigre)

(P) Tuha-konogiv

Root dried, ground fine, bound on external wounds, makes a clean heal. Also root is boiled, taken as a drink for stomach and kidney troubles.

6. Chaenactis douglasii

(P) bawa-nut-tizuah

Whole plant used as a poultice for swellings.
Root boiled, taken as a drink for colds.

7. Achillea lanulosa (Yarrow)

(P) Ah-raz-e-nut-tizuah

Root chewed, pulp placed in tooth cavity for toothache,
also chewed for colds.

8. Eriogonum umbellatum

(P) Wadda-e-goh

Root boiled, drink taken for stomachache.

9. Asclepias cryptoceras

(P) Hewovy

Root boiled, solution used as a wash to relieve
headache.

10. Juniperus utahensis or occidentalis

(P) Wahpee

Leaves of the juniper boiled mixed with leaves of
Salvia carnosia (P) Ki-nuh-siwabe, meaning like sagebrush
also known as To-be-se-goo-nupi
Solution used widely here for a cold remedy.

11. Dalea (Parosela) polyadenia

(P) Mogu-tu-hopi

Stems boiled, taken as a tea drink for flu and chest colds
stems also chewed for toothache and neuralgia pains in jaw.

12. Gutierrezia sarothrae

(P) Too-goot-se-och-goopi (For nosebleed. Boil leaves, place
in wet cloth on head.

13. Purshia tridentata (Bitterbrush)

(P) Huh-nabbe

Inside white bark peeled off near base of shrub, boiled, taken internally for consumption. Solution also used as an external wash for measles.

14. Veratrum californicum (Skunk cabbage)

(P) Pah-wy-give

Roots mashed, used as a poultice for rheumatic pains, and swellings.

Miscellaneous plant names:

- Lygodesmia spinosa (P) Moh-mu-goop-ah, chewing gum
 Mountain (P) Ki-ee-vah
 Eurotia lanata (P) She-shu-va
 Smilacina lilaceae (P) Esha-ton-ub, wolf berry
 Zygadenus paniculatis (P) See-ga-opi, or Koggie-a-den-up
 Dondia sp. (P) Wah-dah, seeds eaten for food
 Paeonia brownii (P) Bah-tu-vah, black dye for basket making
 Salicornia rubra (P) Ah-ve eaten for food
 Ephedra viridis (P) Tsurupi, tea beverage
 Iris missouriensis (P) He-quip-o-seh, wind plant
 Eulophus bolanderi (P) Yep-ah, roots for food
 Balsamorhiza hookeri (P) Ki-dupi, meaning, small sunflower. Roots eaten
 Castilleja sp. (P) Tah-tagen-noh, paint brush
 Prunus andersonii (P) Sah-nabbe, wild almond
 Delphinium andersonii (P) Esha-quan-ava, wolf net
 Prunus melanocarpa (P) Toh-ish-sabui, choke cherry
 Lupinus sp. (P) See-zee-wah-abbe
 Rumex sp. (P) Pah-wee-ub, seeds for food
 Erythraea vulpina (P) Boiled, solution used to soak horse hair in.
 makes a yellow dye.
 Distichlis stricta (P) Too-zee-vah, salt grass
 Pinus monophylla (P) Tu-vah, pine nut pine
 Equisetum sp. (P) Wah-co-co-wiv. hard dry stalks used for
 arrow shafts, greasewood tips
 Ross sp. (P) See-avi
 Cirsium sp. (P) Esha-qua-ha, wolf seed
 Tetradymia glabrata (P) See-goopi (Spring rabbit brush)
 Arrow points rubbed with mashed stems of this
 shrubs. Used in hunting deer. When arrow pierced
 hide, animal seemed to be paralyzed and Indian
 always got the deer.

MEDICINAL USES OF SOME NEVADA PLANTS. Information secured by Percy Train, Agent, Bureau of Plant Industry, from the following Indian informants:

Nellie Siwabe, Paiute
Annie Jack, Paiute
Jessie Abel, Paiute

1. Chaenactis douglasii

(P) Si-ag-iv

Leaves boiled, solution used for cough medicine.

2. Monardella odoratissima (Wild pennyroyal)

(P) Too-buzz-see-be

Leaves gathered, boiled, brew taken as a drink for colds.

3. Achillea lanulosa (Yarrow)

(P) Todsí-tonega, meaning white flower

(P) Dama-nut-tizuah, meaning toothache medicine

Root dried pulverized, applied to cavity in tooth to stop pain from toothache.

4. Artemesia gnaphalodes (Western mugwort)

(P) Coo-see-wy-up

Remedy used by Jessie Abel.
Root boiled, taken as a tonic drink after childbirth for a period from two weeks to a month or more.

5. Purshia tridentata (Bitterbrush)

(P) Huh-nabbe

Inside white bark peeled near bottom of shrub, dried, boiled, taken as a drink for consumption.

6. Smilacina liliaceae (false Solomonseal)

(P) Esha-ton-ub, meaning wolf berry

Root boiled, or sometimes just mashed,
put into cloth and pulp squeezed thru cloth
into ear as a remedy for earache.

7. Juniperus utahensis or occidentalis (Juniper)

(P) Wah-pee

Leaves smoked, inhaled for head colds
or boiled and tea drink taken for colds.

8. Paeonia brownii (Wild peony)

(P) Bah-tee-vah

Root collected, boiled, solution taken
as a drink for consumption.
Seeds eaten for food.

9. Parosela (Dalea) polyadenia

(P) Mah-good-du-hu

Stems boiled, solution taken for cold remedy.

10. (T 1879) Gilia floccosa

(P) no name
whole plant boiled. Brew taken for stomach medicine
and to stop diarrhea.

11. Linum lewisii (Wild flax)

(P) Boo-e-nut-tizush, eye medicine

Leaves mashed as poultice for swellings, boiled &
used as eyewash; poultice for goiter with mashed lvs.

12. Cercocarpus ledifolius (Mountain mahogany)

(P) Too-pee

Leaves dried, boiled, tea drink for colds

13. Pentstemon deustus, white pentstemon (T 2595)

(P) Todsi-tonega

Leaves collected, dried, kept in sack as
remedy for stomach ache by making a tea drink.
Leaves, stems, & flowers also used as a poultice
for swellings.

Miscellaneous plant names:

<i>Eulophus bolanderi</i>	(P)	Yep-ah, roots eaten for food
<i>Castilleja</i> sp.	(P)	Aht-sah-tonega
<i>Cymopterus</i> sp.	(P)	Hoe-nev-oh-wee
<i>Allium</i> sp.	(P)	Bah-dis or Mo-ah
<i>Balsamorhiza hirsuta</i> ?	(P)	Kida-goop
<i>Sphedra</i> sp.	(P)	Tsu-goopi

INDIAN MEDICINAL USES OF SOME NEVADA PLANTS

Report No 52

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

Billie Steve, Paiute
Maggie Steve, Paiute

1. Veratrum californicum (Skunk cabbage, False Helebore)

- (P) Pah-wy-give
(P) Dogowah-nut-tizush, meaning "rattlesnake medicine"
two names for same plant

The root of the Skunk cabbage is collected, dried, chopped into small chunks, and placed in sealed can and kept handy as a rattlesnake cure by Billie Steve, old Paiute Indian. He grinds and moistens these dried pieces and places them as a poultice over the puncture. Claims it is a sure cure.

2. Leptotaenia multifida (Cough root)

- (P) Toh-aw-sav-ve
P(§) Todsa, toh-sup

Roots collected in the Granite Mountains near Gerlach by the Summit Lake Indians and kept dried as a remedy for head colds, cough, by chewing pieces of the root or shaving it and mixing it with tobacco to smoke. Root also boiled, the drink used as an emetic, and in small doses for stomachache.

3. Artemesia gnaphalodes (Western mugwort)

- (P) Wat-so-vah

Leaves mashed, moistened, used as a poultice for sore arms, ache due to rheumatism.

4. Purshia tridentata (Bitter brush)

- (P) Huh-nabbe

The inside white bark near the base of this shrub is peeled, boiled, the solution being taken internally for cough and consumption.

5. Balsamorhiza saggitata (Balsamroot)

(P) Kosiak, or Coo-see-sh-kuh, meaning grey sunflower

The root of the plant is boiled, brew taken for stomach ache.

The gummy sap which oozes out of the root when it is freshly dug and cut, is collected with a spoon and swallowed as a cure for consumption.

6. Zygadenus paniculatus (Death Camas)

(P) Tah-beese-e-goh

While occasionally this bulb is used as a poultice for swellings, this is the first instance noted where an Indian has taken it internally. Informant has used the bulb boiled and taken as an emetic; Bulb and stems boiled as much as 1/2 cup taken as a drink for bad stomach.

7. Osmorhiza occidentalis (Sweet root)

(P) Pah-wah-caps, or Pah-wah-capish

Leaves and tops boiled, solution taken as a drink for physic.

8. Achillea lanulosa (Yarrow)

(P) wats-ov, or (tods-e-tonega, which is a general name applied to several flowers and means simply, "white flowers"

Root used for toothache in early days, but these informants use Sloans Liniment now.

9. Eriogonum umbellatum (Sulphur flower)

(P) wadda-e-gop, meaning "chipmunk tongue"

Root boiled, solution used for a cough medicine.

10. _____ (T 2600) (P) Tim-y-yuh

Leaves collected, dried, mixed with tobacco and smoked. Does not grow in Summit Lake area, Indians collect at Cedarville in Warner Mountains. California.

11. Aquilegia formosa (Columbine)

(P) no name used here

Root collected and boiled, solution taken as a cough medicine.

12. Aster scopulorum

(P) no name

Leaves are chewed or mashed up, soaked in cold water, applied as a poultice for swellings due to sore jaws, swollen jaws due to bad teeth or cold in the neck glands. (This plant probably grows on the reservation as it has been collected in the opal fields area a number of years ago)

13. Gutierrezia sarothrae (Snakeweed)

(P) (See-gupi, general term for all rabbitbrushes or shrubs with yellow flowers)

Leaves boiled, wrapped in a cloth and applied as a poultice for rheumatism aches and pains due to muscular sprains. Informant says it creates a heat and will burn the skin.

14. Aster frondosus

(P) Todsí-tonega, or tods-e-tonega, again the general name, white flowers

Stems and tops collected, soaked in water, used as a soothing medicinal wash for rheumatism.
*Maggie Steve, an old Paiute squaw, suffers from severe pains in one arm due to an old deep cut across the palm of one hand. This causes constant pain in the arm and may be why she has tried so many remedies for what she calls "rheumatism" with poultices and washes to relieve the pain.

Miscellaneous plant names:

Billie Steve, Maggie Steve

Rumex crispus (P) Pah-wee-ub, seeds eaten for mush
Oenothera caespitosa (P) Tah-voo-e-sah-av
Astragalus sp. (P) Nut-us-shu-we-we
Allium sp. (P) Bah-dis, or Pah-dis
Potentilla etomentosa (P) Tee-voh-et-savee, meaning
Mentha sp. (P) Pah-quanna-av horse food
Crepis acuminata (P) Div-oh-wit-so-avah
Any flower..... (P) Quee-tonega
Night blooming (P) Yah-na-tonega

MEDICINAL USES OF SOME NEVADA PLANTS AS USED BY SHOSHONE COLONY
Ely, Nevada.

Report No 53

160

Sept. 30, 1938.

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

Chief Harry Johnnie
Mamie Dodge

1.

1. Chamaebatiaria millefolium (fernbush)

(S) Ting-wee-buh, meaning "Rock smoke"

Leaves are gathered and dried, boiled, the tea taken for stomachache.

2.

2. Paeonia brownii (Wild peony)

(S) Pah-nah-din

Root steeped in cold water.
Solution used as eyewash.

3.

3. Gilia congesta

(S) Hoeni

Last year it was said this plant was used only as an emetic, physic, and to "clean the blood" This year these informants say it is used in the colony for venereal disease.

4.

4. Wyethia amplexicaulis

(S) Ah-kuk, meaning sunflower

The root of the *W. amplexicaulis* is boiled with bark from cottonwood tree. Solution taken internally and as a wash. Sure cure for syphilis.

This information came from Chief Harry Johnnie who said some one of his relatives used this remedy and it was successful. He did not know whether a distinction was made between a cottonwood and an aspen bark.

5.

5. Rosa sp. (Wild rose)

(S) Uah-nut-tiz-zoo, meaning : "Wound medicine"

Slice and mash root. Apply as a poultice for gunshot wounds.

6.

6. Tetradymia canescens

(S) Tah-beese-ee-goop (This name applied to several of the low shrubs which resemble this one and they do not distinguish between T.canescens and T.canescens inermis)

Tops collected, fried, soaked or boiled, the solution taken as a drink for a physic.

7.

7. Leptotaenia multifida (Cough root)

(S) Todsa, tohsup

Root boiled, tea taken internally and used as a wash for smallpox. Pulverized portions of dried root used mixed with tobacco and smoked for a cold in the head. Pieces of the root chewed for sore throat.

8.

8. Mentha occidentalis (Wild mint)

(S) Pah-quanna, meaning "water smell"

Tops soaked in water, taken as a tea drink and used as a wash to cool a fever.

9.

9. Artemisia gnaphalodes (Western mugwort)

(S) Bah-vah-hoe-be

This plant highly prized at Ely colony. Seed and live plant dug up at Halleck, Nevada, and transplanted near Mamie Dodge's house. She dries the tops and makes a tea for a cold remedy.

10.

10. Artemisia spinescens (Bud sage)

(S) Doot-see-ab

Leaves only are mashed. Slightly moistened, and used for an external wash for skin irritations, rashes.

11.

11. Lygodesmia spinosa

(S) Tah-be-sen-e-goh

Chewing gum secured at crown of root. Not used medicinally here.

12-

12. Osmorhiza occidentalis (Sweet root)

(S) Bah-so-wip

Root only is used. Mashed in water, solution used as a wash for measles.

13.

13. Equisetum sp. (Horsetail rush)

(S) Pah-see-noo or Bah-see-noo

Whole plant is used for kidney trouble. Informants knew it is used at Ely but not how it is prepared, and offer no information unless they are sure.

Miscellaneous plant names:

- Crepis scopolorum (S) Mooch-gee-ah
- Habenaria sp. (S) Pah-see-go, meaning "water lily"
- Wyethia mollis (S) Ko-see-ak, or Coo-see-ah-kuh meaning grey leaf sunflower
- Achillea lanulosa (S) Dosa-pah-ron-zee-ah, Dosa, meaning white.
- Cirsium sp. (S) Be-ah soon-gah, Be-ah, meaning "big" soon-gah, thorny

Washoe Indian Names and Uses of Plants secured from Jake Tom and wife
June 1938.

by W. A. Archer at Reno, Nevada.

Achillea lanulosa

"wemsee"

Lvs. boiled and used as poultice for sores.

Artemisia heterophylla

"paal-luwe-it"

For headache, boil lvs. and use as wash; for rheumatism use as liniment
and then bandage.

Balsamorhiza sagittata

"shugi artus"

Root used as fumigent.

Balsamorhiza hirsuta

"ogle-emlu"

Root used as decoction for female complaints.

Cercocarpus ledifolius

"duhul"

No use.

Leptotaenia multifida

"dodsa"

Osmorrhiza occidentalis

"ootsolich-matut"

Root decoction used for disorders of stomach.

Paeonia brownii

"doo-yah-gomu"

Root decoction used as wash for headaches.

Parosela polyadenia

"tsoho mosuk"

Used as a tonic and for colds.

Smilacina stellata

"she-gimba"

Root used as a wash for blood poisoning.

Thalictrum

"taba-emlu"

Root decoction used for colds.

Veratrum californicum

"badupa"

Root is ground up for sores; also used fresh as a liniment . .

Zygadenus venenosus

"kogi desme"

Undet.

Apiaceae

"homo-mo-dap-apele"

INDIAN DRUG DATA

W. ANDREW ARCHER

RENO, NEVADA. AUGUST 1, 1938

<u>I.P.</u> <u>No.</u>	<u>Coll.</u> <u>No.</u>	
5372	M 176	is <u>Rumex crispus</u> .
5458	M 270	is <u>Rumex venosus</u> .
6471	B 623	is <u>Rumex venosus</u> .
7214	M 456	is <u>Phlox canescens</u> not <u>Arenaria</u> .
8732	H 471	is <u>Leptodactylon pungens</u> .
8808	B & S 51	<u>Asclepias speciosa</u> "e-ku-vó-e-da" (P.) Root pulverized and used for sores; or boiled and used for gonorrhoea.
8821	B&S 64	is <u>Rumex venosus</u> .
8827	B&S 70	is <u>Angelica breweri</u> A. Gray.
8828	B&S 71	is <u>Angelica breweri</u> A. Gray
8829	B&S 74	<u>Asclepias speciosa</u> (See above - B&S 51)
8843	B&S 90	The specimen is an Umbelliferae but the data given under this number by Breene & Sampson belongs to <u>Zygadenus paniculatus</u> . (See A 6388)

The following data was secured from Anna Downington, a Paiute, Mother-in-law of Harry Sampson. The collections of medicinal plants (herbarium sheets) at Reno were examined.

Asclepias speciosa
"e-ku-vo-e-da"(P)
Root pulverized and used for sores; or boiled and used for gonorrhoea.

Argemone hispida
"isha-goof-wa"(P)

Artemisia gnaphalodes
"quee-see-kua-zo-ba" (P)
Lvs. for headache and fevers.

Artemisia heterophylla
"wadzo ba"(P) not "wa-jo-bu" as given by B&S 40.

<u>I.P.</u> <u>No.</u>	<u>Coll.</u> <u>No.</u>
Artemisia spinescens "kuba-tu-kano"(P) (Cfr. M 59)	
Balsamorhiza hirsuta "ki-dapu" (P) Root used as food (Cfr. T 529)	
Balsamorhiza sagitata "aku"(P) Seed used as food. (Cfr. M 235)	
Berula erecta "na-duba"(P) Root used as food. (Cfr. T 1093)	
Chaenactis douglasii "bawa-na-tizua"(P) this word means medicine for swellings but is not name of plant.	
Chrysothamnus nauseosus Plant when young used as sweat bath for rheumatism. (Cfr. T 1133)	
Cicuta occidentalis "haw-kee-nuba"(P)	
Crepis acuminata "hoodzee-doo-gwap"(P) Lvs. used for greens.	
Crepis occidentalis "e-gee-bu-att"(P) No use.	
Cuscuta "canaza-kwi-sha"(P) Real name of plant. Is used for birth control.	
Heliotropium oculatum "tube-manabe" is not name of plant but means - growing among rocks.	
Iris missouriensis "poku-guap" (P) Young shoots used as food. (Cfr. M 199)	
Iva axillaris "haba-duhoobe" (P) No use.	
Ligusticum filicinum "wada egoba" (P) Root used as in Leptotaenia multifida, ie. for colds, etc. Has taste of pepper. (Cfr. T 1172)	

<u>I.P.</u> <u>No.</u>	<u>Coll.</u> <u>No.</u>
Linum lewisii "pui-natiswa" means - eye medicine but is not name of the plant. (Cfr. T 1182)	
Lupinus caudatus "tsee-tsee-wa-abu" (P) (Cfr. T 1255)	
Mentha penardi "todzi-tu-na-avu"(P) (This correct not - "tau-chee-ne-gah" as given on specimen B&S 13). Used also as beverage.	
Osmorrhiza occidentalis "orba-natiz-wa"(P) not "orr-bu-na-tu-zuash" (The name given in B&S Rpt. 9/25/37 is incorrect). (Cfr. T 926)	
Paeonia brownii "pa-tu-pa" (P) Root used as a liniment for swellings. (The Indian name given on B&S 60 is incorrect.)	
Populus trichocarpa "kiva sigave" (Cfr. M 479) No use.	
Ribes "pa-cau-pish"(P) Frts. for food. (Cfr. M 696)	
Rumex venosus "tier-caw-no-give"(P) (Cfr. M 270)	
Salix spp. "tsube"(P) Root of the common willow i.e. any species is used to purify blood.	
Sambucus velutinus "boo-boo"(P) Frts. for food (Cfr. A 5806)	
Smilacina stellata "ja-ney-boo-pah"(P) (See B&S Rpt. 9/25/37)	

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Medicinal Plants of the Mendocino County Indians

Lonicera interrupta Benth. "hi-wat" (Yuki)	Leaves	sore eyes
Chenopodium album L.	Leaves (old)	stomachache
Micrampelis marah (S.Wats.) Greene "zhal-ahoi-e" (Yuki); "ma be-ha yem" (Calpella); "he-ta" (Yokia)	Seeds and root	rheumatism and venereal disease.
Libocedrus decurrens Torr. "shan-le" (Yuki); "ho-ta" (Concow); "gos" (Wailaki)	Leaves	stomach trouble
Datisca glomerata (Presl.) Benth. & Hook. "he cha-ha ka-la" (Pomo); "wen" (Yokia)	Root	fish poison
Equisetum variegatum Schleich. "shan-tum" (Yuki); "shu-me" (Little Lake)	Plant	sore eyes
Arctostaphylos manzanita Parry. "ko-och-e" (Yuki); "ki-yi" (Little Lake and Yoki); "pa-got" (Numlaki)	Leaves	colds, diarrhea
Arbutus menziesii Pursh. "foin-ka" (Yuki); "dis-ta-tsi", "kou-wat- chu" (Concow); "ki-ya" (Little Lake); "kab-it" (Yokia)	Bark Leaves	stomachache colds
Croton setigerus Hook. "sha um" (Pomo); "ke-chil wa-e-mok" (Yuki);	Leaves	internal pain, fevers, chills
Cercis occidentalis Torr. "cha-a" (Yuki); "mu-la" (Little Lake); "ka-la a ka-la" (Yokia); "dop", "tal k" (Concow)	Bark	chills and fever
Lathyrus watsoni White "jou-lish fal" (Yuki); "kal-ka-tza" (Yokia)	Plants (old)	swollen joints

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Medicinal plants of the Indians of Mendocino County

<i>Quercus lobata</i> Nees "valley white oak"	Bark Galls	diarrhea sore eyes
<i>Eriodictyon californicum</i> "til-at-mil" (Yuki); "sa- tek" (Little Lake); "wa- sa-got-o" (Concow)	Plant	highly valued
<i>Trillium sessile giganteum</i> H. & A. "zhal-zhoi-e" (Yuki); "be-cha- te-chu" (Wailaki); "ki-da-hi-um" (Little Lake)	Rhizome	prevent deep and lasting sleep; with leaves as a poultice for boils
<i>Zygadenus venenosus</i> Wats. "mas" (Yuki); "tsin" (Pomo); "ke-gus" (Wailaki)	Bulb	boils, rheumatism, and alleviate pain
<i>Mentzelia laevicaulis</i> T. & G. "ka-tsak-u" (Wailaki); "ek" (Little Lake)	Leaves	stomachache and skin dis- ease
<i>Razoumofskya occidentalis</i> Ktze. "sha-le-ko-em" (Yuki)	Plant	stomachache
<i>Phoradendron flavescens</i> Nutt. "tsi-ma-ar-she" (Little Lake)	Leaves	toothache, abortion
<i>Monardella sheltoni</i> Torr. "bi-ki-ki" (Concow) "po-la-a" (Yokia)	Leaves	colic and blood purifier
<i>Micromeria chamissonis</i> Greene "bul-luk-to" (Concow); "ma- stit" (Yokia)	Vines	colic and blood purifier
<i>Marrubium vulgare</i> L.	Leaves	colds, diarrhea
<i>Pogogyne parviflora</i> Benth. "kulk" (Yuki)	Leaves	counter-irritant for pains in the stomach and bowels

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Medicinal plants of the Indians of Mendocino County; Continued.

Scutellaria californica A. Gray "lel-mil" (Yuki)	Leaves	chills and fever
Trichostema lanceolatum Gray "lel-mil" (Yuki); "dots- chang-she-bog-i" (Wailaki)	Plant Leaves	fish poison feverish headache and fever
Humulus lupulus L.	fruits	swellings, bruises
Fraxinus oregana Nutt. "pok" (Yuki); "ga-lam" (Yokia)	Root	wounds
Godetia albescens Lindl. "lel-mil" (Yuki); "be-mo" (Pomo)	Leaves	sore eyes
Limodorum giganteum Kuntze "ho-dim" (Yokia)	Root	mania, sick all over.
Eschscholtzia douglasii (H. & A.) Walp. "ho-yo-con-el" (Yuki); "ta-sha-le" (Little Lake); "tso-ta-ta-sit-cho" (Wailaki)	Root	toothache, liniment for headache, sores, stop secretion of milk, vomiting, stomachache, consumption
	Root leaves	stupefying stomachache
Evernia vulpina Ach. "ol-gat-i" (Yuki)	Plant	sores
Pinus sabiniana Dougl. "pol-cum ol" (Yuki); "del-shit" (Wailaki); "ta-ne" (Concow); "na-ka" (Yokia)	Pitch	burns and sores, also counter- irritant for internal troubles
Pinus lambertiana Dougl.	sugar	cathartic
Pseudotsuga mucronata (Raf.) Sudworth "nu" (Yuki); "ka-la sha", "na-ka" (Yokia);	Leaves	rheumatism
	spring buds	venereal diseases
Linanthus ciliatus (Benth.) Greene "mun-fat-e" (Yuki); "ka-co-che-pel" (Calpella)	Plant	coughs and colds, purify the blood
Polygonum aviculare L.	Plant	astringent
Eriogonum latifolium Smith "al-bo-te" (Yuki)	Plant	stomach pains, headache, female complaints
Pteridium aquilinum (L.) Kuhn "be-bi" (Little Lake); "su-la-la" (Concow); "dos" (Numlaki); "ma- or-da-git" (Yokia); "bis" (Calpella)	Plant	violent diuretic (horses)
Polypodium californicum Kaulfuss "jou-lish-fal" (Yuki)	Root	sores, rheumatism, sore eye

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Medicinal plants of the Indians of Mendocino County; Continued.

<i>Clematis ligusticifolia</i> Nutt.	Stem and leaves	colds and sore throat
<i>Delphinium nudicaule</i> T. & G. "so-ma yem" (Calpella)	Root	narcotic
<i>Thalictrum polycarpum</i> Wats. "hol-ga-shen" (Yuki); "chin- dun-go-chit" (Wailaki); "e-we- shi-sha" (Little Lake); "e-we buch-o-a" (Yokia)	Juice, stem and leaves	headache
<i>Rhamnus purshiana</i> DC.	Bark	cathartic
<i>Rhamnus californica</i> Esch. "ho-sa ka-la" (Yokia); "um-pe", "tun-ti" (Yuki); "po" (Concow); "shast-ket-a" (Wailaki).	Bark	cathartic and kidney, grippe,
<i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i> (Ait.) Roemer "mil-ko-che" (Yuki); "but-za-za" (Pomo); "ki-yi" (Yokia)	Leaves and bark	stomachache and various pains and aches
<i>Rubus vitifolius</i> Cham. & Schl. "gol-le" (Yuki); "ti-ti-me" (Little Lake); "wan-ko-mil-e" (Concow)	Root	diarrhea
<i>Populus fremonti</i> Wats. "pat-mil" (Yuki)	Bark	cuts and bruises, sores.
<i>Tellima affinis</i> (Gray) Boland "kin-got ^o go sa" (Yuki)	Root	cold, stomachache
<i>Datura stremonium</i> L.	Plant and leaves	sores

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INDIAN MEDICINAL USES OF SOME NEVADA PLANTS

Washoe Indian Tribe, Gardnerville & Dresslerville, Nevada.

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

Mrs. Bertha Holbrook,	Washoe
Isabel Holbrook	Washoe

Note: The Washoe band of Indians comprise the smallest of the Nevada tribes, and the region they inhabit confined to the Washoe Valley north of Carson City, and the Carson Valley south of Carson City in Douglas County. Their main Indian settlement is located a few miles from Gardnerville at Dresslerville on the banks of the Carson River. They make their living working on the large ranches in the valley. Their language is distinctly different from the Paiute and Shoshone, and only in one instance was it noted that the medicine known by all Nevada Indians as the great cold remedy (*Leptotaenia multifida*) had the same name. The Washoes use the name "Dosa" for this plant, while the Paiute and Shoshones call it "Todsas". Knowledge of medicine plants used by the Washoes seems to be meager, partly for the reason that they secure a great deal of their medicine by barter and purchase from the Digger Indians of California from the neighborhood of Big Trees. They use these medicines, but are only familiar with the dried roots as they buy them, and do not recognize the plants themselves, so there was no way of identifying many of them. Consequently, while the following medicinal information is not as complete as is desired, it is all that could be secured at this time from the best informed Indians we were able to contact.

- - - - -

1. Artemisia tridentata (Big sagebrush)(W) Tah-bul or Da-bel

Leaves boiled, tea drink taken for colds $\frac{1}{2}$ cup several times a day till relieved. Branches also burned on top of stove as a fumigant or disinfectant after sickness. Baskets and blankets held over smoke after childbirth.

2. Veratrum californicum (Skunk cabbage)

(W) Bah-do-po

Root used as an emetic. Root boiled, made into a concentrated strong tea. $\frac{1}{2}$ cup taken, enough for action.

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3. Artemisia (T 3099) gnaphalodes(W) Auga-lem-lu (Auga: mountain sheep
(lem-lu: to eat)

Leaves boiled, tea solution used as a remedy for head colds and headache. Taken both internally and used as a cooling aromatic external wash.

4. Leptotaenia multifida (Cough root)

(W) Dosa

The well known flu remedy of all Nevada Indians. Roots are purchased from Indians at Bishop, Markleville, and other Sierra Nevada mountain Indians. This is the main medicine used in the Carson Valley, and has many general uses.

Root dried and cut in small chunks. Small pieces chewed for sore throat.

Shavings from dried root mixed with tobacco and smoked, fumes inhaled to clear nasal passages.

Large root boiled and oil which rises to the surface is skimmed off carefully and used as a lotion to heal cuts and skin sores.

Root while still moist was pounded and mashed to a soft pulp in the early days, this being placed on cord after childbirth.

5. Pedicularis attolens (Elephant head) T 3273(W) Wem-she

Identification doubtful as informant had only seen the leaves. Lvs. purchased from Indians in high Sierras at Woodfords, Cal.

Leaves mashed and used as a poultice on cuts and sores.

Whole plant boiled like spinach and used to reduce swellings. Swollen hand or foot soaked for several hours.

6. Typha latifolia (Cat tail) (T)

(W) Mah-ha-tahl-lahl

The green blossom head of the cat tail was eaten to stop diarrhea.

X 7. Ephedra viridis (Brigham tea, Mormon tea, jointfir)

(W) Mah-gah

This plant grows at Dresslerville and is used a great deal as a tea beverage, but it is also used as a hot tea drink taken as a remedy for cramps in menstration.

X 8. Juniperus occidentalis (Mountain juniper)

(W) Puh-ahl

Small branches heaped on top of stove or in small campfire and smoke inhaled for headache or head colds. Also burned in houses as a disinfectant after sickness.

X 9. _____ unidentified

(W) Gum-bah-li-lay-wi-mood-zuck

mood-zuck, meaning medicine

This root or tea solution made of the boiled root is purchased from the California Digger Indians near Big Trees and has been used several times among the Washoes with remarkable success, according to cases told. It is a medicine used to heal internal wounds and excessive bleeding in cases of severe auto accidents where patients are crushed internally.

X 10. Argemone hispida (White flower prickly poppy)

(W) no name known

The ripe seeds are ground up into a meal paste and applied to cuts and sores.

X 11. Rosa sp. (Wild rose)

(W) Pet-su-mah-le

The stems of the upper branches are cut into small twigs and steeped for a tea beverage. Not used as medicine but in common use here as a beverage. Lvs. not used. Would stems contain Vitamin C?

X 12. Abies concolor (White fir)

(W) Mah-hah-wa

The resin gum which forms in blisters just under the bark of the white fir is gathered in a jar or can and eaten by sufferers from tuberculosis. When asked about dosage or quantity, the informant said they eat a little of the gum each day till they are cured.

X 13. Angelica breweri

(W) Dah-hah-me-mo dah-o-pah-phu-le

This means: Dah-hah-mo-mo, referring to the structure of the flower having many little balls

Dah-o-pah-phu-le means: flower, any flower

Bronchitis medicine. Root dried and scraped pieces soaked in water, not boiled. Solution given just a few teaspoonsfull at a time twice a day for a period of two weeks.

Miscellaneous Washoe plant names:

Sambucus. (Elderberry)	Pah-doo
Any Chrysothamnus	Paw-paw
Any Salix (Willows)	He-mo
Any Sunflower (Helianthus)	Motto-quah-lew
Prunus demissa (Chokecherry)	Si-pah-pah
Delphinium. (Larkspur)	Del-he-wee dah-o-pah-phu-le thunder flower
Pinus monophylla	Ah-gum
Pinus ponderosa	Del-diesh
Abies concolor	Mah-ha-wa
Grass	Hos-pi
Green color ...	Dah-zat-so-me
Red "	Del-lay-leg-ee
White "	Dah-po-poy-ee
Water	Dim-ah
Valley	Del-moo-eh
Calochortus nuttallii	Koh-she
Zygadenus paniculatus	Koh-gah-des-ma
Nicotiana attenuata	Bahn-kos, meaning smoke
Cicuta occidentalis	Dimah-dah-goosh
Mountain	Dah-la-ak
Any roots	Tee-daoh
Arcostaphylos (Manzanita) ...	Ah-y-yuh
Wyethia mollis	Shugle-la-za

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INDIAN MEDICINAL USES OF SOME NEVADA PLANTS

Washoe Indian tribe, Gardnerville and Dresslerville, Nev.

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

- Willie Smokey, Washoe
- Sadie Smokey, Washoe
- Mrs. Huntington Smokey, Washoe
- Freda Wyatt, Washoe

Note: In regard to the dosage and frequency in which the Washoe Indians take their medicine, it is their habit to take the remedy they use and the minute they feel the least improved, they stop taking medicine. The usual dose is 1/2 cup at a time.

X 1. Smilacina liliaceae (False Solomonseal)

(W) Dama-gg^o-go-yee
Roots dug, dried, then boiled in a little water so as to make a concentrated solution and taken internally as a tea drink for a tonic.

X 2. Wyethia mollis (Woolly leaf sunflower)

(W) Shu-gil
While the seeds of all the Helianth^{is} and Wyethia are eaten as a food, this root is used by the Washoes as a physic. Root is boiled, solution taken internally in dose of 1/2 cup.

X 3. Pedicularis attolens (Elephant heads)

(W) Wem-she
Leaves are boiled to make a tea, taken for tonic.

X 4. Angelica breweri

(W) Dah-h^o-mo-mo dah-o-pah-phu-le
Roots dug in the fall and saved thru the winter. Small pieces of dried root chewed for throat infection and cough, boiled for tea and taken as a hot drink for colds.

Willie Smokey list

Miscellaneous Washoe names:

<i>Cicuta occidentalis</i>	(Dima-dago)
<i>Lupinus</i> sp.	(Wah-duck-sah)
T 3273	(Mushaga-moh-bah) bear blanket
<i>Minus monophylla</i>	(Tah-gum) or Ah-gum
<i>Elymus</i> sp. rye grass	(Washu)
<i>Lewisia rediviva</i>	(Seck-esh)
<i>Achillea lanulosa</i>	(Wem-she)
<i>Chrysothamnus</i> sp.	(Boh-poh) or Paw-paw
	B

MEDICINAL USES OF SOME NEVADA PLANTS AS USED BY THE
SHOSHONE INDIANS ON UPPER REESE RIVER, NEVADA.

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

Sammy Dyer,	Shoshone
Bob Tom	Shoshone
Andy Sam	Shoshone
Maggie Lee	Shoshone
Alice Frank	Shoshone

The above Indians all live on the Upper Walsh Ranch, situated 22 miles south of Austin, on upper Reese River near the Nye-Lander Co. line, Nevada. They use medicine plants secured in the Toiyabe Mountains to the east and Shoshone Range to the west. One plant is traded for or purchased, and that is the *Gilia congesta*.

Medicinal Plants

X 1. *Gilia aggregata* (Timplute)

(S) Tin-ah-piute

X The whole plant is collected, boiled, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of the solution taken internally to cause vomiting in cases of sick stomach. Also 3 times a day $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of the tea is taken to clean out the bowels as a physic and for venereal diseases.

2. *Artemisia gnaphalodes* (Western mugwort)

(S) Coo-see-pah-wah-zip

X All tops collected and boiled, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup taken hot or cold as a drink to relieve stomach ache.

3. *Artemisia tridentata* (Big sagebrush)

(S) Bah-guh-yoom

X Note: The usual Shoshone name is: Bah-vah-hoe-be but the above is in use here. Leaves boiled, solution used as a gargle for sore throat. Tea drink taken for colds.

4. Smilacina liliaceae (False Solomon seal)

(S) Wah-toh-vo

*This plant was given by old Indian Bob Tom and Maggie Lee agreed with him. The other informants did not know about it, nor had we ever heard this use for the plant.

The leaves are gathered and boiled, the solution taken internally in doses of $\frac{1}{2}$ cup for a period of one week to prevent conception. Claimed use of this made further child bearing impossible.
This was used in the early days.

5. Rumex hymenosepalus (Canigre)

(S) Wya-nut-zoo, meaning "burn medicine"

The root is collected and applied as a poultice for burns.

6. Tetradymia comosa

(S) Coo-see-sé-bupé

Top stems boiled down till bitter, a little taken at a time to stop stomach ache

7. Leptotaenia multifida (Cough root)

(S) Tosa

Known and used here as the flu medicine remedy and the root boiled. Solution used as a drink for colds. Small pieces of dried root smoked to clear nasal passages.

8. Zygadenus paniculatus (Death camas)

(S) Tah-vah-see-go

This was Bob Tom's information, the other informants disagreed with him but he insisted he had made a tea of the bulb and taken it to thin the blood. Unless this can be checked from other sources, this plant was mistaken for some other

Other members of the family

Sammy Dyer
Bob Tom
Andy Sam
Maggie Lee
Alice Frank

9. Wyethia mollis

(S) Be-ah-ah-kuk

Small amount of the roots boiled down,
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup taken as an emetic. This was not
used often, but occasionally.

10. Osmorhiza occidentalis (Sweet root)

(S) Bas-o-wip

(S) Tim-bah-hay

The Shoshones here say these two names are one
for the same plant.

It is the venereal diseases medicine in common
use here. $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of the solution made from
boiling the roots, taken over a long period.

11. Achillea lanulosa (Yarrow)

(S) Donzee-anga

The white flower tops of the yarrow boiled
in a little water, solution taken in doses
of less than half a cup several times a day
for stomach ache.

*This group did not know of the common use
of the root for toothache by Shoshones.

12. Aplopappus nanus

(S) Dim-be-see-bup-ee, meaning "rock brush"

The whole plant is used. Boiled, the solution
taken for bad colds.

13. Juniperus occidentalis (Mountain juniper)

(S) Sam-a-bee

End twig leaves gathered and boiled, the
tea being taken as a cold remedy, head and chest
colds. Branches burned as a fumigant, deodorant,

after sickness.

Sammy Dyer
Bob Tom
Andy Sam
Maggie Lee
Alice Frank

14. Aster scopulorum

(S) Dimbe-be-ett-zee

The leaves only of this little plant are gathered, dried, and in cases of severe headache, a handful of leaves is boiled, the tea taken in dose of one cup, which is claimed to be sufficient.

15. Dalea (Parosela) polyadenia

(S) Mo-goon-du-hu

Known by both Paiutes and Shoshones, the upper stems, lvs. and flowers, boiled, the bitter solution taken as a tea drink remedy for bad colds, coughs, tuberculosis. one cup is taken as a dose and repeated if patient does not feel better. The tea is taken cold, never hot.

16. Gilia congesta

(S) Bee-hee-vah

The Shoshone venereal disease medicine. Tried first at Elko, Eureka, and Ely, its fame appears to have spread, and almost all the Shoshones know it by name and by sight. *(While this group seem to have secured the dried plant by trade or purchase in checking over the herbarium located at Reese River Ranger Station, it was noted a specimen of *Gilia congesta* had been collected by a ranger on the Ophir Creek Canyon summit at an elevation of close to 10,000 ft. and possibly in the early days the older Indians secured their supply from this locality in the Toiyabe Range to the east of Reese River Valley. Nye Co. Nevada.)

The whole plant is boiled, taken as a tea drink over a long period in doses of $\frac{1}{2}$ cup at a time for venereal disease.

Semmy Dyer
Bob Tom
Andy Sam
Maggie Lee
Alice Frank

17. Argemone hispida (White flower prickly poppy)

(S) Wya-nut-zoo (meaning: burn medicine)

The ripe seeds only are used. Gathered and mashed to an oily paste, applied as a poultice salve on burns.

18. Gilia filifolia

(S) Duh-na-ee-go

The standard emetic used on Reese River, where it grows over the valley foothill benches in abundance early in the spring.

In cases of food poisoning, indigestion, sour stomach, a handful of the plant is boiled in a little water. Since the tea is very strong just a little is taken as a dose to cause vomiting. Used as a physic also and a tonic to clean the blood.

19. Clematis ligusticifolia

(S) Esha-wanna, meaning, "Coyote trap"

The seeds are moistened, mashed, and applied as a poultice for swellings on legs or arms, also as a moist poultice on severe burns.

*(This is the first occurrence of a medicinal use for this plant among any Nevada Indians) altho the leaves have been reported as used for the above remedy by someone else.

20. Salvia carnososa (Purple sage)

(S) Toya-tim-ba-zip

Not used as medicine here. Bad smell gives headache and considered to make you crazy.

21. Rosa sp. (Wild rose)

(S) See-a-vi

Leaves steeped in hot water as a tea beverage, not medicine, but in occasional use just as Ephedra is used as a beverage.

MEDICINAL USES OF SOME NEVADA PLANTS AS USED BY THE
SHOSHONE INDIANS OF UPPER REESE RIVER, NEV.

Information secured from the following informants, by Percy Train,
Agent, U.S. Bureau of Plant Industry.

Dooman Hooper, Shoshone
Joe Jim Shoshone

1. Purshia tridentata (Bitterbrush)

(S) Huhnabbe

Wet leaves bound on as a poultice for
external sores.

2. Gilia congesta

(S) Bee-hee-vah

Whole plant boiled, used as a tea drink
remedy for venereal disease.

3. Gilia aggregata (Timpiute)

(S) Tin-ah-piute

Whole plant boiled, the solution used as
a disinfecting wash for skin itch, to clean
the blood, physic, and emetic.

4. Dalea (Parosela) polyadenia

(S) Mo-goon-du-hu

Tea drink made of the boiled stems and tops
for a tonic and for colds.

5. Astragalus sp.

(S) Coopi-joomb

The root only is soaked in cold water $\frac{1}{2}$ day.
Solution used as a bath eyewash for sore eyes.
Used sparingly.

Dooman Hooper

Joe Jim

Miscellaneous plant names:

- ✓ *Grossularia* sp. (Boh-numb)
- ✓ *Allium* sp. (Pah-dis)
- ✓ Cactus (Woh-gavie)
- ✓ *Zygadenus paniculatis* (Tah-vah-see-go)

- ✓ *Iris missouriensis* (Pah-sag-ee-duh)
Seeds and root poison to cattle,
makes the liver swell.
- ✓ *Prunus demissa* (Pahn-zon-ib)
- ✓ *Elymus* sp. rye grass (Wy-ron-zip)
- ✓ *Eriogonum inflatum* (Enga-tah-rumb)
- ✓ *Stanleya pinnata* (Tee-wah-numb)
- ✓ *Asclepias speciosa* (Bee-sha-wanna)

August 10, 1939.

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MEDICINAL USES OF SOME NEVADA PLANTS AS USED BY THE
SHOSHONE INDIANS OF UPPER REESE RIVER, NEVADA.

Information secured from the following informants by Percy Train,
Agent, U.S. Bureau of Plant Industry.

Art Hooper, Shoshone, Lower Yomba Indian Reservation
Alice Hooper, Shoshone " " " "

*Reliable and well educated
Indians.

1. Gilia congesta

(S) Bee-he-vah

While known as remedy for venereal disease
these informants also use this plant as a
remedy for a number of other illnesses:

Plant boiled, drained, mashed and smeared
on the face for Erysipilis, particularly bad
skin eruptions of the face.

Plant soaked in water, solution used as a
wash for sore eyes.

Plant boiled in a little water, a small dose
of $\frac{1}{2}$ cup taken as an emetic for sour stomach.

This family appears to suffer from chronic
billiousness and this plant taken as a tea
drink for a thorough emetic to rid the stomach
of bile.

Tea drink made from the boiled plant taken
in small doses over a short period as a blood
purifier.

2. Iva axillaris (Tar weed) Poverty weed

(S) Du-du-zip

Root boiled, tea solution taken in a dose of
less than $\frac{1}{2}$ cup to stop diarrhea.

Art Hooper
Alice Hooper

3. Rumex crispus (Dock)

(S) Bija-no-ko, Bee-ja-no-ko

Root mashed, applied as a wet poultice to swellings and burns.

4. Achillea lanulosa (Yarrow)

(S) Dogowah-wan-guh, meaning snake scallop

Root mashed, applied as a remedy for toothache.

5. The early day Indians had no flour, and even among some families today a certain white clay is moistened, stirred into a soft liquid paste, and taken in a bowl to stop diarrhea. This remedy is still used in the Hooper family.

6. Oil of badger.

Alice Hooper knows the value of cod liver oil yet has not the money to buy it for her many children. Her husband traps badgers and renders out the oil which is saved for winter. It is taken by all the family in regular dosages every day just as cod liver is used, as a tonic. Taken every day for years by Art Hooper, he claimed it cured him of tuberculosis.

7. Astragalus sp.

(S) Gup-wuh-ghu

Eye medicine. Root boiled, solution used as a wash for granulated eye lids.

8. Sphaeralcea munroana

(S) no name known

Root boiled, taken as a drink for gonorrhoea.

Art Hooper
Alice Hooper

(9. Purshia tridentata (Bitterbrush)

(S) Huhnabbe

Leaves boiled, solution used as an external disinfecting wash for sores. Tea taken internally for venereal disease.

10. Artemesia tridentata (Big sagebrush

(S) Boh-hoe-ve

Used a great deal here for many ailments. Leaves rubbed on legs for muscular cramps. Moistened mashed leaves applied to forehead for severe headaches.

Pneumonia remedy. Sagebrush leaves and salt boiled, taken as a hot drink to stop vomiting.

Tea drink of leaves for bad colds and cough. Leaves mashed and applied inside cheek along gums to stop toothache.

External wash made of boiled leaves as a remedy for red ant bites.

Sagebrush leaves placed inside shoes on sole to relieve rheumatism.

11. Gilia filifolia

(S) no name known

Whole plant boiled, solution used as a physic and emetic. For billiousness, sick stomach.

12. Gilia aggregata (Timplute)

(S) Tin-ah-piute

Whole plant boiled down till strong. 1 cup taken for emetic, also for venereal disease.

Art Hooper
Alice Hooper

13. Leptotaenia multifida (Cough Root)

(S) Tohsa

The root used as influenza remedy. Root boiled and solution taken for heavy chest colds, root dried, pieces shaved in pipe and smoked, smoke inhaled to clear the nasal passages.

14. Rosa sp. (Wild rose)

(S) See-avvie

Leaves steeped in hot water, taken as a pleasant tea beverage either hot or cold. Used occasionally.

15. Orobanche sp.

(S) Doo

While not used for medicine, inquiry was made as to dosage and frequency in which Vitamin C was being gotten among the Indians.

While this information was being secured, Alice Hooper and a number of her small children were eating freshly dug Orobanche raw. She said it is more tasty if baked in the oven a short while, never boiled.

16. Artemesia gnaphalodes (Western mugwort)

(S) Bah-vah-hoe-be

First used at Owyhee Ind. Reservation. Plant boiled, solution used as an external wash for skin eruptions and itch.

17. Rumex hymenosepalus (Canaigre)

(S) Wya-nut-zoo

Root boiled, tea taken for venereal disease and as a blood purifier.

Art Hooper Alice Hooper

18. Grindelia nana

(S) name not known

Not used here but know the leaves are boiled and soultion taken as a remedy for venereal disease among the Indians along the Snake River of Idaho.

19. Dalea (Parosela) polyadenia

(S) Mo-goon-du-hu

A strong tea is made from boiling the tops. Taken as a drink like water all day. For kidney trouble. A case was cited in which large amounts of this tea in only a few days cured a patient of back pains over the kidneys and too frequent urination.

20. Populus, probably angustifolia (Cottonwood) bark

(S)) Sing-gop , also Su-nabbe

The bark only is boiled, tea drink taken for venereal disease.

Miscellaneous plant nemes:

- ✓ Eurotia lanata (Shee-shup)
- ✓ Balsamorhiza saggitata (Coo-see-ak)
- ✓ Crepis scopulorum (Mudge-oh-hee)
- ✓ Wild onion (Allium) (Moo-wha)
- ✓ Wild garlic " (Pah-dis)
- ✓ Allium sp. with 2 large flat leaves.. (Wee-pah-wah-gah-sah)
- ✓ Cirsium sp. (Hih-umbe)
- ✓ Urtica sp. (By-wah-hiah)
- ✓ Pinus monophylla (Tuba-wapi)
- ✓ Artemesia spinescens (Doot-se-ab)

INDIAN MEDICINAL USES OF SOME NEVADA PLANTS AS USED BY
SHOSHONE INDIANS, UPPER REESE RIVER, NEVADA.

Aug. 15, 1939.

Information secured from the informants given below, who live at Doyle Ranch, Yomba Indian Reservation headquarters, Nye Co. Nevada, by Percy Train, Agent, U.S. Bureau of Plant Industry.

Johnnie McCann, Shoshone
Minnie McCann, Shoshone

Medicinal plants

1. Prunus melanocarpa (Western choke cherry)

(S) Tohn-quah-zip

Roots of the chokecherry tree are shaved, shavings boiled, the tea solution taken as a drink for cough and colds. Less than $\frac{1}{2}$ cup several times a day till cold is cured.

2. Gilia filifolia

(S) Duh-nah-eye-gump

This plant is collected in quantity and kept on hand. In cases of severe rheumatism from which Johnnie McCann suffers, he fills a wash tub with hot water in which this plant has been boiled bathes and sits in it for several hours. He claims it takes away the pain.

3. Veratrum californicum (Skunk cabbage)

(S) Tu-vah-sah

Root only is boiled, the solution taken as a drink, in doses of 1 teaspoonful 3 times a day for ^{one} week. Informant claims knowledge within his family that this medicine is sure to prevent conception and make it impossible for a woman to bear further children with no harm to her.

(cont'd)

Johnnie McCann
Minnie McCann

3. Veratrum californicum, continued:

NOTE: This is the first locality in which we have run across information pertaining to birth control. Two separate groups of Shoshones on the Yomba Indian Reservation of Reese River volunteered the information without any questioning on our part. Each group used a separate plant: one, Veratrum californicum root second, Smilacina lilaceae leaves While the information seemed to be positive by these four Indians, the knowledge is not commonly known, and effectiveness scouted by other Shoshones in the same area.

4. Cicuta occidentalis (Poison hemlock or water parsnip)

(S) Hah-tee

Known as a poison plant, but used in this family for medicine.
Root is boiled, solution cooled, used as a wash for sore eyes, granulated eyelids.

5. Pentstemon deustus (White pentstemon)

(S) Dim-bah-sego

This plant gathered in quantity every summer by this family and kept on hand.
Whole plant boiled, tea drink taken for stomach ache, colds, rheumatism aches.

6. Ligusticum cusickii or Osmorhiza occidentalis?

(S) Bas-oh-wip, Bah-soh-wip

There is some confusion as to the positive identification of this plant. The informant was certain of the Indian name, but this name has only been applied to Osmorhiza. Since they look somewhat alike and he was looking at Ligusticum we felt he mistook it for Osmorhiza.

Johnnie McCann
Minnie Mc Cann

6. Ligusticum, cont'd:

While *Osmorhiza* has many uses among both Paiutes and Shoshones in Nevada, this informant claimed that among the women folks of his family the root of Bah-soh-wip was boiled, $\frac{1}{8}$ cup every day, three times a day of the solution was taken to stop continuous menstration

7. Aplopeppus nana

(S) Timba-wop
Tops boiled, $\frac{1}{8}$ cup of the solution taken to stop stomach ache, stomach cramps.

8. Achillea lanulosa (Yarrow)

(S) Coo-see-pah-wah-zip
Bee-wah-nut-zoo

The Shoshones appear not to agree on any certain name for this plant, just as white people all have many names for flowers. This first name is too general, simply meaning dusty or grey plant growing along moist places the second, stomach medicine.

Tops of the plant boiled, tea drink taken for stomach ache, indigestion.

9. Argemone hispida (White flower prickly poppy)

(S) Sag-ee-dump or Wys-nut-zoo (Burn medicine)

Seeds and seed pod mashed together and applied to burns.

10. Gilia pulchella (Timpiute)

(S) Tin-ah-piute
Whole plant boiled, tea drink for a physic.

11. Artemisia nova

(S) Boh-hoe-be

Leaves of the little mountain sagebrush claimed to be better for colds than the big sagebrush *A. tridentata*.
Lvs. boiled, tea drink for cough, colds.

12. Gilia congesta

(S) Hee-voh-nut-zoo or Bee-hee-vah

Whole plant boiled, solution taken as a drink to cure venereal diseases.

13. Rosa sp.

(S) See-avvie

Leaves steeped in hot water, used as a pleasant tea beverage.

14. Leptotaenia multifida

(S) Tohsa , Toh-sup

Root dried, shaved off in small pieces placed in pipe and smoked for head colds. Flu medicine.

Miscellaneous plant names:

- ✓ Castilleja (Enga-yang) red flower
- ✓ Pentstemon (Boole-mutz-oh-y-newie, meaning, the blue flowers hang down on each side of stalk)
- ✓ Sphaeralcea munroana (Tay-wah-tumb)
- ✓ Prunus andersonii (Bahn-zon-ip)

Shoshone medicinal terms: Reese River, Smokey Valley

- ✓ Bas-un-dook nut-zoo Tuberculosis medicine
- ✓ Quee-dah nut-zoo Physic medicine
- ✓ Oh-hee nut-zoo Cold medicine
- ✓ Wya nut-zoo Burn medicine
- ✓ Bay-quee nut-zoo Swelling medicine
- ✓ Tim-bah-hay nut-zoo Bad disease (venereal diseases)
- ✓ Bur nut-zoo Blood cleanser medicine
- ✓ Bombee nut-zoo Headache medicine
- ✓ Boo-ee nut-zoo Eye medicine, or blue medicine
- ✓ Dah-wun-gum-bah nut-zoo Toothache medicine
- ✓ Bee-wah nut-zoo Stomach medicine

Percy Train
Sept. 1939

INDIAN MEDICINAL USES OF SOME NEVADA PLANTS AS USED BY

SHOSHONE INDIANS, IONE, NYE CO. NEVADA. Aug. 16. 1939

Information secured from the following informants by Percy Train,
Agent, U.S. Bureau of Plant Industry.

Johnnie Dick	Shoshone
Maggie Dick	"
Annie Nimrod	"
Bebe Panton, interpreter, Shoshone	

Johnnie Dick and his family have just two Indian medicines which they keep on hand and use all the time, others are used occasionally. Their knowledge of medicine and plants in general is meager, not having been interested, and this is rather unusual among Indians.

1. Gilia pulchella or Castilleja linariaefolia? (T3377)

(S) Timpiute

Johnnie Dick had a medicine bag full of dried broken fragments of a plant he called Timpiute, yet when he saw a pressed specimen of *Gilia pulchella*, he did not know it, and from fragments studied, it is possible the plant he uses is a *Castilleja* instead. Since he is unreliable in naming many other plants he may have been using *Castilleja* for years thinking it a *Gilia* since both grow here and both are red. Enough fragments and dried flower and pods were assembled to make a specimen which we hope can be determined.

Used for a physic, whole plant boiled, solution taken in dose of $\frac{1}{2}$ cup at 4 A.M. In two hours it will work.

Solution also taken to clean the blood.

2. Gilia congesta.

(S) Be-he-veh

Whole plant boiled, solution taken to clean the blood, as a tonic, and a milder physic than plant above. He also had a dried supply of this which we were able to verify.

Johnnie Dick and family

X 3. Gilia filifolia

(S) name not known

Plants soaked in cold water. Used as a wash for sore eyes, but claimed by informant as not very effective remedy.

X 4. Artemisia tridentata

(S) Boh-hoe-ve

Leaves boiled, tea solution taken as a hot drink for colds and cough.

Seeds eaten by old time Indians for food.

X 5. _____ unidentified

(S) Toy-abba-hobe

X This term means, mountain bush

Grows at Hot Springs east of Rawhide and is used occasionally by this informant for stomach ache and indigestion.

Miscellaneous names:

- X Chaenactis douglasii (Bay-quee-nut-zoo)
- X Rosa sp. (See-avvie) leaves for tea beverage
- X Prunus melanocarpa (Toh-numbe)
- X Erysimum sp. (Oh-ha hubinga) yellow flower.

Practically all other plants he saw were given general names such as:

- X Hubinga, just flower
- X Dosa-hubinga, white flower
- X Enga-mo-wanya, red flower
- X Coo-see seebupe, Grey brush
- X Pah-quanna, water plant, strong smell

INDIAN MEDICINAL USES OF SOME NEVADA PLANTS AS USED BY
SHOSHONE INDIANS OF UPPER REESE RIVER, Nye Co. Nev.

Aug. 16, 1939.

Information secured from the following informants by
Percy Train, Agent, U.S. Bureau of Plant Industry.

- Jimmie Darrough, half breed Shoshone
- Raymond Darrough, son
- Maggie Darrough, Shoshone
- Steve Jake Shoshone
- Hattie Jake Shoshone

Jimmie Darrough was raised by the Darroughs at D. Hot Springs in Smokey Valley when young. Is now a rancher at head of Reese River, and particularly well posted on Shoshone plant names and medicinal uses.

X 1. Erigeron caespitosus

(S) no name known
Root boiled, makes a strong red tea.
Solution taken as a drink to stop
diarrhea. 1 cup is a sufficient dose.

X 2. Clematis ligusticifolia (Virgin's bower) wild clematis

(S) Esha-wanna (coyote trap)
Fresh green leaves are moistened, mashed, made into a poultice below a swelling. He said in order to be most effective as a drawing compress to bring boils to a head, this plant must be mixed with leaves of some other meadow plant which he did not know, but he knows that the Clematis leaves made a fine poultice to reduce swellings.

X 3. Rosa sp. (Wild rose)

(S) See-avvie
In Jimmie Darrough's medicine bag he keeps a supply of rose stems each about 1/4 inch thick and cut in short lengths, bark peeled off. He told of several cases in his own family when his boys had been badly hurt in a hay machine, cut by ropes or thrown from horses when the flesh had sustained bad and deep cuts often so deep as to expose the leg tendons in one instance. (cont'd)

Jimmie Darrrough group

3. Rosa sp. continued:

The wound was allowed to bleed, washed, then these rose stems were ~~shaved~~ ^{scraped} to fine shavings or even a powder, wound held open, shavings poured inside, wound closed together and bandaged. He claimed no matter how deep the cut these shavings of rose stems had remarkable healing power and the limb did not swell or pain badly and the wound healed without much scar.

scrapings

4. 73378 (unidentified) probably *Gilia*

Small dried fragments of this little plant collected from a medicine bag and will be sent in to try for an identification. This plant is purchased from an Indian in Fish Lake Valley, Nevada, where it grows at a place called Oasis, Fish Lake Valley, Nye Co. Nev. A small amount of the dried plant (about $\frac{1}{2}$ pound) costs \$5.00

Used by the Darrrough family as a powerful emetic and physic. Claimed it is much stronger than *Gilia congesta* or *Gilia pulchella*.

5. Osmorhiza obtusa or occidentalis (Sweet root)

(S) Bah-soh-wip

Roots of this plant soaked for a day in cold water, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup every day of the solution is taken to cure venereal diseases. Also taken as a tonic to clean the blood.

6. Psathyrotes ramossissima or annua (Turtle back)

(S) no name known

Whole plant boiled, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup or a little more taken as a drink every day by Indians having the chronic cough of Tuberculosis. Not used for colds

7. While this is not a plant use, it is noted this group use dried and powdered Chuckawallas living in the Smokey Valley desert of Nye Co. as an healing agent in bad cuts and wounds.

Jimmie Darrough group

8. Prunus melanocarpa (Western chokecherry)

(S) Tohn-quah-zip

Bark is peeled off the stems, boiled in water, solution used as a tea drink for coughs and colds.

9. Salvia carnosia (Purple sage)(S) Toya-abba-hobe

Leaves gathered, boiled, tea solution taken for colds.

10. Gilia pulchella (Timpiute)

(S) Tin-ah-piute

Whole plant boiled, tea drink for a physic. $\frac{1}{2}$ cup taken.11. Paeonia brownii (Wild peony)

(S) Witch-ah-so-oh, meaning sage hen cheeks

Root used for medicine, but not on Reese River.
known to be12. Purshia tridentata (Bitterbrush)

(S) Huhnabbe

Leaves boiled, the solution taken as a drink in doses of $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 cups as a physic and emetic, also antiseptic wash. Not used for colds.

Miscellaneous plant names:

- ✓ Physaria didymocarpa (Tah-pah-day)
- ✓ Symphoricarpos (Dot-zip)
- ✓ Astragalus (Coopie-joom)
- ✓ Dalea polydenia (Mo-goon-du-hu) cold remedy
- ✓ Iris missouriensis (Sag-ee-dump)
- ✓ Crepis scopolorum (Esha-dib-oh-woole) Coyote food
- ✓ Monarda odoratissima (Guy-muop)
- ✓ Artemisia spinescens (Doot-see-ab)
- ✓ Rumex hymenosepalus (Tib-woh) means yellow dye for baskets
- ✓ Smilacina lilacina (Oo-whada-voh) arrow point